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ABSTRACT

This study examines why some young men and women choose military service as well as what factors lead to successful enlisting among those who choose military service. It examines these questions using cross-sectional and longitudinal panel survey data from large nationwide samples of high school seniors, many of whom were followed into young adulthood. Potential correlates of military propensity and predictors of enlistment are considered under three broad categories: family and demographic background; educational background and aspirations; and a wide range of values, attitudes, and behaviors. Generally, results show that for men high grades, college plans, and the college preparatory curriculum are negatively associated with propensity. The data also show lower than average propensity among women with good grades and college plans. Results also show their views about the military in general, and particularly about employment conditions in the armed forces, are strongly associated with propensity and thus also with enlistment. Appendix I: Measures is divided into four sections: "Measures Used as Background Controls"; "Family Background and Demographics"; "Educational Attainment and Plans"; and "Indexes." Appendix II is made up of five parts: "Reporting the Results of MCA"; "Grand Mean"; "Variables"; "Factor Summary"; "Explained Variance"; and "Samples Used for Tables." Appendix III contains four parts: "Racial/Ethnic Differences"; "The Changing Racial/Ethnic Composition of the MTF Samples"; "Racial/Ethnic Differences in the Impacts of Family, Demographic, and Educational Background"; and "Number of Parents in the Home." (Contains 49 tables, 13 figures, and 18 references.) (MKA)

MILITARY PROPENSITY AND ENLISTMENT: CROSS-SECTIONAL AND PANEL ANALYSES OF CORRELATES AND PREDICTORS

Monitoring the Future Occasional Paper 41

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INTRODUCTION

What factors lead some young men and women to choose military service, and other young men and women to choose other paths after high school? And what factors lead to successful enlisting among those who choose military service? Past research on the characteristics of young men who served in the American armed forces during the first years of the all-volunteer force in the 1970s, as military accession changed from conscription to a labor market process, showed that social background, academic experiences, and vocational choices made while in high school had significant influence on enlistment (Segal, Burns, Silver, Falk, & Sharda, 1998). Analysis of data from the high school class of 1972 (the last graduating class before the end of conscription) showed that enlistees were more likely to come from somewhat below average socio-economic backgrounds, to be black, and to come from the South, than were their peers who did not serve. They also had lower than average grades in secondary school, and were more likely to have been in non-academic high school programs. Most strikingly, they indicated plans to serve in the military (enlistment propensity) while still in high school; 70 percent of those who subsequently served in the military had such plans. Now, two decades after the end of conscription, do the factors that led to military service in the early 1970s still predict either propensity or enlistment? To what extent does propensity alone successfully predict enlistment?

The present analyses examine those questions, using cross-sectional and longitudinal panel survey data obtained from large nationwide samples of high school seniors, many of whom were followed into young adulthood. Potential correlates of military propensity and predictors of enlistment are considered under three broad categories: (a) family and demographic background; (b) educational background and aspirations; and, to the factors suggested by previous, research we add (c) a wide range of values, attitudes, and behaviors.

In this paper, we seek to extend previous research in four ways. First, most earlier analyses focussed on personnel who served during the first years of the volunteer force, in the 1970s. We seek to extend our understanding to the 1980s and 1990s, and to see how the factors affecting military service might have changed as the volunteer military force became institutionalized, and as the conditions of recruiting changed. Second, because of limitations in the data bases available, most prior analyses have focussed on men who have served. We seek to explore the similarities and differences between men and women in this regard. Third, most prior analyses have focussed on the direct effects of social background or educational achievement on military service. However, in our data the effect of enlistment propensity is so powerful that it tends to mask the effects of these other factors, so we take account of their indirect effects on military enlistment, operating through their effects on enlistment propensity. Finally, we want to utilize the breadth of content available in the Monitoring the Future data set to examine the effects of a wide variety of values, attitudes, and behaviors, measured late in the senior year of high school, on both propensity and enlistment. In particular, we focus on the effects of (1) attitudes towards the military as an institution and its role in American society, (2) attitudes about the size of the military and the use of military force, (3) attitudes about the military as an occupation, (4) a variety of deviant behaviors that may impact enlistment, and (5) attitudes about preferred job characteristics.

CONCEPTUAL OVERVIEW

Figure 1 provides an overview of the factors which we examine, and the nature of their possible impacts on military propensity and enlistment. Family background and demographic factors are included because prior research using samples gathered by both the Youth Attitude Tracking Survey (YATS) and the Army Communications Objectives Measurement System (ACOMS) (reviewed and summarized in Lawrence & Legree, 1995; Nieva et al., 1996; Stone, Turner, & Wiggins, 1992) has shown that they are related to military plans and enlistment, and also because they can influence educational accomplishments and aspirations. Educational background and success can relate to military plans and enlistment in several important ways, as discussed below.

Many values, attitudes, and behaviors are of potential interest as factors that make military service more or less attractive to certain individuals, and as factors that make some individuals more or less attractive than others to military service recruiters. For example, a study based on interviews of new enlistees suggested that the concrete benefits offered by military service, such as job training and educational opportunities, influenced their decisions to enter the military (Tarver, Miller & Ginexi, 1994).

The heavy arrows in Figure 1 indicate our assumption that the impacts of these various factors upon enlistment occur primarily indirectly, via their impacts on military propensity (i.e., high school seniors' expectations of military service); however, the light arrows indicate the possibility that there are additional impacts which are direct, i.e., above and beyond the impacts on propensity (see Nieva et al., 1996). Finally, although our analyses focus on the military plans and enlistment of individual young adults, the dashed arrows and the bottom portion of Figure 1 serve as reminders that requirements imposed by the military service institutions, such as cognitive and physical abilities, also can influence individuals' military plans and certainly play a crucial role in whether they actually succeed in enlisting.

Choices after High School

As young people approach the end of high school, they face a wide and often bewildering array of choices. At the end of a dozen or more years in the highly structured environment of elementary and secondary schooling, they must decide what will come next. Among the alternatives available to most high school graduates are two other structured environments -- college and military service. Many choose the first, some choose the second, and most of the remainder opt for some form of civilian employment.

For most young people the fundamental choice to be made, usually before the end of high school, is whether to pursue a college degree. Of course, the college decision is profoundly interconnected with vocational choices, both short-term and long-range; moreover, it has implications for several other decisions, such as when to leave the parental home and how soon it is feasible to marry.

The college decision has important implications for another decision facing many young people at the end of high school: whether or not to enter military service. A decision to serve in

the armed forces is not incompatible with a decision to go to college; an individual can decide to do both, either sequentially or to some extent simultaneously. Nevertheless, in the short run most young persons leaving high school select only one (or neither) as their next *primary* activity. This is one important reason for focusing heavily on educational background and aspirations as factors influencing military propensity -- those with the highest levels of educational success are most likely to plan on college and thus least likely, on average, to plan on military service.

Just how well do the plans and expectations developed during high school relate to actual post-high school behaviors? That is a topic of theoretical interest to developmental and vocational psychologists in general, and a matter of practical importance to those involved with recruiting young adults into colleges and the military services. We addressed that question in an earlier analysis, focusing primarily on the correlation between military service plans and enlistment behaviors -- i.e., the military propensity-enlistment relationship. We found that by the time young people reach the end of high school their expectations concerning military service are highly predictive of subsequent behavior; among young men military service expectations are nearly as accurate as are their expectations about college (Bachman, Freedman-Doan, Segal, & O'Malley, 1997; Bachman, Segal, Freedman-Doan, & O'Malley, 1998).

Enlistment as a Two-Party Decision

In this occasional paper we continue to focus on individual characteristics and the choice processes of individuals; however, the bottom portion of Figure 1 calls attention to the fact that enlistment in the U.S. armed forces is not a unilateral decision. In the all-volunteer military, enlistment requires a positive decision by each party to the contract: the military service and the individual volunteer. To be acceptable to any branch of military service, a volunteer must meet that branch's minimum requirements for "quality" defined in such terms as high school graduation, aptitude test scores, physical condition, and "moral character" (e.g., absence of drug dependence or criminal record). Conversely, the potential enlistee's perception of the "job opportunities" (such as attractive and interesting working conditions, adequate compensation, job security, and opportunities for personal development and advancement) must exceed those perceived for the primary alternatives -- civilian employment, or college attendance and subsequent civilian employment.

Although we can readily make this conceptual distinction between the two parties to an enlistment decision, each with their separate requirements and preferences, we recognize that they are complexly interconnected and that we are not able in our present survey analyses to disentangle their impacts on enlistment decisions. For each party, perceptions about the requirements of the other party will influence expectations about the likelihood of a successful enlistment contract, and these expectations in turn will affect plans and courses of action. For example, an individual who clearly falls short of military requirements along one or several relevant dimensions is likely -- sooner or later -- to conclude that enlistment is not a viable option, no matter how desirable it might be from that individual's standpoint. Similarly, although the military services may prefer recruits of very high "quality" in terms of cognitive abilities, recruiters recognize that the large majority of such individuals have ruled out military service in favor of college. In short, the enlistment decision is not necessarily a simple sequence in which an individual first decides to attempt enlistment and then the armed service branch decides whether

to accept her/him; it can also be a reciprocal process extending across some period of time (but often resolved by the end of high school).

In this paper we examine many characteristics of individuals which might be relevant to this complex enlistment decision process -- factors that could play a part in determining who does and does not serve in the all-volunteer force. Such a focus has much to do with factors that make the military an attractive alternative for some individuals, but it also involves the other side of the equation -- factors that may make some individuals attractive, or at least acceptable, to the armed forces.

Some of these factors operate in much the same direction for both parties to the contract. For example, those individuals who view military service and military missions in strongly positive terms are likely to be disposed toward enlistment, and also likely to be attractive to recruiters. Similarly, individuals who react negatively to order and discipline are less likely to seek -- and are less likely to be sought for -- enlistment. But along at least one important dimension the choices of individuals and the military services do not coincide so well. Specifically, the "high quality" recruits much preferred by the armed forces are those persons who have the ability to perform well on standardized tests and in military training -- the very individuals, as we noted earlier, who are most likely to prefer college rather than military service as their primary activity after leaving high school. At the other end of the ability spectrum, those individuals with the poorest academic backgrounds may be especially attracted to military service, but some fall below the minimum requirements set by the services.

METHODS

Design

Monitoring the Future (MTF) is an ongoing study of American youth conducted by the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan. The study design has been extensively described elsewhere (Bachman, Johnston & O'Malley, 1996). Here we outline only the key features relevant to the present analyses. MTF employs a cohort-sequential research design that involves (a) annual, nationally representative samples of high school seniors (hereafter referred to as base year), beginning in 1975 and continuing through the present day, and (b) annual follow-up surveys mailed each year to sub-samples from each class sample in the years following graduation. The follow-up data used in the present analysis consist of reports of entry (or non-entry) into the armed forces by the time of the first follow-up, which occurs one year (for half the sample) or two years (for the other half) after high school.

Samples

A base year sample is drawn each year, using a three-stage probability sampling design to select approximately 130 public and private high schools representative of those in the 48 contiguous states. Professional interviewers from the Institute for Social Research supervise survey activities at the school sites usually during regular classroom periods in March, April, or May. All respondents are asked to fill out one of six forms of a 45-minute, paper and pencil, self

administered questionnaire. Student response rates vary from school to school, between 75 percent and 100 percent, producing sample sizes of roughly 17,000 seniors each year. Because of changes in the questionnaire design after 1975, we report data from classes beginning in 1976. From 1976 to 1996, MTF obtained base year questionnaires from a total of 351,080 respondents, 309,959 of whom responded to the question regarding their propensity to enter the armed forces.[2]

From each senior class, 2,400 seniors are selected for follow-up and randomly divided into two groups, each group numbering about 1,200. Members of one group are mailed questionnaires one year after graduation, and every two years thereafter; those in the other group are mailed questionnaires two years after graduation, and every two years thereafter. Thus, individual participants are surveyed on a two-year cycle, beginning either one or two years after graduation, for a total of up to seven follow-ups. All respondents from the classes of 1976 through 1989, and one-half of the class of 1990, have had the opportunity to respond to three follow-ups; the class of 1991 has had the opportunity to respond to only two follow-ups. From 1977 through the present, MTF has been sending follow-up questionnaires to sub-samples totaling 39,545 respondents from class years 1976 to 1991. Of those respondents, 35,587 answered the base year question concerning propensity to enter the military.[3]

Measures

Each senior in the MTF survey is asked to complete one of six questionnaire forms (five forms prior to 1989). All senior year questionnaire forms include a series of items asking about plans after high school: *How likely is it that you will do each of the following things after high school?* The activities listed include, *Serve in the armed forces* and *Graduate from college (four-year program)*. Respondents are asked to choose from the following alternatives: *Definitely won't; Probably won't; Probably will;* and *Definitely will.* Analogously, in all follow-up questionnaire forms respondents are asked *Now we'd like to know about some things you are doing now, or have done, or plan to do. Please look at each activity listed below, and mark the circle which shows how likely you are to do EACH.* The activities listed include, *Serve on active duty in the armed forces, Attend a four-year college*, and *Graduate from a four-year college program*, and all respondents are asked to choose from the following alternatives: *I'm doing this now; I have done this; Definitely won't; Probably won't; Probably will*; and *Definitely will.*

---

[2]Because some students are absent on the day of the survey, we adjust for the effects of excluding absentees in our estimates. Participating students are asked how many days of school they have missed in the previous weeks. Using this variable, individuals are assigned to different strata as a function of how often they are absent. Actual base year participants in each stratum are weighted to represent all students in their stratum, including absentees on the particular date of administration. This procedure produces a weighted total N of 405,909 of whom 368,672 responded to the propensity question. To take account of the sample design clustered by schools, design effects were incorporated into significance tests for senior year data as noted in the tables (Kish, 1965).

[3]Respondents are paid $5 ($10, beginning with the class of 1991) for each follow-up participation. Data collected from follow-up surveys have been weighted in two ways. First, the follow-up samples are drawn so as to be largely self-weighting; however, because the primary focus of the study is on drug use, users of illicit drugs are over-sampled for follow-ups (by a factor of three to one). Weights are used in all analyses to adjust for the differential selection probabilities. Second, like data collected during the senior year, follow-up data are also adjusted to account for absenteeism. The use of these weighting procedures in combination produces weighted numbers of cases that are somewhat smaller than the actual numbers of follow up cases: a weighted total N of 36,678 of whom 33,163 responded to the propensity question on the base year questionnaire. Clustering effects in follow-up samples were sufficiently small that design effect adjustments were judged unnecessary.

In the analyses presented here we focus on the relationships between propensity measured late during the senior year and enlistment measured in the first year or two after high school. Our decision to focus on enlistment during the first one or two years after high school (corresponding to the first follow-up in our panel study) was based on two considerations. First, our previous analyses showed that the large majority of those who enter military service at any time within five or six years after high school do so within the first year or two (Bachman et al., 1997) Second, the previous analyses plus preliminary analyses of the data used in the present paper showed slightly stronger and clearer relationships when we focused on early enlistment.

An individual who has entered the military has crossed a definitive life threshold. Accordingly, individual data on entry into the armed forces collected across follow-ups were coded cumulatively for the first three follow-ups (1-2, 3-4, and 5-6 years after high school). For present purposes, that means that if a respondent had missing data in the first follow-up, and in a second or third follow-up indicated neither current nor past military service, then that respondent was coded as "no entry" for the first follow-up. Furthermore, data reported here from follow-up collections were adjusted for panel non-response. As we examined the MTF data we found that seniors who said that they "*Definitely will*" enter the armed forces left the panel at a far higher rate than those of lower propensity. Thus, in the present analyses we imputed responses on the entry into the military item to individuals who responded to the base year propensity question but had missing data on the first follow-up, and who did not specify "no entry" on the second or third follow-up. In earlier analyses such imputation did not alter the strength of the relationship between senior year propensity and subsequent enlistment, but it did improve the accuracy of our estimate for the overall rate of enlistment. Imputation combined with our weighting procedures yielded a total of 33,163 cases for analysis.[4]

In addition to these measures of propensity and enlistment, the MTF surveys contain several hundred other questions that bear on a broad range of behaviors and attitudes. For the purposes of these analyses, we examined data on propensity and enlistment in relationship to approximately 145 other specific items including demographic characteristics; school activities; educational attainments and plans; political attitudes and behaviors; attitudes towards the role and uses of military power and towards the military as a workplace; characteristics of preferred future job settings; behaviors related to tobacco, alcohol, and illicit drug use, truancy, delinquency, and health related behaviors. Demographic and certain other items appear in all six forms of the base year questionnaires. Other items appear in only one questionnaire form, thus reducing sample sizes available for analyses.

Because there is a fair amount of year to year fluctuation in both propensity and actual accession, we combined data from sets of adjacent class years as follows: for data collected from base year samples, the classes of 1976-1983, 1984-1991, and 1992-1996; for follow-up samples the class years 1976-1983 and 1984-1991.

[4] Full details of the imputation procedures are available in Bachman et al., 1997.

RESULTS

Overview and Analysis Strategy

We present our analyses of the correlates of military propensity and enlistment in two major sections: we first focus on the impacts of family, demographic, and educational background; then we examine the impacts of attitudes, values, and behaviors, both with and without controls for the background factors.

Although our earlier research clearly supports our view that "propensity" measures taken late in the senior year of high school capture many "settled" decisions, it is still of interest to distinguish between propensity and enlistment. Accordingly, our analyses treat both of these dimensions as dependent variables, and we consider the extent to which the various predictors of enlistment have impacts which occur independent of propensity (as indicated by the lighter arrows in Figure 1).

Because enlistment levels are substantially different for men and women, and because our earlier analyses have shown a variety of other gender differences in correlates of enlistment (Bachman et al., 1997,1998; Segal, Bachman, Freedman-Doan, & O'Malley,1999), we continue our earlier practice of presenting all analyses separately for men and women.

In order to capture changes in relationships over time, and consistent with earlier analyses, we report correlates of propensity separately for three sets of graduating classes: 1976-1983, 1984-1991, and 1992-1996; similarly, we report correlates of enlistment separately for classes of 1976-1983, and 1984-1991 (insufficient follow-up data were available to include the 1992-1996 group in these analyses). In general, the patterns of interrelationship among variables are fairly similar across time intervals; accordingly, our discussion of results focuses primarily on the data for the classes of 1984-1991 (the most recent interval for which we have complete enlistment data), but we also note any important differences for the other time periods.

It should be recalled that propensity data are available from all high school seniors surveyed by the Monitoring the Future project, whereas data on actual entry into military service are available from only the subsets selected to participate in the follow-up surveys. We elected to take advantage of the full senior year samples for the propensity analyses, but made that choice only after preliminary analyses revealed that propensity findings for the follow-up subsets were highly similar to those for the much larger total senior year samples.

We chose multiple classification analysis (MCA), a form of multiple regression analysis which deals easily with categorical predictors, as a means of examining blocks of predictors simultaneously in order to draw inferences about overlapping and independent impacts. As will be seen, this and other relatively simple analysis strategies fully meet our purpose of examining and making distinctions among many potential correlates of military plans and enlistment. (As

also will be seen, our findings did not prompt us to develop and estimate any single "grand model" of the military enlistment process.[5])

Impacts of Family, Demographic, and Educational Background

We begin this section with an overview of multivariate findings for men, and then for women. After that, we take a closer look at bivariate and multivariate relationships involving several of the most important predictors.[6]

Overview of findings for men. Table 1B, the portion of Table 1 which focuses on young men in the high school classes of 1984-91, shows that the various factors that we have grouped under the general heading of "background" produce a multiple correlation of .29, indicating that 8.6 percent of the variance in propensity can be explained by this combination of predictors. The family background and demographic predictors alone account for 6.1 percent of variance, reflecting (a) the substantially higher than average levels of propensity (and enlistment) by African-American men during this period, (b) higher propensity among men not living with both parents and/or those with less educated parents, and (c) relatively complex differences in propensity linked to degree of urbanicity and geographic region. Predictors reflecting the respondents' own educational accomplishments and plans account for 4.9 percent of the variance in propensity, about half of which is independent of the family background and demographic predictors (2.4 percent of variance, calculated by subtracting the variance explained by educational factors alone [R-squared of .049 = 4.9 percent of variance] from that explained by educational plus family background and demographic predictors [R-squared of .086 = 8.6 percent of variance]), and half of which is overlapping (2.5 percent of variance, calculated as 4.9 minus 2.4). Specifically, high grades, college plans, and the college preparatory curriculum are all negatively associated with propensity; moreover, the multivariate analyses (beta coefficients at the bottom of Table 1) indicate that among these three highly correlated factors college plans is by far the most important.

The data for men from the earlier and later graduating classes (Table 1A and Table 1C) show generally parallel findings, although relationships are not quite as strong for these other time periods. In particular, the contribution of race differences is substantially weaker for the classes of 1992-1996, reflecting the fact that propensities of African-American males were not so sharply above average during this more recent period (Segal et al., 1999).

Turning now to findings on actual enlistment, Table 1E shows that for men from the high school classes of 1984-91, the background factors together produce a multiple correlation coefficient of 0.21, indicating that 4.4 percent of the variance in actual enlistment is explained. Here, as was true for propensity, race and parental education were particularly important family background factors, and college plans and its close correlates made additional contributions to the prediction of actual entrance.

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[5] See Appendix II for full details on presentation and interpretation of MCA results and for details on the samples used to construct Tables 1-5.

[6] Full details concerning the Region and Past/Current Residence variables appear in Appendix I.

Table 1E presents (in the right-most column) an analysis including propensity among the predictors of enlistment. The eta coefficient for propensity (alone) predicting to enlistment is .571, indicating that this variable alone explains 32.6 percent of the variance in enlistment. When all other variables are added, the total explained variance rises only to 33.4 percent, indicating that nearly all of the impact of the background factors is indirect via propensity (3.6 percent of variance is thus explained, versus only 0.8 percent as a direct effect).

The findings on enlistment for the earlier high school classes of 1976-1983 (shown in Table 1D) are generally parallel to those for the classes of 1984-1991. Specifically, the background factors show generally very similar impacts across the two time periods, and overall relationships are nearly as strong (multiple-R values for all background factors combined are .195 for the 1976-1983 sample, versus .210 for the 1984-1991 sample). Here again most of the impact of the background factors on enlistment is indirect via propensity (2.8 percent of variance is thus explained, versus 1.0 percent as a direct effect.) The link between propensity and enlistment, however, is weaker for the earlier sample (eta of .496, in contrast to .571). This increase in strength of the propensity-enlistment relationship might reflect some shift in recent years toward increasing proportions of high school students working out firm military commitments before the end of school.

Overview of findings for women. Table 2 displays findings for women; although in some respects the results are parallel to those for men (shown in Table 1), in other respects the findings for women are distinctly different. The most important difference, of course, is that far fewer women than men expect to serve and far fewer actually do. Perhaps in part because of the much lower total variance in enlistment among women, the proportions of enlistment variance explained by background factors also are distinctly lower for women. Interestingly, gender differences in prediction of propensity are not as large as those for enlistment; for those in the classes of 1984-1991, the multiple-R value predicting propensity for women is .264, compared with a value of .293 for men.

Similarities to findings for men include the following: (a) higher than average levels of propensity (and enlistment) among African-American women, (b) higher propensity among women not living with both parents and/or those with less educated parents, and (c) some differences in women's propensity linked to degree of urbanicity (but less linkage to region than was found for men). The data also show lower than average propensity among women with good grades and college plans; however, these relationships for women are much weaker than those for men.

Table 2E shows that for women from the high school classes of 1984-1991, background factors alone produce a multiple-R of only .09 predicting to actual enlistment, representing only 0.8 percent of the total variance explained. Similarly, among women from the earlier high school classes of 1976-1983 (see Table 2D), the background factors account for 0.7 percent of variance in enlistment. As is true for men, the most important predictor of actual enlistment among women is propensity, with background factors adding very little predictive value.

Examination of specific predictors. Although Tables 1 and 2 provide considerable detail on each of the background predictors, we felt that several predictors deserved further discussion. This is provided in the following sections.

Race. The volunteer force has been shown to attract African-Americans disproportionately (Teachman, Call, & Segal, 1993), and in the overviews above we noted the higher than average rates of both propensity and enlistment by African-American men and women. That led us to conduct additional analyses, parallel to those in Tables 1 and 2, separately for whites, African-Americans, and Hispanics. The results are reported in Appendix III.

Region. The American military has traditionally been drawn from those of Southern origins (Janowitz, 1960), and Segal et al., 1998 found that this tradition continued in the early years of the volunteer force era. The data in Tables 1 and 2 are consistent with that observation. However, the analyses for separate racial subgroups, shown in Appendix III, reveal little regional difference among white, whereas among African-Americans propensity and enlistment are highest for those in the South. Since the majority of African-Americans live in the South, and since their propensity and enlistment rates are above average in the years for these analyses, that appears to account largely for the regional differences shown in Tables 1 and 2.

Number of parents in the home. During their high school senior year, about three-quarters of respondents (classes of 1984-1991) lived with two parents (or guardians), about one in five lived with only one, and about 5-6 percent lived with neither. (It should be noted that our measure of number of parents in the home did not distinguish between biological parents, adoptive parents, step-parents, and guardians. If we were able to distinguish between two-parent "intact" families and two-parent "blended" families in which one or both the parents had previously been divorced, we might expect on economic grounds to find lowest propensity in children from fully intact families, because such families are on average best able to afford college tuition.) As can be seen in the left-hand portion of Figure 2 (Part B), the fewer parents in the home, the more likely an individual is to expect to enlist (solid line). That pattern is diminished considerably, but not eliminated, after adjustment for other background factors (based on MCA analyses, and shown by the dashed line in the left-hand portion of the figure). The results for earlier and later time periods (Parts A and C of Figure 2) are much the same.

Turning to actual enlistment, a similar pattern is evident for men in the earlier classes (1976-1983), i.e., highest enlistment rates among those who lived with neither parent when seniors. That pattern remains fairly strong after adjustment for other background factors, but is flattened after adjustment for propensity (as shown in the right-hand portion of Figure 2, Part A). The enlistment pattern is somewhat different for men from the classes of 1984-1991 (Part B of Figure 2); although again actual enlistment rates are lowest among those from two-parent families, the rates in this period are highest among those from one-parent families. Controls for other background factors reduce by about one-third the difference between one- and two-parent families; controls for propensity virtually eliminate that difference, indicating that this particular family background effect operates entirely via propensity.

In contrast, the tendency for enlistment rates to be slightly lower among men living with no parents compared with men from one parent families, as shown in Figure 2, is actually

enhanced by controls for other background factors and unaffected by controls for propensity. Since this finding for actual enlistment stands in contrast to the data for propensity, it may indicate that one or more of the barriers to enlistment imposed by the armed forces comes into play more often for young men from such families; our analyses over multiple time periods (Bachman et al., 1998) suggest that such barriers have become more important in recent years (late 1980s and beyond, in contrast to the late 1970s and early 1980s). Those analyses also reveal that the relatively low enlistment rate among those living with neither parent occurred primarily among the African-American young men. Among women, Table 2 reveals no appreciable differences in actual enlistment rates correlated with number of parents in the home during the senior year.

Parents' education. The senior year Monitoring the Future questionnaires include items asking about the highest level of education attained by father and by mother. Most respondents provide data for both parents, and in those cases we computed a mean; otherwise, we used the data for one parent if available. We collapsed codes in the present analyses such that the lowest category includes those with one or both parents having only a grade school education and neither parent having completed high school, the next lowest category includes those who had one or both parents with some high school but one or both parents with less than a high school diploma, and the top category includes those having at least one parent with a college degree or more (see Appendix I for complete details). Levels of parental education shifted notably across the several sets of graduating classes (cohorts) included in our analyses, with later cohorts reporting higher levels of parental education on average (as can be seen in detail by examining the changing proportions of cases in Tables 1A-1C and 2A-2C).

Figure 3 (Part B) shows (for the classes of 1984-1991) the following general patterns concerning military propensity: (a) that higher levels of parental education are associated with lower levels of military propensity; and (b) that after controls for other background factors only some of that relationship remains, suggesting that these effects were primarily indirect, operating through the young persons' educational attainments and plans. The figure also shows with respect to actual enlistment that (a) as parental education rises to include high school graduation and college, the likelihood of enlistment grows progressively smaller; (b) this relationship is diminished only modestly by controls for other background factors; and (c) even after controlling also for propensity, the general tendency toward lower enlistment among those with higher parental education remains. Figure 3 also shows one distinct departure from this general pattern for the small proportion of the sample (roughly four percent for the classes of 1984-1991) at the lowest level of parental education; specifically, those with the least educated parents are less likely to enter the service than those with slightly higher parental education -- a finding that is particularly clear after controls for background and propensity. Much the same can be said for those from the earlier classes (1976-1983, see Part A of Figure 3), at least among men.

We noted earlier that barriers to enlistment imposed by the armed forces (enlistment standards) may come into play more often for individuals living with only one or neither parent, and the same may be the case for those whose parents attained lowest levels of education. This is not, of course, to suggest that parental education or numbers of parents in the home are themselves grounds for selection or rejection of applicants by the military; rather, it seems likely that these aspects of parental background contribute to problem behaviors and/or educational and

ability limitations that in turn make it relatively more difficult for such individuals to enter the armed forces.

College plans.[7] Figure 4 (Part B) shows that for those who were high school seniors in 1984-1991, college plans are clearly linked to both propensity and enlistment among men, but less so for women. (Largely similar findings appear for propensity and enlistment among those from earlier classes, as shown in Part A of Figure 4, and for propensity among those from later classes, as shown in Part C.)

Among men, adjustment for other background factors reduces the relationships to some extent, but the contribution of college plans remains strong -- those expecting definitely to complete college show the lowest rates of propensity and enlistment, and those expecting not to get a college degree show the highest rates. Controlling also for propensity leaves little relationship between college plans and actual enlistment; in other words, it appears that the impacts of college plans on enlistment occur almost entirely via their impacts on propensity.

Among women the relationships between college plans, propensity, and enlistment are weak and non-linear, but consistent across time intervals. Similar to the findings for males, those women definitely expecting to complete college are least likely to plan on military service, but there is little difference in propensity between women reporting they *Probably will* complete college and women who report they will not. Controls for other background factors shift this pattern only slightly, but in directions similar to those for the men. Rates of actual enlistment, both before and after controls, are actually slightly higher among women in the *Probably will* complete college category than among women in either of the other categories shown in the figure.

In sum, Figure 4 shows that men who do not expect to get a college degree are more likely to plan on entering military service, and twice as likely actually to do so, compared with men "definitely" expecting a college degree; however, such clear differences are not in evidence among women. It thus appears that whereas military service may be something of a "default option" for many men not planning on college, such is not the case for women.

High school grades. The relationships between high school grades and military propensity are clear and linear for men, and similar but weaker for women across all time periods. As can be seen in Figure 5, the lower an individual's high school grade average, the more likely he or she is to be inclined toward military service. Of course, the relationship between grades and propensity overlaps greatly with college plans and high school curriculum (college preparatory versus all others); thus Figure 5 also shows much weaker relationships when these and other background factors are controlled. Certainly, the various indicators of educational success and aspiration are closely interrelated across time, reflecting complex cycles of mutual influence; nevertheless, we believe that the *dominant* pattern of causation reflected in our data is that (a) students who consistently get good grades are, in part as a consequence of their success in high school, more likely to plan on college, and (b) planning on entering college makes individuals less

[7] See Appendix I for details concerning the College Plans variable.

likely to plan on entering military service. Our correlational findings are consistent with this rather common-sense interpretation, although it should be kept in mind that cross-sectional data cannot "prove" causation.

When we turn to actual entrance into military service, the picture provided by Figure 5 grows a bit more complicated. First we note that the overall finding is consistent with the propensity data -- higher grades are associated with lower rates of enlistment. Specifically, high school students with "C" grade averages are about twice as likely to enter service as those averaging "A" -- and this is true for both men and women at both time periods. However, those with the lowest grades (C- or D) did not show the highest rates of military enlistment, even though they did show highest levels of propensity. Instead, as can be seen in Figure 5, those with "D" or "C-" grades were a bit less likely than the "C" students actually to enter the armed forces (true for females at both time intervals, and for males in classes of 1984-91). This mismatch between military aspirations and attainments among those with lowest grades may arise because of military requirements for cognitive aptitude; put another way, those who do most poorly on tests in high school are also likely to do poorly on military aptitude tests and fall short of entrance requirements.

Impacts of Attitudes, Values, and Behaviors

We turn now to an analysis of a wide range of attitudes, values, and behaviors which we felt might be correlated with military propensity and actual enlistment. Our first step was to identify and examine roughly 140 variables in the Monitoring the Future datasets which we judged worthy of consideration, in addition to those covered in the previous section. These additional variables, including full questionnaire wording, are presented in Table 3. Also shown in Table 3 for each variable are two types of bivariate coefficients showing correlations with military propensity: the product-moment correlation showing strength and direction of linear association, and the eta statistic showing strength of combined linear and non-linear association. These data enabled us to screen this large number of "candidate" variables and then focus subsequent analyses on those which proved promising.

At the end of the first step we had isolated those variables judged sufficiently important to examine in greater detail. The next step was to examine bivariate and multivariate relationships (a) with senior year propensity (based on data from all high school seniors), and (b) with actual enlistment during the first year or two after high school (based on follow-up samples only). A summary of those findings is presented in Table 4, showing results separately for three time intervals (two for enlistment) and additional data are presented in Table 5. Here we focus attention primarily on the 1984-1991 high school seniors, the most recent period for which we have enlistment as well as propensity data.

Additional background and demographic factors. The initial portions of Tables 4 and 5 present four factors that can be considered demographic and/or background, but were judged less important than those included in the earlier section. The first of these factors is the respondents' reports of whether and to what extent their mothers had paid jobs (half-time or more) when the respondents were growing up. Proportions of employed mothers shifted substantially during the twenty-year span covered in these analyses. In 1976, 37 percent of

seniors reported no such (half-time or more) employment by their mothers while they were growing up, whereas by 1996 only 17 percent reported none. Conversely, the rates reporting such employment by their mothers "most of the time" or "all or nearly all of the time" they were growing up nearly doubled from 32 percent in 1976 to 60 percent in 1996. For the most recent set of high school seniors (1992-1996), when mothers' employment was most normative, there was very little relationship with enlistment propensity. The earlier periods showed small positive bivariate relationships with propensity among both men and women, which were sharply reduced after controls for other background factors. The background factor which mattered most was not college plans, which appear unrelated to employment of mother; rather, it appears that the far above average rates of employment by the mothers of African-American respondents underlies much of the relationship. Given that race differences in propensity were sharply lower by 1992-1996, it is not surprising that the relationship with mothers' employment was also much lower. The relationship between mothers' employment and propensity carries over to actual enlistment among males (but not females); however, this background factor makes virtually no unique contribution, as can be seen in Table 4.

The second background/demographic dimension shown in Tables 4 and 5 is religious preference. The entries in Table 4 show modest bivariate relationships between religious preference and propensity at all three time intervals for both males and females, and between religious preference and actual enlistment of males (and to a slight extent females) at both time intervals. In particular, propensity and actual enlistment rates are higher than average for those who identify themselves as Baptists; however, high proportions of African-Americans in our samples are Baptists, as are greater than average proportions of those from the South, so it is not surprising that the relationships are much weaker with other background factors controlled (second column in Table 4). It should be noted also that our preliminary analyses, summarized in Table 3, failed to indicate that propensity is linked with individuals' reports of the importance of religion or their frequency of attendance at religious services -- two aspects of religion which are negatively correlated with drug use and thus might have emerged as relevant because of military "moral character" requirements.

The third background/demographic dimension shown in Tables 4 and 5 is marital status as of the senior year of high school. The great majority of seniors are single, but a few (less than four percent of males) describe themselves as engaged, fewer still (about two percent) are married, and fewer than one percent describe themselves as divorced (see Table 5). Among male seniors, propensity rates are lowest among those who are single; however, that pattern disappears almost entirely when other factors are controlled, largely because fewer men in the other categories (married, engaged, divorced) plan on college. Among female seniors, propensity rates are highest among the small subgroup (about half of one percent) who are divorced, whereas rates are average or lower among those married or engaged -- especially after controls for other background factors. As can be seen in Table 4, all of these relationships between marital status and propensity are quite small. Table 4 shows that overall relationships involving actual enlistment also are quite small, especially after controls for propensity; nevertheless, it is worth noting that both before and after controls actual entry rates among males are lowest among those who were single as seniors, and entry rates among females are (for the more recent period, 1984-1991) lowest among those already married as seniors (see Table 5).

The final background dimension shown in Tables 4 and 5 is respondents' reports of how many hours per week during the school year they worked in a paid or unpaid job (the overwhelming majority were paid jobs). Rates of employment changed relatively little during the twenty year period covered (see Table 5). Earlier research with Monitoring the Future data showed that amount of time devoted to part-time work during high school is positively correlated with drug use, a variety of other problem behaviors, and lower than average educational attainments and expectations (Bachman, et al., 1981; Bachman & Schulenberg, 1993). Although several explanations of the causal processes underlying these correlations have been offered, and more than one may be valid (see Bachman & Schulenberg, 1993, for further discussion on this point), the relatively strong negative association between long hours of part-time work and educational success is one basis for expecting that those who work more during high school are more likely to choose military service (rather than college). Table 4 shows only weak associations in this expected direction, which grow still weaker after controls for other background factors. We are thus led to the view that this variable makes little contribution to military propensity and enlistment in its own right, and is only a weak proxy for the far more important dimensions of educational success and aspirations.

Attitudes about the military as an institution. Earlier research showed strong intercorrelations among attitudes about military service, suggesting a broad continuum or "general factor" of promilitary (or antimilitary) sentiment (Bachman, Blair, & Segal, 1977). A number of the measures involved in that earlier research are included in the Monitoring the Future surveys, and their relationships with military propensity and enlistment are shown in Tables 4 and 5.

The first three of these measures provide global assessments of (a) how good a job the military does for the country, (b) whether the military should have more or less influence, and (c) whether military spending levels are too low or too high. These three broad assessments can be distinguished conceptually (e.g., one could think the military is doing a great job, but needs no greater influence, and could get along at lower spending rates); however, responses are strongly intercorrelated in expected directions (i.e., those who rate the military most positively are also most likely to prefer increased military influence and spending). Not surprisingly, each of these global attitudes shows a linear correlation with propensity and enlistment -- the more "promilitary" the attitude, the higher the levels of propensity and rates of enlistment, and this holds true for both men and women across all three time intervals.

Five other items were combined into an index showing preference for superior U.S. military force, and a willingness to use that force for protecting other countries, and/or in pursuit of U.S. economic interests, rather than only in reaction against attack (Chronbach *alphas* ranged from 0.05 to 0.61).[8] This index also correlates positively with propensity and enlistment, although less strongly than the previous more global items. The index items deal with somewhat more complex issues regarding use of military force, and that may account for the less strong and clear links with propensity and enlistment. Additionally, the Chronbach *alphas* are quite low, indicating that these items do not comprise a very coherent scale.

[8] Question wording, details of the scale construction and reliabilities can be found in Appendix I.

Two additional entries in this section also deal with complex issues. The first is an agree-disagree item stating that that *The U.S. should only go to war to defend against an attack on our own country*. Propensity is negatively correlated with agreement among men at all three time intervals, and among women to a lesser degree; relationships with actual enlistment are not clear or consistent. The second item measures agreement with the statement that that *Servicemen should always obey orders*. Here the correlations with propensity are positive for men at all three intervals, but much less clear for women. Again the relationships with actual enlistment are not very clear or consistent, except that enlistment rates are highest among the subset of men (roughly one in five) who agree without reservation that soldiers should always obey orders (see Table 5).

Attitudes toward working in the military. In the preceding section we dealt with views about the military role and mission in the United States -- what it should be and how well it is being carried out. We turn now to perceptions of the military as a place of employment -- to how well the all-volunteer force competes for young workers in the job marketplace. The questionnaire item that focuses most clearly and personally on that question is part of a question set which asks seniors *Apart from the particular kind of work you want to do, how would you rate each of the following settings as a place to work?* The fourth item in the series, after questions about working in a large corporation, working in a small business, and working in a government agency, is *working in the military service*. The emphasis thus is clearly upon the military work role, not military service as a duty or calling. There is good reason to expect responses to this item to correlate strongly, but not perfectly, with propensity and with actual enlistment. On one hand, some seniors (especially among the women) view military employment as entirely acceptable while at the same time having quite different plans for their own lives; on the other hand, it is rare for an individual to judge military service as not acceptable but nevertheless expect to be entering. Table 4 shows results consistent with our expectations; ratings of the attractiveness of the military as a workplace show very strong linear relationships with propensity, as well as substantial correlations with actual enlistment. The relationships are strongest among men, but quite large among women also. The multivariate analyses reveal very little overlap with background factors (i.e., beta coefficients with background controlled are almost as high as the bivariate eta coefficients); they reveal also that most, but not all, of the impact of this factor upon actual enlistment is via propensity.

In addition to the broad summary question about the acceptability of the military workplace, the Monitoring the Future datasets include a set of items in which respondents are asked to rate the availability of a number of job experiences and opportunities for *people who work in the military services*, including chances to *get ahead, get more education, advance to a more responsible position, have a personally more fulfilling job, get ideas heard*, and *get things changed and set right if treated unjustly by a superior*. Each of these items is substantially correlated with military propensity among men and moderately correlated among women (see Table 3). Interestingly, although overall propensity among women is much lower than among men, the ratings of these job opportunities in the military are actually slightly higher among women than among men (see Table 3) -- another illustration of the point that judging the military as an acceptable job environment is not a sufficient condition for military plans or enlistment, especially among women. Given strong intercorrelations among the six items listed above, we combined them into the single index of "opportunities and treatment in the military" shown in

Table 4 (Chronbach *alphas* ranged from 0.86 to 0.89).[9] Among men this index is strongly and linearly correlated with propensity and enlistment, and these relationships are reduced only slightly by controls for background factors. Among women the relationships are similar to those for men, except less than half as large. Here, as we found for the broad summary question about acceptability of the military workplace, the impact of this factor on actual enlistment is largely via propensity.

The Monitoring the Future datasets include a number of items asking respondents about the importance they would attach to various characteristics in a job, and two of these characteristics seem somewhat incompatible with military service (or popular stereotypes of military service). The first of these items, *How important is it to have a job that allows you to establish roots in a community and not have to move from place to place?*, shows linear negative correlations with propensity among both men and women at all three time periods. The strength of these relationships are not at all diminished (actually slightly enhanced) after controls for background factors; however, all of these relationships with propensity are fairly weak among women, and weaker still among men. Relationships with actual enlistment are based on much smaller samples and show less regularity across time intervals, but the dominant direction remains the same. The second of the items, *How important is it to have a job that leaves you mostly free of supervision by others?*, shows linear negative correlations with propensity that are weak among men, and very weak among women. In the 1984-1991 interval actual enlistment rates were highest among the small proportions (ten percent or fewer) of men and women who rated freedom from supervision as *Not important*, but that pattern did not appear in the earlier (1976-1983) interval (see Table 5).

Summarizing these findings on attitudes about the military as a workplace, it seems clear that the most direct and clearly focused questions produce the strongest relationships with propensity and enlistment. The single global assessment of the military as an acceptable workplace *for the respondent* is very strongly linked with desire for service and actual entry. The multi-item rating of military opportunities and good treatment *for people in general* shows more moderate correlations. The two specific items about avoiding frequent moves or supervision by others show only weak relationships, albeit mostly in the expected (negative) direction. It is quite possible that more extensive survey measurement could provide stronger evidence that individuals who want to put down roots, and those who dislike supervision, are disinclined toward military service; certainly such findings would not be surprising. But the conclusion we take away from the present data is that if one wants to see the extent to which military propensity and enlistment are influenced by the perceived attractiveness of the military as a workplace, the best survey items are those which are the most straightforward. And the present data suggest that such considerations are extremely important in determining plans for military service, and thus also actual enlistment.

It should be noted, of course, that the correlations between attitudes and propensity can, and very likely do, reflect more than one direction of causation. The obvious direction is that holding positive attitudes towards the military will increase propensity. But it also seems likely

[9] See Appendix I for details on question wording, scale construction, and reliabilities.

that those individuals who, for whatever reasons, have decided to join the armed forces will perforce be more disposed to maintain positive attitudes toward the military.

Other behaviors. We examined self-reports of a number of other behaviors that we thought might be relevant (a) to motivations toward military service, and (b) to meeting military fitness requirements. These behaviors included substance use (cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana) and aggression; individuals tending to engage in these "macho" behaviors might find the prospect of military service exciting and attractive, but such behaviors could also mark "problem prone" individuals more likely to be turned down by military recruiters for various reasons (including police records and, in recent years, drug tests). Another category of behavior we examined was frequency of vigorous exercise; individuals high on this dimension might expect the rigors of military service to be to their liking, and they would also be likely to meet physical fitness standards.

All of the substance use measures show extremely low relationships with military propensity and enlistment. As Table 4 indicates, propensity and enlistment rates show slight positive associations with smoking, but the coefficients are very small for men and even smaller for women. The measure of heavy drinking shows virtually no relationship with either propensity or enlistment. The measure of marijuana use shows no appreciable *bivariate* relationship with propensity; however, among men the multivariate coefficients reveal a small relationship which is counterbalanced or masked (in the bivariate analyses) by differences related to college plans (i.e., college-bound seniors are less likely to use marijuana). Specifically, our multivariate analyses show that with college plans and other background factors controlled, high school seniors who use marijuana most often are a bit less likely than average to plan on military service. This relationship with propensity, although small, shows up consistently for men at all three time intervals; however, there is no clear or significant relationship for propensity among women, nor for actual entry of either men or women.

The aggression index is based on five items asking respondents to report how many times during the past twelve months they did each of the following: hit an instructor or supervisor, gotten into a serious fight in school or at work, took part in a group (gang) fight, hurt someone enough to need bandages or a doctor, and threatened to use a weapon.[10] Group fights were reported by up to one quarter of the men and one eighth of the women; all other behaviors were less frequent, with many respondents reporting none (Chronbach *alphas* across three time intervals ranged from 0.52 to 0.66 for females, and 0.76 to 0.82 among males; see Table 3 for items, Table 5 for index). As can be seen in Table 4, there is a small positive correlation between aggressive behavior and military propensity among men, and a very small one among women, at all three time intervals. The relationships between aggressive behavior in high school and actual enlistment are not so clear or consistent, although for men in the 1984-1991 interval the relationship is positive.

Frequency of vigorous exercise (jogging, swimming, calisthenics, or other active sports) is positively related to military propensity and enlistment, patterns which emerge more clearly when

[10] See Appendix I for details concerning question wordings, scale construction, and reliabilities.

background factors such as college plans are controlled. High school seniors expecting to complete college are more likely than the non-college bound to participate in team sports and to exercise regularly; yet these individuals are also less likely to plan on military service, so the two effects cancel each other to some extent. As can be seen in Table 4, the multivariate analyses unmask stronger relationships than are suggested by the bivariate coefficients; specifically, once college plans and other factors are controlled, frequency of exercise is positively related to military propensity and to actual enlistment. These relationships, like most others, are stronger for men than for women.

In sum, none of the behaviors examined show strong relationships with propensity or enlistment; however, there is some suggestion that individuals disposed toward physical activity in general, including aggressive behaviors, are a bit more likely than others to plan on military service.

DISCUSSION

We set out to explore what characteristics lead some young men and women to choose military service and succeed in enlisting, whereas others do not. Our findings support two broad conclusions. First, consistent with earlier research, those who actually enlist during the first years after high school are those who clearly expected to do so by the end of their senior year. Second, those who expect to enlist and do so are individuals who do not plan to complete college, who view the military work role as attractive, and who do not run afoul of military "quality" requirements.

Plans and expectations about actions in the distant future often begin in a vague general fashion, but plans become increasingly firm and detailed as the time for action draws closer. At the end of high school, most young adults have explored their options, ruled out some alternatives, and settled upon one or a very few. Indeed, many of the plans of graduating seniors might better be described as reports of mutual commitments and arrangements already firmly in place. Certainly that is true for most college plans, and it appears true also for many military service plans. So it is important to emphasize that although we employed panel data, our surveys did not track respondents through the full course of the decision-making process. Rather, we captured many of them at or near the end of the process, after a good deal of "reality testing" had taken place, and after many plans and expectations had been adjusted to take account of such realities.

Our analyses, guided by the conceptual outline in Figure 1, examined thousands of relationships involving hundreds of potential predictors of military propensity over three time intervals and actual enlistment over two time intervals. Only the most important of these relationships are reported above, and only a portion of those are discussed in what follows.

The first and most general of our findings is that military propensity, when measured at the end of high school, is the "pathway" which "captures" nearly all of the relationships between the other factors and actual enlistment. In other words, before most young people graduate from high school their expectations concerning military service are clearly formed and generally quite

accurate in predicting actual enlistment during the next year or two -- and also up to six years after graduation, as shown in other analyses (Bachman et al., 1997, 1998). Indeed, those who report the highest senior year propensity to enlist actually do enlist at a far higher rate and constitute a higher proportion of non-prior accessions than recognized in other recent studies. (Bachman et al., 1997, 1998; for a report of findings from recent YATS samples, see Orvis, Sastry, & McDonald, 1996). Still, as suggested by the lighter arrows in Figure 1, there are also some small direct effects on enlistment which are independent of propensity.

Among background factors, college plans and its correlates such as grades are strongly and negatively linked with propensity and enlistment. Certain family characteristics, including not living with both parents, or having parents with low levels of education, are generally positively linked with propensity and enlistment; however, we found also that, among those with lowest levels of parental education and those who as seniors did not live with either parent, actual enlistment rates were lower than suggested by propensity. As we noted earlier, it may be that these aspects of parental background contribute to problems which in turn make it relatively more difficult for certain applicants to be accepted into the armed forces.

Another area of mismatch between propensity and enlistment involves high school grade average. Although those with poorest grades showed highest levels of propensity, they were not the most likely to enter. We think that mismatch occurs because those with poorest grades are also most likely to fall short of military requirements for cognitive aptitude.

Turning now to attitudes, values, and behaviors, our analyses revealed that views about the military in general, and particularly about employment conditions in the armed forces, are strongly associated with propensity and thus also with enlistment. Additionally, propensity and enlistment are somewhat higher among young men who have shown some tendencies toward aggressive behavior, and among both men and women who often engage in vigorous exercise.

It is of interest to note that the factors that had influenced which men served in the military during the early years of the volunteer force, which in part were carry-overs from the days of conscription, have persisted into the second decade of the volunteer force. Men who serve tend to come disproportionately from minority racial and ethnic groups, below-average socioeconomic status, non-suburban residence, and regions other than the north-eastern or western states. They tend to have received mediocre grades in high school, to come from non-academic high school programs, and to have low college aspirations. Women have never been conscripted into the American military, and our analysis reveals that their patterns of service differ markedly from men. In particular, they have much lower likelihood of enlisting, and while propensity to enlist is the strongest predictor of their service, it is far less strong a predictor for women than it is for men. While some of the factors that predict propensity for men operate for women as well, such factors make little contribution to predicting actual enlistment. As is the case for men, what contribution they do make is indirect, operating through propensity.

In our analyses we have operationalized "military propensity" as plans and expectations late in the senior year of high school. However, propensity is not immutable; it can be (and is) measured at various ages and points in the life cycle, with different levels of accuracy as a predictor of enlistment. In an earlier article we referred to "...a whole range of propensities

extending from wishes or preferences to firm plans" and we concluded that propensities measured at the end of high school could reasonably be expected to "...correlate quite well with future behaviors, whereas expressions of propensity some months or years earlier may yield less accurate predictions" (Bachman et al., 1998). In contrast to previous studies (Asch & Orvis, 1994), our research indicates that the majority of all (male) enlistees come from the relatively small subgroup having high military propensity, provided of course that propensity is measured late in the senior year of high school. We do *not* conclude from this that there is only one, or one best, measure of propensity. Rather, we conclude that propensity means different things at different stages of an individual's life, and we need to be mindful of when propensity is measured. When measured at the end of high school, it seems clear that propensity is strongly linked with enlistment, and it is the path through which background and attitudes have most of their impacts on enlistment.

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APPENDIX I

Measures

Measures used as background controls

The full question texts and response alternatives for all the variables we examined are available in Table 3. Here we highlight those measures that make up the sets of background controls utilized in Figures 2-5 and Tables 1 (A-E), 2 (A-E), and 4. In Figures 2-5, and Table 4 we report the effects of all of the background controls taken as a set. In Tables 1 and 2 (A-E) we divided the background variables into two sub-sets 1) family background and demographics, and 2) educational attainments and plans), reported the effect of each set separately, and then reported the effect of the entire group of background variables.

Family background and demographics

1) Race/Ethnicity.

The question reads, "How do you describe yourself?"

From 1976-1990 respondents were asked to choose from the following options (in order): 1. American Indian, 2. Black or Afro-American, 3. Mexican American or Chicano, 4. Puerto Rican or other Latin American, 5. Oriental or Asian-American, 6. White or Caucasian, and 7. Other.

From 1991-1996 respondents were asked to choose from the following options (in order): 1. Native American or American Indian, 2. Black or Afro-American, 3. Mexican American or Chicano, 4. Cuban American, 8. Puerto Rican American, 9. Other Latin American, 5. Oriental or Asian American, 6. White or Caucasian, and 7. Other.

For the purposes of these analyses we collapsed these response categories to: White (category 6 in either of the above year groups), Black (category 2 in either of the above year groups), Hispanic (categories 3 and 4 from 1976-1990, and categories 3, 4, 8, and 9 from 1991-1996, and Other (categories 1, 5, and 7 in either of the above year groups).

2) Number of Parents in Household.

The question reads, "Which of the following people live in the same household with you? (Mark ALL that apply.)"

Respondents are asked to use the following list of categories: A. I live alone, B. Father (or male guardian), C. Mother (or female guardian), D. Brother(s) and/or sister(s), E. Grandparent(s) F. My husband/wife, G. My children, H. Other relative(s), I. Non-relative(s).

We collapsed these response categories to: 0 (any responses that do not include B or C), 1 (any responses that include either B or C), and 2 (any responses that include both B and C).

3) Parents Average Education.

This is an index constructed by combining responses to the following questions: "What is the highest level of schooling your father completed?" and "What is the highest level of schooling your mother completed?" Prior to answering the questions respondents read the following instructions: "If you were raised mostly by foster parents, step-parents, or others, answer for them. For example, if you have both a step-father and a natural father, answer for the one that was most important in raising you."

For both questions respondents are asked to choose from the following scale:
1. Completed grade school or less, 2. Some high school, 3. Completed high school, 4. Some college, 5. Completed college, 6. Graduate or professional school after college, and 7. Don't know or does not apply.

The scores for mother's education are added to the father's education and multiplied by 5; if data for either mother or father is missing (or response 7), then the completed score is multiplied by 10. The result is a scale that runs from 10 to 60 in increments of 5.
We took the 10 to 60 scale and collapsed it as follows:
10=1, 15=1, 20=2, 25=2, 30=3, 35=3, 40=4, 45=4, 50=5, 55=5, 60=5.

4.) Past/Current Residence.

Past/Current residence is a combination of two variables: (a) the population density of the area in which the participating seniors' school is located, and (b) the respondents' reports of the type of community in which they grew up.

(a) There are three mutually exclusive population density groups:

1. Large MSA: In the 1976-1985 senior year samples, these are students from schools located in the twelve largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas as of the 1970 Census. For samples from 1986 through the present these students from schools in the sixteen largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas from the 1980 Census. Beginning with first-year schools in 1994, the new sample design is based on the 1990 Census. The eight largest MSAs are included in this category, along with a sample of eight out the next sixteen largest MSAs

2. Other MSA: This category includes all remaining MSAs not designated as Large MSAs above.

3. Non-MSA: This category includes all areas not designated as MSAs. Seniors from schools in this area are designated as part of the non-metropolitan population.

(b) Each respondent is asked, "Where did you grow up mostly?"

Response categories include: 1. On a farm, 2. In the country, not on a farm, 3. In a small city or town (under 50,000 people), 4. In a medium-sized city (50,000-100,000 people), 5. In a

suburb of a medium sized city, 6. In a large city (100,000-500,000 people), 7. In a suburb of a large city, 8. In a very large city (over 500,000), and 9. In a suburb of a very large city.

Responses to this item were recoded into four groups: Farm (1 above), Country (2 above), City (3, 4, 6, and 8 above) and Suburb (5, 7, and 9 above).

The population density measure was combined with the collapsed version of the respondents recollection of where they grew up and recoded to result in a 9 level index that appears in Tables 1 and 2.

5) Region.

Regional classifications are based on Census categories and are defined by states as:

Northeast (NE): ME, NH, VT, MA, RI, CT, NY, NJ, and PA.

North Central (NC): OH, IN, IL, MI, WI, MN, IA, MO, ND, SD, NE, and KS.

South (S): DE, MD, DC, VA, WV, NC, SC, GA, FL, KY, TN, AL, MS, AK, LA, OK, and TX.

West (W): MT, ID, WY, CO, NM, AZ, UT, NV, WA, OR, CA.

Educational Attainments and Plans

6) College Plans.

The question reads, "How likely is it that you will do each of the following things after high school?" The activities listed includes, "Graduate from college (four-year program)."

Respondents are asked to choose from the following alternatives: Definitely won't; Probably won't; Probably will; and Definitely will.

For reasons described below, we combined responses from the "Definitely won't" and "Probably won't" categories.

Our preliminary analyses of the relationship between seniors' four-year college plans and their plans for military service revealed that it was rather curiously non-linear. One of the strengths of the Monitoring the Future survey in predicting the behavior of young people after high school is the timing of the survey administration. We administer late in the senior year. Our administration takes place when young people are fast upon a significant "fork in the road"; seniors have made, or are about to make, fundamental decisions about the future, work, college, or the military, when they respond to our survey. Thus, we had expected a rather clean linear (and negative) relationship between college plans and plans for the military. A senior planning to go to college, would not, in general, simultaneously plan to go into the military. Indeed, seniors who said they "Definitely will" graduate from a four year college had a lower mean level of

military propensity than seniors who said they "Probably will" graduate. However, as we continued to look "down" the scale of college plans we found that seniors who said they "Probably won't" graduate from a four-year college program had, in fact, a higher mean level of propensity than those who said they "Definitely won't" graduate from a four year college. In Figure 4, as well as all other analyses reported in this paper, we combined the definitely won't and probably won't categories of responses to the college plans item. We recoded because, upon further analysis, we concluded that we would avoid highlighting spurious relationships which could arise from response style differences (i.e., differences among respondents, and from one subgroup to another, in willingness to use "definitely" versus "probably").

7) High School Curriculum.

Each respondent is asked, "Which of the following best describes your present high school program?"

Respondents are asked to choose from the following alternatives: 1. Academic or college prep, 2. General, 3. Vocational, technical, or commercial, and 4. Other, or don't know.

We collapsed responses 2, 3, and 4 into the single category "Other".

8) High School Grades.

Each respondent is asked, "Which of the following best describes your average grade so far in high school?"

Respondents are asked to choose from the following scale: 1. D, 2. C-, 3. C, 4.C+, 5. B-, 6. B, 7. B+, 8. A-, and 9. A.

We collapsed responses 1 and 2 into a category labeled D\C-.

Indexes

1) Attitudes about the size and use of military force.

A mean index was constructed using responses to the following items:

1. "There may be times when the U.S. should go to war to protect the rights of other countries."
2. "The U.S. should begin a gradual program of disarming whether other countries do or not."
3. "The U.S. should be willing to go to war to protect its own economic interests."
4. "The U.S. does not need to have greater military power than Russia."
5. "The U.S. ought to have much more military power than any other nation in the world."

