DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 137 647 CG 011 232

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TITLE College Plans of High School Seniors: October 1975. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 299.
INSTITUTION Bureau of the Census (DOC), Suitland, Md.
PUB DATE Nov 76
NOTE 21p.; Not available in hard copy due to small print of original document
AVAILABLE FROM Superintendent of documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402 (HC $0.55)

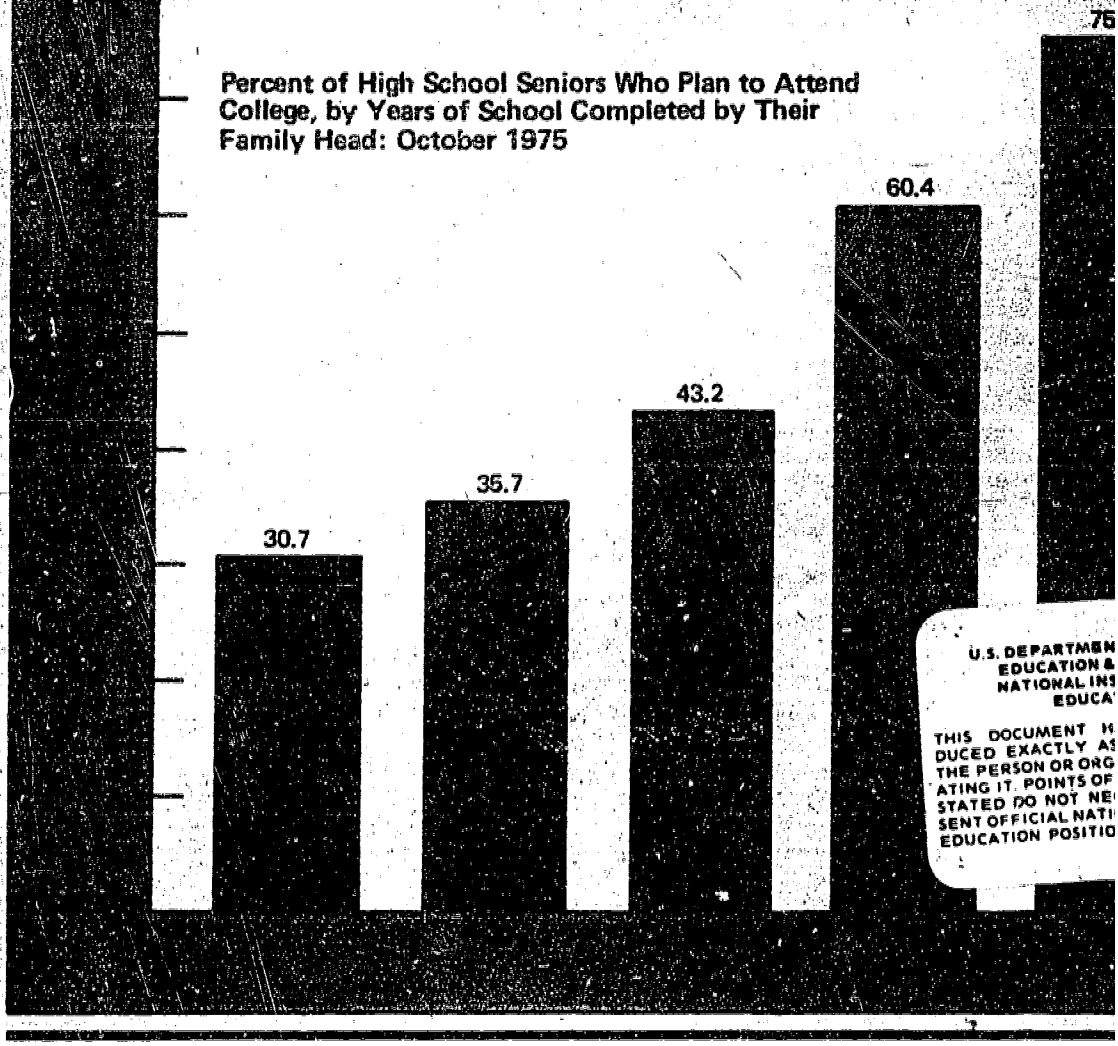
EDRS PRICE MF-$0.83 Plus Postage. HC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS Academic Aspiration; *College Bound Students; *Demography; *Educational Interest; Educational Research; *High School Graduates; *Noncollege Preparatory Students; Post Secondary Education; Secondary Education; *Seniors; Social Science Research; Statistical Data

ABSTRACT

This report presents statistics on the post-high school educational plans of seniors enrolled in high school in October 1975. Information is presented on college and vocational school plans of seniors by such characteristics as their sex, race, metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence, region of residence, family income, and the educational attainment and occupation of their family head. The data are based on responses of high school seniors to the Current Population Survey conducted in October 1975 by the Bureau of the Census. These same data have been collected on an annual basis since 1972. Similar data were also collected in the October 1975 and October 1959 Current Population Surveys. (Author)

Population Characte

Percent of High School Seniors Who Plan to Attend College, by Years of School Completed by Their Family Head: October 1975



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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report was prepared by **Mark S. Littman**, under the direction of **Larry E. Suter**, Chief, Education and Social Stratification Branch. Statistical assistance and review were provided by **Andrea E. Word**, Population Division, and **George Train**, Statistical Methods Division. Overall supervision was provided by **Charles E. Johnson, Jr.**, Assistant Division Chief (Demographic and Social Statistics Programs), and **Paul C. Glick**, senior demographer, Population Division.

SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 299 "College Plans of High School Seniors: October 1975" U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1976

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Series P-20, No. 299
Issued November 1976

CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

Population Characteristics

COLLEGE PLANS OF HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS: OCTOBER 1975

CONTENTS

COLLEGE PLANS OF HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS: OCTOBER 1975

Overview. This report presents statistics on the post-high school educational plans of seniors enrolled in high school in October 1975. Information is presented on college and vocational school plans of seniors by such characteristics as their sex, race, metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence, region of residence, family income, and the educational attainment and occupation of their family head. The data are based on responses of high school seniors to the Current Population Survey conducted in October 1975 by the Bureau of the Census. These same data have been collected on an annual basis since 1972. Similar data were also collected in the October 1965 and October 1959 Current Population Surveys.

Post-high school plans of seniors. A higher proportion of 1976 high school graduates will be attending college in the fall of 1976 than have the graduates in the past 2 years, if the plans of these students in October of their senior year are fulfilled (table A). Forty-nine percent of the 3.3 million seniors who reported their intentions expressed definite plans to attend college, compared with 44 percent in 1974 and 43 percent in 1973 (a figure not statistically different from the 1974 figure). An additional 25 percent of the 1975 seniors indicated that they "may" attend college upon completion of their high school education.

Although about one-fourth of seniors in 1975 did not plan to attend a regular college or university, a large portion of this group (about 38 percent) did plan to attend a post-secondary business, technical, trade or similar type of vocational school. This group represented approximately 1 of every 10 high school seniors in 1975.[1]

[1] Since postsecondary vocational school plans were only asked of students who indicated that they did not plan to attend a regular college, this figure may represent an underestimate of student interest in vocational school attendance.

Table A. Plans to Attend College of High School Seniors 14 to 34 Years Old, by Sex: 1972 to 1975

(Excluding seniors not reporting)

Sex of student and year	Number reporting college plans (thousands)	Percent of those reporting who—			
		Plan to attend college	May attend college	Do not plan to attend college	
				Total	Plan or may attend vocational school
BOTH SEXES					
1975	3,306	48.9	25.1	26.0	9.8
1974	3,406	43.6	26.9	29.5	10.3
1973	3,346	42.9	28.4	28.7	10.9
1972	3,242	46.2	27.1	26.6	12.0
MALE					
1975	1,686	46.6	27.5	25.9	9.5
1974	1,650	40.9	28.5	30.7	11.2
1973	1,710	43.5	28.6	28.0	9.6
1972	1,670	46.1	29.8	24.0	10.2
FEMALE					
1975	1,620	51.4	22.6	26.0	10.1
1974	1,755	46.2	25.4	28.4	9.6
1973	1,637	42.3	28.2	29.4	12.2
1972	1,573	46.3	24.3	29.2	13.8

Differences by sex and race of seniors. There is some evidence that a somewhat higher proportion of females than males had definite plans to attend college in 1975 (51 percent and 47 percent, respectively) as was the case in 1974. However, the proportion of men who indicated that they "may" attend college was slightly larger than that for women, so that the proportion of seniors who were at least considering college attendance was the same for men and women (table A). A somewhat higher proportion of men than women with definite college plans wished to attend a four-year college only, while the proportion of women who planned to attend only a two-year college exceeded that for men.

