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ABSTRACT

This report presents basic data on parent ratings of certain behavioral patterns related to growth and development by sex and age for youths 12-17 years of age in the noninstitutionalized population of the United States. The data were obtained from the Health Examination Survey of 1966-70 and should provide information on the behavior of adolescents in the general U. S. population that previously has been unavailable or inadequate. These findings are based on responses given on a self-administered medical history questionnaire. A total of 6,768 youths were examined. A descriptive analysis has been made of the parents' ratings concerning the general health, peer relations, mental development, and emotional health of their offspring. Certain general findings are summarized and compared with results from previous studies of the behavior and development of adolescents. Specific behavioral patterns are examined in relation to general and emotional health evaluations and assessments of mental development. (Author)

Data from the
NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Series 11
Number 137

Parent Ratings of Behavioral Patterns of Youths 12-17 Years

United States

Distributions of responses to questions on the general health, specific behaviors, mental development, and social adjustment of adolescents presented by age and sex.

DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 74-1619

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
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National Center for Health Statistics
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NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

DIVISION OF HEALTH EXAMINATION STATISTICS

COOPERATION OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

In accordance with specifications established by the National Center for Health Statistics, the Bureau of the Census, under a contractual agreement, participated in the design and selection of the sample, and carried out the first stage of the field interviewing and certain parts of the statistical processing.

Vital and Health Statistics-Series 11-No. 137

DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 74-1619

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Series 11 reports present findings from the National Health Examination Survey, which obtains data through direct examination, tests, and measurements of samples of the U.S. population. Reports 1 through 38 relate to the adult program, Cycle I of the Health Examination Survey. The present report is one of a number of reports of findings from the children and youth programs, Cycles II and III of the Health Examination Survey. These latter reports from Cycles II and III are being published in Series 11 but are numbered consecutively beginning with 101 It is hoped this will guide users to the data in which they are interested.

Vital and Health Statistics-Series 11-No. 137

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PARENT RATINGS OF BEHAVIORAL PATTERNS OF YOUTHS 12-17 YEARS

Lincoln I. Oliver, *Division of Health Examination Statistics*

INTRODUCTION

In this report basic data on parent ratings of certain behavioral patterns related to growth and development are presented by sex and age for youths 12-17 years of age in the noninstitutionalized population of the United States. Other reports on various aspects of the behavior of youths as rated by parents, teachers, and the youths themselves are to follow. The data in these reports were obtained in the Health Examination Survey of 1966-70 and should provide information on the behavior of adolescents in the general U.S. population that previously has not been available or has been inadequate. Reports on children 6-11 years of age in the United States which are similar except for the self-reported information have already been published.[1-3]

The Health Examination Survey is one of three major programs of the National Center for Health Statistics, which conducts the National Health Survey as authorized in 1956 by the 84th Congress.[4] The Health Interview Survey, which is used to obtain information by household interview among samples of persons, is concerned primarily with the impact of illness and disability on the lives and actions of people. The Division of Health Resources Statistics collects health data as well as health resource and utilization information through surveys of hospitals, nursing homes, and other resident institutions and the various persons in the health occupations.

In the Health Examination Survey (HES) data are collected through direct physical examination, tests, and measurements performed on the sample population selected for study. This is viewed as the most accurate way to obtain definite diagnostic data on the prevalence of certain medically defined illnesses. It is the most precise way to secure reliable information on unrecognized and undiagnosed conditions as well as on a variety of physical, physiological, and psychological measurements within the population. In addition it makes possible the study of relationships among the various examination findings and between these findings and certain demographic and socioeconomic factors.

HES is carried out as a series of separate programs referred to as "cycles." Each cycle is concerned with some specific segment of the total U.S. population, usually a particular age group, and with certain specified aspects of the health of that subpopulation. In the first cycle data were obtained on the prevalence of certain chronic diseases and on the distribution of various measurements and other characteristics in a defined adult population.[5,6] In Cycle II a probability sample of the Nation's noninstitutionalized children 6-11 years of age was examined. The examination was directed primarily toward obtaining information on health factors related to growth and development, but it also included screening for selected diseases or abnormalities. An assessment was made by a dentist, tests were administered by a psychologist, and certain other measurements were made by technicians.[7]

Cycle III, on which this report is based, covered youths 12-17 years of age at the time of survey. A comprehensive description of the survey plan, sample design, and examination content has been published.[8] Apart from age, the specifications of the program were similar to

those of Cycle II. Its target was the roughly 23 million youths 12-17 years of age (married or single) living in the United States outside institutions. Field collection operations started in March 1966 and ended in December 1970. During the period 6,768, or 90 percent, of the youths selected for the sample were examined. The examination focused on health factors related to growth and development and included medical examination of the eye, ear, nose, and throat, a check for goiter, a musculoskeletal and neurological evaluation, a cardiovascular examination, a dental examination, and a vision test. Several tests were administered by a psychologist, and a variety of other tests, procedures, and measurements were made by technicians.

A standard single-visit examination was given each youth by the examining team in mobile units specially designed for the survey. Prior to the examination, information including demographic and socioeconomic data on household members was obtained from the youth's parent or guardian. The parent also furnished a medical history and behavioral and related data on the examinee. Supplementary and supporting information was obtained from the youth himself; ancillary data, including grade placement and a teacher's rating of ability, performance, behavior, and adjustment to school, were requested from the school last attended. A birth certificate for verification of the youth's age and other information related to birth were also obtained. All information was collected under conditions of confidentiality.

Statistical comments on the survey design, reliability of data, and sampling and measurement error are included in appendix I. Standard errors associated with the percentages or rates presented are shown for the totals in the respective tables. The others may be derived from data presented in appendix I.

BEHAVIORAL DATA

Certain behavioral information related to the examinee's growth and development was obtained in this survey from a parent, usually the mother, and from the school he last attended. In addition, each youth was given a questionnaire on health habits and history and asked to complete it and return it on his visit for examination. He was asked to complete another questionnaire—this one on health-related behavior—at the examination center. Large portions of the parent's and youth's questionnaires were designed to secure parallel views and attitudes from the two regarding selected types of behavior related to health. Ratings were given by a teacher who was thought to have sufficient knowledge to do this adequately. This report covers only the evaluations and attitudes of the parent as expressed in his responses to the questionnaire.

The parent gave information on a self-administered medical history questionnaire (see appendix II) left in the home by a U.S. Bureau of the Census interviewer to be picked up in about a week by the HES field representative. At that time the HES field representative reviewed it and tried to resolve any problems that the parent met in furnishing information.

The parent was asked to answer questions about the youth concerning his general health, specific health problems, mental development, school experience, eating habits, peer relationships, independence, values, educational goals, reactions to illnesses, and certain other related subjects. These questions, shown in appendix II, were designed to elicit responses from which ratings of the general health, health-related behavior, mental development, social adjustment, and emotional health of the youth could be derived.

The principal reason for including these behavioral questions in the survey was to be able to relate information on health, behavior, attitudes, and other questionnaire data to specific medical examination findings and to results of the psychological tests of performance, school achievement, and emotional adjustment. Another purpose was to provide a basis for comparing the expressed perceptions, attitudes, and values of the youths with those of their parents regarding a variety of topics, e.g., expectations concerning formal educational achievement, independence in decisionmaking, and standards of behavior. However, in this basic report of findings from the parents' responses, the patterns revealed are considered to have considerable value per se as baseline data for defining parental attitudes and describing their perceptions of their adolescent children with respect to the areas covered.

FINDINGS

In the interpretation of these findings, particularly with respect to differences by sex, attention should be given to the unplanned circumstance that the evaluations were made primarily by the female parent. Mothers completed 83 percent of the questionnaires by themselves, and they were involved as respondents, either by themselves or with fathers or other persons, in 94 percent of the sample cases. Fathers completed 5 percent of these forms by themselves and were involved, either as the only respondent or with other persons, in 8 percent of the cases.

General Health and Health-Related Behavior

Questions asked the parent regarding the youth's present health, rate of physical growth, relative body weight, reaction to illness, and eating habits were intended to elicit parental attitudes and evaluations of certain general health aspects of the examinee's growth and development.

Nine out of 10 parents responded that they thought the youth's physical growth had been occurring at "about the right rate" (table 1). Parents of boys were slightly more likely to be concerned that physical growth was too slow than that it was too fast, while girls' parents tended to express the opposite concern. This difference was found not to be statistically significant.[a] But considered in another way, a significantly higher proportion of boys than girls were reported as growing too slowly (4.5 percent and 2.0 percent, respectively). Four out of five youths were thought to be at the proper weight (table 1), with slightly more concern being expressed about overweight than underweight, particularly with respect to older girls (figure 1).

The data show that nearly 15 percent of the parents were worried about what they considered a health problem affecting the youth (table 1).

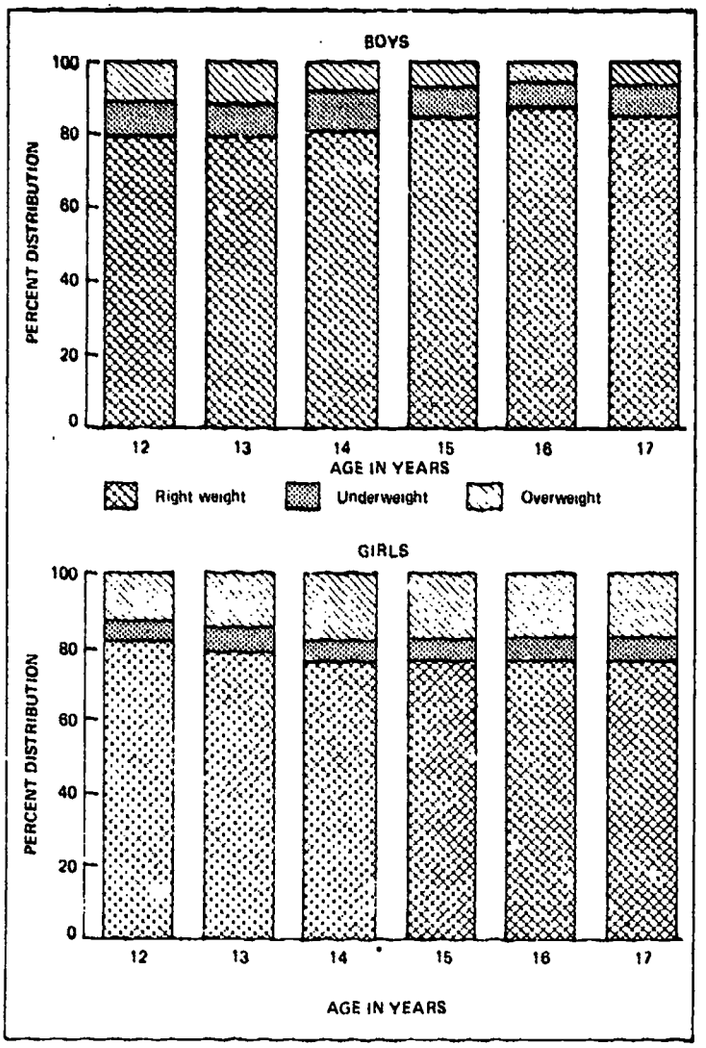

Figure 1. Percent distribution of U.S. boys and girls by weight status, according to age.

While the proportion of boys reported as having health problems increased with age, for girls this trend is not observed.

With regard to general health, 96 percent of the youths were pronounced to be in good or excellent health (table 2), with remarkable consistency evident among data for the age and sex groups. Overall, only two out of five of the adolescents were described as never exaggerating illness (table 2), while about 4 percent were said to exaggerate illness "pretty often."

Basic data on eating habits are shown in table 3, which shows that four out of five youths were reported to be eating the right amount of food; more of the remainder were considered to be eating too much than too little. Although a larger

[a] The conclusion is based on chi squared analysis utilizing sample size, weighted percentages, and variances computed by the pseudoreplication method and shown in the tables and appendix I of this report. For explanation of method, see page 41 of reference 3. In this report, the statistical significance of a difference in proportions was judged at the 1-percent level.

proportion of the girls were reported to be overweight, a slightly higher proportion of girls than boys were thought to be eating too little. For boys as well as girls a consistent relationship was observed between the estimate of how much the youth was eating and his weight status as seen by the parent (table 4). One-half of the adolescents were reported to be "not fussy at all" about food, and 7 to 8 percent were considered "very fussy." There was a consistent pattern to the responses on attitude toward eating among the age and sex groups.

Social Behavior

To ascertain patterns of conduct in certain social settings, questions were asked concerning the youth's ease in making friends, frequency of overnight visits, the parent's acquaintance with the youth's friends, frequency of meals eaten with the family, and the amount of trouble the youth was to bring up.

Three out of five youths were said to usually eat at least two meals a day with the rest of the family (table 3). Eating with the rest of the family occurred less often among older youths, particularly older girls. Boys were more likely to eat with other members of the family.

Eighty-two percent of the youths were reported to make friends easily and 55 percent to have visited overnight with their friends "quite a few times" (table 5). A higher proportion of girls than boys were said to visit overnight frequently. As expected, frequency of overnight visits increased steadily for all youths as age increased. Three-fourths of the parents reported that they were well acquainted with most of their child's friends (table 6).

About 60 percent of the parents stated that they experienced no trouble in bringing up the youth (table 6). A higher proportion of boys than girls were reported to have been "a lot of trouble" to bring up, and a higher proportion of the parents said that they had had no trouble bringing up girls. Youths who never visited overnight with friends and whose friends the parent knew well were less often considered difficult to rear than were youths who visited overnight more often and whose friends the parent did not know well (tables 7 and 8).

Early School Experience and Mental Development

To collect information on the effects of formal methods of fostering mental development, questions were asked the parent concerning the examinee's attendance at nursery school and kindergarten, age on entering the first grade, and initial reaction to the school experience. The parent was also asked to evaluate the overall rate of mental development observed in the youth.

Early school experience.—Only 9 percent of these youths had attended nursery school, but two-thirds had gone to kindergarten; one-half of them were sent voluntarily (table 9). Three-fourths entered the first grade between their sixth and seventh birthdays. More youths entered elementary school before the age of 6 than did so after becoming 7 years old. According to their parent's recollection, three out of four youths were "quite happy" on entering the first grade (table 10). A higher proportion of girls were initially happy to be in first grade than were boys. Attendance at nursery school or compulsory kindergarten was found to have no significant association with the specific initial reaction to first grade (tables 11 and 12). However, a larger proportion of the girls whose parents voluntarily sent them to kindergarten were reported to have been happy on entering elementary school.

Mental development.—Table 13 shows the distribution of responses to the item which asked for an evaluation by the parent of the youth's rate of mental development. About 95 percent thought that the youth had developed mentally at the proper rate. Among the remainder, more parents said that development had been too slow than too fast. Proportionately more than twice as many boys as girls (5 percent compared with 2 percent) were reported to be slow in development. A relatively high proportion (8 percent) of youths with health problems were reported to have developed too slowly in the cognitive area; for other youths the proportion was 3 percent. The right rate of mental development was reported for a lower proportion of girls said to have health problems (92 percent) than for those without these problems (97 percent). For both sexes, but more so for girls, mental development was thought to be either too fast or too slow more

often among those considered to have health problems than among those without such problems. Overall, a tendency to exaggerate illness was not found to be significantly associated with the reported rate of mental development (table 14). However, fewer youths considered to have shown the right rate of mental development were reported to exaggerate illness "pretty often."

In table 15 a positive association between responses of "right rate" of physical growth and "right rate" of mental development may be observed. A large proportion of those thought to be slow in physical growth were reported to be slow in mental development too.

Compared with other youths, a larger proportion of those reported as making friends easily were considered to have developed at the proper rate mentally (97 percent), while one-third of those who were said to have a lot of trouble making friends were considered to have "too slow" a rate of mental development (table 16). The association between slow mental development and difficulty in making friends was closer for boys than for girls; it was also closer for youths in the older age groups.

The data show that boys considered to have developed mentally too slowly gave parents more trouble to bring up than those thought to have developed at the right rate (table 17). For girls, either too fast or too slow mental development was positively associated with more trouble to bring up.

Emotional Development

Nervousness.—One-half of the youths were reported "not nervous at all," while 4 percent were said to be "very nervous" (table 18). These proportions vary little by sex and age. The prevalence ratios of reported nervousness among youths related to parental evaluations of their general health are shown in table 19. For all youths the proportion reported as nervous ranged from around 40 to 80 percent in a neat progression through the various health status groups, with more indication of nervousness among those considered to be in poorer health. The association between reported nervousness and health status was more pronounced for girls than for boys (figure 2). Table 20 and figure 3 show the prevalence

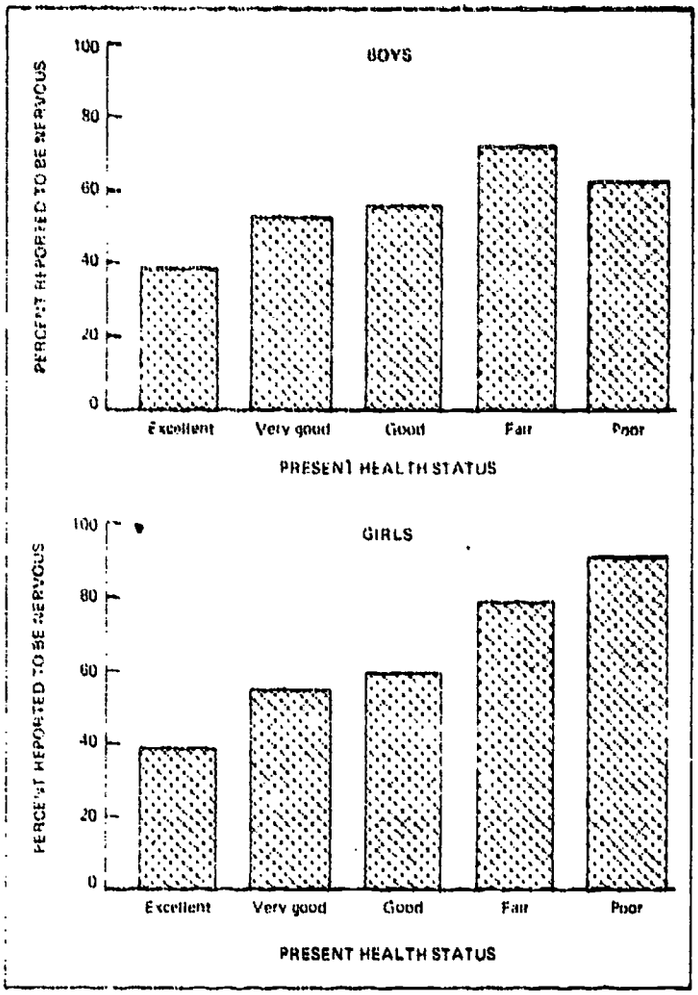

Figure 2. Percent of U.S. boys and girls aged 12-17 years who were reported to be nervous, by present health status.

of nervousness among youths who reportedly had a health problem that worried the parent compared with those who did not. Two-thirds of those with health problems were said to be nervous, while less than one-half of those without such problems were so described.

