

PROJECT TALENT

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THE IDENTIFICATION, DEVELOPMENT, AND  
UTILIZATION OF HUMAN TALENTS

Studies of a Complete Age Group - Age 15

Cooperative Research Project No. 566

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1963

The research reported herein was supported  
by the Cooperative Research Program of the  
Office of Education, U.S. Department of  
Health, Education, and Welfare.

## FOREWORD

This report, which is the final report on Cooperative Research Project No. 566, carried out by the University of Pittsburgh under contract with the United States Office of Education, is the third in a series of technical reports dealing with Project Talent. The first two are:

1. Flanagan, Dailey, Shaycoft, Orr, Gorham, & Goldberg. Designing the study. Pittsburgh: 1960. (Technical report to U.S. Office of Education, Cooperative Research Project No. 635.)

and

2. Flanagan, Dailey, Shaycoft, Orr, & Goldberg. Studies of the American high school. Pittsburgh: 1962. (Final report to U.S. Office of Education, Cooperative Research Project No. 226.)

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The project staff wishes to express gratitude to the many persons who were instrumental in completing this project.

A conference on sampling procedures held on September 26, 1959, was an important step in the planning phase of the project. Our consultants at that conference were:

William G. Cochran, Harvard University  
Morris H. Hansen, Bureau of the Census  
Phillip J. Rulon, Harvard University  
Frederick Stephan, Princeton University

Their advice proved to be extremely helpful.

Dr. John T. Dailey was Program Director.

Isadore Goldberg, of the Project Talent staff, in his capacity as Student Information Blank Editor, was in charge of the development of special instruments prepared specially for use in this study, such as the Supplement for the Student Information Blank.

Dr. William A. Gorham, formerly Supervisor for Special Studies on Project Talent, was in charge of the field collection of data for this project. This included planning and supervision of the entire undertaking of locating and arranging to test all 15-year-olds in the designated areas who were not in high school.

Members of the Project Talent staff who played major roles in the project include, in addition to those already named, Glenn E. Roudabush, Director for Analytical Research; and George R. Burket, Director for Data Bank Research. Mr. Roudabush and Dr. Burket were responsible for the computer programming phases of the analysis.

Special thanks are also due to Dr. Warren Findley, University of Georgia, and to Mr. G. H. Fort, Director Testing and Evaluation Services, Atlanta, for carrying out a pilot study on the feasibility of locating members of the special non-high-school 15-year-old population to be sampled. Mr. Fort was one of our Regional Coordinators.

Thanks are due, too, to our other Regional Coordinators, who, working in cooperation with Dr. Gorham, handled the field collection of data at the local level. These Regional Coordinators include:

Carter Short, University of Arkansas  
 John Caffrey, Director of Research, Palo Alto Public Schools,  
 Palo Alto, California  
 Frederick J. McDonald, Stanford University  
 Anthony C. Tucker, University of Denver  
 Cameron Fincher, Georgia State College for Business Administration  
 Richard H. Kicklighter, University of Florida  
 N. L. Gage, University of Illinois  
 Lyman J. Smith, Illinois State Scholarship Commission  
 N. A. Fattu, Indiana University  
 H. H. Remmers, Purdue University  
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 Robert C. Lloyd, Baltimore Public Schools  
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 University of Minnesota  
 Joseph L. French, University of Missouri  
 Robert E. Lefton, Clayton, Missouri  
 William A. Garrison, Eastern Montana College of Education  
 Albert Thompson, Columbia University  
 Virginia Keehan, Department of Education, Santa Fe, New Mexico  
 Warren W. Coxe, Delmar, New York  
 Harold R. Howes, Albany, New York  
 John M. Skalski, Fordham University  
 Clarence M. Williams, University of Rochester  
 Roy N. Anderson, North Carolina State College  
 Junius A. Davis, University of North Carolina  
 Thomas E. Jeffrey, University of North Carolina  
 Howard B. Lyman, University of Cincinnati  
 Walter S. Nosal, John Carroll University  
 Ray Wood, Columbus, Ohio  
 W. R. Brown, University of Oklahoma  
 J. Spencer Carlson, University of Oregon  
 C. Mauritz Lindvall, University of Pittsburgh  
 Frances E. Dunn, Brown University  
 R. L. Kalmbach, Columbia Public Schools,  
 Columbia, South Carolina

V. Gregory Rosemont, Huron College  
George E. Copple, Vanderbilt University  
Louise W. Cureton, Knoxville, Tennessee  
H. Paul Kelley, University of Texas  
Saul B. Sells, Texas Christian University  
Franklin L. Stovall, University of Houston  
David F. Votaw, Sr., San Marcos, Texas  
Richard L. Beard, University of Virginia  
Donald J. Herrmann, College of William and Mary  
Walter Jarecke, University of West Virginia  
Elden A. Bond, Milwaukee Public Schools

Marion F. Shaycoft planned and directed the data analysis phase of the project, and in her capacity as principal author, wrote the major part of the report, and edited the entire report.

David B. Orr participated in the preparation of an early draft report on the sampling procedures, data collection, and a preliminary analysis of the Student Information Blank Supplement and field reports from the regional coordinators.

Clinton A. Neyman, Jr. drafted part of Chapter V, prepared Appendix D, and participated in the editing of the entire manuscript.

Stuart E. Sherman supervised the hand processing of the Student Information Blank Supplement and the hand computations that were done for this report.

We are also grateful to Dr. Francis A. Ianni and Miss Alice Y. Scates of the Cooperative Research Program of the U. S. Office of Education for their help and encouragement not just on the present project but on the entire Project Talent undertaking.

John C. Flanagan  
Responsible Investigator

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## Chapter I. INTRODUCTION

### A. Purpose of the Research

As a part of the larger program of research on the identification, development and utilization of human talents, a study was conducted under Office of Education Cooperative Research Project No. 566, to locate and test a sample of all members of a specific age group whether or not in school. The larger study, which is still in progress, has been fully described elsewhere.\* The special study which is the subject of the present report has several objectives:

1. To insure, by supplementing the data on high school students (collected under the main phase of the larger research program) with data on boys and girls of high school age but not in high school, that the national inventory of talents would be truly comprehensive.
2. To develop national norms based on a truly representative sample of an age group--rather than just on those members of the age group who are in high school, and who therefore do not provide adequate representation of the seriously retarded.
3. To compare the following four groups of persons with regard to various important characteristics:
  - a. School dropouts
  - b. Students who are in school but below the normal grade for age

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\*Flanagan, Dailey, Shaycoft, Orr, Gorham, & Goldberg. Designing the study. Pittsburgh: 1960. (Technical report to U.S. Office of Education, Cooperative Research Project No. 635.)

Flanagan, Dailey, Shaycoft, Orr, & Goldberg. Studies of the American high school. Pittsburgh: 1962. (Final report to U.S. Office of Education, Cooperative Research Project No. 226.)

- c. Students who are making normal progress through school
- d. Accelerated students

Among the important variables in regard to which these four groups are to be compared are:

- a. Aptitudes, abilities, and educational achievement levels
  - b. Background characteristics: family, home, activities
  - c. Interests, goals, and aspirations--with particular emphasis on factors related to choice of an occupation
4. To draw inferences concerning the factors that lead students to drop out of school.
  5. To provide a substantial body of data concerning the aptitudes and abilities of a representative sample of members of a single age group, so that later on, when follow-up data become available, these data can be used to provide answers to questions such as the following:
    - a. How many dropouts have entered various trades and industrial occupations?
    - b. What are the aptitude and interest patterns of the dropouts who entered these trades and occupations?
    - c. What influence does the training acquired during the time in school (e.g., training in shop work) have upon later occupational activities?
    - d. How do dropouts compare in job progress and effectiveness on the job with persons completing their high school education who entered similar occupations?
    - e. What are the chances for improving current teaching methods, on the basis of inferring the effects of present methods, by comparing the success attained by high school graduates with the success attained by those who receive no education beyond the eighth or ninth grade?

#### B. Scope

The design of the research called for efforts to secure a sample that would be as representative of a complete age group as possible. This meant that the sample was to include not only high school students in Grades 9-12 (who were the subjects used in the larger program of

research of which the present study is a part) but also members of the selected age group who were in any of the following categories:

1. Still in school, but not in Grade 9, 10, 11, or 12
2. School dropouts
3. Not in school, because of serious illness or physical disability
4. Mentally retarded
5. In institutions

It was subsequently decided that the purposes of the project could be furthered by providing a substantial body of data concerning the aptitudes and abilities of 7th and 8th grade students. This would make it possible later on, when follow-up data become available, to supplement information concerning the out-of-school members of the selected age group with information on another sizable group of persons who could not be covered by the main Project Talent sample. This important supplementary group would consist of those 7th and 8th graders who are destined to drop out before reaching high school, and also a more representative group at these grade levels with whom the dropouts can be compared.

#### C. Choice of Age Group

On the basis of a preliminary survey of the situation, it was decided to use 15-year-olds as the complete age group. The decision that this would be the optimal group was dictated by both practical and theoretical considerations.

For practical reasons the selected age group had to meet two conditions. First, almost everyone in the age group would have to still be in school; and secondly, most of those in school would have to have reached high school. The first of these conditions was important because those still in school would be comparatively easy to locate and to arrange to test, while it was obvious that this state of affairs would not be generally applicable to those not registered in school. Some of these out-of-school youth might be very difficult or impossible to locate, and others, even if located might be difficult to persuade to subject themselves to testing. And the second condition, the requirement that most of those in school have reached high school, would make it feasible to use the regular Project Talent sample to provide a probability sample of members of the selected age group who were in Grades 9-12. This requirement that the vast majority of the population under consideration be in high school meant that the selected group had to be at least 15 years old, since a very sizable proportion of 14-year-olds are in Grade 8.

By a convenient coincidence, the 15-year-olds turned out to be not only the youngest group that would be feasible but also the oldest, since it was the last age group for which, because of the compulsory school attendance laws, almost all of the youth of the nation would still be in school. (In most states it is legal to drop out of school at age 16 but not before.)

Those were the practical considerations that dictated choice of the 15-year-olds as the age group to be studied. As for the theoretical considerations, it must be borne in mind that one of the primary goals of Project Talent was to secure a national inventory of abilities. For this purpose the 15-year-olds seemed more suitable than a younger group would be, since the 15-year-olds would be more like an adult group, and therefore the data would provide a better basis for drawing inferences about the distribution of various kinds of abilities among adults.

For these reasons, then, the 15-year-old age group was chosen as the group on which to base the research described in this report. For this study, 15-year-olds were defined as boys and girls who had passed their 15th birthdays as of 1 March 1960 but had not yet reached their 16th birthdays.



## Chapter II. PROCEDURE

Since a study of a large-scale nationally representative sample of a single age group had never been carried out before, procedures had to be developed from the beginning. In order to avoid expensive duplication of effort, data collection for the present study was coordinated with that for the larger study. While this procedure had the minor disadvantage of making the present study somewhat dependent upon certain phases of the larger study, to have done it any other way would have doubled or tripled the costs.

### A. Sampling

Having defined the population of interest, the next problem was to select a sample for study. Since the sampling procedure was tied to that for the main study, the latter will be summarized first.\* But because both the regular sample for the main study and the special sample for the study of 15-year-olds are essentially "probability samples", it seems advisable to precede the description of the procedures used with a brief discussion of the nature of such samples.

#### 1. The concept of "probability samples"

By "probability sample" is meant a sample chosen in such a way that the following conditions are met:

- a. For every member of the population the a priori mathematical probability of inclusion in the sample must be known.
- b. For every member of the population this a priori probability must be greater than zero. In other words every member of the population must have some chance of being included in the sample.

Note that in a probability sample the probability of selection does not have to be the same for all members of the population. The

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\*Full details about the sampling procedure are given in Chapter III of Designing the study. (Flanagan. et al., op. cit.)

probabilities merely have to be known and greater than zero. In the data analysis stage, it is possible to correct for differential probabilities (i.e., differential sampling ratios) by appropriate differential weighting of the cases.

Use of a probability sampling procedure is the one best way of insuring that unbiased estimates of population values can be obtained.

## 2. The regular Project Talent sample

The regular Project Talent sample consists basically of all the students in Grades 9, 10, 11, and 12 in between four and five per cent of all secondary schools in the United States. The high schools selected were a stratified random sample of all senior high schools, and the associated junior high schools. The stratification variables were:

### a. Broad category of school

For this purpose the schools were divided into three broad categories: public, parochial, and private.

### b. Geographical area

For this purpose 56 strata were used, namely: the five cities with populations in excess of 1,500,000 (New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Detroit); the District of Columbia; and the 50 states (with the five large cities named above removed).

### c. Size of senior class

This basis of stratification was used for public schools only. The following four strata were used: (1) under 25 seniors; (2) 25-99 seniors; (3) 100-399 seniors; and (4) 400 or more seniors.

### d. Retention ratio

This value, which was defined as ratio of number of graduates\* to number of tenth-graders\*\*, was also used as a stratification variable for the public schools (but not for the private or parochial schools).

On the basis of technical considerations concerning sampling methodology, it was decided that the most efficient sample of a given size would be obtained by using differential sampling ratios for the different school size strata (undersampling the smallest public schools, oversampling the largest ones, and correcting the resultant data through

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\*In 1958-1959 school year

\*\*In 1957-1958 school year

the use of differential school weights). Accordingly the following sampling ratios were used:

	<u>Sampling ratio</u>
Public schools with fewer than 25 seniors	1:50
Public schools with 25-399 seniors	1:20
Public schools with 400 or more seniors	1:13
Parochial schools	1:20
Private schools	1:20

Exceptions to this procedure occurred in New York City and Chicago, where through special arrangements with the school authorities, more schools participated but only a sample of the students in the included schools were tested. In New York City every senior high school and every junior high school participated; it was agreed to test one out of 12 students in each school. In the case of Chicago's 38 academic and technical high schools, 20 of them were selected at random and one-tenth of the students in every grade in every selected school were tested.

Throughout the sampling process, in every instance where randomization was required, it was achieved through the use of random numbers. It might be mentioned in passing that for some of the sampling operations the random numbers were generated by an electronic computer and for other operations they were found in a published table. The distinction between the two sources of random numbers is of no real importance, however. The important point is that no efforts were spared to make the sampling process a genuinely random one.

The resultant sample consisted of 1063 senior high schools, together with the associated junior high schools. Of the 1063 invited schools 987 agreed to participate. This amounted to an unusually large total acceptance rate, 93 per cent. The breakdown of sampling units (senior high schools) invited and accepting is shown in Table II-1.

In summary, then, a probability sampling procedure was used, with senior high schools constituting the sampling unit, to select the regular sample. This sample consists of 987 senior high schools that agreed to participate, together with 238 associated junior high schools-- a total of 1225 schools. This regular sample comprises public, parochial, and private schools. A total of nearly 400,000 students in Grades 9-12 were tested in these schools. These 400,000 students constitute the regular Project Talent sample.

3. Division of the regular sample into ten subsamples

For use in analyses where the total regular sample would not be required, the 987 high school sampling units were divided into ten

Table II-1

Number of Sampling Units that Participated or Declined  
to Participate in Project Talent

	<u>Number of senior high schools</u>			
	Public	Parochial	Private	Total
Participating	822	114	51	987
Declined	57	11	8	76
Total	879	125	59	1063

subsamples which were as close to equivalent in terms of the stratification variables as could reasonably be achieved. Junior high schools were assigned to the same subsamples as the senior high schools with which they were associated. In the case of junior high schools (such as those in New York City) which were not directly associated with any specific senior high school, the school was assigned to a subsample on whatever other basis seemed reasonable, in order to maintain the qualitative (and quantitative) equivalence of the ten subsamples to as great a degree as feasible.

The resultant ten approximately equivalent subsamples into which the 1225 junior and senior high schools of the regular sample were divided were designated "Subsamples 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9." As will be seen, one of these ten subsamples ("Subsample 0") plays a major role in the study of 15-year-olds.

The 76 schools which had been invited to participate in Project Talent but had declined were likewise distributed among the ten subsamples, for possible inclusion in special studies involving school characteristics.

#### 4. The special sample of 15-year-olds

For the special study of 15-year-olds with which this report deals, it was necessary to obtain a special sample of 15-year-olds not in Grades 9-12, to supplement the members of this age group who were in our regular sample. This special sample was to consist of those 15-year-olds not in high school who were residing in the school districts corresponding to one-tenth of the "general-purpose public senior high schools" in our regular sample. (The term "general-purpose high school" will be explained a little later.)

For this purpose it was decided to use the school districts corresponding to the general-purpose public senior high schools in "Subsample 0," which is one of the ten subsamples into which the regular sample had been divided (as described in Paragraph 3 above).

The use of school districts corresponding to general-purpose public senior high schools was based on the assumption that for every bit of habitable area in the United States there is a general-purpose public high school to which residents can send their offspring, and that therefore by using as the sampling units the geographical areas to which these schools correspond, a probability sample can be obtained.

In order to simplify determination of the a priori probabilities of inclusion, it was considered desirable to divide the country into geographical sampling units in such a way that each member of the population (non-high-school 15-year-olds) would be included in only one sampling unit. Hence the decision that only "general-purpose public high schools" would be used. General-purpose public high schools were defined operationally as the set of high schools meeting the requirement that together the districts defined as corresponding to them would cover the United States completely and without overlap. This meant that these schools would mostly fall in the category of comprehensive high schools, and that non-public schools, vocational high schools, and other special purpose public high schools (e.g., schools for the deaf) would not be included. It also meant that some ad hoc redefinition of "school districts" would be necessary for use in defining the special sample in situations where more than one general purpose high school was available to residents of an area. For instance, let us consider the situation in a multi-school town where the high schools did not have specific area boundaries. If there were  $N$  general-purpose high schools in such a town and  $n$  elementary or junior high schools, and if one of the  $N$  high schools were in Subsample 0, the area defined as corresponding to this high school would be that corresponding to the  $\frac{n}{N}$  elementary schools or junior high schools closest to the "Subsample 0" high school.

A slightly different procedure was necessary in New York and Chicago, where the regular sample had not been defined as including 100 per cent of the students in the included schools.

In New York City the geographical areas for the special sample of 15-year-olds were defined as the school districts corresponding to five junior high schools chosen randomly within boroughs (one junior high school for each of the five boroughs of the city).

In Chicago two elementary schools were selected randomly to define the school district for the special 15-year-old sample.

In those sections of the South where segregated schools still exist, when the school for whites was in Subsample 0 only whites were included in the corresponding group of 15-year-olds not in high school. Likewise

when the school for Negroes was in the subsample, only Negroes were included in the corresponding non-high-school group. This was done in order to maintain the "probability sample" feature, which was deemed very important from the point of view of subsequent statistical analysis of the data.

Of the 88 public senior high schools in Subsample 0, 84 had participated in Project Talent (the main study) and four had not. Three of the 84 participating schools were eliminated from the special study of 15-year-olds because they were vocational schools and one was eliminated because it was a special school drawing its students from the entire state, and thus did not define a school district. Elimination of the seven Subsample 0 general senior high schools from New York City and the two from Chicago left 75 school districts in addition to the five junior high school districts for New York City and the two elementary school districts for Chicago. Thus altogether there were 82 school districts comprising the geographic area for the special sample. Of these 82, 78 were for schools that had participated in the regular testing. Regional Coordinators were able to secure complete cooperation from 75 of the 78 schools. The other three, like the four that had not participated in the main study, found it administratively not feasible to cooperate in the study of 15-year-olds.

#### 5. The supplementary sample

In addition to the regular sample of students (consisting of students in Grades 9-12 in the regular sample of schools) and the special sample of 15-year-olds, some other groups were also tested. These groups, which are excluded from all analyses of the "regular sample data" but are available for inclusion in special studies where appropriate, include, among others:

- a. The entire 8th grade in certain schools whose Grade 9-12 students are in the regular sample.
- b. A "saturation sample" of Knox County, Tennessee, including the city of Knoxville. This saturation sample consists of every student in every school (public, parochial, or private) in Knox County, in Grades 8-12. Two Knox County senior high schools had been chosen for inclusion in the regular sample. The supplementary sample includes, in addition to the Grade 8 students in these two sampling units, all the rest of the Grade 8-12 students in Knox County.
- c. A few other schools, in which, by special arrangement, all students in Grades 9-12 were tested.

The first two of the three categories of supplementary sample cases described above are expected to provide valuable auxiliary data to

that obtained in future analyses of the special sample of 15-year-olds. The special value of the supplementary sample lies in the fact that it will provide data on a very sizable group of 8th graders, and thus will provide useful supplementary information on those students who drop out of school without ever entering high school.

Thus the 1225 secondary schools of the regular sample were importantly augmented by 123 supplementary sample schools. Five additional junior high schools, which lacked a 9th grade but contained many 15-year-olds below Grade 9 who were needed for the special sample, brought the total number of schools in Project Talent up to 1353, about 5 per cent of all secondary schools in the United States.

## B. Data Collection for Special Sample

### 1. Locating the 15-year-olds belonging in the special sample

Regional Coordinators made intensive efforts to locate 15-year-olds not in high school (Grades 9-12) who lived in the 75 school districts. The first source of information consulted was the school system itself. In many communities accurate records were available at the school superintendent's office. The Regional Coordinators were thus able to utilize the records of these school systems to identify the 15-year-olds not in school as well as those in school below the 9th grade.

In most states there are rigidly enforced laws requiring students to attend school until the age of 16, so that there were extremely few 15-year-olds not in school and these few generally were institutionalized cases. Thus in most states, virtually all the 15-year-olds were locatable.

In other communities various agencies and persons were helpful in identifying and locating the 15-year-olds out of school. These included truant officers, visiting teachers, probation officers, police, sheriffs, and welfare agencies.

In some cases, after lists of possible 15-year-olds out of school were obtained, the last known address was visited to try to determine the status of the individual.

### 2. Testing the 15-year-olds in the special sample

Fifteen-year-olds who were in school but not in Grades 9-12 were tested in a number of ways, depending on what procedure fitted best in the local situation. Very often the 15-year-olds were brought to the high school and tested along with the other students. In some cases, this involved collecting students on a bus from several schools and taking them to the high school on the testing days. School systems cooperated fully in these round-ups. In other cases, it was administratively easier to test the entire 7th and 8th grades of an elementary or junior

high school, in order to have all the 15-year-olds included in the group tested. Non-public schools cooperated in testing 15-year-olds below the 9th grade, either by sending them to the public high school or by testing them in the elementary schools.

In cases where 15-year-olds were not attending any school at all, the Regional Coordinators made special arrangements to try to test them. Very often this entailed testing them individually. In other cases, it was possible to test several at one location. In one case, a high school principal drove around a county, collected twenty-six boys and girls, and brought them in from miles around, for testing. They were paid a modest fee to take the tests or to be interviewed. The school superintendent personally assisted in this operation.

The standard Project Talent battery was used for the special sample. One additional instrument, called Supplement for the Student Information Blank,\* was used only for the 15-year-olds not in any school.

### 3. Adequacy of the data collection

There is reason to believe that in almost all cases the Regional Coordinators were very thorough in their efforts to collect the required data. (Some specific examples of their intensive efforts are described in Paragraphs 1 and 2 above.)

However, there were a few areas where such great difficulties were encountered that even strenuous efforts to locate 15-year-olds out of school met with only limited success. For example, in one southeastern community where no compulsory school attendance law was in effect, hardly any 15-year-olds out of school could be found. But instances where something like that happened are only isolated incidents, and therefore it seems reasonable to suppose that on the whole the sample was fairly complete. Certainly there was some coverage of most of the major groups known to contribute a sizable proportion of the dropouts. Boys and girls of Mexican and Puerto Rican origin (especially in Texas and New York City) and Negroes in the large cities and the South were among the groups represented.

Unfortunately, however, though most 15-year-olds apparently were located, it did not prove possible to test them all. A record form was gathered for most, but test scores and other data were sometimes impossible to get. Some 15-year-olds below the 9th grade but in school apparently were not tested because of mix-ups or because it proved impossible to make suitable arrangements. But many others

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\*Shown in Appendix A.



were not tested for the simple reason that the Regional or Local Coordinators found them incapable of taking the tests. Their reading and writing skills were quite inadequate for the task.

Table II-2 shows a breakdown of the 82 sampling units which define the school districts for the special sample of 15-year-olds. For slightly more than half of the schools cooperating there are apparently no 15-year-olds in the district who are not in school.

<u>Table II-2</u>	
Tabulation of the Sampling Units (School Districts) in the Special Sample	
	<u>No. of School Districts</u>
A. Schools reporting no 15-year-olds out of school	
1. Reporting some 15-year-olds below Grade 9	30
2. Reporting no 15-year-olds below Grade 9	<u>10</u>
Subtotal	40
B. Schools reporting some 15-year-olds out of school	
1. Reporting some 15-year-olds below Grade 9	26
2. Reporting no 15-year-olds below Grade 9	<u>9</u>
Subtotal	35
C. Schools for which no data are available	<u>7</u>
Total	82

Table II-3 shows the number of 15-year-olds not in school and in school below Grade 9, separately for schools reporting no 15-year-olds out of school, and for schools reporting some. In each case the estimated total number of 15-year-olds below Grade 9 is partially inflated since schools sometimes reported students as 15-year-olds who were outside this age range. On the other hand some cases, particularly 15-year-olds below Grade 9 in the non-public schools, may not have been located.

Table II-3

Number of 15-Year-Olds in the Special Sample,  
and Kinds of Data Obtained about Them

Kind of Data Obtained	Number of 15-Year-Olds				
	Below Grade 9				
	In Type A* School Dist.	In Type B* School Dist.	Total	Out of School (Type B*)	Total
Complete test data	224	267	491	13	504
Partial but not complete test data	52	175	227	11	238
Partial or complete test data	276	442	718	24	742
SIB supplements	---	---	---	103	103
SIB supplements and/or partial or complete test data	276	442	718	106	824
No data	159**	275**	434**	147**	581**
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>435**</b>	<b>717**</b>	<b>1152**</b>	<b>253**</b>	<b>1405**</b>

\*School districts

"Type A" means district for school reporting no 15-year-olds out of school

"Type B" means district for school reporting some 15-year-olds out of school

\*\*Estimated number, based mainly on Regional Coordinators' reports

It will be noted that the number of 15-year-olds below Grade 9 who were tested is somewhat smaller than the estimated population. This is due to the difficulties involved in actually locating these students, and getting them to report for the tests. Further reduction of the number of 15-year-olds below Grade 9 for whom complete information was obtained is due to the fact that some of the academically retarded boys and girls were unable to complete the tests and fill in the forms, or became discouraged in their attempts to do so.

The 15-year-olds out of school were even harder to locate, and the 103 Supplements for the Student Information Blank and the 22 partial or complete sets of test data probably were all that could be obtained. These boys and girls were even more reluctant in most cases to take tests and fill out forms (and less capable of doing so) than those in school below the 9th grade.

### C. Differential Weighting of the Cases

As has already been indicated in the discussion of sampling procedures, differential weights correcting for differential sampling ratios were necessary in order to obtain unbiased estimates of means, standard deviations, and other values for the national population represented by the sample.

Four sets of weights (designated Weight A, Weight B, Weight C, and Weight D) have been developed for Project Talent, each suitable for a different purpose, but since only three of these sets (Weights A, B, and D) are applicable to the special study of 15-year-olds, only these three will be described here.

Weight A, when applied to a group of students in the regular sample, is intended to reproduce the national population represented by that group. Thus weighted means obtained by applying Weight A to all Grade 12 boys in the sample who plan to go to college should be unbiased estimates of the corresponding means for all such boys in the entire country.

Weight A is the same for all the students in a school. It equals the reciprocal of the sampling ratio, divided by the proportion of the invited schools in its category (on the basis of the stratification variables) that agreed to participate in Project Talent. Thus it corrects simultaneously for differential sampling ratio and for differential acceptance rate.

Weight D is intended for use solely in analysis of the data for the 15-year-olds. For each 15-year-old in high school, Weight D is identical to Weight A. For each 15-year-old in the special sample, except in New York City, Weight D is exactly ten times as large as Weight A for the corresponding high school cases. This multiplication by ten corrects for the fact that only one of the ten regular subsamples was used in determining the school districts for the non-high school cases. In the case of

four of the five junior high school districts used to define the special sample in New York City, Weight D equals ten times the number of junior high schools in the corresponding borough. (In the case of the fifth borough, Richmond, an additional adjustment had to be made to correct partially for the fact that this borough is not fully covered by junior high school districts.) A similar adjustment was theoretically necessary for the special sample cases in Chicago, but by coincidence the adjusted value for Weight D turned out to equal ten times Weight A, so that no special modification was needed for Chicago.

Weight B, unlike Weights A and D, is primarily applicable to the schools themselves, rather than to the boys and girls in those schools (or resident in the corresponding school districts). When the Weight B values are applied to a group of schools in the regular sample (e.g., all the public high schools in cities with populations between 5000 and 250,000) the purpose is to get an estimate of statistics based on all such schools, whether in the regular Talent sample or not.

Weight B, like Weight A, corrects simultaneously for differential sampling ratio and for differential acceptance rate. Weight B is identical to Weight A except for the New York City and Chicago schools, in which the sampling ratio differed for students and schools because of the fact that there was sampling of the students within the schools.

#### D. Overview of the Kinds of Data Analysis

The remainder of this report deals with what was found out about the 15-year-olds as a group and what was found out about 15-year-olds at different levels of schooling--including those who have been accelerated, those who have been making normal progress through school, those who are a year or more behind in school, and those who have dropped out altogether.

Chapter III deals primarily with the 15-year-old who has dropped out of school.

Chapter V deals with the total group of 15-year-olds at all levels of schooling. Chapter IV, which is concerned with age-grade relationships, and Appendix B of Chapter V, which presents correlational data, deal with the high school student in general and are intended to provide a background against which to view the data reported in Chapter V.

Both extensive correlational data and means and standard deviations for a wide variety of variables are presented and discussed in Chapter V. Percentile norms are also presented (in Appendix C) for over 50 test variables.

### Chapter III. THE FIFTEEN-YEAR-OLD DROPOUT

Fifteen-year-olds not in school who could not be tested were asked to supply the information called for by the Supplement for the Student Information Blank (SIB Supplement)\*.

Supplements were obtained for 103 of the 253 15-year-olds not in school (49 boys and 54 girls). The forms were designed to be filled out partly by the 15-year-old himself and partly by the Regional Coordinator or other interviewer.

#### A. Size of Group and Definition of Group

In addition to the 103 SIB Supplements received for dropouts, there were SIB Supplements filled out for 23 of the 15-year-olds whose self-reports indicated they were still in elementary school. While some of these SIB Supplements, which were intended only for 15-year-olds not in school, were probably filled out through a mix-up, others were probably filled out as a result of a real ambiguity in the status of the 15-year-old. In other words, there is reason to believe that some of these boys and girls, having been long-term truants, are regarded by the school authorities as dropouts but that they still consider themselves students in the sixth or seventh or eighth grade of the local elementary school. Evidence of this ambiguity lies in the conflict between the report of the Local Coordinator, who certified some of these boys and girls to us as not being in school, and their own reports on Record Form Z, in which they indicated clearly that they were still in school, in one of the elementary grades. (There is enough redundancy built into Record Form Z that when it is filled out consistently throughout, it is reasonable to infer that the statement that the youngster is still in school was made intentionally, and not a mere clerical error.)

This phenomenon of the "gray area" between "dropouts" and over-age students who are habitual truants seems to occur chiefly in certain rural or semi-rural areas sizable segments of whose populations are disadvantaged groups. If efforts are made in these areas to enforce the

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\*This form is shown in Appendix A, Part 1.

compulsory education laws, these efforts are apparently unsuccessful in regard to the 15-year-olds who choose to absent themselves from school permanently.

In a couple of schools there are apparently about a third as many 15-year-olds still at the elementary school level who are in this nebulous "gray area" midway between truancy and formally recognized withdrawal from school, as there are 15-year-olds who are actually attending elementary school with some degree of regularity. Or, to put it another way, there are certain rural regions where probably about one-fourth of those 15-year-olds who according to law ought to be attending elementary school are managing to by-pass the law.

Although there certainly would have been some justification for treating these boys and girls as dropouts, since that is probably what they are in almost every sense except that of legal sanction, we have chosen, in the interests of consistency, to treat them in the data analysis as 15-year-olds still in elementary school wherever there was reasonable evidence that this was their legal status. This "reasonable evidence" was considered to exist whenever Record Form Z was filled out in a way that was not only consistent with the elementary school hypothesis but also was internally consistent, and therefore presumably bore a degree of dependability that an internally inconsistent document would lack.

There is still another aspect to the difficulty of determining membership in the "15-year-old dropout" group. It is necessary not only to distinguish between 15-year-olds in school and those not in school, but also to decide, in the presence of conflicting evidence, whether the boy or girl is actually a 15-year-old. Some of those in the groups of dropouts rounded up for testing and believed by the Regional or Local Coordinator to be 15 years old have reported their own ages to be 13 or 14 or 16 or 17 and have given as their dates of birth, dates compatible with these self-reported ages. While clerical errors in reporting one's age or date of birth can occur in any group and at any level of ability, the frequency with which inconsistency between self-reports and the Coordinator's report in regard to the age of the youth has occurred has been too great among these disadvantaged groups with the truant-dropouts to be attributable wholly to clerical error.

Part of the ambiguity is probably due to the fact that some of the boys and girls concerned really don't know exactly how old they are. They may be members of a sub-culture not attuned to the importance of accurate records in our contemporary civilization; and even more relevant, many of them may be dependent for information about their exact age on the vague and self-contradictory information that may have been provided by a mentally retarded mother who has a large number of children and a poor memory. This is not an unreasonable supposition, since the majority of the boys and girls we are talking about are academically retarded and many of them, as will be seen later, are functionally illiterate and presumably of only borderline-normal intelligence at best.

Thus we fully recognize that the student's self-report of his age may be wrong. Likewise the school's information about his age could also be wrong. Therefore we had to make an arbitrary decision as to what reported age we should accept in the case of contradictory reports. We settled on the policy of accepting self-reports when the reported age and date of birth were compatible, even though this policy eliminated from the study some of the boys and girls reported by the school authorities (via the Coordinator) to belong in the special group of 15-year-olds.

So much for the factors that cut our group of "15-year-old dropouts" for whom SIB Supplements were available down to 103. Now let us turn to a consideration of what the 15-year-old dropouts in our study are like.

B. Age and Grade at Time of Withdrawal from School

Most of the boys and girls who are not in school at age 15 dropped out when they were about 14 or 15 years old; very few of them dropped out before age 13. This is shown in Table III-1. And as shown

Table III-1. Distribution of Age at Time of Withdrawal from School  
(Based on 15-year-old Dropouts for whom SIB Supplements  
Were Filled Out)

<u>Age</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
15	17	14	31
14	12	13	25
13	2	8	10
12	1	3	4
11	-	1	1
10	1	2	3
9	-	1	1
Never entered	5	4	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Subtotal	38	46	84
No information	11	8	19
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	49	54	103

in the bottom row of Table III-2, no more than half of them got beyond Grade 6. In the case of most of the boys and girls who drop out before reaching 16, the factor determining the exact point at which they drop out appears to be age, not grade. Presumably in most

Table III-2. Grade Placement with Respect to Age, at Time of Withdrawal from School

Distribution Based on Fifteen-Year-Old Dropouts,  
Divided According to Sex and Last Grade Completed

Status at time of dropout*	Sex	Last grade completed											Total		
		No info.	Never entered	Ungraded	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10
3 years ahead	M													-	-
	F													1	1
	Total													1	1
2 years ahead	M														1
	F														-
	Total														1
1 year ahead	M														-
	F								2		1	3	2		8
	Total								2		1	3	2		8
At grade for age	M								1	1	5	4			11
	F							1	1	2	5	2			11
	Total							1	2	3	10	6			22
1 year behind	M														-
	F								1	-	2	1	-		4
	Total								1	1	2	3	5	1	13
2 years behind	M														-
	F								1	-	-	1			2
	Total								1	2	4	2			9
3 years behind	M														-
	F								1	-	1				2
	Total								2	1	2				5
4 years behind	M														-
	F														2
	Total														2
5 years behind	M														1
	F														1
	Total														2
No information	M	12	5	1					1			1	1		21
	F	7	4	-					1			-	1		13
	Total	19	9	1					2			1	2		34
Total	M	12	5	1	-	-	2	3	3	6	4	7	5	1	49
	F	7	4	-	-	1	3	7	2	6	4	10	8	2	54
	Total	19	9	1	-	1	5	10	5	12	8	17	13	3	103

\* Grade placement with respect to age; estimated on basis of last grade completed, date of dropout, and date of birth. Estimates were based on the assumption that a child would be eligible to enter Grade 1 if his sixth birthday came before November of the year of entering. This assumption is of course not universally valid in all jurisdictions, but it is probably close enough to the facts that if the exact status at time of dropout were known for each student, a few cases might be shifted up or down one year in this table, but the general picture presented by the table would be essentially unchanged.



of these cases neither the boys and girls themselves nor their parents regard it as important to stay in school until some specified level of academic attainment (e.g., Grade 6) is reached. But the compulsory education laws do tend to keep boys and girls in school at least until they are physically mature enough to have hopes of passing for 16-year-olds.

Since age at time of dropout is much less variable than grade at time of dropout, there is a substantial negative correlation between last grade completed and amount of academic retardation. In other words the lower the grade, the greater the amount of retardation. This is shown clearly by the bivariate distribution presented in Table III-2.

### C. Factors Resulting in Withdrawal from School

In his write-in comments the interviewer in many cases provided interesting insights into the nature of factors which may have loomed large in the withdrawal from school. Some of these factors are discussed below.

#### 1. Marriage and/or Motherhood

Nine of the 54 girls for whom SIB Supplements were provided reported they were married. Not surprisingly, none of the 15-year-old boys indicated marriage. Fourteen girls, most of them not married, reported that they had children.

#### 2. Mental Retardation

Six of the boys and three of the girls were reported to be mentally retarded. While a few of the others may also be mentally retarded although not explicitly reported to be, it appears that "mental retardation" accounts for only a small proportion of the school dropouts.

#### 3. Poor Scholastic Ability

Poor scholastic ability, unlike actual mental retardation, apparently is a significant factor in a very substantial proportion of the withdrawals from school.

Table III-2 gives direct evidence on this point, since it shows that well over half of those for whom information on this point was available were below the normal grade for their age, and that over a third were at least two years behind.

As Table II-3 shows, for most of the out-of-school group it proved impossible to obtain test data. There is reason to believe that in most instances this was because these boys and girls just could not read and write well enough to cope with the test-taking task--even though the pencil-handling requirements were minimal for all of the tests, and the reading requirements were minimal for some of them.

Some indication of the extent of "functional illiteracy" in this group is obtained by inspecting the Reading Comprehension scores for the 24 dropouts who took the test. The distribution of these scores is shown in Table III-3.

Table III-3. Distribution\* of TALENT Reading Comprehension Raw Scores (R-250) and Grade 9 Percentiles for 15-year-olds Not in School

	<u>Raw Score (R-250)</u>	<u>Grade 9 Percentile **</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
	31	68	1
	19	33	1
	12	12	3
	11	10	3
	10	8	3
	9	6	2
	8	4	1
	7	3	4
	6	2	2
	5	1	1
	4	1	2
	3	1	1
			24
N			
Median	9.0	6.0	
Mean	9.6		

\* Based on all 15-year-olds not in school who took the TALENT Reading Comprehension Test.

\*\* Tentative national norms, from "Project TALENT Counselors' Technical Manual for Interpreting Test Scores", Washington, 1960.

The median score, 9.0, is only the 6th percentile for ninth-grade students. All but two of the group got scores no higher than 12, which corresponds to a ninth-grade percentile of 12. And even this very poor showing on the test might not fully indicate the extent of functional illiteracy among those who drop out of school at 15 or younger, since the 24 for whom scores are available are probably not entirely representative of the total group of 15-year-olds not in school. It seems wholly improbable that these 24 boys and girls who consented to take the full battery are

more likely that any bias would be in the other direction (i.e., in the direction that those tested are better readers than those not tested).

4. Emotional Disturbances

None of the boys was explicitly reported to be emotionally disturbed and only three of the girls were. Except for these three, no clear information was available on this point.

5. Health Problems

About two-thirds of the students for whom responses were available on the relevant SIB Supplement questions reported that they had no serious health problems. Major health problems or serious physical handicaps were reported for about 23 of the group. Presumably most of the remaining 29, for whom no response is available, are in good health. The data are summarized in Table III-4.

Table III-4. Health of 15-Year-Olds Not In School*			
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis	-	1	1
Hospitalized (other)	-	4	4
Poor health (other)	1	3	4
Crippled	-	2	2
Otherwise disabled	7	5	12
Good health and no physical disabilities	26	25	51
Subtotal	34	40	74
No response or ambiguous response	15	14	29
Total	49	54	103

\* The source of these data is the SIB Supplement.

Table III-5 shows what reasons were given by the boys and girls themselves for having left school. (These reasons were given in response to Question 2 of the SIB Supplement.) In this table, the reasons are also distributed jointly with last grade completed.

Only about three per cent of the dropouts indicated that low grades or scholastic difficulties were at the root of their withdrawal from school; however it was undoubtedly a big factor, since about

Table III-5. Distributions of Reasons Given for Leaving School\*; by Sex and by Last Grade Completed  
(Based on 15-Year-Olds Not in School for Whom SIB Supplements Were Filled Out)

Reason for Leaving School*	Boys		Girls		Total	Last Grade Completed											
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		No Info.	Never Entered	Un- Graded	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Illness or physical handicap																	
a. Illness	2	5	7			1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-
b. Physical handicap	-	3	3			-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. To help out at home																	
a. Help with housework	-	3	3			-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Take care of children	-	2	2			-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Take care of invalid	-	2	2			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. No money	1	-	1			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
4. To work	9	9	18			4	-	-	2	7	-	3	-	1	1	-	-
5. Marriage and/or pregnancy																	
a. Marriage	-	6	6			1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-
b. Pregnancy	-	8	8			1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	1	-
c. Marriage and pregnancy	-	3	3			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
6. Disliked school or school staff																	
a. Couldn't get along with tchr. or prin.	2	1	3			1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
b. Didn't like school	5	3	8			-	-	-	-	2	3	-	1	1	1	-	-
7. Couldn't do the work; low grades	3	-	3			-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
8. Was expelled	7	-	7			2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-
9. Committed to reform school or training school	6	2	8			4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-
10. Mental hospital	-	2	2			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
11. "No reason"	1	-	1			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
12. Other	1	-	1			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
13. No answer given	6	2	8			1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a. Interviewer says mentally retarded	1	-	1			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Interviewer says functionally illiterate	5	3	8			4	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
c. No information available	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	49	54	103			19	9	1	1	5	10	5	12	8	17	13	3

\*Based on response to SIB Supplement Item #2.

60 per cent of them reported in response to Question 2 of the SIB Supplement that their school grades had been very low.

Desire to get a job was given as a reason by many. For how many of these boys and girls a job was really a matter of desperate necessity rather than just an excuse for getting away from a hated school is problematical. There were at least one or two cases, however, in which desperate financial straits did seem to be the deciding factor; for instance a boy who withdrew because he couldn't pay the "book fee", and hoped to return. There were also several who withdrew under parental pressure to help support the family or to stay at home and take care of an invalid grandparent. Statements to this effect, written legibly and with grammatically correct wording, together with an expressed interest in returning to school, suggest that there are at least a few boys and girls of high school age who badly want an education and would be capable of profiting from it, but are deprived of it by conditions beyond their control.

#### D. The 15-Year-Old Out of School

Once the student has left school, what is his life like? Does he manage to get a job? Does he have any regrets? Does he ever consider returning to school? The SIB Supplement throws some light on these questions. For most of the boys and girls who indicated that their reason for dropping out of school was that they wanted to get a job and earn money, efforts in this direction appear to have been doomed to failure. Only seven of the 18 who explicitly stated that they had dropped out of school in order to get a job indicated they had been working regularly since then.

But few of them seemed to have much genuine interest in going back to school. About 30 per cent of them said they had thought about returning to school, but some of their replies to the question "Under what conditions would you return?" suggested that they were not very eager to do so. Some of these replies boiled down to an expressed willingness to return only if major changes were made in the school or its staff.

Joint distributions of responses to SIB Supplement Item 2 ("Why did you leave school?"), Item 5 ("Have you been working regularly since you left school?") and Item 3 ("Have you thought about returning to school?") are presented in Table III-6, separately for boys and girls.

Table III-7 summarizes the relationship between working regularly and interest in returning to school. This table is based on boys only, since the picture for girls is complicated by the fact that so many of them withdrew for reasons which would keep them out of the labor market (e.g., to help out in their own homes). While the data of Table III-7

Table III-6 Joint Distribution of Responses to 3 SIB Supplement Items (#2, #3, #6), by Sex (Based on 15-Year-Olds Not in School for Whom SIB Supplements Were Filled Out)

#2. Reason for Leaving ↓	#3. Working Regularly? →				#3. Thought About Returning? →				49 Boys				54 Girls							
	Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes		No					
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No				
1. Illness or Physical handicap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
a. Illness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
b. Physical handicap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
2. To help out at home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
a. Help with housework	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
b. Take care of children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
c. Take care of invalid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
3. No Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
4. To work	2	2	4	1	4	5	-	-	3	6	9	-	-	3	3	9				
5. Marriage and/or pregnancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
a. Marriage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
b. Pregnancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
c. Marriage and pregnancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
6. Disliked school or school staff	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
a. Couldn't get along with teacher or principal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
b. Didn't like school	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
7. Couldn't do the work; low grades	-	2	2	1	2	3	-	-	2	4	5	-	-	2	1	3				
8. Was expelled	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-				
9. Committed to reform school or training school	-	2	2	4	1	5	-	-	4	3	7	-	-	-	-	-				
10. Mental hospital	-	-	-	2	1	3	6	-	2	1	3	6	-	1	1	2				
11. "No reason"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
12. Other	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-				
13. No answer given	-	-	-	-	5	5	1	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-				
a. Interviewer says mentally retarded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-				
b. Interviewer says functionally illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-				
c. No information available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-				
TOTAL	2	7	9	12	18	33	7	14	25	10	49	2	5	7	14	25	16	30	8	54

Table III-7. Joint Distribution of Responses to SLB Supplement Items 5 ("Have You Been Working Regularly...?") and 3 ("Have You Thought About Returning...?")

Based on 15-year-old boys not in school.

#3. Thought About Returning?	#5. Working Regularly?			Total
	Yes	No	No answer	
Yes	2	12	-	14
No	7	18	-	25
No answer	-	3	7	10
Total	9	33	7	49

are based on too few cases to be significant, they do serve as signposts suggesting that among a substantial proportion of the dropouts there is at least an element of regret at having withdrawn from school.

#### E. Environmental Factors

It seemed likely that localities characterized by a relatively large number of 15-year-olds not in school would be different in important respects from other localities. As a preliminary check on the degree to which this was true, the dropouts were classified according to characteristics of their neighborhoods. Considerable information on the characteristics of the neighborhood served by each school participating in Project Talent is provided by the General School Characteristics Questionnaire. A taxonomy system\* for classifying public secondary schools into 17 groups which was developed in another phase of Project Talent is based in part on these characteristics, and this taxonomy can be used to throw some light on the nature of the neighborhoods in which the school dropouts live. The 17 taxonomy groups are described in Appendix A, Part 2. Four tables in Appendix E (Tables E-1, E-2, E-3, E-4) show the distribution of certain salient characteristics (kind of housing, character of neighborhood, percentage of "minority group" students, and teachers' starting salary) estimated for the total group of public secondary schools in the United States (divided into four categories of schools representing the combination of the 17 public secondary school taxonomy categories into four larger groupings). Inspection of these four tables will give some idea of the character of these groups of taxonomy categories. For fuller information about them, the reader is referred to the second technical report (Flanagan, et al., op.cit.). Table III-8 shows the distribution, according to taxonomy group, of the schools that the dropouts would be attending.

\*Described in Studies of the American High School (Flanagan, et al., op. cit. Chapter 4).

Table III-8

Composition (by School Taxonomy Group) of "Special Sample" of Non-High-School 15-Year-Olds

Code	H.S.	Kind of Community	Region	Kind of Community	Pop. of Community	Economic Level	Total Reg. Sample S.H.S. Districts	Counts for "Special Sample"				C/B	D/B
								A	B	C	D		
10	Voc. or Trade	***	***	***	***	***	35	**	--	--	--		
21	Other	***	***	1,500,000 up	Low	Low	27	2	977	95	51	.097	.052
22	"	***	"	"	Mod-High	Mod-High	55	5	1953*	83	25	.042-	.013-
31	"	***	***	250,000-1,499,999	Low	Low	5	1	190	16	5	.084	.026
32	"	***	"	"	Mod-High	Mod-High	21	3	631	46	13	.073	.021
41	"	N. E.	Urban	5,000-249,999	Low	Low	4	0	0	0	0	--	--
42	"	"	"	"	Mod-High	Mod-High	47	4	803	50	4	.062	.005
43	"	"	Small Town	***	***	***	31	3	216	105	9	.486	.042
44	"	"	Rural	***	***	***	22	3	300	59	0	.197	.000
51	"	S. E.	Urban	5,000-249,999	Low	Low	24	3	219	59	25	.269	.114
52	"	"	"	"	Mod-High	Mod-High	45	1	81	30	0	.370	.000
53	"	"	Small Town	***	***	***	42	4	401	46	9	.115	.022
54	"	"	Rural	***	***	***	101	11	796	193	37	.242	.046
61	"	Other	Urban	5,000-249,999	Low	Low	11	3	652	35	2	.054	.003
62	"	"	"	"	Mod-High	Mod-High	83	7	1922	216	55	.112	.029
63	"	"	Small Town	***	***	***	138	13	961	104	9	.108	.009
64	"	"	Rural	***	***	***	131	12	539	15	9	.028	.017
Total							822	75	10641	1152	253	.108	.024

\*One of the 5 schools is not included, since it had no students above Grade 8.

\*\*Excluded from "Special Sample" school districts by definition.

\*\*\*Not a factor in classification, for this taxonomy group.

#Grade 9 students were counted in schools that lacked Grade 10.

##A more detailed description of the 17 taxonomy groups is given in Appendix A, Part 2.



Also shown in this table, for purposes of comparison, are the total number of Grade 10 students (of all ages) in each taxonomy group in the schools of the "special sample", the number of 15-year-olds below Grade 9 in the same districts, and the number of special-sample schools in each taxonomy group. Table III-8 reveals considerable scatter of the dropouts in terms of school taxonomy group. The rural south (Taxonomy Group 54) and poor neighborhoods in southern cities (Taxonomy Group 51) and in the very large northern cities (Taxonomy Group 21) account for more than their share. Small towns in the Northeast also seem to have a bit more than their share of dropouts. This is shown by the column labeled "D/B", which presents the ratio of 15-year-old dropouts to number of Grade 10 students of all ages. (Grade 10 was chosen for this purpose because it is the normal grade for 15-year-olds.)

The C/B column shows the ratio of 15-year-olds below Grade 9 to Grade 10 students. Comparison of this column with the D/B column shows some noticeable disparities. Taxonomy Group 52, for instance, accounts for far more than its share of 15-year-olds below Grade 9 and fewer 15-year-old dropouts. Differences among schools (and among categories of schools) in regard to promotion policy and local differences in compulsory education regulations probably account for many of the disparities. There is only a slight positive correlation, not significantly different from 0, between prevalence of dropouts among the 15-year-olds and prevalence of 15-year-olds below Grade 9. (The Spearman rank-order correlation between D/B and C/B, for 15 "cases", i.e., 15 taxonomy groups, is .28.)

More light is thrown on the 15-year-old dropout by inspecting the characteristics of the four schools that account for over half of the dropouts. These four schools, in descending order of proportion of dropouts, are:

1. A southwestern school (Taxonomy Group 62). About 55 per cent of its students are Latin-American, and about 5 per cent are Negro.
2. A segregated school for Negroes in a southern city (Taxonomy Group 51).
3. A segregated school for Negroes in a rural area in the South (Taxonomy Group 54).
4. A New York City school (Taxonomy Group 21); about 55 per cent Latin-American, 15 per cent Negro.

These four schools apparently serve disadvantaged groups in large part. And adding just three additional schools brings the percentage of 15-year-old dropouts accounted for up to about 70 per cent. And these three other schools, too, serve substantial proportions of disadvantaged groups, including in the case of one school in the West, quite a few Indians.

## F. Summary and Conclusions

As has been indicated, most of the 15-year-old dropouts who indicated they left school for economic reasons were unable to get regular jobs. This is hardly surprising, of course, to anyone who views the situation realistically. There are very few jobs open to the 15-year-old dropout--and most of these boys and girls have three strikes against them in the competition for what few jobs there are. First, the typical 15-year-old dropout lacks specific training and job skills. Secondly he lacks the basic tools of functional literacy--namely adequate reading and writing skills. And thirdly the child labor laws and other legal restrictions place sharp limitations on the kinds of work he may do.

It must be borne in mind that the group of dropouts we are talking about now are not the boys and girls who leave high school at the age of 17 or 18, after getting as far as, perhaps, the eleventh or twelfth grade. A substantial proportion of this older group of dropouts presumably consists of boys and girls who are fully capable of graduating from high school, and whose failure to do so is due primarily to deficient motivation rather than to deficiencies in ability. The withdrawal of these boys and girls from high school before graduation is undoubtedly a loss not only to themselves but to society. But as far as the 15-year-old dropouts are concerned, our evidence strongly suggests that very few of them, at present, have adequate reading and writing skills to enable them to master high school work and meet any reasonable standards for high school graduation. Thus, under present circumstances, most of these boys and girls probably would not have graduated even if they had stayed in school until they were 18.

While there is probably no pat solution to their problems, and to the problem they create for society, concentration of efforts on bringing boys and girls with reading deficiencies up to minimum standards of literacy might be the most constructive single step that could be taken in making it possible for them to profit from their schooling and to acquire marketable skills. And any success that might be achieved in raising their basic literacy level would also probably cut the number of dropouts by making them more interested in staying in school a while longer--perhaps even until graduation.

There are two hopeful aspects to the problem of the 15-year-old dropout. The first of these is that the magnitude of the problem is not great; only a very small percentage of the 15-year-olds are not in school. And the second hopeful aspect lies in the fact that the problem is apparently a relatively localized one--largely concentrated in a few areas. This localization is fortunate because it makes it possible to concentrate remedial efforts rather than scattering and diluting them. And although this may seem like a somewhat paradoxical statement, the fact that the problem occurs primarily among underprivileged or disadvantaged groups is also a hopeful sign, because it increases the possibility that remedial efforts will succeed. For instance it appears that a substantial segment of the 15-year-old dropout group consists of Puerto Ricans--many of them probably fairly recent arrivals in the United States

proper and therefore severely handicapped in terms of English-language literacy. This handicap is not a genetically transmitted disability, and it can be greatly reduced by training.

All things considered, the compulsory education laws in most states appear to be fairly effective in keeping boys and girls from dropping out of school before they reach 16--but there are apparently scattered trouble spots, here and there, where sizable groups are not receiving their quota of free education. Steps can be taken to improve this situation.

## Chapter IV. ANALYSIS OF AGE-GRADE RELATIONSHIPS

### A. Introduction

To provide proper perspective for the interpretation of the data for 15-year-olds it is necessary to know how the 15-year-olds as a group fit into the total pattern. It is not enough to know merely what grades these students are in and what kinds of test scores they get, both as an overall group and in terms of the subgroups into which they may be split on the basis of grade and sex. These sorts of data, which are presented in Chapter V, tell us a great deal about the 15-year-old. But what they do not tell us clearly is how the 15-year-old compares with the 16-year-old, the 17-year-old, the 14-year-old, and the rest of his schoolmates--not merely in regard to grade distribution but also in regard to abilities and achievement, as measured by performance on the tests of the TALENT battery.

It is the purpose of this chapter, therefore, to provide the required background of age-grade patterns and age-grade-score patterns, for high school boys and girls, as a setting against which the data for 15-year-olds presented in the following chapter can best be interpreted.

### B. Definition of Group on Which Data are Based

All of the data presented in the present chapter (except Table IV-5) are based on a ten per cent subsample of the Project TALENT schools--more specifically, on that particular ten per cent subsample, designated Subsample 0, which was also used to define the school districts in which 15-year-olds not in high school were to be located and tested. (The present chapter, however, is concerned only with the Grade 9-12 population, not with the special sample of 15-year-olds not in high school.)

An additional restriction, a very minor one, is that the data in this chapter are limited to the age range 12 to "20+", where "20+" means ages 20 and 21 combined. This combining was done to simplify computer processing. The two groups are so small that they have

little weight in any event, and it was therefore felt that combining them would not cause any major problems. Also in the interests of simplicity, a tiny handful of cases below age 12 (there were no more than three or four such cases at most) were eliminated, as were the very few cases over 21 years of age. In defining the age limits of the group (12 to 21) age was considered to mean "age at last birthday" as of the time of testing.

All the data analyses presented in this chapter are based only on those students for whom complete data are available. There is no reason to believe that these students are atypical in any important respect of the total group.

The total group on which the data of the present chapter are based, then, consists of 26,503 students.

### C. Age-Grade Patterns

Table IV-1 shows how the 26,503 cases of our subsample are distributed, in terms of age, grade, and sex. In this table, the 2-year modal age interval is represented by the year immediately above the diagonal zigzag line and the year immediately below. Below the modal cases towards the bottom of the chart are the students who are above the normal grade for their age. These include both the students who have been accelerated and the students who are ahead of their age group because they entered the first grade a little younger than is customary. Likewise, above the modal group towards the top of the chart (Table IV-1) are the students who are below the normal grade for their age. These include students who have failed a grade or more sometime in their schooling, and perhaps also a few boys and girls who entered school a year or two late or lost time because of illness.

The numbers of students shown in Table IV-1 are raw frequencies, which have not been weighted to correct for differential sampling ratios. The corresponding weighted frequencies, which are approximately proportional to the numbers of students in these subgroups in the United States as a whole, are shown in Table IV-2. The dropout rate is highest, of course, for the group that is markedly below grade-for-age, but there is apparently a holding of the line against dropout, in the case of students who are very much over-age for their grade but nevertheless stay in high school considerably beyond the age when it would be easy for them to drop out. This is particularly true in the case of students who have reached at least the eleventh grade, so that graduation seems almost within grasp.

But in making comparisons of this sort it is necessary to take account of differential birth rates in different years. For instance, when we tested in 1960 there were about 15 per cent more 17-year-olds than 18-year-olds in the United States. This difference was, of course, reflected in the ratio of 17-year-olds to 18-year-olds in Grade 12, where these two age groups encompass the modal age. For this reason the total U. S. population in different age categories is shown in the last column of Table IV-2.

The purpose of Table IV-3 is to make direct comparisons simpler. For this table, numbers of cases have been corrected to approximate

Table IV-1. No. of Students in Project TALENT Sample, Distributed by Grade, Age and Sex  
(Ages 12 to 20+; Grades 9-12; Cases with Complete Data; Subsample 0)

<u>Age*</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Grade 9</u>	<u>Grade 10</u>	<u>Grade 11</u>	<u>Grade 12</u>	<u>Total</u>
20-21	M	2	2	13	24	41
	F	--	1	1	9	11
	Total	2	3	14	33	52
19	M	2	6	32	136	176
	F	1	2	12	68	83
	Total	3	8	44	204	259
18	M	6	46	180	868	1100
	F	6	22	100	692	820
	Total	12	68	280	1560	1920
17	M	79	290	1228	1688	3285
	F	36	150	971	1923	3080
	Total	115	440	2199	3611	6365
16	M	356	1294	1815	88	3553
	F	177	1038	2161	116	3492
	Total	533	2332	3976	204	7045
15	M	1323	1810	73	2	3208
	F	1141	2118	111	5	3375
	Total	2464	3928	184	7	6583
14	M	1719	91	1	--	1811
	F	2110	113	1	1	2225
	Total	3829	204	2	1	4036
13	M	96	1	--	--	97
	F	131	3	--	1	135
	Total	227	4	--	1	232
12	M	7	--	--	1	8
	F	3	--	--	--	3
	Total	10	--	--	1	11
Total	M	3590	3540	3342	2807	13279
	F	3605	3447	3357	2815	13224
	Total	7195	6987	6699	5622	26503

Note: The zigzag line represents the progression of modal age groups from grade to grade.

\* Age at last birthday at time of testing (Spring 1960).

Table IV-2. Numbers of students, by age, grade, and sex, proportional to corresponding numbers in total U.S. high school population.\*

Age**	Sex	N					Total	U.S. pop. in 1000's ***
		Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12			
20-21	M	413	432	2629	5328	8802	2149	
	F	0	500	221	2205	2926	2244	
	Total	413	932	2850	7533	11728	4393	
19	M	433	1259	6764	28415	36871	1108	
	F	211	721	2408	14048	17388	1168	
	Total	644	1980	9172	42463	54259	2276	
18	M	1516	9642	39873	178064	229095	1249	
	F	1539	5204	20893	138607	166243	1249	
	Total	3055	14846	60766	316671	395338	2498	
17	M	17448	61238	259461	351171	689318	1457	
	F	8576	32653	202899	388105	632233	1415	
	Total	26024	93891	462360	739276	1321551	2872	
16	M	75505	270118	382577	17433	745633	1450	
	F	38211	212826	447055	22331	720423	1389	
	Total	113716	482944	829632	39764	1466056	2839	
15	M	275160	379807	13555	320	668842	1435	
	F	231308	445461	21473	844	699086	1367	
	Total	506468	825268	35028	1164	1367928	2802	
14	M	360810	17349	120	--	378279	1403	
	F	442366	21696	120	186	464368	1345	
	Total	803176	39045	240	186	842647	2748	
13	M	18142	120	--	--	18262	1789	
	F	25113	360	--	200	25673	1726	
	Total	43255	480	--	200	43935	3515	
12	M	1034	--	--	220	1254	1825	
	F	360	--	--	--	360	1758	
	Total	1394	--	--	220	1614	3583	
Total	M	750461	739965	704979	580951	2776356	13865	
	F	747684	719421	695069	566526	2728700	13661	
	Total	1498145	1459386	1400048	1147477	5505056	27526	

\* The frequencies in this table were obtained by weighting each case in Table IV-1 by the appropriate value (School Weight A) to correct for differential sampling ratio and for rate of participation in Project TALENT of the selected schools in the stratum. These weighted frequencies, therefore, are approximately proportional to the corresponding numbers of students in the total U.S. high school population.

\*\* "Age at last birthday" at time of testing (Spring 1960).

\*\*\* 1960 census.

Note: The zigzag line represents the progression of modal age groups from grade to grade.

Table IV-3 Theoretical Percentage Distribution\* of U.S. High School Students by Age, Grade, and Sex (Ages 12 to 20+; Grades 9-12)

Age	Sex	Est. % of Sample**				Total	U.S. pop*** in 1000's
		Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12		
20-21	M	.010	.010	.061	.125	.206	2149
	F	--	.011	.005	.050	.066	2244
	Total	.010	.021	.066	.175	.272	4393
19	M	.009	.030	.156	.649	.844	1108
	F	.004	.015	.052	.304	.375	1168
	Total	.013	.045	.208	.953	1.219	2276
18	M	.030	.195	.810	3.613	4.648	1249
	F	.030	.105	.424	2.812	3.371	1249
	Total	.060	.300	1.234	6.425	8.019	2498
17	M	.303	1.064	4.513	6.108	11.988	1457
	F	.154	.586	3.633	6.950	11.323	1415
	Total	.457	1.650	8.146	13.058	23.311	2872
16	M	1.319	4.720	6.686	.304	13.029	1450
	F	.697	3.882	8.156	.407	13.142	1389
	Total	2.016	8.602	14.842	.711	26.171	2839
15	M	4.860	6.706	.240	.005	11.811	1435
	F	4.287	8.258	.399	.015	12.959	1367
	Total	9.147	14.964	.639	.020	24.770	2802
14	M	6.516	.312	.002	--	6.830	1403
	F	8.335	.409	.002	.004	8.750	1345
	Total	14.851	.721	.004	.004	15.580	2748
13	M	.256	.002	--	--	.258	1789
	F	.368	.006	--	.003	.377	1726
	Total	.624	.008	--	.003	.635	3515
12	M	.014	--	--	.003	.017	1825
	F	.006	--	--	--	.006	1758
	Total	.020	--	--	.003	.023	3583
Total	M	13.317	13.039	12.468	10.807	49.631	13865
	F	13.881	13.272	12.671	10.545	50.369	13661
	Total	27.198	26.311	25.139	21.352	100.000	27526

Note: The zigzag line represents the progression of modal age groups from grade to grade.

