

CHAPTER 5

Outcomes of Education

This chapter contains tables comparing educational attainment and work force characteristics. The data show labor force participation and income levels of high school dropouts and high school and college graduates. Population characteristics are provided for many of the measures to help evaluate disparities among various demographic groups. Tables 383 to 389 contain data from the Bureau of the Census on educational attainment and income of the labor force, and data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics on employment and unemployment. These tables provide information on the educational attainment of the labor force, by occupation, sex, and race/ethnicity; income, by level of education attained; and unemployment rates, by level of education attained, sex, and race/ethnicity.

Tables 388 and 389 were compiled from Bureau of Labor Statistics data on high school dropouts and graduates. These data show the labor force participation and college enrollment of high school students within the year after they leave school. The tabulations also provide comparative labor force participation and unemployment rates for graduates and dropouts. Additional information on college enrollment rates by race/ethnicity and sex have been included to help form a more complete picture of high school outcomes. Tables 386, 387, and 391 to 394 were prepared from the Recent College Graduates and Baccalaureate and Beyond surveys by the National Center for Education Statistics, and from a Bureau of the Census survey on earnings and education. These tables provide data on employment outcomes for college graduates. A table provides a salary comparison by education level and sex for the entire population. Trends in salaries received by all college graduates also are featured in this section. The last two tables in this chapter deal with community service and literacy skills.

Statistics related to outcomes of education appear in other sections of the *Digest*. For example, statistics on educational attainment of the entire population are in Chapter 1. More detailed data on the numbers of high school and college graduates are contained in Chapters 2 and 3. Chapter 3 contains trend data on the proportion of high school graduates going to college. Additional data on the income of persons by educational attainment may be obtained

from the Bureau of the Census in the *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has a series of publications dealing with the educational characteristics of the labor force. Further information on survey methodologies is in the "Guide to Sources" in the appendix and in the publications cited in the source notes.

Opinions

The attitudes of young people leaving the education system reflects in part their experiences at home and in school. One life goal consistently rated "very important" by young men and women was "being successful in work." A survey of 1992 high school seniors found that 89 percent of the men and 90 percent of the women rated "being successful in work" as a "very important goal." Two of the other most highly rated goals in the 1992 survey were "finding steady work" ("very important" for 87 percent of men and 89 percent of women) and "having strong friendships" ("very important" for 80 percent of both men and women). Two years later in 1994, these values continued to be highly rated by the former high school seniors. Another value that was highly rated two years after high school was "Providing better opportunities for my children" which was cited by 91 percent of the young adults as "very important" (table 382).

Labor Force

Adults with higher levels of education were more likely to participate in the labor force (including both those who were employed as well as those actively seeking employment) than those with less education. About 80 percent of adults, 25 years old and over with a bachelor's degree, participated in the labor force in 1998 compared with 65 percent of persons who were high school graduates. In contrast, 43 percent of those 25 and older, who were not high school graduates, were in the labor force. The labor force participation rates for blacks and Hispanics age 25 and older with high school diplomas were higher than the average for all people with similar levels of education (table 383). The labor force participation rate for blacks age 25 and over with a bachelor's degree was also higher than the average for all persons.

Persons with lower levels of educational attainment were more likely to be unemployed than those who had higher levels of educational attainment. The 1998 unemployment rate for adults (25 years old and over) who had not completed high school was 7.1 percent compared with 4.0 percent for those with 4 years of high school and 1.8 percent for those with a bachelor's degree or higher. Younger people with high school diplomas tended to have higher unemployment rates than persons 25 and over with similar levels of education (table 385).

One year after graduating from college in 1992–93, 87 percent of those receiving bachelor's degrees were employed (73 percent full time and 14 percent part time), 4.5 percent were unemployed, and 8.5 percent were not in the labor force (table 390).

Income

Between 1996 and 1998, the median annual income of male full-time year-round workers, when adjusted for inflation, increased by 2 percent and the income for females rose by 4 percent. Women's incomes remain much lower than men's incomes, even after adjusting for level of education. The average

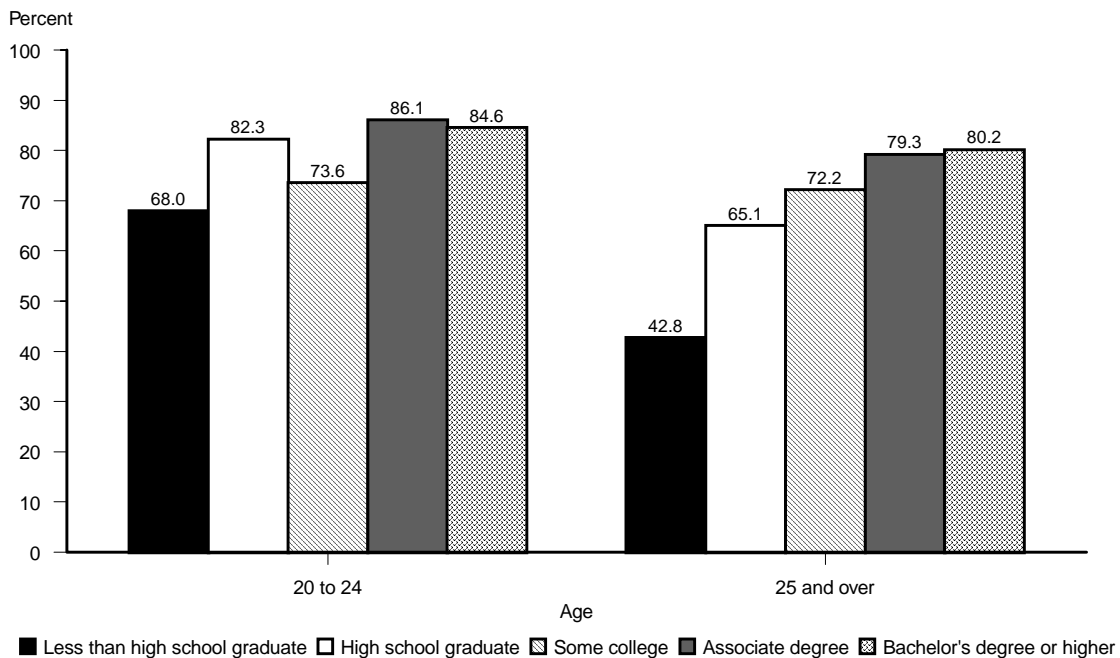
1998 incomes for full-time year-round workers with a bachelor's degree were \$51,405 for men and \$36,559 for women (table 386).

Dropouts and Graduates

The difficulties in entering the job market for dropouts, and youth in general, are highlighted by examining their labor force and unemployment status. About 61 percent of 1997–98 dropouts were in the labor force (employed or looking for work), and 28 percent of those were unemployed. Of the 1998 high school graduates who were not in college, 80 percent were in the labor force, and 18 percent of those in the labor force were unemployed (tables 388 and 389).

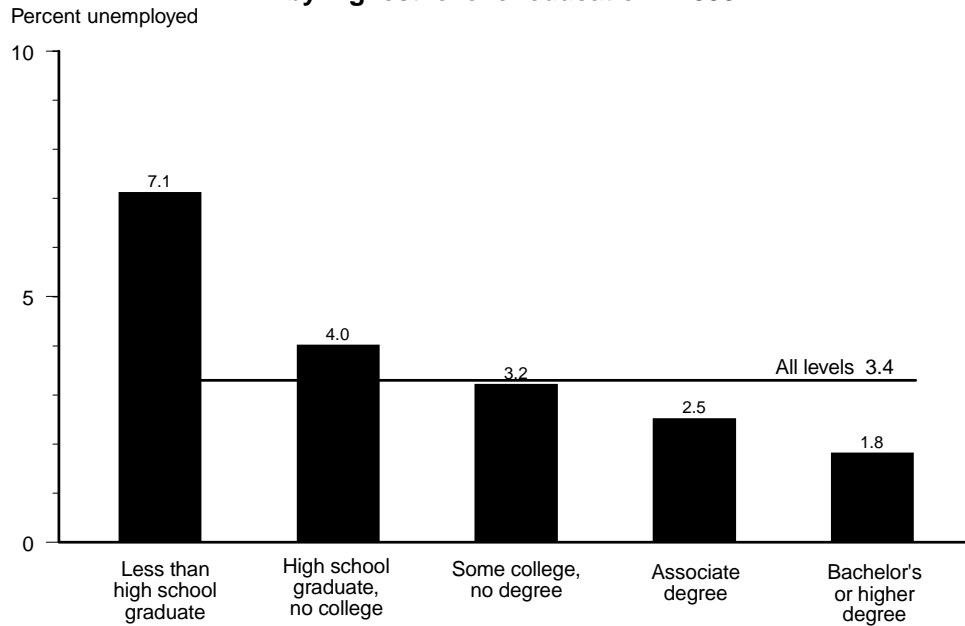
About two-thirds of the employed college graduates of the class of 1992–93 had jobs in professional, managerial, and technical areas in 1994. The remainder were employed in nonprofessional, nonmanagerial, and nontechnical areas. Overall, about 56 percent of the employees reported that their bachelor's degree was necessary to obtain their current job (table 392).

Figure 23.-Labor force participation of persons 20 years old and over, by age and highest level of education: 1998



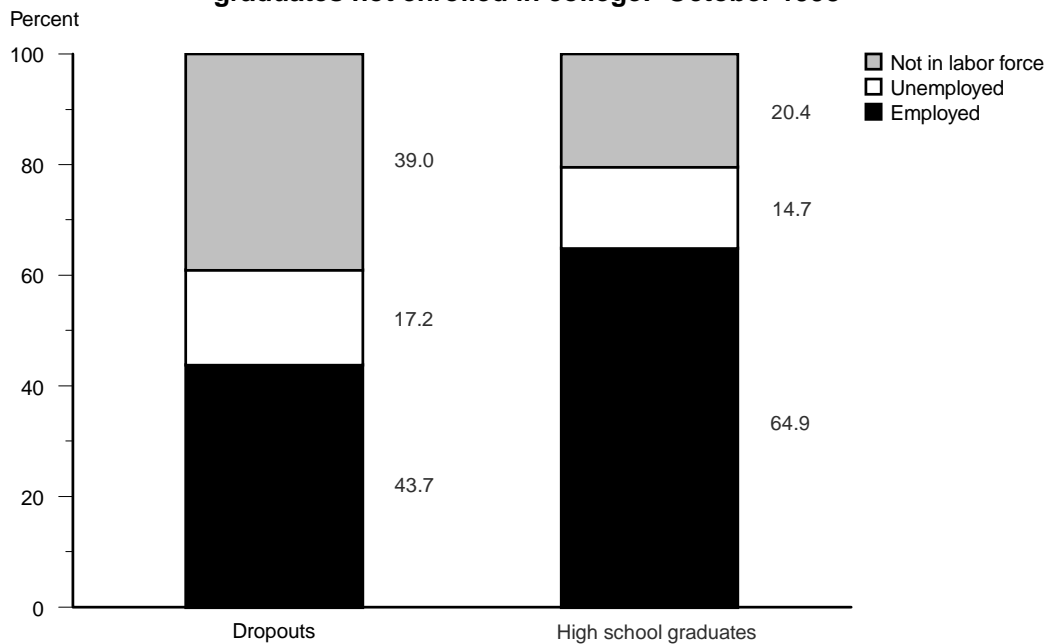
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, Current Population Survey, 1998.