Nervousness tended to be associated with a "fussy" attitude toward food—more so for girls than for boys (table 21). Also, a statistically significant positive relationship was evident between the responses on nervousness and those on the tendency to exaggerate illness (table 22).

Relating parents' responses on degree of nervousness and rate of mental development revealed that a larger proportion of youths who were thought to have too slow mental development were also reported to be nervous (table 23). This was true both for boys and for girls. However, among those youths reported as developing

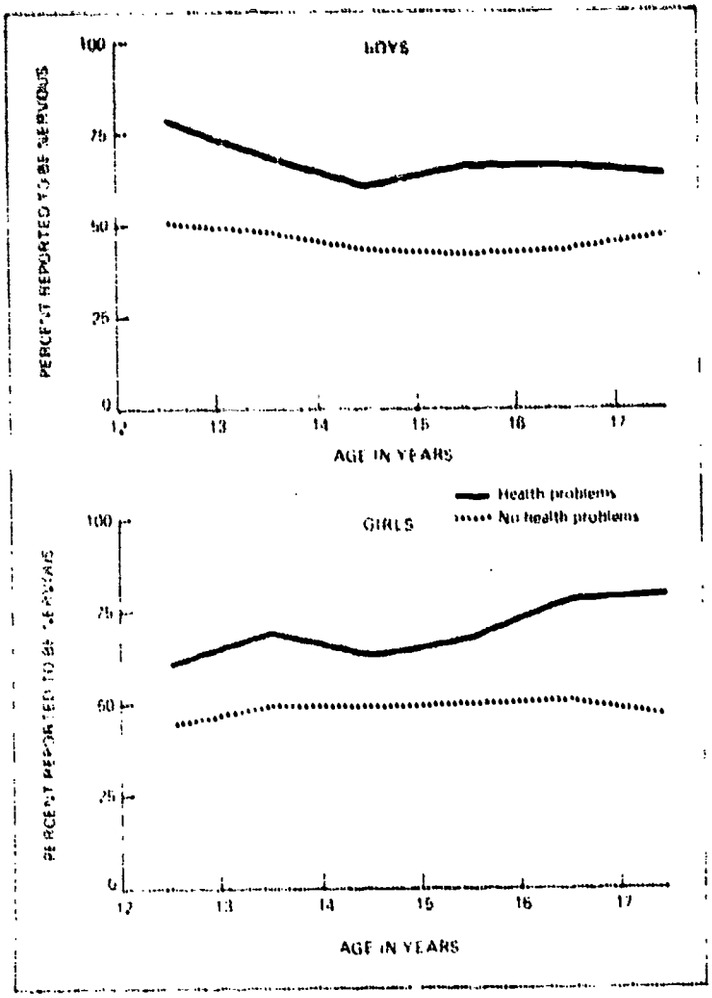

Figure 3. Percent of U.S. boys and girls who were reported to be nervous, by presence of health problems and age.

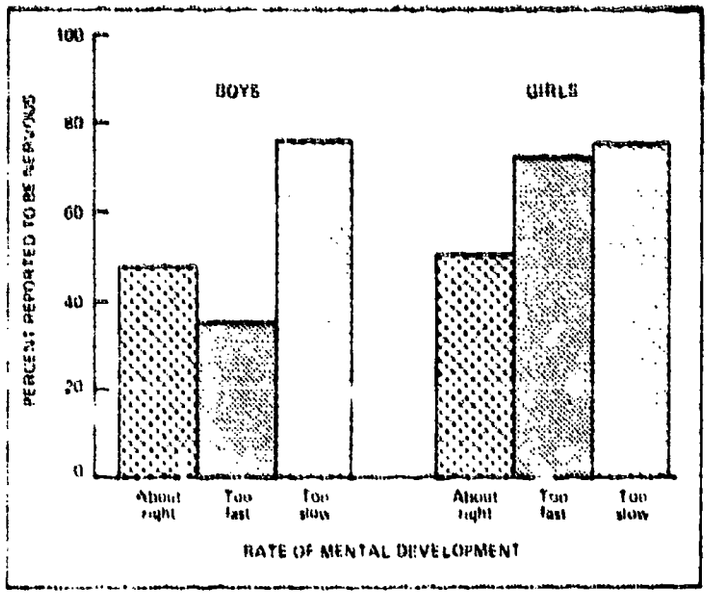

Figure 4. Percent of U.S. boys and girls aged 12-17 years who were reported to be nervous, by rate of mental development.

too fast intellectually, a lower proportion of boys than girls were said to be nervous (figure 4).

With regard to peer relations, degree of nervousness was found to be significantly related to the amount of trouble the youth had making friends (table 24). However, a larger proportion of youths who never visited with friends overnight were said to be "not nervous at all" than were those who did visit overnight (table 25). Table 26 shows that less nervousness was reported for youths whose parents thought they knew most of their friends well than for those whose parents did not.

Overall 4 percent of the youths were reported to be "very nervous," but in groupings according to certain parental evaluations the proportion was considerably higher. Table A summarizes the quantitative relationship between extreme nervousness and those selected characteristics that were most closely associated with such an evaluation. Rate of physical growth (table 27) and ability to make friends (table 24) are more closely related to reported degree of nervousness among the males than among the females.

Bedwetting.—Five percent of the youths were reported to have wet the bed during the year preceding their examination. A higher proportion of boys (6 percent) than girls (3 percent) were said to have done so (table 6). In continuation of the trend observed among the children 6-11 years of age in the previous survey,[1] there was a general decline in bedwetting with increasing age (table B).

In table 20, youths who wet the bed are compared with those who did not with respect to their parent's ratings on degree of nervousness. A larger proportion of those of each sex who wet the bed were also reported to be nervous.

It may be seen in table 28 that of the 5 percent of the youths who were reported to have wet the bed in the past year, about one-fifth were said to be in excellent health. It is also evident that the prevalence of reported enuresis increased as the status of health was viewed less favorably, from three per 100 among those said to be in excellent health to 19 per 100 among those thought to be in poor health.

Table A. Percent of youths aged 12-17 years who were reported to be very nervous, according to sex and other selected characteristics: United States, 1966-70

Characteristic	Both sexes	Boys	Girls
	Percent reported to be very nervous		
All youths 12-17 years of age	4.0	4.1	3.8
A lot of trouble making friends	31.8	43.0	20.8
Too slow mental development	24.7	25.4	23.1
Exaggerates illness "pretty often"	14.0	15.7	12.2
Health problem	11.4	11.3	11.6
Too slow physical growth	11.4	13.9	5.7
"Very fussy" about food	9.9	10.6	9.2
Wet bed in past year	9.5	9.0	10.3
Parent knows almost none of friends well	8.3	10.8	5.4

Mental health care.—Three percent of the youths were said to have visited a mental hospital or guidance clinic for mental health care at some time (table 18). Four-fifths of that group were reported also to have been treated by a psychiatrist or psychologist. A slightly higher proportion of the boys made visits to mental health treatment facilities (3.6 percent, compared with 2.3 percent for girls), but the difference was not significant. However, a significantly higher proportion of boys (7.8 percent) than girls (4.4 percent) were reported to have been treated by

Table B. Percent of children and youths reported to have wet the bed during the past 12 months, according to age and sex: United States, 1963-70

[Data from two separate surveys: Cycle I, children aged 6-11 years, 1963-65, and Cycle II, youths aged 12-17 years, 1966-70]

Age[1]	Boys	Girls
	Percent	
6 years	25.4	16.8
7 years	18.8	14.5
8 years	19.1	14.6
9 years	18.5	11.3
10 years	14.2	9.2
11 years	13.1	7.8
12 years	9.4	5.3
13 years	10.1	4.5
14 years	6.4	3.6
15 years	5.3	2.7
16 years	3.0	2.2
17 years	1.8	1.3

[1] Represented are ages at times of respective surveys, between which about 3 years elapsed.

Table C. Percent of youths aged 12-17 years who had either visited a mental hospital or guidance clinic or visited a psychiatrist or psychologist, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1966-70

Characteristic	Percent given mental health care
All youths 12-17 years of age	6.3
A lot of trouble to bring up	44.6
A lot of trouble making friends	41.4
Too slow mental development	40.3
Very nervous	31.9
Exaggerates illness "pretty often"	17.9
Too fast mental development	16.3
Too slow physical growth	12.4
"Very fussy" about food	10.6
Wet bed in past year	10.3

a psychiatrist or a psychologist (table 18). Among the youths for whom this treatment was reported, around 40 percent were said to have received mental health care without having visited mental hospitals or guidance clinics.

Of youths said to have health problems, parents indicated that 5 percent had visited a mental hospital or guidance clinic and that 11 percent had been treated by a psychologist or a psychiatrist; lower proportions of 3 and 5 percent, respectively, were found for those with no reported health problems (table 29).

Overall, 6.3 percent of the youths were reported to have been given mental health care either in mental hospitals or guidance clinics or by psychiatrists or psychologists outside of such facilities. The proportions reportedly given mental health care under such circumstances among groupings of youths according to selected behavioral characteristics are presented for comparison with the average rate for all youths in table C.

THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Some findings from this survey of parents' views on the development and behavior of their adolescent children lend support to some conclusions drawn from previous studies on the subject, but apparent inconsistencies with certain theories advanced or with the results of other studies can also be observed. McCandless[9] notes the many problems involved in conducting research in the field of adolescent development and the need for critical alertness to avoid treating as facts evaluations that may be open to question.

In a positive sense the findings of Douglas and Ross[10] that advanced physical status in the adolescent is significantly associated with greater educational ability were generally supported by the collective parental assessments covered by this analysis. As in the HES survey, Horowitz[11] found that popularity with peers among youths is greater for those with the "proper" rate of mental development. The findings from this survey with respect to parents' ratings of the youths' socialization tend to confirm the conclusions of Douvan and Adelson[12] and Musgrove[13] that girls evidenced more preoccupation with friendship and social relations, while boys were more concerned with status (involving achievement-related skills) and independence. Thus, according to their theory, girls would be more concerned with avoiding obesity, visit more frequently, make friends more easily, tend to be nervous when their rate of mental development seemed to be "too fast," be less trouble for parents to bring up, and be happier on entering the first grade in elementary school. For boys, on the other hand, underweight, slow physical growth, and slow mental development would be considered grave disadvantages; resistance to rules and authority at home or in school would be more evident. These conclusions, which the data in this report tend to support—either as differing concerns of the female parent for the youth or as fair representations of the behavior of the adolescents involved—fit well with those drawn from a world sample made up from various studies and reported by, among others, Barry, Bacon, and Child[14] and Hallworth and Waite.[15]

SUMMARY

This report presents by age and sex estimates of the distributions of parental evaluations of selected behavioral characteristics of youths aged 12-17 years in the U.S. noninstitutionalized population. These findings are based on the responses given on a self-administered medical history questionnaire concerning the youths examined in the Health Examination Survey of 1966-70. A total of 6,768 youths were examined. They comprised a sample drawn to be closely representative of American adolescents with respect to age, sex, race, region, and certain other available demographic and socioeconomic factors.

Data are presented on various aspects of the growth and development of children during the adolescent period as seen by their parents. A descriptive analysis has been made of the parents' ratings concerning the general health, peer relations, mental development, and emotional health of their offspring. Specific behavioral patterns are examined in relation to general and emotional health evaluations and assessments of mental development. Certain general findings are summarized and compared with results from previous studies of the behavior and development of adolescents.

The responses of the parent (in most cases the mother) to questions on the health, growth, and development of the examinee tended to be of a favorable nature by a ratio of 6 to 1. Among the various aspects of health-related behavior and development of the adolescents studied, somewhat higher proportions of definitely unfavorable responses were expressed with respect to their tendency to exaggerate illness, the existence of health problems, ability to make friends, reactions to entering first grade, and difficulty involved in their bringing up.

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LIST OF DETAILED TABLES

Table 1. Percent distributions of youths by rate of physical growth and weight status and percent with health problems reported, according to age and sex, with standard errors for totals: United States, 1966-70

Age and sex	Rate of physical growth				Weight status				Health problem reported
	All youths	About right	Too fast	Too slow	All youths	About right	Under-weight	Over-weight	
	Percent								
Both sexes									
12-17 years	100.0	92.7	4.1	3.3	100.0	80.3	7.2	12.5	14.6
12 years	100.0	91.1	4.4	4.5	100.0	80.9	7.0	12.1	12.4
13 years	100.0	90.2	6.0	3.8	100.0	79.2	7.6	13.2	13.8
14 years	100.0	92.8	3.7	3.5	100.0	78.6	8.1	13.3	15.6
15 years	100.0	93.4	3.6	3.1	100.0	80.5	7.0	12.5	16.4
16 years	100.0	93.8	3.6	2.5	100.0	82.0	6.4	11.6	12.7
17 years	100.0	95.1	3.0	1.9	100.0	80.7	7.3	12.0	16.8
Boys									
12-17 years	100.0	91.6	3.9	4.5	100.0	82.8	8.7	8.5	14.6
12 years	100.0	90.5	2.3	7.2	100.0	79.9	8.9	11.2	11.0
13 years	100.0	89.6	4.7	5.6	100.0	79.8	8.6	11.6	13.9
14 years	100.0	90.1	4.0	6.0	100.0	81.0	10.7	8.3	15.7
15 years	100.0	93.2	4.1	2.7	100.0	84.5	8.2	7.3	16.3
16 years	100.0	93.4	3.8	2.8	100.0	87.4	6.9	5.7	12.4
17 years	100.0	93.4	4.7	1.9	100.0	85.0	8.4	6.6	18.9
Girls									
12-17 years	100.0	93.7	4.2	2.0	100.0	77.7	5.8	16.5	14.5
12 years	100.0	91.7	6.5	1.8	100.0	81.9	5.0	13.1	13.8
13 years	100.0	90.7	7.4	1.9	100.0	78.6	6.5	14.9	13.7
14 years	100.0	95.6	3.4	1.0	100.0	76.1	5.4	18.5	15.5
15 years	100.0	93.5	3.0	3.4	100.0	76.4	5.7	17.9	16.6
16 years	100.0	94.3	3.4	2.3	100.0	76.5	5.9	17.6	13.0
17 years	100.0	96.8	1.3	1.9	100.0	76.3	6.3	17.4	14.8
	Standard error								
Both sexes 12-17 years	...	0.38	0.30	0.26	...	0.40	0.32	0.38	0.55
Boys 12-17 years	...	0.60	0.48	0.42	...	0.72	0.43	0.54	0.72
Girls 12-17 years	...	0.34	0.34	0.26	...	0.65	0.45	0.80	0.66

Table 2. Percent distributions of youths by present health status and how often they exaggerate illness, according to age and sex, with standard errors for totals: United States, 1966-70

Age and sex	Present health status					How often illness exaggerated			
	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Never	Almost never	Not very often	Pretty often
	Percent								
Both sexes									
12-17 years	33.0	33.9	29.5	3.3	0.3	39.4	36.2	20.2	4.1
12 years	36.7	31.4	29.3	2.3	0.3	32.1	39.7	23.3	4.9
13 years	30.7	37.8	28.1	3.0	0.4	37.0	36.0	22.4	4.6
14 years	34.9	31.2	30.6	3.0	0.3	38.5	36.0	21.4	4.1
15 years	30.8	33.1	31.0	4.8	0.3	41.1	34.4	20.3	4.3
16 years	34.3	35.7	27.1	2.6	0.3	43.7	35.2	17.3	3.8
17 years	30.1	34.8	30.8	4.2	0.1	45.1	35.8	15.9	3.2
Boys									
12-17 years	34.4	34.5	27.7	3.2	0.2	40.2	36.4	19.2	4.2
12 years	38.5	32.3	26.7	2.1	0.4	30.6	41.3	22.0	6.0
13 years	30.6	41.6	24.6	2.8	0.4	36.1	35.4	24.1	4.5
14 years	39.5	29.3	27.8	2.9	0.5	39.6	37.3	18.6	4.5
15 years	33.0	32.7	30.6	3.5	0.2	41.8	33.8	19.7	4.6
16 years	35.1	35.6	26.4	2.9	-	45.0	36.8	15.2	3.1
17 years	28.9	35.3	30.5	5.3	-	49.6	33.3	14.7	2.4
Girls									
12-17 years	31.5	33.4	31.3	3.4	0.4	38.6	36.1	21.3	4.1
12 years	34.9	30.4	31.9	2.5	0.3	33.6	38.1	24.6	3.7
13 years	30.8	34.0	31.7	3.2	0.3	38.0	36.6	20.6	4.7
14 years	30.1	33.1	33.4	3.2	0.2	37.4	34.7	24.2	3.7
15 years	28.5	33.5	31.4	6.1	0.5	40.3	34.9	20.9	3.9
16 years	33.4	35.7	27.8	2.4	0.7	42.4	33.7	19.5	4.5
17 years	31.3	34.3	31.1	3.2	0.1	40.5	38.3	17.2	4.0
	Standard error								
Both sexes 12-17 years	0.94	0.81	1.17	0.22	0.06	0.93	0.83	0.56	0.31
Boys 12-17 years	1.02	0.95	1.32	0.31	0.05	1.06	1.13	0.72	0.43
Girls 12-17 years	1.18	1.09	1.34	0.30	0.11	1.05	0.90	0.69	0.53

Table 3. Percent distributions of youths by certain eating habits and attitude toward food, according to age and sex, with standard errors for totals: United States, 1966-70

