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Mational longitudinal Study of the High School Class of 1972: Student Questionnaire and Test Results-by Sex, High School Program, Ethnic Category, and Father's Education.
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## ABSTRACT

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Career Plamping: Compafative Analysis: *Ethnic
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Questionnaires:*Sex Differences; Statistics; Student Attitudes; Student Experience; Student Records; *Test diesults
*National Longitudinal Study

Document contains a comprehensive, detailed presentation of a compiled, nettional survey eliciting information regarding the past experiences arid future plans of high school seniors. surver was conducted by student questionnaire which ascertained stadent attitudes, opinions and plans for the future. A comprehensive analyses of students was also made by test results. sex, high school curriculain, ethnic category, and father's education. The survey was conducted during the spring of 1972. Participants included over 1,000 public and pfivate schools and almast 18.000 seniors. Follow up information was gathered from these same students in the fall of 1973 and 1974 The final results df the study will supply educators with facts, patterns and trends jegarding high school seniors which cah also aid in improving the educational system in aking it more responsive' to student's needs. The appendix contains relevant portions of the survey forms used. (DEP)
************************************************************************
Documents acquired by ERIC include many informal unpublished
of the High School Class of 1972
Student Questionnaire and Test Results by Sex, High School Program, Ethnic Category, and Father's Education
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## HIGHLIGHTS

The high school experiences, attitudes, opinions, and plans of class of 1972 seniors differed in accord with their sex, high school program, ethnic membership, and fathers education. Some of the differences among subgroups estifieted from af probability samplo of seniors who patictepated in the base-year survey of the National Longitt dina Study of the High School Class of 1972 are as fellows:

## Sex

a Girls made higher scores than boys on all survey tests except mathematics, reported higher school grades, and spent more time on homework but less time working at jobs.

- More girls than boys participated in extracurriculat activities such as debating, drama, band, or chorus, and school newspaper, magazines, or yearbook; fewer girls participated in athletics.
- Almost, as shanny girls planned to attend college as their major activity the year after high school, but far fewer planned eventually to attend a graduate or professional school after college.
- In career choice and life work, girls placed more stress on helping others and working with people rather than on things, and gave less emphasis to supervision, money, advancement, and leadership.


## High School Program

- Vocational-technical (votech) students, in contrast with academic program students, tended to be older, to come from lower socioeconomic backgrounds, belong to minority groups, live in rural or farming communities, have less contact with guidance counselors (although more indicated school counseling provided help to them), and feel they had less control over their environment.
- More votech than academic students ( 37 versus 21 percent) spent at least 20 hours per week working
ar jobs.
- Except for yocational education had hobby clubs, votečh students did not particigoretin extracurricular activities nearly as much as academic students.
- Only 13 percent of yotech seniors (versus 76 percent) planned to go to a 4-year college or universty or to a graduate or professional school after college; and only 22 percent (versus 60 percent) thought they definitely had the ability to complete college.
- Of those students planning to aten college the year after high sch col, more votech students intended to ga to a 2 -year college, and more indicated that being able to live at home while attending college was a very important consideration in their college choice.


## Ethnic Category

- More blacks than whites reported that at least pe ne other person depended on them for financial sup. port; fewer blacks worked in a paid or unpaid job during their senior year.
- More blacks than whites said they had no choice in selecting a high school prograft because only one program was available or because they were assigned to it, and fewer blacks reported they were in academic programs.
- More blacks were critical of their schools and more thought their schools should have placed more ${ }^{*}$ emphasis on basic academic subjects. Blacks also were more likely to feel that various factors (insufficient teacher help, alienation, money problems, lack of parental interest, ill health, transportation) had interfred with their high shool education.
- In selecting a job of career, blacks gave more stress than whites to monetary, prestige, and leadership factors.
- As reasons for working full-time rather than con-
(Continued inside back cover)
;


# NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL STUDY 

 of the High School Class of 1972
## Student Questionnaire and Test Results by Sex, High School Program, Ethnic Category, and Father's Education ${ }^{\circ}$

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$y$

## NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

."The purpose of the Center shall be to collect and disseminate statistics and other data related to education in the United States and in other nations. The Center shall ...collect, collate, and, from time to time, report full and complete statistics on the conditions of education in the United States; gonduct and publish reports on specialized analyses of the meaning and significance of such statisties; ... and reviev and report on education astivities in foreign countries." ${ }^{\text {. Section 406(b) of the General }}$ Education Provisions Act, as amiehded (20 U.S.C. 1221e-1).

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## FOREWORD

In spring 1972; over 1,000 high schools participated in the first phase of the National Longitudinal Study of the High School Class of 1972. These scyools cooperated with the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) through its contractor, the Educational Testing Sefrice (ETS), in gathering exten- * sive data from and about a sample of almost 18,000 of the schools' seniors. The success of the base-year survey depended on the voluntary cooperation of 'these schools, and NCES and the Office of Education (USOE) are grateful for the time, energy, and resources so willingly and generously given by staffs and students during a very busy time of the school year.

Followup data will be requested from these 18,000 young adults at intervals over a projected total period of 6 to 8 years. Thus, the study will make repeated observations of the same individuals over the period when their career paths begin to : emerge. By examining the relationships between their schooling and other experiences and their subsequent career choices and educational progress, we hope to provide valuable information for planners, policymakers, and educational researchers in improving the educational system and making it more responsive to students and their needs.

This report contains concise tabular summaries of student characteristics and comparative profiles of student subgroups derived from the tabular summaries. Two'instruments-the Student Questionnaire and the Student Test Battery-were administered to seniors in schools that participated in the survey. The items in the Student Questionnaire deal primarily with the students' high school experiences, attitudes, opinions, and plans for the future. The Student Test Battery consists of six tests designed to measure verbal and nonverbal abilities. The tables, include data for "all students" and for 12 subgroups of students

Marjorie O. Chandler, Director
Division of Statistical Information and Studies
formed by four classification variables: sex, high school program ( 3 subgroups), ethnic category ( 3 subgroups), apd father's, education (4 subgroups). Certain steps have been taken in collapsing response categories and rearranging the order of subitems within a question to make the tables concise and to make it easier for the user to spot differences in results among subgroups.

This report presents data for subgroups formed only by 1 -way classifications. The reader who is interested in more detailed tabular summaries of Student Questionnaire data or estimated numbers as well as percentages is referred to a recently published 2 -volume set of 4 -way cross-classifications of students. $1 /{ }^{-}$

The tables in these volumes also contain 1-way marginals, which may present statistics that differ slightly from those in this report by virtue of the exclusion from all maxginal tables of minority groups other than blacks and students not classifiable on any one of four classifier variables.

Another publication $\underline{2}$ provides participating school personnel and other concerned educators with a short summary of the National Longitudinal Study of the High School Class of 1972 and some of the results obtained in the study's base year. Indepth analysis involving first followup as well as base-year data has been initiated; results will be published in a series of reports, each with a central theme.

Becruse the survey was carried out late in the school year and for other reasons, some sampled schools were not able to participate in the spring 1972 survey. Followup data and partial base-year data, however, are being collected on a large number of sampled students in these schools. Since these students are being added to the files, their addition may change. the statistics in some of the tables and, consequently, the results in the tables of this report are considered provisional. All citations should mention this fact.

Elmer F. Collins, Chief
Statistical Analysis Branch

1/ Bruce W. Thompson, National Longitudinal Study of the High School Class of 1972: Tabular Summary of Student Questionन' naire Data, Vols. I and II, Wash., D.C., U.S. Govt. Printing Off., 1274.

2/ William B. Fetters, A Capsule Description of High School Seniors: Base-Year Sturvey, Wash., D.C., U.S. Govt. Printing Off.; 1974.

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## INTRODUCTION

## Background and Purpose

In 1968 the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) conducted a survey of educational policymakers and researchers to determine their specific statistical meeds. The respondents expressed a need for data that would permit comparisons of student educational experiences with later outcomes. In 1969. NCES started planning for a national longitudinal survey of high school graduates-this to be the first in a series of longitudinal studies of educational effects. A representative sample of high school seniors was to be selected, traced through postsecondary experiences, including education and training, and then followed for some time after entering the job market.

In April 1970, leading educational tesearchers and administrators met with Federal officials in Washington, D.C., to advise NÇES on plans for the survey. The resulting National Longitudinal Study of the High School Class of 1972 reflected their guidance and the jnterests of a number of USOE bureaus, including the Office of Planning, Budgeting, and Evaluation, the Bureau of Postsecondaty Education, the Bureau of Occupational and Adult Education, the Bureau of Programs for the Handicapped, as well as of the National Center for Education Statistics. Several advisory committees provided guidance in planning and implementing the survey. Various committees were established; one was composēd of research experts and representatives of various educational organizations; others were made up of officials of State education agencies; and an internal USOE users' committee represented the datalneeds of the various offices and bureaus of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (DHEW), including USOE.

Survey data-collection instruments and procedures` were designed during the 1970-71 school year and tested on a small sample of seniors in spring 1971. In spring 1972, the full-scale study was initiated. Over 1,000 public and nonpublic schools and almost 18,000 seniors participated in the base-year survey. In fall 1973 and again in fall 1974 attempts were made
to contact these same individuals as well as persons from sampled schools that did not participate in the base-year survey. Followup information was gathered about their activities since leaving high school and their current plans regarding education, training, and jobs. From time to time in the future, additional information will be sought from these young adults.

The unique orientation of the longitudinal approach (i.e., the concern with the lives'and developmental patterns of individuals over a period of time) is essential for determining the effects of educational programs, policies, and practices. The longitudinal design permits identification of temporal sequences of changes in variables, an important step in detecting and explaining relationships among variables. Examination of the educational and occupational experiences offindividuals and of the development of their aspirations, attitudes, and activities provides the broad predictive and diagnostic information needed for meaningful educational planning. The full value of the longitudinal approach will be realized only when dafa on the same individuals are analyzed for two or mbre points in time. Analysis of fall 1973 data in conjunction with spring 1972 data has begun and a series of reports, each with a central theme, is scheduled for publication later this year.

The study will (1) supply the educational community with facts on the flow of young adults through the postsecondary educational-occupational system, (2) facilitate identification of major branching or decision points that affect educational and life patterns in the immediate postsecondary period, and (3) permit tracing of tinkages or path choices, estimates of the associated transition probabilities, and conclusions about the relative importance of the factors which determine, these transition probabilities. These results should improve the educational system by making it more responsive to students and their needs.

## Sample Design

The sample design may bedescribed as a deeply stratified two-stage probability sample with schools as first-stage sampling units and students as second-
stage units. Thẹ population consisted of all 12 thgraders enrolled during 1972 in all public and private schools in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The first,stage sampling frame was constructed from computerized school files maintained by the Office of Education and by the National Catholic Education Association.

- The school sampling frame was divided into 600 final strata based on the following variables:
- Type of control (public or nonpublic)
- Geographic region (Northeast, North Central, South, and Yegt)
- Grade-1 enrollment (less than 300, 300 to 599 , and 600 or more)
Proximity to institutions of higher learning (3 catêgorie ${ }_{\beta}$ )
- Percent minority group enrollment (8 categories, public schools only)
- Income level of the community ( 11 categories, public schools; 8 categories, Catholic schools)
- Degree of urbanization ( 10 catégories)

The number of classes defined by a cross-tabulation of the above stratification variables is far greater than the number of classes that could in fact be utilized in the stfatification. As a consequence, it was necessary to consolidate or ignore, in some instances, some of the strdtification criteria through a procedure for assigning priority to the variables. The final strata involyed these priority considerations, but also involved judgment in consolidating the various classes to produce strata of the desired sizes.

To increase the numbers of disadvantaged students in the sample, schools located in low-income areas and schools with high proportions of minority group enroillments were sampled at approximately twice the sampling rate used for the remaining schools. Schools in the smallest grade- 12 enrollment strata (fewer than 300 seniors) were selected with probabilities proportional to their estimated numbers of senior students and writhout replacement. Schools in the remaining strata were selected with equal probabilities without rephacement. Within each final stratum, four schools were selected initially and then two of the four were randomly selected and designated as the primary selections. The other two schools were retained as backup or substitutes, used in the sample only if one or both of the primary schools did not cooperate. Samples
of 18 students per school were selected and 5 additional students were selected as alternates. The students were sampled with equal probabilities without replacement, within schools.

The study excluded schools for physically or mentally handicapped students, schools for legally confined students, and schools (such as area vocational schools) wherẹ students were also enrolled in other institutions included in the sampling frame. The study design also excluded certain categories of students, such as early graduates and adult education students.

## Response Rates

Twenty-one of the primary sample of 1,200 schools were not eligible for participatior for various reasons. Of the remaining 1,179 primary schools, 949 ( 80.5 percent) took part in the survey. Ninety-five backup schools were substituted for primary schools that. could not participate. Thus, a total of 1,044 schools ( 87 percent of the target number of 1,200 ) participated. Since data collection took place late in the school year, lack of time to prepare for the survey was the nost common reason given by selected schools for declining to paricipate. Of a targeted maximum of 18 , an average of 17 students per participating school took part.

The resulting \$ample of 17,726 students provided varying response rates for individual data-collection forms. The Student Questionnaire was completed by 16,409 persons ( 93 percent), and the Student Test Battery was taken by 15,625 ( 88 percent). The Student Record Information Forms were filled out by survey administrators for all but 33 of the 17,726 students. 3/

In summer 1973, NCES contacted the schools that initially were unable to participate in the study. Nearly all of these "resurvey" schools, plus a small number of "augmentation" schools selected to represent schools not included in the sampling frame, provided names and addresses for random samples of 18 of their class of 1972 seniors. The substantial majority of these persons participated in the first followup survey and at that time also completed a short version of the base-year Student Questionnaire.

[^0]
## TABLE CONTENTS

The tables present data for each of the six componerts of the Student Test Battery (table 1), for one unnumbered Student Questionnaire item-year of birth (table 2), and for Student Questionnaire items 1 through 95 (table 3). The tables do not contain results for any of the three other instruments (Student Record.Information Form, School Questionnaire, and Counselor Questionnaire) employed in the base-year survey.

The Student Questionnaire tables generally contain two major sections: the first section shows weighted percentages of students giving various responses to the item or subitem; the second section shows the number of students who actually answered the item or subitem. A " 0.0 " entry in a table body means that at least one sampled student gave the indicated response but the weighted percentage is less than 0.05 percent; a dash means that not one in
the sample gave the indicafed response. Where responses are mutually exclusive, the sum of the percentages does not always equal 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 1 contains four sections: weighted estimates of formula score means, standard deviation weighted estimates, standard errors of estimates of means, and the number of students who took the tests.

In all tables, results are given separately for "all students" and for each of 12 subgroups of students formed by $4^{\text {tclassification variables. }}$

## Student Questionnaire

The Student Questionnaire contains two unnumbered questions (sex and date of birth) and 107 numbered questions divided into the following 11 sections:

A. Your high school experiences
B. Your attitudes and opinions
C. Plans for the future 25.31
D. For those planning to work full time the year after they leave school
E. For those planting to enter an apprenticeship or on-the-job training program the year after they leave high school ..... 38-42
F. For those planning to enter military service during the year after they leave high school ..... 43-49
G. For those planning to be full-time homemakers during the year after they leave high school ..... 50-54
H. For those planning to take vocational or technical courses at a trade or business school full- or part-time during the year after they leave high school ..... 55-64.

1. For those planning to go to a four-year college or university, junior or community college, or take college level correspondence courses during the year after leaving high school ..... 65-76
J. For those planning to work part-time during the yearefter leaving high school ..... 77.80
K. For everyone ..... 81.107

Sections A, B, C, and K were to have been answered by every student. The student's plans determined which of theother sections he or she was to have completed.

In Section K, questions 81 through 95 are primarily of a demographic nature. Questions 96 through 104 are openended questions about the student's planned occupation. Questions 105 through 107 provide data useful in locating the student for followup information. The results for these latter two sets of items (questions 96 through 107) are not included in the tabular summaries of this report.

## Student Test Battery

Survey students were asked to take a 69 -minute test battery developed by the Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey, to measure both verbal and nonverbal ability. Tests were selected on the basis of student performance in the Comparative Guidance and Placement Program (a guidance service for 2 -year colleges); Project Access (a project for minority youth), and other programs and projects. The battery of six tests (their estimates of reliability ranged from .78 to .90 ) produced scores in these areas:

- Vocabulary (ability to understand the English language). . . 15 items ( 5 minutes) using a synonym format
- Picture-number associations (rote memory). 30 items ( 10 minutes)
- Reading (ability to read and understand short passages of nontechnical material). . . 5 passages, 20 items ( 15 minutes)
- Mathematics (ability to solve reasoning problems involving quantitative comparisons, but not requiring algebraic, geometric, or trigonometric skills). . 25 problems ( 15 minutes)
- Letter groups (ability to find general concepts ih a nonverbal context). . 25 items ( 15 fininutes)
- Mosaic comparisons (perceptual speed and accuracy). . . 116 items ( 9 minutes)

The test scores summarized in the table are "formula scores," the number of right answers minus a correction for guessing.