\*Based on same cases as Table IV-2.

\*\*The percentages are theoretical, not actual, because they have been corrected for differential birth rate in different years.

\*\*\*1960 Census.



age group. These corrected frequencies have then been converted to percentages of the total sample. It is these percentages that are presented in Table IV-3. This method is intended to provide an indication of what the age-grade bivariate distribution would be if the U. S. population were equal for all ages in the high school range.

From this table, then, although its development involves elements of approximation and although in some of the cells around the fringes it is based on very small numbers of cases, it is possible to get some useful information concerning acceleration, retardation, and dropout, and to draw some important inferences in these areas.

As an example of how the table may be used, let us look at the data for eleventh- and twelfth-graders. From the data in Table IV-3 it may be inferred that 77.2 per cent of 18-year-old eleventh-graders become 19-year-old twelfth-graders, and that 78.9 per cent of 17-year-old eleventh-graders become 18-year-old twelfth-graders. There seems to be about as great a probability, then, that an 18-year-old eleventh-grader will become a 19-year-old twelfth-grader as that a 17-year-old eleventh-grader will become an 18-year-old twelfth-grader.

If we take as one definition of a suitable normative group for high school students those students who are going to reach Grade 12 right on schedule, in other words without any acceleration and without any retardation, and who therefore stand a very good chance of graduating on schedule, we can infer from the Grade 12 column of Table IV-3 that this group consists of 17-year-olds and 18-year-olds in very roughly a five-to-three ratio for boys and a seven-to-three ratio for girls. Applying these same ratios in the lower grades we would infer, for instance, that when the twelfth-grade girls from this group were in Grade 9, 70 per cent of them were 14 years old and 30 per cent were 15. Similarly in Grade 10, 70 per cent of them were 15 and 30 per cent were 16, and in Grade 11, 70 per cent were 16 and 30 per cent were 17. For convenience in the present discussion we shall call the group defined in this manner the "standard group". This group will be referred to again later.

#### D. The Test Variables

Data are presented in this chapter for the following 18 test variables\*, selected to cover a wide variety of aptitudes, abilities, and areas of achievement and information.

1. R-102 Vocabulary Information (Part I)
2. R-105 Social Studies Information
3. R-107 Physical Science Information
4. R-108 Biological Science Information
5. R-111 Electricity and Electronics Information
6. R-112 Mechanical Information
7. R-114 Home Economics Information

\*Appendix A 2 presents a list of the test variables.

8. R-115 Sports Information
9. R-190 Information Part I Total
10. R-230 English Total
11. R-250 Reading Comprehension
12. R-260 Creativity
13. R-270 Mechanical Reasoning
14. R-282 Visualization in Three Dimensions
15. R-290 Abstract Reasoning
16. R-311 Mathematics I. (Arithmetic Reasoning)
17. R-312 Mathematics II. (Introductory high school mathematics)
18. F-410 Arithmetic Computation

#### E. Relation of Test Scores to Age and Grade

Table IV-4 presents weighted means and standard deviations on 18 TALENT tests or subtests, for boys and girls separately, for each age-grade group. Corresponding means and standard deviations by grade and sex, with all age groups combined, are also shown in the table.

To make direct comparisons among tests possible, Table IV-4 also shows, for the raw score mean for each age-grade-sex group, the corresponding standard score based on the complete group of 15-year-olds. The means and standard deviations used as the basis for determining these standard scores (in other words, the means and standard deviations estimated for the total 15-year-old population on the 18 variables) are shown in Table IV-5, together with the corresponding means and standard deviations for boys and girls separately.

For 12 of the tests the standard score means are also shown graphically in Figures IV-1 to IV-12. These 12 variables are:

R-102	Vocabulary Information (Part I)	(Fig. IV-1)
R-107	Physical Science Information	(Fig. IV-2)
R-111	Electricity and Electronics Info.	(Fig. IV-3)
R-112	Mechanical Information	(Fig. IV-4)
R-190	Information Part I Total	(Fig. IV-5)
R-230	English Total	(Fig. IV-6)
R-250	Reading Comprehension	(Fig. IV-7)
R-260	Creativity	(Fig. IV-8)
R-282	Visualization in Three Dimensions	(Fig. IV-9)
R-290	Abstract Reasoning	(Fig. IV-10)
R-311	Mathematics I. (Arithmetic Reasoning)	(Fig. IV-11)
R-312	Mathematics II. (Introd. h. s. math.)	(Fig. IV-12)

In these graphs, only five points were plotted for each grade, to eliminate most of the means based on very small numbers of cases. Each graph consists of four curves, corresponding to the four high school

Table IV-4. Weighted means, corresponding standard deviations, and corresponding N's, by grade, age, and sex, on selected Project TALENT Tests  
(For students in Grades 9-12; ages 12 to 20+; cases with complete data only; Subsample 0)

This table consists of 18 sections as follows:

<u>Section</u>	<u>Variable</u>
A	R-102 Vocabulary Information (Part I)
B	R-105 Social Studies Information
C	R-107 Physical Science Information
D	R-108 Biological Science Information
E	R-111 Electricity and Electronics Information
F	R-112 Mechanical Information
G	R-114 Home Economics Information
H	R-115 Sports Information
I	R-190 Information Part I Total
J	R-230 English Total
K	R-250 Reading Comprehension
L	R-260 Creativity
M	R-270 Mechanical Reasoning
N	R-282 Visualization in Three Dimensions
O	R-290 Abstract Reasoning
P	R-311 Mathematics I (Arithmetic Reasoning)
Q	R-312 Mathematics II (Introductory high school mathematics)
R	F-410 Arithmetic Computation

The means and standard deviations are based on data weighted to provide an estimate of the values for the national population of high school students. (School Weight "A" was used for this purpose.) N is the corresponding weighted number of cases. The N's, thus, are approximately proportional to the numbers of students in the population.

The notation used in this table is as follows:

$N'$  = number of students in Project TALENT sample (unweighted)

$N$  = weighted number of cases

$\sigma$  = standard deviation of weighted cases

$M$  = mean of weighted cases

$z$  = standard score corresponding to  $M$ . The standard scores are based on the estimated means and standard deviations for the total population of 15-year-olds (boys and girls combined). (These means and standard deviations are shown in Table IV-5.)

(continued)

Table IV-4 (cont.)

## Section A. R-102 Vocabulary Info (Part I)

Gr. Age	Boys					Girls				
	N'	N in 100's	M	$\sigma$	z	N'	N in 100's	M	$\sigma$	z
9 12	7	10	13.901	2.323	0.65	3	4	14.333	1.248	0.75
9 13	96	181	11.493	4.581	0.09	131	251	9.747	4.357	-0.32
9 14	1719	3608	11.771	3.822	0.15	2110	4424	10.338	3.758	-0.19
9 15	1323	2752	10.441	4.109	-0.16	1141	2313	9.115	3.909	-0.47
9 16	356	755	8.446	3.621	-0.63	177	382	6.695	3.419	-1.04
9 17	79	174	7.395	3.271	-0.88	36	86	5.931	2.898	-1.22
9 18	6	15	7.492	3.025	-0.86	6	15	5.018	2.059	-1.44
9 19	2	4	7.557	3.500	-0.84	1	2	8.000	.000	-0.74
9 20+	2	4	2.453	1.499	-2.04	0	0			
Tot	3590	7505	10.827	4.091	-0.07	3605	7477	9.693	3.931	-0.34
10 12	0	0				0	0			
10 13	1	1	15.000	.000	0.91	3	4	12.000	3.742	0.20
10 14	91	173	12.924	4.541	0.42	113	217	11.940	4.219	0.19
10 15	1810	3798	13.007	3.889	0.44	2118	4455	11.561	3.951	0.10
10 16	1294	2701	11.603	4.057	0.11	1038	2128	10.413	4.040	-0.17
10 17	290	612	9.773	3.558	-0.32	150	327	8.198	3.309	-0.69
10 18	46	96	8.433	3.472	-0.63	22	52	6.114	2.592	-1.18
10 19	6	13	7.583	2.645	-0.83	2	7	9.000	.000	-0.50
10 20+	2	4	7.454	2.500	-0.87	1	5	7.000	.000	-0.97
Tot	3540	7400	12.153	4.083	0.24	3447	7194	11.035	4.056	-0.02
11 12	0	0				0	0			
11 13	0	0				0	0			
11 14	1	1	19.000	.000	1.85	1	1	12.000	.000	0.20
11 15	73	136	14.748	3.640	0.85	111	215	12.501	4.490	0.32
11 16	1815	3826	13.896	3.747	0.65	2161	4471	12.185	3.997	0.25
11 17	1228	2595	12.714	3.978	0.37	971	2029	11.047	4.045	-0.02
11 18	180	399	10.039	3.970	-0.26	100	209	8.376	3.356	-0.65
11 19	32	68	8.586	4.509	-0.60	12	24	6.577	2.827	-1.07
11 20+	13	26	9.166	4.507	-0.46	1	2	9.000	.000	-0.50
Tot	3342	7050	13.191	4.012	0.48	3357	6951	11.728	4.094	0.14
12 12	1	2	20.000	.000	2.08	0	0			
12 13	0	0				1	2	15.000	.000	0.91
12 14	0	0				1	2	11.000	.000	-0.03
12 15	2	3	10.750	.968	-0.09	5	8	13.844	3.683	0.64
12 16	88	174	14.868	3.534	0.88	116	223	12.554	4.217	0.34
12 17	1688	3512	14.717	3.501	0.84	1923	3881	13.047	3.941	0.45
12 18	868	1781	13.121	3.787	0.47	692	1386	12.086	4.102	0.22
12 19	136	284	11.021	3.459	-0.03	68	140	7.947	3.530	-0.75
12 20+	24	53	9.170	3.358	-0.46	9	22	7.830	3.008	-0.78
Tot	2807	5810	14.000	3.755	0.67	2815	5665	12.647	4.081	0.36

Note: For explanation of notation, see first page of Table IV.

Table IV-4 (cont.)

## Section B. R-105 Social Studies Information

Gr. Age	Boys					Girls				
	N'	N in 100's	M	$\sigma$	z	N'	N in 100's	M	$\sigma$	z
9 12	7	10	17.526	5.172	0.86	3	4	17.333	2.625	0.82
9 13	96	181	14.658	5.794	0.34	131	251	11.579	5.479	-0.22
9 14	1719	3608	14.110	5.402	0.24	2110	4424	12.048	4.653	-0.14
9 15	1323	2752	12.242	5.482	-0.10	1141	2313	10.310	4.892	-0.46
9 16	356	755	9.363	4.503	-0.63	177	382	7.483	4.182	-0.97
9 17	79	174	7.387	4.288	-0.99	36	86	6.904	4.086	-1.08
9 18	6	15	8.261	3.733	-0.83	6	15	7.455	3.479	-0.98
9 19	2	4	9.621	7.499	-0.58	1	2	8.000	.000	-0.88
9 20+	2	4	3.937	1.999	-1.62	0	0			
Tot	3590	7505	12.789	5.607	0.00	3605	7477	11.194	4.896	-0.30
10 12	0	0				0	0			
10 13	1	1	23.000	.000	1.85	3	4	18.333	4.497	1.00
10 14	91	173	15.976	5.291	0.58	113	217	13.609	5.487	0.14
10 15	1810	3798	15.609	5.070	0.51	2118	4455	13.097	4.851	0.05
10 16	1294	2701	13.366	5.567	0.10	1038	2128	11.528	4.767	-0.23
10 17	290	612	10.714	4.831	-0.38	150	327	8.696	4.184	-0.75
10 18	46	96	8.853	4.924	-0.72	22	52	7.788	2.756	-0.92
10 19	6	13	11.905	5.427	-0.17	2	7	13.000	.000	0.03
10 20+	2	4	8.944	3.000	-0.70	1	5	14.000	.000	0.22
Tot	3540	7400	14.297	5.497	0.27	3447	7194	12.413	4.942	-0.07
11 12	0	0				0	0			
11 13	0	0				0	0			
11 14	1	1	23.000	.000	1.85	1	1	22.000	.000	1.67
11 15	73	136	18.313	4.548	1.00	111	215	14.258	5.537	0.26
11 16	1815	3826	16.991	4.914	0.76	2161	4471	14.744	4.918	0.35
11 17	1228	2595	15.411	5.323	0.47	971	2029	13.174	5.112	0.07
11 18	180	399	11.962	5.453	-0.16	100	209	9.942	4.033	-0.52
11 19	32	68	11.047	6.450	-0.32	12	24	7.387	3.074	-0.99
11 20+	13	26	11.953	6.497	-0.16	1	2	11.000	.000	-0.33
Tot	3342	7050	16.075	5.306	0.59	3357	6951	14.101	5.085	0.23
12 12	1	2	21.000	.000	1.49	0	0			
12 13	0	0				1	2	13.000	.000	0.03
12 14	0	0				1	2	19.000	.000	1.13
12 15	2	3	15.375	4.357	0.47	5	8	16.557	2.907	0.68
12 16	88	174	17.642	5.041	0.88	116	223	14.820	4.708	0.36
12 17	1688	3512	17.481	4.525	0.85	1923	3881	15.032	4.705	0.40
12 18	868	1781	15.670	4.971	0.52	692	1386	13.949	4.956	0.21
12 19	136	284	13.229	4.988	0.08	68	140	9.883	4.450	-0.53
12 20+	24	53	10.360	4.440	-0.45	9	22	8.563	4.919	-0.77
Tot	2807	5810	16.658	4.879	0.70	2815	5665	14.608	4.856	0.33

Note: For explanation of notation, see first page of Table IV.

## Section C. R-107 Physical Sciences Information

Gr. Age	Boys					Girls				
	N'	N in 100's	M	$\sigma$	z	N'	N in 100's	M	$\sigma$	z
9 12	7	10	8.919	5.020	0.29	3	4	11.667	2.357	1.00
9 13	96	181	9.324	4.062	0.40	131	251	7.643	3.622	-0.04
9 14	1719	3608	9.163	3.750	0.36	2110	4424	7.290	3.412	-0.13
9 15	1323	2752	8.031	3.738	0.06	1141	2313	6.539	3.355	-0.32
9 16	356	755	6.467	3.305	-0.34	177	382	4.634	3.011	-0.81
9 17	79	174	5.197	2.850	-0.67	36	86	4.185	2.208	-0.93
9 18	6	15	4.606	1.554	-0.82	6	15	4.977	3.153	-0.73
9 19	2	4	3.557	3.500	-1.09	1	2	7.000	.000	-0.20
9 20+	2	4	4.516	.500	-0.84	0	0			
Tot	3590	7505	8.373	3.825	0.15	3605	7477	6.895	3.445	-0.23
10 12	0	0				0	0			
10 13	1	1	13.000	.000	1.35	3	4	7.333	3.091	-0.12
10 14	91	173	9.471	4.471	0.43	113	217	7.753	3.547	-0.01
10 15	1810	3798	9.608	3.769	0.47	2118	4455	7.462	3.416	-0.08
10 16	1294	2701	8.361	3.864	0.15	1038	2128	6.663	3.419	-0.29
10 17	290	612	6.838	3.409	-0.25	150	327	4.847	2.545	-0.76
10 18	46	96	4.774	3.119	-0.78	22	52	3.067	1.604	-1.22
10 19	6	13	8.060	3.316	0.07	2	7	7.307	.461	-0.12
10 20+	2	4	7.546	2.500	-0.06	1	5	7.000	.000	-0.20
Tot	3540	7400	8.854	3.908	0.28	3447	7194	7.084	3.447	-0.18
11 12	0	0				0	0			
11 13	0	0				0	0			
11 14	1	1	13.000	.000	1.35	1	1	10.000	.000	0.57
11 15	73	136	10.807	4.162	0.78	111	215	8.020	3.964	0.06
11 16	1815	3826	10.246	4.038	0.63	2161	4471	7.287	3.652	-0.13
11 17	1228	2595	9.190	4.073	0.36	971	2029	6.541	3.671	-0.32
11 18	180	399	7.107	3.544	-0.18	100	209	4.568	2.631	-0.83
11 19	32	68	5.094	3.648	-0.70	12	24	3.999	2.417	-0.98
11 20+	13	26	6.017	3.515	-0.46	1	2	4.000	.000	-0.98
Tot	3342	7050	9.626	4.133	0.47	3357	6951	6.998	3.686	-0.20
12 12	1	2	17.000	.000	2.38	0	0			
12 13	0	0				1	2	11.000	.000	0.83
12 14	0	0				1	2	8.000	.000	0.05
12 15	2	3	6.500	1.936	-0.33	5	8	9.263	3.613	0.38
12 16	88	174	11.435	4.455	0.94	116	223	7.069	3.902	-0.19
12 17	1688	3512	11.018	4.141	0.83	1923	3881	7.524	4.030	-0.07
12 18	868	1781	9.650	4.325	0.48	692	1386	6.765	3.874	-0.26
12 19	136	284	7.530	3.920	-0.07	68	140	4.408	2.513	-0.87
12 20+	24	53	5.924	3.123	-0.48	9	22	3.495	2.381	-1.11
Tot	2807	5810	10.394	4.311	0.67	2815	5665	7.231	3.997	-0.14

Note: For explanation of notation, see first page of Table IV.

Table IV-4 (cont.)

## Section D. R-108 Biological Sciences Information

Gr. Age	Boys					Girls				
	N'	N in 100's	M	$\sigma$	z	N'	N in 100's	M	$\sigma$	z
9 12	7	10	7.652	1.801	0.86	3	4	4.333	2.055	-0.49
9 13	96	181	5.543	2.286	0.00	131	251	4.617	2.338	-0.38
9 14	1719	3608	5.752	2.326	0.09	2110	4424	4.746	2.206	-0.32
9 15	1323	2752	5.235	2.455	-0.12	1141	2313	4.498	2.244	-0.42
9 16	356	755	4.231	2.128	-0.53	177	382	3.379	1.898	-0.88
9 17	79	174	3.997	2.072	-0.63	36	86	2.584	1.656	-1.20
9 18	6	15	4.707	1.002	-0.34	6	15	3.265	1.462	-0.93
9 19	2	4	3.524	1.500	-0.82	1	2	5.000	.000	-0.22
9 20+	2	4	1.000	.000	-1.85	0	0			
Tot	3590	7505	5.360	2.403	-0.07	3605	7477	4.567	2.233	-0.40
10 12	0	0				0	0			
10 13	1	1	7.000	.000	0.59	3	4	3.333	.943	-0.90
10 14	91	173	6.702	2.187	0.47	113	217	5.372	2.305	-0.07
10 15	1810	3798	6.798	2.286	0.51	2118	4455	5.895	2.196	0.14
10 16	1294	2701	6.136	2.424	0.24	1038	2128	5.490	2.309	-0.02
10 17	290	612	5.163	2.225	-0.15	150	327	4.378	1.995	-0.47
10 18	46	96	4.403	2.289	-0.46	22	52	3.334	1.573	-0.90
10 19	6	13	5.582	2.950	0.02	2	7	5.307	.461	-0.10
10 20+	2	4	5.472	1.500	-0.03	1	5	3.000	.000	-1.03
Tot	3540	7400	6.385	2.392	0.34	3447	7194	5.668	2.256	0.05
11 12	0	0				0	0			
11 13	0	0				0	0			
11 14	1	1	10.000	.000	1.81	1	1	7.000	.000	0.59
11 15	73	136	7.350	2.086	0.74	111	215	6.158	2.442	0.25
11 16	1815	3826	6.901	2.198	0.55	2161	4471	5.827	2.170	0.12
11 17	1228	2595	6.486	2.265	0.38	971	2029	5.570	2.152	0.01
11 18	180	399	5.484	2.327	-0.02	100	209	4.211	2.013	-0.54
11 19	32	68	5.098	2.372	-0.18	12	24	3.810	1.717	-0.70
11 20+	13	26	4.601	2.113	-0.38	1	2	5.000	.000	-0.22
Tot	3342	7050	6.651	2.267	0.45	3357	6951	5.706	2.191	0.07
12 12	1	2	10.000	.000	1.81	0	0			
12 13	0	0				1	2	8.000	.000	1.00
12 14	0	0				1	2	7.000	.000	0.59
12 15	2	3	8.000	.000	1.00	5	8	6.090	1.933	0.22
12 16	88	174	6.597	2.221	0.43	116	223	5.652	2.350	0.05
12 17	1688	3512	7.033	2.139	0.61	1923	3881	5.930	2.184	0.16
12 18	868	1781	6.560	2.255	0.41	692	1386	5.753	2.254	0.09
12 19	136	284	5.568	2.254	0.01	68	140	4.456	1.834	-0.44
12 20+	24	53	5.547	2.185	0.00	9	22	4.097	1.788	-0.59
Tot	2807	5810	6.791	2.215	0.51	2815	5665	5.834	2.214	0.12

Note: For explanation of notation, see first page of Table IV.

Table IV-4 (cont.)

## Section E. R-111 Electricity and Electronics Information

Gr. Age	Boys					Girls				
	N'	N in 100's	M	$\sigma$	z	N'	N in 100's	M	$\sigma$	z
9 12	7	10	7.294	4.597	0.15	3	4	4.667	1.700	-0.55
9 13	96	181	7.972	4.052	0.33	131	251	5.444	2.683	-0.34
9 14	1719	3608	8.167	3.977	0.39	2110	4424	5.337	2.500	-0.37
9 15	1323	2752	7.512	3.847	0.21	1141	2313	5.017	2.531	-0.45
9 16	356	755	6.572	3.499	-0.04	177	382	4.230	2.277	-0.66
9 17	79	174	5.369	3.014	-0.36	36	86	4.418	1.997	-0.61
9 18	6	15	5.945	3.198	-0.21	6	15	2.749	1.655	-1.06
9 19	2	4	5.573	4.499	-0.30	1	2	4.000	.000	-0.72
9 20+	2	4	2.906	2.999	-1.02	0	0			
Tot	3590	7505	7.686	3.916	0.26	3605	7477	5.169	2.516	-0.41
10 12	0	0				0	0			
10 13	1	1	8.000	.000	0.34	3	4	3.333	.472	-0.90
10 14	91	173	9.127	4.781	0.64	113	217	5.337	2.473	-0.37
10 15	1810	3798	9.159	4.144	0.65	2118	4455	5.561	2.481	-0.31
10 16	1294	2701	8.517	4.175	0.48	1038	2128	5.266	2.518	-0.39
10 17	290	612	7.514	3.585	0.21	150	327	4.853	2.340	-0.50
10 18	46	96	6.251	4.049	-0.12	22	52	3.583	1.946	-0.84
10 19	6	13	7.596	4.346	0.23	2	7	4.307	.461	-0.64
10 20+	2	4	10.000	.000	0.87	1	5	1.000	.000	-1.52
Tot	3540	7400	8.748	4.164	0.54	3447	7194	5.415	2.495	-0.35
11 12	0	0				0	0			
11 13	0	0				0	0			
11 14	1	1	14.000	.000	1.94	1	1	5.000	.000	-0.46
11 15	73	136	9.425	4.309	0.72	111	215	5.648	2.822	-0.28
11 16	1815	3826	9.942	4.197	0.86	2161	4471	5.662	2.610	-0.28
11 17	1228	2595	9.546	4.141	0.75	971	2029	5.248	2.672	-0.39
11 18	180	399	7.856	4.031	0.30	100	209	4.885	2.357	-0.49
11 19	32	68	6.813	4.280	0.03	12	24	4.341	2.638	-0.63
11 20+	13	26	6.721	4.785	0.00	1	2	6.000	.000	-0.19
Tot	3342	7050	9.627	4.213	0.78	3357	6951	5.513	2.637	-0.32
12 12	1	2	15.000	.000	2.21	0	0			
12 13	0	0				1	2	11.000	.000	1.14
12 14	0	0				1	2	10.000	.000	0.87
12 15	2	3	8.375	3.389	0.44	5	8	4.308	2.357	-0.64
12 16	88	174	10.814	4.621	1.09	116	223	5.893	2.604	-0.22
12 17	1688	3512	10.953	4.309	1.13	1923	3881	5.910	2.812	-0.22
12 18	868	1781	10.102	4.513	0.90	692	1386	5.612	2.807	-0.29
12 19	136	284	8.465	4.370	0.47	68	140	4.459	2.464	-0.60
12 20+	24	53	6.304	3.000	-0.11	9	22	4.454	2.145	-0.60
Tot	2807	5810	10.524	4.436	1.01	2815	5665	5.796	2.806	-0.25

Note: For explanation of notation, see first page of Table IV.



Table IV-4 (cont.)

## Section F. R-112 Mechanical Information

Gr. Age	Boys					Girls				
	N'	N in 100's	M	$\sigma$	z	N'	N in 100's	M	$\sigma$	z
9 12	7	10	9.625	2.994	0.17	3	4	5.667	1.700	-0.86
9 13	96	181	10.265	3.352	0.34	131	251	6.953	2.937	-0.52
9 14	1719	3608	11.039	3.273	0.54	2110	4424	7.205	2.747	-0.46
9 15	1323	2752	10.409	3.616	0.37	1141	2313	6.711	2.728	-0.59
9 16	356	755	8.934	3.713	-0.01	177	382	5.271	2.437	-0.96
9 17	79	174	7.657	3.329	-0.34	36	86	4.931	2.117	-1.05
9 18	6	15	7.433	2.718	-0.40	6	15	3.953	2.584	-1.31
9 19	2	4	7.589	5.499	-0.36	1	2	6.000	.000	-0.77
9 20+	2	4	4.969	1.000	-1.04	0	0			
Tot	3590	7505	10.485	3.539	0.39	3605	7477	6.911	2.773	-0.54
10 12	0	0				0	0			
10 13	1	1	11.000	.000	0.53	3	4	5.667	2.055	-0.86
10 14	91	173	11.241	3.392	0.59	113	217	6.898	2.566	-0.54
10 15	1810	3798	12.030	3.297	0.80	2118	4455	7.632	2.781	-0.35
10 16	1294	2701	11.612	3.421	0.69	1038	2128	7.415	2.826	-0.40
10 17	290	612	10.529	3.640	0.41	150	327	6.157	2.715	-0.73
10 18	46	96	9.248	4.064	0.07	22	52	6.370	2.578	-0.68
10 19	6	13	6.909	3.422	-0.54	2	7	6.693	.462	-0.59
10 20+	2	4	8.981	1.001	0.00	1	5	5.000	.000	-1.03
Tot	3540	7400	11.688	3.428	0.71	3447	7194	7.466	2.803	-0.39
11 12	0	0				0	0			
11 13	0	0				0	0			
11 14	1	1	10.000	.000	0.27	1	1	6.000	.000	-0.77
11 15	73	136	11.621	3.208	0.69	111	215	7.798	3.164	-0.30
11 16	1815	3826	13.181	3.007	1.10	2161	4471	8.119	2.922	-0.22
11 17	1228	2595	12.669	3.271	0.96	971	2029	7.794	2.881	-0.31
11 18	180	399	11.172	3.672	0.57	100	209	6.761	2.818	-0.57
11 19	32	68	10.041	4.652	0.28	12	24	5.691	2.240	-0.85
11 20+	13	26	9.366	4.727	0.10	1	2	8.000	.000	-0.25
Tot	3342	7050	12.804	3.237	1.00	3357	6951	7.965	2.927	-0.26
12 12	1	2	16.000	.000	1.83	0	0			
12 13	0	0				1	2	10.000	.000	0.27
12 14	0	0				1	2	7.000	.000	-0.51
12 15	2	3	14.000	3.873	1.31	5	8	6.507	1.663	-0.64
12 16	88	174	13.352	2.639	1.14	116	223	8.157	3.294	-0.21
12 17	1688	3512	13.910	2.903	1.29	1923	3881	8.801	3.036	-0.04
12 18	868	1781	13.316	3.257	1.13	692	1386	8.476	2.992	-0.13
12 19	136	284	11.913	3.356	0.77	68	140	7.326	2.997	-0.43
12 20+	24	53	10.473	3.502	0.39	9	22	6.766	2.634	-0.57
Tot	2807	5810	13.583	3.089	1.20	2815	5665	8.648	3.047	-0.08

Note: For explanation of notation, see first page of Table IV.

Table IV-4 (cont.)

## Section G. R-114 Home Economics Information

Gr. Age	Boys					Girls				
	N'	N in 100's	M	$\sigma$	z	N'	N in 100's	M	$\sigma$	z
9 12	7	10	6.420	2.770	-0.86	3	4	11.667	1.700	0.51
9 13	96	181	7.556	2.979	-0.56	131	251	10.333	3.132	0.16
9 14	1719	3608	7.710	2.730	-0.52	2110	4424	11.482	3.240	0.46
9 15	1323	2752	7.320	3.032	-0.62	1141	2313	11.049	3.397	0.35
9 16	356	755	6.335	2.720	-0.88	177	382	8.717	3.354	-0.26
9 17	79	174	5.952	2.773	-0.98	36	86	8.201	4.042	-0.39
9 18	6	15	6.505	1.970	-0.84	6	15	8.725	2.492	-0.26
9 19	2	4	6.032	2.000	-0.96	1	2	12.000	.000	0.60
9 20+	2	4	4.031	1.000	-1.48	0	0			
Tot	3590	7505	7.377	2.887	-0.61	3605	7477	11.125	3.375	0.37
10 12	0	0				0	0			
10 13	1	1	9.000	.000	-0.19	3	4	9.000	2.944	-0.19
10 14	91	173	8.573	3.251	-0.30	113	217	11.894	2.882	0.57
10 15	1810	3798	8.472	2.931	-0.32	2118	4455	12.458	3.273	0.72
10 16	1294	2701	8.142	2.997	-0.41	1038	2128	12.244	3.314	0.66
10 17	290	612	7.137	2.673	-0.67	150	327	11.021	3.232	0.34
10 18	46	96	6.446	3.147	-0.85	22	52	10.911	3.730	0.31
10 19	6	13	5.276	2.239	-1.16	2	7	12.226	1.845	0.66
10 20+	2	4	5.509	.500	-1.10	1	5	11.000	.000	0.34
Tot	3540	7400	8.210	2.977	-0.39	3447	7194	12.298	3.291	0.68
11 12	0	0				0	0			
11 13	0	0				0	0			
11 14	1	1	10.000	.000	.08	1	1	16.000	.000	1.64
11 15	73	136	8.878	2.566	-0.22	111	215	12.593	3.453	0.75
11 16	1815	3826	9.150	2.897	-0.15	2161	4471	13.164	3.203	0.90
11 17	1228	2595	8.518	2.923	-0.31	971	2029	12.685	3.208	0.78
11 18	180	399	7.626	2.536	-0.54	100	209	10.535	3.271	0.22
11 19	32	68	6.990	3.253	-0.71	12	24	8.775	2.800	-0.24
11 20+	13	26	7.509	3.635	-0.57	1	2	9.000	.000	-0.19
Tot	3342	7050	8.799	2.924	-0.24	3357	6951	12.912	3.258	0.84
12 12	1	2	14.000	.000	1.12	0	0			
12 13	0	0				1	2	15.000	.000	1.38
12 14	0	0				1	2	15.000	.000	1.38
12 15	2	3	7.250	.968	-0.64	5	8	10.393	.899	0.18
12 16	88	174	9.184	2.806	-0.14	116	223	12.886	3.659	0.83
12 17	1688	3512	9.488	2.878	-0.06	1923	3881	13.929	3.120	1.10
12 18	868	1781	8.861	2.879	-0.22	692	1386	13.303	3.255	0.94
12 19	136	284	8.076	2.487	-0.43	68	140	11.819	3.313	0.55
12 20+	24	53	7.307	2.137	-0.63	9	22	11.289	4.278	0.41
Tot	2807	5810	9.198	2.884	-0.13	2815	5665	13.668	3.219	1.03

Note: For explanation of notation, see first page of Table IV.

Table IV-4 (cont.)

## Section H. R-115 Sports Information

Gr. Age	Boys					Girls				
	N'	N in 100's	M	$\sigma$	z	N'	N in 100's	M	$\sigma$	z
9 12	7	10	7.509	2.027	0.44	3	4	5.000	.816	-0.40
9 13	96	181	7.388	3.059	0.40	131	251	4.284	2.280	-0.63
9 14	1719	3608	7.477	3.030	0.43	2110	4424	4.936	2.287	-0.42
9 15	1323	2752	6.509	3.007	0.11	1141	2313	4.375	2.295	-0.60
9 16	356	755	4.928	2.624	-0.42	177	382	3.370	1.839	-0.94
9 17	79	174	4.201	1.830	-0.66	36	86	3.240	1.644	-0.98
9 18	6	15	4.930	2.478	-0.42	6	15	4.022	2.468	-0.72
9 19	2	4	2.540	2.500	-1.21	1	2	3.000	.000	-1.06
9 20+	2	4	1.453	1.499	-1.57	0	0			
Tot	3590	7505	6.776	3.090	0.19	3605	7477	4.639	2.302	-0.51
10 12	0	0				0	0			
10 13	1	1	8.000	.000	0.60	3	4	3.667	2.495	-0.84
10 14	91	173	7.998	2.708	0.60	113	217	5.036	2.472	-0.38
10 15	1810	3798	8.212	2.996	0.67	2118	4455	5.478	2.357	-0.24
10 16	1294	2701	7.291	3.016	0.36	1038	2128	5.047	2.358	-0.38
10 17	290	612	6.115	2.795	-0.03	150	327	3.675	1.906	-0.83
10 18	46	96	4.772	2.350	-0.47	22	52	3.159	2.056	-1.01
10 19	6	13	5.025	1.313	-0.39	2	7	8.080	1.383	0.63
10 20+	2	4	4.472	1.500	-0.57	1	5	5.000	.000	-0.40
Tot	3540	7400	7.645	3.059	0.48	3447	7194	5.240	2.381	-0.32
11 12	0	0				0	0			
11 13	0	0				0	0			
11 14	1	1	9.000	.000	0.93	1	1	2.000	.000	-1.39
11 15	73	136	9.233	2.966	1.01	111	215	5.400	2.402	-0.26
11 16	1815	3826	8.711	2.921	0.84	2161	4471	5.809	2.416	-0.13
11 17	1228	2595	7.871	2.906	0.56	971	2029	5.165	2.424	-0.34
11 18	180	399	6.194	2.903	0.00	100	209	4.287	2.248	-0.63
11 19	32	68	5.567	2.820	-0.21	12	24	3.572	2.295	-0.87
11 20+	13	26	5.453	3.840	-0.25	1	2	1.000	.000	-1.72
Tot	3342	7050	8.227	3.006	0.67	3357	6951	5.553	2.444	-0.21
12 12	1	2	14.000	.000	2.59	0	0			
12 13	0	0				1	2	8.000	.000	0.60
12 14	0	0				1	2	5.000	.000	-0.40
12 15	2	3	8.250	2.905	0.68	5	8	5.927	2.089	-0.09
12 16	88	174	9.424	2.765	1.07	116	223	5.597	2.545	-0.20
12 17	1688	3512	9.215	2.762	1.00	1923	3881	6.137	2.527	-0.02
12 18	868	1781	8.288	2.989	0.70	692	1386	5.745	2.422	-0.15
12 19	136	284	6.896	2.857	0.23	68	140	3.982	2.159	-0.73
12 20+	24	53	5.845	2.463	-0.12	9	22	2.683	2.276	-1.16
Tot	2807	5810	8.794	2.916	0.86	2815	5665	5.953	2.527	-0.08

Note: For explanation of notation, see first page of Table IV.

## Section I. R-190 Information Part I Total

Gr. Age	Boys					Girls				
	N'	N in 100's	M	$\sigma$	z	N'	N in 100's	M	$\sigma$	z
9 12	7	10	144.67	32.60	0.66	3	4	134.50	16.33	0.38
9 13	96	181	127.76	40.82	0.20	131	251	109.09	34.67	-0.30
9 14	1719	3608	127.56	35.44	0.20	2110	4424	112.29	29.02	-0.21
9 15	1323	2752	115.11	36.79	-0.14	1141	2313	102.38	30.69	-0.48
9 16	356	755	94.93	30.46	-0.68	177	382	79.96	27.02	-1.08
9 17	79	174	82.51	28.57	-1.02	36	86	73.14	27.21	-1.27
9 18	6	15	82.86	17.14	-1.01	6	15	71.76	21.97	-1.30
9 19	2	4	80.23	44.99	-1.08	1	2	94.50	0.00	-0.69
9 20+	2	4	44.19	10.00	-2.04	0	0			
Tot	3590	7505	118.53	37.35	-0.05	3605	7477	106.94	30.88	-0.36
10 12	0	0				0	0			
10 13	1	1	174.50	0.00	1.46	3	4	121.17	33.00	0.02
10 14	91	173	142.82	40.71	0.61	113	217	122.48	31.94	0.06
10 15	1810	3798	141.48	35.15	0.57	2118	4455	122.93	30.63	0.07
10 16	1294	2701	127.92	37.28	0.20	1038	2128	113.86	31.24	-0.17
10 17	290	612	108.97	31.89	-0.30	150	327	92.80	24.81	-0.74
10 18	46	96	92.91	34.60	-0.74	22	52	81.49	17.51	-1.04
10 19	6	13	101.74	29.01	-0.50	2	7	121.43	4.63	0.03
10 20+	2	4	99.22	15.00	-0.57	1	5	94.50	0.00	-0.69
Tot	3540	7400	133.15	37.44	0.35	3447	7194	118.54	31.47	-0.05
11 12	0	0				0	0			
11 13	0	0				0	0			
11 14	1	1	194.50	0.00	1.99	1	1	154.50	0.00	0.92
11 15	73	136	155.35	35.59	0.94	111	215	131.00	36.60	0.29
11 16	1815	3826	151.82	35.66	0.85	2161	4471	129.24	32.13	0.24
11 17	1228	2595	140.12	37.36	0.53	971	2029	118.66	32.79	-0.04
11 18	180	399	114.82	34.44	-0.15	100	209	94.24	24.68	-0.70
11 19	32	68	103.33	45.16	-0.46	12	24	77.11	23.97	-1.16
11 20+	13	26	102.07	42.00	-0.49	1	2	104.50	0.00	-0.42
Tot	3342	7050	144.85	37.86	0.66	3357	6951	124.97	33.18	0.13
12 12	1	2	214.50	0.00	2.53	0	0			
12 13	0	0				1	2	154.50	0.00	0.92
12 14	0	0				1	2	134.50	0.00	0.38
12 15	2	3	129.50	19.36	0.25	5	8	134.62	25.64	0.39
12 16	88	174	161.04	35.78	1.09	116	223	129.85	34.95	0.26
12 17	1688	3512	160.22	33.98	1.07	1923	3881	135.31	32.97	0.40
12 18	868	1781	145.07	37.50	0.67	692	1386	127.18	33.90	0.19
12 19	136	284	122.65	33.70	0.06	68	140	96.98	26.60	-0.63
12 20+	24	53	104.42	24.14	-.43	9	22	88.32	29.05	-0.86
Tot	2807	5810	153.25	36.74	0.89	2815	5665	131.98	33.87	0.31

Note: For explanation of notation, see first page of Table IV.

## Section J. R-230 English Total

Gr. Age	Boys					Girls				
	N'	N in 100's	M	$\sigma$	z	N'	N in 100's	M	$\sigma$	z
9 12	7	10	87.00	6.82	0.60	3	4	90.34	10.28	0.82
9 13	96	181	76.56	16.55	-0.07	131	251	80.04	13.16	0.15
9 14	1719	3608	75.95	13.22	-0.11	2110	4424	81.44	11.60	0.24
9 15	1323	2752	71.08	15.09	-0.42	1141	2313	76.80	13.74	-0.06
9 16	356	755	61.66	15.38	-1.03	177	382	68.22	13.49	-0.61
9 17	79	174	58.57	13.98	-1.23	36	86	62.70	9.19	-0.96
9 18	6	15	59.44	8.46	-1.17	6	15	55.63	11.59	-1.42
9 19	2	4	52.54	15.00	-1.62	1	2	77.00	0.00	-0.04
9 20+	2	4	44.26	7.50	-2.15	0	0			
Tot	3590	7505	72.29	15.08	-0.35	3605	7477	79.02	13.03	0.09
10 12	0	0				0	0			
10 13	1	1	92.00	0.00	0.92	3	4	82.00	10.80	0.28
10 14	91	173	79.70	15.70	0.13	113	217	85.74	12.11	0.52
10 15	1810	3798	79.36	13.28	0.11	2118	4455	84.88	11.10	0.46
10 16	1294	2701	74.22	14.14	-0.22	1038	2128	81.04	12.58	0.22
10 17	290	612	67.14	13.12	-0.68	150	327	71.57	12.51	-0.39
10 18	46	96	60.04	17.32	-1.13	22	52	69.96	12.23	-0.50
10 19	6	13	67.96	15.36	-0.62	2	7	76.60	6.92	-0.07
10 20+	2	4	61.90	5.00	-1.01	1	5	77.00	0.00	-0.04
Tot	3540	7400	76.20	14.32	-0.09	3447	7194	83.05	12.11	0.35
11 12	0	0				0	0			
11 13	0	0				0	0			
11 14	1	1	102.00	0.00	1.57	1	1	87.00	0.00	0.60
11 15	73	136	83.59	11.28	0.38	111	215	86.10	11.82	0.54
11 16	1815	3826	82.10	12.62	0.29	2161	4471	87.22	11.14	0.61
11 17	1228	2595	78.15	13.22	0.03	971	2029	83.88	11.72	0.40
11 18	180	399	69.88	14.14	-0.50	100	209	74.10	11.40	-0.23
11 19	32	68	65.61	21.04	-0.78	12	24	64.80	12.90	-0.83
11 20+	13	26	64.56	18.46	-0.84	1	2	77.00	0.00	-0.04
Tot	3342	7050	79.76	13.51	0.13	3357	6951	85.73	11.70	0.52
12 12	1	2	87.00	0.00	0.60	0	0			
12 13	0	0				1	2	77.00	0.00	-0.04
12 14	0	0				1	2	82.00	0.00	0.28
12 15	2	3	77.62	7.26	0.00	5	8	92.84	11.35	0.98
12 16	88	174	85.46	12.22	0.50	116	223	89.43	13.10	0.76
12 17	1688	3512	84.77	12.88	0.46	1923	3881	89.88	10.67	0.79
12 18	868	1781	80.06	13.86	0.15	692	1386	86.98	12.36	0.60
12 19	136	284	71.50	14.27	-0.40	68	140	77.62	11.28	0.00
12 20+	24	53	66.94	9.16	-0.69	9	22	72.90	13.16	-0.31
Tot	2807	5810	82.53	13.70	0.31	2815	5665	88.78	11.48	0.72

Note: For explanation of notation, see first page of Table IV.

Table IV-4 (cont.)

## Section K. R-250 Reading Comprehension

Gr. Age	Boys					Girls				
	N'	N in 100's	M	$\sigma$	z	N'	N in 100's	M	$\sigma$	z
9 12	7	10	34.86	7.33	0.69	3	4	38.50	1.63	1.02
9 13	96	181	27.71	10.99	0.05	131	251	26.48	11.52	-0.06
9 14	1719	3608	26.58	10.72	-0.05	2110	4424	27.11	9.74	0.00
9 15	1323	2752	22.85	10.81	-0.38	1141	2313	23.71	10.15	-0.31
9 16	356	755	16.92	8.42	-0.92	177	382	17.76	8.69	-0.84
9 17	79	174	15.36	7.51	-1.06	36	86	15.18	7.34	-1.07
9 18	6	15	14.97	5.53	-1.09	6	15	9.50	4.10	-1.58
9 19	2	4	17.65	9.00	-0.85	1	2	26.50	0.00	-0.06
9 20+	2	4	11.47	1.00	-1.41	0	0			
Tot	3590	7505	23.98	11.00	-0.28	3605	7477	25.39	10.22	-0.16
10 12	0	0				0	0			
10 13	1	1	44.50	0.00	1.56	3	4	30.50	9.09	0.30
10 14	91	173	30.40	10.76	0.29	113	217	33.06	9.63	0.53
10 15	1810	3798	29.92	10.40	0.25	2118	4455	30.47	9.68	0.30
10 16	1294	2701	26.10	11.01	-0.09	1038	2128	27.49	10.18	0.03
10 17	290	612	20.05	9.09	-0.64	150	327	20.37	8.62	-0.61
10 18	46	96	16.55	8.94	-0.95	22	52	16.16	6.08	-0.98
10 19	6	13	18.01	9.55	-0.82	2	7	24.95	3.69	-0.20
10 20+	2	4	14.43	4.00	-1.14	1	5	12.50	0.00	-1.31
Tot	3540	7400	27.52	11.00	0.04	3447	7194	29.09	10.12	0.18
11 12	0	0				0	0			
11 13	0	0				0	0			
11 14	1	1	44.50	0.00	1.56	1	1	38.50	0.00	1.02
11 15	73	136	33.68	10.43	0.59	111	215	33.19	10.40	0.54
11 16	1815	3826	32.51	9.98	0.48	2161	4471	32.09	9.54	0.45
11 17	1228	2595	29.17	10.62	0.18	971	2029	28.98	9.90	0.17
11 18	180	399	22.17	10.68	-0.44	100	209	22.48	9.19	-0.42
11 19	32	68	21.42	11.67	-0.51	12	24	16.06	6.22	-0.99
11 20+	13	26	23.40	9.55	-0.33	1	2	22.50	0.00	-0.42
Tot	3342	7050	30.58	10.66	0.31	3357	6951	30.87	9.91	0.34
12 12	1	2	44.50	0.00	1.56	0	0			
12 13	0	0				1	2	34.50	0.00	0.66
12 14	0	0				1	2	36.50	0.00	0.84
12 15	2	3	32.25	4.84	0.46	5	8	39.43	6.50	1.10
12 16	88	174	35.20	9.55	0.72	116	223	33.60	8.73	0.58
12 17	1688	3512	34.75	9.32	0.68	1923	3881	34.19	8.95	0.63
12 18	868	1781	30.14	10.62	0.27	692	1386	31.83	10.02	0.42
12 19	136	284	24.51	9.90	-0.23	68	140	23.22	8.26	-0.35
12 20+	24	53	19.08	6.44	-0.72	9	22	17.90	6.57	-0.83
Tot	2807	5810	32.71	10.23	0.50	2815	5665	33.26	9.43	0.55

Note: For explanation of notation, see first page of Table IV.

## Section L. R-260 Creativity

Gr. Age	Boys					Girls				
	N'	N in 100's	M	$\sigma$	z	N'	N in 100's	M	$\sigma$	z
9 12	7	10	11.232	3.330	0.86	3	4	9.667	3.400	0.46
9 13	96	181	8.289	3.757	0.10	131	251	7.006	3.517	-0.23
9 14	1719	3608	8.076	3.711	0.05	2110	4424	7.434	3.402	-0.12
9 15	1323	2752	7.240	3.746	-0.17	1141	2313	6.704	3.321	-0.31
9 16	356	755	5.559	3.169	-0.60	177	382	4.774	2.713	-0.81
9 17	79	174	5.101	2.126	-0.72	36	86	4.075	2.040	-0.99
9 18	6	15	6.278	3.504	-0.42	6	15	5.520	1.955	-0.61
9 19	2	4	6.524	1.500	-0.35	1	2	7.000	.000	-0.23
9 20+	2	4	4.547	1.499	-0.87	0	0			
Tot	3590	7505	7.450	3.742	-0.11	3605	7477	7.016	3.408	-0.23
10 12	0	0				0	0			
10 13	1	1	13.000	.000	1.32	3	4	5.000	2.160	-0.75
10 14	91	173	8.946	4.235	0.27	113	217	8.364	3.915	0.12
10 15	1810	3798	9.042	3.969	0.30	2118	4455	8.225	3.586	0.09
10 16	1294	2701	8.182	3.979	0.08	1038	2128	7.470	3.587	-0.11
10 17	290	612	6.345	3.404	-0.40	150	327	5.606	2.914	-0.59
10 18	46	96	5.933	3.072	-0.51	22	52	3.943	2.494	-1.02
10 19	6	13	5.098	3.973	-0.72	2	7	6.693	.462	-0.31
10 20+	2	4	5.472	1.500	-0.63	1	5	3.000	.000	-1.27
Tot	3540	7400	8.454	4.011	0.15	3447	7194	7.849	3.628	-0.01
11 12	0	0				0	0			
11 13	0	0				0	0			
11 14	1	1	9.000	.000	0.29	1	1	13.000	.000	1.32
11 15	73	136	10.105	3.861	0.57	111	215	8.842	3.856	0.25
11 16	1815	3826	9.979	4.058	0.54	2161	4471	8.748	3.769	0.22
11 17	1228	2595	9.047	4.049	0.30	971	2029	7.939	3.643	0.01
11 18	180	399	6.819	4.006	-0.28	100	209	6.000	2.824	-0.49
11 19	32	68	6.211	4.058	-0.43	12	24	4.816	2.606	-0.80
11 20+	13	26	6.087	3.501	-0.47	1	2	8.000	.000	0.03
Tot	3342	7050	9.409	4.138	0.39	3357	6951	8.419	3.755	0.14
12 12	1	2	15.000	.000	1.84	0	0			
12 13	0	0				1	2	11.000	.000	0.80
12 14	0	0				1	2	4.000	.000	-1.01
12 15	2	3	5.375	.484	-0.65	5	8	8.829	1.619	0.24
12 16	88	174	10.339	3.821	0.63	116	223	9.341	3.716	0.37
12 17	1688	3512	10.844	4.054	0.76	1923	3881	9.469	3.842	0.41
12 18	868	1781	9.352	4.132	0.38	692	1386	8.673	3.758	0.20
12 19	136	284	7.490	3.313	-0.10	68	140	6.628	3.596	-0.33
12 20+	24	53	6.363	3.509	-0.40	9	22	4.338	2.833	-0.92
Tot	2807	5810	10.165	4.152	0.59	2815	5665	9.177	3.854	0.33

Note: For explanation of notation, see first page of Table IV.

Table IV-4 (cont.)

## Section M. R-270 Mechanical Reasoning

Gr. Age	Boys					Girls				
	N'	N in 100's	M	$\sigma$	z	N'	N in 100's	M	$\sigma$	z
9 12	7	10	11.017	3.295	0.28	3	4	7.000	1.414	-0.67
9 13	96	181	10.543	4.023	0.17	131	251	7.802	3.376	-0.48
9 14	1719	3608	11.722	3.859	0.44	2110	4424	8.055	3.299	-0.42
9 15	1323	2752	11.009	4.015	0.28	1141	2313	7.416	3.231	-0.57
9 16	356	755	9.570	3.934	-0.06	177	382	5.825	2.747	-0.95
9 17	79	174	8.327	3.557	-0.36	36	86	4.876	1.996	-1.17
9 18	6	15	10.478	5.315	0.15	6	15	5.512	1.598	-1.02
9 19	2	4	6.524	1.500	-0.78	1	2	3.000	.000	-1.61
9 20+	2	4	7.000	.000	-0.67	0	0			
Tot	3590	7505	11.127	4.002	0.30	3605	7477	7.691	3.298	-0.51
10 12	0	0				0	0			
10 13	1	1	14.000	.000	0.98	3	4	6.000	1.633	-0.90
10 14	91	173	11.964	4.406	0.50	113	217	8.199	3.370	-0.39
10 15	1810	3798	12.433	4.092	0.61	2118	4455	8.423	3.479	-0.33
10 16	1294	2701	11.851	4.174	0.47	1038	2128	7.930	3.539	-0.45
10 17	290	612	10.186	4.049	0.08	150	327	5.882	2.836	-0.93
10 18	46	96	9.171	4.131	-0.16	22	52	5.936	2.479	-0.92
10 19	6	13	9.908	1.677	0.02	2	7	8.000	.000	-0.43
10 20+	2	4	7.565	3.499	-0.54	1	5	3.000	.000	-1.61
Tot	3540	7400	11.974	4.184	0.50	3447	7194	8.132	3.508	-0.40
11 12	0	0				0	0			
11 13	0	0				0	0			
11 14	1	1	13.000	.000	0.75	1	1	6.000	.000	-0.90
11 15	73	136	11.975	4.061	0.50	111	215	8.799	3.663	-0.25
11 16	1815	3826	13.295	3.907	0.81	2161	4471	8.713	3.449	-0.27
11 17	1228	2595	12.557	4.069	0.64	971	2029	8.222	3.516	-0.38
11 18	180	399	10.810	4.216	0.23	100	209	6.265	2.963	-0.84
11 19	32	68	10.051	4.925	0.05	12	24	5.860	3.965	-0.94
11 20+	13	26	8.894	4.184	-0.22	1	2	7.000	.000	-0.67
Tot	3342	7050	12.810	4.065	0.70	3357	6951	8.488	3.497	-0.32
12 12	1	2	14.000	.000	0.98	0	0			
12 13	0	0				1	2	16.000	.000	1.45
12 14	0	0				1	2	7.000	.000	-0.67
12 15	2	3	10.125	1.452	0.07	5	8	8.455	4.860	-0.33
12 16	88	174	13.318	3.548	0.82	116	223	9.054	3.521	-0.19
12 17	1688	3512	13.757	3.795	0.92	1923	3881	8.921	3.489	-0.22
12 18	868	1781	13.122	4.014	0.77	692	1386	8.390	3.625	-0.34
12 19	136	284	11.046	3.703	0.28	68	140	6.677	3.168	-0.75
12 20+	24	53	11.401	3.506	0.37	9	22	5.988	3.026	-0.91
Tot	2807	5810	13.393	3.901	0.84	2815	5665	8.731	3.546	-0.26

Note: For explanation of notation, see first page of Table IV.



Table IV-4 (cont.)

## Section N. R-282 Visualization in Three Dimensions

Gr. Age	Boys					Girls				
	N'	N in 100's	M	$\sigma$	z	N'	N in 100's	M	$\sigma$	z
9 12	7	10	8.321	2.300	.09	3	4	6.333	2.055	-0.53
9 13	96	181	7.961	3.108	-0.02	131	251	7.022	2.928	-0.31
9 14	1719	3608	8.246	3.131	0.07	2110	4424	7.575	2.886	-0.14
9 15	1323	2752	7.874	3.254	-0.05	1141	2313	6.992	2.812	-0.32
9 16	356	755	7.048	3.166	-0.31	177	382	6.145	2.381	-0.59
9 17	79	174	6.313	3.195	-0.53	36	86	5.658	2.790	-0.74
9 18	6	15	7.255	2.317	-0.24	6	15	4.867	1.830	-0.98
9 19	2	4	5.048	3.000	-0.93	1	2	5.000	.000	-0.94
9 20+	2	4	4.484	.500	-1.10	0	0			
Tot	3590	7505	7.932	3.209	-0.03	3605	7477	7.274	2.870	-0.24
10 12	0	0				0	0			
10 13	1	1	12.000	.000	1.23	3	4	5.000	.816	-0.94
10 14	91	173	7.952	3.154	-0.02	113	217	8.000	2.931	-0.01
10 15	1810	3798	8.962	3.355	0.29	2118	4455	7.924	2.988	-0.03
10 16	1294	2701	8.562	3.406	0.16	1038	2128	7.676	3.040	-0.11
10 17	290	612	7.572	3.210	-0.14	150	327	6.014	2.835	-0.63
10 18	46	96	7.567	2.749	-0.14	22	52	4.514	1.685	-1.09
10 19	6	13	7.835	1.576	-0.06	2	7	6.533	2.305	-0.47
10 20+	2	4	6.056	3.000	-0.61	1	5	10.000	.000	0.61
Tot	3540	7400	8.656	3.375	0.19	3447	7194	7.740	3.026	-0.09
11 12	0	0				0	0			
11 13	0	0				0	0			
11 14	1	1	8.000	.000	-0.01	1	1	10.000	.000	0.61
11 15	73	136	8.902	3.207	0.27	111	215	7.752	3.052	-0.09
11 16	1815	3826	9.576	3.289	0.48	2161	4471	8.174	3.043	0.04
11 17	1228	2595	9.185	3.300	0.36	971	2029	7.843	2.981	-0.06
11 18	180	399	8.050	3.484	0.01	100	209	6.187	2.517	-0.57
11 19	32	68	7.429	3.586	-0.19	12	24	6.396	3.315	-0.51
11 20+	13	26	7.131	3.043	-0.28	1	2	7.000	.000	-0.32
Tot	3342	7050	9.303	3.334	0.40	3357	6951	7.999	3.034	-0.01
12 12	1	2	15.000	.000	2.17	0	0			
12 13	0	0				1	2	12.000	.000	1.23
12 14	0	0				1	2	9.000	.000	0.30
12 15	2	3	7.500	1.936	-0.17	5	8	8.803	2.453	0.24
12 16	88	174	9.639	3.208	0.50	116	223	8.399	3.113	0.11
12 17	1688	3512	9.931	3.367	0.59	1923	3881	8.497	3.073	0.14
12 18	868	1781	9.478	3.408	0.45	692	1386	8.196	3.094	0.05
12 19	136	284	8.541	3.284	0.16	68	140	6.976	3.044	-0.33
12 20+	24	53	8.814	2.758	0.24	9	22	5.861	2.353	-0.67
Tot	2807	5810	9.706	3.384	0.52	2815	5665	8.373	3.091	0.11

Note: For explanation of notation, see first page of Table IV.

## Section O. R-290 Abstract Reasoning

Gr. Age	Boys					Girls				
	N'	N in 100's	M	$\sigma$	z	N'	N in 100's	M	$\sigma$	z
9 12	7	10	9.304	1.517	0.30	3	4	9.333	2.055	0.31
9 13	96	181	8.616	3.027	0.09	131	251	8.026	3.562	-0.10
9 14	1719	3608	8.585	2.958	0.08	2110	4424	8.413	2.976	0.02
9 15	1323	2752	7.791	3.126	-0.17	1141	2313	7.333	3.199	-0.32
9 16	356	755	6.356	3.234	-0.62	177	382	5.322	2.942	-0.95
9 17	79	174	4.906	2.347	-1.08	36	86	5.495	3.077	-0.89
9 18	6	15	5.798	2.325	-0.80	6	15	5.890	3.548	-0.77
9 19	2	4	3.000	.000	-1.68	1	2	9.000	.000	0.21
9 20+	2	4	2.031	1.000	-1.98	0	0			
Tot	3590	7505	7.973	3.152	-0.11	3605	7477	7.870	3.175	-0.15
10 12	0	0				0	0			
10 13	1	1	12.000	.000	1.15	3	4	7.333	2.868	-0.32
10 14	91	173	8.712	2.878	0.12	113	217	8.669	3.024	0.11
10 15	1810	3798	9.013	2.952	0.21	2118	4455	8.707	2.928	0.12
10 16	1294	2701	8.244	3.162	-0.03	1038	2128	7.869	3.136	-0.15
10 17	290	612	6.949	2.981	-0.44	150	327	5.989	3.051	-0.74
10 18	46	96	5.761	2.887	-0.81	22	52	5.085	2.825	-1.02
10 19	6	13	7.227	2.053	-0.35	2	7	6.693	.462	-0.52
10 20+	2	4	6.546	2.500	-0.56	1	5	11.000	.000	0.84
Tot	3540	7400	8.508	3.104	0.05	3447	7194	8.307	3.077	-0.01
11 12	0	0				0	0			
11 13	0	0				0	0			
11 14	1	1	9.000	.000	0.21	1	1	11.000	.000	0.84
11 15	73	136	9.196	3.058	0.27	111	215	9.211	2.783	0.28
11 16	1815	3826	9.547	2.858	0.38	2161	4471	9.018	2.955	0.21
11 17	1228	2595	8.969	3.061	0.20	971	2029	8.130	3.080	-0.06
11 18	180	399	7.450	3.338	-0.28	100	209	5.788	2.772	-0.80
11 19	32	68	6.304	3.524	-0.64	12	24	5.986	3.698	-0.74
11 20+	13	26	6.265	3.501	-0.65	1	2	5.000	.000	-1.05
Tot	3342	7050	9.165	3.038	0.26	3357	6951	8.656	3.058	0.10
12 12	1	2	14.000	.000	1.78	0	0			
12 13	0	0				1	2	11.000	.000	0.84
12 14	0	0				1	2	11.000	.000	0.84
12 15	2	3	4.625	3.389	-1.17	5	8	10.559	2.061	0.70
12 16	88	174	9.734	2.815	0.44	116	223	9.432	2.962	0.35
12 17	1688	3512	9.887	2.747	0.49	1923	3881	9.292	2.763	0.30
12 18	868	1781	9.148	2.959	0.26	692	1386	8.572	3.190	0.07
12 19	136	284	7.495	3.000	-0.26	68	140	6.660	2.945	-0.53
12 20+	24	53	6.250	3.372	-0.66	9	22	5.060	2.161	-1.03
Tot	2807	5810	9.504	2.912	0.37	2815	5665	9.043	2.935	0.22

Note: For explanation of notation, see first page of Table IV.

## Section P. R-311 Mathematics I. (Arithmetic Reasoning)

Gr. Age	Boys					Girls				
	N'	N in 100's	M	$\sigma$	z	N'	N in 100's	M	$\sigma$	z
9 12	7	10	11.563	3.438	1.13	3	4	7.333	.943	-0.07
9 13	96	181	7.911	3.404	0.09	131	251	6.904	3.577	-0.19
9 14	1719	3608	8.033	3.379	0.13	2110	4424	7.456	3.181	-0.04
9 15	1323	2752	6.983	3.380	-0.17	1141	2313	6.505	3.190	-0.31
9 16	356	755	5.396	2.702	-0.62	177	382	4.795	2.478	-0.80
9 17	79	174	4.401	1.998	-0.91	36	86	4.771	2.489	-0.80
9 18	6	15	5.606	.885	-0.56	6	15	4.891	.946	-0.77
9 19	2	4	3.032	2.000	-1.30	1	2	2.000	.000	-1.59
9 20+	2	4	3.421	2.499	-1.19	0	0			
Tot	3590	7505	7.290	3.424	-0.08	3605	7477	6.970	3.236	-0.18
10 12	0	0				0	0			
10 13	1	1	13.000	.000	1.54	3	4	4.333	.943	-0.93
10 14	91	173	8.704	3.716	0.32	113	217	8.336	3.873	0.21
10 15	1810	3798	8.780	3.364	0.34	2118	4455	7.997	3.390	0.12
10 16	1294	2701	7.766	3.397	0.05	1038	2128	7.185	3.341	-0.11
10 17	290	612	6.170	2.874	-0.40	150	327	5.331	2.574	-0.64
10 18	46	96	5.219	2.872	-0.68	22	52	4.592	1.814	-0.85
10 19	6	13	7.027	3.095	-0.16	2	7	5.693	.462	-0.54
10 20+	2	4	5.509	.500	-0.59	1	5	8.000	.000	0.12
Tot	3540	7400	8.141	3.444	0.16	3447	7194	7.617	3.416	0.01
11 12	0	0				0	0			
11 13	0	0				0	0			
11 14	1	1	15.000	.000	2.11	1	1	11.000	.000	0.97
11 15	73	136	9.326	3.723	0.50	111	215	8.482	3.917	0.26
11 16	1815	3826	9.622	3.462	0.58	2161	4471	8.326	3.467	0.21
11 17	1228	2595	8.717	3.383	0.32	971	2029	7.494	3.424	-0.03
11 18	180	399	6.565	3.057	-0.29	100	209	5.487	2.913	-0.60
11 19	32	68	6.085	3.820	-0.43	12	24	3.983	2.235	-1.03
11 20+	13	26	5.930	2.901	-0.47	1	2	4.000	.000	-1.02
Tot	3342	7050	9.063	3.518	0.42	3357	6951	7.987	3.508	0.11
12 12	1	2	14.000	.000	1.83	0	0			
12 13	0	0				1	2	7.000	.000	-0.17
12 14	0	0				1	2	6.000	.000	-0.45
12 15	2	3	7.875	2.421	0.08	5	8	11.341	2.205	1.07
12 16	88	174	10.311	3.577	0.78	116	223	8.668	3.692	0.31
12 17	1688	3512	10.400	3.462	0.80	1923	3881	9.071	3.502	0.42
12 18	868	1781	9.277	3.456	0.48	692	1386	7.976	3.678	0.11
12 19	136	284	6.752	3.262	-0.24	68	140	5.851	2.774	-0.49
12 20+	24	53	5.614	2.583	-0.56	9	22	5.452	2.397	-0.61
Tot	2807	5810	9.831	3.579	0.64	2815	5665	8.695	3.598	0.32

Note: For explanation of notation, see first page of Table IV.