A smaller proportion of Black than White high school seniors had definite plans to attend college (40 percent compared with 49 percent, table B). However, the larger proportion of Black than White students who indicated they "may" attend college raised the proportion of Black students who were at least considering college to about three out of four, a figure not different from that for Whites.

About 48 percent of seniors of Spanish origin indicated definite plans to attend college and an additional 37 percent reported they may do so. Because of sampling variability, these figures should not necessarily be interpreted as different from those for either White or Black students, even though they may appear to be.

Differences by type of residence and region of seniors. The college expectations of high school seniors living outside metropolitan areas in 1975 were lower than those of students living within such areas (table C). About 52 percent of metropolitan seniors had definite plans to attend college, compared with about 42 percent of their nonmetropolitan peers. However, a higher proportion of nonmetropolitan seniors (15 percent) were considering attendance at a post-secondary vocational school than were their metropolitan counterparts (8 percent). Within metropolitan areas, there was no difference in the proportion of seniors with definite college plans between residents of central cities and suburban areas.

A higher proportion of students in the West had definite plans to attend college (59 percent) than in any of the other regions. Also, a higher proportion (50 percent) of seniors in Western States who planned on attending college expected to attend both (or had not decided between attending) a two-year and four-year college than in the other regions combined (27 percent); this fact in part reflects the large two-year college system in the State of California.

Differences by control of high school. Students enrolled in private schools were more likely to plan enrollment in college than students in public high schools. About two-thirds (68 percent) of the 260,000 high school seniors enrolled in private high schools who reported their intentions

Table B. Plans to Attend College of High School Seniors 14 to 34 Years Old, by Race and Spanish Origin: 1972 to 1975

(Excluding seniors not reporting)

Race of student and year	Number reporting college plans (thousands)	Percent of those reporting who--: Plan to attend college	May attend college	Do not plan to attend college: Total	Do not plan to attend college: Plan or may attend vocational school
WHITE					
1975	2,780	49.4	23.8	26.7	9.7
1974	2,927	44.6	26.2	29.2	9.7
1973	2,858	43.2	27.6	29.3	11.2
1972	2,785	46.4	26.4	27.1	12.0
BLACK					
1975	462	40.5	34.6	24.7	11.3
1974	422	36.0	31.8	32.2	14.5
1973	451	38.6	34.1	27.5	10.0
1972	413	44.6	33.4	22.5	11.4
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]					
1975	180	47.8	36.7	15.6	2.2
1974	219	47.9	29.7	22.4	2.3
1973	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1972	140	49.3	27.9	22.9	10.0

NA Not available.
[1] Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

expressed definite plans to attend college in the future, compared with about 47 percent of students enrolled in public high schools (table C). In addition, of those students who expected to attend college, about 78 percent of those who attended private high schools compared with 51 percent of their counterparts at public schools wished to attend a four-year college only. Only 12 percent of private high school seniors were not considering the possibility of college attendance in the future, compared with 27 percent of students at public schools.

Differences by family income. The tendency for family income (for the most part parental) to play a strong role in determining the college plans of high school seniors continued to persist in 1975: As family (parental) income increased, so did the proportion of seniors with definite plans to attend college. For example, about 81 percent of students in families with income over $25,000 had definite plans to attend college whereas only 39 percent of students in families with income under $10,000 had such plans. Because of this differential, students from families with income over $25,000 represented about one out of five students with definite college plans, while for high school seniors as a whole, they represented only about one of every eight students. The vast majority (71 percent) of the seniors from a high-family-income background who planned to attend college intended to enroll in a four-year college only, whereas about 60 percent of students with definite plans and family income below $10,000 were considering enrollment in a two-year college. Also, about 15 percent of students with income under $10,000 were considering attending a post-secondary vocational school compared with students from families with high income (5 percent).

Differences associated with educational attainment of family head. College aspirations of high school seniors in 1975 were positively associated with the educational attainment of the heads of their respective families (table E). Seventy-eight percent of students who were members of families in which the head was a college graduate, for example, had definite college plans, whereas only 45 percent of students whose family head had completed 4 years of high school but no college, and 32 percent of those in families whose head had not completed any years of high school, had like plans.

However, plans to attend college were reported by many students whose family head had only a moderate to small amount of formal education. Over half (55 percent) of the seniors who definitely planned to enroll in a college or university were members of families in which the head had never attended college, and 23 percent were members of families in which the head had not graduated from high school.

College plans and college attendance. At this time it is not possible to ascertain whether the 1975 high school seniors' aspirations regarding college attendance will be fulfilled. The Census Bureau has, however, collected longitudinal data relating to college plans and actual college attendance of two previous groups of high school students, namely those who

Table C. Plans to Attend College of High School Seniors 14 to 34 Years Old, by Type of Residence, Region, and Control of School: October 1975

(Excluding seniors not reporting)

Type of residence, region, and control of school	Number reporting college plans (thousands)	Percent of those reporting who--			
		Plan to attend college	May attend college	Do not plan to attend college	
				Total	Plan or may attend vocational school
TYPE OF RESIDENCE					
Metropolitan	2,322	51.8	25.9	22.4	7.6
In central cities	939	52.2	28.5	19.3	7.5
Outside central cities	1,383	51.5	24.1	24.4	7.7
Nonmetropolitan	984	42.3	23.2	34.6	14.9
REGION					
Northeast	754	45.9	26.3	27.7	8.5
North Central	987	42.9	25.9	31.2	11.9
South	945	50.9	23.6	25.4	11.4
West	621	59.1	24.5	16.4	5.5
CONTROL OF SCHOOL					
Public high school	3,044	47.3	25.5	27.2	10.2
Private high school	262	67.6	19.8	12.2	5.3

Table D. Percent Distribution of Plans to Attend College by Family Income in Preceding 12 Months for High School Seniors in Primary Families: October 1975

(Excluding seniors not reporting)

Family income	Total reporting on college plans	Plan to attend college	May attend college	Do not plan to attend college	
				Total	Plan or may attend vocational school
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY FAMILY INCOME					
Total	100.0	49.9	25.0	25.1	9.6
Under $10,000	100.0	38.6	27.5	33.9	14.6
$10,000 to $14,999	100.0	43.1	27.7	29.2	11.1
$15,000 to $24,999	100.0	56.3	23.9	19.8	5.8
$25,000 and over	100.0	81.2	11.3	7.9	4.5
Not reported	100.0	39.2	32.0	28.9	9.6
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY COLLEGE PLANS					
Total, with income reported	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $10,000	28.8	21.8	32.7	39.5	43.8
$10,000 to $14,999	26.7	22.6	30.5	31.5	30.8
$15,000 to $24,999	31.1	34.4	30.7	24.9	18.8
$25,000 and over	13.3	21.1	6.2	4.2	6.2

Table E. Percent Distribution of Plans to Attend College of High School Seniors 14 to 34 Years Old in Primary Families, by Years of School Completed by the Family Head: October 1975

(Excluding seniors not reporting)

Years of school completed by family head	Total reporting on college plans	Plan to attend college	May attend college	Do not plan to attend college	
				Total	Plan or may attend vocational school
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED					
Total	100.0	49.9	25.0	25.1	9.6
Elementary: 0 to 8 years	100.0	31.6	28.9	39.7	15.3
High school: 1 to 3 years	100.0	36.9	29.7	33.3	12.0
4 years	100.0	45.3	27.5	27.3	10.6
College: 1 to 3 years	100.0	61.8	21.7	16.8	6.8
4 years or more	100.0	77.5	15.2	7.2	2.6
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY COLLEGE PLANS					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Elementary: 0 to 8 years	14.9	9.5	17.3	23.7	23.8
High school: 1 to 3 years	18.5	13.7	22.0	24.6	23.2
4 years	35.4	31.7	38.4	38.0	38.7
College: 1 to 3 years	12.0	15.0	10.5	8.1	8.6
4 years or more	19.2	30.2	11.8	5.6	5.3

were seniors in October 1965 and in October 1959.[2] Data from these studies indicate that 68 percent of the high school seniors in 1959 who planned to attend college did so in 1960, a figure not statistically different from that for the 1965 seniors who planned to attend and had done so by February 1967 (70 percent).[3] These data do not necessarily suggest that some of these students were overly optimistic about attending college. Some for instance, may plan to defer college entrance for a year or longer after graduation from high school. For example, by 1971, 77 percent of the 1965 seniors with college plans had attended college.[4]

Although some students in both previous studies indicated that they would not attend college, a small but significant proportion of these seniors in both 1960 and 1965 had actually attended college in the year following graduation. Of all the high school seniors in 1959 who graduated, 42 percent were attending college in 1960. For the high school seniors of 1965, 47 percent had attended college by February 1967. More recent data from the National Longitudinal Study of the High School Class of 1972, an ongoing survey sponsored by the National Center for Educational Statistics, show that 64 percent of the high school seniors interviewed in the spring of 1972 had actually attended some kind of post-secondary school or college by October 1973 (1½ years after graduation from high school), and about 50 percent were currently taking courses at a college or postsecondary vocational school.[5] When originally interviewed as high school seniors, 59 percent indicated they were planning on attending a college or vocational school in the year following their graduation.