Figure 24.-Unemployment rates of persons 25 years old and over, by highest level of education: 1998



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, Current Population Survey, 1998.

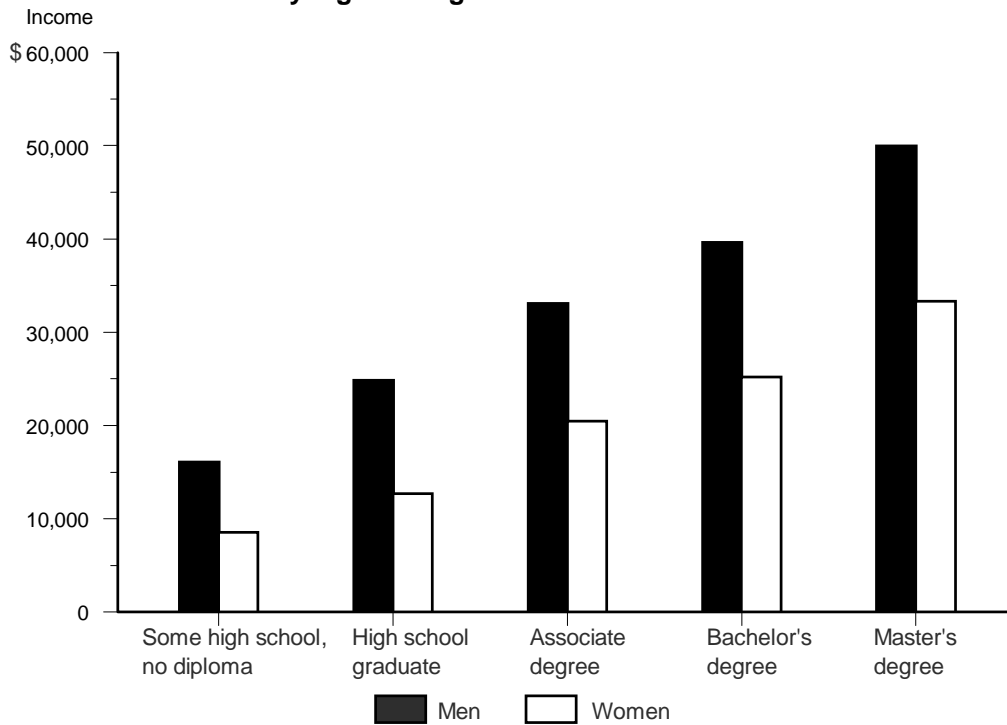
Figure 25.-Labor force status of 1997-98 high school dropouts and graduates not enrolled in college: October 1998



NOTE.—Because of rounding, percentages may not sum to 100.0 percent.

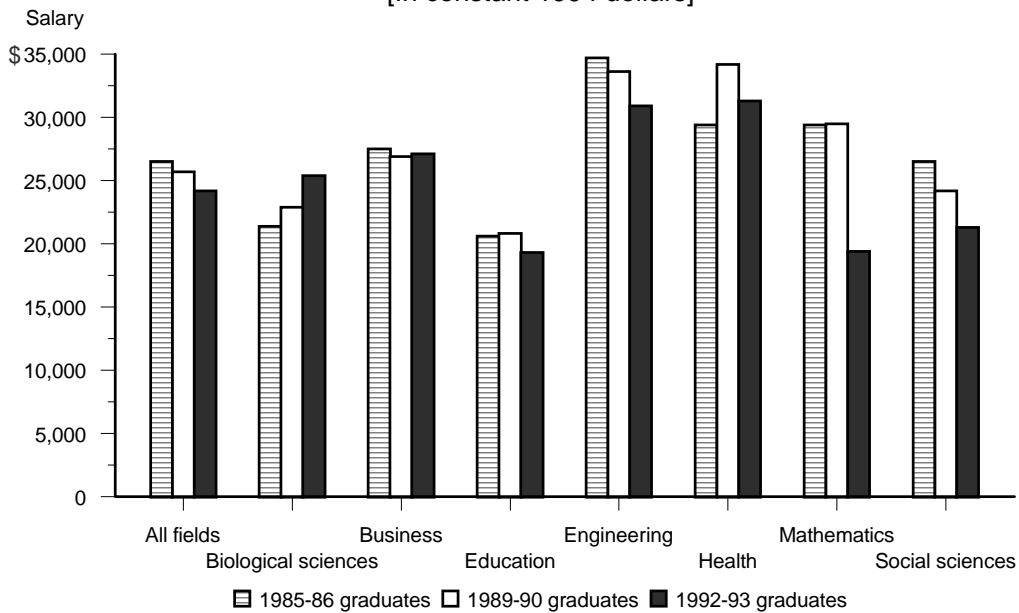
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Employment Status of School Age Youth, High School Graduates and Dropouts, 1998."

Figure 26.-Median annual income of persons with income 25 years old and over, by highest degree attained and sex: 1996



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, "Money Income in the United States: 1996."

Figure 27.-Salaries of recent bachelor's degree recipients 1 year after graduation, by field: 1987, 1991, and 1994
[In constant 1994 dollars]



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Recent College Graduates" surveys, 1987 and 1991, and "Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up" survey.

Table 381.—Percent of 18- to 25-year-olds reporting drug use during the past 30 days and the past year: 1982 to 1997

Drug	1982	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Percent reporting drug use during past 30 days											
Any illicit use	—	25.3	17.9	15.0	15.4	13.1	13.6	13.3	14.2	15.6	14.7
Marijuana ¹	27.2	21.7	15.3	12.7	12.9	10.9	11.1	12.1	12.0	13.2	12.8
Cocaine	7.0	8.1	4.8	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.2	1.3	2.0	1.2
Alcohol	66.6	70.1	64.7	62.8	63.1	58.6	58.7	63.1	61.3	60.0	58.4
Cigarettes	—	47.4	45.6	40.9	41.7	41.5	37.9	34.6	35.3	38.3	40.6
Percent reporting drug use during past year											
Any illicit use	—	37.4	29.1	26.1	26.6	24.1	24.2	24.6	25.5	26.8	25.3
Marijuana ¹	37.4	34.0	26.1	23.0	22.9	21.2	21.4	21.8	21.8	23.8	22.3
Cocaine	15.9	13.6	10.5	6.5	6.7	5.5	4.4	3.6	4.3	4.7	3.9
Alcohol	80.6	84.2	79.6	78.1	80.7	75.6	76.9	78.5	76.5	75.3	75.1
Cigarettes	—	49.9	50.9	45.1	46.9	46.8	43.7	41.1	42.5	44.7	45.9

¹ Includes Hashish usage for 1996 and 1997.
 —Data not available or low precision; no estimate reported.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, "Preliminary Estimates from the 1997 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse," 1998. (This table was prepared August 1999.)

NOTE.—Some 1982 data have been revised from previously published figures.

Table 382.—Percent of 1972, 1982, and 1992 high school seniors who felt that certain life values were "very important," by sex: 1972 to 1994

Value	Percent of 1972 seniors						Percent of 1982 seniors						Percent of 1992 seniors				
	1972		1974 (2 years after high school)		1976 (4 years after high school)		1982		1984 (2 years after high school)		1986 (4 years after high school)		1992		1994 (2 years after high school)		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Being successful in work	86.5	83.0	81.2	74.9	80.3	69.7	88.2	85.5	88.7	84.2	84.0	77.2	89.0	89.6	90.1	89.9	90.3
Finding steady work	82.3	73.7	74.7	59.9	79.3	62.1	88.0	84.4	87.4	83.3	84.2	76.3	87.1	88.6	89.7	88.7	90.7
Having lots of money	26.0	9.8	17.8	9.1	17.7	9.4	41.3	24.1	35.8	20.9	27.8	16.9	45.3	29.4	35.2	39.5	30.9
Being a leader in the community	14.9	8.0	8.5	4.4	9.2	4.2	11.3	5.9	13.7	6.4	9.5	4.5	—	—	—	—	—
Correcting inequalities	22.5	31.1	16.6	18.2	16.2	17.1	11.8	11.7	13.3	13.9	10.7	10.9	17.0	23.6	—	—	—
Having children	—	—	—	—	—	—	37.0	47.0	42.7	56.3	41.4	56.2	39.0	49.2	—	—	—
Having a happy family life	78.6	85.7	83.1	86.7	84.2	86.4	81.6	86.3	86.1	90.2	86.8	87.8	—	—	—	—	—
Providing better opportunities for my children	66.6	66.2	59.5	61.6	59.8	58.8	71.0	68.7	72.1	69.9	68.4	67.4	74.5	76.5	90.5	90.3	90.8
Living closer to parents or relatives	6.8	8.2	8.3	12.4	7.7	11.9	15.0	15.7	15.6	20.1	12.9	19.8	15.2	18.7	—	—	—
Moving from area	14.3	14.6	8.3	7.4	6.7	6.4	14.4	12.8	10.5	9.1	9.0	7.4	20.7	20.1	—	—	—
Having strong friendships	81.2	78.7	76.5	74.7	76.1	72.1	80.4	79.1	80.1	79.7	76.5	75.0	79.8	80.0	87.6	88.1	87.0
Having leisure time	—	—	60.9	55.1	65.4	60.1	70.2	68.8	74.5	72.0	70.1	68.9	65.3	62.0	—	—	—

—Question not asked.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "National Longitudinal Study," "High School and Beyond" surveys, and "National Education Longitudinal Study," second and third followup surveys. (This table was prepared June 1995.)