Table IV-4 (cont.)

Section Q. R-312 Mathematics II (Introd. high school math)

Gr. Age	Boys					Girls				
	N'	N in 100's	M	$\sigma$	z	N'	N in 100's	M	$\sigma$	z
9 12	7	10	11.294	3.916	0.36	3	4	9.333	1.886	-0.08
9 13	96	181	10.524	4.053	0.19	131	251	9.607	4.241	-0.02
9 14	1719	3608	10.151	4.124	0.10	2110	4424	9.923	3.746	0.05
9 15	1323	2752	8.839	3.934	-0.19	1141	2313	8.744	3.768	-0.22
9 16	356	755	6.395	2.961	-0.75	177	382	6.441	2.931	-0.74
9 17	79	174	5.883	2.524	-0.86	36	86	5.676	2.407	-0.91
9 18	6	15	5.087	2.213	-1.04	6	15	4.723	1.551	-1.13
9 19	2	4	3.524	1.500	-1.40	1	2	9.000	.000	-0.16
9 20+	2	4	2.453	1.499	-1.64	0	0			
Tot	3590	7505	9.185	4.119	-0.12	3605	7477	9.310	3.841	-0.09
10 12	0	0				0	0			
10 13	1	1	14.000	.000	0.98	3	4	7.667	2.625	-0.46
10 14	91	173	11.969	5.240	0.52	113	217	11.049	4.183	0.31
10 15	1810	3798	11.269	4.590	0.36	2118	4455	10.402	4.177	0.16
10 16	1294	2701	9.619	4.447	-0.02	1038	2128	9.284	4.047	-0.09
10 17	290	612	7.379	3.175	-0.53	150	327	7.240	2.775	-0.56
10 18	46	96	6.492	3.020	-0.73	22	52	6.544	1.888	-0.71
10 19	6	13	8.542	2.944	-0.26	2	7	9.307	.461	-0.09
10 20+	2	4	8.528	1.500	-0.26	1	5	10.000	.000	0.07
Tot	3540	7400	10.293	4.611	0.14	3447	7194	9.917	4.156	0.05
11 12	0	0				0	0			
11 13	0	0				0	0			
11 14	1	1	20.000	.000	2.34	1	1	12.000	.000	0.52
11 15	73	136	13.424	5.789	0.85	111	215	11.456	4.895	0.40
11 16	1815	3826	12.430	5.407	0.62	2161	4471	10.380	4.628	0.16
11 17	1228	2595	10.759	5.057	0.24	971	2029	9.343	4.368	-0.08
11 18	180	399	7.591	3.903	-0.48	100	209	6.913	2.712	-0.63
11 19	32	68	7.710	4.398	-0.45	12	24	6.731	1.924	-0.67
11 20+	13	26	6.274	3.743	-0.78	1	2	9.000	.000	-0.16
Tot	3342	7050	11.494	5.374	0.41	3357	6951	9.993	4.575	0.07
12 12	1	2	22.000	.000	2.79	0	0			
12 13	0	0				1	2	6.000	.000	-0.84
12 14	0	0				1	2	8.000	.000	-0.38
12 15	2	3	10.500	5.809	0.18	5	8	13.280	3.427	0.81
12 16	88	174	14.222	5.773	1.03	116	223	10.454	5.364	0.17
12 17	1688	3512	13.090	5.691	0.77	1923	3881	10.487	4.745	0.18
12 18	868	1781	11.169	5.232	0.33	692	1386	9.390	4.615	-0.07
12 19	136	284	8.314	4.025	-0.31	68	140	7.826	3.286	-0.42
12 20+	24	53	6.707	2.992	-0.68	9	22	6.411	1.547	-0.74
Tot	2807	5810	12.245	5.643	0.58	2815	5665	10.137	4.743	0.10

Note: For explanation of notation, see first page of Table IV.

## Section R. F-410 Arithmetic Computation

Gr. Age	Boys					Girls				
	N'	N in 100's	M	$\sigma$	z	N'	N in 100's	M	$\sigma$	z
9 12	7	10	26.60	11.50	0.09	3	4	25.00	14.14	0.03
9 13	96	181	17.60	35.80	-0.28	131	251	22.86	30.23	-0.06
9 14	1719	3608	23.53	23.99	-0.04	2110	4424	28.75	20.67	0.18
9 15	1323	2752	18.50	29.30	-0.24	1141	2313	23.57	23.42	-0.03
9 16	356	755	7.88	31.66	-0.68	177	382	10.30	30.46	-0.58
9 17	79	174	3.18	31.66	-0.87	36	86	3.64	31.18	-0.85
9 18	6	15	- 4.87	41.09	-1.20	6	15	4.42	44.20	-0.82
9 19	2	4	- 10.24	15.00	-1.42	1	2	20.00	0.00	-0.18
9 20+	2	4	- 51.32	37.48	-3.11	0	0			
Tot	3590	7505	19.38	28.00	-0.21	3605	7477	25.66	23.27	0.05
10 12	0	0				0	0			
10 13	1	1	30.00	0.00	0.23	3	4	28.34	6.24	0.16
10 14	91	173	26.13	18.16	0.07	113	217	31.48	15.24	0.29
10 15	1810	3798	27.36	21.32	0.12	2118	4455	31.02	17.74	0.27
10 16	1294	2701	21.69	23.74	-0.11	1038	2128	26.22	21.10	0.08
10 17	290	612	9.46	30.58	-0.61	150	327	15.20	23.56	-0.38
10 18	46	96	5.59	31.04	-0.77	22	52	12.04	30.35	-0.51
10 19	6	13	25.77	9.48	0.06	2	7	31.54	2.31	0.29
10 20+	2	4	15.10	5.00	-0.38	1	5	35.00	0.00	0.44
Tot	3540	7400	23.49	23.80	-0.04	3447	7194	28.76	19.52	0.18
11 12	0	0				0	0			
11 13	0	0				0	0			
11 14	1	1	30.00	0.00	0.23	1	1	35.00	0.00	0.44
11 15	73	136	30.62	20.78	0.26	111	215	29.50	18.11	0.21
11 16	1815	3826	31.20	19.56	0.28	2161	4471	32.99	17.40	0.35
11 17	1228	2595	26.84	21.72	0.10	971	2029	29.44	18.22	0.21
11 18	180	399	18.15	24.21	-0.26	100	209	18.68	24.38	-0.23
11 19	32	68	11.41	27.27	-0.53	12	24	1.82	25.43	-0.93
11 20+	13	26	10.34	33.20	-0.58	1	2	40.00	0.00	0.64
Tot	3342	7050	28.58	21.20	0.17	3357	6951	31.31	18.24	0.28
12 12	1	2	65.00	0.00	1.67	0	0			
12 13	0	0				1	2	*	*	*
12 14	0	0				1	2	15.00	0.00	-0.39
12 15	2	3	23.12	16.94	-0.05	5	8	41.35	13.82	0.70
12 16	88	174	34.26	17.88	0.41	116	223	34.64	17.08	0.42
12 17	1688	3512	34.92	17.78	0.43	1923	3881	35.38	16.72	0.45
12 18	868	1781	28.24	22.59	0.16	692	1386	31.54	19.33	0.29
12 19	136	284	20.06	21.09	-0.18	68	140	18.58	24.71	-0.24
12 20+	24	53	12.54	12.10	-0.49	9	22	19.08	13.34	-0.22
Tot	2807	5810	31.93	20.02	0.31	2815	5665	33.92	17.90	0.39

Note: For explanation of notation, see first page of Table IV.

\*Data not available.

Fig. IV-1 Relationship of TALENT scores to Age and Grade  
 RI02.Vocabulary (Information I)

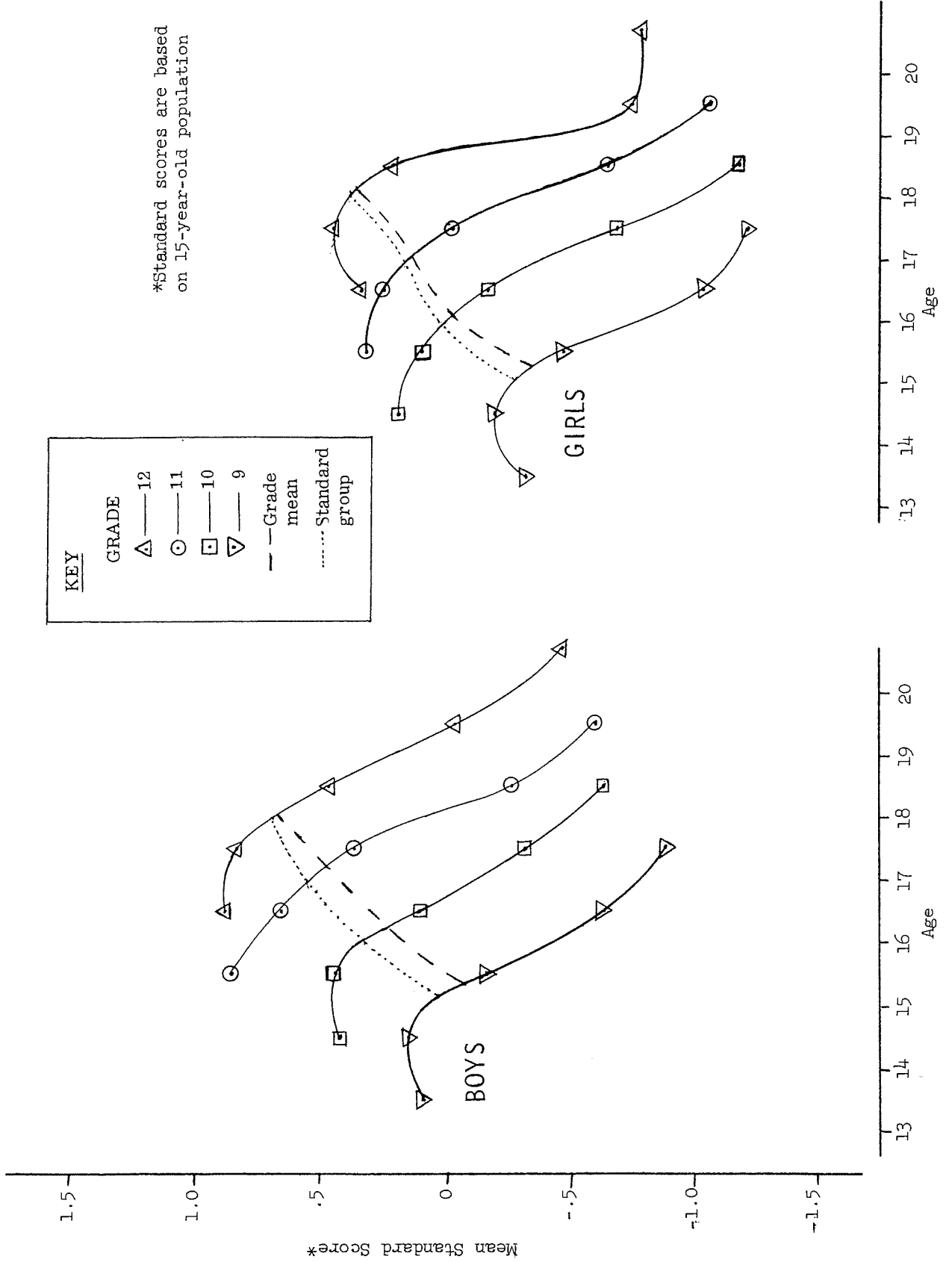


Fig. IV-2 Relationship of TALENT scores to Age and Grade  
R107, Physical Science Information

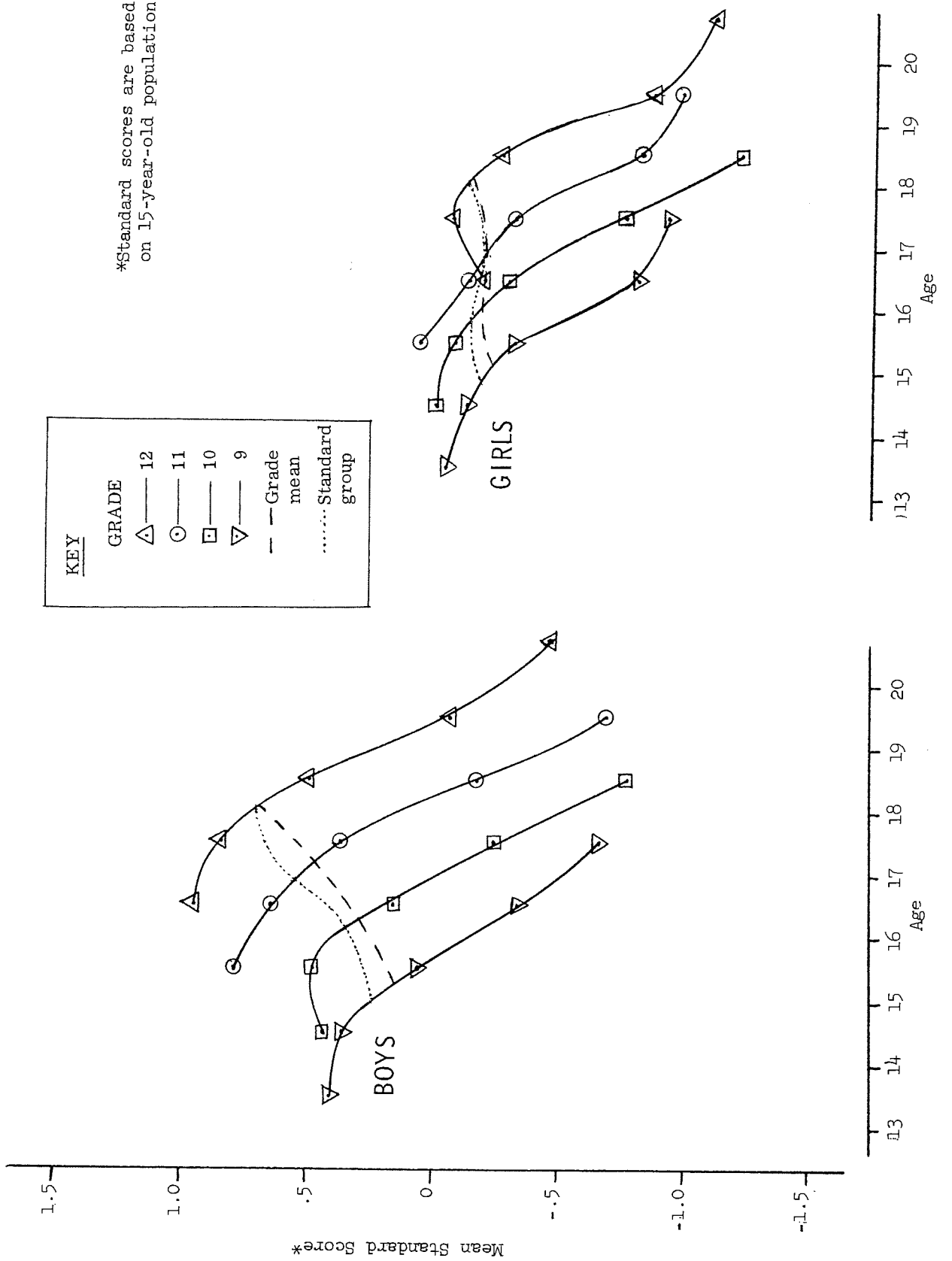


Fig. IV-3 Relationship of TALENT scores to Age and Grade  
 Rlll,Electricity and Electronics Information

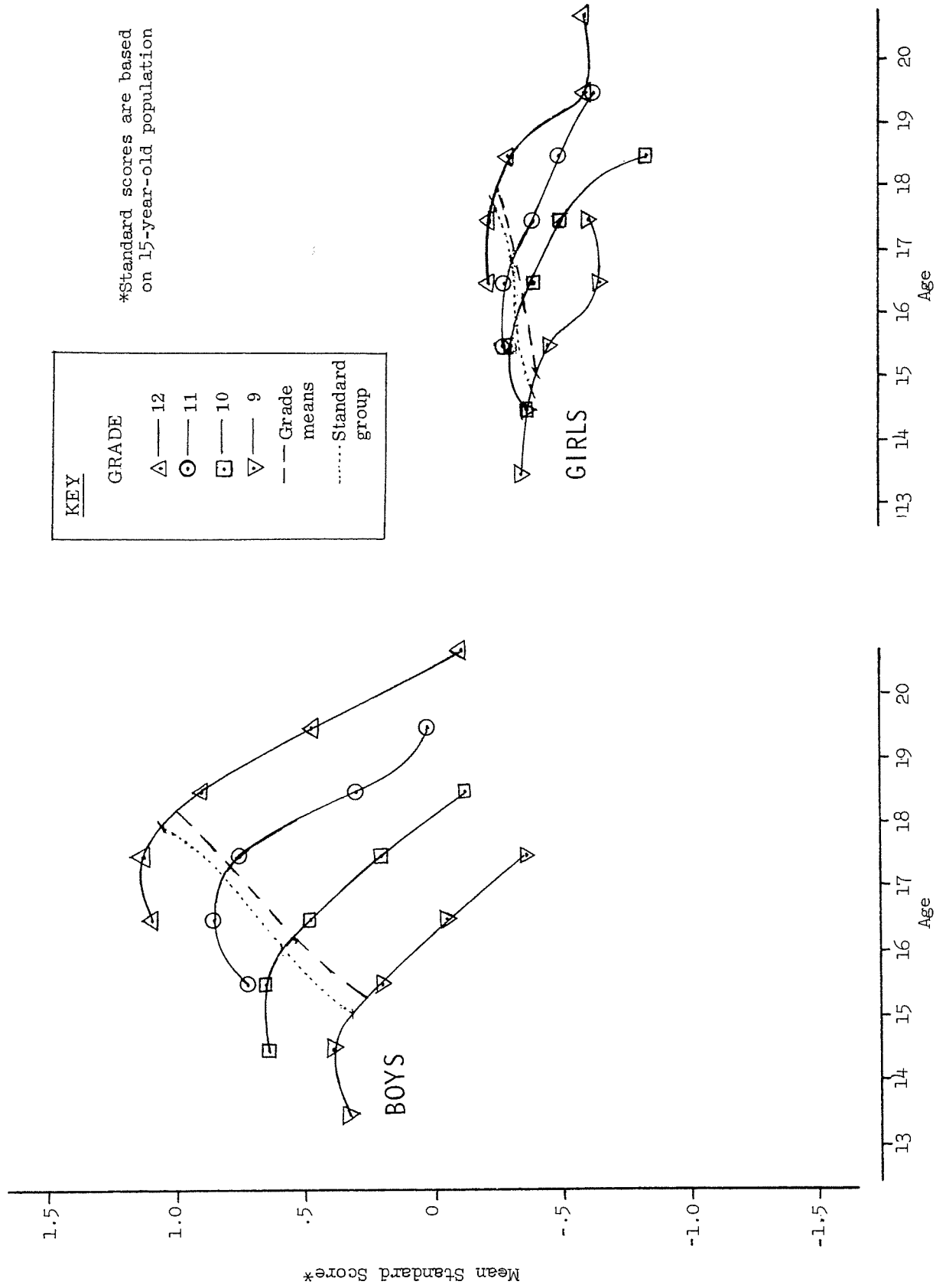




Fig. IV-4 Relationship of TALENT scores to Age and Grade  
R-112.Mechanical Information

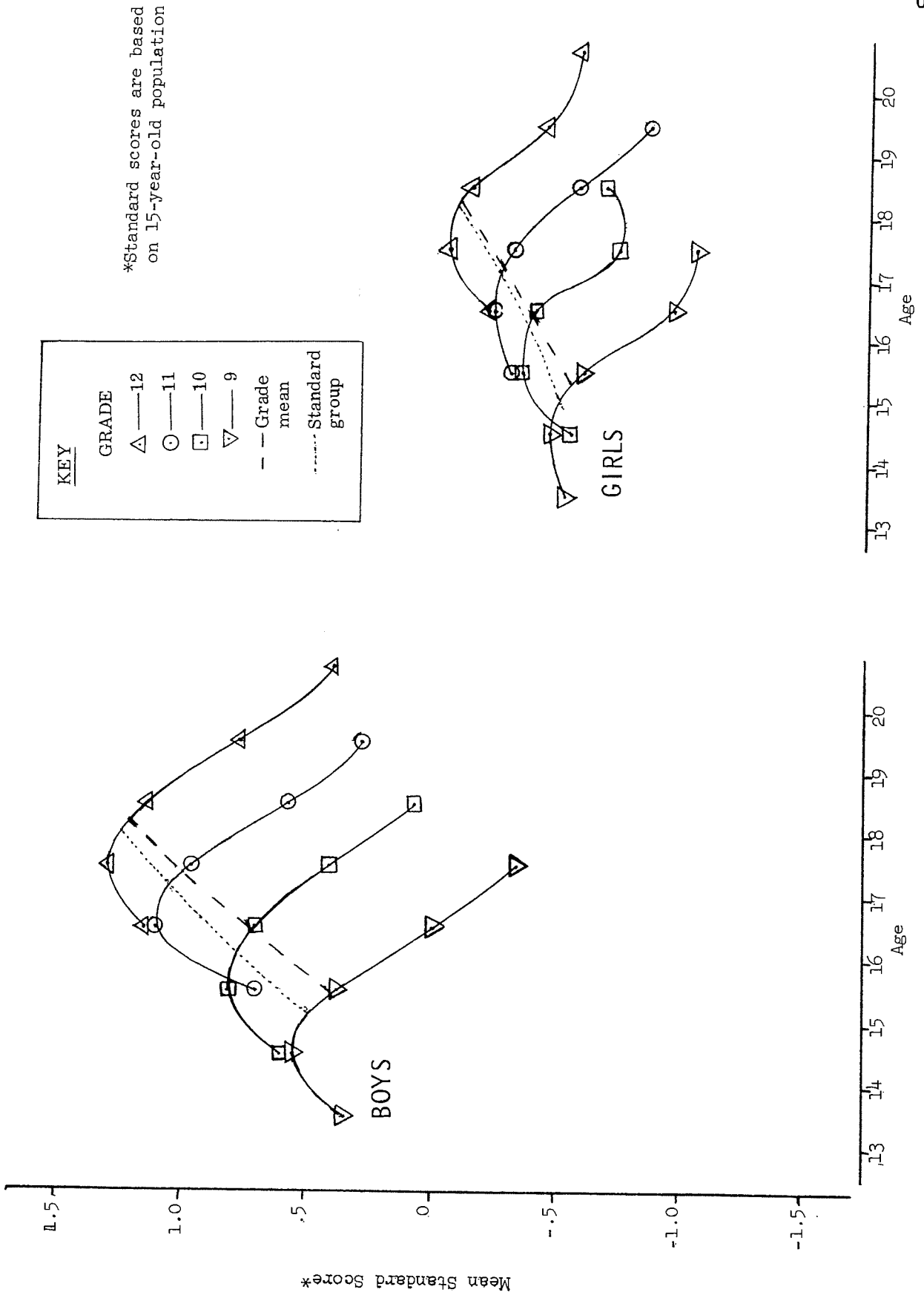


Fig. IV-5 Relationship of TALENT scores to Age and Grade  
R-190, Information Part I Total

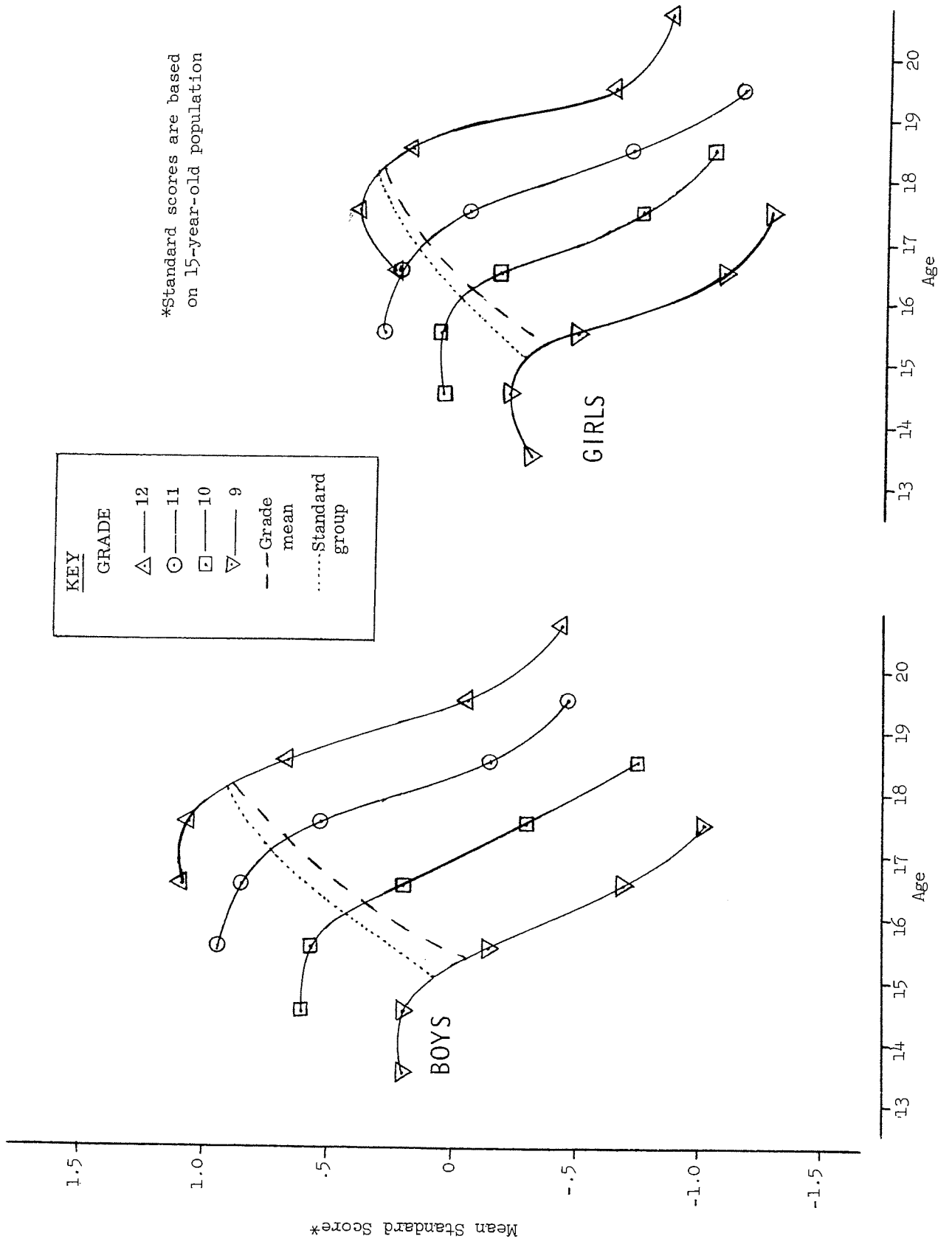


Fig. IV-6 Relationship of TALENT scores to Age and Grade  
R-230, English Total

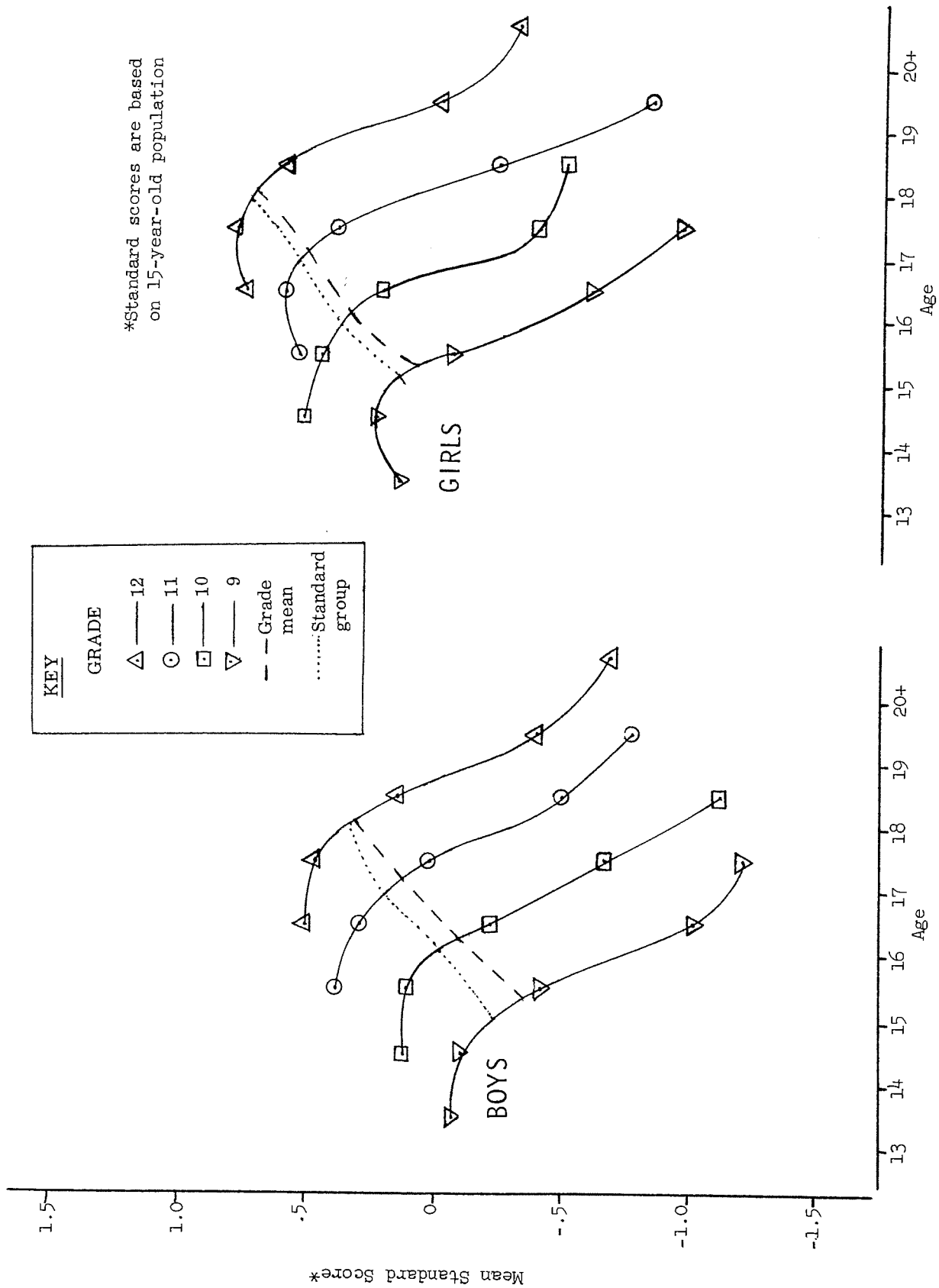


Fig. IV-7 Relationship of TALENT scores to Age and Grade  
R-250, Reading Comprehension

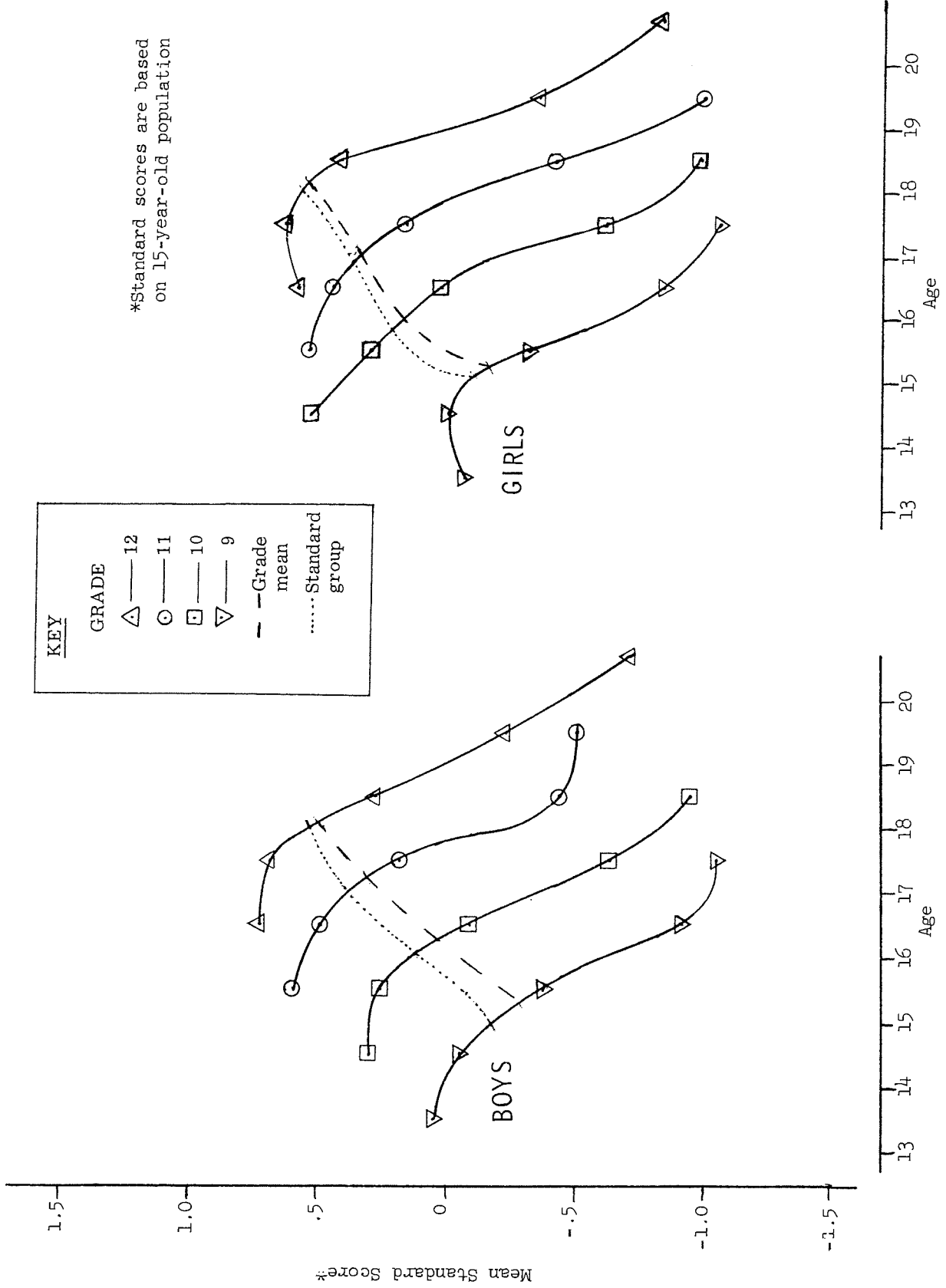


Fig. IV-8 Relationship of TALENT scores to Age and Grade  
R-260, Creativity

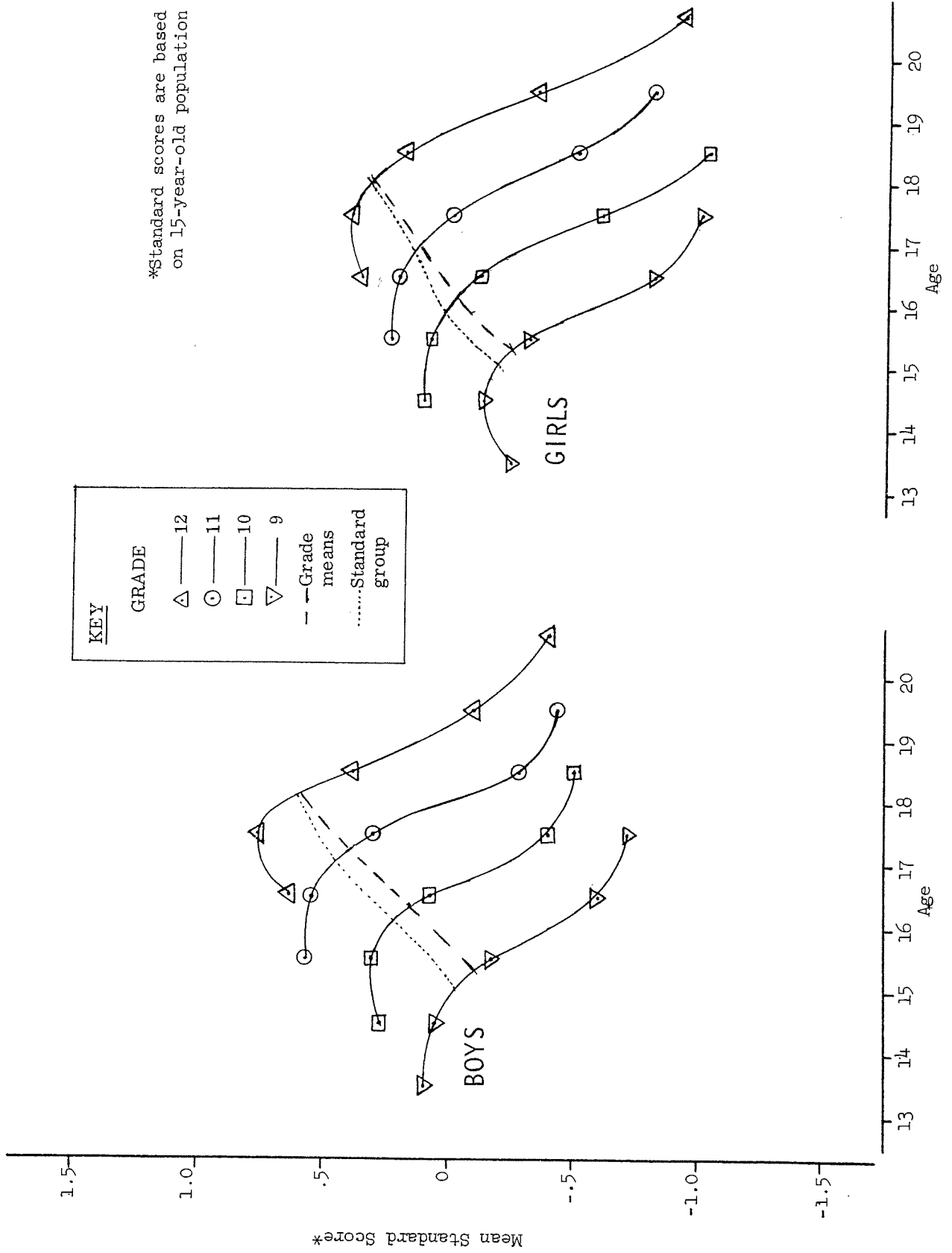


Fig. IV-9 Relationship of TALENT scores to Age and Grade  
R-282. Visualization in Three Dimensions

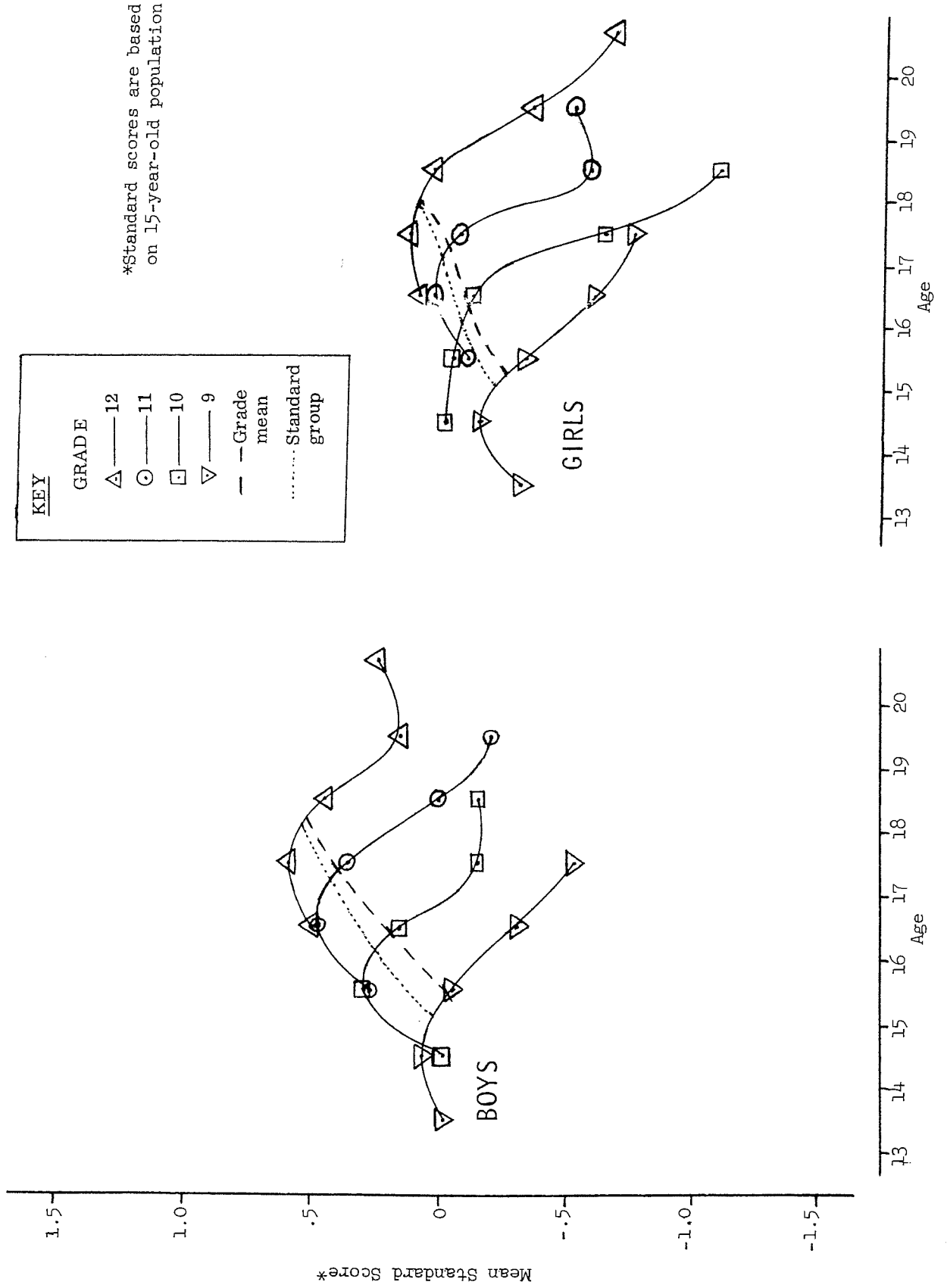


Fig. IV-10 Relationship of TALENT scores to Age and Grade  
R-290 Abstract Reasoning

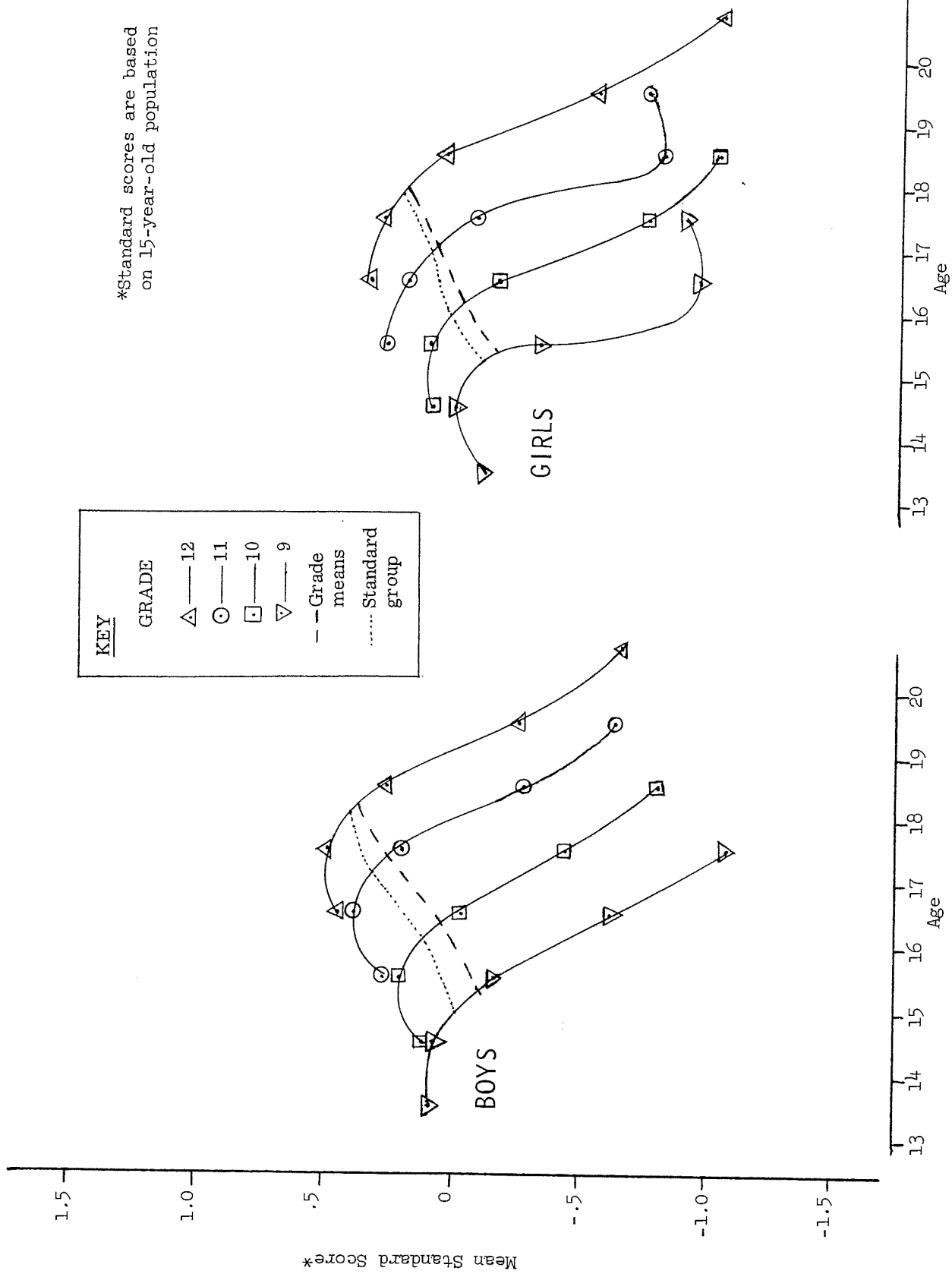


Fig. IV-11 Relationship of TALENT scores to Age and Grade  
R-311, Mathematics Part I. Arithmetic Reas.

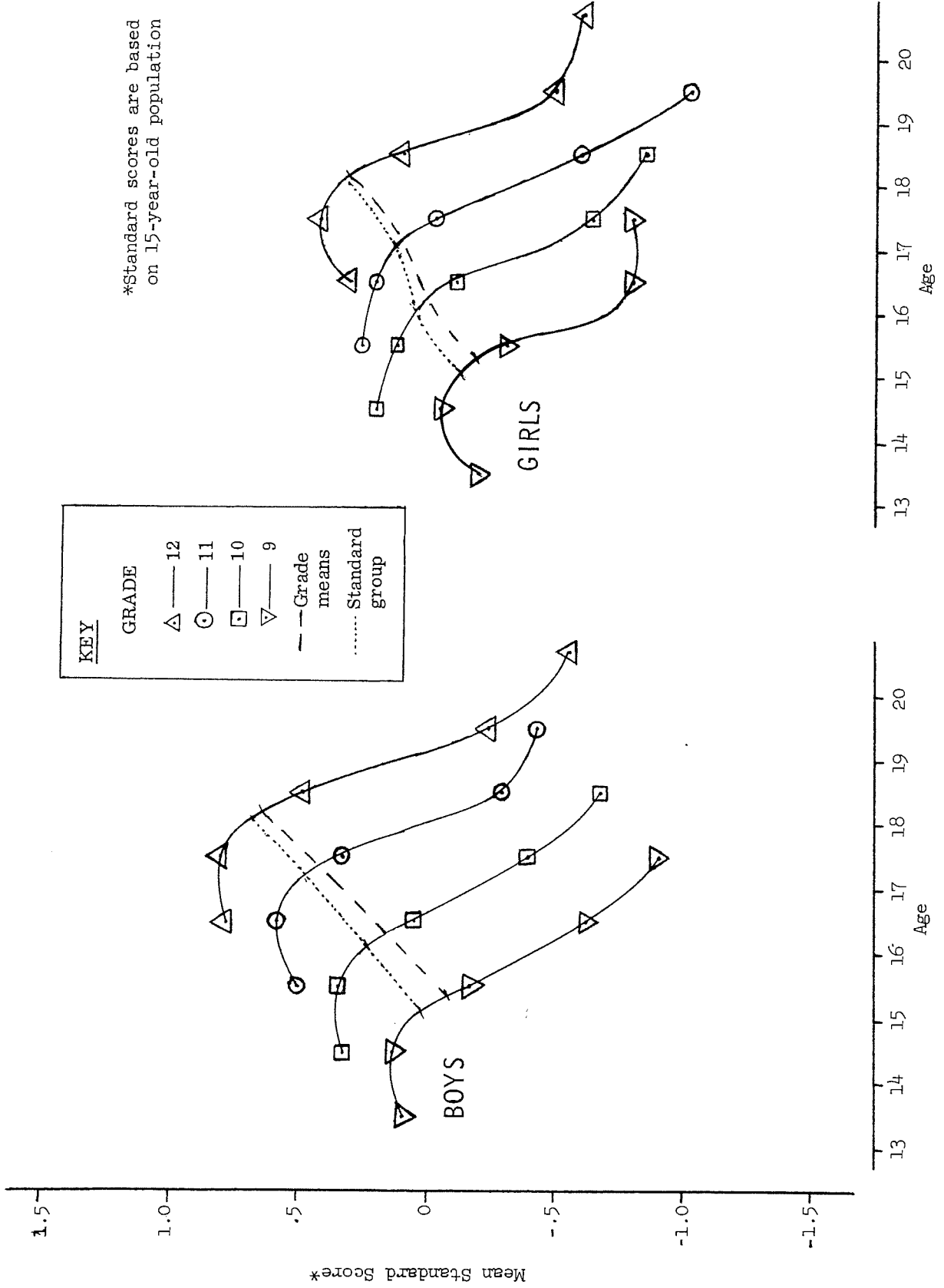




Fig. IV-12 Relationship of TALENT scores to Age and Grade  
 R-312, Mathematics Part II. Introductory high school mathematics

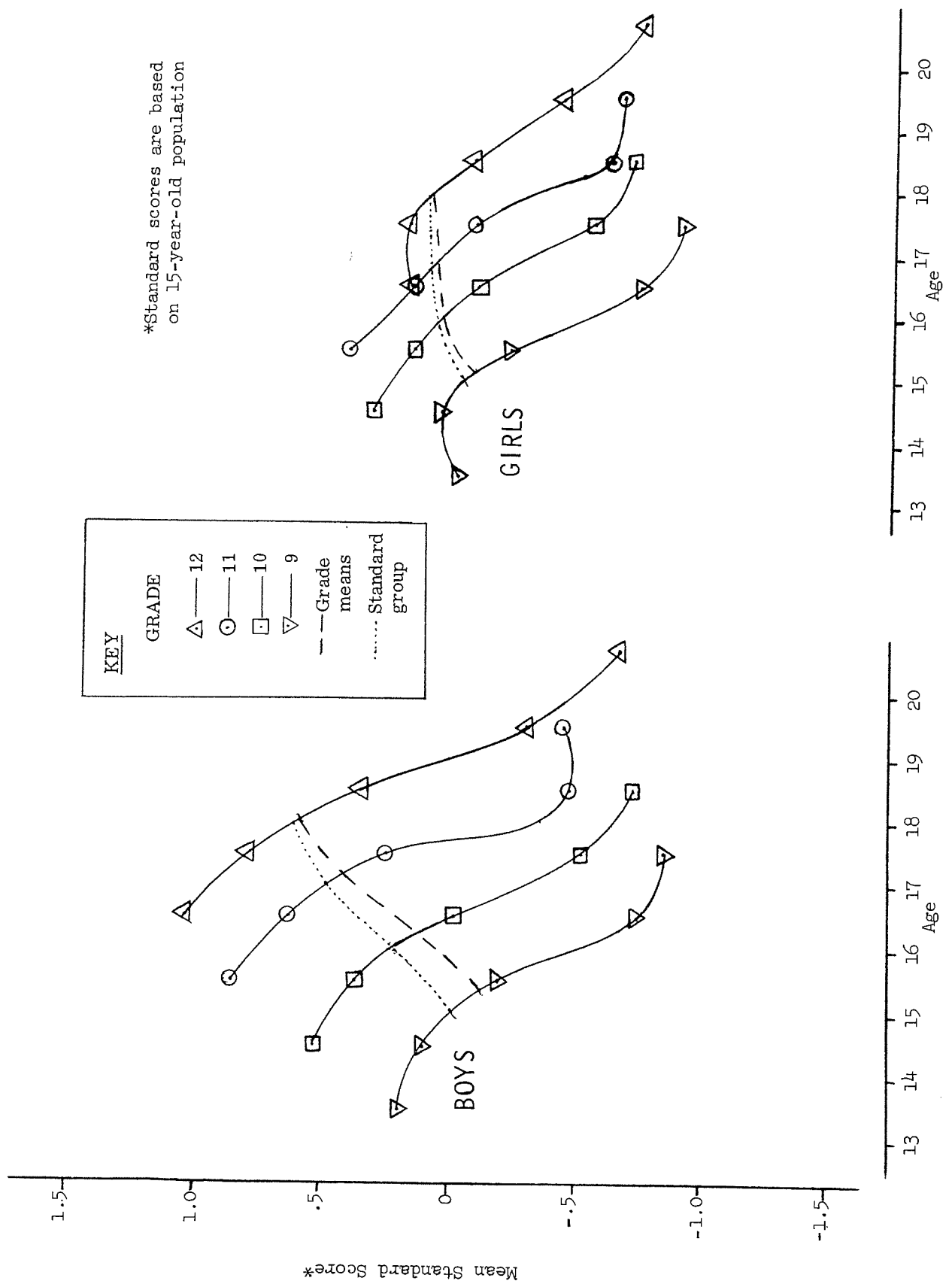


Table IV-5. Estimated\* means and standard deviations for total population of 15-year-old boys and girls on 18 selected Project TALENT tests

Weighted numbers of cases (approx.)

Boys : N = 787,600

Girls : N = 832,100

Total : N = 1,619,700

Test	Boys		Girls		Total	
	M	$\sigma$	M	$\sigma$	M	$\sigma$
R-102 Vocabulary Info. Part I	11.68	4.27	10.61	4.17	11.13	4.25
R-105 Social Studies Info.	13.69	5.74	11.99	5.12	12.82	5.50
R-107 Physical Science Info.	8.78	3.98	6.86	3.52	7.79	3.87
R-108 Biological Science Info.	5.91	2.52	5.19	2.35	5.54	2.46
R-111 Elec. Information	8.30	4.17	5.22	2.53	6.72	3.75
R-112 Mech. Information	10.95	3.72	7.10	2.90	8.97	3.84
R-114 Home Economics Info.	7.67	2.98	11.64	3.54	9.71	3.83
R-115 Sports Information	7.33	3.15	5.12	2.44	6.19	3.02
R-190 Information Part I Total	127.05	39.78	113.89	33.40	120.29	37.22
R-230 English Total	74.06	15.98	81.08	14.29	77.66	15.54
R-250 Reading Comprehension	26.26	11.53	27.95	10.69	27.13	11.14
R-260 Creativity	8.15	4.04	7.65	3.67	7.89	3.87
R-270 Mechanical Reasoning	11.64	4.22	8.13	3.50	9.84	4.24
R-282 Visualization in 3 Dim.	8.46	3.38	7.63	3.00	8.03	3.22
R-290 Abstract Reasoning	8.40	3.21	8.28	3.14	8.34	3.18
R-311 Math. I. Arithmetic Reas.	7.78	3.56	7.40	3.45	7.59	3.51
R-312 Math. II. Introd. h.s.math.	9.82	4.59	9.58	4.24	9.70	4.41
F-410 Arithmetic Computation	21.25	26.64	27.35	21.60	24.39	24.37

\*These estimates are weighted means and standard deviations based on all 15-year-olds in the Project TALENT probability sample. Weight D was used.

grades; and these four curves are intersected by a dashed line and a dotted line. The dashed line connects the grade means. Now let us return, for a moment, to the concept of the "standard group", discussed in Section C of this chapter. The dotted line on the graphs represents this standard group. It connects the four "standard group points", one on each grade curve. Each of these four points is located between the points corresponding to the two modal age groups. Each point is closer to the younger of the two modal age groups for the grade than to the older group, and the ratio of the split is supposed to be, at least roughly, three-to-five for boys and three-to-seven for girls in Grade 12. Applying these ratios to the lower grades probably results in a slight underestimate of the actual "standard group" means for these grades, since the lower the grade the more non-standard the group of students exactly at grade for age concerned. Non-standard-group cases probably include more students at the low end of the scale (e.g., those who will become dropouts, and those who will lose a year before graduating) than at the high end of the scale (e.g., students who will complete the four years of high school in less than four years). Nevertheless, the ratios of the younger to the older modal age group for the grade (five-to-three for boys and seven-to-three for girls), when applied to the corresponding means, provide estimates of the "standard group" means for the lower grades that are probably useful even though not exact.

In every case the dotted line is systematically above the line connecting the grade means. This probably reflects to some extent the reluctance of many schools to encourage acceleration of the bright students. As a consequence of this policy, the students who are right at grade-for-age are actually a somewhat superior group instead of being average. The data of Table IV-4 and the corresponding graphs tell us, among other things, the old familiar story about differences among the students in a grade being vastly greater than differences among grades. But for most tests, they tell the story even more emphatically by making it clear that differences among different age groups in a grade are far greater than differences among grades. Reading Comprehension, English, and Mathematics Part II are among the tests that differentiate most sharply among different age groups within a grade. It can be seen from Table IV-4 that the general pattern for these three tests is very similar. Figure IV-7 makes it apparent that the difference among Reading Comprehension grade means for boys within a grade is about twice as great as the difference among grades; and for girls about the same situation holds, to perhaps an even greater degree. The typical Grade 12 student who is one year older than his classmates in the "standard group"--in other words the student who is one year behind his age group in regard to grade placement--is reading at the level of a "standard group" student about three years younger than he; and the Grade 12 student who is two years older than his classmates is reading at the level of a standard group student six years younger on the average. (It is necessary to extrapolate the dotted line representing the standard group downward to see this.)

The student who is handicapped in reading is also bound to be handicapped in any efforts he may make to learn academic material. Figure IV-2 shows the relationships for Physical Science Information, and here too the picture is much the same as for Reading Comprehension. The same thing is true for Social Studies Information (a graph for which is not among those presented here).

Perhaps a word of caution should be injected at this point. It must be recognized that these somewhat startling-looking amounts of retardation that have been cited (e.g., six years in Reading Comprehension for students whose grade placement is two years behind that of their contemporaries in the standard group) may be misleading if the reader does not keep firmly in mind the familiar fact, already pointed out, that differences within grade are vastly greater than differences between grades, and also the implication of this fact for psychometric methodology. To be specific, the minimal nature of inter-grade differences in comparison with intra-grade differences means that grade norms and other inter-group norms are rather unsatisfactory devices for evaluating performance. Intra-group norms such as percentiles or standard scores are far more useful and informative.

Why, then, are we devoting time and space to a discussion of degree of retardation in terms of number of years of retardation instead of relative standing within grade, and why will we discuss acceleration in the same terms? The answer is that this approach seems useful as a means of providing some notion of normal growth patterns for different levels of ability. It is certainly not intended to imply, however, that just because Grade 12 students who are 20 years old are reading at the level of 14-year-old boys who are making normal progress, the 20-year-olds should be pushed back to Grade 8 or 9. That would be a ridiculous conclusion, of course, but one which sometimes follows from misunderstanding of grade norms.

Now that the reader has been duly warned to guard against the possibility of misinterpreting the procedure of expressing deviations from the norm as a function of number of years of grade placement let us resume the discussion (cautiously!).

In order to facilitate comparison of the patterns for all tests directly, the mean standard scores shown in Table IV-4 have been summarized for Grade 9 in Table IV-6 and for Grade 12 in Table IV-7.