[2] See the reports "Factors Related to High School Graduation and College Attendance: 1967," Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 185; "Factors Related to College Attendance of Farm and Nonfarm High School Graduates: 1960," Farm Population, Series Census–ERS (P-27), No. 32; and "Educational Status, College Plans, and Occupational Status of Farm and Nonfarm Youths: October 1959," Farm Population, Series Census–ERS (P-27), No. 30.

[3] Even though the figures appear similar, the data for high school seniors in 1965 and 1959 are not strictly comparable due to the nature of the question. See discussion on page 5 of "College Plans of High School Seniors: October 1972," Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 252.

[4] A. J. Jaffe and Walter Adams, 1971-72 Progress Report and Findings: Follow-up of Cross-section of 1965-66 High School Seniors and Related Materials, Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University, July 1972, page 30.

[5] See National Center for Educational Statistics, "National Longitudinal Study of the High School Class of 1972: Comparative Profiles One and One-Half Years After Graduation," N.C.E.S. 76-220, and "National Longitudinal Study of the High School Class of 1972: Tabular Summary of Student Questionnaire Data," N.C.E.S. publication No. 74-227a and b.

RELATED REPORTS

Data on college plans of high school seniors for October 1974, 1973 and 1972 were published in **Current Population Reports**, Series P-20, Nos. 284, 270, and 252, respectively.

Statistics on school enrollment for October 1975 were presented in **Current Population Reports**, Series P-20, No. 294. Statistics on school enrollment for years prior to 1975 have been published annually in the P-20 Series of **Current Population Reports**.

Data on characteristics of high school seniors by graduation status and high school graduates by college attendance status are presented in "Factors Related to High School Graduation and College Attendance: 1967," **Current Population Reports**, Series P-20, No. 185. Data on college plans and college attendance of high school graduates are also presented in "Factors Related to College Attendance of Farm and Nonfarm High School Graduates: 1960," **Farm Population**, Series Census-ERS (P-27), No. 32; and "Educational Status, College Plans, and Occupational Status of Farm and Nonfarm Youths: October 1959," **Farm Population**, Series Census-ERS (P-27), No. 30. Statistics on college attendance and related factors, including type of college, living arrangements, marital status, field of specialization, and college rank, can be found in "Characteristics of Students and Their Colleges: October 1966," **Current Population Reports**, Series P-20, No. 183.

1960 and 1970 census data. Statistics on school enrollment for cities, standard metropolitan statistical areas, States, regions, and the United States appear in reports of the decennial censuses. Detailed statistics for 1970 on school enrollment by age and socioeconomic characteristics for regions and the United States are included in Subject Reports of the 1970 census, especially in PC(2)-5A, **School Enrollment**.

Figures on school enrollment from the October Current Population Surveys differ from decennial census data for reasons in addition to the difference in the dates. In the first place, the survey data exclude the institutional population and members of the Armed Forces. These two groups were included in the census. Second, there were differences in field work. The small group of Current Population Survey enumerators were more experienced and had more intensive training and supervision than the large number of temporary census enumerators and may have more often obtained more accurate answers from respondents. Third, the census was taken in April and relates to enrollment since February 1, whereas the surveys were taken in October and relate to enrollment in the current term. This difference in months of the year affects not only the extent of school enrollment (through "drop-outs" during the school year, etc.) but also the level of school in which persons of a given age are enrolled.

Table 1. PLANS TO ATTEND COLLEGE OF HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS 14 TO 34 YEARS OLD, BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS: OCTOBER 1975