Table 383.—Labor force participation of persons 16 years old and over, by age, sex, race/ethnicity, and highest level of education: 1998

Age, sex, and race/ethnicity	Labor force participation rate ¹						Employment/population ratio ²					
	Total	Less than high school graduate ³	High school graduate	College			Total	Less than high school graduate ³	High school graduate	College		
				Some college, no degree	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree or higher				Some college, no degree	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree or higher
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
16 to 19 years old ⁴	52.8	46.0	70.6	60.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	45.1	38.0	61.8	56.2	(⁵)	(⁵)
Men	53.3	47.2	72.5	58.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	44.7	38.4	62.7	53.6	(⁵)	(⁵)
Women	52.3	44.6	68.8	62.6	(⁵)	(⁵)	45.5	37.5	61.0	58.2	(⁵)	(⁵)
White ⁶	56.0	49.3	73.1	63.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	49.0	42.0	66.1	59.3	(⁵)	(⁵)
Black ⁶	41.6	34.7	62.0	52.3	(⁵)	(⁵)	30.1	23.2	48.1	45.0	(⁵)	(⁵)
Hispanic ⁷	45.7	39.1	69.1	56.8	(⁵)	(⁵)	36.0	29.5	57.5	49.7	(⁵)	(⁵)
20 to 24 years old ⁴	77.5	68.0	82.3	73.6	86.1	84.6	71.4	57.1	74.8	69.3	82.4	81.2
Men	82.0	80.8	89.5	74.2	86.8	84.6	75.4	69.3	81.9	69.6	83.3	80.9
Women	94.5	51.2	74.2	73.1	85.6	84.6	87.2	41.0	67.0	69.0	82.0	81.3
White ⁶	79.5	70.8	83.9	75.9	86.5	86.0	74.4	61.8	77.8	72.0	83.1	82.7
Black ⁶	70.6	58.3	76.0	67.3	90.2	81.2	58.8	38.9	62.3	60.2	82.6	77.4
Hispanic ⁷	76.1	70.2	81.2	76.1	80.2	85.3	68.9	62.0	73.4	70.8	75.5	80.0
25 and older	67.3	42.8	65.1	72.2	79.3	80.2	65.0	39.7	62.5	69.9	77.3	78.8
Men	76.2	55.2	76.2	79.3	86.4	85.0	73.8	51.8	73.2	77.0	84.4	83.6
Women	59.2	31.5	55.9	65.8	73.7	75.0	57.1	28.8	53.6	63.6	71.8	73.5
White ⁶	67.1	43.1	64.3	71.2	78.9	79.8	65.1	40.4	62.1	69.2	77.1	78.5
Black ⁶	67.9	40.0	70.4	78.0	83.3	84.8	63.6	35.4	65.2	73.7	80.1	82.3
Hispanic ⁷	69.6	58.7	74.4	79.7	83.9	83.5	65.8	54.5	70.3	76.5	81.1	80.8

¹ Percent of the civilian population who are employed or seeking employment.

² Number of persons employed as a percent of civilian population.

³ Includes persons reporting no school years completed.

⁴ Excludes persons enrolled in school.

⁵ Sample size too small for stable estimates.

⁶ Includes persons of Hispanic origin.

⁷ Hispanics may be of any race.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, unpublished tabulations of annual averages from the Current Population Survey. (This table was prepared August 1999.)

Table 384.—Occupation of employed persons 25 to 64 years old, by educational attainment and sex: 1998

Sex and occupation	Total employed, in thousands	Percentage distribution, by years of school completed								
		Total	Less than one year of high school	High school		College				
				1-4 years of high school, no diploma	High school graduate	Some college, no degree	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	More than a bachelor's degree	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
All persons										
All occupational groups	108,131	100.0	3.4	6.7	32.1	18.5	8.9	20.1	10.2	
Managerial and professional specialty	35,600	100.0	0.4	1.3	13.0	13.4	8.8	36.7	26.5	
Executive, administrative, and managerial	17,535	100.0	0.6	2.2	20.5	18.8	8.5	34.8	14.6	
Professional specialty occupations	18,065	100.0	0.1	0.5	5.6	8.1	9.1	38.5	38.1	
Teachers, except college and university	4,474	100.0	0.1	0.4	5.5	6.5	3.2	47.6	36.7	
Teachers, college and university	779	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.2	1.5	15.1	80.6	
Technical, sales, and administrative support	30,348	100.0	0.8	3.6	35.3	25.3	11.4	19.8	3.8	
Technicians and related support	3,677	100.0	0.2	1.4	19.5	23.7	22.9	26.3	5.5	
Sales occupations	11,693	100.0	1.3	4.9	32.7	21.9	8.2	25.7	5.3	
Administrative support, including clerical	14,977	100.0	0.6	3.0	41.2	28.1	11.1	13.7	2.2	
Service occupations	12,674	100.0	7.4	12.8	42.5	20.2	8.0	7.9	1.2	
Precision production, craft, and repair	12,581	100.0	5.0	11.4	46.6	20.0	9.5	6.6	1.0	
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	14,397	100.0	8.8	15.9	50.2	15.1	5.1	4.2	0.7	
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2,531	100.0	17.8	13.2	37.6	14.3	5.6	9.5	2.0	
Men										
All occupational groups	58,326	100.0	4.1	7.5	31.9	17.8	8.0	20.0	10.8	
Managerial and professional specialty	18,176	100.0	0.5	1.5	12.2	12.9	6.9	36.8	29.2	
Executive, administrative, and managerial	9,740	100.0	0.8	2.3	18.4	16.9	7.3	37.4	16.9	
Professional specialty occupations	8,436	100.0	0.2	0.6	4.9	8.3	6.4	36.1	43.5	
Teachers, except college and university	1,111	100.0	0.1	0.4	4.1	6.1	3.4	45.7	40.1	
Teachers, college and university	446	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.9	1.3	12.8	82.5	
Technical, sales, and administrative support	10,984	100.0	1.1	3.3	27.7	23.8	10.3	27.8	6.0	
Technicians and related support	1,684	100.0	0.1	1.1	17.6	24.2	19.1	30.9	6.9	
Sales occupations	6,245	100.0	1.2	3.4	27.2	21.9	8.3	31.0	6.9	
Administrative support, including clerical	3,054	100.0	1.2	4.2	34.3	27.5	9.5	19.7	3.5	
Service occupations	4,980	100.0	7.9	10.0	38.1	22.2	9.1	11.0	1.8	
Precision production, craft, and repair	11,510	100.0	4.9	11.3	46.6	20.2	9.7	6.4	0.9	
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	10,658	100.0	8.1	15.5	50.0	16.0	5.4	4.5	0.7	
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2,018	100.0	18.7	14.0	37.1	13.6	5.7	8.9	2.1	
Women										
All occupational groups	49,805	100.0	2.5	5.8	32.5	19.4	10.1	20.2	9.5	
Managerial and professional specialty	17,424	100.0	0.2	1.2	13.8	13.8	10.8	36.5	23.7	
Executive, administrative, and managerial	7,795	100.0	0.4	2.0	23.1	21.1	10.0	31.5	11.8	
Professional specialty occupations	9,629	100.0	0.1	0.5	6.2	7.9	11.4	40.6	33.3	
Teachers, except college and university	3,363	100.0	0.1	0.4	6.0	6.7	3.2	48.2	35.5	
Teachers, college and university	333	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.2	1.8	18.3	78.1	
Technical, sales, and administrative support	19,364	100.0	0.7	3.7	39.7	26.1	12.0	15.3	2.5	
Technicians and related support	1,993	100.0	0.2	1.8	21.2	23.2	26.1	22.4	4.3	
Sales occupations	5,448	100.0	1.4	6.7	39.1	21.8	8.1	19.6	3.3	
Administrative support, including clerical	11,923	100.0	0.4	2.7	43.0	28.3	11.5	12.2	1.8	
Service occupations	7,694	100.0	7.1	14.5	45.4	19.0	7.3	5.9	0.8	
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,071	100.0	5.6	11.6	47.1	18.8	7.1	8.5	1.3	
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	3,738	100.0	10.9	17.2	50.8	12.6	4.3	3.5	0.6	
Farming, forestry, and fishing	513	100.0	14.2	9.9	39.6	16.8	5.7	11.9	1.9	

NOTE.—Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey. (This table was prepared August 1999.)

Table 385.—Unemployment rate of persons 16 years old and over, by age, sex, race/ethnicity, and highest degree attained: 1996, 1997, and 1998

Sex, race/ethnicity, and highest degree attained	Percent unemployed, 1996 ¹				Percent unemployed, 1997 ¹				Percent unemployed, 1998 ¹			
	16- to 24-year-olds ²			25 years old and over	16- to 24-year-olds ²			25 years old and over	16- to 24-year-olds ²			25 years old and over
	Total	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years		Total	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years		Total	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All persons												
All education levels	12.0	16.7	9.3	4.2	11.3	16.0	8.5	3.8	10.4	14.6	7.9	3.4
Less than a high school graduate ..	19.7	19.7	19.4	8.7	18.4	18.9	17.1	8.1	14.0	13.2	16.1	7.1
High school graduate, no college ...	12.0	14.9	10.8	4.7	11.0	14.0	9.6	4.3	10.1	12.5	9.1	4.0
Some college, no degree	7.0	8.1	6.7	4.0	7.1	8.5	6.7	3.5	6.3	7.7	5.9	3.2
Associate degree	4.8	—	4.5	3.3	4.5	—	4.3	2.7	4.3	—	4.1	2.5
Bachelor's degree or higher	5.3	—	5.3	2.2	3.7	—	3.7	2.0	4.0	—	4.1	1.8
Men												
All education levels	12.6	18.1	9.5	4.1	11.8	16.9	8.9	3.6	11.1	16.2	8.1	3.2
Less than a high school graduate ..	19.8	21.2	16.4	7.8	18.3	19.7	15.1	7.2	17.4	18.7	14.2	6.1
High school graduate, no college ...	11.9	15.1	10.6	4.7	10.8	13.9	9.6	4.2	10.0	13.6	8.5	3.9
Some college, no degree	7.5	9.4	7.1	3.9	7.5	9.2	7.1	3.3	6.7	8.7	6.2	3.0
Associate degree	4.1	—	4.2	3.2	—	—	—	2.6	4.2	—	—	2.3
Bachelor's degree or higher	6.1	—	6.1	2.1	4.2	—	4.3	1.9	4.3	—	4.3	1.6
Women												
All education levels	11.3	15.2	9.0	4.3	10.7	15.0	8.1	3.9	9.8	12.9	7.8	3.6
Less than a high school graduate ..	19.5	18.1	25.3	10.1	18.6	17.9	21.2	9.6	16.6	15.8	20.0	8.6
High school graduate, no college ...	12.2	14.7	10.9	4.6	11.2	14.2	9.7	4.3	10.3	11.4	9.8	4.1
Some college, no degree	6.6	7.2	6.4	4.1	6.7	8.0	6.3	3.7	5.9	7.0	5.6	3.4
Associate degree	5.2	—	4.8	3.3	4.8	—	4.5	2.8	4.5	—	4.2	2.7
Bachelor's degree or higher	4.8	—	4.8	2.4	3.2	—	3.3	2.2	3.8	—	3.9	2.0
White³												
All education levels	10.2	14.2	7.8	3.7	9.4	13.6	6.9	3.3	8.8	12.6	6.5	3.0
Less than a high school graduate ..	16.7	17.0	16.0	8.0	15.5	16.2	13.5	7.2	14.3	14.9	12.6	6.3
High school graduate, no college ...	9.9	12.2	8.9	4.0	9.1	11.6	7.9	3.6	8.4	10.8	7.2	3.4
Some college, no degree	6.0	7.0	5.8	3.5	5.9	7.1	5.6	3.0	5.5	6.9	5.1	2.8
Associate degree	4.2	—	3.9	3.0	3.6	—	3.4	2.5	3.9	—	3.7	2.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	5.1	—	5.1	2.1	3.1	—	3.2	1.8	3.9	—	3.9	1.7
Black³												
All education levels	23.9	33.6	18.8	7.7	23.2	32.4	18.3	7.3	20.7	27.6	16.8	6.4
Less than a high school graduate ..	37.8	37.6	38.2	12.6	36.3	36.4	35.8	13.1	33.1	33.1	33.2	11.6
High school graduate, no college ...	23.0	31.5	20.0	9.1	20.9	28.1	18.4	8.1	19.5	22.8	18.2	7.4
Some college, no degree	13.7	17.1	13.1	6.7	15.1	21.0	14.0	6.1	11.2	14.0	10.6	5.5
Associate degree	9.7	—	10.0	5.5	—	—	—	—	8.1	—	—	4.0
Bachelor's degree or higher	6.1	—	6.0	3.1	6.5	—	6.4	3.6	4.6	—	4.6	2.9
Hispanic origin⁴												
All education levels	15.5	23.6	11.8	7.1	13.8	21.6	10.3	6.1	13.2	21.3	9.3	5.5
Less than a high school graduate ..	20.1	26.1	14.6	9.7	18.8	25.7	13.0	8.5	17.9	24.3	11.9	7.2
High school graduate, no college ...	13.6	20.7	11.5	6.6	11.4	15.7	9.9	5.7	11.6	17.3	9.6	5.5
Some college, no degree	10.5	13.2	9.8	4.9	8.9	11.3	8.4	4.1	7.9	12.4	7.0	4.0
Associate degree	—	—	—	4.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.4
Bachelor's degree or higher	—	—	—	3.8	—	—	—	3.5	—	—	—	3.2