## Student Classification Variables

The tables contain data for "all students" and 12 subgroups of students generated by 4 classification variables:

Sex. Students identified themselves by sex in an unnumbered question in the Student Questionnaire. Only 0.80 percent of the students failed to answer this question.

Curriculum. Classification of students by high school program (academic, general, and vocationaltechnical) was based on item 7 of the School Record Information Form (SRIF), which was completed by survey administrators or their representatives. Resporises 3 through 8 of this item were combined into the group classified as vocational-technical (VOC in the printed output). Responses labeled GEN'L (general) and ACAD (academic or colltege preparatory) in the output correspond to responses 1 and 2 , respectively, in item 7 of the SRIF. As may be seen in the following table, there is a fairly substantial amount of disagreement between the survey, administrator's classification of a student and the student's selfclassification as determined from Student Questionnaire item 2:

| Student's own classification | Survey administrator's classification |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Academic | - General | Vocational |  |
| Total |  |  | $100.0 \%$ |  |
|  | $100.0 \%$ | $100.0 \%$ |  |  |
| General | 78.2 | 19.9 | 7.6 |  |
| Vocational | 17.7 | 59.5 | 26.2 |  |

Ethnic Category. Ethnic category was obtained from item 84 of thé Student Questionnaire. Only 2.10 percent of the students did not answer this question. Categories labeled WHITE, BLACK, and LATIN-AMER in the output correspond to responses 7 (White or Caucasian), 2 (Black or Afro-American or Negro), and 3 through 5 (Mexican-American or Chicano, Puerto Rican, and other Lutin-American origin), respectively. Students who gave responses 1 (American'Indian), 6 (oriental or Asian-American), or 8 (other) are not included in the ethnic category section of the sum-
mary tables due to space limitations, the heterogeneous nature of these three groups, and the small sample sizes involved (a total of only 5 percent of all survey respondents). The ethnic category self-classification of students is subject to some error, judged by the classification of the student's parents. A validity study involving acceptable questionnaires completed by parents of 391 survey students gave the following percentage distributions of results for the two indicated categories:


Father's Education. Father's (or mile guardian's) educatioh was obtained from item 90 of the Student Questignnaire. The nine different responses possible for this item were grouped into four categories: (1) NOU. KNOWN, (2) NOT HS GRAD, (3) HS GRAD, and (4) COLL GRAD. Cases were classified as NOT KNOWN if the item was not answered or if the student marked response I (Doesn't apply). The category NOT HS GRAD corresponds to item 90, response 2 (Did not complete high school). HS GRAD consists of students who marked response 3 (Finished high school or equivalent), 4 (Adult education program), 5 (Business or trade school), or 6 (Some college).
A case was classified as COLL GRAD if the response was 7 (Finished college, 4 years), 8 (Attended graduate or professional school, but did not attain a graduate or professional degree), or 9 (Obtained a gráduate or professional degree; for example, M.A., Ph.D., or M.D.). Again, student responses are subject to some error as judged by the answers to the same item provided by the parents of 391 of the survey students. The percèntage distributions of the results for three of the nine possible responses are given below.

| Student response | Parent resiponse |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Yes | No | Total |
| - Did not completé high school |  |  |  |
| Yes | 15.2 | 9.9 | 25.1 |
| No | 7.4 | 67.5 | 74,9 |
| Total | 22.6 | 77.4 | 100.0 |
| Finished high school or equivalent |  |  |  |
| Yes | 22.0 | 9.4 | 31.4 |
| No | 7.9 | 60.7 | 68,6 |
| Total | 29.9 | 70. 1 | 100.0 |
| Finished college, 4 years |  |  |  |
| Yes | 7.8 | 2.8 | 10.6 |
| No | , 3.4 | 86.0 | 88.4 |
| Total | '11.2 | 88.8 | 100.0 |

Resentation of Results. user to see differences among subgroups of students, two steps were taken:
V. Many multiresponse items $(3,8,13,14,17,20$, $24,26,46$, and 68) were collapsed into dichotomous form to simplify the presentation. Fori example, a student could have given any one of three responses to item 3: "Not importani," "Somewhat important," and "Very importaght." The summary tables present only the weighted percentages for the response "Very important." The first two of the possible responses were collapsed into one category -the complement of the "Very important" category. In three additional cases, a response option was omitted from the calculations and the remaining options were collapsed into two groups. The response opfions dropped were "Don't know," "Does not apply," and "No opinion" in items 18, 19, and 21 , respectively. The weighted percentages of students who gave these responses are shown in the middle section of these tables.' The first section of the table for item 18 , for example, shows the weighted percentage of the remaining students (i.e., those who did not mark the response "I don't know") who responded "Good" or "Excellent." In one last case (item 9), students who answered "I do not work" were simply eliminated before performing any calculations, since the questionnaire could have been formated to have nonworking students skip this question.
2. Many of the questions contain a series of related subitems'and it is of interest to see the degree of stress - placed on the various subitems by different groups of students. For example, item 20 asks "How important is each of the following to you in your life?" and filts 10 factors. The table lists these 10 subitems not in the order presented in the questionnaire but in descending sequence by the percentage of "all students" who answered "Very important." The user can easily spot subgroup differences by scanning down the columns for subitems that are out of descending numerical sequences. This procedure was followed for items $3,4,13,14,17,18,19,20,24,26,46$, and 68. For item 19, two separate sequencings were performed: one for subitems $1-5$ and $10-12$, arist ane for subitems 6-9.


## NUMBERS OF SENIORS WITH PARTICULAR CHARACTERISTICS

In many cases, the user may estimate the numbier of seniors with the particular attributes ${ }^{\circ}$ defined by item-response options. These estimates may be derived by applying the estimated percentages in the tables of this report to the estimated population or
subpopulation sizes in table A. Note that estimates of numbers of seniors with particular attributes can be found only for those subpopulations specified in table A.

## Reliability of the Estimates

ForThe statistics in this report are estimates derived from a sample survey. Two types of errors are post
sible in such estimates-sampling and nonsampling. Sampling errors occur because observations are made only on a sample, not on the entire population. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sourees: inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, respondents' inability or unwillingness to provide correct information, mistakes in recording or coding data, and other errors of collection, response, processing, coverage, and estimation for missing data. Nonsampling errors also occur in complete censuses. 5/ The accuracy of a survey result is determined by the joint effects of sampling and nonsampling errors.

The particular sample used in this survey is one of a large number of possible samples of the same size that could have been selected, using the same sample design. Estimates derived from the different samples would differ from each other. The deviation of a: sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples.

As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of nonsampling arors but does not measure any systematic biases in the . data. Bias is the difference, averaged over all possible samples, between the estimate and the true value. Obviously, the accuracy of a survey result depends upon both the sampling and nonsampling errors, measured by the standard etyor, and the bias and other types of nonsampling error; not measured by the standard error.

The stimple estimate and an estimate of its standard error permit us to construct interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the intespal includes the trerage result of all possible samples.

To illustrate: if all possible samples were selocted, each was surveyed ander essentially the same conditions, and an estimate and its estimated standard error yere calculated fromeach sample, then-

- approximately two-thirds of the intervals from 1 standard error below the estimate to 1 standard error above the estimate wauld include the average value of all possible samples (an interval from 1 standard error below the estimate to 1 standard error above the estimate is called a two-thirds confidence interval);
- approximately 95 percent of the intervals from 2 standard errors below the estimate to 2 standard errors above the estimate would include thy average value of all possible samples (an interval from 2 standard errors below the estimate to 2 standard errors above the estimate is called 95 -percent confidence interval);
- almost all inteqvals from 3 standard errors below the sample estimate to 3 standard errors above the sample estimate $y$ ould include the average value of all ${ }^{\prime}$ possible samples.

The closeness of these approximations depends on the closeness of the aetual distribution of the statistic to the normal distribution. In the case of sample percentages, the normal apprgximation is satisfactory exceptif for small samples and extreme percentage values:

Thus, for a particular sample, one can say with specified confidence that the average of all passible samples is included in the constructed interval.

## Ståndard Errors of Sfudent Questionnaire Percentages


The standard errors shown in table Bare generalized and approximate values. About one-half of the Stu-

5/ Information on the magnitudes of nonresponse blas and other types of nonsampling errors is given in an unpublished document: Thomas F. Hilton, et al., "Final'Report-The Base-Year Survey of the National Longitudinal Study of the High School Class of 1972 / /including its Appendix F, "Response Stability and Validity Studies"), Educational Testing Service, June 1973.

Table B. Standard errors in percentage points of estimated percentages.

Table C. Sampling errors ( 95 chances in 100) in percentage points of estimated percentages.

errots than the values tabled and one-half have lower values. The user who wants safer or conservative estimates of standard errors may multiply the table value by'1.10. This 10 percent increase will be sufficient to include the actual standard ertors of at least 75 percent of the.Student Questionnaire percentages.

Table $\mathbf{C}$ contains sampling error values in terms of the 95 -percent confidence level. 6/For the typical Student Questionnaire variable, the chances are 95 in

100 that an estimate fromethe sample would differ from the result of a complete survey by less than the tabled value. (Again, since this is a genetalized table; the user wha wants to be conservative should increase the tabled value by about 10 percent.)

When using tables B and $\mathrm{C}_{\text {, }}$ the appropriate "No. of responses" figures may be found in the "Number of sfudents answering questions" lines of tables 2 and 3 ' of this report. $7 /$

[^1]
## Illustrations of Use of Sampling Error Tahtes and Table A.

Sampling errors for values within the ranges of tables B and C may be approximated by linear interpolation. It may be necessary to interpolate for both the estimated percentage and the base of the estimated percentage. For example, suppose we have an estimate of 15 percent on a base of 5,000 students answering a questrion. Interpolation in table B between 10 percent and 25 percent for a sample of 4,000 yields a standard error of 0.53 percent; interpolation between the same percentage values for a sample of 6,000 yields a standard error of 0.45 percent. Now, interpolating between the bases of 4,000 and 6,000 , we get a standard error of 0.49 percent for a base of 5,000.

Table 3, Q31 reveals that 16,132 seniors answered the question about their planned major activity the year after high school. An estimated 33.6 percent planned to go to a 4 -year college or university. Table B shows the standard eirror of an estimate of this size to be about 0.4 percentage points, and from table $\mathbf{C}$ we find that the 95 -percent confidence interval is 32.8 percent to 34.4 percent. The estimated number of seniors planning to attend a 4 -year college or university is found by multiplying the base of the percentage $(2,953,000)$ as given in table $A$ by the proportion .336. The product is 992,000 students.

Also from table 3, Q31 it may be seen that an estimated 34.3 percent of male seniors and 32.9 percent/ of female seniors planned to attend a 4 -year college. The sampling errors ( 95 chances in 100) of these estimates, which are based on sample sizes of about 8,000 each, ate shown in table $C$ to be about 1.1 percentage points for each group." Application of tse percentages ( 34.3 and 32.9 ) to the subpopulation size numbers in table A yields estimates of 505,000 males and 487,000 females planning to attend a 4 year college as their major activity the year after high school.

Table 3, Q36 indicates that, of those students planning to work full time the year after leaving high school, 23.3 percent plan also to continue their schooling part time. This $\mid$ percentage is based on the answeifs of 4,047 students. Table $C$ shows the sampling error ( 95 chances in 100 ) of the percentage to be about 1.3 percentage points. The number of students with these plans is estimated to be 180,000
since table A indicates an estimated ${ }^{3} 73 / 000$ seniors. belonged to the subpopulation "work full time."

Table 3, Q36 also reveals that of male seniors planning to work full time, based on 1,898 responses, an estimated 26.7 percent planned to continue their schooling part time. Table $\mathbf{C}$ shows that the sampling error ( 95 chances in 100) of this percentage is about 1.9 percentage points. Since table A does pot contain the subpopulation "males planning to worl full time," one can not estimate from the material in this report the number of members of this subpopulation who plan to continue their education.

## Computation of the Standard Error of a Difference Between Two Percentages

In the comparison of two subpopulation percentages, $\mathrm{d}=\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{p}$ ', the standard error of the difference may be approximated by taking the square root of the sum of squäres of the standard errors of the topo .estimates as found in table B. This approximation will tend to be a safe or conservative one for most variables. $8 /$ Ninety-five percent confidence-level values may be obtained by doubling the standard error of the difference.
For example, the difference between the estimated percentages of whites and blacks planning to attende 2 a 4 -year college as their major activity the year af $\frac{2}{2}$ high school is seen from table 3, Q31 to be 1.5 per ${ }^{2}$ cent ( 34.7 percent - 33.2 percent). Since these estimates are based on sample sizes of 12,264 and 2,027 , respectively, their standard errors are found from table B to be 0.4 and 1.0 percentage points. The standard error of the difference is:

$$
\sqrt{0.4^{2}+1.0^{2}}=1.1
$$

This means that the chances are two in three that the estimated difference based on samples would differ by 1.1 percentage points or less from the difference, derived from complete survey figures. The 95 percent confidence interval is from -0.7 to 3.7 percent. A conclusion that the average estimate of the percentage difference, derived from all possible samples, lieds within a range computed in this way would be correct for 95 percent of all possible samples.

8/ The standard error of the difference is equal to $\sqrt{\operatorname{var}\left(p+\operatorname{var}\left(p^{\prime}\right)-2 \operatorname{cov}\left(p, p^{\prime}\right)\right.}$. In comparing two subclasses of students, the covariance term tends to be positive because of the Dositive correlation caused by the sample clustering of about 18 students per school. This positive correlation tends to reduce the standard error of the difference.

Standard Errors of Test Battely Means .

Table 1 contains the approximate sampling error -of each mean test score for each subpopulation classified by sex, high school program, ethnic category, and father's education. The standard errors may be read directly from this table without any need for interpolation or reference to another table.

As was the case for questionnaire percentages, a conservative estimate of the standard error of the difference between two subpopulation means may be found by taking the square root of the sum of squares
of the two corresponding means. For example, the mean vocabulary formula scores for females and males /are 6.44 and 6.18 , respectively. The standard errors of the two means hagpen to have the same value, namely, .054. Thus, the standard error of the estimuted difference of 0.26 points is:

$$
\quad \sqrt{.0542+.0542}=0.08
$$

The 95 percent confidence interval on the diffeyence between sexes in vocabulary formula score means is from 010 to 0.42 points.


## COMPARATIVE PROFILES OF HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS

Examination of the data in the tables of this report reveals many differences among the subgroups formed . by a particular classification variable. The following comparative profiles point out some of the major subgroup dịfferences.

## Sex

Girls made higher scores than boys on five of the six survey tests. Their mean scores were about onefourth standard deviation higher on three tests (pic-ture-number, letter groups, and mosaic comparisons) and one-twentieth standard deviation higher on two tests (vocabulary and reading), but one-fourth standard deviation lower on the mathematics test. Girls also reported higher school grades; almost 60 percent said they got mostly " $B$ " or better versus a figure of 40 percent for boys. In addition, more girls than boys ( 19 versus II percent) belonged to scholastic /honorary clubs. About 44 percent of the girls, versus only 26 percent of the boys, indicated they spent at least 5 hours a week on homework. On the other hand, fewer girls than boys ( 21 versus 36 percent) reported they spent over 20 hours per week working ${ }^{8}$ at jobs.

More girls reported they were in a vocational or technical high school program ( 28 versus 20 percent), with a very high concentration in the business or office occupations area ( 21 versus 3 percent) and a low concentration in the trade or industrial occupations area (1 versus 11 percent). Although fewer girls than boys ( 40 versus 45 percent) indicated they were enrolled in academic programs, almost as many (49, versus 50 percent);planned to attend college as their hajor activity the year/after,high school. Far fewer (9 versus 17 percent), however, said they planned to go to a graduate or professienal school after college. 9 / These figures corresponded almost exactly/with the percentages of girls and boys who indicated their fathers and mothers wanted them to attend graduate schools. Of those seniors planning to take college courses the year after high school, more girls planned
to enter the study fields ofhealth-related careers ( 19 versus 4 percent), education ( 17 versus 6 percent), English or foreign languages ( 7 versus 2 percent), and art ( 6 versus 3 percent); but fewer chose to enter engineering or architecture ( 0.5 versus 14 percent), agriculture ( 0.6 versūs 5 percent), business ( 10 versus 16 percent), and biological sciences ( 7 versus 12 percent).

With regard to high school activities, more girls participated in such aćtivities as (a) cheerleader (29 versus 5 percent), (b) debating, drama, band, or chorus ( 39 versus 27 percent), (c) school newspaper, magazine, yearbcok, or annual ( 26 versus 15 percent), (d) school subject-matter clubs ( 31 versus 20 percent), and (e) vocational education clubs ( 29 versus 16 percent). Fewer girts, however, participated in athletic activities ( 31 versus 58 percent) or hobby clubs ( 13 versus 24 perceht). Abont the same number of girls as boys indicated their cpunselors encouraged them to go to college or to a yocational, technical, business, /or trade school; but mofe girls ( 19 versus 13 percent) said their counselors encouraged them to get a job immediately after high school and fewer ( 12 versus 18 percent) indicated counselor encouragement to enter an apprenticeship or on-the-job training program. Fewer girls than boys indicated the following interfered with theif high school education: (a) poor study habits ( 49 versus 65 percent), (b) difficulty in adjusting to school routine ( 20 versus 29 percent), $/$ and (c) time taken by job ( 16 versus 22 percent).