Age and sex	Meals per day usually eaten with family			Amount of food eaten			Attitude toward food		
	Two or more	Only one	None	About right	Too little	Too much	Not fussy at all	A little fussy	Very fussy
	Percent								
Both sexes									
12-17 years	61.0	37.6	1.4	81.5	6.6	11.9	48.3	44.3	7.4
12 years	67.4	31.8	0.8	82.0	6.0	12.0	44.1	49.0	6.8
13 years	65.4	33.8	0.8	81.1	6.6	12.3	46.6	44.6	8.8
14 years	61.1	37.3	1.6	81.2	5.7	13.1	49.9	43.6	6.5
15 years	57.8	41.0	1.1	79.8	6.7	13.5	51.6	41.2	7.2
16 years	57.5	40.7	1.8	82.3	7.2	10.5	48.5	44.5	7.0
17 years	55.4	41.9	2.6	82.9	7.4	9.7	49.4	42.1	8.4
Boys									
12-17 years	63.5	35.1	1.4	83.7	5.6	10.7	49.2	43.4	7.4
12 years	67.6	31.6	0.8	80.4	7.2	12.3	43.8	49.1	7.1
13 years	66.0	33.4	0.6	82.6	6.3	11.1	46.4	45.1	8.5
14 years	63.9	34.1	2.0	85.9	4.0	10.2	53.3	40.0	6.7
15 years	60.8	37.6	1.6	83.7	4.4	11.8	54.7	37.9	7.4
16 years	61.7	36.7	1.6	84.3	5.7	10.0	49.4	44.1	6.5
17 years	60.5	38.0	1.5	85.7	6.1	8.2	47.8	43.9	8.3
Girls									
12-17 years	58.3	40.1	1.5	79.3	7.5	13.2	47.4	45.1	7.5
12 years	67.3	31.9	0.8	83.6	4.7	11.8	44.5	48.9	6.6
13 years	64.8	34.3	1.0	79.5	7.0	13.5	46.7	44.2	9.1
14 years	58.3	40.6	1.1	76.5	7.4	16.1	46.4	47.3	6.2
15 years	54.7	44.6	0.7	75.8	8.9	15.3	48.5	44.6	6.9
16 years	53.1	44.9	2.0	80.3	8.8	11.0	47.6	45.0	7.4
17 years	50.3	45.9	3.8	80.1	8.8	11.1	51.1	40.3	8.6
	Standard error								
Both sexes 12-17 years	1.28	1.32	0.23	0.56	0.28	0.57	0.82	0.88	0.33
Boys 12-17 years	1.51	1.60	0.25	0.91	0.34	0.75	0.80	0.64	0.37
Girls 12-17 years	1.28	1.26	0.31	0.71	0.54	0.71	1.23	1.38	0.55

Table 4. Percent distribution of youths by weight status, according to amount of food eaten, age, and sex, with standard errors for totals: United States, 1966-70

Age and sex	Amount of food eaten								
	About right			Too little			Too much		
	Right weight	Under-weight	Over-weight	Right weight	Under-weight	Over-weight	Right weight	Under-weight	Over-weight
	Percent								
Both sexes									
12-17 years	88.4	5.3	6.3	59.7	37.3	3.0	36.3	3.6	60.0
12 years	88.6	5.6	5.8	63.1	36.9	-	36.9	2.0	61.2
13 years	88.2	5.1	6.6	53.0	46.1	0.9	35.4	2.8	61.8
14 years	87.9	6.4	5.6	53.3	41.0	5.7	32.0	4.3	63.7
15 years	89.6	5.0	5.4	62.1	34.1	3.9	36.0	5.0	59.0
16 years	88.5	4.6	6.8	67.7	29.0	3.3	41.0	4.6	54.4
17 years	87.8	4.9	7.3	58.6	37.1	4.2	38.6	3.2	58.1
Boys									
12-17 years	89.4	6.6	4.1	56.7	42.6	0.7	45.9	6.9	47.2
12 years	87.7	6.4	5.8	54.4	45.6	-	42.7	3.8	53.5
13 years	88.4	6.0	5.6	51.7	48.3	-	34.9	6.1	59.0
14 years	87.6	8.8	3.5	43.9	56.1	-	40.3	9.5	50.2
15 years	91.2	6.1	2.7	52.5	44.2	3.3	48.9	9.7	41.3
16 years	91.7	5.6	2.7	72.1	27.9	-	60.7	5.3	34.0
17 years	90.0	6.3	3.8	62.9	35.4	1.7	52.5	7.6	40.0
Girls									
12-17 years	87.4	3.9	8.6	62.1	33.2	4.7	28.4	1.0	70.6
12 years	89.4	4.7	5.9	77.0	23.0	-	30.6	-	69.4
13 years	88.1	4.2	7.7	54.2	44.0	1.8	35.9	-	64.1
14 years	88.3	3.7	8.0	58.4	32.7	8.8	26.6	1.0	72.4
15 years	87.8	3.8	8.4	66.9	29.0	4.1	25.9	1.2	72.9
16 years	85.1	3.6	11.3	64.8	29.8	5.4	22.6	3.9	73.6
17 years	85.4	3.4	11.2	55.6	38.4	6.0	28.3	-	71.7
	Standard error								
Both sexes 12-17 years	0.34	0.29	0.26	1.96	2.13	0.73	1.67	0.85	1.91
Boys 12-17 years	0.63	0.44	0.47	3.58	3.58	0.55	2.58	2.02	3.40
Girls 12-17 years	0.57	0.39	0.55	2.64	2.73	1.39	1.95	0.31	1.97

Table 5. Percent distributions of youths by ease in making friends and frequency of overnight visits with friends, according to age and sex, with standard errors for totals: United States, 1966-70

Age and sex	How easily youth makes friends				Frequency of overnight visits			
	All youths	Easily	Has a little trouble	Has a lot of trouble	All youths	Never	Once or twice	Quite a few times
	Percent							
Both sexes								
12-17 years	100.0	82.0	16.9	1.1	100.0	17.7	27.6	54.7
12 years	100.0	83.2	16.3	0.5	100.0	22.0	27.8	50.2
13 years	100.0	79.9	18.8	1.2	100.0	19.3	28.4	52.3
14 years	100.0	81.3	17.6	1.1	100.0	18.0	25.7	56.3
15 years	100.0	84.0	14.8	1.2	100.0	16.4	26.4	57.2
16 years	100.0	82.7	16.0	1.3	100.0	15.1	29.7	55.2
17 years	100.0	81.1	17.6	1.3	100.0	14.9	27.6	57.5
Boys								
12-17 years	100.0	82.3	16.6	1.1	100.0	20.4	32.9	46.6
12 years	100.0	83.7	15.8	0.5	100.0	26.1	30.7	43.2
13 years	100.0	80.2	18.9	0.9	100.0	19.4	34.7	46.0
14 years	100.0	82.3	16.5	1.2	100.0	20.6	29.6	49.9
15 years	100.0	83.4	15.3	1.4	100.0	19.6	30.9	49.5
16 years	100.0	83.1	15.6	1.3	100.0	17.7	37.5	44.8
17 years	100.0	81.2	17.7	1.1	100.0	18.7	34.7	46.6
Girls								
12-17 years	100.0	81.7	17.1	1.1	100.0	14.9	22.2	62.9
12 years	100.0	82.7	16.9	0.5	100.0	17.8	24.8	57.4
13 years	100.0	79.7	18.8	1.6	100.0	19.2	22.0	58.8
14 years	100.0	80.3	18.7	1.0	100.0	15.3	21.7	63.0
15 years	100.0	84.6	14.4	1.0	100.0	13.0	21.8	65.1
16 years	100.0	82.2	16.5	1.3	100.0	12.4	21.8	65.8
17 years	100.0	81.1	17.5	1.4	100.0	11.1	20.5	68.4
	Standard error							
Both sexes 12-17 years	...	0.58	0.57	0.12	...	1.55	0.85	1.66
Boys 12-17 years	...	0.82	0.85	0.16	...	1.66	1.15	1.66
Girls 12-17 years	...	0.70	0.76	0.27	...	1.57	0.95	1.92

Table 6. Percent distributions of youths by amount of trouble they were to bring up and parent's acquaintance with their friends and percent of youths who wet bed during the past 12 months, according to age and sex, with standard errors for totals: United States, 1966-70

Age and sex	Amount of trouble to bring up				Parent's acquaintance with youth's friends			Wet bed
	None	Just a little	Some	A lot	Knows most of them	Knows half or less	Knows almost none	
	Percent							
Both sexes								
12-17 years	59.9	27.2	10.8	2.2	77.0	17.2	5.8	4.7
12 years	60.0	30.2	8.5	1.3	81.9	13.8	4.3	7.4
13 years	58.7	26.7	12.5	2.0	78.8	15.1	6.1	7.4
14 years	60.0	26.4	11.3	2.3	77.9	16.3	5.8	5.0
15 years	56.7	27.8	12.7	2.8	73.0	20.9	6.1	4.0
16 years	62.5	24.3	10.4	2.9	73.5	19.9	6.6	2.6
17 years	61.6	27.4	9.3	1.7	76.1	18.0	6.0	1.6
Boys								
12-17 years	57.1	28.2	12.0	2.7	75.1	18.7	6.2	6.1
12 years	58.5	30.4	9.9	1.2	79.2	15.6	5.2	9.4
13 years	55.5	27.8	15.0	1.7	77.9	16.5	5.5	10.1
14 years	59.8	24.6	12.4	3.3	77.7	16.5	5.8	6.4
15 years	52.3	30.3	13.7	3.7	72.4	20.5	7.1	5.3
16 years	59.7	26.5	10.0	3.8	70.9	21.8	7.3	3.0
17 years	56.9	29.8	10.8	2.6	71.4	22.0	6.5	1.8
Girls								
12-17 years	62.7	26.1	9.6	1.6	78.9	15.7	5.3	3.3
12 years	61.6	30.1	7.0	1.3	84.7	12.0	3.3	5.3
13 years	62.0	25.6	10.0	2.4	79.7	13.5	6.8	4.5
14 years	60.3	28.3	10.1	1.3	78.1	16.1	5.8	3.6
15 years	61.2	25.2	11.8	1.9	73.7	21.3	5.0	2.7
16 years	65.3	22.1	10.7	1.9	76.3	18.0	5.8	2.2
17 years	66.3	25.0	7.9	0.8	80.8	13.8	5.4	1.3
	Standard error							
Both sexes 12-17 years	0.96	0.72	0.52	0.11	0.92	0.70	0.38	0.30
Boys 12-17 years	1.12	1.05	0.72	0.21	0.81	0.76	0.36	0.46
Girls 12-17 years	1.14	0.75	0.58	0.25	1.31	0.99	0.57	0.39

Table 7. Percent distribution of youths by amount of trouble they were to bring up, according to frequency of overnight visits with friends, age, and sex, with standard errors for totals: United States, 1966-70

Age and sex	Never visited overnight				Visited overnight once or twice				Visited overnight quite a few times			
	No trouble to bring up	Just a little trouble to bring up	Some trouble to bring up	A lot of trouble to bring up	No trouble to bring up	Just a little trouble to bring up	Some trouble to bring up	A lot of trouble to bring up	No trouble to bring up	Just a little trouble to bring up	Some trouble to bring up	A lot of trouble to bring up
	Percent											
Both sexes												
12-17 years---	64.7	23.4	9.1	2.8	59.9	27.6	10.4	2.1	58.3	28.2	11.5	2.0
12 years----------	63.5	25.2	9.3	1.9	61.8	30.5	6.9	0.8	57.4	32.3	9.0	1.3
13 years----------	65.2	23.5	8.5	2.9	58.2	27.1	13.0	1.8	56.5	27.9	13.8	1.9
14 years----------	66.3	22.3	9.9	1.5	60.4	24.7	11.2	3.7	57.8	28.6	11.7	1.9
15 years----------	64.8	20.2	10.7	4.3	56.7	27.3	13.1	2.9	54.3	30.1	13.2	2.4
16 years----------	67.9	20.9	6.4	4.8	63.7	25.9	8.3	2.0	60.3	24.4	12.5	2.8
17 years----------	60.5	28.2	9.5	1.8	58.0	30.0	10.5	1.5	63.7	25.8	8.7	1.8
Boys												
12-17 years---	61.2	25.6	10.0	3.3	57.1	29.1	11.9	2.0	55.3	28.8	12.9	3.0
12 years----------	61.8	27.9	8.4	1.8	60.7	30.0	8.4	0.9	54.9	32.1	11.9	1.1
13 years----------	62.2	24.8	10.1	3.0	53.2	30.5	16.0	0.4	54.4	27.2	16.3	2.1
14 years----------	63.6	21.0	12.9	2.5	54.0	29.1	12.1	4.8	61.5	23.4	12.4	2.7
15 years----------	59.8	21.4	13.2	5.5	54.0	28.2	14.2	3.7	48.1	35.2	13.6	3.1
16 years----------	62.9	26.7	4.7	5.6	63.6	26.1	9.7	0.6	55.3	26.7	12.3	5.7
17 years----------	56.1	31.8	10.3	1.8	56.1	30.8	11.1	1.9	57.8	28.1	10.7	3.4
Girls												
12-17 years---	69.7	20.4	7.9	2.1	64.2	25.4	8.2	2.2	60.5	27.8	10.5	1.3
12 years----------	66.2	21.1	10.7	2.0	63.2	31.2	5.0	0.7	59.4	32.4	6.8	1.4
13 years----------	68.2	22.1	6.8	2.8	66.5	21.5	8.1	3.9	58.2	28.4	11.8	1.7
14 years----------	70.2	24.2	5.6	-	69.3	18.6	10.0	2.1	54.7	32.7	11.2	1.3
15 years----------	72.5	18.3	6.8	2.4	60.6	26.2	11.5	1.7	59.1	26.2	12.8	1.8
16 years----------	75.5	12.0	9.0	3.6	64.0	25.6	5.9	4.5	63.8	22.8	12.7	0.7
17 years----------	68.0	22.1	8.2	1.8	61.3	28.5	9.5	0.7	67.8	24.3	7.3	0.7
	Standard error											
Both sexes 12-17 years--	2.00	1.51	1.03	0.36	1.23	0.96	0.78	0.34	1.17	0.86	0.76	0.20
Boys 12-17 years----	1.84	1.96	1.21	0.57	1.51	1.18	1.10	0.33	1.76	1.73	1.18	0.46
Girls 12-17 years---	3.38	2.20	1.56	0.67	1.80	1.85	0.75	0.68	1.34	0.90	0.74	0.19

Table 8. Percent distribution of youths by amount of trouble they were to bring up, according to how many of their friends parent knows well, age, and sex, with standard errors for totals: United States, 1966-70

Age and sex	Parent knows most of youth's friends well				Parent knows half or less of youth's friends well				Parent knows almost none of youth's friends well			
	No trouble to bring up	Just a little trouble to bring up	Some trouble to bring up	A lot of trouble to bring up	No trouble to bring up	Just a little trouble to bring up	Some trouble to bring up	A lot of trouble to bring up	No trouble to bring up	Just a little trouble to bring up	Some trouble to bring up	A lot of trouble to bring up
	Percent											
Both sexes												
12-17 years	63.4	26.0	9.0	1.5	47.9	32.7	16.4	3.0	47.1	26.5	18.0	8.3
12 years	61.9	29.7	7.9	0.6	51.6	34.4	11.5	2.4	50.2	27.0	10.9	11.8
13 years	62.3	25.1	10.8	1.7	43.9	34.0	19.3	2.8	47.3	30.6	18.1	4.0
14 years	63.2	25.3	9.4	2.2	49.1	35.0	15.5	0.5	48.1	17.5	25.0	9.4
15 years	61.5	27.6	9.4	1.5	45.8	26.2	23.3	4.7	36.1	36.2	16.6	11.1
16 years	66.7	21.5	9.9	1.9	46.4	37.5	11.4	4.7	63.9	16.6	11.2	8.3
17 years	65.7	26.4	6.6	1.3	51.7	30.5	15.7	2.0	35.8	32.0	25.8	6.4
Boys												
12-17 years	61.2	26.9	9.9	2.0	45.2	33.5	18.5	2.8	43.2	28.2	17.7	10.9
12 years	59.2	30.5	9.3	0.9	52.2	35.2	11.8	0.8	65.0	13.3	14.8	6.9
13 years	61.5	24.7	12.8	1.0	36.6	37.5	22.5	3.4	25.3	43.9	25.0	5.9
14 years	62.4	23.9	10.6	3.1	52.4	30.5	17.1	-	45.6	16.7	22.6	15.1
15 years	58.8	29.9	9.2	2.1	36.7	28.5	29.0	5.7	30.2	41.2	15.1	13.5
16 years	64.8	22.7	9.8	2.7	42.3	41.7	11.3	4.8	63.4	18.4	6.2	12.0
17 years	61.0	29.8	7.1	2.1	52.1	27.7	18.6	1.5	28.6	35.6	24.7	11.1
Girls												
12-17 years	65.6	25.1	8.2	1.1	51.2	31.8	13.8	3.2	52.0	24.4	18.5	5.1
12 years	64.4	28.9	6.5	0.2	50.8	33.4	11.2	4.7	27.0	48.7	4.7	19.6
13 years	63.2	25.4	8.9	2.4	53.0	29.7	15.3	2.0	65.3	19.7	12.5	2.5
14 years	64.0	26.7	8.1	1.2	45.5	39.7	13.8	1.0	50.9	18.4	27.7	3.0
15 years	64.1	25.3	9.6	1.0	54.6	23.9	17.8	3.7	44.5	29.1	18.7	7.7
16 years	68.5	20.3	10.0	1.2	51.5	32.4	11.6	4.5	64.5	14.2	18.1	3.2
17 years	70.0	23.2	6.2	0.5	51.0	35.0	11.1	2.9	45.7	27.0	27.3	-
	Standard error											
Both sexes 12-17 years	1.08	0.91	0.58	0.14	2.27	1.94	1.22	0.51	3.07	3.06	1.89	1.36
Boys 12-17 years	1.25	1.15	0.69	0.28	2.63	2.10	1.58	0.76	2.87	3.42	2.23	2.04
Girls 12-17 years	1.24	1.01	0.71	0.20	3.54	2.67	2.19	1.03	4.00	4.11	3.37	1.71

Table 9. Percent of youths who attended nursery school, percent who attended kindergarten and percent distribution by whether attendance was voluntary or compulsory, and percent distribution by age at which they started first grade, according to age and sex, with standard errors for totals: United States, 1966-70