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Selected characteristic	All high school seniors	Plan to attend college				May attend college				Do not plan to attend college				School plans not reported
		Total	Two-year college only	Four-year college only	Two-year and four-year college	Total	Two-year college only	Four-year college only	Two-year and four-year college	Total	Plan to attend vocational school	May attend vocational school	No vocational school plans	
Age and Sex														
Total	3,431	1,617	223	871	523	830	253	60	516	860	190	133	537	125
14 to 16 years	389	217	33	133	51	71	18	1	51	88	26	10	52	14
17 years	2,310	1,174	153	661	361	566	160	49	357	518	119	77	322	53
18 to 34 years	731	225	37	78	111	193	75	10	108	254	46	46	163	59
Male	1,746	785	70	457	259	463	134	32	297	437	98	62	278	60
14 to 16 years	154	89	10	58	21	29	6	1	22	43	14	3	27	3
17 years	1,132	567	40	351	176	303	83	25	196	238	58	34	146	24
18 to 34 years	450	129	20	48	62	131	46	6	79	156	26	25	105	33
Female	1,685	832	153	414	264	366	119	28	219	422	92	71	259	65
14 to 16 years	225	129	23	75	30	41	12	-	29	44	12	7	25	11
17 years	1,178	607	113	309	184	263	77	24	161	280	61	43	176	29
18 to 34 years	281	96	17	30	49	62	29	4	29	98	19	21	58	25
Sex of Household Head														
Male head	2,818	1,350	179	747	424	673	205	42	426	691	137	109	445	104
Male student	1,440	659	62	391	206	386	118	20	248	348	69	50	229	47
Female student	1,379	691	117	356	218	287	87	21	178	343	68	59	217	58
Female head	613	268	44	125	99	157	48	19	90	168	53	24	91	20
Male student	307	127	7	66	53	77	17	12	49	89	29	12	49	14
Female student	306	141	37	58	46	79	31	7	41	79	24	12	43	7
Race and Spanish Origin														
White														
Both sexes	2,886	1,374	183	774	418	663	226	44	393	742	162	107	474	106
Male	1,455	677	57	406	213	361	118	22	221	366	80	50	237	50
Female	1,431	697	125	367	205	302	108	22	172	376	82	57	237	56
Black														
Both sexes	480	187	31	81	75	160	27	16	118	114	26	26	62	18
Male	245	70	8	36	26	97	16	10	71	67	15	12	40	10
Female	236	118	23	45	49	63	11	6	46	47	11	13	22	8
Spanish Origin[1]														
Both sexes	189	86	14	28	44	66	21	2	44	28	-	4	24	6
Male	105	43	6	10	26	45	18	-	27	13	-	1	11	5
Female	82	43	8	18	18	22	3	2	17	15	-	3	12	1
Control of High School														
Public	3,160	1,440	207	733	499	777	245	53	479	827	181	128	519	116
Private	271	177	15	138	24	52	8	8	37	32	9	5	18	9
Other Relative in Household Attending College														
Other relative in household attending college	561	388	43	232	113	108	23	4	81	46	7	6	32	18
No other relative in household attending college	2,870	1,229	179	639	410	722	230	56	436	814	183	126	504	106
Type of Residence														
Metropolitan	2,415	1,202	166	662	374	601	187	46	369	519	99	77	343	93
In central city	977	490	59	269	162	268	74	21	173	181	34	36	111	38
Outside central city	1,438	712	107	393	212	333	112	26	195	338	65	41	232	53
Nonmetropolitan	1,016	416	57	209	149	228	66	14	148	340	91	56	193	32
Region														
Northeast	786	346	50	210	86	198	61	16	121	209	33	31	145	32
North Central	1,022	423	49	277	97	256	76	22	158	308	68	49	191	35
South	972	441	60	261	158	223	66	17	140	240	74	34	133	27
West	651	367	64	122	182	152	49	5	98	102	16	18	68	30
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION														
Age and Sex														
Total	100.0	47.1	6.5	25.4	15.2	24.2	7.4	1.8	15.1	25.1	5.5	3.9	15.6	3.6
14 to 16 years	100.0	55.9	8.6	34.1	13.2	18.1	4.6	0.3	13.2	22.6	6.7	2.4	13.3	3.5
17 years	100.0	50.8	6.6	28.6	15.6	24.5	6.9	2.1	15.5	22.4	5.1	3.3	13.9	2.3
18 to 34 years	100.0	30.8	5.0	10.6	15.2	26.4	10.3	1.4	14.7	34.8	6.2	6.3	22.3	8.0
Male	100.0	45.0	4.0	26.2	14.8	26.5	7.7	1.8	17.0	25.0	5.6	3.6	15.9	3.4
14 to 16 years	100.0	54.1	6.0	35.3	12.8	17.8	3.7	0.8	13.3	26.4	8.3	1.7	16.5	1.8
17 years	100.0	50.1	3.5	31.0	15.6	26.8	7.3	2.2	17.3	21.0	5.1	3.0	12.9	2.1
18 to 34 years	100.0	28.8	4.5	10.6	13.7	29.1	10.2	1.3	17.6	34.7	5.8	5.6	23.3	7.4
Female	100.0	49.4	9.1	24.6	15.7	21.7	7.0	1.7	13.0	25.1	5.5	4.2	15.4	3.8
14 to 16 years	100.0	57.2	10.4	33.2	13.3	18.4	5.4	-	13.1	19.7	5.5	1.2	10.9	4.7
17 years	100.0	51.5	9.6	26.3	15.7	22.1	6.6	2.0	13.7	23.7	5.1	3.6	15.0	2.4
18 to 34 years	100.0	34.0	5.9	10.7	17.4	22.1	10.4	1.6	10.1	34.9	6.9	7.1	20.7	9.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. PLANS TO ATTEND COLLEGE OF HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS 14 TO 34 YEARS OLD, BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS: OCTOBER 1975—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Selected characteristic	All high school seniors	Plan to attend college				May attend college				Do not plan to attend college				School plans not reported
		Total	Two-year college only	Four-year college only	Two-year and four-year college	Total	Two-year college only	Four-year college only	Two-year and four-year college	Total	Plan to attend vocational school	May attend vocational school	No vocational school plans	
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION--Continued														
Sex of Household Head														
Male head	100.0	47.9	6.4	26.5	15.0	23.9	7.3	1.5	15.1	24.5	4.9	3.9	15.8	3.7
Male student	100.0	45.8	4.3	27.2	14.3	26.8	8.2	1.4	17.2	24.2	4.8	3.5	15.9	3.2
Female student	100.0	50.1	8.5	25.8	15.8	20.8	6.3	1.6	12.9	24.9	4.9	4.3	15.7	4.2
Female head	100.0	43.7	7.1	20.3	16.2	25.6	7.8	3.0	14.7	27.4	8.6	3.9	14.9	3.3
Male student	100.0	41.3	2.3	21.5	17.4	25.2	5.4	3.8	16.0	29.1	9.3	3.9	15.9	4.4
Female student	100.0	46.1	11.9	19.1	15.0	26.0	10.2	2.3	13.5	25.8	8.0	3.9	13.9	2.2
Race and Spanish Origin														
White														
Both sexes	100.0	47.6	6.3	26.8	14.5	23.0	7.8	1.5	13.6	25.7	5.6	3.7	16.4	3.7
Male	100.0	49.6	3.9	27.9	14.7	24.8	8.1	1.5	15.2	25.2	5.5	3.4	16.3	3.4
Female	100.0	48.7	8.8	25.7	14.3	21.1	7.5	1.6	12.0	26.3	5.7	4.0	16.6	3.9
Black														
Both sexes	100.0	34.0	6.5	16.9	15.6	33.4	5.6	3.3	24.5	23.7	5.4	5.4	12.9	3.8
Male	100.0	28.5	3.2	14.7	10.6	39.7	6.6	4.0	29.1	27.6	6.2	5.1	16.3	4.1
Female	100.0	49.9	9.9	19.3	20.8	26.8	4.6	2.5	19.7	19.7	4.6	5.7	9.4	3.5
Spanish Origin[1]														
Both sexes	100.0	46.0	7.4	14.8	23.8	35.7	11.2	0.9	23.6	15.0	-	2.2	12.7	3.4
Male	100.0	40.7	6.0	9.6	25.2	42.7	16.9	-	25.7	12.0	-	1.2	10.8	4.6
Female	100.0	52.8	9.2	21.6	21.9	26.6	3.8	2.0	20.8	18.8	-	3.6	15.1	1.8
Control of High School														
Public	100.0	45.6	6.6	23.2	15.8	24.6	7.8	1.7	15.2	26.2	5.7	4.0	16.4	3.7
Private	100.0	65.4	5.7	51.0	8.7	19.3	2.9	2.8	13.7	11.9	3.8	1.9	6.6	3.3
Other Relative in Household Attending College														
Other relative in household attending college	100.0	69.3	7.7	41.4	20.2	19.3	4.1	0.8	14.4	8.2	1.3	1.1	5.8	3.2
No other relative in household attending college	100.0	42.8	6.3	22.3	14.3	25.1	8.0	1.9	15.2	28.3	6.4	4.4	17.6	3.7
Type of Residence														
Metropolitan	100.0	49.8	6.9	27.4	15.5	24.9	7.7	1.9	15.3	21.5	4.1	3.2	14.2	3.8
In central city	100.0	50.1	6.0	27.5	16.5	27.5	7.6	2.1	17.7	18.6	3.5	3.6	11.4	3.9
Outside central city	100.0	49.5	7.4	27.4	14.8	23.2	7.8	1.8	13.6	23.5	4.5	2.9	16.1	3.8
Nonmetropolitan	100.0	40.9	5.6	20.6	14.7	22.5	6.3	1.4	14.6	33.5	9.0	5.5	19.0	3.1
Region														
Northeast	100.0	44.0	6.4	26.7	10.9	25.3	7.8	2.0	15.4	26.6	4.1	4.0	18.5	4.1
North Central	100.0	41.4	4.8	27.1	9.5	25.1	7.4	2.2	15.5	30.1	6.6	4.8	18.6	3.5
South	100.0	49.5	6.2	27.1	16.2	23.0	6.8	1.8	14.4	24.7	7.6	3.5	13.7	2.8
West	100.0	56.4	9.8	18.7	27.9	23.3	7.6	0.7	15.0	15.7	2.5	2.8	10.4	4.6

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. PLANS TO ATTEND COLLEGE OF HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS 14 TO 34 YEARS OLD IN PRIMARY FAMILIES, BY SEX OF STUDENT AND FAMILY INCOME IN PRECEDING 12 MONTHS: OCTOBER 1975

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Sex of student and family income	All high school seniors	Plan to attend college				May attend college				Do not plan to attend college				School plans not reported
		Total	Two-year college only	Four-year college only	Two-year and four-year college	Total	Two-year college only	Four-year college only	Two-year and four-year college	Total	Plan to attend vocational school	May attend vocational school	No vocational school plans	
Both sexes	3,276	1,580	213	859	507	791	230	58	502	796	179	125	492	110
Under $5,000	285	102	13	38	51	82	26	6	50	92	32	7	53	9
$5,000 to $7,499	265	82	11	35	36	74	16	3	55	104	24	27	53	5
$7,500 to $9,999	302	136	26	54	56	72	25	4	43	85	19	12	54	9
$10,000 to $14,999	793	331	67	144	119	213	65	18	130	224	37	48	139	25
$15,000 to $24,999	911	504	59	296	149	214	69	20	125	177	32	20	125	16
$25,000 and over	390	310	21	221	68	43	10	2	31	30	12	5	13	8
Not reported	330	114	16	70	28	93	20	6	67	84	22	6	56	39
Male	1,694	770	68	451	251	449	128	32	289	422	91	61	271	52
Under $5,000	172	56	5	23	28	54	16	3	35	56	20	3	33	6
$5,000 to $7,499	143	50	3	19	28	40	10	1	29	49	10	10	29	3
$7,500 to $9,999	136	54	8	20	26	41	12	-	29	38	7	6	25	3
$10,000 to $14,999	377	138	18	65	55	115	32	10	73	115	22	20	73	9
$15,000 to $24,999	487	253	22	160	71	121	38	18	66	103	16	12	75	9
$25,000 and over	186	145	6	110	29	21	5	-	16	16	6	3	6	5
Not reported	192	74	5	55	14	56	14	-	42	45	10	6	29	17
Female	1,583	809	145	408	256	342	102	27	213	373	88	64	221	58
Under $5,000	113	46	8	15	23	28	10	3	15	36	11	4	20	3
$5,000 to $7,499	122	32	7	16	9	34	6	1	26	55	14	17	24	2
$7,500 to $9,999	166	82	18	34	30	30	12	4	14	47	12	6	29	6
$10,000 to $14,999	415	192	49	79	64	98	33	8	57	109	15	28	66	16
$15,000 to $24,999	425	251	37	137	78	93	31	3	59	74	16	8	50	6
$25,000 and over	204	165	15	112	38	22	5	2	16	14	6	2	6	3
Not reported	138	41	12	15	14	37	5	6	26	39	12	-	27	21
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION														
Both sexes	100.0	48.2	6.5	26.2	15.5	24.1	7.0	1.8	15.3	24.3	5.5	3.8	15.0	3.4
Under $5,000	100.0	35.8	4.5	13.4	17.9	28.8	9.2	2.0	17.5	32.3	11.1	2.6	18.6	3.1
$5,000 to $7,499	100.0	30.9	4.0	13.2	13.7	27.8	6.0	1.0	20.8	39.3	9.2	10.2	19.9	1.9
$7,500 to $9,999	100.0	45.2	8.7	17.8	18.6	23.7	8.1	1.3	14.3	28.1	6.4	3.8	17.8	3.1
$10,000 to $14,999	100.0	41.7	8.5	18.2	15.1	26.9	8.2	2.3	16.4	28.2	4.7	6.0	17.5	3.2
$15,000 to $24,999	100.0	55.3	6.5	32.5	16.3	23.5	7.6	2.2	13.7	19.4	3.5	2.2	13.7	1.7
$25,000 and over	100.0	79.5	5.4	56.8	17.4	10.9	2.5	0.4	8.1	7.6	3.2	1.2	3.2	1.9
Not reported	100.0	34.6	4.9	21.3	8.4	28.2	5.9	1.8	20.5	25.4	6.6	1.8	16.9	11.7
Male	100.0	45.5	4.0	26.6	14.8	26.5	7.6	1.9	17.1	24.9	5.4	3.6	16.0	3.1
Under $5,000	100.0	32.4	3.0	13.3	16.1	31.5	9.3	1.7	20.3	32.6	11.8	1.7	19.1	3.4
$5,000 to $7,499	100.0	35.0	2.4	13.3	19.3	28.2	7.0	1.0	20.2	34.6	7.1	7.2	20.2	2.2
$7,500 to $9,999	100.0	39.8	6.1	14.4	19.3	30.2	9.0	-	21.2	27.8	5.4	4.1	18.3	2.1
$10,000 to $14,999	100.0	36.6	4.8	17.2	14.6	30.5	8.5	2.7	19.3	30.4	5.8	5.3	19.3	2.4
$15,000 to $24,999	100.0	52.0	4.6	32.8	14.7	24.9	7.8	3.6	13.5	21.2	3.2	2.5	15.5	1.9
$25,000 and over	100.0	77.9	3.2	58.9	15.8	11.1	2.6	-	8.5	8.6	3.3	1.8	3.5	2.4
Not reported	100.0	38.3	2.4	28.6	7.2	29.3	7.5	-	21.8	23.4	5.0	3.2	15.2	9.1
Female	100.0	51.1	9.2	25.8	16.2	21.6	6.5	1.7	13.5	23.6	5.5	4.1	14.0	3.7
Under $5,000	100.0	41.0	6.7	13.6	20.7	24.6	9.1	2.5	13.0	31.7	10.0	3.9	17.7	2.7
$5,000 to $7,499	100.0	26.2	6.0	13.1	7.1	27.4	4.8	1.0	21.5	44.9	11.7	13.7	19.6	1.5
$7,500 to $9,999	100.0	49.5	10.9	20.6	18.1	18.3	7.4	2.3	8.6	28.3	7.2	3.6	17.4	3.8
$10,000 to $14,999	100.0	46.3	11.7	19.1	15.5	23.6	7.9	2.0	13.8	26.3	3.7	6.7	15.9	3.9
$15,000 to $24,999	100.0	59.1	8.6	32.2	18.3	22.0	7.4	0.7	13.9	17.4	3.9	1.8	11.7	1.5
$25,000 and over	100.0	81.0	7.3	54.9	18.8	10.8	2.4	0.7	7.7	6.7	3.0	0.8	3.0	1.5
Not reported	100.0	29.6	8.5	11.1	10.1	26.7	3.7	4.4	18.6	28.2	8.9	-	19.3	15.4