In all the areas mentioned thus far in the present discussion--Reading Comprehension, English, Mathematics II, Physical Sciences, Social Studies--not only are the older students even further behind in their achievement levels than their grade placement would indicate, but the accelerated students are further advanced in ability and achievement than their grade placement would indicate. Students who are one year accelerated not only read better and know more, on the average, than unaccelerated students of the same age, but they also read better and know more than their one-year-older classmates who

Table IV-6. Age group means\* for Grade 9 boys and Grade 9 girls (Subsample 0)  
on 18 selected Project TALENT tests

Code #	Test	Mean Standard Scores*										Tot.	Range**
		Age 12	Age 13	Age 14	Age 15	Age 16	Age 17	Age 18	Age 19	Age 20+			
<u>BOYS</u>													
R-102	Vocab.(Info. I)	.65	.09	.15	-.16	-.63	-.88	-.86	-.84	-2.04	-.07	1.03	
R-105	Soc. Stud. Info.	.86	.34	.24	-.10	-.63	-.99	-.83	-.58	-1.62	.00	1.33	
R-107	Phys. Sci. Info.	.29	.40	.36	.06	-.34	-.67	-.82	-1.09	-.84	.15	1.07	
R-108	Biol. Sci. Info.	.86	.00	.09	-.12	-.53	-.63	-.34	-.82	-1.85	-.07	.72	
R-111	Elec. Info.	.15	.33	.39	.21	-.04	-.36	-.21	-.30	-1.02	.26	.75	
R-112	Mech. Info.	.17	.34	.54	.37	-.01	-.34	-.40	-.36	-1.04	.39	.88	
R-114	Home Ec. Info.	-.86	-.56	-.52	-.62	-.88	-.98	-.84	-.96	-1.48	-.61	.46	
R-115	Sports Info.	.44	.40	.43	.11	-.42	-.66	-.42	-1.21	-1.57	.19	1.09	
R-190	Info. Part I Tot.	.66	.20	.20	-.14	-.68	-1.02	-1.01	-1.08	-2.04	-.05	1.22	
R-230	English Total	.60	-.07	-.11	-.42	-1.03	-1.23	-1.17	-1.62	-2.15	-.35	1.16	
R-250	Read. Comp.	.69	.05	-.05	-.38	-.92	-1.06	-1.09	-.85	-1.41	-.28	1.11	
R-260	Creativity	.86	.10	.05	-.17	-.60	-.72	-.42	-.35	-.87	-.11	.82	
R-270	Mech. Reas.	.28	.17	.44	.28	-.06	-.36	.15	-.78	-.67	.30	.80	
R-282	Vis. in 3 Dim.	.09	-.02	.07	-.05	-.31	-.53	-.24	-.93	-1.10	-.03	.60	
R-290	Abst. Reas.	.30	.09	.08	-.17	-.62	-1.08	-.80	-1.68	-1.98	-.11	1.17	
R-311	Math. I.(Ar.Reas.)	1.13	.09	.13	-.17	-.62	-.91	-.56	-1.30	-1.19	-.08	1.04	
R-312	Math. II.(Introd.)	.36	.19	.10	-.19	-.75	-.86	-1.04	-1.40	-1.64	-.12	1.05	
F-410	Arith. Comput.	.09	-.28	-.04	-.24	-.68	-.87	-1.20	-1.42	-3.11	-.21	.83	
N'***		7	96	1719	1323	356	79	6	2	2	3590		
<u>GIRLS</u>													
R-102	Vocab. (Info. I)	.75	-.32	-.19	-.47	-1.04	-1.22	-1.44	-.74	-	-.34	1.03	
R-105	Soc. Stud. Info.	.82	-.22	-.14	-.46	-.97	-1.08	-.98	-.88	-	-.30	.94	
R-107	Phys. Sci. Info.	1.00	-.04	-.13	-.32	-.81	-.93	-.73	-.20	-	-.23	.89	
R-108	Biol. Sci. Info.	-.49	-.38	-.32	-.42	-.88	-1.20	-.93	-.22	-	-.40	.88	
R-111	Elec. Info.	-.55	-.34	-.37	-.45	-.66	-.61	-1.06	-.72	-	-.41	.32	
R-112	Mech. Info.	-.86	-.52	-.46	-.59	-.96	-1.05	-1.31	-.77	-	-.54	.59	
R-114	Home Ec. Info.	.51	.16	.46	.35	-.26	-.39	-.26	.60	-	.37	.85	
R-115	Sports Info.	-.40	-.63	-.42	-.60	-.94	-.98	-.72	-1.06	-	-.51	.56	
R-190	Info. Part I Tot.	.38	-.30	-.21	-.48	-1.08	-1.27	-1.30	-.69	-	-.36	1.06	
R-230	English Total	.82	.15	.24	-.06	-.61	-.96	-1.42	-.04	-	.09	1.20	
R-250	Read. Comp.	1.02	-.06	.00	-.31	-.84	-1.07	-1.58	-.06	-	-.16	1.07	
R-260	Creativity	.46	-.23	-.12	-.31	-.81	-.99	-.61	-.23	-	-.23	.87	
R-270	Mech. Reas.	-.67	-.48	-.42	-.57	-.95	-1.17	-1.02	-1.61	-	-.51	.75	
R-282	Vis. in 3 Dim.	-.53	-.31	-.14	-.32	-.59	-.74	-.98	-.94	-	-.24	.60	
R-290	Abst. Reas.	.31	-.10	.02	-.32	-.95	-.89	-.77	.21	-	-.15	.97	
R-311	Math. I.(Ar.Reas.)	-.07	-.19	-.04	-.31	-.80	-.80	-.77	-1.59	-	-.18	.76	
R-312	Math. II.(Introd.)	-.08	-.02	.05	-.22	-.74	-.91	-1.13	-.16	-	-.09	.96	
F-410	Arith. Comput.	.03	-.06	.18	-.03	-.58	-.85	-.82	-.18	-	.05	1.03	
N'***		3	131	2110	1141	177	36	6	1	0	3605		

\*These means, which are extracted from Table IV-4, are based on weighted cases. School Weight A was used. The means are expressed as standard scores based on the total population of 15-year-olds.

\*\*Range Means (for ages 13-17)

\*\*\*N' is the same as in Table IV-4

Table IV-7. Age group means\* for Grade 12 boys and Grade 12 girls (Subsample 0) on 18 selected Project TALENT tests

Code #	Test	Mean Standard Scores*										Tot.	Range**
		Age 12	Age 13	Age 14	Age 15	Age 16	Age 17	Age 18	Age 19	Age 20+			
<u>BOYS</u>													
R-102	Vocab. (Info. I)	2.08	-	-	-0.09	0.88	0.84	0.47	-0.03	-0.46	0.67	1.34	
R-105	Soc. Stud. Info.	1.49	-	-	0.47	0.88	0.85	0.52	0.08	-0.45	0.70	1.33	
R-107	Phys. Sci. Info.	2.38	-	-	-0.33	0.94	0.83	0.48	-0.07	-0.48	0.67	1.42	
R-108	Biol. Sci. Info.	1.81	-	-	1.00	0.43	0.61	0.41	0.01	0.00	0.51	.61	
111	Elec. Info.	2.21	-	-	0.44	1.09	1.13	0.90	0.47	-0.11	1.01	1.24	
R-112	Mech. Info.	1.83	-	-	1.31	1.14	1.29	1.13	0.77	0.39	1.20	.90	
R-114	Home Ec. Info.	1.12	-	-	-0.64	-0.14	-0.06	-0.22	-0.43	-0.63	-0.13	.57	
R-115	Sports Info.	2.59	-	-	0.68	1.07	1.00	0.70	0.23	-0.12	0.86	1.19	
R-190	Info. Part I Tot.	2.53	-	-	0.25	1.09	1.07	0.67	0.06	-0.43	0.89	1.52	
R-230	English Total	0.60	-	-	0.00	0.50	0.46	0.15	-0.40	-0.69	0.31	1.19	
R-250	Read. Comp.	1.56	-	-	0.46	0.72	0.68	0.27	-0.23	-0.72	0.50	1.44	
R-260	Creativity	1.84	-	-	-0.65	0.63	0.76	0.38	-0.10	-0.40	0.59	1.16	
R-270	Mech. Reas.	0.98	-	-	0.07	0.82	0.92	0.77	0.28	0.37	0.84	.64	
R-282	Vis. in 3 Dim.	2.17	-	-	-0.17	0.50	0.59	0.45	0.16	0.24	0.52	.43	
R-290	Abst. Reas.	1.78	-	-	-1.17	0.44	0.49	0.26	-0.26	-0.66	0.37	1.15	
R-311	Math. I. (Ar. Reas.)	1.83	-	-	0.08	0.78	0.80	0.48	-0.24	-0.56	0.64	1.36	
R-312	Math. II. (Introd.)	2.79	-	-	0.18	1.03	0.77	0.33	-0.31	-0.68	0.58	1.71	
F-410	Arith. Comput.	1.67	-	-	-0.05	0.41	0.43	0.16	-0.18	-0.49	0.31	.92	
N'***		1	0	0	2	88	1688	868	136	24	2807		
<u>GIRLS</u>													
R-102	Vocab. (Info. I)	-	0.91	-0.03	0.64	0.34	0.45	0.22	-0.75	-0.78	0.36	1.23	
R-105	Soc. Stud. Info.	-	0.03	1.13	0.68	0.36	0.40	0.21	-0.53	-0.77	0.33	1.17	
R-107	Phys. Sci. Info.	-	0.83	0.05	0.38	-0.19	-0.07	-0.26	-0.87	-1.11	-0.14	1.04	
R-108	Biol. Sci. Info.	-	1.00	0.59	0.22	0.05	0.16	0.09	-0.44	-0.59	0.12	.75	
R-111	Elec. Info.	-	1.14	0.87	-0.64	-0.22	-0.22	-0.29	-0.60	-0.60	-0.25	.38	
R-112	Mech. Info.	-	0.27	-0.51	-0.64	-0.21	-0.04	-0.13	-0.43	-0.57	-0.08	.53	
R-114	Home Ec. Info.	-	1.38	1.38	0.18	0.83	1.10	0.94	0.55	0.41	1.03	.69	
R-115	Sports Info.	-	0.60	-0.40	-0.09	-0.20	-0.02	-0.15	-0.73	-1.16	-0.08	1.14	
R-190	Info. Part I Tot.	-	0.92	0.38	0.39	0.26	0.40	0.19	-0.63	-0.86	0.31	1.26	
R-230	English Total	-	-0.04	0.28	0.98	0.76	0.79	0.60	0.00	-0.31	0.72	1.10	
R-250	Read. Comp.	-	0.66	0.84	1.10	0.58	0.63	0.42	-0.35	-0.83	0.55	1.46	
R-260	Creativity	-	0.80	-1.01	0.24	0.37	0.41	0.20	-0.33	-0.92	0.33	1.33	
R-270	Mech. Reas.	-	1.45	-0.67	-0.33	-0.19	-0.22	-0.34	-0.75	-0.91	-0.26	.72	
R-282	Vis. in 3 Dim.	-	1.23	0.30	0.24	0.11	0.14	0.05	-0.33	-0.67	0.11	.81	
R-290	Abst. Reas.	-	0.84	0.84	0.70	0.35	0.30	0.07	-0.53	-1.03	0.22	1.38	
R-311	Math. I. (Ar. Reas.)	-	-0.17	-0.45	1.07	0.31	0.42	0.11	-0.49	-0.61	0.32	1.03	
R-312	Math. II. (Introd.)	-	-0.84	-0.38	0.81	0.17	0.18	-0.07	-0.42	-0.74	0.10	.92	
F-410	Arith. Comput.	-	****	-0.39	0.70	0.42	0.45	0.29	-0.24	-0.22	0.39	.69	
N'***		0	1	1	5	116	1923	692	68	9	2815		

\*These means, which are extracted from Table IV-4, are based on weighted cases. School Weight A was used. The means are expressed as standard scores based on the total population of 15-year-olds.

\*\*Range of Standard Score Means (for ages 16 to 20+)

\*\*\*N' is the same as in Table IV-4

\*\*\*\*Data not available

constitute the standard group. As a matter of fact, in these terms the student who is one year ahead of his age group in regard to grade placement is about two years ahead of them in regard to reading ability, achievement in English and high school mathematics, and information in academic areas such as physical science and social studies.

But, interestingly enough, this pattern breaks down on some of the tests. It begins to break down on Abstract Reasoning, which is shown in Figure IV-10, and on Arithmetic Reasoning (Figure IV-11). For these tests students who are one year accelerated tend to get raw scores that are hardly higher, or not higher at all, than those achieved by their classmates who are in the "standard group" of students at grade-for-age. The accelerated students do better than unaccelerated students of their own age but no better than unaccelerated students a year older than they, and in some cases they actually do slightly worse. Whatever the factors that result in a student's becoming accelerated, they are apparently more closely associated with superior skill in reading than with superior ability in arithmetic reasoning or abstract reasoning. Or looked at another way, perhaps the failure of the accelerated group as a whole to do as much better than their classmates in abstract reasoning and arithmetic reasoning as in reading comprehension is primarily the effect of acceleration. Conceivably growth in the kinds of mental skills involved in abstract reasoning and arithmetic reasoning is considerably more dependent on maturation of ability than on scholastic experience, at least in the age range involved here (early teens). Thus the fact that the accelerated students have lived a year less than their unaccelerated classmates, and therefore have had a year less for these skills to mature, is predominant over the fact that they are being exposed to scholastic experiences at a higher grade level than most of their contemporaries. Skill in reading, on the other hand, is of course very much dependent upon the availability of the opportunity to read widely and extensively in a great many areas, and interest in taking advantage of that opportunity. In other words, it is quite dependent on practice and experience in reading. Insofar as students who are a year accelerated are those who have tended to do more reading, whether as a result of this acceleration or as an underlying factor leading to it, they may thus have somewhat better achievement in reading than would be expected solely on the basis of their scores on Abstract Reasoning. This is sometimes referred to as "over-achievement in reading comprehension" (over-achievement in relationship to abstract reasoning).

This so-called "over-achievement" in reading is of particular interest because it appears to fit in neatly with one of the previous findings of Project TALENT, to the effect that students in vocational high schools tend to "under-achieve" in Reading Comprehension in comparison with their Abstract Reasoning scores. This finding has been interpreted to indicate that the vocational students are "under-achieving" because they are getting too little formal instruction in English and too little experience in coping with the printed word. Our present data, dealing with the joint relationship of age and grade to performance, is the opposite side of this same coin. Here, apparently, we see a situation

where the accelerated students, unlike the vocational students, are "over-achieving" in reading comprehension because they are getting extra experiences and extra emphasis in this area. Whether the extra experiences are part of the formal scholastic program or whether they are obtained outside of school is somewhat immaterial to the interpretation. The effects are the same either way. In any event, the fact that these accelerated students perform better in reading, English, and high school mathematics than their unaccelerated classmates, even though they do not score markedly higher in abilities such as abstract reasoning, growth in which depends more on maturation than on formal training, may be regarded as strong evidence that school performance does not suffer as a result of moderate acceleration of better-than-average students.

Other tests on which accelerated students tend to score only slightly higher than their unaccelerated classmates are Creativity and Electrical and Electronics Information. And then there are a handful of tests in which there is an actual and sizable reversal of the accelerated students' superiority over their unaccelerated classmates. Visualization in Three Dimensions falls in this category, and Mechanical Reasoning and Mechanical Information are perhaps even more spectacular instances of it. Also in this category in which the accelerated students do not sparkle especially brightly are specialized areas of information such as Home Economics, and Sports Information (especially in the case of girls).

Let us recognize, however, that even though the accelerated students are not as good as their classmates in the standard group in these areas the converse is not true, that the over-age students are better informed or have better aptitudes in these particular areas. Just as the over-age students are very much below average in academic skills, they are also substantially below average in mechanical information and mechanical reasoning. The men who can repair automobiles satisfactorily, and keep the jets flying, are not likely to come from the over-age group.

On Visualization in Three Dimensions\*, however, the very over-age students make a better showing, relatively, than on most of the other tests. Evidently students are not accelerated merely because they are superior in three-dimensional visualization, and they do not fall behind merely because they are poor in it. Spatial visualization is apparently a skill which is very much dependent on maturation and hardly at all dependent on formal scholastic instruction.

The range columns of Tables IV-6 and IV-7 are worth particular attention. The tests where the range of standard score means for age groups is smallest within a single grade are those on aptitudes and abilities that we have already pointed out have very little association with success in school. Visualization in Three Dimensions, it will be noted, falls in this category.

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\*Table IV-4, Section N.



F. Summary and Conclusions1. Hypothetical and actual relation of grade to age.

In our sample of 15-year-olds (i.e., students who had reached their fifteenth birthday but not their sixteenth by March 1 of the year in which they were tested), students who started Grade 1 at the usual age and have progressed at the normal rate should be in either Grade 9 or Grade 10, depending on the exact month of birth and the age at which they became eligible to enter Grade 1, in the area where they were living at the time. Presumably, if all students progressed normally in school and there were no dropouts, the ratio of students in the higher of the two modal grades (e.g., Grade 10) to students in the lower one (e.g., Grade 9) for a single age group (e.g., age 15) would be somewhere in the vicinity of two-to-one after correction for the effects of differential birth rates in different months. Likewise, under these same hypothetical conditions the ratio of students in the younger of the two modal age groups within a grade to the older would be roughly two-to-one. For instance, the ratio of 14-year-olds to 15-year-olds in the ninth grade, the ratio of 15-year-olds to 16-year-olds in Grade 10, the ratio of 13-year-olds to 14-year-olds in Grade 8, etc., would be about two-to-one.

Departures from this simple hypothetical situation are of course the normal state of affairs. These departures are due in part to differential birth rates in different months and in different years. But much more significant from the viewpoint of educational policies and practices, they are due to dropout (a problem of major scope), acceleration, entrance into the first grade substantially before the sixth birthday, and retardation. Since policies of 100 per cent promotion and grade placement strictly on the basis of age are not universal practices, universally applied without exception, there are some students (their number is unknown at present) who require more than 12 years to complete Grades 1-12, and some other students (undoubtedly a far smaller number, although their exact count, too, is unknown) who are permitted to complete Grades 1-12 in less than 12 years, or to get a head start through admission to Grade 1 at age five.

The effects of these widely variable factors--dropout, scholastic retardation, early admission, and scholastic acceleration--on age-grade interrelationships are quite complex. The age-grade distribution resulting from this complex interaction has been shown in Table IV-2. Table IV-3 shows the corresponding percentage distribution that would result if the effects of differential birth rate were eliminated. It appears from these tables that the great majority of the departures from normal grade placement with respect to age are in the direction of retardation, rather than in the direction of acceleration or early admission. While the picture is not quite clear because of the fact that some students of a particular age belong in one grade and some in another (on account of different

months of birth), the data suggest that at the Grade 9 level there is well over three times as much retardation as acceleration, but that by Grade 12 the number of retarded students has been so greatly reduced (presumably by dropout) that it is almost down to the number of accelerated students. A very substantial part of the dropout seems not to occur until after the student has passed his seventeenth birthday.

We can carry the analysis one step further by classifying the students in terms of their own patterns of grade-to-grade progression in relation to their aptitude and achievement levels. This approach is applied in the next section (Section 2, below), in which the interrelationships of age-grade patterns and aptitude-and-achievement patterns are discussed briefly.

## 2. Interaction of age-grade patterns and performance patterns.

Very detailed information about the interrelations of age, grade, and test performance are presented in this chapter primarily in Tables IV-4, IV-6, and IV-7, and in Figures IV-1 through IV-12, and are not repeated here. The primary purpose of the discussion below is to summarize briefly a few salient points. For this purpose, the high school population can be thought of in terms of five segments:

First: the accelerated students, who tend to be superior to their classmates in academic skills, in achievement in school subjects, and in most kinds of information; but much less so or even not at all, in non-school-related aptitudes such as visualization in three dimensions, and in certain specialized non-academic areas of information such as mechanics. There is some evidence, primarily in the far greater superiority of these students in certain school-related subjects such as reading and English and high school mathematics than in intellectual skills such as abstract reasoning which are not directly related to the high school curriculum, that the superiority of the students is at least partly a result of their acceleration and not entirely a cause.

Second: the students who are at the normal grade for their age, particularly those of them who are likely to continue to be at grade-for-age until they graduate. They will constitute a useful normative group--particularly when follow-up data become available on them.

Third: students who are potential dropouts primarily because they are about one year behind their age group in regard to grade placement. While some members of this group resemble those in the fourth group, described below, many of them are qualitatively more like those in the second group, mentioned in the paragraph above, and are not in that group primarily because they are victims of circumstance. The circumstance that has victimized some of these members of "Group 3" is a date of birth just a month or two too late to qualify them

to enter the first grade when they are nearly six years old. Contributing to this "victimization" is the circumstance that they live in a jurisdiction where the date of birth that has been decided by law, ordinance, or local school regulation to qualify a child for admission to the first grade is so early and so rigidly enforced that many children who were born exactly the same day as these boys and girls we are now discussing, but who live in a different area, start the first grade one full year earlier. Boys and girls who do not start the first grade until they are nearly seven, and then are lock-stepped in a rigid one-year-at-a-time progression regardless of their ability, are nearly 18 before they become eligible to enter Grade 12. A substantial proportion of them therefore feel under considerable pressure to get out of school, even without a diploma, and to do some of the things they become eligible to do at age 18--e.g., get a job; join the Army; get married. Thus, this group contributes too many boys and girls to the unfortunately large group of young people who are capable of graduating from high school but do not. Doing something about the situation of these boys and girls to enable them to earn their high school diplomas without having to stay in high school until they are about 19 could help to reduce the dropout rate and alleviate the dropout problem.

- Fourth: the students who are from one-and-a-half to about three years behind their age group in regard to grade placement. The myth that while boys in this category may not be good in academic skills they are really better than average in electronic and mechanical aptitude seems clearly to be just a myth--at least as a generalization applying to this group as a whole--though there may be and probably are a few individual exceptions. This group has a very high dropout rate.
- Fifth: the students who are more than three years behind their age group in regard to grade placement, but who nevertheless stay in school. Members of this group almost certainly have some special merits in terms of persistence--and there is some hint in the data, though nothing conclusive on this preliminary analysis, that they may be superior in basic ability to the potential dropouts who are only moderately over-age for their grade. It seems probable, although we do not have any real evidence on this point as yet, that many of these very much over-age students are ex-dropouts who have returned to school after having been out for a couple of years.

## Chapter V. THE FIFTEEN-YEAR-OLDS

### A. Introduction

In Chapter III, characteristics of that comparative rarity among dropouts, the 15-year-old dropout, were discussed. In Chapter IV, the 15-year-old still in school was placed against a background of students in various age-and-grade categories (with particular emphasis on the high school grades). The present chapter has as its function to present and interpret data based on all the 15-year-olds in the study (or on a probability sample of them), against the backdrop provided by Chapters III and IV. Chapter V, thus, is intended to tell us something about the characteristics of a very varied group of boys and girls, constituting an across-the-board sample of 15-year-olds. Membership in the population represented by this sample is delimited by only two requirements; its members are 15 years old and resident in the United States. These data, then, are largely of a census type, designed chiefly to throw some light on what aptitudes and abilities, both individually and in combination, are available among the total group of Americans born in a given twelve-month period (March 1944 through February 1945).

The composition (in terms of grade and sex) of the sample of 15-year-olds on which the data presented in this chapter are based is summarized in Table V-1. It should be observed that by far the largest group of 15-year-olds are those in Grade 10. Grade 9 provides the next largest group. Boys and girls who enter Grade 1 at the normal age (about six) and make normal progress would normally be in Grade 9 or 10 (mostly the latter) on the March 1 when they are 15 years old. Which of the two modal grades they would be in would depend, of course, on their exact date of birth, and on local regulations concerning the exact age at which children become eligible for admission to Grade 1.

The group below Grade 9 consists mostly of Grade 8 students, although there are a few who are in Grade 6, or even lower.

### B. Intercorrelations Among Test Scores

Intercorrelations among 111 Project TALENT score variables are presented in Tables V-2 to V-4 inclusive. These intercorrelations are based

Table V-1 Composition of Project TALENT Sample of 15-Year-Olds  
Cases With Complete Data\*

Grade	No. of Cases in Sample			Corresponding Weighted**** No. of Cases (approx.)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
12	36**	34**	70**	600	600	1,200
11	911**	1,242**	2,153**	16,300	22,900	39,200
10	19,924**	24,517**	44,441**	418,500	507,800	926,300
9	13,724**	12,591**	26,315**	292,600	265,800	558,400
8	217	120	337	45,100	26,300	71,400
7	37	26	63	7,900	5,200	13,100
6 or below	10	2	12	2,100	400	2,500
Not in School	4	6	10***	800	1,300	2,100
Subtotal	34,863	38,538	73,401	783,900	830,300	1,614,200
Grade Unknown	15	9	24	3,700#	1,800#	5,500#
Total	34,878	38,547	73,425	787,600	832,100	1,619,700

\*These are the cases for which the "master tape file" (complete cases only, at present) has been completed.

\*\*A representative 10 per cent sample of these Grade 9-12 15-year-olds was used, together with the entire special sample of non-high-school 15-year-olds, in the correlations, means, and standard deviations presented in Tables V-2 to V-5 inclusive; these correlations, means, and standard deviations are based on unweighted cases (complete cases, only). The 10 per cent sample of Grade 9-12 15-year-olds consisted of all those with "3" as the terminal digit of the six-digit testing number.

\*\*\*This number does not agree exactly with the corresponding number in Table II-3, because of anomalies in the computer processing.

\*\*\*\*Weight D was used. For a description of this weight, see Chapter II, Section C.

#Estimated.

Table V-2  
Intercorrelations Among III Project Talent Variables  
for 15-Year-Old Boys

Table V-2a. 15-year-old boys in high school (10% Subsample, N=3373)

Table with columns: Var# Var Code Description, and a grid of correlation coefficients. The grid is organized by subject area: Grades, Sex, Screening, Vocabs I, Literature, Music, Soc-Stud, Math, Phys Sci, Bio Sci, Soc Attitude, Aero & Space, Elec & Space, Mechanical, Farming, Home Ec, Sports, Art, Health, Engineering, Architecture, Journalism, Foreign, Military. Each cell contains a numerical value representing the intercorrelation between two variables.

Table V-2a (continued)

Table with multiple columns representing different categories and rows of numerical data. The columns are labeled with various categories such as 'Act. Bus. Sides', 'Chemical', 'Bible', 'Colors', 'Esoteric', 'Hunting', 'Fishing', 'Ozark Ac.(Ocher)', 'Photography', 'Games', 'Theater, Ballet', 'Toys', 'Miscellaneous', 'Vocabulary II', 'Voc. Rot. (181)', 'Info II Total', 'Info II Total', 'Info II Total', 'Mem. For Sent.', 'Mem. For Sent.', 'Disordered Words', 'Spelling', 'Capitalization', 'Punctuation', 'Usage', 'Err. Exp.', 'Sib. Total', 'Word Functions', 'Reading Comp.', 'Mech. Reasoning', and 'Code'. The rows contain numerical values for each category, with some cells containing codes like 'R-101', 'R-102', etc.













Table V-2b (continued)

Table with columns for various categories (e.g., Address, Outlook, Leadership, Self-Confidence, Mature Personality, Phys. Cond., Biol. Sci. & Med., Pub. Serv., Lit./Lang., Soc. Service, Artistic, Musical, Sports, Outdr. & Rec., Bus. Mgmt., Sales, Computation, Office Work, Mech. Tech., SKILLED Trades, Training, Labor, T.O. Comp., Gen. Acad. Apt., Verbal, Quantitative, Mechanical, Sci. Apt.) and rows for individuals with columns for scores (84-111), MEAN, and S.D. Includes a 'Code' column on the right.



Table V-2c (continued)

Table with 57 columns representing various categories such as Acc't, Bus, Sales, Clerical, Bible, Colons, Etiquette, Hunting, Fishing, Outdoor Act, Photography, Games, Theater, Ballet, Foods, Miscellaneous, Vocabulary, Voc. Ref., Info. I, Info. II, Info. Total, Men's, Women's, Dialects, Spelling, Capitalization, Punctuation, Usage, Exp. Exp., Work Functions, Reading Comp., Creativity, and Mech-Reasoning. The table contains numerical data for each category across multiple rows.

Table V-2c (continued)

Table with columns: Var# Var Code Description and 83 columns of numerical data. The table is organized into sections based on 'Via in 2 Dimensions' and 'Via in 3 Dimensions' categories, with various sub-sections like 'Abstract Reasoning' and 'Arithmetic Computation'.





Table V-3. Intercorrelations Among 111 Project Talent Variables for 15-Year-Old Girls

Table V-3a. Intercorrelations Among 111 Project Talent Variables for 15-Year-Old Girls 15-year-old girls in high school (10% Subsample, N=3829)

Table with 25 columns (Var #, Var Code, Description, and 25 correlation coefficients) and 111 rows of variables. The table is annotated with dashed lines and labels for variable groups: Grade, Sex, Screening, Vocab I, Literature, Music, Soc. Stud, Math, Phys. Sci, Bio. Sci, Sci Attitude, Rego & Space, Elec & Electron, Mechanical, Farming, Home Ec, Sports, Art, Health, Engineering, Architecture, Journalism, Foreign Travel, and Military.















Table V-3b (continued)

Table with columns representing various attributes (e.g., Readiness, Leadership, Self-Confidence) and rows of numerical data. The table is organized into vertical columns with labels at the top: Readiness (84-88), Leadership (89-92), Self-Confidence (93-96), Mature Personality (97-100), Biog. Soc. & Hnd. (101-104), Phys. Soc. (105-108), Job Serv. (109-112), Inter. Living (113-116), Service (117-120), Artistic (121-124), Athletics (125-128), Music (129-132), Sports (133-136), Outdoor Rec. (137-140), Bus. Man. (141-144), Sales (145-148), Competition (149-152), Office Work (153-156), Mech. Tech. (157-160), Skilled Trades (161-164), Farming (165-168), Labor (169-172), Gen. Acad. Adv. (173-176), Verbal (177-180), Quantitative (181-184), Technical (185-188), Sci. Adv. (189-192). The right side of the table includes a 'Code' column with labels like R-101, F-101, etc.









Table V-4

Intercorrelations Among 111 Project Talent Variables for 15-Year-Olds (Population from Tables V-2c and V-3c) N=7648

Table with 25 columns (Var# Var Code Description) and 25 rows of correlation coefficients. The table is organized into sections by variable type: Grade, Sex, Screening, Vocab I, Literature, Music, Soc-Stud., Math, Phys. Sci., Bio. Sci., Sci. Attitude, Aero & Space, Elec & Electron, Mechanical, Paraling, Home Ec, Sports, Art, Law, Health, Engineering, Architecture, Journalism, Foreign Travel, Military. Each cell contains a numerical correlation value.

Table V-4 (continued)

Main data table with multiple columns representing different categories and values. Categories include Acct, Bus Sales, Clerical, Bible, Shirts, Extracurricular, Hunting, Fishing, Quilts, Photography, Games, Therapist, Books, Music, Volunteering, Info, Men for Seniors, Men for Women, Spelling, Capitalization, Punctuation, Usage, Err, Exp, Eng, Res, and Code.

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on a representative ten per cent sample\* of the Project TALENT 15-year-olds in Grades 9-12 (regular sample), and all of the Project TALENT 15-year-olds below Grade 9 or not in school at all. Only complete cases are used, and the cases are unweighted. The groups of 15-year-olds on whom correlations are based, and the corresponding numbers of cases (unweighted, of course), are as follows:

Table V-2a.	Boys in high school	N=3373
Table V-2b.	Boys not in high school	N= 283
Table V-2c.	All boys	N=3656
Table V-3a.	Girls in high school	N=3829
Table V-3b.	Girls not in high school	N= 163
Table V-3c.	All girls	N=3992
Table V-4.	Total group	N=7648

The corresponding means and standard deviations are summarized in Table V-5.

Comparison of the means and standard deviations shown in Table V-5, based on unweighted data, with the corresponding values in Table IV-5, based on weighted data, shows enough similarity to suggest that the correlations in Tables V-2 to V-4 are probably fairly close to the values that would have been obtained if Weight D had been applied. (Use of Weight D would have yielded estimates of the correlations for the complete population of 15-year-olds.)

For 60 of the 111 variables, four correlation matrices are shown in Appendix B. They are for Grade 9 boys, Grade 9 girls, Grade 12 boys, and Grade 12 girls, respectively. No weights have been applied to the cases. The correlation coefficients for 15-year-old boys and girls in school (Tables V-2a and V-3a respectively) are quite like the ones for Grade 9 boys and Grade 9 girls (Tables B-1 and B-2 respectively). This, of course, is not surprising, since there is a tremendous amount of overlap between the age groups and the grade groups.

Figure V-1 shows the correlation of key tests with Reading Comprehension (R-250) for the 15-year-old high school boys, for the 15-year-old boys not in high school, and for the two groups combined. The correlations tend to be lowest for the group not in high school. The correlations for the two samples combined tend to run slightly higher than those for high school students only, because combining the samples increases the range. Similar graphs are presented in Figures V-2 and V-3, which show correlations of key tests with Mathematics Part II (R-312) and Mechanical Information (R-112), respectively.

Comparison of Figures V-1 and V-2 reveals that the discrepancies between correlations for the high school cases and those for the non-high school cases are even more extreme in the case of Mathematics Part II than for Reading Comprehension. This is probably due to the fact that even students who do not get to high school can learn to read

\*The ten per cent sample consists of students whose six-digit testing numbers end with the digit "3".

Table V-5

Means and Standard Deviations for 15-Year-Olds\* on 111 Project TALENT Scores  
(Based on Same Groups as the Correlation Metrics in Tables V-2, V-3, V-4)

Vari- able	Test	Boys				Girls				All Cases	
		Grades 9-12		Non-High-School		Grades 9-12		Non-High-School		Combined	
		Mean	$\sigma$	Mean	$\sigma$	Mean	$\sigma$	Mean	$\sigma$	Mean	$\sigma$
		N=3373	N=283	N=3656	N=163	N=3829	N=163	N=3992	N=7648		
1	Grade	10.40	.54	10.22	1.03	10.48	.54	10.37	.91	10.30	.97
2	Sex (1=M, 2=F)	1.00	.00	1.00	.00	2.00	.00	2.00	.00	1.52	.50
3	R-101 Screening	11.23	1.44	11.00	1.70	11.52	1.10	11.43	1.25	11.25	1.50
4	R-102 Vocabulary I	12.20	3.99	11.72	4.28	10.85	4.05	10.61	4.17	11.14	4.26
5	R-103 Literature	11.50	4.44	11.07	4.58	11.19	4.28	10.97	4.37	11.02	4.47
6	R-104 Music	5.56	2.89	5.33	2.92	6.12	2.87	5.98	2.91	5.67	2.93
7	R-105 Social Studies	14.32	5.35	13.72	5.65	12.28	4.99	12.00	5.11	12.83	5.44
8	R-106 Math	8.47	3.75	8.11	4.73	7.20	4.28	7.04	4.27	7.55	4.53
9	R-107 Physical Sciences	9.12	3.92	8.76	4.03	6.99	3.51	6.85	3.53	7.76	3.90
10	R-108 Biol. Sciences	6.12	2.44	5.90	2.52	5.27	2.33	5.17	2.36	5.52	2.46
11	R-109 Sci. Attitude	5.61	1.98	5.41	2.08	5.61	1.97	5.50	2.02	5.46	2.06
12	R-110 Aero and Space	4.58	2.37	4.41	2.39	2.63	1.63	2.59	1.63	3.46	2.22
13	R-111 Elect & Electro.	8.64	4.14	8.31	4.20	5.23	2.49	5.17	2.49	6.67	3.76
14	R-112 Mechanical	11.38	3.45	10.99	3.70	7.10	2.84	7.00	2.88	8.91	3.85
15	R-113 Farming	7.53	2.45	7.28	2.60	6.73	2.58	6.61	2.63	6.93	2.64
16	R-114 Home Economics	7.89	2.86	7.66	2.94	11.79	3.36	11.57	3.51	9.70	3.79
17	R-115 Sports	7.62	3.05	7.31	3.18	5.17	2.45	5.08	2.47	6.14	3.04
18	R-131 Art	5.76	2.52	5.53	2.60	5.95	2.56	5.81	2.62	5.68	2.62
19	R-132 Law	4.50	1.83	4.35	1.88	3.95	1.63	3.89	1.65	4.11	1.78
20	R-133 Health	5.33	2.11	5.12	2.21	5.78	2.00	5.65	2.08	5.40	2.16
21	R-134 Engineering	3.02	1.28	2.91	1.32	2.39	1.28	2.35	1.29	2.62	1.33
22	R-135 Architecture	2.48	1.33	2.41	1.33	2.44	1.26	2.40	1.26	2.40	1.30
23	R-136 Journalism	1.56	.98	1.49	.99	1.55	.97	1.51	.98	1.50	.98
24	R-137 Foreign Travel	2.60	1.32	2.51	1.35	2.17	1.29	2.12	1.30	2.31	1.34
25	R-138 Military	2.33	1.45	2.26	1.45	1.76	1.18	1.73	1.18	1.98	1.34
26	R-139 Acct, Bus, Sales	4.20	1.87	4.04	1.92	4.07	1.87	4.00	1.90	4.02	1.91
27	R-140 Pract Knowl.	2.88	1.03	2.76	1.11	2.98	.91	2.92	.96	2.84	1.04
28	R-141 Clerical	1.38	.84	1.33	.85	1.75	.89	1.70	.92	1.52	.90
29	R-142 Bible	6.64	3.28	6.38	3.32	6.76	3.22	6.63	3.24	6.51	3.28
30	R-143 Colors	1.08	.86	1.06	.85	1.54	.92	1.51	.92	1.30	.92
31	R-144 Etiquette	.82	.69	.79	.69	1.08	.73	1.05	.74	.92	.73
32	R-145 Hunting	2.09	1.22	2.03	1.22	1.05	.92	1.04	.91	1.52	1.18
33	R-146 Fishing	1.84	1.22	1.59	1.22	.98	.90	.97	.90	1.27	1.11
34	R-147 Other Outdr Act.	4.73	1.94	4.53	2.03	4.11	1.87	4.03	1.90	4.27	1.98
35	R-148 Photography	1.19	.76	1.14	.77	1.24	.68	1.21	.70	1.18	.73
36	R-149 Games	2.41	1.22	2.33	1.24	1.98	1.01	1.94	1.02	2.12	1.15
37	R-150 Theatre & Ballet	3.64	1.69	3.51	1.72	4.18	1.74	4.09	1.78	3.81	1.78
38	R-151 Foods	1.09	.96	1.06	.96	1.31	1.02	1.28	1.02	1.17	1.00
39	R-152 Miscellaneous	4.67	1.86	4.50	1.94	4.31	1.69	4.22	1.73	4.36	1.84
40	R-162 Vocabulary II	5.41	2.34	5.18	2.43	5.61	2.17	5.48	2.24	5.34	2.34
41	R-172 Vocab Tot (I+II)	17.61	5.90	16.89	6.30	16.46	5.76	16.09	5.96	16.47	6.14
42	R-190 Info I Total	131.79	36.92	127.04	39.80	115.69	32.14	113.57	33.38	120.01	37.20

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Table V-5 (continued)

Means and Standard Deviations for 15-Year-Olds\* on 111 Project TALENT Scores  
(Based on Same Groups as the Correlation Matrices in Tables V-2, V-3, V-4)

Vari- able	Test	Boys						Girls							
		Grades 9-12 N=3373		Non-High- School N=283		Combined N=3656		Grades 9-12 N=3829		Non-High- School N=163		Combined N=3992		All Cases N=7648	
		Mean	$\sigma$	Mean	$\sigma$	Mean	$\sigma$	Mean	$\sigma$	Mean	$\sigma$	Mean	$\sigma$	Mean	$\sigma$
43	R-192 Info. II Total	66.04	20.66	34.66	14.05	63.63	21.89	63.33	18.49	32.24	11.68	62.05	19.28	62.81	20.58
44	R-100 Info. Tot. (I+II)	197.81	56.00	105.02	39.66	190.65	60.25	179.01	49.28	96.06	31.42	175.62	51.39	182.82	56.28
45	R-211 Mem. for Sent.	8.75	3.08	6.41	3.28	8.57	3.16	9.46	3.06	7.03	3.25	9.36	3.11	8.98	3.16
46	R-212 Mem. for Words	10.42	4.99	6.68	3.61	10.13	4.99	11.97	5.55	6.74	3.65	11.75	5.58	10.98	5.37
47	R-220 Disguised Words	13.63	6.67	6.61	3.81	13.09	6.76	14.77	6.91	6.23	4.05	14.42	7.03	13.78	6.93
48	R-231 Spelling	8.17	3.05	4.64	2.49	7.90	3.16	9.47	2.86	5.54	2.75	9.31	2.96	8.63	3.14
49	R-232 Capitalization	28.23	4.89	21.59	7.12	27.72	5.40	29.58	4.11	22.48	7.00	29.29	4.49	28.54	5.01
50	R-233 Punctuation	16.17	4.56	10.24	3.73	15.72	4.77	17.89	4.55	10.95	3.91	17.60	4.73	16.70	4.84
51	R-234 Usage	15.65	3.57	10.98	3.84	15.29	3.80	16.71	3.27	11.37	3.47	16.49	3.44	15.92	3.67
52	R-235 Effective Expr.	7.84	2.59	5.11	2.44	7.63	2.68	8.58	2.25	5.40	2.48	8.45	2.44	8.06	2.54
53	R-230 English Total	76.06	14.57	52.56	15.33	74.26	15.94	82.23	13.31	55.74	15.18	81.14	14.38	77.85	15.53
54	R-240 Word Functions	8.89	5.08	5.04	2.36	8.59	5.03	10.36	5.55	5.06	2.21	10.15	5.56	9.40	5.37
55	R-250 Reading Compre.	27.46	11.20	12.64	7.20	26.32	11.64	28.54	10.50	13.18	6.43	27.92	10.80	27.15	11.24
56	R-260 Creativity	8.42	3.94	4.59	2.74	8.13	4.00	7.80	3.71	4.04	2.24	7.64	3.74	7.87	3.87
57	R-270 Mechanical Reas.	11.93	4.14	7.32	3.51	11.57	4.28	8.30	3.49	4.87	2.34	8.16	3.52	9.79	4.25
58	R-281 Vis. in 2 Dimen.	13.33	5.80	8.91	5.56	12.99	5.90	11.42	5.63	6.13	4.39	11.20	5.68	12.06	5.86
59	R-282 Vis. in 3 Dimen.	8.59	3.37	5.92	2.71	8.38	3.40	7.73	2.97	5.07	2.31	7.62	2.99	7.99	3.22
60	R-290 Abstract Reason.	8.65	3.08	4.80	2.95	8.35	3.24	8.48	3.06	4.32	2.32	8.31	3.14	8.33	3.19
61	R-311 Math I	8.10	3.53	4.22	2.27	7.80	3.60	7.62	3.44	3.67	2.04	7.46	3.49	7.62	3.54
62	R-312 Math II	10.24	4.59	5.31	2.40	9.85	4.65	9.78	4.19	4.90	2.39	9.58	4.24	9.71	4.44
63	R-320 Math I+II	18.34	7.44	9.53	3.74	17.65	7.59	17.40	6.92	8.57	3.54	17.04	7.03	17.33	7.31
64	R-333 Math III	2.94	2.02	2.16	1.68	2.88	2.00	2.58	1.76	1.86	1.46	2.55	1.76	2.71	1.88
65	R-340 Math Tot. I+II+III	21.28	8.63	11.69	4.25	20.53	8.75	19.98	7.83	10.43	4.02	19.59	7.94	20.04	8.35
66	R-410 Arith. Comp.	35.46	9.94	23.66	10.07	34.55	10.44	37.49	10.20	23.11	9.91	36.90	10.57	35.78	10.58
67	R-420 Table Reading	11.39	8.15	6.37	5.90	11.00	8.11	12.17	7.52	7.15	7.44	11.96	7.59	11.50	7.86
68	R-430 Clerical Checking	34.80	14.96	27.54	13.36	34.23	14.97	38.32	14.57	29.69	16.10	37.97	14.73	36.18	14.96
69	R-440 Object Inspect.	21.84	7.67	16.97	7.28	21.47	7.75	23.03	6.97	17.70	7.75	22.81	7.08	22.17	7.44
70	A-410 Arith. Comp.	39.50	10.71	32.68	15.05	38.98	11.26	40.54	9.98	31.40	14.18	40.17	10.34	39.60	10.80
71	A-420 Table Reading	15.72	12.12	19.00	19.97	15.98	12.92	15.07	9.38	14.79	14.84	15.06	9.66	15.90	11.35
72	A-430 Clerical Checking	39.69	16.02	37.75	17.92	39.54	16.18	42.28	15.09	37.83	18.35	42.10	15.26	40.87	15.76
73	A-440 Object Inspect.	23.67	7.89	21.24	8.67	23.48	7.98	24.49	7.15	21.56	8.45	24.37	7.23	23.94	7.61
74	F-410 Arith. Comp.	23.30	25.27	- .34	36.87	21.24	27.29	28.32	19.96	- .18	35.62	27.09	21.66	24.29	24.69
75	F-420 Table Reading	7.04	11.92	- .63	15.36	6.01	12.72	9.26	9.58	- .50	13.55	8.86	9.96	7.50	11.46

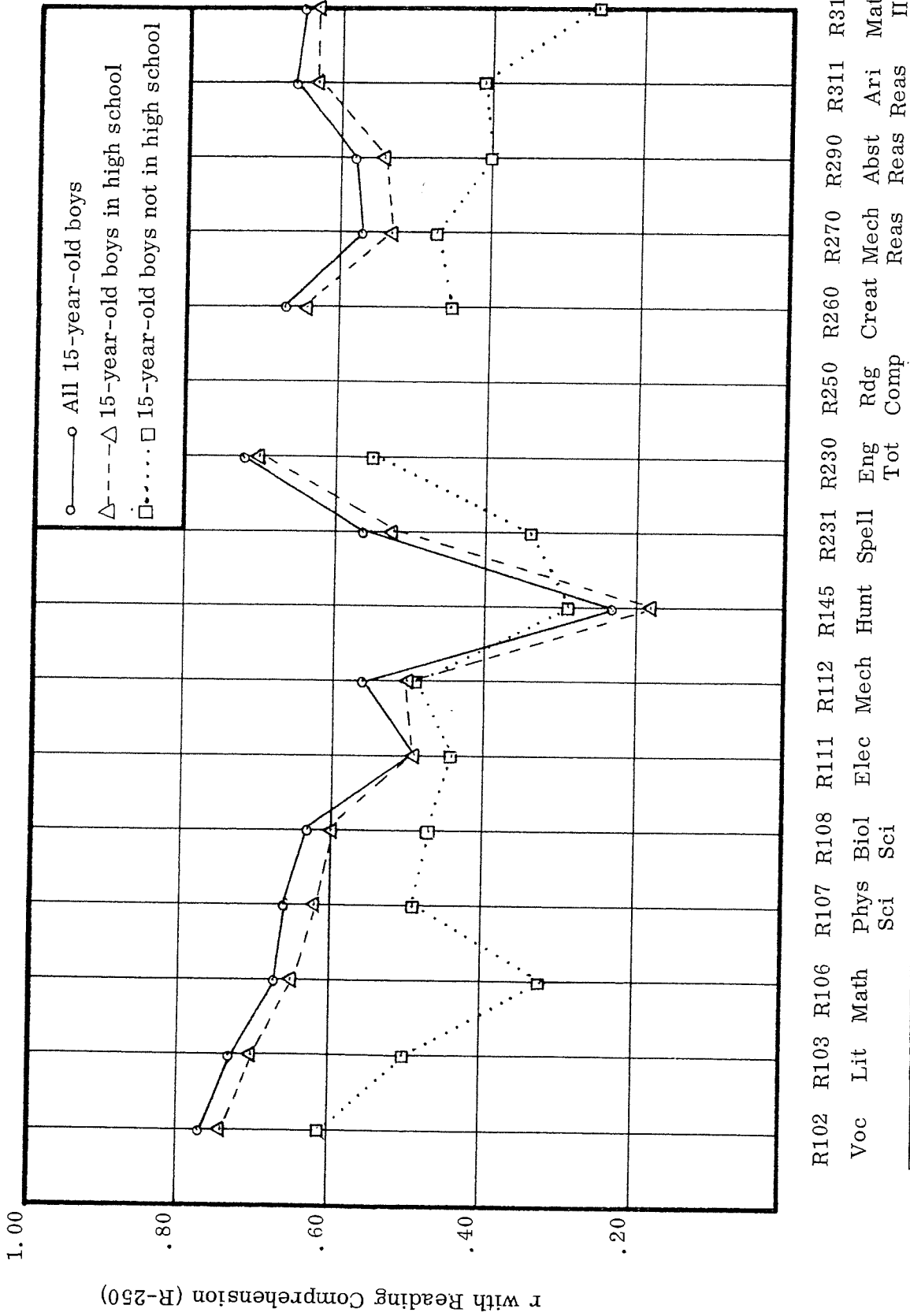
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Table V-5 (continued)  
Means and Standard Deviations for 15-Year-Olds\* on 111 Project TALENT Scores  
(Based on Same Groups as the Correlation Matrices in Tables V-2, V-3, V-4)

Vari- able	Test	Boys						Girls							
		Grades 9-12 N=3373		Non-High- School N=283		Combined N=3656		Grades 9-12 N=3829		Non-High- School N=163		Combined N=3992		All Cases N=7648	
		Mean	σ	Mean	σ	Mean	σ	Mean	σ	Mean	σ	Mean	σ	Mean	σ
76	R-430 Clerical Checking	20.10	21.50	-.02	26.62	18.30	22.80	26.44	20.06	5.26	25.81	25.78	20.75	22.10	22.05
77	R-440 Object Inspect.	19.94	9.05	12.71	10.68	19.38	9.39	21.43	7.80	13.85	11.06	21.12	8.10	20.29	8.78
78	A-500 Preferences	58.66	26.78	58.13	36.03	58.62	27.60	57.97	22.30	50.32	29.87	57.66	22.71	58.12	25.17
<b>Student Activities Inventory Scales</b>															
79	R-601 Sociability	5.93	2.91	4.35	2.40	5.81	2.91	7.01	2.92	4.85	2.92	6.92	2.95	6.39	2.98
80	R-602 Soc.Sensitivity	3.80	2.21	2.86	2.00	3.72	2.21	4.95	2.32	3.21	2.17	4.88	2.34	4.33	2.35
81	R-603 Impulsiveness	1.85	1.58	1.94	1.66	1.86	1.59	1.93	1.64	1.66	1.66	1.92	1.65	1.89	1.62
82	R-604 Vigor	3.55	2.08	2.41	1.77	3.46	2.08	3.62	1.83	2.16	1.75	3.56	2.13	3.51	2.11
83	R-605 Calmness	3.74	2.41	2.55	1.89	3.65	2.39	4.11	2.51	2.62	1.95	4.05	2.51	3.86	2.46
84	R-606 Fiddiness	4.89	2.71	3.50	2.29	4.79	2.70	5.91	2.71	4.25	2.49	5.84	2.72	5.34	2.76
85	R-607 Culture	4.37	2.26	3.50	2.13	4.30	2.26	5.54	2.27	4.07	2.26	5.48	2.28	4.92	2.35
86	R-608 Leadership	1.16	1.28	1.40	1.28	1.18	1.28	1.29	1.35	1.09	1.04	1.28	1.34	1.23	1.31
87	R-609 Self-Confidence	4.85	2.35	3.59	1.85	4.75	2.34	4.97	2.50	3.96	2.14	4.93	2.49	4.85	2.42
88	R-610 Mature Personal.	10.16	5.14	7.82	4.08	9.98	5.10	10.90	5.13	8.10	4.13	10.79	5.12	10.40	5.13
<b>Interest Inventory Scales</b>															
89	R-701 Phys. Science	48.42	12.74	49.20	12.14	48.48	12.70	61.06	11.39	58.04	10.72	60.94	11.38	54.98	13.54
90	R-702 Bio.Sci & Med	25.18	7.06	25.64	6.38	25.22	7.01	26.90	7.57	27.89	5.75	26.94	7.50	26.12	7.32
91	R-703 Public Service	35.94	12.28	34.26	11.22	35.81	12.20	41.83	11.71	37.87	10.70	41.67	11.69	38.87	12.29
92	R-704 Lit-Linguistic	53.61	11.63	50.34	11.41	53.36	11.64	49.07	13.29	48.79	10.86	49.06	13.20	51.11	12.66
93	R-705 Social Service	40.55	8.15	37.77	8.53	40.33	8.21	32.14	8.26	33.25	7.50	32.18	8.23	36.08	9.18
94	R-706 Artistic	23.75	6.02	22.54	5.25	23.66	5.97	21.00	6.61	22.52	5.32	21.06	6.57	22.30	6.42
95	R-707 Musical	18.27	4.92	16.70	4.12	18.15	4.88	16.17	5.46	15.12	4.22	16.13	5.42	17.09	5.26
96	R-708 Sports	19.97	6.88	22.02	6.38	20.13	6.86	25.40	7.12	25.50	5.58	25.40	7.06	22.88	7.45
97	R-709 Outdr Recrea.	7.15	3.01	7.88	2.79	7.21	3.00	10.68	3.26	10.21	2.78	10.66	3.24	9.01	3.57
98	R-710 Bus-Mangmt.	44.22	9.88	42.78	9.93	44.11	9.89	47.53	9.90	44.29	8.81	47.40	9.88	45.83	10.02
99	R-711 Sales	20.22	5.05	19.22	4.96	20.14	5.04	21.94	4.96	20.37	4.42	21.88	4.95	21.05	5.07
100	R-712 Computation	33.91	7.42	32.51	7.57	33.80	7.44	35.04	7.25	33.44	7.04	34.97	7.25	34.41	7.36
101	R-713 Office Work	26.21	5.23	23.20	5.79	25.98	5.34	20.93	5.84	20.48	4.69	20.91	5.80	23.33	6.13
102	R-714 Mech-Tech	48.13	11.36	44.16	10.46	47.82	11.34	64.10	8.89	57.09	9.91	63.81	9.04	56.17	12.96
103	R-715 Skilled Trades	64.50	11.39	58.11	11.91	64.01	11.55	70.46	9.80	64.10	11.75	70.20	9.96	67.24	11.19
104	R-716 Farming	20.98	6.71	19.92	5.64	20.90	6.64	25.41	6.22	24.32	5.18	25.37	6.19	23.23	6.78
105	R-717 Labor	38.82	6.37	33.96	6.95	38.44	6.54	41.46	5.85	36.68	6.58	41.27	5.95	39.92	6.40
<b>A Priori Composite</b>															
106	C-001 Iq Composite	158.01	54.19	78.83	35.84	151.88	57.07	158.50	52.44	75.82	28.71	155.12	54.21	153.57	55.61
107	C-002 Gen.Acad.Apt.	471.22	123.22	277.43	82.75	456.22	131.22	482.89	114.10	280.64	76.58	474.63	119.69	465.83	125.67
108	C-003 Verbal	105.26	22.32	66.76	19.91	102.28	24.42	109.94	20.83	68.75	18.68	108.26	22.28	105.40	23.52
109	C-004 Quantitative	93.95	39.15	50.04	17.18	90.56	39.68	86.69	35.11	45.02	16.08	84.98	35.51	87.65	37.66
110	C-005 Technical	51.78	16.38	27.98	11.40	49.94	17.27	35.54	11.58	20.88	7.06	34.94	11.79	42.11	16.47
111	C-006 Scientific Apt.	432.59	137.47	226.59	79.81	416.64	144.77	375.19	118.22	195.60	57.20	367.86	121.66	391.18	135.41

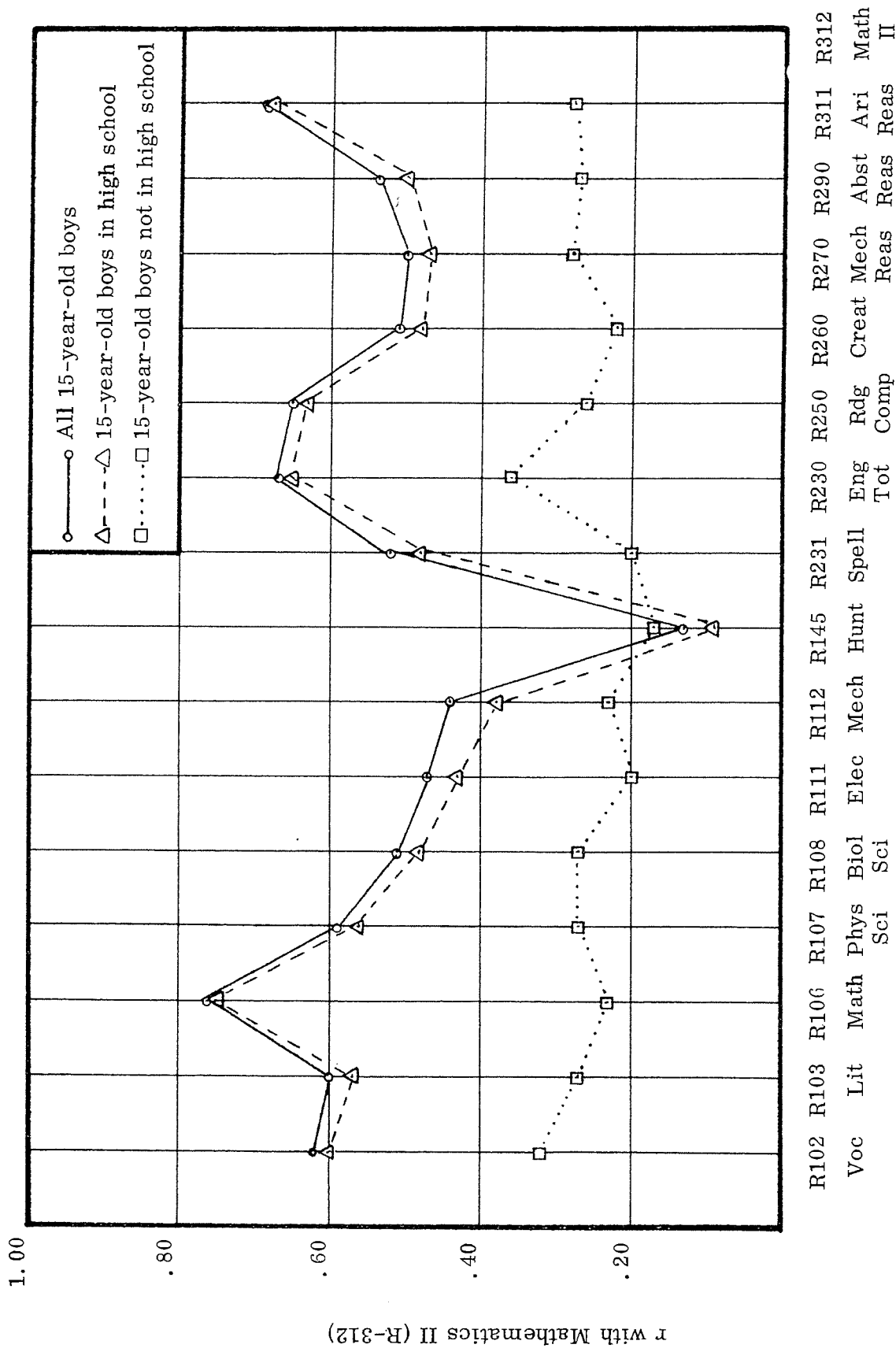
\*Cases not weighted.

\*\* See footnote on page A-15.



Information

Figure V-1. Correlation of Reading Comprehension (R-250) score with each of 16 other Project Talent Variables: for 15-year-old boys.



Information

Figure V-2. Correlation of Mathematics Part II (R-312) score with each of 16 other Project Talent Variables; for 15-year-old boys.

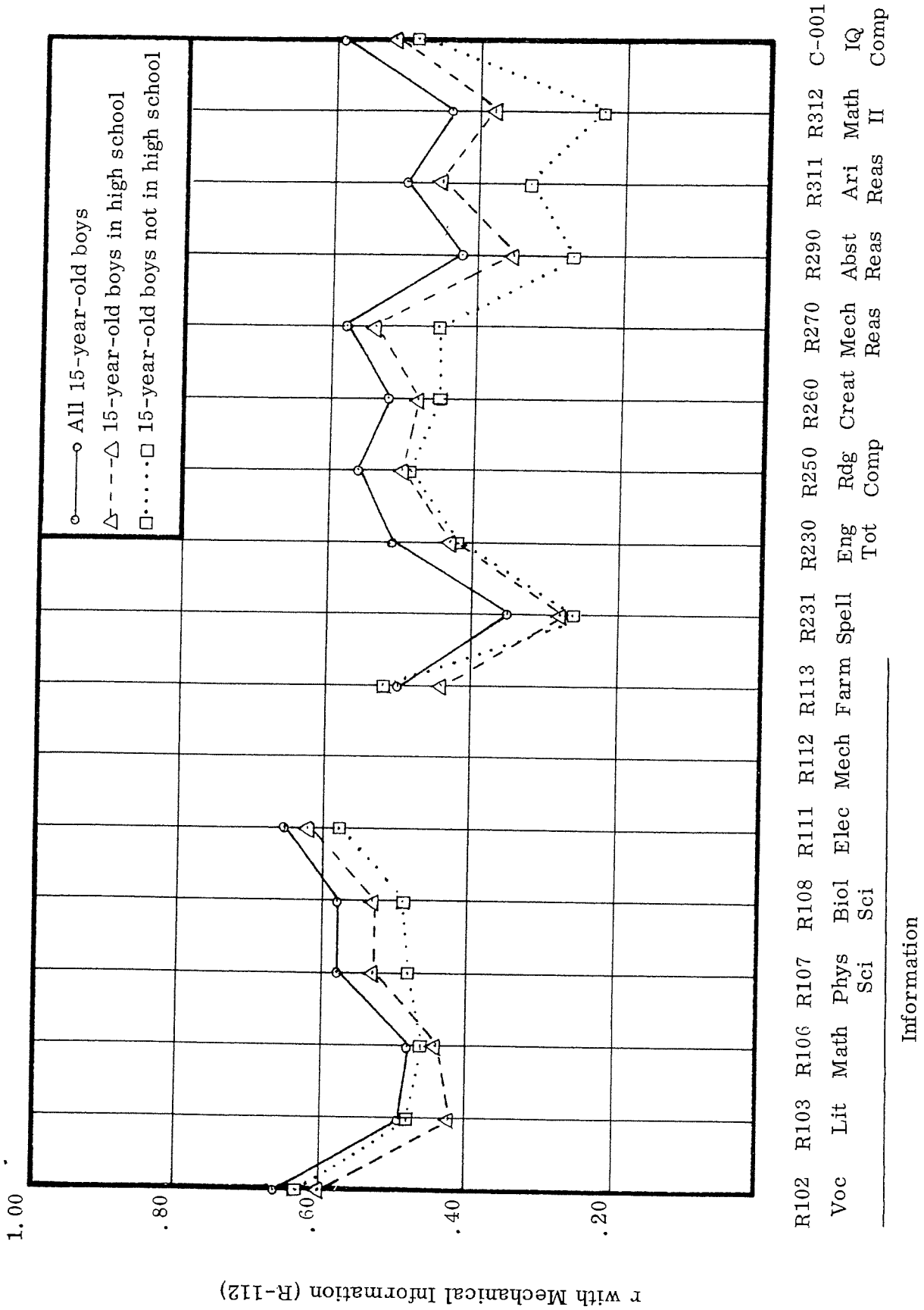


Figure V-3. Correlation of Mechanical Information (R-112) score with each of 17 other Project Talent Variables: for 15-year-old boys.



but they are not likely to learn Grade 9 mathematics, which is what most of Part II of the Mathematics Test is based on. Thus, since most of the scores on Mathematics Part II for the non-high-school cases are concentrated at the low end of the scale, the range is quite restricted, with a corresponding shrinkage in correlations involving this variable.

Mechanical Information scores, on the other hand, are far less dependent on secondary school instruction than are scores in either Mathematics Part II or Reading Comprehension. Consequently, as is apparent from Figure V-3, there is far less discrepancy between the correlations for high school cases and non-high-school cases when one of the variables correlated is Mechanical Information score than there is for either of the other two measures (Reading Comprehension and Mathematics Part II).

Table V-5 provides data that support this hypothesis as to why the correlations are lower on the whole for the non-high-school group than for the high school students. It is clear from Table V-5, and in accordance with reasonable expectation as well, that the 15-year-olds not in high school score very much lower on the tests than do those students of the same age who are in high school (most of whom are in Grade 10).

### C. Normative Data on Test Scores

Appendix C presents percentiles, means, and standard deviations for 52 test variables separately for 15-year-old boys, 15-year-old girls, and all 15-year-olds combined. Means and standard deviations are also presented for an additional 22 variables. These norms in Appendix C are based on all 15-year-olds in the regular sample for Grades 9-12, supplemented by those in the special sample of 15-year-olds not in high school. Weighted distributions were obtained, (using Weight D\*) to get an estimate of what the distribution would be for the complete population of 15-year-olds in the United States. It is these weighted distributions that the statistics presented in Appendix C are based on. The 52 variables for which percentiles are presented may be summarized as follows:

<u>Variables</u>	<u>Code Designation for Variable</u>	<u>No. of Scores</u>
Information Part I: scales	R-101 -- R-115	15
Information scales (other)	R-131,R-139,R-142,R-162,R-172	5
Information Part I Total	R-190	1
English Test	R-230 -- R-235	6
Miscellaneous verbal abilities	R-211,R-212,R-220,R-240,R-250	5
Other special aptitudes	R-260,R-270,R-281,R-282,R-290	5
Mathematics Test	R-311,R-312,R-320,R-333,R-340	5
Arithmetic Computation	F-410	1
Tests of perceptual speed and accuracy	F-420,F-430,F-440	3
Speed of decision-making (preferences)	A-500	1
<u>A priori</u> composite scores**	C-001 -- C-005	5
	TOTAL	52

\*Described in Chapter II, Section C

\*\*The a priori composite scores that are mentioned in this report are described in Appendix A, Part 4.

Inspection of the norms for these 52 variables not only throws light on the abilities of 15-year-olds but also, quite incidentally, shows that the TALENT battery is useful for this purpose, in that its tests provide adequate "ceiling" and "floor" for the general group, except in the case of those few tests whose special purposes dictate that the ceiling or floor should be appropriate for a special subgroup. These exceptions include the Screening scale of the Information Test, Mathematics Part III, and the Aeronautics and Space scale of the Information Test.