Age and sex	Attended nursery school	Attended kindergarten	Kindergarten attendance was:		Age started first grade			
			Voluntary	Compulsory	All youths	5 years and under	6 years	7 years and over
	Percent							
Both sexes								
12-17 years	9.3	66.3	52.3	47.7	100.0	19.9	74.4	5.7
12 years	8.4	69.8	52.6	47.4	100.0	19.7	74.9	5.4
13 years	10.2	66.9	49.7	50.3	100.0	20.3	75.0	4.6
14 years	8.6	67.9	52.2	47.8	100.0	19.9	73.9	6.2
15 years	9.5	63.7	53.4	46.6	100.0	21.2	71.8	7.1
16 years	8.9	64.8	53.3	46.7	100.0	19.3	75.8	5.0
17 years	10.3	64.4	52.7	47.3	100.0	18.9	75.0	6.1
Boys								
12-17 years	9.7	66.6	51.1	48.9	100.0	19.1	75.3	5.6
12 years	8.9	70.2	50.4	49.6	100.0	18.5	76.7	4.8
13 years	12.4	65.8	48.4	51.6	100.0	18.4	76.7	4.8
14 years	10.2	69.9	50.8	49.2	100.0	20.5	72.6	6.9
15 years	8.5	68.1	53.1	46.9	100.0	19.7	73.8	6.5
16 years	9.1	64.3	52.7	47.3	100.0	19.5	76.5	4.1
17 years	8.8	60.6	51.2	48.8	100.0	18.1	75.5	6.4
Girls								
12-17 years	8.9	66.1	53.5	46.5	100.0	20.7	73.5	5.8
12 years	7.8	69.4	54.9	45.1	100.0	21.0	73.0	6.0
13 years	7.9	68.0	51.1	48.9	100.0	22.3	73.3	4.4
14 years	7.0	65.9	53.6	46.4	100.0	19.4	75.2	5.4
15 years	10.6	59.2	53.8	46.2	100.0	22.7	69.7	7.6
16 years	8.6	65.4	54.0	46.0	100.0	19.1	75.1	5.8
17 years	11.8	68.2	54.0	46.0	100.0	19.7	74.6	5.7
	Standard error							
Both sexes 12-17 years	0.76	2.07	2.84	2.84	...	0.87	0.97	0.67
Boys 12-17 years	0.81	2.05	3.04	3.04	...	1.14	1.08	0.64
Girls 12-17 years	0.91	2.22	2.81	2.81	...	0.81	1.03	0.77

Table 10. Percent distribution of youths by initial reaction to first grade, according to age and sex, with standard errors for totals: United States, 1966-70

Age and sex	All youths	Initial reaction to first grade				
		Was quite happy	Was a little upset	Was quite upset	Was so upset he/she got sick	Unknown
	Percent					
Both sexes						
12-17 years	100.0	74.7	14.8	3.1	0.6	6.8
12 years	100.0	77.3	14.4	2.8	0.4	5.2
13 years	100.0	75.6	14.4	3.1	0.5	6.4
14 years	100.0	75.3	15.1	2.2	0.6	6.8
15 years	100.0	74.4	14.3	3.8	0.7	6.9
16 years	100.0	72.3	15.2	2.6	0.6	9.4
17 years	100.0	72.6	15.7	4.2	1.1	6.4
Boys						
12-17 years	100.0	71.8	16.7	3.2	0.7	7.6
12 years	100.0	75.0	16.3	2.9	0.4	5.4
13 years	100.0	74.4	15.2	3.0	0.7	6.7
14 years	100.0	72.4	16.7	2.3	0.6	8.0
15 years	100.0	69.8	17.3	3.4	0.9	8.6
16 years	100.0	67.9	16.5	3.8	0.9	10.9
17 years	100.0	70.9	18.7	3.7	0.6	6.1
Girls						
12-17 years	100.0	77.6	12.9	3.0	0.5	6.0
12 years	100.0	79.6	12.5	2.7	0.3	4.9
13 years	100.0	76.9	13.6	3.1	0.4	6.0
14 years	100.0	78.3	13.5	2.1	0.5	5.6
15 years	100.0	79.0	11.2	4.1	0.4	5.2
16 years	100.0	76.8	13.8	1.5	0.2	7.8
17 years	100.0	74.3	12.7	4.7	1.5	6.8
	Standard error					
Both sexes 12-17 years	...	0.87	0.47	0.29	0.09	0.51
Boys 12-17 years	...	0.88	0.59	0.37	0.15	0.56
Girls 12-17 years	...	1.04	0.63	0.37	0.13	0.60

Table 11. Percent distribution of youths by initial reaction to first grade, according to whether or not they attended nursery school, age, and sex, with standard errors for totals: United States, 1966-70

Age and sex	Attended nursery school					Did not attend nursery school				
	Was quite happy starting first grade	Was a little upset starting first grade	Was quite upset starting first grade	Was so upset starting first grade he/she got sick	Unknown	Was quite happy starting first grade	Was a little upset starting first grade	Was quite upset starting first grade	Was so upset starting first grade he/she got sick	Unknown
	Percent									
Both sexes										
12-17 years--	76.4	13.9	4.6	1.1	4.1	74.6	15.0	2.9	0.6	6.9
12 years----------	81.0	10.8	6.0	0.8	1.4	77.0	14.8	2.5	0.3	5.4
13 years----------	72.4	13.3	9.6	-	4.7	76.1	14.6	2.3	0.6	6.4
14 years----------	78.0	19.5	1.3	-	1.2	75.2	14.8	2.3	0.6	7.1
15 years----------	70.8	13.7	5.8	3.5	6.2	75.1	14.4	3.6	0.4	6.5
16 years----------	75.8	14.0	2.1	0.9	7.2	72.1	15.3	2.7	0.5	9.3
17 years----------	81.1	12.3	1.6	1.5	3.5	71.6	16.1	4.5	1.0	6.8
Boys										
12-17 years--	75.3	15.0	4.1	2.1	3.4	71.5	16.9	3.1	0.6	7.9
12 years----------	82.8	11.1	3.4	1.4	1.3	74.4	16.8	2.8	0.3	5.6
13 years----------	79.1	11.5	8.5	-	1.0	73.7	15.7	2.2	0.8	7.5
14 years----------	81.8	14.9	1.2	-	2.0	71.7	17.0	2.4	0.7	8.2
15 years----------	58.0	20.6	6.1	7.8	7.4	70 9	17.0	3.2	0.3	8.6
16 years----------	72.8	12.4	4.0	1.7	9.1	67.4	16.9	3.8	0.9	11.1
17 years----------	72.9	22.0	-	3.5	1.6	70.7	18.3	4.1	0.4	6.5
Girls										
12-17 years--	77.6	12.6	5.0	-	4.8	77.7	13.0	2.8	0.6	5.9
12 years----------	78.8	10.5	9.1	-	1.6	79.7	12.7	2.1	0.3	5.2
13 years----------	61.3	16.3	11.5	-	11.0	78.4	13.4	2.4	0.4	5.3
14 years----------	72.3	26.3	1.3	-	-	78.7	12.6	2.2	0.5	6.0
15 years----------	81.3	8.0	5.6	-	5.2	79.5	11.7	4.0	0.5	4.4
16 years----------	79.1	15.6	-	-	5.3	77.0	13.7	1.6	0.2	7.5
17 years----------	87.2	4.9	2.9	-	5.0	72.5	13.3	5.0	1.7	7.0
	Standard error									
Both sexes 12-17 years-	1.94	2.02	0.84	0.53	0.81	0.94	0.59	0.29	0.09	0.56
Boys 12-17 years--	2.52	2.41	1.06	1.03	1.18	0.95	0.77	0.36	0.11	0.59
Girls 12-17 years-	2.82	3.45	1.04	...	1.19	1.18	0.70	0.38	0.14	0.66

Table 12. Percent distribution of youths who attended kindergarten by initial reaction to first grade, according to whether kindergarten attendance was voluntary or compulsory, age, and sex, with standard errors for totals: United States, 1966-70

Age and sex	Voluntary kindergarten attendance					Compulsory kindergarten attendance				
	Was quite happy starting first grade	Was a little upset starting first grade	Was quite upset starting first grade	Was so upset starting first grade he/she got sick	Unknown	Was quite happy starting first grade	Was a little upset starting first grade	Was quite upset starting first grade	Was so upset starting first grade he/she got sick	Unknown
	Percent									
Both sexes										
12-17 years--	79.6	12.4	2.1	0.5	5.3	76.3	14.3	3.0	0.6	5.9
12 years----------	80.7	12.6	2.1	0.6	4.1	77.8	14.1	2.4	0.5	5.2
13 years----------	78.9	14.2	1.3	0.6	5.1	78.0	12.6	4.6	-	4.8
14 years----------	80.5	11.5	1.6	1.0	5.4	76.7	16.0	2.4	-	4.9
15 years----------	79.9	12.5	3.0	0.2	4.5	76.4	13.7	1.8	1.2	6.9
16 years----------	77.2	11.5	2.2	0.2	8.8	74.0	15.2	3.1	0.3	7.5
17 years----------	80.4	12.3	2.6	0.7	4.0	74.1	14.1	3.5	1.8	6.4
Boys										
12-17 years--	76.5	13.9	2.8	0.7	6.1	73.8	16.2	3.0	0.6	6.4
12 years----------	77.3	15.8	2.4	0.4	4.2	76.0	16.1	2.0	0.9	5.0
13 years----------	79.1	14.1	1.4	0.7	4.8	76.8	13.6	4.6	-	5.0
14 years----------	76.0	14.1	2.4	1.3	6.3	76.3	15.2	2.8	-	5.6
15 years----------	73.3	15.8	4.5	0.3	6.1	71.7	16.7	1.1	2.1	8.4
16 years----------	74.8	9.1	4.0	0.5	11.6	67.3	18.1	4.3	0.5	9.8
17 years----------	78.8	14.1	1.8	1.5	3.8	72.9	18.6	3.4	-	5.1
Girls										
12-17 years--	82.8	10.9	1.5	0.3	4.5	79.0	12.2	2.9	0.6	5.3
12 years----------	83.9	9.5	1.9	0.8	4.0	79.9	11.8	2.8	-	5.5
13 years----------	78.7	14.2	1.2	0.5	5.4	79.2	11.6	4.6	-	4.6
14 years----------	85.2	8.9	0.7	0.6	4.5	77.1	16.9	2.0	-	4.0
15 years----------	87.4	8.7	1.3	-	2.6	81.9	10.3	2.6	-	5.2
16 years----------	79.6	13.9	0.5	-	6.1	80.9	12.2	1.9	-	5.0
17 years----------	81.9	10.7	3.4	-	4.1	75.3	9.8	3.5	3.6	7.8
	Standard error									
Both sexes 12-17 years-	0.98	0.52	0.37	0.14	0.69	1.10	0.76	0.51	0.18	0.75
Boys 12-17 years--	1.13	0.51	0.54	0.25	0.96	1.44	1.25	0.63	0.31	0.94
Girls 12-17 years-	1.35	1.05	0.44	0.19	0.77	1.60	1.05	0.62	0.26	0.80

Table 13. Percent distribution of youths by rate of mental development, according to whether or not they have health problems, age, and sex, with standard errors for totals: United States, 1966-70

Age and sex	All youths			No health problem			Health problem		
	Mental development about right	Mental development too fast	Mental development too slow	Mental development about right	Mental development too fast	Mental development too slow	Mental development about right	Mental development too fast	Mental development too slow
	Percent								
Both sexes									
12-17 years	95.4	0.9	3.7	96.2	0.8	2.9	90.5	1.6	7.9
12 years	95.0	0.9	4.0	95.8	0.9	3.3	89.8	1.0	9.2
13 years	95.1	0.4	4.5	95.6	0.4	4.0	91.8	0.7	7.5
14 years	95.1	0.9	4.0	96.1	1.0	3.0	90.0	0.4	9.6
15 years	95.6	1.0	3.4	96.8	0.7	2.5	89.4	2.7	7.9
16 years	95.3	1.3	3.4	95.8	1.3	2.8	91.7	1.0	7.3
17 years	96.3	1.2	2.6	97.4	0.8	1.8	90.7	3.2	6.1
Boys									
12-17 years	94.2	0.8	5.0	95.0	0.7	4.2	89.4	0.9	9.7
12 years	93.1	1.0	5.9	93.8	1.0	5.3	88.2	0.9	10.9
13 years	93.8	0.3	5.8	94.2	0.4	5.4	91.5	-	8.5
14 years	93.6	0.4	6.0	94.6	0.5	4.9	88.2	-	11.8
15 years	95.0	0.9	4.1	96.5	0.6	2.9	87.4	2.2	10.4
16 years	94.4	1.5	4.1	94.6	1.7	3.7	92.6	-	7.4
17 years	95.7	0.4	3.9	97.2	0.1	2.7	89.4	1.8	8.8
Girls									
12-17 years	96.6	1.1	2.3	97.4	0.9	1.6	91.6	2.3	6.1
12 years	97.0	0.9	2.1	97.9	0.9	1.2	91.1	1.1	7.8
13 years	96.4	0.5	3.1	97.0	0.3	2.6	92.1	1.4	6.4
14 years	96.7	1.4	1.9	97.6	1.4	0.9	91.9	0.9	7.2
15 years	96.2	1.1	2.6	97.2	0.7	2.1	91.5	3.2	5.3
16 years	96.3	1.1	2.6	97.1	0.9	1.9	90.8	2.0	7.2
17 years	96.9	1.9	1.2	97.6	1.4	1.0	92.3	5.0	2.7
	Standard error								
Both sexes 12-17 years	0.36	0.09	0.32	0.33	0.09	0.30	1.15	0.47	1.07
Boys 12-17 years	0.47	0.16	0.49	0.48	0.17	0.47	1.51	0.47	1.55
Girls 12-17 years	0.43	0.18	0.36	0.37	0.17	0.32	1.43	0.66	1.12

Table 14. Percent distribution of youths by how often they exaggerate illness, according to rate of mental development, age, and sex, with standard errors for totals: United States, 1966-70

Age and sex	Mental development about right				Mental development too fast				Mental development too slow			
	Illness never exaggerated	Illness almost never exaggerated	Illness not very often exaggerated	Illness pretty often exaggerated	Illness never exaggerated	Illness almost never exaggerated	Illness not very often exaggerated	Illness pretty often exaggerated	Illness never exaggerated	Illness almost never exaggerated	Illness not very often exaggerated	Illness pretty often exaggerated
	Percent											
Both sexes												
12-17 years	39.7	36.3	20.2	3.8	35.8	36.6	17.2	10.5	31.6	33.4	22.5	12.4
12 years	32.4	39.8	23.2	4.6	35.8	43.0	21.2	-	24.9	37.1	25.7	12.2
13 years	37.3	35.7	22.5	4.5	23.1	47.7	-	29.3	32.4	41.1	22.5	4.1
14 years	39.2	35.8	21.4	3.6	29.9	48.2	16.5	5.4	25.7	36.2	22.0	16.1
15 years	41.5	34.9	19.9	3.7	18.2	39.2	17.3	25.3	38.1	17.3	31.6	13.0
16 years	43.6	35.7	17.8	2.9	61.4	16.9	8.5	13.2	39.8	27.7	7.6	25.0
17 years	45.6	35.8	15.5	3.1	32.5	36.8	30.7	-	32.1	37.0	25.8	5.1
Boys												
12-17 years	40.5	36.7	19.0	3.8	46.5	25.4	16.2	11.9	33.8	31.2	24.0	11.0
12 years	30.9	41.5	22.1	5.6	29.0	30.9	40.1	-	28.0	38.5	19.4	14.0
13 years	36.5	35.2	23.8	4.4	-	63.1	-	36.9	31.0	36.8	29.0	3.1
14 years	40.0	37.7	18.6	3.8	78.0	-	-	22.0	31.3	32.4	21.3	15.0
15 years	42.1	35.1	18.8	4.0	40.7	10.2	13.6	35.5	37.1	9.3	41.5	12.0
16 years	44.6	37.2	15.6	2.6	71.2	14.4	14.5	-	44.4	34.7	6.0	15.0
17 years	50.2	33.4	14.2	2.2	23.4	76.6	-	-	37.7	26.2	29.3	6.8
Girls												
12-17 years	39.0	35.9	21.3	3.7	28.3	44.3	17.8	9.5	26.7	38.5	19.2	15.6
12 years	33.9	38.1	24.4	3.6	43.5	56.5	-	-	16.0	33.2	43.7	7.1
13 years	38.1	36.2	21.1	4.6	40.1	36.3	-	23.7	35.0	49.2	9.9	5.9
14 years	38.3	34.0	24.2	3.4	14.1	64.1	21.9	-	8.0	48.3	24.3	19.4
15 years	40.8	34.7	21.0	3.4	-	62.5	20.3	17.1	39.7	29.3	16.7	14.4
16 years	42.6	34.2	20.0	3.2	47.5	20.5	-	32.0	32.2	16.2	10.2	41.4
17 years	41.0	38.1	16.8	4.1	34.7	27.4	38.0	-	14.7	70.5	14.7	-
	Standard error											
Both sexes 12-17 years	0.87	0.77	0.57	0.29	4.50	6.15	5.56	3.14	4.34	3.75	2.61	2.71
Boys 12-17 years	1.03	1.08	0.75	0.45	7.89	6.45	9.01	5.42	3.54	4.27	2.70	3.09
Girls 12-17 years	1.01	0.86	0.68	0.49	6.80	9.86	7.97	4.88	9.51	7.87	5.42	4.56

Table 15. Percent distribution of youths by rate of physical growth, according to rate of mental development, age, and sex, with standard errors for totals: United States, 1966-70

Age and sex	Mental development about right			Mental development too fast			Mental development too slow		
	Physical growth about right	Physical growth too fast	Physical growth too slow	Physical growth about right	Physical growth too fast	Physical growth too slow	Physical growth about right	Physical growth too fast	Physical growth too slow
	Percent								
Both sexes									
12-17 years	93.7	3.7	2.6	63.5	27.4	9.0	72.9	8.5	18.6
12 years	92.3	4.2	3.5	84.2	-	15.8	64.8	9.3	25.9
13 years	91.0	5.5	3.6	32.0	68.0	-	78.7	12.2	9.1
14 years	94.4	3.1	2.4	31.7	62.1	6.2	67.3	3.9	28.8
15 years	94.7	3.0	2.4	51.1	39.5	9.5	69.0	10.0	21.1
16 years	94.6	3.2	2.2	66.4	24.0	9.6	82.0	8.2	9.8
17 years	95.6	3.0	1.5	92.2	-	7.8	78.8	6.1	15.1
Boys									
12-17 years	93.0	3.5	3.5	58.8	32.1	9.2	70.3	8.1	21.7
12 years	92.6	1.9	5.5	70.0	-	30.0	60.5	9.5	29.9
13 years	90.6	4.3	5.2	26.2	73.8	-	78.1	8.0	13.8
14 years	91.9	4.0	4.1	22.0	53.0	25.0	66.4	-	33.6
15 years	95.1	2.9	1.9	30.1	69.9	-	63.2	16.2	20.5
16 years	94.3	3.1	2.6	75.9	24.1	-	78.9	13.3	7.9
17 years	93.9	4.8	1.3	100.0	-	-	78.8	4.5	16.7
Girls									
12-17 years	94.4	3.9	1.7	66.9	24.2	8.9	78.8	9.5	11.6
12 years	92.0	6.5	1.5	100.0	-	-	76.9	8.6	14.5
13 years	91.3	6.7	2.0	36.3	63.7	-	79.7	20.3	-
14 years	96.9	2.3	0.8	34.9	65.1	-	70.1	16.4	13.5
15 years	94.3	3.0	2.8	67.9	14.9	17.1	78.0	-	22.0
16 years	95.0	3.3	1.8	52.8	23.8	23.4	87.2	-	12.8
17 years	97.2	1.2	1.7	90.3	-	9.7	78.6	11.2	10.2
	Standard error								
Both sexes 12-17 years	0.41	0.35	0.23	4.50	5.93	3.73	2.81	1.77	2.46
Boys 12-17 years	0.62	0.56	0.40	9.50	9.69	4.57	3.39	2.02	3.02
Girls 12-17 years	0.33	0.31	0.24	8.42	8.23	5.41	4.91	3.28	4.36