Each of these items employs a 5 point Likert agree-disagree scale (3 is the neutral point). Items 2 and 4 were reverse coded. A mean score was calculated for all respondents who provided answers to all 5 questions. The cut points and distributions appear in Tables 3A and 3B. Scale reliabilities were calculated separately for males and females in each of the time periods. Cronbach's α ranged from 0.50 to 0.61.

2) Assessment of opportunities and treatment in the military.

A mean index was constructed using responses to the following items:

1. "To what extent do you think that people who work in the military services have the chance to get ahead?"
2. "To what extent do you think that people who work in the military services have the chance to get more education?"
3. "To what extent do you think that people who work in the military services have the chance to advance to a more responsible position?"
4. "To what extent do you think that people who work in the military services have the chance to advance to have a more personally fulfilling job?"
5. "To what extent do you think that people who work in the military services have the chance to get their ideas heard?"
6. "To what extent is it likely that a person in the military can get things changed and set right if treated unjustly by a superior?"

Respondents were asked to choose from the following response categories, "Very Little Extent," "Little Extent," "Small Extent," "Great Extent," and "Very Great Extent." A mean score was calculated for all respondents who provided answers to all 6 questions. The cut points and distributions appear in Tables 3A and 3B. Scale reliabilities were calculated separately for males and females in each of the time periods. Cronbach's α ranged from 0.86 to 0.89.

3) Aggression Index.

A mean index was constructed using responses to the following items:

"During the LAST 12 MONTHS;"

-- "how often have you hit an instructor or supervisor?"
-- "how often have you gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?"
-- "how often have you taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?"
-- "how often have you hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or a doctor?"
-- "how often have you used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?"

Respondents were asked to choose from the following response categories: 1. Not at all, 2. Once, 3. Twice, 4. 3-4 Times, and 5. 5+ Times. A mean score was calculated for all respondents who provided answers to all 5 questions. The cut points and distributions appear in

Tables 3A and 3B. Scale reliabilities were calculated separately for males and females in each of the time periods. Among females aggressive behavior is rare. Cronbach's α among females in the three time periods ranged from 0.52 to 0.66. Cronbach's α among males in the three time periods ranged from 0.76 to 0.82.

Appendix II

Reporting the Results of MCA

Multiple Classification Analysis is a special form of dummy variable simultaneous multiple regression analysis (Andrews, Morgan, Sonquist, & Klem, 1973). MCA has attractive features for our purposes as opposed to dummy coded multiple regression analysis. Many of our independent variables are categorical and the rest are interval scale variables. Dummy coded multiple regression excludes one category of the an independent variable and produces regression coefficients that are departures from the omitted category treated as a reference point. In contrast, MCA allows us to make the mean propensity level of the overall sample or the percentage of entrants for the overall sample our reference point and treat all categories of the predictor in terms of departures from that point. Thus, we can more easily draw inferences about the overlapping and independent impacts of groups of predictors.

We have employed two formats for presenting MCA results. The first format presents the full MCA output from the SPSS program we utilized. Tables 1A, 1B, 1C, 2A, 2B, and 2C examine the effects of various sets of background predictors on senior year propensity to enter the military. Tables 1D, 1E, 2D, and 2E examine the effects of the sets of background predictors, as well as the effects of the entire set of background predictors with senior year propensity included, on actual enlistment in the first two years after high school. The second format, used in Tables 3 and 4, present only the factor summary statistics from the MCA output. The discussion of the factor summary statistics section of the first format (Tables 1 and 2) applies also to Tables 3 and 4.

The full MCA results format is divided into four main sections, each consisting of one or more rows:

(1) **Grand Mean**. This is the mean of the dependent variable calculated across all respondents (i.e., Table 1A--the mean propensity for males in class years 1976-1983, or Table 2E -- the mean enlistment rate for females in the class years 1984-1991). The grand mean represents our best estimate for any respondent if we had no knowledge of the respondent's scores on any of the predictor variables.

(2) **Variables**. Each of the predictor variables is treated as a categorical variable, and the coefficients presented represent the extent of departure from the grand mean associated with being in that category. Both bivariate and multivariate deviations are presented. Each bivariate deviation indicates the departure from the grand mean averaged across all cases in that particular category without taking the other variables into account. The multivariate deviations (columns labeled **Adjusted Deviation**) indicate the deviation from the grand mean taking into account all other predictors included in the column. Thus, in all portions (A-E) of Tables 1 and 2, columns 5, 6, and 7 (counted from the left) represent the effects of different sets of background variables: column 5 groups together race/ethnicity, the number of parents in the household, parents average

education, past/current residence, and region; column 6 groups together college plans, high school curriculum, and high school grades; column 7 groups all of those predictors together. Tables 1D, 1E, 2D, and 2E include a column 8 that adds senior year propensity to the set of predictor variables.

(3) **Factor Summary**. The eta statistic (in the second column from the left) summarizes the bivariate relationship between each predictor variable and the dependent variable. The eta statistic indicates the strength of the relationship regardless of its linearity. The next three columns display the beta statistic that summarizes the strength of the relationship between the predictor variable and the dependent variable in the presence of the other predictor variables in the column. The differences between the eta statistic for a particular predictor variable and the beta statistic reveal the extent to which the relationship between the predictor and the dependent variable is affected by the inclusion of the other variable sets in the equation. Thus, for example, in Table 1E, the eta for parents' average education is significantly larger than the beta for parents' average education (0.124 versus 0.042) once propensity (along with the other background variables) is introduced into the equation (the column to the extreme right--labeled **Adjusted Deviation 4**). The size of the difference indicates that once propensity (along with the other background variables) is added to the equation predicting entry into the military, the contribution of parents' average education in an explanation of military entry changes from small (1.5 percent of variance explained) to very small (less than 0.2 percent of variance explained).

(4) **Explained Variance**. This set of rows display the familiar Multiple R and R-squared values for the sets of predictors included in each column.

Samples Used for Tables

As reported in the methods section of the text, there are 405,909 weighted cases available for analysis in the MTF base year samples from 1976-1996. There are 36,678 weighed cases available for analysis in the MTF follow-up samples from class years 1976-1991. The following table separates those totals by sex and by the class year groupings used in this report:

	Males	Females
Base Year 1976-1983	77,965	81,676
Base Year 1984-1991	74,953	77,895
Base Year 1992-1996	44,590	48,830
Follow-up 1976-1983	8,268	8,814
Follow-up 1984-1991	9,423	10,173

Tables 1A through 2E utilize samples obtained from follow-up panels in the class years and by the sub-group indicated in the title. Cases are weighted to account for both selection bias and absenteeism. The SPSS program utilized to conduct MCA excludes from analysis cases that have missing data on any of the variables specified for analysis.

Tables 3A and 3B report analyses of the base year samples in three class year groupings, 1976-1983, 1984-1991, and 1992-1996. Cases in these exploratory analyses are weighted with a sampling weight only. The reports of the bivariate relationships (eta and *r*) and *p* value between propensity and over 140 variables of interest include all cases that provided responses to both propensity and the variable of interest. The mean propensity at each level of the variable and the percentage of cases at each level are shown.

Tables 4A and 4B report analyses of the follow-up samples in three class year groupings, 1976-1983, 1984-1991, and 1992-1996. Cases in these analyses are weighted to account for both selection bias and absenteeism. The first three data columns from the left report the *r*, eta, and beta of the relationship between propensity and the variable of interest from the base year samples. The eta and beta come directly from the MCA output. Therefore, any case with any missing data on any pertinent variable (dependent, predictor, or background) is excluded. The *r* is calculated with identical restrictions in cases. The next four columns to the right report the *r*, eta and two betas (from two sets of background controls) of the relationship between enlistment by follow-up 1. The final column reports the unique contribution of the variable of interest to explained variance. The eta and betas come directly from the MCA output. Therefore, any case with any missing data on any pertinent variable is excluded (dependent, predictor, or background). The *r* is calculated with identical restrictions in cases.

Table 5 reports (a) the bivariate relationships between 20 variables of interest and propensity for all follow-up respondents and (b) the bivariate relationships between those same variables and enlistment for all follow-up respondents. Cases in these analyses are weighted to account for both selection bias and absenteeism. The mean propensity at each level of the variable, the percent who enlist, and the percent of cases at each level of the predictor variable are displayed.

Appendix III

Racial/Ethnic Differences

The findings in this report that are based on samples of seniors with a large number of cases. Accordingly, it has not been necessary to focus much attention on matters of statistical significance or confidence intervals around estimates. Indeed, too intense a focus on statistical significance, given the numbers of base year cases available to us can easily led to over-interpretation of differences. Many of the bivariate findings reported in Table 3 show statistical significance at the 0.001 level. However, a lack of substantive significance or the small size of the relationship led us to drop many of the predictor variables from further consideration. When dealing with findings based on follow-up samples the number of cases available for analysis drops substantially. Our data are initially derived from school based samples, which produces some clustering effects; and the clustering by school is more severe of racial and ethnic sub-groups. The result is that confidence intervals around single percentages for Black and Hispanic sub-groups can be substantially larger than would be the case with simple random samples of equal size. Because of the larger levels of random sampling error, we only offer comment on only those sub-group differences involving the relationship between the number of parents in the home, propensity, and enlistment because these relationships (a) show a good deal of consistency across time, and (b) are substantial enough for us to confidently claim that real group differences are involved. Otherwise, while there are very real differences in the distributions of variables such as parents' average education, college plans, high school curriculum, and high school grades, when those variables are examined as predictors of propensity and enlistment, racial differences by and large appear much less substantial.

The Changing Racial/Ethnic Composition of the MTF Samples

Table 6 presents the racial/ethnic composition of the MTF base year and follow-up samples by racial/ethnic sub-groups for each sex in the three groups of years used for the analyses presented here. The rows labeled Base Year Cases and Follow-up cases present the number of cases (weighted to account for absentees and a variety of sampling effects) available for our analyses. The rows labeled Base Year N and Follow-up N present the number of cases that provide responses to all of the items included in our analyses of background factors. Young people who identified themselves as Native American, Asian-American, or Other are not presented here or elsewhere in our analyses. However, the percentages of cases and N's displayed here are calculated with those young people included in the total. Therefore the three sub-group percentages will not sum to 100.

Examination of Table 6 prompts two broad observations. First, over time the percentage of Hispanics has increased dramatically. Hispanics constituted roughly three percent of the samples in the years 1976-1983. By the years 1992-1996 the proportion of Hispanics had tripled to just over 9 percent (combining males and females) of the sample. Second, young persons who identify themselves as black or Hispanic provide complete data for all of the background factors used in these analyses at a slightly lower rate than their white counterparts. Thus, for example, while African-American males make up 11.1 percent of the follow-up samples for the years 1976-

1983, due to case-wise deletion they make up only 9.8 percent of the follow-up sample analyzed for the effects of background factors on actual enlistment in the first one to two years after high school.

Racial/Ethnic Differences in the Impacts of Family, Demographic, and Educational Background

Segal et al. (1998) report findings from the MTF data that document the overall racial/ethnic differences in propensity between whites, blacks, and Hispanics. Bachman et al. (1997) report findings from the MTF data that document the overall racial/ethnic differences in enlistment between whites, blacks, and Hispanics. Among young people in the graduating classes of 1976 and 1991, black males had higher propensity and rates of enlistment than white males or Hispanic males. Black females had higher propensity and rates of enlistment than white males or Hispanic females. Propensity data from the class years 1992-1996 showed that those differences had diminished substantially, but did not entirely disappear.

Number of parents in the home. In the MTF samples reported here (Tables 7-12) there were large and persistent differences between whites, blacks, and Hispanics in the number of parents in the home. Over three-quarters of the white respondents (both males and females) lived in households with two parents (Tables 7 and 8). Among black youth (again, both males and females, Tables 9 and 10) under one-half lived in two parent households. Among Hispanic youth (Tables 11 and 12) over two-thirds lived in two parent homes. We noted in the main body of the text that the fewer the number of parents in the home, the more likely an individual was to expect to enlist. That relationship persisted when the samples are analyzed separately by race/ethnicity. Adjusting the relationship for the presence of other background factors reduced the relationship but did not eliminate it.

The number of parents in the home also had a strong relationship with enlistment. In the main body of the text we reported that males from the classes of 1984-1991 living without any parents actually had the lower rates of enlistment than their peers who lived with one or both parents (Table 1E). Analyzing the samples separately by race reveals that by and large the negative relationship between number of parents and enlistment rate was a product of racial differences. In Table 7E we note that the adjusted deviation from the mean enlistment rate for white males attributable to living in a household without parents was -0.011 (column 8), not substantially different from the deviation attributable to living with one parent, 0.005, or both parents, -0.001. Among black males (Table 9E) however, living with no parents produced an adjusted deviation of -0.064 (column 8) from the overall black male enlistment rate of 0.229 for those class years. Among Hispanic males (Table 11E), living with no parents produced an adjusted deviation of -0.029 from the overall Hispanic male enlistment rate of 0.167 for those class years. Among females there were no appreciable racial/ethnic differences in actual enlistment rates correlated with the number of parents in the home during the final year of high school in either the 1976-1983 class years or the 1984-1991 class years.

TABLES

Table 1A

Background Predictors of Senior Year Propensity to Enter the Military
Males (1976-1983)

Multiple Classification Analyses

		Cases	Bivariate Deviation	Adjusted Deviation 1	Adjusted Deviation 2	Adjusted Deviation 3
GRAND MEAN	1.844					
Variables						
Race/Ethnicity	White	49,330	-0.060	-0.050		-0.050
	Black	5,425	0.430	0.355		0.365
	Hispanic	1,772	0.212	0.170		0.181
	Other	2,902	0.086	0.080		0.058
Number of Parents in the Household	0	2,858	0.251	0.151		0.111
	1	9,468	0.126	0.068		0.054
	2	47,101	-0.041	-0.023		-0.017
Parents' Average Education	1	3,000	0.167	0.064		0.002
	2	12,938	0.164	0.126		0.063
	3	21,297	0.002	0.009		-0.007
	4	12,267	-0.082	-0.060		-0.019
	5	9,926	-0.166	-0.130		-0.044
Past/Current Residence	Farm/Non-SMSA	4,191	-0.028	-0.038		-0.089
	Farm/SMSA	1,412	0.077	0.078		0.038
	Country/Non-Farm	8,194	0.121	0.092		0.060
	City/Non-SMSA	10,103	0.065	0.051		0.039
	City/SMSA	14,506	0.013	0.010		0.014
	City/Lg. SMSA	8,291	-0.062	-0.086		-0.059
	Suburb/Non-SMSA	711	0.053	0.066		0.059
	Suburb/SMSA	6,507	-0.074	-0.025		-0.005
	Suburb/Lg. SMSA	5,513	-0.157	-0.096		-0.050
Region	North East	13,732	-0.036	0.006		0.022
	North Central	18,355	-0.061	-0.038		-0.047
	South	18,106	0.100	0.034		0.038
	West	9,234	-0.022	0.001		-0.015
College Plans	Won't	26,934	0.170		0.128	0.128
	Probably Will	13,678	-0.032		-0.017	-0.018
	Definitely Will	18,815	-0.220		-0.171	-0.170
High School Curriculum	Non-College Prep	33,023	0.119		0.041	0.026
	College Prep	26,405	-0.148		-0.052	-0.032
High School Grades	D/C-	4,230	0.217		0.100	0.064
	C	6,628	0.121		0.033	0.016
	C+	9,186	0.083		0.025	0.000
	B-	9,762	0.006		-0.013	-0.012
	B	11,802	-0.025		-0.007	0.002
	B+	8,829	-0.086		-0.028	-0.017
	A-	4,990	-0.153		-0.051	-0.022
	A	4,001	-0.182		-0.040	-0.006
Total Cases		59,428				

Factor Summary

	ETA	BETA	BETA	BETA
Race/Ethnicity	0.158	0.131		0.134
Number of Parents in the Household	0.090	0.051		0.039
Parents' Average Education	0.124	0.092		0.039
Past/Current Residence	0.087	0.067		0.050
Region	0.073	0.031		0.039
College Plans	0.183		0.140	0.140
High School Curriculum	0.143		0.050	0.031
High School Grades	0.116		0.040	0.022
Explained Variance				
Multiple R		0.210	0.193	0.259
R-Squared		0.044	0.037	0.067

Table 1B

Background Predictors of Senior Year Propensity to Enter the Military
Males (1984-1991)

Multiple Classification Analyses

		Cases	Bivariate Deviation	Adjusted Deviation 1	Adjusted Deviation 2	Adjusted Deviation 3
GRAND MEAN	1.833					
Variables						
Race/Ethnicity	White	45,422	-0.071	-0.056		-0.055
	Black	5,707	0.479	0.395		0.385
	Hispanic	3,722	0.133	0.072		0.069
	Other	3,785	-0.003	0.010		0.013
Number of Parents in the Household	0	3,396	0.371	0.257		0.206
	1	11,700	0.138	0.087		0.067
	2	43,539	-0.066	-0.043		-0.034
Parents' Average Education	1	2,070	0.183	0.087		0.020
	2	8,972	0.235	0.173		0.089
	3	20,167	0.058	0.047		0.015
	4	14,173	-0.072	-0.051		-0.023
	5	13,254	-0.199	-0.147		-0.062
Past/Current Residence	Farm/Non-SMSA	2,619	-0.009	-0.026		-0.081
	Farm/SMSA	1,440	0.119	0.112		0.059
	Country/Non-Farm	8,174	0.137	0.112		0.075
	City/Non-SMSA	8,972	0.142	0.131		0.118
	City/SMSA	16,619	0.017	0.003		0.008
	City/Lg. SMSA	8,324	-0.092	-0.119		-0.104
	Suburb/Non-SMSA	714	0.041	0.052		0.061
	Suburb/SMSA	6,848	-0.141	-0.070		-0.036
	Suburb/Lg. SMSA	4,924	-0.230	-0.162		-0.122
Region	North East	12,207	-0.094	-0.043		-0.032
	North Central	16,510	-0.041	-0.018		-0.020
	South	18,300	0.139	0.057		0.056
	West	11,618	-0.062	-0.019		-0.026
College Plans	Won't	20,310	0.242		0.171	0.148
	Probably Will	14,099	0.050		0.049	0.040
	Definitely Will	24,227	-0.232		-0.172	-0.147
High School Curriculum	Non-College Prep	29,648	0.174		0.084	0.055
	College Prep	28,987	-0.178		-0.085	-0.056
High School Grades	D/C-	4,130	0.211		0.055	0.037
	C	6,674	0.132		0.020	0.013
	C+	8,805	0.106		0.028	0.005
	B-	9,746	0.023		0.006	0.002
	B	11,696	-0.028		-0.003	0.005
	B+	8,254	-0.100		-0.031	-0.023
	A-	5,129	-0.137		-0.007	0.010
	A	4,202	-0.251		-0.081	-0.054
Total Cases		58,636				

Factor Summary

	ETA	BETA	BETA	BETA
Race/Ethnicity	0.164	0.133		0.130
Number of Parents in the Household	0.122	0.081		0.064
Parents' Average Education	0.144	0.105		0.047
Past/Current Residence	0.118	0.097		0.079
Region	0.095	0.039		0.038
College Plans	0.206		0.150	0.129
High School Curriculum	0.175		0.084	0.055
High School Grades	0.120		0.031	0.020

Explained Variance

Multiple R	0.248	0.222	0.293
R-Squared	0.061	0.049	0.086

Table 1C

Background Predictors of Senior Year Propensity to Enter the Military
Males (1992-1996)

Multiple Classification Analyses

		Cases	Bivariate Deviation	Adjusted Deviation 1	Adjusted Deviation 2	Adjusted Deviation 3
GRAND MEAN	1.639					
Variables						
Race/Ethnicity	White	25,859	-0.033	-0.016		-0.015
	Black	3,667	0.136	0.072		0.061
	Hispanic	3,353	0.134	0.060		0.057
	Other	2,489	-0.035	-0.025		-0.016
Number of Parents in the Household	0	2,306	0.313	0.246		0.204
	1	7,623	0.075	0.056		0.036
	2	25,439	-0.051	-0.039		-0.029
Parents' Average Education	1	1,069	0.191	0.114		0.049
	2	4,159	0.225	0.177		0.095
	3	11,264	0.053	0.042		0.010
	4	9,412	-0.023	-0.013		0.001
	5	9,463	-0.160	-0.128		-0.060
Past/Current Residence	Farm/Non-SMSA	1,363	-0.016	-0.003		-0.054
	Farm/SMSA	998	0.054	0.005		-0.022
	Country/Non-Farm	5,245	0.139	0.112		0.085
	City/Non-SMSA	5,526	0.045	0.045		0.039
	City/SMSA	10,834	-0.002	-0.007		-0.001
	City/Lg. SMSA	4,273	-0.069	-0.086		-0.077
	Suburb/Non-SMSA	355	0.145	0.129		0.115
	Suburb/SMSA	3,200	-0.054	-0.023		-0.001
	Suburb/Lg. SMSA	3,572	-0.160	-0.101		-0.074
Region	North East	5,930	-0.062	-0.036		-0.023
	North Central	10,116	-0.076	-0.055		-0.059
	South	12,472	0.082	0.047		0.052
	West	6,850	0.017	0.027		0.013
College Plans	Won't	9,518	0.218		0.137	0.114
	Probably Will	8,721	0.085		0.071	0.062
	Definitely Will	17,128	-0.165		-0.112	-0.095
High School Curriculum	Non-College Prep	16,563	0.161		0.087	0.069
	College Prep	18,805	-0.142		-0.076	-0.061
High School Grades	D/C-	2,090	0.206		0.065	0.058
	C	3,211	0.128		0.025	0.022
	C+	4,864	0.105		0.037	0.022
	B-	5,394	0.066		0.036	0.031
	B	6,748	0.006		0.014	0.012
	B+	5,477	-0.077		-0.029	-0.024
	A-	3,889	-0.164		-0.077	-0.062
	A	3,694	-0.184		-0.061	-0.047
Total Cases		35,367				

Factor Summary

	ETA	BETA	BETA	BETA
Race/Ethnicity	0.072	0.035		0.031
Number of Parents in the Household	0.104	0.081		0.064
Parents' Average Education	0.131	0.101		0.049
Past/Current Residence	0.089	0.070		0.057
Region	0.073	0.048		0.048
College Plans	0.177		0.119	0.100
High School Curriculum	0.161		0.087	0.069
High School Grades	0.124		0.047	0.037
Explained Variance				
Multiple R		0.183	0.201	0.238
R-Squared		0.033	0.041	0.057

Table 1D

Background Predictors of Entry into the Military 1 to 2 Years after High School
Males (1976-1983)

Multiple Classification Analyses

		Cases	Bivariate Deviation	Adjusted Deviation 1	Adjusted Deviation 2	Adjusted Deviation 3	Adjusted Deviation 4
GRAND MEAN	0.097						
Variables							
Race/Ethnicity	White	5,194	-0.010	-0.008		-0.009	0.001
	Black	620	0.083	0.069		0.074	0.011
	Hispanic	183	0.021	0.012		0.013	-0.017
	Other	309	-0.004	-0.007		-0.012	-0.026
Number of Parents in the Household	0	320	0.085	0.065		0.058	0.012
	1	989	0.028	0.016		0.014	-0.003
	2	4,996	-0.011	-0.007		-0.007	-0.000
Parents' Average Education	1	336	0.002	-0.018		-0.032	-0.031
	2	1,412	0.044	0.035		0.022	0.017
	3	2,255	-0.003	-0.004		-0.007	-0.008
	4	1,262	-0.008	-0.000		0.009	0.012
	5	1,040	-0.044	-0.033		-0.015	-0.010
Past/Current Residence	Farm/Non-SMSA	447	-0.012	-0.015		-0.028	-0.015
	Farm/SMSA	148	0.066	0.069		0.058	0.035
	Country/Non-Farm	870	0.032	0.026		0.020	0.013
	City/Non-SMSA	1,055	0.027	0.021		0.020	0.008
	City/SMSA	1,496	0.005	0.006		0.007	0.008
	City/Lg. SMSA	911	-0.024	-0.028		-0.022	-0.007
	Suburb/Non-SMSA	73	-0.041	-0.051		-0.054	-0.056
	Suburb/SMSA	707	-0.014	-0.005		-0.000	-0.005
	Suburb/Lg. SMSA	597	-0.056	-0.043		-0.035	-0.028
Region	North East	1,450	-0.016	-0.003		-0.000	-0.005
	North Central	1,951	-0.007	-0.003		-0.005	-0.000
	South	1,917	0.016	-0.000		0.000	-0.002
	West	987	0.006	0.011		0.009	0.012
College Plans	Won't	2,816	0.042		0.032	0.031	0.017
	Probably Will	1,461	-0.028		-0.026	-0.028	-0.012
	Definitely Will	2,028	-0.037		-0.025	-0.023	-0.015
High School Curriculum	Non-College Prep	3,435	0.028		0.011	0.007	0.001
	College Prep	2,871	-0.033		-0.014	-0.008	-0.002
High School Grades	D/C-	472	0.027		0.000	-0.006	-0.011
	C	690	0.019		0.001	-0.002	-0.009
	C+	973	0.023		0.009	0.003	0.007
	B-	1,046	0.003		-0.000	0.002	0.002
	B	1,253	-0.002		0.003	0.005	0.003
	B+	920	-0.005		0.007	0.007	0.008
	A-	527	-0.046		-0.023	-0.018	-0.006
	A	424	-0.047		-0.018	-0.012	-0.013
Military Propensity	Definitely Won't	2,750	-0.067				-0.064
	Probably Won't	2,244	-0.048				-0.049
	Probably Will	848	0.076				0.069
	Definitely Will	463	0.496				0.486
Total Cases		6,305					

Factor Summary

	ETA	BETA	BETA	BETA	BETA
Race/Ethnicity	0.094	0.078		0.083	0.025
Number of Parents in the Household	0.082	0.058		0.052	0.010
Parents' Average Education	0.094	0.074		0.052	0.047
Past/Current Residence	0.095	0.085		0.074	0.049
Region	0.042	0.017		0.015	0.018
College Plans	0.127		0.096	0.095	0.052
High School Curriculum	0.103		0.042	0.025	0.005
High School Grades	0.076		0.032	0.025	0.025
Military Propensity	0.496				0.484
Explained Variance					
Multiple R		0.164	0.136	0.195	0.506
R-Squared		0.027	0.018	0.038	0.256

Table 1E

Background Predictors of Entry into the Military 1 to 2 Years after High School
Males (1984-1991)

Multiple Classification Analyses

		Cases	Bivariate Deviation	Bivariate Deviation 1	Adjusted Deviation 2	Adjusted Deviation 3	Adjusted Deviation 4
GRAND MEAN	0.127						
Variables							
Race/Ethnicity	White	5,684	-0.013	-0.011		-0.010	0.001
	Black	719	0.102	0.082		0.080	-0.001
	Hispanic	489	0.040	0.031		0.029	0.008
	Other	480	-0.043	-0.028		-0.028	-0.023
Number of Parents in the Household	0	396	0.029	0.008		-0.000	-0.028
	1	1,419	0.049	0.037		0.033	0.009
	2	5,557	-0.015	-0.010		-0.008	-0.000
Parents' Average Education	1	281	0.046	0.030		0.018	0.004
	2	1,148	0.069	0.059		0.043	0.023
	3	2,467	0.016	0.013		0.006	0.005
	4	1,754	-0.021	-0.016		-0.010	-0.003
	5	1,722	-0.055	-0.046		-0.030	-0.021
Past/Current Residence	Farm/Non-SMSA	334	-0.014	-0.022		-0.033	-0.008
	Farm/SMSA	174	-0.025	-0.021		-0.030	-0.046
	Country/Non-Farm	1,036	0.019	0.009		0.002	-0.002
	City/Non-SMSA	1,113	0.050	0.048		0.044	0.011
	City/SMSA	2,107	0.003	0.000		0.001	0.006
	City/Lg. SMSA	1,006	-0.022	-0.030		-0.024	-0.009
	Suburb/Non-SMSA	76	-0.036	-0.039		-0.041	-0.026
	Suburb/SMSA	899	-0.030	-0.010		-0.003	-0.003
	Suburb/Lg. SMSA	628	-0.033	-0.018		-0.010	0.004
Region	North East	1,520	-0.018	-0.007		-0.007	-0.004
	North Central	2,067	0.010	0.016		0.015	0.017
	South	2,324	0.024	0.005		0.005	-0.001
	West	1,461	-0.035	-0.022		-0.022	-0.019
College Plans	Won't	2,522	0.056		0.041	0.032	0.005
	Probably Will	1,786	-0.004		-0.005	-0.007	0.004
	Definitely Will	3,064	-0.044		-0.031	-0.023	-0.006
High School Curriculum	Non-College Prep	3,681	0.038		0.018	0.012	0.003
	College Prep	3,691	-0.038		-0.018	-0.012	-0.003
High School Grades	D/C-	451	0.021		-0.011	-0.013	-0.014
	C	852	0.036		0.012	0.007	0.012
	C+	1,072	0.007		-0.011	-0.015	-0.009
	B-	1,279	0.025		0.022	0.020	0.012
	B	1,502	-0.001		0.002	0.003	0.004
	B+	1,046	-0.010		0.005	0.007	0.002
	A-	638	-0.050		-0.024	-0.020	-0.015
	A	532	-0.063		-0.029	-0.017	-0.015
Military Propensity	Definitely Won't	3,645	-0.098				-0.095
	Probably Won't	2,083	-0.069				-0.071
	Probably Will	831	0.106				0.103
	Definitely Will	813	0.511				0.502
Total Cases		7,372					

Factor Summary

	ETA	BETA	BETA	BETA	BETA
Race/Ethnicity	0.111	0.088		0.085	0.019
Number of Parents in the Household	0.077	0.056		0.049	0.023
Parents Average Education	0.124	0.103		0.070	0.042
Past/Current Residence	0.082	0.071		0.065	0.030
Region	0.068	0.041		0.040	0.037
College Plans	0.131		0.094	0.073	0.015
High School Curriculum	0.114		0.055	0.035	0.010
High School Grades	0.086		0.047	0.041	0.031
Military Propensity	0.571				0.560
Explained Variance					
Multiple R		0.186	0.147	0.210	0.578
R-Squared		0.035	0.022	0.044	0.334

Table 2A

Background Predictors of Senior Year Propensity to Enter the Military
Females (1976-1983)

Multiple Classification Analyses

		Cases	Bivariate Deviation	Adjusted Deviation 1	Adjusted Deviation 2	Adjusted Deviation 3
GRAND MEAN	1.326					
Variables						
Race/Ethnicity	White	52,313	-0.049	-0.045		-0.045
	Black	7,565	0.281	0.262		0.263
	Hispanic	1,947	0.111	0.096		0.091
	Other	2,483	0.080	0.081		0.076
Number of Parents in the Household	0	3,245	0.086	0.032		0.021
	1	11,061	0.073	0.029		0.025
	2	50,001	-0.022	-0.008		-0.007
Parents' Average Education	1	4,435	0.127	0.056		0.044
	2	15,401	0.068	0.043		0.034
	3	22,210	-0.008	-0.003		-0.005
	4	12,417	-0.057	-0.035		-0.028
	5	9,846	-0.073	-0.043		-0.025
Past/Current Residence	Farm/Non-SMSA	3,555	0.025	0.039		0.039
	Farm/SMSA	1,156	0.077	0.093		0.091
	Country/Non-Farm	8,643	0.081	0.060		0.057
	City/Non-SMSA	12,247	0.016	0.018		0.018
	City/SMSA	15,766	-0.002	-0.004		-0.005
	City/Lg. SMSA	9,850	-0.029	-0.063		-0.060
	Suburb/Non-SMSA	824	-0.020	0.010		0.012
	Suburb/SMSA	6,510	-0.059	-0.025		-0.023
	Suburb/Lg. SMSA	5,756	-0.060	-0.027		-0.025
Region	North East	15,558	-0.021	0.004		0.010
	North Central	19,646	-0.025	-0.006		-0.009
	South	19,234	0.055	0.003		0.003
	West	9,870	-0.023	-0.000		-0.005
College Plans	Won't	30,322	0.024		0.003	0.006
	Probably Will	13,385	0.038		0.047	0.047
	Definitely Will	20,601	-0.061		-0.034	-0.040
High School Curriculum	Non-College Prep	34,883	0.036		0.021	0.006
	College Prep	29,425	-0.042		-0.024	-0.007
High School Grades	D/C-	2,254	0.160		0.138	0.096
	C	4,671	0.073		0.055	0.038
	C+	7,217	0.055		0.041	0.011
	B-	8,770	0.005		-0.002	-0.011
	B	13,956	-0.019		-0.021	-0.016
	B+	12,592	-0.025		-0.020	-0.011
	A-	8,454	-0.034		-0.021	-0.005
	A	6,394	-0.045		-0.020	0.005
Total Cases		64,308				

Factor Summary

	ETA	BETA	BETA	BETA
Race/Ethnicity	0.171	0.159		0.159
Number of Parents in the Household	0.064	0.025		0.020
Parents' Average Education	0.095	0.054		0.041
Past/Current Residence	0.068	0.061		0.059
Region	0.056	0.007		0.012
College Plans	0.066		0.045	0.049
High School Curriculum	0.061		0.035	0.010
High School Grades	0.073		0.058	0.037
Explained Variance				
Multiple R		0.194	0.095	0.204
R-Squared		0.038	0.009	0.042

Table 2B

Background Predictors of Senior Year Propensity to Enter the Military
Females (1984-1991)

Multiple Classification Analyses

		Cases	Bivariate Deviation	Adjusted Deviation 1	Adjusted Deviation 2	Adjusted Deviation 3
GRAND MEAN	1.289					
Variables						
Race/Ethnicity	White	48,445	-0.069	-0.062		-0.060
	Black	7,282	0.395	0.367		0.358
	Hispanic	3,836	0.082	0.050		0.044
	Other	3,427	0.039	0.040		0.038
Number of Parents in the Household	0	3,406	0.145	0.072		0.058
	1	13,575	0.105	0.051		0.046
	2	46,010	-0.042	-0.020		-0.018
Parents Average Education	1	2,853	0.141	0.077		0.063
	2	10,764	0.099	0.065		0.047
	3	21,129	0.017	0.012		0.006
	4	15,218	-0.045	-0.031		-0.026
	5	13,027	-0.087	-0.053		-0.033
Past/Current Residence	Farm/Non-SMSA	2,250	0.012	0.036		0.038
	Farm/SMSA	1,224	0.053	0.079		0.077
	Country/Non-Farm	8,134	0.060	0.057		0.057
	City/Non-SMSA	10,077	0.009	0.014		0.014
	City/SMSA	18,944	0.006	-0.006		-0.007
	City/Lg. SMSA	9,385	0.002	-0.039		-0.040
	Suburb/Non-SMSA	585	0.025	0.057		0.057
	Suburb/SMSA	7,256	-0.060	-0.016		-0.013
	Suburb/Lg. SMSA	5,135	-0.074	-0.043		-0.042
Region	North East	12,654	-0.056	-0.027		-0.022
	North Central	17,862	-0.020	0.010		0.008
	South	20,788	0.068	0.006		0.009
	West	11,686	-0.031	0.004		-0.004
College Plans	Won't	20,309	0.045		0.006	0.001
	Probably Will	12,950	0.076		0.069	0.062
	Definitely Will	29,731	-0.064		-0.034	-0.028
High School Curriculum	Non-College Prep	29,439	0.062		0.036	0.017
	College Prep	33,552	-0.055		-0.032	-0.014
High School Grades	D/C-	2,360	0.158		0.119	0.078
	C	4,786	0.097		0.065	0.048
	C+	6,993	0.078		0.052	0.021
	B-	8,966	0.019		0.008	0.003
	B	13,453	-0.014		-0.015	-0.010
	B+	11,801	-0.035		-0.025	-0.017
	A-	8,082	-0.055		-0.032	-0.017
	A	6,549	-0.078		-0.041	-0.017
Total Cases		62,990				

Factor Summary

	ETA	BETA	BETA	BETA
Race/Ethnicity	0.229	0.211		0.205
Number of Parents in the Household	0.106	0.052		0.046
Parents' Average Education	0.106	0.066		0.048
Past/Current Residence	0.058	0.050		0.050
Region	0.076	0.021		0.019
College Plans	0.094		0.061	0.052
High School Curriculum	0.090		0.053	0.024
High School Grades	0.093		0.062	0.038
Explained Variance				
Multiple R		0.253	0.125	0.264
R-Squared		0.064	0.016	0.070

Table 2C

Background Predictors of Senior Year Propensity to Enter the Military
Females (1992-1996)

Multiple Classification Analyses

		Cases	Bivariate Deviation	Adjusted Deviation 1	Adjusted Deviation 2	Adjusted Deviation 3
GRAND MEAN	1.226					
Variables						
Race/Ethnicity	White	28,663	-0.038	-0.030		-0.028
	Black	4,975	0.151	0.130		0.124
	Hispanic	3,595	0.076	0.037		0.033
	Other	2,653	0.019	0.025		0.029
Number of Parents in the Household	0	2,466	0.102	0.058		0.043
	1	9,173	0.055	0.030		0.026
	2	28,247	-0.027	-0.015		-0.012
Parents' Average Education	1	1,572	0.126	0.084		0.071
	2	5,210	0.088	0.066		0.046
	3	13,073	0.022	0.019		0.011
	4	10,276	-0.027	-0.023		-0.018
	5	9,754	-0.068	-0.050		-0.032
Past/Current Residence	Farm/Non-SMSA	1,081	-0.039	-0.008		-0.007
	Farm/SMSA	688	0.040	0.048		0.043
	Country/Non-Farm	5,418	0.032	0.027		0.025
	City/Non-SMSA	6,361	0.010	0.016		0.016
	City/SMSA	13,082	0.008	-0.001		-0.003
	City/Lg. SMSA	5,665	-0.007	-0.031		-0.029
	Suburb/Non-SMSA	355	0.133	0.142		0.129
	Suburb/SMSA	3,186	-0.035	-0.014		-0.012
	Suburb/Lg. SMSA	4,050	-0.054	-0.020		-0.016
Region	North East	7,309	-0.028	-0.010		-0.004
	North Central	11,121	-0.039	-0.022		-0.022
	South	14,075	0.039	0.015		0.016
	West	7,380	0.013	0.014		0.007
College Plans	Won't	8,227	0.050		0.025	0.015
	Probably Will	8,256	0.094		0.082	0.075
	Definitely Will	23,402	-0.051		-0.038	-0.032
High School Curriculum	Non-College Prep	15,788	0.052		0.020	0.009
	College Prep	24,097	-0.034		-0.013	-0.006
High School Grades	D/C-	1,235	0.055		0.014	-0.003
	C	2,276	0.070		0.036	0.030
	C+	3,893	0.075		0.046	0.026
	B-	4,959	0.030		0.014	0.005
	B	7,935	0.018		0.014	0.013
	B+	7,649	-0.015		-0.008	-0.008
	A-	6,100	-0.042		-0.023	-0.013
	A	5,838	-0.075		-0.044	-0.026
Total Cases		39,885				

Factor Summary

	ETA	BETA	BETA	BETA
Race/Ethnicity	0.114	0.092		0.088
Number of Parents in the Household	0.073	0.040		0.033
Parents' Average Education	0.095	0.071		0.050
Past/Current Residence	0.048	0.040		0.037
Region	0.058	0.028		0.027
College Plans	0.106		0.083	0.072
High School Curriculum	0.072		0.028	0.012
High School Grades	0.081		0.046	0.029
Explained Variance				
Multiple R		0.152	0.120	0.175
R-Squared		0.023	0.014	0.030

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Background Predictors of Entry into the Military 1 to 2 Years after High School
Females (1976-1983)

Multiple Classification Analyses

		Cases	Bivariate Deviation	Adjusted Deviation 1	Adjusted Deviation 2	Adjusted Deviation 3	Adjusted Deviation 4
GRAND MEAN	0.017						
Variables							
Race/Ethnicity	White	5,652	-0.001	-0.001		-0.001	0.002
	Black	851	0.005	0.005		0.005	-0.014
	Hispanic	241	0.011	0.008		0.008	0.006
	Other	259	0.003	0.001		0.001	-0.004
Number of Parents in the Household	0	370	0.007	0.004		0.004	0.007
	1	1,154	0.006	0.006		0.006	0.002
	2	5,479	-0.002	-0.002		-0.001	-0.001
Parents' Average Education	1	478	0.004	0.001		-0.000	0.003
	2	1,608	0.007	0.006		0.005	0.002
	3	2,534	-0.001	-0.002		-0.002	-0.001
	4	1,349	-0.003	-0.002		-0.001	0.002
	5	1,034	-0.005	-0.003		-0.001	-0.003
Past/Current Residence	Farm/Non-SMSA	381	0.008	0.008		0.009	0.006
	Farm/SMSA	127	0.010	0.010		0.010	0.006
	Country/Non-Farm	944	0.003	0.003		0.004	0.001
	City/Non-SMSA	1,413	0.005	0.005		0.005	0.005
	City/SMSA	1,727	0.001	0.001		0.001	-0.001
	City/Lg. SMSA	1,035	-0.005	-0.008		-0.007	-0.005
	Suburb/Non-SMSA	81	-0.017	-0.015		-0.015	-0.013
	Suburb/SMSA	690	-0.011	-0.009		-0.009	-0.005
	Suburb/Lg. SMSA	604	-0.004	-0.002		-0.002	0.001
Region	North East	1,645	-0.005	-0.003		-0.002	-0.003
	North Central	2,123	0.004	0.005		0.004	0.005
	South	2,172	-0.003	-0.005		-0.005	-0.005
	West	1,063	0.005	0.006		0.006	0.006
College Plans	Won't	3,304	0.002		-0.001	-0.002	-0.003
	Probably Will	1,517	0.002		0.003	0.003	0.002
	Definitely Will	2,183	-0.004		-0.000	0.001	0.003
High School Curriculum	Non-College Prep	3,783	0.004		0.004	0.003	0.002
	College Prep	3,220	-0.005		-0.005	-0.003	-0.003
High School Grades	D/C-	247	-0.005		-0.008	-0.009	-0.017
	C	541	0.013		0.011	0.010	0.012
	C+	800	0.000		-0.001	-0.002	-0.003
	B-	926	0.002		0.002	0.002	0.001
	B	1,516	0.000		0.000	0.001	0.001
	B+	1,384	0.001		0.002	0.002	0.001
	A-	918	-0.002		-0.001	-0.001	0.001
	A	671	-0.012		-0.009	-0.009	-0.007
Military Propensity	Definitely Won't	5,230	-0.011				-0.011
	Probably Won't	1,331	-0.005				-0.006
	Probably Will	316	0.049				0.053
	Definitely Will	126	0.372				0.376
Total Cases		7,003					

Factor Summary

	ETA	BETA	BETA	BETA	BETA
Race/Ethnicity	0.023	0.021		0.019	0.040
Number of Parents in the Household	0.026	0.023		0.022	0.015
Parents' Average Education	0.033	0.024		0.020	0.015
Past/Current Residence	0.044	0.044		0.044	0.031
Region	0.032	0.038		0.035	0.038
College Plans	0.021		0.012	0.015	0.023
High School Curriculum	0.037		0.034	0.022	0.020
High School Grades	0.041		0.035	0.036	0.041
Military Propensity	0.398				0.405
Explained Variance					
Multiple R		0.069	0.052	0.081	0.407
R-Squared		0.005	0.003	0.007	0.165

Table 2E

Background Predictors of Entry into the Military 1 to 2 Years after High School Females (1984-1991)

Multiple Classification Analyses

		Cases	Bivariate Deviation	Adjusted Deviation 1	Adjusted Deviation 2	Adjusted Deviation 3	Adjusted Deviation 4
GRAND MEAN	0.019						
Variables							
Race/Ethnicity	White	6,269	-0.004	-0.003		-0.003	0.001
	Black	903	0.019	0.018		0.017	-0.008
	Hispanic	590	0.009	0.007		0.006	0.002
	Other	451	-0.001	-0.000		-0.000	0.004
Number of Parents in the Household	0	448	0.002	-0.002		-0.001	-0.001
	1	1,735	0.006	0.003		0.003	-0.001
	2	6,030	-0.002	-0.001		-0.001	0.000
Parents' Average Education	1	389	0.005	0.002		0.004	-0.001
	2	1,394	0.012	0.011		0.012	0.009
	3	2,755	0.001	0.001		0.001	0.001
	4	2,014	-0.002	-0.001		-0.002	0.001
	5	1,661	-0.010	-0.009		-0.011	-0.009
Past/Current Residence	Farm/Non-SMSA	293	-0.012	-0.012		-0.011	-0.007
	Farm/SMSA	140	-0.012	-0.013		-0.013	-0.018
	Country/Non-Farm	1,050	0.009	0.008		0.009	0.006
	City/Non-SMSA	1,262	0.001	0.001		0.001	0.001
	City/SMSA	2,455	0.000	-0.000		-0.001	-0.002
	City/Lg. SMSA	1,272	-0.001	-0.004		-0.004	-0.000
	Suburb/Non-SMSA	82	0.005	0.009		0.008	0.004
	Suburb/SMSA	954	-0.004	-0.000		-0.001	0.000
	Suburb/Lg. SMSA	704	-0.001	0.001		0.001	0.004
Region	North East	1,693	-0.001	0.000		-0.000	0.002
	North Central	2,276	0.000	0.003		0.002	0.000
	South	2,719	0.001	-0.003		-0.002	-0.001
	West	1,525	-0.001	0.001		0.000	-0.001
College Plans	Won't	2,586	-0.002		-0.003	-0.005	-0.007
	Probably Will	1,740	0.009		0.008	0.007	0.008
	Definitely Will	3,887	-0.003		-0.002	0.000	0.001
High School Curriculum	Non-College Prep	3,782	0.000		-0.001	-0.003	-0.003
	College Prep	4,430	-0.000		0.001	0.003	0.003
High School Grades	D/C-	279	0.003		0.005	0.003	0.000
	C	599	0.013		0.014	0.013	0.011
	C+	863	0.005		0.005	0.003	0.002
	B-	1,251	-0.002		-0.002	-0.003	-0.004
	B	1,730	0.002		0.001	0.001	0.001
	B+	1,535	-0.004		-0.004	-0.004	-0.002
	A-	1,068	-0.001		-0.001	-0.001	0.000
	A	887	-0.006		-0.006	-0.003	-0.003
Military Propensity	Definitely Won't	6,604	-0.012				-0.012
	Probably Won't	1,071	0.005				0.004
	Probably Will	348	0.037				0.038
	Definitely Will	189	0.329				0.333
Total Cases		8,212					

Factor Summary

	ETA	BETA	BETA	BETA	BETA
Race/Ethnicity	0.054	0.050		0.048	0.021
Number of Parents in the Household	0.025	0.013		0.012	0.005
Parents' Average Education	0.050	0.045		0.051	0.039
Past/Current Residence	0.033	0.033		0.034	0.027
Region	0.007	0.015		0.013	0.010
College Plans	0.033		0.032	0.032	0.041
High School Curriculum	0.002		0.007	0.020	0.023
High School Grades	0.035		0.037	0.032	0.028
Military Propensity	0.375				0.379
Explained Variance					
Multiple R		0.079	0.048	0.091	0.381
R-Squared		0.006	0.002	0.008	0.145

Table3A

Mean Propensity by Level, Distribution, and Bivariate Relationship with Propensity to Enlist in the Armed Forces, Males by Class Year Groups

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1992-1996 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
DRUGS. Indices												
Drug index/12 mos.												
None=1	1.87	46.2%	-0.012		1.85	59.4%	-0.002		1.65	63.3%	0.013	
MJ Only=2	1.87	25.6%	0.022	0.0000	1.86	18.2%	0.017	0.0026	1.67	18.3%	0.022	0.0027
Some Pills=3	1.86	10.4%			1.88	9.4%			1.67	8.1%		
More Pills=4	1.83	17.0%			1.82	12.2%			1.66	9.2%		
Heroin=5	2.01	0.8%			1.98	0.7%			1.85	1.0%		
		55,550				54,274				32,684		
Drug index/30 days												
None=1	1.87	61.3%	-0.011		1.86	75.3%	-0.007		1.66	77.2%	0.005	
MJ Only=2	1.86	22.6%	0.020	0.0003	1.86	13.6%	0.015	0.0221	1.64	13.7%	0.022	0.0044
Some Pills=3	1.82	8.1%			1.82	6.0%			1.63	5.0%		
More Pills=4	1.84	7.7%			1.82	4.8%			1.69	3.5%		
Heroin=5	2.07	0.3%			2.01	0.3%			1.90	0.5%		
		55,320				54,134				32,620		
DRUGS. Number of uses in lifetime												
Have you ever smoked cigarettes?												
Never=1	1.81	28.5%	0.048		1.80	34.9%	0.044		1.58	36.4%	0.066	
Once or twice=2	1.86	31.3%	0.050	0.0000	1.86	29.9%	0.046	0.0000	1.67	25.3%	0.072	0.0000
Occasionally, but not regularly=3	1.86	15.2%			1.86	15.7%			1.68	16.1%		
Regularly in the past=4	1.90	7.8%			1.91	6.2%			1.79	6.6%		
Regularly now=5	1.95	17.1%			1.95	13.3%			1.74	15.6%		
		55,970				54,439				32,785		
DRUGS. Number of uses in last 12 months												
On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil) during the last 12 months?												
0 Occasions=1	1.87	49.2%	-0.021		1.86	64.1%	-0.010		1.65	67.3%	-0.007	
1-2=2	1.89	10.2%	0.026	0.0000	1.88	10.6%	0.015	0.0544	1.70	8.8%	0.025	0.0022
3-5=3	1.88	6.9%			1.85	5.9%			1.72	5.1%		
6-9=4	1.89	5.0%			1.86	3.9%			1.67	3.7%		
10-19=5	1.84	5.9%			1.82	4.4%			1.63	3.9%		
20-39=6	1.83	5.0%			1.85	3.0%			1.60	3.1%		
40 or more=7	1.82	17.8%			1.82	8.2%			1.63	8.1%		
		55,154				53,981				32,559		
DRUGS. Number of uses in last 30 days												
How frequently have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?												
Not at all=1	1.84	69.7%	0.045		1.83	72.4%	0.048		1.63	67.8%	0.052	
Less than one cigarette per day=2	1.90	8.9%	0.054	0.0000	1.85	10.4%	0.054	0.0000	1.68	12.3%	0.058	0.0000
One to five cigarettes per day=3	1.96	6.2%			1.96	6.2%			1.73	7.7%		
About one-half pack per day=4	1.99	6.8%			1.97	4.9%			1.76	5.7%		
About one pack per day=5	1.91	6.8%			1.95	4.6%			1.77	4.8%		
About one and one-half packs per day=6	1.93	1.4%			1.95	1.1%			1.67	1.2%		
Two packs or more per day=7	1.97	0.3%			2.32	0.3%			2.02	0.5%		
		55,892				54,381				32,748		

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Table 3A (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1992-1996 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil) during the last 30 days?												
0 Occasions=1	1.87	63.5%	-0.013		1.86	78.2%	-0.009		1.66	79.7%	-0.012	
1-2=2	1.88	9.7%	0.019	0.0034	1.87	8.1%	0.015	0.0694	1.66	6.9%	0.021	0.0292
3-5=3	1.82	5.6%			1.82	3.8%			1.70	3.6%		
6-9=4	1.83	4.5%			1.79	2.5%			1.59	2.3%		
10-19=5	1.87	6.3%			1.85	3.0%			1.61	2.9%		
20-39=6	1.82	4.9%			1.80	2.2%			1.58	2.1%		
40 or more=7	1.84	5.4%			1.85	2.4%			1.65	2.6%		
		55,138				53,966				32,539		
DRUGS. Quantity used												
Think back over the LAST TWO WEEKS. How many times have you had five or more drinks in a row? (A drink is a bottle of beer, a glass of wine, a wine cooler, a shot glass of liquor, or a mixed drink.)												
None=1	1.86	49.7%	-0.003		1.85	57.1%	0.007		1.63	64.0%	0.026	
Once=2	1.83	13.4%	0.024	0.0000	1.85	12.7%	0.023	0.0000	1.65	10.8%	0.027	0.0004
Twice=3	1.85	12.7%			1.82	10.8%			1.68	9.0%		
Three to five times=4	1.82	16.0%			1.83	12.8%			1.69	10.5%		
Six to nine times=5	1.85	4.8%			1.88	3.9%			1.69	3.2%		
Ten or more times=6	1.94	3.4%			1.97	2.8%			1.71	2.5%		
		53,618				52,376				31,519		
EDUCATION. High school: scholastic status, objectives, experiences												
What type of school do you attend?												
Public=0	1.89	88.9%	-0.074		1.89	89.6%	-0.097		1.68	91.0%	-0.075	
Private/Catholic=1	1.67	9.1%	0.077	0.0000	1.58	7.2%	0.100	0.0000	1.43	4.8%	0.079	0.0000
Private/Non-Catholic=2	1.64	2.0%			1.51	3.2%			1.41	4.2%		
		57,102				55,370				33,264		
Which of the following best describes your present high school program?												
Academic or college prep=1	1.72	44.7%	0.143		1.67	49.6%	0.163		1.51	53.4%	0.141	
General=2	1.96	30.9%	0.152	0.0000	2.01	30.2%	0.180	0.0000	1.81	28.4%	0.163	0.0000
Vocational, technical, or commercial=3	2.00	16.9%			2.04	13.7%			1.84	11.1%		
Other, or don't know=4	2.12	7.5%			2.14	6.5%			1.85	7.1%		
		56,787				55,030				33,072		
Is your high school program college prep?												
Non-college prep=0	1.99	55.3%			2.0372	50.4%			1.8244	46.6%		
College prep=1	1.72	44.7%	0.146	0.0000	1.6737	49.6%	0.178	0.0000	1.5138	53.4%	0.163	0.0000
		56,788				55,030				33,072		
Which of the following best describes your average grade so far in high school?												
D=1	2.13	1.6%	-0.115		2.10	1.7%	-0.125		1.85	1.6%	-0.122	
C-=2	2.07	4.9%	0.115	0.0000	2.06	4.7%	0.126	0.0000	1.89	3.7%	0.124	0.0000
C=3	1.99	10.8%			2.01	11.2%			1.81	9.0%		
C+=4	1.96	15.2%			1.99	15.0%			1.76	13.5%		
B-=5	1.89	16.5%			1.88	16.5%			1.72	15.1%		
B=6	1.84	20.1%			1.83	20.1%			1.65	19.4%		
B+=7	1.79	15.3%			1.75	14.4%			1.60	16.0%		
A-=8	1.71	8.7%			1.70	9.0%			1.50	11.2%		
A=9	1.69	6.9%			1.60	7.3%			1.47	10.5%		
		56,719				55,023				33,061		

Table 3A (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1992-1996 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
Now thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you fool around in class?												
Never=1					1.71	4.1%	-0.034		1.77	5.3%	0.018	
Seldom=2					1.84	20.8%	0.071	0.1899	1.60	21.3%	0.054	0.0027
Sometimes=3					1.66	35.0%			1.64	34.6%		
Often=4					1.74	26.9%			1.63	25.6%		
Almost always=5					1.66	13.2%			1.74	13.1%		
						1,205				5,647		
Now thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you fail to complete or turn in your assignments?												
Never=1					1.55	14.3%	0.135		1.50	14.8%	0.081	
Seldom=2					1.63	36.3%	0.142	0.0001	1.60	39.3%	0.090	0.0000
Sometimes=3					1.78	32.4%			1.72	31.3%		
Often=4					1.86	13.8%			1.78	12.2%		
Almost always=5					2.25	3.2%			1.64	2.4%		
						1,205				5,656		
Now thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you get good grades (like As or Bs)?												
Never=1					1.91	3.4%	-0.075		1.75	3.3%	-0.106	
Seldom=2					1.69	14.5%	0.108	0.0073	1.79	13.7%	0.114	0.0000
Sometimes=3					1.85	29.5%			1.71	28.0%		
Often=4					1.71	25.2%			1.66	26.5%		
Almost always=5					1.59	27.4%			1.49	28.5%		
						1,199				5,659		
Now thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you get sent to the office, or have to stay after school, because you misbehaved?												
Never=1					1.68	58.5%	0.043		1.60	59.6%	0.069	
Seldom=2					1.78	27.1%	0.069	0.2270	1.67	26.8%	0.074	0.0000
Sometimes=3					1.79	9.6%			1.77	9.0%		
Often=4					1.91	3.5%			1.91	3.2%		
Almost always=5					1.50	1.3%			1.74	1.4%		
						1,203				5,651		
Now thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you skip a day of school, or part of a day (without permission)?												
Never=1					1.69	35.9%	0.013		1.59	36.1%	0.039	
Seldom=2					1.76	28.5%	0.031	0.8824	1.66	26.2%	0.049	0.0096
Sometimes=3					1.74	21.9%			1.71	22.9%		
Often=4					1.72	10.8%			1.66	12.0%		
Almost always=5					1.70	2.9%			1.70	2.9%		
						1,203				5,652		
Have you ever had to repeat a grade in school?												
No=1					1.67	80.5%	0.084		1.60	82.8%	0.101	
Yes, one time=2					1.94	17.9%	0.104	0.0014	1.82	15.8%	0.101	0.0000
Yes, two or more times=3					1.63	1.6%			2.08	1.3%		
						1,206				5,642		

Table 3A (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1992-1996 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
Did you ever have to attend summer school to make up for poor grades or to keep from being held back?												
No=1					1.68	75.2%	0.061		1.59	75.1%	0.095	
Yes, one summer=2					1.87	17.1%	0.086	0.0308	1.80	17.4%	0.105	0.0000
Yes, two summers=3					1.68	5.4%			1.89	5.5%		
Yes, three or more summers=4					2.03	2.3%			1.79	2.0%		
						1,206				5,644		
EDUCATION. Absenteeism and truancy												
Truancy index												
None=10	1.86	48.2%	0.006		1.85	52.1%	0.011		1.64	49.7%	0.032	
15	1.87	18.0%	0.017	0.1657	1.85	17.7%	0.026	0.0003	1.64	17.3%	0.041	0.0000
20	1.85	11.4%			1.86	10.8%			1.62	11.1%		
25	1.88	7.3%			1.88	6.7%			1.69	7.3%		
30	1.84	4.8%			1.83	4.2%			1.71	4.6%		
35	1.89	4.0%			1.88	3.3%			1.72	3.7%		
40	1.85	2.5%			1.91	2.2%			1.71	2.5%		
45	1.89	1.6%			1.86	1.2%			1.71	1.4%		
50	1.83	1.0%			1.86	0.9%			1.79	1.0%		
55	1.92	0.5%			1.75	0.4%			1.79	0.6%		
60	2.00	0.3%			1.95	0.3%			1.59	0.3%		
Frequent=65	1.99	0.3%			2.26	0.3%			1.99	0.4%		
		54,156				52,831				32,014		
EDUCATION. Post high school: status, plans, characteristics												
How likely is it that you will graduate from college (four-year program) after high school?												
Definitely won't=1	2.00	24.4%	-0.168		2.04	17.6%	-0.185		1.73	12.9%	-0.141	
Probably won't=2	2.06	20.1%	0.185	0.0000	2.13	16.8%	0.205	0.0000	1.96	13.5%	0.181	0.0000
Probably will=3	1.83	23.6%			1.90	24.2%			1.75	25.1%		
Probably won't=4	1.63	31.9%			1.61	41.3%			1.49	48.5%		
		56,149				54,659				32,895		
EDUCATION. High school: Length of experiences												
To what extent have you participated in the school newspaper or yearbook during this school year?												
Not at all=1					1.73	76.8%	-0.047		1.66	80.3%	-0.038	
Slight=2					1.86	9.4%	0.073	0.1707	1.64	9.0%	0.047	0.0139
Moderate=3					1.64	4.7%			1.71	3.6%		
Considerable=4					1.64	4.3%			1.50	2.9%		
Great extent=5					1.48	4.8%			1.48	4.1%		
						1,203				5,663		
To what extent have you participated in music or other performing arts during this school year?												
Not at all=1					1.73	65.5%	-0.009		1.66	66.2%	-0.021	
Slight=2					1.65	9.3%	0.029	0.9088	1.64	8.6%	0.032	0.2071
Moderate=3					1.73	6.5%			1.70	6.7%		
Considerable=4					1.76	6.8%			1.57	6.4%		
Great extent=5					1.69	12.0%			1.60	12.1%		
						1,199				5,657		