Girls, when asked to mark whether various factors were very important in career choice and life work, gave relatively more stress to opportunities to be helpful to others and useful to society ( 64 versus 42 percent), opportunities to work with people rather than things ( 62 versus 36 percent), work that seems importan/ and interësting ( 82 versus 75 percent), and meeting/and working with friendly, sociable people ( 67 versus 47 percent); but they gave less emphasis to job prestige ( 22 versus $/ 29$ percent), freedom from supervisiof ( 18 versus $/ 29$ percent), making a lot of money ( 16 versus 28 percent), good income to start

9/ Some caution should be used with regath to these statistics because of the low item-response rate (75 percent) for this question.
( 27 versus 36 percent), chance to be a leafer ( 10 versus 22 percent), and opportunity for promotion and advancement ( 35 versus 48 perefnt). There were very striking sex differences in accugational preferences. 10/ More girls preferred going into the following areas: clerical ( 26 versus 2 percent), ptofessional ( 48 versus 41 percent), and service ( 7 'versus 2 percent); fewer girds said they would like to be craftsmen ( 1 versus $\$ 6$ percent), taborers ( 0.3 versus 5 percent) managers or proprietors ( 2 versus 8 percent), operatives (1 versus 4 percent), protective service workers ( 0.4 versus 4 pepcent), or technicians ( 5 versus 9 percent) . .

Of those seniors who planned to work full time the year after high school, girls differed froḿn boys in reasons cited for not continuing their education. More girls said their plans did not require more schooling ( 54 versus 40 nerrent) and that they planned to be married ( 48 versus 31 percent), while fewer replied they didn't like school ( 25 versus 33 percent) or cited their poor grades or poor college entrance test scores , ( 15 versus 24 percent).

## High School Program

-.. Vocational-technical and general program studento, when contrasted with academic students, tended to look relatively similar with regard to many of the characteristics measured in this study. Hence, we shall simplify this presentation of relative profiles by making only one of three possible comparisons of program subgroups: namely, academic versus "votech" (vocational or technical).

Votech students were older than academic students: twice as many ( 28 versus 14 percent) were born prior to 1954. The parents of votech students had lower annual incomes: $\mathbf{3 9}$ percent of the votech students / (versus 18 percent) thought the income was less than $\$ 7,500$. 11/Votech fathers had less forminal education than fathers of academic students ( 42 versus 19 percent did not complete high school). More votech students belonged to minority groups ( 21 versus 12 percent). Almost 30 percent of votech students (versus 16 percent of the academic) lived in rural or farming communities. On the other hand, 11 percent of the academic students (versus only 3 percent of the votech) lived in a suburb of a very large city.

The mean scores of votech students in survey tests
varied from $1 / 2$ standard deviation lower on the picturenumber and mosaic comparisons tests to over 1'standard deviation lower on the mathematics test than those for academic students. Only 36 percent of votech students (versus 69 percent) reported they had a high school grade average of "B" or better. Only 27 percent of the votech students (versus 46 percent) spent at least 5 hours a week on homework; however, 37 percent (versus 21 percent) said they spent at least 20 houb a wreek working at jobs. Votech students with jobo tended to work mostly during the week while academic students worked mostly during weekends. Vgtech students were much more likely to feel their jobs were related to their studies (33 versus 11 percent) and that the job led to work they would like to do in the future ( 47 versus 26 percent).

Except for vocational educition and hobby clubs,' , votech students did not participate in high school extracurricular activities neatly as much asacademic students. This was true for athletics ( 32 versus $5 \beta$ percent); cheerleaders and similar activities ( 15 versus 20 percent); debating, drama, band, or chorus ( 22 versus 39 percent); scholastic honorary clubs ( 7 versus 25 percent); school newspaper, anatual, or year. book ( 15 versus 25 percent); schoor subject-matter clubs ( 23 versus 30 percent); and student \&ouncil, government, or political clubs ( 12 versus 27 percent).

Relatively more votech than academic students indicated fairly often or frequent use in their senior courses of teaching machines or computer-assisted instruction ( 21 versus 8 percent) and that they had gone on field trips ( 14 versus 9 percent) fewer, however, reported "Listening to the teachet's lecture" ( 77 versus 88 percent); "Writing essays, themes, poetry, or short stories" ( 54 versus 72 percent); "Participating in studeqt-centered discussions" (53 versus 65 percent); and ${ }^{\text {k/ }}$ Working on a project or in a laboratory" ( 42 versus 57 percent). Votech students indicated to a greater extent that various factors interfered with their high school education. The two greatest disparities were in lack of parental interest ( 30 versus 13 percent) and worty over money problems ( 36 versus 83 percent).

Votech students had less contact with guidance counselors, but reported greater help from school. counseliy ${ }^{2} \mathrm{f}$. Only 17 percent (versus 30 percent) said thef often discussed their post-high school plans 1

10/ Some caution should be used with regard to these statistics because of the low item-response rate ( 75 percent) for this question.

[^2]with guidance counselors; but 58 percent (versus 45 percent) said school provided them with counseling that helped get a better idea of themselves and their relation with other people and 55 percent (versus 27 percent) indicated their school provided counseling that would help them find employment, Relatively more votech than academic students reported their teachers or counselors had encouraged them to go to a vocational, technical, business, or trade school ( 53 versus 14 percent); enter an apprenticeship or on-thejob training program ( 26 versus 5 percent); enter the , military service ( 8 versus 4 percent); and get a job irfmediately after high school ( 30 versus 6 percent). Fewer ( 49 versus 79 percent) indicated encouragement to go to college.

Votech students, relative to academic students, felt they had little control over their environment. About twice the percentage of votech students gave affirmative responses to each of the following four statements: "Good luck is more important than hard work for success," "Everytime I try to get ahead, something or somebody stops me," "Planning only makes a person unhappy since plans hardly work out' 'anyway," and "People who accept their condition in life are happier than those who try to change things." When asked to mark whether various factors were very important in their lives and career choices, votech students gave more stress to such factors as being able to find steady work ( 84 versus 72 percent), being able to give theif children better oppor tunities than they had had ( 75 versus 59 percent), and making a lot of money ( 26 versus 17 percent).

Relatively more voteçh than academic students said they would like to do the following kinds of work: $12 /$ clerical ( 36 versus 6 percent), craftsman ( 15 versus 3 percent), laborei ( 4 versus 1 percent), operative ( 4 versus 1 percent), and service worker ( 6 versus 2 percent). Fewer indicated they would like to go into professional careers ( 14 versus 66 per-, cent).

Only 13 percent of votech students (versus 76 percent of academic students) indicated they planned to go to a 4 -year college or üniversity or to a graduate . or professional school after college. $12 /$ About 47 percent of votech students (versus 9 percent) indicated that working full time would be their major activity the year after college. Only 22 percent of votech studefits (versus 63 percent) had decided prior
to grade 10 whether they would attend college. Only 22 percent (versus 60 percent thought they definitely hrid the ability to complete of llege.

Of those students planringis attend college the year after high'school, more/votech students indicated that being able to live at home and attend college ( 34 versus 19 percen) and being able to return home frequently because of neafness of college. (26 versus 16 percent) were phry important considerations in selecting their college, while fewer ( 34 versus 47 percent) thought the academic reputation of the college was a very/important selection factor. More vocational students ( 59 versus 21 percent) with college plans intended to go fo a 2 -year college. About 43 percent (versus 24 percent) thought it would cost less than $\$ 1,000$ to attend college the first year. More votech students planned to pay for collegelcosta from earnings while taking courses ( 67 versus $\$ 1$ percent), while fewer expected to get money from their parents ( 66 versus 82 percent) or from a private scholarship or grant ( 12 versus 25 percent). Relatively more votech students, indicated business ( 30 versus 10 percent) and vogational or technical ( 11 versus 2 percent) field-ofstudy choices; fewer planned to go into biological sciences ( 3 versus 12 percent) and social sciences ( 9 versus 18 percent).

## Ethnic Category

Three pair-wise comparisons are possible since the tables provide data for three racial-ethnic subgroups.? We shall present here only one of the three relative statistical profiles; namely, that for blacks, the largest minority group, versus whites.

More blacks than whites ( 24 versus 6 percent) reported that at least one other person depended on them for financial support. Their fathers were more poorly educated ( 46 versus 26 percent did not finish high school) and the income of their parents was smaller ( 64 yersus 22 percent had incomes less than \$7,500 per year). 13/ Black students had fewer edu- $\cdots$ cational items in their homes: magazines ( 88 versus 93 percent), encyclopedia or other reference books ( 80 versus 91 percent), dạily newspaper ( 79 versus 92 percent), and typewriter ( 62 versus 84 percent). They also had fewer material possessions, such as two or more cars or trycks that run ( 47 versus 79 percent), color television (44 versus 65 percent), and

[^3]13/ Some caution should be used regarding the fincome statigtics since only 78 percent of the stur its answered this question.
electric dishwasher ( 10 versus 42 percent).
The mean survey test scores of blacks were roughly 1) standard deviation lower than those formhites in five of six cases andlabout $2 / 3$ of a standard deviation lower in the other case (picture-number associations). Blacks reported lower school grades; only 34 percent (versus 52 percent) indicated a " $B$ " or better average. More blacks ( 40 versus 34 percent) indicated they spent at least 5 hours per week on homework. Fewer

- blacks ( 64 versus 78 percent) worked in a paid or unpaid job during their senior year. More blacks tended to partieipate in all types of extracurricular activities, except for honorary clubs. -

Relatively more blacks reported they were in vocational or technieal programs ( 34 versus 22 percent), and fewer said they were in academic programs ( 33 versus 45 percent). More blacks said they had no choice in selecting a high school program because only one program was available at their schods (9 versus 3 percent) or because they were assigned, to it ( 10 versus 3 percent). More blacks participated in special high school programs, especially the Neighborhood Youth Corps ( 31 versus 4 percent), Talent Search (7 versus 1 percent), and Upward Bound (4 versus 0.4 percent).

More black students indicated that their guidance counselor usually had the information they needed ( 85 versus 80 percent), more replied that they often discussed post-high school plans with a guidance counselor ( 27 versus 22 percent), and more reported their teachers or counselors had tried to influence them to go into each of the following areas: college. ( 75 versus 65 percent); vocational, technical, business, or trade school (43 versus 30 percent); apprenticeship or on-the-job training program (24 versus 13 percent); military service ( 10 versus 6 percent); and job immediâtely after high school ( 26 versus 14 percent). Of those students who thought the statement applied, more blacks betieved their school provided them with counseling that would help them find employment ( 56 versus 36 percent) and help them get a better idea of themselves and their relations with other people ( 63 versus 48 percent). Blacks, however, generally were more critical of their schools. More thought the school should have placed more emphasis on basic academic subjects ( 69 versus 48 percent). Fewer black seniors rated their school good or excellent in the following aspects: reputation in the community
( 61 versus 77 percent), condition of buildingsand classrooms ( 53 versus 71 percent), and extracurriçular facilities ( 47 versus 60 percent). Blacks were more likely than whites to indicate that each of the following factors interfered somewhàt or a great deal with, their high school education: teachers don't help them enough ( 62 veqrsus 47 percent), don't feel part of the school ( 49 versus 36 percent), worry over money problems ( 43 viersus 27 percent), parents aren't interested in their education ( 43 versus 19 percent), ill health ( 22 versus 10 percent), and transportation to school ( 23 yersus 10 percent).

Blacks feit they had less control over their environment. For example, more thought that "Good lyek is more important than hard work for success" 18 versus 8 percent) and more agreed that "Everyfime I try to get ahead; something or somebody stops me" ( 31 versus 19 percent). In selecting a job of career more blacks than whites throught the following were, very important: having a position that is looked up to by others ( 41 versus 23 percent), making a lot of money ( 40 versus 20 percent), and the chance to be a leader ( 27 versus 14 percent): A higher proportion of blacks reported they would like to go into clerical occupations ( 26 versus 14 percent), but a lower proportion wanted to become craftsmen ( 4 versus 8 percent) or professionals ( 39 versus 45 percent). 14/

Only 43 percent of black seniors (versus 52 percent) planned to attend college as their major activity the year after high school. More blacks ( 25 versus 47 pèrcent) were still undecided, however, about whether they would go to college. Of those seniors who indicated they intended to work full time as their major activity the year after high school, relatively more * blacks gave reasons such as the following for not continuing their education: need to earn money before being able to pay for further schooling ( 48 versus 32 percent), need to earn money to support family ( 34 versus 12 percent), and lack of a school within commuting distance ( 11 versus 3 percent).

Of those planning to go to college the year after high school, more blacks intended to attend a 4 -year college or university ( 73 versiess 65 percent) and fewer a 2 -year college ( 23 versus 31 Percent). 15 ) Fewer blacks than whites with college plans ( 54 versus 73 percent) indicated they had already been accepted by a college or university: Availability of financial aid was marked by many more blacks ( 64 versus 24

14/ Some care should be used regarding these statistics since only 75 percent of the students answered the question.
15/ About' 4 percent had not yet decided between 2- and 4-year colleges.
percent) as being a very important reason in choosing the college they plan to attend. College admission standards ( 39 versus 20 percent) and college expenses ( 56 versus 38 percent) also were cited relatively often as being very important. Fewer blacks than whites ( 21 versus 29 percent), however, thought their first year's college costs would be under $\$ 1,000$. Fewer blacks expected to pay for college expenses with their savings op summer earning ( 77 versus 85 percent) or money from their parents ( 67 versus 80 percent); more planned to use various scholarship, loan, and other financial assistance program.

## Father's Education

The "Not known" subgroup consisted of students who gave the answer "Doesn't apply" plus thôse who failed to mark any response to the father's education question. Although this subgroup occupied an extreme position in student characteristics,' we shall employ the "NOT HS GRAD" and "COLL GRAD" subgroups in the relative profile so that there will be no ambiguity regarding composition of the subgroups compared. Although father's education is only one component of socioeconomic status (SES), to simplify the presentation we shall refer to students whose fathers did not graduate from high school as "low-SES" students and students whose fathers graduated from college as "high-SES" students.

Low-SES seniors tended to be oidgethan high-SES seniors. Aboùt 26 versus 14 pércent were born before 1954. More low-SES students were black ( 12 versus 2 percent) and more belonged to other minority groups ( 11 versus 5 percent). Abouit 69 percent of the low-SES students (yersus 17 percent) reported a parental income of under $\$ 10,500$ per year. 16/ Low.: SES students had fewer educational items in the home: magazines ( 87 versus 97 percent), encyclopedia or other reference books ( 84 versus 95 percent), daily newspaper ( 82 versus 96 percent), and typewriter ( 74 versus 92 percent). Fewer had a specific place to study at home ( 54 versus 74 percent); and fewer "low-SES students came from homes with the following material possessions: two or more cars or trucks that run. ( 69 versus 84 percent), tape recorder or cassette player ( 63 versus 78 percent), color television ( 55 versus 66 percent), and electric dishwasher ( 20 versus 70 percent). More low-SES students lived in a rural or farming community ( 32 versus 10 percent) and fewer lived in a suburb of a large or very large
city ( $\mathbf{1 0}$ versus 30 percent).
On survey tests, low-SES students scored an average of between one-third of a standard deviation lower (picture-number associations and mosaic) and three-fourths of a standard deviation lower (vocabulary, reading, and mathematics) than high-SES students. Fewer low-SES students ( 45 versus 64 percent) reported a high school grade average of "B" or better; and fewer ( 33 versus 41 percent) spent at least 5 hours a week on homework. More low-SES students ( 30 versus 21 percent) spent over 20 hours per week working on a job. Except for vocational education clubs, low-SES students participated less in extracurricular activities-especially in athletids ( 39 versus 51 percent); debating, drama, band, and chorus ( 30 versus 40 percent); honorary clubs ( 12 versus 23 percent), and student council, student government, and political clubs ( 15 versus 28 percent).
'Relatively more low-SES students reported they were in vocational or technical progiams ( 33 versus 9 percent) and general programs ( 37 versus 24 percent); fewer were in academic programs ( 30 versus 67 percent). At least twice as many low-SES students indicated they participated in most high school special education programs such as Co-op Program ( 10 versus 4 percent), Vocational Education Work-Study Program ( 13 versus 5 percent), ${ }^{\circ}$ Neighborhood Youth Corps ( 10 versus 3 percent), and Upward Bound (1.2 versus 0.5 percent).