Table 16. Percent distribution of youths by rate of mental development, according to ease in making friends, age, and sex, with standard errors for totals: United States, 1966-70

Age and sex	Makes friends easily			Has a little trouble making friends			Has a lot of trouble making friends		
	Mental development about right	Mental development too fast	Mental development too slow	Mental development about right	Mental development too fast	Mental development too slow	Mental development about right	Mental development too fast	Mental development too slow
	Percent								
Both sexes									
12-17 years	96.5	1.0	2.6	92.2	0.9	6.9	65.3	-	34.7
12 years	95.9	1.0	3.1	91.6	0.5	7.9	69.8	-	30.2
13 years	96.2	0.5	3.4	91.3	0.3	8.4	80.7	-	19.3
14 years	96.0	0.9	3.1	92.8	1.1	6.2	72.7	-	27.3
15 years	96.6	1.2	2.2	92.0	-	8.0	77.5	-	22.5
16 years	96.7	1.1	2.2	91.9	2.7	5.4	47.6	-	52.4
17 years	97.5	1.2	1.2	94.0	0.9	5.0	46.3	-	53.7
Boys									
12-17 years	95.6	0.7	3.6	90.0	1.0	9.1	55.5	-	44.5
12 years	93.9	1.0	5.1	90.7	0.9	8.4	41.9	-	58.1
13 years	95.1	0.4	4.5	88.8	-	11.2	85.2	-	14.8
14 years	94.5	0.4	5.1	90.9	0.7	8.4	76.7	-	23.3
15 years	96.4	1.1	2.5	91.2	-	8.8	60.4	-	39.6
16 years	96.4	1.2	2.5	87.7	3.4	8.8	46.2	-	53.8
17 years	97.9	0.3	1.8	90.7	1.1	8.3	14.6	-	85.4
Girls									
12-17 years	97.3	1.2	1.5	94.5	0.8	4.7	74.8	-	25.2
12 years	97.9	1.1	1.0	92.5	-	7.5	100.0	-	-
13 years	97.3	0.5	2.2	93.9	0.6	5.5	78.0	-	22.0
14 years	97.6	1.3	1.0	94.4	1.4	4.1	67.7	-	32.3
15 years	96.8	1.3	1.9	92.9	-	7.1	100.0	-	-
16 years	97.1	0.9	1.9	95.9	1.9	2.2	49.0	-	51.0
17 years	97.2	2.2	0.6	97.4	0.8	1.8	70.7	-	29.3
	Standard error								
Both sexes 12-17 years	0.35	0.09	0.31	0.88	0.30	0.82	7.66	...	7.66
Boys 12-17 years	0.50	0.13	0.47	1.31	0.52	1.31	9.36	...	9.36
Girls 12-17 years	0.39	0.17	0.30	1.11	0.30	1.07	8.81	...	8.81

Table 17. Percent distribution of youths by amount of trouble they were to bring up, according to rate of mental development, age, and sex, with standard errors for totals: United States, 1966-70

Age and sex	Mental development about right				Mental development too fast				Mental development too slow			
	No trouble to bring up	Just a little trouble to bring up	Some trouble to bring up	A lot of trouble to bring up	No trouble to bring up	Just a little trouble to bring up	Some trouble to bring up	A lot of trouble to bring up	No trouble to bring up	Just a little trouble to bring up	Some trouble to bring up	A lot of trouble to bring up
	Percent											
Both sexes												
12-17 years---	61.3	27.1	10.1	1.5	43.7	23.3	26.6	6.3	27.9	31.1	23.9	17.1
12 years----------	61.5	30.1	7.4	1.0	48.6	33.7	17.7	-	29.1	32.7	29.4	8.9
13 years----------	59.6	26.5	12.4	1.5	62.0	-	20.3	17.7	38.6	34.2	14.8	12.4
14 years----------	61.5	26.3	10.8	1.5	30.3	32.3	29.7	7.6	30.8	29.6	19.1	20.5
15 years----------	58.3	27.8	11.6	2.2	46.5	9.5	28.4	15.6	14.8	32.4	37.4	15.3
16 years----------	64.4	24.2	9.6	1.8	27.0	26.6	46.5	-	22.9	26.4	17.2	33.5
17 years----------	62.5	27.4	8.8	1.3	62.3	22.4	9.0	6.3	24.9	28.8	30.4	15.9
Boys												
12-17 years---	58.8	27.9	11.3	1.9	50.8	27.8	18.4	3.1	25.9	33.8	23.2	17.1
12 years----------	60.8	29.6	8.7	0.9	57.5	42.5	-	-	24.2	40.6	28.5	6.8
13 years----------	56.5	27.5	14.6	1.4	63.1	-	36.9	-	40.7	34.1	19.7	5.6
14 years----------	61.7	24.4	11.9	2.0	44.0	56.0	-	-	28.5	25.5	21.4	24.6
15 years----------	54.0	30.1	13.2	2.7	64.5	-	19.9	15.6	11.6	42.1	21.3	25.0
16 years----------	61.9	26.1	9.5	2.6	35.5	28.8	35.6	-	19.5	34.9	11.2	34.3
17 years----------	58.3	29.9	9.7	2.1	55.4	44.6	-	-	22.2	24.1	38.7	15.0
Girls												
12-17 years---	63.7	26.2	8.9	1.2	38.8	20.2	32.4	8.6	32.4	25.0	25.5	17.2
12 years----------	62.2	30.5	6.2	1.1	38.7	23.8	37.6	-	42.8	10.5	31.9	14.8
13 years----------	62.8	25.5	10.2	1.5	60.5	-	-	39.5	34.5	34.5	4.7	26.3
14 years----------	61.2	28.1	9.6	1.0	25.8	24.5	39.5	10.1	37.7	42.1	12.1	8.2
15 years----------	62.7	25.5	10.1	1.8	32.0	17.1	35.3	15.6	20.0	17.1	62.9	-
16 years----------	66.9	22.2	9.7	1.1	14.7	23.4	61.9	-	28.2	12.8	26.7	32.2
17 years----------	66.7	24.9	7.9	0.5	63.5	18.3	10.7	7.5	35.1	45.9	-	19.1
	Standard error											
Both sexes 12-17 years--	1.00	0.78	0.50	0.09	7.92	6.61	7.04	2.83	3.09	3.30	3.11	2.61
Boys 12-17 years----	1.16	1.12	0.67	0.20	11.91	9.41	10.94	3.06	3.27	3.76	4.09	2.70
Girls 12-17 years---	1.13	0.78	0.57	0.18	9.34	8.46	7.88	4.43	6.73	5.58	5.62	6.05

Table 18. Percent distributions of youths by degree of nervousness, whether they visited a mental hospital or guidance clinic, and whether they visited a psychiatrist or psychologist, according to age and sex, with standard errors for totals: United States, 1966-70

Age and sex	Degree of nervousness			Visit to mental hospital or guidance clinic			Visit to psychiatrist or psychologist		
	Not at all	Somewhat	Very	In past 12 months	More than 12 months ago	None	In past 12 months	More than 12 months ago	None
	Percent								
Both sexes									
12-17 years	49.8	46.3	4.0	0.8	2.2	97.0	2.0	4.1	93.9
12 years	50.1	46.6	3.3	0.4	2.1	97.5	1.6	3.7	94.7
13 years	48.2	47.6	4.2	0.8	2.7	96.5	2.1	4.7	93.2
14 years	51.3	45.3	3.4	1.2	1.8	97.1	1.7	3.8	94.5
15 years	50.5	46.1	3.4	0.9	2.6	96.5	2.0	5.1	92.9
16 years	49.7	46.3	4.0	1.0	1.5	97.4	2.5	3.2	94.2
17 years	48.8	45.6	5.6	0.6	2.2	97.2	1.9	4.3	93.8
Boys									
12-17 years	51.1	44.8	4.1	1.0	2.6	96.3	2.4	5.4	92.2
12 years	46.4	49.7	3.9	0.6	3.6	95.8	2.3	5.5	92.3
13 years	48.9	47.1	4.0	0.7	3.0	96.3	2.6	5.9	91.5
14 years	53.7	43.0	3.3	1.6	2.3	96.1	2.3	4.5	93.2
15 years	54.0	42.2	3.8	1.7	3.0	95.3	2.5	7.1	90.4
16 years	54.0	42.7	3.3	1.0	0.8	98.1	1.8	3.2	95.0
17 years	49.9	43.4	6.7	0.6	3.0	96.4	3.0	6.2	90.8
Girls									
12-17 years	48.4	47.8	3.8	0.6	1.7	97.7	1.5	2.9	95.6
12 years	53.8	43.5	2.7	0.3	0.5	99.2	0.8	2.0	97.2
13 years	47.5	48.0	4.4	0.9	2.4	96.7	1.7	3.5	94.9
14 years	48.8	47.7	3.5	0.7	1.3	98.0	1.1	3.1	95.7
15 years	47.0	50.0	3.0	0.1	2.1	97.7	1.4	3.1	95.5
16 years	45.3	50.0	4.7	1.0	2.3	96.7	3.3	3.3	93.4
17 years	47.7	47.8	4.5	0.6	1.4	98.1	0.8	2.4	96.8
	Standard error								
Both sexes 12-17 years	0.98	0.91	0.20	0.12	0.73	0.73	0.19	0.68	0.78
Boys 12-17 years	1.05	1.08	0.25	0.19	0.66	0.67	0.29	0.63	0.79
Girls 12-17 years	1.37	1.26	0.36	0.15	0.85	0.84	0.24	0.82	0.87

Table 19. Percent of youths reported to be nervous, according to present health status, age, and sex, with standard errors for totals: United States, 1966-70

Age and sex	All youths	Present health status				
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
	Percent reported to be nervous					
Both sexes						
12-17 years	50.2	38.2	53.4	57.1	75.2	78.7
12 years	50.0	40.1	51.2	58.3	81.9	74.9
13 years	51.8	38.3	57.3	56.7	74.2	59.1
14 years	48.7	39.4	52.8	54.0	59.9	61.1
15 years	49.5	38.9	49.6	54.9	77.8	100.0
16 years	50.3	34.9	55.5	59.7	75.5	100.0
17 years	51.2	36.6	52.8	59.6	80.5	100.0
Boys						
12-17 years	48.9	38.0	52.5	55.3	71.8	62.0
12 years	53.6	44.6	53.9	64.0	75.2	100.0
13 years	51.2	38.2	56.8	56.3	68.1	32.6
14 years	46.3	36.6	52.2	52.5	59.9	49.1
15 years	46.0	38.5	46.2	50.2	74.1	100.0
16 years	45.9	30.8	51.3	55.8	74.0	-
17 years	50.2	38.3	53.1	53.5	77.0	-
Girls						
12-17 years	51.6	38.3	54.3	58.7	78.3	91.1
12 years	46.2	35.0	48.4	53.2	87.6	46.7
13 years	52.5	38.4	57.9	57.1	79.7	100.0
14 years	51.2	43.2	53.3	55.2	59.9	100.0
15 years	53.0	39.4	52.9	59.6	80.0	100.0
16 years	54.7	39.4	59.8	63.5	77.4	100.0
17 years	52.3	35.1	52.5	65.6	86.3	100.0
	Standard error					
Both sexes 12-17 years	0.98	1.14	1.22	1.38	2.57	8.35
Boys 12-17 years	1.05	1.79	1.67	1.83	4.36	14.08
Girls 12-17 years	1.37	1.57	1.75	2.07	3.62	8.86

Table 20. Percent distribution of youths by degree of nervousness, according to presence of health problems, whether or not they wet bed during past 12 months, age, and sex, with standard errors for totals: United States, 1966-70

Age and sex	No health problem			Health problem			Did not wet bed			Wet bed		
	Not nervous at all	Somewhat nervous	Very nervous	Not nervous at all	Somewhat nervous	Very nervous	Not nervous at all	Somewhat nervous	Very nervous	Not nervous at all	Somewhat nervous	Very nervous
	Percent											
Both sexes												
12-17 years	52.8	44.5	2.7	31.9	56.7	11.4	50.4	45.9	3.7	38.1	52.4	9.5
12 years	52.6	45.3	2.0	31.6	56.1	12.2	50.8	46.5	2.8	40.9	49.4	9.6
13 years	51.0	46.1	3.0	30.9	57.2	11.9	49.1	47.2	3.7	38.5	50.5	11.0
14 years	53.8	44.3	2.0	37.9	51.0	11.1	51.9	44.7	3.4	37.8	57.8	4.4
15 years	54.0	43.8	2.2	32.9	57.5	9.7	50.9	45.9	3.2	42.0	48.8	9.3
16 years	52.9	44.3	2.7	27.8	59.3	12.9	50.4	45.6	4.0	25.5	70.6	3.9
17 years	52.7	42.9	4.5	29.2	59.4	11.4	49.0	45.7	5.3	33.6	37.3	29.1
Boys												
12-17 years	54.1	43.0	2.9	33.3	55.5	11.3	51.9	44.3	3.8	37.5	53.5	9.0
12 years	49.4	48.2	2.3	21.9	61.8	16.3	47.4	49.1	3.5	35.6	57.4	7.1
13 years	51.7	45.9	2.4	31.1	54.9	14.1	49.8	46.9	3.3	41.4	47.6	11.0
14 years	56.3	41.6	2.0	39.6	50.1	10.3	54.4	42.2	3.4	39.1	58.7	2.2
15 years	58.0	39.2	2.8	33.7	57.4	8.9	54.9	41.6	3.5	35.9	54.8	9.3
16 years	56.9	40.8	2.3	33.9	55.4	10.7	54.7	42.0	3.2	30.1	63.3	6.6
17 years	53.0	40.8	6.2	36.1	54.9	9.1	50.2	43.7	6.2	35.5	25.6	38.9
Girls												
12-17 years	51.5	46.1	2.5	30.5	57.9	11.6	48.8	47.6	3.6	39.4	50.3	10.3
12 years	56.0	42.3	1.7	39.7	51.4	8.9	54.0	43.9	2.1	50.8	34.9	14.3
13 years	50.2	46.2	3.6	30.7	59.7	9.6	48.4	47.5	4.1	31.7	57.1	11.1
14 years	51.1	46.9	1.9	36.1	51.9	11.9	49.4	47.3	3.3	35.5	56.2	8.3
15 years	50.0	48.5	1.6	32.0	57.6	10.4	47.0	50.1	2.9	54.3	36.5	9.2
16 years	48.8	48.1	3.2	21.8	63.1	15.1	45.9	49.2	4.9	19.1	80.9	-
17 years	52.4	44.8	2.8	20.2	65.4	14.3	47.9	47.7	4.4	30.8	53.6	15.6
	Standard error											
Both sexes 12-17 years	1.05	0.96	0.23	1.46	1.44	0.74	1.04	0.95	0.23	2.77	2.53	1.78
Boys 12-17 years	1.25	1.16	0.30	1.87	1.88	1.24	1.08	1.14	0.31	3.66	3.46	2.27
Girls 12-17 years	1.39	1.31	0.32	2.21	2.44	1.16	1.43	1.28	0.34	5.42	5.13	3.57

Table 21. Percent distribution of youths by degree of nervousness, according to attitude toward food, age, and sex, with standard errors for totals: United States, 1966-70

Age and sex	Not fussy at all about food			A little fussy about food			Very fussy about food		
	Not nervous at all	Somewhat nervous	Very nervous	Not nervous at all	Somewhat nervous	Very nervous	Not nervous at all	Somewhat nervous	Very nervous
	Percent								
Both sexes									
12-17 years	57.7	38.9	3.5	43.7	52.8	3.5	34.4	55.7	9.9
12 years	57.8	38.8	3.4	45.7	51.8	2.6	31.7	60.6	7.6
13 years	58.0	38.3	3.6	40.8	54.7	4.5	33.9	60.1	5.9
14 years	60.0	37.4	2.6	43.7	53.8	2.5	35.0	49.6	15.4
15 years	56.3	40.9	2.8	45.4	51.8	2.9	38.9	49.6	11.4
16 years	57.9	38.0	4.1	42.9	54.2	2.9	36.7	53.1	10.3
17 years	56.0	39.6	4.4	43.9	50.0	6.2	31.1	58.8	10.2
Boys									
12-17 years	59.2	37.3	3.5	43.5	52.7	3.8	41.5	47.9	10.6
12 years	55.1	41.5	3.4	40.0	56.8	3.2	37.1	51.5	11.4
13 years	58.0	38.8	3.2	41.8	53.2	5.0	36.6	60.1	3.3
14 years	60.1	37.1	2.8	47.8	50.8	1.3	37.0	43.5	19.6
15 years	60.4	36.7	2.9	47.8	48.3	3.9	39.5	50.4	10.1
16 years	64.6	32.2	3.2	43.8	54.4	1.8	42.9	42.3	14.8
17 years	56.7	37.5	5.8	41.2	51.2	7.6	56.6	36.1	7.3
Girls									
12-17 years	56.0	40.5	3.5	44.0	52.8	3.3	27.3	63.6	9.2
12 years	60.5	36.1	3.5	51.6	46.6	1.9	25.8	70.8	3.5
13 years	58.0	37.9	4.1	39.8	56.3	3.9	31.3	60.1	8.5
14 years	59.9	37.8	2.4	40.1	56.3	3.6	32.9	56.3	10.8
15 years	51.6	45.7	2.7	43.3	54.8	1.9	38.3	48.8	12.9
16 years	50.7	44.1	5.1	42.0	54.0	4.0	31.1	62.7	6.2
17 years	55.3	41.6	3.0	46.8	48.6	4.6	6.5	80.6	12.9
	Standard error								
Both sexes 12-17 years	1.56	1.51	0.34	1.14	1.17	0.40	2.52	3.11	1.64
Boys 12-17 years	1.98	2.09	0.61	1.24	1.19	0.53	3.65	3.20	2.40
Girls 12-17 years	1.75	1.63	0.52	1.69	1.55	0.55	2.97	3.95	1.81