Table 3A (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1992-1996 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
To what extent have you participated in athletic teams during this school year?												
Not at all=1					1.76	34.7%	-0.067		1.65	36.5%	-0.029	
Slight=2					2.04	8.1%	0.110	0.0056	1.72	7.8%	0.049	0.0090
Moderate=3					1.64	12.1%			1.73	10.4%		
Considerable=4					1.71	14.1%			1.63	12.7%		
Great extent=5					1.63	31.1%			1.60	32.6%		
						1,201				5,656		
To what extent have you participated in academic clubs (e.g., math, science, language) during this school year?												
Not at all=1					1.77	68.4%	-0.061		1.65	69.7%	-0.014	
Slight=2					1.65	11.1%	0.080	0.1024	1.61	11.0%	0.036	0.1137
Moderate=3					1.53	7.9%			1.67	8.8%		
Considerable=4					1.72	6.3%			1.70	5.4%		
Great extent=5					1.58	6.3%			1.53	5.1%		
						1,199				5,654		
To what extent have you participated in other school school clubs or activities?												
Not at all=1					1.75	35.9%	-0.039		1.69	40.1%	-0.036	
Slight=2					1.76	14.8%	0.041	0.7374	1.66	14.6%	0.044	0.0281
Moderate=3					1.72	22.5%			1.62	19.8%		
Considerable=4					1.67	13.2%			1.56	12.7%		
Great extent=5					1.65	13.6%			1.63	12.7%		
						1,202				5,654		
To what extent have you participated in student council or government during this school year?												
Not at all=1					1.76	77.4%	-0.071		1.66	80.0%	-0.014	
Slight=2					1.60	8.3%	0.078	0.1237	1.57	7.5%	0.027	0.3777
Moderate=3					1.68	4.9%			1.66	4.8%		
Considerable=4					1.53	4.5%			1.67	3.9%		
Great extent=5					1.53	4.9%			1.58	3.9%		
						1,195				5,657		
WORK and LEISURE. Present or recent work experience												
On the average over the school year, how many hours per week do you work in a paid or unpaid job?												
None=1	1.88	18.7%	0.015		1.83	21.9%	0.046		1.59	24.8%	0.070	
5 or less hours=2	1.84	9.8%	0.040	0.0000	1.81	9.7%	0.063	0.0000	1.62	9.8%	0.079	0.0000
6 to 10 hours=3	1.89	9.9%			1.83	9.2%			1.64	9.4%		
11 to 15 hours=4	1.81	9.8%			1.80	10.0%			1.59	10.2%		
16 to 20 hours=5	1.84	15.1%			1.82	15.4%			1.66	14.8%		
21 to 25 hours=6	1.84	13.3%			1.85	12.9%			1.68	12.2%		
26 to 30 hours=7	1.89	9.7%			1.94	9.3%			1.78	8.5%		
More than 30 hours=8	1.94	13.7%			2.01	11.4%			1.82	10.3%		
		56,352				54,698				32,857		
WORK and LEISURE. Preferences regarding job characteristics												
How important is having a job where you can see the results of what you do?												
Not important=1	1.85	1.4%	0.003		1.83	1.7%	0.019		1.66	2.3%	0.009	
A little important=2	1.83	7.8%	0.004	0.9815	1.83	8.1%	0.029	0.0352	1.67	8.8%	0.032	0.1192
Pretty important=3	1.84	35.3%			1.79	36.8%			1.60	38.9%		
Very important=4	1.84	55.6%			1.86	53.5%			1.66	50.0%		
		11,199				10,312				5,582		

Table 3A (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1992-1996 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
How important is having a job that has high status and prestige?												
Not important=1	1.75	9.3%	0.031		1.77	7.4%	0.032		1.55	10.0%	0.048	
A little important=2	1.82	26.6%	0.035	0.0038	1.81	21.5%	0.035	0.0055	1.61	23.6%	0.051	0.0024
Pretty important=3	1.86	38.4%			1.81	38.8%			1.62	36.7%		
Very important=4	1.86	25.7%			1.88	32.2%			1.70	29.7%		
		11,145				10,283				5,579		
How important is having a job which is interesting to do?												
Not important=1	2.20	0.4%	-0.052		1.93	0.6%	-0.034		1.71	0.8%	-0.011	
A little important=2	2.05	1.6%	0.052	0.0000	2.03	1.5%	0.036	0.0045	1.85	1.8%	0.033	0.1176
Pretty important=3	1.92	11.5%			1.89	13.5%			1.61	13.9%		
Very important=4	1.82	86.5%			1.81	84.4%			1.63	83.5%		
		11,106				10,255				5,565		
How important is having a job where the chances for advancement and promotion are good?												
Not important=1	1.93	1.3%	-0.007		1.73	1.3%	0.037		1.34	1.4%	0.059	
A little important=2	1.83	6.3%	0.012	0.6454	1.73	5.7%	0.037	0.0029	1.54	7.0%	0.061	0.0001
Pretty important=3	1.84	27.5%			1.79	25.9%			1.59	27.9%		
Very important=4	1.84	64.9%			1.85	67.1%			1.67	63.7%		
		11,184				10,299				5,579		
How important is having a job that gives you an opportunity to be directly helpful to others?												
Not important=1	1.74	4.0%	0.029		1.75	4.3%	0.042		1.66	5.8%	0.022	
A little important=2	1.82	19.6%	0.030	0.0160	1.76	20.7%	0.043	0.0003	1.60	21.2%	0.033	0.1023
Pretty important=3	1.83	40.7%			1.83	40.7%			1.61	37.6%		
Very important=4	1.87	35.7%			1.88	34.2%			1.67	35.4%		
		11,164				10,297				5,577		
How important is having a job which provides you with a chance to earn a good deal of money?												
Not important=1	1.83	1.6%	0.011		1.65	1.8%	-0.010		1.62	2.3%	0.013	
A little important=2	1.79	7.2%	0.015	0.4893	1.88	7.0%	0.036	0.0040	1.60	8.8%	0.014	0.7643
Pretty important=3	1.84	34.2%			1.87	27.9%			1.63	28.9%		
Very important=4	1.85	57.0%			1.81	63.4%			1.64	60.0%		
		11,176				10,292				5,578		
How important is having a job where you have the chance to be creative?												
Not important=1	1.84	6.7%	-0.013		1.82	5.4%	-0.034		1.59	5.4%	-0.002	
A little important=2	1.84	24.4%	0.023	0.1097	1.88	21.3%	0.047	0.0001	1.65	19.6%	0.014	0.7776
Pretty important=3	1.86	35.5%			1.87	36.5%			1.64	35.4%		
Very important=4	1.81	33.4%			1.77	36.8%			1.63	39.6%		
		11,174				10,287				5,572		
How important is having a job where the skills you learn will not go out of date?												
Not important=1	1.81	4.1%	0.034		1.85	4.1%	0.038		1.50	4.6%	0.038	
A little important=2	1.79	11.1%	0.040	0.0005	1.77	10.4%	0.057	0.0000	1.63	12.3%	0.044	0.0139
Pretty important=3	1.80	30.4%			1.76	31.1%			1.60	31.4%		
Very important=4	1.87	54.5%			1.88	54.5%			1.67	51.8%		
		11,163				10,284				5,572		

Table 3A (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1992-1996 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
How important is having a job that gives you a chance to make friends?												
Not important=1	1.83	2.7%	0.000		1.76	2.6%	-0.010		1.57	4.4%	0.026	
A little important=2	1.87	11.9%	0.020	0.2040	1.88	12.8%	0.023	0.1308	1.60	17.7%	0.026	0.2873
Pretty important=3	1.82	38.2%			1.83	39.5%			1.63	37.1%		
Very important=4	1.85	47.1%			1.82	45.1%			1.66	40.8%		
		11,180				10,294				5,560		
How important is having a job which uses your skills and abilities--lets you do the things you can do best?												
Not important=1	2.07	0.7%	-0.017		1.96	0.7%	-0.005		1.58	1.0%	0.005	
A little important=2	1.86	3.8%	0.023	0.1150	1.84	4.0%	0.011	0.7284	1.65	3.7%	0.008	0.9461
Pretty important=3	1.85	26.5%			1.83	27.0%			1.63	27.4%		
Very important=4	1.83	69.0%			1.83	68.2%			1.64	67.9%		
		11,182				10,291				5,571		
How important is having a job that is worthwhile to society?												
Not important=1	1.81	4.6%	0.012		1.84	4.9%	0.033		1.59	6.4%	0.038	
A little important=2	1.83	17.3%	0.012	0.6325	1.76	18.2%	0.041	0.0007	1.59	19.9%	0.040	0.0293
Pretty important=3	1.83	40.2%			1.83	39.9%			1.62	37.2%		
Very important=4	1.85	38.0%			1.87	37.1%			1.68	36.6%		
		11,111				10,239				5,537		
How important is having a job where you have more than two weeks vacation?												
Not important=1	1.85	17.5%	-0.009		1.85	14.7%	-0.011		1.63	14.6%	0.028	
A little important=2	1.84	33.7%	0.012	0.6827	1.82	29.8%	0.020	0.2655	1.61	28.1%	0.045	0.0115
Pretty important=3	1.82	27.2%			1.85	28.1%			1.59	26.5%		
Very important=4	1.84	21.6%			1.80	27.5%			1.70	30.8%		
		11,173				10,283				5,571		
How important is having a job where you get a chance to participate in decision making?												
Not important=1	1.84	5.3%	-0.006		1.92	3.4%	-0.012		1.66	4.1%	0.014	
A little important=2	1.86	21.7%	0.012	0.6398	1.82	18.0%	0.022	0.1797	1.60	17.4%	0.020	0.5081
Pretty important=3	1.83	44.1%			1.84	44.4%			1.63	42.1%		
Very important=4	1.84	28.9%			1.81	34.2%			1.66	36.4%		
		11,167				10,283				5,568		
How important is having a job which leaves a lot of time for other things in your life?												
Not important=1	1.95	2.0%	-0.035		1.82	1.9%	-0.020		1.75	2.1%	-0.024	
A little important=2	1.88	14.4%	0.036	0.0022	1.89	13.6%	0.024	0.1228	1.71	13.4%	0.036	0.0614
Pretty important=3	1.86	39.7%			1.83	40.0%			1.61	39.1%		
Very important=4	1.80	43.8%			1.81	44.5%			1.63	45.4%		
		11,152				10,274				5,562		
How important is having a job which allows you to establish roots in a community and not have to move from place to place?												
Not important=1	1.92	9.6%	-0.045		1.96	9.9%	-0.048		1.84	9.4%	-0.063	
A little important=2	1.91	17.7%	0.048	0.0000	1.89	17.8%	0.055	0.0000	1.65	16.8%	0.072	0.0000
Pretty important=3	1.82	32.6%			1.80	34.3%			1.62	34.3%		
Very important=4	1.80	40.1%			1.80	38.0%			1.59	39.5%		
		11,184				10,300				5,575		

Table 3A (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1992-1996 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
How important is having a job which leaves you mostly free of supervision by others?												
Not important=1	1.95	8.1%	-0.062		2.10	6.9%	-0.083		1.81	7.1%	-0.050	
A little important=2	1.90	23.5%	0.063	0.0000	1.89	22.7%	0.089	0.0000	1.66	22.3%	0.056	0.0006
Pretty important=3	1.83	39.0%			1.81	39.5%			1.62	38.6%		
Very important=4	1.77	29.4%			1.75	30.8%			1.59	32.0%		
		11,178				10,298				5,577		
How important is having a job that offers a reasonably predictable, secure future?												
Not important=1	1.84	1.2%	-0.015		1.72	1.6%	0.035		1.56	1.6%	0.025	
A little important=2	1.85	5.5%	0.019	0.2693	1.78	6.0%	0.037	0.0029	1.61	5.6%	0.027	0.2475
Pretty important=3	1.86	29.4%			1.78	29.0%			1.60	29.8%		
Very important=4	1.83	63.9%			1.86	63.4%			1.65	63.0%		
		11,161				10,271				5,559		
How important is having a job where you can learn new things, learn new skills?												
Not important=1	1.63	1.7%	0.077		1.71	2.2%	0.109		1.42	3.0%	0.089	
A little important=2	1.72	13.3%	0.077	0.0000	1.64	13.6%	0.115	0.0000	1.51	14.8%	0.089	0.0000
Pretty important=3	1.81	42.9%			1.77	42.7%			1.61	40.6%		
Very important=4	1.91	42.1%			1.96	41.4%			1.72	41.6%		
		11,161				10,272				5,558		
How important is having a job where you do not have to pretend to be a type of person that you are not?												
Not important=1	1.84	5.8%	-0.010		1.83	6.0%	-0.008		1.58	5.4%	0.001	
A little important=2	1.90	6.7%	0.017	0.3591	1.87	7.2%	0.011	0.7600	1.65	6.5%	0.020	0.5437
Pretty important=3	1.84	23.9%			1.83	24.6%			1.66	22.7%		
Very important=4	1.83	63.5%			1.82	62.2%			1.63	65.4%		
		11,141				10,251				5,553		
How important is having a job that most people look up to and respect?												
Not important=1	1.76	6.9%	0.023		1.77	5.7%	0.045		1.60	7.1%	0.038	
A little important=2	1.84	19.8%	0.028	0.0370	1.76	17.0%	0.047	0.0000	1.60	17.4%	0.049	0.0041
Pretty important=3	1.83	39.0%			1.82	37.3%			1.59	34.5%		
Very important=4	1.86	34.3%			1.88	39.9%			1.69	41.0%		
		11,147				10,248				5,553		
How important is having a job that permits contact with a lot of people?												
Not important=1	1.88	10.6%	0.001		1.92	9.9%	-0.027		1.60	13.0%	0.029	
A little important=2	1.82	27.8%	0.018	0.3002	1.84	27.3%	0.032	0.0169	1.61	26.2%	0.030	0.1714
Pretty important=3	1.83	36.3%			1.81	36.9%			1.64	34.4%		
Very important=4	1.85	25.3%			1.81	25.9%			1.68	26.3%		
		11,143				10,252				5,555		
How important is having a job with an easy pace that lets you work slowly?												
Not important=1	1.80	28.1%	0.020		1.87	25.0%	-0.018		1.66	21.7%	-0.006	
A little important=2	1.85	38.7%	0.025	0.0659	1.83	37.7%	0.035	0.0052	1.64	35.9%	0.026	0.2989
Pretty important=3	1.84	23.2%			1.77	25.4%			1.60	27.7%		
Very important=4	1.88	10.0%			1.86	11.8%			1.67	14.7%		
		11,152				10,261				5,547		

Table 3A (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1992-1996 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
How important is having a job where most problems are quite difficult and challenging?												
Not important=1	1.80	15.2%	0.037		1.76	15.2%	0.052		1.58	18.0%	0.057	
A little important=2	1.81	35.0%	0.039	0.0008	1.80	34.4%	0.058	0.0000	1.59	34.2%	0.061	0.0001
Pretty important=3	1.85	35.8%			1.83	36.5%			1.66	33.9%		
Very important=4	1.91	14.0%			1.96	14.0%			1.75	14.0%		
		11,152				10,262				5,552		
Think about the kinds of paid jobs that people your age usually have. If you could work just the number of hours that you wanted, how many hours per week would you PREFER to work during the school year?												
None=1									1.57	8.3%	0.104	
5 or less hours=2									1.44	3.4%	0.130	0.0000
6-10=3									1.49	10.6%		
11-15=4									1.51	12.8%		
16-20=5									1.59	21.4%		
21-25=6									1.64	17.0%		
26-30=7									1.64	11.9%		
31 or more hours=8									1.88	14.5%		
										4,943		
How many hours per week do you think your PARENTS would prefer that you work in a paid job during the school year?												
None=1									1.53	13.5%	0.088	
5 or less hours=2									1.64	5.1%	0.104	0.0000
6-10=3									1.54	10.4%		
11-15=4									1.58	14.9%		
16-20=5									1.62	23.0%		
21-25=6									1.66	12.1%		
26-30=7									1.67	8.2%		
31 or more hours=8									1.86	12.7%		
										4,396		
RELIGION. Religious preferences, activities, views												
What is your religious preference?												
Baptist=1	2.07	19.8%	-0.089		2.08	19.8%	-0.098		1.78	19.6%	-0.063	
Churches of Christ=2	1.91	5.7%	0.125	0.0000	1.91	6.2%	0.134	0.0000	1.75	6.8%	0.090	0.0000
Disciples of Christ=3	1.88	0.4%			1.80	0.5%			1.53	0.5%		
Episcopal=4	1.86	1.6%			1.81	1.5%			1.66	1.3%		
Lutheran=5	1.80	6.7%			1.83	5.3%			1.69	5.1%		
Methodist=6	1.85	8.0%			1.89	7.1%			1.60	5.9%		
Presbyterian=7	1.75	3.8%			1.80	3.1%			1.55	2.9%		
United Church of Christ=8	1.84	1.0%			1.79	0.7%			1.67	0.5%		
Other Protestant=9	1.91	3.9%			1.86	3.6%			1.69	3.4%		
Unitarian=10	1.63	0.2%			1.31	0.1%			1.73	0.1%		
Roman Catholic=11	1.80	29.5%			1.77	26.5%			1.62	22.9%		
Eastern Orthodox=12	1.69	0.4%			1.48	0.4%			1.42	0.4%		
Jewish=13	1.45	1.5%			1.35	1.9%			1.32	1.7%		
Other religion=17	1.77	5.2%			1.77	5.9%			1.60	6.4%		
None=18	1.85	11.9%			1.83	15.7%			1.64	18.7%		
Latter Day Saints=14	1.95	0.4%			1.77	1.5%			1.57	2.0%		
Muslim/Moslem=15					1.64	0.1%			1.56	0.7%		
Buddhist=16					1.91	0.1%			1.63	1.1%		
		56,230				54,591				32,720		

Table 3A (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1992-1996 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
How often do you attend religious services?												
Never=1	1.87	11.1%	-0.044		1.8103	14.5%	-0.026		1.64	16.8%	-0.032	
Rarely=2	1.92	36.0%	0.058	0.0000	1.9165	39.6%	0.058	0.0000	1.71	37.0%	0.054	0.0000
Once or twice a month=3	1.90	16.7%			1.8820	15.8%			1.69	16.1%		
About once a week or more=4	1.80	36.2%			1.8584	30.0%			1.59	30.1%		
		56,822				55,159				33,132		
How important is religion in your life?												
Not important=1	1.81	14.2%	0.012		1.78	17.4%	0.033		1.60	18.7%	-0.000	
A little important=2	1.90	30.3%	0.029	0.0000	1.86	29.4%	0.036	0.0000	1.70	27.6%	0.043	0.0000
Pretty important=3	1.87	31.6%			1.87	30.0%			1.69	27.5%		
Very important=4	1.87	23.9%			1.90	23.2%			1.62	26.2%		
		56,732				55,092				33,097		
POLITICS. Political interest and preferences												
How would you describe your political preference?												
Strongly Republican=1	1.96	10.2%	-0.020		1.94	17.3%	-0.024		1.73	14.8%	-0.020	
Mildly Republican=2	1.82	19.0%	0.065	0.0000	1.80	23.6%	0.074	0.0000	1.64	19.3%	0.040	0.0000
Mildly Democrat=3	1.85	18.9%			1.83	13.8%			1.62	14.7%		
Strongly Democrat=4	1.94	12.1%			1.99	11.0%			1.64	10.5%		
American Independent Party=5	2.08	2.1%			2.09	1.6%			1.69	7.0%		
No preference, independent=6	1.83	35.6%			1.81	30.2%			1.64	30.7%		
Other=7	1.76	2.0%			1.75	2.6%			1.56	3.0%		
		44,400				44,743				26,627		
How would you describe your political beliefs?												
Very conservative=1	2.06	4.8%	-0.041		2.03	6.4%	-0.022		1.77	7.6%	-0.045	
Conservative=2	1.87	20.7%	0.059	0.0000	1.86	22.5%	0.059	0.0000	1.69	22.1%	0.060	0.0000
Moderate=3	1.86	42.7%			1.86	41.5%			1.66	38.6%		
Liberal=4	1.82	22.0%			1.83	19.0%			1.61	19.5%		
Very liberal=5	1.74	4.5%			1.71	4.7%			1.48	5.4%		
Radical=6	1.85	5.3%			1.96	5.8%			1.65	6.8%		
		43,181				41,039				23,518		
Some people think about what's going on in government very often, and others are not that interested. How much of an interest do you take in government and current events?												
No Interest at all=1	1.89	3.6%	0.031		1.75	4.1%	0.059		1.67	6.9%	0.039	
Very little interest=2	1.89	12.0%	0.036	0.0044	1.77	12.0%	0.062	0.0000	1.58	15.8%	0.049	0.0100
Some interest=3	1.90	43.7%			1.87	43.6%			1.66	43.6%		
A lot of interest=4	1.92	28.3%			1.90	27.7%			1.72	23.2%		
A very great interest=5	2.00	12.4%			1.99	12.5%			1.73	10.6%		
		11,520				10,417				5,601		
POLITICS. Views about the role of citizens in government												
I feel that you can't be a good citizen unless you always obey the law.												
Disagree=1	1.83	19.8%	0.052		1.80	20.2%	0.053		1.57	21.5%	0.048	
Mostly disagree=2	1.79	17.4%	0.062	0.0000	1.82	19.3%	0.069	0.0000	1.66	18.7%	0.055	0.0039
Neither=3	1.85	18.8%			1.86	21.3%			1.64	21.8%		
Mostly agree=4	1.89	33.1%			1.86	29.7%			1.68	29.5%		
Agree=5	1.99	10.9%			2.07	9.4%			1.76	8.5%		
		10,980				9,793				5,180		

Table 3A (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1992-1996 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
I feel good citizens should go along with whatever the government does even if they disagree with it.												
Disagree=1	1.83	38.9%	0.048		1.85	40.1%	0.036		1.65	43.4%	-0.000	
Mostly disagree=2	1.83	25.1%	0.065	0.0000	1.81	24.8%	0.050	0.0001	1.64	25.3%	0.035	0.1788
Neither=3	1.88	16.0%			1.86	17.6%			1.72	16.1%		
Mostly agree=4	1.88	14.9%			1.94	13.0%			1.60	12.0%		
Agree=5	2.11	5.2%			2.02	4.5%			1.65	3.2%		
		10,969				9,785				5,180		
I feel good citizens try to change the government policies they disagree with.												
Disagree=1	1.87	5.3%	0.008		1.94	6.8%	-0.001		1.80	5.1%	-0.027	
Mostly disagree=2	1.87	7.8%	0.022	0.2829	1.81	9.1%	0.026	0.1561	1.63	7.8%	0.040	0.0859
Neither=3	1.82	20.7%			1.85	25.3%			1.66	25.3%		
Mostly agree=4	1.87	32.9%			1.86	31.2%			1.66	32.9%		
Agree=5	1.87	33.3%			1.87	27.6%			1.63	28.9%		
		10,958				9,742				5,163		
People who get together in citizen action groups to influence government policies can have a real effect .												
Disagree=1	1.78	4.5%	0.059		1.83	4.5%	0.060		1.62	5.9%	0.086	
Mostly disagree=2	1.78	10.8%	0.061	0.0000	1.81	10.0%	0.075	0.0000	1.52	11.5%	0.100	0.0000
Neither=3	1.82	24.7%			1.77	26.0%			1.58	29.0%		
Mostly agree=4	1.87	38.2%			1.86	37.7%			1.68	35.8%		
Agree=5	1.95	21.8%			1.99	21.8%			1.82	17.9%		
		10,945				9,759				5,162		
POLITICS. Confidence in government												
Despite its many faults, our system of doing things is still the best in the world.												
Disagree=1	1.85	5.0%	0.005		1.92	5.2%	0.015		1.66	9.3%	0.011	
Mostly disagree=2	1.86	6.3%	0.029	0.0591	1.85	7.3%	0.035	0.0174	1.58	10.5%	0.036	0.1639
Neither=3	1.88	18.2%			1.81	20.2%			1.68	25.5%		
Mostly agree=4	1.82	30.9%			1.84	30.8%			1.63	30.7%		
Agree=5	1.88	39.7%			1.90	36.5%			1.68	24.0%		
		10,941				9,760				5,170		
Do you think some of the people running the government are crooked or dishonest?												
Most of them are crooked or dishonest=1	1.94	13.0%	0.014		1.86	11.0%	0.022		1.63	23.8%	0.038	
Quite a few are=2	1.89	35.2%	0.041	0.0008	1.86	31.8%	0.036	0.0085	1.64	38.7%	0.042	0.0418
Some are=3	1.93	47.3%			1.88	51.1%			1.71	35.1%		
Hardly any are=4	1.95	4.2%			1.94	5.8%			1.77	2.1%		
None at all are crooked or dishonest=5	2.49	0.3%			2.44	0.3%			1.83	0.3%		
		11,512				10,402				5,593		
Do you think the government wastes much of the money we pay in taxes?												
Nearly all tax money is wasted=1	1.96	7.5%	0.034		1.77	8.0%	0.081		1.68	16.3%	0.008	
A lot of tax money is wasted=2	1.88	51.6%	0.053	0.0000	1.82	50.1%	0.086	0.0000	1.66	53.7%	0.039	0.0777
Some tax money is wasted=3	1.94	33.8%			1.95	33.8%			1.68	25.4%		
A little tax money is wasted=4	2.05	6.6%			2.01	7.3%			1.61	3.9%		
No tax money is wasted=5	2.14	0.5%			2.37	0.8%			2.08	0.7%		
		11,513				10,399				5,593		

Table 3A (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1992-1996 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
How much of the time do you think you can trust the government in Washington to do what is right?												
Almost always=1	2.03	8.6%	-0.013		2.02	10.1%	-0.023		1.85	3.0%	-0.043	
Often=2	1.89	39.1%	0.040	0.0009	1.86	42.0%	0.051	0.0000	1.71	26.0%	0.049	0.0094
Sometimes=3	1.92	38.7%			1.86	36.4%			1.65	46.4%		
Seldom=4	1.91	11.5%			1.91	9.7%			1.61	20.0%		
Never=5	1.92	2.1%			1.79	1.9%			1.64	4.6%		
		11,508				10,401				5,595		
Do you feel that the people running the government are smart people who usually know what they are doing?												
They almost always know what they are doing=1	1.96	13.9%	-0.019		1.92	16.0%	-0.006		1.69	12.1%	-0.018	
They usually know what they are doing=2	1.91	52.8%	0.028	0.0587	1.86	53.9%	0.026	0.1411	1.68	45.3%	0.030	0.3015
They sometimes know what they are doing=3	1.93	26.3%			1.90	24.0%			1.64	31.4%		
They seldom know what they are doing=4	1.87	5.8%			1.89	4.4%			1.70	8.2%		
They never know what they are doing=5	1.75	1.3%			1.82	1.7%			1.55	3.0%		
		11,516				10,402				5,592		
Would you say the government is pretty much run for a few big interests looking out for themselves, or is it run for the benefit of all the people?												
Nearly always run for a few big interests=1	1.88	9.8%	0.014		1.88	8.8%	0.022		1.66	16.0%	0.034	
Usually run for a few big interests=2	1.92	22.1%	0.021	0.2932	1.84	21.7%	0.030	0.0541	1.62	28.2%	0.044	0.0323
Run some for the big interests, some for the people=3	1.92	46.1%			1.87	44.8%			1.68	42.2%		
Usually run for he benefit of all the people=4	1.91	18.3%			1.90	20.3%			1.73	11.4%		
Nearly always run for the benefit of all the people=5	2.00	3.7%			1.99	4.5%			1.82	2.2%		
		11,469				10,381				5,580		
POLITICS. Voting, political activism												
The way people vote has a major impact on how things are run in this country.												
Disagree=1	1.79	9.1%	0.074		1.77	6.1%	0.078		1.62	10.1%	0.062	
Mostly disagree=2	1.74	13.1%	0.086	0.0000	1.74	10.1%	0.087	0.0000	1.53	12.2%	0.078	0.0000
Neither=3	1.82	13.7%			1.73	14.9%			1.61	15.6%		
Mostly agree=4	1.83	30.4%			1.87	31.9%			1.63	30.4%		
Agree=5	1.97	33.6%			1.96	37.0%			1.75	31.7%		
		10,961				9,773				5,174		
Have you ever, or do you plan to vote in a public election?												
I probably won't do this=1	1.88	3.3%	-0.011		1.87	3.6%	0.010		1.61	5.4%	0.005	
Don't know=2	2.05	6.9%	0.040	0.0003	1.88	6.8%	0.018	0.3465	1.72	7.7%	0.021	0.4661
I probably will do this=3	1.91	82.3%			1.87	81.3%			1.67	76.2%		
I have already done this=4	1.94	7.5%			1.94	8.3%			1.67	10.7%		
		11,517				10,409				5,614		
Have you ever, or do you plan to write to public officials?												
I probably won't do this=1	1.90	17.6%	0.011		1.78	21.3%	0.057		1.61	24.2%	0.043	
Don't know=2	1.91	43.8%	0.011	0.6829	1.88	48.0%	0.058	0.0000	1.67	46.6%	0.044	0.0131
I probably will do this=3	1.92	26.0%			1.92	21.9%			1.72	20.3%		
I have already done this=4	1.94	12.5%			1.99	8.8%			1.74	8.9%		
		11,459				10,410				5,618		
Have you ever, or do you plan to give money to a political candidate or cause?												
I probably won't do this=1	1.88	38.9%	0.042		1.80	41.5%	0.069		1.64	50.9%	0.030	
Don't know=2	1.93	38.0%	0.046	0.0000	1.91	39.1%	0.071	0.0000	1.69	33.9%	0.033	0.1018
I probably will do this=3	1.94	17.8%			1.97	16.5%			1.69	12.8%		
I have already done this=4	2.06	5.3%			2.00	3.0%			1.80	2.4%		
		11,522				10,403				5,612		

Table 3A (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1992-1996 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
Have you ever, or do you plan to work in a political campaign?												
I probably won't do this=1	1.88	48.3%	0.025		1.81	52.1%	0.061		1.61	56.7%	0.054	
Don't know=2	1.96	35.9%	0.041	0.0003	1.94	35.7%	0.076	0.0000	1.73	31.9%	0.067	0.0000
I probably will do this=3	1.97	8.9%			2.02	7.7%			1.80	7.7%		
I have already done this=4	1.90	6.9%			1.89	4.4%			1.67	3.6%		
		11,511				10,385				5,607		
Have you ever, or do you plan to participate in a lawful demonstration?												
I probably won't do this=1	1.90	30.7%	0.013		1.83	33.6%	0.024		1.62	32.9%	0.042	
Don't know=2	1.92	46.6%	0.018	0.2822	1.90	45.6%	0.040	0.0010	1.68	41.8%	0.042	0.0192
I probably will do this=3	1.95	18.6%			1.92	17.4%			1.71	21.3%		
I have already done this=4	1.90	4.2%			1.80	3.4%			1.76	4.0%		
		11,510				10,396				5,616		
Have you ever, or do you plan to boycott certain products or stores?												
I probably won't do this=1	1.93	29.3%	-0.024		1.85	35.1%	-0.012		1.65	31.1%	-0.004	
Don't know=2	1.94	41.8%	0.030	0.0149	1.92	43.5%	0.048	0.0000	1.70	40.7%	0.025	0.3162
I probably will do this=3	1.90	21.2%			1.86	15.8%			1.65	20.4%		
I have already done this=4	1.84	7.7%			1.74	5.5%			1.63	7.7%		
		11,515				10,404				5,620		
MILITARY. Plans for military service												
Suppose you could do just what you'd like and nothing stood in your way. Would you WANT to serve in the armed forces?												
No=0	1.58	80.1%			1.49	77.3%			1.38	82.3%		
Yes=1	3.05	19.9%	0.625	0.0000	3.11	22.7%	0.663	0.0000	2.96	17.7%	0.634	0.0000
		55,996				54,593				32,810		
If you have entered military service or expect to, what is, or will be, your branch of service?												
Army=1	3.32	21.4%	-0.281		3.46	27.8%	-0.306		3.51	26.0%	-0.370	
Navy=2	3.17	17.8%	0.295	0.0000	3.33	18.3%	0.315	0.0000	3.43	17.9%	0.380	0.0000
Marine Corps=3	3.15	13.5%			3.24	16.0%			3.32	20.7%		
Air Force=4	3.04	30.3%			3.13	25.5%			3.09	20.6%		
Coast Guard=5	2.79	4.1%			2.92	2.1%			2.90	3.3%		
Uncertain=6	2.58	12.8%			2.65	10.3%			2.62	11.6%		
		13,921				13,165				1,968		
If you have entered military service or expect to, do you expect to be an officer?												
No=1	2.93	15.1%	0.108		3.11	13.4%	0.072		3.23	12.0%	0.062	
Uncertain=2	3.04	44.1%	0.108	0.0000	3.21	41.3%	0.073	0.0000	3.18	44.3%	0.082	0.0013
Yes=3	3.16	40.9%			3.27	45.3%			3.31	43.7%		
		14,102				13,287				1,984		
If you have entered military service or expect to, do you expect to have a career in the Armed Forces?												
No=1	2.74	30.3%	0.366		2.88	23.2%	0.356		2.95	19.9%	0.320	
Uncertain=2	3.09	49.7%	0.367	0.0000	3.17	49.5%	0.359	0.0000	3.15	49.6%	0.332	0.0000
Yes=3	3.53	20.0%			3.62	27.3%			3.60	30.5%		
		14,059				13,232				1,984		

Table 3A (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1992-1996 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
MILITARY. Attitudes toward a draft												
Do you favor or oppose a military draft at the present time?												
Strongly oppose=1	1.64	27.4%	0.315		1.49	29.8%	0.312		1.29	34.8%	0.386	
Mostly oppose=2	1.90	17.8%	0.318	0.0000	1.82	18.3%	0.321	0.0000	1.49	17.1%	0.396	0.0000
No opinion, or mixed=3	2.08	32.2%			1.90	31.8%			1.77	31.2%		
Mostly favor=4	2.33	13.5%			2.21	12.2%			2.12	10.6%		
Strongly favor=5	2.71	9.1%			2.64	7.9%			2.68	6.4%		
		2,711				9,159				4,765		
Do you think any military draft in the U.S. should include women as well as men?												
No=1	2.06	19.2%	-0.005		1.85	16.2%	0.014		1.70	18.9%	-0.012	
Uncertain=2	1.97	28.4%	0.031	0.2739	1.83	26.9%	0.020	0.1747	1.61	23.8%	0.031	0.0955
Yes=3	2.03	52.4%			1.88	57.0%			1.65	57.4%		
		2,705				9,157				4,870		
MILITARY. Views about the use of military force												
There may be times when the U.S. should go to war to protect the rights of other countries.												
Disagree=1	1.81	22.2%	0.126		1.75	16.4%	0.101		1.58	17.4%	0.093	
Mostly disagree=2	1.81	23.1%	0.138	0.0000	1.80	19.6%	0.111	0.0000	1.60	18.5%	0.125	0.0000
Neither=3	1.91	16.3%			1.85	18.3%			1.64	17.2%		
Mostly agree=4	1.96	22.7%			1.88	26.7%			1.63	29.0%		
Agree=5	2.18	15.7%			2.09	19.0%			1.92	17.9%		
		11,497				10,393				5,608		
The U.S. should begin a gradual program of disarming whether other countries do or not.												
Disagree=1	1.97	58.6%	-0.057		1.96	48.8%	-0.080		1.77	40.1%	-0.088	
Mostly disagree=2	1.83	17.3%	0.071	0.0000	1.81	18.4%	0.087	0.0000	1.65	20.9%	0.092	0.0000
Neither=3	1.84	11.9%			1.82	13.6%			1.60	18.0%		
Mostly agree=4	1.87	7.2%			1.79	12.0%			1.55	14.1%		
Agree=5	1.82	5.0%			1.71	7.2%			1.54	6.9%		
		11,479				10,391				5,590		
The U.S. should be willing to go to war to protect its own economic interests.												
Disagree=1	1.73	8.5%	0.125		1.70	8.3%	0.113		1.46	7.2%	0.117	
Mostly disagree=2	1.78	12.0%	0.129	0.0000	1.74	12.3%	0.118	0.0000	1.49	9.4%	0.120	0.0000
Neither=3	1.80	16.7%			1.80	19.0%			1.60	16.3%		
Mostly agree=4	1.93	30.4%			1.88	31.1%			1.65	30.4%		
Agree=5	2.07	32.3%			2.04	29.3%			1.80	36.7%		
		11,488				10,390				5,595		
The only good reason for the U.S. to go to war is to defend against an attack on our own country.												
Disagree=1	2.14	9.3%	-0.062		2.03	11.1%	-0.043		1.90	11.4%	-0.061	
Mostly disagree=2	1.95	12.8%	0.081	0.0000	1.92	14.8%	0.063	0.0000	1.68	17.1%	0.089	0.0000
Neither=3	1.89	7.4%			1.79	10.2%			1.58	12.3%		
Mostly agree=4	1.87	29.6%			1.85	27.8%			1.65	27.2%		
Agree=5	1.90	41.0%			1.86	36.1%			1.63	32.0%		
		11,481				10,389				5,600		

Table 3A (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1992-1996 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
The U.S. does not need to have greater military power than Russia.												
Disagree=1	2.05	43.3%	-0.125		2.04	34.4%	-0.123		1.81	33.0%	-0.097	
Mostly disagree=2	1.89	23.5%	0.132	0.0000	1.89	20.7%	0.131	0.0000	1.66	20.4%	0.109	0.0000
Neither=3	1.79	13.6%			1.76	17.5%			1.62	21.1%		
Mostly agree=4	1.80	10.8%			1.76	15.1%			1.51	14.2%		
Agree=5	1.71	8.8%			1.72	12.3%			1.59	11.3%		
		11,458				10,366				5,582		
The U.S. ought to have much more military power than any other nation in the world.												
Disagree=1	1.76	13.8%	0.130		1.72	16.1%	0.127		1.57	10.4%	0.096	
Mostly disagree=2	1.80	17.6%	0.134	0.0000	1.79	19.5%	0.131	0.0000	1.56	13.8%	0.105	0.0000
Neither=3	1.84	21.4%			1.83	24.9%			1.58	24.7%		
Mostly agree=4	1.99	20.4%			1.93	19.0%			1.69	21.0%		
Agree=5	2.08	26.7%			2.11	20.4%			1.81	30.2%		
		11,487				10,387				5,601		
Our present foreign policy is based on our own narrow economic and power interests.												
Disagree=1	1.94	7.1%	0.014		2.03	6.8%	-0.039		1.72	6.1%	-0.024	
Mostly disagree=2	1.91	12.1%	0.027	0.0835	1.92	12.1%	0.047	0.0002	1.74	9.6%	0.032	0.2325
Neither=3	1.89	38.2%			1.87	40.0%			1.66	41.5%		
Mostly agree=4	1.93	27.9%			1.87	27.3%			1.67	27.4%		
Agree=5	1.96	14.8%			1.82	13.9%			1.63	15.5%		
		11,316				10,300				5,564		
Attitudes about the use and size of our military force: mean index												
1	1.50	6.6%	0.175		1.56	9.6%	0.160		1.38	6.9%	0.148	
2	1.77	12.7%	0.179	0.000	1.72	15.4%	0.161	0.0000	1.54	13.8%	0.152	0.0000
3	1.84	26.0%			1.84	26.2%			1.59	27.9%		
4	1.95	27.2%			1.92	24.7%			1.69	24.7%		
5	2.13	27.5%			2.10	24.1%			1.88	26.7%		
		11,336				10,302				5,539		
Servicemen should obey orders without question.												
Disagree=1	1.79	13.8%	0.122		1.78	11.8%	0.112		1.61	11.5%	0.127	
Mostly disagree=2	1.81	17.5%	0.136	0.0000	1.77	15.9%	0.137	0.0000	1.55	17.0%	0.149	0.0000
Neither=3	1.82	18.1%			1.77	20.8%			1.58	21.9%		
Mostly agree=4	1.96	31.9%			1.88	31.4%			1.74	29.7%		
Agree=5	2.14	18.8%			2.14	20.1%			1.95	19.9%		
		11,469				10,384				3,432		
MILITARY. Attitudes toward the military as an institution and occupation												
How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by the U.S. military?												
Very poor=1	1.54	6.1%	0.247		1.43	3.1%	0.232		1.32	4.7%	0.176	
Poor=2	1.66	9.7%	0.269	0.0000	1.53	3.6%	0.243	0.0000	1.45	4.7%	0.183	0.0000
Fair=3	1.70	28.6%			1.64	19.7%			1.53	21.2%		
Good=4	1.93	36.3%			1.85	38.6%			.64	35.1%		
Very good=5	2.34	19.3%			2.23	34.9%			1.90	34.3%		
		10,494				9,527				5,051		

Table 3A (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1992-1996 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
All things considered, do you think the armed services presently have too much or too little influence on the way this country is run?												
Far too little=1	2.27	6.4%	-0.200		2.63	4.0%	-0.237		2.33	4.1%	-0.226	
Too little=2	2.04	21.5%	0.202	0.0000	2.26	12.2%	0.244	0.0000	2.02	11.1%	0.232	0.0000
About right=3	1.86	57.9%			1.88	65.5%			1.65	65.6%		
Too much=4	1.55	10.8%			1.54	14.3%			1.42	14.5%		
Far too much=5	1.39	3.4%			1.51	4.1%			1.27	4.7%		
		11,321				10,224				5,617		
Do you think the U.S. spends too much or too little on the armed services?												
Far too little=1	2.18	11.7%	-0.199		2.72	4.8%	-0.299		2.61	3.5%	-0.300	
Too little=2	2.00	31.0%	0.199	0.0000	2.30	15.3%	0.304	0.0000	2.24	10.7%	0.321	0.0000
About right=3	1.83	33.8%			1.94	37.8%			1.68	42.0%		
Too much=4	1.68	16.8%			1.67	28.6%			1.48	31.4%		
Far too much=5	1.47	6.7%			1.47	13.6%			1.32	12.3%		
		11,328				10,251				5,623		
Some people think that there ought to be changes in the amount of influence and power that certain organizations have in our society. Do you think the U.S. military should have more influence, less influence, or about the same influence as they have now?												
Much less=1	1.33	5.7%	0.291		1.35	5.5%	0.300		1.18	7.6%	0.333	
Less=2	1.49	9.6%	0.293	0.0000	1.48	10.2%	0.308	0.0000	1.32	12.1%	0.346	0.0000
Same as now=3	1.71	38.9%			1.68	41.9%			1.50	44.4%		
More=4	1.98	25.8%			2.00	23.9%			1.85	21.1%		
Much more=5	2.28	20.0%			2.38	18.5%			2.30	14.7%		
		10,313				9,515				4,976		
To what extent do you think that people who work in the military services have the chance to get ahead?												
To a very little extent=1	1.43	10.1%	0.332		1.36	9.8%	0.383		1.29	12.3%	0.340	
To a little extent=2	1.54	14.7%	0.349	0.0000	1.42	13.2%	0.410	0.0000	1.30	13.0%	0.372	0.0000
To some extent=3	1.73	45.2%			1.64	40.8%			1.47	40.8%		
To a great extent=4	2.15	19.8%			2.10	22.1%			1.87	20.4%		
To a very great extent=5	2.56	10.1%			2.67	14.0%			2.37	13.4%		
		9,932				9,057				4,862		
To what extent do you think that people who work in the military services have the chance to get more education?												
To a very little extent=1	1.44	4.8%	0.273		1.33	6.5%	0.348		1.25	8.4%	0.319	
To a little extent=2	1.54	9.9%	0.288	0.0000	1.45	9.9%	0.378	0.0000	1.26	10.9%	0.345	0.0000
To some extent=3	1.64	33.5%			1.56	32.6%			1.43	32.3%		
To a great extent=4	1.93	35.0%			1.90	32.3%			1.72	31.0%		
To a very great extent=5	2.33	16.7%			2.53	18.7%			2.24	17.5%		
		9,912				9,049				4,848		
To what extent do you think that people who work in the military services have the chance to advance to a more responsible position?												
To a very little extent=1	1.39	5.6%	0.285		1.33	6.3%	0.327		1.22	7.8%	0.298	
To a little extent=2	1.53	10.1%	0.298	0.0000	1.47	8.7%	0.354	0.0000	1.35	9.4%	0.328	0.0000
To some extent=3	1.66	34.8%			1.57	31.5%			1.42	31.2%		
To a great extent=4	1.96	35.2%			1.89	34.1%			1.66	32.5%		
To a very great extent=5	2.37	14.2%			2.47	19.3%			2.21	19.1%		
		9,879				9,036				4,843		

Table 3A (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1992-1996 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
To what extent do you think that people who work in the military services have the chance to advance to a more personally fulfilling job?												
To a very little extent=1	1.34	9.4%	0.319		1.29	9.1%	0.372		1.23	11.3%	0.335	
To a little extent=2	1.57	14.7%	0.327	0.0000	1.48	13.5%	0.393	0.0000	1.30	13.9%	0.357	0.0000
To some extent=3	1.72	37.6%			1.62	35.6%			1.48	34.6%		
To a great extent=4	2.06	26.8%			2.03	26.7%			1.78	25.2%		
To a very great extent=5	2.45	11.5%			2.61	15.0%			2.31	15.1%		
		9,855				9,017				4,833		
To what extent do you think that people who work in the military services have the chance to get their ideas heard?												
To a very little extent=1	1.50	22.3%	0.271		1.45	21.4%	0.304		1.35	23.7%	0.264	
To a little extent=2	1.75	23.8%	0.276	0.0000	1.70	23.6%	0.317	0.0000	1.50	22.2%	0.275	0.0000
To some extent=3	1.87	32.8%			1.82	31.5%			1.63	31.2%		
To a great extent=4	2.12	14.3%			2.11	14.6%			1.85	13.2%		
To a very great extent=5	2.48	6.8%			2.64	8.9%			2.27	9.6%		
		9,802				8,986				4,798		
To what extent is it likely that a person in the military can get things changed and set right if treated unjustly by a superior?												
To a very little extent=1	1.57	25.2%	0.236		1.52	24.3%	0.272		1.37	26.8%	0.240	
To a little extent=2	1.76	29.4%	0.238	0.0000	1.68	26.9%	0.277	0.0000	1.52	25.9%	0.243	0.0000
To some extent=3	1.93	31.5%			1.92	33.3%			1.73	31.0%		
To a great extent=4	2.23	10.3%			2.26	10.9%			1.90	10.4%		
To a very great extent=5	2.40	3.6%			2.60	4.6%			2.24	5.9%		
		9,759				8,912				4,791		
Attitudes towards opportunities and treatment in the military: mean index												
1	1.39	17.5%	0.365		1.33	17.0%	0.411		1.23	19.0%	0.372	
2	1.64	25.2%	0.374	0.0000	1.52	23.0%	0.428	0.0000	1.38	22.0%	0.387	0.0000
3	1.84	33.3%			1.76	31.3%			1.59	32.5%		
4	2.26	18.6%			2.26	20.7%			2.02	18.3%		
5	2.74	5.4%			2.86	8.0%			2.50	8.2%		
		9,614				8,803				4,711		
To what extent do you think there is any discrimination against women who are in the armed services?												
To a very little extent=1	1.90	18.1%	-0.031		1.96	19.8%	-0.049		1.76	15.4%	-0.079	
To a little extent=2	1.86	28.2%	0.037	0.0095	1.81	27.5%	0.069	0.0000	1.69	20.0%	0.096	0.0000
To some extent=3	1.81	37.1%			1.77	36.1%			1.62	37.8%		
To a great extent=4	1.80	11.8%			1.77	11.4%			1.46	16.9%		
To a very great extent=5	1.84	4.9%			1.85	5.2%			1.60	9.9%		
		9,704				8,894				4,776		
To what extent do you think there is any discrimination against African-American people who are in the armed services?												
To a very little extent=1	1.86	36.3%	0.007		1.95	37.3%	-0.061		1.78	31.7%	-0.069	
To a little extent=2	1.84	28.0%	0.067	0.0000	1.76	26.3%	0.116	0.0000	1.56	22.2%	0.124	0.0000
To some extent=3	1.77	25.6%			1.69	26.8%			1.53	31.8%		
To a great extent=4	1.88	6.8%			1.81	6.3%			1.49	8.5%		
To a very great extent=5	2.11	3.3%			2.02	3.4%			1.77	5.8%		
		9,683				8,848				4,768		

Table 3A (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1992-1996 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
Do you personally feel that you would receive more just and fair treatment as a civilian or as a member of the military service?												
Much more fair in the military service=1	2.38	6.9%	-0.260		2.71	7.8%	-0.309					
More fair in the military service=2	2.25	11.3%	0.277	0.0000	2.26	11.7%	0.336	0.0000				
About the same=3	1.87	39.9%			1.81	42.1%						
More fair as a civilian=4	1.71	18.2%			1.68	15.9%						
Much more fair as a civilian=5	1.49	14.4%			1.47	13.3%						
Question not appropriate for me=6	1.57	9.2%			1.42	9.1%						
		9,694				7,840						
Apart from the particular kind of work you want to do, how would you rate the military service as a place to work?												
Not at all acceptable=1	1.24	41.2%	0.708		1.15	39.0%	0.754		1.10	42.7%	0.730	
Somewhat acceptable=2	1.80	28.9%	0.712	0.0000	1.71	28.1%	0.763	0.0000	1.55	27.7%	0.743	0.0000
Acceptable=3	2.43	19.2%			2.41	19.3%			2.25	17.7%		
Desirable=4	3.33	10.8%			3.48	13.7%			3.30	11.9%		
		11,660				10,587				5,430		
BACKGROUND. Population factors												
In what region of the country do you live?												
North East=1	1.83	22.8%	0.041		1.76	20.7%	0.037		1.60	16.6%	0.046	
North Central=2	1.80	30.7%	0.082	0.0000	1.82	27.7%	0.095	0.0000	1.59	28.4%	0.069	0.0000
South=3	1.98	31.3%			2.00	32.2%			1.74	35.7%		
West=4	1.85	15.2%			1.79	19.4%			1.67	19.4%		
		57,102				55,370				33,265		
What is the type/size of city where you live?												
Farm=1	1.82	6.6%	-0.049		1.84	4.2%	-0.069		1.57	4.8%	-0.031	
Country=2	2.00	7.5%	0.078	0.0000	2.00	6.8%	0.091	0.0000	1.75	7.0%	0.060	0.0000
Non-SMSA=3	1.95	19.0%			2.00	17.0%			1.73	17.3%		
Non-self reporting SMSA=4	1.87	42.5%			1.85	47.3%			1.66	48.6%		
Self-reporting SMSA=5	1.77	24.4%			1.74	24.6%			1.58	22.3%		
		57,102				55,371				33,264		
Do you live in a suburb of a larger city?												
Non-suburb=0	1.88	78.6%			1.89	78.8%			1.67	79.8%		
Suburb=1	1.75	21.4%	0.060	0.0000	1.68	21.2%	0.081	0.0000	1.55	20.2%	0.050	0.0000
		53,281				51,514				30,824		
Is the area where you live self-reporting?												
Not self-reporting=0	1.90	75.6%			1.90	75.4%			1.69	76.4%		
Self Reporting=1	1.77	24.4%	0.062	0.0000	1.74	24.6%	0.068	0.0000	1.57	23.6%	0.051	0.0000
		57,102				55,371				33,265		
Is the area where you live an SMSA?												
Non-SMSA=0	1.94	33.1%			1.98	28.1%			1.72	27.8%		
SMSA=1	1.84	66.9%	0.051	0.0000	1.81	71.9%	0.073	0.0000	1.63	72.2%	0.041	0.0000
		57,101				55,371				33,264		
BACKGROUND. Age, sex, race, and marital status												
How do you describe yourself?												
Black=1	2.29	10.1%	-0.111		2.35	10.7%	-0.104		1.77	11.4%	0.001	
White=2	1.81	86.8%	0.158	0.0000	1.78	82.6%	0.175	0.0000	1.63	78.5%	0.064	0.0000
Hispanic=3	2.05	3.1%			1.99	6.7%			1.78	10.1%		
		53,924				51,271				30,317		

Table 3A (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1992-1996 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
What is your present marital status?												
Married=1	2.07	1.9%	-0.035		2.04	1.8%	-0.045		1.76	1.5%	-0.051	
Engaged=2	1.93	3.8%	0.042	0.0000	2.05	3.6%	0.049	0.0000	1.91	3.8%	0.060	0.0000
Separated/divorced=3	2.20	0.5%			2.12	0.7%			1.91	0.8%		
Single=4	1.86	93.8%			1.85	94.0%			1.65	93.9%		
		56,852				55,158				33,053		
BACKGROUND. Family characteristics												
What is the highest level of schooling your father completed?												
Completed grade school or less=1	1.99	7.4%	-0.109		2.02	4.7%	-0.134		1.77	3.4%	-0.115	
Some high school=2	2.00	16.1%	0.111	0.0000	2.06	12.4%	0.137	0.0000	1.85	10.4%	0.122	0.0000
Completed high school=3	1.89	32.7%			1.93	30.5%			1.70	28.0%		
Some college=4	1.81	14.6%			1.83	17.3%			1.69	19.9%		
Completed college=5	1.74	17.5%			1.71	20.9%			1.55	23.3%		
Graduate or professional school after college=6	1.70	11.8%			1.63	14.1%			1.47	14.9%		
		53,110				52,446				31,332		
What is the highest level of schooling your mother completed?												
Completed grade school or less=1	2.01	3.9%	-0.099		1.99	3.0%	-0.112		1.80	2.9%	-0.108	
Some high school=2	2.07	14.3%	0.110	0.0000	2.13	10.9%	0.123	0.0000	1.90	8.6%	0.115	0.0000
Completed high school=3	1.86	46.0%			1.88	39.3%			1.70	33.2%		
Some College=4	1.80	15.1%			1.83	19.0%			1.66	21.8%		
Completed college=5	1.75	14.7%			1.70	19.0%			1.55	22.9%		
Graduate or professional school after college=6	1.71	6.0%			1.69	8.8%			1.48	10.5%		
		54,088				53,389				32,050		
Parents' average education index												
10	2.01	2.4%	-0.118		1.99	1.9%	-0.140		1.77	1.8%	-0.126	
15	2.02	2.6%	0.124	0.0000	2.08	1.6%	0.147	0.0000	1.83	1.0%	0.133	0.0000
20	2.06	9.6%			2.16	6.4%			1.92	4.9%		
25	2.00	11.9%			2.04	8.6%			1.86	6.6%		
30	1.89	24.0%			1.92	21.6%			1.72	18.6%		
35	1.82	12.0%			1.90	12.8%			1.71	13.3%		
40	1.82	12.2%			1.81	14.6%			1.67	16.1%		
45	1.73	8.5%			1.75	9.8%			1.59	11.0%		
50	1.72	9.0%			1.68	11.6%			1.52	14.1%		
55	1.69	4.7%			1.59	6.0%			1.46	6.7%		
60	1.69	3.3%			1.66	5.1%			1.45	6.0%		
		54,714				54,092				32,447		
Did your mother have a paid job (half-time or more) during the time you were growing up?												
No=1	1.78	34.3%	0.076		1.76	24.3%	0.063		1.60	19.5%	0.026	
Yes, some of the time when I was growing up=2	1.88	31.4%	0.080	0.0000	1.84	28.6%	0.064	0.0000	1.67	24.4%	0.030	0.0000
Yes, most of the time=3	1.95	16.5%			1.90	19.7%			1.66	19.4%		
Yes, all or nearly all of the time=4	1.96	17.8%			1.93	27.4%			1.68	36.7%		
		55,702				55,008				33,075		
BACKGROUND. Living arrangements and household characteristics												
How many of your parents live in your household?												
0	2.12	4.7%	-0.087		2.20	5.8%	-0.113		1.96	6.3%	-0.095	
1	2.00	15.5%	0.087	0.0000	2.00	19.8%	0.113	0.0000	1.73	21.5%	0.097	0.0000
2	1.83	79.8%			1.80	74.4%			1.61	72.2%		
		56,797				55,005				33,084		

Table 3A (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1992-1996 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
Do you come from a broken home?												
No=0	1.83	83.7%			1.80	79.0%			1.61	77.0%		
Yes=1	2.00	16.3%	0.066	0.0000	2.00	21.0%	0.081	0.0000	1.73	23.0%	0.053	0.0000
		54,134				51,815				31,004		
DEVIANCE AND VICTIMIZATION. Delinquent behaviors												
During the LAST 12 MONTHS, how often have you hit an instructor or supervisor?												
Not at all=1	1.91	95.4%	0.020		1.86	95.7%	0.046		1.66	94.9%	0.048	
Once=2	2.07	3.0%	0.037	0.0037	2.12	2.6%	0.061	0.0000	1.86	2.7%	0.056	0.0016
Twice=3	2.08	0.8%			2.25	0.7%			1.81	1.1%		
3 or 4 times=4	2.17	0.3%			2.33	0.5%			2.16	0.5%		
5 or more times=6	1.81	0.5%			1.91	0.5%			1.89	0.9%		
		11,506				10,423				5,619		
During the LAST 12 MONTHS, how often have you gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?												
Not at all=1	1.89	80.1%	0.051		1.83	77.7%	0.076		1.63	79.6%	0.064	
Once=2	2.01	11.6%	0.060	0.0000	2.05	12.5%	0.089	0.0000	1.77	11.0%	0.069	0.0000
Twice=3	2.02	4.3%			2.03	5.2%			1.80	4.7%		
3 or 4 times=4	2.13	2.6%			1.99	2.7%			1.85	2.5%		
5 or more times=6	1.95	1.4%			2.13	1.9%			1.83	2.2%		
		11,510				10,429				5,620		
During the LAST 12 MONTHS, how often have you taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?												
Not at all=1	1.89	79.5%	0.053		1.83	75.5%	0.075		1.63	74.1%	0.067	
Once=2	1.99	11.2%	0.060	0.0000	1.99	12.8%	0.081	0.0000	1.72	12.4%	0.069	0.0000
Twice=3	2.04	4.7%			2.01	5.7%			1.77	5.7%		
3 or 4 times=4	1.94	2.7%			2.06	3.6%			1.87	3.9%		
5 or more times=6	2.18	2.0%			2.10	2.4%			1.83	3.9%		
		11,496				10,429				5,616		
During the LAST 12 MONTHS, how often have you hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or a doctor?												
Not at all=1	1.89	83.6%	0.066		1.84	81.1%	0.071		1.62	79.1%	0.096	
Once=2	2.05	10.6%	0.072	0.0000	2.03	11.4%	0.083	0.0000	1.79	11.1%	0.099	0.0000
Twice=3	2.05	3.1%			2.12	3.8%			1.77	4.5%		
3 or 4 times=4	2.17	1.7%			2.01	2.1%			1.94	3.1%		
5 or more times=6	2.11	1.0%			2.05	1.6%			2.04	2.3%		
		11,502				10,421				5,607		
During the LAST 12 MONTHS, how often have you used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?												
Not at all=1	1.91	96.1%	0.022		1.87	95.1%	0.040		1.65	93.3%	0.080	
Once=2	1.96	2.1%	0.025	0.1173	1.95	2.5%	0.048	0.0001	1.74	2.9%	0.086	0.0000
Twice=3	2.02	0.8%			2.11	0.9%			1.81	1.4%		
3 or 4 times=4	2.19	0.5%			2.37	0.6%			1.87	1.1%		
5 or more times=6	1.99	0.5%			2.03	0.9%			2.35	1.3%		
		11,507				10,432				5,617		
Aggression: mean index												
1	1.87	64.0%	0.074		1.79	60.7%	0.106		1.60	61.7%	0.094	
2	1.92	14.2%	0.075	0.0000	1.99	14.0%	0.114	0.0000	1.69	12.1%	0.103	0.0000
3	1.98	7.2%			1.96	8.0%			1.68	7.5%		
4	2.07	7.4%			2.04	8.5%			1.91	7.7%		
5	2.07	7.2%			2.09	8.9%			1.82	10.9%		
		11,464				10,391				5,595		