The Screening scale has a very low ceiling because of its special purposes\*, which require that all its items be extremely easy, so that almost anyone who is neither mentally retarded nor illiterate would be able to answer all of them correctly. And as is apparent from Table V-5, the Screening scale does meet this standard. The average 15-year-old high school student gets a nearly perfect score while the average score for 15-year-olds not in high school is far lower.

Part III of the Mathematics Test was intended primarily for that somewhat select group of high school students who take college-preparatory mathematics courses beyond the ninth grade. Because of this special purpose the test is useful mostly for this group, and does not have the extremely easy items that would be necessary to differentiate among that unfortunately large segment of the high school population that lacks interest, training, and ability in any mathematics beyond the eighth- or ninth-grade level.

The Aeronautics and Space scale was one of the scales that was expected to be primarily useful for boys and of only negligible importance for the vast majority of girls, who could be surmised to have a massive degree of indifference to the area, and lack of information in it. The data turned out just that way. The scale differentiates effectively among boys at all percentile levels and has enough easy items to distinguish among girls in roughly the top half or two-thirds. (The bottom third of the girls score at just about the chance level.)

#### D. Relation Between Grade Placement and Performance on Selected Tests.

In Table V-4, which shows the intercorrelations for a 10 per cent sample of the combined 15-year-olds (boys and girls, in school and not in school), the correlations of the various tests with grade placement are revealing, although because most of the 15-year-old students are in either Grade 9 or 10, the variance in grade is quite slight. The following are the variables that have correlations of at least .35 with grade:

(R-101) Screening	(R-230) English Total
(R-103) Literature Information	(R-250) Reading Comprehension
(R-133) Health Information	(C-001)**IQ Composite
(R-190) Information Part I Total	(C-002)**General Academic Composite
(R-192) Information Part II Total	(C-003)**Verbal Composite
(R-100) Information I + II Total	(C-006)**Scientific Aptitude Composite

---

\*The purposes of the Screening scale are described in Designing the Study (Flanagan, et al., op. cit.)

\*\*These are a priori composites. They are defined in Appendix A, Part 4.

The highest correlation, .432, is with the Verbal Composite (C-003). This is in line with the observation made in Chapter IV, to the effect that performance in some of the verbal areas (notably Reading Comprehension) is closely related to scholastic acceleration and is also related to scholastic retardation.

Table V-6 shows means and standard deviations on 18 tests for 15-year-olds classified by grade and sex. The 18 test variables in these tables are the same ones that were discussed in Chapter IV. The means and standard deviations for 15-year-old boys, 15-year-old girls, and all 15-year-olds, are shown in Table IV-5, which presents data comparable to that in Table V-6 except that in Table IV-5 the 15-year-olds are not classified by grade. Fifteen-year-old students in different grades are quite different in terms of test performance. In general, the higher the grade the higher the average test score. The gradient is especially steep for the Reading Comprehension and Mathematics Achievement tests.

#### E. Sex Differences in Patterns of Aptitudes and Abilities

Inspection of the means in Table V-6 and the percentile norms presented in Appendix D makes it apparent that the fact that the girls in a given grade tend to be slightly younger than the boys does not account for all of the difference between boys and girls in regard to mean aptitude level at different grades, although it does probably account for a small portion of the difference.

The point biserial correlations of the various tests with sex (positive  $r$  indicating high scores for females, negative  $r$  indicating high scores for males) that are shown in Table V-4 for the total group of 15-year-olds are high and sharply structured. They show essentially the same pattern that occurs for any mixed group at the high school and near-high-school levels for these tests. The following correlations, abstracted from Table V-4, are typical:

	<u>r with sex</u>
R-110 Aeronautical and Space (Information)	-.41
R-111 Electricity and Electronics (Information)	-.42
R-112 Mechanics (Information)	-.52
R-114 Home Economics (Information)	.51
R-115 Sports (Information)	-.37
R-104 Colors (Information)	.25
R-145 Hunting (Information)	-.42
R-146 Fishing (Information)	-.28
R-147 Other Outdoor Activities (Information)	-.13
R-270 Mechanical Reasoning	-.40
R-602 Social Sensitivity (S.A.I.)	.24

Table V-6 Estimated\* Means and Standard Deviations on 18 Selected Project TALENT Tests  
For 15-Year-Olds Classified by Grade\*\* and Sex

Test	No. of Items	Sex	Raw Score Mean*						Standard Deviation*					
			Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	
			7	8	9	10	11	12	7	8	9	10	11	12
R-102 Vocab. Info. Part I	21	M	4.66	6.62	10.75	13.02	14.18	16.24	2.47	3.41	3.99	3.71	4.08	3.51
		F	3.90	5.31	9.47	11.51	12.49	12.16	1.64	2.49	3.86	3.94	4.31	4.26
R-105 Soc. Studies Info.	24	M	4.64	7.48	12.51	15.36	17.29	20.23	2.27	4.35	5.51	5.10	5.22	3.40
		F	4.34	6.46	10.84	12.88	14.70	14.80	2.42	3.56	4.92	4.86	5.37	5.25
R-107 Phy. Sci. Info.	18	M	3.93	4.85	8.38	9.57	10.81	13.55	1.92	2.82	3.81	3.79	4.40	3.79
		F	3.15	3.86	6.70	7.13	7.51	6.70	2.06	2.01	3.46	3.50	4.02	4.23
R-108 Biol. Sci. Info.	11	M	2.62	3.55	5.23	6.71	6.91	7.50	1.78	1.89	2.38	2.29	2.31	1.76
		F	2.64	2.91	4.39	5.74	5.92	5.41	1.31	1.65	2.18	2.25	2.26	2.63
R-111 Elec. Info.	20	M	3.88	4.63	7.87	9.09	9.92	11.59	1.79	2.60	3.94	4.12	4.61	4.62
		F	2.79	4.09	5.14	5.36	5.27	5.61	1.52	2.03	2.57	2.49	2.60	2.77
R-112 Med. Info.	19	M	5.08	7.12	10.38	11.93	12.01	12.65	2.56	3.38	3.64	3.27	3.32	3.02
		F	3.54	5.03	6.65	7.48	7.48	6.18	2.13	2.59	2.81	2.86	2.94	3.23
R-114 Home Ec. Info.	21	M	4.12	5.28	7.22	8.33	8.71	9.50	2.30	2.53	2.84	2.84	2.86	2.42
		F	6.15	6.66	10.96	12.32	12.32	10.76	2.81	2.99	3.46	3.25	3.30	3.40
R-115 Sports Info.	14	M	2.92	4.05	6.72	8.21	8.63	10.15	1.61	2.35	2.98	2.89	3.07	2.56
		F	2.54	3.23	4.61	5.52	5.34	4.86	1.29	1.88	2.34	2.40	2.48	2.50
R-190 Info. Part I Total	252	M	59.82	76.33	116.90	140.36	152.92	175.86	18.42	28.65	36.28	34.57	39.96	32.54
		F	56.62	69.43	104.35	121.29	128.87	123.27	19.35	21.35	30.99	31.14	36.39	41.82
R-230 English Total	113	M	50.95	53.71	70.62	79.20	82.92	93.02	12.59	15.79	***	***	14.82	10.75
		F	54.91	57.44	77.36	84.42	87.61	88.33	12.48	15.57	***	***	12.63	12.26
R-250 Rdg. Comprehension	48	M	10.21	13.44	23.34	29.92	33.38	40.86	4.77	7.64	10.82	10.41	10.71	6.14
		F	11.68	14.20	24.70	30.40	33.39	31.57	5.23	6.95	10.30	9.82	10.52	11.57
R-260 Creativity	20	M	4.78	4.94	7.40	9.08	10.08	11.36	2.14	2.92	3.77	3.99	4.36	4.69
		F	3.72	4.33	6.91	8.23	8.75	8.48	1.52	2.41	3.47	3.63	4.02	4.64
R-270 Mech. Reasoning	20	M	6.36	7.71	11.16	12.55	12.63	14.20	2.92	3.55	4.08	3.97	4.27	3.90
		F	4.74	5.22	7.64	8.58	8.62	8.21	2.27	2.38	3.35	3.49	3.61	4.13
R-282 Vis. in 3 Dimen.	16	M	6.14	6.14	8.08	9.04	9.26	10.55	3.16	2.78	3.28	3.33	3.30	3.73
		F	5.35	5.05	7.24	7.99	8.00	7.77	2.27	2.19	2.88	3.00	3.13	3.20
R-290 Abstract Reas.	15	M	4.70	5.11	7.96	9.15	9.68	10.83	3.46	2.99	3.15	2.87	3.02	2.54
		F	4.72	4.49	7.67	8.81	9.25	8.97	2.00	2.47	3.17	2.93	2.97	3.64
R-311 Math I	16	M	4.29	4.43	7.10	8.68	9.60	12.09	1.84	2.46	3.36	3.40	3.68	2.76
		F	3.21	3.99	6.70	7.96	8.61	8.85	1.81	2.14	3.26	3.38	3.68	3.36
R-312 Math II	24	M	5.78	5.53	8.82	11.00	13.22	17.08	2.56	2.44	4.00	4.56	5.81	5.90
		F	4.78	5.10	8.79	10.23	11.24	12.27	2.23	2.48	3.81	4.21	5.31	5.97
F-410 Arith. Computation	72	M	12.54	3.00	18.60	26.25	29.58	36.89	48.30	35.78	***	***	19.95	13.00
		F	12.05	.14	24.99	30.40	31.60	29.21	53.08	32.36	***	***	***	22.40

Note:- The numbers of cases on which the means and standard deviations in this table are based are shown in Table V-1.

\*These estimates are weighted means and standard deviations based on all 15-year-olds in the Project TALENT probability sample. Weight D (described in Chapter II, Section C) was used, so that the resultant means and standard deviations are estimates of what they would be for corresponding segments of the total 15-year-old population.

\*\*The means and standard deviations for 15-year-olds in Grade 6 and below and for those not in school are omitted from this table because the numbers of cases are too small.

\*\*\*Data not available.

Several of the Interest Inventory scales have appreciable correlations with sex. For instance:

	<u>r with sex*</u>
R-701 Physical Science Interest	-.46
R-705 Social Service Interest	.44
R-708 Sports Interest	-.35
R-709 Outdoor Recreation Interest	-.48
R-713 Office Work Interest	.41
R-714 Mechanical-Technical Interest	-.62

The correlation for Mechanical-Technical Interest ( $r = -.62$ ) is the highest correlation with sex found in the entire matrix. Among the six composite scores, only one--the Technical composite (C-005)--correlated over .20 with sex. Its correlation was  $-.46$ , indicating higher scores for the boys.

#### F. Student Background Factors

For 100 items in the Student Information Blank, weighted percentage distributions of responses by grade and sex for all 15-year-old students in the Project TALENT probability sample are presented in Appendix D. Weight D was used, so that the resultant distributions are approximations of the percentage distributions for corresponding segments of the national population of 15-year-olds. The 100 SIB items are ones that were selected because results for them in prior analyses made further analysis appear worthwhile.

The Student Information Blank was designed for high school students. Therefore poor readers, seriously below Grade 9 level in reading comprehension, may be giving invalid responses in some cases. Examination of the patterns of results on the various items, however, indicates that the proportion of random-appearing responses is fairly small even for those below Grade 8 or not in school. For example, very few of them indicated that their fathers were in white collar occupations. Thus, while the substantial positive correlations of the test scores of the 15-year-olds with their grade placement may account for a part of the correlation between Student Information Blank responses and grade placement, it seems probable that they do not account for all of it.

Much, though not all, of the discussion that follows is based on the assumption that grade placement of students who are all the same age (e.g., 15) is correlated to some degree with their scholastic performance. The data of Chapter IV support this assumption. It is recognized, of course, that the correlation is far from perfect. The

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\*Note that the signs of these correlations are the opposite of those in Table V-4. The signs in Tables V-2 to V-4 are misleading for the Interest Inventory variables because in the computation of these correlations the Interest Inventory scales were oriented backwards (high scores representing lack of interest).

relationship is attenuated by the effects of the "100-per-cent-promotion" policy that has been in effect in some school systems, "social promotions", the prevalence of a policy against the acceleration of bright students, wide differences among schools in type of student body, and consequently in standards, and other factors which have tended to increase the homogeneity in chronological age within a grade, by making the group more heterogeneous in achievement level. The fact that schools differ widely in the extent to which these resistances to grade placement strictly on the basis of achievement prevail serves only to complicate the situation. But despite this recognized defect of grade placement as an index of achievement level, and thus, indirectly as an index of scholastic ability level of 15-year-olds, there is still sufficient correlation between achievement level and grade placement that the latter has considerable utility as an index of the former. This being the case, when the relation of grade placement to responses to a particular SIB item is examined, implicit in the discussion that follows is the assumption that whatever relationship is found is quite likely to be a useful, though somewhat attenuated, indication of the correlation between the SIB responses and scholastic achievement level.

### 1. Reading activities and study habits

There appears to be little relation between number of books reported to have been read (SIB Item 56) and grade placement of the 15-year-olds. The girls, particularly those in high school, report reading more books than do the boys. But the modal response for both boys and girls is still only one to five books per year. This is true at all grade levels.

Responses to some of the SIB items on study habits also show a relationship in the expected direction, though a slight one, with grade placement.

Among these items showing a relationship to grade placement are the following ones (for which the options range from "Almost always" to "Almost never"):

- 66. I have a difficult time expressing myself in written reports, examinations, and assignments.
- 70. I seem to accomplish very little compared to the amount of time I spend studying.
- 77. My teachers have criticized me for turning in a sloppy assignment.
- 81. I get behind in my school assignments.
- 82. My grades on written examinations or reports have been lowered because of careless errors in spelling, grammar, or punctuation.

### 2. Course grades

The students' reports of their grades (Items 106-113) also show some relationship to grade placement, at the high school level (Grades 9-12). The magnitude of the relationship is greater in the academic

areas than in vocational courses. However in most areas the relationship between grade placement and self-report of grades received seems to break down below Grade 9. The students in Grade 8 and below report grades that are about as high as those reported by the Grade 9 students.

### 3. Health and related factors

In regard to the student's usual health in the past three years (Item 243), there is a tendency for those in the higher grades to report better health. They also tend to report slightly less illness during the previous year (Item 241). Responses to questions on eyesight (Items 248-250) show no relationship to grade placement. However, there may be some sex differences in the responses to these questions. Wearing glasses at all times (Item 248) is reported by a few per cent more girls than boys. Wearing glasses for special purposes (Item 250) is reported by far more girls than boys (27 per cent and 31 per cent of ninth- and tenth-grade girls respectively, and only 17 per cent and 18 per cent, respectively of the boys). Furthermore, fewer boys reported having any trouble seeing at a distance (Item 249) than girls. The percentages of Grade 9 and Grade 10 students reporting this difficulty were 35 per cent and 36 per cent respectively for girls, and only 22 per cent and 23 per cent for boys.

In response to Item 255 ("Is your speech easily understood?"), the higher the grade placement the more likely the student is to answer affirmatively. There seems to be quite a marked relationship (not necessarily causal) between speech handicaps and academic retardation.

### 4. Family and home background

Responses to the SIB items on the value of the home (Items 171-172) do not show much relationship to grade placement, nor do the responses to items on family income (Items 173-174). About 40 per cent of the students either say that they are unable to estimate the family income or omit the item. Neither the item on the value of the home nor the one on family income seems to be particularly useful as a socio-economic variable. However, responses to the item on occupation of the father (Item 206) show a pronounced relationship to grade placement, as do the responses to the items on education of the father (Item 218) and education of the mother (Item 219). It would appear that father's occupation plus mother's education would give a very satisfactory index of socio-economic status, and that it would not be necessary to use any other items to supplement these two for that purpose. Likewise, father's occupation by itself has been found to be very useful as a socio-economic indicator. Responses to some of the items on articles in the home (Items 191, 193) also show a definite relationship to grade placement.

It appears from the responses to Item 220 that a considerably larger proportion of the 15-year-olds in high school come from homes not broken by divorce, or by death of a parent, than do those still in elementary school or those not in school at all.

Number of children in the family (Item 221) is negatively correlated with grade placement, as is number of people living in the home (Item 226).

##### 5. Plans for education

Two items (Items 297 and 304) provide information on whether the student expects to graduate from high school. Item 297 asks, "Do you think you will quit high school before you graduate?" and Item 304, which asks "What is the greatest amount of education you expect to have...?" has as Option 1, "I don't expect to finish high school". Responses to both items show a relationship, in the expected direction, to grade placement. The percentages of students that expect not to graduate are quite small for the 15-year-olds in Grade 9 or above, but they take a big jump for the students in Grade 8 and below. As has been shown in other of the analyses, there is very little dropout among those who are within the normal two-year age span for the grade or are younger. Most of the dropouts are those who are old for their grade. The dropout expectation for those 15-year-olds who are in Grade 8 or lower is far higher than for those who are in high school. As one 15-year-old girl in the eighth grade wrote in her theme on "What High School Means to Me": "It doesn't mean very much because I am afraid I will never get there."

Responses to Item 301, which is concerned with whether the student plans to attend college, show a definite relationship to grade placement. This relationship is greatly sharpened by Item 302, which differentiates between plans to attend a four-year college and plans to attend junior college. For four-year college there is a very close relationship to grade placement, while for junior college the relationship is virtually non-existent for girls and actually negative for boys, since the proportion of eighth-grade 15-year-olds who say they are likely to go to junior college is about twice as great as the proportion in Grade 9 and above.

For Item 303 ("When do you plan to start college?"), choice of Option 2 ("...right after high school") shows a pronounced positive correlation with grade placement, both for boys and for girls. The other options, e.g., Option 1 ("I don't plan to go..."), Option 4 ("...after I have worked a few years"), Option 5 ("...my plans are not definite"), and Option 3 ("...after completing military service") show a negative relation to grade placement.

Item 304, like the other items on educational plans, shows that the higher the grade placement of the 15-year-olds the more education they tend to expect to have. Furthermore, the higher the grade placement of the 15-year-old, the more willing he is to borrow money to go to



college (Item 306). Item 337 asks how much education the parents want the student to have. Responses to this item correlate fairly well with grade placement for the boys, but not for the girls. When the distribution of responses to this item is compared with that for Item 304, which asks the student how much education he expects to have, it is seen that more students expect to drop out of high school without graduating than report they have parents who do not care whether they stay in school or not. Likewise, fewer students expect to graduate from college than say they have parents who want them to. But more students plan to get graduate degrees than have parents who expect them to. Nevertheless, there is some degree of correspondence between the expectations of the parents and the expectations of the students.

#### 6. Occupational plans and related educational plans

Responses to the items on occupational and educational plans (Items 210-212) indicate high relationships in many areas to grade placement. For instance, planning to major in education and planning to be a teacher are positively correlated with grade placement for girls but not for boys. Apparently, teaching tends to attract the brighter girls but just average boys. Furthermore, far fewer boys than girls express an interest in this area. The boys above modal grade for age tend mostly to plan to go into engineering, physical science, medicine, and law (Item 211). Engineering, unlike the other professions, is a popular goal among 15-year-old boys at all grade levels.

Responses to the item on type of college the student plans to attend (Item 237) show considerable relationship to grade placement. As would be expected, choice of Option 1, "I do not expect to go to college", is negatively related to grade placement, as is choice of Option 9, "I have no plans regarding the type of college I will attend". The attractiveness of teachers colleges to boys is negatively related to their grade placement, but it is positively related to the grade placement of girls. This is in line with the previously mentioned findings about the attractiveness of teaching as a profession to the brighter girls and its lack of attractiveness to the brighter boys. Boys in Grades 9 and 10 heavily prefer engineering college to liberal arts college, whereas almost as many of the Grade 11 15-year-olds lean towards liberal arts college as towards engineering college, and those in Grade 12 heavily prefer liberal arts college to engineering college. The same pattern is true regarding university versus a liberal arts college. The type of college most favored by boys in Grades 9 and 10 is engineering college. "University" is the choice favored (by a small margin) by those in Grade 11, and liberal arts college is overwhelmingly the most popular choice for those in Grade 12.

Among the girls, the most popular responses for the 15-year-olds in Grade 9 are "some other type of college" or "no plans regarding type"; for those in Grade 10, "some other type of college"; for

Grade 11, "university"; and for Grade 12, the modal response of the girls, like that of the boys, is "liberal arts college".

Agricultural college and colleges specializing in fine arts or music show negative relationships with grade placement. It is the liberal arts college that has the most positive pronounced relationship for the boys. Choice of engineering college also positively correlated with grade placement, but the relationship is far less pronounced. If Options 4, 5, and 7 (engineering college, liberal arts college, and university) are combined, the gradient representing the relationship with grade placement is very steep indeed. For boys it ranges from 26.3 per cent in the eighth grade to 71.5 per cent in the twelfth grade. For girls it is slightly less pronounced, since engineering school draws fewer girls.

#### 7. Plans for military service

Item 232 asks the boys what they expect to do about military service, and then gives a choice of 12 options. Three-fourths of the 15-year-old boys indicate they have made up their minds on this question. Of this group, boys in the two modal grades favor enlisting right after high school, with a greater tendency towards this choice among the ninth-graders than the tenth-graders. A little over ten per cent of them say that they would work for a commission through a college program. The next largest group favors enlisting right after college. Students in the higher grades seem almost as likely to say they plan to enlist as those in lower grades. The chief differences are that a greater proportion in the higher grades than in the lower grades plan to enlist later, after college. It is interesting to note that the experience of the armed forces has been that these students rarely enlist after college, but instead are either voluntarily inducted when drafting is imminent, or are drafted. Presumably, those boys in the sixth, seventh, and eighth grades who answered this question with "Never serve because I am a girl" did not understand the question, or did not read beyond the first two words.

Item 235 asks "In which branch of the service do you expect to serve?" There is a slight tendency for the Army to be more popular with 15-year-olds in the higher grades than with those in lower grades. For the Marine Corps, the trend is reversed. For the Air Force and Navy, the relationship with grade placement is less clear. At all high school grade levels (Grades 9-12), however, Army, Navy, and Air Force all seem to outstrip the Marine Corps in popularity among 15-year-olds. Items 342-346 use a different approach in determining the relative popularity of the various branches of the armed forces. On the basis of the resultant means, the Air Force appears to be most popular, although its margin over the Navy is not large.

The girls' choices for Item 235, outside the two "I do not expect to serve..." options, do not exceed 15 per cent, except below the ninth grade. The most popular choice among the 15-year-old high school girls is the Navy, by a rather slight margin over the Air Force.

As far as motivation of the boys for a permanent military career is concerned, it appears to be negatively related to grade placement. This is indicated by the responses to Items 339 and 340. The modal response of the boys to Item 339 at all high school grade levels (Grades 9-12) was "Dislike very much", and the higher the grade placement the larger the percentage making this choice.

8. Other plans and expectations: marital, financial, etc.

Responses to Item 238 indicate, not too surprisingly, that the boys expect to marry at a later age than do the girls. The number of children expected (Item 362) does not bear much relationship to grade placement, but the girls apparently expect more children, on the average, than the boys do.

SIB Item 239 asks boys and girls how much money per year they would expect to be earning 20 years after graduating from high school. Responses to this question involving expected earnings are affected by most high school students' lack of actual experience with salaries. The same factors that cause lack of ability to estimate family income (Item 173) also result in some unrealistic response here. The lack of familiarity with income is reflected in the numbers of omits on Items 239 and 240, which run from 23 per cent and 22 per cent for ninth-grade boys and girls respectively, to 12 per cent and 22 per cent for 12th grade boys and girls respectively. However, the boys' means on Item 239 (expected earnings) do seem to have a slight positive correlation with grade placement. The relationship is most noticeable in the case of Option 11 ("\$25,000 or more") and Option 1 ("\$2,500 or less"). Choice of Option 11 is positively related to grade placement in the case of boys, apart from the fact that it is the very unrealistic modal response of the small group of boys in Grade 6 and below. Choice of Option 1 is negatively related to grade placement, in the case of the boys. For the girls, the picture is somewhat less clear cut, because of the substantial proportion of girls at all grade levels who expect to be housewives and, therefore choose Option 1 ("\$2,500 or less").

The same observations apply to Item 240, "[What] is the least amount of earnings that would satisfy you...?" as far as the unrealisticness of estimates of income is concerned. Both boys and girls in high school give a lower estimate for amount of earnings that would be satisfactory than for expected earnings.

Both boys and girls set their sights lower than their expectations. The level of financial success they say they hope to achieve (Item 363) is not as high as that they expect to achieve (Item 364). Both boys and girls regard it as important for the head of a family to have life insurance (Item 365). The degree of importance attached to it is correlated with grade placement, especially in the case of the boys. Also correlated with grade placement are the amounts that the boys expect to invest in life insurance (Item 366)

and in savings accounts (Item 367). Plans for investing in stocks and bonds (Item 368) show no gradient with grade placement, and for real estate investments other than one's own home (Item 369), the correlation with grade placement appears to be negative. This is probably an artifact, however, due to the fact that the boys in the higher grades plan to put a smaller percentage of their savings in real estate than in certain other forms of investment, whereas the boys at the lower grade levels may be less capable of these niceties of distinction, and therefore tend to mark roughly the same option (e.g., "up to an amount equal to three months' salary") for all items in this series (Items 367-369).

Students in the higher grades expect that the ratio of their cash purchases to their credit purchases will be higher than do students in the lower grades (Item 370). This is particularly true in the case of the boys. Boys at the higher grade levels also report saving slightly more of their income than do boys at the lower grade levels (Item 371). No such gradient is apparent for the girls. Neither the boys nor the girls appear to expect to change their present practices on savings during the first five years after they start to earn a living (Item 372). For both boys and girls, the typical response to both Item 371 (amount being saved) and Item 372 (expected policy on savings) appears to be about halfway between "I expect to save a definite amount and spend whatever remains", and "I expect to save whatever remains after I have bought most of the things I want".

In regard to the purposes of saving currently (Item 373) and after completing their education (Item 374), current savings are reported to be mostly for college or a car in the case of the boys, and for college in the case of the girls, while future savings are expected to be mostly for marriage and family, in the case of both boys and girls.

#### 9. Attitudes and values

Items 350-361 seek to find out what job features are regarded as most important. Thus the responses throw some light on the students' attitudes and values. Most of the job features that are investigated in these items (e.g., good pay, job security, work that seems important, interesting work, freedom to make one's own decisions, opportunity for advancement, congenial co-workers, good supervisor) turn out to be regarded as of considerable importance, e.g., somewhere between Option 3 ("Important") and Option 2 ("Very Important"). Not too surprisingly, major differences are apparent between the boys' attitudes and the girls' in regard to the relative importance of various desirable features. These differences are undoubtedly due, at least partly, to the fact that many girls regard a job not as a career or as a necessity, but rather as a fill-in before marriage; as a way of supplementing a husband's income after marriage, in order to raise the standard of living; or as a way of passing time more enjoyably and profitably than in housework. Girls seem

to place a somewhat higher value on congenial co-workers (Item 355) than boys do, although the evidence is not clear on this point, since Item 360, which also deals with co-workers shows no marked difference between the attitudes of boys and girls in this respect. Size of pay check (Items 350, 356) seems slightly more important to the boys than to the girls, and job security (Item 351) seems markedly more important, when just those students in Grade 10 and above are considered. The girls, like the boys, place considerable value on work that seems important (Items 352, 358). The value placed on the following job features shows a much closer relationship with grade placement in the case of the boys, than in the case of the girls:

Interesting work	(Item 357)
Job security	(Item 351)
Freedom to make decisions	(Item 353)
Work that seems important	(Item 352)
Opportunity for advancement	(Item 354)

For girls, as for boys, the value placed on work that seems important (Item 352) is positively correlated with grade placement, though to a lesser degree.

#### G. Summary and Conclusions

##### 1. Relation of grade placement of 15-year-olds to their scholastic achievement level

Among the total group of 15-year-olds in the United States, scores on almost every test in the TALENT battery show a clear and sharp gradient with respect to grade placement. This gradient, which starts with the Grade 12 students at the top, and runs downward to those in Grade 6 and below, and to the 15-year-olds not in school at all, is particularly pronounced in the case of reading level, mathematics achievement, and achievement in other academic areas.

Thus, in the case of students who are all the same age (e.g., 15), grade placement has considerable utility as an indirect index of scholastic achievement level. This relationship between grade placement and scholastic achievement has somehow managed to survive despite the attenuating effects of all the policies designed to make the grade groups very homogeneous with respect to age that have been imposed in many schools--e.g., 100 per cent promotion, social promotion, no acceleration--and despite the wide differences among schools in type of student body and consequently in standards. All these factors have operated in the direction of making the students in a grade more heterogeneous in scholastic achievement and thus have definitely reduced the relationship of grade placement to achievement level--but the relationship still exists, and is still sizable.

In order to utilize grade placement effectively as an index of scholastic achievement, the student's grade placement must be considered in relation to his age. Reference back to the data of Chapter IV makes this apparent; performance of the 14-year-old ninth-grader in most scholastic areas is vastly better than the performance of the 16-year-old ninth-grader.

## 2. Eighth-grade 15-year-olds versus ninth-grade 15-year-olds

There is a particularly large difference (in test scores and other factors) between the 15-year-olds still in Grade 8 and those in Grade 9. This is probably because nearly all those in Grade 8 have failed one year or more, while those in Grade 9 are for the most part late starters in the first grade, who have never failed a grade.

## 3. Background factors related to scholastic achievement level

The following are among the many factors that have been found to have a substantial relationship to the grade placement of the 15-year-old, and thus are tentatively inferred to have a relation to his scholastic achievement level.

- a. Father's occupation, father's education, and mother's education.
- b. Plans to complete high school. However the relationship is noticeable primarily at the ninth-grade and below. (Hardly any of the 15-year-olds in Grade 10 or above indicate they expect to become dropouts.)
- c. Plans to go to a four-year college (rather than a junior college); plans to get graduate degrees; plans to start college right after high school (rather than postponing it to work for a while or to complete military service); plans to go to a liberal arts college, as opposed to an engineering college. (On this type-of-college-planned scale, which is related to grade placement of 15-year-olds, "university" is about midway between liberal arts college and engineering college.)
- d. Plans to prepare for and enter any of the following occupational fields: physical science, medicine, law, engineering. Plans to become a teacher are positively correlated with grade placement among 15-year-old girls, but the correlation is negative for boys.
- e. Plans for military service. (Boys at the higher grade levels express a preference for postponing completion of their military obligation until they have graduated from college; boys at the ninth-grade level are more likely to plan to enlist right after high school.) Interest in a permanent military career is negatively related to grade placement.

- f. Economic plans and expectations: willingness to save money; expected ratio of cash purchases to credit purchases; degree of importance attached to having life insurance; expected income; proportion of income expected to be saved (and particularly the proportion to be put into life insurance or a savings account). It should be noted that the relationship of practically all of the above factors to grade placement occurs primarily for the boys; for the girls the relationships are non-existent, or at best very slight.
- g. Value the student places on the following job characteristics: job security, opportunity for advancement, freedom to make decisions, interesting work, work that seems important. For most of these factors, like those discussed under the heading "economic plans and expectations", there is a much closer relationship to grade placement for the boys than for the girls. In fact hardly any of these factors except value attached to "work that seems important" has more than a negligible relationship to grade placement for the girls.

#### 4. Sex differences in test scores

Normative data obtained in the present study has tended to confirm, and has also augmented, the findings of previous research in regard to differential aptitude and achievement patterns of boys and girls.

Of particular noteworthiness is the fact that very pronounced differences are found between boys' means and girls' means in many areas of information; the boys are better informed in some areas and the girls in others. Not only are many of the differences quite large, but, being based on large and carefully established samples, they are also very stable, and indicative of real population differences. It seems clear that these differences in information profile reflect differing interest patterns. Evidence to this effect is provided by the fact that differences in information scores are accompanied by corresponding differences in scores on the Interest Inventory scales.

Boys score considerably higher than girls, on the average, in technical information (information about aeronautics and space, electricity and electronics, mechanics, and engineering), in scientific information, and in the vocabulary of mathematics. They also score much higher than girls in information about sports and various outdoor activities (hunting and fishing in particular). Moreover boys appear to know a little more about social studies, law, and things military. Girls, of course, know more about home economics. They also apparently have more information about music and art (particularly the former), theater and ballet, and names of colors. They know more about clerical practices, a fact which is entirely compatible with

the fact that they score considerably higher than boys on the "Office Work Interest" scale of the Interest Inventory. Also compatible with some of the sex differences in information that have been mentioned above are the higher scores of the boys on the following Interest Inventory scales: Mechanical-Technical Interest, Physical Science Interest, Outdoor Recreation Interest, Sports Interest.

In areas other than information and interests, marked differences are also noted. Boys score somewhat higher than girls, on the average, on the Creativity Test, Mechanical Reasoning, Visualization in Two Dimensions, and Visualization in Three Dimensions; also on the Mathematics Test.

Girls, on the other hand, score higher than boys in English, reading comprehension, and most of the other strictly verbal skills. They also do better on rote memorization tests (Memory for Words and Memory for Sentences) and on the various tests of speed and accuracy (for instance, Arithmetic Computation, Clerical Checking, Table Reading, and Object Inspection).

Of particular interest is the fact that boys and girls turn out to be about equal in the Abstract Reasoning Test. This serves to confirm the utility of that test as a control variable, a purpose for which it is being used quite extensively in Project TALENT data analyses.



## Chapter VI. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

### A. Summary of Procedure

#### 1. Sample selection and data collection

A probability sample of all 15-year-olds in the United States was established. This sample consisted of roughly four and one-half per cent of all 15-year-olds in Grades 9-12 and slightly less than one-half of one per cent of all other 15-year-olds. The Grade 9-12 segment of the sample was tested as part of the regular Project TALENT testing. A concerted effort was made to locate all members of the other segment, test them if possible, and if they were not in school, to find out at what point in their school careers they had dropped out, and why. A special questionnaire, the "Student Information Blank Supplement" (SIB Supplement), was used to elicit this information and other salient facts about the dropouts.

#### 2. Analysis of data

Appropriate analyses (summarized briefly below) were carried out for the following groups:

- a. The sample of 15-year-olds as a whole. Most of the analyses in this category were done for 15-year-olds classified by grade and sex, as well as for the total group.
- b. The 15-year-olds not attending school.
- c. The regular Project TALENT sample. For most of these analyses the students were classified by age, grade, and sex.

In brief, the data analyses were as follows:

- a. For the sample of 15-year-olds.
  - 1) Percentile norms were established for 15-year-old boys, 15-year-old girls, and the total 15-year-old population, for 52 test score variables.
  - 2) Corresponding means and standard deviations were obtained for the same 52 variables and also for 22 additional variables.

- 3) Intercorrelations based on a ten per cent subsample were obtained among 111 score variables, for 15-year-old boys in high school (Grades 9-12), for 15-year-old boys not in high school, and for 15-year-old boys in general; also for the corresponding three categories of 15-year-old girls; also for 15-year-old boys and girls combined.
- 4) Distributions of responses to 100 SIB items and scores on 18 test variables were obtained, jointly by grade and sex (with the dropout group arbitrarily treated as a "grade"). Along with the distributions, means and standard deviations were also obtained.

b. For the 15-year-olds not attending school.

- 1) An effort was made to determine whether very many 15-year-olds have dropped out of school, and how many of them might have been able to graduate from high school had they not dropped out.
- 2) Special analyses of the responses to the SIB Supplements were carried out.
- 3) An analysis was made, in terms of public secondary school taxonomy groups, of school districts in which the 15-year-old dropouts resided. For purposes of comparison, a similar analysis was also carried out for the 15-year-olds in elementary school (Grade 8 and below), and for Grade 10 students (whatever age).

c. For the regular Project TALENT sample.

In addition to analysis of the data for the sample of 15-year-olds, special analyses were made of the regular Project TALENT sample (Grades 9-12, all ages), in order to provide a background of facts against which the data for the 15-year-olds could be interpreted. These special analyses consisted primarily of age-grade-sex distributions, determination of means and standard deviations of test scores within grade categories and age-grade categories (separately for boys and girls), and intercorrelations by grade and sex.

3. Data available for future analysis

As a result of this study of 15-year-olds, the regular Project TALENT data have been augmented by the following important sets of data:

- a. Project TALENT data on the entire eighth grade in certain schools which were in the special sample and accepted the option of testing all eighth-grade students along with the 15-year-olds, instead of just testing the 15-year-olds.

- b. Project TALENT data on a sizable probability sample of 15-year-olds in elementary school.
- c. SIB Supplements on a comparatively small but informative group of 15-year-olds not attending school. Information acquired by interview has been incorporated in these documents. Test scores are also available for a few of these boys and girls but proved not to be obtainable for most of them.

All of these data have been added to the Project TALENT master tape, and thus will be available for use in any special analyses carried out in the future in which such inclusion would be appropriate.

## B. Results and Conclusions

### 1. Success of the data collection phase

The 15-year-olds in Grades 9-12 who were included in this study were an integral part of the regular Project TALENT sample. As such, there seems to be no reason to doubt that they provide accurate information about that segment of the 15-year-old population that they are assumed to represent, since the sample selected was an extremely large one, carefully established on probability principles, and accurately weighted in accordance with these principles, and since the acceptance rate among the schools invited to participate was phenomenally high (about 93 per cent), with no evidence that the remaining seven per cent were systematically biased in any important way (other than the administrative considerations which in most cases underlay their declination of the invitation).

True, most of the analyses were based on complete fully processed cases only (in other words, the cases tabulated in Table V-1), but this is the same procedure that has been followed thus far in most of the Project TALENT analyses, and careful scrutiny of the data has yielded no reason to suspect that these fully processed complete cases are systematically different in any important way from the other cases in the sample.

In the case of the 15-year-olds in Grade 8 and below, our information on the proportion of the ones who should have been in our sample that were actually located and tested is considerably less clear cut. We know we do not have all of them, of course, but it does seem likely that we have a very substantial proportion of them, particularly at the Grade 8 level. This inference is based in part on the 1960 census data. The same data suggest that we may have a somewhat smaller proportion of the cases at the Grade 7 level. Here, too, most of the data analyses were of necessity limited to the complete fully processed cases. Under the circumstances, it is difficult to know just how representative the cases for which scores are available are, but it seems likely that the results are reasonably sound. The very

low scores typically obtained by these elementary school students are certainly compatible with expectation, in view of the fact that most of these boys and girls are at least two years behind the normal grade for their age.

As for the 15-year-olds who are not attending any school, whatever independent evidence we know about (e.g., census data, compulsory education laws, etc.) suggests that there are very few of them and that most of the few there are, are concentrated in a few "pockets". We found (or identified) some of them--certainly not all of them, and probably not as big a percentage of them as was found for the 15-year-old eighth graders, but still an appreciable number. Approximately 40 per cent of those located were interviewed and SIB Supplements were filled out for them. Most of them were apparently unable to take the tests.

## 2. Suitability of Project TALENT Battery below the high school level

The Project TALENT Battery is apparently reasonably appropriate for Grade 8 students, and possible even for most Grade 7 students, although not designed for these levels. But it is clearly far too difficult to be handled successfully by most of the boys and girls who have dropped out of school by age 15. (Some evidence on these points is mentioned in Paragraphs<sup>4</sup> and 5 below.)

## 3. Sex differences in test scores

Many researchers have studied differences between boys and girls of high school age in aptitude and achievement levels, but these studies have usually compared boys and girls in the same grade. The present study has provided one of the first large-scale sets of data suitable for a comparison of boys and girls of the same age. Of course, there is bound to be a tremendous degree of similarity in results between studies based on age-matching and studies based on grade-matching, because of the fact that most boys and girls in high school have never been either accelerated or retarded during their school careers, so that to a considerable extent the same boys would be compared with the same girls regardless of the basis of matching. Nevertheless, it is of interest to note that the results for the 15-year-olds are essentially quite similar to results for grade groups falling, in general, somewhere between Grade 9 norms and Grade 10 norms. The patterns of sex differences in mean scores are quite similar to those usually obtained when grade groups are compared. Boys turn out to be slightly better in mathematics and considerably better in technical areas. Girls are better in English and in various linguistic and verbal skills; also in perceptual speed and accuracy.

Boys in a given grade are a little older, on the average, than the girls. Therefore, a small part of the advantage boys gain on tests

in certain non-curriculum-linked areas (e.g., Sports Information, Mechanical Reasoning, Creativity) when grade groups are compared vanishes when age groups are compared because the boys no longer have the benefit of the very slightly greater maturation with which their added months of age endow them.

4. The 15-year-old dropout

Outside of a very few localities, there are hardly any 15-year-olds who are not enrolled in school. The localities where there are substantial numbers of 15-year-olds who do not attend school seem primarily to be areas with appreciable numbers of such disadvantaged groups as Negroes, Latin-Americans, and Indians.

Most of the 15-year-olds not in school who were located could not be tested, although many of them were interviewed and provided the information called for by the SIB Supplement.

Those that were not tested were either unable to take the tests (presumably because of inadequate reading and writing skills, though the demands many of the TALENT Battery tests make in these areas are minimal) or unwilling to try. And hardly any of the few who were tested were able to perform at much better than the chance level on the tests. Of 24 boys and girls who took the Reading Comprehension test, only two scored above a ninth-grade percentile of 12, and the median was a ninth-grade percentile of 6. Although actual scores are available for so few of the dropouts, the inability of so many of these boys and girls to take the tests speaks for itself, to some extent. It seems not at all unreasonable to infer, at least tentatively, that almost all of these dropouts are very poor readers.

At least half of these boys and girls, and probably even a larger proportion, do not complete Grade 8, and well under a fifth of them report having completed as much as one year of high school. Furthermore despite the enforcement in many schools in recent years of a policy which, if not exactly "100 per cent promotion", is something quite close to it, well over half of the 15-year-olds who dropped out were below the normal grade for their age when they did so. Some of them were several years behind their age group.

This scholastic retardation, considered in conjunction with the apparent inability of almost all of these boys and girls to cope with the TALENT Battery or to fill out the Student Information Blank--tasks that most ninth graders cope with successfully--strongly suggests that most of the 15-year-old dropouts stand very low in the distribution of scholastic aptitude, and are at a very low level of achievement in areas requiring information, reading ability, reasoning, or other components of scholastic ability.

5. The 15-year-old still in elementary school

Relatively few boys and girls who have reached their fifteenth birthday by March 1 have not reached Grade 9 by then.

In general the 15-year-olds who have not reached Grade 9 are very poor readers and are seriously retarded in educational achievement. This is not surprising since those that manage to finish at least eight grades will require, at the very minimum, nine years to do so, and in most cases ten years, or maybe even more. And some will never finish Grade 8. They will drop out of school as soon as they reach 16.

Nevertheless many of them are able, in general, to perform at better than chance level on some of the tests, and a few of them get quite good scores.

6. The age-grade distribution and its bearing on the dropout situation

At every grade level there are two age groups that account for most of the students; for instance ages 14 and 15 account for most of the Grade 9 students; ages 15 and 16 for Grade 10; ages 16 and 17 for Grade 11; ages 17 and 18 for Grade 12. (This is true for both boys and girls, although the girls in a given grade are a bit younger on the average than the boys.) These age groups should include, among others, all of the students who started Grade 1 at the normal age and have made normal progress in school. For these normally progressing boys and girls, the ratio of the younger of the two age groups in the grade to the older should be approximately two-to-one. The Project TALENT age-grade data suggest quite strongly that accelerated students are more likely to graduate from high school than students who started Grade 1 at the normal age and have made normal progress; and that the normally progressing students are less likely to become dropouts than students who have had to repeat a grade. The latter in turn are less likely to dropout than students who have failed several grades, who, the evidence indicates, are quite unlikely to graduate.

Furthermore, there is some evidence that even within the two-year span of ages that encompasses all normally progressing students, students in the older of the two age groups are considerably more likely to become dropouts than are those in the younger group, almost all of whom will graduate. The excessive dropout among students at the upper end of the normal age range undoubtedly is due in part to the fact that the older group would include some boys and girls who have had to repeat a grade, while the younger group might include a few who have gained a grade (either through early admission into Grade 1 or through acceleration).

But acceleration, early admission, and retardation do not seem to be the whole answer. Apparently, the phenomenon of greater dropout among

the older students applies even within the group that has been making normal progress right along. While we do not know the reason, some very preliminary exploratory data analysis seems to support an explanatory hypothesis, which was discussed briefly in Chapter IV, Section F-1 and is broached again in Section 7 below. The results of the exploratory data analysis themselves will not be presented here, because they are too rough and preliminary in nature, and because they are tangential to the purposes of the present study. But the resultant tentative hypothesis is being mentioned, nevertheless, mainly because it concerns an important problem--and therefore may be worth future research, that would either confirm or disprove it. The problem of the slightly over-age student who drops out of high school derives its importance in part from the fact that these are the dropouts who have the greatest potential, and therefore the ones who have the most to lose by dropping out, and in part from the fact that the dropouts in this category are so numerous. While boys and girls in this category (very slightly over-age, or towards the top of the normal age range) are not nearly so likely to drop out as the boy or girl who is several years retarded, the former category, because it contains far more students to start with, contributes a vastly greater proportion of the high school dropouts than does the latter group.

7. A hypothesis concerning high school dropouts who are capable of graduating

Analysis of the Project TALENT data suggests that within the 12-month span of ages that constitutes the normal age range for the students in a given grade in a given locality, there may be a definite gradient of likelihood of graduation, with those at the younger end of span being considerably more likely to graduate than those at the older end. Many of the boys and girls who have made normal progress through school but are near the older end of the age span of approximately 12 months into which normally-progressing students fall are apparently under considerable temptation to drop out when they get to be 17 or 18 years old. One contributing factor is the fact that at age 17 the youngster becomes eligible to enlist in the Armed Forces. Also many more job opportunities open up after 18. A sizable proportion of the girls who are not planning to go to college drop out to get married. Students who are a year or two older than many of their classmates require an unusual amount of motivation to stay on in high school after friends graduate who may be only a month or two older but are a year ahead of them in school.

Most of this discussion about motivating factors is just inference, of course, (or perhaps "educated guess" would be a more precise term) but the extremely sharp drop in numbers of high school students from age 17 to 18 to 19 is a fact. Evidence to this effect is provided not only by the Project TALENT data but also by data about school enrollments from the 1960 census. It is a fact that relatively

few students stay in high school past the age of 18 and it is a fact that much of the dropout occurs after Grade 11. All these facts seem compatible with the hypothesis suggested above that with the administrative policies currently prevalent in the schools, month of birth is a non-negligible factor in determining likelihood of graduation.

Insofar as this hypothesis is valid, it probably even extends to the students who lose a year somewhere along the line, instead of making normal progress all the way. Consider, for instance, two hypothetical students, Fred and Joe. Fred, having been born in October, was permitted to start Grade 1 one month before his sixth birthday. Joe, on the other hand, having been born in November, just one month later than Fred, had to wait one full year longer, until he was nearly seven, to start Grade 1. Let us assume that both Fred and Joe have to repeat the eighth grade, and that both of them then go on to high school. When Fred starts Grade 12 he will be nearly 18, just about the same age as some of his classmates who have never had to repeat a grade. Fred is far from a brilliant student (otherwise he would probably not have had to repeat a grade), but he plugs along doggedly, and graduates in June, at the age of 18 years and eight months. Joe, likewise, is not an especially good student, but he is at least as capable as Fred. However Joe, unlike Fred, is only ready to start Grade 11 when he is nearly 18. Most of his classmates are not even 17 yet; some of them, not markedly better students than he, have not even reached their sixteenth birthdays. Joe realizes he will be an old man of nineteen-and-a-half when he graduates. He gets disgusted, and after a few months in Grade 11 he drops out of school and enlists. Joe could have graduated from high school. He had the necessary ability; we know that, because we have hypothesized that he was as capable as Fred, who did graduate. This little tale about Fred and Joe illustrates our hypothesis about the effect of month of birth. The student who is close to his seventh birthday when he starts Grade 1 enters with a built-in disadvantage that decreases the probability of his graduation from high school. A corollary is that if by chance or otherwise he loses another year chronologically somewhere along the line (as Joe did), the odds against his graduating become very large. Applying our hypothesis to our sample of 15-year-olds, we would conclude that the boy born in September or October 1944 is somewhat more likely to graduate from high school than the boy born in November or December 1944. Time will tell whether this supposition is correct. Or, to put it a little more precisely, time and our follow-up of the Project TALENT students who were in Grades 9 and 10 when tested will tell.

#### 8. The dropout: recapitulation and possible partial solutions

A great deal of confusion about "dropouts" has occurred because the term covers such a wide range, including both seriously educationally retarded students who leave school at age 16 or earlier without ever having reached senior high school, and the "near misses" who stay in



school until they reach an age when many boys and girls are graduating from high school--about 17 or 18--but do not themselves graduate. Generalizing about "the dropout" without making this distinction has led to confusion. The non-entrants into high school and the high school dropouts must be considered separately. It is being widely quoted that "70 per cent of the dropouts have normal or above-normal intelligence". Project TALENT results have shown that boys and girls are about equally likely to drop out of school, and that most non-graduates leave school at age 17 or 18 and finish at least the tenth grade; a large proportion of them finish the eleventh grade. Most such students have enough aptitude that they could finish high school if they remained a year or two longer. However the most that can be expected from many of them is that they will stay in school as long as the average graduate, or at the very most until about age 18.

The situation is aggravated by the fact that school systems with midyear entering classes and midyear promotions are rare. This means that boys and girls whose sixth birthdays fall just after the cut-off date for admission to the first grade have to wait a whole year instead of just half a year. It means, furthermore, that if a child has to repeat a class he loses a whole year instead of half a year. Possibly, then, some reduction in the number of high school dropouts could be achieved if schools that are large enough to make such an action economically feasible resumed the once popular practice of having midyear entry and midyear promotion.

Another approach that might be helpful, whether the school system has midyear entry or not, would be to attack the problem of the "near misses" from the other end, by enabling them to obtain high school diplomas without staying in school much past their eighteenth birthday. Of course it is possible to do this now, but more explicit programs, designed especially for those who are a little older than most of their classmates and yet seem to have the ability to finish a high school course of study by the normal age of 17 or 18 if allowed to make up for lost time, might have an important impact in lessening the amount of non-graduation of these "near misses". Approaches that might be incorporated into these "extra-effort" programs might include special remedial instruction (perhaps of a programmed nature) to supplement normal instruction, and special scheduling. For example, if a student of at least average ability is close to seven years old when he starts the first grade, it might be entirely possible during the next 12 years to schedule his grade progression in such a way that he has a chance to graduate at age 17 like the luckier boy who was six when he started. The same thing might be done for those who lose a year somewhere along the way but seem to have sufficient ability that they would profit from the special scheduling.

A concerted effort to keep in touch with the "near miss" youngsters who, despite all efforts to keep them from doing so, leave school

at age 17 or 18, after having reached Grade 11 or 12, and to encourage them to finish the work for a high school diploma, through correspondence courses, night school, or other special programs, might also prove worthwhile.

Furthermore, these special approaches might even help some of those who are more than just one year behind their age group in grade placement, since this group of youngsters who have had to repeat a couple of grades, and thus may be regarded as being chronologically retarded to a serious extent, may include some boys and girls who do have the ability to reach the minimum 12th-grade-performance level if they are given a special schedule and extra help, practice, and remedial instruction. Even among the 15-year-old group in Grade 8, perhaps as many as ten per cent might be salvageable in such a way.

It is recognized, of course, that many chronologically retarded youngsters are so educationally retarded because of unfortunate environment and other factors that they would probably not be able to be brought up to the 12th-grade-performance level that would justify a high school diploma. Most of those dropping out of school earlier than age 17 are very seriously retarded in basic skills and educational achievement.

The ones who drop out before high school are typically 16 years old and in the eighth grade, where the modal age is 13; their basic skill and achievement level is seriously below the Grade 8 level. There appears to be hardly any dropout at the elementary school level among those who enter school at age six, can read at their grade level, and appear to have the potential to graduate at age 17.

Perhaps the greatest impact on the early dropout problem might be an all-out effort to improve the reading skills and other basic educational skills (the "three R's", in other words) of the weaker students in the elementary grades.

#### 9. Age, grade, and ability

It has frequently been pointed out in the past that the variability of students within a grade, not only in aptitudes but in scholastic achievement, is far greater than the variability among grade means. The present study has confirmed this, showing that many students score much higher than the average student several grades above them. The study has also shown that the variability within an age group is enormous, in comparison with the variability among group means.

The means for 15-year-olds fall somewhere between the Grade 9 means and the Grade 10 means. On most tests the 15-year-old population is neither markedly more variable nor markedly less variable than the Grade 9 population or the Grade 10 population. This is not at all surprising, of course, since grade and age are quite closely linked

in most schools--a situation brought about by the fairly widespread administrative policy of lockstepping students in a one-grade-per-year progression, with relatively little retardation and even less acceleration or early admission to Grade 1.

Nevertheless these factors (acceleration, retardation, etc.) do operate to some limited extent, sufficient to eliminate the perfect correspondence between grade and age. The outcome is a very close inverse relationship between age and performance on some tests, within a single grade group, accompanied by an even more pronounced direct relationship between grade placement and test performance within a single age group (e.g., 15).

But it is advisable to avoid falling into the trap of mistaking the mean for the individual. If we know a student's age and what grade he is in we may have a fairly good idea as to whether he will do well or poorly on certain aptitude and achievement tests, but we won't know how well, or how poorly, since even within groups that are homogeneous with respect to both grade and age there may still be tremendous variability in test scores.

### C. A Final Word

One of the most important outcomes has been the development of national norms on a very wide variety of aptitude and achievement variables, on the basis of an extremely large sample (close to 75,000 boys and girls), representing a complete age group. Since the particular age group on which the study was based was age 15, some of our readers may wonder whether this doesn't open up a need for parallel studies on other age groups--age 16, age 17, age 18, etc. The answer to this is that the data we have amassed on the 15-year-old, together with the supplementary information on high school students of all ages in all grades, provide us with the basis for extending the data analysis to get useful estimates about the distributions of the variables under consideration, for complete age populations other than age 15. In other words inherent in the data collected for the present study and for the main Project TALENT study, are the answers to questions about what our 15-year-old population was like when it reached age 16, what it was like at age 17, and what it will be like at age 18.

The answers to these questions are embedded in the data, and methods will have to be developed for extracting them. It is anticipated that such methods can be developed, thus greatly extending the utility of the present data, by making it yield information about the distribution of various aptitudes, and achievement in various areas, for a population of young adults.



## A P P E N D I X A

## MISCELLANEOUS REFERENCE MATERIALS

	<u>Page</u>
Part 1. Supplement for the Student Information Blank	A-2
Part 2. Project TALENT School Taxonomy Code for Public Secondary Schools	A-9
Part 3. Composition of the Project TALENT Battery	A-10
Part 4. Six <u>a priori</u> Composites of TALENT Tests	A-15

SUPPLEMENT FOR THE STUDENT INFORMATION BLANK

Directions:

- 1. Fill in the information below.
- 2. If you are not enrolled in any school, answer only questions 1 - 11.
- 3. If you are a high school graduate answer only questions 12 - 18.
- 4. Do not answer questions 19 to 33. These are for the interviewers use only.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Last First Middle

Testing number \_\_\_\_\_ School code number \_\_\_\_\_

Name and address of the last school you attended.

Name of school \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

DO NOT WRITE IN THE SPACE BELOW.

FOR INTERVIEWERS USE ONLY

Additional Identification Data for 15-Year-Olds Who do not Appear for Testing

Street & house number \_\_\_\_\_  
House number Street

City \_\_\_\_\_ Zone \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Father' name \_\_\_\_\_  
Last First Middle

Mother's maiden name \_\_\_\_\_  
Last First

Date of interview \_\_\_\_\_

Age \_\_\_\_\_ Date of birth \_\_\_\_\_ Sex: M F

(Directions for the interviewer appear on page 7.)

## QUESTIONS 1-11 FOR THOSE WHO ARE NOT ENROLLED IN ANY SCHOOL

1. When did you leave school?

Month \_\_\_\_\_

Year \_\_\_\_\_

2. Why did you leave school?  
(Write in your answer.)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Have you thought about returning to school? (Place an X in the parentheses.)

1. Yes  
 2. No

If yes, under what conditions would you return to school?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. How many different jobs have you had since you left school?

1. None  
 2. One  
 3. Two  
 4. Three  
 5. Four  
 6. Five or more

5. Have you been working regularly since you left school?

1. Yes  
 2. No

6. How much of the time have you been out of work since you left school?  
(Mark one.)

1. All the time  
 2. About 3/4 of the time  
 3. About 1/2 of the time  
 4. About 1/4 of the time  
 5. None of the time

7. What kind of work are you doing?  
(If you are not working, what did you do last?) Write in \_\_\_\_\_

Mark one:

1. Farm or ranch worker  
 2. Worker or laborer  
 3. Private household worker  
 4. Service worker  
 5. Semi-skilled worker  
 6. Skilled worker  
 7. Clerical worker  
 8. Sales  
 9. Manager or owner  
 10. Professional or technical

8. Who is your employer? Write in \_\_\_\_\_

Mark one:

1. A large company or industry  
 2. A small local company or industry  
 3. A retail business  
 4. An individual employer  
 5. I am self-employed.  
 6. The local or community government  
 7. A school or college  
 8. The state or national government (except schools)  
 9. I am not working now, and I have not worked since I left school.

9. How much money do you make in a week?

- 1. Less than \$20 a week
- 2. \$20 - \$39 a week
- 3. \$40 - \$59 a week
- 4. \$60 - \$79 a week
- 5. \$80 - \$99 a week
- 6. \$100 or more a week

10. On the average, how many hours a week do you usually work?

- 1. None
- 2. 1 to 10 hours a week
- 3. 11 to 20 hours a week
- 4. 21 to 30 hours a week
- 5. 31 to 40 hours a week
- 6. More than 40 hours a week

11. In your last year in school, how good were your grades?

- 1. All A's
- 2. Mostly A's
- 3. Mostly A's and B's
- 4. Mostly B's and C's
- 5. Mostly C's and D's
- 6. Below D

STOP HERE. Pass in your booklet.

QUESTIONS 12-18 FOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES ONLY.

12. When did you graduate from high school?

\_\_\_\_\_ Month \_\_\_\_\_ Year

13. How old were you when you graduated from high school?

\_\_\_\_\_ Years \_\_\_\_\_ Months

14. What was your position in your high school graduating class?

- 1. First in my class
- 2. Not first in my class, but in the top 5%
- 3. In the top 6% to 10%

15. About how many students were there in your high school graduating class?

- 1. Under 10
- 2. 11 - 25
- 3. 26 - 50
- 4. 51 - 100
- 5. 101 - 250
- 6. Over 250

16. What is the name and location of the college or university you are attending (or expect to attend)?

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_

17. What type of college or university is this? (Mark one.)

- 1. A teachers college
- 2. An agricultural college
- 3. An engineering college
- 4. A liberal arts college
- 5. A college specializing in music or fine arts
- 6. A university which includes many of the above colleges
- 7. None
- 8. Other type (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

18. What is your college major? If you have not yet chosen a major, in what do you expect to major?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

STOP HERE. Pass in your booklet.



If you are taking the tests at school, do not answer these questions.

19. What was the highest grade in school that you completed? (Obtain to the nearest semester.)

\_\_\_\_\_

20. How old were you when you started the first grade?

\_\_\_\_\_

21. With whom do you live? (Ask about parents, brothers, sisters, other relatives, boarders, roomers, etc. If not living at home, ask who lives in their home as well as with whom they are living.)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Number of people in the home.

22. Who is the breadwinner in your family? (Mark one.)

- 1. Father
  - 2. Mother
  - 3. Step-father
  - 4. Male guardian
  - 5. Step-mother
  - 6. Brother
  - 7. Sister
  - 8. Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

23. What is the breadwinner's occupation? Write in \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Place an X in one:

- a. Farm or ranch owner and/or manager
- b. Farm or ranch foreman
- c. Farm or ranch worker
- d. Workman or laborer
- e. Private household worker
- f. Protective worker
- g. Service worker
- h. Semi-skilled worker
- i. Skilled worker or foreman
- j. Clerical worker
- k. Salesman
- l. Manager
- m. Official
- n. Proprietor or owner
- o. Professional
- p. Technical
- q. Doesn't know and cannot obtain

24. For whom does the breadwinner work? Write in \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Place an X in one:

- 1. A large company or industry
- 2. A small local company or industry
- 3. A retail business
- 4. An individual employer
- 5. He (she) is self employed.
- 6. The local or community government
- 7. A school or college
- 8. Military services
- 9. The state or national government (except military services or schools)
- 10. Doesn't know and cannot obtain

25. How much education does your father (or guardian) have?
- 1. None, or some grade school
  - 2. Completed grade school
  - 3. Some high school, but did not graduate
  - 4. Graduated from high school
  - 5. Vocational or business school after high school
  - 6. Some junior college or regular college after high school
  - 7. Graduated from a regular 4-year college
  - 8. Master's degree
  - 9. Some work toward Ph.D. or professional degree
  - 10. Completed Ph.D. or professional degree
  - 11. Doesn't know
26. How much education does your mother (or guardian) have?
- 1. None, or some grade school
  - 2. Completed grade school
  - 3. Some high school, but did not graduate
  - 4. Graduated from high school
  - 5. Vocational or business school after high school
  - 6. Some junior college or regular college after high school
  - 7. Graduated from a regular 4-year college
  - 8. Master's degree
  - 9. Some work toward Ph.D. or professional degree
  - 10. Completed Ph.D. or professional degree
  - 11. Doesn't know
27. How many rooms are in your home? Count bathrooms, bedrooms, kitchen, living room, enclosed porch, etc.
- 1. One
  - 2. Two
  - 3. Three
  - 4. Four
  - 5. Five
  - 6. Six
  - 7. Seven or eight
  - 8. Nine or ten
  - 9. Eleven or twelve
  - 10. Thirteen or fourteen
  - 11. Fifteen or sixteen
  - 12. Seventeen or more
- Interviewer, Ask Number 28 and 29 of Boys Only.
28. What do you expect to do about the military service?
- 1. Enlist as soon as I am of age
  - 2. Enlist after I have worked for a few years
  - 3. Wait until I am drafted
  - 4. Never serve because I do not think I can pass the physical examination
  - 5. Never serve for other reasons
  - 6. Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
29. In which branch of the service do you expect to serve?
- 1. Air Force
  - 2. Army
  - 3. Navy
  - 4. Marine Corps
  - 5. Coast Guard
  - 6. Air Force Reserves or National Guard
  - 7. Army Reserves or National Guard
  - 8. Navy Reserves
  - 9. Marine Corps Reserves
  - 10. Coast Guard Reserves
30. How old do you expect to be when you marry?
- 1. I am already married
  - 2. 17 years old or younger
  - 3. 18 years old
  - 4. 19 years old
  - 5. 20 years old
  - 6. 21 or 22 years old
  - 7. 23 or 24 years old
  - 8. 25 or 26 years old
  - 9. 27 to 29 years old
  - 10. 30 to 35 years old
  - 11. 36 or older
  - 12. I don't expect to marry.
- (If not married: Are you engaged?)
-

31. How many children do you expect to have after you marry?

- 1. None
  - 2. One
  - 3. Two
  - 4. Three
  - 5. Four
  - 6. More than 4 (specify)
- 

32. How would you describe your health for the past 3 years?

- 1. Excellent
- 2. Very good
- 3. Good
- 4. Average
- 5. Poor
- 6. Very poor

33. Do you have any physical disability?  
(If yes, list.)

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## INTERVIEWER DIRECTIONS

## Questionnaire for 15-Year-Olds

School Drop-Outs  
High School Graduates

Fifteen-year-olds to be interviewed are school drop-outs and high school graduates who do not agree to appear for testing. The reason for not being tested should be indicated below and entered on Record Form Z.