Table 22. Percent distribution of youths by how often they exaggerate illness, according to degree of nervousness, age, and sex, with standard errors for totals: United States, 1966-70

Age and sex	Not nervous at all				Somewhat nervous				Very nervous			
	Illness never exaggerated	Illness almost never exaggerated	Illness not very often exaggerated	Illness pretty often exaggerated	Illness never exaggerated	Illness almost never exaggerated	Illness not very often exaggerated	Illness pretty often exaggerated	Illness never exaggerated	Illness almost never exaggerated	Illness not very often exaggerated	Illness pretty often exaggerated
	Percent											
Both sexes												
12-17 years	46.6	35.0	16.0	2.3	32.0	38.2	24.5	5.2	34.1	29.9	21.2	14.7
12 years	38.0	38.2	20.5	3.4	25.9	41.2	26.8	6.1	28.7	45.2	15.8	10.3
13 years	45.1	33.9	17.8	3.1	29.6	38.0	26.9	5.5	28.6	37.5	22.9	10.9
14 years	46.1	34.0	18.0	2.0	30.9	38.8	24.8	5.5	26.3	28.9	27.2	17.5
15 years	47.0	34.8	15.8	2.4	35.3	35.0	24.4	5.2	35.1	23.5	21.4	20.0
16 years	52.1	34.3	11.7	1.9	34.7	37.9	23.4	4.0	40.1	16.5	19.1	24.3
17 years	52.9	34.6	11.5	0.9	37.0	38.1	20.1	4.8	42.7	27.6	20.9	8.8
Boys												
12-17 years	48.0	34.4	15.3	2.2	31.5	39.5	23.5	5.4	37.7	28.5	17.7	16.2
12 years	36.7	40.3	19.1	3.9	25.6	41.9	24.7	7.7	21.7	45.3	23.1	9.9
13 years	44.1	34.0	18.5	3.4	27.9	36.6	29.5	6.0	34.7	37.0	28.3	-
14 years	44.8	36.4	17.2	1.6	33.4	39.6	21.1	5.8	34.4	21.6	8.7	35.3
15 years	49.1	32.5	15.4	3.0	33.3	37.0	24.2	5.5	39.8	25.7	15.2	19.2
16 years	53.9	34.0	11.4	0.8	34.4	41.9	20.3	3.4	36.7	16.7	12.3	34.3
17 years	60.6	28.8	10.0	0.5	36.7	40.1	19.9	3.3	51.6	22.8	16.0	9.6
Girls												
12-17 years	45.1	35.7	16.8	2.4	32.6	36.9	25.5	5.0	30.1	31.5	25.2	13.1
12 years	39.1	36.2	21.8	2.9	26.2	40.3	29.3	4.2	39.0	45.0	5.0	10.9
13 years	46.2	33.8	17.2	2.8	31.4	39.3	24.3	5.1	22.9	38.0	18.0	21.1
14 years	47.6	31.2	18.8	2.4	28.5	38.0	28.2	5.3	18.5	36.2	45.4	-
15 years	44.6	37.6	16.3	1.6	37.1	33.3	24.6	5.0	29.4	20.7	28.9	21.0
16 years	49.9	34.8	12.0	3.2	35.0	34.4	26.0	4.5	42.7	16.3	24.3	16.7
17 years	44.8	40.8	13.0	1.4	37.3	36.2	20.2	6.2	29.4	34.8	28.2	7.6
	Standard error											
Both sexes 12-17 years	1.35	1.24	0.72	0.27	0.83	1.02	0.94	0.57	3.81	3.34	2.77	3.13
Boys 12-17 years	1.51	1.61	0.66	0.37	1.10	1.59	1.41	0.76	5.70	4.89	3.36	4.75
Girls 12-17 years	1.65	1.31	1.15	0.38	1.07	1.17	0.98	0.87	4.53	4.40	4.85	3.03

Table 23. Percent distribution of youths by degree of nervousness, according to rate of mental development, age, and sex, with standard errors for totals: United States, 1966-70

Age and sex	Mental development about right			Mental development too fast			Mental development too slow		
	Not nervous at all	Somewhat nervous	Very nervous	Not nervous at all	Somewhat nervous	Very nervous	Not nervous at all	Somewhat nervous	Very nervous
	Percent								
Both sexes									
12-17 years	50.8	46.0	3.1	42.7	48.2	9.1	23.7	51.6	24.7
12 years	52.0	45.4	2.5	26.1	57.6	16.3	9.2	71.9	18.9
13 years	49.5	47.7	2.8	49.9	36.5	13.6	21.3	45.1	33.6
14 years	52.1	45.3	2.6	44.2	55.8	-	30.4	45.1	24.5
15 years	50.9	45.9	2.7	45.6	54.4	-	33.3	42.6	24.2
16 years	50.5	46.2	3.2	51.5	38.7	9.8	26.3	52.4	21.3
17 years	49.5	45.5	5.0	41.2	43.0	15.9	26.6	50.4	23.1
Boys									
12-17 years	52.4	44.4	3.0	65.0	31.5	3.5	23.4	51.2	25.4
12 years	49.4	48.1	2.6	31.7	52.9	15.3	4.3	72.5	23.2
13 years	50.3	47.5	2.3	63.1	36.9	-	25.3	42.1	32.6
14 years	54.8	43.2	2.0	100.0	-	-	32.9	43.1	24.0
15 years	54.7	41.5	2.8	64.5	35.5	-	20.2	51.8	28.0
16 years	54.7	42.7	2.6	71.2	28.8	-	37.7	45.5	21.7
17 years	50.5	43.3	6.2	100.0	-	-	30.2	49.3	20.5
Girls									
12-17 years	49.2	47.5	3.2	27.7	59.6	12.8	24.6	52.3	23.1
12 years	54.6	42.7	2.5	19.8	62.9	17.4	23.1	70.2	6.7
13 years	48.7	48.0	3.3	40.1	36.3	23.7	13.5	50.9	35.6
14 years	49.5	47.4	3.1	25.8	74.2	..	22.4	51.4	26.2
15 years	47.0	50.3	2.7	30.4	69.6	-	53.9	28.0	18.1
16 years	46.3	49.6	3.9	23.4	52.8	23.8	15.8	63.7	20.6
17 years	48.4	47.7	3.9	30.5	50.7	18.8	15.2	53.8	31.0
	Standard error								
Both sexes 12-17 years	0.98	0.94	0.23	6.46	4.78	2.71	2.60	3.20	2.70
Boys 12-17 years	1.14	1.15	0.20	10.22	8.89	3.40	2.69	3.35	3.42
Girls 12-17 years	1.37	1.28	0.40	8.32	7.58	4.45	5.42	7.69	6.28

Table 24. Percent distribution of youths by degree of nervousness, according to ease in making friends, age, and sex, with standard errors for totals: United States, 1966-70

Age and sex	Makes friends easily			Has a little trouble making friends			Has a lot of trouble making friends		
	Not nervous at all	Somewhat nervous	Very nervous	Not nervous at all	Somewhat nervous	Very nervous	Not nervous at all	Somewhat nervous	Very nervous
	Percent								
Both sexes									
12-17 years	54.5	42.6	3.0	28.8	64.0	7.1	18.7	49.5	31.8
12 years	55.3	42.4	2.3	24.5	68.4	7.1	-	52.7	47.3
13 years	53.1	43.8	3.0	30.1	63.0	6.9	6.7	53.4	39.9
14 years	57.5	40.2	2.4	25.0	68.6	6.4	21.7	46.8	31.5
15 years	53.3	44.0	2.7	36.8	57.5	5.7	9.5	59.7	30.8
16 years	55.2	41.7	3.1	24.3	68.6	7.1	16.2	57.9	25.9
17 years	52.1	43.4	4.5	33.4	57.1	9.5	46.9	28.7	24.4
Boys									
12-17 years	55.6	41.5	2.9	31.1	61.2	7.7	12.4	44.7	43.0
12 years	51.7	45.9	2.5	19.9	69.3	10.8	-	80.3	19.7
13 years	53.3	44.1	2.7	32.7	59.6	7.7	-	56.7	43.3
14 years	58.9	38.6	2.5	31.4	63.8	4.9	13.1	48.0	38.9
15 years	57.0	40.1	2.8	39.3	55.5	5.3	17.8	24.2	58.0
16 years	59.3	38.1	2.5	28.5	67.6	3.9	18.7	34.5	46.8
17 years	53.4	41.7	4.9	35.6	51.2	13.2	15.8	46.1	38.1
Girls									
12-17 years	53.3	43.7	3.0	26.6	66.9	6.5	25.0	54.2	20.8
12 years	59.1	38.7	2.2	29.0	67.5	3.5	-	-	100.0
13 years	53.0	43.6	3.4	27.4	66.5	6.0	10.7	51.5	37.9
14 years	56.0	41.8	2.2	19.2	73.0	7.8	32.3	45.3	22.4
15 years	49.6	47.8	2.6	34.3	59.5	6.1	-	100.0	-
16 years	50.8	45.5	3.7	20.2	69.7	10.2	13.1	86.9	-
17 years	50.8	45.1	4.1	31.2	63.1	5.6	70.7	15.3	14.0
	Standard error								
Both sexes 12-17 years	1.06	1.01	0.20	1.52	1.40	0.60	7.33	5.44	7.48
Boys 12-17 years	1.18	1.17	0.31	2.14	2.24	0.95	5.93	10.28	11.22
Girls 12-17 years	1.42	1.36	0.33	2.55	2.63	1.21	11.39	13.36	8.91

Table 25. Percent distribution of youths by degree of nervousness, according to frequency of overnight visits with friends, age, and sex, with standard errors for totals: United States, 1966-70

Age and sex	Never visited overnight			Visited overnight once or twice			Visited overnight quite a few times		
	Not nervous at all	Somewhat nervous	Very nervous	Not nervous at all	Somewhat nervous	Very nervous	Not nervous at all	Somewhat nervous	Very nervous
	Percent								
Both sexes									
12-17 years	55.8	40.0	4.2	49.3	46.0	4.7	48.0	48.5	3.5
12 years	55.9	41.7	2.4	47.9	48.5	3.6	48.8	47.8	3.4
13 years	61.4	35.1	3.4	51.4	43.2	5.4	41.5	54.6	3.9
14 years	56.0	37.5	6.5	54.4	41.7	3.8	48.1	49.6	2.2
15 years	54.7	42.7	2.6	49.7	46.3	4.0	49.6	47.0	3.4
16 years	52.1	44.3	3.6	48.3	47.9	3.7	49.8	45.9	4.3
17 years	52.4	39.8	7.8	44.1	48.0	7.8	50.2	45.9	4.0
Boys									
12-17 years	55.8	40.4	3.8	49.5	45.6	4.8	50.0	46.2	3.8
12 years	49.6	46.9	3.5	46.4	50.9	2.7	44.6	50.7	4.7
13 years	60.9	36.9	2.3	49.9	44.0	6.1	42.8	54.0	3.2
14 years	56.5	37.0	6.4	56.4	40.4	3.2	50.8	47.0	2.2
15 years	60.4	36.5	3.1	48.9	45.4	5.7	54.5	42.5	2.9
16 years	56.0	41.9	2.1	50.6	47.2	2.3	56.1	39.2	4.7
17 years	53.4	40.9	5.7	45.3	45.6	9.1	51.8	42.8	5.3
Girls									
12-17 years	55.9	39.4	4.7	49.0	46.4	4.5	46.4	50.2	3.3
12 years	65.5	33.7	0.9	50.0	45.3	4.7	52.1	45.5	2.4
13 years	62.1	33.3	4.6	53.9	41.9	4.3	40.4	55.1	4.4
14 years	55.3	38.1	6.5	51.6	43.7	4.8	46.0	51.7	2.3
15 years	46.1	52.1	1.8	50.8	47.5	1.7	45.9	50.4	3.7
16 years	46.2	47.9	5.9	44.4	49.3	6.3	45.4	50.7	4.0
17 years	50.6	38.0	11.5	42.1	52.3	5.7	49.0	47.9	3.1
	Standard error								
Both sexes 12-17 years	2.02	1.78	0.54	1.65	1.68	0.50	1.13	1.10	0.27
Boys 12-17 years	2.02	1.96	0.46	1.90	2.03	0.53	1.37	1.42	0.51
Girls 12-17 years	3.06	2.37	1.23	2.15	1.97	0.79	1.53	1.52	0.30

Table 26. Percent distribution of youths by degree of nervousness, according to how many of their friends parent knows well, age, and sex, with standard errors for totals: United States, 1966-70

Age and sex	Parent knows most of youth's friends well			Parent knows half or less of youth's friends well			Parent knows almost none of youth's friends well		
	Not nervous at all	Somewhat nervous	Very nervous	Not nervous at all	Somewhat nervous	Very nervous	Not nervous at all	Somewhat nervous	Very nervous
	Percent								
Both sexes									
12-17 years	51.7	44.9	3.5	43.7	51.6	4.7	43.5	48.2	8.3
12 years	50.3	46.9	2.7	49.6	45.7	4.7	46.4	44.1	9.5
13 years	50.2	45.5	4.3	37.7	57.9	4.5	48.6	48.6	2.8
14 years	53.6	43.4	3.0	45.8	50.5	3.7	35.9	56.3	7.7
15 years	52.8	44.4	2.8	45.3	50.4	4.3	41.4	50.5	8.2
16 years	52.4	44.5	3.2	42.6	53.0	4.4	42.3	46.2	11.5
17 years	51.0	44.1	4.9	41.2	51.8	7.0	46.9	42.3	10.8
Boys									
12-17 years	53.2	43.5	3.3	43.8	50.7	5.5	47.2	42.0	10.8
12 years	46.5	49.9	3.5	45.8	50.2	4.0	46.4	44.9	8.6
13 years	51.4	44.9	3.7	35.4	58.7	5.8	53.6	43.7	2.6
14 years	55.4	41.8	2.8	53.0	43.7	3.4	33.0	57.1	9.9
15 years	56.7	40.5	2.8	46.5	48.3	5.2	49.1	40.8	10.2
16 years	57.5	41.1	1.4	43.1	52.4	4.5	53.1	27.9	19.0
17 years	53.3	41.3	5.4	39.7	50.9	9.4	46.6	41.0	12.4
Girls									
12-17 years	50.1	46.2	3.7	43.5	52.7	3.8	39.0	55.6	5.4
12 years	54.0	44.0	2.0	54.8	39.6	5.6	46.2	42.9	10.9
13 years	49.0	46.2	4.8	40.5	56.8	2.8	44.3	52.8	2.9
14 years	51.7	45.1	3.2	38.3	57.8	3.9	38.9	55.5	5.5
15 years	49.0	48.3	2.8	44.1	52.5	3.4	30.2	64.6	5.3
16 years	47.4	47.7	4.9	42.0	53.8	4.2	28.3	69.9	1.8
17 years	48.9	46.6	4.5	43.6	53.2	3.1	47.3	43.9	8.8
	Standard error								
Both sexes 12-17 years	1.03	1.05	0.22	1.87	1.74	0.80	2.71	2.59	2.01
Boys 12-17 years	1.30	1.38	0.34	1.50	1.62	1.29	2.72	2.70	2.49
Girls 12-17 years	1.47	1.49	0.39	3.04	2.72	0.98	4.60	3.75	2.29

Table 27. Percent distribution of youths by degree of nervousness, according to rate of physical growth, age, and sex, with standard errors for totals· United States, 1966-70

Age and sex	Physical growth about right			Physical growth too fast			Physical growth too slow		
	Not nervous at all	Somewhat nervous	Very nervous	Not nervous at all	Somewhat nervous	Very nervous	Not nervous at all	Somewhat nervous	Very nervous
	Percent								
Both sexes									
12-17 years	50.5	46.0	3.5	40.7	50.5	8.8	39.3	49.4	11.4
12 years	50.4	46.7	2.9	56.7	39.5	3.7	36.6	52.6	10.8
13 years	49.8	46.6	3.7	33.3	60.3	6.4	35.4	50.8	13.7
14 years	51.6	45.2	3.2	45.3	50.9	3.8	48.8	43.0	8.2
15 years	51.2	46.2	2.5	39.0	42.6	18.4	41.9	44.9	13.2
16 years	49.9	46.5	3.6	43.5	47.2	9.3	50.0	38.2	11.8
17 years	50.3	44.5	5.2	23.2	60.4	16.3	16.3	73.2	10.5
Boys									
12-17 years	52.0	44.5	3.5	43.0	47.9	9.1	39.2	46.9	13.9
12 years	47.3	49.5	3.2	50.8	39.9	9.3	33.5	56.2	10.3
13 years	49.8	46.9	3.3	46.0	51.0	3.0	37.4	47.0	15.6
14 years	53.9	43.2	2.9	50.0	46.6	3.4	52.5	37.9	9.6
15 years	55.0	42.6	2.4	43.3	38.5	18.2	37.4	32.9	29.7
16 years	54.1	42.6	3.3	53.8	46.2	-	50.9	38.8	10.3
17 years	52.4	41.9	5.7	19.1	60.3	20.7	8.7	70.4	20.9
Girls									
12-17 years	49.1	47.4	3.5	38.6	53.0	8.4	39.5	54.8	5.7
12 years	53.5	43.9	2.6	58.9	39.4	1.7	50.0	37.0	13.0
13 years	49.8	46.3	4.0	24.9	66.4	8.7	29.6	62.3	8.1
14 years	49.4	47.1	3.5	39.7	56.0	4.3	26.0	74.0	-
15 years	47.5	49.9	2.7	33.0	48.3	18.7	45.5	54.5	-
16 years	45.7	50.4	3.9	31.4	48.5	20.1	48.9	37.5	13.6
17 years	48.2	47.1	4.7	38.9	61.1	-	24.1	75.9	-
	Standard error								
Both sexes 12-17 years	1.05	0.97	0.27	2.40	2.72	1.98	3.43	3.40	1.77
Boys 12-17 years	1.14	1.22	0.32	3.16	4.17	3.63	3.39	3.05	2.33
Girls 12-17 years	1.41	1.22	0.40	2.59	2.61	1.86	8.05	7.00	3.43

Table 28. Percent of youths who wet bed during the past 12 months, percent distribution of these youths by present health status, and prevalence rate of youths who wet bed per 100 youths by present health status, according to age and sex, with standard errors for totals: United States, 1966-70