Table 3A (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1992-1996 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
During the LAST 12 MONTHS, how often have you taken something not belonging to you worth under $50?												
Not at all=1	1.91	60.0%	0.006		1.89	59.9%	-0.010		1.68	60.0%	-0.010	
Once=2	1.91	16.3%	0.008	0.9507	1.85	17.1%	0.027	0.1038	1.67	16.1%	0.028	0.3781
Twice=3	1.92	9.0%			1.86	8.7%			1.62	8.5%		
3 or 4 times=4	1.93	6.8%			1.81	6.4%			1.59	6.4%		
5 or more times=6	1.93	7.9%			1.91	8.0%			1.69	9.0%		
		11,428				10,369				5,593		
During the LAST 12 MONTHS, how often have you taken something not belonging to you worth over $50?												
Not at all=1	1.90	90.1%	0.023		1.87	87.5%	0.021		1.65	83.7%	0.042	
Once=2	2.03	5.2%	0.044	0.0002	2.00	6.0%	0.034	0.0155	1.76	7.2%	0.046	0.0171
Twice=3	2.02	1.9%			1.88	2.5%			1.68	3.2%		
3 or 4 times=4	2.14	1.2%			1.87	1.8%			1.75	2.4%		
5 or more times=6	1.86	1.6%			1.98	2.2%			1.83	3.5%		
		11,456				10,387				5,612		
During the LAST 12 MONTHS, how often have you taken something from a store without paying for it?												
Not at all=1	1.91	65.0%	0.012		1.86	65.5%	0.015		1.65	63.2%	0.019	
Once=2	1.93	13.6%	0.014	0.6678	1.89	13.6%	0.029	0.0759	1.70	13.8%	0.030	0.2777
Twice=3	1.91	7.3%			1.98	6.7%			1.62	7.2%		
3 or 4 times=4	1.93	6.3%			1.88	6.0%			1.67	6.3%		
5 or more times=6	1.95	7.8%			1.89	8.1%			1.74	9.4%		
		11,446				10,395				5,600		
During the LAST 12 MONTHS, how often have you taken part of a car without permission of the owner?												
Not at all=1	1.91	89.9%	0.020		1.87	89.9%	0.032		1.65	90.6%	0.043	
Once=2	2.00	5.4%	0.026	0.1026	1.93	5.4%	0.037	0.0064	1.70	4.3%	0.053	0.0035
Twice=3	1.94	2.4%			2.07	2.2%			1.73	2.2%		
3 or 4 times=4	1.98	1.3%			2.01	1.1%			2.05	1.4%		
5 or more times=6	1.99	1.1%			1.97	1.3%			1.80	1.4%		
		11,481				10,410				5,604		
During the LAST 12 MONTHS, how often have you taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?												
Not at all=1	1.91	94.1%	0.007		1.87	92.6%	0.023		1.66	92.2%	0.030	
Once=2	2.01	3.1%	0.018	0.4534	2.01	3.9%	0.038	0.0043	1.77	3.7%	0.037	0.1129
Twice=3	1.91	1.3%			1.84	1.6%			1.79	1.7%		
3 or 4 times=4	1.93	0.7%			1.82	0.8%			1.67	1.2%		
5 or more times=6	1.92	0.8%			2.15	1.0%			1.87	1.2%		
		11,502				10,429				5,616		
During the LAST 12 MONTHS, how often have you gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?												
Not at all=1	1.92	69.0%	0.008		1.88	68.3%	0.005		1.66	68.8%	0.005	
Once=2	1.88	14.2%	0.019	0.3781	1.84	14.0%	0.017	0.5828	1.68	12.7%	0.021	0.6517
Twice=3	1.94	8.5%			1.89	8.6%			1.64	8.8%		
3 or 4 times=4	1.92	4.6%			1.89	5.0%			1.63	5.0%		
5 or more times=6	1.97	3.7%			1.92	4.1%			1.74	4.7%		
		11,481				10,409				5,611		

Table 3A (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1992-1996 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
During the LAST 12 MONTHS, how often have you set fire to someone's property on purpose?												
Not at all=1	1.91	97.6%	0.033		1.87	97.0%	0.021		1.66	95.1%	0.021	
Once=2	2.05	1.4%	0.043	0.0003	2.01	1.7%	0.026	0.1459	1.79	2.5%	0.031	0.2495
Twice=3	2.44	0.4%			1.99	0.6%			1.57	0.9%		
3 or 4 times=4	2.19	0.2%			2.17	0.2%			1.82	0.6%		
5 or more times=6	2.04	0.3%			2.00	0.5%			1.83	0.8%		
		11,497				10,422				5,611		
During the LAST 12 MONTHS, how often have you damaged school property on purpose?												
Not at all=1	1.92	80.9%	-0.018		1.88	80.6%	-0.009		1.67	78.7%	0.002	
Once=2	1.91	10.1%	0.020	0.3441	1.83	9.3%	0.016	0.6298	1.62	9.2%	0.025	0.4708
Twice=3	1.86	4.3%			1.88	4.8%			1.69	5.4%		
3 or 4 times=4	1.90	2.5%			1.85	2.5%			1.60	3.1%		
5 or more times=6	1.83	2.2%			1.85	2.7%			1.74	3.6%		
		11,434				10,392				5,603		
During the LAST 12 MONTHS, how often have you damaged property at work on purpose?												
Not at all=1	1.92	89.5%	-0.014		1.88	90.5%	0.012		1.66	89.9%	0.016	
Once=2	1.94	5.0%	0.023	0.1857	1.78	4.4%	0.028	0.0857	1.63	4.7%	0.029	0.3081
Twice=3	1.96	2.6%			1.96	2.5%			1.84	2.1%		
3 or 4 times=4	1.83	1.6%			1.98	1.2%			1.74	1.4%		
5 or more times=6	1.77	1.3%			1.96	1.4%			1.70	1.9%		
		11,475				10,409				5,610		
During the LAST 12 MONTHS, how often have you been arrested and taken to a police station?												
Not at all=1	1.92	69.5%	0.000		1.87	68.2%	0.020		1.71	68.9%	-0.012	
Once=2	1.89	17.0%	0.018	0.4243	1.88	17.1%	0.027	0.1017	1.57	14.9%	0.064	0.3241
Twice=3	1.96	7.9%			1.85	8.1%			1.80	7.3%		
3 or 4 times=4	1.91	3.5%			1.95	4.3%			1.72	4.9%		
5 or more times=6	1.89	2.1%			2.02	2.3%			1.62	4.0%		
		11,490				10,423				1,158		
HEALTH. Habits												
How often do you eat breakfast?												
Never=1	1.93	6.5%	-0.054		1.84	9.7%	-0.048		1.71	10.7%	-0.062	
Seldom=2	1.97	23.3%	0.077	0.0000	1.89	27.8%	0.069	0.0000	1.72	28.1%	0.071	0.0003
Sometimes=3	2.06	16.8%			1.90	17.6%			1.65	17.8%		
Most days=4	1.97	11.8%			1.96	10.7%			1.72	11.3%		
Nearly every day=5	1.85	12.8%			1.84	11.7%			1.56	10.7%		
Everyday=6	1.86	35.4%			1.75	32.1%			1.57	32.1%		
		6,107				8,204				4,231		
How often do you eat at least some green vegetables?												
Never=1	1.96	2.6%	-0.043		1.82	4.3%	-0.023		1.62	5.5%	0.020	
Seldom=2	2.02	6.9%	0.066	0.0000	1.94	11.8%	0.034	0.0597	1.55	13.5%	0.060	0.0046
Sometimes=3	2.00	17.2%			1.85	22.6%			1.66	22.5%		
Most days=4	1.96	22.7%			1.85	22.8%			1.74	23.3%		
Nearly every day=5	1.83	24.2%			1.82	18.4%			1.63	17.5%		
Everyday=6	1.92	26.5%			1.82	20.1%			1.65	17.7%		
		6,467				8,984				4,672		

Table 3A (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1992-1996 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
How often do you eat at least some fruit?												
Never=1	2.14	1.1%	-0.041		1.93	2.2%	-0.022		1.58	3.0%	0.012	
Seldom=2	1.97	6.1%	0.047	0.0128	1.92	9.5%	0.028	0.2135	1.61	9.2%	0.050	0.0411
Sometimes=3	1.99	22.1%			1.85	26.4%			1.62	25.5%		
Most days=4	1.93	25.3%			1.85	23.8%			1.69	24.9%		
Nearly every day=5	1.89	22.3%			1.84	19.1%			1.72	18.3%		
Everyday=6	1.90	23.0%			1.83	19.1%			1.60	18.9%		
		6,452				8,972				4,664		
How often do you exercise vigorously (jogging, swimming, calisthenics, or any other active sports)?												
Never=1	1.81	1.9%	0.023		1.70	4.1%	0.036		1.50	5.9%	0.056	
Seldom=2	1.88	8.7%	0.029	0.3694	1.81	12.6%	0.050	0.0005	1.61	12.8%	0.059	0.0061
Sometimes=3	1.93	20.6%			1.82	20.6%			1.61	20.0%		
Most days=4	1.93	17.7%			1.86	16.9%			1.66	16.2%		
Nearly every day=5	1.93	21.1%			1.93	19.7%			1.67	17.9%		
Everyday=6	1.96	30.0%			1.86	26.1%			1.72	27.1%		
		6,467				8,964				4,662		
How often do you get at least seven hours of sleep?												
Never=1	2.06	1.8%	-0.012		1.93	2.8%	-0.013		1.67	4.7%	-0.013	
Seldom=2	1.92	8.1%	0.037	0.1170	1.86	12.0%	0.026	0.2879	1.67	13.9%	0.019	0.8937
Sometimes=3	1.99	15.8%			1.86	18.9%			1.67	19.1%		
Most days=4	1.90	23.5%			1.87	22.7%			1.64	21.1%		
Nearly every day=5	1.90	26.6%			1.81	22.7%			1.63	22.2%		
Everyday=6	1.95	24.1%			1.85	20.9%			1.65	19.0%		
		6,467				8,961				4,649		
How often do you get less sleep than you think you should?												
Never=1	2.02	8.1%	-0.045		1.95	8.0%	-0.052		1.67	8.8%	-0.016	
Seldom=2	1.97	20.4%	0.054	0.0024	1.92	17.5%	0.063	0.0000	1.68	14.6%	0.024	0.7442
Sometimes=3	1.95	33.0%			1.86	27.9%			1.67	25.2%		
Most days=4	1.85	16.5%			1.83	17.2%			1.65	17.3%		
Nearly every day=5	1.89	11.5%			1.74	14.6%			1.61	15.8%		
Everyday=6	1.89	10.5%			1.82	14.8%			1.65	18.3%		
		6,460				8,936				4,640		

Table 3B

Mean Propensity by Level, Distribution, and Bivariate Relationship with Propensity to Enlist in the Armed Forces, Females by Class Year Groups

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
DRUGS. Indices												
None=1												
Drug Index/12 mos.	1.34	52.6%	-0.006		1.30	63.3%	-0.003		1.23	68.8%	0.017	
MJ Only=2	1.32	19.9%	0.022	0.0000	1.29	15.8%	0.025	0.0000	1.23	15.3%	0.021	0.0031
Some Pills=3	1.34	10.1%			1.29	9.6%			1.26	8.1%		
More Pills=4	1.32	16.9%			1.30	11.0%			1.26	7.4%		
Heroin=5	1.51	0.4%			1.58	0.3%			1.36	0.5%		
		59,430				57,862				36,753		
DRUG INDX/30DAYS												
None=1	1.33	68.1%	0.003		1.30	79.5%	0.004		1.23	82.6%	0.015	
MJ Only=2	1.32	16.3%	0.016	0.0039	1.29	10.9%	0.020	0.0001	1.23	10.4%	0.026	0.0001
Some Pills=3	1.33	7.2%			1.29	5.4%			1.26	4.1%		
More Pills=4	1.34	8.2%			1.32	4.2%			1.28	2.7%		
Heroin=5	1.58	0.1%			1.67	0.1%			1.54	0.2%		
		59,238				57,721				36,724		
DRUGS. Number of uses in lifetime												
Have you ever smoked cigarettes?												
Never=1	1.32	26.8%	0.007		1.30	32.6%	-0.006		1.23	38.7%	0.010	
Once or twice=2	1.35	26.4%	0.021	0.0000	1.33	27.7%	0.029	0.0000	1.24	23.4%	0.017	0.0319
Occasionally, but not regularly=3	1.33	17.2%			1.27	17.1%			1.23	15.2%		
Regularly in the past=3	1.33	8.9%			1.27	7.1%			1.26	7.1%		
Regularly now=5	1.34	20.8%			1.30	15.5%			1.25	15.5%		
		59,808				58,002				36,707		
DRUGS. Number of uses in last 12 months												
On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil) during the last 12 months?												
0 Occasions=1	1.34	58.3%	-0.018		1.30	69.4%	-0.006		1.23	74.3%	-0.001	
1-2=2	1.34	9.9%	0.020	0.0007	1.30	10.7%	0.016	0.0323	1.26	8.4%	0.016	0.1816
3-5=3	1.32	6.7%			1.27	6.0%			1.24	4.6%		
6-9=4	1.33	5.0%			1.30	3.9%			1.21	3.4%		
10-19=5	1.30	6.1%			1.26	3.8%			1.24	3.5%		
20-39=6	1.31	5.0%			1.29	2.7%			1.26	2.4%		
40 or more=7	1.32	9.1%			1.31	3.5%			1.22	3.4%		
		59,037				57,638				36,663		
DRUGS. Number of uses in last 30 days												
How frequently have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?												
Not at all=1	1.33	65.3%	0.014		1.30	70.2%	0.005		1.24	70.4%	0.011	
Less than one cigarette per day=2	1.36	9.7%	0.025	0.0000	1.29	10.6%	0.017	0.0129	1.22	10.6%	0.017	0.1122
One to five cigarettes per day=3	1.35	9.3%			1.29	8.3%			1.25	8.7%		
About one-half pack per day=4	1.33	8.1%			1.31	5.8%			1.25	5.6%		
About one pack per day=5	1.34	6.1%			1.31	4.2%			1.26	3.7%		
About one and one-half packs per day=6	1.41	1.3%			1.32	0.9%			1.26	0.7%		
Two packs or more per day=7	1.37	0.2%			1.51	0.2%			1.27	0.2%		
		59,736				57,946				36,684		

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Table 3B (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil) during the last 30 days?												
0 Occasions=1	1.33	72.6%	-0.003		1.30	83.4%	0.004		1.24	85.6%	0.005	
1-2=2	1.32	9.1%	0.017	0.0131	1.29	7.8%	0.014	0.0815	1.24	6.2%	0.013	0.4453
3-5=3	1.33	5.3%			1.29	3.2%			1.22	2.9%		
6-9=4	1.31	3.6%			1.29	2.0%			1.24	1.7%		
10-19=5	1.32	4.2%			1.31	1.9%			1.29	1.7%		
20-39=6	1.31	3.1%			1.30	1.1%			1.22	1.1%		
40 or more=7	1.38	2.0%			1.40	0.7%			1.24	0.7%		
		59,038				57,611				36,669		
DRUGS. Quantity used												
Think back over the LAST TWO WEEKS. How many times have you had five or more drinks in a row? (A drink is a bottle of beer, a glass of wine, a wine cooler, a shot glass of liquor, or a mixed drink.)												
None=1	1.34	70.2%	-0.014		1.30	73.5%	-0.009		1.23	78.5%	0.011	
Once=2	1.30	11.2%	0.028	0.0000	1.25	10.6%	0.031	0.0000	1.21	9.0%	0.026	0.0002
Twice=3	1.29	7.9%			1.26	7.1%			1.24	5.8%		
Three to five times=4	1.30	7.8%			1.29	6.5%			1.23	5.0%		
Six to nine times=5	1.34	2.0%			1.30	1.5%			1.26	1.1%		
Ten or more times=6	1.38	1.0%			1.38	0.7%			1.41	0.6%		
		57,449				56,383				35,716		
EDUCATION. High school: scholastic status, objectives, experiences												
What type of school do you attend?												
Public=0	1.34	91.0%	-0.036		1.31	90.7%	-0.044		1.25	90.3%	-0.044	
Private/Catholic=1	1.26	7.1%	0.038	0.0000	1.21	6.7%	0.046	0.0000	1.15	6.0%	0.047	0.0000
Private/Non-Catholic=2	1.25	1.8%			1.19	2.6%			1.15	3.6%		
		60,751				58,719				37,198		
Which of the following best describes your present high school program?												
Academic or college prep=1	1.30	45.9%	0.067		1.25	53.5%	0.102		1.20	60.7%	0.079	
General=2	1.35	32.2%	0.068	0.0000	1.34	30.6%	0.103	0.0000	1.28	26.3%	0.082	0.0000
Vocational, technical, or commercial=3	1.37	13.8%			1.39	10.0%			1.29	7.0%		
Other, or don't know=4	1.44	8.1%			1.48	5.9%			1.36	6.0%		
		60,418				58,420				37,003		
Is your high school program college prep?												
Non-college prep=0	1.37	54.1%			1.37	46.5%			1.29	39.3%		
College prep=1	1.30	45.9%	0.057	0.0000	1.25	53.5%	0.090	0.0000	1.20	60.7%	0.076	0.0000
		60,418				58,420				37,003		
Which of the following best describes your average grade so far in high school?												
D=1	1.53	0.7%	-0.066		1.50	0.8%	-0.090		1.25	0.7%	-0.079	
C-=2	1.48	2.4%	0.071	0.0000	1.43	2.6%	0.093	0.0000	1.30	2.1%	0.084	0.0000
C=3	1.40	6.9%			1.40	7.3%			1.32	5.3%		
C+=4	1.40	10.8%			1.40	10.9%			1.33	9.5%		
B-=5	1.35	13.4%			1.32	14.0%			1.26	12.2%		
B=6	1.32	21.8%			1.29	21.5%			1.25	19.9%		
B+=7	1.31	19.9%			1.27	19.1%			1.22	19.4%		
A-=8	1.30	13.7%			1.24	13.1%			1.19	15.9%		
A=9	1.29	10.3%			1.23	10.7%			1.17	15.1%		
		60,401				58,393				36,976		

Table 3B (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
Now thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you fool around in class?												
Never=1					1.30	11.0%	0.029		1.25	11.9%	0.027	
Seldom=2					1.21	32.0%	0.114	0.0055	1.21	33.7%	0.048	0.0050
Sometimes=3					1.20	38.6%			1.22	35.6%		
Often=4					1.24	14.3%			1.27	14.7%		
Almost always=5					1.53	4.2%			1.33	4.1%		
						1,129				6,390		
Now thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you fail to complete or turn in your assignments?												
Never=1					1.19	23.1%	0.100		1.19	25.8%	0.081	
Seldom=2					1.21	46.4%	0.128	0.0010	1.21	43.4%	0.088	0.0000
Sometimes=3					1.27	22.0%			1.30	23.0%		
Often=4					1.35	7.5%			1.34	6.4%		
Almost always=5					1.84	1.0%			1.30	1.3%		
						1,132				6,390		
Now thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you get good grades (like As or Bs)?												
Never=1					1.48	1.1%	-0.123		1.37	1.2%	-0.095	
Seldom=2					1.33	10.1%	0.133	0.0005	1.32	7.7%	0.098	0.0000
Sometimes=3					1.29	21.9%			1.30	21.5%		
Often=4					1.27	27.3%			1.25	26.8%		
Almost always=5					1.14	39.5%			1.17	42.8%		
						1,131				6,390		
Now thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you get sent to the office, or have to stay after school, because you misbehaved?												
Never=1					1.23	80.1%	0.071		1.22	80.7%	0.051	
Seldom=2					1.19	14.7%	0.108	0.0101	1.29	13.9%	0.055	0.0007
Sometimes=3					1.44	3.4%			1.31	3.6%		
Often=4					1.31	1.0%			1.36	1.3%		
Almost always=5					1.76	0.8%			1.27	0.5%		
						1,133				6,397		
Now thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you skip a day of school, or part of a day (without permission)?												
Never=1					1.23	47.4%	0.022		1.22	47.2%	0.024	
Seldom=2					1.27	26.7%	0.135	0.0003	1.23	24.4%	0.029	0.2594
Sometimes=3					1.15	16.1%			1.25	17.4%		
Often=4					1.20	7.7%			1.23	8.7%		
Almost always=5					1.71	2.1%			1.31	2.3%		
						1,134				6,396		
Have you ever had to repeat a grade in school?												
No=1					1.20	90.3%	0.162		1.22	90.1%	0.080	
Yes, one time=2					1.55	9.3%	0.173	0.0000	1.39	9.2%	0.085	0.0000
Yes, two or more times=3					1.33	0.4%			1.32	0.7%		
						1,131				6,377		

Table 3B (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
Did you ever have to attend summer school to make up for poor grades or to keep from being held back?												
No=1					1.22	80.2%	0.040		1.21	82.2%	0.069	
Yes, one summer=2					1.27	14.7%	0.044	0.5301	1.32	13.1%	0.074	0.0000
Yes, two summers=3					1.33	4.4%			1.30	3.6%		
Yes, three or more summers=4					1.21	0.6%			1.46	1.1%		
						1,133				6,374		
EDUCATION. Absenteeism and truancy												
Truancy index												
None=10	1.34	55.1%	0.002		1.31	58.1%	0.003		1.23	56.2%	0.017	
15	1.33	17.3%	0.033	0.0000	1.28	17.1%	0.026	0.0001	1.26	17.4%	0.034	0.0000
20	1.32	10.4%			1.28	10.0%			1.24	10.2%		
25	1.30	6.0%			1.29	5.3%			1.25	5.6%		
30	1.32	3.9%			1.29	3.4%			1.24	3.6%		
35	1.35	3.0%			1.31	2.5%			1.21	2.8%		
40	1.30	2.0%			1.32	1.7%			1.27	1.9%		
45	1.36	1.1%			1.35	0.9%			1.26	1.0%		
50	1.40	0.7%			1.40	0.5%			1.24	0.7%		
55	1.38	0.3%			1.32	0.3%			1.24	0.4%		
60	1.63	0.2%			1.32	0.2%			1.45	0.2%		
Frequent=65	1.66	0.1%			1.57	0.1%			1.52	0.1%		
		57,286				55,846				35,588		
EDUCATION. Post high school: status, plans, characteristics												
How likely is it that you will graduate from college (four-year program) after high school?												
Definitely won't=1	1.29	28.0%	-0.023		1.27	17.7%	-0.053		1.23	10.1%	-0.067	
Probably won't=2	1.44	18.9%	0.102	0.0000	1.43	14.6%	0.114	0.0000	1.34	10.6%	0.117	0.0000
Probably will=3	1.37	21.0%			1.38	20.4%			1.33	20.5%		
Probably won't=4	1.27	32.2%			1.23	47.3%			1.18	58.9%		
		60,228				58,315				36,971		
EDUCATION. High school: Length of experiences												
To what extent have you participated in the school newspaper or yearbook during this school year?												
Not at all=1					1.24	68.0%	0.000		1.24	70.3%	-0.051	
Slight=2					1.19	10.4%	0.065	0.3093	1.26	10.4%	0.065	0.0000
Moderate=3					1.37	4.8%			1.23	4.7%		
Considerable=4					1.15	5.6%			1.25	4.8%		
Great extent=5					1.25	11.2%			1.12	9.7%		
						1,131				6,381		
To what extent have you participated in music or other performing arts during this school year?												
Not at all=1					1.23	50.5%	0.000		1.22	51.8%	0.005	
Slight=2					1.28	10.3%	0.033	0.8775	1.28	9.9%	0.038	0.0608
Moderate=3					1.25	9.0%			1.25	8.4%		
Considerable=4					1.25	8.2%			1.26	8.2%		
Great extent=5					1.22	21.9%			1.22	21.7%		
						1,131				6,376		

Table 3B (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
To what extent have you participated in athletic teams during this school year?												
Not at all=1					1.26	51.7%	-0.037		1.21	51.2%	0.010	
Slight=2					1.22	7.1%	0.039	0.7914	1.30	9.0%	0.051	0.0022
Moderate=3					1.22	10.5%			1.30	8.3%		
Considerable=4					1.23	10.0%			1.23	10.1%		
Great extent=5					1.20	20.7%			1.22	21.4%		
						1,125				6,372		
To what extent have you participated in academic clubs (e.g., math, science, language) during this school year?												
Not at all=1					1.25	60.8%	-0.014		1.23	63.5%	-0.012	
Slight=2					1.19	13.1%	0.035	0.8444	1.25	10.6%	0.036	0.0773
Moderate=3					1.22	11.7%			1.19	10.2%		
Considerable=4					1.21	7.3%			1.27	8.0%		
Great extent=5					1.25	7.1%			1.20	7.8%		
						1,127				6,373		
To what extent have you participated in other school school clubs or activities?												
Not at all=1					1.33	26.1%	-0.085		1.27	25.9%	-0.025	
Slight=2					1.28	13.8%	0.111	0.0077	1.24	12.1%	0.037	0.0670
Moderate=3					1.18	20.4%			1.21	19.8%		
Considerable=4					1.15	18.3%			1.22	18.5%		
Great extent=5					1.22	21.3%			1.23	23.7%		
						1,130				6,385		
To what extent have you participated in student council or government during this school year?												
Not at all=1					1.24	69.0%	-0.017		1.24	72.4%	-0.030	
Slight=2					1.27	8.8%	0.035	0.8433	1.28	7.4%	0.043	0.0191
Moderate=3					1.22	7.4%			1.18	6.3%		
Considerable=4					1.16	4.5%			1.21	5.5%		
Great extent=5					1.23	10.3%			1.18	8.4%		
						1,127				6,377		
WORK and LEISURE. Present or recent work experience												
On the average over the school year, how many hours per week do you work in a paid or unpaid job?												
None=1	1.37	25.6%	-0.024		1.33	24.2%	0.013		1.24	24.5%	0.034	
5 or less hours=2	1.36	10.1%	0.064	0.0000	1.30	9.2%	0.072	0.0000	1.20	9.9%	0.064	0.0000
6 to 10 hours=3	1.35	10.1%			1.30	9.9%			1.21	10.5%		
11 to 15 hours=4	1.30	11.3%			1.24	12.0%			1.21	12.4%		
16 to 20 hours=5	1.29	16.7%			1.26	17.6%			1.21	16.8%		
21 to 25 hours=6	1.27	11.8%			1.28	12.5%			1.25	12.0%		
26 to 30 hours=7	1.32	7.0%			1.36	7.7%			1.28	7.5%		
More than 30 hours=8	1.41	7.3%			1.42	7.0%			1.35	6.5%		
		60,147				58,222				36,908		
WORK and LEISURE. Preferences regarding job characteristics												
How important is having a job where you can see the results of what you do?												
Not important=1	1.32	0.5%	0.015		1.14	0.5%	0.030		1.11	0.7%	-0.016	
A little important=2	1.30	5.5%	0.018	0.2498	1.24	5.4%	0.031	0.0144	1.25	7.1%	0.027	0.2194
Pretty important=3	1.29	31.7%			1.28	34.6%			1.24	36.8%		
Very important=4	1.32	62.3%			1.30	59.5%			1.21	55.4%		
		12,126				10,902				6,148		

Table 3B (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
How important is having a job that has high status and prestige?												
Not important=1	1.26	10.9%	0.033		1.28	7.0%	0.042		1.18	9.4%	0.031	
A little important=2	1.30	30.1%	0.037	0.0009	1.27	24.7%	0.063	0.0000	1.20	28.1%	0.047	0.0034
Pretty important=3	1.30	35.6%			1.25	37.1%			1.26	35.1%		
Very important=4	1.34	23.4%			1.35	31.1%			1.23	27.4%		
		12,065				10,886				6,136		
How important is having a job which is interesting to do?												
Not important=1	1.56	0.2%	-0.043		1.68	0.1%	-0.044		1.84	0.3%	-0.064	
A little important=2	1.59	0.9%	0.050	0.0000	1.53	0.8%	0.048	0.0000	1.33	1.0%	0.074	0.0000
Pretty important=3	1.34	7.9%			1.34	9.6%			1.29	10.6%		
Very important=4	1.30	91.1%			1.28	89.5%			1.21	88.1%		
		12,059				10,845				6,128		
How important is having a job where the chances for advancement and promotion are good?												
Not important=1	1.27	1.2%	0.011		1.43	1.2%	0.018		1.12	1.4%	0.053	
A little important=2	1.28	8.3%	0.014	0.4853	1.25	6.7%	0.039	0.0008	1.17	8.5%	0.055	0.0004
Pretty important=3	1.31	29.0%			1.26	26.6%			1.19	29.4%		
Very important=4	1.31	61.4%			1.30	65.5%			1.25	60.6%		
		12,109				10,891				6,145		
How important is having a job that gives you an opportunity to be directly helpful to others?												
Not important=1	1.30	1.1%	0.020		1.35	1.0%	0.036		1.16	1.1%	0.014	
A little important=2	1.27	8.1%	0.022	0.1258	1.23	9.0%	0.043	0.0002	1.21	8.5%	0.015	0.6967
Pretty important=3	1.30	31.5%			1.27	33.3%			1.22	30.0%		
Very important=4	1.32	59.3%			1.31	56.7%			1.23	60.3%		
		12,119				10,899				6,146		
How important is having a job which provides you with a chance to earn a good deal of money?												
Not important=1	1.25	2.0%	0.014		1.35	2.3%	0.013		1.14	3.0%	0.024	
A little important=2	1.31	11.1%	0.020	0.1866	1.30	9.3%	0.042	0.0002	1.20	11.9%	0.031	0.1127
Pretty important=3	1.30	40.8%			1.25	34.5%			1.23	35.6%		
Very important=4	1.32	46.2%			1.31	53.9%			1.23	49.5%		
		12,117				10,895				6,145		
How important is having a job where you have the chance to be creative?												
Not important=1	1.24	4.9%	0.017		1.32	3.9%	0.014		1.22	5.0%	0.033	
A little important=2	1.31	21.8%	0.026	0.0467	1.26	20.9%	0.024	0.1065	1.19	21.3%	0.038	0.0351
Pretty important=3	1.30	35.1%			1.29	36.6%			1.22	34.4%		
Very important=4	1.32	38.1%			1.30	38.5%			1.25	39.3%		
		12,106				10,892				6,139		
How important is having a job where the skills you learn will not go out of date?												
Not important=1	1.30	3.9%	0.019		1.35	3.8%	0.002		1.23	4.0%	0.022	
A little important=2	1.29	11.3%	0.024	0.0832	1.30	10.8%	0.033	0.0085	1.22	12.0%	0.043	0.0098
Pretty important=3	1.29	31.6%			1.26	31.2%			1.19	30.3%		
Very important=4	1.32	53.2%			1.30	54.2%			1.25	53.8%		
		12,101				10,889				6,145		

Table 3B (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
How important is having a job that gives you a chance to make friends?												
Not important=1	1.42	1.6%	-0.029		1.52	1.6%	-0.045		1.19	3.0%	-0.018	
A little important=2	1.33	8.1%	0.032	0.0059	1.36	9.4%	0.056	0.0000	1.25	12.4%	0.031	0.1139
Pretty important=3	1.32	30.1%			1.28	31.5%			1.24	34.5%		
Very important=4	1.29	60.2%			1.28	57.5%			1.21	50.1%		
		12,111				10,894				6,135		
How important is having a job which uses your skills and abilities--lets you do the things you can do best?												
Not important=1	1.73	0.2%	-0.013		2.13	0.2%	-0.022		1.57	0.3%	-0.025	
A little important=2	1.29	2.3%	0.033	0.0047	1.35	2.5%	0.058	0.0000	1.19	2.8%	0.042	0.0121
Pretty important=3	1.32	22.0%			1.29	21.5%			1.25	21.6%		
Very important=4	1.30	75.4%			1.29	75.8%			1.22	75.3%		
		12,119				10,900				6,146		
How important is having a job that is worthwhile to society?												
Not important=1	1.26	2.1%	0.010		1.39	2.2%	0.007		1.18	2.4%	0.003	
A little important=2	1.30	11.6%	0.012	0.6235	1.26	11.7%	0.029	0.0260	1.20	11.5%	0.031	0.1244
Pretty important=3	1.30	36.4%			1.28	36.3%			1.25	34.0%		
Very important=4	1.31	50.0%			1.30	49.8%			1.22	52.1%		
		12,045				10,833				6,082		
How important is having a job where you have more than two weeks vacation?												
Not important=1	1.29	26.4%	0.026		1.32	20.0%	-0.017		1.22	19.0%	0.022	
A little important=2	1.30	38.8%	0.030	0.0115	1.29	38.3%	0.037	0.0021	1.21	36.8%	0.029	0.1644
Pretty important=3	1.31	22.8%			1.25	24.8%			1.22	25.7%		
Very important=4	1.36	11.9%			1.30	16.9%			1.26	18.5%		
		12,103				10,891				6,149		
How important is having a job where you get a chance to participate in decision making?												
Not important=1	1.25	4.8%	0.023		1.32	3.0%	0.024		1.13	2.5%	0.043	
A little important=2	1.30	24.6%	0.026	0.0444	1.28	18.0%	0.043	0.0002	1.17	16.3%	0.047	0.0034
Pretty important=3	1.30	43.6%			1.26	44.3%			1.23	43.6%		
Very important=4	1.33	27.0%			1.33	34.7%			1.24	37.6%		
		12,105				10,877				6,145		
How important is having a job which leaves a lot of time for other things in your life?												
Not important=1	1.37	2.7%	-0.021		1.53	2.4%	-0.055		1.26	2.3%	-0.027	
A little important=2	1.33	21.5%	0.030	0.0136	1.33	19.0%	0.065	0.0000	1.27	19.9%	0.043	0.0107
Pretty important=3	1.29	42.5%			1.29	43.1%			1.20	41.8%		
Very important=4	1.30	33.3%			1.26	35.6%			1.22	36.1%		
		12,098				10,873				6,137		
How important is having a job which allows you to establish roots in a community and not have to move from place to place?												
Not important=1	1.44	10.7%	-0.088		1.43	9.4%	-0.087		1.38	7.7%	-0.098	
A little important=2	1.34	19.0%	0.090	0.0000	1.34	18.8%	0.088	0.0000	1.29	16.7%	0.101	0.0000
Pretty important=3	1.31	32.4%			1.29	32.9%			1.22	33.1%		
Very important=4	1.25	37.9%			1.24	39.0%			1.18	42.5%		
		12,109				10,898				6,150		

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Table 3B (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
How important is having a job which leaves you mostly free of supervision by others?												
Not important=1	1.31	10.1%	-0.005		1.30	7.8%	-0.017		1.29	8.1%	-0.027	
A little important=2	1.32	29.9%	0.017	0.3428	1.32	27.6%	0.027	0.0479	1.23	28.3%	0.033	0.0827
Pretty important=3	1.29	38.7%			1.27	40.2%			1.22	38.1%		
Very important=4	1.31	21.3%			1.29	24.5%			1.21	25.5%		
		12,114				10,902				6,149		
How important is having a job that offers a reasonably predictable, secure future?												
Not important=1	1.23	0.9%	-0.025		1.26	1.1%	-0.024		1.13	0.8%	0.000	
A little important=2	1.37	5.3%	0.034	0.0033	1.39	5.0%	0.036	0.0030	1.21	4.7%	0.021	0.4594
Pretty important=3	1.33	29.8%			1.30	27.7%			1.24	25.3%		
Very important=4	1.29	64.0%			1.28	66.2%			1.22	69.1%		
		12,110				10,898				6,133		
How important is having a job where you can learn new things, learn new skills?												
Not important=1	1.20	1.0%	0.055		1.21	1.1%	0.073		1.13	1.5%	0.074	
A little important=2	1.23	9.2%	0.055	0.0000	1.21	10.0%	0.076	0.0000	1.13	11.6%	0.075	0.0000
Pretty important=3	1.29	39.2%			1.25	40.6%			1.21	41.2%		
Very important=4	1.34	50.7%			1.34	48.4%			1.27	45.7%		
		12,115				10,894				6,132		
How important is having a job where you do not have to pretend to be a type of person that you are not?												
Not important=1	1.32	3.1%	-0.011		1.39	3.2%	-0.029		1.20	3.1%	-0.006	
A little important=2	1.36	2.6%	0.015	0.4358	1.33	3.2%	0.031	0.0139	1.28	3.3%	0.018	0.5689
Pretty important=3	1.31	12.7%			1.29	14.4%			1.23	14.1%		
Very important=4	1.30	81.6%			1.28	79.3%			1.22	79.5%		
		12,100				10,888				6,131		
How important is having a job that most people look up to and respect?												
Not important=1	1.30	5.1%	0.027		1.29	4.0%	0.030		1.22	4.3%	0.024	
A little important=2	1.27	18.7%	0.030	0.0120	1.26	14.8%	0.037	0.0017	1.18	14.6%	0.031	0.1106
Pretty important=3	1.30	37.9%			1.27	36.6%			1.23	34.8%		
Very important=4	1.33	38.3%			1.32	44.5%			1.24	46.2%		
		12,089				10,877				6,131		
How important is having a job that permits contact with a lot of people?												
Not important=1	1.30	5.6%	-0.002		1.29	5.9%	-0.006		1.24	6.6%	-0.027	
A little important=2	1.32	17.5%	0.009	0.7908	1.31	17.8%	0.015	0.4827	1.23	18.9%	0.035	0.0548
Pretty important=3	1.30	36.6%			1.28	35.4%			1.24	35.2%		
Very important=4	1.31	40.3%			1.29	40.8%			1.20	39.3%		
		12,097				10,893				6,124		
How important is having a job with an easy pace that lets you work slowly?												
Not important=1	1.30	28.5%	0.003		1.34	25.7%	-0.016		1.23	24.2%	0.018	
A little important=2	1.31	39.9%	0.014	0.5297	1.26	38.8%	0.045	0.0001	1.21	38.4%	0.033	0.0821
Pretty important=3	1.30	24.0%			1.28	25.9%			1.22	26.1%		
Very important=4	1.32	7.6%			1.31	9.6%			1.28	11.2%		
		12,099				10,891				6,132		

Table 3B (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
How important is having a job where most problems are quite difficult and challenging?												
Not important=1	1.26	18.2%	0.054		1.23	16.8%	0.073		1.17	18.7%	0.069	
A little important=2	1.29	37.8%	0.054	0.0000	1.26	38.0%	0.075	0.0000	1.21	38.7%	0.073	0.0000
Pretty important=3	1.33	33.2%			1.33	33.6%			1.24	31.0%		
Very important=4	1.37	10.9%			1.39	11.5%			1.33	11.6%		
		12,106				10,885				6,124		
Think about the kinds of paid jobs that people your age usually have. If you could work just the number of hours that you wanted, how many hours per week would you PREFER to work during the school year?												
None=1									1.15	5.8%	0.093	
5 or less hours=2									1.21	4.8%	0.109	0.0000
6-10=3									1.16	13.1%		
11-15=4									1.17	18.0%		
16-20=5									1.20	23.4%		
21-25=6									1.26	15.8%		
26-30=7									1.27	10.4%		
31 or more hours=8									1.39	8.6%		
										5,582		
How many hours per week do you think your PARENTS would prefer that you work in a paid job during the school year?												
None=1									1.24	15.7%	0.020	
5 or less hours=2									1.19	7.7%	0.055	0.0342
6-10=3									1.21	13.6%		
11-15=4									1.21	18.7%		
16-20=5									1.20	22.3%		
21-25=6									1.21	10.3%		
26-30=7									1.31	6.0%		
31 or more hours=8									1.29	5.6%		
										5,003		
RELIGION. Religious preferences, activities, views												
What is your religious preference?												
Baptist=1	1.43	22.0%	-0.058		1.45	21.7%	-0.086		1.29	21.1%	-0.033	
Churches of Christ=2	1.35	4.9%	0.089	0.0000	1.32	5.4%	0.133	0.0000	1.27	5.3%	0.062	0.0000
Disciples of Christ=3	1.40	0.5%			1.31	0.4%			1.28	0.5%		
Episcopal=4	1.32	1.9%			1.23	1.7%			1.19	1.6%		
Lutheran=5	1.30	6.6%			1.22	5.6%			1.20	4.9%		
Methodist=6	1.31	8.9%			1.28	7.9%			1.21	6.8%		
Presbyterian=7	1.30	4.1%			1.20	3.6%			1.22	3.3%		
United Church of Christ=8	1.28	1.2%			1.26	0.7%			1.22	0.5%		
Other Protestant=9	1.31	4.6%			1.27	3.7%			1.21	3.5%		
Unitarian=10	1.33	0.3%			1.19	0.2%			1.16	0.2%		
Roman Catholic=11	1.30	29.6%			1.25	28.1%			1.22	26.0%		
Eastern Orthodox=12	1.22	0.4%			1.18	0.4%			1.17	0.4%		
Jewish=13	1.18	1.3%			1.09	2.0%			1.09	1.5%		
Other religion=17	1.27	5.9%			1.31	6.7%			1.23	7.7%		
None=18	1.38	7.4%			1.30	10.3%			1.24	13.4%		
Latter Day Saints=14	1.25	0.5%			1.23	1.6%			1.20	1.8%		
Muslim/Moslem=15					1.10	0.0%			1.22	0.5%		
Buddhist=16					1.40	0.1%			1.32	0.9%		
		60,143				58,046				36,739		

Table 3B (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
How often do you attend religious services?												
Never=1	1.31	7.4%	-0.024		1.26	10.2%	-0.001		1.21	12.0%	-0.013	
Rarely=2	1.36	31.3%	0.042	0.0000	1.31	36.4%	0.033	0.0000	1.26	36.3%	0.038	0.0000
Once or twice a month=3	1.37	16.9%			1.34	16.8%			1.26	17.1%		
About once a week or more=4	1.31	44.3%			1.29	36.5%			1.21	34.6%		
		60,637				58,591				37,121		
How important is religion in your life?												
Not important=1	1.31	7.8%	0.012		1.25	10.5%	0.046		1.23	12.1%	-0.003	
A little important=2	1.33	24.5%	0.014	0.0098	1.28	26.7%	0.046	0.0000	1.24	25.6%	0.012	0.1808
Pretty important=3	1.34	34.0%			1.30	32.8%			1.25	29.7%		
Very important=4	1.34	33.7%			1.34	30.0%			1.23	32.6%		
		60,594				58,566				37,099		
POLITICS. Political interest and preferences												
How would you describe your political preference?												
Strongly Republican=1	1.33	6.5%	0.015		1.29	10.4%	0.016		1.23	9.6%	0.020	
Mildly Republican=2	1.30	18.8%	0.055	0.0000	1.25	22.1%	0.077	0.0000	1.21	18.0%	0.030	0.0005
Mildly Democrat=3	1.33	21.6%			1.30	18.1%			1.21	19.4%		
Strongly Democrat=4	1.40	13.6%			1.40	14.6%			1.25	14.8%		
American Independent Party=5	1.45	2.1%			1.43	1.8%			1.26	6.2%		
No preference, independent=6	1.33	36.2%			1.28	31.7%			1.24	30.4%		
Other=7	1.41	1.2%			1.36	1.3%			1.24	1.5%		
		41,241				41,600				26,693		
How would you describe your political beliefs?												
Very conservative=1	1.42	3.2%	0.006		1.44	3.5%	-0.009		1.30	4.8%	-0.017	
Conservative=2	1.33	16.8%	0.033	0.0000	1.30	17.5%	0.049	0.0000	1.23	16.5%	0.038	0.0000
Moderate=3	1.33	49.1%			1.29	46.5%			1.23	41.3%		
Liberal=4	1.34	24.4%			1.30	25.3%			1.21	27.5%		
Very liberal=5	1.36	4.6%			1.28	5.4%			1.21	7.9%		
Radical=6	1.44	2.0%			1.44	1.7%			1.32	2.0%		
		40,160				38,169				24,667		
Some people think about what's going on in government very often, and others are not that interested. How much of an interest do you take in government and current events?												
No Interest at all=1	1.29	3.6%	0.059		1.32	4.4%	0.035		1.23	5.6%	0.053	
Very little interest=2	1.32	20.5%	0.067	0.0000	1.27	21.6%	0.048	0.0001	1.19	19.4%	0.064	0.0001
Some interest=3	1.34	51.4%			1.32	50.6%			1.23	49.9%		
A lot of interest=4	1.43	19.2%			1.37	18.2%			1.30	18.8%		
A very great interest=5	1.41	5.3%			1.32	5.3%			1.28	6.3%		
		12,076				10,942				6,048		
POLITICS. Views about the role of citizens in government												
I feel that you can't be a good citizen unless you always obey the law.												
Disagree=1	1.37	14.8%	0.000		1.30	15.7%	0.040		1.23	16.6%	-0.016	
Mostly disagree=2	1.30	17.0%	0.034	0.0084	1.24	18.6%	0.059	0.0000	1.23	19.6%	0.031	0.2300
Neither=3	1.33	18.8%			1.30	21.9%			1.24	22.0%		
Mostly agree=4	1.33	37.5%			1.31	33.9%			1.23	33.3%		
Agree=5	1.36	11.9%			1.40	9.9%			1.17	8.5%		
		11,801				10,760				5,879		

Table 3B (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
I feel good citizens should go along with whatever the government does even if they disagree with it.												
Disagree=1	1.35	39.8%	0.002		1.31	42.2%	0.009		1.23	44.5%	-0.012	
Mostly disagree=2	1.31	25.3%	0.027	0.0736	1.29	26.0%	0.062	0.0000	1.23	25.4%	0.035	0.1372
Neither=3	1.33	17.2%			1.27	17.6%			1.21	18.0%		
Mostly agree=4	1.33	13.3%			1.29	11.1%			1.19	9.4%		
Agree=5	1.38	4.4%			1.52	3.1%			1.30	2.8%		
		11,802				10,759				5,871		
I feel good citizens try to change the government policies they disagree with.												
Disagree=1	1.40	6.3%	-0.005		1.35	7.2%	-0.011		1.29	5.1%	-0.020	
Mostly disagree=2	1.32	8.9%	0.032	0.0156	1.30	9.7%	0.023	0.2451	1.23	7.9%	0.028	0.3533
Neither=3	1.33	25.0%			1.30	28.8%			1.23	24.5%		
Mostly agree=4	1.32	32.8%			1.29	31.2%			1.21	36.1%		
Agree=5	1.35	27.0%			1.31	23.0%			1.22	26.4%		
		11,762				10,720				5,854		
People who get together in citizen action groups to influence government policies can have a real effect .												
Disagree=1	1.35	3.2%	0.036		1.34	2.5%	0.049		1.28	2.6%	0.010	
Mostly disagree=2	1.31	8.8%	0.049	0.0000	1.25	7.7%	0.063	0.0000	1.17	8.1%	0.031	0.2210
Neither=3	1.30	25.9%			1.26	25.6%			1.23	26.8%		
Mostly agree=4	1.33	39.2%			1.30	40.1%			1.23	40.7%		
Agree=5	1.39	23.0%			1.37	24.1%			1.23	21.7%		
		11,758				10,707				5,854		
POLITICS. Confidence in government												
Despite its many faults, our system of doing things is still the best in the world.												
Disagree=1	1.40	6.4%	-0.026		1.40	6.2%	-0.020		1.24	9.5%	-0.005	
Mostly disagree=2	1.34	7.7%	0.033	0.0121	1.31	8.3%	0.041	0.0014	1.24	12.6%	0.025	0.4743
Neither=3	1.35	23.7%			1.30	27.0%			1.22	34.2%		
Mostly agree=4	1.32	32.7%			1.28	32.6%			1.21	29.2%		
Agree=5	1.33	29.5%			1.31	25.8%			1.25	14.5%		
		11,771				10,706				5,850		
Do you think some of the people running the government are crooked or dishonest?												
Most of them are crooked or dishonest=1	1.36	11.7%	0.016		1.37	9.2%	-0.023		1.18	20.5%	0.034	
Quite a few are=2	1.33	34.4%	0.032	0.0137	1.33	32.7%	0.042	0.0007	1.27	39.9%	0.057	0.0005
Some are=3	1.36	50.0%			1.30	52.3%			1.24	37.5%		
Hardly any are=4	1.38	3.6%			1.32	5.4%			1.26	1.8%		
None at all are crooked or dishonest=5	1.58	0.4%			1.57	0.5%			1.35	0.4%		
		12,048				10,907				6,039		
Do you think the government wastes much of the money we pay in taxes?												
Nearly all tax money is wasted=1	1.37	6.6%	0.033		1.36	6.8%	-0.004		1.27	12.3%	0.004	
A lot of tax money is wasted=2	1.33	51.0%	0.051	0.0000	1.31	48.3%	0.051	0.0000	1.23	56.9%	0.026	0.3927
Some tax money is wasted=3	1.36	36.9%			1.31	38.0%			1.25	27.8%		
A little tax money is wasted=4	1.44	5.0%			1.29	6.3%			1.28	2.7%		
No tax money is wasted=5	1.66	0.5%			1.75	0.5%			1.27	0.4%		
		12,035				10,899				6,036		

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Table 3B (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
How much of the time do you think you can trust the government in Washington to do what is right?												
Almost always=1	1.40	6.0%	-0.001		1.29	7.6%	0.056		1.27	2.5%	-0.016	
Often=2	1.35	34.0%	0.027	0.0762	1.28	37.9%	0.063	0.0000	1.24	21.9%	0.025	0.4444
Sometimes=3	1.34	46.8%			1.33	43.6%			1.24	53.5%		
Seldom=4	1.39	11.8%			1.39	9.7%			1.23	19.2%		
Never=5	1.37	1.4%			1.56	1.1%			1.16	2.8%		
		12,036				10,899				6,034		
Do you feel that the people running the government are smart people who usually know what they are doing?												
They almost always know what they are doing=1	1.38	9.7%	-0.009		1.33	10.5%	0.039		1.26	6.4%	0.008	
They usually know what they are doing=2	1.35	51.4%	0.016	0.5731	1.29	54.9%	0.057	0.0000	1.23	43.4%	0.025	0.4448
They sometimes know what they are doing=3	1.35	32.8%			1.34	29.7%			1.25	40.3%		
They seldom know what they are doing=4	1.36	5.3%			1.43	4.0%			1.26	8.4%		
They never know what they are doing=5	1.31	0.7%			1.58	0.8%			1.19	1.5%		
		12,044				10,903				6,035		
Would you say the government is pretty much run for a few big interests looking out for themselves, or is it run for the benefit of all the people?												
Nearly always run for a few big interests=1	1.34	7.2%	0.015		1.33	6.9%	-0.020		1.19	11.0%	0.028	
Usually run for a few big interests=2	1.35	21.4%	0.019	0.3755	1.35	19.6%	0.040	0.0016	1.24	26.6%	0.036	0.0976
Run some for the big interests, some for the people=3	1.35	52.3%			1.31	52.7%			1.25	50.6%		
Usually run for he benefit of all the people=4	1.37	16.1%			1.27	17.7%			1.24	10.4%		
Nearly always run for the benefit of all the people=5	1.41	3.0%			1.38	3.2%			1.31	1.4%		
		11,983				10,870				6,023		
POLITICS. Voting, political activism												
The way people vote has a major impact on how things are run in this country.												
Disagree=1	1.34	7.0%	0.012		1.28	5.1%	0.022		1.25	5.8%	-0.006	
Mostly disagree=2	1.32	11.1%	0.020	0.3201	1.29	9.0%	0.030	0.0433	1.20	10.5%	0.022	0.5696
Neither=3	1.31	13.6%			1.30	13.7%			1.24	14.3%		
Mostly agree=4	1.33	32.3%			1.29	34.3%			1.23	33.8%		
Agree=5	1.35	36.0%			1.33	37.9%			1.22	35.5%		
		11,789				10,730				5,868		
Have you ever, or do you plan to vote in a public election?												
I probably won't do this=1	1.27	3.6%	0.012		1.33	3.3%	-0.011		1.20	3.5%	-0.012	
Don't know=2	1.39	8.1%	0.029	0.0186	1.39	8.1%	0.039	0.0011	1.31	7.6%	0.035	0.0626
I probably will do this=3	1.35	84.4%			1.31	84.1%			1.24	83.1%		
I have already done this=4	1.37	3.9%			1.38	4.5%			1.21	5.8%		
		12,055				10,936				6,059		
Have you ever, or do you plan to write to public officials?												
I probably won't do this=1	1.28	21.2%	0.065		1.26	24.9%	0.052		1.17	23.2%	0.071	
Don't know=2	1.35	45.3%	0.072	0.0000	1.32	47.5%	0.064	0.0000	1.24	46.7%	0.084	0.0000
I probably will do this=3	1.42	21.1%			1.39	19.2%			1.32	20.4%		
I have already done this=4	1.40	12.5%			1.33	8.5%			1.27	9.7%		
		12,025				10,933				6,060		
Have you ever, or do you plan to give money to a political candidate or cause?												
I probably won't do this=1	1.32	34.7%	0.047		1.29	35.7%	0.040		1.22	43.8%	0.040	
Don't know=2	1.36	42.0%	0.048	0.0000	1.33	42.7%	0.040	0.0006	1.25	39.9%	0.042	0.0145
I probably will do this=3	1.40	19.0%			1.35	19.0%			1.29	13.7%		
I have already done this=4	1.41	4.3%			1.37	2.6%			1.27	2.6%		
		12,059				10,921				6,057		

Table 3B (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
Have you ever, or do you plan to work in a political campaign?												
I probably won't do this=1	1.29	43.4%	0.061		1.27	49.5%	0.059		1.20	54.6%	0.058	
Don't know=2	1.40	38.0%	0.089	0.0000	1.36	35.7%	0.084	0.0000	1.29	33.0%	0.084	0.0000
I probably will do this=3	1.45	11.2%			1.42	10.4%			1.31	8.9%		
I have already done this=4	1.34	7.4%			1.28	4.4%			1.20	3.6%		
		12,045				10,916				6,050		
Have you ever, or do you plan to participate in a lawful demonstration?												
I probably won't do this=1	1.27	37.4%	0.096		1.25	36.2%	0.063		1.19	30.7%	0.064	
Don't know=2	1.39	45.1%	0.107	0.0000	1.34	44.7%	0.086	0.0000	1.24	43.9%	0.073	0.0000
I probably will do this=3	1.45	14.7%			1.41	16.6%			1.31	20.8%		
I have already done this=4	1.40	2.7%			1.21	2.5%			1.25	4.5%		
		12,047				10,923				6,052		
Have you ever, or do you plan to boycott certain products or stores?												
I probably won't do this=1	1.31	36.2%	0.053		1.30	42.3%	0.017		1.19	30.4%	0.037	
Don't know=2	1.36	39.7%	0.060	0.0000	1.33	39.0%	0.039	0.0010	1.26	38.4%	0.050	0.0018
I probably will do this=3	1.42	18.2%			1.36	13.9%			1.26	20.8%		
I have already done this=4	1.38	5.9%			1.26	4.9%			1.25	10.3%		
		12,046				10,927				6,050		
MILITARY. Plans for military service												
Suppose you could do just what you'd like and nothing stood in your way. Would you WANT to serve in the armed forces?												
No=0	1.21	90.2%			1.16	90.3%			1.13	92.2%		
Yes=1	2.50	9.8%	0.594	0.0000	2.62	9.7%	0.648	0.0000	2.48	7.8%	0.604	0.0000
		59,973				58,160				36,921		
If you have entered military service or expect to, what is, or will be, your branch of service?												
Army=1	3.08	23.9%	-0.206		3.21	26.4%	-0.225		3.22	23.7%	-0.235	
Navy=2	2.88	14.8%	0.247	0.0000	3.03	12.7%	0.255	0.0000	3.20	17.9%	0.279	0.0000
Marine Corps=3	2.83	5.3%			3.04	6.3%			3.05	9.1%		
Air Force=4	2.93	38.4%			3.02	40.3%			3.11	33.9%		
Coast Guard=5	2.63	2.0%			2.70	1.7%			2.82	2.8%		
Uncertain=6	2.53	15.7%			2.59	12.7%			2.55	12.6%		
		4,669				4,370				705		
If you have entered military service or expect to, do you expect to be an officer?												
No=1	2.66	18.1%	0.171		2.76	12.8%	0.194		2.63	11.7%	0.243	
Uncertain=2	2.88	48.8%	0.173	0.0000	2.96	45.2%	0.194	0.0000	3.01	46.1%	0.247	0.0000
Yes=3	3.03	33.1%			3.17	42.0%			3.23	42.2%		
		4,699				4,404				716		
If you have entered military service or expect to, do you expect to have a career in the Armed Forces?												
No=1	2.57	25.5%	0.345		2.68	19.5%	0.340		2.73	18.2%	0.314	
Uncertain=2	2.84	47.3%	0.349	0.0000	2.92	46.0%	0.346	0.0000	2.96	48.7%	0.321	0.0000
Yes=3	3.26	27.2%			3.35	34.5%			3.38	33.1%		
		4,703				4,394				716		

Table 3B (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
MILITARY. Attitudes toward a draft												
Do you favor or oppose a military draft at the present time?												
Strongly oppose=1	1.20	20.4%	0.199		1.18	21.9%	0.173		1.14	26.9%	0.150	
Mostly oppose=2	1.28	20.5%	0.213	0.0000	1.26	17.7%	0.195	0.0000	1.19	18.3%	0.177	0.0000
No opinion, or mixed=3	1.38	44.7%			1.32	48.6%			1.24	46.5%		
Mostly favor=4	1.66	11.7%			1.55	9.2%			1.48	6.3%		
Strongly favor=5	1.71	2.7%			1.85	2.6%			1.71	2.0%		
		2,845				9,962				5,468		
Do you think any military draft in the U.S. should include women as well as men?												
No=1	1.23	41.6%	0.230		1.18	34.2%	0.191		1.14	27.9%	0.145	
Uncertain=2	1.34	36.6%	0.242	0.0000	1.30	41.8%	0.195	0.0000	1.19	39.9%	0.153	0.0000
Yes=3	1.66	21.8%			1.53	23.9%			1.36	32.2%		
		2,849				9,955				5,513		
MILITARY. Views about the use of military force												
There may be times when the U.S. should go to war to protect the rights of other countries.												
Disagree=1	1.32	25.6%	0.070		1.32	22.8%	0.033		1.22	14.7%	0.044	
Mostly disagree=2	1.32	26.0%	0.079	0.0000	1.27	23.6%	0.051	0.0000	1.20	21.4%	0.059	0.0003
Neither=3	1.35	17.2%			1.32	19.7%			1.24	18.4%		
Mostly agree=4	1.38	21.8%			1.33	23.9%			1.24	33.7%		
Agree=5	1.49	9.4%			1.40	10.0%			1.33	11.8%		
		11,998				10,881				6,034		
The U.S. should begin a gradual program of disarming whether other countries do or not.												
Disagree=1	1.38	31.2%	-0.024		1.34	25.4%	-0.015		1.27	18.4%	-0.029	
Mostly disagree=2	1.37	20.2%	0.050	0.0000	1.31	20.3%	0.020	0.3552	1.26	20.7%	0.040	0.0448
Neither=3	1.30	27.5%			1.31	25.1%			1.22	31.7%		
Mostly agree=4	1.37	14.5%			1.30	19.2%			1.22	20.6%		
Agree=5	1.35	6.6%			1.32	10.0%			1.24	8.7%		
		11,835				10,824				6,005		
The U.S. should be willing to go to war to protect its own economic interests.												
Disagree=1	1.29	9.8%	0.061		1.31	11.5%	0.048		1.22	6.7%	0.037	
Mostly disagree=2	1.32	14.4%	0.066	0.0000	1.28	16.3%	0.066	0.0000	1.21	11.3%	0.048	0.0071
Neither=3	1.33	20.2%			1.28	23.8%			1.23	21.5%		
Mostly agree=4	1.35	31.9%			1.32	29.8%			1.22	34.6%		
Agree=5	1.42	23.8%			1.41	18.7%			1.29	26.0%		
		11,955				10,860				6,026		
The only good reason for the U.S. to go to war is to defend against an attack on our own country.												
Disagree=1	1.46	6.1%	-0.041		1.38	6.4%	0.004		1.29	8.0%	-0.008	
Mostly disagree=2	1.41	9.3%	0.055	0.0000	1.31	11.0%	0.046	0.0001	1.25	15.2%	0.036	0.0965
Neither=3	1.36	8.7%			1.30	10.1%			1.22	13.8%		
Mostly agree=4	1.33	34.2%			1.28	32.9%			1.22	30.8%		
Agree=5	1.35	41.6%			1.35	39.6%			1.25	32.2%		
		11,991				10,870				6,029		