In some cases in which school drop-outs do appear for testing, it may be necessary to interview them if they have difficulty in completing the questionnaires by themselves.

Fill in all of the information on page 1. Ask questions 1 through 11 of school drop-outs; questions 12 through 18 of high school graduates; and questions 19 through 33 of both groups.

Assign each fifteen-year-old a testing number. Give him an Identification Card, and explain the purpose and nature of the follow-up. After the interview has been completed, fill in Record Form Z from the information on the first page.

Please try to interview the 15-year-old. If this is not possible, interview the parent, a guardian, a relative, or anyone else who would have first-hand information on this person. Information from public records should be obtained whenever possible. Record each answer as indicated in the item. In most items this will be by placing an "X" in the parentheses to the left of the option. In other items you are to write in the answers.

## Respondent

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The 15-year-old                   | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Step-mother                         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Father                            | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Female guardian or foster<br>mother |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Mother                            | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Brother or sister                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Step-father                       | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Other (specify) _____               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Male guardian or<br>foster father |   |

Comments (Continue on page 8, if necessary.)

Reason for not being tested:

Information from public records:

Information from other sources (specify):

Project Talent School Taxonomy Code  
for Public Secondary Schools

10. Vocational high schools

All vocational and trade high schools

21-64. Non-vocational high schools: (General comprehensive, academic or college preparatory, university high schools, and schools for superior students)

21-22. Cities "A": Largest cities (1,500,000 or more)

- 21. Low economic level\*
- 22. Moderate and high economic level\*

31-32. Cities "B": Large cities (250,000-1,499,999)

- 31. Low economic level\*
- 32. Moderate and high economic level\*

41-44. Northeast: U.S.O.E. Regions 1 and 2 (Me., N.H., Vt., Mass., R.I., Conn., N.Y., N.J., Pa., Del., Md., D.C.)

- 41. Urban (5,000-249,999) - low economic level\*
- 42. Urban (5,000-249,999) - moderate and high economic level\*
- 43. Small town
- 44. Rural

51-54. Southeast: U.S.O.E. Region 5 (Va., W.Va., N.C., S.C., Ga., Fla., Ky., Tenn., Ala., Miss., Ark., La.)

- 51. Urban (5,000-249,999) - low economic level\*
- 52. Urban (5,000-249,999) - moderate and high economic level\*
- 53. Small town
- 54. Rural

61-64. Midwest and West: U.S.O.E. Regions 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 (All states other than those listed above)

- 61. Urban (5,000-249,999) - low economic level\*
- 62. Urban (5,000-249,999) - moderate and high economic level\*
- 63. Small town
- 64. Rural

\*Economic level is based on response to Item 87 of the General School Characteristics Questionnaire.

"Low" means responses 3, 6, 7.

"Moderate or high" means responses 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9.

Item 87 is as follows:

87. The residences in the area served by your school are best described as primarily

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. expensive private homes.    | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. low-rental apartments.              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. moderate-priced homes.      | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. low-income areas.                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. low-cost homes.             | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. about equally apartments and homes. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. high-rental apartments.     | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Students are resident students -    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. moderate-rental apartments. | cannot estimate.  |

## Appendix A: Part 3

## Composition of the Project TALENT Battery

		Options per item	No. of items	No. of minutes working time*	No. of scores	Scoring Formula ***
APTITUDE AND ACHIEVEMENT TESTS						
Variable	Information Test:					
<del>if</del> **	Part I	5	(252)	90	(16)	
	Subscales				(15)	
101	1. Screening		12		1	R
102	2. Vocabulary		21		1	R
103	3. Literature		24		1	R
104	4. Music		13		1	R
105	5. Social Studies		24		1	R
106	6. Mathematics		23		1	R
107	7. Physical Science		18		1	R
108	8. Biological Science		11		1	R
109	9. Scientific Attitude		10		1	R
110	10. Aeronautics and Space		10		1	R
111	11. Electricity and Electronics		20		1	R
112	12. Mechanics		19		1	R
113	13. Farming		12		1	R
114	14. Home Economics		21		1	R
115	15. Sports		14		1	R
190	Part I Total		(252)		1	R

## Composition of the Project TALENT Battery (Continued)

Variable	Information test	Options per item	No. of items	No. of Minutes working time *	No. of scores	Scoring Formula***
$\frac{11}{7}$ **	Part II	5	(143)	35	(25)****	
	Subscales				(22)	
131	1. Art		12		1	R
132	2. Law		9		1	R
133	3. Health		9		1	R
134	4. Engineering		6		1	R
135	5. Architecture		6		1	R
136	6. Journalism		3		1	R
137	7. Foreign travel		5		1	R
138	8. Military		7		1	R
139	9. Accounting, business, sales		10		1	R
140	10. Practical knowledge		4		1	R
141	11. Clerical		3		1	R
142	12. Bible		15		1	R
143	13. Colors		3		1	R
144	14. Etiquette		2		1	R
145	15. Hunting		5		1	R
146	16. Fishing		5		1	R
147	17. Outdoor activities (other)		9		1	R
148	18. Photography		3		1	R
149	19. Games (sedentary)		5		1	R
150	20. Theater and ballet		8		1	R
151	21. Foods		4		1	R
152	22. Miscellaneous		10		1	R
	Overlapping Subscales				(2)****	
162	Vocab. (overlapping other scales)		(9)		1	R
163	Outdoor activities (Hunting + Fishing + other)		(19)		1	R
192	Part II Total (including 10 misc. items)		(143)		1	R
172	Parts I + II combined		(395)	(125)	(2)****	
	Vocabulary scale (Variables 102 + 162)		(30)		1	R
100	Grand Total		(395)		1	R

## Composition of the Project TALENT Battery (Continued)

Variable # **		Options per item	No. of items	No. of minutes working time*	No. of scores	Scoring Formula***
211	Memory for Sentences Study	-	(40 sen- tences)	6	-	
	Test	5	16	10	1	R
212	Memory for Words Study	-	(24 words)	2	-	
	Practice	-	(24)	2	-	
	Test	5	24	4	1	R
220	Disguised Words English	5	30 (113)	3 52	1 (6)	R
231	1. Spelling	5	16		1	R
232	2. Capitalization	2	33		1	R
233	3. Punctuation	3-5	27		1	R
234	4. English usage	3-5	25		1	R
235	5. Effective expression	3-5	12		1	R
230	Total		(113)		1	R
240	Word Functions in Sentences Directions	-	-	$2\frac{1}{2}$		
	Test	5	24	15	1	R
250	Reading Comprehension	5	48	30	1	R
260	Creativity	5	20	20	1	R
270	Mechanical Reasoning	3-5	20	11	1	R
281	Visualization in Two Dimensions	5	24	4	1	R
282	Visualization in Three Dimensions	5	16	9	1	R
290	Abstract Reasoning	5	15	11	1	R
	Mathematics			50	(5)	
311	Part I. Arithmetic Reasoning	5	16		1	R
312	Part II. Introductory	5	24		1	R
320	Subtotal (Parts I + II)		(40)		1	R
333	Part III. Advanced	5	14		1	R
340	Total (Parts I + II + III)		(54)		1	R
410	Arithmetic Computation	5	72	9	3	R, A, F*****
420	Table Reading	5	72	3	3	R, A, F*****
430	Clerical Checking	2	74	3	3	R, A, F*****
440	Object Inspection	5	40	33	3	R, A, F*****
MISCELLANEOUS						
500	Preferences Test	2	166	3	1	A
	Themes	-	(2)	(10+)		
	My views about an ideal occupation		1	5+		
	What high school means to me		1	5+		



## Composition of the Project TALENT Battery (Continued)

		Options per item	No. of items	No. of minutes working time*	No. of scores	Scoring Formula***
INVENTORIES						
Variable	Student Activities Inventory	5	(150)	20		
$\frac{11}{17}$ **	Regular Scales		(108)		(10)	
601	Sociability		12		1	R
602	Social Sensitivity		9		1	R
603	Impulsiveness		9		1	R
604	Vigor		7		1	R
605	Calmness		9		1	R
606	Tidiness		11		1	R
607	Culture		10		1	R
608	Leadership		5		1	R
609	Self-Confidence		12		1	R
610	Mature Personality		24		1	R
	Miscellaneous		42			
	Interest Inventory	5	205	20	****	
	Part I. Occupations		(122)			
	Part II. Activities		(83)			
	Scales: ("core items")		(173)		(17)	
701	Physical Science, engineering, math		16		1	F*****
702	Biol. Sci. and Medicine		8		1	F*****
703	Public Service		11		1	F*****
704	Literary-linguistic		16		1	F*****
705	Social Service		12		1	F*****
706	Artistic		7		1	F*****
707	Musical		5		1	F*****
708	Sports		8		1	F*****
709	Outdoor recreation		3		1	F*****
710	Business-Management		14		1	F*****
711	Sales		6		1	F*****
712	Computation		10		1	F*****
713	Office Work		7		1	F*****
714	Mechanical-Technical		15		1	F*****
715	Skilled trades		18		1	F*****
716	Farming		7		1	F*****
717	Labor		10		1	F*****
	Miscellaneous: "non-core items"		(32)			
	Student Information Blank	2-36	(394)	80		

## Composition of the Project TALENT Battery (Continued)

NOTES

- \* Does not include the time used for giving directions except where otherwise indicated. (The exceptions occur where comprehension of directions is considered an integral part of the testing time allowance.)
- \*\* The code for a variable consists of the variable number prefixed by a letter representing the scoring formula. The scoring formula letters have the following meanings:
- R = no. of right responses  
 W = no. of wrong responses  
 A = no. of items attempted  
 F = formula score, where the formula is a function of R and W, or R and A, or of variable weights for item responses.
- \*\*\* This column shows the kinds of scores that have been obtained routinely for all Project TALENT cases.
- \*\*\*\* The scoring of Information test: Part II and the Interest Inventory is extremely flexible since each student's responses to the individual items were punched on cards. Items can (and will) be combined to form additional scales besides those indicated in this table.
- \*\*\*\*\* F-410 = R-3W  
 F-420 = R-W  
 F-430 = R-3W  
 F-440 = R-W

## Interest Inventory Scores (F-701 to F-717)

Each item is scored as follows:

<u>Response</u>	<u>Option</u>	<u>Item Score</u>
A	Like very much	1
B	Like fairly well	2
C	Indifferent or don't know	3
D	Dislike a little	4
E	Dislike very much	5
Omit		3

## Appendix A: Part 4

Six a priori Composites of TALENT Tests

Composite Code	Composite	Test	No. of items	Approx. Stand. Score Weight	Raw Score Weight
C-001	IQ Composite	R-250 Rdg. Comp.	48	2	3
		R-290 Abst. Reas.	15	1	5
		R-311 Math I	16	1	4
		C-001 Total	283		
C-002	Gen. Academic Aptitude Composite	R-106 Math Info	23	2	2
		R-172 Vocab. I + II	30	1	1
		R-230 English Total	113	5	3
		R-250 Rdg. Comp.	48	4	3
		R-260 Creativity	20	1	2
		R-290 Abst. Reas.	15	1	2
		R-311 Math I	16	3	-
		R-312 Math II	24	4	-
		R-320 Math I + II	40	-	5
		C-002 Total	829		
C-003	Verbal Composite	R-103 Lit. Info	24	1	1
		R-172 Vocab. I + II	30	1	1
		R-230 English Total	113	2	1
		C-003 Total	167		
C-004	Quantitative Composite	R-106 Math Info	23	1	2
		R-311 Math I	16	1	3
		R-312 Math II	24	2	4
		R-333 Math III	14	1	4
		C-004 Total	246		
C-005	Technical Composite	R-107 Phys.Sci.Info	18	2	1
		R-108 Biol.Sci.Info	11	1	1
		R-110 Aero.Sp.Info	10	1	1
		R-111 Elec. Info	20	2	1
		R-112 Mech. Info	19	2	1
		R-270 Mech. Reas.	20	2	1
		C-005 Total	98		
C-006	Scientific Aptitude Composite	C-001 IQ Composite	283	1	1
		C-004 Quant. Composite	246	1	1
		C-005 Tech. Composite	98	1	3
		R-260 Creativity	20	1 *	12 *
		C-006 Total	1063		

\*For Tables V-2, V-3, V-4, and V-5, the raw score weight used was 3 instead of 12, making the standard score weight approximately 1/4 instead of 1.



## A P P E N D I X B

INTERCORRELATIONS AMONG 60 PROJECT TALENT TEST SCORES  
BY GRADE AND SEX

For Grades 9 and 12, boys and girls

Based upon Subsample 0  
(Students in approximately 10 per cent of the schools in  
the regular Project TALENT sample)

Complete cases only; unweighted

<u>Table</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>No.of</u> <u>Cases</u>	<u>Page</u>
B-1	Grade 9 boys	3915	B-2
B-2	Grade 9 girls	3864	B-4
B-3	Grade 12 boys	3027	B-6
B-4	Grade 12 girls	3061	B-8

Table B-1  
Intercorrelations among 60 Project Talent Test Scores  
Boys, Grade 9 (N = 3915) from Subsample 0

Table with columns for test names (e.g., Vocab, Math, Science, Reading) and rows for intercorrelation coefficients between pairs of tests. The table is a lower triangular matrix where the diagonal is 1.0000 and the upper triangle contains values from 0.10 to 0.60. Test names are listed on the left, and correlation coefficients are listed in the cells.

Decimal points omitted

Table B-1 (Continued)  
Intercorrelations among 60 Project Talent Test scores  
Boys, Grade 9 (N = 3915) from Subsample 0

DESCRIPTION	R-292	R-293	R-294	R-295	R-296	R-297	R-298	R-299	R-300	R-301	R-302	R-303	R-304	R-305	R-306	R-307	R-308	R-309	R-310	R-311	R-312	R-313	R-314	R-315	R-316	R-317	R-318	R-319	R-320	R-321	R-322	R-323	R-324	R-325	R-326	R-327	R-328	R-329	R-330	R-331	R-332	R-333	R-334	R-335	R-336	R-337	R-338	R-339	R-340	R-341	R-342	R-343	R-344	R-345	R-346	R-347	R-348	R-349	R-350	R-351	R-352	R-353	R-354	R-355	R-356	R-357	R-358	R-359	R-360	R-361	R-362	R-363	R-364	R-365	R-366	R-367	R-368	R-369	R-370	R-371	R-372	R-373	R-374	R-375	R-376	R-377	R-378	R-379	R-380	R-381	R-382	R-383	R-384	R-385	R-386	R-387	R-388	R-389	R-390	R-391	R-392	R-393	R-394	R-395	R-396	R-397	R-398	R-399	R-400																																																																																																																																																																
1	163	293	377	360	462	101	392	277	233	153	163	149	145	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400

Decimal points omitted

Table B-2  
Intercorrelations among 60 Project Talent Test scores  
Girls, Grade 9 (N = 3864) for Subsample 0

Table with 60 rows and 60 columns. Rows are labeled with test abbreviations (e.g., ENR., AB., IC, .STUD., H., S.SCI., L.SCI., .ATT., O.-SP., C., H., M., E.EC., R.FRS, .TOT., .SEN., /WDS., C.WDS., I.LING, CT., /USAGE, EXP., .TOT., FUNCT., COMP., AT., H.REAS., .2 DIM., .3 DIM., T.REAS., R.REAS., I.INTROD., H.II., .ADV., H.TOT., COMP., .RDG., R.CHK., .INSP., COMP., .RDG., R.CHK., .INSP., COMP., .RDG., R.CHK., .INSP., .SEN.SI., .SEN.SI., JOE, .INNESS, .JURE, .IDEE, P.CONF., .VR.) and columns are labeled with test abbreviations (R-101 to R-600). The diagonal elements are all 1.0000. The table shows the intercorrelation coefficients between pairs of tests.

Decimal points omitted



Table B-2 (Continued) Intercorrelations among 60 Project Talent Test scores Girls, Grade 9 (N = 3864) for Subsample 0

Table with 60 columns (R-292 to R-610) and 60 rows (1 to 60). Each cell contains a numerical correlation coefficient. The table is rotated 90 degrees clockwise in the image.

Decimal points omitted

Table B-3  
Intercorrelations among 60 Project Talent Test scores  
Boys, Grade 12 (N = 3027) for Subsample 0

Table with 60 columns (R-1 to R-60) and 60 rows (Description 1 to 60). Each cell contains a numerical correlation coefficient. The diagonal is all 1.0000. The table is symmetric. The last row (60) contains the text 'Decimal points omitted'.

Vertical text on the left side of the table, listing the test descriptions for each row: 1. VOCAB., 2. VOCAB., 3. VOCAB., 4. VOCAB., 5. VOCAB., 6. VOCAB., 7. VOCAB., 8. VOCAB., 9. VOCAB., 10. VOCAB., 11. VOCAB., 12. VOCAB., 13. VOCAB., 14. VOCAB., 15. VOCAB., 16. VOCAB., 17. VOCAB., 18. VOCAB., 19. VOCAB., 20. VOCAB., 21. VOCAB., 22. VOCAB., 23. VOCAB., 24. VOCAB., 25. VOCAB., 26. VOCAB., 27. VOCAB., 28. VOCAB., 29. VOCAB., 30. VOCAB., 31. VOCAB., 32. VOCAB., 33. VOCAB., 34. VOCAB., 35. VOCAB., 36. VOCAB., 37. VOCAB., 38. VOCAB., 39. VOCAB., 40. VOCAB., 41. VOCAB., 42. VOCAB., 43. VOCAB., 44. VOCAB., 45. VOCAB., 46. VOCAB., 47. VOCAB., 48. VOCAB., 49. VOCAB., 50. VOCAB., 51. VOCAB., 52. VOCAB., 53. VOCAB., 54. VOCAB., 55. VOCAB., 56. VOCAB., 57. VOCAB., 58. VOCAB., 59. VOCAB., 60. VOCAB.

Vertical text on the right side of the table, listing the test descriptions for each column: 1. VOCAB., 2. VOCAB., 3. VOCAB., 4. VOCAB., 5. VOCAB., 6. VOCAB., 7. VOCAB., 8. VOCAB., 9. VOCAB., 10. VOCAB., 11. VOCAB., 12. VOCAB., 13. VOCAB., 14. VOCAB., 15. VOCAB., 16. VOCAB., 17. VOCAB., 18. VOCAB., 19. VOCAB., 20. VOCAB., 21. VOCAB., 22. VOCAB., 23. VOCAB., 24. VOCAB., 25. VOCAB., 26. VOCAB., 27. VOCAB., 28. VOCAB., 29. VOCAB., 30. VOCAB., 31. VOCAB., 32. VOCAB., 33. VOCAB., 34. VOCAB., 35. VOCAB., 36. VOCAB., 37. VOCAB., 38. VOCAB., 39. VOCAB., 40. VOCAB., 41. VOCAB., 42. VOCAB., 43. VOCAB., 44. VOCAB., 45. VOCAB., 46. VOCAB., 47. VOCAB., 48. VOCAB., 49. VOCAB., 50. VOCAB., 51. VOCAB., 52. VOCAB., 53. VOCAB., 54. VOCAB., 55. VOCAB., 56. VOCAB., 57. VOCAB., 58. VOCAB., 59. VOCAB., 60. VOCAB.

Table B-3 (Continued)
Intercorrelations among 60 Project Talent Test scores
Boys, Grade 12 (N = 3027) for Subsample 0

Table with 60 columns (R-301 to R-600) and 60 rows (1 to 60). Each cell contains a numerical correlation coefficient. The table is rotated 90 degrees clockwise.

Decimal points omitted

Table B-4  
Intercorrelations among 60 Project Talent Test scores  
Girls, Grade 12 (N = 3061) for Subsample 0

Table with 60 columns (1-60) and 60 rows (1-60). Each cell contains a numerical value representing the intercorrelation between the test in the column header and the test in the row header. The diagonal is all 1.000. The table is labeled with test names at the top and bottom.

Decimal points omitted

Table B-4 (Continued) Intercorrelations among 60 Project Talent Test scores Girls, Grade 12 (N = 3061) for Subsample 0

Table with 60 columns (R-282 to R-610) and 60 rows (1 to 60). Each cell contains a numerical correlation coefficient. The diagonal is all 1.0000. The table is symmetric. The last row (60) contains the text 'Decimal points omitted'.

Decimal points omitted



## A P P E N D I X C

RAW-SCORE-TO-PERCENTILE CONVERSION TABLES  
AND MEANS AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS

BASED ON 15-YEAR-OLD POPULATION\*  
Separately for boys, girls, and total group

Percentiles, Means, and Standard Deviations for 53 TALENT Variables  
and Means and Standard Deviations for 21 Additional Variables

<u>Table</u> <u>No.</u>		<u>Page</u>
C-1	Means and standard deviations on 74 variables	C-2
C-2	Percentile conversion tables on 53 variables: for 15-year-olds by sex	C-4
C-3	Percentile conversion tables on 53 variables: for 15-year-olds (boys and girls combined)	C-22
---	Explanatory notes for percentile conversion tables	C-31

---

\*Estimates of the population values were obtained by the use of  
Weight D to weight the cases differentially.

Table C-1. Means and standard deviations of 15-year-old population  
For 74 variables

(Based on weighted cases\*)

		No. of Items	Boys		Girls		Total		Page nos. ("C-") for file tables		
			Mean	$\sigma$	Mean	$\sigma$	Mean	$\sigma$	M	F	T
Info. Part I subscores											
R-101	Screening	12	11.03	1.71	11.44	1.23	11.24	1.50	4	5	22
R-102	Vocabulary I	21	11.68	4.27	10.61	4.17	11.13	4.25	4	5	22
R-103	Literature	24	10.98	4.54	10.90	4.30	10.94	4.42	6	7	23
R-104	Music	13	5.28	2.90	5.94	2.93	5.62	2.94	6	7	23
R-105	Social Studies	24	13.69	5.74	11.99	5.12	12.82	5.50	6	7	23
R-106	Mathematics	23	8.02	4.69	6.94	4.16	7.47	4.46	6	7	23
R-107	Physical Sciences	18	8.78	3.98	6.86	3.52	7.79	3.87	6	7	23
R-108	Biological Sciences	11	5.91	2.52	5.19	2.35	5.54	2.46	6	7	23
R-109	Scientific Attitude	10	5.42	2.09	5.52	2.01	5.47	2.05	6	7	23
R-110	Aeronautics & Space	10	4.35	2.39	2.58	1.62	3.44	2.22	8	9	24
R-111	Electricity, electronics	20	8.30	4.17	5.22	2.53	6.72	3.75	8	9	24
R-112	Mechanics	19	10.95	3.72	7.10	2.90	8.97	3.84	8	9	24
R-113	Farming	12	7.34	2.63	6.75	2.64	7.04	2.65	8	9	24
R-114	Home Economics	21	7.67	2.98	11.64	3.54	9.71	3.83	8	9	24
R-115	Sports	14	7.33	3.15	5.12	2.44	6.19	3.02	8	9	24
Info. Part II subscores											
R-131	Art	12	5.46	2.62	5.78	2.64	5.62	2.64	10	11	25
R-132	Law	9	4.35	1.86	3.91	1.65	4.12	1.77	--	--	--
R-133	Health	9	5.10	2.24	5.65	2.11	5.38	2.19	--	--	--
R-134	Engineering	6	2.90	1.33	2.40	1.29	2.64	1.33	--	--	--
R-135	Architecture	6	2.43	1.35	2.43	1.28	2.43	1.31	--	--	--
R-136	Journalism	3	1.47	0.99	1.49	0.98	1.48	0.98	--	--	--
R-137	Foreign travel	5	2.50	1.35	2.12	1.31	2.30	1.34	--	--	--
R-138	Military	7	2.26	1.46	1.72	1.19	1.98	1.36	--	--	--
R-139	Acct., bus., sales	10	3.96	1.92	3.98	1.85	3.97	1.88	10	11	25
R-140	Practical Knowledge	4	2.75	1.12	2.91	0.97	2.83	1.05	--	--	--
R-141	Clerical	3	1.32	0.85	1.70	0.92	1.52	0.90	--	--	--
R-142	Bible	15	6.34	3.32	6.66	3.24	6.51	3.28	10	11	25
R-143	Colors	3	1.07	0.84	1.49	0.93	1.29	0.91	--	--	--
R-144	Etiquette	2	0.80	0.69	1.06	0.74	0.93	0.72	--	--	--
R-145	Hunting	5	2.07	1.23	1.06	0.90	1.55	1.19	--	--	--
R-146	Fishing	5	1.63	1.22	0.99	0.90	1.30	1.12	--	--	--
R-147	Outdoor activities(other)	9	4.54	2.03	4.04	1.88	4.28	1.97	--	--	--
R-148	Photography	3	1.13	0.76	1.21	0.70	1.17	0.73	--	--	--
R-149	Games (sedentary)	5	2.29	1.22	1.94	1.02	2.11	1.14	--	--	--
R-150	Theater, ballet	8	3.48	1.73	4.06	1.79	3.77	1.78	--	--	--
R-151	Foods	4	1.03	0.96	1.27	1.01	1.15	0.99	--	--	--
R-152	Miscellaneous	10	4.44	1.96	4.20	1.72	4.32	1.85	--	--	--
R-162	Vocabulary II	9	5.12	2.42	5.48	2.24	5.31	2.34	4	5	22
Info. Test composite scores											
R-172	Vocab. Total (I+II)	30	16.80	6.27	16.09	5.93	16.44	6.11	4	5	22
R-190	Info. I Total	252	126.73	39.78	113.80	33.40	120.09	37.22	4	5	22
R-192	Info. II Total	143	63.32	**	62.07	**	62.65	**	--	--	--
R-100	Info. Total (I+II)	395	190.05	**	175.87	**	182.74	**	--	--	--

(continued on next page)



Table C-1 (cont.) Means and standard deviations of 15-year-old population  
For 74 variables

(Based on weighted cases\*)

	No. of Items	Boys		Girls		Total		Page nos. ("C-") for file tables		
		Mean	$\sigma$	Mean	$\sigma$	Mean	$\sigma$	M	F	T
R-211 Memory for Sentences	16	8.52	3.12	9.32	3.10	8.94	3.14	10	11	25
R-212 Memory for Words	24	10.03	4.95	11.70	5.46	10.89	5.29	10	11	25
R-220 Disguised Words	30	12.92	6.72	14.24	6.95	13.60	6.87	10	11	25
English Test										
R-231 Spelling	16	7.82	3.13	9.34	2.96	8.60	3.14	12	13	26
R-232 Capitalization	33	27.71	5.38	29.26	4.48	28.50	**	12	13	26
R-233 Punctuation	27	15.61	4.84	17.61	4.72	16.64	4.88	12	13	26
R-234 Usage	25	15.25	3.79	16.42	3.40	15.85	3.64	12	13	26
R-235 Effective Expression	12	7.60	2.66	8.39	2.34	8.01	2.53	12	13	26
R-230 English Total	113	73.99	15.98	81.02	14.29	77.60	15.54	12	13	26
R-240 Word Funct. in Sentences	24	8.62	4.99	10.13	5.54	9.40	5.33	12	13	26
R-250 Reading Comprehension	48	26.26	11.53	27.95	10.69	27.13	11.14	12	13	26
Miscellaneous Aptitudes										
R-260 Creativity	20	8.15	4.04	7.65	3.67	7.89	3.87	14	15	27
R-270 Mechanical Reasoning	20	11.64	4.22	8.13	3.50	9.84	4.24	14	15	27
R-281 Vis. in 2 Dimen.	24	13.11	5.83	11.25	5.61	12.15	5.79	14	15	27
R-282 Vis. in 3 Dimen.	16	8.46	3.38	7.63	3.00	8.03	3.22	14	15	27
R-290 Abstract Reasoning	15	8.40	3.21	8.28	3.14	8.34	3.18	14	15	27
Mathematics Test										
R-311 I Arith. Reasoning	16	7.78	3.56	7.40	3.45	7.59	3.51	16	17	28
R-312 II Introd. H.S. math	24	9.82	4.59	9.58	4.24	9.70	4.41	16	17	28
R-320 I + II	40	17.60	7.49	16.98	6.98	17.29	7.24	16	17	28
R-333 III Advanced	14	2.82	1.96	2.49	1.72	2.65	1.85	16	17	28
R-340 Math Total (I+II+III)	54	20.42	8.60	19.47	7.85	19.94	8.24	16	17	28
Tests of speed and accuracy										
F-410 Arith. Computation	72	21.25	26.64	27.35	21.60	24.38	24.37	18	19	29
F-420 Table Reading	72	6.08	**	8.86	**	7.51	**	18	19	29
F-430 Clerical Checking	74	17.79	**	25.09	**	21.54	**	18	19	29
F-440 Object Inspection	40	19.45	**	21.09	**	20.30	**	18	19	29
A-500 Preferences	166	58.64	**	57.66	**	58.14	**	18	19	29
A priori composites										
C-001 IQ composite	283	151.87	**	154.86	**	153.40	**	20	21	30
C-002 Gen. Acad. Apt. Comp.	829	450.40	**	469.30	**	460.10	**	20	21	30
C-003 Verbal Comp.	167	101.84	**	108.07	**	105.04	**	20	21	30
C-004 Quant. Comp.	246	89.97	**	84.36	**	87.09	**	20	21	30
C-005 Tech. Comp.	98	49.92	**	35.08	**	42.30	**	20	21	30
C-006 Sci. Apt. Comp.	1063	489.40	**	436.26	**	462.07	**	--	--	--
No. of cases		34,878		38,547		73,425				
Weighted N		787,600		832,100		1,619,700				

\*Cases weighted by Weight D, to provide estimates of the population values of the means and standard deviations (and of the percentiles shown in Tables C-2 and C-3). The cases are those represented by the bottom row in Table V-1.

\*\*Data not available

Table C-2

Percentile Corresponding to Each Raw Score on Selected TALENT Tests\*  
For 15-Year-Old Boys

%ile	Raw Score					%ile	Raw Score				
	R-190	R-101	R-102	R-162	R-172		R-190	R-101	R-102	R-162	R-172
100	216-252		21		30	50	128				
99	206-215		20		29	49	127				17
98	201-205				28	48	126				
97	196-200		19			47	125			5	
96	193-195			9	27	46	124				
95	189-192					45	123				
94	187-188		18		26	44	122				16
93	184-186					43	121				
92	182-183					42	120		11		
91	180-181					41	118-119				
90	178-179				25	40	117				
89	176-177		17			39	116				
88	174-175					38	115				15
87	173					37	114				
86	171-172			8	24	36	113				
85	169-170					35	112				
84	168					34	110-111		10	4	
83	166-167		16			33	109				14
82	165					32	108				
81	163-164				23	31	107				
80	162					30	106				
79	161					29	104-105	11			13
78	159-160					28	103				
77	158				22	27	102		9		
76	157		15			26	100-101				
75	156					25	99				
74	154-155					24	98				12
73	153			7		23	96-97				
72	152					22	95			3	
71	151				21	21	93-94		8		
70	150					20	92				11
69	148-149	12				19	90-91	10			
68	147		14			18	88-89				
67	146					17	86-87				
66	145				20	16	84-85				10
65	144					15	83		7		
64	143					14	81-82				
63	142					13	79-80	9		2	9
62	140-141					12	77-78				
61	139					11	74-76		6		
60	138			6	19	10	72-73				8
59	137		13			9	69-71				
58	136					8	67-68	8	5		
57	135					7	64-66				7
56	134					6	61-63				
55	133				18	5	57-60		4	1	6
54	132					4	53-56	7			
53	131					3	48-52		3		5
52	130					2	42-47	6		0	4
51	129		12			1	27-41	4-5	2		3
						0	0-26	0-3	0-1		0-2

\*See Table C-1 (on pages C-2 and C-3) for names of tests corresponding to the test codes, and for the means, standard deviations, and numbers of cases. For other information about Tables C-2 and C-3, see page C-31.

Percentile Corresponding to Each Raw Score on Selected TALENT Tests\*  
For 15-Year-Old Girls

%ile	Raw Score					%ile	Raw Score				
	R-190	R-101	R-102	R-162	R-172		R-190	R-101	R-102	R-162	R-172
100	198-252		21		29-30	50					
99	187-197		20		28	49	112			16	
98	181-186		19		27	48	111				
97	176-180					47	110				
96	173-175		18	9	26	46	109		10		
95	169-172					45	108				
94	167-168					44	107				
93	165-166		17		25	43	106			15	
92	162-164					42	105				
91	160-161					41					
90	158-159				24	40	104			5	
89	156-157		16			39	103				
88	155					38	102			14	
87	153-154					37	101		9		
86	151-152			8	23	36	100				
85	150					35	99				
84	148-149					34	98				
83	147		15			33	97				
82	145-146				22	32				13	
81	144					31	96				
80	143					30	95				
79	141-142					29	94		8		
78	140					28	93				
77	139		14		21	27	92			4	
76	138					26	91			12	
75	137					25	90				
74	136					24	89				
73	135					23	88				
72	133-134				20	22	87				
71	132			7		21	86		7	11	
70	131		13			20	85				
69	130					19	84	11			
68	129					18	83				
67	128					17	82			10	
66	127				19	16	80-81			3	
65	126					15	79		6		
64	125	12				14	78				
63	124					13	76-77			9	
62	123		12			12	75				
61					18	11	74				
60	122					10	72-73	10		8	
59	121					9	70-71		5		
58	120					8	68-69			2	
57	119					7	65-67				
56	118					6	63-64	9		7	
55	117			6	17	5	60-62		4		
54	116		11			4	57-59	8		6	
53	115					3	52-56		3	1	
52	114					2	46-51	7		5	
51	113					1	34-45	6	2	4	
						0	0-33	0-5	0-1	0	
										0-2	

\*See footnote on page C-4.

Table C-2 (cont.)

Percentile Corresponding to Each Raw Score on Selected TALENT Tests\*  
For 15-Year-Old Boys

File	Raw Score							File	Raw Score						
	R103	R104	R105	R106	R107	R108	R109		R103	R104	R105	R106	R107	R108	R109
100	23-24	13		22-23	18		10	50						6	
99	22	12	24	20-21	17	11		49			14	7			
98	21			19				48							
97	20	11	23	18	16		9	47							
96								46							
95	19			17		10		45	10						
94								44			13		8		
93		10	22	16	15			43							
92	18							42							
91				15				41							
90								40			6				5
89	17		21		14		8	39			12				
88						9		38		4					
87		9		14				37						5	
86								36	9				7		
85	16							35							
84			20	13				34			11				
83					13			33							
82								32							
81								31			5				
80	15	8		12				30							
79			19					29			10				
78								28	8						
77					12			27					6		
76						8		26							
75				11				25		3				4	4
74	14							24			9				
73			18					23							
72		7						22							
71								21			4				
70							7	20	7				5		
69				10	11			19			8				
68	13							18							
67			17					17							
66								16							
65								15	6		7			3	
64								14		2					3
63				9		7		13			3		4		
62		6						12							
61	12		16		10			11			6				
60								10							
59								9	5						
58							6	8			5		3		
57								7						2	2
56				8				6			2				
55			15					5	4	1	4				
54								4					2		
53	11							3	3						1
52					9			2		0	2		1	1	
51		5						1	2		1	0	1		0
								0	0-1		0		0	0	

\*See footnote on page C-4.

Percentile Corresponding to Each Raw Score on Selected TALENT Tests\*  
For 15-Year-Old Girls

%ile	Raw Score							%ile	Raw Score						
	R103	R104	R105	R106	R107	R108	R109		R103	R104	R105	R106	R107	R108	R109
100	23-24	13	24	20-23	16-18	11		50							
99	22		23	18-19	15		10	49			6				
98	21	12	22	17		10		48					5		
97	20			16	14		9	47							
96	19		21					46							
95		11		15				45	10		11		6		
94					13	9		44							
93	18		20	14				43							
92								42							
91								41		5					
90	17	10	19	13	12			40							
89							8	39			5				
88								38			10			5	
87	16			12				37							
86			18		11	8		36	9						
85								35					5	4	
84								34							
83		9		11				33							
82	15							32							
81			17					31			9				
80					10			30							
79								29		4					
78				10				28							
77	14							27	8		4				
76			16			7		26							
75							7	25							
74		8						24			8		4		
73					9			23						4	
72				9				22							
71			15					21							
70	13							20						3	
69								19	7						
68								18		3	7				
67								17			3				
66								16							
65			14	8	8			15					3		
64		7						14							
63	12					6		13			6				
62								12	6					3	
61								11							
60								10							
59								9		2	5			2	
58			13	7				8				2			
57							6	7	5			2			
56								6							
55					7			5			4			2	
54	11							4	4						
53		6						3		1	3	1	1		
52			12					2	3		2		1	1	
51								1	2	0	1	0			
								0	0-1	0	0	0	0	0	

\*See footnote on page C-4.

Percentile Corresponding to Each Raw Score on Selected TALENT Tests\*  
For 15-Year-Old Boys

%ile	Raw Score						%ile	Raw Score					
	R110	R111	R112	R113	R114	R115		R110	R111	R112	R113	R114	R115
100		20	19		16-21	14	50						
99	10	19	18	12	15		49						
98		18			14	13	48	4					
97			17				47			11			
96	9	17			13		46						7
95							45						
94		16		11			44						
93						12	43						
92		15	16		12		42		7			7	
91	8						41				7		
90							40						
89		14					39						
88							38						
87					11		37			10			
86		13	15				36						
85						11	35						6
84	7			10			34						
83							33	3	6				
82							32						
81		12					31						
80							30					6	
79					10		29				6		
78			14				28			9			
77						10	27						
76		11					26						
75	6						25						5
74							24						
73							23		5				
72							22						
71							21			8			
70				9			20				5		
69		10					19					5	
68			13		9		18	2					4
67						9	17						
66							16			7			
65							15		4				
64							14						
63	5						13						
62							12				4		
61		9					11			6		4	
60							10						3
59							9		3				
58			12				8			5			
57						8	7	1			3		
56					8		6						
55							5			4		3	2
54				8			4		2		2		
53							3	0		3			
52		8					2				1	2	1
51							1		1	1-2		1	0
							0		0	0	0	0	0

\*See footnote on page C-4.

Percentile Corresponding to Each Raw Score on Selected TALENT Tests\*  
For 15-Year-Old Girls

%ile	Raw Score						%ile	Raw Score					
	R110	R111	R112	R113	R114	R115		R110	R111	R112	R113	R114	R115
100	8-10	14-20	15-19		20-21	12-14	50		5	7			5
99	7	12-13	14	12	19	11	49						
98		11					48						
97	6		13		18	10	47						
96		10		11			46						
95			12				45						
94					17		44						
93						9	43						
92	5	9					42					11	
91							41						
90			11				40	2					
89				10	16		39						
88							38				6		
87						8	37			6			
86		8					36						
85							35						4
84							34		4				
83			10				33						
82					15		32					10	
81	4						31						
80							30						
79							29						
78				9			28						
77		7				7	27				5		
76							26						
75							25			5			
74			9				24						
73					14		23					9	
72							22						
71							21						3
70							20						
69							19		3				
68							18						
67							17	1			4		
66							16					8	
65		6				6	15			4			
64				8			14						
63	3		8		13		13						
62							12						
61							11						
60							10				3	7	2
59							9		2				
58							8			3			
57							7	0					
56							6					6	
55							5				2		
54							4					5	1
53					12		3		1	2			
52							2				1	4	
51				7			1		0			3	0
							0			0	0	0-2	

\*See footnote on page C-4.

Percentile Corresponding to Each Raw Score on Selected TALENT Tests\*  
For 15-Year-Old Boys

%ile	Raw Score						%ile	Raw Score					
	R131	R139	R142	R211	R212	R220		R131	R139	R142	R211	R212	R220
100	12	10	15	16		30	50						
99		9		15	24	29	49					12	
98	11	8	14		22-23	28	48				9		
97						21	47						
96	10		13	14		26	46						
95					20		45						
94					19	25	44	5					
93		7	12			24	43			8			
92				13	18		42					11	
91						23	41						
90	9				17		40			5			
89			11			22	39				8		
88							38					10	
87					16		37						
86				12		21	36						
85							35						
84		6	10		15		34						
83						20	33		3				
82							32					9	
81	8						31	4			7		
80					14	19	30					7	
79							29						
78			9				28			4			
77				11		18	27					8	
76							26						
75					13		25						
74							24						
73						17	23						
72							22			6			
71							21				6	7	
70	7	5	8		12		20	3					
69						16	19						
68							18						
67				10			17		2				
66							16			3		6	
65						15	15						
64							14				5	5	
63					11		13						
62							12						
61			7				11	2				5	
60						14	10						
59							9						
58							8			2	4	4	
57	6						7					4	
56					10		6		1				
55				9		13	5					3	
54							4	1			3	3	
53							3			1		2	
52		4					2		0		2	1	
51			6				1	0		0	1	0	
							0			0	0	0	

\*See footnote on page C-4.



Table C-2 (cont.)

C-11

Percentile Corresponding to Each Raw Score on Selected TALENT Tests\*  
For 15-Year-Old Girls

%ile	Raw Score						%ile	Raw Score					
	R131	R139	R142	R211	R212	R220		R131	R139	R142	R211	R212	R220
100	12	9-10	15			30	.50					11	
99				16	24	29	.49						
98	11	8	14	15		28	.48						
97						27	.47			6			
96			13		23	27	.46						13
95					22		.45				9		
94	10	7		14		26	.44					10	
93			12		21		.43						
92						25	.42						
91						24	.41						
90					20	24	.40						12
89							.39	5					
88	9		11	13	19		.38						
87						23	.37						
86							.36					9	
85		6			18		.35			5			11
84						22	.34				8		
83			10				.33						
82							.32						
81					17	21	.31		3				
80							.30						10
79				12			.29						
78	8				16		.28					8	
77						20	.27	4					
76			9				.26						9
75							.25						
74						19	.24						
73					15		.23			4	7		
72							.22						
71							.21					7	8
70		5				18	.20						
69							.19						
68				11	14		.18						
67			8				.17	3					7
66	7						.16						
65						17	.15		2		6	6	
64							.14						
63					13		.13			3			6
62							.12						
61						16	.11						
60							.10						
59							.09	2			5	5	5
58			7				.08						
57				10	12		.07						
56						15	.06			2			4
55							.05		1		4	4	
54							.04						3
53							.03	1					
52	6	4					.02			1	3	3	2
51						14	.01	0	0		1-2	1-2	1
							.00			0	0	0	0

\*See footnote on page C-4.

Percentile Corresponding to Each Raw Score on Selected TALENT Tests \*  
For 15-Year-Old Boys

%ile	Raw Score								%ile	Raw Score							
	R230	R231	R232	R233	R234	R235	R240	R250		R230	R231	R232	R233	R234	R235	R240	R250
100	104-113	16		27	24-25		23-24	48	50								
99	102-103	15	33	26	23			22	49	76							
98	100-101			25	22	12		21	48								26
97	98-99	14						20	47								
96	97			24	21			19	46	75		29				7	
95	96							44	45								25
94	95	13		23				18	44	74			15				
93	94								43				15				24
92			32		20	11		17	42								
91	93								41	73	7						
90	92	12		22					40								23
89								16	39								
88	91								38	72							22
87								15	37						7		
86	90			21				40	36	71		28	14			6	
85	89				19				35								21
84		11						14	34	70							
83									33				14				20
82	88								32								
81				20					31	69							
80	87					10	13		30								19
79									29	68	6		13				
78	86								28			27					18
77			31				12		27	67							
76					18				26							6	
75	85	10		19					25	66							5
74									24	65				13			17
73	84						11	35	23				12				16
72									22	64		26					
71									21								15
70	83							34	20	63							
69									19	62	5						
68				18			10		18	61		25			5		14
67	82								17				11	12			
66					17				16	60						4	13
65		9				9		32	15	59		24					
64	81								14	58							12
63									13	57			10	11			
62							9	31	12	56		23					11
61	80								11	55	4				4		
60			30	17					10	53-54		22					
59								30	9	52			9	10			10
58	79								8	50-51		21				3	
57									7	48-49		20			3		9
56								29	6	46-47	3	19	8	9			
55	78						8		5	44-45		18					8
54					16				4	41-43		16-17	7	8		2	7
53		8						28	3	38-40	2	13-15	6	7	2		6
52				16					2	32-37		3-12	5	6		1	5
51	77							27	1	2-31	1	0-2	1-4	1-5	1	0	1-4
									0	0-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

\*See footnote on page C-4.

Percentile Corresponding to Each Raw Score on Selected TALENT Tests\*  
For 15-Year-Old Girls

%ile	Raw Score								%ile	Raw Score							
	R230	R231	R232	R233	R234	R235	R240	R250		R230	R231	R232	R233	R234	R235	R240	R250
100	107-113	16		27	24-25		24	48	50	83							
99	104-106				23		23	47	49					9		28	
98	103	15		26			22	46	48								
97	102		33		22	12		45	47								
96	101			25			21		46	82						27	
95	100							44	45		9						
94	99	14					20		44						8		
93					21				43	81			17			26	
92	98			24				43	42			30					
91	97						19		41				16				
90								42	40	80							
89	96	13							39							25	
88						11	18		38					8			
87				23	20			41	37	79							
86	95							36	36			16			7	24	
85							17		35	78							
84	94							40	34								
83			32						33							23	
82	93							39	32	77	8						
81				22			16		31							22	
80		12							30	76			15				
79	92							38	29			29	15				
78							15		28						6	21	
77					19				27	75							
76	91							37	26								
75									25	74					7	20	
74				21			14		24								
73	90							36	23	73						19	
72						10			22		7		14				
71									21	72		28	14				
70		11					13	35	20							18	
69	89								19	71					5		
68									18							17	
67				20				34	17	70			13				
66	88				18		12		16	69				6		16	
65									15	68		27					
64								33	14				13				
63	87								13	67	6					15	
62									12	66		26	12			14	
61			31				11	32	11	65					4		
60									10	64						13	
59	86			19					9	63		25	11	12	5		
58		10						31	8	61-62						12	
57							10		7	60	5	24				11	
56	85								6	58-59		23	10	11	3		
55								30	5	55-57		22			4	10	
54									4	52-54	4	20-21	9	10		9	
53	84				17				3	48-51		18-19	8	9	3	8	
52								29	2	41-47	3	13-17	7	8		6-7	
51				18			9		1	24-40	1-2	1-12	3-6	5-7	1-2	1-5	
									0	0-23	0	0	0-2	0-4	0	0	

\*See footnote on page C-4.

Percentile Corresponding to Each Raw Score on Selected TALENT Tests\*  
For 15-Year-Old Boys

%ile	Raw Score					%ile	Raw Score				
	R-260	R-270	R-281	R-282	R-290		R-260	R-270	R-281	R-282	R-290
100	19-20			16	15	50					
99	18	20	24			49					
98	17	19	23	15	14	48					
97	16					47					
96						46			8		
95			22	14	13	45			13		
94	15	18				44					
93						43		11			
92			21			42	7				
91	14					41					8
90				13		40					
89		17				39			12		
88			20		12	38					
87	13					37					
86						36					
85						35		10		7	
84						34					
83		16	19	12		33	6		11		
82						32					
81	12					31					7
80						30					
79						29			10		
78			18			28		9			
77					11	27					
76		15				26				6	
75	11			11		25					
74						24	5		9		
73						23					6
72			17			22					
71						21		8	8		
70						20					
69						19					
68	10	14				18			7		
67						17				5	
66						16	4				5
65			16	10	10	15		7	6		
64						14					
63						13					
62						12			5		
61						11					4
60	9					10		6		4	
59		13	15			9	3		4		
58						8					
57						7		5			3
56						6			3		
55				9		5	2			3	
54						4		4	2		2
53						3					
52			14		9	2	1	3	1	2	1
51	8	12				1	0	1-2	0	1	0
						0		0	0	0	

\*See footnote on page C-4.

Table C-2 (cont.)

C-15

Percentile Corresponding to Each Raw Score on Selected TALENT Tests\*  
For 15-Year-Old Girls

%ile	Raw Score					%ile	Raw Score				
	R-260	R-270	R-281	R-282	R-290		R-260	R-270	R-281	R-282	R-290
100	18-20	18-20	24	16	15	50					
99	17	17	23	15	14	49					
98	16	16	22	14		48					
97	15					47			11		
96		15	21	13		46	7				
95	14				13	45					
94		14	20			44				7	
93						43					
92						42					8
91	13		19	12		41		7			
90		13				40			10		
89					12	39					
88						38					
87	12		18			37					
86						36	6				
85		12		11		35			9		
84						34					
83			17			33					
82						32				6	7
81	11					31					
80						30		6	8		
79		11	16		11	29					
78						28					
77				10		27					
76						26	5				
75						25			7		
74	10					24					6
73			15			23					
72						22					
71		10				21			6		
70						20				5	
69						19		5			
68				9		18					
67			14		10	17	4		5		5
66						16					
65	9					15					
64						14					
63						13			4		
62		9				12				4	
61						11		4			4
60			13			10	3				
59						9			3		
58						8					
57						7					3
56	8			8		6		3			
55						5	2		2	3	
54					9	4					2
53			12			3			1		
52		8				2	1	2		2	1
51						1	0	1	0	1	0
						0		0	0	0	0

Percentile Corresponding to Each Raw Score on Selected TALENT Tests\*  
For 15-Year-Old Boys

%ile	Raw Score					%ile	Raw Score				
	R-311	R-312	R-320	R-333	R-340		R-311	R-312	R-320	R-333	R-340
100	16	23-24	38-40	10-14	46-54	50					
99		22	36-37	9	42-45	49					19
98	15	21	34-35	8	40-41	48		9			
97		20	33	7	39	47					
96		19	32		38	46			16		
95	14		31		36-37	45					18
94		18		6	35	44	7				
93			30			43					
92		17			34	42					
91	13		29		33	41			15		
90			28			40					
89		16			32	39		8			17
88			27		31	38					
87				5		37				2	
86	12	15			30	36			14		
85			26			35					
84					29	34	6				16
83						33					
82			25			32					
81		14			28	31					
80						30		7	13		
79	11		24		27	29					15
78						28					
77		13				27					
76			23		26	26					
75				4		25	5		12		
74						24					14
73			22		25	23					
72	10					22					
71		12				21		6			
70						20			11		
69			21		24	19				1	13
68						18					
67						17					
66					23	16	4		10		
65			20			15					12
64		11				14		5			
63	9					13					
62					22	12			9		11
61			19			11					
60						10				0	
59						9	3				
58				3	21	8		4	8		10
57		10				7					
56			18			6					9
55						5			7		
54	8				20	4	2	3			8
53						3			6		7
52			17			2	1	2	5		6
51						1		1	2-4		1-5
						0	0	0	0-1		0

\*See footnote on page C-4.

Percentile Corresponding to Each Raw Score on Selected TALENT Tests\*  
For 15-Year-Old Girls

%ile	Raw Score					%ile	Raw Score				
	R-311	R-312	R-320	R-333	R-340		R-311	R-312	R-320	R-333	R-340
100	16	22-24	36-40	9-14	43-54	50					
99	15	20-21	34-35	7-8	39-42	49	7	9	16		
98		19	32-33		37-38	48					18
97	14		31		36	47					
96		18	30	6	35	46					
95					34	45					
94		17	29		33	44					
93	13				32	43			15		17
92		16	28	5		42				2	
91					31	41					
90			27			40					
89	12				30	39	6	8			
88		15	26			38			14		
87					29	37					16
86			25			36					
85					28	35					
84		14				34					
83			24		27	33					
82	11					32			13		15
81				4		31					
80			23		26	30		7			
79		13				29					
78						28	5				
77					25	27					
76			22			26			12		14
75	10					25					
74					24	24					
73		12				23					
72			21			22					
71						21		6	11	1	13
70					23	20					
69						19					
68			20			18	4				
67	9					17					12
66		11			22	16			10		
65						15					
64			19	3		14					
63						13		5			11
62					21	12			9	0	
61						11					
60						10	3				
59			18			9					10
58	8	10				8		4	8		
57					20	7					9
56						6					
55						5			7		8
54			17			4	2	3			
53					19	3			6		7
52						2	1	2	5		5-6
51						1		1	2-4		1-4
						0	0	0	0-1		0

\*See footnote on page C-4

Percentile Corresponding to Each Raw Score on Selected TALENT Tests\*  
For 15-Year-Old Boys

%ile	Raw Score					%ile	Raw Score				
	F410	F420	F430	F440	A500		F410	F420	F430	F440	A500
100	59-72	62-72	74		165-166	50			19		54
99	54-58	36-61	69-73	39-40	152-164	49	27			19	53
98	51-53	27-35	66-68	38	135-151	48		7	18		
97	50	23-26	62-65	37	125-134	47					52
96	49	22	59-61	36	117-124	46	26				
95	47-48	20-21	55-58	35	110-116	45			17		51
94		18-19	53-54	34	106-109	44	25				
93	46	17	51-52	33	101-105	43				18	50
92	45		48-50	32	97-100	42	24		16		
91	44	16	46-47		93-96	41		6			49
90	43	15	44-45	31	91-92	40			15		
89			43	30	88-90	39	23				48
88	42		41-42		86-87	38			14		
87		14	39-40	29	85	37	22			17	47
86	41		38	28	84	36					
85			37		82-83	35	21		13		46
84	40	13	36		80-81	34		5			
83	39		35	27	78-79	33			12		45
82			34		77	32	20				
81					75-76	31			11	16	44
80	38	12	33	26	74	30	19				
79			32		73	29	18	4	10		
78			31		72	28					43
77	37				71	27	17		9		
76			30	25	70	26	16		8	15	42
75	36				69	25		3			
74		11	29		68	24	15		7		41
73					67	23	14		6		40
72	35		28	24		22	13	2	5	14	
71					66	21	12				39
70	34		27		65	20	11		4		38
69		10				19	10	1	3		
68			26	23	64	18	9		2	13	37
67	33					17	8	0	1		
66			25			16	7		0		36
65					63	15	5-6		-2-1		35
64	32			22	62	14	4	-1	-3	12	
63			24			13	2-3	-2	-4		34
62		9			61	12	0-1		-6-5	11	33
61	31		23		60	11	-2-1	-3	-7		32
60						10	-5-3	-5-4	-9-8	10	31
59				21	59	9	-7-6	-6	-11-10		30
58	30		22			8	-12-8	-8-7	-13-12	9	29
57					58	7	-17-13	-10-9	-16-14	8	28
56					57	6	-23-18	-13-11	-19-17	7	27
55	29	8	21			5	-32-24	-17-14	-23-20	5-6	25-26
54				20	56	4	-45-33	-23-18	-29-24	2-4	23-24
53			20			3	-60-46	-30-24	-36-30	0-1	21-22
52	28				55	2	-83-61	-38-31	-47-37	-4-1	16-20
51						1	-118-84	-46-39	-67-48	-14-5	9-15
						0	-216-119	-72-47	-222-68	-40-15	0-8

\*See footnote on page C-4.



Percentile Corresponding to Each Raw Score on Selected TALENT Tests\*  
For 15-Year-Old Girls

%ile	Raw Score					%ile	Raw Score				
	F410	F420	F430	F440	A500		F410	F420	F430	F440	A500
100	60-72	58-72	74	40	163-166	50		9			
99	55-59	35-57	70-73	39	131-162	49				21	54
98	54	27-34	67-69	38	117-130	48	31		25		
97	52-53	24-26	66	37	108-116	47					53
96	51	22-23	62-65	36	102-107	46			24		
95	50	20-21	59-61	35	97-101	45	30				
94		19	58	34	93-96	44					52
93	49	18	55-57	33	90-92	43			23	20	
92	48		53-54	32	88-89	42	29	8			51
91	47	17	51-52		86-87	41					
90			50	31	85	40	28		22		50
89	46	16	48-49		83-84	39					
88			47	30	81-82	38			21	19	49
87	45	15	46		80	37	27				
86			45	29	78-79	36					
85	44		44		76-77	35	26		20		48
84			43	28	75	34		7			
83	43	14	42		74	33	25		19	18	47
82			41		73	32					
81	42		40	27	72	31	24		18		46
80			39		71	30					
79		13			70	29			17		45
78	41		38		69	28	23	6			
77						27			16	17	44
76			37	26	68	26	22				
75	40		36		67	25	21		15		43
74						24			14		
73	39	12	35		66	23	20				
72					65	22	19	5	13	16	42
71			34			21					41
70				25	64	20	18		12		
69	38		33			19	17		11		40
68						18	16	4	10	15	
67					63	17	15		9		39
66	37	11	32			16	14		8		38
65				24	62	15	13	3	7	14	
64			31		61	14	12		6		37
63	36					13	10-11		5		36
62			30			12	9	2	3-4	13	35
61					60	11	7-8		2		
60	35					10	5-6	1	0-1	12	34
59			29	23	59	9	2-4	0	-1		33
58		10				8	0-1		-3-2	11	32
57	34		28		58	7	-2-1	-1	-5-4		30-31
56						6	-6-3	-2	-8-6	10	29
55					57	5	-11-7	-3	-11-9	9	28
54	33		27	22		4	-18-12	-6-4	-15-12	7-8	26-27
53					56	3	-29-19	-9-7	-20-16	4-6	23-25
52						2	-50-30	-16-10	-28-21	0-3	20-22
51	32		26		55	1	-86-51	-36-17	-46-29	-7-1	11-19
						0	-216-87	-72-37	-222-47	-40-8	0-10

\*See footnote on page C-4.

Percentile Corresponding to Each Raw Score on Selected TALENT Tests\*  
For 15-Year-Old Boys

%ile	Raw Score					%ile	Raw Score				
	C-001	C-002	C-003	C-004	C-005		C-001	C-002	C-003	C-004	C-005
100	265-283	74-82	152-167	209-246	90-98	50	154-155		104	83	50
99	256-264	72-73	147-151	191-208	86-89	49	152-153	45		82	
98	251-255	70-71	144-146	181-190	84-85	48	150-151		103	81	49
97	246-250	69	141-143	173-180	82-83	47	149		102	80	
96	243-245	67-68	140	167-172	80-81	46	147-148	44		79	48
95	239-242	66	137-139	162-166	79	45	145-146		101	78	
94	236-238	65	136	158-161	77-78	44	143-144	43			47
93	233-235		135	154-157	76	43	142		100	77	
92	231-232	64	134	150-153	75	42	140-141		99	76	46
91	228-230	63	133	147-149	74	41	138-139	42		75	
90	226-227	62	132	144-146	73	40	137		98	74	45
89	224-225		131	141-143	72	39	135-136		97	73	
88	221-223	61	130	139-140	71	38	133-134			72	44
87	219-220		129	136-138	70	37	131-132	41	96	71	
86	217-218	60	128	134-135	69	36	130		95	70	43
85	215-216	59	127	131-133		35	128-129	40			
84	213-214		126	129-130	68	34	126-127		94	69	42
83	211-212	58	125	127-128	67	33	124-125	39	93	68	
82	209-210		124	126		32	122-123			67	41
81	207-208	57		124-125	66	31	120-121		92	66	
80	205-206		123	122-123	65	30	118-119	38	91		40
79	203-204		122	120-121		29	116-117		90	65	
78	201-202	56	121	119	64	28	114-115	37		64	39
77	200			117-118	63	27	112-113		89	63	
76	198-199	55	120	115-116		26	110-111		88	62	38
75	196-197		119	113-114	62	25	108-109	36	87	61	
74	194-195	54		112		24	106-107		86	60	37
73	193		118	110-111	61	23	104-105	35	85		36
72	191-192		117	109		22	102-103			59	
71	189-190	53		108	60	21	99-101	34	84	58	35
70	187-188		116	106-107		20	97-98		83	57	
69	186	52	115	105	59	19	94-96	33	81-82	56	34
68	184-185			104		18	92-93		80	55	33
67	182-183		114	102-103	58	17	90-91	32	79	54	
66	181	51		101		16	88-89		78	53	32
65	179-180		113	100	57	15	85-87	31	76-77	52	31
64	177-178		112	98-99		14	83-84	30	75	51	
63	175-176	50		97	56	13	80-82		74	50	30
62	174		111	96		12	77-79	29	72-73	49	29
61	172-173	49		95	55	11	75-76	28	71	47-48	28
60	170-171		110	94		10	72-74		69-70	46	27
59	169			92-93	54	9	70-71	27	67-68	44-45	26
58	167-168	48	109	91		8	67-69	26	64-66	43	25
57	166		108	90	53	7	64-66	25	62-63	41-42	24
56	164-165			89		6	61-63	24	58-61	39-40	23
55	162-163	47	107	88	52	5	57-60	23	55-57	37-38	22
54	160-161			87		4	52-56	22	53-54	34-36	20-21
53	159		106	86	51	3	47-51	21	49-52	31-33	19
52	157-158	46	105	85		2	40-46	19-20	43-48	25-30	16-18
51	156			84		1	25-39	12-18	26-42	12-24	12-15
						0	0-24	0-11	0-25	0-11	0-11

\*See footnote on page C-4.

Percentile Corresponding to Each Raw Score on Selected TALENT Tests\*  
For 15-Year-Old Girls

%ile	Raw Score					%ile	Raw Score				
	C-001	C-002	C-003	C-004	C-005		C-001	C-002	C-003	C-004	C-005
100	263-283	73-77	154-167	192-246	70-98	50	157-158		110	79	
99	254-262	71-72	149-153	173-191	64-69	49	155-156	47		78	
98	248-253	69-70	146-148	164-172	61-63	48	154		109	77	
97	244-247	68	144-145	157-163	59-60	47	152-153			76	33
96	240-243	67	142-143	152-156	58	46	151	46	108	75	
95	237-239	66	141	148-151	56-57	45	149-150		107		
94	235-236	65	139-140	145-147	55	44	147-148			74	32
93	232-234	64	138	141-144	54	43	146	45	106	73	
92	230-231		137	138-140	53	42	144-145			72	
91	227-229	63	136	135-137	52	41	142-143		105	71	
90	225-226		135	133-134	51	40	141	44			31
89	223-224	62	134	130-132		39	139-140		104	70	
88	221-222	61	133	128-129	50	38	137-138		103	69	
87	219-220		132	126-127	49	37	135-136	43		68	30
86	217-218	60	131	124-125		36	134		102	67	
85	215-216			122-123	48	35	132-133				
84	213-214		130	120-121	47	34	131	42	101	66	
83	211-212	59	129	118-119		33	129-130		100	65	29
82	209-210			116-117	46	32	127-128			64	
81	207-208	58	128	115		31	125-126	41	99		
80	205-206		127	113-114	45	30	123-124		98	63	28
79	203-204	57	126	112		29	122			62	
78	202			110-111	44	28	120-121	40	97	61	
77	200-201		125	109		27	118-119		96		
76	198-199	56		107-108	43	26	116-117	39		60	27
75	197		124	106		25	114-115		95	59	
74	195-196		123	104-105		24	112-113		94	58	
73	193-194	55		103	42	23	110-111	38	93	57	26
72	192		122	102		22	108-109			56	
71	190-191	54	121	100-101	41	21	106-107	37	92		
70	188-189			99		20	104-105		91	55	25
69	187		120	98		19	102-103		90	54	
68	185-186	53		96-97	40	18	100-101	36	89	53	
67	184		119	95		17	97-99		88	52	24
66	182-183			94	39	16	95-96	35	87	51	
65	181	52	118	93		15	93-94		86	50	23
64	179-180			92		14	90-92	34	85	49	
63	177-178		117	91	38	13	88-89		84	48	
62	176	51		90		12	85-87	33	82-83	47	22
61	174-175		116	89		11	82-84	32	81	46	
60	172-173			88	37	10	80-81		79-80	45	21
59	171	50	115	87		9	77-79	31	78	43-44	
58	169-170		114	86		8	73-76	30	76-77	42	20
57	168			85	36	7	70-72	29	74-75	40-41	19
56	166-167	49	113	84		6	67-69	28	71-73	38-39	
55	165			83		5	63-66	27	68-70	36-37	18
54	163-164		112	82	35	4	58-62	26	64-67	33-35	17
53	162	48		81		3	52-57	24-25	59-63	30-32	15-16
52	160-161		111			2	45-51	21-23	52-58	25-29	13-14
51	159			80	34	1	29-44	15-20	35-51	13-24	10-12
						0	0-28	0-14	0-34	0-12	0-9

\*See footnote on page C-4.