¹ The unemployment rate is the percent of individuals in the labor force who are not working and who made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior 4 weeks. The labor force includes both employed and unemployed persons.

² Excludes persons enrolled in school.

³ Includes persons of Hispanic origin.

⁴ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

—Data not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, unpublished tabulations of annual averages from the Current Population Survey. (This table was prepared August 1999.)

Table 386.—Median annual income of year-round full-time workers 25 years old and over, by level of education completed and sex: 1989 to 1998

Sex and year	Total	Elementary/secondary			College						
		Less than 9th grade	9th to 12th grade, no diploma ¹	High school graduate ²	Some college, no degree ³	Associate degree ⁴	Bachelor's degree or higher ⁵				
							Total ⁵	Bachelor's ⁶	Master's ⁷	Professional ⁷	Doctorate ⁷
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Current dollars											
Men											
1989	\$30,465	\$17,555	\$21,065	\$26,609	\$31,308	—	\$41,892	\$38,565	—	—	—
1990	30,733	17,394	20,902	26,653	31,734	—	42,671	39,238	—	—	—
1991	31,613	17,623	21,402	26,779	31,663	\$33,817	45,138	40,906	\$49,734	\$73,996	\$57,187
1992	32,057	17,294	21,274	27,280	32,103	33,433	45,802	41,355	49,973	76,220	57,418
1993	32,359	16,863	21,752	27,370	32,077	33,690	47,740	42,757	51,867	80,549	63,149
1994	33,440	17,532	22,048	28,037	32,279	35,794	49,228	43,663	53,500	75,009	61,921
1995	34,551	18,354	22,185	29,510	33,883	35,201	50,481	45,266	55,216	79,667	65,336
1996	35,622	17,962	22,717	30,709	34,845	37,131	51,436	45,846	60,508	85,963	71,227
1997	36,678	19,291	24,726	31,215	35,945	38,022	53,450	48,616	61,690	85,011	76,234
1998	37,906	19,380	23,958	31,477	36,934	40,274	56,524	51,405	62,244	94,737	75,078
Women											
1989	20,570	12,188	13,923	17,528	21,631	—	28,799	26,709	—	—	—
1990	21,372	12,251	14,429	18,319	22,227	—	30,377	28,017	—	—	—
1991	22,043	12,066	14,455	18,836	22,143	25,000	31,310	29,079	34,949	46,742	43,303
1992	23,139	12,958	14,559	19,427	23,157	25,624	32,304	30,326	36,037	46,257	45,790
1993	23,629	12,415	15,386	19,963	23,056	25,883	34,307	31,197	38,612	50,211	47,248
1994	24,399	12,430	15,133	20,373	23,514	25,940	35,378	31,741	39,457	50,615	51,119
1995	24,875	13,577	15,825	20,463	23,997	27,311	35,259	32,051	40,263	50,000	48,141
1996	25,808	14,414	16,953	21,175	25,167	28,083	36,461	33,525	41,901	57,624	56,267
1997	26,974	14,161	16,697	22,067	26,335	28,812	38,038	35,379	44,949	61,051	53,037
1998	27,956	14,467	16,482	22,780	27,420	29,924	39,786	36,559	45,283	57,565	57,796
Constant 1998 dollars											
Men											
1989	\$40,047	\$23,076	\$27,690	\$34,978	\$41,155	—	\$55,068	\$50,694	—	—	—
1990	38,328	21,693	26,068	33,240	39,576	—	53,216	48,935	—	—	—
1991	37,833	21,091	25,613	32,048	37,893	\$40,471	54,020	48,955	\$59,520	\$88,556	\$68,440
1992	37,244	20,092	24,716	31,694	37,297	38,842	53,213	48,046	58,058	88,552	66,708
1993	36,502	19,022	24,537	30,874	36,184	38,003	53,852	48,231	58,507	90,862	71,234
1994	36,779	19,283	24,250	30,837	35,503	39,369	54,144	48,023	58,843	82,500	68,105
1995	36,954	19,631	23,728	31,563	36,240	37,649	53,992	48,414	59,056	85,208	69,880
1996	37,007	18,660	23,600	31,903	36,200	38,575	53,436	47,628	62,860	89,305	73,996
1997	37,249	19,591	25,111	31,701	36,505	38,614	54,283	49,373	62,651	86,335	77,421
1998	37,906	19,380	23,958	31,477	36,934	40,274	56,524	51,405	62,244	94,737	75,078
Women											
1989	27,040	16,021	18,302	23,041	28,434	—	37,857	35,109	—	—	—
1990	26,654	15,279	17,995	22,846	27,720	—	37,884	34,941	—	—	—
1991	26,380	14,440	17,299	22,542	26,500	29,919	37,471	34,801	41,826	55,939	51,824
1992	26,883	15,055	16,915	22,570	26,904	29,770	37,531	35,233	41,868	53,741	53,199
1993	26,654	14,004	17,356	22,519	26,008	29,197	38,699	35,191	43,555	56,639	53,297
1994	26,836	13,671	16,644	22,408	25,862	28,530	38,911	34,911	43,397	55,670	56,224
1995	26,605	14,521	16,926	21,886	25,666	29,211	37,711	34,280	43,063	53,478	51,489
1996	26,811	14,974	17,612	21,998	26,145	29,175	37,879	34,828	43,530	59,864	58,455
1997	27,394	14,382	16,957	22,411	26,745	29,261	38,630	35,930	45,649	62,002	53,863
1998	27,956	14,467	16,482	22,780	27,420	29,924	39,786	36,559	45,283	57,565	57,796
Number with income (in thousands)											
Men											
1989	44,596	2,425	3,312	16,392	9,028	—	13,439	7,473	—	—	—
1990	44,406	2,250	3,315	16,394	9,113	—	13,334	7,569	—	—	—
1991	44,199	1,807	3,083	15,025	8,034	2,899	13,350	8,456	3,073	1,147	674
1992	44,752	1,815	3,009	14,722	8,067	3,203	13,937	8,719	3,178	1,295	745
1993	45,873	1,790	3,083	14,604	8,493	3,557	14,346	9,178	3,131	1,231	808
1994	47,566	1,895	3,057	15,109	8,783	3,735	14,987	9,636	3,225	1,258	868
1995	48,500	1,946	3,335	15,331	8,908	3,926	15,054	9,597	3,395	1,208	853
1996	49,764	2,041	3,441	15,840	9,173	3,931	15,339	9,898	3,272	1,277	893
1997	50,807	1,914	3,548	16,225	9,170	4,086	15,864	10,349	3,228	1,321	966
1998	52,381	1,870	3,613	16,442	9,375	4,347	16,733	11,058	3,414	1,264	998
Women											
1989	28,056	906	1,830	11,785	6,217	—	7,318	4,465	—	—	—
1990	28,636	847	1,861	11,810	6,462	—	7,655	4,704	—	—	—
1991	29,474	733	1,819	10,959	5,633	2,523	7,807	5,263	2,025	312	206
1992	30,346	734	1,659	11,039	5,904	2,655	8,355	5,604	2,192	334	225
1993	30,683	765	1,576	10,513	6,279	3,067	8,483	5,735	2,166	323	260
1994	31,379	696	1,675	10,785	6,256	3,210	8,756	5,901	2,174	398	283
1995	32,673	774	1,763	11,064	6,329	3,336	9,406	6,434	2,268	421	283
1996	33,549	750	1,751	11,363	6,582	3,468	9,636	6,689	2,213	413	322
1997	34,624	791	1,765	11,475	6,628	3,538	10,427	7,173	2,448	488	318
1998	35,628	814	1,878	11,613	7,070	3,527	10,725	7,288	2,639	468	329

¹ Includes 1 to 3 years high school for 1989 and 1990.² Includes 4 years of high school for 1989 and 1990, and equivalency certificates for the other years.³ Includes 1 to 3 years of college and associate degrees for 1989 and 1990.⁴ Not reported separately for 1989 and 1990.⁵ Includes 4 or more years of college for 1989 and 1990.⁶ Includes 4 years of college for 1989 and 1990.⁷ Data not collected in 1989 and 1990.

—Data not available or not applicable.

NOTE.—Data for 1992 and later years are based on 1990 Census counts. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, "Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States," "Income, Poverty, and Valuation of Noncash Benefits," various years, "Money Income in the United States: 1995," P60-193, "Money Income in the United States: 1997" P60-200, and "Money Income in the United States: 1998" P60-206 (This table was prepared October 1999.)