When asked who had influenced their post-high school plans a great deal, fewer low-SES students indicated "themselves" ( 90 versus 95 percent) and their parents ( 41 versus 50 percent). Slightly more ( 10 versus 6 percent) indicated a guidance counselor had had a great deal of influence. More low-SES students reported receiving encouragement from their teachers or counselors to go into all areas except. college: vocational, technical, business, or trade school (40 versus 14 percent); apprenticeship or on-the-job training ( 18 versus 5 percent); militafy service ( 7 versus 4 percent); and job immediately after high school ( 20 versus 7 percent). Of those persons who expressed an opinion, more low-SES students agreed that their school had provided them with counseling that would help them find employment ( 45 versus 24 percent) and that helped them get a better idea of themselves and their relation with other people ( 57 versus 41 percent). More low- than high-SES students reported that the following things had interfered somewhat or a great deal with their high school edu-

[^4]cation; worry ovet money problems ( 36 versus 18 per(ent), lack of parental interest ( 27 versus 11 percent), courses that were too hard (44 versus 34 percent). family obligetions ( 30 versus 19 perceint), and lack of a good, place to study at home ( 27 yersus 18 percent); but fewer cited poor teaching ( 47 versus 55 percent).

Low-SES students revealed a poorer sense of control over their environments: more agreed with such statements as "Every time I try to get ahead, something or someone stops me" ( 24 versus 13 percent) and "People who accept their condition in life are happier than those who try to change things" ( 39 versus 25 percent). More low-SES students indicated that the following two things are very important in their lives: "Being able to give my children better opportunities than l've had" ( 74 versus 50 percent) and "Being able to find steady work" ( 82 versus 67 percent). More low- than high-SES seniors said they would like to do clerical work ( 20 versus 6 percent), service work ( 6 versus 3 percent), or become craftsmen ( 10 versus 4 percent); fewer said they would like to enter professional occcupations ( 33 versus 65 percent). 17/ More low- than high-SES seniors replied that the following activities would take the largest share of their time the year after high school: working full time ( 35 versus 9 percent), taking vocational or technical courses at a trade or business school ( 12 versus 4 percent); military service ( 5 versus 2 percent), homẹmaking full time ( 4 versus 1 percent), and apprenticeship or on-the-job training program ( 3 versus 1 percent); fewer planned to go to college ( 35 versus 77 percent). The latter pair of figures corresponded closely with the students' report of how much schooling they thought theircparents wanted them to get:
averaging the information for mothers and fathers, 34 percent of the low-SES students (verus 76 percent) indicated their parents wanted them to go to a 4 -year college or to graduate school afterwards.

Low-SES students made up their minds about . whether to attend college later than high-SES students: 45 versus 26 percent decided during the last 3 yearg of high school and more ( 23 versus 9 percent) were'still undecided late in their senior year. Fewer low-SES seniors thought they definitely had the ability to complete college ( 33 versus 62 percent).
$\therefore$ Of those students planning to go to college the year after high school, fewer low-SES students had been accepted by a college ( 66 versus 80 perćent). More low-SES students planned to go to a 2 -year college ( 38 versus 18 percent), and more thought the first-year cost would be under $\$ 1,000$ ( 34 versus 20 . percent). More low-SES students indicated the following were very important considerations in their choice of college: availability of financial aid (40 versué 19 percent), college expenses ( 48 versus 31 percent), and being able to live at home while attending college ( 28 versus 14 percent). Fewer stressed the reputation of the college in academic areas ( 38 versus 49 percent). Fewer low-SES students planned to rely on their parents to help pay for college ( 64 versus 90 percent); more expected to use earnings while taking the course ( 61 versus 45 percent) and to get money from various loan and financial aid programs. More low-SES students planned to work over 10 hours a week while taking courses ( 23 versus 14 percent), and fewer planned to attend regular classes full time ( 76 versus 86 percent).

17/ Some caution should be used with regard to these statisties since only 75 percent of the students answered the question.


Table 1. Test battery formula scores

| Test | All students | Sex |  | High school program, |  |  | Ethnicatagory |  |  | father's edutation' |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Male | Pemale | Acad | Gen I | Voc | White | Bleck | LatinAmer | Not known | $\begin{gathered} \text { Not HS } \\ \text { Grid } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HS } \\ & \text { Grad } \end{aligned}$ | Coll Grad |
| WELGHTED ESTIMATES OF MEANS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vocabulary | 0.31. | 0.18 | 6.44 | 8.41 | 4.73 | 4.51 | 089 | . 2.07 | $3.51{ }^{\circ}$ | 359 | 5.34 | 0.80 | 0.72 |
| Pleture-number | 17.00 | 15.97 | 18.00 | 1051 | 14.34 | 16.10 | 1780 | -12.38 | 14.72 | 12.97 | 16.52 | 17.78 | 19.02 |
| Reading | 9.65 | 954 | 0.78 | 12.24 | 7.78 | 7.30 | 10.41 | 6.60 | 6.01 | 6.78 | 8.74 | 10.33 | 12.42 |
| Letter groups | 10.18 | 16.59 | 1684 | 18.85 | 14.02 | 14.10 | 17.60 | 11.20 | 12.10 | 11.32 | 15.51 | 17.14 | 18.63 |
| Plathermatics | 12.72 | 13.04 | 1184 | 17.26 | 9.48 | 8. 60 | 13BG | 6.33 | 7.72 | 6.97 | 11.35 | .13.72 | 16.00. |
| Mosuic comparicars | 45.04 | 43.03 | 47.47 | 49.76 | 42.35 | 42.25 | 47.62 | - 32.88 | 39.68 | 37.04 | 44.42 | 4758 | 49.50 |
| WEIGHTED ESTIMATES OF STANOARD DEVIATIONS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vozabulary | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 381 | 3.71 | 3.46 | 4.01 | 3.18 | 3.28 | 3.48 | 383 | 3.92 | 3.97 |
| Pleture-number | 8.07 | 8.02 | 7.90 | 7.45 | 7.35 | 0.04 | 7.86 | 7.78 | 0.14 | 8.08 | 7.30 | 7.87 | 7.69 |
| Reading | 6.05 | 5.09 | 5.01 | 4.22 | 4.77 | 4.54 | 4.76 | 4.46 | 458 | 4.69 | 4.76 | 4.60 | 4.47 |
| Letter graups Matiematies | $\begin{aligned} & 6.65 \\ & 734 \end{aligned}$ | 6.02 | 5.61 | 4.31 | 6.08 | 5.98 | 6,32 | 0.23 | 6.10 | 6.42 | 6.76 | 5.22 | 4.47 |
| Mathemetics | $\begin{array}{r} 7.34 \\ 16.18 \end{array}$ | 7.37 16.21 | 7.19 1587 | 68.84 14.44 | 65.4 17.12 | 6.00 -16.09 | 7.77 16.10 | 0.47 17.22 | 6.37 17.30 |  | 7.02 16.85 | 6.35 16.31 | 6.22 14.49 |
| STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES OF MEANS: <br> Vecabulary - . 041 . 054 -. 059 |  |  |  | - | J |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | . 053 | . 058 | . 061 | . 044 | . $078 \cdot$ | . 124 | . 074 | . 084 | . 055 | . 084 |
| Picture-mimber | ,081 | . 105 | . 104 | . 104 | . 125 | . 141 | 007 | . 184 | 308 | . 172 | . 133 | . 111 | .160 |
| Reading | . 051 | 3067 | . 065 | . 089 | . 075 | . 070 | $\cdots .053$ | , 106 | . 173 | . 100 | . 080 | . 066 | . 034 |
| Lerter graips | . 059 | . 079 | . 073 | . 060 | . 096 | . 105 | . 059 | . 149 | . 234 | -. .137 | . 090 | .073 | . 093 |
| Mathemazics Mosalc cempertsons | ".073 | . 297 | . 038 | . 081 | . 103 | .105 .356 | . 077 | - .143 | . 2415 | . 137 | .118 | . 030 | . 131 |
| Mosalc cempertsons | . 248 | . 296. | .280 | . 276 | ,355 | . 356 | . 248 | A86 | . 718 | . 462 | . 344 | . 233 | .373 |
| NUMBEER OF STUDENTS TAKING TEST BATTERY 15,62S |  | 7,703 | 7,770 | 0,024 | 4,308 | 3813 | 11,902 | 1885 | 677 | 2,412 | 4,238 | 6.493, | 2,484 |
| $\cdots$; |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,48 |

Table 2. Year of birth

| Test | $\underset{\text { students }}{\text { All }}$ | Sex |  | High school program |  |  | Ethnic category |  |  | Father's education |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Male | Female | Acad | Gen' 1 | Voc | White | Black | LatinAmer | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Not } \\ \text { known } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Not HS } \\ \text { grad } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { HS } \\ \text { grad } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Coll } \\ & \text { grad } \end{aligned}$ |
| WEIGHTED PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS $1 /$ <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1348.1950 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| 1931 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 15 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| 1852 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 4.5 | ${ }^{4.6}$ | 2.1 | 6.7 | 10.8 | 7.0 | 4.1 | 18 | 0.8 |
| 1953 | 18.1 | 22.6 | 16.6 | 13.0 | 24.8 | 22.6 | 17.4 | 24.8 | 36.0 | 28.9 | 21.3 | 16.9 | 13.6 |
| 1054 | 74.5 | 70.4 | 78.6 | 82.1 | 67.7 | 698 | 77.5 | 63.6 | - 49.4 | 80.6 | 718 | 77.9 | 82.2 |
| 1985 | 2.6 |  | 3.3 | 3.7 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 4.4 | 1.6 | 1.9 | - 2.1 | 2.9 | 3.2 |
| 1056-1859 | 0.2 | - 0.2 | 0.2 | - 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | . 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| NUMBER OF STUDENTS ANSWERING OUESTION 1/ 16,191 , 7,973. |  |  | 8,097 | 6825 | 5,115 | 3,978 | 12,282 | 2,024 | 720 | 2,537 | 4,398 | 6,707 | 2,549 |
| 1/ Figures do not include 177 , students who reported 1972 as their year of birth, 9 who reported other years after 1969, or 6 who reportod years prior to 1948. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


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| ves. I plam to tare a coarespondence counse leadins to a vacattonal | 27.3 | 26.9 | 27.3 | Q21.3 | 24.0 | 34.9 | 26.5 | 29.4 | 94.4 | $26.3$ | 22.9 | 30.3 | 34.0 |
| ves. if mian to attend college or | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 6.3 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 10.6 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 5.0 | 4.2 | - |
| mingensity part time <br> ves. 1 plan to tare a conkegpondence | 12.0 | 13.1 | 11.7 | 22.1 | 19.9 | 1.6 | 19.1 | 0.1 | 9.4 | 12.6 | 12.2 | 10.0 | 27.5 |
| - bounse leasins to a neguar college cegree | 2.1 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 3.3 | - | 2.5 | 1.4 | - |  | - |  |  |
| number ep stueents ansten int outstion | 452 | 318 | 129 | 60 | 228 | 143 | 330 | 99 | 23 | 112 | d. 3.1 | 167 | 22 |





| *EStatse 3 | ALL <br> 3TESEnTS | 388 |  | Hicas egesicl proonam |  |  | Ethat categery |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  | mate | PCMALE | AGAO | CEA ${ }^{10}$ | 186 | Mitic | OLACS | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LATIH- } \\ & \text { AnER } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ROT } \\ & \text { nism } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HT } 18 \\ & \text { Conin } \end{aligned}$ | CMAS | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cot } \\ \text { GRis } \end{gathered}$ |
| HEICATEO PERCETAGE GP STUOEMIS MO ansugen iapplies to mag |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | 43.4 | 45.8 | 89.1 | 97.3 | 32. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 88.0 | 45.2 | 18.0 | 29.1 | 33.8 | 54.5 | 41.3 | 42.6 |
| hation raxe a eneak. may mttenj esilicl Latef | 38.3 | 98. 8 | 30. 2 | 37.0 | 41.1 | 34.5 | D0.6 | 32.0 | 25.0 | 40.1 | 30.7 | 20.3 | 77.0 |
|  <br> FUNTHEM BEATST LETS <br> SEHECL IS HTT PGR AEA $I$ CTAPT AIRE IT | 97.0 | 3073 39.0 | 49. 1 | 33.8 89.8 | 33.0 38.6 | 38.8 | 30.6 25.6 | 54.4 96.9 | 39.0 20.1 | 39.4 29.0 | 38.5 23.4 | 28.9 28.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 35-9 \\ & 32.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| SEhecl is mot per age d Cotiot blxe IT boch hich selpol candes er feir sccaes | 27.3 | 39.0 | 18. 0 | 15.8 | 32. 6 | 29.7 | 25.6 | 26.0 | 20.1 | 29.0 | 23.4 | 28.7 | 18, 0 |
| GH GCLLEGE CCNISSIGN VESTS | 23.1 | 25.2 | 17.3 | 25.1 | 85.2 | 16.5 | 80.5 | 39.0 | 37.3 | 31.0 | 17.2 | 24.0 | 7. 5 |
|  | 21.0 | 22.2 | 89.9 | 88.1 | 21.2 | 84.4 | 29.4 | 23.8 | - | 93.1 | 24.2 | 17.4 |  |
|  | 14.8 | 14.4 | 18.8 | 12.8 | 15.2 | 15.0 | 11.7 | 29.1 | 20.0 | 24. 1 | 23.2 | 11.9 | - |
| caldece entuatisa | 12.7 | 12.7 | 83.1 | 3.2 | 10.3 | -12. 5 | 12.1 | 0.2 | 25.2 | 80.4 | 14.3 | 9.0 | - |
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| attandige ayatlagit ity or scinal in |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ¢1.9 |  |  |  |  |
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| oiscenmacee frith tentinuths or teasmers © ceracelam | $0.0$ | 3.9 | 13.6 |  | 11.7 | $8 \cdot 6$ | 4.7 | 11.7 | 17.8 | 16.0 | 9.0 | 7.9 | - |
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| AM WATT [mo 70 ENTER AqMED EESVICE | 4.7 | 9.8 | 1.7. | 1.6 | 5.2 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 16.1 | 26.7 | 7.3 | 3.0 | 4.2 |  |
| OISTABCE GF WV HEME GTHER | $\begin{array}{r} 4.6 \\ 4.6 \end{array}$ | 4.18 | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \% \\ 53.8 \end{array}$ | 1.0 43.7 | 90.6 | 9.0 37.6 | 2.0 4.18 | 10.5 09.5 | 21.6 32.9 | 11.4 | 3.0 4.9 | $\begin{array}{r} 1.7 \\ 41.5 \end{array}$ | 49.8 |
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|  | 295 | 107 | 6 | $4^{4.8}$ | 139 | 90 | 209 | 40 | 11 | 76 | 98 | 9 A | 13 |
| FUTHER SCHETH URS | 290 | 202 | 88 | 47 | 145 | 90 | 212 | 40 | 12 | 81 | 80 | 90 | 12 |
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|  | 204 | 190 | 84 | 46 | 143. | 95 | 307 | 41 | 12 | 77 | 99 | . 96 | 12 |
| WEEC 70 EAMN WCNEY TO Stipask my family | 291 | 204 | 8 | 46 | 140 | 99 | 212 | 41 | 13 | 82 | 98 | 101 | 12 |
| Latk eip hrah schce tagotis necylred fon cglege emtanase: | 284 | 180 | 84 | 46 | 192 | 96 | 007 | 40 | 12 | 79 | 98 | 07 | 12 |
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| THI AREA, ETE. | 287 | 201 | 84 | 40 | 145 | 96 | 209 | 141 | 12 | 79 | 98 | 98 | 12 |
|  | 284 | 198 | 84 | 46 | 141 | 97 | 200 | 30 | 12 | 78 | 90 | 98 | 12 |
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| not actepreo | 284 | 198 | 84. | 47 | 141 | 96 | 207 | 40. | 12 | 18 | 95 | 98 | 12 |
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|  | 284 | 190 | 84 | 46 | 141 | 97 | 207 | 40 | 12 | 78 | 97 | 97 | 12 |
| GTHE品 - | 243 | 100 | -80 | 89 | 120 | 89 | 183 | 38 | 0 | 71 | 02 | 02 | 13 |



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| Respanse | ALb <br> GTUOENTS | mate | FEnALE | ACAO | GEN4: | VOC | White | CLACK | $\begin{gathered} \text { LATIR } \\ \text { ANER } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NAT } \\ & \text { KMOLNT } \end{aligned}$ | KOT HS | $\begin{gathered} \text { HS } \\ \text { GRAD } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \cot \\ & \text { Gato } \end{aligned}$ |
| WEIGHTEC DEACEntage cf Stuocnts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |
| totat. | 169.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 109.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 103.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| BEFONE dUAE 1972 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 2. 8 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 4.6 | 7.3 | 11.0 | 9.9 | 8.0 | 3.9 | 2,5 |
| JUNE THACUGH AUGUST 1972 | 49.2 | 49.9 | 44.8 | 56.3 | 49.1 | 47.7 | 91.0 | 49.0 | 43.0 | 42.0 | 45.4 | 93.4 | 30.0 |
| SEFTEMBEW THROUSH OECEMBE $19 \% 2$ | 30.9 | 30.8 | 33.0 | 31.8 | 29.5 | 32.3 | 30.0 | 29.7 | 29.9 | 20.8 | 32.0 | 32.0 | 24.8 |
| In Jantuny 1973 OR LATE | 13.7 | 12.0 | 18.5 | 8.8 | 10.9 | 13.4 | 13.8 | 14.1 | 10.1 | 19.2 | 13.8 | 10.4 | 16.9 |
|  | 904 | 321 | 80 | 154 | 295 | 175 | 434 | 01 | 43 | 111 | 205 | 220 | 50 |





Questich 47. hcu long do vou expeg to be on full-time active quity timbemilitany service?