Age and sex	Percent of all youths who wet bed	Percent distribution by health status					Prevalence according to health status				
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
Both sexes		Percent of youths who wet bed					Number of youths who wet bed per 100				
12-17 years	4.7	20.4	37.1	36.4	4.9	1.2	2.9	5.2	5.9	7.2	18.5
12 years	7.4	25.4	38.0	33.5	1.2	1.8	5.1	8.9	8.4	3.9	39.1
13 years	[1]7.3	18.8	38.6	36.1	5.8	0.8	4.5	7.4	9.4	14.5	14.9
14 years	5.0	15.0	32.0	44.6	5.8	2.6	2.2	5.1	7.4	9.5	38.9
15 years	4.0	14.3	41.2	36.5	8.0	-	1.9	5.0	4.7	6.9	-
16 years	2.6	30.0	31.5	35.6	2.9	-	2.3	2.3	3.4	2.9	-
17 years	1.6	20.3	41.3	25.8	12.7	-	1.0	1.8	1.3	4.9	-
Boys											
12-17 years	6.1	20.6	40.2	32.7	5.0	1.5	3.7	7.1	7.2	9.9	35.8
12 years	9.4	26.9	42.5	27.8	-	2.9	6.5	12.4	9.8	-	73.8
13 years	[1]10.0	19.8	40.3	34.9	5.0	-	6.5	9.7	14.2	18.6	-
14 years	6.4	9.8	38.1	39.0	9.0	4.1	1.6	8.2	9.1	19.8	50.9
15 years	5.3	16.5	34.6	41.5	7.4	-	2.6	5.6	7.2	11.8	-
16 years	3.0	37.6	41.3	21.1	-	-	3.2	3.5	2.4	-	-
17 years	1.8	13.8	48.8	15.7	21.8	-	0.9	2.5	0.9	7.8	-
Girls											
12-17 years	3.3	19.9	31.4	43.4	4.8	0.6	2.1	3.1	4.6	4.7	5.6
12 years	5.3	22.6	29.8	44.0	3.5	-	3.4	5.2	7.3	7.4	-
13 years	4.5	16.5	34.6	38.7	7.7	2.5	2.4	4.6	5.5	10.9	37.8
14 years	3.6	24.4	21.0	54.6	-	-	2.9	2.3	5.9	-	-
15 years	2.7	9.9	54.5	26.5	9.2	-	0.9	4.3	2.2	4.2	-
16 years	2.2	19.4	17.8	55.8	7.0	-	1.3	1.1	4.5	6.5	-
17 years	1.3	29.3	30.8	39.9	-	-	1.2	1.2	1.7	-	-
	Standard error										
Both sexes 12-17 years	0.30	3.89	4.72	3.51	1.15	0.43	0.56	0.76	0.63	1.52	8.60
Boys 12-17 years	0.46	4.11	5.64	4.56	1.39	0.39	0.76	1.18	0.99	2.40	19.44
Girls 12-17 years	0.39	4.95	6.20	5.29	2.03	0.60	0.60	0.82	0.56	1.90	7.88

[1]This percentage differs slightly from the corresponding one shown in table 6, which includes a few youths for whom health status was not reported.

Table 29. Percent distributions of youths by whether they visited a mental hospital or guidance clinic and whether they visited a psychiatrist or psychologist, according to presence of health problems, age, and sex, with standard errors for totals: United States, 1966-70

Age and sex	No health problem						Health problem					
	Visit to mental hospital or guidance clinic			Visit to psychiatrist or psychologist			Visit to mental hospital or guidance clinic			Visit to psychiatrist or psychologist		
	In past 12 months	More than 12 months ago	None	In past 12 months	More than 12 months ago	None	In past 12 months	More than 12 months ago	None	In past 12 months	More than 12 months ago	None
	Percent											
Both sexes												
12-17 years--	0.6	2.0	97.4	1.7	3.7	94.6	2.2	3.0	94.8	3.8	6.7	89.5
12 years	0.4	2.0	97.7	1.5	3.4	95.1	0.9	2.8	96.3	2.1	6.1	91.8
13 years	0.7	2.4	96.8	2.0	4.1	93.9	1.1	4.5	94.5	2.7	8.5	88.8
14 years	0.8	1.6	97.6	1.3	3.4	95.3	2.9	2.9	94.2	4.0	6.3	89.8
15 years	0.6	2.5	96.9	1.7	4.1	94.2	2.7	3.0	94.3	3.2	10.1	86.7
16 years	0.7	1.4	97.9	2.1	3.2	94.7	3.3	2.5	94.2	5.5	3.2	91.3
17 years	0.3	2.2	97.5	1.3	4.2	94.6	2.2	2.1	95.7	5.3	5.1	89.6
Boys												
12-17 years--	0.7	2.6	96.6	1.9	4.9	93.1	2.7	2.8	94.5	5.3	8.0	86.8
12 years	0.5	3.6	95.8	2.3	5.4	92.3	0.9	3.2	95.9	2.0	6.0	92.1
13 years	0.6	2.8	96.6	2.5	5.5	92.0	0.9	4.6	94.5	3.1	8.0	88.8
14 years	1.4	2.3	96.3	1.5	3.9	94.7	2.5	2.1	95.3	6.8	8.0	85.2
15 years	1.1	3.2	95.7	1.9	5.8	92.2	4.6	2.0	93.3	5.5	13.5	80.9
16 years	0.4	0.8	98.8	1.0	3.5	95.5	5.5	0.9	93.6	7.6	0.9	91.6
17 years	0.3	2.9	96.8	2.3	5.6	92.1	1.9	3.6	94.5	6.1	8.9	85.1
Girls												
12-17 years--	0.4	1.4	98.2	1.4	2.5	96.1	1.7	3.1	95.2	2.2	5.4	92.4
12 years	0.2	0.2	99.6	0.6	1.3	98.0	0.9	2.5	96.6	2.2	6.2	91.6
13 years	0.8	2.1	97.1	1.6	2.6	95.8	1.3	4.3	94.4	2.2	9.0	88.8
14 years	0.2	0.8	98.9	1.2	2.8	96.0	3.4	3.6	93.0	1.1	4.5	94.4
15 years	-	1.8	98.2	1.5	2.4	96.1	0.8	3.9	95.2	0.8	6.6	92.5
16 years	1.0	2.0	97.0	3.3	2.9	93.8	1.2	4.1	94.7	3.5	5.5	91.0
17 years	0.3	1.6	98.1	0.2	2.8	97.0	2.5	-	97.5	4.3	-	95.7
	Standard error											
Both sexes 12-17 years-	0.09	0.73	0.71	0.21	0.69	0.83	0.49	0.84	1.04	0.71	0.94	1.07
Boys 12-17 years---	0.12	0.71	0.71	0.25	0.76	0.90	0.86	0.55	1.00	1.23	1.48	1.57
Girls 12-17 years--	0.13	0.77	0.75	0.24	0.69	0.84	0.52	1.41	1.47	0.78	1.79	1.52

APPENDIX I

STATISTICAL NOTES

The Survey Design

The sample design for each of the first three programs of the Health Examination Survey (Cycles I-III) were essentially similar—a multistage, stratified probability sample of clusters of households in land-based segments. The successive elements for this sample design were primary sampling unit, census enumeration district, segment (a cluster of households), household, eligible person, and finally the sample person.

The 40 sample areas and the segments utilized in the design of Cycle III were the same as those in Cycle II. Previous reports describe in detail the sample design used for Cycle II and in addition discuss the problems and considerations given to other types of sampling frames and whether or not to control the selection of siblings.[7,16]

Requirements and limitations placed on the design for Cycle III, similar to those for the design in Cycle II, were that:

1. The target population be defined as the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, between the ages of 12 and 17 years, with the special exclusion of children residing on reservation lands of the American Indians. The latter exclusion was adopted as a result of operational problems encountered on these lands in Cycle I.
2. The time period of data collection be limited to about 3 years, and the length of each individual examination within the specially constructed mobile examination center be between 2 and 3 hours.
3. Ancillary data be collected on specially designed household, medical history, and school questionnaires and from birth certificate copies.
4. Examination objectives be related primarily to factors of physical and intellectual growth and development.
5. The sample be sufficiently large to yield reliable findings within broad geographic regions and population density groups as well as age, sex, and limited socioeconomic groups for the total sample.

The sample was drawn jointly with the U.S. Bureau of the Census, starting with the 1960 decennial census list of addresses and the nearly 1,900 primary sampling units (PSU's) into which the entire United States was divided. Each PSU is either a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), a county, or a group of two or three contiguous counties. These PSU's were grouped into 40 strata, with each stratum having an average size of about 4.5 million persons, in such a manner as to maximize the degree of homogeneity within strata with regard to the population size of the PSU's, degree of urbanization, geographic proximity, and degree of industrialization. The 40 strata were then classified into four broad geographic regions of 10 strata each and then, within each region, cross-classified by four population density classes and classes of rate of population change from 1950 to 1960. Using a modified Goodman-Kish controlled-selection technique, one PSU was drawn from each of the 40 strata.

Further stages of sampling within PSU's required first the selection of census enumeration districts (ED's). ED's are small, well-defined areas of about 250 housing units into which the entire Nation was divided for the 1960 population census. Each ED was assigned a "measure of size" equal to the rounded whole number resulting from a "division by nine" of the number of children aged 5-9 years in the ED at the time of the 1960 census. A sample of 20 ED's in the sample PSU was selected by systematic sampling, with each ED having a probability of selection proportional to the population of children 5-9 years at the time of the 1960 census. A further random selection by size of segments (smaller clusters of housing units) within each ED was then made.

Because of the 3-year time interval between Cycle II and Cycle III, the Cycle III frame had to be supplemented for new construction and to compensate for segments where housing was partially or totally demolished to make room for highway construction or urban redevelopment.

Advanced planning for the examinations at the various locations, or stands, provided for about 17 days of examinations, which limited the number of examinees per location to approximately 200.

In Cycle III, as in Cycle II, twins who were deleted in the sample selection were also scheduled for exam-

ination, time permitting, as were youths deleted from the Cycle III sample who had been examined in Cycle II. The sample was selected in Cycle III, as it had been for the children in Cycle II, so as to contain the correct proportion of youths from families having only one eligible youth, two eligible youths, and so on to be representative of the total target population. However, since households were one of the elements in the sample frame, the number of related youths in the resultant sample was greater than would result from a design which sampled youths of 12-17 years without regard to household. The resultant estimated mean measurements or rates should be unbiased, but their sampling variability will be somewhat greater than those from a more costly, time-consuming, systematic sample design in which every *k*th youth would be selected.

The total probability sample for Cycle III included 7,514 youths representative of the approximately 22.7 million noninstitutionalized U.S. youths aged 12-17 years. The sample contained youths from 25 different States and had approximately 1,000 youths in each single year of age.

The response rate in Cycle III was 90 percent, with 6,768 youths examined out of the total sample. These examinees were assigned weights to make the group representative of the entire U.S. population studied with respect to age, sex, race, region, population density, and population growth in area of residence.

Measures used to control in general the quality of the data from these surveys have been described in previous reports;[6,7] additional measures specifically related to the particular examinations, tests, or measurements are outlined in the analytic reports describing and presenting the respective initial findings.

Reliability

While measurement processes in the surveys were carefully standardized and closely controlled, the correspondence between true population figures and survey results cannot be expected to be exact. Survey data are imperfect for three major reasons: (1) results are subject to sampling error, (2) the actual conduct of a survey never agrees perfectly with the design, and (3) the measurement processes themselves are inexact even though standardized and controlled.

The first report on Cycle III[7] describes in detail the faithfulness with which the sampling design was carried out.

Data recorded for each sample youth are inflated in the estimation process to characterize the larger universe of which the sample youths are representative. The weights used in this inflation process are a product of the reciprocal of the probability of selecting the youth, an adjustment for nonresponse cases, and a post-stratified ratio adjustment which increases precision by bringing survey results into closer alignment with known U.S. population figures by color and sex within single years of age 12 through 17 for the youths' survey.

In the third cycle of the Health Examination Survey (as for the children in Cycle II) the samples were the result of three principal stages of selection—the single PSU from each stratum, the 20 segments from each sample PSU, and the sample youth from the eligible persons. The probability of selecting an individual youth is the product of the probability of selection at each stage.

Since the strata are roughly equal in population size and a nearly equal number of sample youths were examined in each of the sample PSU's, the sample design is essentially self-weighting with respect to the target population, that is, each youth 12 through 17 years had about the same probability of being drawn into the respective stages of selection.

The adjustment upward for nonresponse is intended to minimize the impact of nonresponse on final estimates by imputing to nonrespondents the characteristics of "similar" respondents. Here "similar" respondents were judged to be examined youths in a sample PSU having the same age (in years) and sex as youths not examined in that sample PSU.

The post-stratified ratio adjustment used in the third cycle achieved most of the gains in precision which would have been attained if the sample had been drawn from a population stratified by age, color, and sex and makes the final sample estimates of population agree exactly with independent controls prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. noninstitutionalized population as of March 9, 1968 (approximate midsurvey point for Cycle III) by color and sex for each single year of age 12-17. The weight of every responding sample youth in each of the 24 age, color, and sex classes is adjusted upward or downward so that the weighted total within the class equals the independent population control for the survey.

In addition to the sample youths who were not examined, for a small fraction of the group (0.6 percent), questionnaires containing the parent's ratings were not received. In terms of population estimates, for one-half of 1 percent of the youths there was no response to this questionnaire. The rate of item nonresponse was relatively low, around 1 percent, except for one question, which concerned the initial reaction of the youth on being enrolled in the first grade (number 46, appendix II), and for which the nonresponse rate was 7 percent (table 10).

Standard Error

In the present report reference has been made to efforts to minimize bias and variability of measurement techniques.

The probability design of the survey makes possible the estimation of standard errors. The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As

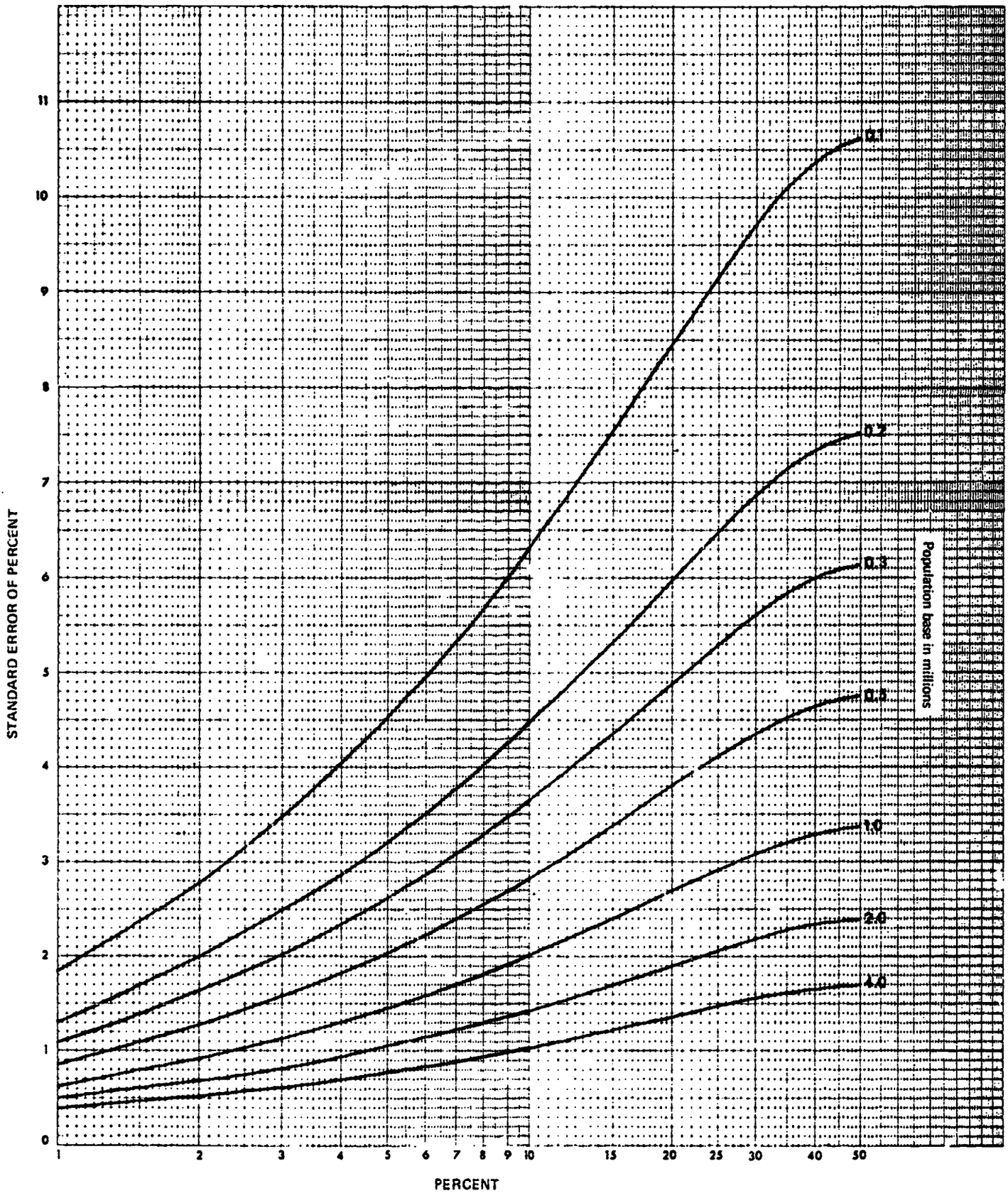

Figure 1. Standard error chart.

calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the variation which arises in the measurement process. It does not include estimates of any biases which might be in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ by less than the standard error from the value obtained from an examination of all persons in the population. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2½ times as large.