Table 387.—Total annual money income and median income of persons 25 years old and over, by educational attainment and sex: 1997

Sex, earnings, and age	Total	Less than 9th grade	Some high school (no diploma)	High school graduate (includes equivalency)	College							
					Some college, no degree	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree or higher					
							Total	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Professional degree	Doctor's degree	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Number, in thousands												
Men, 25 years old and over												
Total	82,378	6,159	8,018	26,575	14,122	5,670	21,832	14,090	4,640	1,749	1,353	
With income	64,293	2,993	5,103	20,615	11,540	5,003	19,039	12,338	3,996	1,547	1,158	
Percentage distribution of men with income												
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$1 to \$4,999 or less	5.4	11.4	10.4	5.8	5.3	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.7	2.5	2.0	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	5.5	15.9	9.2	5.8	4.9	4.9	3.0	3.3	3.0	2.1	1.7	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	8.2	23.4	15.6	9.4	7.8	5.7	3.5	3.9	2.9	2.3	2.3	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	18.0	27.0	27.8	22.5	17.7	18.1	9.4	11.1	7.2	5.1	5.2	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	18.7	11.6	18.3	22.7	21.2	20.0	13.6	16.5	9.1	7.8	5.6	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	19.8	7.5	11.8	20.9	22.2	24.6	20.1	21.3	20.0	15.1	15.2	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	15.0	1.7	5.1	10.1	14.9	17.4	24.6	23.8	29.2	16.5	27.0	
\$75,000 and over	9.3	1.6	1.8	2.7	6.1	5.6	22.5	16.6	24.9	48.6	41.2	
Median income	\$31,262	\$14,825	\$20,314	\$27,005	\$31,174	\$33,218	\$46,736	\$41,579	\$51,813	\$71,459	\$65,593	
Number, in thousands												
Women, 25 years old and over												
Total	89,835	6,623	8,758	31,599	15,518	7,198	20,142	14,215	4,592	820	515	
With income	56,134	1,624	3,574	18,794	10,702	5,502	15,938	11,108	3,726	663	441	
Percentage distribution of women with income												
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$1 to \$4,999 or less	12.6	25.6	22.8	14.2	13.1	9.3	7.9	8.7	6.6	3.3	5.7	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	11.6	24.4	22.3	14.0	11.0	8.6	6.5	7.1	5.3	3.9	4.3	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	13.6	26.0	22.6	17.1	13.7	11.3	6.7	7.3	5.9	4.5	2.0	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	24.6	18.0	21.5	30.2	28.0	26.9	16.5	19.3	10.1	11.0	8.6	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	17.3	4.2	7.6	15.1	18.3	22.2	20.9	22.5	18.7	13.3	11.8	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	12.3	1.6	2.4	6.9	10.8	15.2	22.1	20.4	27.7	19.5	23.8	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5.8	0.1	0.6	1.8	4.1	5.3	13.7	10.9	19.8	17.5	27.2	
\$75,000 and over	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.1	5.7	3.9	5.9	27.0	16.6	
Median income	\$19,891	\$10,007	\$10,775	\$16,225	\$19,332	\$22,220	\$30,882	\$26,328	\$36,428	\$45,650	\$45,910	

NOTE.—Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, No. 197, "Money Income in the United States: 1997." (This table was prepared in August 1999.)

Table 388.—College enrollment and labor force status of 1997 and 1998 high school graduates, by sex and race/ethnicity: October 1997 and October 1998

[Numbers in thousands]

Item	Civilian noninstitutional population			Civilian labor force ¹						Not in labor force
	Number	Percent	Percent of high school graduates	Number	Labor force participation rate	Employed		Unemployed		
						Number	Percent of population	Number	Unemployment rate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1997 high school graduates²										
Total	2,769	100.0	100.0	1,590	57.4	1,362	49.2	228	14.3	1,179
Men	1,354	48.9	48.9	793	58.6	675	49.8	118	14.9	561
Women	1,415	51.1	51.1	798	56.4	688	48.6	110	13.8	618
White ³	2,228	80.5	80.5	1,337	60.0	1,168	52.4	169	12.6	891
Black ³	394	14.2	14.2	193	49.0	140	35.5	53	27.6	201
Hispanic origin ⁴	336	12.1	12.1	188	56.0	141	41.9	47	25.1	148
Enrolled in college, October 1997	1,856	100.0	67.0	853	46.0	751	40.5	102	11.9	1,003
Men	860	46.3	31.1	364	42.3	311	36.2	52	14.4	497
Women	995	53.6	35.9	489	49.1	440	44.2	49	10.1	506
2-year	630	33.9	22.8	398	63.2	346	54.9	52	13.1	232
4-year	1,225	66.0	44.2	454	37.1	405	33.1	49	10.8	771
Full-time students	1,680	90.5	60.7	704	41.9	615	36.6	89	12.7	976
Part-time students	176	9.5	6.4	149	84.6	137	77.6	12	8.3	27
White ³	1,504	81.0	54.3	744	49.5	659	43.8	85	11.4	760
Black ³	235	12.7	8.5	70	29.9	55	23.4	15	(⁵)	165
Hispanic origin ⁴	220	11.9	7.9	101	45.8	80	36.5	21	20.4	119
Not enrolled in college, October 1997 ...	913	100.0	33.0	738	80.7	611	66.9	126	17.1	176
Men	493	54.0	17.8	429	86.9	363	73.7	66	15.3	64
Women	420	46.0	15.2	309	73.5	248	59.0	61	19.7	111
White ³	724	79.3	26.1	593	81.9	509	70.3	84	14.1	131
Black ³	159	17.4	5.7	123	77.2	85	53.3	38	31.0	36
Hispanic origin ⁴	116	12.7	4.2	87	75.4	60	52.3	27	30.7	28
1998 high school graduates⁶										
Total	2,810	100.0	100.0	1,692	60.2	1,451	51.7	241	14.2	1,118
Men	1,452	51.7	51.7	922	63.5	801	55.2	121	13.1	530
Women	1,358	48.3	48.3	770	56.7	651	47.9	120	15.5	588
White ³	2,277	81.0	81.0	1,394	61.2	1,214	53.3	180	12.9	883
Black ³	393	14.0	14.0	233	59.3	188	47.8	45	19.4	160
Hispanic origin ⁴	314	11.2	11.2	211	67.2	155	49.4	56	26.4	103
Enrolled in college, October 1998	1,844	100.0	65.6	924	50.1	825	44.7	99	10.7	920
Men	906	49.1	32.2	462	51.1	413	45.6	50	10.7	443
Women	938	50.9	33.4	461	49.1	412	43.9	49	10.7	477
2-year	685	37.1	24.4	439	64.1	382	55.8	56	12.8	246
4-year	1,159	62.9	41.2	485	41.8	442	38.1	43	8.8	674
Full-time students	1,675	90.8	59.6	783	46.7	702	41.9	80	10.3	892
Part-time students	170	9.2	6.0	141	83.2	123	72.2	19	13.2	28
White ³	1,499	81.3	53.3	767	51.2	684	45.6	83	10.8	732
Black ³	244	13.2	8.7	121	49.4	109	44.8	11	9.3	123
Hispanic origin ⁴	149	8.1	5.3	95	63.7	70	47.3	25	25.8	54
Not enrolled in college, October 1998 ...	965	100.0	34.3	768	79.6	627	64.9	142	18.4	197
Men	546	56.6	19.4	459	84.1	388	71.0	71	15.5	87
Women	419	43.4	14.9	309	73.7	239	56.9	70	22.7	110
White ³	778	80.6	27.7	627	80.6	530	68.1	97	15.5	151
Black ³	149	15.4	5.3	113	75.6	79	52.7	34	30.2	37
Hispanic origin ⁴	165	17.1	5.9	116	70.3	85	51.4	31	26.9	49

¹ The labor force includes all employed persons plus those seeking employment. The labor force participation rate is the percentage of persons either employed or seeking employment.

² Includes 16- to 24-year-olds who graduated from high school between January and October 1997.

³ Includes persons of Hispanic origin.

⁴ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

⁵ Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

⁶ Includes 16- to 24-year-olds who graduated from high school between January and October 1998.

NOTE.—Data are based upon sample surveys of the civilian noninstitutional population. Percents are only shown when the base is 75,000 or greater. Even though the standard errors are large, smaller estimates are shown to permit users to combine categories in various ways. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" groups are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "College Enrollment and Work Activity of 1998 High School Graduates." (This table was prepared August 1999.)

Table 389.—Labor force status of 1979–80 to 1997–98 high school dropouts, by sex and race/ethnicity: October 1980 to October 1998

[Numbers in thousands]

Year, sex, and race	Dropouts		Dropouts in civilian labor force ¹						Not in labor force	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Labor force participation rate	Employed		Unemployed		Number	Percent of population
					Number	Percent of dropouts	Number	Unemployment rate		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All dropouts²										
1980	739	100.0	471	63.7	322	43.6	149	31.6	268	36.3
1985	612	100.0	413	67.5	266	43.5	147	35.6	199	32.5
1986	562	100.0	359	63.9	259	46.1	100	27.9	203	36.1
1987	502	100.0	333	66.4	207	41.2	126	37.8	169	33.7
1988	552	100.0	327	59.2	240	43.5	87	26.7	225	40.8
1989	446	100.0	292	65.4	210	47.1	82	28.0	154	34.5
1990	405	100.0	280	69.0	189	46.7	90	32.3	125	30.9
1991	380	100.0	235	61.8	140	36.9	95	40.3	145	38.2
1992	406	100.0	242	59.6	147	36.3	95	39.1	164	40.4
1993	399	100.0	254	63.8	187	47.0	67	26.3	145	36.3
1994	510	100.0	311	61.1	219	42.9	93	29.8	198	38.8
1995	604	100.0	409	67.7	288	47.7	121	29.6	195	32.3
1996	496	100.0	289	58.4	210	42.3	80	27.6	206	41.5
1997	502	100.0	302	60.2	225	44.9	77	25.4	200	39.8
1998	505	100.0	308	60.9	221	43.7	87	28.2	197	39.0
Men										
1980	422	57.1	305	72.3	212	50.2	93	30.5	117	27.7
1985	321	52.5	261	81.3	163	50.8	98	37.5	60	18.7
1990	215	53.1	173	80.2	110	51.2	63	36.2	42	19.5
1993	213	53.4	156	73.5	132	61.8	25	15.9	57	26.8
1994	259	50.8	198	76.5	151	58.2	47	23.9	61	23.6
1995	339	56.1	251	74.0	179	52.8	72	28.7	88	26.0
1996	241	48.6	178	74.0	123	51.0	56	31.1	63	26.1
1997	289	57.6	207	71.8	165	57.2	42	20.3	81	28.0
1998	257	50.9	164	63.9	133	51.8	31	19.0	93	36.2
Women										
1980	317	42.9	166	52.4	110	34.7	56	33.7	151	47.6
1985	291	47.5	152	52.2	103	35.4	49	32.2	139	47.8
1990	190	46.9	107	56.3	79	41.6	28	26.1	83	43.7
1993	186	46.6	98	52.6	56	30.1	42	42.9	88	47.3
1994	251	49.2	113	45.2	68	27.1	45	40.0	137	54.6
1995	265	43.9	157	59.5	109	41.1	49	30.9	107	40.4
1996	255	51.4	111	43.6	87	34.1	24	21.8	144	56.5
1997	213	42.4	95	44.4	60	28.1	35	36.6	119	55.9
1998	248	49.1	143	57.8	88	35.4	56	38.7	105	42.3
White³										
1980	580	78.5	392	67.6	286	49.3	106	27.0	188	32.4
1985	458	74.8	330	72.1	214	46.7	116	35.2	128	27.9
1990	303	74.8	211	69.8	156	51.4	56	26.3	92	30.4
1993	304	76.2	209	68.8	159	52.2	50	24.1	95	31.3
1994	382	74.9	252	66.0	177	46.3	75	29.8	130	34.0
1995	448	74.2	312	69.8	227	50.8	85	27.2	135	30.1
1996	365	73.6	238	65.1	178	48.6	60	25.3	127	34.8
1997	386	76.9	250	64.8	199	51.5	51	20.5	136	35.2
1998	384	76.0	257	67.0	194	50.6	63	24.5	127	33.1
Black³										
1980	146	19.8	73	50.0	33	22.6	40	(4)	73	50.0
1985	132	21.6	69	52.3	39	29.5	30	(4)	63	47.7
1990	86	21.2	56	65.3	26	29.9	30	(4)	30	34.9
1993	80	20.1	34	42.9	21	26.2	13	(4)	46	57.5
1994	100	19.6	48	47.9	34	34.1	14	(4)	52	52.0
1995	109	18.0	66	61.0	40	36.4	27	(4)	42	38.5
1996	111	22.4	40	35.7	23	20.7	17	(4)	71	64.0
1997	90	17.9	41	45.1	18	20.4	22	(4)	49	54.4
1998	98	19.4	46	47.2	24	24.2	23	(4)	52	53.1
Hispanic⁵										
1980	91	12.3	60	65.9	43	47.3	17	(4)	31	34.1
1985	106	17.3	73	68.9	40	37.7	33	(4)	33	31.1
1990	67	16.5	32	(4)	22	(4)	10	(4)	35	52.2
1993	60	15.0	43	(4)	28	(4)	15	(4)	17	28.3
1994	108	21.2	51	47.5	31	28.6	20	(4)	57	52.8
1995	174	28.8	119	68.6	84	48.5	35	29.3	55	31.6
1996	105	21.2	71	67.7	57	54.5	14	(4)	34	32.4
1997	121	24.1	88	73.1	73	60.4	15	17.4	32	26.4
1998	120	23.8	82	68.5	60	50.0	22	27.1	38	31.7