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questions s. foh kia long do you plan to remasid full-time nithemarerp

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## RESFMEE

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attene a vocational. technical. bus iness, ce trade schotal part time
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| total | 160.0 | 100.6, | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 120.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 160.0 | 100.0 |
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| so | 49.8 | ¢0. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 50.9 | 39.8 | 24.0 | 48.9 | 50.7 | 31.0 | 44.7 | 53.8 | 50.7 |  |  |
| ves | 23.7 | 25.9 | 23.6 | $22.0 \cdot$ | 29.9 | 21.3 | 21.3 | 44.8 | 40.4 | 15.7 | 28.3 | 22.5 | 34.7 |
| 1 Con't knix | 26.5 | 44.7 | 29.9 | 23.3 | 23.1 | 30.2 | 20.0 | 24.3 | 14.0 | 30.5 | 22.9 | 26.6 | 36.0 |
| mumber of stubents anshefing ouestion | 307 | $12$ | 309 | 48 | 170 | 154/ | 317 | 30 | 16 | 71 | 152 | 149 | 85 |

ATEENO A VOCATAGMS. TECHNIGAL,
EUS Lness, OR Prioe school full IIme
metghteo percentage of students

attemo callege prot titpe
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mumber of students answering ouestion

| 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0, | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
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| 67.0 | 50.3 | 00.4 | 40.9 | 63.0 | 02.9 | 09.7 | 40.50 | 03.5 | 02.4 | 70.9 | 60.6 | 30.5 |
| 15.0 | 24.5 | 15.5 | 20.0 | 19.1 | 0.3 | 15.1 | 23.3 | 29.1 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 16.9 | 34.0 |
| 16.4 | 25.2 | 10.1 | 32.5 | 17.0 | 9.2 | 15.2 | 20.3 | 7.4 | 10.9 | 13.6 | 14.5 | 35.5 |
| 393 | 12 | 301 | 50 | 178 | 150 | 314 | 38 | 17 | 71 | 149 | 140 | 29 |

attend college eull fine
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| RESPCMSE | SEX |  |  | Hign schonl |  | prognam | - | c category |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | students | male | Female |  | Ge | yot |  |  | Latio | nigr | ROT HS | $\mathrm{H}^{\text {c }}$ | Car |
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| Plam vo oe marniec | 00.2 | 9.9 | 90.7 | 93.0 | 8 B 9 | 01.5 | 92.8 |  | 70.1 |  |  | 95.1 |  |
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|  | 25,2 | 34.91 | 24.8 | 906 | 23.1 | 30.6 | 23.9 | 21.6 | －2985 | 20.5 | 25.2 | 27.2 | 10.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| furtier schiocl ing | 64.0 | 38.3 | 23．5 | 23.2 | 21.8 | 26． | 21.9 | 52.9 | 39.0 | －20．7 | 22.7 | 25.8 | 29.2 |
| On College aomissicn iests iccars | 0.3 | 20.1 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 9.3 | 10．1 | 0.0 | 10.9 | 99.4 | 13.7 | B． 5 | 7.8 | ． 7 |
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| ATTENDIN：AVAILAOIL 年TY Of－A School |  |  | 交號 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ita THE AREA．ETC． | 5.6 | 20.1 | 5.3 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 7.1. |  | 21.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
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| LACR CF A SCHCEL WITHIM COMWUTING APPLIEO AT OKNE UA MBAE SCRHOLS，OUT WASt OTHER |  | 10.9 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 3.9 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 7.3 | 0.5 | 2.9 | 1.5 |  |
|  | 2.6 | 12.4 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 4.5 | 7.3 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 2.9 |  |
|  | 1.0 | 10.5 | 1.1 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 9.9 | 9.6 | 0.4 | 1.9 |  |
|  | 33.0 | 20.5 | 34.3 | 23.3 | 30.1 | 32.1 | 33.9 | 31.8 | 90.5 | 25.2 | 43.0 | 27.5 | 32.4 |
| wimen cf g7tients arsswering guestion |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| plan to ee marrieo | 396 | 1） | 383 | 90 | 173 | 159 | 320 | 30 － |  |  |  |  |  |
| my RUTURE PLAKS DO TIOT RECUIRE MORE scheoll it | \％ |  |  |  | 11 | 15 | 320 | 30 | 19 | 30 | 130 | 148 | 22 |
|  | ， 392 | 13 | 379 | $98^{\circ}$ | 170 | 150 | 320 | 30 | 3 | 70 | 153 | 149 | 24 |
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| schmol is mox fon me；I oonet like it | 379 | 13. | 366 |  | 165 | 159 | 307 | 30 | 19 | 89 | 150 | 139 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| PGRE HIGH SCHODL GRAOES OR POOR SCORFS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 70 | 150 | 141 |  |
| CGLLEGE EATRACE | 365 | 13 | 372 | sow | 100 | 157 | 314 | 30 | 15 | 70 | 191 | 141 | 23 |
| PATEURETOFINO OUT IN TIME AROUT－ 23 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ACNISSION REMUIAEMENTS；COST OF <br> attemolag availability of a schosl |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| IN THE AREA．ETC． | 389 | 13 | 372 | － 90 | 108 | 197 | 314 | 39 | 15 | 70 | 151 | 141 | 23 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| NOT ACCEPTED |  | 13 | 373 | 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 330 | 11 | 319 | 44 | 144 | 131 | 272 | 25 | 14 | 57 | 135 | 117 | 21 |

 - AUSTMESS 3CHOOL

|  |  | SEX |  | HICH | Schocl | PROCRAM | ctreic cay egany |  |  | Pathen is edutatign |  |  |  |
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| nesponge | AL GTUUENTS | Male | PEFALCE | ACAO |  | voc | MHITE | BLaCR | LafinAMER | $\begin{gathered} \text { MDT } \\ \text { KHOMN } \end{gathered}$ | NOT HS GRAO | $\begin{gathered} \text { H5 } \\ \text { GRAD } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { GRALO}}{\text { Cal }}$ |
| MEICHTLD PELCERTAGE CF STUOEMTS TOTAL | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100. 0 | 100\%0 | 100.0 | $109.0$ | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100 为 | " | 100.0 | 108.0 |
| EEFONE JUnE 1972 JHmE FHOUCH AUGUST 1972 | 3.9 17.5 | 3.2 13.9 | 20.5 | 3.0 21.4 | 18.1 | 5.2 | 3.6 17.5 | 5.5 | 3.2 | / $/ 5.2$ | 19.0 | 3.0 | 5.8 |
| JUME THRUCH AUGUST 1972 | 17.5 | 13.9 | 20.4 | 21.4 | 18.1 | 178 | 17.5 | 18.6 | 11.0. | 17.2 | 19. 1 | 16.5 | 13.3 |
|  | 57.7 20.8 | 57.6 25.3 | 58.0 | 60.4 15.2 | 58.2 22.6 | 58.9 76.9 | 50.81 | 54.7 21.3 | 53.8 31.2 | 56.4 21.1 | 53.5 22.0 | 68.2 18.3 | 53.2 25.1 |
| MUMEEA CF STUDEMTS AnEMENING GUESTIGM | 2226 | 989 | 1214 | 414 |  | 891 | 1581 | 398 | 112 | 437 | 769 | 478 | 142 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |

CUESTITA 56. HGN WILL VGU ENROLL IN THE COU ES GF SJUDY YOU PLAN ON TAXINGP


GUESTICN 57. HOM LONG MILL IT TAKE YOU TO CGMPLETE THE COLAGE OF STUOV YOU PLAN ON?



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 HIGF SCHOCL? PLEASE THCLUDE ALL EXPENSES FGR ORE VEAR IFEES. TUITION. QOAM AHO EDARO. DOOKS. ETC.I IN YOUR ESTIMATE.

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| STEDENTS | sate | Penate | ACAD | 68N\% | YO5 | MHITE | bratn | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lavitas } \\ \text { ante } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { mot } \\ & \text { What } \end{aligned}$ | HOT HS ctac | $\begin{gathered} \text { MB } \\ \text { cind } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cat } \\ & \text { chat } \end{aligned}$ |
| 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | . 408.0 | 108.0 | 100.0 | $100.0$ | 100.0 | $100.0$ | $100.0$ | 10949 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| $1.5$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.3 \\ 11.0 \end{array}$ | 180 | $1 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 0$ | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.2. | 2.7 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.2 |
| 18.8 | 14.8 | 18.8 | 4.4 | 12.2 | 80.4 | 11.2 | 13.4 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.8 | 1县8 | -10.5 |
| 9.9 | 6.4 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 14.9 10.9 | 73.5 | 12.3 3.0 | 72.4 | 7.9 | 74.9 | 17.3 | 0 ) | 93-3 |
| 3945 | 4170 | 4100 | 5047 | 1936 | 007 | 4560 | $\therefore 947$ | 344 | 019 | 1672 | 3018 | 2090 |









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Hit ascior or geligion ifon exanme ETHICS. LOEIG, AND THEDLEGVI anvsical science ifen exanfle. astaomony, Atochenistry. CHENSSTAY: GEGLOGY, ANO DHYSICS SBCIM SCIETCES IFOR EXANLE: anthaomalocy. ECONLITICS. GOVENNEENT, HISTORY, FOLITICAL SCIEME E. DELAN, SYYCHELOGY, SOLIAL WORK, SOC IOLCGY, AND URGAN affatas)
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| 3.3 | 5.1 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 14.4 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 2.9 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1.0 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.7 |
| 3.3 | 3.2 | 7.4 | 4.7 | 7.9 | 4.2 | 5.4 | 0.4 .0 | 5.0 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 7.1 |








CUESTICN 71. HON WILL VOU EMOLL IN THE COURSE OF STUDY YOU OLAN OM TAKI MG?






CuEstion 75. do you piak tc mork at the same time you are taxing the cturses?






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WEIGNTED FEACEMTAGE GF STUDEMAS
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| 45.1 | 39.7 | 41.3 | 34.7 | 39.5 |
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$$
/ \quad \text { AE sponse }
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> SEA HICH SCHOOL PROCRAM
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1 \\
\text { 是 seourt }
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$$

- STJDENTS
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curstion ez. ane you a vetchan of the bisoranned senvicesi

| 2ESPOM5: | STHOERTS | 5Ex |  | hich schinl prickan |  |  | fimic categony |  |  | gattuen s moucation |  |  |  |
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| $1 \times$ |  | mate | FEMRLE | ${ }^{\text {acas }}$ | GEW* | vot | White | biack | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Larint } \\ & \text { anter } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Miv } \\ \text { KNOMM } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WOV Ks } \\ & \text { GRap } \end{aligned}$ | $\operatorname{cofan}^{\mathrm{How}}$ | cat |
| Weichteo remetmpace gf stuoents | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| no | 99.1 | 98.9 | . 89.2 | 97.5 | 98.4 | *9.1 | 99.3 | 98.7 | 97.8 | 98.0 | 99.1 | 49.2 | 97.5 |
| Ves | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| maner of stuoents amguer ing guestion | 1585a | 789\% | 7837 | 6793 | 4989 | 3697 | 12273 | 1808 | 704 | 2343 | 4359 | 0880 | 2955 |





cuestion so. how many persems othfr than vourself are oepenoent vey phe financial support?

| . ac spanse | ALL STUDENTS | SEX |  | High |  | progran | ethnic categgry |  |  | fathenes coucation |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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|  |  | male | FENALE | acas | GEN ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | yoc | W ${ }^{1 / 2}$ | elack | AMER | KNBUN | Grao | GMa | gmad |
| wfighteo pencentage of stubents |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |
| total | 109.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100. 0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 10 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| nowe | 91.1 | 90.5 | 91.9 | 95.4 | 86.9 | 88.0 | 94.0 | 75.7 | 78.0 | T8. 6 | 90.3 | 93.7 | 95.4 |
| CHE | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 3.5 | 11.4 | 8.9 | 9.9 | 5.5 | 3.0 | 2.4 |
| TMO On mose | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 4.9 | 2. 3 | 13.0 | 14.5 | 11.5 | 4.2 | 2.7 | 2.2 |
| mumber of gtudents ansmering ouestion | 16154 | 7926 | 8106 | 6847 | 5064 | 3962 | 12388. | 2030 | 722 | 2382 | 4428. | 6708 | 2374 |







WOTHER GA EMALE GNAROIAN
meighteo peacehtags of stuobents


| 10\%.0 | 160.0 | 100.0 | 100:0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 109.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 103.0 | 100.0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | $0 .$ | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0,1 | 0.1 |
| 0.4 | 4.6 | 8.1 | 1/9 | 7.9 | 14.9 | 0.5 | 3.4 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 12.0 | 4.6 | 1.2 |
| 21.6 | 19.1 | 24.0 | $y_{0.2}$ |  | 39.2 | 21.3 | 23.1 | 18.0 |  | 1 |  | 7.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 29.4 | 20.3 |  | 7.9 |
| 11.0 | 9.0 | 12.3 | 7.7 | 14.2 | 13.2 | 11.1 | 10.4 | 10.0 | 13.3 | 11.0 | 12.1 | 7.0 |
| 37.9 | 39.1 | 35.9 | 34.0 | 28.3 | 19.7 | 38.1 | 37.5 | 32.0 * | 25.4 | /27.7 | 39.7 | 52.5 |
| 12.8 | 10.2 | 9.0 | 21.2 | 0.3 | 3.1 | 12.1 | 10. 8 | 11.3 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 11.7 | 23.4 |
| 10.8 | 11.1 | 10.5 | 7.5 | 13.6 | 13.7 | 10.9 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 13.7 | 11.5 | 10.7 | 8.4 |
| 14987 | 7015 | 7457 | 6963 | 4307 | $3345$ | 11982 | 1584 | 393 | 1906 | 4124 | 8467 | 440 |

OUESTIOM 92. What religign mere von brgught up int


[^5] HCH-TAXAESE YHEOAE FBOM ALL SOURCES.

|  |  | SEX |  | HEGA 3Cumst |  | Pockam | ETIATI | c CATEGGRy |  | PATMEA - EOUEATON |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| QESPGHES S | 12 <br> STURENTS | male | penale | ACAD | 68*9 | VOC | WHITE | Elack* | LATIA AHEA | $\underset{\text { KHOTM }}{\text { HOT }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WOT HS } \\ & \text { ORAO } \end{aligned}$ |  | Cill |
| MEtGATEO FEACEMTAGE GF STEDEMTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 109.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| BESS THAN 53 .OOD A YEAR (ABGUT 200 a WER © LES3 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 2.8 | 8.4 | B. 4 | 3.0 | 29.3 | 16.4 | 17.7 | 9.0 | 2.7 | 1.0 |
|  (ftem 180 TO 3119 a ween) | 11.2 | 9.0 | 18.1 | 7.2 | 19.6 | 15.5 | 0.6 | 24.7 | 28.6 | 17.7 | 18.5 | 0.1 | 2.7 |
| EETMEEN 86.300 AKDET.499 A VEAR IFREN $512050 \$ 149$ A WEEKI | 10.0 | 9.6 | 12.1 | 7.8 | 12.0 | 15.0 | 10.3 | 13.7 | 12.0 | 13.1 | 15.6 | 10.0 | 9.9 |
|  <br>  | 10.0 | 10.2 | 9.8 | 9.0 | 10.5 | 11.3 | 9.0 | 10.7 | 12.2 | 9.8 | 12.0 | 10.0 | 3.8 |
| -gTwEEH 89,000 AHS $10.49 \%$ A YEAR | 10.0 | 10.2 | 9.8 | 9.0 | 10.5 | 11.3 | 9.0 | 10.7 | 1.2. | 9.0 | 1c. | 10.0 | 3.0 |
|  | 12.2 | 11.7 | 13.0 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 14.4 | 12.0 | 8.0 | 6.7 | 2.0 | 12.8 | 14.0 | 9.8 |
| EETMEGM 310,200 ans 311.090 a YEAR grtan 3210 io 230 a meen | 9.7 | 10.2 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 10.4 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 4. $\%$ | \$1.8 | 6.4 |
|  <br>  | 9.3 | 9.5 | 0.8 | 10.2 | ${ }^{2} 0.2$ | 9.1 | 10.3 | 8.6 | 4.9 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 11.0 | 9.1 |
| BETMEEM S13.500 AHD 114.50 A a VEAR <br>  | 7.1 | 7.7 | 6.4 | 0.5 | 7.1 | 4.2 | 7.8 | 1.8 | 2.7 | $3.8$ | 4.8 | 0.5 | 9.3 |
|  <br>  | 9.0 | 9.0 | 0.1 | 11.4 | 8.0 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 4.5 | 9.0 | 10.6 | M.4. |
| cuen ste.000 a rear lamouy spoo a MEEX OE MTE | $14.0$ | 16.7 | 12.8 | "21.0 | 11.1 | 6.0 | 16.9 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 0.9 | 4.9 | 14.7 | 43.8 |
| mumeen af stuotnis answer ima enestion | 12047 | 8002 | 8064 | 9546 | 4023 | 3007 | 9860 | 1030 | Se8 | 1890 | 3692 | 9410 | 2047 |

 STUOEATS' DERCENTAGEI


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## Demertigh Echool manvor:

Think you for accepting the invitation to participate in the HMitional
 and other atudenty provide will help in the continutind ettort to pitan now ind befter mehool programe for future studence acrost the United Stitet.


NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL STUDY OFYHE HIGH SGHOOL CLASS OF 1972

## Student Questionnaire




## directions

- This questionnaire is divided into sections of questions. All students are asked to start by answering questions in the sections lettered A, B, and C. Then you will be asked to follow the directions to answer questions in the sections that apply to, your particular plans for the year after you leave high school.
- Read carefully all directions for each question you answer. It is important that you - follow these directions carefully.
- When you are asked to circle a number, please make a heavy black circle. Here is an example.

What grade are you in?
Grade 9 .....: . ........... ..................... 1
Grade 10. ... ...... ........................ .. .. 2

- Grade 11. ............ ..... .... .................. . 3

Grade 12.......... ... .. .. . ...... ...... . . (4)

- Circle as many numbers as the directions indicate for each question you answer.
- Completely erase any answers you wish to change.
- When you have completed the questionnaire, put it in the envelope that has been given to you -and seal the envelope. No one at your school will see or read your answers.

This questionnaire is not a test. You may omit any question that you or your parents would consider objectionable.


DIRECTIONS •

- This questionnaire is divided into sections of questions. All students are asked to gtart by answering questions in the sections lettered A, B, and C. Then you will be asked to follow the directions to answer questions in the sections that apply to your particular plans for the year fter you leave high school.
- Read carefully all directions for eac question you answer. It is important that you follow these directions carefully.
- When you are asked to circle a number, please make a heavy black circle. Here is an example.

What grade are you in?
(Circle one.)
Grade 9 ..................................................... 1

Grade 11
.3
Grade ${ }^{2}$

- Circle as many numbere as the directions indicate for each question you answer.
- Completely erase any answers you wish to change.
- When you have completed the questionnaire, put it in the envelope that has been given to you and seal the envelope. No one at your school will see or read your answers.

This questionnaire is not a test. You may omit any quềstion that you or your parents would consider objectionable.


$\square$


| Date of Birth |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mo. | Day | Year |  |
|  |  |  |  |



Please answer every question unless you are asked to skip ta another one. You may omit any question that you or your parents would consider objectionable.

1. When do you expect to graduate from, high school?


7
2. Which of the following best describes your present high school program?
(Circle one.)
General. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1
Academic or college preparatory . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Vocational or technical:
Agricultural occupations. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3
Business or office occupations. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4
Distributive education. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5
Health occupations., . . ... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6
Home economics occupations: " . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 7
Trade or industrial occupations . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8

$\cdots$| Not |
| :---: |
| $\cdot$ |
| important | | Somowhiat |
| :---: |
| limportant | | Very |
| :---: |
| Important |

Your parents 1. .2.... ..... 3
A relative other than your parents ..... 1.
2. ..... 8
A gaidance counselor ..... 1.
.2.... $1 . . . .3$
A teacher other than a guidance counselor ..... 1.The principal or askistant principal.1......... . . 22........... 3
Clergyman (minister, priest, rabbi, etc.) 1........ $/ 2$ ..... 3
An adult not mentioned above 1...... ..... 3
Friend your own age 1........... 2 ..... 3
Yourself .1. .....  3
I had no choice; it was the only program available at my school. 1. ..... 3
1...
I had no choice; I was asoigned to it .
1.

4. How often has each of the following been used in the courses you are taking this year?
(Clicte ona number on egeh ling.)

| - | (Circte ona number on egeh ling.) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mever | Seldom | Feiry ofter | Frequently |
| Listening to the teacher's lecture |  | . 2 | . 3 | 4 |
| Participating in student-centered discussions |  | 2. | /3. | 4 |
| Working on a project or in a laboratory. |  | 2 | . 3 | 4 |
| Writing essays, themes, poetry, ${ }^{\text {cor }}$ stories. | 1 | 2 | 3. | 4 |
| Going on field trips. | 1 | . 2 | 3 | . . 4 |
| Having individualized instruction (amall groups or one-to-one with a teacher) | $1 .$ |  | $\text { . . } 3 \text {. }$ | 4 |
| Using teàching machines or computer-assisted instruction | 1. |  | $3$ | $\ldots 4$ |
| Watching television lectures | $\not \gamma$ |  | $3 .$ | $4$ |

5. Which of the following best describes your grades so fir in high school? •(Circle.pne.)
Mostly A (a numerical average of $90-100$ ) ..... $\therefore 1$
About half $A$ and half $B(85-89)$ ..... 2

- Mostly B (80-84) ..... 3
About half B and half C (75-79) ..... 4
Mostly C (70-74) .....  5
About half C and half D (65-69). ..... 6
Mostly D (60-64) ..... 7
Mostly below D (below 60) ..... 8


10. Have you participated in any of thy follominf types of activitias, oither ld or dut of sehoot thits yarit(Clicle owe number en each Una.)

Athietic teams, intramurals, Wetterman\% club, porta club ..... 3

Hove
marticipated
acthely
Chemileadors, pep club, majorettel . 2 ..... 3
1
Debating, drama, band, chprus. ..... 3
Hobby clube mach as photography, model building, hot rod, oloctronics, crafte. . 1 ..... 3
Honorary clube auch as Betaf Club or N\&́tional Honor Spericty'. .....  1. ..... 3School nowapaper, mafazing yearbook, annual.
School mubject mattery clubs atch de science, history, Inthtuage, businem, art 4.
Student council, student govirnment, political club.

$\qquad$ ..... $.2 \ldots \ldots \$ .3$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Vocational education clubs much as Future Homem/rern,/Teachers,1.
$\qquad$
11. Do you feel thift you can usuality get to see a pyldance counselor when you want to or need to? (Circle ene.)
Yen. $\qquad$
 No but my echool doée hait a cuidarce co
No, but my chool does haye a cuidance counselox .2

$$
\text { No, my school doo not hatve a suidance counselor. . . . . . } 3
$$

I have never nieeded to mofy guidance counselor ..... 4
12. Does four guldince councelor. usually/hiva the Information you feel you need?
Yea................... (Circte one.)
Nб, but my schook/does have a guidance couniselor ..... 2
No, my school delea not have a guidance cidunvelor ..... 3
thave never nof ded to sea a guidance councelor ..... 4
13. How often have you discussed your plans for after high school with the foliowing pieple?

| . ! | (Circle one number en each line.) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Never | Seldem | Orten |
| Your parents. |  |  |  |
| A relatiye other than your parents. |  |  | 3 |
| A guidarnce counselor. \%. |  | 2. | . 3 |
| A teacher other than guidance counselor. |  | 2 | . 3 |
| The principal or ascistant principal. |  | 2. |  |
| Clergyman (miniater, prieat, rabbi, etc.)'. | 1. | 2. | . 3 |
| State employment service officer. |  | 2. | . 3 |
| An adult not mentioned above. | 1 | 2. | . 3 |
| Friends your own age. | 1. | . 2. | . . 3 |

14. How much has each of the following persons influenced your plans for after high school?

15. Have your taachors or connselars evar tried to influance your plans for after high school?

To go to college
olscouraged now Difn't try to Encoury influence meTo to
To go to vocational, tethnicat, burinese, or trade achool

1. 

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
To enter an-apprentioctifip or on-the-job training program. . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 $\qquad$3
To enter the military service ..... 1............. . 2 .....  3
To get a job immediately after high school ..... 1
. 2 ..... 8
16. What do most of your close friends plan to do next year?

## (CIrcle ane.)

Enter the military service ..... 1
Go to vocational, technical, businem, or trade echools. ..... 2
Becone full-time homemakers. ..... 3
Go ta colleme ..... 4
Enter apprenticeshipe or on-the-job training programs ..... 6
Go to work full-time. ..... 6
I don't know. ..... 7
Other ..... 8

19. How much do you agke with each of the following statements about your high school?

How much do you aggee with aach of the fo
School should have placed more emphasis on basic acadefric sulbiects (math, Eivence, English, ete.). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 .
School should have provided mone belp for students who wero having trouble with subjects like math and reading......... . . 1

Most required courges here are a wasto of time

School should have plased more cmphasis on vocational and technical programs
School did not offer enough practical work experictico.
School provided me with counseling that will help me continue my education
School gave me now ideas about the type of work I wanted to do
School provided me with connseling that helped phe get a better idee of myself' and my relations with other people.
School provided me with counseling that will help me find employment.
Schoolphould help students ftnd jobs Fhin they lgave school.
School should have used more television lecturep.
School should have used teaching machincs or computer-asaisted inntruction more extennively $\qquad$
$\qquad$ . 1. . 1........... 2 2. .8 .......... 46 sirongly

Dlangree sommin D ritrondy somowhat


I take a poritive attitude toward/myself stransty


Good luek is more important that hard work for auccess
fan hard
on an cqual
I feel I am a person of porth of an equal
plamo with others. . . . . . . . . . . .





21. How do you feel about dach of the following statamentis?
 am ablo to do thingslas well as most ather peoplo.
. 1........... 2
2......... 3

Eutry time I tryto got alicald something or sometrody stops ne

$\ldots 1$
Platining only makes a pereon unhappy singe plans hardly ever witk out anyway
People who accept their candition in life are happier than those who thy to changi thinge
On tho whole, I'm satisfied with myrelf
22. Do you plan to use funds avallable strom any of the following programs for further study beyond high schooil?

- Irom any of the following programs for further study beyond hi
(cifele one number on ciach Inc.)
(Cytele one number on ciach Inne.)


23. Here are some reasons othges have given for not pfanning to get financiel ald for study from sources outside the family. Which of these reasons apply to yau?
(CIrcie one humber on each line.)


I do not plan to get more schooling, $\qquad$
 .2
My parents or I will be ablo to pay for more education without getting any outside financial aid $\qquad$
I do not want to go into debt.
$\qquad$
I do not expect to qualify for the scholarship or loan I'fin interested in because of my farnily's income $\qquad$
$\qquad$ 2
do not expect to qualify for the scholarship or loan I'm interested yin because of my high school grades. .................................. . . . . . ......... . 2
I Ho not expect to qualify for the scholarchip or loan I'm intarested ip because of my test scores....................................................... 2
Students from ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{my}$ raciat or ethnic group taro too much diffeculty getking financial aid............................................................... 2
Somp ather reason.
24. How impoytant is each of the following to you in selecting
$\qquad$

$\qquad$
 -
$\infty$


Making a lat dif monoy. $\qquad$
$\qquad$

Opportuniticz to be original and creative. $\qquad$ $\therefore$ $\qquad$ Avoiding arhightpreseure job that takes too much out of you. . $2 . . .$. Livirg and working in the world of ideas. $\qquad$ 2........... . 3

Freedom from supervition in my work. $\qquad$ . 急........... 8
Opportunities for modexate but steady progress rather than the chance of extreme suctess or failure. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3
The chance to be a leader. $\qquad$
$\qquad$ 2.......... 3

Opportunitics to work with people rather than things. $\qquad$ 2........... . ${ }^{3}$

Having a position that is lodoked up to by others. $\qquad$

## Plans for the future

Please answer evcry question unless you are asked to akip to another oiv. You may omit any question that you or your parents would consider objectionablo.
25. In the column under YOU, circie the one number that goess with the tiest description of the kind of work you would like to dg. Under FATHER, circle the one nymber that best describes the work done by your father (or male guardian). Under MOTHER, circle the one number that best deserltes the work done by your mather (or female guardian). The exact job may not be listed but circle the one that comes closest. If elther of your parents is out of work, disabled, retired, or deceased, mark the kind of work that he or in she used to do.
 most of your life?

| of your lifel | (Clicte ane numberó | ach (line.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - - | Hot Important lampertant | Very Impertian |
| Previsus work experience in the area. | 2 | . . 3 |
| Relativo ar friend in the same line of woth | 2. | . 8 |
| Job openinge availabie in the occupation. | 2 | 8 |
| Work matches a hobby intcrest of mine. | 2 | . 8 |
| Good income to start or within a few years. | 2. |  |
| Job security and permanence | 2. |  |
| Work that secms important and intcresting to me | , | 8 |
| Freedom to make my own decision | 2. | $8$ |
| Opportunity far promotion and advancement in tholong rum | d | 3 |
| Mecting and working with Gociablo, friendly people. | 1. . . . . . . 2 | 3 |

## 27. When did you first decide whether you would go to college or not?


29. To answer this question, circle one number for the highogt fovel of education you weuld like to attain, and
alse circly one for the highest level you plan to attain.

| : ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | (Circle oto number in osch column.) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Would like lo attain | Pran to atteln | 9 |
| Leas thon bigh school graduation. | ....1.... | . 1 |  |
| Graduate from high school but not go boyond that | 2. | 2 |  |
| Gradunte from high school and then go to a vocationa buriness, of tride school. | ical. .3 |  |  |
| Go to a junior college. | 4. |  |  |
| Go to a four-year college or university. | . |  |  |
| Go to a graduate or profemional school after college | 6. | 6 |  |

0
Graduate from high school but not go boyond that. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 . . . . . . . . . 2
Gradunte from high school and then go to a vocational, technical,
buciness, ot trade school. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3
.

Go to a graduate or profemsional school after college. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $6 . . . . . .$. . . . . 6

## 30. What are your plans for millitary service?

(Circle one.)
Docen't apply to me ..... 1
I definitoly plan to volantoer for seenvice for a period of two ox more years. ..... 2I would eerinuly consider voluntecring for aperiod of two or more years.8I might contider voluntoering$I$ would not consider volunteering
 6
I have no plans at this time. .....  6
31. What is the one thing that most Ilkely will take the lergest shere of your time in the year after you leave high sechool?
(Circie only one number and then fotlow the dircstons besile that number.)
(Circle one.) Directlgns


Taking cocudemic courses at a junior or community college full-time or part-time

Taking technical or vocational aubjects at a junior or community college full-time or part-time $\rightarrow \begin{aligned} & \text { Skip to page } 25 \text { and } \\ & \text { complete Section } I .\end{aligned}$ 07 .08
Attending a four-year college or university full-time or part-time
Working part-time, but not attending school or college
$.09 . \rightarrow$ Ship to page 29 and complete Section J.

Other (travel, take a break, no plans) . $10 . \rightarrow$ Skip to page 31 and complete Section $\mathbb{K}$.

## For those planning to work full-time during the year after they leave high school . . .

Please answer every question unlese you are asked to elip to another one. You may omit any question that you or your parents would consider objectionable.

## 1

32. When do you plan to go to work full-timie?
(Clrele one.)
Before June 1972.
3 June through August 1972.
Soptember through December 197\%.
. 2

In January 1973 or later
33. Do you have a definite job lined up after you leave high schooth

34. Would you be willing to move from this town or city in order to get a job you want?
(Clirete one.)
Yes, I would prefer to move away . .'. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1
Yes, it makes no difference to me. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Yes, but I would prefer to find work in this community .3
No, I am not willing to move .4
35. is the work in the job you plan to get after high school the kind of work you think you will be doing for most of your life?
(Circle one.)
Yes. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1
Yes, if I like the work. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Yes, if I gucceed. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3
No, I expect to become a homemaker . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4
No, I expect to get further education so I.can
enter a different occupation. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5
No, I expect to go into military service. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6
No, I expect to change to a different type of work. . . . . . 7
No, some other reason. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8
36. Do you have definite plans to continue your schooling part-time while working full-tima during they after you leave high school?
(Circle only one number and then( follow the directions beside that number.)
(Circle one.) Directions

Yes, I plan to attend a yocational, technical, trad y or business school part-time.

Yes, I plan to take a correspondence course leading to vocational certification

Yesmplan to attend college or university part-time.

Yes, I plan to take a correspondence course leading to a regular college degree


.5

- Answer question 37 below.

Skip to page 22 and

4 ar . Skip to page 25 and complete Section I.
37. Here are some reasons others have given for not continuing their education full-time during the year after they leave high school. Which of these reasons apply to you?
(Circle one number on each line.)

Need to earn'money to support my family
(Circle one number on machine.)

Need/ to earn money before I can pay for further schooling
, Ap me
. 1.
2
Failure to find out in time about admission requirements, cost of attending availability of a school in the area, etc.
Poor high school grades or poor scores on college admission tests
Lack of high school credits required for college entrance.

1. .,...... 2

Applied at one or more schools, but was not accepted
Lack of a school within commuting distance of my home
, . 1

Discouraged from continuing by teachers or counselor.
Discouraged from continuing by parents.
Am waiting to enter armed service
My future plans do not require more schooling
Want to take a break, may attend school later
Plan to be married
School is not for me; I don't like it Other.