Percentile Corresponding to Each Raw Score on Selected TALENT Tests\*  
For 15-Year-Olds (boys and girls combined)

%ile	Raw Score					%ile	Raw Score				
	R190	R101	R102	R162	R172		R190	R101	R102	R162	R172
100	211-252		21		29-30	50	119				
99	200-210		20		28	49	118				
98	193-199		19			48	117		11		
97	188-192				27	47	116				
96	185-187			9		46	115				16
95	181-184		18		26	45	114				
94	179-180					44	113				
93	176-178					43	112			5	
92	173-175				25	42	111				
91	171-172		17			41	110				15
90	169-170					40	109		10		
89	167-168					39	108				
88	165-166				24	38	107				
87	164					37	106				
86	162-163		16	8		36	105				14
85	160-161					35	104				
84	159				23	34	103				
83	157-158					33	102				
82	156					32	101		9		
81	154-155					31	100				
80	153		15			30	99			4	13
79	151-152				22	29	98				
78	150					28	97				
77	149					27	96				
76	147-148					26	95				
75	146					25	93-94		8		12
74	145				21	24	92	11			
73	144					23	91				
72	142-143		14	7		22	90				
71	141					21	89				11
70	140					20	87-88				
69	139				20	19	86			3	
68	138					18	85		7		
67	137					17	83-84				10
66	136	12				16	82				
65	135		13			15	80-81				
64	134					14	79	10			
63	132-133				19	13	77-78		6		9
62	131					12	76				
61	130					11	74-75				
60	129					10	72-73	9		2	8
59	128					9	70-71				
58	127				18	8	67-69		5		
57	126		12	6		7	65-66				7
56	125					6	62-64	8			
55	124					5	59-61		4		6
54	123					4	55-58			1	
53	122					3	50-54	7	3		5
52	121				17	2	44-49				4
51	120					1	31-43	5-6	2	0	3
						0	0-30	0-4	0-1		0-2

\*See footnote on page C-4.

Percentile Corresponding to Each Raw Score on Selected TALENT Tests\*  
For 15-Year-Olds (boys and girls combined)

%ile	Raw Score							%ile	Raw Score						
	R103	R104	R105	R106	R107	R108	R109		R103	R104	R105	R106	R107	R108	R109
100	24	13	24	22-23	18		10	50							
99	22-23	12		20-21	17	11		49							
98	21		23	18-19	16			48							
97	20			17		10	9	47							
96		11	22		15			46		5			7		
95	19			16				45	10		12	6			
94								44							
93	18		21	15	14			43						5	
92								42							
91		10				9		41							
90	17			14				40							
89			20		13		8	39			11				5
88								38							
87				13				37					6		
86	16							36	9						
85		9						35				5			
84			19		12			34							
83				12				33		4	10				
82						8		32							
81	15							31							
80								30							
79			18	11				29						4	
78					11			28							
77		8						27	8		9		5		
76	14							26							
75							7	25							
74			17	10				24				4			4
73								23							
72								22			8				
71					10			21		3					
70						7		20							
69	13		16					19	7						
68		7		9				18					4		
67								17			7			3	
66								16							
65								15				3			
64								14							
63			15		9			13	6						
62	12							12			6				3
61				8				11		2			3		
60								10							
59								9							
58								8	5		5			2	
57		6	14			6		7				2			
56							6	6							2
55					8			5	4		4		2		
54	11							4		1					
53				7				3			3	1		1	
52								2	3				1		1
51			13					1	2	0	1-2	0			
								0	0-1	0	0	0	0	0	0

\*See footnote on page C-4.

Percentile Corresponding to Each Raw Score on Selected TALENT Tests\*  
For 15-Year-Olds (boys and girls combined)

%ile	Raw Score						%ile	Raw Score					
	R110	R111	R112	R113	R114	R115		R110	R111	R112	R113	R114	R115
100	10	20	19		20-21	14	50						
99		18-19	18	12	19	13	49		6				
98	9	17	17		18		48	3					
97		16			17		47						
96		15	16			12	46				7		
95	8	14		11			45					9	
94					16		44						
93		13	15				43			8			
92						11	42						
91	7						41						
90		12			15		40						
89			14				39						
88							38						5
87		11				10	37		5				
86	6			10			36						
85					14		35					8	
84							34						
83		10	13				33			7			
82							32						
81						9	31						
80							30						
79					13		29	2					
78							28						
77	5	9	12				27						
76							26					7	4
75							25		4				
74				9			24			6			
73							23				5		
72					12	8	22						
71							21						
70		8					20						
69			11				19						
68							18					6	
67							17						
66							16			5			3
65	4						15				4		
64					11		14		3				
63							13						
62						7	12	1					
61			10				11					5	
60		7		8			10			4			
59							9				3		
58							8						2
57							7		2				
56							6					4	
55					10		5	0		3			
54							4				2		
53							3					3	1
52			9				2		1	2	1		
51						6	1		0	1		2	0
							0			0	0	0-1	

\*See footnote on page C-4.

Percentile Corresponding to Each Raw Score on Selected TALENT Tests\*  
For 15-Year-Olds (boys and girls combined)

%ile	Raw Score						%ile	Raw Score					
	R131	R139	R142	R211	R212	R220		R131	R139	R142	R211	R212	R220
100	12	9-10	15	16		30	50				9		13
99					24	29	49		6		10		
98	11	8	14	15		28	48						
97					23	27	47						
96			13		22		46						
95	10			14	21	26	45						12
94		7					44						
93			12		20	25	43						
92							42	5					
91					19	24	41				9		
90				13			40						
89	9		11			23	39						11
88					18		38			8			
87							37		5				
86						22	36						
85		6			17		35						
84							34						10
83			10			21	33				8		
82				12	16		32		3				
81							31						
80	8					20	30						
79							29	4					9
78					15		28						
77			9			19	27			7			
76							26				7		
75							25			4			
74					14	18	24						8
73				11			23						
72							22						
71							21						
70		5					20						
69			8		13	17	19						7
68	7						18	3		6	6		
67							17						
66							16		2				
65						16	15			3			
64							14						6
63					12		13						
62							12				5		
61				10			11			5			
60						15	10	2					5
59			7				9						
58							8						
57					11		7			2	4	4	
56							6				4		4
55	6					14	5		1				
54							4	1				3	3
53							3				3		
52		4					2		0	1	2	2	2
51							1	0		0	1	1	1
							0			0	0	0	0

\*See footnote on page C-4.

Percentile Corresponding to Each Raw Score on Selected TALENT Tests\*  
For 15-Year-Olds (boys and girls combined)

%ile	Raw Score								%ile	Raw Score							
	R230	R231	R232	R233	R234	R235	R240	R250		R230	R231	R232	R233	R234	R235	R240	R250
100	106-113	16		27	24-25		24	48	50			30					
99	103-105			26	23		22-23	47	49							8	
98	102	15	33		22	12		46	48	79							27
97	100-101			25			21	45	47				16				
96	99	14						46	46								
95	98				21		20	44	45	78							26
94				24			19	43	44			16		8			
93	97						18	43	43								
92	96							42	42	77	8						25
91		13						41	41							7	
90	95			23		11		42	40								
89					20			39	39	76							24
88	94						17	41	38								
87			32					37	37	75		29					23
86	93							36	36			15	15				
85		12		22			16	40	35								
84	92							39	34	74							22
83								32	33								
82	91						15	31	32	73						6	
81					19			30	31		7				7		21
80				21				29	30	72							
79	90						14	28	29				14				20
78								27	28			28					
77	89							26	27	71			14				
76		11				10		25	26								19
75				20			13	24	25	70							
74	88							23	24								18
73								22	23	69			13				
72								21	22	68		27				5	17
71	87			18			12	20	21		6						
70			31					19	20	67					6		
69								18	19	66			13				16
68	86			19			11	17	18								
67								16	17	65		26	12				15
66		10						15	16	64							
65	85							14	15	63							14
64								13	14	62							
63								12	13	61	5	25	11	12	5	4	13
62	84						10	11	12	60							
61								10	11	59		24					12
60				18	17	9		9	10	58							
59	83							8	9	57		23	10	11			11
58								7	8	55-56	4				4		
57								6	7	53-54		22				3	10
56	82						9	5	6	51-52		21	9	10			
55								4	5	49-50		19-20			3		9
54		9						3	4	45-48	3	18	8	9			8
53	81							2	3	41-44		15-17	7	8		2	7
52								1	2	36-40	2	8-14	6	7	2	1	6
51	80			17				0	1	9-35	1	1-7	1-5	2-6	1	0	1-5
								0	0	0-8	0	0	0	0-1	0	0	0

\*See footnote on page C-4.



Percentile Corresponding to Each Raw Score on Selected TALENT Tests\*  
For 15-Year-Olds (boys and girls combined)

%ile	Raw Score					%ile	Raw Score				
	R-260	R-270	R-281	R-282	R-290		R-260	R-270	R-281	R-282	R-290
100	19-20	20		16	15	50					
99	17-18	19	24	15	14	49					
98	16		23			48					
97		18	22	14		47					
96	15					46			12		
95					13	45		9			
94		17	21			44	7				
93	14			13		43					
92						42					8
91		16	20			41					
90						40			11	7	
89	13					39					
88					12	38					
87			19	12		37		8			
86		15				36					
85						35			10		
84	12					34	6				
83			18			33					
82						32					7
81		14				31					
80				11		30			9		
79						29				6	
78	11		17		11	28		7			
77						27					
76						26					
75		13				25	5		8		
74						24					
73						23					6
72			16			22			7		
71	10			10		21					
70						20		6			
69		12				19				5	
68						18			6		
67						17	4				5
66			15		10	16					
65						15					
64						14			5		
63	9					13		5			
62				9		12					
61		11				11			4	4	4
60			14			10	3				
59						9					
58						8		4	3		
57						7					3
56						6					
55						5	2		2	3	
54	8	10				4		3			2
53			13		9	3					
52						2	1	2	1	2	1
51				8		1	0	1	0	1	0
						0		0		0	

\*See footnote on page C-4.

Percentile Corresponding to Each Raw Score on Selected TALENT Tests\*  
For 15-Year-Olds (boys and girls combined)

%ile	Raw Score					%ile	Raw Score				
	R-311	R-312	R-320	R-333	R-340		R-311	R-312	R-320	R-333	R-340
100	16	23-24	37-40	10-14	45-54	50					
99	15	21-22	35-36	8-9	41-44	49		9			
98		20	33-34	7	39-40	48			16		
97		19	32		37-38	47	7				
96	14		31		36	46					18
95		18		6	35	45					
94			30		34	44					
93		17	29		33	43					
92	13					42			15		
91			28		32	41					17
90		16				40				2	
89			27	5	31	39		8			
88					30	38					
87	12	15	26			37	6		14		
86					29	36					16
85						35					
84			25			34					
83		14			28	33					
82						32					
81	11		24		27	31			13		
80						30		7			15
79						29					
78		13	23	4	26	28					
77						27					
76						26	5		12		
75			22		25	25					14
74	10					24					
73						23					
72		12			24	22					
71			21			21		6	11		
70						20				1	13
69						19					
68					23	18					
67			20			17	4				
66						16			10		12
65	9	11				15					
64					22	14					
63						13		5			
62			19			12			9		11
61				3		11				0	
60					21	10					
59						9	3				10
58			18			8		4	8		
57		10				7					
56	8				20	6					9
55						5			7		
54						4	2	3			8
53			17			3			6		7
52						2	1	2	5		5-6
51					19	1		1	2-4		1-4
						0	0	0	0-1		0

\*See footnote on page C-4.

Table C-3 (cont.)

Percentile Corresponding to Each Raw Score on Selected TALENT Tests\*  
For 15-Year-Olds (boys and girls combined)

%ile	Raw Score					%ile	Raw Score				
	F410	F420	F430	F440	A500		F410	F420	F430	F440	A500
100	59-72	59-72	74		165-166	50					54
99	55-58	35-58	70-73	39-40	142-164	49			22		
98	53-54	27-34	66-69	38	127-141	48	29	8		20	53
97	51-52	23-26	63-65	37	116-126	47					
96	50	21-22	61-62	36	109-115	46	28		21		52
95	49	20	58-60	35	104-108	45					
94	48	19	55-57	34	99-103	44			20		
93	47	18	53-54	33	95-98	43	27			19	51
92		17	51-52	32	92-94	42					
91	46		49-50		89-91	41	26	7	19		50
90		16	47-48	31	87-88	40					
89	45		46	30	85-86	39			18		49
88	44	15	45		84	38	25			18	
87			43-44	29	82-83	37			17		48
86	43		42		80-81	36	24				
85		14	41	28	79	35			16		47
84	42		40		77-78	34	23	6			
83			39		76	33					46
82	41		38	27	75	32			15	17	
81		13			73-74	31	22				45
80	40		37		72	30	21		14		
79			36		71	29					44
78			35	26	70	28	20	5	13		
77	39				69	27			12	16	
76		12	34		68	26	19				43
75	38				67	25			11		
74			33		66	24	18				42
73			32	25	65	23	17	4	10		
72	37				64	22	16		9	15	41
71			31		63	21	15		8		40
70		11			62	20		3			
69	36		30		61	19	14		7		39
68				24	60	18	13		6	14	38
67					59	17	12	2	5		
66	35		29		58	16	10-11		4		37
65					57	15	9	1	2-3	13	36
64			28	23	56	14	8		1		
63	34	10			55	13	6-7	0	0		35
62			27		54	12	4-5		-1	12	34
61					53	11	2-3	-1	-3-2		33
60	33				52	10	0-1		-4	11	32
59			26	22	51	9	-2-1	-2	-6-5		31
58					50	8	-5-3	-3	-8-7	10	30
57	32		25		49	7	-9-6	-5-4	-11-9	9	29
56		9			48	6	-14-10	-7-6	-14-12	8	28
55					47	5	-20-15	-10-8	-17-15	7	26-27
54	31		24	21	46	4	-30-21	-14-11	-22-18	5-6	24-25
53					45	3	-46-31	-21-15	-28-23	2-4	22-23
52					44	2	-69-47	-32-22	-38-29	-1-+1	18-21
51	30		23		43	1	-103-70	-43-33	-58-39	-12-2	10-17
					42	0	-216-104	-72-44	-222-59	-40-13	0-9

\*See footnote on page C-4.

Percentile Corresponding to Each Raw Score on Selected TALENT Tests\*  
For 15-Year-Olds (boys and girls combined)

%ile	Raw Score					%ile	Raw Score				
	C-001	C-002	C-003	C-004	C-005		C-001	C-002	C-003	C-004	C-005
100	264-283	74-82	153-167	202-246	88-98	50	156		107	81	40
99	255-263	71-73	148-152	183-201	83-87	49	154-155	46		80	
98	249-254	69-70	145-147	173-182	79-82	48	152-153		106	79	
97	245-248	68	143-144	166-172	77-78	47	151			78	39
96	242-244	67	141-142	160-165	74-76	46	149-150	45	105	77	
95	238-241	66	139-140	155-159	73	45	147-148			76	38
94	236-237	65	138	151-154	71-72	44	146		104		
93	233-235		137	147-150	69-70	43	144-145	44	103	75	37
92	230-232	64	136	144-146	68	42	142-143			74	
91	228-229	63	135	141-143	67	41	140-141		102	73	
90	225-227	62	133-134	138-140	65-66	40	139	43		72	36
89	223-224		132	136-137	64	39	137-138		101	71	
88	221-222	61		133-135	63	38	135-136		100	70	35
87	219-220		131	131-132	62	37	134	42			
86	217-218	60	130	129-130	61	36	132-133		99	69	
85	215-216		129	127-128		35	130-131		98	68	34
84	213-214	59	128	125-126	60	34	128-129	41		67	
83	211-212		127	123-124	59	33	127		97	66	33
82	209-210	58		121-122	58	32	125-126	40	96		
81	207-208		126	119-120	57	31	123-124			65	
80	205-206	57	125	117-118		30	121-122		95	64	32
79	203-204			116	56	29	119-120	39	94	63	
78	202		124	114-115	55	28	117-118		93		31
77	200-201	56	123	112-113		27	115-116			62	
76	198-199			111	54	26	113-114	38	92	61	
75	196-197	55	122	109-110	53	25	111-112		91	60	30
74	195		121	108		24	109-110	37	90	59	
73	193-194			107	52	23	107-108			58	29
72	191-192	54	120	105-106	51	22	105-106	36	89		
71	190		119	104		21	103-104		88	57	28
70	188-189			102-103	50	20	101-102	35	87	56	
69	186-187	53	118	101		19	98-100		86	55	
68	185			100	49	18	96-97	34	85	54	27
67	183-184	52	117	99		17	93-95		84	53	
66	181-182		116	97-98	48	16	91-92	33	83	52	26
65	180			96		15	89-90		81-82	51	
64	178-179	51	115	95	47	14	86-88	32	80	50	25
63	176-177			94	46	13	84-85		79	49	
62	175		114	93		12	81-83	31	77-78	48	24
61	173-174	50		92	45	11	78-80	30	76	47	
60	171-172		113	91		10	76-77		74-75	45-46	23
59	170		112	90		9	73-75	29	72-73	44	22
58	168-169	49		89	44	8	70-72	28	70-71	42-43	
57	167		111	87-88		7	67-69	27	67-69	41	21
56	165-166			86	43	6	64-66	26	64-66	39-40	20
55	164	48	110	85		5	60-63	25	61-63	36-38	19
54	162-163				42	4	55-59	23-24	57-60	34-35	18
53	160-161		109	84		3	49-54	22	52-56	31-33	17
52	159	47		83	41	2	43-48	19-21	46-51	25-30	15-16
51	157-158		108	82		1	28-42	14-18	29-45	13-24	11-14
						0	0-27	0-13	0-28	0-12	0-10

\*See footnote on page C-4

## EXPLANATORY NOTES FOR PERCENTILE CONVERSION TABLES

1. Tables C-2 and C-3 are based on the same cases as Table C-1.
2. Unlike most tables, these percentile conversion tables are to be read from right to left. They are designed primarily to tell the percentile corresponding most closely to each raw score, rather than the raw score corresponding most closely to each percentile. Therefore to find the percentile corresponding to a given raw score, the raw score is located in the appropriate column of the table and the corresponding percentile is then read from the column to the left of the bank of raw scores.
3. The nearest percentile is given for every raw score. The stated percentile value represents the midpoint of the interval. Thus, for instance, any percentile value computed to lie between 63.50 and 64.50 would be called a percentile of 64. The percentile value 50 represents the range from 49.50 to 50.50.
4. In accordance with the procedure stated in Paragraph 3 above, a percentile of "100" means anything above 99.50.
5. Similarly, a percentile of "0" means anything below 0.50.



## A P P E N D I X D

RESPONSES OF 15-YEAR-OLDS TO 100 SELECTED ITEMS  
OF STUDENT INFORMATION BLANK

Percentage distributions by grade and sex  
(with cases in sample weighted to provide estimates of percentages  
for the total 15-year-old population in the U.S.)

	<u>Page</u>
Explanatory notes	D-2
Distribution tables	D-4

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. This appendix contains the distributions of responses of 15-year-olds to 100 selected items from the Student Information Blank (SIB). Separate distributions are presented for boys and girls, at each grade level, and for those 15-year-olds not in school.
2. Because of the limitations on computer programing, options to all questions have been designated numerically rather than alphabetically.
3. Each cell shows the estimated proportion of those in the grade giving a response to the item who marked that particular option. These proportions are given to three decimal places with the decimal point omitted. These estimated proportions were obtained by applying School Weight D. (See Chapter II, Section C, for an explanation of these weights.) Those omitting the item were not included in the base, in computing the proportions selecting each option. Thus the sum of proportions in each line add up to 1.000 if only the numbered options are included.
4. The column headed "N" is roughly proportional to the total number of 15-year-olds in the population who are represented by the respondents to the question. Note that the 15-year-olds represented by those who omitted the items are not included in N.
5. The column headed "X" indicates the ratio of those who omitted the question to those who answered the question. This figure, like the proportions marking the options, is given to three decimal places, with the decimal point omitted. Thus if the figure in Column X is 100, it means that approximately one-tenth as many 15-year-olds omitted the question as responded to it. Likewise, if the Column X figure were 3000 it would mean that approximately three times as many 15-year-olds omitted the question as responded.
6. Each line is labeled with the corresponding grade except that the line marked "5" is for 15-year-olds not in school, and the line marked "6" is for 15-year-olds in Grade 6 and below.
7. The column headed "M" contains the mean of the distributions. Means are computed on the basis of the option numbers and expressed in terms of the option number scale. In cases where the option numbers do not constitute any sort of ordinal scale, means are not presented, since such values would be wholly meaningless.
8. The actual numbers of 15-year-olds in Project Talent on whom these data are based are as follows:



	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Out of school	4	6
Grade 6 and below	10	2
" 7	37	26
" 8	217	120
" 9	13,724	12,591
" 10	19,924	24,517
" 11	911	1,242
" 12	36	34
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	34,863	38,538

9. The Student Information Blank contained the following directions:

"These questions are about yourself, your family, and your plans for the future. This is not a test, and there are no right or wrong answers. Answer each question sincerely and thoughtfully as it applies to you. In no way will your answers affect your grades in school. All answers are strictly confidential.

"Answer every question. For each question you are to mark one answer and only one answer. Be sure to read each question carefully, and then mark your answer in the appropriate space on your answer sheet. Some of the questions may be difficult for you to answer. Do not spend too much time on these questions, but mark the one best answer, and go on to the next question. You should have enough time to answer all the questions if you move along steadily."

56. How many books have you read (not including those required for school) in the past 12 months? Don't count magazines or comic books.

- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. None    | 4. 11 to 15   |
| 2. 1 to 5  | 5. 16 to 20   |
| 3. 6 to 10 | 6. 21 or more |

Boys									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5		517			234	249		8550	3.698
6	225	542	114		119		108	18530	2.247
7	160	277	216	161		186		78630	3.122
8	119	359	166	64	139	154	30	437570	3.205
9	166	388	181	98	64	104	16	2880853	2.818
10	143	392	186	98	63	117	15	4124052	2.898
11	121	370	195	103	67	144	22	159769	3.058
12	92	373	153	142	43	197	22	5799	3.262
Girls									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5	335	335	171		159			12950	2.313
6			518			482		4270	4.447
7	118	343	206	38	118	176		52080	3.223
8	182	338	141	132	58	148	18	258360	2.992
9	103	364	188	116	86	143	13	2624940	3.148
10	80	372	198	118	89	143	13	5012322	3.191
11	69	335	217	135	98	145	14	225479	3.294
12	57	275	159	214	210	85		5759	3.501

Items 65-82. For the following statements indicate how often each one applies to you. Please answer the questions sincerely. Your answers will not affect your grades in any way. Mark one of the following choices for each statement.

65. I do a little more than the course requires.

- |                        |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Almost always       | 4. Not very often |
| 2. Most of the time    | 5. Almost never   |
| 3. About half the time |                   |

Boys									
	1	2	3	4	5	X	N	M	
5		500	500			934	4420	2.500	
6	108	108	413	166	206		20530	3.254	
7	164	142	244	291	159	28	76520	3.139	
8	83	218	272	285	142	40	433190	3.184	
9	80	166	268	341	145	18	2874299	3.304	
10	94	171	267	345	122	15	4123420	3.230	
11	133	166	261	306	134	15	160779	3.142	
12	213	159	277	297	54		5929	2.821	
Girls									
	1	2	3	4	5	X	N	M	
5	171			665	164		12950	3.653	
6	518	482					4270	1.482	
7	87	510	135	136	132	87	47920	2.715	
8	66	163	283	323	165	46	251300	3.358	
9	78	192	274	348	108	14	2620719	3.215	
10	88	192	293	336	91	14	5005723	3.149	
11	122	240	279	280	78	15	225226	2.951	
12	160	176	312	209	143		5759	2.997	

Note--See page D-2 (Notes To Appendix D)

66. I have a difficult time expressing myself in written reports, examinations, and assignments.

- |                        |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Almost always       | 4. Not very often |
| 2. Most of the time    | 5. Almost never   |
| 3. About half the time |                   |

Boys		1	2	3	4	5	X	N	M
5			337		663		305	6550	3.325
6	311	108	366	108	108			20530	2.594
7	122	218	215	361	84	27		76570	3.068
8	159	187	267	240	147	24		440370	3.028
9	143	184	224	292	157	19		2872567	3.136
10	119	167	204	321	190	17		4114111	3.295
11	97	165	137	354	247	22		159683	3.489
12	38	69	164	301	428			5929	4.011
Girls		1	2	3	4	5	X	N	M
5	171		164	330	335			12950	3.659
6	482	518						4270	1.518
7	147	392	99	301	60	254		41540	2.735
8	165	252	189	266	128	55		249190	2.939
9	127	189	207	309	168	14		2620627	3.201
10	110	169	203	322	195	14		5006310	3.323
11	95	145	147	346	267	10		226279	3.545
12	93	117	100	255	435			5759	3.824

67. Being a fast reader helps me complete my lessons quickly.

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Almost never        | 4. Most of the time |
| 2. Not very often      | 5. Almost always    |
| 3. About half the time |                     |

Boys		1	2	3	4	5	X	N	M
5					675	325	305	6550	4.325
6	119	352	230	114	184	108		18530	2.891
7	266	225	306	143	60	87		72350	2.505
8	148	228	245	246	133	27		438830	2.988
9	156	240	216	226	161	45		2799872	2.995
10	145	244	195	223	193	43		4011010	3.075
11	104	200	193	252	250	37		157434	3.345
12	159	195	198	36	412			5929	3.346
Girls		1	2	3	4	5	X	N	M
5	500	159		171	171			12950	2.354
6				518	482			4270	4.482
7	89	286	177	310	138	89		47810	3.122
8	158	219	207	256	160	26		256360	3.039
9	129	226	193	249	203	34		2570118	3.169
10	118	230	189	252	211	33		4916814	3.207
11	112	180	180	250	278	32		221540	3.402
12	210	79	132	277	302			5759	3.383

68. My grades reflect my ability fairly accurately.

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Almost never        | 4. Most of the time |
| 2. Not very often      | 5. Almost always    |
| 3. About half the time |                     |

Boys								
	1	2	3	4	5	X	N	M
5	337		337	325		305	6550	2.650
6		301	318	323	58		20530	3.139
7	71	228	361	257	83	26	76630	3.053
8	110	218	290	265	117	33	436380	3.061
9	112	210	277	268	133	31	2837967	3.098
10	120	223	255	275	128	25	4084169	3.068
11	116	237	232	271	144	29	158588	3.089
12	137	280	156	312	115	46	5669	2.987

Girls								
	1	2	3	4	5	X	N	M
5	164	171		500	164		12950	3.330
6	518				482		4270	2.930
7		343	142	361	154	194	43600	3.326
8	141	244	264	232	119	71	245500	2.944
9	62	171	260	333	175	30	2579901	3.387
10	66	174	253	339	168	25	4954864	3.369
11	64	171	253	347	165	28	222329	3.377
12	21	135	80	350	414		5759	4.001

69. I make sure that I understand what I am to do before I start an assignment.

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Almost never        | 4. Most of the time |
| 2. Not very often      | 5. Almost always    |
| 3. About half the time |                     |

Boys								
	1	2	3	4	5	X	N	M
5			663		337	305	6550	3.675
6		205	311	210	274		20530	3.553
7	57	155	128	431	229	57	74400	3.619
8	95	86	271	291	257	37	434720	3.529
9	47	101	198	365	288	25	2855485	3.746
10	34	84	189	394	298	22	4096047	3.839
11	30	61	139	381	389	21	159868	4.039
12	42	56	76	324	501		5929	4.186

Girls								
	1	2	3	4	5	X	N	M
5	164	506			330		12950	2.825
6			482	518			4270	3.518
7	46	261	216	188	288	87	47910	3.412
8	85	77	185	341	312	29	255470	3.717
9	24	61	147	393	375	19	2609034	4.035
10	16	52	145	410	377	17	4993885	4.081
11	20	45	125	401	409	13	225640	4.133
12	73	21	85	319	503		5759	4.157

70. I seem to accomplish very little compared to the amount of time I spend studying.

1. Almost always
2. Most of the time
3. About half the time
4. Not very often
5. Almost never

Boys								
	1	2	3	4	5	X	N	M
5	500		500			934	4420	2.000
6		418	205	377			20530	2.958
7	164	250	179	256	151	28	76520	2.981
8	140	174	297	249	141	23	440410	3.077
9	88	176	242	321	173	44	2802920	3.316
10	73	138	214	373	202	34	4046778	3.493
11	66	118	156	395	264	27	158979	3.672
12		94	152	465	289		5929	3.950

Girls								
	1	2	3	4	5	X	N	M
5		330	171	335	164		12950	3.334
6	518				482		4270	2.930
7	91	433	233	188	55	137	45810	2.683
8	162	220	322	194	102	58	248560	2.856
9	91	171	227	351	160	37	2561877	3.317
10	78	143	205	400	174	30	4931459	3.449
11	73	113	169	404	241	27	222484	3.627
12		82	43	506	369	36	5559	4.162

77. My teachers have criticized me for turning in a sloppy assignment.

(same options  
as above)

Boys								
	1	2	3	4	5	X	N	M
5		337			663	305	6550	3.988
6	311	108	108	210	264		20530	3.008
7	54	212	111	366	256	54	74630	3.558
8	44	149	202	248	356	87	414500	3.723
9	57	96	145	324	378	28	2847890	3.870
10	39	69	117	347	428	20	4103488	4.056
11	29	52	95	341	483	20	159951	4.196
12		121	21	429	429	46	5669	4.165

Girls								
	1	2	3	4	5	X	N	M
5			341	164	494		12950	4.153
6	518				482		4270	2.930
7	46	91	182	202	479	137	45810	3.978
8	79	68	124	231	498	35	254130	4.000
9	23	27	44	227	679	14	2621178	4.511
10	13	15	30	215	727	13	5014780	4.629
11	11	20	26	200	743	13	225641	4.645
12		37		124	820		5750	4.765

79. I have difficulty with the mechanics of English composition.

1. Almost always
2. Most of the time
3. About half the time
4. Not very often
5. Almost never

Boys								
	1	2	3	4	5	X	N	M
5				337	663	305	6550	4.663
6		181	230	354	236	121	18320	3.645
7	118	218	314	166	184	26	76630	3.080
8	176	203	279	202	140	76	418800	2.927
9	155	181	257	271	137	29	2844616	3.055
10	143	160	240	294	162	20	4102813	3.172
11	141	142	190	298	229	24	159316	3.332
12	96	43	170	372	320	22	5799	3.777

Girls								
	1	2	3	4	5	X	N	M
5		341		494	164		12950	3.482
6		1000					4270	2.000
7	188	223	178	179	232	87	47920	3.044
8	85	248	255	284	129	67	246360	3.124
9	96	124	222	342	217	26	2591108	3.461
10	86	108	213	350	244	19	4981778	3.559
11	78	103	166	355	298	16	224908	3.692
12	72	75	106	328	419		5759	3.948

81. I get behind in my school assignments.

(same options  
as above)

Boys								
	1	2	3	4	5	X	N	M
5	337	337			325	305	6550	2.638
6	114	239	239	342	65	112	18470	3.004
7	107	242	277	109	266	26	76630	3.186
8	120	168	265	262	184	64	423590	3.223
9	62	104	167	378	289	24	2859294	3.730
10	45	82	149	403	321	18	4111150	3.872
11	27	81	138	377	376	18	160398	3.992
12		94	152	433	321		5929	3.981

Girls								
	1	2	3	4	5	X	N	M
5		171	171	494	164		12950	3.653
6		518		482			4270	2.965
7	86	46	264	190	414	87	47920	3.801
8	67	85	215	352	281	26	256260	3.695
9	30	51	96	374	449	16	2616734	4.162
10	22	36	83	407	453	14	5005885	4.234
11	17	34	82	407	460	13	225643	4.258
12	60		21	277	642		5759	4.443

82. My grades on written examinations or reports have been lowered because of careless errors in spelling, grammar, or punctuation.

1. Almost always
2. Most of the time
3. About half the time
4. Not very often
5. Almost never

Boys								
	1	2	3	4	5	X	N	M
5			337		663	305	6550	4.325
6	208	210	420	161			20530	2.535
7	152	113	213	223	300	57	74420	3.407
8	154	191	267	277	110	50	429160	2.999
9	91	152	244	328	185	25	2854403	3.363
10	74	130	221	357	217	20	4104124	3.514
11	73	114	181	388	244	17	160471	3.615
12	43	128	289	207	333	22	5799	3.658

Girls								
	1	2	3	4	5	X	N	M
5		171		159	670		12950	4.329
6		518		482			4270	2.965
7	129	133	264	234	239	89	47810	3.322
8	109	155	187	306	244	34	254260	3.420
9	50	85	175	378	313	16	2615905	3.818
10	38	71	164	387	339	15	5001478	3.919
11	41	56	125	387	390	11	226150	4.030
12	36	103	79	329	454		5759	4.063

Items 106-113. The following questions ask you to report your grades in courses you have taken in the ninth grade or later. Please consider only semester grades. If you have not taken any courses in the topic, skip the item. In these questions choose the one answer that best describes your grades. Mark your answers as follows:

1. All A's or equivalent
2. Mostly A's or equivalent
3. Mostly A's and B's or equivalent
4. Mostly B's and C's or equivalent
5. Mostly C's and D's or equivalent
6. Mostly D's or below or equivalent

(If your school does not use letter grades, please use the following equivalents:

For a grade of A:	Excellent;	90-100
For a grade of B:	Good;	80-89
For a grade of C:	Average;	70-79
For a grade of D:	Fair;	60-69
For a grade below D:	Failing;	59 or lower)

Note--See page D-2 (Notes To Appendix D)

106. My grades in mathematics have been:

1. All A's or equivalent
2. Mostly A's or equivalent
3. Mostly A's and B's or equivalent
4. Mostly B's and C's or equivalent
5. Mostly C's and D's or equivalent
6. Mostly D's or below or equivalent

Boys									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5			500	500			934	4420	3.500
6	109	121	230	299	121	121	121	18320	3.563
7	136	118	350	197	100	98	241	63360	3.300
8	143	110	211	187	180	169	533	294070	3.657
9	96	114	232	288	194	75	46	2797120	3.595
10	91	121	250	313	184	40	25	4084075	3.499
11	158	133	230	298	160	21	25	159257	3.232
12	244	143	273	190	130	20		5929	2.879

Girls									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5	257		257	487			504	8610	2.973
6								0	
7	129	271	272	135	130	63	641	31740	3.053
8	64	170	323	152	174	118	1029	129640	3.555
9	105	100	238	299	191	66	49	2532531	3.569
10	93	112	257	324	180	35	28	4939336	3.491
11	111	145	273	290	154	27	32	221560	3.314
12	293	140	295	109	162		82	5325	2.708

107. My grades in science courses have been:

(same options as above)	Boys									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M	
	5				1000		2869	2210	5.000	
	6	115	175	121	477		112	121	3.409	
	7	145	159	300	325	71		327	3.016	
	8	126	91	348	177	181	76	679	3.424	
	9	93	127	250	287	170	73	151	2542934	
	10	99	143	270	303	152	34	68	3917701	
	11	145	162	276	287	109	22	36	157508	
	12	160	239	425	82	93		39	5704	
									2.709	
Girls										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M	
	5		204	204	387	204		197	10820	3.591
	6								0	
	7	71	225	212	356	136		745	29840	3.262
	8	55	153	412	208	150	22	1327	113010	3.311
	9	96	117	254	286	185	63	250	2126908	3.535
	10	97	129	275	318	149	31	75	4723319	3.386
	11	121	186	292	285	99	17	45	218644	3.103
	12	228	203	156	303	110			5759	2.865



108. My grades in foreign languages have been:

1. All A's or equivalent
2. Mostly A's or equivalent
3. Mostly A's and B's or equivalent
4. Mostly B's and C's or equivalent
5. Mostly C's and D's or equivalent
6. Mostly D's or below or equivalent

Boys									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5			500		500		934	4420	4.000
6	400		338	135		126	258	16320	2.714
7	112	172	315	180	111	111	371	57360	3.336
8	115	194	196	183	184	128	987	226810	3.512
9	113	117	215	246	174	136	707	1714104	3.659
10	100	112	226	278	185	99	446	2893985	3.634
11	136	167	229	240	133	95	312	124389	3.352
12	268	151	188	132	188	73	89	5444	3.042

Girls									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5	333			333	333		953	6630	3.333
6								0	
7	100	97	510	94	199		1459	21180	3.195
8	73	202	306	174	143	101	1968	88600	3.418
9	167	121	238	245	150	79	1087	1273422	3.329
10	138	131	266	271	139	55	584	3204962	3.307
11	182	166	249	233	122	49	323	172779	3.093
12	244	232	262	178	54	30	460	3944	2.657

109. My grades in history and social studies courses have been:

(same options as above)	Boys									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M	
				500	500		934	4420	4.500	
	121	66	236	345	233		121	18320	3.504	
	148	74	266	253	188	72	377	57090	3.475	
	129	135	301	173	129	134	689	266810	3.440	
	91	133	252	280	171	73	260	2322203	3.525	
	101	139	269	304	153	34	103	3795494	3.372	
	152	181	262	257	115	34	33	157993	3.104	
	188	143	384	229	56			5929	2.822	

Girls									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5	204	197	599				197	10820	2.395
6	1000						1073	2060	1.000
7		164	154	535	74	72	877	27740	3.736
8	42	130	321	305	140	62	1425	108450	3.556
9	112	133	272	279	153	52	371	1938598	3.384
10	119	141	284	299	131	26	118	4541420	3.259
11	140	165	315	253	106	21	47	218233	3.084
12	271	288	225	121	74		27	5552	2.410

110. My grades in English courses have been:

1. All A's or equivalent
2. Mostly A's or equivalent
3. Mostly A's and B's or equivalent
4. Mostly B's and C's or equivalent
5. Mostly C's and D's or equivalent
6. Mostly D's or below or equivalent

Boys									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5			500		500		934	4420	4.000
6	241	121	301	337			121	18320	2.734
7	72	364	185	175	135	69	286	61150	3.144
8	80	137	287	198	149	149	746	258210	3.646
9	72	123	248	291	190	76	66	2744365	3.630
10	68	134	277	324	163	33	41	4018924	3.481
11	98	177	281	303	122	18	33	157966	3.230
12	152	196	407	117	127			5929	2.871

Girls									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5		401	395	204			197	10820	2.803
6								0	
7	169	98	245	245	245		1032	25630	3.299
8	58	268	332	151	167	24	1540	103520	3.172
9	132	141	288	278	127	33	68	2488958	3.228
10	124	174	329	272	89	11	42	4872584	3.063
11	154	229	320	230	59	7	33	221272	2.832
12	316	214	281	117	72			5759	2.413

111. My grades in vocational courses have been

(same options  
as above)

Boys									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5	663				337		305	6550	2.350
6	228		181	471	121		121	18320	3.257
7	161	145	292	284	78	40	486	52930	3.092
8	155	129	237	207	122	149	1182	206550	3.461
9	111	155	280	259	135	60	644	1780545	3.333
10	111	166	296	296	104	27	621	2581413	3.198
11	146	237	261	262	79	15	678	97294	2.937
12	156	57	436	294	57		1810	2110	3.038

Girls									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5	333		333		333		953	6630	3.000
6								0	
7	89	190	363	87	187	84	1199	23680	3.345
8	56	310	165	152	198	118	2393	77510	3.480
9	122	154	278	266	130	52	1632	1009908	3.284
10	110	170	322	286	86	27	1390	2124742	3.148
11	123	228	307	263	62	17	1374	96270	2.965
12	53	354	199	53	247	94	1564	2246	3.370

112. My grades in business or commercial courses have been:

1. All A's or equivalent
2. Mostly A's or equivalent
3. Mostly A's and B's or equivalent
4. Mostly B's and C's or equivalent
5. Mostly C's and D's or equivalent
6. Mostly D's or below or equivalent

Boys									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5				500	500		934	4420	4.500
6		373	129	369		129	199	17120	3.384
7	221	192	215	240	45	86	611	48820	2.952
8	200	43	219	202	142	195	1212	203800	3.626
9	103	144	239	265	155	95	1015	1452525	3.509
10	92	126	269	323	145	45	959	2136438	3.439
11	128	145	244	297	151	35	878	86925	3.305
12	108		452	65	199	177	2188	1860	3.780

Girls									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5			667		333		953	6630	3.667
6								0	
7	199		202	209	192	199	1459	21180	3.790
8	209	129	252	155	90	164	2698	71110	3.280
9	125	143	254	274	143	61	1694	986478	3.349
10	107	145	294	312	118	26	813	2800821	3.266
11	149	222	284	258	70	17	549	147559	2.927
12	271	174	305	127	60	63	720	3348	2.719

113. My grades in all courses starting with the ninth grade have been:

(same options as above)	Boys									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M	
			1000				934	4420	3.000	
	399		74	252		274	274	16110	3.277	
	221	284	191	177	84	43	614	48710	2.749	
	206	172	150	175	154	142	1154	209260	3.325	
	73	131	262	324	172	37	119	2616406	3.502	
	54	121	296	376	138	16	63	3935819	3.470	
	69	171	312	341	94	12	58	154320	3.256	
	91	153	432	178	125	22		5929	3.158	

Girls									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5	204		591		204		197	10820	3.000
6								0	
7	239	97	251	82	86	245	1020	25780	3.412
8	181	150	216	83	215	155	2694	71200	3.465
9	75	129	298	336	140	22	125	2362483	3.403
10	55	127	336	368	107	8	59	4794591	3.368
11	48	181	363	328	74	5	65	214659	3.214
12	43	366	415	82	95		21	5639	2.819

137. Were your parents born in the United States?

1. My father was born in the U.S. but my mother was not.
2. My mother was born in the U.S. but my father was not.
3. Both my parents were born in the U.S.
4. Both my parents were born outside the U.S.
5. I don't know whether my father or mother was born in the U.S.

Boys							
	1	2	3	4	5	X	N
5		258	508		234		8550
6	228	241	295		236	121	18320
7	27	139	632	81	121	26	76630
8	31	106	663	124	77	65	423350
9	36	57	821	59	27	46	2798679
10	31	49	857	51	13	30	4061748
11	35	88	787	77	13	30	158499
12	74	59	702	165		21	5809

Girls							
	1	2	3	4	5	X	N
5		409	190	197	204	197	10820
6			482		518		4270
7			710	211	79		52080
8	50	67	638	147	98	75	244650
9	24	38	869	47	22	37	2563545
10	24	42	884	40	9	28	4939957
11	30	75	821	66	8	20	224100
12	23	67	787	100	23	37	5553

171. If your family is renting your home or the place where you live, about how much are they paying each month?

1. Less than \$60
2. \$60 to \$79
3. \$80 to \$99
4. \$100 to \$119
5. \$120 or more
6. We have bought (or are buying) our home.

Boys								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N
5	258		234	258		249		8550
6	148	283		138	282	148	377	14910
7	166	95	167	78	53	441	26	76630
8	203	101	148	97	34	417	207	373520
9	131	87	64	40	34	644	84	2700678
10	95	68	52	29	25	731	63	3937898
11	105	89	64	40	52	650	75	151853
12	57	168	83	64	21	605	61	5589

Girls								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N
5	247					753	504	8610
6	482					518		4270
7	318	9	93	54	48	478	132	46020
8	224	86	46	68	54	521	74	244790
9	151	83	46	22	19	678	79	2462293
10	103	69	40	22	20	746	68	4755893
11	123	83	57	30	44	664	67	214255
12	170	71	107	47	47	557	136	5068

172. If your family has bought (or is buying) your home, what is the present value?

- |                         |                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Under \$6,000        | 4. \$15,000 to \$22,000    |
| 2. \$6,000 to \$10,000  | 5. More than \$22,000      |
| 3. \$10,000 to \$15,000 | 6. We are renting our home |

Boys

	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N
5			325			675	305	6550
6	290	148	148	138	134	142	377	14910
7	172	86	171	150	193	228	57	74420
8	137	138	182	193	77	274	183	381090
9	98	174	201	167	129	231	133	2582431
10	72	174	205	188	162	199	104	3789351
11	64	136	163	191	150	297	126	144913
12		211		205	217	367	44	5679

Girls

	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N
5	341	318				341	998	6480
6			518			482		4270
7	373	100		50	102	375	239	42020
8	158	162	123	102	67	387	170	224710
9	104	166	172	152	121	285	201	2213769
10	75	164	193	185	154	229	172	4331452
11	79	135	155	182	147	302	191	191945
12	294	138	136	144	75	213	164	4948

173. Please make the best estimate you can of your family's total income for last year (1959). Include money earned by both parents or anyone else in the household who worked.

- |                       |                           |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Less than \$3,000  | 4. \$9,000 to \$11,999    |
| 2. \$3,000 to \$5,999 | 5. \$12,000 or more       |
| 3. \$6,000 to \$8,999 | 6. I can't estimate this. |

Boys

	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N
5	258	249	258		234			8550
6	137	128		405	131	199	274	16110
7	136	55	152	164	91	401	26	76630
8	142	135	121	123	106	373	149	392410
9	74	197	190	102	85	352	72	2730726
10	44	199	218	110	107	322	47	3996512
11	61	192	185	106	141	315	83	150649
12		224	315	97	118	246	44	5679

Girls

	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N
5	257					743	504	8610
6						1000		4270
7	332	53	103	96	103	314	244	41860
8	151	61	113	68	44	563	94	240340
9	62	134	115	56	51	581	65	2495836
10	40	145	134	66	63	552	43	4867130
11	52	144	161	75	72	497	75	212586
12	37	208	57	85	100	513		5759

174. Which of the following best describes your family's finances?

- |                                 |                      |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Barely able to make a living | 4. Well-to-do        |
| 2. Have the necessities         | 5. Wealthy           |
| 3. Comfortable                  | 6. Extremely wealthy |

Boys									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5	508			234	258			8550	2.736
6	128	205	274	255		137	274	16110	3.205
7	179	58	536	169	57		116	70450	2.866
8	87	179	409	167	83	75	137	396440	3.207
9	41	147	565	181	43	23	54	2776183	3.107
10	22	129	639	170	27	12	31	4057751	3.086
11	10	114	654	178	29	16	34	157837	3.150
12		125	643	198	34			5929	3.141

Girls									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5		239	247	257	257		504	8610	3.531
6	518	482						4270	1.482
7	125	230	187	121	172	166	42	49970	3.485
8	81	247	373	143	79	76	99	239360	3.122
9	40	159	603	152	30	17	41	2552337	3.025
10	19	137	674	139	23	8	22	4966946	3.033
11	21	128	688	138	17	8	28	222348	3.027
12	93	94	712	100				5759	2.819

Items 190-193. How many of the following articles are in your home?

191. Telephone, television set, radio, phonograph

- |         |          |         |
|---------|----------|---------|
| 1. None | 3. Two   | 5. Four |
| 2. One  | 4. Three |         |

Boys									
	1	2	3	4	5	X	N	M	
5		344	344		312	332		6420	3.279
6	131	137		252	480	274		16110	3.813
7	170	227	146	224	234	98		71630	3.124
8	68	252	193	207	279	142		394830	3.377
9	32	97	109	178	583	46		2798471	4.183
10	15	49	62	160	715	27		4076539	4.511
11	9	36	69	150	736	13		161173	4.569
12	22	22		170	786			5929	4.677

Girls									
	1	2	3	4	5	X	N	M	
5		492	508			2091		4190	2.508
6		482	518					4270	2.518
7	39	298	332	163	169	8		51680	3.125
8	42	197	193	236	333	52		249890	3.622
9	17	71	96	189	628	26		2589178	4.341
10	8	33	58	152	750	15		5002397	4.602
11	4	39	81	141	736	18		224559	4.566
12		113		303	584			5759	4.357

Note--See page D-2 (Notes To Appendix D)

193. Musical instruments, hi-fi or stereophonic set, classical records,  
art equipment, photo developing equipment

- |         |          |
|---------|----------|
| 1. None | 4. Three |
| 2. One  | 5. Four  |
| 3. Two  | 6. Five  |

Boys									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5	344		344		312		332	6420	2.935
6	186		629	186			725	11900	2.814
7	238	201	381	121	59		131	69510	2.563
8	266	284	216	110	68	57	142	394770	2.602
9	235	238	232	157	82	55	53	2779238	2.778
10	197	238	243	180	89	52	30	4064842	2.883
11	175	217	244	193	110	61	26	159046	3.026
12	142	248	186	251	132	42		5929	3.110
Girls									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5	492	508					2091	4190	1.508
6	518	482						4270	1.482
7	280	479		103	49	89	144	45520	2.429
8	321	274	155	135	57	57	78	243860	2.505
9	235	259	229	164	71	42	33	2574026	2.700
10	198	243	249	183	87	40	19	4985119	2.839
11	185	231	250	187	106	41	16	225082	2.921
12	58	244	218	252	106	122		5759	3.469

206. Which one of the following comes closest to describing the work of your father (or the male head of your household)? Mark only one answer. If he works on more than one job, mark the one on which he spends most of his time. If he is now out of work, or if he's retired, mark the one that he did last.

1. I don't know
2. Farm or ranch owner and/or manager
3. Farm or ranch foreman
4. Farm or ranch worker
5. Workman or laborer--such as factory or mine worker, fisherman, filling station attendant, longshoreman, etc.
6. Private household worker--such as a servant, butler, etc.
7. Protective worker--such as a policeman, detective, sheriff, fireman
8. Service worker--such as a barber, beautician, waiter, etc.
9. Semi-skilled worker--such as factory machine operator, bus or cab driver, meat cutter, etc.
10. Skilled worker or foreman--such as a baker, carpenter, electrician, enlisted man in the armed forces, mechanic, plumber, plasterer, tailor, foreman in a factory or mine (but not on a farm), etc.
11. Clerical worker--such as bank teller, bookkeeper, sales clerk, office clerk, mail carrier, messenger, etc.
12. Salesman--such as real estate or insurance salesman, factory representative, etc.
13. Manager--such as sales manager, store manager, office manager, business manager, factory supervisor, etc.
14. Official--such as manufacturer, officer in a large company, banker, government official or inspector, etc.
15. Proprietor or owner--such as owner of a small business, wholesaler, retailer, contractor, restaurant owner, etc.
16. Professional--such as actor, accountant, artist, clergyman, dentist, engineer, lawyer, librarian, scientist, etc.
17. Technical--such as draftsman, surveyor, medical or dental technician, etc.



Boys											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5			344			656					
6	174		162	166				166			
7	232	100	53	183	135	33		35	63		33
8	244	87	22	76	189	12	30	10	74	101	22
9	121	88	13	26	184	6	19	16	67	176	27
10	81	85	7	16	164	2	19	12	70	186	30
11	82	74	3	10	149	3	13	16	66	183	32
12	105	22			71		36	22		255	59

Girls											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5	1000										
6	1000										
7	312	376			265				46		
8	255	57	52	76	216		19	21	37	111	
9	172	87	9	29	201	3	14	14	55	171	20
10	119	78	6	19	172	2	16	11	62	184	27
11	96	52	8	15	158	1	18	9	66	203	30
12	179				126		23		23	109	130

Boys									
	12	13	14	15	16	17	X	N	M
5							332	6420	4.967
6					331		617	12700	7.958
7		29		33	70		244	63190	5.405
8	11	26	27	46	11	11	213	371650	5.927
9	43	61	23	51	52	27	95	2671537	6.003
10	51	75	27	72	67	36	55	3968887	8.953
11	37	64	36	83	101	48	54	154911	9.487
12	41	41	21	143	183		21	5809	10.523

Girls									
	12	13	14	15	16	17	X	N	M
5							2091	4190	1.000
6							1073	2060	1.000
7							94	47620	2.809
8	8		23	42	27	55	201	219000	6.073
9	35	58	16	54	43	20	73	2477512	7.372
10	45	71	21	75	61	30	57	4805546	8.520
11	40	61	24	100	82	37	59	215889	9.284
12	87	45		109	171		82	5325	9.682

208. Which one of the following comes closest to describing the work of your mother (or the female head of your household)? Mark only one answer. If she does housework in addition to outside work, count only the outside work. If she works on more than one job, mark the most important one. If she usually works, but is now out of work, mark the one that she did last.

1. I don't know
2. Housewife only; she has not worked for pay in the last three years
3. Farm or ranch owner and/or manager
4. Farm or ranch worker
5. Worker or laborer--such as charwoman, laundry worker, etc.
6. Private household worker--such as housekeeper, maid, laundress, etc.
7. Protective worker--such as policewoman, etc.
8. Service worker--such as beautician, waitress, etc.
9. Semi-skilled worker--such as factory machine operator, cab driver, etc.
10. Skilled worker or forewoman--such as baker, inspector, etc.
11. Clerical worker--such as bookkeeper, secretary, typist, sales clerk, store clerk, etc.
12. Sales--such as real estate, life insurance, etc.
13. Manager--such as sales manager, store manager, office manager, business manager, factory supervisor, etc.
14. Official--such as manufacturer, officer in a large company, banker, government official or inspector, etc.
15. Proprietor or owner--such as owner of a small business, wholesaler, retailer, restaurant owner, etc.
16. Professional--such as actress, accountant, artist, dentist, physician, engineer, lawyer, librarian, scientist, etc.
17. Technical--such as draftsman, medical or dental technician, etc.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5		500									
6	303	159	148			152			152		86
7	75	455		71	36	38	36	35			69
8	130	435	24		69	66	24	46	27	29	7
9	86	532	10	11	44	32	8	43	39	16	79
10	60	552	4	5	37	27	4	41	45	16	106
11	61	530	8	2	32	15	2	37	45	11	124
12	59	317			41			69	39		257

Girls

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5	492					508					
6		1000									
7	133	695	43	42	42						
8	142	558	9	10	44	67		29	21	8	19
9	91	533	5	6	39	38	2	48	50	11	87
10	66	535	3	3	32	29	2	45	55	13	111
11	58	462	4	5	34	47	2	33	65	10	131
12		558			38	136					210

Boys

	12	13	14	15	16	17	X	N
5						500	934	4420
6							477	13900
7			36		113	36	359	57850
8	17	41		11	62	12	256	358830
9	11	18	9	11	47	6	104	2650155
10	12	15	8	13	52	4	56	3963342
11	11	20	17	13	70	2	36	157600
12		21		21	176		22	5799

Girls

	12	13	14	15	16	17	X	N
5							2091	4190
6								4270
7					44		96	47520
8	10	9	23		30	19	196	219930
9	10	13	9	13	40	5	70	2482932
10	10	15	6	15	56	4	39	4889245
11	11	27	10	17	83	3	43	219229
12					58		23	5629

Note--See page D-2 (Notes To Appendix D)

210. In which one of the following programs do you expect to specialize in college? Mark one of these even if you have not definitely made up your mind.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. I do not expect to attend college.                         | 12. Political science or economics                             |
| 2. Biological sciences (botany, physiology, zoology)          | 13. Foreign languages  |
| 3. Physical sciences (chemistry, geology, physics, astronomy) | 14. Other liberal arts (philosophy, literature, history, etc.) |
| 4. Engineering  | 15. Fine arts (music, art, ballet, etc)                        |
| 5. Mathematics  | 16. Agriculture  |
| 6. Pre-medical  | 17. Nursing  |
| 7. Pre-dental   | 18. Home economics   |
| 8. Pre-law  | 19. Pre-theology   |
| 9. Business administration                                    | 20. Journalism   |
| 10. Education   | 21. A program not listed above                                 |
| 11. Sociology or psychology                                   | 22. I have no plans regarding college programs.                |

Boys

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5	500					500							
6	318				148			152		86			
7	432	79	84	36									
8	335	29	97	77	38	24	31	1	54	33	6		24
9	272	28	60	186	44	32	14	32	27	22	5	6	7
10	216	39	64	201	45	41	16	35	38	24	5	4	5
11	202	38	105	168	60	58	9	44	53	29	11	6	6
12	72	20	97	194	113	120	42	140	76	37	20		

Girls

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5	508												
6	1000												
7	426	132		47	47					42			
8	413	21	20	21	31			40	62	9	9		29
9	314	14	16	3	19	25	4	11	85	72	15	3	15
10	291	19	13	3	24	25	4	8	93	101	26	2	18
11	233	36	20	3	31	37	2	15	83	141	39	2	37
12	230	21	21		21	38		37		259	82	21	23

Boys

	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	X	N
5										934	4420
6	152		144							477	13900
7	83	82			41			80	81	534	51260
8		37	33	6	6	6		75	87	318	341860
9	5	16	35	6	3	5	4	82	110	127	2595668
10	10	18	36	3	1	5	6	84	103	58	3955115
11	16	19	10	2		7	7	61	89	43	156455
12									67		5929

Girls

	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	X	N
5				492						2091	4190
6											4270
7				43				42	222	96	47520
8		21		29	24			89	182	205	218170
9	9	36	2	116	27	1	10	86	114	74	2474455
10	15	39	2	105	24	2	10	77	100	37	4897784
11	36	33	1	68	18	1	15	64	85	29	222076
12	21	44		21	101			58		23	5629

Note--See page D-2 (Notes To Appendix D)

211. In the following list of occupations, mark the one occupation you expect to make your career after you have completed your education. If your choice is not on the list, mark the one that is closest to it. Mark one of these even if you have not definitely made up your mind.

1. Accountant
2. Biological scientist (biologist, botanist, physiologist, zoologist, etc.)
3. College professor
4. Dentist
5. Engineer (aeronautical, civil, chemical, mechanical, etc.)
6. Elementary school teacher
7. High school teacher
8. Lawyer
9. Mathematician
10. Pharmacist
11. Clergyman (minister, priest, rabbi, etc.)
12. Physical scientist (chemist, geologist, physicist, astronomer, etc.)
13. Physician
14. Political scientist or economist
15. Social worker
16. Sociologist or psychologist
17. Armed forces officer
18. Artist or entertainer
19. Businessman
20. Craftsman
21. Engineering or scientific aide
22. Forester
23. Medical or dental technician
24. Nurse
25. Pilot, airplane
26. Policeman or fireman
27. Secretary, office clerk or typist
28. Writer
29. Barber or beautician
30. Enlisted man in the armed forces
31. Farmer
32. Housewife
33. Salesman or saleswoman
34. Skilled worker (electrician, machinist, plumber, printer, etc.)
35. Structural worker (bricklayer, carpenter, painter, paperhanger, etc.)
36. Some other occupation different from any above

Boys													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5													
6						213	124			218			
7	46	44			137	44			47	44		98	95
8	41	33	31	46	132	41	40	31	42	13	35	34	13
9	23	23	8	25	191	9	26	36	18	14	13	36	24
10	27	31	5	23	204	6	37	38	17	15	16	41	33
11	53	29	14	12	180	5	42	48	30	21	18	74	41
12	44	22	22	22	134		78	154	41			145	132
Girls													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5													
6													
7													
8	10	12	20	10	10	100	32	23					10
9	15	12	4	3	4	68	51	13	8	7	3	9	13
10	16	15	4	3	3	84	63	8	8	6	4	9	13
11	23	14	3	7	2	128	75	13	12	7	2	17	20
12		21	76			139	171	37	21			21	38
Boys													
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
5				344							344		
6													
7				123			44			47			
8		26		63	21	33		13	21			78	6
9	3	8	3	65	21	31	13	14	30	6	2	47	20
10	2	5	3	56	18	37	12	12	30	5	1	35	17
11	5	10	7	42	19	29	17	13	13	7	1	23	11
12			22			61						41	
Girls													
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
5													
6													
7				52									
8				29	21					11	103	10	24
9	1	21	8	13	28	4		1	1	12	139	6	2
10	1	25	14	10	30	5		1	1	13	122	6	2
11	4	23	24	8	40	3		1	2	25	89	6	1
12		37	44		21						21		21
Boys													
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	X		N
5										312	332		6420
6							218			228	1119		9690
7			47	47	44			47		47	742		45150
8				18	69	7	13	15	7	81	391		323930
9	6	3	7	19	61	2	6	35	15	136	149		2546383
10	3	5	7	20	57	1	7	41	9	123	68		3918861
11	10	7	8	13	47		2	31	8	111	45		156229
12				42						39	98		5399
Girls													
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	X		N
5													
6	482										2091		4190
7	171		51	56		161				56	327		4270
8	146	37	35	22	31	203				100	277		39260
9	242	9	45	2	5	137	4	1	1	106	78		205880
10	265	10	42	2	3	113	3	1	1	98	38		2466576
11	249	6	31	1		69	2	1	1	94	33		4890426
12	114		21			137				58	23		221354
													5629

Note--See page D-2 (Notes To Appendix D)

212. Which one of the following occupations would you most like to enter? If your choice is not on the list, mark the one that is closest to it. Mark one of these even if you have not definitely made up your mind.

1. Accountant
2. Biological scientist (biologist, botanist, physiologist, zoologist, etc.)
3. College professor
4. Dentist
5. Engineer (aeronautical, civil, chemical, mechanical, etc.)
6. Elementary school teacher
7. High school teacher
8. Lawyer
9. Mathematician
10. Pharmacist
11. Clergyman (minister, priest, rabbi, etc.)
12. Physical scientist (chemist, geologist, physicist, astronomer, etc.)
13. Physician
14. Political scientist or economist
15. Social worker
16. Sociologist or psychologist
17. Armed forces officer
18. Artist or entertainer
19. Businessman
20. Craftsman
21. Engineering or scientific aide
22. Forester
23. Medical or dental technician
24. Nurse
25. Pilot, airplane
26. Policeman or fireman
27. Secretary, office clerk or typist
28. Writer
29. Barber or beautician
30. Enlisted man in the armed forces
31. Farmer
32. Housewife
33. Salesman or saleswoman
34. Skilled worker (electrician, machinist, plumber, printer, etc.)
35. Structural worker (bricklayer, carpenter, painter, paperhanger, etc.)
36. Some other occupation different from any above

D-26

Boys													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5													
6		186					101	173				355	
7		87	42		39	42		47	91	42		47	92
8	50	67	20	75	97	38	1	39	22	12	20	54	7
9	20	27	7	26	183	9	26	39	21	12	15	41	26
10	25	34	5	23	196	7	33	42	17	14	16	44	35
11	43	41	10	12	179	5	42	53	23	14	19	75	49
12	43	22	22	24	245		36	151				142	129
Girls													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5													
6						518							
7		145		60					64	125			
8	10		39	19	10	41	39	30	2		10		
9	13	14	5	4	4	70	49	20	9	8	4	12	16
10	14	20	4	4	4	79	54	17	10	7	5	13	18
11	18	23	4	7	2	115	59	29	13	8	3	18	31
12		21	76			118	127	37	21			21	38
Boys													
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
5				344	344								
6													
7	44			118						45		39	
8	13	33		51	15	20		13	22	12	7	38	13
9	2	7	4	67	23	29	15	15	36	6	4	64	19
10	2	4	4	57	23	31	11	12	38	6	2	52	18
11	4	12	9	44	22	31	14	12	19	4	1	39	17
12			22			24	41					40	
Girls													
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
5											1000		
6													
7		58		60							60		
8				19	51	25				11	161	9	23
9	2	23	10	18	41	4		1	1	12	149	10	3
10	2	32	19	14	47	5		1	1	15	127	9	3
11	2	25	35	8	58	7		1	4	21	90	8	2
12		59	89		43						58		21
Boys													
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	X	N	
5				312							332	6420	
6										186	725	11900	
7				45	89			45		45	668	47140	
8			25	25	54		6	21	7	121	406	320530	
9	4	4	7	15	56	3	6	32	14	116	147	2552088	
10	3	7	7	15	54	1	7	39	10	106	68	3919640	
11	7	5	7	13	38		5	37	7	89	50	155437	
12										61	72	5529	
Girls													
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	X	N	
5											2091	4190	
6	482											4270	
7	125		58			183				64	508	34540	
8	164		39	29	10	100	21	10		129	224	214790	
9	218	13	51	2	6	108	5	2	1	94	78	2466463	
10	221	16	49	2	5	88	3			92	38	4890887	
11	201	14	32		1	68	2	1	1	90	37	220408	
12	77		21		37	101				36	23	5629	



218. Mark the one answer indicating the highest level of education your father reached. Mark the one best answer even if you are not sure.