Table 3B (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
The U.S. does not need to have greater military power than Russia.												
Disagree=1	1.39	35.4%	-0.033		1.38	28.5%	-0.048		1.31	22.8%	-0.067	
Mostly disagree=2	1.37	24.1%	0.047	0.0000	1.31	22.2%	0.057	0.0000	1.24	19.0%	0.071	0.0000
Neither=3	1.31	20.7%			1.29	22.0%			1.23	30.6%		
Mostly agree=4	1.33	11.2%			1.30	14.9%			1.19	15.0%		
Agree=5	1.35	8.6%			1.28	12.3%			1.19	12.7%		
		11,918				10,837				5,997		
The U.S. ought to have much more military power than any other nation in the world.												
Disagree=1	1.33	13.5%	0.023		1.29	18.6%	0.055		1.21	14.3%	0.049	
Mostly disagree=2	1.37	17.4%	0.040	0.0006	1.29	20.0%	0.066	0.0000	1.22	17.9%	0.054	0.0015
Neither=3	1.33	29.0%			1.30	29.4%			1.23	34.9%		
Mostly agree=4	1.36	21.0%			1.33	16.1%			1.25	17.1%		
Agree=5	1.40	19.1%			1.42	15.8%			1.31	15.8%		
		11,941				10,853				6,016		
Our present foreign policy is based on our own narrow economic and power interests.												
Disagree=1	1.41	4.8%	0.005		1.40	3.9%	0.017		1.24	3.8%	0.012	
Mostly disagree=2	1.39	9.9%	0.055	0.0000	1.35	9.9%	0.059	0.0000	1.24	7.8%	0.034	0.1464
Neither=3	1.32	47.8%			1.28	50.7%			1.22	53.0%		
Mostly agree=4	1.38	26.0%			1.34	24.2%			1.27	24.3%		
Agree=5	1.37	11.6%			1.38	11.3%			1.23	11.1%		
		11,637				10,673				5,957		
Attitudes about the use and size of our military force: mean index												
1	1.30	10.1%	0.064		1.26	15.9%	0.056		1.16	10.7%	0.071	
2	1.32	18.0%	0.068	0.0000	1.28	20.9%	0.058	0.0000	1.20	19.5%	0.075	0.0000
3	1.33	31.8%			1.33	29.7%			1.24	34.9%		
4	1.37	25.6%			1.36	22.1%			1.25	23.2%		
5	1.44	14.5%			1.36	11.4%			1.34	11.8%		
		11,653				10,706				5,942		
Servicemen should obey orders without question.												
Disagree=1	1.37	18.3%	0.011		1.34	15.1%	0.034		1.28	16.9%	0.002	
Mostly disagree=2	1.35	22.5%	0.045	0.0001	1.30	23.0%	0.080	0.0000	1.22	23.0%	0.044	0.1243
Neither=3	1.31	22.8%			1.25	25.0%			1.22	27.7%		
Mostly agree=4	1.37	25.7%			1.35	26.5%			1.26	23.0%		
Agree=5	1.40	10.7%			1.43	10.4%			1.28	9.4%		
		11,948				10,829				3,684		
MILITARY. Attitudes toward the military as an institution and occupation												
How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by the U.S. military?												
Very poor=1	1.23	2.7%	0.134		1.19	1.8%	0.138		1.11	2.5%	0.110	
Poor=2	1.25	6.3%	0.147	0.0000	1.13	3.0%	0.149	0.0000	1.11	3.9%	0.138	0.0000
Fair=3	1.29	32.2%			1.23	22.8%			1.24	28.0%		
Good=4	1.37	41.3%			1.30	44.5%			1.22	44.4%		
Very good=5	1.56	17.5%			1.48	27.8%			1.42	21.2%		
		10,009				9,205				4,988		

Table 3B (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
All things considered, do you think the armed services presently have too much or too little influence on the way this country is run?												
Far too little=1	1.55	3.2%	-0.089		1.60	1.8%	-0.113		1.54	2.5%	-0.125	
Too little=2	1.40	21.9%	0.092	0.0000	1.41	12.9%	0.115	0.0000	1.36	13.2%	0.132	0.0000
About right=3	1.33	62.8%			1.31	66.0%			1.23	66.3%		
Too much=4	1.23	10.2%			1.19	16.0%			1.13	14.9%		
Far too much=5	1.22	1.9%			1.16	3.2%			1.15	3.2%		
		11,895				10,854				6,057		
Do you think the U.S. spends too much or too little on the armed services?												
Far too little=1	1.53	4.0%	-0.104		1.87	1.5%	-0.167		1.80	1.4%	-0.161	
Too little=2	1.41	23.8%	0.106	0.0000	1.51	11.1%	0.180	0.0000	1.42	9.5%	0.175	0.0000
About right=3	1.34	45.8%			1.33	41.9%			1.26	44.6%		
Too much=4	1.25	21.2%			1.22	32.6%			1.18	33.7%		
Far too much=5	1.23	5.2%			1.17	12.9%			1.10	10.8%		
		11,852				10,897				6,086		
Some people think that there ought to be changes in the amount of influence and power that certain organizations have in our society. Do you think the U.S. military should have more influence, less influence, or about the same influence as they have now?												
Much less=1	1.15	4.0%	0.182		1.14	4.7%	0.198		1.10	5.6%	0.207	
Less=2	1.17	8.5%	0.190	0.0000	1.18	9.2%	0.218	0.0000	1.09	11.3%	0.229	0.0000
Same as now=3	1.25	45.9%			1.22	46.6%			1.17	49.2%		
More=4	1.38	27.3%			1.37	25.7%			1.30	22.3%		
Much more=5	1.57	14.3%			1.64	13.8%			1.58	11.6%		
		10,272				9,269				5,038		
To what extent do you think that people who work in the military services have the chance to get ahead?												
To a very little extent=1	1.18	4.7%	0.161		1.15	4.5%	0.179		1.09	6.4%	0.183	
To a little extent=2	1.20	9.8%	0.175	0.0000	1.13	9.4%	0.191	0.0000	1.15	10.7%	0.203	0.0000
To some extent=3	1.24	47.2%			1.21	42.5%			1.14	43.7%		
To a great extent=4	1.37	26.9%			1.35	28.2%			1.32	24.9%		
To a very great extent=5	1.56	11.4%			1.54	15.4%			1.45	14.3%		
		11,035				9,804				5,564		
To what extent do you think that people who work in the military services have the chance to get more education?												
To a very little extent=1	1.19	2.4%	0.150		1.12	2.9%	0.173		1.12	3.8%	0.170	
To a little extent=2	1.18	5.7%	0.161	0.0000	1.13	6.9%	0.186	0.0000	1.10	7.9%	0.186	0.0000
To some extent=3	1.20	29.4%			1.18	28.3%			1.13	31.3%		
To a great extent=4	1.32	41.0%			1.29	38.5%			1.24	36.0%		
To a very great extent=5	1.47	21.5%			1.49	23.3%			1.42	21.1%		
		11,026				9,789				5,558		
To what extent do you think that people who work in the military services have the chance to advance to a more responsible position?												
To a very little extent=1	1.20	2.5%	0.147		1.16	3.0%	0.145		1.12	4.1%	0.143	
To a little extent=2	1.16	6.2%	0.157	0.0000	1.18	5.5%	0.162	0.0000	1.17	7.0%	0.171	0.0000
To some extent=3	1.22	30.6%			1.18	27.6%			1.14	28.7%		
To a great extent=4	1.32	41.5%			1.27	39.7%			1.21	37.4%		
To a very great extent=5	1.48	19.3%			1.47	24.2%			1.41	22.8%		
		10,989				9,774				5,543		

Table 3B (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
To what extent do you think that people who work in the military services have the chance to advance to a more personally fulfilling job?												
To a very little extent=1	1.15	4.9%	0.187		1.10	4.9%	0.179		1.07	6.4%	0.185	
To a little extent=2	1.18	10.5%	0.201	0.0000	1.17	9.9%	0.193	0.0000	1.11	12.1%	0.200	0.0000
To some extent=3	1.23	37.7%			1.20	35.3%			1.16	37.3%		
To a great extent=4	1.35	32.3%			1.31	31.4%			1.26	28.6%		
To a very great extent=5	1.57	14.6%			1.53	18.4%			1.47	15.7%		
		10,958				9,764				5,529		
To what extent do you think that people who work in the military services have the chance to get their ideas heard?												
To a very little extent=1	1.18	12.8%	0.149		1.14	12.2%	0.147		1.11	15.4%	0.177	
To a little extent=2	1.25	21.4%	0.157	0.0000	1.24	20.0%	0.159	0.0000	1.16	20.8%	0.191	0.0000
To some extent=3	1.29	39.2%			1.25	37.4%			1.19	36.4%		
To a great extent=4	1.40	18.3%			1.36	19.2%			1.34	16.7%		
To a very great extent=5	1.55	8.3%			1.54	11.2%			1.49	10.8%		
		10,894				9,713				5,483		
To what extent is it likely that a person in the military can get things changed and set right if treated unjustly by a superior?												
To a very little extent=1	1.21	20.1%	0.128		1.19	17.6%	0.129		1.11	22.6%	0.139	
To a little extent=2	1.26	29.6%	0.133	0.0000	1.24	28.4%	0.138	0.0000	1.21	28.1%	0.142	0.0000
To some extent=3	1.34	38.4%			1.29	39.6%			1.25	35.5%		
To a great extent=4	1.44	9.4%			1.45	10.7%			1.38	9.2%		
To a very great extent=5	1.63	2.6%			1.58	3.8%			1.42	4.6%		
		10,763				9,628				5,486		
Attitudes towards opportunities and treatment in the military: mean index												
1	1.15	9.5%	0.197		1.12	9.3%	0.189		1.08	12.1%	0.206	
2	1.19	21.3%	0.210	0.0000	1.16	18.4%	0.198	0.0000	1.12	21.5%	0.219	0.0000
3	1.27	36.9%			1.23	35.1%			1.18	33.5%		
4	1.41	25.3%			1.40	27.1%			1.35	23.9%		
5	1.67	7.0%			1.56	10.1%			1.53	9.1%		
		10,588				9,524				5,383		
To what extent do you think there is any discrimination against women who are in the armed services?												
To a very little extent=1	1.37	14.6%	-0.024		1.38	12.6%	-0.039		1.30	7.9%	-0.069	
To a little extent=2	1.29	26.0%	0.041	0.0013	1.29	25.2%	0.058	0.0000	1.28	16.0%	0.070	0.0000
To some extent=3	1.30	38.5%			1.26	40.8%			1.23	37.6%		
To a great extent=4	1.30	14.8%			1.25	14.8%			1.20	23.4%		
To a very great extent=5	1.30	6.1%			1.30	6.6%			1.16	15.1%		
		10,798				9,645				5,475		
To what extent do you think there is any discrimination against African-American people who are in the armed services?												
To a very little extent=1	1.33	31.4%	0.001		1.34	27.5%	-0.043		1.28	19.2%	-0.052	
To a little extent=2	1.29	27.5%	0.051	0.0000	1.29	28.4%	0.066	0.0000	1.24	24.2%	0.056	0.0020
To some extent=3	1.29	30.6%			1.23	33.7%			1.21	36.7%		
To a great extent=4	1.30	7.4%			1.28	7.2%			1.18	13.0%		
To a very great extent=5	1.47	3.0%			1.33	3.2%			1.20	6.9%		
		10,704				9,590				5,458		

Table 3B (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
Do you personally feel that you would receive more just and fair treatment as a civilian or as a member of the military service?												
Much more fair in the military service=1	1.63	4.9%	-0.169		1.70	4.8%	-0.180					
More fair in the military service=2	1.45	11.2%	0.181	0.0000	1.47	11.8%	0.198	0.0000				
About the same=3	1.33	47.5%			1.30	46.2%						
More fair as a civilian=4	1.26	12.3%			1.22	13.4%						
Much more fair as a civilian=5	1.16	7.1%			1.16	7.6%						
Question not appropriate for me=6	1.17	17.0%			1.13	16.1%						
		10,744				8,601						
Apart from the particular kind of work you want to do, how would you rate the military service as a place to work?												
Not at all acceptable=1	1.07	49.2%	0.563		1.04	51.8%	0.597		1.03	52.9%	0.542	
Somewhat acceptable=2	1.35	28.9%	0.586	0.0000	1.33	27.6%	0.628	0.0000	1.28	25.8%	0.578	0.0000
Acceptable=3	1.70	15.6%			1.71	14.6%			1.59	16.0%		
Desirable=4	2.55	6.3%			2.71	6.0%			2.53	5.4%		
		12,157				11,144				6,384		
BACKGROUND. Population factors												
In what region of the country do you live?												
North East=1	1.32	23.7%	0.024		1.25	19.9%	0.034		1.22	18.2%	0.036	
North Central=2	1.31	30.2%	0.056	0.0000	1.28	28.0%	0.079	0.0000	1.20	27.3%	0.052	0.0000
South=3	1.39	31.0%			1.37	34.0%			1.27	36.0%		
West=4	1.32	15.1%			1.27	18.1%			1.25	18.4%		
		60,751				58,719				37,198		
What is the type/size of city where you live?												
Farm=1	1.35	5.3%	-0.036		1.31	3.3%	-0.029		1.20	3.7%	-0.023	
Country=2	1.41	7.5%	0.042	0.0000	1.39	6.7%	0.038	0.0000	1.28	6.5%	0.039	0.0000
Non-SMSA=3	1.35	21.0%			1.31	17.4%			1.26	17.8%		
Non-self reporting SMSA=4	1.33	40.8%			1.29	48.0%			1.24	47.7%		
Self-reporting SMSA=5	1.30	25.3%			1.29	24.6%			1.21	24.3%		
		60,752				58,719				37,198		
Do you live in a suburb of a larger city?												
Non-suburb=0	1.34	80.0%			1.31	79.7%			1.23	81.0%		
Suburb=1	1.27	20.0%	0.043	0.0000	1.23	20.3%	0.048	0.0000	1.19	19.0%	0.027	0.0000
		56,117				54,087				34,158		
Is the area where you live self-reporting?												
Not self-reporting=0	1.35	74.7%			1.31	75.4%			1.25	74.5%		
Self Reporting=1	1.30	25.3%	0.031	0.0000	1.29	24.6%	0.014	0.0005	1.21	25.5%	0.031	0.0000
		60,752				58,719				37,197		
Is the area where you live an SMSA?												
Non-SMSA=0	1.37	33.9%			1.33	27.4%			1.26	26.8%		
SMSA=1	1.32	66.1%	0.033	0.0000	1.29	72.6%	0.028	0.0000	1.23	73.2%	0.025	0.0000
		60,752				58,719				37,198		
BACKGROUND. Age, sex, race, and marital status												
How do you describe yourself?												
Black=1	1.61	12.6%	-0.129		1.70	12.7%	-0.160		1.38	13.6%	-0.044	
White=2	1.29	84.3%	0.167	0.0000	1.23	80.9%	0.241	0.0000	1.20	76.8%	0.110	0.0000
Hispanic=3	1.43	3.1%			1.39	6.4%			1.31	9.6%		
		57,970				54,920				34,060		

Table 3B (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
What is your present marital status?												
Married=1	1.32	2.3%	0.040		1.33	2.0%	-0.003		1.25	1.9%	-0.021	
Engaged=2	1.24	9.9%	0.055	0.0000	1.29	8.3%	0.025	0.0000	1.28	8.4%	0.033	0.0000
Separated/divorced=3	1.59	0.3%			1.54	0.5%			1.44	0.5%		
Single=4	1.35	87.5%			1.30	89.3%			1.23	89.1%		
		60,633				58,564				37,034		
BACKGROUND. Family characteristics												
What is the highest level of schooling your father completed?												
Completed grade school or less=1	1.43	9.3%	-0.080		1.42	5.7%	-0.097		1.34	4.7%	-0.085	
Some high school=2	1.39	17.1%	0.084	0.0000	1.38	13.2%	0.098	0.0000	1.32	10.8%	0.087	0.0000
Completed high school=3	1.33	32.6%			1.32	30.8%			1.25	29.2%		
Some college=4	1.31	14.0%			1.27	17.3%			1.23	19.3%		
Completed college=5	1.26	16.1%			1.23	19.7%			1.18	21.9%		
Graduate or professional school after college=6	1.27	10.9%			1.20	13.3%			1.17	14.1%		
		55,904				55,102				34,650		
What is the highest level of schooling your mother completed?												
Completed grade school or less=1	1.43	5.1%	-0.062		1.42	3.8%	-0.083		1.37	3.7%	-0.076	
Some high school=2	1.42	17.3%	0.079	0.0000	1.43	13.0%	0.097	0.0000	1.35	10.4%	0.087	0.0000
Completed high school=3	1.31	43.0%			1.29	37.4%			1.24	32.9%		
Some College=4	1.31	15.3%			1.28	20.1%			1.22	21.6%		
Completed college=5	1.29	13.1%			1.24	17.0%			1.19	21.1%		
Graduate or professional school after college=6	1.29	6.1%			1.23	8.7%			1.18	10.2%		
		57,771				57,106				36,094		
Parents' average education index												
10	1.45	3.2%	-0.083		1.44	2.3%	-0.104		1.35	2.3%	-0.090	
15	1.44	3.5%	0.091	0.0000	1.44	2.1%	0.108	0.0000	1.45	1.5%	0.096	0.0000
20	1.43	11.1%			1.45	7.7%			1.35	6.1%		
25	1.37	12.4%			1.36	9.3%			1.29	6.7%		
30	1.32	23.3%			1.32	20.9%			1.26	19.4%		
35	1.32	11.3%			1.30	12.9%			1.23	13.2%		
40	1.28	11.7%			1.26	14.5%			1.22	15.9%		
45	1.28	7.8%			1.24	9.7%			1.20	10.2%		
50	1.27	8.3%			1.23	10.7%			1.18	12.8%		
55	1.26	4.2%			1.19	5.3%			1.16	5.9%		
60	1.27	3.1%			1.21	4.8%			1.17	5.9%		
		58,325				57,631				36,423		
Did your mother have a paid job (half-time or more) during the time you were growing up?												
No=1	1.29	32.8%	0.054		1.25	23.4%	0.060		1.20	18.3%	0.028	
Yes, some of the time when I was growing up=2	1.34	30.1%	0.057	0.0000	1.27	27.8%	0.060	0.0000	1.23	23.7%	0.030	0.0000
Yes, most of the time=3	1.37	15.8%			1.32	17.8%			1.25	17.6%		
Yes, all or nearly all of the time=4	1.38	21.4%			1.35	31.1%			1.25	40.4%		
		59,219				58,462				37,032		
BACKGROUND. Living arrangements and household characteristics												
How many of your parents live in your household?												
0	1.44	4.9%	-0.065		1.47	5.5%	-0.107		1.36	6.2%	-0.076	
1	1.41	16.9%	0.067	0.0000	1.41	21.2%	0.109	0.0000	1.29	22.9%	0.076	0.0000
2	1.31	78.3%			1.26	73.3%			1.21	70.8%		
		60,606				58,524				37,047		

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Table 3B (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
Do you come from a broken home?												
No=0	1.31	82.3%			1.26	77.6%			1.21	75.5%		
Yes=1	1.41	17.7%	0.059	0.0000	1.41	22.4%	0.095	0.0000	1.29	24.5%	0.056	0.0000
		57,662				55,327				34,749		
DEVIANCE AND VICTIMIZATION. Delinquent behaviors												
During the LAST 12 MONTHS, how often have you hit an instructor or supervisor?												
Not at all=1	1.35	99.0%	0.025		1.32	98.9%	0.025		1.23	98.7%	0.037	
Once=2	1.43	0.6%	0.025	0.1144	1.50	0.8%	0.038	0.0032	1.65	0.8%	0.071	0.0000
Twice=3	1.50	0.3%			1.83	0.2%			1.70	0.2%		
3 or 4 times=4	1.64	0.1%			1.32	0.1%			1.18	0.1%		
5 or more times=6	1.73	0.1%			1.18	0.0%			1.24	0.1%		
		12,060				10,965				6,060		
During the LAST 12 MONTHS, how often have you gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?												
Not at all=1	1.35	90.2%	0.035		1.31	87.2%	0.041		1.23	87.8%	0.040	
Once=2	1.37	6.6%	0.038	0.0018	1.38	8.8%	0.042	0.0006	1.26	7.9%	0.049	0.0052
Twice=3	1.48	1.9%			1.38	2.6%			1.23	2.5%		
3 or 4 times=4	1.51	1.0%			1.45	1.1%			1.44	1.3%		
5 or more times=6	1.44	0.3%			1.49	0.4%			1.47	0.5%		
		12,064				10,966				6,056		
During the LAST 12 MONTHS, how often have you taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?												
Not at all=1	1.35	88.1%	0.028		1.31	86.1%	0.015		1.23	85.9%	0.025	
Once=2	1.41	8.0%	0.038	0.0016	1.35	9.4%	0.031	0.0359	1.28	8.9%	0.032	0.1889
Twice=3	1.34	2.3%			1.34	2.8%			1.27	2.9%		
3 or 4 times=4	1.42	1.2%			1.25	1.3%			1.32	1.6%		
5 or more times=6	1.60	0.4%			1.56	0.5%			1.23	0.6%		
		12,061				10,961				6,059		
During the LAST 12 MONTHS, how often have you hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or a doctor?												
Not at all=1	1.35	97.3%	0.044		1.31	96.7%	0.053		1.23	95.2%	0.067	
Once=2	1.60	2.0%	0.058	0.0000	1.43	2.4%	0.054	0.0000	1.34	3.3%	0.071	0.0000
Twice=3	1.49	0.5%			1.54	0.5%			1.42	0.9%		
3 or 4 times=4	1.33	0.1%			1.62	0.2%			1.76	0.4%		
5 or more times=6	1.58	0.1%			1.97	0.1%			1.51	0.2%		
		12,064				10,965				6,057		
During the LAST 12 MONTHS, how often have you used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?												
Not at all=1	1.35	99.2%	0.062		1.31	98.9%	0.075		1.23	98.7%	0.066	
Once=2	1.58	0.6%	0.064	0.0000	1.63	0.7%	0.080	0.0000	1.48	0.8%	0.071	0.0000
Twice=3	1.92	0.1%			1.62	0.2%			1.41	0.3%		
3 or 4 times=4	1.59	0.0%			2.52	0.1%			1.98	0.2%		
5 or more times=6	2.65	0.1%			2.22	0.1%			1.70	0.1%		
		12,068				10,968				6,056		
Aggression: mean index												
1	1.34	80.2%	0.044		1.30	76.4%	0.046		1.22	77.3%	0.051	
2	1.38	10.9%	0.049	0.0000	1.35	12.8%	0.052	0.0000	1.27	11.1%	0.057	0.0000
3	1.40	4.5%			1.32	5.3%			1.24	5.4%		
4	1.40	3.2%			1.45	4.0%			1.36	4.0%		
5	1.59	1.2%			1.45	1.6%			1.34	2.2%		
		12,033				10,939				6,037		

Table 3B (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
During the LAST 12 MONTHS, how often have you taken something not belonging to you worth under $50?												
Not at all=1	1.34	76.8%	0.037		1.31	75.4%	0.010		1.24	75.6%	0.008	
Once=2	1.41	11.8%	0.048	0.0000	1.35	12.2%	0.022	0.2434	1.26	12.1%	0.023	0.5196
Twice=3	1.35	4.8%			1.31	5.6%			1.25	5.8%		
3 or 4 times=4	1.37	3.9%			1.29	3.6%			1.20	3.6%		
5 or more times=6	1.49	2.7%			1.37	3.2%			1.29	2.9%		
		12,006				10,927				6,041		
During the LAST 12 MONTHS, how often have you taken something not belonging to you worth over $50?												
Not at all=1	1.35	98.0%	0.031		1.32	96.8%	0.029		1.23	95.0%	0.021	
Once=2	1.47	1.2%	0.035	0.0047	1.32	1.9%	0.036	0.0063	1.36	2.6%	0.035	0.1128
Twice=3	1.64	0.2%			1.37	0.6%			1.24	0.9%		
3 or 4 times=4	1.53	0.2%			1.69	0.3%			1.25	0.7%		
5 or more times=6	1.51	0.3%			1.50	0.4%			1.33	0.9%		
		12,049				10,948				6,051		
During the LAST 12 MONTHS, how often have you taken something from a store without paying for it?												
Not at all=1	1.35	76.4%	0.021		1.32	77.1%	0.006		1.23	75.4%	0.019	
Once=2	1.35	11.7%	0.033	0.0097	1.31	11.3%	0.030	0.0420	1.25	10.9%	0.021	0.6215
Twice=3	1.34	4.8%			1.27	4.7%			1.26	5.6%		
3 or 4 times=4	1.35	3.9%			1.41	3.6%			1.25	4.1%		
5 or more times=6	1.47	3.2%			1.32	3.3%			1.29	4.0%		
		12,020				10,931				6,047		
During the LAST 12 MONTHS, how often have you taken part of a car without permission of the owner?												
Not at all=1	1.35	98.5%	0.026		1.31	97.9%	0.045		1.23	98.2%	0.081	
Once=2	1.42	1.0%	0.029	0.0357	1.42	1.4%	0.051	0.0000	1.46	1.1%	0.107	0.0000
Twice=3	1.40	0.3%			1.77	0.4%			1.75	0.4%		
3 or 4 times=4	1.69	0.1%			1.55	0.2%			2.39	0.2%		
5 or more times=6	1.81	0.1%			1.67	0.1%			1.14	0.1%		
		12,048				10,956				6,052		
During the LAST 12 MONTHS, how often have you taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?												
Not at all=1	1.35	97.7%	-0.005		1.31	96.5%	0.034		1.23	96.9%	0.065	
Once=2	1.51	1.5%	0.035	0.0048	1.47	2.4%	0.052	0.0000	1.40	1.8%	0.084	0.0000
Twice=3	1.29	0.4%			1.35	0.6%			1.43	0.8%		
3 or 4 times=4	1.18	0.3%			1.14	0.2%			2.04	0.3%		
5 or more times=6	1.15	0.1%			1.85	0.2%			1.32	0.3%		
		12,065				10,963				6,059		
During the LAST 12 MONTHS, how often have you gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?												
Not at all=1	1.35	83.6%	0.023		1.32	80.5%	0.008		.24	81.5%	0.018	
Once=2	1.40	9.3%	0.034	0.0091	1.32	10.2%	0.029	0.0528	1.25	9.9%	0.024	0.4798
Twice=3	1.42	4.0%			1.29	5.2%			1.26	4.7%		
3 or 4 times=4	1.38	1.7%			1.28	2.3%			1.23	2.3%		
5 or more times=6	1.35	1.4%			1.45	1.8%			1.34	1.6%		
		12,029				10,948				6,049		

Table 3B (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
During the LAST 12 MONTHS, how often have you set fire to someone's property on purpose?												
Not at all=1	1.35	99.7%	0.020		1.32	99.6%	0.038		1.24	99.0%	0.065	
Once=2	1.54	0.2%	0.027	0.0636	1.76	0.3%	0.047	0.0001	1.62	0.5%	0.072	0.0000
Twice=3	1.25	0.0%			1.80	0.0%			1.36	0.2%		
3 or 4 times=4	1.00	0.0%			1.00	0.0%			1.90	0.1%		
5 or more times=6	2.01	0.0%			2.17	0.0%			1.93	0.1%		
		12,066				10,964				6,056		
During the LAST 12 MONTHS, how often have you damaged school property on purpose?												
Not at all=1	1.35	93.2%	0.022		1.32	92.2%	0.005		1.23	92.4%	0.034	
Once=2	1.36	4.2%	0.025	0.1249	1.32	4.9%	0.009	0.9139	1.28	4.6%	0.034	0.1275
Twice=3	1.39	1.6%			1.32	1.6%			1.34	1.8%		
3 or 4 times=4	1.49	0.5%			1.32	0.8%			1.33	0.8%		
5 or more times=6	1.53	0.4%			1.40	0.6%			1.38	0.5%		
		12,028				10,935				6,045		
During the LAST 12 MONTHS, how often have you damaged property at work on purpose?												
Not at all=1	1.35	98.3%	0.035		1.32	98.5%	0.024		1.24	97.9%	0.018	
Once=2	1.50	1.1%	0.046	0.0000	1.26	1.0%	0.047	0.0001	1.22	1.2%	0.023	0.5378
Twice=3	1.78	0.3%			1.43	0.2%			1.26	0.5%		
3 or 4 times=4	1.34	0.2%			1.24	0.2%			1.40	0.2%		
5 or more times=6	1.68	0.1%			2.23	0.1%			1.50	0.2%		
		12,045				10,946				6,047		
During the LAST 12 MONTHS, how often have you been arrested and taken to a police station?												
Not at all=1	1.35	89.8%	0.006		1.32	87.1%	-0.012		1.24	86.5%	0.104	
Once=2	1.35	7.7%	0.012	0.7689	1.29	9.8%	0.036	0.0080	1.28	9.3%	0.139	0.0001
Twice=3	1.34	1.6%			1.32	2.2%			1.28	2.9%		
3 or 4 times=4	1.44	0.8%			1.10	0.7%			1.72	0.6%		
5 or more times=6	1.37	0.1%			1.57	0.3%			2.18	0.6%		
		12,061				10,961				1,245		
HEALTH. Habits												
How often do you eat breakfast?												
Never=1	1.32	10.7%	-0.051		1.35	14.0%	-0.049		1.27	12.5%	-0.035	
Seldom=2	1.40	32.5%	0.069	0.0000	1.33	37.1%	0.055	0.0000	1.25	34.1%	0.038	0.1612
Sometimes=3	1.34	19.8%			1.35	19.9%			1.22	21.7%		
Most days=4	1.35	11.2%			1.32	11.3%			1.21	11.6%		
Nearly every day=5	1.29	13.0%			1.27	11.5%			1.21	11.0%		
Everyday=6	1.29	23.5%			1.25	20.1%			1.21	21.6%		
		6,285				8,730				4,776		
How often do you eat at least some green vegetables?												
Never=1	1.41	2.4%	-0.041		1.39	3.5%	-0.038		1.31	4.0%	-0.002	
Seldom=2	1.40	8.9%	0.046	0.0115	1.38	12.3%	0.048	0.0003	1.27	11.5%	0.050	0.0200
Sometimes=3	1.36	20.2%			1.31	23.7%			1.19	25.1%		
Most days=4	1.34	23.8%			1.29	24.0%			1.22	24.1%		
Nearly every day=5	1.30	24.0%			1.30	20.0%			1.23	17.5%		
Everyday=6	1.32	20.8%			1.28	16.5%			1.25	17.8%		
		6,916				9,929				5,362		

Table 3B (cont.)

Variable	1976-1983 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p	1984-1991 Mean Propensity	Cases	r eta	p
How often do you eat at least some fruit?												
Never=1	1.39	1.1%	0.001		1.37	1.5%	-0.010		1.44	1.5%	0.000	
Seldom=2	1.35	7.7%	0.032	0.2230	1.35	9.9%	0.032	0.0704	1.23	7.8%	0.047	0.0376
Sometimes=3	1.35	25.7%			1.29	28.3%			1.21	25.3%		
Most days=4	1.32	23.5%			1.33	25.1%			1.22	25.5%		
Nearly every day=5	1.32	22.2%			1.29	18.8%			1.23	18.8%		
Everyday=6	1.37	19.7%			1.31	16.3%			1.24	21.1%		
		6,918				9,916				5,355		
How often do you exercise vigorously (jogging, swimming, calisthenics, or any other active sports)?												
Never=1	1.37	3.0%	0.024		1.32	6.3%	0.008		1.27	6.7%	0.004	
Seldom=2	1.37	15.7%	0.056	0.0007	1.31	22.3%	0.021	0.4940	1.23	21.4%	0.043	0.0808
Sometimes=3	1.30	31.5%			1.30	29.6%			1.21	29.2%		
Most days=4	1.33	18.3%			1.32	15.8%			1.23	16.0%		
Nearly every day=5	1.36	15.4%			1.30	12.6%			1.19	12.5%		
Everyday=6	1.39	16.1%			1.34	13.4%			1.27	14.2%		
		6,937				9,920				5,354		
How often do you get at least seven hours of sleep?												
Never=1	1.36	1.4%	-0.006		1.39	2.5%	-0.008		1.35	3.5%	0.005	
Seldom=2	1.39	10.2%	0.035	0.1278	1.34	15.1%	0.051	0.0001	1.24	18.3%	0.058	0.0033
Sometimes=3	1.33	18.5%			1.32	22.6%			1.19	25.4%		
Most days=4	1.32	25.2%			1.28	23.0%			1.21	21.5%		
Nearly every day=5	1.34	25.6%			1.28	20.6%			1.26	17.6%		
Everyday=6	1.36	19.1%			1.36	16.1%			1.24	13.8%		
		6,933				9,913				5,356		
How often do you get less sleep than you think you should?												
Never=1	1.41	8.1%	-0.035		1.39	7.2%	-0.026		1.36	6.0%	-0.056	
Seldom=2	1.36	20.5%	0.046	0.0114	1.32	16.2%	0.051	0.0001	1.26	13.4%	0.072	0.0001
Sometimes=3	1.34	35.5%			1.29	28.9%			1.22	26.4%		
Most days=4	1.31	15.5%			1.35	18.8%			1.24	18.4%		
Nearly every day=5	1.29	11.5%			1.28	15.5%			1.18	16.7%		
Everyday=6	1.34	8.8%			1.29	13.4%			1.20	18.9%		
		6,923				9,906				5,346		

Table 4A

Bivariate and Multivariate Relationships to Propensity and Enlistment into the Armed Forces, Males by Class Year Groups

	Relationship to Senior Year Propensity			Relationship to Entry One to Two Years after High School				
	Bivariate (r)	Bivariate (eta)	Background Controls (beta)	Bivariate (r)	Bivariate (eta)	Background Controls (beta)	Propensity & Background Controls (beta)	Unique Contribution to Explained Variance
Background Factors								
Did your mother have a paid job (half-time or more) during the time you were growing up?								
1976-1983	0.071	0.076	0.036***	0.047	0.053	0.030	0.026	0.000
1984-1991	0.067	0.067	0.028***	0.070	0.072	0.046***	0.030*	0.001
1992-1996	0.024	0.025	0.014					
What is your religious preference?								
1976-1983		0.124	0.060***		0.105	0.059	0.043	0.002
1984-1991		0.132	0.060***		0.094	0.048	0.042	0.001
1992-1996		0.094	0.058***					
What is your present marital status?								
1976-1983	-0.044	0.050	0.017***	-0.070	0.072	0.053***	0.026	0.001
1984-1991	-0.042	0.044	0.005	-0.024	0.037	0.029	0.026	0.001
1992-1996	-0.052	0.062	0.027***					
On the average over the school year, how many hours per week do you work in a paid or unpaid job?								
1976-1983	0.007	0.037	0.023***	0.001	0.025	0.034	0.030	0.001
1984-1991	0.049	0.066	0.025***	0.040	0.053	0.026	0.017	0.000
1992-1996	0.074	0.084	0.041***					
Attitudes Towards the Military as an Institution								
How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by the U.S. military?								
1976-1983	0.240	0.266	0.229***	0.142	0.157	0.135***	0.062	0.004
1984-1991	0.212	0.227	0.210***	0.162	0.186	0.164***	0.081*	0.005
1992-1996	0.167	0.180	0.179***					
All things considered, do you think the armed services presently have too much or too little influence on the way this country is run?								
1976-1983	0.306	0.309	0.287***	0.141	0.158	0.160***	0.061	0.003
1984-1991	0.300	0.308	0.264***	0.163	0.184	0.155***	0.028	0.000
1992-1996	0.322	0.332	0.304***					
Do you think the U.S. spends too much or too little on the armed services?								
1976-1983	-0.185	0.187	0.192***	-0.071	0.090	0.100**	0.053	0.003
1984-1991	-0.287	0.291	0.277***	-0.157	0.179	0.170***	0.035	0.002
1992-1996	-0.289	0.311	0.290***					

Table 4A (cont.)

	Relationship to Senior Year Propensity			Relationship to Entry One to Two Years after High School				
	Bivariate (r)	Bivariate (eta)	Background Controls (beta)	Bivariate (r)	Bivariate (eta)	Background Controls (beta)	Propensity & Background Controls (beta)	Unique Contribution to Explained Variance
Attitudes about the size and use of military force: mean index								
1976-1983	0.175	0.179	0.173***	0.071	0.079	0.066	0.031	0.001
1984-1991	0.152	0.153	0.144***	0.101	0.113	0.103**	0.050	0.002
1992-1996	0.131	0.135	0.121***					
The only good reason for the U.S. to go to war is to defend against an attack on our own country.								
1976-1983	-0.062	0.080	0.097***	-0.005	0.035	0.032	0.054	0.003
1984-1991	-0.024	0.056	0.077***	-0.028	0.065	0.085*	0.048	0.002
1992-1996	-0.064	0.089	0.115***					
Servicemen should obey orders without question.								
1976-1983	0.111	0.126	0.127***	0.046	0.076	0.062	0.032	0.001
1984-1991	0.092	0.121	0.113***	0.063	0.101	0.101**	0.044	0.002
1992-1996	0.117	0.128	0.120***					
Attitudes Towards the Military as a Workplace								
Apart from the particular kind of work you want to do, how would you rate the military service as a place to work?								
1976-1983	0.706	0.711	0.685***	0.298	0.343	0.312***	0.086	0.003
1984-1991	0.749	0.759	0.729***	0.395	0.453	0.435***	0.068	0.004
1992-1996	0.721	0.732	0.705***					
Attitudes towards opportunities and treatment in the military: mean index								
1976-1983	0.357	0.364	0.326***	0.159	0.195	0.163***	0.045	0.002
1984-1991	0.395	0.411	0.375***	0.223	0.278	0.251***	0.038	0.001
1992-1996	0.349	0.363	0.343***					
How important is having a job which allows you to establish roots in a community and not have to move from place to place?								
1976-1983	-0.040	0.042	0.062***	-0.063	0.069	0.088*	0.043	0.001
1984-1991	-0.046	0.056	0.068***	-0.011	0.054	0.051	0.026	0.001
1992-1996	-0.077	0.085	0.095***					
How important is having a job which leaves you mostly free of supervision by others?								
1976-1983	-0.071	0.071	0.075***	-0.001	0.019	0.022	0.030	0.001
1984-1991	-0.068	0.079	0.073***	-0.055	0.071	0.064	0.024	0.000
1992-1996	-0.051	0.054	0.055***					
Other Behaviors								
Have you ever smoked cigarettes?								
1976-1983	0.045	0.046	0.007	0.049	0.061	0.042*	0.037*	0.002
1984-1991	0.051	0.052	0.021***	0.053	0.062	0.043**	0.028	0.001
1992-1996	0.066	0.071	0.042***					

Table 4A (cont.)

	Relationship to Senior Year Propensity			Relationship to Entry One to Two Years after High School				
	Bivariate (r)	Bivariate (eta)	Background Controls (beta)	Bivariate (r)	Bivariate (eta)	Background Controls (beta)	Propensity & Background Controls (beta)	Unique Contribution to Explained Variance
How frequently have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?								
1976-1983	0.042	0.053	0.021***	0.050	0.063	0.045*	0.031	0.001
1984-1991	0.053	0.060	0.033***	0.034	0.046	0.030	0.028	0.001
1992-1996	0.048	0.052	0.028***					
Think back over the LAST TWO WEEKS. How many times have you had five or more drinks in a row? (A drink is a bottle of beer, a glass of wine, a wine cooler, a shot glass of liquor, or a mixed drink.)								
1976-1983	0.000	0.025	0.020***	0.003	0.032	0.026	0.031	0.001
1984-1991	0.018	0.032	0.021***	0.007	0.034	0.030	0.014	0.000
1992-1996	0.039	0.040	0.017					
On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil) during the last 12 months?								
1976-1983	-0.018	0.023	0.046***	0.009	0.037	0.035	0.033	0.001
1984-1991	-0.004	0.013	0.033***	-0.008	0.021	0.028	0.025	0.000
1992-1996	-0.001	0.029	0.034***					
Aggression index								
1976-1983	0.077	0.079	0.054***	0.005	0.041	0.046	0.040	0.001
1984-1991	0.112	0.116	0.084***	0.084	0.112	0.101**	0.069*	0.004
1992-1996	0.109	0.120	0.082***					
How often do you exercise vigorously (jogging, swimming, calisthenics, or any other active sports)?*								
1976-1983	0.016	0.025	0.067***	-0.013	0.057	0.044	0.064	0.004
1984-1991	0.037	0.053	0.100***	0.035	0.070	0.097*	0.062	0.004
1992-1996	0.056	0.063	0.111***					

* $p < .05$
** $p < .01$
*** $p < .001$

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Table 4B

Bivariate and Multivariate Relationships to Propensity and Enlistment into the Armed Forces, Females by Class Year Groups

	Relationship to Senior Year Propensity			Relationship to Entry One to Two Years after High School				
	Bivariate (r)	Bivariate (eta)	Background Controls (beta)	Bivariate (r)	Bivariate (eta)	Background Controls (beta)	Propensity & Background Controls (beta)	Unique Contribution to Explained Variance
Background Factors								
Did your mother have a paid job (half-time or more) during the time you were growing up?								
1976-1983	0.054	0.056	0.024***	0.022	0.023	0.017	0.012	0.000
1984-1991	0.064	0.065	0.019***	0.003	0.012	0.017	0.018	0.000
1992-1996	0.031	0.031	0.016*					
What is your religious preference?								
1976-1983		0.093	0.060***		0.053	0.052	0.047	0.002
1984-1991		0.129	0.060***		0.054	0.047	0.039	0.001
1992-1996		0.063	0.027*					
What is your present marital status?								
1976-1983	0.041	0.048	0.071***	0.003	0.004	0.010	0.005	0.000
1984-1991	0.000	0.024	0.031***	0.014	0.032	0.031*	0.016	0.000
1992-1996	-0.018	0.037	0.030***					
On the average over the school year, how many hours per week do you work in a paid or unpaid job?								
1976-1983	-0.024	0.066	0.040***	-0.003	0.044	0.038	0.026	0.000
1984-1991	0.012	0.071	0.045***	0.005	0.025	0.026	0.033	0.001
1992-1996	0.036	0.060	0.037***					
Attitudes Towards the Military as an Institution								
How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by the U.S. military?								
1976-1983	0.127	0.144	0.126***	0.018	0.071	0.082	0.052	0.002
1984-1991	0.142	0.161	0.138***	0.082	0.095	0.079	0.035	0.001
1992-1996	0.116	0.139	0.151***					
All things considered, do you think the armed services presently have too much or too little influence on the way this country is run?								
1976-1983	0.179	0.190	0.167***	0.065	0.094	0.099*	0.043	0.001
1984-1991	0.194	0.213	0.175***	0.066	0.093	0.09*	0.084*	0.006
1992-1996	0.213	0.239	0.213***					
Do you think the U.S. spends too much or too little on the armed services?								
1976-1983	-0.076	0.080	0.078***	0.008	0.063	0.075	0.073	0.005
1984-1991	-0.171	0.182	0.159***	-0.036	0.064	0.061	0.048	0.002
1992-1996	-0.166	0.200	0.192***					

Table 4B (cont.)

	Relationship to Senior Year Propensity			Relationship to Entry One to Two Years after High School				
	Bivariate (r)	Bivariate (eta)	Background Controls (beta)	Bivariate (r)	Bivariate (eta)	Background Controls (beta)	Propensity & Background Controls (beta)	Unique Contribution to Explained Variance
Attitudes about the size and use of military force: mean index								
1976-1983	0.071	0.077	0.067***	-0.013	0.069	0.073	0.055	0.003
1984-1991	0.056	0.057	0.032*	-0.001	0.035	0.051	0.025	0.000
1992-1996	0.057	0.071	0.061***					
The only good reason for the U.S. to go to war is to defend against an attack on our own country.								
1976-1983	-0.045	0.060	0.054***	-0.028	0.070	0.068	0.045	0.002
1984-1991	-0.005	0.046	0.034**	0.023	0.058	0.052	0.030	0.001
1992-1996	0.004	0.034	0.025					
Servicemen should obey orders without question.								
1976-1983	0.006	0.047	0.031*	-0.029	0.030	0.028	0.045	0.002
1984-1991	0.028	0.070	0.050***	0.049	0.057	0.065	0.055	0.003
1992-1996	-0.002	0.039	0.041					
Attitudes Towards the Military as a Workplace								
Apart from the particular kind of work you want to do, how would you rate the military service as a place to work?								
1976-1983	0.562	0.590	0.574***	0.175	0.252	0.255***	0.067	0.003
1984-1991	0.598	0.633	0.605***	0.157	0.183	0.196***	0.038	0.001
1992-1996	0.540	0.575	0.564***					
Attitudes towards opportunities and treatment in the military: mean index								
1976-1983	0.185	0.194	0.166***	0.067	0.084	0.070	0.020	0.000
1984-1991	0.186	0.194	0.161***	0.096	0.113	0.097*	0.048	0.003
1992-1996	0.203	0.217	0.190***					
How important is having a job which allows you to establish roots in a community and not have to move from place to place?								
1976-1983	-0.073	0.075	0.099***	-0.009	0.023	0.027	0.025	0.001
1984-1991	-0.083	0.083	0.097***	-0.065	0.105	0.109***	0.088**	0.008
1992-1996	-0.090	0.092	0.105***					
How important is having a job which leaves you mostly free of supervision by others?								
1976-1983	-0.012	0.024	0.025*	0.005	0.038	0.046	0.042	0.002
1984-1991	-0.033	0.041	0.044***	-0.092	0.151	0.146***	0.112***	0.012
1992-1996	-0.051	0.052	0.058***					
Other Behaviors								
Have you ever smoked cigarettes?								
1976-1983	0.010	0.018	0.016**	0.016	0.027	0.027	0.020	0.001
1984-1991	-0.008	0.036	0.023***	-0.003	0.016	0.021	0.025	0.000
1992-1996	0.011	0.020	0.021**					

Table 4B (cont.)

	Relationship to Senior Year Propensity			Relationship to Entry One to Two Years after High School				
	Bivariate (r)	Bivariate (eta)	Background Controls (beta)	Bivariate (r)	Bivariate (eta)	Background Controls (beta)	Propensity & Background Controls (beta)	Unique Contribution to Explained Variance
How frequently have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?								
1976-1983	0.018	0.027	0.028***	0.020	0.031	0.029	0.021	0.001
1984-1991	0.006	0.014	0.021***	0.000	0.038	0.041*	0.036	0.001
1992-1996	0.010	0.015	0.016					
Think back over the LAST TWO WEEKS. How many times have you had five or more drinks in a row? (A drink is a bottle of beer, a glass of wine, a wine cooler, a shot glass of liquor, or a mixed drink.)								
1976-1983	-0.011	0.023	0.012	-0.004	0.016	0.018	0.017	0.000
1984-1991	-0.010	0.031	0.015	0.010	0.024	0.027	0.021	0.000
1992-1996	0.008	0.030	0.027					
On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil) during the last 12 months?								
1976-1983	-0.013	0.016	0.008	-0.008	0.022	0.023	0.018	0.001
1984-1991	-0.009	0.015	0.013	0.001	0.025	0.027	0.024	0.001
1992-1996	0.001	0.024	0.024					
Aggression index								
1976-1983	0.032	0.038	0.029*	-0.025	0.032	0.029	0.037	0.002
1984-1991	0.039	0.046	0.034*	-0.003	0.046	0.045	0.051	0.002
1992-1996	0.058	0.070	0.057***					
How often do you exercise vigorously (jogging, swimming, calisthenics, or any other active sports)?*								
1976-1983	0.017	0.067	0.069***	0.019	0.052	0.061	0.081	0.006
1984-1991	-0.002	0.033	0.052***	0.008	0.056	0.057	0.051	0.002
1992-1996	-0.004	0.036	0.040					

* $p < .05$
** $p < .01$
*** $p < .001$

Table 5A

Distribution, Mean Propensity, and Percent Entry by Level;
Bivariate Relationship to Propensity and Enlistment into the Armed Forces, Males, 1976-1983

	Cases	Mean Propensity	Bivariate Statistics r eta	Percent Entry	Bivariate Statistics r eta
Background Factors					
Did your mother have a paid job (half-time or more) during the time you were growing up?					
No=1	33.2%	1.80	0.070	8.4%	0.047
Yes, some of the time when I was growing up=2	31.7%	1.88	0.080	11.5%	0.057
Yes, most of the time=3	17.1%	2.00		12.0%	
Yes, all or nearly all of the time=4	18.1%	1.95		10.8%	
	7,161				
What is your religious preference?					
Baptist=1	20.3%	2.12	N/A	16.3%	N/A
Churches of Christ=2	5.9%	1.99	0.151	12.3%	0.108
Disciples of Christ=3	0.5%	1.82		9.9%	
Episcopal=4	1.4%	1.93		4.5%	
Lutheran=5	6.5%	1.80		10.8%	
Methodist=6	7.3%	1.86		10.6%	
Presbyterian=7	3.9%	1.76		6.0%	
United Church of Christ=8	1.0%	1.69		8.3%	
Other Protestant=9	3.5%	1.92		12.6%	
Unitarian=10	0.2%	1.50		7.9%	
Roman Catholic=11	29.7%	1.81		8.7%	
Eastern Orthodox=12	0.5%	1.60		5.9%	
Jewish=13	1.6%	1.42		1.2%	
Other=14	5.3%	1.86		8.8%	
None=15	12.0%	1.82		10.5%	
Later Day Saints=16*	0.4%	1.84		11.9%	
*added in 1982	7,232				
What is your present marital status?					
Married=1	2.3%	2.21	-0.043	20.4%	-0.059
Engaged=2	4.4%	1.88	0.060	15.0%	0.067
Separated/divorced=3	0.5%	2.26		26.4%	
Single=4	92.8%	1.87		10.2%	
	7,297				
On the average over the school year, how many hours per week do you work in a paid or unpaid job?					
None=1	18.0%	1.88	0.035	11.1%	0.009
5 or less hours=2	10.0%	1.82	0.053	10.2%	0.032
6 to 10 hours=3	9.2%	1.89		11.7%	
11 to 15 hours=4	9.8%	1.83		8.6%	
16 to 20 hours=5	15.4%	1.87		10.6%	
21 to 25 hours=6	12.9%	1.86		10.2%	
26 to 30 hours=7	9.6%	1.93		12.4%	
More than 30 hours=8	15.2%	1.98		11.7%	
	7,241				
Attitudes Towards the Military as an Institution					
How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by the U.S. military?					
Very poor=1	6.9%	1.63	0.240	7.1%	0.143
Poor=2	10.6%	1.66	0.266	2.4%	0.157
Fair=3	26.1%	1.78		8.4%	
Good=4	35.4%	1.98		12.3%	
Very good=5	21.0%	2.31		19.0%	
	1,362				

Table 5A (cont.)

	Cases	Mean Propensity	Bivariate Statistics r eta	Percent Entry	Bivariate Statistics r eta
All things considered, do you think the armed services presently have too much or too little influence on the way this country is run?					
Far too little=1	6.2%	1.46	0.306	5.5%	0.158
Too little=2	11.0%	1.42	0.309	5.3%	0.175
About right=3	39.4%	1.75		7.2%	
Too much=4	24.4%	1.99		11.6%	
Far too much=5	18.9%	2.25		20.7%	
	1,331				
Do you think the U.S. spends too much or too little on the armed services?					
Far too little=1	13.1%	2.14	-0.185	14.7%	-0.070
Too little=2	30.8%	2.07	0.187	12.8%	0.072
About right=3	32.3%	1.84		9.9%	
Too much=4	17.3%	1.76		9.5%	
Far too much=5	6.5%	1.49		5.9%	
	1,475				
Attitudes about the size and use of military force: mean index					
1	4.9%	1.53	0.159	5.4%	0.072
2	14.1%	1.80	0.166	8.9%	0.076
3	25.4%	1.78		8.5%	
4	28.1%	1.96		10.9%	
5	27.4%	2.09		13.7%	
	1,457				
The only good reason for the U.S. to go to war is to defend against an attack on our own country.					
Disagree=1	9.4%	2.21	-0.061	14.2%	-0.024
Mostly disagree=2	13.8%	1.89	0.120	11.2%	0.059
Neither=3	6.6%	1.70		5.3%	
Mostly agree=4	29.4%	1.89		9.8%	
Agree=5	40.9%	1.90		10.3%	
	1,465				
Servicemen should obey orders without question.					
Disagree=1	13.6%	1.75	0.143	10.5%	0.056
Mostly disagree=2	17.2%	1.78	0.154	8.0%	0.089
Neither=3	19.2%	1.84		7.8%	
Mostly agree=4	31.5%	1.94		10.1%	
Agree=5	18.5%	2.16		15.7%	
	1,466				
Attitudes Towards the Military as a Workplace					
Apart from the particular kind of work you want to do, how would you rate the military service as a place to work?					
Not at all acceptable=1	39.2%	1.25	0.714	4.5%	0.300
Somewhat acceptable=2	28.5%	1.78	0.722	6.2%	0.339
Acceptable=3	20.6%	2.44		15.1%	
Desirable=4	11.6%	3.44		38.3%	
	1,490				
Attitudes towards opportunities and treatment in the military: mean index					
1	18.0%	1.41	0.357	3.9%	0.190
2	24.5%	1.62	0.367	7.2%	0.214
3	34.2%	1.86		7.9%	
4	18.8%	2.36		20.3%	
5	4.6%	2.53		26.4%	
	1,225				

Table 5A (cont.)

	Cases	Mean Propensity	Bivariate Statistics r eta	Percent Entry	Bivariate Statistics r eta
How important is having a job which allows you to establish roots in a community and not have to move from place to place?					
Not important=1	11.3%	1.93	-0.049	11.7%	-0.055
A little important=2	18.8%	1.89	0.050	13.5%	0.063
Pretty important=3	30.1%	1.82		10.3%	
Very important=4	39.8%	1.84		8.3%	
	1,433				
How important is having a job which leaves you mostly free of supervision by others?					
Not important=1	8.0%	1.97	-0.044	9.4%	0.010
A little important=2	22.8%	1.85	0.049	10.8%	0.029
Pretty important=3	40.3%	1.84		9.3%	
Very important=4	28.8%	1.79		11.2%	
	1,432				
Other Behaviors					
Have you ever smoked cigarettes?					
Never=1	26.8%	1.83	0.049	9.6%	0.053
Once or twice=2	31.4%	1.87	0.055	9.5%	0.056
Occasionally, but not regularly=3	15.3%	1.88		10.3%	
Regularly in the past=4	8.2%	1.86		12.8%	
Regularly now=5	18.3%	1.99		13.8%	
	7,183				
How frequently have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?					
Not at all=1	67.8%	1.84	0.049	9.6%	0.048
Less than one cigarette per day=2	9.0%	1.90	0.071	10.8%	0.065
One to five cigarettes per day=3	6.4%	2.02		14.5%	
About one-half pack per day=4	7.6%	2.04		15.8%	
About one pack per day=5	7.3%	1.94		12.3%	
About one and one-half packs per day=6	1.6%	1.89		12.4%	
Two packs or more per day=7	0.3%	1.63		5.1%	
	7,161				
Think back over the LAST TWO WEEKS. How many times have you had five or more drinks in a row? (A drink is a bottle of beer, a glass of wine, a wine cooler, a shot glass of liquor, or a mixed drink.)					
None=1	47.4%	1.89	-0.015	10.3%	0.012
Once=2	14.0%	1.81	0.043	8.7%	0.029
Twice=3	12.6%	1.87		10.1%	
Three to five times=4	16.6%	1.81		10.8%	
Six to nine times=5	5.4%	1.93		10.0%	
Ten or more times=6	3.9%	1.86		13.3%	
	6,820				
On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil) during the last 12 months?					
0 Occasions=1	46.5%	1.88	-0.018	10.7%	0.008
1-2=2	10.5%	1.89	0.040	9.9%	0.031
3-5=3	7.0%	1.88		9.1%	
6-9=4	5.2%	1.98		12.4%	
10-19=5	6.2%	1.92		13.4%	
20-39=6	4.8%	1.84		12.0%	
40 or more=7	19.8%	1.82		10.5%	
	7,053				

Table 5A (cont.)

	Cases	Mean Propensity	Bivariate Statistics r eta	Percent Entry	Bivariate Statistics r eta
Aggression index					
1	61.2%	1.90	-0.004	11.2%	-0.012
2	14.7%	1.96	0.038	8.5%	0.048
3	6.9%	1.80		6.5%	
4	8.7%	1.91		12.1%	
5	8.4%	1.90		10.2%	
	1,469				
How often do you exercise vigorously (jogging, swimming, calisthenics, or any other active sports)?*					
Never=1	1.0%	1.90	-0.070	0.0%	-0.021
Seldom=2	9.3%	1.94	0.108	13.8%	0.066
Sometimes=3	22.1%	2.12		14.9%	
Most days=4	17.2%	1.86		9.5%	
Nearly every day=5	21.9%	1.89		11.9%	
Everyday=6	28.4%	1.86		11.5%	
*added in 1979	813				

Table 5B

Distribution, Mean Propensity, and Percent Entry by Level;
Bivariate Relationship to Propensity and Enlistment into the Armed Forces, Males, 1984-1991

	Cases	Mean Propensity	Bivariate Statistics r eta	Percent Entry	Bivariate Statistics r eta
Background Factors					
Did your mother have a paid job (half-time or more) during the time you were growing up?					
No=1	23.9%	1.77	0.073	9.2%	0.064
Yes, some of the time when I was growing up=2	28.7%	1.82	0.077	13.1%	0.069
Yes, most of the time=3	20.1%	1.95		15.1%	
Yes, all or nearly all of the time=4	27.3%	1.95		13.0%	
	8,362				
What is your religious preference?					
Baptist=1	20.0%	2.10	N/A	18.5%	N/A
Churches of Christ=2	6.7%	1.96	0.143	14.7%	
Disciples of Christ=3	0.4%	1.66		17.4%	
Episcopal=4	1.4%	2.02		13.4%	
Lutheran=5	5.2%	1.80		10.5%	
Methodist=6	7.0%	1.88		14.4%	
Presbyterian=7	2.9%	1.75		9.9%	
United Church of Christ=8	0.7%	1.81		17.9%	
Other Protestant=9	3.5%	1.83		15.5%	
Unitarian=10	0.2%	1.11		0.0%	
Roman Catholic=11	25.8%	1.81		11.6%	
Eastern Orthodox=12	0.3%	1.40		0.0%	
Jewish=13	1.9%	1.33		3.2%	
Latter Day Saints=14	6.0%	1.83		12.9%	
Muslim=15	16.3%	1.83		11.2%	
Buddhist=16	1.5%	1.69		4.1%	
Other=17	0.1%	1.00		0.0%	
None=18	0.3%	1.84		5.4%	
	8,297				
What is your present marital status?					
Married=1	1.7%	1.95	-0.033	15.4%	-0.020
Engaged=2	3.9%	2.04	0.038	16.6%	0.026
Separated/divorced=3	0.8%	2.05		9.1%	
Single=4	93.5%	1.86		12.9%	
	8,379				
On the average over the school year, how many hours per week do you work in a paid or unpaid job?					
None=1	21.4%	1.84	0.050	12.5%	0.043
5 or less hours=2	9.3%	1.84	0.066	10.5%	0.052
6 to 10 hours=3	9.2%	1.81		10.9%	
11 to 15 hours=4	10.1%	1.81		11.4%	
16 to 20 hours=5	15.0%	1.82		13.0%	
21 to 25 hours=6	12.8%	1.90		14.4%	
26 to 30 hours=7	9.7%	1.96		14.9%	
More than 30 hours=8	12.4%	2.00		16.1%	
	8,307				
Attitudes Towards the Military as an Institution					
How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by the U.S. military?					
Very poor=1	3.6%	1.66	0.221	0.8%	0.179
Poor=2	3.4%	1.56	0.250	9.6%	0.202
Fair=3	19.3%	1.64		7.7%	
Good=4	37.3%	1.83		10.6%	
Very good=5	36.3%	2.27		23.2%	
	1,423				

Table 5B (cont.)