Now skiptorigear and complete section K.

$\qquad$
36. Do you have definite plans to continue your schooling part-time while working full-time during the after you leave high school?

## (Circle only ane number and then foltow the directions beside that number.)

No


- Yeirlplan to attend colloge or university part-time

Ycs, I plan to talse a corgespondence cource leading to a resular college degree -

$4 \rightarrow$ Snip to page 25 and complete Scction I.
37. Here are some reasons others have given for not continuing their education full-time during the year after they leave high school. Which of these reasons apply to you?


For those planning to enter an apprenticeship or on-the-job training program during the year after they leave high school...

Please anower every question unless you are asked to skip to another one. You may omit any question that you or your parents would conoider objectionable.
38. When do you plan to enter your apprenticeship or on-the-job training program?

|  | (Circle one.) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Before June 1972. | 1 |
| June through August 1972. | 2 |
| September through December 1972. | 3 |
| In January 1973 or later | . . 4 |

39. Is the work you willotrain for in the apprenticeship or training program the kind of work you plan to be doing for most of your life?
(Circle one.)

Yea, if I like the work. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Yes, if I succeed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3
No, I expect to become a homemaker.................. . 4
No, I expect to get further education so I can enter
a different occupation................................ . . 5
No, I expect to enter military service . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6
No, I expect to change to a different type of work .... 7
No, some other reason.' . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8
40. How long do you think your apprenticeship or training will last?
(Circle one.)
Less than six months. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ... . . . 1
Six months up to one year.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
, More than a year, up to two years.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3
, More than two years, up to three years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4
More than three years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5
I don't know.s. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6
41. Do you have definite plans to'continue your schooling part-time whle you are in your apprenticeehip or tralning program in the year after you leave high school?
(Circte only ane number and than foflom the diregtlons bestde the number you haye circied.)


## 42. Here are some reasons others have glven for not continuing their education full-time during the year after they leave high school. Which of these reasons apply to you?

(Circle one number on each line.)

|  | Doess not apply to me | Appiles to me |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Need to carn money to support my family |  | 2 |
| Need to carn money before I can pay for further schooling. | 1. | 2 |
| Failure to find out in time about admission requirementa, cost of attending, availability of a school in the area, etc. |  |  |
| Poor high school grades or poor scores on college admission tests. | 1. | 2 |
| Lack of high school credits required for collego entrance!. | 1. | 2 |
| Applied at one or mone schpols, but was not accepted. | . | 2 |
| Lack of a school within commuting distance of my home | 1. |  |
| Discouraged from continuing by teachers or counselor. | , 1. | ${ }^{\prime}$ |
| Discouraged from continuing by parents. | 1 | 2 |
| Am waiting to enter armed service. | 1. |  |
| My future plans do not require more schooling | 1. | . 2 |
| Want to take a break, may attend school fater | 1. |  |
| Plan to be married. | 1. | 2 |
| School is not for me; I don't like it. | 1. | . 2 |
| Other . |  | . 2 |

Now skip to page 31 and complete section K.
for those planning to enter military service during the year section after they leave high school.

Please answer every question unless you are asked to skip to another one. You may omit any question that you or your parents would consider objectionable.
43. When do you plan to entor military service?
(Clrele one.)
Bofore June 1872. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1
Juno through August 1972 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
September through Deocmber 1972 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3
In January 1973 or later . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4
44. Which service will you most likely enter (including Reserve or National Guard within appropriate servica)i (Circle ons.)
. Army . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1
Air Forvo. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Navy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3
Marine Córpя. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4
Coast Guard . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5
I don't know. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6
45. How do you plan to entor military service?
(Circte one.)
I will enlist. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1
I will enter via the draft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
I will attend a service academy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3
I don't know.

47. How long do you expect to be on full-time active duty in the military service?
(Circle ona.)
For initial training for the National Guard
or Regcrve only... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
For one two-year tour of duty only . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
For one three- or four-year tour of auty ........ . . . . . . . . 3
For more than one tour of duty, but less than'
a full career term. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4
For a full carecr term ( 20 years minimum) . . . . . . . . . . . . 5
I don't kuow . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .' . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6
48. What do you plan to do when you get out of milltary sorvice?
(Clicte one number on esch llno.)

Retire. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Find part-time wark. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Find full-time workp. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Go to college either full- or part-time . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Attend a vocational, technical, business, ar trade school cither full- or part-timo. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Enter an apprentionship or on-the-job training program. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Be married . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Other. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
I don't know . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
49. Here are some reasons others have given for not continuing thair oducation full-time during the yaar after they leave high school. Which of these reasons apply to you?
(Circle one number on each lino.)
Does not
apply to me $\quad \begin{gathered}\text { Applles } \\ \text { to me }\end{gathered}$

- Need to earn monoy to support my family
1.....o..... 2

Noed to earn money before I can pay for further schooling.
1........... 2

Failure to find out in timo abcut admiseion requirements, cost of attending, availability of a school in the area, cte.. ................... . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Poor high school grades or poor scorcs on college admission tests. .......1. . . . . . . 2
Lack of high school Acdits required for college entrance. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Applied at one or more schools, but was not accepted. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Lack of a school within commuting distanco of my home. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Discouraged from continuing by teachers or counselor................................. . 2
Discouraged from continuing by parents..... / ........................... . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Am waiting to catcr armed eervice. $\qquad$ ... 1............ 2
My future plans do not require more schooling. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Want to take a break, may attend school latcr . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Plan to be married. $\qquad$ ....... $\qquad$
1........... . 2

School is not for me; I don't like it.
Other. $\qquad$
Now skip to page 31 and complete section K .
Please answer overy question unless you are arkedyou or your parents would congider objectionablo.50. When do you plan to become afll-time homemaker?(Cirete ono.)
Boforo Jupio 1972 ..... 1
Juno through August 1972 ..... 2
September through. Deocmber 1972 ..... 3
In January 1973 or later ..... 4
51. For how long do you plan to remain a full-time homemaker?
(CIrcle one.)
Permanently ..... 1
Until my children are fully grown ..... 2
Until my children are in school ..... 8
Only for a fow years ..... 4
1 don't know .....  6
52. Do you ever plan to do any of the following?(Clicle one number on ench line.)No Yes iden't know
Work part-time .....  1Work full-time 1.

1. Attend a vocational, techvical, business, or trade achool part-time
1 ..... 2.......... . .
Attend a vochtional, technical, bunincespor trade school full-time
2. ..... 2........... ${ }^{3}$
Attend college full-time . 1 . 2. ..... 8

CORTIRUED
53. yo you have definite pians to continue your schooling part-time during the year efter you leave high
sehool?
(Cirele only one number and then follow the direstions beside thet number.)
(Circto ons.) Directions


54. Here re some reasons others have given for not continuing their education full-ime during the year sttor they leave high school. Which of these reasons apply to you?
(Circte one number on eneh lins.)


Now skip to page 31 and complete section K .
 at a trade or business school full- or part-time during the year after they leave high school.

Please answer every question unles you are acked to ckip to another one. You may omit any question that you or your parente would consider objectionable.
55. When do you planto start clfisses or begin taking courses in a vocational, technical, trade, or business school?

Before Jtíne 1972.
(CIrele one.)
................ 1
June through August 1972. 2

Soptember through December 1972 .... . . . . . ... . . 3
In January 1973 or later
56. How will you enroll in the course of study you plan on taking?
(Cireto one.) ,
Reguter classes full-time
1
Regular classes part-time. ". ..................... 2
By correspondence only . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3
I don't know 4
57. How long will it take you to complete the course of study you plan on?
(Circle one.)
Less than six months. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1
Six months to one year. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
More than a year, up to two years. . ... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3
More than two years.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4
I don't know. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6
58. Do you plan to work at the same time you are taking the courses?
(Circle one.)
No . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1
Yes, 1 to 5 hours a week . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Yes, 6 to 10 hours a week . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3
Yes, 11 to 16 hours a week . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4
Yes, 16 to 20 hours a week . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6
Yes, more than 20 hours a week. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6
Yes, but I don't know how many hours a week. . . . . . . . 7
I don't know. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. . 8
59. Have you selected a Barticular school to attend after you leave high schoolf
(CIrcle one.)
No ..... . . . .............................. 1
Y $\oplus$.
2
60. Do you pian to transfer to a four-year coliege, or universfy once you finish your vecational training?

| - | (Cirele one.) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Definitely | 1 |
| Maybe. | 2 |
| Probably not | 3 |
| Dofinitely not | . |

61. How much do you think your vocational training will cost you in the first year after you leave high school? Please include all expenses for one year (fees, tuition, room and board, books, etc.) In your estimate.
(Circle ons.)

62. From which of the following sources do you expect to get money to pay for your vocational training?
(Circle one number on each line.)

| ., . ${ }^{\text {, }}$ | Donot oxpect to | Expect to |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Parents | '1 | 2 |
| Savinge or cummer earninge | - 1. | 2 |
| Earninge while taking the cource | 1. | 2 |
| Husband or wife. | 1 | 2 |
| Other relatives (not parents) | 1 | 2 |
| College Work-Study Program | 1 | 2 |
| National Defense Student Loan Program. | 1 | 2 |
| Federal Guaranteed Student Loan Program. |  | 2 |
| Other loan | 1 | 2 |
| Private scholarship or grant | 1 | 2 |
| Veterans Administration curvivors' benefits or direct benefito (GI Bill compensation or penaion) | 1 | 2 |
| Social Security Benefits for Students Age 18-22 (for children of retired, disabled, or deceaced parents) | 1 | 2 |
| Other sources. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1 | 2 |

63. Do you have definite plans to work pert-time during the year after you leave high echool?
(Circte dnly one number and then follow the directions besides that number.)


## 64. Here are some reasons offors have given for not golng on to i four-year college or university during the

 year after they leava high scheol. Which of these reasons apply to you?

Now skip to page 31 and complete sectigit K.

## SECTION

 junior or community college, or take college-level correspon-Please answer every question unless you are aaked to eltip to another one. You may omit any question that you or your parents would consider objectionablo.
65. When do you expect to begin college?

## (Cirete one.)

Beforo June 1972.
Jume through August 1972.
Soptember through December 1972
In January 1973 or later
.... 1


|  | (Circte one.) |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 |
| , | 2 |
|  | 3 |
|  | . . 4 |

66. Have you applied for admission to any college or university?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Yes, to one college. .................... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 1 \\
& \text { Yes, to two or three colleges. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 2 \\
& \text { Yes, to four or more colleges. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 3 \\
& \text { No, the college I'm planning to attend does not } \\
& \text { require advance application for admission } \\
& \text { No, I plan to apply soon } \\
& \text { Yes, to two or three colleges . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 2 \\
& \text { Yes, to four or moro colleges. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 3 \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { No, the college I'm planning to attend does not } \\
\text { require advance application for admission }
\end{array} \\
& \text { No, I plan to apply soon. ............................... . } 5
\end{aligned}
$$

67. Have you bieen accepted by any college or unlversity?

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Yes |  |
| No, I have applied but have not been | . 2 |
| No, I have not applied to any college | 3 |

68. How important are each of the following in choosing the college you plan to attend?

|  | (Circle are number on emeh line.) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\lambda$ | Not important | Somawhat Important | Very important |
| College expenses (tuition, books, room, and board). |  | 2 | $\ldots 3$ |
| Availability of financial aid such as a school loan, |  |  |  |
| Availability of specific courses or curriculums | 1. | 2 | 3 |
| Reputation of the college in academic areas. | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Reputation of the college in athletic,programs. |  | 2 | 3 |
| Friends' plans to attend the college. | 1 | 2. | 3 |
| College admission standards. | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Parents attended the college | 1 | 2. | 3 |
| Advice of a counselor or teacher. | 1. | 2 | 3 |
| Advice of your parents. | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Able to live at home and attend the college. ............................... . . . . . . . . . . . 2. Able to return home frequently because of nearness of the college. . . . . . . 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

69. This question asks for your priftit choices among certain flelds of study lacellege. Circio one number In the first column to Indicate your first cholce and one in the seconid columin to indicate your second choice. If the exact field of study is, not Ilsted, pick the mosi slmillar one.
(Be suro to circle only one number in eact column from the entire list of flelds.)
(Circle one.) (Circib one.)
Agriculture (for example, agricultural económica, agronomy, forestry, and coild)
Architecture


| First | Gecond |
| :---: | :---: |
| cholce | cholse |

Art (for example, art appreciation, déign, drawing, and cculpting) 03 02

Biological sciences (for example, botóny, ccology, predentistry, premedicine, and zoology)

04
Black otudies, Mezican-American/ptudies, or other ethnic atudies 05 05
Bunines (for example, accounting, burines administration, inductrial management, marbeting, and finance)

06
Computer and information ccighoes (for example, programming and. oyoterno analyoin).

07
01
01
${ }^{2} 2$

Education (for example, bułateco education, elementary education, and phyoical education)
‘08
Engincering (for example, chemical enginsering, civil engincering, electrical engincering, and mechanical engineering).
Englich (for example, creative writing, linguiotics, literature, and apeech and drama).10

Foreign languņgeu (for example, French, German, Italian, Latin, and Spanich)

11
Health-related careen (for example, nuraing, medical technology, and x-ray technology)

12
Home economics (for example, dietetica, family and child developmont, nutrition, and testiles and clothing)

13
.13
Interdisciplinary studien
Journaliom (for example, communications and radio and television).
Mathematios (for example, calculus and ctatistics).. 16
Music (for example, music appreciation and composition).... , 17
16

Philosophy or religion (for example, ethics, logic, and theology) 18
Phycical ocience (for example, astronomy, bitchemintry, chemistry, geology, and phycior)

19
19
Social sciences (for example, anthropology, ecomomics, government, history, political acience, prelaw, paychology, focial work, sociology, and urban affain)

20
20
Vocational or technical (for exthmple, automobile repair, carpentry, computer programming, drafting, plumbing, otenography, and television repair)
70. Which of the following best diescribts the college at which you plan to study?

A two-year college (junior college, technical institute, tocational school, or community/ collegef) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ... . . . . . . 1
A four-year college or univeraitý.............................. . 2
Have not decided yet. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3
71. How will you enroll in the course of study you plan on taking?

## (Clicle one.)

Regular classes full-time. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1
Regular classes part-time.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
By correspondence only . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3
I don't know. . .. .́: .-. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4
72. Do yourplan to transfer to a fourfyearnallege or university after Junlor or two-year college? (Clircle one.)
No, I plan to attend or take courses at a
four-year college after high school . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1
res, I definitely plan to tranofer. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2

1) have tentative plans to transfer. ........................ . 3

I am ufidecided about transferring. . . . ................. . . 4
I probably won't transfer. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5
I definitely won't transfer: . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6


Less than \$500; . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 01
\$500-\$749. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 02
\$750-\$999 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 08
\$1,000-\$1,499 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 04
\$1,500-\$1,999 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 05
\$2,000-\$2,499 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 06
\$2,600-\$2,999 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 07
\$3,000-\$3,499 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 08
\$3,500-\$4,499 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 09
\$4,500 or more . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10
I don't know. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 11

Da not expect to

Expect to

Parents. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Savings or summer earnings . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Earnings while taking the course. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Husband or wife. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Other relatives (not parents). ., . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
College Work-Study Program . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2

- National Defense Student Loan Program............................................... . . . . 2

Educational Opportunity Grant Program,.................................................. . . 2
Federal Gưaranteed Student Loan Program. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Other loan: . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Private scholarship or grant . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Veterans Administration survivors' benefits or direct benefts
(G1 Bill compensation or pension). .. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Social Security Benefits for Students Age 18 to 22 (for children of retired, disablẹd, for deceased parenta) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1
1.......... . . 2

Other sources. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1
1........... . 2
75. Do you plan to work at the same time you are taking the courses?
(Circte one.)
No . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1
Yes, 1 to 5 hours a week . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Yes, 6 to 10 hours a week . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3
Yes, 11 to 15 hours a week . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4
Yes, 16 to 20 hours a week. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5
Yes, more than 20 hours a week. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Yes, but I don't know how many hours a week. . . . . . . . 7
I don't know. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8
76. Which of the following best describes your plans about particlpating in an officer training program, such as ROTC, while you are In college?

Now okip to page 31 and complete section K.

## For those planning to work part-time during the year after leaving high school . . .

Please answer every question unless you are asked to skip to another one. You may omit any question that you or your parents would consider objectionable.
77. When do you plan to begin working part-time?
(Circle one.)
Before Jung $1972 . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1
June through August $1972 . . . .$.
September through December 1972 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3

- In January 1973 or later . . /............./............... . 4

78. Do you have a definite job lined up after you leave high school?
(CIrcle one.)

- Yes, I'll continue in a job that I have now . . . . . . . . . . . . 1

Yes, I have a new job lined up............................ . . . 2

- No, but I've inquired at employment agencies or potential employers, looked in the newspaper, etc. . . . . 3
No, I haven't done anything yet to get a job. . . . . . . . . . 4

79. Is the work in the part-time job you plan to get after high school the kind of work you think you will be doing for most of your life?
(Cifcle one.)