¹ The labor force includes all employed persons plus those seeking employment. The labor force participation rate is the percentage of persons either employed or seeking employment. The unemployment rate is the percent of persons in the labor force who are seeking employment.

² Persons, 16 to 24 years old, who dropped out of school in the 12-month period ending in October of years shown.

³ Includes persons of Hispanic origin.

⁴ Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

⁵ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE.—Data are based upon sample surveys of the civilian noninstitutional population. Includes dropouts from any grade, including a small number from elementary and middle schools. Percents are only shown when the base is 75,000 or greater. Even though the standard errors are large, smaller estimates are shown to permit users to combine categories in various ways. Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

Table 390.—Employment of 12th-graders, by selected student characteristics: 1992

Employment characteristics	Total	Sex		Race/ethnicity					Socioeconomic status ¹				Location of school attended		
		Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian	Low	Middle low	Middle high	High	Urban	Suburban	Rural
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Percentage distribution															
Average hours worked per week during senior year															
Total	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	100.0	100.0
Did not work during year	31.8	33.0	30.7	27.6	47.4	38.9	43.3	45.0	38.2	29.8	28.2	32.5	35.6	29.4	31.6
1 to 5 hours	6.8	6.0	7.6	7.0	4.9	6.0	9.5	8.5	5.2	5.5	5.8	10.1	6.7	6.6	7.2
6 to 10 hours	9.8	8.9	10.7	11.2	6.5	5.3	6.7	5.6	6.7	8.3	10.6	12.6	9.4	9.6	10.6
11 to 15 hours	12.7	11.1	14.4	14.1	7.2	11.3	9.3	6.2	9.5	11.9	13.7	15.0	12.2	13.6	12.1
16 to 20 hours	16.1	15.0	17.2	17.3	11.9	13.3	13.5	12.5	13.4	18.6	18.4	14.0	14.3	18.3	14.9
More than 20 hours	22.7	26.0	19.5	22.8	22.1	25.2	17.7	22.3	27.1	25.9	23.3	15.8	21.7	22.5	23.7
21 to 25 hours	9.8	10.2	9.5	10.0	8.8	10.7	8.1	12.0	10.2	10.9	10.8	8.0	9.5	10.6	9.1
26 to 30 hours	5.6	6.5	4.8	5.5	6.4	6.6	4.4	3.8	6.8	6.4	5.9	3.4	5.3	5.7	5.8
31 to 35 hours	2.5	3.1	1.9	2.6	2.4	2.4	0.8	5.0	3.6	3.2	2.4	1.3	2.3	2.5	2.7
36 to 40 hours	3.3	4.2	2.4	3.3	2.9	4.1	3.7	0.9	4.3	4.2	2.7	2.1	3.3	2.4	4.3
More than 40 hours	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7	2.2	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.8
Most recent type of work for employed students															
Total	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	100.0	100.0
Lawn work or odd jobs	2.2	4.2	0.3	2.5	0.8	0.9	1.7	5.3	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.5	1.3	2.2	2.9
Food service	24.0	22.2	25.7	22.8	34.8	24.8	22.9	24.6	28.0	26.6	25.1	18.6	23.6	23.1	25.4
Delivery person	1.6	2.5	0.6	1.5	1.9	1.1	3.2	1.3	0.8	1.7	1.3	2.1	1.5	1.7	1.5
Babysitter or child care	4.3	0.6	7.9	4.8	2.4	2.2	5.0	1.1	3.2	3.9	4.5	5.4	4.9	4.4	3.9
Camp counselor/life guard	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	(²)	0.5	0.6	(²)	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.5
Farm worker	2.2	4.4	0.1	2.7	(²)	1.1	(²)	(²)	3.7	3.3	1.6	1.1	0.2	1.1	5.5
Mechanic	1.4	2.8	(²)	1.5	0.7	1.5	1.0	1.4	2.0	1.8	1.5	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.9
Grocery clerk or cashier	14.5	12.5	16.4	14.8	15.9	11.6	8.5	25.7	15.5	16.6	14.5	12.3	14.2	13.4	16.4
Beautician	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.3	(²)	(²)	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
House cleaning	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.8	2.0	0.6	(²)	1.5	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.4
Construction	2.0	4.0	0.1	2.1	1.0	1.9	0.9	2.0	2.6	2.3	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.7
Office or clerical	6.9	2.9	10.7	6.3	9.2	8.7	12.1	5.8	6.3	6.0	7.2	8.0	9.0	6.8	5.4
Health services	1.6	0.9	2.3	1.6	2.1	1.1	1.0	4.5	2.5	2.0	1.4	0.9	1.5	1.6	1.7
Salesperson	11.8	9.8	13.7	12.0	8.7	11.9	15.0	7.9	7.2	8.8	12.5	15.8	13.4	14.1	7.3
Warehouse worker	2.1	3.9	0.4	2.2	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.3	1.7	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.3	1.9
Other	23.5	27.7	19.6	23.5	19.3	28.8	25.4	18.3	22.0	21.4	22.3	27.4	24.4	24.6	21.3
Most recent hourly wage for employed students															
Total	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	100.0	100.0
Less than \$4.25 per hour	9.9	7.2	12.4	10.3	8.3	8.8	7.9	5.8	12.2	11.4	9.0	8.0	7.9	7.5	14.8
\$4.25 to \$6.00 per hour	77.5	75.6	79.2	76.7	80.9	81.1	77.0	79.3	79.0	76.8	80.0	74.8	80.1	77.0	75.8
\$6.01 to \$8.00 per hour	7.7	10.3	5.3	8.0	5.8	6.1	10.7	6.7	5.3	8.3	6.8	9.3	7.3	9.2	6.1
\$8.01 or more per hour	5.0	6.9	3.2	5.1	5.0	4.0	4.5	8.3	3.5	3.5	4.1	7.9	4.8	6.3	3.4

¹ Socioeconomic status was measured by a composite score of parental education and occupations and family income. The "Low" SES group is the lowest quartile.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988," Second Follow-up survey. (This table was prepared August 1995.)

Table 391.—Full-time employment status of bachelor's degree recipients 1 year after graduation, by field of study: 1976 to 1991

Field of study	Percent employed full-time					Percent employed full-time in a job closely related to field of study					Percent employed full-time in nonprofessional job ¹				
	1974–75 graduates in May 1976	1979–80 graduates in May 1981	1983–84 graduates in June 1985	1985–86 graduates in June 1987	1989–90 graduates in April 1991	1974–75 graduates in May 1976	1979–80 graduates in May 1981	1983–84 graduates in June 1985	1985–86 graduates in June 1987	1989–90 graduates in April 1991	1974–75 graduates in May 1976	1979–80 graduates in May 1981	1983–84 graduates in June 1985	1985–86 graduates in June 1987	1989–90 graduates in April 1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total	67	71	73	74	74	35	38	38	38	39	10	12	13	14	13
Professional/technical fields	77	80	82	81	80	51	51	47	47	48	9	10	13	11	11
Arts and sciences fields	56	56	56	62	64	18	17	15	25	26	12	14	15	15	14
Other	65	74	75	74	73	36	43	47	36	38	9	19	12	17	13
Newly qualified to teach	66	75	73	68	74	43	56	54	47	58	7	8	9	9	6
Not newly qualified to teach	67	71	73	74	73	33	36	36	37	36	12	13	13	14	14
Professional/technical fields	80	81	82	82	83	52	49	47	47	48	10	10	13	11	12
Engineering	79	84	84	83	84	57	55	53	46	50	4	2	3	5	3
Business and management	84	83	85	85	83	49	44	41	40	42	15	14	19	17	16
Health	75	77	75	76	86	71	66	70	65	83	2	4	2	3	1
Education ²	66	67	63	73	67	22	29	24	57	39	12	18	16	9	11
Public affairs and services	—	77	74	72	66	—	46	31	37	49	—	10	15	20	9
Arts and sciences fields	57	56	56	63	64	17	16	15	25	23	13	15	15	15	15
Biological sciences	56	45	43	42	50	26	18	17	15	26	6	8	11	11	8
Physical sciences and mathematics ³	50	58	51	76	72	19	29	20	48	48	6	2	7	9	7
Psychology	61	56	57	66	59	22	17	12	22	22	18	17	16	19	14
Social sciences	59	61	61	61	68	12	10	13	12	16	15	21	14	17	20
Humanities	56	55	59	59	59	12	14	17	19	11	17	18	19	19	21
Other	68	75	77	75	73	36	43	42	36	37	10	20	14	21	14
Communications	—	71	76	77	75	—	31	31	33	29	—	24	16	18	17
Miscellaneous	66	76	77	74	73	35	46	46	38	38	11	19	13	23	13

¹ Includes those not working in technical, managerial, or administrative types of jobs who reported that they did not need a college degree to obtain their job.