	Cases	Mean Propensity	Bivariate Statistics r eta	Percent Entry	Bivariate Statistics r eta
All things considered, do you think the armed services presently have too much or too little influence on the way this country is run?					
Far too little=1	5.7%	1.37	0.293	6.9%	0.172
Too little=2	9.4%	1.58	0.309	6.8%	0.196
About right=3	41.5%	1.66		8.5%	
Too much=4	25.6%	1.96		13.4%	
Far too much=5	17.9%	2.42		25.5%	
	1,431				
Do you think the U.S. spends too much or too little on the armed services?					
Far too little=1	4.9%	2.87	-0.326	35.2%	-0.177
Too little=2	16.1%	2.36	0.334	23.1%	0.198
About right=3	38.7%	1.95		12.6%	
Too much=4	27.3%	1.65		9.1%	
Far too much=5	12.9%	1.48		8.3%	
	1,556				
Attitudes about the size and use of military force: mean index					
1	8.2%	1.58	0.159	5.9%	0.102
2	16.0%	1.78	0.165	11.0%	0.110
3	26.4%	1.78		10.9%	
4	25.5%	1.95		12.8%	
5	23.9%	2.14		18.6%	
	1,555				
The only good reason for the U.S. to go to war is to defend against an attack on our own country.					
Disagree=1	10.5%	1.97	-0.024	13.3%	-0.039
Mostly disagree=2	14.8%	2.06	0.109	18.4%	0.071
Neither=3	11.6%	1.65		10.6%	
Mostly agree=4	27.6%	1.84		12.0%	
Agree=5	35.6%	1.92		12.9%	
	1,566				
Servicemen should obey orders without question.					
Disagree=1	12.6%	1.79	0.090	11.6%	0.059
Mostly disagree=2	16.0%	1.91	0.137	12.8%	0.097
Neither=3	21.1%	1.74		7.8%	
Mostly agree=4	28.4%	1.86		13.7%	
Agree=5	21.9%	2.14		17.5%	
	1,567				
Attitudes Towards the Military as a Workplace					
Apart from the particular kind of work you want to do, how would you rate the military service as a place to work?					
Not at all acceptable=1	37.2%	1.16	0.760	3.2%	0.397
Somewhat acceptable=2	30.1%	1.63	0.776	6.5%	0.450
Acceptable=3	18.9%	2.39		14.9%	
Desirable=4	13.8%	3.54		48.5%	
	1,597				
Attitudes towards opportunities and treatment in the military: mean index					
1	17.1%	1.33	0.448	6.4%	0.234
2	23.1%	1.50	0.476	5.3%	0.272
3	30.7%	1.73		8.5%	
4	19.6%	2.22		19.3%	
5	9.4%	3.00		34.7%	
	1,292				

Table 5B (cont.)

	Cases	Mean Propensity	Bivariate Statistics r eta	Percent Entry	Bivariate Statistics r eta
How important is having a job which allows you to establish roots in a community and not have to move from place to place?					
Not important=1	10.2%	1.95	-0.012	15.7%	-0.009
A little important=2	17.6%	1.85	0.057	12.5%	0.037
Pretty important=3	32.4%	1.77		11.5%	
Very important=4	39.8%	1.87		13.4%	
	1,530				
How important is having a job which leaves you mostly free of supervision by others?					
Not important=1	6.7%	2.15	-0.061	20.6%	-0.041
A little important=2	22.6%	1.80	0.095	12.5%	0.062
Pretty important=3	37.7%	1.88		12.5%	
Very important=4	33.0%	1.77		12.0%	
	1,531				
Other Behaviors					
Have you ever smoked cigarettes?					
Never=1	33.9%	1.81	0.038	11.4%	0.047
Once or twice=2	29.4%	1.90	0.054	13.2%	0.056
Occasionally, but not regularly=3	16.2%	1.81		11.4%	
Regularly in the past=4	6.0%	1.95		16.1%	
Regularly now=5	14.4%	1.95		16.4%	
	8,258				
How frequently have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?					
Not at all=1	71.1%	1.85	0.030	12.3%	0.034
Less than one cigarette per day=2	10.6%	1.84	0.040	13.5%	0.041
One to five cigarettes per day=3	6.0%	1.95		13.7%	
About one-half pack per day=4	5.5%	1.99		17.6%	
About one pack per day=5	5.0%	1.91		15.5%	
About one and one-half packs per day=6	1.4%	1.87		13.5%	
Two packs or more per day=7	0.5%	1.96		14.8%	
	8,254				
Think back over the LAST TWO WEEKS. How many times have you had five or more drinks in a row? (A drink is a bottle of beer, a glass of wine, a wine cooler, a shot glass of liquor, or a mixed drink.)					
None=1	55.3%	1.88	0.001	12.9%	0.008
Once=2	12.9%	1.87	0.052	12.7%	0.034
Twice=3	11.2%	1.77		12.4%	
Three to five times=4	13.3%	1.83		12.5%	
Six to nine times=5	4.0%	1.85		11.2%	
Ten or more times=6	3.3%	2.09		18.7%	
	7,960				
On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil) during the last 12 months?					
0 Occasions=1	62.7%	1.87	-0.016	13.0%	-0.005
1-2=2	10.4%	1.90	0.023	13.0%	0.025
3-5=3	6.3%	1.89		15.1%	
6-9=4	4.2%	1.87		13.2%	
10-19=5	4.3%	1.79		15.3%	
20-39=6	3.2%	1.86		11.8%	
40 or more=7	8.9%	1.83		11.7%	
	8,191				

Table 5B (cont.)

	Cases	Mean Propensity	Bivariate Statistics r eta	Percent Entry	Bivariate Statistics r eta
Aggression index					
1	57.8%	1.81	0.095	10.2%	0.066
2	14.9%	2.00	0.108	18.9%	0.107
3	9.2%	2.00		14.1%	
4	9.0%	1.94		18.8%	
5	9.1%	2.13		13.9%	
	1,560				
How often do you exercise vigorously (jogging, swimming, calisthenics, or any other active sports)?*					
Never=1	3.7%	1.59	0.058	4.6%	0.033
Seldom=2	11.8%	1.75	0.079	11.5%	0.074
Sometimes=3	21.4%	1.80		11.4%	
Most days=4	18.0%	1.93		16.9%	
Nearly every day=5	18.1%	1.92		12.9%	
Everyday=6	27.1%	1.87		13.1%	
	1,373				

Table 5C

Distribution, Mean Propensity, and Percent Entry by Level;
Bivariate Relationship to Propensity and Enlistment into the Armed Forces, Females, 1976-1983

	Cases	Mean Propensity	Bivariate Statistics r eta	Percent Entry	Bivariate Statistics r eta
Background Factors					
Did your mother have a paid job (half-time or more) during the time you were growing up?					
No=1	32.2%	1.30	0.049	1.3%	0.026
Yes, some of the time when I was growing up=2	29.6%	1.34	0.055	1.9%	0.029
Yes, most of the time=3	16.1%	1.40		2.3%	
Yes, all or nearly all of the time=4	22.0%	1.38		1.8%	
	7,870				
What is your religious preference?					
Baptist=1	22.9%	1.46	N/A	2.9%	N/A
Churches of Christ=2	4.7%	1.36	0.107	1.4%	0.057
Disciples of Christ=3	0.6%	1.33		2.3%	
Episcopal=4	1.8%	1.30		0.2%	
Lutheran=5	6.4%	1.30		1.4%	
Methodist=6	8.8%	1.31		1.2%	
Presbyterian=7	4.1%	1.32		1.3%	
United Church of Christ=8	1.2%	1.30		3.9%	
Other Protestant=9	4.7%	1.26		2.3%	
Unitarian=10	0.3%	1.15		0.0%	
Roman Catholic=11	28.9%	1.32		1.4%	
Eastern Orthodox=12	0.2%	1.13		0.0%	
Jewish=13	1.4%	1.16		0.0%	
Other=14	5.9%	1.28		1.9%	
None=15	7.6%	1.38		1.3%	
Later Day Saints=16*	0.5%	1.25		2.4%	
*added in 1982	8,016				
What is your present marital status?					
Married=1	2.5%	1.36	0.034	1.7%	-0.002
Engaged=2	10.4%	1.26	0.044	1.9%	0.018
Separated/divorced=3	0.3%	1.42		6.3%	
Single=4	86.8%	1.36		1.8%	
	8,069				
On the average over the school year, how many hours per week do you work in a paid or unpaid job?					
None=1	25.9%	1.42	-0.056	2.2%	-0.007
5 or less hours=2	9.8%	1.39	0.090	1.4%	0.038
6 to 10 hours=3	10.0%	1.35		2.2%	
11 to 15 hours=4	10.4%	1.33		1.6%	
16 to 20 hours=5	15.7%	1.27		1.1%	
21 to 25 hours=6	13.1%	1.27		1.3%	
26 to 30 hours=7	6.8%	1.30		1.7%	
More than 30 hours=8	8.2%	1.40		2.8%	
	8,004				
Attitudes Towards the Military as an Institution					
How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by the U.S. military?					
Very poor=1	3.0%	1.08	0.127	0.0%	0.062
Poor=2	6.4%	1.18	0.144	1.1%	0.108
Fair=3	32.6%	1.37		1.0%	
Good=4	40.1%	1.35		0.4%	
Very good=5	18.0%	1.58		3.7%	
	1,303				

Table 5C (cont.)

	Cases	Mean Propensity	Bivariate Statistics r eta	Percent Entry	Bivariate Statistics r eta
All things considered, do you think the armed services presently have too much or too little influence on the way this country is run?					
Far too little=1	4.3%	1.07	0.179	0.0%	0.063
Too little=2	8.3%	1.14	0.189	1.7%	0.091
About right=3	45.1%	1.25		1.7%	
Too much=4	26.3%	1.42		1.2%	
Far too much=5	16.2%	1.62		4.7%	
	1,336				
Do you think the U.S. spends too much or too little on the armed services?					
Far too little=1	4.3%	1.48	-0.076	3.7%	-0.033
Too little=2	22.4%	1.36	0.079	1.9%	0.066
About right=3	47.6%	1.36		0.7%	
Too much=4	20.0%	1.29		1.0%	
Far too much=5	5.7%	1.27		2.0%	
	1,529				
Attitudes about the size and use of military force: mean index					
1	10.0%	1.27	0.064	2.3%	-0.008
2	18.6%	1.33	0.077	1.5%	0.053
3	31.0%	1.34		1.6%	
4	25.5%	1.34		0.6%	
5	14.9%	1.46		2.4%	
	1,595				
The only good reason for the U.S. to go to war is to defend against an attack on our own country.					
Disagree=1	7.0%	1.43	-0.075	2.5%	-0.019
Mostly disagree=2	8.7%	1.48	0.085	2.8%	0.049
Neither=3	10.0%	1.43		0.9%	
Mostly agree=4	34.2%	1.32		1.0%	
Agree=5	40.1%	1.35		1.5%	
	1,635				
Servicemen should obey orders without question.					
Disagree=1	19.0%	1.30	0.043	1.9%	-0.014
Mostly disagree=2	21.9%	1.34	0.048	1.5%	0.022
Neither=3	21.8%	1.36		1.3%	
Mostly agree=4	24.9%	1.39		1.7%	
Agree=5	12.5%	1.37		1.1%	
	1,630				
Attitudes Towards the Military as a Workplace					
Apart from the particular kind of work you want to do, how would you rate the military service as a place to work?					
Not at all acceptable=1	50.9%	1.08	0.581	0.9%	0.177
Somewhat acceptable=2	27.7%	1.35	0.603	0.3%	0.253
Acceptable=3	14.3%	1.73		2.2%	
Desirable=4	7.1%	2.57		14.1%	
	1,619				
Attitudes towards opportunities and treatment in the military: mean index					
1	8.1%	1.11	0.206	0.6%	0.069
2	19.8%	1.19	0.208	0.9%	0.092
3	39.5%	1.31		1.9%	
4	25.6%	1.46		1.8%	
5	7.1%	1.62		6.1%	
	1,371				

Table 5C (cont.)

	Cases	Mean Propensity	Bivariate Statistics r eta	Percent Entry	Bivariate Statistics r eta
How important is having a job which allows you to establish roots in a community and not have to move from place to place?					
Not important=1	11.0%	1.35	-0.035	1.6%	0.009
A little important=2	18.1%	1.34	0.036	2.0%	0.019
Pretty important=3	34.6%	1.32		1.5%	
Very important=4	36.3%	1.32		2.1%	
	1,576				
How important is having a job which leaves you mostly free of supervision by others?					
Not important=1	10.6%	1.26	-0.008	0.6%	0.003
A little important=2	30.4%	1.35	0.047	2.5%	0.041
Pretty important=3	38.5%	1.32		1.7%	
Very important=4	20.4%	1.29		1.7%	
	1,575				
Other Behaviors					
Have you ever smoked cigarettes?					
Never=1	24.7%	1.34	-0.006	1.5%	0.014
Once or twice=2	25.6%	1.37	0.040	1.9%	0.024
Occasionally, but not regularly=3	18.5%	1.33		1.5%	
Regularly in the past=3	9.6%	1.28		1.5%	
Regularly now=5	21.7%	1.35		2.3%	
	7,952				
How frequently have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?					
Not at all=1	63.3%	1.34	0.013	1.7%	0.019
Less than one cigarette per day=2	10.3%	1.37	0.029	1.6%	0.027
One to five cigarettes per day=3	9.1%	1.32		1.6%	
About one-half pack per day=4	8.3%	1.34		2.0%	
About one pack per day=5	7.1%	1.36		2.8%	
About one and one-half packs per day=6	1.6%	1.44		3.2%	
Two packs or more per day=7	0.3%	1.44		0.0%	
	7,951				
Think back over the LAST TWO WEEKS. How many times have you had five or more drinks in a row? (A drink is a bottle of beer, a glass of wine, a wine cooler, a shot glass of liquor, or a mixed drink.)					
None=1	67.9%	1.35	-0.027	1.8%	-0.005
Once=2	11.8%	1.33	0.031	1.6%	0.016
Twice=3	8.2%	1.29		1.2%	
Three to five times=4	8.5%	1.31		2.0%	
Six to nine times=5	2.3%	1.31		1.9%	
Ten or more times=6	1.2%	1.31		1.1%	
	7,673				
On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil) during the last 12 months?					
0 Occasions=1	55.3%	1.36	-0.028	1.9%	-0.010
1-2=2	10.1%	1.32	0.037	1.9%	0.020
3-5=3	6.4%	1.32		2.0%	
6-9=4	5.1%	1.36		1.7%	
10-19=5	7.0%	1.33		1.0%	
20-39=6	5.6%	1.27		1.3%	
40 or more=7	10.5%	1.32		1.9%	
	7,868				

Table 5C (cont.)

	Cases	Mean Propensity	Bivariate Statistics r eta	Percent Entry	Bivariate Statistics r eta
Aggression index					
1	78.1%	1.34	0.031	1.8%	-0.023
2	12.6%	1.38	0.035	1.1%	0.029
3	4.9%	1.36		0.5%	
4	3.0%	1.40		1.1%	
5	1.5%	1.50		1.5%	
	1,646				
How often do you exercise vigorously (jogging, swimming, calisthenics, or any other active sports)?*					
Never=1	4.7%	1.37	0.014	2.6%	0.024
Seldom=2	16.3%	1.39	0.033	1.9%	0.055
Sometimes=3	33.3%	1.35		0.8%	
Most days=4	17.5%	1.36		2.6%	
Nearly every day=5	13.7%	1.39		2.2%	
Everyday=6	14.4%	1.40		2.5%	
*added in 1979	910				

Table 5D

Distribution, Mean Propensity, and Percent Entry by Level;
Bivariate Relationship to Propensity and Enlistment into the Armed Forces, Females, 1984-1991

	Cases	Mean Propensity	Bivariate Statistics r eta	Percent Entry	Bivariate Statistics r eta
Background Factors					
Did your mother have a paid job (half-time or more) during the time you were growing up?					
No=1	23.4%	1.26	0.045	1.9%	0.002
Yes, some of the time when I was growing up=2	26.7%	1.27	0.046	2.2%	0.008
Yes, most of the time=3	18.0%	1.32		2.0%	
Yes, all or nearly all of the time=4	31.9%	1.34		2.0%	
	9,308				
What is your religious preference?					
Baptist=1	21.0%	1.45	N/A	3.0%	N/A
Churches of Christ=2	5.3%	1.30	0.135	1.9%	0.067
Disciples of Christ=3	0.5%	1.26		6.3%	
Episcopal=4	1.6%	1.27		1.7%	
Lutheran=5	5.5%	1.24		1.8%	
Methodist=6	7.6%	1.26		1.6%	
Presbyterian=7	3.6%	1.20		2.5%	
United Church of Christ=8	0.6%	1.38		0.0%	
Other Protestant=9	3.2%	1.28		2.6%	
Unitarian=10	0.3%	1.21		0.0%	
Roman Catholic=11	28.9%	1.24		1.6%	
Eastern Orthodox=12	0.4%	1.30		6.6%	
Jewish=13	2.2%	1.09		1.2%	
Latter Day Saints=14	7.1%	1.34		2.8%	
Muslim=15	10.4%	1.30		1.4%	
Buddhist=16	1.8%	1.21		0.8%	
Other=17	0.0%	1.00		0.0%	
None=18	0.1%	1.37		18.4%	
	9,238				
What is your present marital status?					
Married=1	2.0%	1.49	-0.029	1.7%	0.016
Engaged=2	9.0%	1.30	0.046	1.1%	0.032
Separated/divorced=3	0.5%	1.46		7.0%	
Single=4	88.5%	1.29		2.1%	
	9,321				
On the average over the school year, how many hours per week do you work in a paid or unpaid job?					
None=1	23.5%	1.35	0.009	2.1%	0.001
5 or less hours=2	8.7%	1.31	0.090	2.7%	0.026
6 to 10 hours=3	9.6%	1.24		1.6%	
11 to 15 hours=4	11.3%	1.22		1.4%	
16 to 20 hours=5	17.5%	1.25		1.9%	
21 to 25 hours=6	13.4%	1.27		2.5%	
26 to 30 hours=7	8.1%	1.38		2.2%	
More than 30 hours=8	8.0%	1.41		2.1%	
	9,267				
Attitudes Towards the Military as an Institution					
How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by the U.S. military?					
Very poor=1	2.0%	1.04	0.164	0.0%	0.070
Poor=2	3.5%	1.21	0.172	0.0%	0.078
Fair=3	22.9%	1.18		1.3%	
Good=4	45.6%	1.31		1.6%	
Very good=5	26.0%	1.48		3.7%	
	1,428				

Table 5D (cont.)

	Cases	Mean Propensity	Bivariate Statistics r eta	Percent Entry	Bivariate Statistics r eta
All things considered, do you think the armed services presently have too much or too little influence on the way this country is run?					
Far too little=1	4.2%	1.10	0.204	0.0%	0.059
Too little=2	9.7%	1.18	0.229	1.7%	0.088
About right=3	47.1%	1.22		1.4%	
Too much=4	25.3%	1.33		4.4%	
Far too much=5	13.6%	1.67		2.6%	
	1,459				
Do you think the U.S. spends too much or too little on the armed services?					
Far too little=1	1.8%	1.79	-0.168	0.0%	-0.022
Too little=2	12.5%	1.50	0.187	3.3%	0.058
About right=3	39.6%	1.28		1.3%	
Too much=4	33.2%	1.23		1.9%	
Far too much=5	12.9%	1.16		0.8%	
	1,718				
Attitudes about the size and use of military force: mean index					
1	15.2%	1.23	0.077	3.1%	0.007
2	21.1%	1.27	0.106	1.9%	0.034
3	30.1%	1.38		2.3%	
4	21.1%	1.43		2.3%	
5	12.6%	1.33		3.5%	
	1,737				
The only good reason for the U.S. to go to war is to defend against an attack on our own country.					
Disagree=1	6.4%	1.44	-0.037	1.8%	0.036
Mostly disagree=2	10.1%	1.40	0.085	2.8%	0.064
Neither=3	9.3%	1.40		0.7%	
Mostly agree=4	33.2%	1.26		1.7%	
Agree=5	41.0%	1.35		2.5%	
	1,770				
Servicemen should obey orders without question.					
Disagree=1	17.7%	1.31	0.068	1.2%	0.053
Mostly disagree=2	22.1%	1.31	0.091	2.3%	0.058
Neither=3	25.6%	1.29		2.0%	
Mostly agree=4	24.9%	1.38		3.4%	
Agree=5	9.6%	1.51		4.2%	
	1,764				
Attitudes Towards the Military as a Workplace					
Apart from the particular kind of work you want to do, how would you rate the military service as a place to work?					
Not at all acceptable=1	49.9%	1.02	0.629	0.5%	0.150
Somewhat acceptable=2	28.8%	1.31	0.681	1.8%	0.169
Acceptable=3	14.9%	1.67		3.0%	
Desirable=4	6.4%	2.93		9.9%	
	1,741				
Attitudes towards opportunities and treatment in the military: mean index					
1	10.8%	1.14	0.194	0.0%	0.118
2	18.8%	1.19	0.220	0.8%	0.134
3	33.6%	1.22		2.0%	
4	26.0%	1.38		2.8%	
5	10.7%	1.67		7.7%	
	1,507				

Table 5D (cont.)

	Cases	Mean Propensity	Bivariate Statistics r eta	Percent Entry	Bivariate Statistics r eta
How important is having a job which allows you to establish roots in a community and not have to move from place to place?					
Not important=1	9.3%	1.42	-0.060	7.4%	-0.072
A little important=2	18.5%	1.27	0.079	1.0%	0.118
Pretty important=3	33.5%	1.32		2.2%	
Very important=4	38.7%	1.24		1.5%	
	1,707				
How important is having a job which leaves you mostly free of supervision by others?.					
Not important=1	6.9%	1.40	-0.004	8.6%	-0.060
A little important=2	27.9%	1.26	0.051	1.4%	0.120
Pretty important=3	39.0%	1.28		1.9%	
Very important=4	26.2%	1.31		1.8%	
	1,708				
Other Behaviors					
Have you ever smoked cigarettes?					
Never=1	30.9%	1.29	0.008	2.0%	-0.002
Once or twice=2	26.3%	1.32	0.035	1.9%	0.019
Occasionally, but not regularly=3	17.9%	1.28		2.6%	
Regularly in the past=3	7.5%	1.25		1.9%	
Regularly now=5	17.3%	1.33		1.8%	
	9,240				
How frequently have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?					
Not at all=1	67.8%	1.29	0.021	2.0%	-0.005
Less than one cigarette per day=2	10.7%	1.29	0.031	2.9%	0.032
One to five cigarettes per day=3	8.8%	1.34		1.4%	
About one-half pack per day=4	6.7%	1.35		2.7%	
About one pack per day=5	4.6%	1.31		1.6%	
About one and one-half packs per day=6	1.1%	1.27		0.3%	
Two packs or more per day=7	0.3%	1.41		0.0%	
	9,231				
Think back over the LAST TWO WEEKS. How many times have you had five or more drinks in a row? (A drink is a bottle of beer, a glass of wine, a wine cooler, a shot glass of liquor, or a mixed drink.)					
None=1	72.0%	1.30	0.001	2.0%	0.008
Once=2	11.0%	1.23	0.043	1.5%	0.025
Twice=3	7.7%	1.29		2.7%	
Three to five times=4	6.6%	1.28		2.7%	
Six to nine times=5	1.8%	1.27		0.8%	
Ten or more times=6	0.9%	1.51		2.1%	
	8,994				
On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil) during the last 12 months?					
0 Occasions=1	67.5%	1.30	-0.004	2.0%	-0.004
1-2=2	10.9%	1.27	0.031	2.4%	0.022
3-5=3	6.3%	1.28		1.6%	
6-9=4	4.2%	1.25		2.3%	
10-19=5	4.1%	1.25		1.1%	
20-39=6	3.1%	1.36		3.0%	
40 or more=7	3.9%	1.31		1.5%	
	9,166				

Table 5D (cont.)

	Cases	Mean Propensity	Bivariate Statistics r eta	Percent Entry	Bivariate Statistics r eta
Aggression index					
1	76.3%	1.31	0.051	2.4%	0.000
2	13.2%	1.41	0.064	3.1%	0.049
3	4.9%	1.32		0.0%	
4	3.8%	1.49		4.7%	
5	1.8%	1.41		1.2%	
	1,783				
How often do you exercise vigorously (jogging, swimming, calisthenics, or any other active sports)?*					
Never=1	6.5%	1.47	-0.033	2.0%	0.016
Seldom=2	24.0%	1.37	0.059	2.4%	0.051
Sometimes=3	27.9%	1.31		2.5%	
Most days=4	15.9%	1.32		1.8%	
Nearly every day=5	12.7%	1.30		1.2%	
Everyday=6	13.1%	1.34		4.1%	
	1,596				

Table 6

Racial Composition, Mean Propensity by Race, and Enlistment by Race in the MtF Samples*

Males	1976-1983			1984-1991			1992-1996		
	Whites	Blacks	Hispanics	Whites	Blacks	Hispanics	Whites	Blacks	Hispanics
Base Year Cases	62,213	8,121	2,631	55,751	8,063	5,078	30,770	5,109	4,445
Base Year Cases %	80.4%	10.5%	3.4%	75.0%	10.8%	6.8%	70.2%	11.7%	10.1%
Base Year N**	49,330	5,425	1,772	45,422	5,707	3,722	25,859	3,667	3,353
Base Year N %	83.0%	9.1%	3.0%	77.5%	9.7%	6.3%	73.1%	10.4%	9.5%
Mean Propensity	1.78	2.27	2.06	1.76	2.31	1.97	1.61	1.78	1.77
Follow-up Cases	6,561	915	287	7,003	1,014	669			
Follow-up Cases %	79.7%	11.1%	3.5%	74.9%	10.8%	7.2%			
Follow-up N***	5,194	620	183	5,684	719	489			
Follow-up N %	82.4%	9.8%	2.9%	77.1%	9.8%	6.6%			
% Enlist	8.7%	18.0%	11.8%	11.1%	22.9%	16.7%			

Females	1976-1983			1984-1991			1992-1996		
	Whites	Blacks	Hispanics	Whites	Blacks	Hispanics	Whites	Blacks	Hispanics
Base Year Cases	63,807	10,888	2,748	57,294	9,919	5,103	33,277	6,451	4,674
Base Year %	78.6%	13.4%	3.4%	74.2%	12.8%	6.6%	69.4%	13.5%	9.7%
Base Year N**	52,313	7,565	1,947	48,445	7,282	3,836	28,663	4,975	3,595
Base Year N %	81.3%	11.8%	3.0%	76.9%	11.6%	6.1%	71.9%	12.5%	9.0%
Mean Propensity	1.28	1.61	1.44	1.22	1.68	1.37	1.19	1.38	1.30
Follow-up Cases	6,830	1,213	351	7,490	1,188	773			
Follow-up %	77.8%	13.8%	4.0%	74.3%	11.8%	7.7%			
Follow-up N***	5,652	851	241	6,269	903	590			
Follow-up N %	80.7%	12.2%	3.4%	76.3%	11.0%	7.2%			
% Enlist	1.5%	2.3%	2.8%	1.5%	3.9%	2.8%			

* Respondents categorized as "Other" are not shown. However, they are included for the calculation of percentages of the samples.

**Calculated using case-wise deletion from senior year surveys based on responses to all relevant background variables.

***Calculated using case-wise deletion from first follow-up surveys based on responses to all relevant background variables.

Table 7A

Background Predictors of Senior Year Propensity to Enter the Military
White Males (1976-1983)

Multiple Classification Analyses

		Cases	Bivariate Deviation	Adjusted Deviation 1	Adjusted Deviation 2	Adjusted Deviation 3
GRAND MEAN	1.785					
Variables						
Number of Parents in the Household	0	1,814	0.151	0.123		0.078
	1	6,586	0.068	0.065		0.050
	2	40,929	-0.018	-0.016		-0.011
Parents' Average Education	1	1,670	0.118	0.105		0.036
	2	9,959	0.140	0.129		0.068
	3	18,240	0.010	0.009		-0.008
	4	10,684	-0.054	-0.048		-0.014
	5	8,775	-0.136	-0.126		-0.051
Past/Current Residence	Farm/Non-SMSA	3,676	-0.028	-0.051		-0.094
	Farm/SMSA	1,202	0.087	0.072		0.038
	Country/Non-Farm	6,822	0.096	0.070		0.045
	City/Non-SMSA	8,481	0.054	0.047		0.038
	City/SMSA	11,896	0.004	0.007		0.011
	City/Lg. SMSA	5,901	-0.042	-0.038		-0.018
	Suburb/Non-SMSA	633	0.039	0.037		0.033
	Suburb/SMSA	5,842	-0.058	-0.033		-0.015
	Suburb/Lg. SMSA	4,877	-0.124	-0.096		-0.059
Region	North East	11,950	0.006	0.020		0.032
	North Central	16,438	-0.025	-0.030		-0.037
	South	13,751	0.028	0.013		0.019
	West	7,191	-0.006	0.011		-0.005
College Plans	Won't	22,162	0.149		0.122	0.108
	Probably Will	11,272	-0.033		-0.023	-0.016
	Definitely Will	15,895	-0.185		-0.154	-0.140
High School Curriculum	Non-College Prep	26,269	0.100		0.025	0.022
	College Prep	23,061	-0.114		-0.028	-0.025
High School Grades	D/C-	3,175	0.177		0.069	0.060
	C	5,161	0.106		0.024	0.022
	C+	7,099	0.071		0.015	0.012
	B-	8,065	0.012		-0.008	-0.006
	B	10,081	-0.012		0.001	0.001
	B+	7,625	-0.067		-0.018	-0.017
	A-	4,508	-0.122		-0.038	-0.035
	A	3,615	-0.147		-0.025	-0.019
Total Cases		49,329				

Factor Summary

	ETA	BETA	BETA	BETA
Number of Parents in the Household	0.047	0.041		0.029
Parents' Average Education	0.104	0.095		0.044
Past/Current Residence	0.073	0.058		0.046
Region	0.024	0.024		0.032
College Plans	0.165		0.136	0.122
High School Curriculum	0.121		0.030	0.026
High School Grades	0.099		0.029	0.025

Explained Variance

Multiple R	0.128	0.170	0.187
R-Squared	0.016	0.029	0.035

Table 7B

Background Predictors of Senior Year Propensity to Enter the Military
White Males (1984-1991)

Multiple Classification Analyses

		Cases	Bivariate Deviation	Adjusted Deviation 1	Adjusted Deviation 2	Adjusted Deviation 3
GRAND MEAN	1.762					
Variables						
Number of Parents in the Household	0	1,945	0.324	0.266		0.212
	1	7,835	0.082	0.081		0.061
	2	35,641	-0.036	-0.032		-0.025
Parents' Average Education	1	736	0.113	0.073		-0.016
	2	6,134	0.220	0.188		0.102
	3	15,875	0.056	0.050		0.017
	4	11,586	-0.049	-0.042		-0.018
	5	11,091	-0.158	-0.136		-0.061
Past/Current Residence	Farm/Non-SMSA	2,295	-0.005	-0.048		-0.092
	Farm/SMSA	1,197	0.147	0.109		0.065
	Country/Non-Farm	6,808	0.130	0.096		0.064
	City/Non-SMSA	7,456	0.136	0.121		0.110
	City/SMSA	11,957	-0.012	-0.006		-0.002
	City/Lg. SMSA	5,357	-0.105	-0.101		-0.088
	Suburb/Non-SMSA	582	0.091	0.094		0.101
	Suburb/SMSA	5,787	-0.118	-0.078		-0.047
	Suburb/Lg. SMSA	3,982	-0.184	-0.140		-0.104
Region	North East	10,003	-0.057	-0.031		-0.021
	North Central	14,447	-0.007	-0.015		-0.015
	South	12,700	0.051	0.024		0.024
	West	8,271	0.002	0.026		0.014
College Plans	Won't	15,529	0.216		0.158	0.125
	Probably Will	10,501	0.042		0.043	0.044
	Definitely Will	19,391	-0.196		-0.150	-0.124
High School Curriculum	Non-College Prep	21,754	0.156		0.071	0.054
	College Prep	23,668	-0.143		-0.065	-0.049
High School Grades	D/C-	2,886	0.188		0.040	0.037
	C	4,942	0.124		0.016	0.018
	C+	6,322	0.077		0.003	0.003
	B-	7,496	0.029		0.009	0.009
	B	9,332	-0.017		0.004	0.004
	B+	6,630	-0.084		-0.024	-0.024
	A-	4,255	-0.099		0.012	0.011
	A	3,559	-0.202		-0.058	-0.059
Total Cases		45,422				

Factor Summary

	ETA	BETA	BETA	BETA
Number of Parents in the Household	0.084	0.073		0.057
Parents' Average Education	0.125	0.107		0.052
Past/Current Residence	0.114	0.092		0.076
Region	0.040	0.025		0.020
College Plans	0.187		0.141	0.115
High School Curriculum	0.155		0.070	0.053
High School Grades	0.104		0.023	0.023

Explained Variance

Multiple R	0.175	0.198	0.227
R-Squared	0.031	0.039	0.052

Table 7C

Background Predictors of Senior Year Propensity to Enter the Military
White Males (1992-1996)

Multiple Classification Analyses

		Cases	Bivariate Deviation	Adjusted Deviation 1	Adjusted Deviation 2	Adjusted Deviation 3
GRAND MEAN	1.606					
Variables						
Number of Parents in the Household	0	1,243	0.302	0.240		0.194
	1	4,704	0.076	0.071		0.050
	2	19,912	-0.037	-0.032		-0.024
Parents' Average Education	1	233	0.122	0.072		-0.028
	2	2,521	0.222	0.180		0.088
	3	8,280	0.069	0.061		0.022
	4	7,356	-0.016	-0.011		0.001
	5	7,469	-0.139	-0.119		-0.053
Past/Current Residence	Farm/Non-SMSA	1,244	-0.005	-0.017		-0.063
	Farm/SMSA	786	0.082	0.028		0.000
	Country/Non-Farm	4,277	0.116	0.085		0.060
	City/Non-SMSA	4,485	0.055	0.048		0.046
	City/SMSA	7,315	-0.021	-0.016		-0.011
	City/Lg. SMSA	2,344	-0.046	-0.039		-0.029
	Suburb/Non-SMSA	287	0.124	0.095		0.084
	Suburb/SMSA	2,387	-0.068	-0.042		-0.019
	Suburb/Lg. SMSA	2,733	-0.153	-0.107		-0.079
Region	North East	4,710	-0.017	-0.007		0.005
	North Central	8,753	-0.053	-0.050		-0.053
	South	8,345	0.057	0.036		0.041
	West	4,052	0.016	0.042		0.023
College Plans	Won't	7,059	0.212		0.137	0.113
	Probably Will	6,018	0.078		0.068	0.063
	Definitely Will	12,783	-0.154		-0.108	-0.092
High School Curriculum	Non-College Prep	11,555	0.157		0.080	0.065
	College Prep	14,304	-0.127		-0.065	-0.053
High School Grades	D/C-	1,383	0.196		0.053	0.044
	C	2,144	0.141		0.034	0.036
	C+	3,179	0.090		0.017	0.012
	B-	3,777	0.060		0.025	0.025
	B	5,036	0.022		0.024	0.023
	B+	4,234	-0.060		-0.017	-0.016
	A-	3,073	-0.142		-0.061	-0.055
	A	3,032	-0.168		-0.053	-0.049
Total Cases		25,858				

Factor Summary

	ETA	BETA	BETA	BETA
Number of Parents in the Household	0.088	0.073		0.057
Parents' Average Education	0.121	0.101		0.046
Past/Current Residence	0.088	0.063		0.050
Region	0.050	0.043		0.044
College Plans	0.175		0.120	0.102
High School Curriculum	0.155		0.079	0.065
High School Grades	0.118		0.040	0.037

Explained Variance

Multiple R	0.162	0.194	0.220
R-Squared	0.026	0.038	0.048

Table 7D

Background Predictors of Entry into the Military 1 to 2 Years after High School
White Males (1976-1983)

Multiple Classification Analyses

		Cases	Bivariate Deviation	Adjusted Deviation 1	Adjusted Deviation 2	Adjusted Deviation 3	Adjusted Deviation 4
GRAND MEAN	0.087						
Variables							
Number of Parents in the Household	0	234	0.054	0.049		0.040	0.018
	1	805	0.016	0.014		0.011	-0.002
	2	4,983	-0.005	-0.005		-0.004	-0.001
Parents' Average Education	1	197	-0.005	-0.006		-0.021	-0.018
	2	1,243	0.033	0.030		0.017	0.009
	3	2,217	-0.000	-0.001		-0.005	-0.003
	4	1,290	0.002	0.003		0.012	0.010
	5	1,075	-0.039	-0.036		-0.019	-0.013
Past/Current Residence	Farm/Non-SMSA	396	-0.021	-0.025		-0.036	-0.022
	Farm/SMSA	135	0.061	0.059		0.051	0.034
	Country/Non-Farm	817	0.015	0.010		0.004	0.001
	City/Non-SMSA	989	0.025	0.022		0.021	0.009
	City/SMSA	1,457	0.009	0.010		0.011	0.012
	City/Lg. SMSA	751	-0.023	-0.023		-0.018	-0.012
	Suburb/Non-SMSA	72	-0.031	-0.031		-0.032	-0.011
	Suburb/SMSA	761	-0.010	-0.005		-0.001	0.001
	Suburb/Lg. SMSA	644	-0.035	-0.031		-0.024	-0.022
Region	North East	1,462	-0.003	0.004		0.006	-0.002
	North Central	2,075	-0.003	-0.005		-0.006	-0.003
	South	1,616	0.001	-0.003		-0.002	-0.002
	West	869	0.011	0.012		0.010	0.012
College Plans	Won't	2,762	0.038		0.031	0.029	0.017
	Probably Will	1,386	-0.027		-0.025	-0.025	-0.014
	Definitely Will	1,874	-0.035		-0.028	-0.024	-0.015
High School Curriculum	Non-College Prep	3,270	0.023		0.006	0.004	0.000
	College Prep	2,752	-0.028		-0.008	-0.005	-0.001
High School Grades	D/C-	443	0.033		0.008	0.006	0.006
	C	648	0.023		0.003	0.005	-0.005
	C+	893	0.014		0.002	0.002	0.002
	B-	1,001	0.003		0.001	0.003	0.005
	B	1,232	-0.005		0.000	0.000	-0.003
	B+	880	-0.011		0.000	0.000	0.001
	A-	523	-0.029		-0.009	-0.011	0.000
	A	402	-0.037		-0.010	-0.012	-0.011
Military Propensity	Definitely Won't	2,763	-0.057				-0.054
	Probably Won't	2,206	-0.037				-0.037
	Probably Will	713	0.070				0.063
	Definitely Will	340	0.557				0.549
Total Cases		6.022					

Factor Summary

	ETA	BETA	BETA	BETA	BETA
Number of Parents in the Household	0.047	0.041		0.034	0.013
Parents' Average Education	0.080	0.073		0.047	0.032
Past/Current Residence	0.079	0.073		0.067	0.048
Region	0.017	0.021		0.021	0.018
College Plans	0.123		0.103	0.095	0.056
High School Curriculum	0.091		0.025	0.015	0.002
High School Grades	0.067		0.016	0.019	0.016
Military Propensity	0.504				0.494

Explained Variance

Multiple R	0.117	0.126	0.155	0.513
R-Squared	0.014	0.016	0.024	0.263

Table 7E

Background Predictors of Entry into the Military 1 to 2 Years after High School
White Males (1984-1991)

Multiple Classification Analyses

		Cases	Bivariate Deviation	Adjusted Deviation 1	Adjusted Deviation 2	Adjusted Deviation 3	Adjusted Deviation 4
GRAND MEAN	0.111						
Variables							
Number of Parents in the Household	0	271	0.052	0.042		0.031	-0.011
	1	1,087	0.020	0.018		0.015	0.005
	2	4,876	-0.007	-0.006		-0.005	-0.001
Parents' Average Education	1	105	-0.006	-0.009		-0.026	-0.004
	2	854	0.067	0.063		0.045	0.015
	3	2,165	0.015	0.013		0.006	0.007
	4	1,569	-0.017	-0.014		-0.010	-0.003
	5	1,541	-0.041	-0.038		-0.022	-0.015
Past/Current Residence	Farm/Non-SMSA	291	-0.015	-0.030		-0.040	-0.005
	Farm/SMSA	164	-0.007	-0.017		-0.025	-0.043
	Country/Non-Farm	917	0.021	0.010		0.004	0.005
	City/Non-SMSA	992	0.040	0.036		0.035	0.012
	City/SMSA	1,662	-0.007	-0.005		-0.003	-0.002
	City/Lg. SMSA	739	-0.008	-0.006		-0.004	0.005
	Suburb/Non-SMSA	71	-0.040	-0.037		-0.039	-0.046
	Suburb/SMSA	843	-0.023	-0.011		-0.005	-0.006
	Suburb/Lg. SMSA	555	-0.026	-0.017		-0.012	0.001
Region	North East	1,369	-0.012	-0.010		-0.010	-0.010
	North Central	1,977	0.015	0.012		0.013	0.012
	South	1,756	0.003	-0.001		0.000	0.001
	West	1,132	-0.015	-0.008		-0.009	-0.011
College Plans	Won't	2,221	0.049		0.036	0.029	0.004
	Probably Will	1,493	-0.007		-0.007	-0.007	0.000
	Definitely Will	2,520	-0.039		-0.028	-0.021	-0.004
High School Curriculum	Non-College Prep	3,034	0.033		0.014	0.010	0.001
	College Prep	3,200	-0.031		-0.013	-0.009	-0.001
High School Grades	D/C-	391	0.027		-0.002	-0.003	-0.006
	C	723	0.027		0.006	0.006	0.009
	C+	887	0.015		0.002	0.001	0.008
	B-	1,046	0.016		0.013	0.013	0.002
	B	1,308	-0.003		0.002	0.001	0.004
	B+	894	-0.008		0.007	0.008	0.002
	A-	559	-0.046		-0.025	-0.026	-0.018
	A	426	-0.057		-0.029	-0.026	-0.026
Military Propensity	Definitely Won't	3,276	-0.087				-0.084
	Probably Won't	1,813	-0.058				-0.060
	Probably Will	586	0.102				0.100
	Definitely Will	559	0.590				0.584
Total Cases		6,234					

Factor Summary

	ETA	BETA	BETA	BETA	BETA
Number of Parents in the Household	0.048	0.041		0.032	0.010
Parents' Average Education	0.110	0.102		0.067	0.032
Past/Current Residence	0.072	0.059		0.057	0.034
Region	0.039	0.029		0.030	0.031
College Plans	0.123		0.090	0.070	0.010
High School Curriculum	0.103		0.042	0.031	0.004
High School Grades	0.080		0.040	0.039	0.032
Military Propensity	0.614				0.607

Explained Variance

Multiple R		0.135	0.134	0.166	0.619
R-Squared		0.018	0.018	0.028	0.383

Table 8A

Background Predictors of Senior Year Propensity to Enter the Military
White Females (1976-1983)

Multiple Classification Analyses

		Cases	Bivariate Deviation	Adjusted Deviation 1	Adjusted Deviation 2	Adjusted Deviation 3
GRAND MEAN	1.277					
Variables						
Number of Parents in the Household	0	2,240	0.032	0.013		0.009
	1	7,268	0.010	0.012		0.010
	2	42,804	-0.003	-0.003		-0.002
Parents' Average Education	1	2,473	0.075	0.066		0.061
	2	11,599	0.051	0.045		0.042
	3	18,684	-0.002	-0.004		-0.005
	4	10,869	-0.035	-0.031		-0.029
	5	8,687	-0.041	-0.032		-0.026
Past/Current Residence	Farm/Non-SMSA	3,238	0.048	0.037		0.038
	Farm/SMSA	1,019	0.111	0.102		0.102
	Country/Non-Farm	6,853	0.054	0.045		0.045
	City/Non-SMSA	10,278	0.008	0.007		0.008
	City/SMSA	12,667	-0.013	-0.010		-0.011
	City/Lg. SMSA	6,608	-0.036	-0.041		-0.041
	Suburb/Non-SMSA	751	-0.002	0.007		0.009
	Suburb/SMSA	5,850	-0.026	-0.015		-0.015
	Suburb/Lg. SMSA	5,049	-0.034	-0.027		-0.027
Region	North East	13,128	-0.001	0.008		0.013
	North Central	17,435	0.008	0.004		0.002
	South	14,007	-0.012	-0.022		-0.022
	West	7,743	0.005	0.018		0.014
College Plans	Won't	25,073	0.015		0.007	-0.006
	Probably Will	10,749	0.033		0.037	0.044
	Definitely Will	16,490	-0.044		-0.035	-0.020
High School Curriculum	Non-College Prep	27,350	0.020		0.010	0.005
	College Prep	24,962	-0.021		-0.011	-0.005
High School Grades	D/C-	1,483	0.105		0.088	0.089
	C	3,463	0.043		0.029	0.031
	C+	5,077	0.008		-0.003	-0.001
	B-	6,811	-0.003		-0.010	-0.008
	B	11,607	-0.008		-0.011	-0.011
	B+	10,628	-0.010		-0.007	-0.008
	A-	7,409	-0.009		0.000	-0.002
	A	5,834	-0.008		0.010	0.008
Total Cases		52,312				

Factor Summary

	ETA	BETA	BETA	BETA
Number of Parents in the Household	0.014	0.011		0.008
Parents' Average Education	0.066	0.057		0.052
Past/Current Residence	0.061	0.053		0.053
Region	0.014	0.025		0.025
College Plans	0.054		0.046	0.041
High School Curriculum	0.036		0.019	0.009
High School Grades	0.039		0.033	0.033

Explained Variance

Multiple R	0.086	0.066	0.101
R-Squared	0.007	0.004	0.010

Table 8B

Background Predictors of Senior Year Propensity to Enter the Military
White Females (1984-1991)

Multiple Classification Analyses

		Cases	Bivariate Deviation	Adjusted Deviation 1	Adjusted Deviation 2	Adjusted Deviation 3
GRAND MEAN	1.221					
Variables						
Number of Parents in the Household	0	2,018	0.084	0.060		0.054
	1	8,692	0.031	0.033		0.029
	2	37,735	-0.012	-0.011		-0.010
Parents' Average Education	1	1,101	0.063	0.054		0.046
	2	7,317	0.070	0.063		0.055
	3	16,605	0.010	0.008		0.005
	4	12,454	-0.020	-0.018		-0.017
	5	10,969	-0.046	-0.039		-0.029
Past/Current Residence	Farm/Non-SMSA	2,011	0.025	0.014		0.016
	Farm/SMSA	1,078	0.086	0.077		0.076
	Country/Non-Farm	6,600	0.046	0.038		0.039
	City/Non-SMSA	8,368	0.017	0.012		0.012
	City/SMSA	13,750	-0.011	-0.010		-0.011
	City/Lg. SMSA	5,866	-0.021	-0.022		-0.022
	Suburb/Non-SMSA	493	0.078	0.083		0.081
	Suburb/SMSA	6,131	-0.030	-0.017		-0.016
	Suburb/Lg. SMSA	4,148	-0.043	-0.032		-0.032
Region	North East	10,414	-0.017	-0.011		-0.008
	North Central	15,539	0.004	0.004		0.004
	South	13,831	0.004	-0.007		-0.006
	West	8,660	0.008	0.017		0.012
College Plans	Won't	15,503	0.023		0.007	-0.010
	Probably Will	9,514	0.051		0.050	0.049
	Definitely Will	23,428	-0.036		-0.025	-0.013
High School Curriculum	Non-College Prep	21,124	0.032		0.020	0.013
	College Prep	27,322	-0.025		-0.015	-0.010
High School Grades	D/C-	1,498	0.089		0.064	0.063
	C	3,350	0.040		0.019	0.021
	C+	4,764	0.023		0.006	0.007
	B-	6,632	0.012		0.004	0.006
	B	10,511	-0.004		-0.006	-0.006
	B+	9,386	-0.017		-0.011	-0.011
	A-	6,682	-0.017		-0.004	-0.005
	A	5,622	-0.025		-0.003	-0.005
Total Cases		48,445				

Factor Summary

	ETA	BETA	BETA	BETA
Number of Parents in the Household	0.044	0.038		0.034
Parents' Average Education	0.070	0.062		0.051
Past/Current Residence	0.057	0.047		0.047
Region	0.017	0.018		0.013
College Plans	0.067		0.052	0.045
High School Curriculum	0.053		0.032	0.021
High School Grades	0.045		0.026	0.026

Explained Variance

Multiple R	0.094	0.078	0.111
R-Squared	0.009	0.006	0.012

Table 8C

Background Predictors of Senior Year Propensity to Enter the Military
White Females (1992-1996)

Multiple Classification Analyses

		Cases	Bivariate Deviation	Adjusted Deviation 1	Adjusted Deviation 2	Adjusted Deviation 3
GRAND MEAN	1.189					
Variables						
Number of Parents in the Household	0	1,413	0.074	0.047		0.038
	1	5,375	0.014	0.012		0.009
	2	21,874	-0.008	-0.006		-0.005
Parents' Average Education	1	377	0.093	0.083		0.070
	2	3,204	0.078	0.069		0.053
	3	9,538	0.028	0.027		0.020
	4	7,802	-0.024	-0.024		-0.021
	5	7,742	-0.048	-0.041		-0.029
Past/Current Residence	Farm/Non-SMSA	1,008	-0.015	-0.016		-0.012
	Farm/SMSA	558	0.025	0.022		0.020
	Country/Non-Farm	4,462	0.043	0.030		0.030
	City/Non-SMSA	5,193	0.001	-0.002		0.001
	City/SMSA	8,602	0.008	0.008		0.006
	City/Lg. SMSA	2,992	-0.026	-0.026		-0.027
	Suburb/Non-SMSA	285	0.100	0.101		0.091
	Suburb/SMSA	2,419	-0.043	-0.032		-0.032
	Suburb/Lg. SMSA	3,142	-0.037	-0.020		-0.019
Region	North East	5,814	0.005	0.006		0.011
	North Central	9,452	-0.018	-0.016		-0.017
	South	9,237	0.006	-0.002		-0.000
	West	4,160	0.022	0.032		0.023
College Plans	Won't	5,986	0.027		0.009	-0.008
	Probably Will	5,537	0.092		0.085	0.079
	Definitely Will	17,139	-0.039		-0.031	-0.022
High School Curriculum	Non-College Prep	10,462	0.036		0.012	0.004
	College Prep	18,200	-0.021		-0.007	-0.002
High School Grades	D/C-	695	0.037		0.009	0.006
	C	1,470	0.078		0.052	0.055
	C+	2,319	0.051		0.028	0.026
	B-	3,266	0.015		0.002	0.001
	B	5,722	0.019		0.013	0.012
	B+	5,543	-0.012		-0.008	-0.008
	A-	4,816	-0.025		-0.013	-0.013
	A	4,830	-0.047		-0.026	-0.023
Total Cases		28,661				

Factor Summary

	ETA	BETA	BETA	BETA
Number of Parents in the Household	0.037	0.024		0.019
Parents' Average Education	0.082	0.074		0.056
Past/Current Residence	0.054	0.042		0.041
Region	0.026	0.030		0.027
College Plans	0.100		0.085	0.074
High School Curriculum	0.053		0.017	0.005
High School Grades	0.065		0.038	0.037

Explained Variance

Multiple R	0.100	0.108	0.133
R-Squared	0.010	0.012	0.018

Table 8D

Background Predictors of Entry into the Military 1 to 2 Years after High School
White Females (1976-1983)

Multiple Classification Analyses

		Cases	Bivariate Deviation	Adjusted Deviation 1	Adjusted Deviation 2	Adjusted Deviation 3	Adjusted Deviation 4
GRAND MEAN	0.015						
Variables							
Number of Parents in the Household	0	275	-0.001	-0.003		-0.004	-0.005
	1	858	0.006	0.006		0.005	0.003
	2	5,212	-0.001	-0.001		-0.001	-0.000
Parents' Average Education	1	287	0.009	0.009		0.007	0.004
	2	1,341	0.006	0.005		0.003	0.001
	3	2,358	0.000	-0.001		-0.001	-0.001
	4	1,311	-0.003	-0.003		-0.002	-0.000
	5	1,048	-0.006	-0.004		-0.002	-0.001
Past/Current Residence	Farm/Non-SMSA	365	0.001	0.000		0.000	0.000
	Farm/SMSA	133	0.007	0.006		0.006	0.002
	Country/Non-Farm	803	0.007	0.007		0.007	0.001
	City/Non-SMSA	1,282	0.002	0.002		0.002	0.002
	City/SMSA	1,558	0.005	0.005		0.005	0.003
	City/Lg. SMSA	802	-0.010	-0.013		-0.013	-0.009
	Suburb/Non-SMSA	83	-0.015	-0.014		-0.014	-0.013
	Suburb/SMSA	699	-0.007	-0.005		-0.004	-0.001
	Suburb/Lg. SMSA	620	-0.004	-0.004		-0.004	0.000
Region	North East	1,583	-0.001	0.001		0.002	0.000
	North Central	2,156	0.006	0.006		0.005	0.006
	South	1,700	-0.008	-0.010		-0.010	-0.007
	West	906	0.002	0.003		0.002	0.000
College Plans	Won't	3,077	0.003		0.000	-0.001	-0.002
	Probably Will	1,371	0.003		0.004	0.005	0.004
	Definitely Will	1,897	-0.007		-0.003	-0.002	0.000
High School Curriculum	Non-College Prep	3,369	0.005		0.004	0.004	0.003
	College Prep	2.976	-0.006		-0.005	-0.004	-0.004
High School Grades	D/C-	183	0.012		0.008	0.009	0.004
	C	448	0.005		0.002	0.002	-0.002
	C+	652	0.002		-0.001	-0.001	-0.004
	B-	795	0.002		0.001	0.002	0.002
	B	1,446	0.004		0.004	0.004	0.004
	B+	1,320	-0.002		-0.002	-0.002	-0.002
	A-	853	-0.004		-0.002	-0.002	0.001
	A	648	-0.011		-0.007	-0.007	-0.006
Military Propensity	Definitely Won't	4,860	-0.009				-0.009
	Probably Won't	1,220	-0.005				-0.006
	Probably Will	185	0.071				0.071
	Definitely Will	80	0.485				0.482
Total Cases		6,345					

Factor Summary

	ETA	BETA	BETA	BETA	BETA
Number of Parents in the Household	0.018	0.020		0.018	0.013
Parents' Average Education	0.034	0.031		0.021	0.009
Past/Current Residence	0.049	0.052		0.052	0.033
Region	0.042	0.050		0.049	0.040
College Plans	0.039		0.021	0.020	0.019
High School Curriculum	0.048		0.037	0.031	0.028
High School Grades	0.041		0.028	0.029	0.028
Military Propensity	0.460				0.458

Explained Variance

Multiple R		0.078	0.059	0.092	0.465
R-Squared		0.006	0.004	0.008	0.216

Table 8E

Background Predictors of Entry into the Military 1 to 2 Years after High School
White Females (1984-1991)

Multiple Classification Analyses

		Cases	Bivariate Deviation	Adjusted Deviation 1	Adjusted Deviation 2	Adjusted Deviation 3	Adjusted Deviation 4
GRAND MEAN	0.015						
Variables							
Number of Parents in the Household	0	272	-0.004	-0.006		-0.005	-0.008
	1	1,144	0.003	0.002		0.002	0.000
	2	5,041	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000
Parents' Average Education	1	136	-0.008	-0.007		-0.005	-0.006
	2	978	0.007	0.007		0.008	0.005
	3	2,270	0.002	0.002		0.002	0.001
	4	1,695	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.002
	5	1,378	-0.008	-0.008		-0.009	-0.006
Past/Current Residence	Farm/Non-SMSA	254	-0.011	-0.012		-0.011	-0.007
	Farm/SMSA	122	-0.007	-0.008		-0.008	-0.012
	Country/Non-Farm	853	0.009	0.008		0.009	0.008
	City/Non-SMSA	1,086	0.004	0.003		0.004	0.001
	City/SMSA	1,797	-0.002	-0.002		-0.003	-0.002
	City/Lg. SMSA	846	-0.002	-0.002		-0.002	-0.002
	Suburb/Non-SMSA	65	0.001	0.002		0.001	-0.006
	Suburb/SMSA	837	0.001	0.002		0.001	0.001
	Suburb/Lg. SMSA	597	-0.005	-0.004		-0.005	-0.002
Region	North East	1,403	-0.001	-0.001		-0.001	0.000
	North Central	2,062	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000
	South	1,881	-0.001	-0.002		-0.002	0.000
	West	1,111	0.003	0.004		0.004	0.000
College Plans	Won't	2,137	-0.002		-0.003	-0.005	-0.005
	Probably Will	1,281	0.007		0.006	0.006	0.006
	Definitely Will	3,039	-0.001		0.000	0.001	0.001
High School Curriculum	Non-College Prep	2,873	0.000		0.000	-0.001	-0.002
	College Prep	3,584	0.000		0.000	0.001	0.002
High School Grades	D/C-	194	0.006		0.007	0.008	0.010
	C	460	0.000		0.001	0.001	0.001
	C+	634	0.007		0.007	0.007	0.002
	B-	932	0.001		0.001	0.001	0.001
	B	1,395	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.001
	B+	1,226	-0.003		-0.003	-0.003	-0.003
	A-	886	-0.002		-0.003	-0.003	-0.001
	A	730	-0.003		-0.003	-0.002	-0.002
Military Propensity	Definitely Won't	5,328	-0.009				-0.009
	Probably Won't	868	0.005				0.004
	Probably Will	162	0.028				0.029
	Definitely Will	99	0.379				0.378
Total Cases		6,457					