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table 3. PLANS TO ATTEND COLLEGE OF HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS 14 TO 34 YEARS OLD IN PRIMARY FAMILIES, BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY THE FAMILY HEAD: OCTOBER 1975

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. Excludes students in families whose head is a member of the Armed Forces, and students who are family heads or married, spouse present)

Years of school completed by family head	All high school seniors	Plan to attend college				May attend college				Do not plan to attend college				School plans not reported
		Total	Two-year college only	Four-year college only	Two-year and four-year college	Total	Two-year college only	Four-year college only	Two-year and four-year college	Total	Plan to attend vocational school	May attend vocational school	No vocational school plans	
ALL STUDENTS														
Total	3,258	1,572	213	852	507	787	230	58	498	789	179	123	487	110
Elementary: 0 to 4 years	59	25	3	5	18	17	3	-	14	10	1	3	6	7
5 to 7 years	190	50	11	22	16	61	14	6	41	77	19	17	46	3
8 years	237	74	15	12	48	58	18	4	36	100	21	14	62	5
High school: 1 to 3 years	603	215	50	89	77	173	42	11	119	194	38	32	124	21
4 years	1,153	498	88	249	161	302	92	23	187	300	72	45	183	53
College: 1 to 3 years	390	236	27	129	79	83	35	5	43	64	14	12	38	8
4 years or more	626	474	20	345	108	93	26	10	56	44	13	3	29	14
Percent Distribution														
	100.0	48.3	6.5	26.1	15.6	24.1	7.1	1.8	15.3	24.2	5.5	3.8	15.0	3.4
Elementary: 0 to 4 years	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
5 to 7 years	100.0	26.0	5.7	11.7	8.7	32.2	7.4	3.2	21.7	40.2	9.7	6.3	24.1	1.5
8 years	100.0	31.4	6.1	4.9	20.3	24.3	7.4	1.6	15.3	42.2	8.9	6.9	26.4	2.1
High school: 1 to 3 years	100.0	35.7	8.2	14.8	12.7	28.6	7.0	1.8	19.8	32.2	6.4	5.3	20.5	3.4
4 years	100.0	43.2	7.6	21.6	14.0	26.2	8.0	2.0	16.2	26.0	6.3	3.9	15.8	4.6
College: 1 to 3 years	100.0	60.4	7.0	33.1	20.3	21.2	8.9	1.2	11.1	16.4	3.6	3.1	9.7	2.0
4 years or more	100.0	75.7	3.2	55.2	17.3	14.9	4.2	1.7	9.0	7.1	2.0	0.4	4.6	2.3
MALE STUDENTS														
Total	1,684	764	68	445	251	449	128	32	289	419	91	61	267	52
Elementary: 0 to 4 years	38	18	3	-	15	15	2	-	13	4	1	1	1	2
5 to 7 years	109	23	4	10	9	38	9	2	28	46	14	6	26	1
8 years	127	38	5	7	26	29	6	4	19	58	12	8	39	2
High school: 1 to 3 years	320	113	22	42	49	105	27	7	71	90	15	12	62	13
4 years	549	210	21	124	66	158	45	9	103	153	29	28	96	28
College: 1 to 3 years	203	111	5	66	41	51	23	5	24	37	10	3	24	3
4 years or more	338	251	9	196	46	53	16	6	32	31	9	3	19	3
Percent Distribution														
Total	100.0	45.4	4.0	26.4	14.9	26.7	7.6	1.9	17.2	24.9	5.4	3.6	15.9	3.1
Elementary: 0 to 4 years	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
5 to 7 years	100.0	21.4	4.0	9.5	7.9	35.0	8.0	1.4	25.6	42.3	13.2	5.3	23.9	1.3
8 years	100.0	29.9	3.6	5.9	20.4	23.0	4.8	3.0	15.1	45.9	9.6	6.0	30.3	1.2
High school: 1 to 3 years	100.0	35.2	6.8	13.1	15.3	32.7	8.5	2.2	22.0	28.0	4.8	3.7	19.5	4.1
4 years	100.0	38.3	3.8	22.5	12.0	28.7	8.3	1.6	18.8	27.9	5.3	5.2	17.5	5.0
College: 1 to 3 years	100.0	55.0	2.3	32.4	20.3	25.2	11.3	2.2	11.7	18.2	4.7	1.4	12.0	1.6
4 years or more	100.0	74.2	2.6	58.0	13.6	15.7	4.6	1.7	9.4	9.2	2.8	0.8	5.6	0.9
FEMALE STUDENTS														
Total	1,574	808	145	407	256	338	102	27	209	370	88	63	220	58
Elementary: 0 to 4 years	21	8	-	5	3	3	1	-	1	6	-	1	4	5
5 to 7 years	81	26	6	12	8	23	5	5	13	31	4	6	20	1
8 years	109	36	10	4	22	28	11	-	17	41	9	9	24	3
High school: 1 to 3 years	282	103	28	47	28	68	15	4	49	105	23	20	61	8
4 years	605	288	67	126	95	144	47	14	84	147	44	17	87	25
College: 1 to 3 years	187	124	23	64	38	31	12	-	20	27	4	9	13	4
4 years or more	288	223	11	149	62	40	11	4	25	13	3	-	10	11
Percent Distribution														
Total	100.0	51.3	9.2	25.9	16.3	21.5	6.5	1.7	13.3	23.5	5.6	4.0	14.0	3.7
Elementary: 0 to 4 years	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
5 to 7 years	100.0	32.2	7.9	14.7	9.6	28.5	6.5	5.5	16.4	37.4	5.1	7.8	24.5	1.8
8 years	100.0	33.1	9.1	3.9	20.1	25.9	10.4	-	15.5	37.8	8.1	8.0	21.7	3.2
High school: 1 to 3 years	100.0	36.3	9.8	16.7	9.8	24.0	5.2	1.4	17.3	37.0	8.2	7.1	21.7	2.7
4 years	100.0	47.6	11.1	20.8	15.8	23.9	7.8	2.2	13.9	24.3	7.2	2.8	14.6	4.1
College: 1 to 3 years	100.0	66.4	12.0	34.0	20.3	16.7	6.3	-	10.5	14.5	2.4	4.9	7.2	2.4
4 years or more	100.0	77.5	3.9	51.9	21.7	13.9	3.8	1.5	8.6	4.6	1.2	-	3.5	4.0

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
B Base less than 75,000.