² Includes those who have not finished all requirements for teaching certification or were previously qualified to teach.

³ Includes computer sciences.

—Data not available.

NOTE.—Data are from sample surveys of recent college graduates. Notes on methodology are included in the Guide to Sources. Data exclude bachelor's recipients from U.S. Service Schools. Deceased graduates and graduates living at foreign addresses at the time of the survey are not included.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Recent College Graduates" surveys. (This table was prepared August 1993.)

Table 392.—Employment status of 1992–93 bachelor's degree recipients 1 year after graduation, by field of study and occupational area: 1994
[Percentage distribution]

Status in April 1994	All fields of study	Professional/technical fields					Arts and sciences						Other fields
		Business and management	Education	Engineering	Health professions	Public affairs and social services	Biological sciences	Mathematics, computer, and physical sciences	Social sciences	History	Humanities	Psychology	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total 1992–93 graduates	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
Time between high school graduation and degree completion													
4 years or less	31.1	27.5	28.0	21.4	18.0	24.3	47.7	35.0	45.1	43.2	34.3	36.6	29.9
More than 4, up to 5 years	27.6	27.2	30.9	35.2	26.2	28.3	22.7	22.8	24.7	19.3	26.0	26.5	30.3
More than 5, up to 6 years	11.2	9.4	10.5	16.2	12.7	11.9	11.7	10.1	10.1	16.8	11.0	7.2	13.3
More than 6, up to 10 years	12.7	13.3	12.1	13.4	15.1	14.5	6.8	16.1	12.7	6.5	14.1	9.8	11.7
More than 10 years	17.4	22.6	18.5	13.8	28.1	21.0	11.1	15.9	7.4	14.3	14.6	20.0	14.7
Enrollment status in April 1994													
Enrolled full-time	12.0	5.0	10.9	14.6	10.5	8.7	26.6	20.5	14.4	18.2	14.2	18.4	10.5
Enrolled part-time	5.8	4.7	8.2	6.6	6.8	5.4	8.6	4.5	4.9	5.3	5.1	9.9	4.5
Not enrolled	82.2	90.3	80.9	78.8	82.7	85.9	64.9	75.1	80.7	76.6	80.7	71.7	85.0
Employment status													
Employed	87.0	92.4	89.4	85.0	88.7	87.8	68.8	81.6	85.5	86.1	84.3	81.4	88.3
Full time	73.1	84.7	68.3	75.8	73.4	74.6	51.6	67.8	72.5	71.7	64.1	66.9	74.6
Part time	13.9	7.7	21.1	9.2	15.3	13.2	17.3	13.9	12.9	14.4	20.2	14.5	13.8
Unemployed ¹	4.5	3.6	3.4	6.2	4.5	4.6	7.4	4.9	4.8	5.4	4.9	5.1	4.5
Not in labor force ²	8.5	3.9	7.3	8.8	6.7	7.6	23.8	13.5	9.8	8.5	10.8	13.6	7.2
Unemployment experiences since graduation													
Experienced any unemployment	28.7	27.2	34.0	33.1	19.1	26.8	28.3	25.7	31.3	34.8	30.0	23.8	28.8
Average number of consecutive months unemployed	5.1	5.4	4.6	5.7	5.1	5.1	5.7	5.8	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.8	4.6
April 1994 unemployment rate ³	4.9	3.8	3.6	6.8	4.9	4.9	9.7	5.7	5.3	5.9	5.5	5.8	4.8
Total employed	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
Occupation													
Business management	20.1	31.4	9.2	12.2	7.2	16.3	9.3	8.0	26.4	23.9	16.7	25.6	26.9
School teacher	11.7	1.2	57.1	1.5	2.0	1.2	7.7	11.9	3.2	15.1	11.3	6.9	6.0
Engineering	4.4	0.5	(4)	54.3	1.5	(4)	0.7	6.9	(4)	(4)	1.0	(4)	1.7
Health professions	5.8	(4)	1.5	(4)	60.2	1.4	6.6	1.3	1.0	0.5	1.3	5.0	1.9
Other profession ⁵	15.5	19.6	7.0	2.7	5.3	27.5	14.5	11.3	15.5	12.6	24.5	19.5	20.2
Computer science/programming	3.9	3.9	0.8	7.9	0.7	0.6	3.4	25.9	2.3	1.4	3.4	1.5	1.7
Non-computer technician	3.0	1.1	0.7	5.4	7.9	1.7	15.9	4.7	1.7	1.4	1.1	2.9	3.4
Administrative/clerical/support	17.9	23.6	13.3	5.1	7.4	15.4	16.8	16.6	26.7	18.0	21.3	22.2	16.2
Mechanic operator/laborer	4.1	3.2	2.4	5.9	1.2	4.1	8.1	4.8	3.4	3.8	5.1	2.2	6.7
Sales	7.1	11.7	2.5	2.1	2.3	4.4	9.0	4.6	10.0	7.7	7.8	4.4	7.9
Service	4.2	2.4	4.5	1.3	3.7	5.4	6.2	3.0	5.5	6.8	5.4	8.7	5.4
Military/protective service	2.3	1.1	0.7	1.5	0.6	21.9	2.1	1.1	4.3	8.9	1.2	0.7	2.1
Job characteristics in April 1994													
Definite/possible career potential	72.0	77.2	75.4	81.5	80.0	67.8	57.4	75.1	68.0	66.5	65.5	52.6	67.6
Bachelor's degree required to obtain job	55.9	51.4	65.7	78.6	73.0	49.4	48.8	67.7	46.5	41.2	44.6	45.3	51.5
Job related to bachelor's degree	75.1	85.1	78.5	87.4	90.5	71.6	64.3	82.3	57.2	41.6	58.2	57.3	73.6
Annual salaries⁶													
Less than \$5,000	1.0	0.4	1.3	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.5	0.2	0.7	5.9	1.5	1.5	1.6
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3.5	1.7	5.8	0.8	3.1	1.8	3.7	3.5	4.8	6.8	5.7	7.4	3.4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	17.8	12.5	29.8	3.4	6.3	24.7	26.3	14.5	19.3	21.1	24.3	25.4	19.5
\$15,000 to \$19,999	17.3	14.9	21.3	4.5	5.5	24.6	17.6	12.8	20.2	19.2	17.9	22.4	26.1
\$20,000 to \$24,999	22.7	22.5	27.5	12.6	13.6	21.4	24.2	20.2	28.1	16.9	27.5	23.4	23.1
\$25,000 to \$34,999	24.5	31.1	10.9	46.2	38.1	16.9	19.9	32.1	20.1	22.8	14.4	14.7	19.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9.9	11.8	2.0	30.4	24.1	7.6	3.9	14.2	4.2	2.5	7.3	4.8	4.4
\$50,000 to \$74,999	2.5	3.9	0.9	1.2	7.8	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.7	4.8	0.8	0.4	1.8
\$75,000 or more	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.9	(4)	0.5	(4)	0.8
Average annual salary ⁷	\$24,195	\$27,069	\$19,280	\$30,948	\$31,302	\$22,042	\$22,763	\$25,414	\$22,082	\$21,047	\$21,307	\$19,463	\$21,619

¹ Percent not working, but looking for work.

² Percent not working and not looking for work.

³ Excluding those not in the labor force.

⁴ Less than 0.05 percent.

⁵ All other professional occupations excluding business, teaching, engineering, and health.

⁶ Salaries for those employed full time in April 1994.

⁷ Respondents reporting salaries less than \$1,000 or more than \$500,000 were excluded.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up" survey. (This table was prepared August 1997.)

Table 393.—Percentage of 1992–93 bachelor’s degree recipients pursuing further education within one year after graduation, by type of enrollment and undergraduate major: April 1994

Undergraduate major field of study	Ever enrolled since graduation	Enrolled full-time	Enrolled part-time	Enrolled and employed	Enrolled and not employed	Enrolled in degree program beyond bachelor's
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All graduates	27.3	12.0	5.8	—	—	17.0
Professional fields	23.5	8.6	6.1	—	—	14.2
Engineering	28.3	14.6	6.6	7.0	8.1	20.8
Business and management	15.7	5.0	4.7	13.9	8.9	8.8
Health professions	23.9	10.5	6.8	7.8	6.1	14.7
Education	33.9	10.9	8.2	15.2	11.3	19.9
Public affairs and social services	24.7	8.7	5.4	2.7	2.9	13.8
Arts and sciences fields	34.5	17.5	5.9	—	—	22.5
Biological sciences	50.0	26.6	8.6	6.4	13.2	32.6
Mathematics and other sciences	36.0	20.5	4.5	6.7	10.3	25.0
Psychology	38.0	18.4	9.9	5.8	5.7	24.0
Social sciences	31.2	14.4	4.9	10.0	10.4	19.6
History	38.4	18.2	5.3	2.1	2.7	28.8
Humanities	27.5	14.2	5.1	10.1	10.1	17.5
Other	23.6	10.5	4.5	12.2	10.4	14.0
Highest degree graduate expects to obtain						
Bachelor’s degree	8.5	1.1	2.0	—	—	0.5
Postbaccalaureate certificate	31.7	5.3	0.8	—	—	11.5
Master’s degree	22.9	7.4	6.0	—	—	12.8
Doctor’s degree	50.5	29.5	8.6	—	—	38.6
First-professional degree	52.3	34.8	6.3	—	—	41.7
Other degree	31.0	11.9	8.7	—	—	15.1

—Data not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up" survey. (This table was prepared July 1997.)

NOTE.—Data are from a sample survey of recent college graduates. Notes on methodology are included in the Guide to Sources.