Factor Summary

	ETA	BETA	BETA	BETA	BETA
Number of Parents in the Household	0.012	0.013		0.012	0.014
Parents' Average Education	0.038	0.040		0.045	0.031
Past/Current Residence	0.038	0.038		0.040	0.032
Region	0.013	0.017		0.016	0.001
College Plans	0.029		0.028	0.034	0.031
High School Curriculum	0.001		0.003	0.009	0.015
High School Grades	0.025		0.026	0.028	0.020
Military Propensity	0.395				0.395

Explained Variance

Multiple R		0.058	0.038	0.071	0.399
R-Squared		0.003	0.001	0.005	0.159

Table 9A

Background Predictors of Senior Year Propensity to Enter the Military
Black Males (1976-1983)

Multiple Classification Analyses

		Cases	Bivariate Deviation	Adjusted Deviation 1	Adjusted Deviation 2	Adjusted Deviation 3
GRAND MEAN	2.274					
Variables						
Number of Parents in the Household	0	634	0.280	0.190		0.136
	1	1,993	0.033	0.048		0.046
	2	2,798	-0.087	-0.077		-0.063
Parents' Average Education	1	577	0.129	0.001		-0.046
	2	1,731	0.134	0.077		0.012
	3	1,710	-0.006	0.022		0.026
	4	867	-0.181	-0.093		-0.019
	5	539	-0.260	-0.170		-0.041
Past/Current Residence	Farm/Non-SMSA	244	0.204	0.044		-0.001
	Farm/SMSA	66	0.088	0.036		0.009
	Country/Non-Farm	834	0.277	0.165		0.066
	City/Non-SMSA	993	0.154	0.023		0.023
	City/SMSA	1,456	0.031	0.019		0.009
	City/Lg. SMSA	1,225	-0.375	-0.184		-0.121
	Suburb/Non-SMSA	44	0.429	0.299		0.270
	Suburb/SMSA	340	0.039	0.072		0.099
	Suburb/Lg. SMSA	221	-0.267	-0.064		0.054
Region	North East	765	-0.321	-0.190		-0.130
	North Central	913	-0.265	-0.164		-0.165
	South	3,365	0.185	0.114		0.099
	West	381	-0.357	-0.232		-0.216
College Plans	Won't	2,407	0.376		0.329	0.295
	Probably Will	1,386	-0.050		-0.033	-0.020
	Definitely Will	1,632	-0.512		-0.458	-0.418
High School Curriculum	Non-College Prep	3,541	0.182		0.083	0.062
	College Prep	1,884	-0.341		-0.155	-0.116
High School Grades	D/C-	583	0.222		0.024	0.034
	C	801	0.062		-0.042	-0.011
	C+	1,252	0.041		-0.020	-0.009
	B-	944	-0.056		0.006	0.009
	B	873	-0.094		-0.013	-0.022
	B+	637	-0.067		0.037	-0.004
	A-	204	-0.165		0.085	0.047
	A	131	-0.155		0.076	0.020
Total Cases		5,425				

Factor Summary

	ETA	BETA	BETA	BETA
Number of Parents in the Household	0.104	0.081		0.064
Parents' Average Education	0.126	0.072		0.024
Past/Current Residence	0.210	0.104		0.066
Region	0.214	0.132		0.115
College Plans	0.339		0.300	0.272
High School Curriculum	0.224		0.102	0.076
High School Grades	0.092		0.029	0.017

Explained Variance

Multiple R	0.257	0.352	0.391
R-Squared	0.066	0.124	0.153

Table 9B

Background Predictors of Senior Year Propensity to Enter the Military
Black Males (1984-1991)

Multiple Classification Analyses

		Cases	Bivariate Deviation	Adjusted Deviation 1	Adjusted Deviation 2	Adjusted Deviation 3
GRAND MEAN	2.312					
Variables						
Number of Parents in the Household	0	684	0.348	0.290		0.227
	1	2,374	0.077	0.073		0.054
	2	2,650	-0.159	-0.140		-0.107
Parents' Average Education	1	219	0.366	0.222		0.162
	2	1,195	0.210	0.108		0.030
	3	2,214	0.063	0.063		0.044
	4	1,245	-0.146	-0.086		-0.049
	5	835	-0.346	-0.250		-0.130
Past/Current Residence	Farm/Non-SMSA	122	0.528	0.324		0.190
	Farm/SMSA	48	0.230	0.201		0.141
	Country/Non-Farm	630	0.318	0.170		0.108
	City/Non-SMSA	784	0.258	0.108		0.095
	City/SMSA	2,033	0.033	0.044		0.047
	City/Lg. SMSA	1,280	-0.304	-0.191		-0.160
	Suburb/Non-SMSA	54	-0.201	-0.277		-0.320
	Suburb/SMSA	402	-0.030	0.057		0.083
	Suburb/Lg. SMSA	353	-0.378	-0.268		-0.224
Region	North East	880	-0.288	-0.172		-0.148
	North Central	1,024	-0.166	-0.106		-0.117
	South	3,349	0.193	0.129		0.119
	West	455	-0.488	-0.375		-0.324
College Plans	Won't	2,080	0.399		0.330	0.275
	Probably Will	1,667	0.002		-0.002	0.007
	Definitely Will	1,961	-0.425		-0.348	-0.297
High School Curriculum	Non-College Prep	3,481	0.221		0.131	0.098
	College Prep	2,226	-0.345		-0.205	-0.154
High School Grades	D/C-	540	0.160		-0.011	0.024
	C	872	0.055		-0.038	0.002
	C+	1,284	0.027		-0.041	-0.028
	B-	1,039	-0.082		-0.033	-0.025
	B	950	-0.014		0.051	0.037
	B+	596	-0.013		0.096	0.035
	A-	275	-0.185		0.015	-0.048
	A	152	-0.077		0.102	0.025
Total Cases		5,708				

Factor Summary

	ETA	BETA	BETA	BETA
Number of Parents in the Household	0.146	0.126		0.097
Parents' Average Education	0.169	0.112		0.061
Past/Current Residence	0.207	0.127		0.104
Region	0.209	0.143		0.130
College Plans	0.299		0.247	0.208
High School Curriculum	0.239		0.142	0.106
High School Grades	0.068		0.043	0.025

Explained Variance

Multiple R		0.304	0.327	0.399
R-Squared		0.092	0.107	0.159

Table 9C

Background Predictors of Senior Year Propensity to Enter the Military
Black Males (1992-1996)

Multiple Classification Analyses

		Cases	Bivariate Deviation	Adjusted Deviation 1	Adjusted Deviation 2	Adjusted Deviation 3
GRAND MEAN	1.775					
Variables						
Number of Parents in the Household	0	514	0.219	0.174		0.133
	1	1,568	0.041	0.042		0.030
	2	1,584	-0.111	-0.098		-0.073
Parents' Average Education	1	72	0.277	0.159		0.156
	2	555	0.288	0.211		0.155
	3	1,387	0.019	-0.005		-0.021
	4	928	-0.059	-0.008		0.012
	5	725	-0.210	-0.157		-0.110
Past/Current Residence	Farm/Non-SMSA	30	-0.022	-0.117		-0.166
	Farm/SMSA	31	-0.002	-0.041		-0.128
	Country/Non-Farm	431	0.398	0.271		0.240
	City/Non-SMSA	544	0.104	0.027		0.009
	City/SMSA	1,212	0.026	0.048		0.042
	City/Lg. SMSA	839	-0.203	-0.164		-0.142
	Suburb/Non-SMSA	36	0.501	0.473		0.410
	Suburb/SMSA	267	-0.009	0.032		0.047
	Suburb/Lg. SMSA	275	-0.383	-0.264		-0.215
Region	North East	507	-0.277	-0.168		-0.151
	North Central	622	-0.138	-0.072		-0.097
	South	2,278	0.125	0.078		0.082
	West	259	-0.231	-0.189		-0.189
College Plans	Won't	882	0.333		0.287	0.216
	Probably Will	1,076	0.083		0.076	0.068
	Definitely Will	1,708	-0.224		-0.196	-0.154
High School Curriculum	Non-College Prep	1,967	0.150		0.084	0.066
	College Prep	1,700	-0.174		-0.097	-0.077
High School Grades	D/C-	282	0.104		-0.031	0.029
	C	488	0.082		-0.009	0.031
	C+	779	0.044		-0.001	-0.005
	B-	702	-0.062		-0.056	-0.064
	B	695	-0.031		0.048	0.018
	B+	400	-0.055		0.024	0.012
	A-	169	-0.133		-0.053	-0.060
	A	152	0.042		0.129	0.119
Total Cases		3,667				

Factor Summary

	ETA	BETA	BETA	BETA
Number of Parents in the Household	0.107	0.091		0.068
Parents' Average Education	0.146	0.104		0.078
Past/Current Residence	0.197	0.145		0.126
Region	0.157	0.100		0.101
College Plans	0.216		0.188	0.146
High School Curriculum	0.153		0.085	0.068
High School Grades	0.062		0.042	0.040

Explained Variance

Multiple R	0.261	0.233	0.317
R-Squared	0.068	0.054	0.101

Table 9D

Background Predictors of Entry into the Military 1 to 2 Years after High School
Black Males (1976-1983)

Multiple Classification Analyses

		Cases	Bivariate Deviation	Adjusted Deviation 1	Adjusted Deviation 2	Adjusted Deviation 3	Adjusted Deviation 4
GRAND MEAN	0.180						
Variables							
Number of Parents in the Household	0	75	0.087	0.072		0.055	0.005
	1	214	-0.001	0.002		0.013	0.005
	2	331	-0.019	-0.018		-0.021	-0.004
Parents' Average Education	1	74	0.053	0.033		0.013	-0.007
	2	192	0.031	0.018		0.010	0.018
	3	201	-0.017	-0.021		-0.026	-0.024
	4	93	0.000	0.037		0.062	0.057
	5	60	-0.109	-0.087		-0.059	-0.058
Past/Current Residence	Farm/Non-SMSA	27	0.114	0.089		0.084	0.079
	Farm/SMSA	4	0.160	0.162		0.149	0.048
	Country/Non-Farm	96	0.063	0.053		0.043	0.051
	City/Non-SMSA	116	0.046	0.039		0.055	0.034
	City/SMSA	147	-0.014	-0.013		-0.024	-0.020
	City/Lg. SMSA	153	-0.077	-0.063		-0.060	-0.033
	Suburb/Non-SMSA	11	-0.180	-0.240		-0.256	-0.312
	Suburb/SMSA	42	0.075	0.087		0.099	0.045
	Suburb/Lg. SMSA	22	-0.101	-0.090		-0.091	-0.073
Region	North East	92	-0.068	-0.012		0.020	0.027
	North Central	102	-0.027	0.015		0.028	0.031
	South	375	0.032	0.000		-0.012	-0.019
	West	51	-0.057	-0.011		-0.001	0.026
College Plans	Won't	247	0.079		0.078	0.077	0.031
	Probably Will	179	-0.020		-0.011	-0.010	0.011
	Definitely Will	193	-0.082		-0.090	-0.090	-0.049
High School Curriculum	Non-College Prep	380	0.029		0.012	0.007	0.000
	College Prep	239	-0.047		-0.019	-0.012	-0.001
High School Grades	D/C-	60	0.023		-0.017	-0.018	-0.033
	C	87	-0.075		-0.086	-0.078	-0.060
	C+	140	0.022		-0.006	-0.016	0.003
	B-	109	-0.013		-0.009	0.003	-0.006
	B	101	0.040		0.063	0.062	0.055
	B+	88	0.023		0.055	0.051	0.036
	A-	23	-0.074		-0.018	-0.019	-0.025
	A	12	-0.069		-0.039	-0.054	-0.048
Military Propensity	Definitely Won't	192	-0.122				-0.112
	Probably Won't	166	-0.112				-0.111
	Probably Will	150	0.043				0.035
	Definitely Will	112	0.320				0.309
Total Cases		620					

Factor Summary

	ETA	BETA	BETA	BETA	BETA
Number of Parents in the Household	0.086	0.074		0.067	0.012
Parents' Average Education	0.112	0.094		0.089	0.087
Past/Current Residence	0.177	0.168		0.175	0.152
Region	0.106	0.021		0.043	0.060
College Plans	0.178		0.183	0.183	0.088
High School Curriculum	0.096		0.039	0.024	0.001
High School Grades	0.104		0.122	0.117	0.096
Military Propensity	0.427				0.409

Explained Variance

Multiple R		0.214	0.216	0.286	0.470
R-Squared		0.046	0.047	0.082	0.221

Table 9E

Background Predictors of Entry into the Military 1 to 2 Years after High School
Black Males (1984-1991)

Multiple Classification Analyses

		Cases	Bivariate Deviation	Adjusted Deviation 1	Adjusted Deviation 2	Adjusted Deviation 3	Adjusted Deviation 4
GRAND MEAN	0.229						
Variables							
Number of Parents in the Household	0	78	-0.054	-0.031		-0.029	-0.064
	1	294	0.069	0.066		0.062	0.040
	2	347	-0.046	-0.049		-0.046	-0.019
Parents' Average Education	1	32	-0.021	-0.054		-0.078	-0.114
	2	148	0.073	0.054		0.049	0.048
	3	274	-0.001	-0.001		-0.007	-0.014
	4	155	0.006	0.022		0.032	0.032
	5	110	-0.097	-0.085		-0.069	-0.040
Past/Current Residence	Farm/Non-SMSA	16	0.103	0.089		0.074	0.061
	Farm/SMSA	4	-0.229	-0.194		-0.168	-0.120
	Country/Non-Farm	81	-0.054	-0.057		-0.058	-0.104
	City/Non-SMSA	87	0.169	0.155		0.157	0.115
	City/SMSA	270	0.024	0.030		0.027	0.029
	City/Lg. SMSA	162	-0.088	-0.095		-0.094	-0.067
	Suburb/Non-SMSA	8	-0.168	-0.169		-0.146	-0.005
	Suburb/SMSA	50	-0.017	-0.009		-0.015	-0.002
	Suburb/Lg. SMSA	42	-0.030	-0.014		0.004	0.020
Region	North East	113	-0.002	0.037		0.038	0.061
	North Central	117	-0.038	-0.011		-0.019	0.006
	South	436	0.022	0.002		0.004	-0.014
	West	53	-0.093	-0.068		-0.069	-0.025
College Plans	Won't	273	0.049		0.037	0.024	-0.008
	Probably Will	209	-0.009		-0.007	-0.006	0.016
	Definitely Will	237	-0.048		-0.036	-0.023	-0.004
High School Curriculum	Non-College Prep	447	0.033		0.026	0.020	0.010
	College Prep	272	-0.054		-0.042	-0.032	-0.017
High School Grades	D/C-	59	-0.023		-0.038	-0.026	0.009
	C	108	0.070		0.053	0.076	0.061
	C+	159	-0.030		-0.050	-0.036	-0.039
	B-	148	-0.032		-0.016	-0.021	-0.022
	B	123	0.015		0.019	0.005	0.014
	B+	74	0.014		0.033	0.009	-0.007
	A-	35	0.046		0.072	0.029	0.040
	A	14	-0.078		-0.035	-0.009	-0.018
Military Propensity	Definitely Won't	233	-0.162				-0.154
	Probably Won't	158	-0.096				-0.100
	Probably Will	156	0.085				0.093
	Definitely Will	171	0.232				0.218
Total Cases		718					

Factor Summary

	ETA	BETA	BETA	BETA	BETA
Number of Parents in the Household	0.136	0.132		0.123	0.085
Parents' Average Education	0.120	0.105		0.099	0.095
Past/Current Residence	0.194	0.190		0.187	0.157
Region	0.082	0.057		0.061	0.066
College Plans	0.098		0.074	0.048	0.024
High School Curriculum	0.100		0.079	0.060	0.031
High School Grades	0.091		0.095	0.088	0.080
Military Propensity	0.376				0.362

Explained Variance

Multiple R		0.264	0.152	0.292	0.437
R-Squared		0.070	0.023	0.085	0.191

Table 10A

Background Predictors of Senior Year Propensity to Enter the Military
Black Females (1976-1983)

Multiple Classification Analyses

		Cases	Bivariate Deviation	Adjusted Deviation 1	Adjusted Deviation 2	Adjusted Deviation 3
GRAND MEAN	1.607					
Variables						
Number of Parents in the Household	0	673	0.120	0.082		0.038
	1	2,923	0.046	0.056		0.048
	2	3,969	-0.054	-0.055		-0.042
Parents' Average Education	1	1,039	0.094	0.020		-0.010
	2	2,524	0.076	0.046		0.013
	3	2,340	-0.021	-0.002		0.004
	4	1,010	-0.099	-0.041		-0.002
	5	652	-0.213	-0.136		-0.048
Past/Current Residence	Farm/Non-SMSA	201	0.180	0.089		0.103
	Farm/SMSA	54	-0.118	-0.117		-0.148
	Country/Non-Farm	1,280	0.135	0.058		0.036
	City/Non-SMSA	1,299	0.149	0.064		0.064
	City/SMSA	1,967	0.027	0.004		-0.002
	City/Lg. SMSA	1,992	-0.177	-0.059		-0.041
	Suburb/Non-SMSA	42	0.048	-0.004		-0.057
	Suburb/SMSA	395	-0.171	-0.162		-0.143
	Suburb/Lg. SMSA	334	-0.089	0.018		0.012
Region	North East	1,302	-0.135	-0.091		-0.068
	North Central	1,293	-0.182	-0.129		-0.119
	South	4,473	0.117	0.083		0.073
	West	497	-0.222	-0.172		-0.168
College Plans	Won't	3,011	0.175		0.141	0.107
	Probably Will	1,658	0.034		0.032	0.040
	Definitely Will	2,896	-0.201		-0.165	-0.134
High School Curriculum	Non-College Prep	4,638	0.094		0.043	0.030
	College Prep	2,927	-0.148		-0.068	-0.048
High School Grades	D/C-	473	0.219		0.127	0.127
	C	784	0.112		0.059	0.078
	C+	1,425	0.062		0.019	0.019
	B-	1,278	-0.044		-0.046	-0.042
	B	1,453	-0.035		-0.007	-0.004
	B+	1,253	-0.059		-0.015	-0.022
	A-	630	-0.081		-0.028	-0.048
	A	269	-0.181		-0.106	-0.117
Total Cases		7,565				

Factor Summary

	ETA	BETA	BETA	BETA
Number of Parents in the Household	0.066	0.064		0.048
Parents' Average Education	0.101	0.056		0.018
Past/Current Residence	0.148	0.069		0.059
Region	0.156	0.112		0.100
College Plans	0.184		0.150	0.119
High School Curriculum	0.129		0.060	0.042
High School Grades	0.098		0.053	0.058

Explained Variance

Multiple R	0.190	0.200	0.245
R-Squared	0.036	0.040	0.060

Table 10B

Background Predictors of Senior Year Propensity to Enter the Military
Black Females (1984-1991)

Multiple Classification Analyses

		Cases	Bivariate Deviation	Adjusted Deviation 1	Adjusted Deviation 2	Adjusted Deviation 3
GRAND MEAN	1.684					
Variables						
Number of Parents in the Household	0	672	0.144	0.115		0.074
	1	3,323	0.075	0.081		0.070
	2	3,287	-0.106	-0.105		-0.086
Parents' Average Education	1	408	0.218	0.142		0.091
	2	1,715	0.120	0.088		0.044
	3	2,702	0.043	0.043		0.033
	4	1,516	-0.150	-0.117		-0.080
	5	940	-0.197	-0.156		-0.087
Past/Current Residence	Farm/Non-SMSA	96	0.389	0.303		0.297
	Farm/SMSA	43	0.251	0.224		0.152
	Country/Non-Farm	841	0.236	0.186		0.177
	City/Non-SMSA	985	0.079	0.019		0.033
	City/SMSA	2,519	0.002	-0.001		-0.009
	City/Lg. SMSA	1,820	-0.113	-0.079		-0.078
	Suburb/Non-SMSA	38	-0.130	-0.078		-0.129
	Suburb/SMSA	458	-0.042	-0.007		0.014
	Suburb/Lg. SMSA	481	-0.202	-0.129		-0.114
Region	North East	1,054	-0.232	-0.183		-0.170
	North Central	1,276	0.045	0.093		0.078
	South	4,519	0.062	0.028		0.031
	West	433	-0.209	-0.124		-0.133
College Plans	Won't	2,328	0.225		0.181	0.140
	Probably Will	1,756	0.072		0.053	0.051
	Definitely Will	3,197	-0.203		-0.161	-0.130
High School Curriculum	Non-College Prep	4,111	0.119		0.053	0.033
	College Prep	3,171	-0.154		-0.069	-0.043
High School Grades	D/C-	469	0.138		0.038	0.032
	C	753	0.223		0.153	0.167
	C+	1,331	0.070		0.011	0.027
	B-	1,205	-0.010		-0.006	0.008
	B	1,401	-0.019		0.007	0.013
	B+	1,155	-0.113		-0.065	-0.079
	A-	620	-0.123		-0.050	-0.100
	A	348	-0.230		-0.128	-0.149
Total Cases		7,282				

Factor Summary

	ETA	BETA	BETA	BETA
Number of Parents in the Household	0.098	0.096		0.078
Parents' Average Education	0.129	0.099		0.061
Past/Current Residence	0.126	0.091		0.087
Region	0.115	0.088		0.083
College Plans	0.189		0.151	0.120
High School Curriculum	0.135		0.060	0.037
High School Grades	0.115		0.065	0.078

Explained Variance

	Multiple R	0.207	0.209	0.267
	R-Squared	0.043	0.044	0.071

Table 10C

Background Predictors of Senior Year Propensity to Enter the Military
Black Females (1992-1996)

Multiple Classification Analyses

		Cases	Bivariate Deviation	Adjusted Deviation 1	Adjusted Deviation 2	Adjusted Deviation 3
GRAND MEAN	1.377					
Variables						
Number of Parents in the Household	0	521	0.101	0.075		0.043
	1	2,470	0.021	0.024		0.018
	2	1,984	-0.052	-0.049		-0.034
Parents' Average Education	1	149	0.266	0.218		0.185
	2	808	0.084	0.059		0.025
	3	1,901	-0.002	-0.010		-0.018
	4	1,311	-0.021	-0.003		0.014
	5	806	-0.095	-0.071		-0.039
Past/Current Residence	Farm/Non-SMSA	17	0.000	-0.014		0.014
	Farm/SMSA	33	0.186	0.092		0.111
	Country/Non-Farm	585	0.084	0.034		0.025
	City/Non-SMSA	645	0.114	0.067		0.052
	City/SMSA	1,756	-0.004	-0.005		-0.010
	City/Lg. SMSA	1,292	-0.082	-0.055		-0.040
	Suburb/Non-SMSA	34	0.463	0.417		0.353
	Suburb/SMSA	302	-0.002	0.023		0.028
	Suburb/Lg. SMSA	310	-0.102	-0.023		-0.009
Region	North East	578	-0.187	-0.148		-0.140
	North Central	989	-0.074	-0.057		-0.057
	South	3,099	0.062	0.047		0.047
	West	308	-0.034	-0.010		-0.023
College Plans	Won't	982	0.192		0.179	0.144
	Probably Will	1,147	0.096		0.088	0.082
	Definitely Will	2,845	-0.105		-0.097	-0.083
High School Curriculum	Non-College Prep	2,316	0.076		0.027	0.011
	College Prep	2,659	-0.066		-0.023	-0.010
High School Grades	D/C-	244	-0.052		-0.133	-0.098
	C	393	0.054		0.001	0.035
	C+	864	0.065		0.021	0.028
	B-	805	0.003		-0.015	-0.011
	B	1,002	0.044		0.056	0.054
	B+	910	-0.029		0.002	-0.009
	A-	456	-0.097		-0.036	-0.058
	A	301	-0.133		-0.053	-0.082
Total Cases		4,975				

Factor Summary

	ETA	BETA	BETA	BETA
Number of Parents in the Household	0.061	0.054		0.036
Parents' Average Education	0.087	0.067		0.049
Past/Current Residence	0.102	0.067		0.054
Region	0.109	0.084		0.082
College Plans	0.157		0.146	0.122
High School Curriculum	0.089		0.031	0.013
High School Grades	0.075		0.055	0.057

Explained Variance

Multiple R	0.157	0.169	0.210
R-Squared	0.025	0.028	0.044

Table 10D

Background Predictors of Entry into the Military 1 to 2 Years after High School
Black Females (1976-1983)

Multiple Classification Analyses

		Cases	Bivariate Deviation	Adjusted Deviation 1	Adjusted Deviation 2	Adjusted Deviation 3	Adjusted Deviation 4
GRAND MEAN	0.023						
Variables							
Number of Parents in the Household	0	91	0.007	0.007		0.009	0.007
	1	329	-0.010	-0.007		-0.006	-0.009
	2	431	0.006	0.004		0.003	0.006
Parents' Average Education	1	115	0.006	-0.010		-0.013	-0.007
	2	279	0.001	-0.001		-0.002	-0.003
	3	260	-0.008	-0.004		-0.003	-0.003
	4	118	-0.003	0.003		0.004	0.007
	5	79	0.018	0.025		0.028	0.020
Past/Current Residence	Farm/Non-SMSA	18	0.171	0.172		0.170	0.149
	Farm/SMSA	6	-0.023	-0.023		-0.012	-0.004
	Country/Non-Farm	151	0.010	0.010		0.006	0.001
	City/Non-SMSA	158	0.009	0.007		0.005	0.004
	City/SMSA	232	-0.018	-0.019		-0.020	-0.018
	City/Lg. SMSA	199	-0.005	-0.001		0.004	0.005
	Suburb/Non-SMSA	6	-0.023	-0.021		-0.031	-0.015
	Suburb/SMSA	52	-0.023	-0.025		-0.022	-0.013
	Suburb/Lg. SMSA	30	0.011	0.014		0.016	0.019
Region	North East	124	-0.014	-0.011		-0.009	-0.010
	North Central	150	-0.006	-0.001		-0.002	0.006
	South	527	0.005	0.003		0.003	0.001
	West	49	-0.002	-0.001		-0.005	0.001
College Plans	Won't	365	0.007		0.007	0.008	0.004
	Probably Will	185	-0.008		-0.008	-0.004	-0.005
	Definitely Will	302	-0.004		-0.004	-0.007	-0.002
High School Curriculum	Non-College Prep	528	0.003		0.003	0.004	0.003
	College Prep	323	-0.004		-0.005	-0.007	-0.006
High School Grades	D/C-	57	-0.015		-0.020	-0.017	-0.031
	C	96	-0.011		-0.012	-0.011	-0.004
	C+	189	-0.004		-0.005	-0.006	-0.006
	B-	146	-0.009		-0.009	-0.003	-0.006
	B	130	-0.013		-0.011	-0.011	-0.010
	B+	127	0.016		0.018	0.013	0.014
	A-	79	0.041		0.042	0.040	0.039
	A	28	0.014		0.018	0.009	0.019
Military Propensity	Definitely Won't	532	-0.018				-0.017
	Probably Won't	154	0.000				-0.001
	Probably Will	119	0.028				0.028
	Definitely Will	46	0.133				0.131
Total Cases		851					

Factor Summary

	ETA	BETA	BETA	BETA	BETA
Number of Parents in the Household	0.055	0.040		0.034	0.050
Parents' Average Education	0.050	0.059		0.068	0.050
Past/Current Residence	0.191	0.192		0.189	0.166
Region	0.047	0.034		0.031	0.031
College Plans	0.042		0.044	0.044	0.025
High School Curriculum	0.023		0.026	0.035	0.029
High School Grades	0.111		0.118	0.104	0.113
Military Propensity	0.239				0.236

Explained Variance

Multiple R		0.205	0.124	0.233	0.324
R-Squared		0.042	0.015	0.054	0.105

TAble 10E

Background Predictors of Entry into the Military 1 to 2 Years after High School
Black Females (1984-1991)

Multiple Classification Analyses

		Cases	Bivariate Deviation	Adjusted Deviation 1	Adjusted Deviation 2	Adjusted Deviation 3	Adjusted Deviation 4
GRAND MEAN	0.039						
Variables							
Number of Parents in the Household	0	70	-0.010	-0.008		-0.007	-0.005
	1	415	0.011	0.012		0.013	0.006
	2	417	-0.009	-0.011		-0.012	-0.005
Parents' Average Education	1	44	0.033	0.030		0.027	0.014
	2	211	0.016	0.015		0.017	0.014
	3	322	0.004	0.004		0.003	0.000
	4	201	-0.017	-0.015		-0.015	-0.009
	5	125	-0.021	-0.022		-0.023	-0.015
Past/Current Residence	Farm/Non-SMSA	9	0.071	0.063		0.069	0.074
	Farm/SMSA	5	-0.039	-0.047		-0.050	-0.079
	Country/Non-Farm	99	0.006	0.003		0.001	-0.012
	City/Non-SMSA	121	0.003	0.004		0.002	-0.001
	City/SMSA	294	0.001	0.001		0.002	-0.003
	City/Lg. SMSA	253	-0.007	-0.008		-0.005	0.003
	Suburb/Non-SMSA	4	0.195	0.210		0.204	0.217
	Suburb/SMSA	51	-0.019	-0.016		-0.018	-0.004
	Suburb/Lg. SMSA	67	-0.001	0.006		0.004	0.006
Region	North East	140	-0.008	-0.004		-0.008	-0.002
	North Central	146	0.017	0.024		0.021	0.010
	South	566	0.001	-0.003		-0.002	-0.001
	West	52	-0.032	-0.022		-0.021	-0.009
College Plans	Won't	259	0.002		0.009	0.001	-0.011
	Probably Will	244	0.006		0.010	0.012	0.013
	Definitely Will	399	-0.005		-0.012	-0.008	-0.001
High School Curriculum	Non-College Prep	514	-0.007		-0.011	-0.012	-0.012
	College Prep	389	0.010		0.015	0.016	0.016
High School Grades	D/C-	58	0.009		0.012	0.013	-0.005
	C	79	0.007		0.009	0.003	0.007
	C+	150	-0.008		-0.007	-0.003	0.001
	B-	160	-0.016		-0.017	-0.015	-0.024
	B	182	0.005		0.004	0.004	0.002
	B+	143	0.001		0.000	0.002	0.014
	A-	84	0.017		0.015	0.006	0.009
	A	47	0.005		0.005	0.007	0.008
Military Propensity	Definitely Won't	589	-0.025				-0.027
	Probably Won't	117	-0.030				-0.031
	Probably Will	120	0.008				0.013
	Definitely Will	78	0.223				0.228
Total Cases		904					

Factor Summary

	ETA	BETA	BETA	BETA	BETA
Number of Parents in the Household	0.052	0.058		0.062	0.028
Parents' Average Education	0.079	0.076		0.079	0.053
Past/Current Residence	0.086	0.090		0.088	0.095
Region	0.055	0.058		0.054	0.025
College Plans	0.025		0.055	0.041	0.047
High School Curriculum	0.043		0.066	0.071	0.073
High School Grades	0.051		0.052	0.041	0.063
Military Propensity	0.359				0.368

Explained Variance

Multiple R		0.140	0.083	0.161	0.389
R-Squared		0.020	0.007	0.026	0.152

Table 11A

Background Predictors of Senior Year Propensity to Enter the Military
Hispanic Males (1976-1983)

Multiple Classification Analyses

		Cases	Bivariate Deviation	Adjusted Deviation 1	Adjusted Deviation 2	Adjusted Deviation 3
GRAND MEAN	2.056					
Variables						
Number of Parents in the Household	0	149	0.080	0.069		0.037
	1	390	-0.004	0.008		-0.006
	2	1,233	-0.008	-0.011		-0.003
Parents' Average Education	1	501	-0.039	-0.060		-0.100
	2	513	0.205	0.202		0.174
	3	439	-0.029	-0.021		-0.006
	4	206	-0.239	-0.212		-0.137
	5	114	-0.202	-0.180		-0.068
Past/Current Residence	Farm/Non-SMSA	35	0.247	0.196		0.113
	Farm/SMSA	24	0.753	0.750		0.704
	Country/Non-Farm	122	0.108	0.111		0.060
	City/Non-SMSA	272	0.033	0.023		-0.002
	City/SMSA	545	0.033	0.053		0.055
	City/Lg. SMSA	521	-0.091	-0.114		-0.096
	Suburb/Non-SMSA	7	0.632	0.603		0.473
	Suburb/SMSA	105	0.020	0.046		0.065
	Suburb/Lg. SMSA	142	-0.182	-0.161		-0.125
Region	North East	345	0.007	0.045		0.105
	North Central	186	-0.074	-0.037		-0.005
	South	375	-0.018	-0.065		-0.090
	West	866	0.021	0.018		-0.001
College Plans	Won't	835	0.209		0.179	0.171
	Probably Will	440	-0.066		-0.060	-0.069
	Definitely Will	496	-0.293		-0.248	-0.227
High School Curriculum	Non-College Prep	1,188	0.095		0.034	0.031
	College Prep	584	-0.192		-0.070	-0.062
High School Grades	D/C-	142	0.107		-0.026	-0.045
	C	249	0.120		0.054	0.063
	C+	360	0.025		-0.014	-0.014
	B-	321	0.076		0.054	0.049
	B	356	-0.011		0.039	0.029
	B+	211	-0.218		-0.120	-0.113
	A-	79	-0.283		-0.138	-0.108
	A	55	-0.115		0.006	0.034
Total Cases		1,773				

Factor Summary

	ETA	BETA	BETA	BETA
Number of Parents in the Household	0.024	0.022		0.011
Parents' Average Education	0.147	0.141		0.118
Past/Current Residence	0.128	0.131		0.114
Region	0.029	0.040		0.062
College Plans	0.213		0.181	0.170
High School Curriculum	0.134		0.049	0.043
High School Grades	0.116		0.062	0.058

Explained Variance

Multiple R	0.196	0.226	0.279
R-Squared	0.039	0.051	0.078

Table 11B

Background Predictors of Senior Year Propensity to Enter the Military
Hispanic Males (1984-1991)

Multiple Classification Analyses

		Cases	Bivariate Deviation	Adjusted Deviation 1	Adjusted Deviation 2	Adjusted Deviation 3
GRAND MEAN	1.965					
Variables						
Number of Parents in the Household	0	377	0.144	0.096		0.048
	1	836	0.046	0.058		0.054
	2	2,508	-0.037	-0.034		-0.025
Parents' Average Education	1	886	0.063	0.028		-0.008
	2	962	0.152	0.142		0.096
	3	978	-0.024	-0.002		0.010
	4	577	-0.188	-0.168		-0.107
	5	317	-0.222	-0.199		-0.106
Past/Current Residence	Farm/Non-SMSA	74	0.083	0.089		0.068
	Farm/SMSA	45	0.180	0.111		0.087
	Country/Non-Farm	313	0.212	0.178		0.180
	City/Non-SMSA	310	0.162	0.131		0.121
	City/SMSA	1,600	0.006	-0.006		-0.010
	City/Lg. SMSA	876	-0.056	-0.034		-0.038
	Suburb/Non-SMSA	23	0.019	0.052		0.173
	Suburb/SMSA	263	-0.157	-0.110		-0.096
	Suburb/Lg. SMSA	219	-0.233	-0.183		-0.151
Region	North East	511	-0.079	-0.059		-0.046
	North Central	344	0.078	0.087		0.059
	South	1,420	0.107	0.078		0.085
	West	1,447	-0.095	-0.077		-0.081
College Plans	Won't	1,433	0.219		0.170	0.148
	Probably Will	1,063	-0.017		-0.021	-0.007
	Definitely Will	1,226	-0.242		-0.180	-0.167
High School Curriculum	Non-College Prep	2,365	0.117		0.056	0.037
	College Prep	1,357	-0.204		-0.097	-0.065
High School Grades	D/C-	344	0.253		0.144	0.157
	C	443	0.038		-0.021	0.007
	C+	682	0.066		0.016	0.023
	B-	695	0.022		0.028	0.032
	B	698	-0.043		-0.009	-0.024
	B+	495	-0.083		-0.033	-0.056
	A-	248	-0.236		-0.126	-0.137
	A	117	-0.300		-0.142	-0.141
Total Cases		3,722				

Factor Summary

	ETA	BETA	BETA	BETA
Number of Parents in the Household	0.056	0.047		0.034
Parents' Average Education	0.123	0.109		0.069
Past/Current Residence	0.105	0.083		0.078
Region	0.092	0.072		0.073
College Plans	0.185		0.141	0.126
High School Curriculum	0.147		0.070	0.047
High School Grades	0.116		0.060	0.067

Explained Variance

Multiple R	0.176	0.208	0.249
R-Squared	0.031	0.043	0.062

Table 11C

Background Predictors of Senior Year Propensity to Enter the Military
Hispanic Males (1992-1996)

Multiple Classification Analyses

		Cases	Bivariate Deviation	Adjusted Deviation 1	Adjusted Deviation 2	Adjusted Deviation 3
GRAND MEAN	1.773					
Variables						
Number of Parents in the Household	0	307	0.281	0.270		0.243
	1	850	0.002	0.005		-0.019
	2	2,195	-0.040	-0.040		-0.027
Parents' Average Education	1	645	0.120	0.107		0.057
	2	715	0.068	0.077		0.019
	3	982	-0.080	-0.081		-0.073
	4	607	0.002	-0.002		0.043
	5	403	-0.121	-0.105		-0.011
Past/Current Residence	Farm/Non-SMSA	26	0.737	0.725		0.703
	Farm/SMSA	94	0.023	-0.064		-0.067
	Country/Non-Farm	303	0.145	0.132		0.098
	City/Non-SMSA	243	-0.066	-0.070		-0.103
	City/SMSA	1,538	0.006	0.009		0.031
	City/Lg. SMSA	623	-0.101	-0.096		-0.119
	Suburb/Non-SMSA	10	-0.131	-0.125		-0.165
	Suburb/SMSA	294	0.061	0.067		0.076
	Suburb/Lg. SMSA	221	-0.057	-0.036		-0.050
Region	North East	257	-0.076	-0.059		-0.020
	North Central	290	-0.027	0.008		0.021
	South	1,259	0.008	0.019		0.022
	West	1,547	0.011	-0.007		-0.019
College Plans	Won't	986	0.194		0.102	0.087
	Probably Will	1,049	0.032		0.026	0.032
	Definitely Will	1,318	-0.171		-0.098	-0.091
High School Curriculum	Non-College Prep	1,882	0.148		0.102	0.101
	College Prep	1,471	-0.189		-0.130	-0.130
High School Grades	D/C-	241	0.257		0.132	0.134
	C	367	-0.034		-0.107	-0.110
	C+	637	0.132		0.084	0.088
	B-	556	0.136		0.122	0.124
	B	591	-0.073		-0.054	-0.048
	B+	458	-0.124		-0.069	-0.074
	A-	280	-0.178		-0.062	-0.074
	A	221	-0.270		-0.147	-0.153
Total Cases		3,351				

Factor Summary

	ETA	BETA	BETA	BETA
Number of Parents in the Household	0.091	0.088		0.077
Parents' Average Education	0.086	0.082		0.051
Past/Current Residence	0.095	0.092		0.098
Region	0.024	0.021		0.020
College Plans	0.151		0.084	0.076
High School Curriculum	0.168		0.115	0.115
High School Grades	0.148		0.096	0.099

Explained Variance

	Multiple R		0.155	0.213	0.252
	R-Squared		0.024	0.045	0.064

Table 11D

Background Predictors of Entry into the Military 1 to 2 Years after High School
Hispanic Males (1976-1983)

Multiple Classification Analyses

		Cases	Bivariate Deviation	Adjusted Deviation 1	Adjusted Deviation 2	Adjusted Deviation 3	Adjusted Deviation 4
GRAND MEAN	0.118						
Variables							
Number of Parents in the Household	0	23	0.202	0.164		0.182	0.052
	1	23	0.037	0.036		0.023	0.018
	2	136	-0.040	-0.034		-0.035	-0.012
Parents' Average Education	1	49	-0.088	-0.085		-0.105	-0.069
	2	58	0.171	0.153		0.145	0.120
	3	45	-0.080	-0.059		-0.047	-0.040
	4	20	-0.032	-0.015		0.031	-0.019
	5	11	-0.118	-0.161		-0.158	-0.123
Past/Current Residence	Farm/Non-SMSA	3	-0.118	-0.106		-0.172	-0.025
	Farm/SMSA	2	-0.118	-0.024		-0.082	0.018
	Couotry/Non-Farm	11	-0.052	0.006		-0.010	0.037
	City/Non-SMSA	32	0.086	0.009		0.023	0.039
	City/SMSA	58	0.001	0.039		0.044	-0.001
	City/Lg. SMSA	53	-0.049	-0.075		-0.069	-0.057
	Suburb/Non-SMSA	1	-0.118	0.048		0.063	0.075
	Suburb/SMSA	7	0.098	0.125		0.096	0.067
	Suburb/Lg. SMSA	15	0.022	0.050		0.026	0.062
Region	North East	38	0.039	0.028		0.032	-0.008
	North Central	17	-0.035	-0.020		-0.012	0.026
	South	36	-0.028	-0.047		-0.058	-0.002
	West	91	0.002	0.011		0.012	-0.001
College Plans	Won't	91	0.025		0.003	0.006	-0.010
	Probably Will	47	-0.056		-0.049	-0.028	0.012
	Definitely Will	44	0.008		0.045	0.017	0.007
High School Curriculum	Non-College Prep	118	0.030		0.030	0.032	0.003
	College Prep	65	-0.055		-0.055	-0.058	-0.006
High School Grades	D/C-	11	-0.045		-0.065	-0.059	0.049
	C	27	0.016		0.018	0.029	-0.011
	C+	41	0.039		0.027	-0.021	-0.017
	B-	42	0.042		0.047	0.064	0.032
	B	31	-0.076		-0.062	-0.100	-0.078
	B+	20	-0.083		-0.080	0.013	0.025
	A-	7	0.032		0.021	0.048	0.021
	A	5	0.094		0.093	0.096	0.181
Military Propensity	Definitely Won't	59	-0.100				-0.087
	Probably Won't	67	-0.075				-0.072
	Probably Will	34	-0.039				-0.040
	Definitely Will	22	0.557				0.511
Total Cases		182					

Factor Summary

	ETA	BETA	BETA	BETA	BETA
Number of Parents in the Household	0.250	0.206		0.222	0.068
Parents' Average Education	0.364	0.336		0.336	0.262
Past/Current Residence	0.172	0.175		0.174	0.133
Region	0.075	0.082		0.096	0.027
College Plans	0.105		0.103	0.052	0.031
High School Curriculum	0.126		0.126	0.132	0.013
High School Grades	0.167		0.157	0.181	0.153
Military Propensity	0.644				0.590

Explained Variance

Multiple R		0.444	0.223	0.492	0.719
R-Squared		0.197	0.050	0.242	0.516

Table 11E

Background Predictors of Entry into the Military 1 to 2 Years after High School
Hispanic Males (1984-1991)

Multiple Classification Analyses

		Cases	Bivariate Deviation	Adjusted Deviation 1	Adjusted Deviation 2	Adjusted Deviation 3	Adjusted Deviation 4
GRAND MEAN	0.167						
Variables							
Number of Parents in the Household	0	52	-0.013	-0.033		-0.011	-0.029
	1	101	0.013	0.024		0.028	0.002
	2	336	-0.002	-0.002		-0.007	0.004
Parents' Average Education	1	122	0.061	0.050		0.040	0.030
	2	135	0.038	0.040		0.049	0.024
	3	114	-0.042	-0.037		-0.034	-0.022
	4	67	-0.058	-0.052		-0.050	-0.042
	5	52	-0.072	-0.074		-0.081	-0.029
Past/Current Residence	Farm/Non-SMSA	6	-0.095	-0.137		-0.144	-0.276
	Farm/SMSA	5	-0.006	-0.068		-0.087	-0.024
	Country/Non-Farm	46	-0.020	-0.021		-0.025	-0.064
	City/Non-SMSA	36	0.098	0.066		0.040	0.014
	City/SMSA	207	0.010	0.010		0.011	0.019
	City/Lg. SMSA	112	-0.045	-0.046		-0.040	-0.026
	Suburb/Non-SMSA	2	0.445	0.480		0.425	0.271
	Suburb/SMSA	38	0.034	0.049		0.057	0.052
	Suburb/Lg. SMSA	37	-0.032	0.005		0.007	0.024
Region	North East	75	-0.038	-0.008		-0.024	-0.003
	North Central	42	0.167	0.174		0.181	0.145
	South	187	0.030	0.011		0.008	-0.007
	West	185	-0.053	-0.048		-0.040	-0.025
College Plans	Won't	182	0.008		0.012	0.002	-0.033
	Probably Will	143	-0.008		-0.008	-0.009	-0.008
	Definitely Will	165	-0.002		-0.007	0.006	0.042
High School Curriculum	Non-College Prep	321	0.012		0.011	0.008	0.007
	College Prep	168	-0.023		-0.021	-0.015	-0.013
High School Grades	D/C-	41	-0.080		-0.088	-0.074	-0.087
	C	61	-0.009		-0.014	-0.016	-0.012
	C+	84	-0.077		-0.083	-0.088	-0.079
	B-	103	0.080		0.079	0.068	0.037
	B	73	0.034		0.033	0.039	0.062
	B+	72	0.026		0.030	0.033	0.042
	A-	36	-0.034		-0.020	-0.013	-0.014
	A	18	-0.050		-0.028	-0.018	0.005
Military Propensity	Definitely Won't	201	-0.130				-0.135
	Probably Won't	127	-0.082				-0.078
	Probably Will	93	0.125				0.132
	Definitely Will	67	0.371				0.369
Total Cases		488					

Factor Summary

	ETA	BETA	BETA	BETA	BETA
Number of Parents in the Household	0.020	0.041		0.039	0.027
Parents' Average Education	0.140	0.129		0.130	0.077
Past/Current Residence	0.127	0.126		0.116	0.126
Region	0.170	0.159		0.159	0.121
College Plans	0.018		0.025	0.017	0.086
High School Curriculum	0.044		0.041	0.029	0.025
High School Grades	0.155		0.159	0.152	0.144
Military Propensity	0.469				0.473

Explained Variance

Multiple R		0.245	0.164	0.287	0.530
R-Squared		0.060	0.027	0.082	0.281

Table 12A

Background Predictors of Senior Year Propensity to Enter the Military
Hispanic Females (1976-1983)

Multiple Classification Analyses

		Cases	Bivariate Deviation	Adjusted Deviation 1	Adjusted Deviation 2	Adjusted Deviation 3
GRAND MEAN	1.437					
Variables						
Number of Parents in the Household	0	147	-0.018	-0.036		-0.040
	1	391	0.107	0.098		0.100
	2	1,410	-0.028	-0.023		-0.024
Parents' Average Education	1	676	0.013	0.003		-0.001
	2	601	0.026	0.026		0.027
	3	420	0.008	0.015		0.017
	4	147	-0.082	-0.054		-0.072
	5	104	-0.153	-0.155		-0.123
Past/Current Residence	Farm/Non-SMSA	19	-0.001	0.009		0.065
	Farm/SMSA	29	0.029	0.032		0.013
	Country/Non-Farm	134	0.120	0.098		0.099
	City/Non-SMSA	328	0.005	0.033		0.044
	City/SMSA	577	0.021	0.054		0.052
	City/Lg. SMSA	606	-0.003	-0.044		-0.050
	Suburb/Non-SMSA	7	-0.437	-0.378		-0.371
	Suburb/SMSA	98	-0.151	-0.126		-0.118
	Suburb/Lg. SMSA	149	-0.073	-0.095		-0.097
Region	North East	455	0.078	0.094		0.095
	North Central	264	0.009	0.033		0.030
	South	337	-0.032	-0.051		-0.037
	West	893	-0.030	-0.038		-0.043
College Plans	Won't	964	0.009		0.004	-0.002
	Probably Will	511	0.028		0.028	0.033
	Definitely Will	472	-0.049		-0.039	-0.031
High School Curriculum	Non-College Prep	1,316	-0.004		-0.018	-0.019
	College Prep	632	0.008		0.037	0.039
High School Grades	D/C-	135	0.095		0.101	0.097
	C	192	0.095		0.098	0.114
	C+	337	0.025		0.028	0.023
	B-	324	-0.004		-0.003	-0.001
	B	413	-0.018		-0.020	-0.018
	B+	301	-0.008		-0.012	-0.021
	A-	163	-0.108		-0.112	-0.111
	A	83	-0.127		-0.128	-0.126
Total Cases		1,948				

Factor Summary

	ETA	BETA	BETA	BETA
Number of Parents in the Household	0.073	0.067		0.069
Parents' Average Education	0.061	0.057		0.053
Past/Current Residence	0.080	0.090		0.092
Region	0.061	0.079		0.079
College Plans	0.039		0.033	0.031
High School Curriculum	0.007		0.035	0.037
High School Grades	0.079		0.082	0.085

Explained Variance

Multiple R	0.139	0.090	0.165
R-Squared	0.019	0.008	0.027

Table 12B

Background Predictors of Senior Year Propensity to Enter the Military
Hispanic Females (1984-1991)

Multiple Classification Analyses

		Cases	Bivariate Deviation	Adjusted Deviation 1	Adjusted Deviation 2	Adjusted Deviation 3
GRAND MEAN	1.372					
Variables						
Number of Parents in the Household	0	373	-0.011	-0.038		-0.050
	1	889	0.042	0.068		0.061
	2	2,575	-0.013	-0.018		-0.014
Parents' Average Education	1	1,078	0.034	0.030		0.038
	2	1,067	0.058	0.062		0.040
	3	910	-0.043	-0.042		-0.044
	4	495	-0.050	-0.049		-0.027
	5	287	-0.121	-0.127		-0.106
Past/Current Residence	Farm/Non-SMSA	49	0.199	0.184		0.182
	Farm/SMSA	45	0.146	0.123		0.114
	Country/Non-Farm	265	0.009	-0.008		-0.008
	City/Non-SMSA	323	0.085	0.083		0.097
	City/SMSA	1,755	0.024	0.028		0.024
	City/Lg. SMSA	886	-0.081	-0.087		-0.088
	Suburb/Non-SMSA	19	-0.078	-0.129		-0.084
	Suburb/SMSA	297	-0.073	-0.056		-0.053
	Suburb/Lg. SMSA	198	0.032	0.042		0.049
Region	North East	489	-0.059	-0.032		-0.016
	North Central	403	0.041	0.072		0.061
	South	1,583	0.016	-0.001		0.016
	West	1,363	-0.010	-0.008		-0.031
College Plans	Won't	1,360	-0.011		-0.050	-0.062
	Probably Will	971	0.127		0.121	0.116
	Definitely Will	1,506	-0.071		-0.033	-0.019
High School Curriculum	Non-College Prep	2,419	0.032		0.008	0.004
	College Prep	1,417	-0.055		-0.014	-0.006
High School Grades	D/C-	233	0.201		0.192	0.200
	C	376	0.126		0.129	0.149
	C+	508	0.104		0.101	0.096
	B-	670	0.023		0.019	0.020
	B	869	-0.068		-0.071	-0.073
	B+	649	-0.043		-0.041	-0.045
	A-	346	-0.102		-0.094	-0.099
	A	186	-0.213		-0.192	-0.205
Total Cases		3,837				

Factor Summary

	ETA	BETA	BETA	BETA
Number of Parents in the Household	0.031	0.051		0.047
Parents' Average Education	0.075	0.077		0.063
Past/Current Residence	0.081	0.082		0.083
Region	0.037	0.036		0.040
College Plans	0.105		0.095	0.094
High School Curriculum	0.056		0.014	0.006
High School Grades	0.134		0.129	0.137

Explained Variance

Multiple R	0.122	0.165	0.201
R-Squared	0.015	0.027	0.040

Table 12C

Background Predictors of Senior Year Propensity to Enter the Military
Hispanic Females (1992-1996)

Multiple Classification Analyses

		Cases	Bivariate Deviation	Adjusted Deviation 1	Adjusted Deviation 2	Adjusted Deviation 3
GRAND MEAN	1.303					
Variables						
Number of Parents in the Household	0	316	0.047	0.026		0.018
	1	865	0.092	0.099		0.099
	2	2,414	-0.039	-0.039		-0.038
Parents' Average Education	1	853	0.055	0.060		0.057
	2	842	0.053	0.055		0.048
	3	983	-0.027	-0.033		-0.037
	4	551	-0.067	-0.068		-0.059
	5	367	-0.075	-0.078		-0.056
Past/Current Residence	Farm/Non-SMSA	22	0.180	0.190		0.191
	Farm/SMSA	44	0.159	0.124		0.108
	Country/Non-Farm	212	-0.018	-0.022		-0.016
	City/Non-SMSA	290	0.157	0.156		0.161
	City/SMSA	1,856	-0.018	-0.023		-0.025
	City/Lg. SMSA	713	-0.029	-0.025		-0.022
	Suburb/Non-SMSA	13	0.130	0.183		0.175
	Suburb/SMSA	248	0.002	0.013		0.015
	Suburb/Lg. SMSA	197	-0.004	0.025		0.018
Region	North East	358	-0.071	-0.061		-0.049
	North Central	255	-0.068	-0.078		-0.067
	South	1,177	0.036	0.035		0.033
	West	1,805	0.000	0.000		-0.003
College Plans	Won't	847	0.028		0.010	-0.017
	Probably Will	1,025	0.064		0.058	0.058
	Definitely Will	1,722	-0.052		-0.039	-0.026
High School Curriculum	Non-College Prep	1,954	0.039		0.028	0.018
	College Prep	1,641	-0.046		-0.034	-0.022
High School Grades	D/C-	177	-0.020		-0.063	-0.041
	C	254	0.002		-0.027	-0.024
	C+	451	0.049		0.034	0.040
	B-	612	0.045		0.037	0.039
	B	763	-0.001		0.004	0.001
	B+	699	-0.026		-0.019	-0.024
	A-	379	0.008		0.027	0.022
	A	260	-0.119		-0.077	-0.080
Total Cases		3,595				

Factor Summary

	ETA	BETA	BETA	BETA
Number of Parents in the Household	0.086	0.089		0.088
Parents' Average Education	0.081	0.086		0.077
Past/Current Residence	0.082	0.083		0.083
Region	0.054	0.053		0.046
College Plans	0.078		0.063	0.056
High School Curriculum	0.064		0.047	0.031
High School Grades	0.065		0.053	0.053

Explained Variance

Multiple R	0.155	0.104	0.178
R-Squared	0.024	0.011	0.032

Table 12D

Background Predictors of Entry into the Military 1 to 2 Years after High School
Hispanic Females (1976-1983)

Multiple Classification Analyses

		Cases	Bivariate Deviation	Adjusted Deviation 1	Adjusted Deviation 2	Adjusted Deviation 3	Adjusted Deviation 4
GRAND MEAN	0.028						
Variables							
Number of Parents in the Household	0	19	0.062	0.070		0.072	0.077
	1	42	0.004	-0.001		0.003	0.004
	2	180	-0.008	-0.007		-0.008	-0.009
Parents' Average Education	1	71	-0.004	-0.009		-0.005	0.007
	2	79	-0.022	-0.022		-0.017	-0.021
	3	55	0.036	0.035		0.036	0.034
	4	26	0.012	0.025		0.016	-0.014
	5	10	-0.028	-0.026		-0.080	-0.037
Past/Current Residence	Farm/Non-SMSA	6	-0.028	-0.052		-0.052	-0.018
	Farm/SMSA	1	-0.028	0.041		0.043	0.019
	Country/Non-Farm	18	-0.028	-0.011		0.006	0.001
	City/Non-SMSA	37	-0.028	-0.047		-0.029	-0.016
	City/SMSA	75	0.018	0.035		0.028	0.019
	City/Lg. SMSA	84	0.011	0.001		-0.002	-0.007
	Suburb/Non-SMSA	1	-0.028	0.052		0.091	0.029
	Suburb/SMSA	7	-0.028	0.002		-0.007	0.008
	Suburb/Lg. SMSA	12	-0.028	-0.046		-0.062	-0.023
Region	North East	50	-0.008	-0.009		-0.013	-0.012
	North Central	33	0.044	0.044		0.038	-0.022
	South	43	-0.028	-0.046		-0.052	-0.039
	West	115	0.001	0.008		0.014	0.026
College Plans	Won't	130	-0.017		-0.015	-0.017	-0.020
	Probably Will	61	0.009		0.009	0.008	0.013
	Definitely Will	49	0.034		0.030	0.034	0.036
High School Curriculum	Non-College Prep	157	-0.011		-0.008	-0.005	-0.003
	College Prep	84	0.020		0.015	0.009	0.006
High School Grades	D/C-	27	-0.028		-0.012	-0.033	-0.017
	C	32	-0.015		-0.003	-0.009	0.007
	C+	30	0.047		0.052	0.037	0.008
	B-	37	-0.028		-0.027	-0.022	-0.006
	B	47	0.029		0.027	0.015	0.017
	B+	34	-0.028		-0.043	-0.033	-0.029
	A-	24	0.027		0.016	0.057	0.024
	A	9	-0.028		-0.034	-0.013	-0.022
Military Propensity	Definitely Won't	156	-0.009				-0.009
	Probably Won't	64	-0.021				-0.022
	Probably Will	16	-0.028				-0.030
	Definitely Will	5	0.642				0.647
Total Cases		241					

Factor Summary

	ETA	BETA	BETA	BETA	BETA
Number of Parents in the Household	0.114	0.126		0.130	0.141
Parents' Average Education	0.137	0.142		0.159	0.134
Past/Current Residence	0.123	0.185		0.160	0.088
Region	0.124	0.160		0.171	0.158
College Plans	0.123		0.110	0.122	0.140
High School Curriculum	0.090		0.066	0.038	0.027
High School Grades	0.181		0.187	0.184	0.106
Military Propensity	0.574				0.578

Explained Variance

Multiple R		0.267	0.227	0.341	0.639
R-Squared		0.071	0.052	0.116	0.409

Table 12E

Background Predictors of Entry into the Military 1 to 2 Years after High School
Hispanic Females (1984-1991)

Multiple Classification Analyses

		Cases	Bivariate Deviation	Adjusted Deviation 1	Adjusted Deviation 2	Adjusted Deviation 3	Adjusted Deviation 4
GRAND MEAN	0.028						
Variables							
Number of Parents in the Household	0	65	0.007	0.012		0.019	0.023
	1	134	0.006	-0.002		-0.001	-0.000
	2	391	-0.003	-0.001		-0.003	-0.004
Parents' Average Education	1	176	-0.006	-0.006		-0.003	-0.005
	2	167	0.013	0.014		0.015	0.009
	3	148	-0.003	-0.004		-0.005	-0.004
	4	66	0.004	0.003		0.000	0.009
	5	32	-0.028	-0.027		-0.039	-0.018
Past/Current Residence	Farm/Non-SMSA	12	-0.028	-0.022		-0.008	0.010
	Farm/SMSA	4	-0.028	-0.027		-0.036	-0.021
	Country/Non-Farm	38	-0.028	-0.027		-0.036	-0.027
	City/Non-SMSA	49	0.004	0.009		0.007	0.014
	City/SMSA	276	-0.002	0.004		0.006	0.005
	City/Lg. SMSA	128	0.004	-0.016		-0.018	-0.020
	Suburb/Non-SMSA	4	-0.028	-0.010		-0.003	-0.003
	Suburb/SMSA	46	-0.028	-0.020		-0.022	-0.031
	Suburb/Lg. SMSA	34	0.082	0.083		0.083	0.081
Region	North East	87	0.042	0.048		0.049	0.048
	North Central	63	0.023	0.026		0.023	0.020
	South	227	-0.010	-0.009		-0.008	-0.009
	West	212	-0.014	-0.017		-0.018	-0.016
College Plans	Won't	224	-0.005		-0.004	-0.007	-0.012
	Probably Will	155	-0.005		-0.006	-0.005	0.005
	Definitely Will	212	0.008		0.009	0.011	0.009
High School Curriculum	Non-College Prep	376	-0.003		0.000	0.000	0.003
	College Prep	214	0.005		0.000	0.000	-0.004
High School Grades	D/C-	26	-0.028		-0.026	-0.035	-0.018
	C	56	0.046		0.049	0.052	0.018
	C+	95	-0.017		-0.014	-0.018	-0.021
	B-	106	-0.005		-0.007	-0.006	-0.003
	B	125	0.004		0.004	0.005	0.009
	B+	106	-0.005		-0.006	-0.007	-0.001
	A-	51	-0.005		-0.006	0.000	0.009
	A	24	0.020		0.016	0.021	0.014
Military Propensity	Definitely Won't	437	-0.017				-0.017
	Probably Won't	74	-0.028				-0.028
	Probably Will	58	0.007				0.005
	Definitely Will	21	0.434				0.432
Total Cases		590					