Table 4. PLANS TO ATTEND COLLEGE OF HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS 14 TO 34 YEARS OLD IN PRIMARY FAMILIES, BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF FAMILY HEAD: OCTOBER 1975

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. Excludes students in families whose head is a member of the Armed Forces, and students who are family heads or married, spouse present)

Major occupation group of family head	All high school seniors	Plan to attend college				May attend college				Do not plan to attend college				
		Total	Two-year college only	Four-year college only	Two-year and Four-year college	Total	Two-year college only	Four-year college only	Two-year and four-year college	Total	Plan to attend vocational school	May attend vocational school	No vocational school plans	School plans not reported
Total	3,258	1,572	213	852	507	787	230	58	498	789	179	123	487	110
In civilian labor force	2,886	1,434	192	799	443	677	203	48	427	688	149	111	428	88
Employed	2,784	1,394	185	775	434	647	199	47	401	656	143	109	404	86
Professional, tech., & kind. wkrs	428	299	17	203	78	78	27	6	45	40	14	6	20	11
Managers and admin., exc. farm	485	325	36	205	84	84	21	9	54	65	18	8	40	11
Clerical and kindred workers	210	105	9	57	39	53	13	8	31	48	13	12	23	4
Sales workers	184	100	10	61	29	38	15	1	22	37	7	10	20	8
Craft and kindred workers	571	223	43	105	76	156	60	9	87	167	27	23	117	25
Operatives, except transport	264	104	31	41	32	66	17	3	46	83	15	14	54	11
Transport equipment operatives	158	62	11	23	28	34	9	1	23	61	9	14	38	-
Farmers and farm managers	107	49	6	28	15	18	3	1	13	41	16	2	23	-
Farm laborers and supervisors	29	10	-	4	5	11	3	-	8	9	1	-	7	-
Laborers, except farm	123	29	6	14	9	50	13	3	34	39	4	10	24	5
Service workers, exc. private hshld	219	87	16	32	39	57	14	5	38	64	17	11	36	11
Private household workers	7	1	-	1	-	3	3	-	-	2	1	-	1	-
Unemployed	102	40	7	24	9	30	3	2	25	31	5	2	24	1
Not in labor force	372	138	21	53	65	109	28	10	72	101	30	12	39	23
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION														
Total	100.0	48.3	6.5	26.2	15.6	24.2	7.1	1.8	15.3	24.2	5.5	3.8	14.9	3.4
In civilian labor force	100.0	49.7	6.7	27.7	15.3	23.5	7.0	1.7	14.8	23.8	5.2	3.8	14.8	3.0
Employed	100.0	50.1	6.6	27.8	15.6	23.2	7.1	1.7	14.4	23.6	5.1	3.9	14.5	3.1
Professional, tech., & kind. wkrs	100.0	69.9	4.0	47.4	18.2	18.2	6.3	1.4	10.5	9.3	3.3	1.4	4.7	2.6
Managers and admin., exc. farm	100.0	67.0	7.4	42.3	17.3	17.3	4.3	1.9	11.1	13.4	3.7	1.6	8.2	2.3
Clerical and kindred workers	100.0	50.0	4.3	27.1	18.6	25.2	6.2	3.8	14.8	22.9	6.2	5.7	11.0	1.9
Sales workers	100.0	54.3	5.4	33.2	15.8	20.7	8.2	0.5	12.0	20.1	3.8	5.4	10.9	4.3
Craft and kindred workers	100.0	39.1	7.5	18.4	13.3	27.3	10.5	1.6	15.2	29.2	4.7	4.0	20.5	4.4
Operatives, except transport	100.0	39.4	11.7	15.5	12.1	25.0	6.4	1.1	17.4	31.4	5.7	5.3	20.5	4.2
Transport equipment operatives	100.0	39.2	7.0	14.6	17.7	21.5	5.7	0.6	14.6	38.6	5.7	8.9	24.1	-
Farmers and farm managers	100.0	45.8	5.6	26.2	14.0	16.8	2.8	0.9	12.1	38.3	15.0	1.9	21.5	-
Farm laborers and supervisors	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Laborers, except farm	100.0	23.6	4.9	11.4	7.3	40.7	10.6	2.4	27.6	31.7	3.3	8.1	19.5	4.1
Service workers, exc. private hshld	100.0	39.7	7.3	14.6	17.8	26.0	6.4	2.3	17.4	29.2	7.8	5.0	16.4	5.0
Private household workers	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Unemployed	100.0	39.2	6.9	23.5	8.8	29.4	2.9	2.0	24.5	30.4	4.9	2.0	23.5	1.0
Not in labor force	100.0	37.1	5.6	14.2	17.5	29.3	7.5	2.7	19.4	27.2	8.1	3.2	15.9	6.2

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
B Base less than 75,000.

Table 5. PLANS TO ATTEND COLLEGE OF HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS 14 TO 34 YEARS OLD, BY SEX: 1972 TO 1975

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Sex of student and college plans	1975	1974	1973	1972
BOTH SEXES				
Total seniors	3,431	3,518	3,408	3,300
Plan to attend college	1,617	1,486	1,436	1,499
Two-year college only	223	230	238	221
Four-year college only	871	817	861	879
Two-year and four-year college	573	438	337	400
May attend college	830	916	951	880
Two-year college only	253	233	237	232
Four-year college only	60	68	70	62
Two-year and four-year college	516	615	644	586
Do not plan to attend college	860	1,005	960	863
Plan to attend vocational school	190	162	182	263
May attend vocational school	133	190	183	126
No school plans	537	653	595	474
School plans not reported	125	112	62	58
Percent Distribution				
Total seniors	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Plan to attend college	47.1	42.2	42.1	45.4
Two-year college only	6.5	6.5	7.0	6.7
Four-year college only	25.4	23.2	25.3	26.6
Two-year and four-year college	15.2	12.5	9.9	12.1
May attend college	24.2	26.0	27.9	26.7
Two-year college only	7.4	6.6	6.9	7.0
Four-year college only	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.9
Two-year and four-year college	15.1	17.5	18.9	17.8
Do not plan to attend college	25.1	28.6	28.2	26.2
Plan to attend vocational school	5.5	4.6	5.3	8.0
May attend vocational school	3.9	5.4	5.4	3.8
No school plans	15.6	18.6	17.5	14.4
School plans not reported	3.6	3.2	1.8	1.8
MALE				
Total seniors	1,746	1,707	1,747	1,713
Plan to attend college	785	675	743	770
Two-year college only	70	61	115	86
Four-year college only	457	404	453	458
Two-year and four-year college	259	210	175	226
May attend college	463	470	489	497
Two-year college only	134	106	102	125
Four-year college only	32	35	41	35
Two-year and four-year college	297	329	345	337
Do not plan to attend college	437	506	478	401
Plan to attend vocational school	98	86	74	106
May attend vocational school	62	98	91	65
No school plans	278	323	313	231
School plans not reported	60	57	37	43
MALE--Continued				
Percent Distribution				
Total seniors	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Plan to attend college	45.0	39.5	42.5	45.0
Two-year college only	4.0	3.6	6.6	5.0
Four-year college only	26.2	23.7	25.9	26.7
Two-year and four-year college	14.8	12.3	10.0	13.2
May attend college	26.5	27.5	28.0	29.0
Two-year college only	7.7	6.2	5.9	7.3
Four-year college only	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.0
Two-year and four-year college	17.0	19.3	19.8	19.7
Do not plan to attend college	25.0	29.6	27.4	23.4
Plan to attend vocational school	5.6	5.0	4.2	6.2
May attend vocational school	3.6	5.7	5.2	3.8
No school plans	15.9	18.9	17.9	13.5
School plans not reported	3.4	3.3	2.1	2.5
FEMALE				
Total seniors	1,685	1,811	1,662	1,587
Plan to attend college	832	810	693	729
Two-year college only	153	169	124	134
Four-year college only	414	413	408	422
Two-year and four-year college	264	229	162	174
May attend college	366	446	461	382
Two-year college only	119	127	134	107
Four-year college only	28	33	28	26
Two-year and four-year college	219	286	299	249
Do not plan to attend college	422	499	482	460
Plan to attend vocational school	92	76	108	157
May attend vocational school	71	92	92	60
No school plans	259	330	282	243
School plans not reported	65	56	25	14
Percent Distribution				
Total seniors	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Plan to attend college	49.4	44.7	41.7	45.9
Two-year college only	9.1	9.3	7.4	8.4
Four-year college only	24.6	22.8	24.5	26.6
Two-year and four-year college	15.7	12.6	9.7	11.0
May attend college	21.7	24.6	27.8	24.1
Two-year college only	7.0	7.0	8.1	6.7
Four-year college only	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6
Two-year and four-year college	13.0	15.8	18.0	15.7
Do not plan to attend college	25.1	27.5	29.0	29.0
Plan to attend vocational school	5.5	4.2	6.5	9.9
May attend vocational school	4.2	5.1	5.5	3.8
No school plans	15.4	18.2	17.0	15.3
School plans not reported	3.8	3.1	1.5	0.9

Appendix

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Population coverage. The data presented here are for the civilian noninstitutional population 14 to 34 years old.

Metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence. The population residing in standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) constitutes the metropolitan population. Except in New England, an SMSA is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county, or counties, containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In New England SMSA's consist of towns and cities, rather than counties. The metropolitan population in this report is based on SMSA's as defined in the 1970 census and does not include any subsequent additions or changes.

Central cities. Each SMSA must include at least one central city, and the complete title of an SMSA identifies the central city or cities. If only one central city is designated, then it must have 50,000 inhabitants or more. The area title may include, in addition to the largest city, up to two city names on the basis and in the order of the following criteria: (1) The additional city has at least 250,000 inhabitants or (2) the additional city has a population of one-third or more of that of the largest city and a minimum population of 25,000. An exception occurs where two cities have contiguous boundaries and constitute, for economic and social purposes, a single community of at least 50,000, the smaller of which must have a population of at least 15,000.

Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Maryland, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

West: Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Age. The age classification is based on the age of the person at his or her last birthday.

Race. The population is divided into three groups on the basis of race: White, Black, and "other races." The last category includes Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and any other race except White and Black.

Persons of Spanish origin are persons who reported themselves as Mexican-American, Chicano, Mexican, Mexicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish origin. However, all persons who reported themselves as Mexican-American, Chicano, Mexican, or Mexicano were combined into the one category: Mexican. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

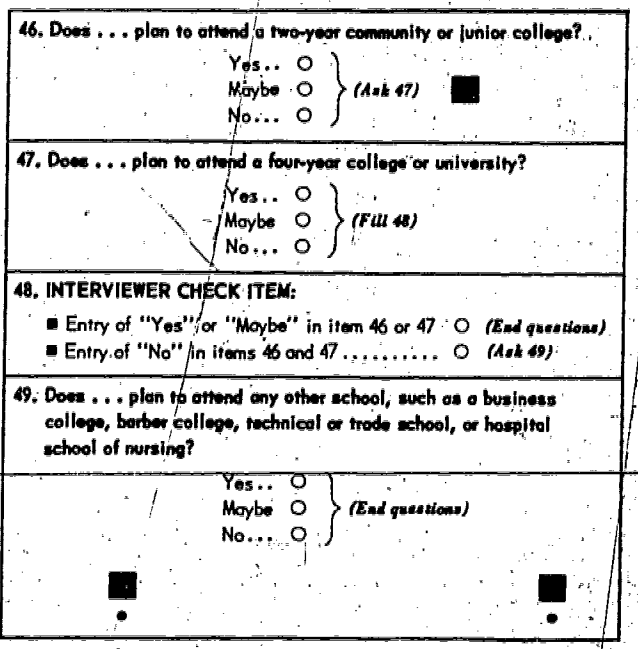
Family. The term "family," as used here, refers to a group of two persons or more related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of one family.

Primary family. A primary family is a family that includes among its members the head of a household.

Head of family. One person in each family residing together was designated as the head. The head of a family is usually the person regarded as the head by members of the family. Women are not classified as heads if their husbands are resident members of the family at the time of the survey.

High school seniors. Persons were classified as high school seniors who were enrolled in the fourth year of a "regular" high school in October 1975. As defined in the survey, a "regular" high school is one which may advance a person toward a high school diploma. Examples of schools which are not regarded as "regular" schools are private business and trade schools, such as television repair schools, beautician schools, and secretarial schools.

College plans. Information on college plans was derived from responses of high school seniors in October 1975 to questions as to whether they planned to attend college, and if so the type of college they planned to attend (two-year, four-year, or both). If the students did not plan to attend college, they were asked whether they planned to attend any other type of school (see facsimile of questions below).



Control of school. In this report, a public school is defined as any educational institution operated by publicly elected or appointed school officials and supported by public funds. Private schools included educational institutions established and operated by religious bodies, as well as those which are under other private control. In cases where enrollment was in a school or college which was both publicly and privately controlled or supported, enrollment was counted according to whether it was primarily public or private.

Occupation. Data on occupation are shown for the employed and relate to the job held during the survey week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the week. The major groups used here are generally the major groups used in the 1970 Census of Population. The composition of these groups is shown in 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I, **Characteristics of the Population, U.S. Summary**, chapter C.

Family income. Income as defined in this report represents the combined total money income of the family before deductions for personal taxes, Social Security, bonds, etc. It is the algebraic sum of money wages and salaries, net income from self-employment, and income other than earnings received by all family members during the 12 months prior to the surveys. It should be noted that although the family income statistics refer to receipts during the previous 12 months, the characteristics of the person, such as age, marital status, etc., and the composition of families refer to the date of the survey.

The detailed income tables include in the lowest income group (under $5,000) those who were classified as having no income in the previous 12 months and those reporting a loss in net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment or in rental income.

Rounding of estimates. Individual figures are rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded. With few exceptions, percentages are based on the unrounded absolute numbers.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Source of data. Most of the estimates contained in these tables are based on data obtained from a supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS) in October 1975. Also, some of the estimates are based on data obtained from similar supplements to CPS in October 1972, 1973, and 1974. The remainder of the data is from the National Longitudinal Survey of the High School Class of 1972 of the National Center for Education Statistics.

The CPS sample was initially selected from the 1970 census files and is updated continuously to reflect new construction where possible (see section "Nonsampling Variability" below). This sample is spread over 461 areas comprising 923 counties and independent cities. These areas are chosen to provide coverage in each State and the District of Columbia. Approximately 47,000 occupied households are eligible for interview each month. Of this number, 2,000 occupied units, on the average, are visited but interviews are not obtained because the occupants are not found at home after repeated calls or are unavailable for some other reason. In addition to the 47,000, there are also about 8,000 sample units in an average month which are visited but are found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed.

The CPS deals mainly with labor force data. Questions relating to labor force participation are asked about each member 14 years old or older in the household. In the recent October supplements questions concerning educational characteristics, such as school enrollment, have been asked to acquire information about all levels of education.

The estimation procedure used for both the CPS data and supplemental data involves the inflation of the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, race, and sex. These independent estimates were based on statistics from the 1970 Census of Population; statistics on births, deaths, immigration, and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces.

The National Longitudinal Survey of the High School Class of 1972 is based on a probability sample of 21,600 seniors from 1,200 randomly selected public and nonpublic (Catholic and non-Catholic) schools. These sample schools provide coverage in all 50 States and the District of Columbia. A more detailed description of the design of this survey can be found in the **National Longitudinal Study of the High School Class of 1972 - Tabular Summary of Student Questionnaire Data, Volume I.** This volume also contains the survey questions, tables of data from the survey, and data relating to the reliability of estimates from the survey.

Reliability of the estimates. Since the estimates in these tables were based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and enumerators. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey—sampling and nonsampling. For estimates in this report, indications of the magnitude of sampling error are provided, but the extent of the nonsampling error is unknown. Consequently, particular care should be exercised in the interpretation of figures based on a relatively small number of cases or on small differences between estimates.

Nonsampling variability. As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and nonreporting in addition to sampling variability. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources, e.g., inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, inability or unwillingness to provide correct information on the part of respondents, inability to recall information, mistakes made in collection such as in recording or coding the data, mistakes made in processing the data, mistakes made in estimating values for missing data, and failure to represent all units with the sample (undercoverage). The approximate magnitude of two sources of undercoverage in CPS is known and is described next.

Approximately 600,000 conventional new construction units were issued building permits prior to the 1970 census but building was not completed by the time of the census (i.e., April 1970); these units have no representation in the CPS sample. Conventional new construction, for which building permits were issued after the census, is represented. In addition to undercoverage of conventional new construction, CPS misses approximately 1/4 of all new mobile homes (i.e., 400,000 units). These are missed because there is no systematic sampling procedure to provide representation of mobile homes constructed since the 1970 census.