Table 394.—Average annual salary of bachelor’s degree recipients employed full time 1 year after graduation, by field of study: 1976 to 1994

Field of study	Average salary ¹ of 1974–75 degree recipients in February 1976		Average salary ¹ of 1979–80 degree recipients in May 1981		Average salary ¹ of 1983–84 degree recipients in June 1985		Average salary of 1985–86 degree recipients in June 1987		Average salary of 1989–90 degree recipients in June 1991		Average salary ¹ of 1992–93 degree recipients in April 1994	Percent change in constant dollars, 1976 to 1994	Percent change in constant dollars, 1991 to 1994
	Current dollars	Constant 1994 dollars	Current dollars	Constant 1994 dollars	Current dollars	Constant 1994 dollars	Current dollars	Constant 1994 dollars	Current dollars	Constant 1994 dollars			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total	\$7,600	\$19,800	\$15,200	\$24,800	\$17,700	\$24,400	\$20,400	\$26,500	\$23,600	\$25,700	\$24,200	22.2	–5.8
Engineering	12,200	31,800	22,400	36,500	24,100	33,200	26,600	34,700	30,900	33,600	30,900	–2.8	–8.0
Business and management	10,200	26,600	16,300	26,600	18,700	25,800	21,100	27,500	24,700	26,900	27,100	1.9	0.7
Health professions	8,600	22,400	17,300	28,200	20,800	28,600	22,600	29,400	31,500	34,200	31,300	39.7	–8.5
Education ²	6,300	16,400	11,500	18,700	13,800	19,000	15,800	20,600	19,100	20,800	19,300	17.7	–7.2
Public affairs and social services	—	—	13,700	22,300	15,100	20,800	17,700	23,100	20,800	22,600	22,000	—	–2.7
Biological sciences	6,500	16,900	14,500	23,600	15,100	20,800	16,400	21,400	21,100	22,900	22,800	34.9	–0.4
Mathematics and other sciences	7,000	18,200	16,300	26,600	17,500	24,100	22,500	29,400	27,200	29,500	25,400	39.6	–13.9
Psychology	—	—	12,500	20,400	14,600	20,100	17,300	22,600	19,200	20,800	19,500	—	–6.3
Social sciences	6,700	17,500	14,000	22,800	15,800	21,800	20,300	26,500	22,200	24,200	22,100	26.3	–8.7
History	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,000	—	—
Humanities	5,800	15,100	12,600	20,500	14,000	19,300	16,200	21,200	19,100	20,700	21,300	41.1	2.9
Communications ³	—	—	—	—	16,200	22,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	6,800	17,700	15,100	24,600	18,600	25,600	17,600	23,000	20,800	22,600	21,600	22.0	–4.4

¹ Reported salaries of full-time workers under \$2,600 in 1976, \$4,200 in 1981, \$5,000 in 1985, and \$1,000 in 1994 were excluded from the tabulations. Also, those with salaries over \$500,000 in 1994 were excluded.

² Most educators work 9- to 10-month contracts.

³ In 1994, data were not collected on Communications as a separate field of study. —Data not available.

NOTE.—Data exclude bachelor’s recipients from U.S. Service Schools and graduates living at foreign addresses at the time of the survey. Constant dollar adjustments based on the Consumer Price Index.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Recent College Graduates" surveys and "Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up" survey. (This table was prepared July 1997.)

Table 395.—Participation of young adults in voluntary or community service activities, by selected characteristics: 1992 to 1994

Young adult characteristics	Percent participating in voluntary or community service activity									Percentage distribution of volunteer hours per week				
	Any activity	Sports teams or clubs	Church activities	Union, farm, trade, or professional associations	Educational organizations	Youth organizations	Political clubs	Organized volunteer work ¹	Other voluntary group	None ²	Less than 2 hours	2 to 4 hours	4 to 6 hours	6 hours or more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	1992 to 1994 ³													
Total	37.2	7.2	11.8	1.8	6.0	10.3	3.0	10.4	7.3	62.7	15.2	7.9	5.8	8.3
Sex														
Male	36.8	9.5	11.1	1.9	4.6	11.2	2.9	8.3	7.3	63.2	14.7	7.7	5.6	8.8
Female	37.9	4.9	12.7	1.6	7.1	9.4	3.2	12.6	7.3	62.2	15.8	8.2	6.1	7.9
Race/ethnicity														
White, non-Hispanic	38.5	7.5	11.3	2.0	5.8	10.3	3.1	11.6	7.8	61.5	17.1	8.0	5.5	7.9
Black, non-Hispanic	35.9	6.3	15.8	1.1	6.4	11.5	3.1	5.8	6.2	64.1	9.6	8.1	7.7	10.6
Hispanic	31.7	6.3	11.2	0.8	6.5	9.6	2.3	6.7	5.4	68.4	9.8	7.3	6.0	8.5
Asian	35.8	5.7	10.5	1.4	7.1	8.1	3.4	13.0	8.4	64.2	14.9	8.7	4.3	8.0
American Indian	34.1	12.1	14.6	3.6	6.1	11.9	3.8	5.1	3.9	65.9	8.7	6.3	8.1	11.1
Socioeconomic status⁴														
Low	26.4	5.0	10.4	0.9	4.0	7.4	1.5	5.9	5.0	73.6	8.2	5.8	4.5	7.9
Low-middle	30.4	6.3	10.8	1.3	3.9	8.3	2.1	7.1	6.3	69.6	11.0	6.0	5.9	7.5
High-middle	38.6	7.0	13.0	2.0	5.8	10.9	3.3	9.2	7.5	61.4	16.9	7.9	6.1	7.8
High	51.1	9.2	14.7	2.7	9.7	14.2	4.9	18.0	10.3	48.9	24.6	11.4	5.9	9.2

¹ E.g., hospital volunteer.² Not a volunteer.³ Sample survey in 1994 based on people who were high school seniors in spring 1992. Respondents to the survey were asked about their voluntary participation in selected organizations over the previous 24-month period.⁴ Socioeconomic status was measured by a composite score on parental education and occupations, and family income. The "Low" SES group is the lowest quartile.

NOTE.—Some persons participated in more than one organization.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "National Education Longitudinal Study, Third Follow-up." (This table was prepared July 1995.)

Table 396.—Literacy skills of adults, 16 years old and over, by selected characteristics: 1992

Selected characteristics	Prose literacy ¹						Document literacy ²						Quantitative literacy ³					
	Average score	Percent of adults with proficiency at level					Average score	Percent of adults with proficiency at level					Average score	Percent of adults with proficiency at level				
		1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total	272	21	27	32	17	3	267	23	28	31	15	3	271	22	25	31	17	4
Sex																		
Male	272	22	26	31	18	4	269	23	27	31	17	3	277	21	23	31	20	5
Female	273	20	28	33	17	3	265	23	30	31	14	2	266	23	28	31	15	3
Age																		
16 to 18 years old	271	16	35	38	11	1	274	15	34	38	12	1	268	20	35	33	12	1
19 to 24 years old	280	14	29	37	18	2	280	14	29	37	18	2	277	16	28	37	16	2
25 to 39 years old	284	15	24	34	22	5	282	16	25	35	21	4	283	17	23	33	21	5
40 to 54 years old	286	15	23	34	22	5	278	17	27	33	19	3	286	16	22	33	23	6
55 to 64 years old	260	26	31	30	12	1	249	30	34	26	8	1	261	25	30	30	13	2
65 years old and older	230	44	32	19	5	1	217	53	32	13	2	(⁴)	227	45	26	20	7	2
Race/ethnicity																		
White	286	14	25	36	21	4	280	16	27	34	19	3	287	14	24	35	21	5
Black	237	38	37	21	4	(⁴)	230	43	36	18	3	(⁴)	224	46	34	17	3	(⁴)
Asian or Pacific Islander	242	36	25	25	12	2	245	34	25	28	12	2	256	30	23	27	16	4
American Indian	254	25	39	28	7	1	254	27	37	29	7	(⁴)	250	33	32	28	7	1
Hispanic, Mexican	206	54	25	16	5	(⁴)	205	54	25	16	4	(⁴)	205	54	25	17	4	(⁴)
Hispanic, Cuban	211	53	24	17	6	1	212	48	30	16	4	2	223	46	20	25	6	3
Hispanic, Puerto Rican	218	47	32	17	3	(⁴)	215	49	29	18	3	(⁴)	212	51	28	17	3	1
Hispanic, Central/South American	207	56	22	17	4	(⁴)	206	53	25	16	4	(⁴)	203	53	25	18	4	(⁴)
Hispanic, other	260	25	27	33	13	2	254	28	26	32	12	2	246	31	25	31	11	1
Highest level of education																		
Still in high school	271	16	36	37	11	(⁴)	274	15	35	38	12	1	269	19	35	32	12	1
0 to 8 years, not enrolled	177	75	20	4	(⁴)	(⁴)	170	79	18	3	(⁴)	(⁴)	169	76	18	5	1	(⁴)
9 to 12 years, not enrolled	231	42	38	17	2	(⁴)	227	46	37	15	2	(⁴)	227	45	34	17	3	(⁴)
GED	268	14	39	39	7	(⁴)	264	17	42	34	7	(⁴)	268	16	38	35	10	1
High school diploma	270	16	36	37	10	1	264	20	38	33	9	1	270	18	33	37	12	1
Some college	294	8	23	45	22	3	290	9	27	42	20	2	295	8	23	42	23	4
Associate degree	308	4	19	41	32	4	299	6	23	43	25	3	307	4	19	43	29	5
Bachelor's degree	322	4	11	35	40	10	314	4	15	37	36	8	322	4	12	35	38	12
Graduate studies/degree	336	2	7	28	47	16	326	3	10	34	41	12	334	2	9	30	42	17
Region																		
Northeast	270	22	28	31	16	3	264	24	29	30	14	2	267	24	25	31	16	4
Midwest	279	16	28	35	18	3	274	19	30	33	16	2	280	17	26	34	19	4
South	267	23	28	30	15	3	262	26	29	29	14	2	265	25	27	29	15	4
West	276	20	23	33	21	4	271	22	24	32	18	3	276	20	22	32	20	5
Prison population	246	31	37	26	6	(⁴)	240	33	38	25	4	(⁴)	236	40	32	22	6	1

¹ Prose literacy is the ability to understand and use information contained in various kinds of textual material. A level 1 task rated 0 to 225 requires the reader to locate a single piece of information in a short text. A level 2 task rated 226 to 275 requires the reader to locate a single piece of information in the text with several distractors or to make low-level inferences. A level 3 task rated 276 to 325 requires the reader to make literal or synonymous matches between the text and information given in the task, or to make low-level inferences. A level 4 task rated 326 to 375 requires the reader to perform multiple-feature matches and to integrate or synthesize information from complex passages. A level 5 task rated 376 to 500 requires the reader to search for information in dense text which contains a number of distractors.

² Document literacy reflects the knowledge and skills used to process information from documents. A level 1 task rated 0 to 225 requires the reader to locate pieces of information based on a literal match. A level 2 task rated 226 to 275 requires the reader to match a single piece of information among several distractors. A level 3 task rated 276 to 325 requires the reader to integrate multiple pieces of information from one or more documents. A level 4 task rated 326 to 375 requires the performance of multiple-feature matches, cycling through documents, and integrating informa-

tion. A level 5 task rated 376 to 500 requires the reader to search through complex displays that contain multiple distractors, to make high-level text-based inferences.

³ Quantitative literacy is the ability to perform numerical operations in everyday life. A level 1 task rated 0 to 225 requires the reader to perform a single, relatively simple, arithmetic operation. A level 2 task rated 226 to 275 requires the reader to perform a single operation using numbers that are either stated in the task or easily located in the material. A level 3 task rated 276 to 325 requires the reader to use two or more numbers to solve the problem. A level 4 task rated 326 to 375 requires the reader to perform two or more sequential operations or a single operation in which the quantities are found in different types of displays. A level 5 task rated 376 to 500 requires the reader to perform multiple operations sequentially. They must extract the features of the problem from text or rely on background knowledge to determine the quantities or operations needed.

⁴ Less than .5 percent.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Adult Literacy Survey, *Adult Literacy in America, 1992*, prepared by Educational Testing Service. (This table was prepared February 1994.)