Yes, if I like the work . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2

No, I expect to become a homemaker. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4
No, I expect to get further education so I can
enter a different occupation........................... . . .
No, I expect to go into military service. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6
No, I expect to change to a different type of work . . . . . 7
No, some other reason . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8
80. Here are some reasons others have given for not continuing their education full-ilme during the year after they leave high school. Which of these reasons apply to you?
(Circte one number on each tine.)
Does not
apply to me $\begin{gathered}\text { Appiles } \\ \text { to me }\end{gathered}$
Need to carn money to support my family.
. . . . . . 1........... . 2
Need to carn monoy before I can pay for further schooling. $\qquad$
Failure to find out in time about admission requirements, cost of attending, availability of a school in the area, etc. $\qquad$ 1.......... . 2

Poer high school grades or poor scores on college admission tests. . : . . . 1. . . . . . . . . 2
'Lack of high echool credits required for college entrance. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Applicd to one or more schools, but was not accepted. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Lack of a school within commuting distance of my home. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Discouraged from continuing by teachers or counselor. . . . . . . . . .. . . . . . 1. . . . . . . . . . 2 .
Discouraged from continuing by pdrents. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
:Am waiting to enter armed service . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
My future plans do not require more schooling. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Want to take a break, may attend school later. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Plan to be married . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
School is not for me; I don't like it . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Other. $\qquad$ 1........... . 2

Now complete section K .

Please answer every question unles you are asked to okip to another one. You may omit any question that you or your parents would consider objectionable.
31. If there, were no obstacles, what would you most like to be dolng during the year after you leave high school?
(Circle one.)
Wórking full-time . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 01
Entering an apprenticeship or on-the-job
training program . . ................................. 02
Going into regular military service or to a
service academy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 03
Being a full-time homemaker . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 04
Attending a vocational, technical, trade, or business school. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .s. . . . . . . . . . . 05
Taking academic courses at a junior or
community college. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 ©
Taking technical or vocational cubjecter at a junior or community college . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 07
Attending a four-year college or university............ . . 08
Working part-time. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 09
Other (travel, take a break, no plans). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10
82. Are you a veteran of the U. S. armed services?
-
(Circle one.)
No. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1
Yes. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
83. Do you have a physical condition that limits the kind or amount of work you can do on a job?
(Circle one.)
2

## 84. How do you describe yourself?


15. How many of your brothers and slsters and other persons are dependent on your parents or guardan for financial support?

86. Haw many persons other than yourself are dependent on you for financial sypport?

(Clreto one.)
None ..... 0
$e$ One. .....  1
Two or more .....  2
87. How many of your brothers or slsters wlll be in college next fall?
(Clrete one.)
None ..... 0
One. .....  1
Two .....  2
Three ..... 3
Four or mone ..... 4
88. Is English the language spoken most often In your home?
"(Circte one.)
No
$\%$1
Yes. ..... 2
89. How long have you llved In'the community in which you now live?
(Circte one.)
All my life ..... 1
Ten or more years .....  2
Five tol ten years ..... 3
is Three to four years. ..... 4
One to two years. ..... 6
Lese than one year ..... 6
90. What was the highest educational levol oach of the following parsons comploted? If you are not sure, please give your best guess.
(Clicle one number in eseh cofumn.)

| , * * | Father or mile suerdien | Mother or female cuardian | Oldest brother or sister |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Doesn't apply . . . . . f. | , | ....1... | . . . 1 |
| Did not complete high (secondary) sehool | 2. | 2. | 2 |
| Finished high selool or equivalont. | . 3 | 3. | 3 |
| Adult cducation program | 4. | 4 | 4 |
| Businesb or trade school. | . 6. | . $5 \%$ | 6 |
| Some collego. | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Finished collego (four ycars) | 7. | 7. | 7 |
| Attended graduate or professional sehool (for example, law or motical school), but did not attain a graduato or professional degreo. | 8. | $\therefore 8$. | 8 |
| Obtained a graduato or profeseional degree (for example, M.A., Ph.D., or M.D.) | $0$ | $0$ | $\text { . . } 9$ |

91. As far as you know, how much schooling do your father and mother (or guardian) want you to get? (Čircle one number In asch column.)

Father or
male

guerdien | Mother or |
| :---: |
| female |
| fuerdian |Wants mo to quit high school without graduating.1........... 1

Wants mo to graduato from high school and stop there ..... 2........... 2
Wants me to graduate from high school and then go to a vocational, technical, tide, or business school ..... 3......... . 3
Wants me to go to a two-year or junior college. 4........... 4 ..... 4
Wants me to go to a four-year college or university ..... 6
Wants mo to go to a gradunte or professional school' after graduating from four-year collego or university ..... 6. . . . . . . . . 6
I don't know 7 ..... 7
92. What religton wore you brought up in?
(Circle one.)
,
Protestant ..... 1
Roman Catholic ..... 2
Other Christian ..... 3
Jowish ..... 4
Othor (for example, Eastern religions) .....  6
None ..... 6
93. What is the appronimate Income before taxes of your parents (or guardian)? Inciude taxable and nontixuble income from all sources.
(Circle ona.)
Less than $\$ 9,000$ a year (about $\$ 60$ a week or less). . . . . 01

Between $\$ 0,009$ and $\$ 7,499$ a year (from $\$ 120$ to
$\$ 149$ a weck). ...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 03
Between $\$ 7, \hat{E 00}$ and $\$ 8,899$ a year (from $\$ 150$ to
$\$ 179$ a wgek) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 04
Betwicen $\$ 9,000$ and $\$ 10,499$ a year (from $\$ 180$ to
$\$ 209$ a wéck) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 05
Bctween $\$ 10,500$ and $\$ 1,399$ a year (from $\$ 210$ to .
$\$ 2 \$ 9$ a week) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 06
Between $\$ 12,000$ and $\$ 13,430$ a year (from $\$ 240$ to
$\$ 269$ a woek) 0 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 07
Between $\$ 18,600$ und $\$ 14,939$ a year (from $\$ 270$ to
$\$ 299$ a week) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 08
Betyeen $\$ 15,000$ and $\$ 18,000$ a year (from $\$ \$ 00$ to $\$$ $\$ 959$ a wreek) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 09
Over $\$ 18,000$ a year (about $\$ 360$ a week or thore) ...... 10 .

## 94. Which of the following do you have in your home?

A specific place for study.
Have Do not have

Daily nowspaper ............................................................................................... 2
Dictionary . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Encyclopedia or other refercnce books . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Magazincs. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $1 . . . . . . . .$. . . . 2
Record player. :. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Tape recorder or cassette player. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Color telovision. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Typawriter . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Electric dishwasher . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Two or more cars or trucks that run. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
95. Which best describes the location of the place in which you live?
(Circle ona.)
Ir a rural or farming community . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
In a genall city or town-of fewer than 60,000 people
that-is not a suburb of a larger place. .............. . . . 2
In a medium-sized city ( $\mathbf{6 0 , 0 0 0 - 1 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ people) . . . . . . . . . 3
In a suburb of a meditum-qized city . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4
In a large city ( $100,000-600,000$ people) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6
In a suburb of a large city . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6
In a very large city (over $\mathbf{5 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ people). . . . . . . . . . . . . 7
In a suburb of a very large city . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8
34


## general directions

This test has six gections. Some segtions have more than ohegart. During the time allowed for each section or pant, you are to worl only on it. The time limit for each section or separately timed part is printedat the begining of eech section or part, and the supervisor wilh, tell you when to begin and when to stop. If you findsh a section or part beiore time is called, go back and check your work on that section or part only.

Your score on each section will be the number of corrcet answero minus a percenage of the number of Incorrect answero. Therefore, it will nat be to your advantage to guest unless you are able to eliminate on or more of the answer choices.

Mark all of your answers on the ceparate answer shect, as no credit will be given for anything written in the test book. Make your marks on the answer shicet heavy and hlack, as in the exampleo below.


Be sure that the emtre bon is blackened.
If you wich to change an answer, erase your first mark completely.
COMTENTS OF TEST BOOK

| Section 1 | Vocabulary | 5 minutes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sectien 2 | Picture-Number <br> (Two parts of 5 minutes each) | 10 minutes |
| Section 3 | Reading : | 15 minutes |
| Section 4 | Letter Groups | ' is minutes |
| Section 5 | Mathematico | 15 minutes |
| Section 6 | Mozaic Comparicono <br> (Three parto of 3 minutes each) | 9 minutes. |
| Total | V | 69 minutes |

114
0 " ${ }^{-}$

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Darections: Each of the questicns below consiots of onu word followed by five words or phraseo. You are to select the one word or phrase whose meaning io closect to that of the word in capital lettere.

Sample Question
CHILLY:
(A) lazy
(B) nice
(C) dry
(D) cold
(E) ounay

In order to find the correct anower you look at the word chilly and then look for a word below it that has the came or almost the same meaning. When you do chic. you cee that cold to the anower because cold io closest in meaning to the word chally.
(This sectigh of the test contained
15 kteng similar to the sample above.)
"STOP
If YOU FINSH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION ONLY. DO NOT WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE BOOK.

Directions: This is a test of your ability to remember platere-mumber combinations. The section has two parts. In each part you will sudy a pagedt fifteen plctures with mumbers. On a study page the plcture-number pairs will look like this:


Afeer studylig the page chowing both pictures and numbero, you will be told to turn to a page showing the pictures in a different order.

Examples:
1.

2.


On your answet sheet there are ten hoxes with numbero above them for each question. One of the numbers will be the number that goes with the picture. You are to blacken the box with that number above it.

Examplea:


The number that goes with the picture of a telephone is 73 , so for example 1 you would blacken the box with 73 above it. For example 2 you would blacken the box with 34 above it. For example 3 you would blacken the box with 46 above it.


Directions: Each passage io followed by questions besed on its content. After reading a passage, choose the best answer to each question and blacken the corresponding space on the answer sheet. Anewer all questiono following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

SAMPLE ITEM:

Of all the forces reshaping the American city, the most powerful and insistent are those roated in changing methods of transportation. The changes are so big and qbvious that it is easy to forget how remarkable they are. The streetcar has all tut disappeared, the bus is provipg an tradequate substitute, commuter rall service worsens, subways get dirtier, and new expressways pour more and more automobiles into the center of town.

If, transit riding continues to dectine and if automobile use continues to rise uncbecked, how can the vical core of the city survive? Many city planners say flatly that it cannot. The only sure way to relleve congeation and preserve the unifying core of the city, supporters of mass-transit clalm, is to get people out of private automobiles and into public transit -"to move people natr vehicles."
10. The author suggests that the remarkable changes in transportation are often overlooked for which of the following reacons?
(A) They have taken ploce very gradually over the years.
(B) They have proved to be more effective than old methods.
(C) They are so obvious that they are taken for granted.
(D) They have created new problems for city planners.
$(\mathrm{E})$ They have decreased congeation in the cities.
11. The author mentions all of the following as methods of transportation which have become lese popular. with commuters EXCEPT
(A) the bus (B) the automoblle
(C) the streetcar (D) subways (E) railroads
12. The pascage is primarily concerned whth which of the following?
(A) Various factors influencing the American city
(B) The disappearance of the streetcar
(C) The need for faster automobiles
(D) The growing network of expressways
(E) The effects of transportation changes on the city
13. According to the pagsage, many city planners teel that growing use of automobiles rather than public transit will result in
(A) the construction of more and more expresarways
(B) the deterioration of the vital center of the city
(C) the reltef of congestion in the city
(D) a decrease in commuter rail service
(E) demands tor limitatione on the uce of automobiles
(This section of the test contained 5 reacing passages with accompanying quetions similar to the 1tem above.)


## SECTION 4 LETTER GROUPS

Directions: Each question in this section conalate of flve groupe of letuers with four letcers in each group. Four of the groups have a charecteriatic in common which the fifth group does not have. Decide which group is differen, and blecken the space on the answer sheet that corresponds to the position (A, B, C, D, or E) of your cholce.

Note: The common characteristre will not be based on the sounds of groups of lettere, the ohapes of letters, or whether letier combinations form words or parte of words.

## Sample Questiona

## Sample Anawere



In sample question 1, the letter in four of the groups are in consecutive alphaBetical order, but group DEFL in column B is not; so space B has been marked in the sample answers. In sample question 2, four of the groupe contaln the letter $L$. Letter group THIK in column $D$ is the group that ts different, 80 ppace $D$ has been marked in the sample answers.

You will have 15 minutes to work on thls section.
$\stackrel{y}{3}$

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.
(This section of the test contained 25 questions similar to the smple's above.)

## SECTION 6

## MOSAIC COMPARISONS

Directions: This test consists of pairs of mosaics, that is, patterns of squares like those found on tiled floors or walls. Reach mosaic is made up of a number of paxilally shaded squares. The mosaics in each pair are identical except for one square which differs in shading The vertical columns of both mosaics ane labeled A to C, A to D, or A to E according to the number of columns in the mosaic. Your task will be to locate, for each pair of mosaics, the column that contains the single square which is shaded diff ferently. Then mark the space on your separate answer sheet that corresponds tel the letter at the head of that column.

Sample Question


In sample question 1, the right-hand and left-hand mosaics are identical except for the center square of column B, so answer space $B$ is blackened in the sample answer.

## Sample Questions




Sample Answer

1. 四 $\square$

In sample question 2 , the bottom square in column $D$ is the one that is different, so answer space $D$ In sample question 2, the bottom square in column $D$ is the) one that is different, so answer space $D$
is blackened in the sample answers. In sample question 3 , the second square in column $A$ is the one that is different, so answer space $A$ is blackened in the sample answers.

- There are three parts to this test. All the mosaics in a single part are the same size. During the three minutes allowed for each part, you are to work on that part only. Do not move ahead to the next part until you are told to do so. Remember only one square is different for each pair of mosaics.


DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL Y QU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.
(This section contained 716 mosaic comparisons, divided into 3 parts as follows:

Part 1-56 mosaics
Part 2 - 33 mosaics
Part 3- 27 mosaics 116 .

## Student's School Record Information



NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF THE HIGH SCHOOL CLASS OF 1972
6.-What is the position of this student In abllity groups or tracks? There are four parts to thls question. Answer all parts that apply to this student.

7. Which of the following mostclosely describes this studen's course of study?
(Circle one.)

|  | Gencral . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Academic or college preparatory. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 |
| 1. | Vocational-technical: |
| $\because$ | Agricultural occupations. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3 |
|  | Business or commercial occupations. . . . . . . . . . . . . 4 |
|  | Distributive èducation. . . . . . . . . . / . . . . . . . . . . . . 5 |
|  | Health occupations. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6 |
|  | Home economics occupation. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 7 |
|  | Trade or industrial occupations. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8 |
|  | $\bigcirc$ - |

8. Has thls student recelved elther of the following kinds of remedial instruction?

9. Is this student officially classified as handicapped by specialized professional personitel other than a classroom teacher?

(Conthesed from inside front cover)
tinuing their education the year after high school, blacks gave more emphasis than whites to monetary ${ }^{\text {. }}$ camiderations and lack of a cchool within commuting distance.

- Of those planning to go to college the year after mineterinool, relatively more blacks than whites plamned to attend a 4 -year college or university rather tham a 2 -year college.

Father's Education
1 For c̣onveniènce, semiors whose fathers were not . high school graduates are referred to as "low-SES students" and seniors whose fathers were college grad. uates as "high-SES students":

- Relatively more low-SES students reported they were in vecational or technical programs and in gen-
eral programs.
- Except for vecational education clubs, low-SES students participated leos in extracurricular activities.
- More low-SES students indicated that the following things interfered with their high scheol education: worry over money problems, lack of parental interesit, courses that were to herd, family oblieations, and lack of gocd place to study at home; but fewer cited poor teaching. . :
- Fewer low-SES seniors planned to go to college. as their major activity the year after high school, and fewer thought they definitely had the ability to complete college.
- Of those seniors planning to attend college the year after high school, more low-SES students planned to go to a 2-year college.


[^0]:    3/ This report does not contain any results for this form.

[^1]:    6/ The table shows values of $2 \mathrm{se}(\mathrm{p})+50 / \mathrm{n}$. (The second term is a correction for continuity.) The values are normal distribution approximations to the half-width of 95 -percent confidence intervals. The approximations are quite accurate except for entries in the upper left-hand comer; i.e., in cases where $n$ is 1000 or less and $p$ is less than 10 percent or greater than 90 percent.
    7. There are 4 exceptions: Student Questionnaire items $9,18,19$ and 21. In these cases, the percentages were calculated on a reduced base number of answers, which may be derived by/subtracting the number of students who marked such answerg as "Don't know" or "No opiniont' from the total number who answered the question.

[^2]:    14) Some caution should be exercised regarding these statistics because only 78 percent of the students answered this question.
[^3]:    12/ Some caution should be used with regard to these statistics because of the low item-response rate of about 75 percent.

[^4]:    16/ Some caution should be used with regard to these statistics since only 78 percent of the students answered the question.

[^5]:    37