Factor Summary

	ETA	BETA	BETA	BETA	BETA
Number of Parents in the Household	0.027	0.025		0.041	0.049
Parents' Average Education	0.061	0.063		0.077	0.049
Past/Current Residence	0.139	0.143		0.150	0.150
Region	0.125	0.142		0.142	0.135
College Plans	0.038		0.040	0.051	0.058
High School Curriculum	0.021		0.001	0.001	0.020
High School Grades	0.108		0.108	0.121	0.075
Military Propensity	0.504				0.501

Explained Variance

Multiple R		0.200	0.115	0.236	0.546
R-Squared		0.040	0.013	0.056	0.298

FIGURES

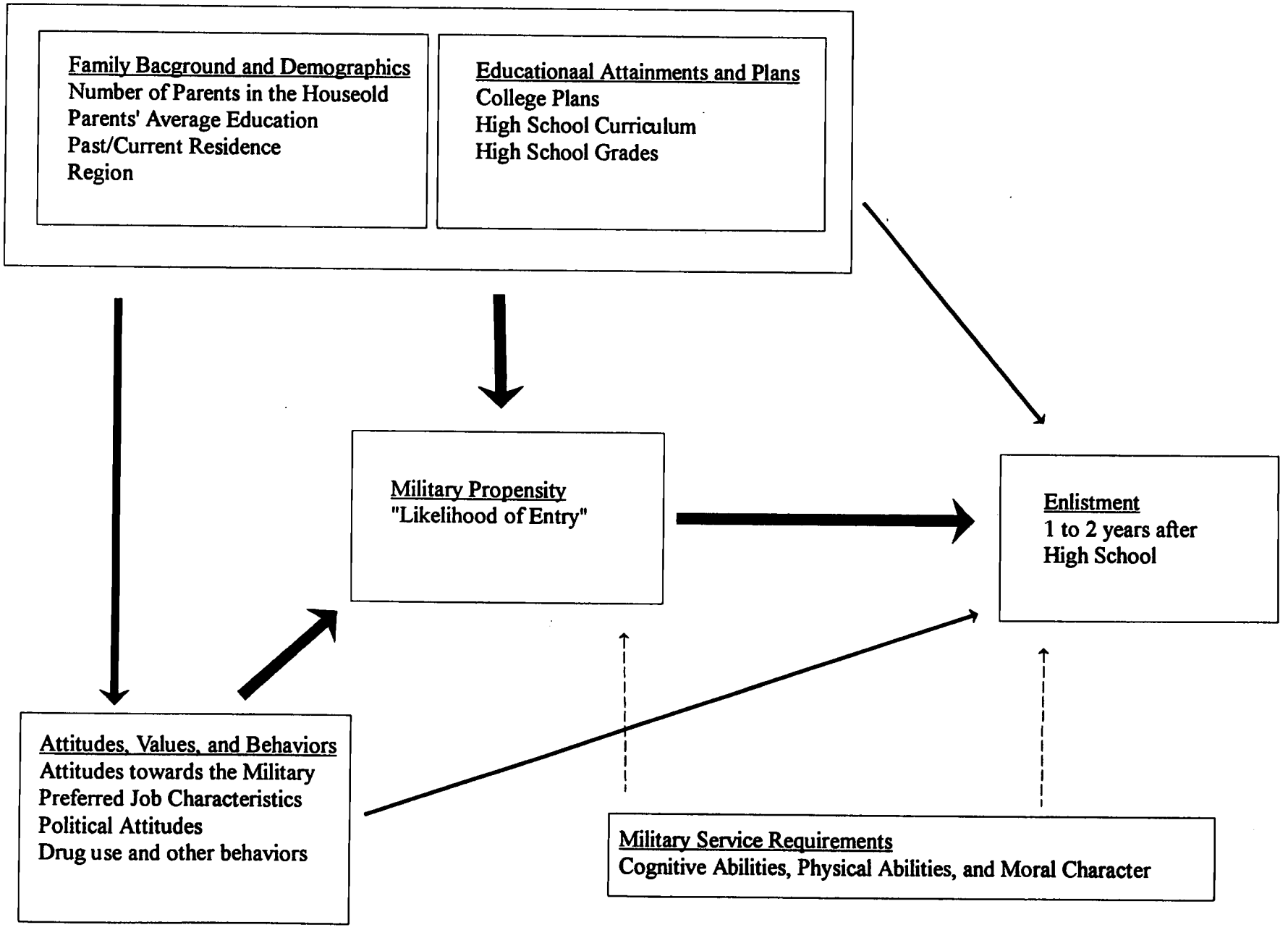


Figure 1. A Conceptual Overview of the Enlistment Decision

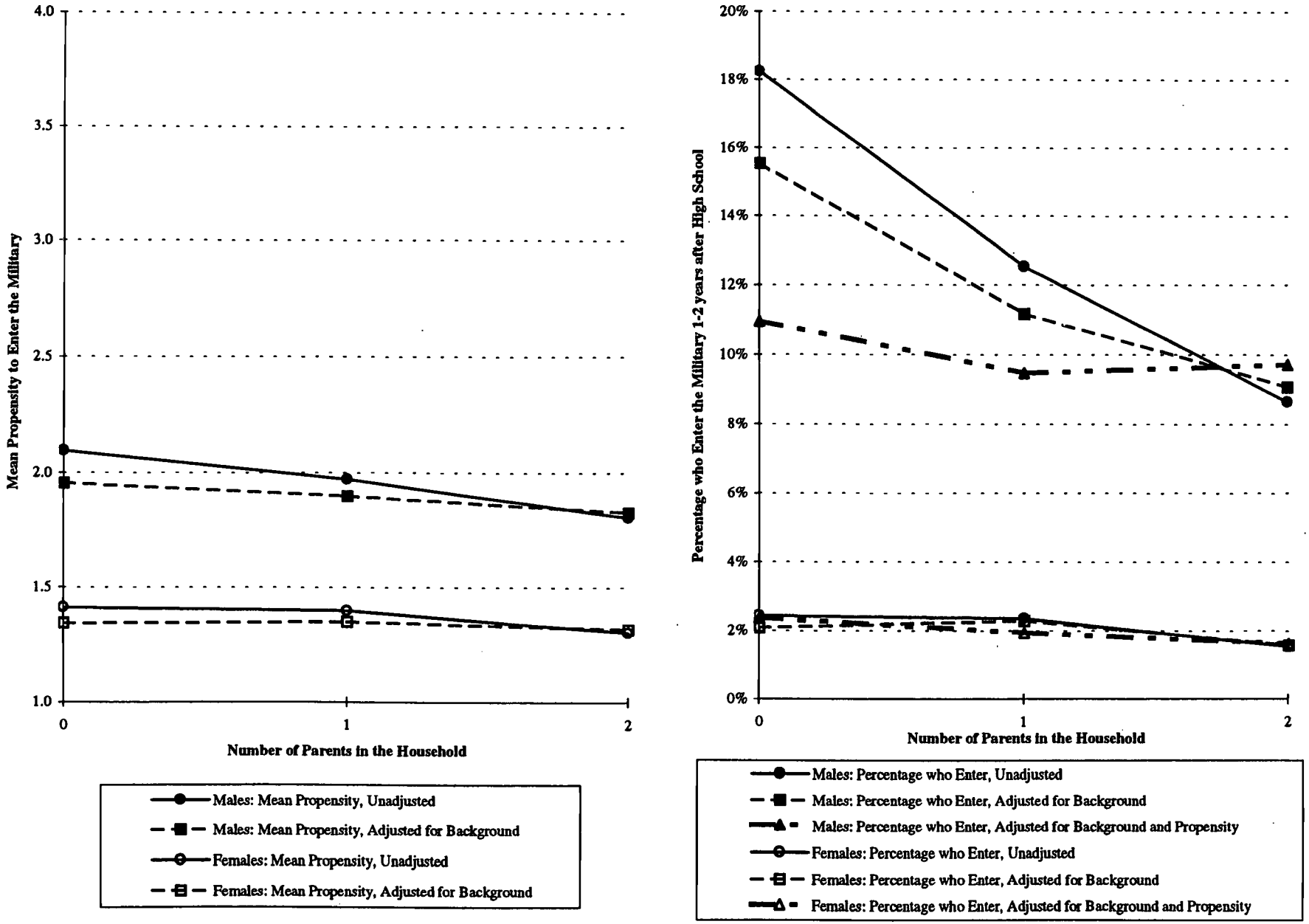


Figure 2a. Proportion and enlistment by number of parents in the household (classes of 1976-1983).

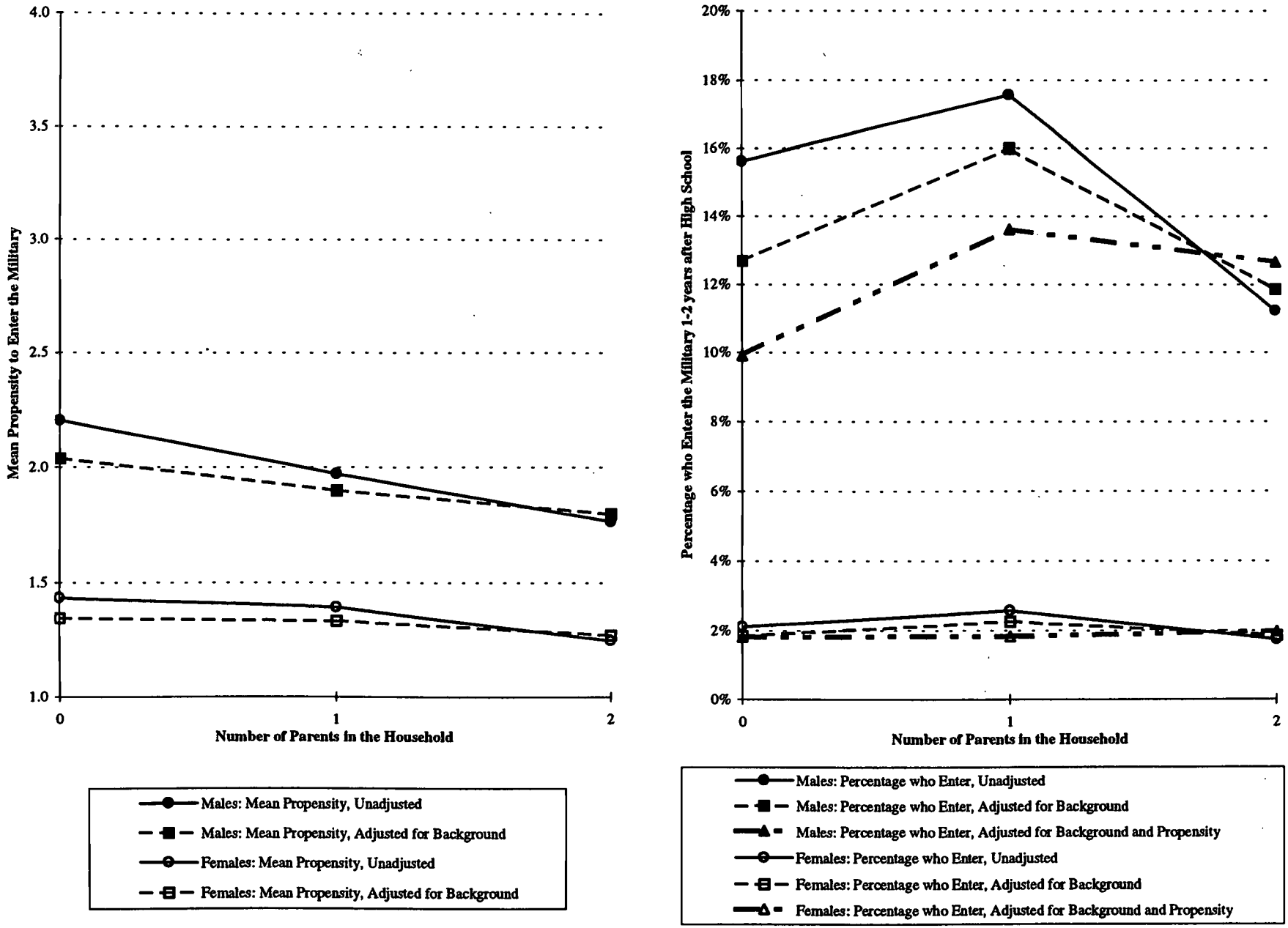


Figure 2b. Proportion and enlistment by number of parents in the household (classes of 1984-1991).

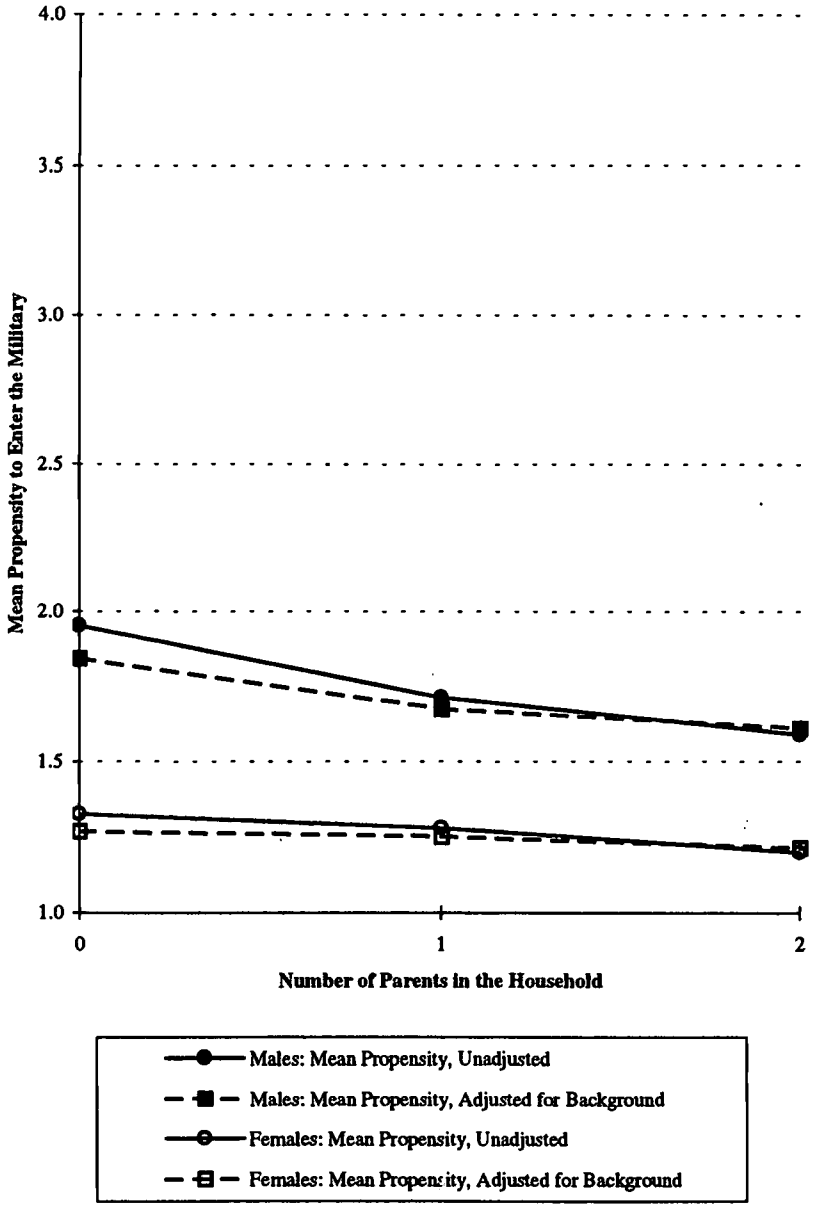


Figure 2c. Proportion and enlistment by number of parents in the household (classes of 1992-1996).

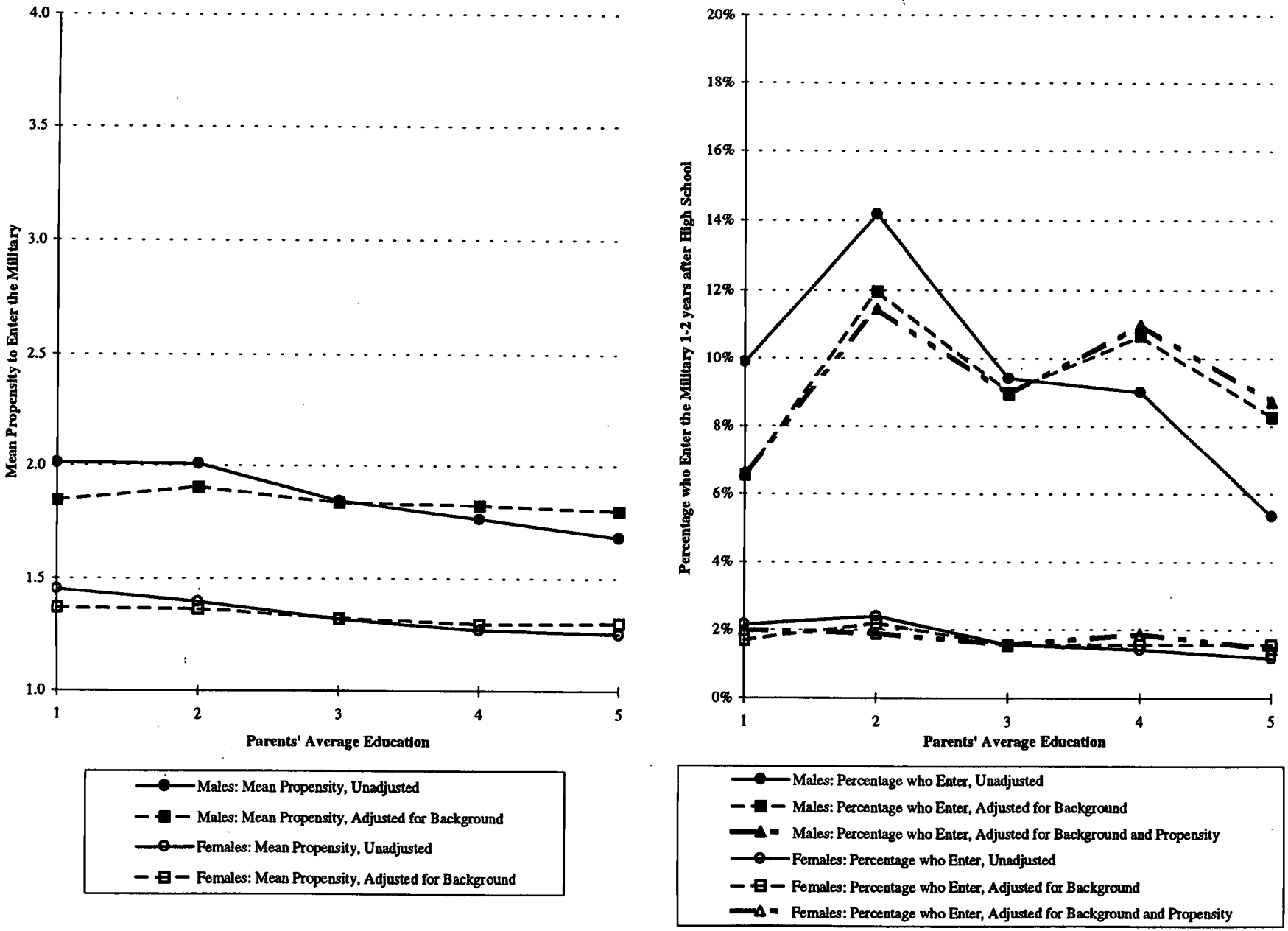


Figure 3a. Proportion and enlistment by parents' average education (classes of 1976-1983).

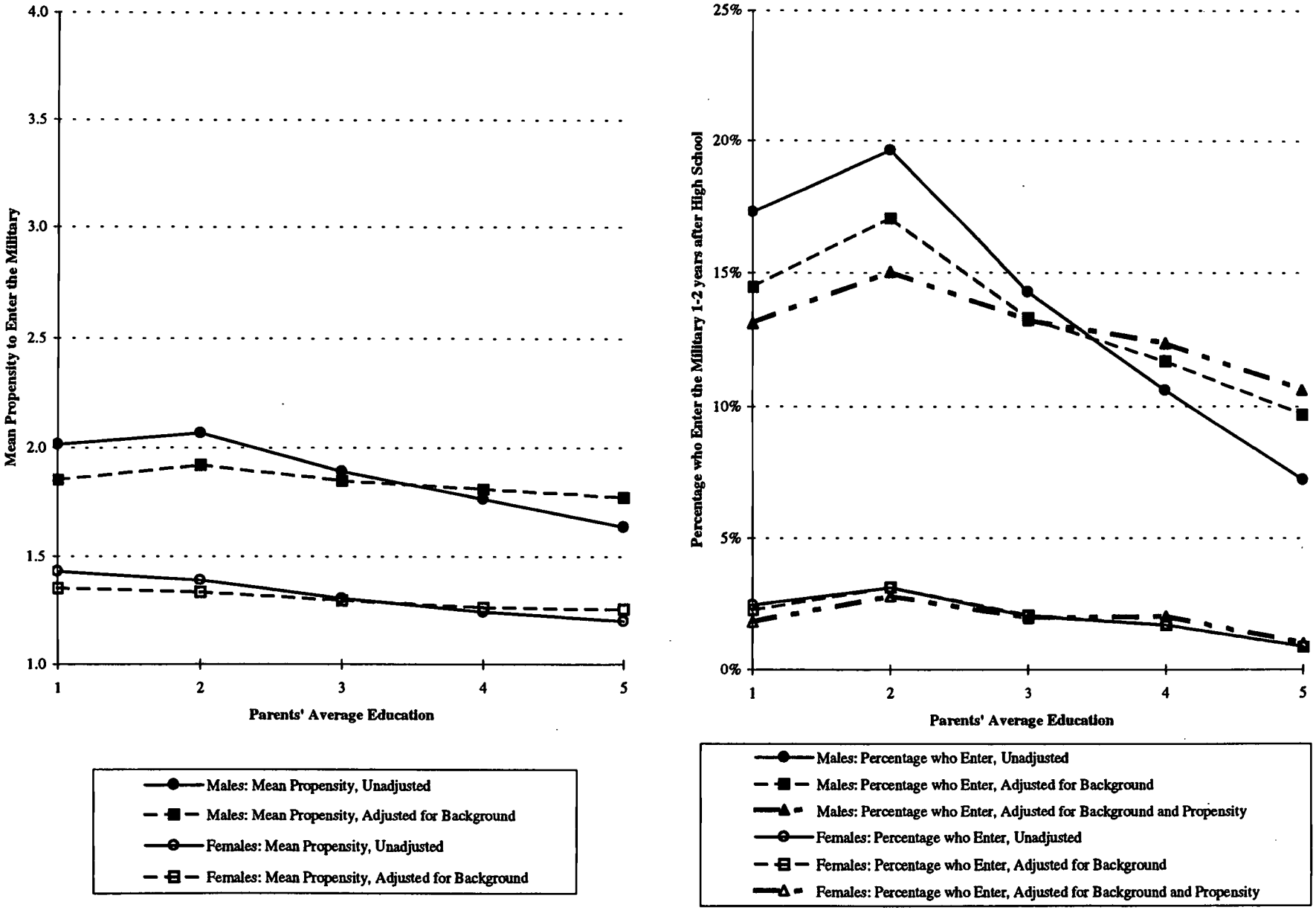


Figure 3b. Proportion and enlistment by parents' average education (classes of 1984-1991).

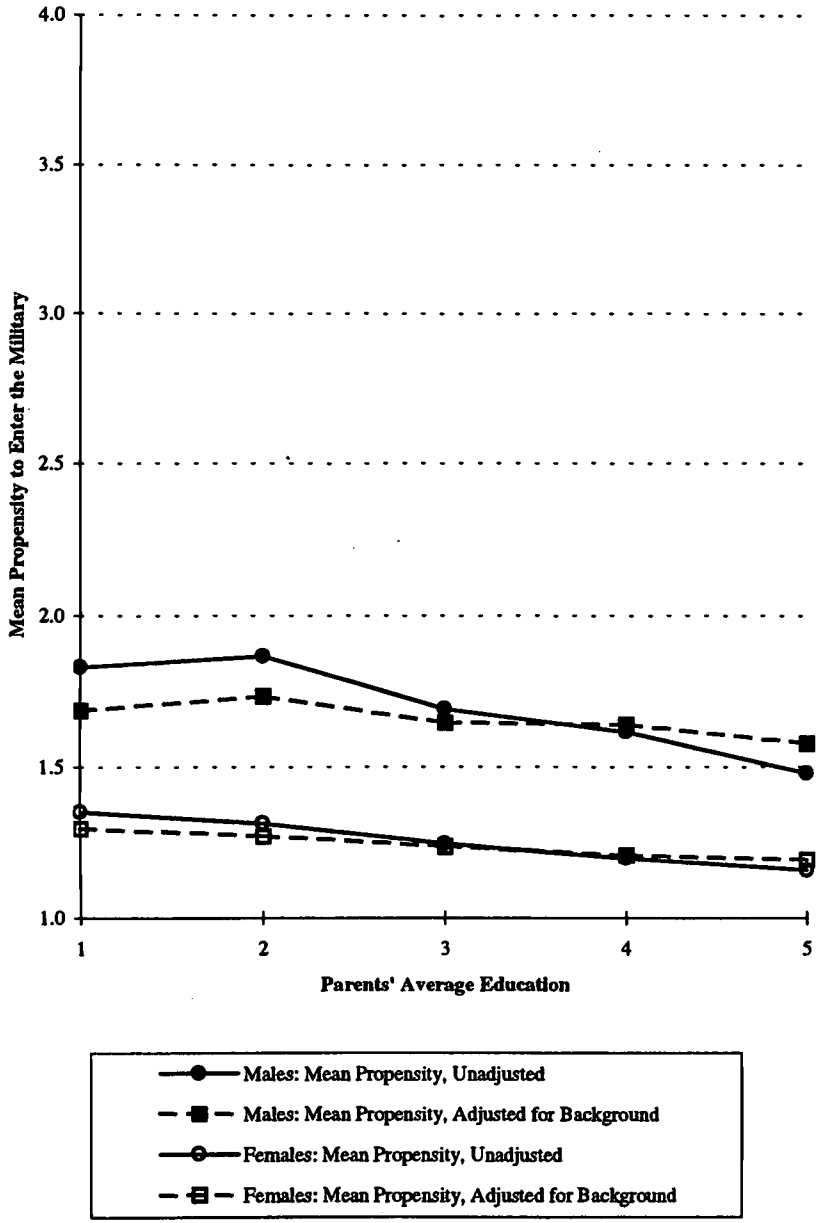
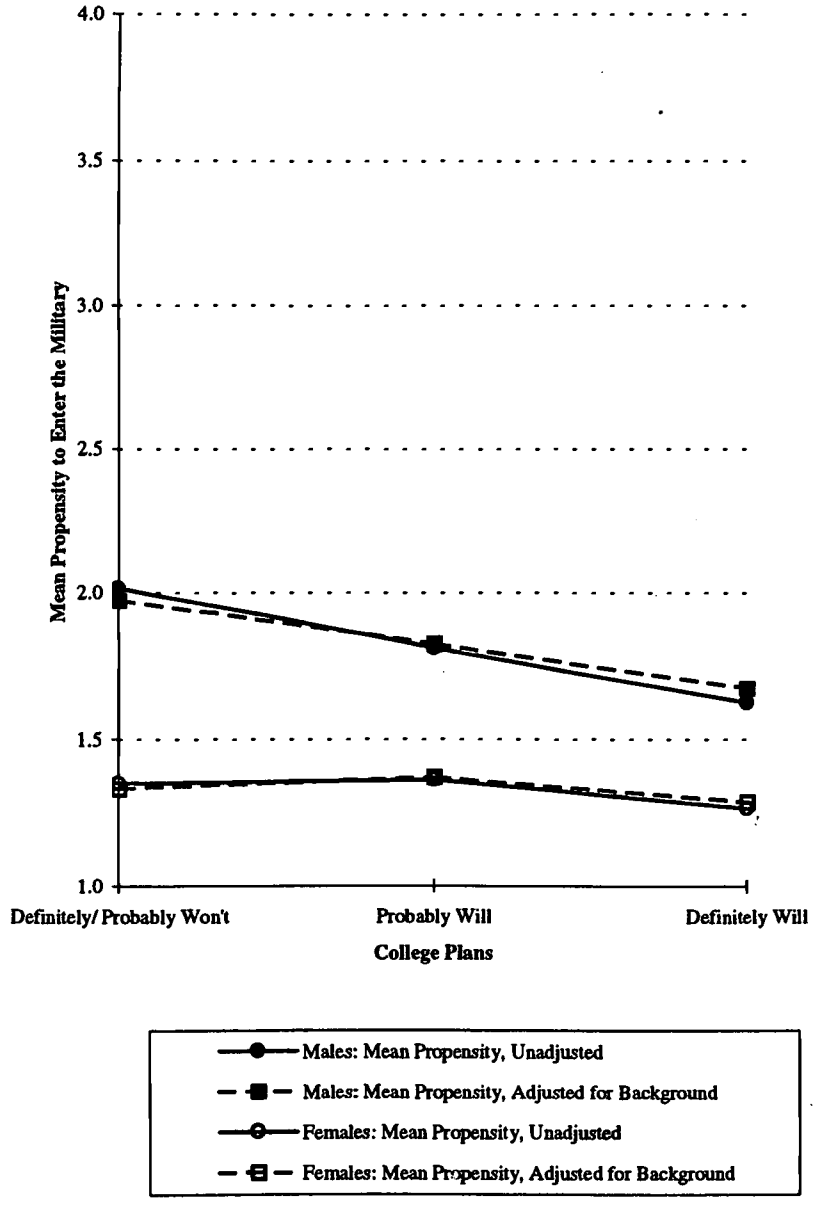


Figure 3c. Proportion and enlistment by parents' average education (classes of 1992-1996).



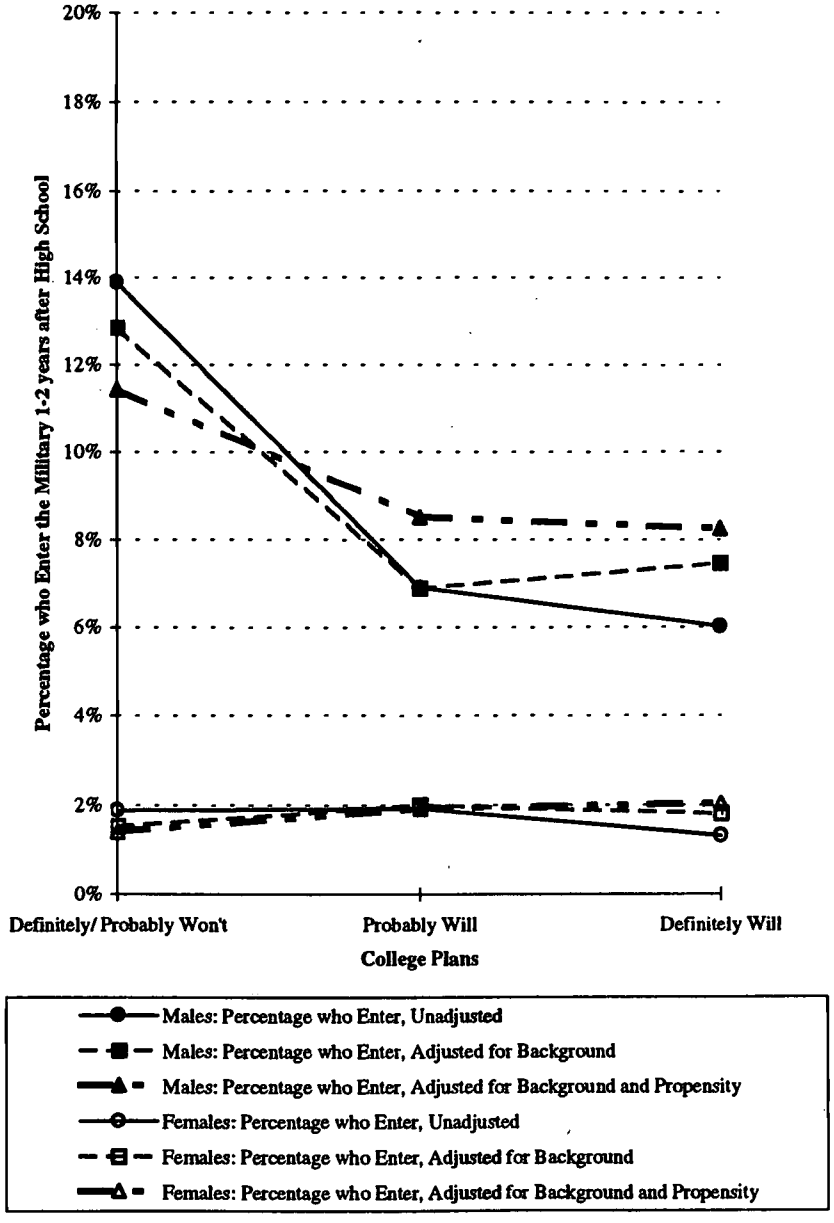
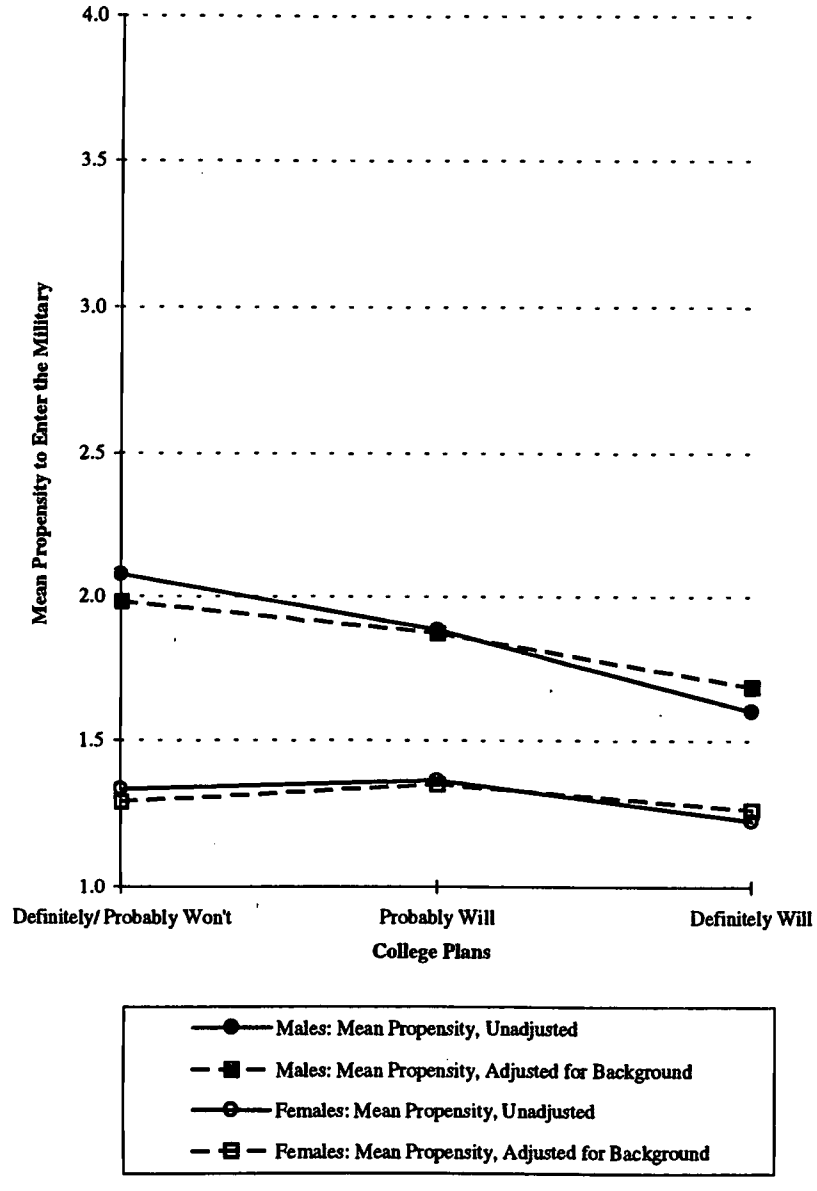


Figure 4a. Proportion and enlistment by college plans (classes of 1976-1983).



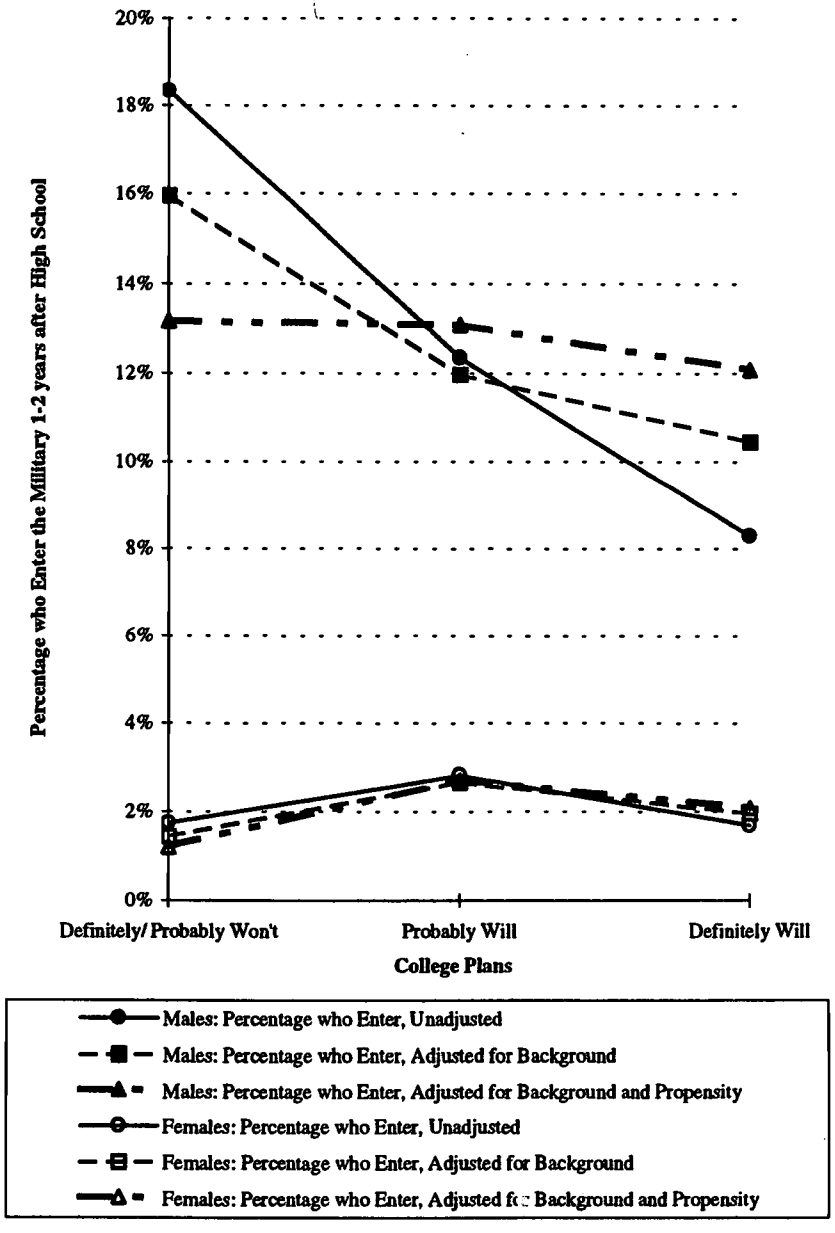


Figure 4b. Proportion and enlistment by college plans (classes of 1984-1991).

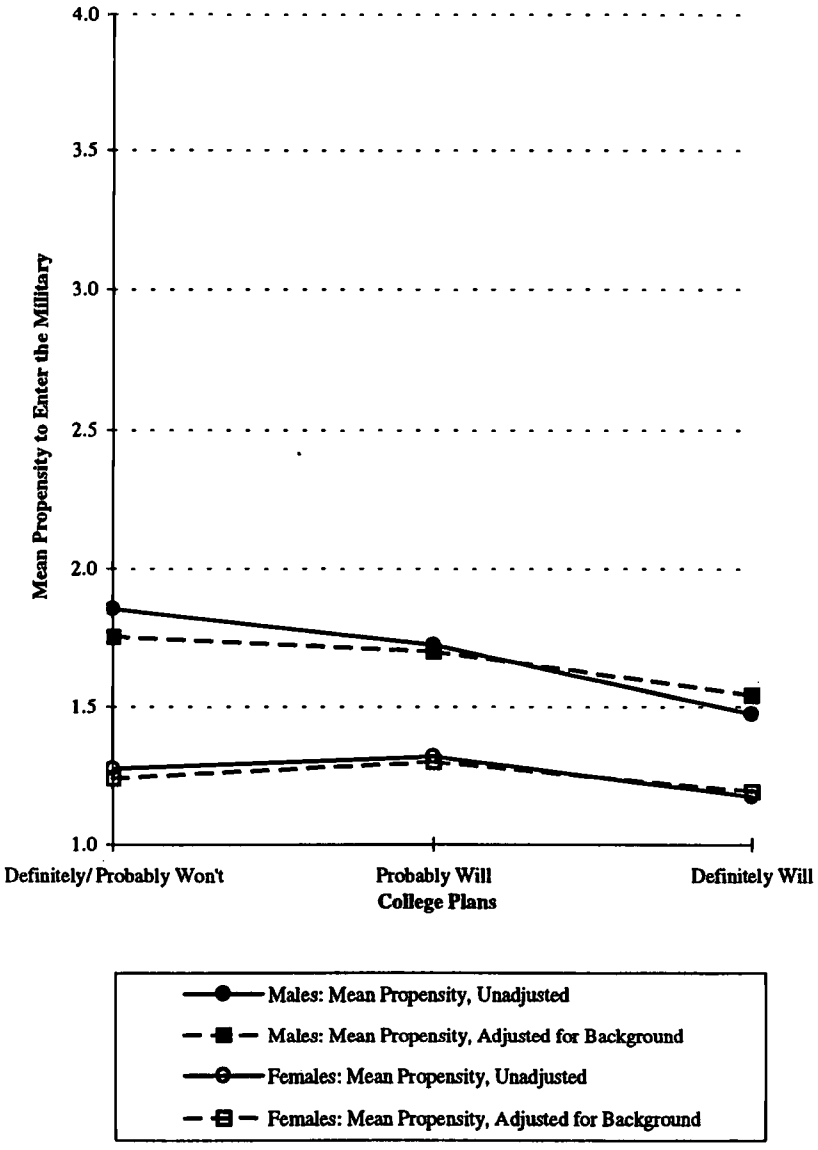
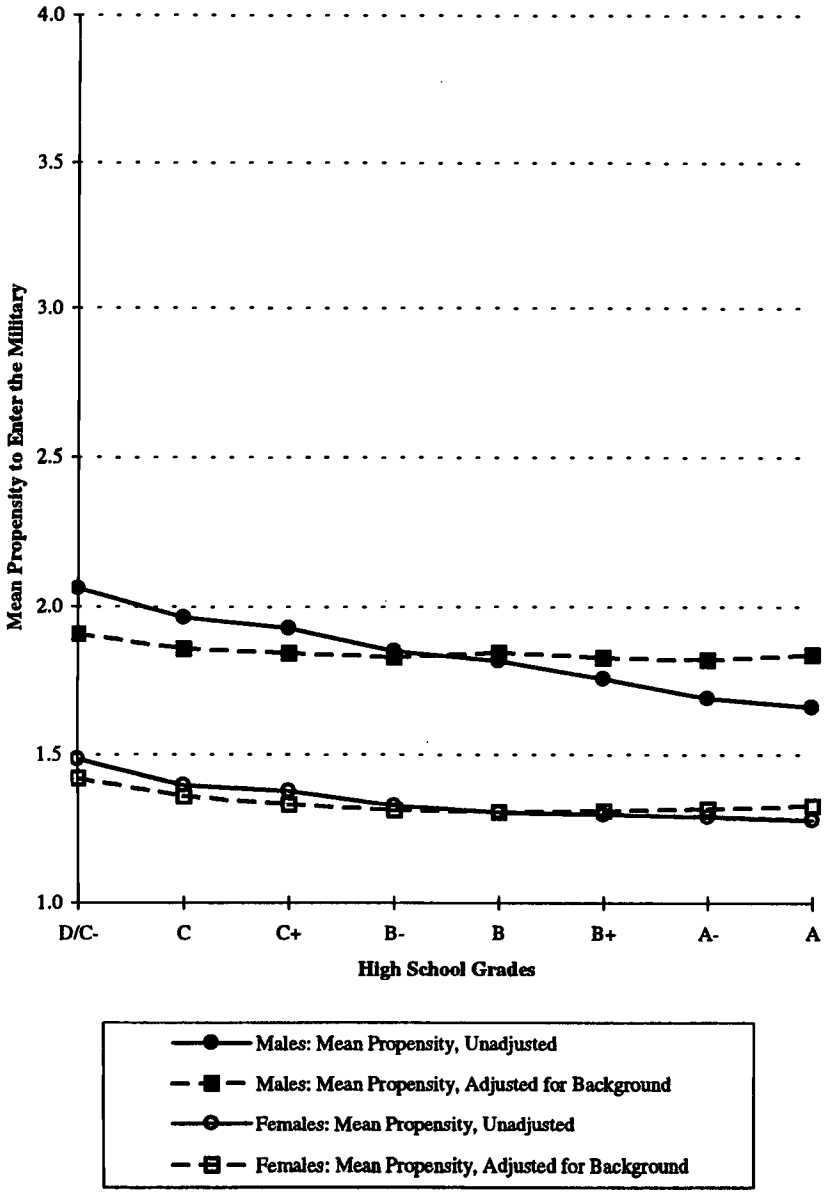


Figure 4c. Proportion and enlistment by college plans (classes of 1992-1996).



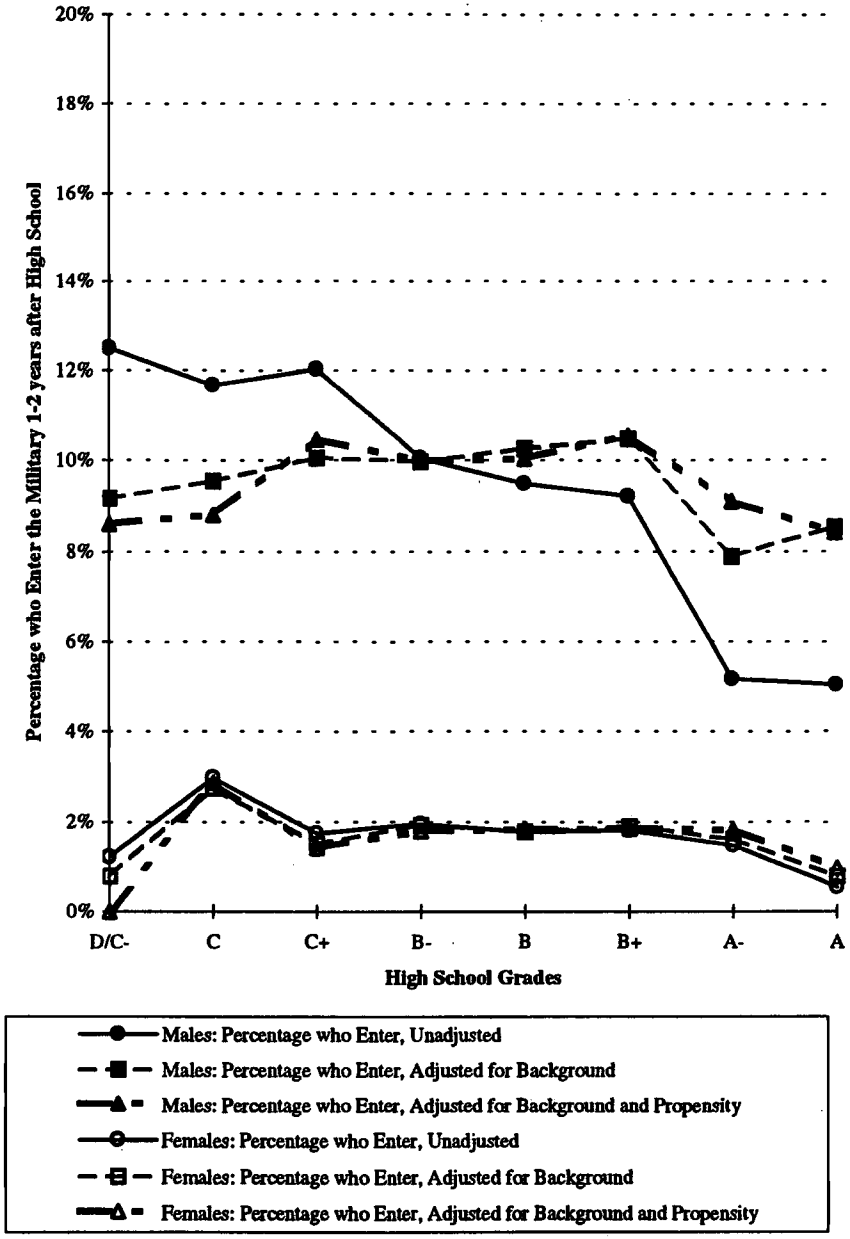
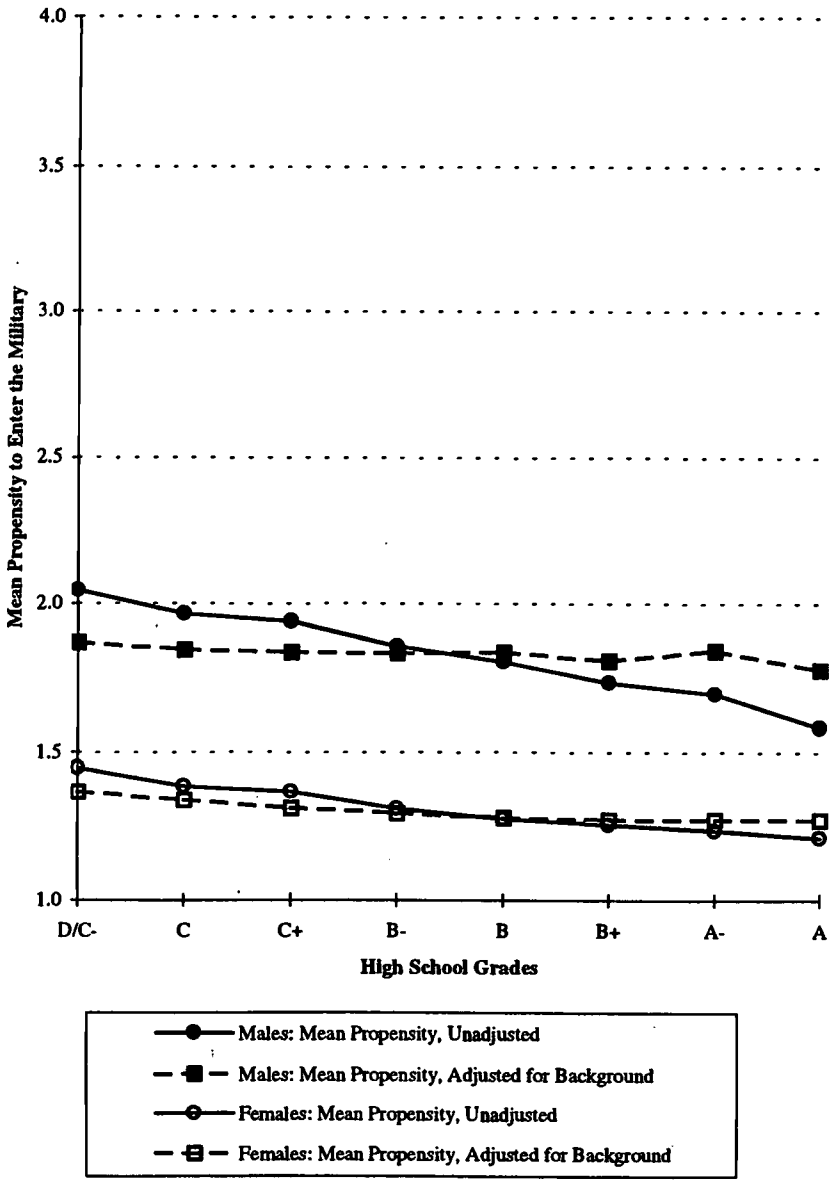


Figure 5a. Proportion and enlistment by high school grades (classes of 1976-1983).



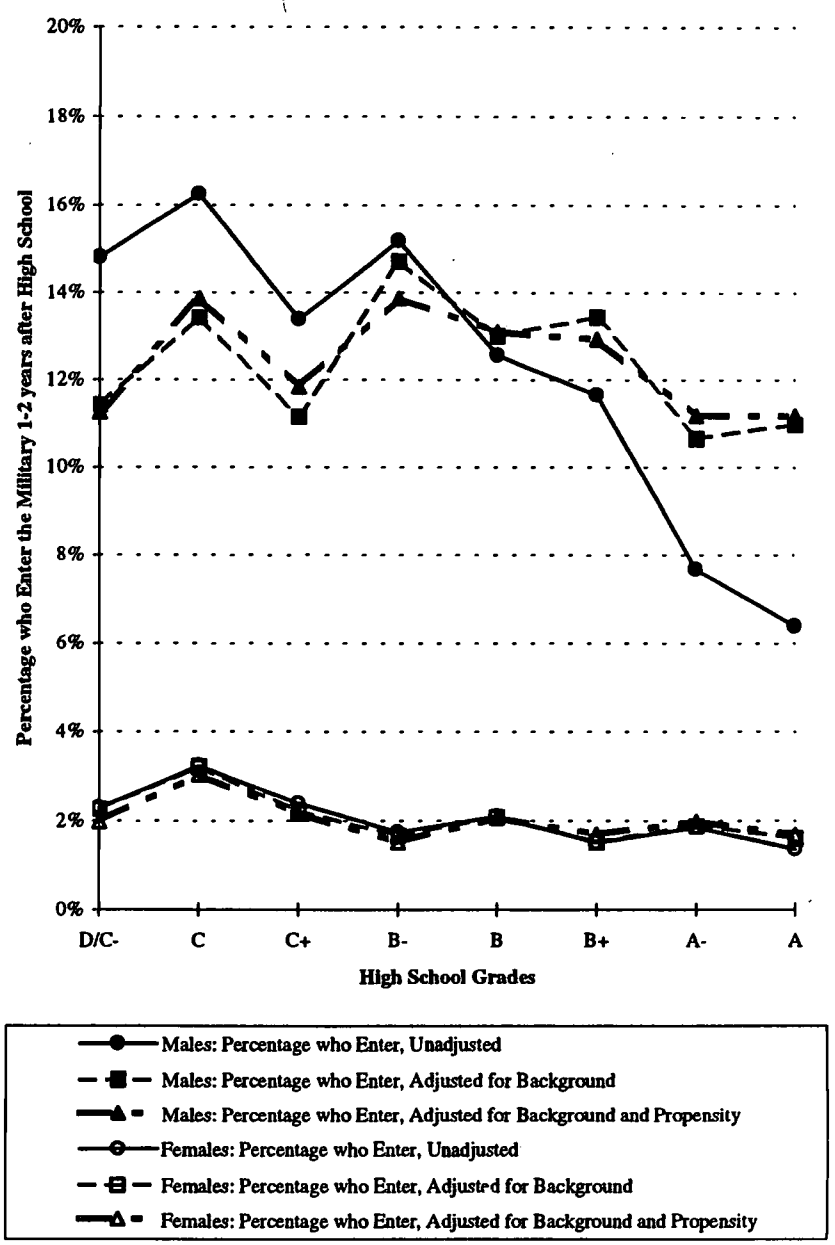


Figure 5b. Proportion and enlistment by high school grades (classes of 1984-1991).

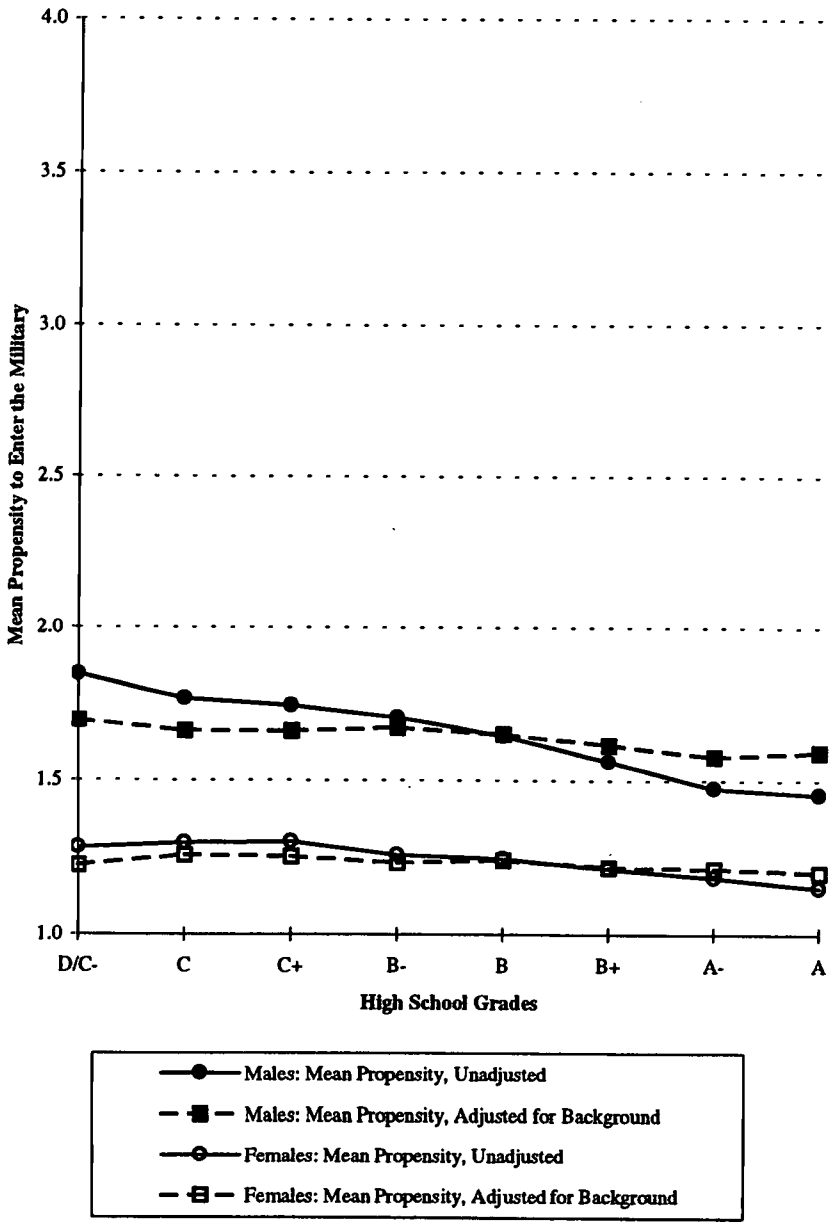


Figure 5c. Proportion and enlistment by high school grades (classes of 1992-1996).

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