Sampling variability. The standard errors given in the tables are primarily measures of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that occur by chance because a sample rather than the whole of the population was surveyed. As calculated, the standard error also partially measures the effect of certain response and enumeration errors, but it does not measure any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the survey differs from a complete census figure by less than the standard error. The chances are about 90 out of 100 that this difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error, and chances are 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

All the statements of comparison appearing in the text are significant at a 1.6 standard error level or better, and most are significant at a level of more than 2.0 standard errors. This means that for most differences cited in the text, the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. Statements of comparison qualified in some way (e.g., by use of the phrase, "some evidence") have a level of significance between 1.6 and 2.0 standard errors.

Note when using small estimates. Percent distributions are shown in the report only when the base of the percentage is 75,000 or greater. Because of the large standard errors involved, there is little chance that percentages would reveal useful information when computed on a smaller base. Estimated totals are shown, however, even though the relative standard errors of these totals are larger than those for corresponding percentages. These smaller estimates are provided primarily to permit such combinations of the categories as serve each user's needs.

Note on comparisons with data from other surveys. Data obtained from the Current Population Survey and other surveys and sources are not entirely comparable, due in large part to differences in interviewer training and experience and in the differing survey processes. This is an additional component of error not reflected in the standard error tables; therefore, caution should be used in comparing results between these different sources.

Standard error tables and their use. Instead of providing individual standard error tables for each characteristic of interest, generalized standard error tables for estimated numbers and estimated percentages, by race, are provided to conserve space. In all the standard error tables, standard errors for intermediate values not shown may be approximated by interpolation. In addition, where two or more items have nearly equal standard errors, such as total population and White population, one table is used to represent them. As a result, the tables of standard errors (along with the factors) provide an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than the precise standard error for any specific item.

The figures presented in tables A-1 through A-4 provide approximations to standard errors of various estimates shown in this report. Table A-5 provides factors which must be used to calculate standard errors for each characteristic. These factors must be applied to the generalized standard errors in order to adjust for the combined effect of the sample design and the estimating procedure on the value of the characteristic. For example, to produce approximate standard errors for Spanish education, multiply the appropriate figures in tables A-1 or A-3 by the factor 1.37 from table A-5. The determination of the proper factor for a percentage depends upon the subject matter of the numerator of the percentage, not the denominator. For example, if a percent referred to the number of high school seniors who plan to attend college and who live in the metropolitan areas, relative to all high school seniors who plan to attend college, then the factor for type of residence would be used.

Standard errors of estimated numbers. The approximate standard error, σ_x, of an estimated number shown in this report can be obtained by use of the formula

$$\sigma_x = f\sigma. \qquad (1)$$

In this formula f is the appropriate factor from table A-5 and σ is the standard error for total or White persons in table A-1 or the standard error for Black and other races persons in table A-2.

Table A-1. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Persons: Total, White, or Spanish Population

(68 chances out of 100. Numbers in thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard error
50	10.2
100	14.4
250	22.7
500	32.1
1,000	45.3
2,000	63.8
3,000	77.8
4,000	89.5

Note: For a particular characteristic, see table A-5 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

Table A-2. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Persons: Black and Other Races

(68 chances out of 100. Numbers in thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard error
10	5.3
20	7.5
30	9.1
40	10.6
50	11.8
75	14.4
100	16.7
200	23.5
300	28.6
400	33.0
500	36.7

Note: For a particular characteristic, see table A-5 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

Standard errors of estimated percentages. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends on both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which this percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more. The approximate standard error, $\sigma_{(x,p)}$, of an estimated percentage can be obtained by use of the formula:

$$\sigma_{(x,p)} = f\sigma. \qquad (2)$$

In this formula f is the appropriate factor from table A-5 and σ is the standard error for total or White persons in table A-3 or the standard error for Black and other races in table A-4. When the numerator and denominator of the percentage are in different categories, use the table and factor indicated by the numerator.

Illustration of the use of tables of standard errors. Table C of this report shows that in October 1975 there were 2,322,000 high school seniors who reported on their college plans and lived in metropolitan areas. The factor in table A-5 for Type of Residence, total or White, is 1.44. Thus, formula (1) and table A-1 show the standard error of an estimate of this size to be approximately 98,000=(68,300x1.44). The chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a figure differing from a complete census figure by less than 98,000. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a figure differing from a complete census figure by less than 196,000 (twice the standard error).

Tables 1 and C also show that of the 2,322,000 high school seniors mentioned above, 1,202,000 or 51.8 percent had definite plans to attend college. The factor in table A-5 for Type of Residence, total or White, is, again, 1.44. Interpolation in table A-3 shows the standard error of 51.8 percent to be 1.5 percent. Thus, the standard error of this estimate is approximately 2.2 = (1.44x1.5). Consequently, the chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated 51.8 percent will be within 2.2 percentage points of a complete census figure. Chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would be within 4.4 percentage points of a complete census figure, i.e., the 95 percent confidence interval would be from 47.4 to 56.2.

Table A-3. Standard Errors for Estimated Percentages of Persons: Total, White, or Spanish Population

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of percentage (thousands)	Estimated percentage							
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	15 or 85	25 or 75	35 or 65	50
75	1.7	2.3	3.6	5.0	5.9	7.2	7.9	8.3
100	1.4	2.0	3.1	4.3	5.1	6.2	6.9	7.2
250	0.9	1.3	2.0	2.7	3.2	3.9	4.3	4.5
500	0.6	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.3	2.8	3.1	3.2
1,000	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.3
2,000	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.6
3,000	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3
4,000	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1

Note: For a particular characteristic, see table A-5 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

Standard error of a difference. For a difference between two sample estimates, the standard error is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of the squared standard errors of the estimates; the estimates can be of numbers, percents ratios, etc. This will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between two estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is a high positive correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate the true standard error.

Illustration of the computation of the standard error of a difference between estimated percentages. Tables 1 and C show that of the 984,000 high school seniors reporting on college plans and living in nonmetropolitan areas, 416,000 or 42.3 percent planned to attend college. The apparent difference between 42.3 percent for nonmetropolitan high school seniors and 51.8 percent for metropolitan high school seniors is 9.5 percent. The standard error, σ_x, of the 51.8 percent is 2.2, as shown above. Table A-5 shows the factor for Type of Residence to be 1.44. Table A-3 shows the standard error of 42.3 percent on a base of 984,000 to be 2.3. Thus, the standard error, σ_y, of the estimate is 3.3 = (1.44x2.3).

To get the standard error of the estimated difference, $\sigma_{(x-y)}$, use the following formula: $\sigma_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2}$

Therefore, the standard error of the difference of 9.5 percent is about

$$4.0 = \sqrt{(2.2)^2 + (3.3)^2} .$$

This means the chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated difference based on the sample estimates would vary from the difference derived using complete census figures by less than 4.0 percent. The 68 percent confidence interval about the 9.5 percent difference is from 5.5 to 13.5, i.e., 9.5 ± 4.0. A conclusion that the average estimate of the difference derived from all possible samples of the same size and design lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 68 percent of all possible samples. The 95 percent confidence interval is 1.5 to 17.5. Thus, we can conclude with 95 percent confidence that there is a significant difference between the percentage for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan high school seniors regarding their plans to attend college.

Table A-4. Standard Errors for Estimated Percentages of Persons: Black and Other Races

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of percentage (thousands)	Estimated percentage							
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	15 or 85	25 or 75	35 or 65	50
75.....	1.9	2.7	4.2	5.8	6.9	8.4	9.2	9.6
100.....	1.7	2.3	3.6	5.0	6.0	7.2	8.0	8.4
125.....	1.5	2.1	3.3	4.5	5.3	6.5	7.1	7.5
150.....	1.4	1.9	3.0	4.1	4.9	5.9	6.5	6.8
175.....	1.3	1.8	2.8	3.8	4.5	5.5	6.0	6.3
200.....	1.2	1.7	2.6	3.5	4.2	5.1	5.6	5.9
250.....	1.1	1.5	2.3	3.2	3.8	4.6	5.0	5.3
300.....	1.0	1.4	2.1	2.9	3.4	4.2	4.6	4.8
400.....	0.8	1.2	1.8	2.5	3.0	3.6	4.0	4.2
500.....	0.7	1.0	1.6	2.2	2.7	3.2	3.6	3.7

Note: For a particular characteristic, see table A-5 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

Table A-5. "f" Factors to be Applied to Tables A-1 through A-4 to Approximate Standard Errors

Type of characteristic	Values of f for--	
	Total, White or Spanish (Table A-1 or A-3	Black and Other (Table A-2 or A-4)
Region or type of residence (Tables C and 1).....	1.44	(X)
Family income of students (Tables D and 2).....	1.22	(X)
Education of Spanish (Tables B and 1).....	1.37	(X)
Education (for all other CPS numbers in these tables).....	1.00	1.00

X Not applicable.