Generally the rates or percentages shown in the detailed tables for the entire group, all the males, or all the females are accompanied by their respective standard errors. In the interest of simplicity and brevity, specific standard errors for estimates by single year of age are not presented; however, an approximate standard error for each can be estimated from the curves in figure 1. The curve labeled 4.0 (population base in millions) provides estimates of standard errors for percentages or rates cited for all the youths (males and females) grouped by single year of age,

Table I. Guide to use of standard error chart

Number of table in which shown	Topic	Category	Percent of youths 12-17 years of age	Number of youths 12-17 years of age in millions	
				Single year of age—total	Single year age group—either sex
4	Amount of food eaten	a. About right	81.5	3.3	1.6
		b. Too little	6.6	0.3	0.1
		c. Too much	11.9	0.5	0.2
7, 25	Frequency of overnight visits to friends' houses	a. Never visited	17.7	0.7	0.4
		b. Visited once or twice	27.6	1.1	0.6
		c. Visited quite a few times	54.7	2.2	1.1
8, 26	Parent's acquaintance with youth's friends	a. Knows most of them	77.0	3.1	1.5
		b. Knows half or less	17.2	0.7	0.3
		c. Knows almost none	5.8	0.2	0.1
11	Attendance at nursery school	Did attend	9.3	0.4	0.2
12	Attendance at kindergarten	Did attend	66.3	2.7	1.3
13, 20, 29	Presence of health problems	Health problems	14.6	0.6	0.3
14, 15, 17, 23	Rate of mental development	a. Too fast	0.9	*	*
		b. About right	95.4	3.8	1.9
		c. Too slow	3.7	0.1	0.1
16, 24	How easily youth makes friends	a. Easily	82.0	3.3	1.6
		b. Has a little trouble	16.9	0.7	0.3
		c. Has a lot of trouble	1.1	*	*
19, 28	Present health status	a. Excellent	33.0	1.3	0.7
		b. Very good	33.9	1.4	0.7
		c. Good	29.5	1.2	0.6
		d. Fair	3.3	0.1	0.1
		e. Poor	0.3	*	*
20	Bedwetting	Wet bed during past 12 months	4.7	0.2	0.1
21	Attitude toward food	a. Not fussy at all	48.3	1.9	1.0
		b. A little fussy	44.3	1.8	0.9
		c. Very fussy	7.4	0.3	0.2
22	Degree of nervousness	a. Not nervous at all	49.8	2.0	1.0
		b. Somewhat nervous	46.3	1.9	0.9
		c. Very nervous	4.0	0.2	0.1
27	Rate of physical growth	a. About right	92.7	3.7	1.9
		b. Too fast	4.1	0.2	0.1
		c. Too slow	3.3	0.1	0.1

e.g., all 12-year-olds. Similarly, the 2.0 curve gives estimates for either sex class grouped by single year of age, e.g., 16-year-old girls.

Table I shows population base estimates for those percentages that pertain to less than all youths in an age or sex-age class, e.g., those 14-year-old boys who had attended nursery school.

Employing the information contained in table II, the following example shows how the graph (figure 1) and the guide (table I) may be used to obtain estimates of standard errors for percentages based on these subpopulations. The first estimated standard error shown in table II (1.8) was obtained by locating the appropriate percentage value (11.3) on the horizontal scale of figure 1, reading vertically on the 1.0 and 2.0 (million) curves, and interpolating for 1.6 million, using the scale to the left. Values for the errors related to 5.4 percent and 73.6 percent may be read directly from the appropriate curves, using for 73.6 percent the value of its complement, 26.4.

Table II. Tabulation of information relating to example of estimation of standard errors for subpopulations

Subcategory	Percent said to be overweight (table 4)	Population base in millions (table I)	Standard error (estimated from figure I)
Girls 16 years of age who:			
Eat about right amount-	11.3	1.6	1.8
Eat too little-------	5.4	0.1	4.7
Eat too much--	73.6	1.2	6.6

An approximation of the standard error of a difference $d = x - y$ of two statistics x and y is given by the formula $(s_x^2 + s_y^2)^{1/2}$ where s_x and s_y are the standard errors, respectively, of x and y. Of course, where the two groups or measures are positively or negatively correlated, this will give an overestimate or underestimate, respectively, of the actual standard error.

Certain tests of the statistical significance of the association between responses to related questions in this report made use of Pearson's classic chi-squared test with modifications to adapt the original procedure for use with the complex sample design of the survey. These adaptations, which follow an approach suggested by McCarthy,[17] are explained by Baird in a previous series 11 report.[3]

Small Values

In some tables magnitudes are shown for cells for which the sample size is so small that the sampling error may be several times as great as the statistic itself. Obviously in such instances the statistic has no meaning in itself except to indicate that the true quantity is small. Such numbers, if shown, have been included in the belief that they may help to convey an impression of the overall story of the table.

MEDICAL HISTORY QUESTIONNAIRE

PHS 4733-4 (Page 1)
REV. 3/66

FORM APPROVED
BUDGET BUREAU NO. 68-R1700

CONFIDENTIAL — All information which would permit identification of the individual will be held strictly confidential, will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey and will not be disclosed or released to others for any other purposes (22 FR 1687).

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

MEDICAL HISTORY OF YOUTH
Parent's Questionnaire

Sample number

NAME OF CHILD *(Last, First, Middle)*	SEGMENT	SERIAL	COL. NO.

NOTE: Please answer the questions by checking the correct boxes or by filling in the blanks, as required. If a question is unclear leave the answer blank and draw a line around the question. A representative of the Public Health Service will collect your filled in questionnaire in a few days and she will help you answer the unclear questions. Thank you for your cooperation.

1. SEX	2. AGE	3. DATE OF BIRTH *(Month, Day, Year)*
1 ☐ Male 2 ☐ Female		

4. PLACE OF BIRTH *(City or Town, State)* _____

5. Was this youth born in a hospital? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't know

6. Did you *(the mother)* have unusual medical problems or complications while pregnant or giving birth to this youth? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't know

   IF YES: What was wrong? _____

7. Was anything wrong with him or her at birth?
   1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't know

   IF YES:

   a. What was it? _____

   b. What did the doctor say caused this? _____

FOR PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE USE ONLY

This form completed by:
1 ☐ Mother
2 ☐ Father
3 ☐ Other *(Specify)* _____

Interviewer _____

Date reviewed _____

8. Was there anything wrong with this child as a baby *(that is, before he or she was one year old)*?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't know

IF YES:

a. What was the matter? _____

_____

b. Did you see a doctor about it? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't know

9. Has there been any serious health problem since he or she was one year old?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't know

IF YES: What and when? _____

_____

10. Is there anything about his or her health that worries you now?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

IF YES: What is it? _____

_____

11. How would you describe his or her present health?

1 ☐ Poor 2 ☐ Fair 3 ☐ Good 4 ☐ Very Good 5 ☐ Excellent

IF POOR OR FAIR: What is the matter? _____

12. Does he or she now use any medicine regularly *(not counting vitamins)*?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't know

IF YES:

a. What is the name of the medicine? _____ 2 ☐ Don't know

b. What is it for? _____ 2 ☐ Don't know

c. Did a doctor say he or she should use it?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't know

d. How long has he or she been using it? _____

13. Has he or she ever broken any bones?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't know

14. Has he or she ever had any other serious injuries or accident?

1 ☐ Yes x ☐ No (IF NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 15)

IF YES:

a. How many? ☐ One ☐ Two ☐ Three ☐ Four or more

b. As a result of any accident did he or she have to stay in a hospital *(overnight or longer)*?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

c. What lasting handicaps or damages, if any, did the accident(s) produce?

_____

15. Has he or she ever been unconscious?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't know

IF YES: For how long?

1 ☐ One hour or less 3 ☐ A day or more

2 ☐ More than an hour but less than a day 4 ☐ Don't know

16. Which of the following operations or surgery has he or she had? *(Check all that apply.)*

1 ☐ Tonsils and/or adenoids taken out

2 ☐ Appendix taken out

3 ☐ Hernia *(Rupture)*

4 ☐ Other; what? _____

9 ☐ None

17. Has he or she ever been in a hospital *(overnight or longer)*?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No (IF NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 18)

IF YES:

a. What was the longest time he or she ever spent in a hospital?

1 ☐ A night to a week

2 ☐ Over one week but less than six months

3 ☐ Six months or longer

b. How old was he or she at that time? _____ years

c. Why was he or she there? _____

d. Did an adult family member spend the night with him (her) in the hospital most of the time?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

18. Has he or she ever had (CHECK YES OR NO IN EVERY LINE).

a. Measles	1 ☐ Yes	2 ☐ No
b. Mumps	1 ☐ Yes	2 ☐ No
c. Chickenpox	1 ☐ Yes	2 ☐ No
d. Whooping cough	1 ☐ Yes	2 ☐ No
e. Scarlet fever	1 ☐ Yes	2 ☐ No
f. Asthma	1 ☐ Yes	2 ☐ No
g. Hay fever	1 ☐ Yes	2 ☐ No
h. Other allergies	1 ☐ Yes	2 ☐ No
i. Kidney trouble	1 ☐ Yes	2 ☐ No
j. Heart murmur or anything else wrong with the heart	1 ☐ Yes	2 ☐ No
k. Fit, convulsion, or seizure	1 ☐ Yes	2 ☐ No
l. Pneumonia	1 ☐ Yes	2 ☐ No

19. Below is a list of other diseases. Please read through it carefully and check the YES box if he or she ever had any of the following:

(a) Diabetes or sugar diabetes
(b) Rheumatic fever
(c) Polio (Infantile Paralysis)
(d) Epilepsy
(e) Chorea or St. Vitus dance
(f) Diphtheria
(g) Tuberculosis (T.B.)
(h) Cerebral palsy
(i) Meningitis or sleeping sickness

1 ☐ Yes ↓ 2 ☐ None of these

IF YES: Which? _____

_____

20. What is the most serious illness or disease he or she has ever had?

_____

a. How old was he or she when it started?_____ years

b. What did the doctor say about it?

The doctor said it was:

1 ☐ a mild case
2 ☐ a moderate case
3 ☐ a severe (critical) case
4 ☐ I don't remember what he said
5 ☐ No doctor saw the child

c. Did the illness (disease) leave any lasting effects?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Hard to say

IF YES: What were or are they?_____

_____

21. Has he or she wet the bed during the past year?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't know

22. Does he or she wear glasses or contact lenses?

1 ☐ Yes, glasses
2 ☐ No, don't wear either
3 ☐ Yes, contact lenses

IF NO: Do you think he or she needs glasses?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't know

23. Has he or she ever had eye trouble *(except what is corrected by glasses or contact lenses)*?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

IF YES: What was it?_____

_____

24. Has he or she ever had an eye operation?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

IF YES: What was it for?_____

_____

25. Have his (her) ears ever been damaged or injured in any way?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

IF YES: In what way? _____

_____

26. Have his (her) ear drums ever been opened or lanced?

1 ☐ Yes x ☐ No

IF YES:

a. How many times: 1 ☐ Once 2 ☐ More than once

b. In which ear? 1 ☐ Left 2 ☐ Right 3 ☐ Both 4 ☐ I don't remember

27. Has he or she ever had any other kind of ear operation?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

IF YES: a. What was it for? _____

b. Which ear? _____

28. Has he or she ever had a running ear or any discharge from the ears *(except wax in the ears)*?

1 ☐ Yes x ☐ No

IF YES:

a. How often? 1 ☐ Once 2 ☐ More than once

b. From which ear? 1 ☐ Left 2 ☐ Right 3 ☐ Both 4 ☐ I don't remember

29. In the past year has he or she had an earache?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

30. Does he or she have any difficulty hearing?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

31. Has he or she had any other ear trouble?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

IF YES: What? _____

_____

32. Does he or she have any speech defect (*like stuttering, stammering, lisping, etc.*)?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

33. Does he or she have a limp or other trouble walking?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

34. Is there anything that prevents complete use of his (her) legs?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

IF YES: What is it?_____

35. Is there anything that prevents complete use of his (her) arms?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

IF YES: What is it?_____

36. Is he or she now prevented for reasons of health from taking part in hard exercise or play?

1 ☐ Yes x ☐ No (IF NO, GO ON TO QUESTION 37)

IF YES:

a. What are the reasons?_____

_____

b. Did the doctor advise this?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

37. Was he or she ever prevented for reasons of health from taking part in hard exercise or play?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't know

38. Have his (her) teeth been straightened or have bands been put on them?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

IF NO:

a. Do you think they need straightening?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

b. Has a dentist said they need straightening?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

39. At the present time is he or she:

1 ☐ Underweight 2 ☐ About the right weight 3 ☐ Overweight

40. As far as physical growth is concerned, is he or she coming along:

1 ☐ Too slowly 2 ☐ At about the right rate 3 ☐ Too fast

41. As far as mental development is concerned, is he or she coming along:

1 ☐ Too slowly 2 ☐ At about the right rate 3 ☐ Too fast

42. How often has he or she stayed overnight at a friend's house?

1 ☐ Never 2 ☐ Only once or twice 3 ☐ Quite a few times

HERE ARE SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT SCHOOL:

43. Did this youth go to nursery school?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

44. Did he or she go to kindergarten?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

IF YES: Was it: 1 ☐ Compulsory 2 ☐ Voluntary

45. At what age did he or she start first grade?

☐ Five or younger ☐ Six ☐ Seven or older

46. What was his or her reaction to school during the first few weeks of 1st grade?

1 ☐ Was quite happy

2 ☐ Was a little upset

3 ☐ Was quite upset

4 ☐ Was so upset, he or she got sick

5 ☐ I don't remember or don't know

47. In general, how easily does he or she make friends?

1 ☐ Easily

2 ☐ Has a little trouble

3 ☐ Has a lot of trouble

48. How many of his or her friends do you know well?

1 ☐ Most of them

2 ☐ Half or less

3 ☐ Almost none

49. How much trouble was he or she to bring up?

1 ☐ None

2 ☐ Just a little

3 ☐ Some

4 ☐ A lot

5 ☐ Don't know

50. Some people are calm, others are nervous *(tense, high-strung)*. Which describes him or her best?

1 ☐ Not nervous at all

2 ☐ Somewhat nervous

3 ☐ Very nervous

51. Has this youth ever been to a mental hospital or guidance clinic?

1 ☐ Yes, within past year

2 ☐ Yes, but not within past year

3 ☐ No

4 ☐ Don't know

52. Has he (she) ever seen a psychiatrist, or a psychologist, or have you talked to one about him (her)?

1 ☐ Yes, within past year

2 ☐ Yes, but not within past year

3 ☐ No

4 ☐ Don't know

HERE ARE THREE QUESTIONS ABOUT EATING HABITS:

53. Would you say he or she eats:

1 ☐ Too much

2 ☐ About the right amount

3 ☐ Too little

54. How fussy an eater is he (she):

1 ☐ Not fussy at all

2 ☐ A little fussy

3 ☐ Very fussy

55. On a usual day (*that is, school or work day*), how many meals does he or she eat with adult family members?

1 ☐ Two or more 2 ☐ Only one 3 ☐ None

56. Who makes most of the decisions on the following: (*Check one in each row*).

	Youth alone (1)	Father (2)	Mother (3)	Both parents (4)	Father and youth (5)	Mother and youth (6)	Parents and youth (7)	Other person(s) (8)	Nobody (9)
a. Choosing his/her clothes									
b. How to spend his/her money									
c. Which friends to go out with									
d. How late he/she can stay out									

57. Does he or she get an allowance? (*So much money per week, for example.*)

1 ☐ Yes

IF YES: Who decides how much?

_____

_____

2 ☐ No

IF NO: Does he or she earn money from work?

2 ☐ Yes 3 ☐ No

58. Looking ahead, what would you like him or her to do about school? (*Check one only.*)

1 ☐ Quit school as soon as possible

2 ☐ Finish high school

3 ☐ Get some college or other training after high school

4 ☐ Finish college and get a college degree

5 ☐ Finish college and take further training (*medical, law, or other professional school, etc.*)

59. What do you think will happen, as far as school goes? *(Check one only.)*

1 ☐ Quit school as soon as possible

2 ☐ Finish high school

3 ☐ Get some college or other training after high school

4 ☐ Finish college and get a college degree

5 ☐ Finish college and take further training *(medical, law, or other professional school, etc.)*

60. How important do you think it is for a young person to have each of the qualities or characteristics listed below? *(Put one check mark in each row.)*

	Extremely Important (1)	Important (2)	Slightly Important (3)	Unimportant (4)
a. To be neat and clean				
b. To be able to defend oneself				
c. To have self-control				
d. To be happy				
e. To obey one's parents				
f. To be dependable				
g. To be considerate of others				
h. To face life's problems calmly				
i. To obey the law				
j. To be ambitious				
k. To know how to keep in good health				

61. If he or she had any of the following conditions, what would you want to do? *(Place one check mark in each row.)*

If my child had this condition I would:

	Definitely want to get in touch with a doctor (1)	Probably want to get in touch with a doctor (2)	Not want to get in touch with a doctor (3)
a. Stomach ache			
b. Sore throat			
c. Hurt all over			
d. Stiff neck or back			
e. Headache			
f. Vomit *(throw up)*			
g. Loss of appetite			
h. Overtiredness			
i. Pain in chest			
j. Lump in stomach or abdomen			
k. Blood in urine or bowel movement			
l. Nervousness			

62. Some people when they are sick talk as if they are sicker than they really are, that is, they exaggerate a little. How often does he or she do this when he is sick?

1 ☐ Pretty often
2 ☐ Not very often
3 ☐ Almost never
4 ☐ Never

63. As far as you are concerned, how often is it all right for him (her) to exaggerate a little bit when he (she) is sick?

1 ☐ Pretty often
2 ☐ Not very often
3 ☐ Almost never
4 ☐ Never

64. When did a doctor last see him (her) for a check-up *(routine examination)*?

1 ☐ In the last year
2 ☐ One-two years ago
3 ☐ Over two years ago
4 ☐ Never
5 ☐ Don't remember or don't know

65. When did a doctor last see him (her) for treatment?

1 ☐ In the last year
2 ☐ One-two years ago
3 ☐ Over two years ago
4 ☐ Never
5 ☐ Don't remember or don't know

66. What is the name and address of the doctor he/she goes to *(or clinic if there is no regular family doctor)*?

Name _____

Street _____ 2 ☐ None

City and State _____

67. When did he (she) last see a dentist for a check-up *(routine examination)*?

1 ☐ In the last year
2 ☐ One-two years ago
3 ☐ Over two years ago
4 ☐ Never
5 ☐ Don't remember or don't know

68. When did he (she) last see a dentist for treatment?

1 ☐ In the last year
2 ☐ One-two years ago
3 ☐ Over two years ago
4 ☐ Never
5 ☐ Don't remember or don't know

69. What is the name and address of the dentist or dental clinic he/she goes to?

Name _____ ☐ None

Street _____

City and State _____

FOR GIRLS ONLY

70. Have her monthly periods *(menstruation)* started?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No (IF NO, OMIT QUESTIONS BELOW)

IF YES:

a. Had she been told about them before hers began?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't know

b. How old was she when they started?____Years_____Months

c. Does she have pain or discomfort?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't know

(IF NO OR DON'T KNOW, OMIT REST OF QUESTIONS)

d. If there is pain or discomfort,

is it:

1 ☐ Very often 2 ☐ Occasionally

is it:

1 ☐ Mild 2 ☐ Moderate 3 ☐ Severe

e. At that time, does she frequently: *(Check all that apply)*

1 ☐ Take medicine
2 ☐ Go to the sick room or nurse
3 ☐ Stay in bed
4 ☐ Stay home from schooi
5 ☐ None of these

f. Has she talked to a doctor about painful menstruation?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't know

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