1. I don't know
2. None, or some grade school
3. Completed grade school
4. Some high school, but did not graduate
5. Graduated from high school
6. Vocational or business school after high school
7. Some junior or regular college, but did not graduate
8. Graduated from a regular 4-year college
9. Master's degree
10. Some work toward doctorate or professional degree
11. Completed doctorate or professional degree

## Boys

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5	525			475							
6		311		159			148	144	152		86
7	152	295	36	108	102	137	136			34	
8	263	116	101	166	128	87	12	38	44	20	25
9	161	69	131	191	226	42	51	71	22	7	28
10	107	47	125	189	255	53	64	87	21	13	38
11	113	48	111	196	223	47	62	92	37	14	56
12	21		40	360	255	65	21	100	37		102

## Girls

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5		492		508							
6			1000								
7	261	179	270	86	158		47				
8	351	195	69	230	2	19	30	21		25	58
9	196	84	138	206	198	36	39	52	12	6	33
10	135	60	126	202	235	49	58	70	17	10	39
11	131	72	106	210	209	43	64	78	18	15	55
12	79	195	126	133	129		88	92		132	25

## Boys

	X	N	M
5	1031	4210	2.425
6	477	13900	5.762
7	283	61280	3.910
8	335	337590	3.883
9	112	2631921	4.343
10	64	3934081	4.807
11	46	156000	4.990
12	35	5729	5.640

## Girls

	X	N	M
5	2091	4190	3.017
6	1073	2060	3.000
7	99	47410	2.887
8	233	213330	3.258
9	86	2447664	4.023
10	56	4810615	4.552
11	49	217840	4.718
12	103	5221	4.977

Note--See page D-2 (Notes To Appendix D)

219. Mark the one answer indicating the highest level of education your mother reached. Mark the one best answer even if you are not sure.

1. I don't know
2. None, or some grade school
3. Completed grade school
4. Some high school, but did not graduate
5. Graduated from high school
6. Vocational or business school after high school
7. Some junior or regular college, but did not graduate
8. Graduated from a regular 4-year college
9. Master's degree
10. Some work toward doctorate or professional degree
11. Completed doctorate or professional degree

Boys											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5	1000										
6	157	340					162		174	166	
7	239	112	225	111	58	75	73	35	72		
8	246	123	82	182	151	53	53	46	6	26	31
9	141	44	104	187	320	47	45	75	14	9	13
10	90	25	92	173	375	62	56	89	16	8	14
11	83	29	81	171	359	66	63	83	29	11	25
12		34		42	370	149	212	135	20		37

Girls											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5		492		508							
6					1000						
7	222	413	130	42	105	42			47		
8	292	213	134	192	85	10	11	12		2	49
9	132	56	123	238	277	55	40	46	9	5	19
10	82	34	105	224	323	79	55	64	11	7	16
11	76	36	114	212	294	76	62	72	26	10	22
12		75	60	120	381	64	162	58	43		36

Boys			
	X	N	M
5	1031	4210	1.000
6	617	12700	5.201
7	377	57090	3.762
8	348	334300	3.938
9	112	2631113	4.453
10	58	3955772	4.834
11	43	156495	5.007
12		5929	6.139

Girls			
	X	N	M
5	2091	4190	3.017
6	1073	2060	5.000
7	96	47520	2.802
8	244	211360	3.100
9	68	2487667	4.270
10	40	4883257	4.688
11	36	220612	4.853
12		5759	5.485

Note--See page D-2 (Notes To Appendix D)

220. With whom are you now living; that is, who are the heads of the house?

1. Mother and father
2. Mother only
3. Father only
4. Sometimes with my mother, sometimes with my father
5. Mother and stepfather
6. Father and stepmother
7. Grandparents, aunt, uncle, or cousins
8. Brother or sister
9. Foster parents (not relatives)
10. Someone not listed above

Boys										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5	525								475	
6	311	86			307	152	144			
7	319	165	64	98	157	164		33		
8	534	117	54	38	67	34	48	48	17	41
9	751	85	28	14	44	17	27	12	8	15
10	831	72	17	7	32	10	15	5	3	7
11	823	92	19	6	26	15	13	3		3
12	819	41	22		118					

Girls										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5	1000									
6		518		482						
7	592	189		43			176			
8	645	143	53	22	41	33	27		9	29
9	776	99	16	7	49	11	22	7	5	10
10	819	84	14	3	43	10	15	4	3	5
11	828	83	9	1	39	9	15	5	4	7
12	920	58			23					

Boys		
	X	N
5	1031	4210
6	477	13900
7	241	63380
8	252	360010
9	93	2677165
10	45	4005629
11	27	158967
12	21	5809

Girls		
	X	N
5	2091	4190
6		4270
7	96	47520
8	138	231040
9	51	2527865
10	26	4949636
11	20	224213
12		5759

221. What is the total number of living children in your family? Include yourself, together with all full brothers and sisters, half-brothers and sisters, stepbrothers and sisters, and foster brothers and sisters. Include those not now living in your home.

- |          |                    |
|----------|--------------------|
| 1. One   | 7. Seven           |
| 2. Two   | 8. Eight           |
| 3. Three | 9. Nine            |
| 4. Four  | 10. Ten            |
| 5. Five  | 11. Eleven         |
| 6. Six   | 12. Twelve or more |

Boys												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5									525	475		
6			350					217		227		206
7	67		123	211	70	135	121	137	68	33	36	
8	46	120	114	186	108	161	54	70	52	17	6	66
9	85	193	195	170	121	79	56	36	23	14	10	19
10	97	246	228	164	103	63	37	23	14	9	6	11
11	130	292	229	133	90	48	32	10	8	9	5	14
12	259	321	206	114			23	39				37

Girls												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5			508					492				
6		518						482				
7		46	100	49	137	143	137	46	248			95
8	62	110	174	167	101	68	112	111	28	38	9	19
9	73	193	208	167	115	79	55	38	26	18	12	17
10	88	230	229	171	107	66	42	24	16	11	7	10
11	106	299	204	134	92	59	31	27	12	22	10	5
12	83	179	427	63	58	35	58	75		23		

Boys			
	X	N	M
5	1031	4210	9.475
6	1110	9730	7.524
7	281	61380	5.714
8	263	356770	5.314
9	103	2652497	4.170
10	49	3989443	3.675
11	33	157982	3.360
12	35	5729	2.898

Girls			
	X	N	M
5	2091	4190	5.458
6		4270	4.895
7	146	45450	6.822
8	208	217760	5.027
9	58	2512792	4.236
10	29	4933983	3.778
11	27	222477	3.597
12		5759	3.705

224. Where did you live just before moving to this community?

1. I have lived here all my life.
2. New England States (Me., N.H., Vt., Mass., R.I., Conn.)
3. Middle Atlantic States (N.Y., N.J., Pa.)
4. South Atlantic States (Del., Md., D.C., Va., W.Va., N.C., S.C., Ga., Fla.)
5. East North Central States (Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., Wis.)
6. West North Central States (Minn., Iowa, Mo., N.Dak., S.Dak., Neb., Kan.)
7. East South Central States (Ky., Tenn., Ala., Miss.)
8. West South Central States (Ark., La., Okla., Texas)
9. Mountain States (Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Colo., N.Mex., Ariz., Utah, Nev.)
10. Pacific States (Wash., Ore., Calif., Hawaii, Alaska)
11. United States possessions (Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)
12. In a foreign country

## Boys

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5	525					475						
6	159	159		86		152	292	152				
7	415	68	34	70		37	73	73	90	36		104
8	408	28	137	72	113	58	67	18	17	40	5	35
9	532	30	50	68	86	46	35	51	29	45	7	21
10	563	33	71	56	79	46	27	38	21	48	4	15
11	610	31	120	32	58	18	35	25	12	35	7	16
12	517		172			105	36		56	56		58

## Girls

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5	1000											
6	518			482								
7	565	121	48	50	102				53			60
8	560		35	63	124		55	31		10	44	77
9	596	23	41	65	73	35	34	46	26	40	5	16
10	596	33	63	52	78	42	25	35	19	43	3	11
11	630	40	116	37	59	15	33	18	6	18	3	24
12	804		42	21	37		37		23			37

## Boys

	X	N
5	1031	4210
6	477	13900
7	321	59520
8	289	349730
9	123	2606931
10	62	3941640
11	41	156863
12		5929

## Girls

	X	N
5	5286	2060
6		4270
7	259	41350
8	297	202800
9	79	2463713
10	40	4882618
11	40	219771
12		5759

225. How many rooms are in your home? Count all rooms; bedrooms, bathrooms, kitchen, living room, dining room, recreation room, enclosed porch, etc.

- |          |                          |
|----------|--------------------------|
| 1. One   | 7. Seven or eight        |
| 2. Two   | 8. Nine or ten           |
| 3. Three | 9. Eleven or twelve      |
| 4. Four  | 10. Thirteen or fourteen |
| 5. Five  | 11. Fifteen or sixteen   |
| 6. Six   | 12. Seventeen or more    |

Boys

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5	475		525									
6	159		152	86		148	144				159	152
7	104	105	34	125	72	113	196	36	109	36		72
8	43	21	51	120	157	213	192	98	27	18	6	55
9	8	11	21	46	98	163	298	179	87	42	22	26
10	3	4	12	33	78	144	322	209	105	46	21	23
11	1	2	18	57	111	183	308	180	68	38	17	17
12			22	131	148	62	263	147	88	39		100

Girls

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5												
6			1000									
7			141	305	195	99	97			162		
8		25	98	122	171	166	249	60	57	33		18
9	2	5	13	45	107	175	325	189	80	34	12	14
10	1	2	7	31	82	156	345	211	94	38	17	14
11	1	1	12	54	113	166	331	176	97	26	14	10
12				114	21	78	412	174	135		21	45

Boys

	x	N	M
5	1031	4210	2.050
6	477	13900	6.427
7	323	59420	5.806
8	336	337430	6.055
9	125	2602176	7.014
10	66	3924976	7.273
11	46	156070	6.917
12	82	5479	7.099

Girls

	x	N	M
5	5286	2060	7.000
6		4270	3.000
7	205	43210	5.516
8	207	217870	5.967
9	69	2485436	6.957
10	39	4885885	7.195
11	46	218636	6.949
12		5759	7.289

226. How many people live in your home? Include yourself, brothers, sisters, parents, relatives, boarders, roomers, servants, etc.

- |          |                      |
|----------|----------------------|
| 1. Two   | 7. Eight             |
| 2. Three | 8. Nine              |
| 3. Four  | 9. Ten               |
| 4. Five  | 10. Eleven           |
| 5. Six   | 11. Twelve           |
| 6. Seven | 12. Thirteen or more |

Boys												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5		475						525				
6		86		159	148	311	296					
7	70	33	103	168	297	34	72	189				33
8	18	117	194	123	148	180	55	63	31	17	17	36
9	24	138	235	210	149	94	59	36	22	12	6	13
10	20	149	271	231	144	82	46	24	16	7	5	6
11	32	176	292	235	105	62	40	17	16	9	8	7
12	43	257	353	180	39		34	57	37			
Girls												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5												
6					518	482			1000			
7	49	145	104	148	98	51	94	94	49	116	51	
8	81	85	160	161	151	128	137	64	19	4		9
9	19	130	241	224	155	95	54	36	21	10	6	8
10	18	147	267	230	153	85	45	25	13	7	5	5
11	21	166	296	205	128	78	34	30	18	11	7	7
12		83	272	337	175	23	35		75			

Boys			
	X	N	M
5	1031	4210	4.625
6	477	13900	5.484
7	278	61520	5.228
8	299	346940	5.106
9	130	2590908	4.412
10	65	3928497	4.113
11	62	153670	3.924
12	21	5809	3.557

Girls			
	X	N	M
5	5286	2060	9.000
6		4270	5.482
7	208	43100	5.618
8	220	215470	4.695
9	67	2492003	4.369
10	36	4902754	4.125
11	34	220984	4.072
12		5759	4.263

Note--See page D-2 (Notes To Appendix D)

232. What do you expect to do about military service?

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Never serve because I am a girl  | 7. Enlist after I have worked for several years                            |
| 2. Quit high school to enlist   | 8. Enlist in the Reserves or National Guard                                |
| 3. Enlist right after high school   | 9. Wait until I am drafted   |
| 4. Work for a commission through a college ROTC program, military school, or one of the service academies | 10. Never serve because I do not think I can pass the physical examination |
| 5. Enlist after I have completed some college training  | 11. Never serve for other reasons  |
| 6. Enlist after I have graduated from college   | 12. I have no idea what I will do about military service.                  |

Boys

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5						525						475
6	152		159		459				144			86
7	71	130	298	73	76	38	37	73	72	35		96
8	41	84	197	121	68	103	59	19	30	38	26	214
9	11	29	273	115	63	110	28	33	65	21	19	233
10	6	11	240	145	59	124	24	31	68	18	22	251
11	6	10	158	175	50	124	27	32	92	21	36	269
12			40	143	81	273		59	105	42		258

Girls

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5	1000											
6	518											482
7	801	51			48							100
8	698		38	48	13	25	26	11		12	10	121
9	835	4	22	7	10	11	4	2	2	2	7	94
10	887	1	14	3	7	7	4	1	1	1	5	69
11	892	1	11	4	6	7	6	1	1		3	68
12	977								23			

Boys	X	N
5	1031	4210
6	477	13900
7	370	57410
8	334	337760
9	159	2524045
10	88	3848102
11	74	151944
12	44	5679

Girls	X	N
5	5286	2060
6		4270
7	207	43150
8	367	192400
9	89	2441204
10	43	4866593
11	31	221712
12		5759



235. In which branch of the service do you expect to serve?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. I do not expect to serve, for physical reasons.           | 7. Coast Guard                          |
| 2. I do not expect to serve, for reasons other than physical | 8. Army Reserves or National Guard      |
| 3. Army  | 9. Air Force Reserves or National Guard |
| 4. Air Force   | 10. Navy Reserves                       |
| 5. Navy  | 11. Marine Corps Reserves               |
| 6. Marine Corps  | 12. Coast Guard Reserves                |

Boys

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5			1000									
6			86	152	159	148	311			144		
7	69		267	106	72	130	35	108	104	73		36
8	103	94	150	183	117	165	45	34	51	25	13	20
9	39	60	206	253	210	120	33	29	18	11	11	10
10	32	56	224	254	235	104	32	25	14	8	8	7
11	37	78	267	249	212	77	26	18	10	7	15	4
12	63	46	331	298	182	80						

Girls

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5		1000										
6	518	482										
7	510	194	99		97			51				49
8	317	344	2	86	82	79		14	13	24	24	15
9	259	598	23	39	46	16	3	4	5	2	3	2
10	257	646	15	29	35	11	2	1	1	1	1	1
11	337	576	13	26	26	14	4	1	2	2		1
12	207	766										27

Boys	x	N
5	2869	2210
6	477	13900
7	324	59410
8	366	329870
9	184	2472380
10	104	3790644
11	73	152160
12	44	5679

Girls	x	N
5	5286	2060
6		4270
7	206	43200
8	500	175330
9	157	2297831
10	100	4617121
11	126	202957
12	214	4742

237. Which one of the following best describes the college you expect to attend?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. I do not expect to go to college.            | 7. A university which includes many of the above colleges       |
| 2. A teachers college                           | 8. Some other type of college                                   |
| 3. An agricultural college                      | 9. I have no plans regarding the type of college I will attend. |
| 4. An engineering college                       |   |
| 5. A liberal arts college                       |   |
| 6. A college specializing in music or fine arts |   |

Boys									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5									1000
6	189	103		180	176		180		171
7	308	56	69	76	107	106	72	103	103
8	336	47	73	154	45	34	64	102	144
9	293	27	54	174	44	29	127	113	139
10	244	33	42	190	55	21	160	125	129
11	209	30	27	181	136	16	189	114	97
12	72			210	351		154	155	59

Girls									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5								1000	
6	1000								
7	568	103			57				272
8	515	22	13	41	92	36	23	87	170
9	377	87	7	8	36	24	127	163	170
10	344	96	5	5	64	25	146	176	138
11	276	112	1	5	160	18	186	131	111
12	257	100			396	22	167	22	37

Boys		
	x	N
5	1031	4210
6	756	11690
7	324	59410
8	405	320840
9	187	2465903
10	102	3796344
11	72	152187
12		5929

Girls		
	x	N
5	5286	2060
6		4270
7	341	38830
8	405	187230
9	103	2410290
10	53	4822428
11	46	218467
12	38	5547

238. How old do you expect to be when you get married?

- |                            |                              |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. I am already married.   | 7. 23 or 24 years old        |
| 2. 17 years old or younger | 8. 25 or 26 years old        |
| 3. 18 years old            | 9. 27 to 29 years old        |
| 4. 19 years old            | 10. 30 to 35 years old       |
| 5. 20 years old            | 11. 36 or older              |
| 6. 21 or 22 years old      | 12. I don't expect to marry. |

Boys

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5					525			475				
6				148	159	152	311					230
7		75	37	73	249	38	40	147	37			303
8	13	62	93	117	106	222	69	91	56	16	13	143
9	12	14	34	54	114	242	206	119	40	15	8	143
10	7	9	18	40	102	261	240	134	42	13	5	128
11	2	13	10	25	96	244	263	161	56	20	5	105
12			21		22	219	243	268	84			142

Girls

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5						1000						
6			482			518						
7	51	94	49	51	189	272	99	100	47			47
8	36	68	115	157	217	207	44	23	36	11		87
9	6	39	85	128	180	281	157	52	14	3	2	52
10	3	31	80	108	179	313	179	54	11	3	1	39
11	1	27	59	83	185	339	194	60	15	5	2	29
12			38	21	162	468	201	37				73

Boys

	X	N	M
5	1031	4210	6.425
6	477	13900	7.237
7	370	57410	7.456
8	458	309090	6.474
9	211	2417496	7.080
10	114	3755703	7.173
11	76	151713	7.252
12	21	5809	7.801

Girls

	X	N	M
5	5286	2060	6.000
6		4270	4.553
7	211	42990	5.645
8	427	184320	5.438
9	108	2398700	5.756
10	56	4808597	5.797
11	52	217282	5.916
12	21	5639	6.396

239. If all your plans work out as they should, how much money per year would you expect to be earning twenty years after you graduate from high school?

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. \$2,500 or less      | 7. \$15,000 to \$17,500  |
| 2. \$2,500 to \$5,000   | 8. \$17,500 to \$20,000  |
| 3. \$5,000 to \$7,500   | 9. \$20,000 to \$22,500  |
| 4. \$7,500 to \$10,000  | 10. \$22,500 to \$25,000 |
| 5. \$10,000 to \$12,500 | 11. \$25,000 or more     |
| 6. \$12,500 to \$15,000 |                          |

Boys											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5	525					475					
6			102	175				187	187		349
7	252	142	106	73	69	112	35	37	68	34	73
8	167	122	104	73	123	65	90	26	80	7	142
9	48	82	134	152	130	100	76	62	52	33	130
10	29	60	128	172	144	107	81	65	56	33	126
11	12	57	105	135	138	115	70	86	71	33	178
12		81	132	145	90	117	196	23	23		192

Girls											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5											1000
6			1000								
7	543	68	64	68			65	62			130
8	243	267	49	37	41	117	51	117	17	11	49
9	148	177	169	133	89	69	44	43	35	25	67
10	108	172	202	151	103	69	47	42	33	17	55
11	78	149	223	138	125	70	47	42	39	18	71
12	171	241	53	102	106	86	27	47	72	47	47

Boys			
	X	N	M
5	1031	4210	3.375
6	741	11790	8.025
7	324	59410	4.455
8	432	314800	5.213
9	275	2295631	5.731
10	173	3567078	5.882
11	123	145282	6.469
12	135	5226	6.170

Girls			
	X	N	M
5	5286	2060	11.000
6	1073	2060	3.000
7	608	32390	3.523
8	566	167980	4.080
9	291	2058693	4.361
10	229	4133222	4.328
11	207	189394	4.620
12	276	4514	4.468

240. How much money is the least amount of earnings (per year) that would satisfy you in the twentieth year after you graduate from high school?

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. \$2,500 or less      | 7. \$15,000 to \$17,500  |
| 2. \$2,500 to \$5,000   | 8. \$17,500 to \$20,000  |
| 3. \$5,000 to \$7,500   | 9. \$20,000 to \$22,500  |
| 4. \$7,500 to \$10,000  | 10. \$22,500 to \$25,000 |
| 5. \$10,000 to \$12,500 | 11. \$25,000 or more     |
| 6. \$12,500 to \$15,000 |                          |

Boys

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5						525					475
6	311		245						152		292
7	229	60	38	113	157	60	76	77	36	39	115
8	220	93	207	71	20	101	48	28	44	27	142
9	81	142	193	159	111	68	60	41	35	24	86
10	57	128	213	183	132	72	59	40	30	19	66
11	46	110	176	186	149	82	71	51	33	17	79
12	24	100	301	164	275	44	22	24			47

Girls

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5											1000
6			1000								
7	610	68	64		62	68	65		62		
8	282	164	68	63	52	38	103	105	37	12	73
9	224	214	169	117	77	45	33	32	22	17	49
10	195	229	205	127	75	43	33	26	20	11	35
11	160	221	209	139	98	44	41	18	17	11	43
12	319	150	119	82	201	27	47		27	29	

Boys

	X	N	M
5	1031	4210	8.375
6	477	13900	5.626
7	427	55100	5.182
8	501	300310	4.797
9	259	2324018	4.796
10	161	3603394	4.706
11	118	146018	5.017
12	83	5477	4.284

Girls

	X	N	M
5	5286	2060	11.000
6	1073	2060	4.000
7	613	32280	2.674
8	589	165490	4.391
9	282	2073179	3.680
10	214	4182181	3.522
11	193	191562	3.706
12	276	4514	3.325

241. How many different times have you been sick in bed (as much as a day) in the past year?

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. None          | 4. Five or six    |
| 2. One or two    | 5. Seven or eight |
| 3. Three or four | 6. Nine or more   |

Boys									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5	525	475					1031	4210	1.475
6	148	159	230	463			477	13900	3.007
7	245	286		252	37	180	324	59410	3.090
8	256	279	154	97	95	119	394	323260	2.851
9	284	380	172	71	31	62	167	2507635	2.372
10	299	418	163	60	24	35	79	3879482	2.197
11	303	450	143	52	24	28	39	157090	2.128
12	137	553	219	57	34			5929	2.298

Girls									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5						1000	5286	2060	6.000
6		1000					1073	2060	2.000
7	173	432	57	181	54	103	343	38780	2.820
8	182	363	214	80	55	107	435	183310	2.783
9	213	378	196	87	41	85	85	2448815	2.620
10	209	405	197	83	41	65	34	4910734	2.539
11	200	420	183	96	39	61	34	221105	2.535
12	172	506	145	95	59	23	21	5639	2.433

243. Which one of the following best describes your usual health in the last three years?

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Excellent | 4. Average   |
| 2. Very good | 5. Poor      |
| 3. Good      | 6. Very poor |

Boys									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5		525				475	1031	4210	3.900
6		186	278	359	177		725	11900	3.528
7	141	214	304	306	35		324	59410	2.880
8	195	323	196	194	42	50	463	308050	2.715
9	304	358	201	110	21	7	181	2477901	2.204
10	344	392	171	79	10	3	85	3857285	2.029
11	365	398	145	75	13	4	42	156705	1.982
12	369	456	137	38				5929	1.843

Girls									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5	1000						5286	2060	1.000
6		1000					1073	2060	2.000
7	123	317	179	204	58	119	504	34620	3.112
8	115	366	213	244	61		433	183510	2.770
9	218	394	207	153	25	4	93	2432430	2.382
10	272	410	185	114	18	1	38	4891326	2.199
11	289	396	175	121	16	3	36	220695	2.186
12	257	422	177	144			61	5426	2.208

Items 248-283. For the following questions, mark your answers as follows:

1. Yes
2. No

248. Do you wear glasses all the time?

1. Yes
2. No

Boys					
	1	2	X	N	M
5		1000	1031	4210	2.000
6	86	914	477	13900	1.914
7	202	798	372	57310	1.798
8	137	863	466	307420	1.863
9	158	842	194	2450677	1.842
10	167	833	93	3830535	1.833
11	159	841	45	156123	1.841
12	174	826		5929	1.826

Girls					
	1	2	X	N	M
5		1000	5286	2060	2.000
6		1000	1073	2060	2.000
7	267	733	343	38780	1.733
8	213	787	474	178380	1.787
9	184	816	101	2414100	1.816
10	182	818	42	4873654	1.818
11	159	841	41	219495	1.841
12	68	932	61	5426	1.932

249. Do you have trouble seeing things from a distance?

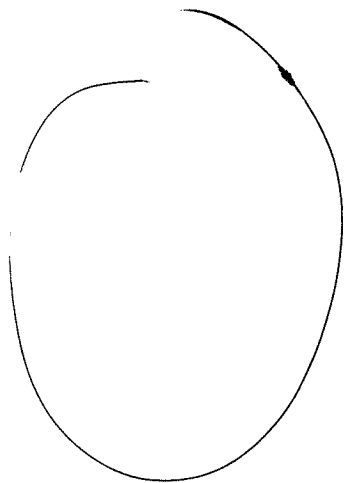
1. Yes
2. No

Boys					
	1	2	X	N	M
5		1000	1031	4210	2.000
6	841	159	477	13900	1.159
7	361	639	424	55200	1.639
8	336	664	481	304400	1.664
9	221	779	190	2458432	1.779
10	231	769	90	3837926	1.769
11	250	750	51	155296	1.750
12	275	725		5929	1.725

Girls					
	1	2	X	N	M
5	1000		5286	2060	1.000
6		1000	1073	2060	2.000
7	171	829	420	36680	1.829
8	354	646	500	175340	1.646
9	353	647	100	2415162	1.647

250. Do you wear glasses for special purposes (reading, TV, etc.)?

1. Yes
2. No



Boys

	1	2	X	N	M
5		1000	1031	4210	2.000
6	101	899	725	11900	1.899
7	119	881	481	53090	1.881
8	193	807	458	309150	1.807
9	170	830	192	2455602	1.830
10	181	819	92	3831976	1.819
11	229	771	51	155274	1.771
12	100	900		5929	1.900

Girls

	1	2	X	N	M
5		1000	5286	2060	2.000
6		1000	1073	2060	2.000
7	231	769	420	36680	1.769
8	333	667	465	179510	1.667
9	269	731	102	2411020	1.731
10	311	689	44	4866142	1.689
11	326	674	40	219877	1.674
12	373	627	61	5426	1.627

251. Do you have trouble hearing people talk?

1. Yes
2. No

Boys

	1	2	X	N	M
5		1000	2869	2210	2.000
6	543	457	734	11840	1.457
7	288	712	372	57310	1.712
8	213	787	459	308890	1.787
9	82	918	193	2452201	1.918
10	55	945	93	3827625	1.945
11	53	947	52	155219	1.947
12	67	933		5929	1.933

Girls

	1	2	X	N	M
5		1000	5286	2060	2.000
6		1000	1073	2060	2.000
7	61	939	504	34620	1.939
8	111	889	482	177400	1.889
9	76	924	104	2407519	1.924
10	58	942	43	4866843	1.942
11	58	942	40	219763	1.942
12	98	902	61	5426	1.902



252. Are you hard of hearing?

1. Yes
2. No

Boys					
	1	2	X	N	M
5	475	525	1031	4210	1.525
6		1000	725	11900	2.000
7	235	765	481	53100	1.765
8	160	840	470	306550	1.840
9	64	936	241	2358173	1.936
10	36	964	129	3705654	1.964
11	41	959	84	150540	1.959
12		1000	37	5717	2.000

Girls					
	1	2	X	N	M
5		1000	5286	2060	2.000
6		1000	1073	2060	2.000
7	109	891	420	36680	1.891
8	74	926	486	176980	1.926
9	39	961	149	2312420	1.961
10	27	973	78	4710172	1.973
11	34	966	70	213698	1.966
12	23	977	102	5226	1.977

255. Is your speech easily understood?

1. Yes
2. No

Boys					
	1	2	X	N	M
5	1000		1031	4210	1.000
6	852	148	477	13900	1.148
7	575	425	424	55210	1.425
8	615	385	486	303300	1.385
9	743	257	200	2438588	1.257
10	785	215	97	3815989	1.215
11	792	208	56	154521	1.208
12	812	188	39	5709	1.188

Girls					
	1	2	X	N	M
5	1000		5286	2060	1.000
6	1000		1073	2060	1.000
7	623	377	606	32420	1.377
8	725	275	504	174880	1.275
9	792	208	106	2402774	1.208
10	828	172	44	4861742	1.172
11	832	168	47	218281	1.168
12	855	145	61	5426	1.145

274. Do you often get severe headaches?

1. Yes
2. No

Boys

	1	2	X	N	M
5	1000		3275	2000	1.000
6	899	101	734	11840	1.101
7	604	396	616	48670	1.396
8	271	729	521	296420	1.729
9	164	836	251	2338869	1.836
10	120	880	125	3719409	1.880
11	101	899	72	152268	1.899
12	123	877		5929	1.877

Girls

	1	2	X	N	M
5		1000	5286	2060	2.000
6		1000	1073	2060	2.000
7	473	527	846	28210	1.527
8	608	392	546	170110	1.392
9	280	720	138	2335383	1.720
10	236	764	64	4774395	1.764
11	232	768	55	216738	1.768
12	151	849	61	5426	1.849

295. Do you have a car of your own, or one that is mostly for your use?

1. Yes
2. No

Boys

	1	2	X	N	M
5	1000		3275	2000	1.000
6	148	852	477	13900	1.852
7	200	800	917	41020	1.800
8	254	746	659	271650	1.746
9	167	833	324	2209986	1.833
10	163	837	156	3619711	1.837
11	166	834	94	149159	1.834
12	103	897		5929	1.897

Girls

	1	2	X	N	M
5		1000	5286	2060	2.000
6		1000	1073	2060	2.000
7	100	900	1607	19980	1.900
8	85	915	793	146690	1.915
9	92	908	179	2253445	1.908
10	94	906	75	4724831	1.906
11	99	901	60	215666	1.901
12	147	853	61	5426	1.853

297. Do you think you will quit high school before you graduate?

1. I definitely will leave.
2. I am almost sure to leave.
3. I am likely to leave.
4. I am not likely to leave.
5. I definitely will not leave.

Boys								
	1	2	3	4	5	X	N	M
5			1000			3275	2000	3.000
6		311			689	477	13900	4.068
7	230	173	117	358	122	1210	35580	2.969
8	133	165	184	124	394	573	286560	3.481
9	38	41	65	162	694	328	2204258	4.433
10	19	14	24	105	838	164	3595920	4.730
11	10	7	19	77	887	90	149793	4.823
12	56				944		5929	4.775

Girls								
	1	2	3	4	5	X	N	M
5					1000	5286	2060	5.000
6			1000			1073	2060	3.000
7			374	626		1369	21980	3.626
8	63	97	109	341	390	708	154010	3.900
9	26	19	38	170	746	184	2245550	4.591
10	17	9	19	113	842	77	4716851	4.753
11	14	6	3	98	880	57	216264	4.823
12	39				961	103	5220	4.842

298. After you leave high school, are you likely to go to a vocational school?

1. I definitely will go.
2. I am almost sure to go.
3. I am likely to go.
4. I am not likely to go.
5. I definitely will not go.

Boys								
	1	2	3	4	5	X	N	M
5					1000	3275	2000	5.000
6			459	296	245	477	13900	3.786
7		176	232	356	237	1210	35580	3.653
8	59	198	242	268	233	635	275680	3.415
9	76	75	154	339	355	371	2134323	3.821
10	54	53	124	359	412	187	3525194	4.022
11	46	34	74	313	534	107	147385	4.254
12		22	105	173	701		5929	4.552

Girls								
	1	2	3	4	5	X	N	M
5					1000	5286	2060	5.000
6					1000	1073	2060	5.000
7	91			490	419	1369	21980	4.146
8	77	89	119	369	346	784	147400	3.817
9	58	65	136	393	347	224	2171336	3.905
10	51	56	108	388	397	102	4609501	4.025
11	40	43	86	331	501	81	211499	4.210
12	80	41		425	454	103	5220	4.134

299. After you leave high school, are you likely to go to a business or commercial school?

1. I definitely will go.
2. I am almost sure to go.
3. I am likely to go.
4. I am not likely to go.
4. I definitely will not go.

Boys								
	1	2	3	4	5	X	N	M
5			1000			3275	2000	3.000
6	466	304	144		86	477	13900	1.937
7	56	236	242	345	121	1210	35580	3.239
8	129	137	214	295	225	648	273500	3.352
9	54	67	146	373	360	366	2143079	3.917
10	34	40	108	394	424	184	3534278	4.134
11	38	43	61	334	523	107	147440	4.262
12		22		207	771		5929	4.728

Girls								
	1	2	3	4	5	X	N	M
5					1000	5286	2060	5.000
6				1000		1073	2060	4.000
7	91	182	192	308	227	1369	21980	3.399
8	88	73	197	382	261	786	147250	3.656
9	74	91	186	373	275	209	2199169	3.684
10	64	85	177	366	308	89	4661220	3.768
11	54	76	138	333	400	67	214188	3.948
12	80	25	83	360	452	103	5220	4.080

300. After you leave high school, are you likely to go to a junior college or a four-year college part-time?

1. I definitely will go.
2. I am almost sure to go.
3. I am likely to go.
4. I am not likely to go.
5. I definitely will not go.

Boys								
	1	2	3	4	5	X	N	M
5				1000		3275	2000	4.000
6		307	152	152	389	477	13900	3.623
7		179	239	404	178	1210	35580	3.580
8	121	124	231	307	217	563	288360	3.377
9	102	105	184	320	289	354	2161946	3.588
10	84	89	175	352	300	180	3546209	3.694
11	74	66	143	343	374	108	147323	3.878
12		84	20	304	591		5929	4.402

Girls								
	1	2	3	4	5	X	N	M
5					1000	5286	2060	5.000
6				1000		1073	2060	4.000
7	91		91	500	318	1369	21980	3.955
8	82	70	91	470	287	757	149650	3.809
9	70	79	157	361	333	203	2208856	3.809
10	58	67	138	376	362	86	4675355	3.917
11	47	60	141	360	392	75	212607	3.990
12	122	40		440	207	70	5220	3.000

301. After you leave high school, are you likely to go to a junior college or a four-year college full-time?

1. I definitely will go.
2. I am almost sure to go.
3. I am likely to go.
4. I am not likely to go.
5. I definitely will not go.

Boys

	1	2	3	4	5	X	N	M
5			1000			3275	2000	3.000
6	101	356		169	373	734	11840	3.356
7	66		185	367	381	1356	33370	3.998
8	145	116	204	331	205	643	274370	3.335
9	217	160	183	228	212	364	2145289	3.059
10	258	185	182	201	174	183	3539303	2.848
11	365	165	147	178	145	111	146969	2.573
12	578	186	108	95	34		5929	1.822

Girls

	1	2	3	4	5	X	N	M
5			1000			5286	2060	3.000
6				1000		1073	2060	4.000
7	91	182	101	399	227	1369	21980	3.490
8	116	72	91	395	326	805	145730	3.744
9	170	137	160	265	268	208	2199850	3.323
10	201	158	141	229	271	86	4674617	3.212
11	289	185	123	185	218	70	213618	2.857
12	488	303		148	61	103	5220	1.991

302. Which type of college are you more likely to attend?

1. Four-year college
2. Junior college
3. I don't know which I will attend.
4. I don't expect to go to college.

Boys

	1	2	3	4	X	N	M
5				1000	3275	2000	4.000
6	101	169	365	365	734	11840	2.993
7	136	64	342	458	1507	31370	3.122
8	170	156	240	433	655	272290	2.936
9	375	84	230	311	363	2146948	2.478
10	489	70	193	248	182	3539406	2.198
11	578	72	130	220	107	147448	1.991
12	780	81	67	72		5929	1.431

Girls

	1	2	3	4	X	N	M
5	1000				5286	2060	1.000
6				1000	1073	2060	4.000
7		91	467	442	1369	21980	3.351
8	116	60	185	639	810	145330	3.347
9	291	63	272	374	202	2211026	2.729
10	351	71	232	345	85	4680438	2.571
11	482	85	159	274	70	213581	2.226
12	711	41	148	101	103	5220	1.638

Note--See page D-2 (Notes To Appendix D)

303. When do you plan to start college?

1. I don't plan to go to college.
2. I plan to start college right after high school.
3. I plan to start college after completing military service.
4. I plan to start college after I have worked for a few years.
5. I may go to college sometime in the future, but my plans are not definite.

Boys							
	1	2	3	4	5	X	N
5	1000					3275	2000
6	187	458			356	734	11840
7	245	189	129	314	123	1348	33490
8	397	207	193	97	106	633	276050
9	273	417	129	57	124	375	2128605
10	229	517	100	42	112	188	3522665
11	205	640	54	27	74	116	146220
12	72	835		37	56		5929
Girls							
	1	2	3	4	5	X	N
5					1000	5286	2060
6	1000					1073	2060
7	432	376		101	91	1369	21980
8	477	240	64	103	116	805	145730
9	365	457	16	38	125	208	2199410
10	341	517	8	31	103	88	4669004
11	279	601	7	31	82	67	214338
12	110	819	44		27	203	4786

304. What is the greatest amount of education you expect to have during your life?

1. I don't expect to finish high school.
2. I expect to graduate from high school.
3. I expect to obtain vocational, business school, or junior college training.
4. I expect to obtain some (less than 4 years) regular college training.
5. I expect to graduate from a regular four-year college.
6. I expect to study for advanced college degrees.

Boys									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5		1000					3275	2000	2.000
6		187	525	187		101	734	11840	3.304
7	194	198	200	204	70	133	1503	31420	3.159
8	177	385	162	138	70	68	657	271960	2.744
9	55	288	109	107	288	154	389	2106882	3.747
10	22	222	106	97	359	194	196	3498012	4.131
11	11	190	78	75	328	317	118	146044	4.469
12		72		126	325	477		5929	5.136
Girls									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5								0	
6	1000						1073	2060	1.000
7	203	586	111			100	1607	19980	2.308
8	161	492	181	45	75	45	886	139440	2.517
9	53	319	188	106	252	81	220	2177641	3.429
10	23	253	233	107	291	93	92	4648997	3.667
11	18	195	207	76	307	197	78	212039	4.049
12		184	25	64	384	344	103	5220	4.678

Note--See page D-2 (Notes To Appendix D)

305. Have you taken, or do you expect to take, the National Merit Scholarship tests?

1. No, I have not taken, nor do I expect to take these tests.
2. Yes, I expect to take these tests.
3. Yes, I have taken these tests.

## Boys

	1	2	3	X	N	M
5			1000	3275	2000	3.000
6	365	280	356	734	11840	1.991
7	327	336	336	1507	31370	2.009
8	442	299	259	676	268960	1.817
9	515	390	95	420	2060607	1.579
10	455	475	70	211	3455276	1.614
11	379	424	197	124	145164	1.818
12	253	114	634		5929	2.381

## Girls

	1	2	3	X	N	M
5		1000		5286	2060	2.000
6	1000			1073	2060	1.000
7	241	641	118	1979	17480	1.877
8	661	236	103	836	143270	1.443
9	615	358	27	251	2123852	1.412
10	546	420	34	109	4578427	1.488
11	445	340	215	82	211264	1.770
12	489	199	312	150	5009	1.823

306. If there were no other way for you to attend college, would you be willing to take out a loan which you would have to pay back after you graduate?

1. Yes
2. No

## Boys

	1	2	X	N	M
5	1000		3275	2000	1.000
6	458	542	734	11840	1.542
7	415	585	2129	25130	1.585
8	374	626	671	269690	1.626
9	580	420	405	2083487	1.420
10	663	337	205	3473623	1.337
11	714	286	120	145752	1.286
12	832	168		5929	1.168

## Girls

	1	2	X	N	M
5	1000		5286	2060	1.000
6	1000		1073	2060	1.000
7	422	578	1369	21980	1.578
8	459	541	830	143670	1.541
9	592	408	233	2155360	1.408
10	625	375	102	4608359	1.375
11	697	303	91	209550	1.303
12	762	238	150	5009	1.238

Note--See page D-2 (Notes To Appendix D)

337. How much education do your parents or guardians want you to have?

1. They don't care whether I stay in high school.
2. High school only.
3. Vocational school, business school, or junior college.
4. A college degree
5. Professional or graduate school
6. I don't know.

Boys									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5						1000	3275	2000	6.000
6	198	208		188		406	930	10640	3.802
7		329	508	82		82	2113	25260	2.998
8	75	273	240	192	50	171	1126	211970	3.383
9	32	144	133	429	79	182	678	1744312	3.926
10	16	93	109	526	94	161	382	3027965	4.074
11	13	77	105	488	193	124	274	128114	4.143
12				555	421	24	190	4984	4.469
Girls									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5					1000		5286	2060	5.000
6								0	
7		329		347	154	170	3012	12980	3.837
8	31	235	166	178	124	266	1094	125580	3.925
9	20	134	181	340	54	271	416	1876763	4.087
10	11	112	228	380	53	215	209	4201166	3.997
11	12	69	205	480	84	150	172	194986	4.006
12		127	90	616	100	67	150	5009	3.891

339. Do you think that you would like to make a lifetime career in the military service?

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Like very much   | 4. Dislike a little  |
| 2. Like fairly well | 5. Dislike very much |
| 3. Indifferent      |                      |

Boys									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5					1000		3275	2000	4.000
6		198			406	396	930	10640	3.999
7	166	245	330	91	168	2108		25300	2.849
8	150	263	245	189	153	1146		209980	2.932
9	141	175	214	162	308	697		1724394	3.320
10	125	166	215	157	337	393		3005159	3.413
11	97	158	171	169	404	275		127983	3.625
12	43	131	24	161	641	162		5104	4.225
Girls									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5					1000		5286	2060	5.000
6								0	
7			170	501	329	3012		12980	4.159
8	161	109	167	111	453	1170		121170	3.585
9	58	85	191	99	568	476		1800081	4.034
10	41	70	190	95	604	252		4055237	4.150
11	35	57	211	93	604	214		188265	4.174
12			97	55	848	208		4769	4.751



340. Do you think you will make a lifetime career in the military service?

- |                        |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Definitely will not | 4. Likely          |
| 2. Very unlikely       | 5. Very likely     |
| 3. Unlikely            | 6. Definitely will |

## Boys

	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5			1000				3275	2000	3.000
6		500	244			256	1376	8640	3.267
7	77	304	154	150	161	153	1873	27370	3.474
8	85	240	241	167	134	133	1320	194310	3.424
9	303	181	234	134	87	62	706	1715127	2.705
10	338	197	243	109	72	41	398	2992841	2.503
11	419	223	184	82	63	30	297	125878	2.235
12	749	96	44	66	44		190	4984	1.560

## Girls

	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5	1000						5286	2060	1.000
6								0	
7	617			201	182		3743	10980	2.332
8	266	58	228	152	172	125	1327	113000	3.282
9	617	132	130	45	38	38	483	1791990	1.870
10	681	131	110	28	26	24	255	4046282	1.660
11	693	127	115	22	17	26	218	187666	1.622
12	723	44	207		25		208	4769	1.560

Items 342-346. What is the longest period of active duty time for which you would consider enlisting in each branch of the service? Mark your answers as follows:

342. Army

- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| 1. I would not consider enlisting in this branch. | 4. Three years |
| 2. Six months                                     | 5. Four years  |
| 3. Two years                                      | 6. Six years   |

## Boys

	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5						1000	3275	2000	6.000
6		188	406		406		930	10640	3.624
7		333	79	505		82	2125	25160	3.419
8	173	201	216	144	100	165	1154	209290	3.292
9	346	164	246	109	73	63	759	1663850	2.587
10	379	160	257	91	67	46	446	2894011	2.445
11	375	184	251	97	48	45	306	125018	2.393
12	377	321	252			50	245	4764	2.077

## Girls

	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5	1000						5286	2060	1.000
6								0	
7	617	201	182				3743	10980	1.566
8	549	149	20	80	99	103	1286	115060	2.340
9	774	71	76	27	21	31	546	1718853	1.541
10	819	56	68	19	12	26	297	3915761	1.426
11	821	49	74	13	12	30	268	180247	1.437
12	803	32		32	29	104	412	4078	1.766

## 343. Navy

- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| 1. I would not consider enlisting in this branch. | 4. Three years |
| 2. Six months                                     | 5. Four years  |
| 3. Two years                                      | 6. Six years   |

## Boys

	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5					1000	3275		2000	6.000
6	198		198		396	208	930	10640	4.018
7	167	79	248	91	249	165	2112	25270	3.672
8	202	220	260	138	96	85	1206	204290	2.960
9	300	162	235	121	95	87	777	1647352	2.808
10	316	136	248	115	109	76	456	2874382	2.792
11	329	134	281	104	85	66	325	123185	2.682
12	370	220	297			113	245	4764	2.380

## Girls

	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5	1000						5286	2060	1.000
6								0	
7	799		201				3743	10980	1.403
8	561	188	21	73	81	77	1239	117430	2.156
9	714	81	100	40	27	38	560	1703619	1.700
10	749	72	94	31	24	30	312	3870699	1.598
11	784	66	75	22	20	32	273	179518	1.525
12	803	32	29			136	412	4078	1.771

## 344. Air Force

- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| 1. I would not consider enlisting in this branch. | 4. Three years |
| 2. Six months                                     | 5. Four years  |
| 3. Two years                                      | 6. Six years   |

## Boys

	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5					1000		3275	2000	5.000
6	614	198				188	930	10640	2.138
7		419	163	173	165	79	2112	25270	3.322
8	117	211	265	184	93	131	1166	208080	3.317
9	280	143	223	125	111	118	779	1645054	2.997
10	291	119	235	124	127	104	461	2864358	2.990
11	325	111	251	111	108	94	329	122780	2.847
12	246	266	303	70		116	245	4764	2.661

## Girls

	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5	1000						5286	2060	1.000
6								0	
7	617			201	182		3743	10980	2.332
8	546	212	102	96	40	4	1331	112810	1.882
9	732	70	90	38	28	41	564	1699072	1.685
10	766	61	82	33	25	32	313	3867936	1.586
11	790	51	83	26	21	29	284	178037	1.525
12	803	61		32		104	412	4078	1.678

## 345. Marine Corps

1. I would not consider enlisting in this branch.
2. Six months
3. Two years
4. Three years
5. Four years
6. Six years

Boys									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5			1000				3275	2000	3.000
6	208	198		396		198	930	10640	3.377
7		82	415	254	84	165	2112	25270	3.836
8	215	100	231	209	83	162	1180	206780	3.329
9	369	148	203	122	84	75	782	1642069	2.629
10	424	133	205	98	82	57	464	2859288	2.451
11	483	117	189	99	57	56	325	123139	2.297
12	482	175	222			122	245	4764	2.227
Girls									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5	1000						5286	2060	1.000
6								0	
7	818	182					3743	10980	1.182
8	621	84	151	75	49	20	1284	115120	1.905
9	770	63	74	36	20	36	567	1695710	1.580
10	822	53	59	26	15	25	315	3862633	1.434
11	831	48	60	22	16	23	288	177466	1.413
12	803	64	29			104	412	4078	1.644

## 346. Coast Guard

1. I would not consider enlisting in this branch.
2. Six months
3. Two years
4. Three years
5. Four years
6. Six years

Boys									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5					1000		3275	2000	5.000
6	198		614			188	930	10640	3.167
7	166	171	91	328	79	165	2112	25270	3.478
8	245	219	180	179	91	85	1214	203550	2.906
9	412	170	192	101	67	59	793	1632498	2.418
10	449	154	194	85	69	49	462	2862314	2.319
11	473	153	199	82	39	53	320	123612	2.221
12	580	300	70			50	245	4764	1.691
Girls									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5	1000						5286	2060	1.000
6								0	
7	1000						3743	10980	1.000
8	583	129	93	104	52	39	1327	113010	2.029
9	810	61	56	25	17	30	572	1690735	1.468
10	858	47	45	19	9	22	314	3865588	1.338
11	869	45	41	13	14	18	286	177785	1.310
12	832	32				136	412	4078	1.712

347. How many different occupations have you seriously considered entering?

- |         |                 |
|---------|-----------------|
| 1. None | 4. Three        |
| 2. One  | 5. Four         |
| 3. Two  | 6. Five or more |

## Boys

	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5				1000			3275	2000	4.000
6	198	198			396	208	930	10640	3.820
7		75	388	77	307	152	1873	27370	4.073
8	157	180	242	221	103	97	1216	203430	3.222
9	126	185	298	231	71	89	801	1625214	3.203
10	90	153	320	271	76	89	465	2856140	3.358
11	67	147	320	282	95	90	325	123187	3.460
12	75	130	227	516	26	26	303	4550	3.368

## Girls

	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5	1000						5286	2060	1.000
6								0	
7	329	324	193	154			3012	12980	2.172
8	300	281	327	34	18	40	1205	119270	2.310
9	113	172	352	238	67	58	498	1773662	3.150
10	57	155	369	287	69	63	255	4046218	3.345
11	39	141	375	290	85	69	203	189943	3.447
12	44	172	228	404	99	52	259	4575	3.499

348. How definite is your present choice of an occupation?

- |                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Completely decided | 4. Fairly indefinite    |
| 2. Very definite      | 5. Very indefinite      |
| 3. Fairly definite    | 6. Completely undecided |

## Boys

	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5						1000	3275	2000	6.000
6	198		415	198		188	930	10640	3.366
7	77	81		537	73	232	1873	27370	4.144
8	151	174	172	206	30	266	1192	205640	3.589
9	106	161	351	162	89	131	826	1602870	3.359
10	85	146	384	173	92	119	476	2836006	3.397
11	89	157	367	158	107	123	331	122643	3.405
12	187	177	489	119		29	303	4550	2.655

## Girls

	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5	1000						5286	2060	1.000
6								0	
7		351	478			170	3012	12980	3.159
8	120	252	254	99	52	223	1163	121580	3.380
9	107	173	369	132	83	137	512	1758181	3.322
10	108	180	394	137	84	96	262	4023394	3.198
11	128	189	417	129	73	63	205	189672	3.019
12	107	270	376	125	79	44	259	4575	2.929

349. What grade were you in when you decided upon your present choice of an occupation?

1. I have not decided upon an occupation.
2. 6th grade or earlier
3. 7th or 8th grade
4. 9th grade
5. 10th grade
6. 11th or 12th grade

Boys									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5			1000				3275	2000	3.000
6			397		396	208	930	10640	4.414
7	152	233	223	155	84	153	1873	27370	3.245
8	190	136	323	181	75	95	1260	199430	3.099
9	209	107	305	312	33	34	836	1593958	2.955
10	227	65	166	306	220	18	487	2814070	3.280
11	214	42	112	148	259	225	333	122472	3.871
12	75	110	53	223	158	381	303	4550	4.423

Girls									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5			1000				5286	2060	3.000
6								0	
7	590	182	228				3743	10980	1.638
8	337	201	273	110	3	75	1244	117210	2.466
9	207	122	341	304	14	11	520	1748074	2.829
10	182	91	191	317	209	9	266	4009723	3.307
11	159	89	122	181	253	196	208	189237	3.867
12	44	125	45	203	150	433	259	4575	4.590

Items 350-355. How important will each of the following be to you in your choice of a job? Mark your answers as follows:

350. Good income to start or within a few years

1. Extremely important
2. Very important
3. Important
4. Neither important nor unimportant
5. Unimportant
6. Not important at all

Boys									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5					1000		3275	2000	5.000
6	415	198	386				930	10640	1.971
7	77	157	152	235	148	231	1873	27370	3.911
8	141	219	290	99	186	66	1377	189650	3.166
9	309	229	271	99	45	47	876	1559782	2.484
10	312	263	288	77	32	29	517	2758767	2.340
11	313	251	293	79	30	34	370	119125	2.363
12	311	165	314	181		29	338	4430	2.483

Girls									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5	1000						5286	2060	1.000
6								0	
7	261	504		236			5142	8480	2.211
8	276	266	273	35	74	74	1243	117270	2.587
9	285	239	323	89	31	34	559	1704699	2.443
10	252	247	344	97	33	28	289	3939329	2.496
11	238	229	349	102	47	35	226	186486	2.594
12	146	99	327	151	181	96	259	4575	3.410

## 351. Job security and permanence

- |                        |                                      |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Extremely important | 4. Neither important nor unimportant |
| 2. Very important      | 5. Unimportant                       |
| 3. Important           | 6. Not important at all              |

Boys									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5	1000						3275	2000	1.000
6	250		262		237	250	1435	8430	3.725
7	136	217	211	143	222	70	1677	29370	3.309
8	131	336	228	160	22	123	1404	187450	2.977
9	293	284	246	94	40	43	894	1545367	2.433
10	335	321	233	59	25	27	528	2738638	2.199
11	359	307	225	53	31	25	377	118506	2.165
12	308	396	165	104		27	338	4430	2.173
Girls									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5	1000						5286	2060	1.000
6								0	
7	228	201	370	201			3743	10980	2.545
8	234	358	126	131		150	1241	117330	2.756
9	279	313	286	67	25	29	576	1686208	2.335
10	271	330	290	64	22	23	295	3922692	2.305
11	270	322	279	80	29	19	236	184879	2.334
12	219	296	208	52	126	98	259	4575	2.866

## 352. Work that seems important to me

- |                        |                                      |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Extremely important | 4. Neither important nor unimportant |
| 2. Very important      | 5. Unimportant                       |
| 3. Important           | 6. Not at all important              |

Boys									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5		1000					3275	2000	2.000
6			198	198	396	208	930	10640	4.613
7	87	242	340	165		166	2112	25270	3.247
8	191	222	245	176	65	102	1352	191640	3.008
9	331	276	230	86	37	40	900	1540290	2.342
10	380	309	214	56	20	22	535	2727275	2.094
11	439	304	182	52	7	16	372	118958	1.930
12	497	133	247	123			338	4430	1.996
Girls									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5	1000						5286	2060	1.000
6								0	
7	429	571					3743	10980	1.571
8	184	392	202	54	19	150	1246	117080	2.781
9	411	303	205	44	15	22	575	1687056	2.014
10	449	315	184	32	8	12	297	3914164	1.872
11	483	319	161	22	8	8	236	184952	1.777
12	549	381	26			44	259	4575	1.652

Note--See page D-2 (Notes To Appendix D)

## 353. Freedom to make my own decisions

- |                        |                                      |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Extremely important | 4. Neither important nor unimportant |
| 2. Very important      | 5. Unimportant                       |
| 3. Important           | 6. Not important at all              |

Boys									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5						1000	3275	2000	6.000
6			406	198		396	930	10640	4.385
7	225	233	155	77	235	76	1873	27370	3.090
8	185	226	267	122	131	70	1414	186730	2.997
9	303	256	245	106	46	44	908	1534037	2.468
10	296	294	260	91	28	30	536	2724708	2.352
11	326	274	281	81	20	19	382	118144	2.251
12	266	208	169	179	125	52	338	4430	2.845
Girls									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5	1000						5286	2060	1.000
6								0	
7	410		201	389			3743	10980	2.569
8	211	289	213	134		152	1330	112860	2.881
9	284	273	283	104	30	27	581	1681048	2.403
10	252	286	291	119	31	21	302	3900312	2.456
11	265	299	258	139	22	17	239	184558	2.405
12	170	398	333	28	26	44	259	4575	2.474

## 354. Opportunity for promotion and advancement in the long run

- |                        |                                      |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Extremely important | 4. Neither important nor unimportant |
| 2. Very important      | 5. Unimportant                       |
| 3. Important           | 6. Not at all important              |

Boys									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5						1000	3275	2000	6.000
6		406			198	396	930	10640	4.178
7	163	167	332	339			2112	25270	2.847
8	195	154	296	204	81	70	1405	187380	3.031
9	331	261	222	95	45	46	924	1521258	2.402
10	370	288	208	70	29	36	545	2709426	2.205
11	427	266	197	55	22	32	373	118885	2.074
12	217	387	217	48		132	338	4430	2.622
Girls									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5	1000						5286	2060	1.000
6								0	
7	228	188	383		201		3743	10980	2.760
8	160	330	287	89	56	78	1239	117480	2.787
9	303	280	251	96	35	35	586	1675953	2.385
10	305	289	252	98	29	27	306	3889188	2.339
11	315	287	252	95	30	20	238	184579	2.297
12	127	269	201	250	109	44	259	4575	3.077

## 355. Meeting and working with sociable, friendly people

- |                        |                                      |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Extremely important | 4. Neither important nor unimportant |
| 2. Very important      | 5. Unimportant                       |
| 3. Important           | 6. Not at all important              |

Boys									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5						1000	3275	2000	6.000
6			198	386	208	208	930	10640	4.425
7	165	163	250	173	83	166	2112	25270	3.346
8	177	269	237	133	136	48	1391	188520	2.926
9	282	251	245	121	51	50	930	1516014	2.557
10	293	271	261	104	34	37	549	2701431	2.428
11	313	266	241	106	38	36	380	118242	2.401
12	86	179	450	233	52		338	4430	2.987

Girls									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5	1000						5286	2060	1.000
6								0	
7	429		201	370			3743	10980	2.512
8	281	213	249	138	57	62	1324	113170	2.663
9	410	270	219	60	19	23	592	1669720	2.076
10	435	275	209	49	15	16	306	3888184	1.983
11	440	278	196	60	16	10	234	185301	1.964
12	407	237	148	85		122	296	4445	2.400

Items 356-361. Imagine that you have been working for an employer for several years. How important do you think each of the following conditions would be in influencing you to quit to go to work for another employer? Mark your answers as follows:

## 356. If I could get better pay at another place

- |                        |                                      |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Extremely important | 4. Neither important nor unimportant |
| 2. Very important      | 5. Unimportant                       |
| 3. Important           | 6. Not at all important              |

Boys									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5				1000			3275	2000	4.000
6			406	386		208	930	10640	4.009
7	253	163	335	85		164	2150	24960	2.909
8	187	193	326	144	79	72	1407	187270	2.952
9	223	215	328	124	57	54	952	1499340	2.738
10	206	221	370	117	49	38	565	2674590	2.697
11	193	199	419	105	46	38	398	116767	2.726
12	211	237	360	79	86	27	338	4430	2.674

Girls									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5	1000						5286	2060	1.000
6								0	
7	201	201	415		182		3743	10980	2.760
8	149	213	356	119	82	80	1364	111260	3.012
9	192	210	370	129	56	42	609	1651644	2.774
10	167	206	394	142	57	34	317	3856464	2.814
11	155	188	397	146	75	39	259	181529	2.914
12	167	179	289	209	56	99	296	4445	3.105



357. If the work was not interesting enough

- |                        |                                      |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Extremely important | 4. Neither important nor unimportant |
| 2. Very important      | 5. Unimportant                       |
| 3. Important           | 6. Not at all important              |

Boys									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5					1000		3275	2000	5.000
6			198			802	930	10640	5.405
7	167	82	332	252		168	2112	25270	3.341
8	133	151	298	155	168	95	1417	186450	3.361
9	210	245	286	133	62	64	962	1491940	2.782
10	247	277	299	99	42	36	572	2661928	2.519
11	309	298	266	73	24	30	400	116604	2.293
12	466	323	157	27		27	338	4430	1.853
Girls									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5	1000						5286	2060	1.000
6								0	
7	228	403	182	188			3743	10980	2.330
8	91	208	338	172	56	135	1319	113420	3.298
9	239	264	308	100	46	44	621	1639734	2.584
10	271	297	301	72	31	28	323	3837042	2.381
11	268	326	289	67	24	26	269	180082	2.330
12	315	300	311	29		45	296	4445	2.235

358. If I could do more important work elsewhere

- |                        |                                      |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Extremely important | 4. Neither important nor unimportant |
| 2. Very important      | 5. Unimportant                       |
| 3. Important           | 6. Not at all important              |

Boys									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5				1000			3275	2000	4.000
6		198	406			396	930	10640	3.989
7	151	230	316	151	78	73	1883	27270	2.996
8	188	266	210	212	93	30	1603	173180	2.846
9	237	255	268	129	60	51	973	1483530	2.673
10	241	289	279	113	41	36	579	2650658	2.533
11	264	300	256	113	32	34	407	115983	2.453
12	350	174	158	150	111	56	338	4430	2.667
Girls									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5	1000						5286	2060	1.000
6								0	
7	429	182	188			201	3743	10980	2.564
8	160	369	322	62	45	42	1565	102520	2.588
9	267	268	285	105	43	32	629	1631287	2.484
10	277	300	268	98	33	24	327	3827426	2.381
11	294	274	278	99	36	19	272	179760	2.365
12	362	223	295		48	72	296	4445	2.364

359. If I had a poor supervisor

- |                        |                                      |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Extremely important | 4. Neither important nor unimportant |
| 2. Very important      | 5. Unimportant                       |
| 3. Important           | 6. Not at all important              |

Boys

	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5						1000	3275	2000	6.000
6		198		386	208	208	930	10640	4.227
7	77	152	381	77	238	75	1873	27370	3.473
8	176	189	296	138	85	116	1625	171690	3.116
9	196	236	271	155	68	75	975	1482151	2.886
10	195	240	310	153	55	47	583	2643171	2.775
11	175	229	335	163	62	36	410	115760	2.818
12	234	161	282	167	50	106	338	4430	2.957

Girls

	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5	1000						5286	2060	1.000
6								0	
7	201			201	188	410	3743	10980	4.403
8	184	342	153	140	78	102	1416	108850	2.891
9	232	240	300	127	56	45	634	1626165	2.670
10	227	263	306	121	45	39	329	3819512	2.609
11	198	254	311	145	62	30	283	178194	2.709
12	75	355	212	110	176	72	296	4445	3.174

360. If I didn't like my co-workers

- |                        |                                      |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Extremely important | 4. Neither important nor unimportant |
| 2. Very important      | 5. Unimportant                       |
| 3. Important           | 6. Not important at all              |

Boys

	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5						1000	3275	2000	6.000
6		208	397			396	930	10640	3.979
7	167		262	413		158	2113	25260	3.555
8	192	221	281	104	138	65	1594	173760	2.970
9	178	209	285	167	78	83	1002	1461449	3.007
10	182	229	310	163	65	52	593	2627881	2.857
11	201	221	313	162	51	51	419	115023	2.796
12	260	236	228	169	27	79	338	4430	2.705

Girls

	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5	1000						5286	2060	1.000
6								0	
7	201		370			429	3743	10980	3.884
8	203	181	284	144	106	82	1459	106940	3.013
9	169	216	314	162	76	63	660	1601437	2.949
10	175	228	315	170	64	50	345	3774190	2.869
11	182	245	315	143	79	37	293	176835	2.802
12	103	196	316	137	128	120	296	4445	3.353

361. If I did not receive expected promotions or salary increases

- |                        |                                      |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Extremely important | 4. Neither important nor unimportant |
| 2. Very important      | 5. Unimportant                       |
| 3. Important           | 6. Not important at all              |

Boys									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5				1000			3275	2000	4.000
6		604		188		208	930	10640	3.207
7		252	323	175	168	82	2112	25270	3.504
8	197	160	240	240	110	52	1562	175930	3.063
9	214	231	280	138	66	70	995	1467215	2.820
10	218	257	303	129	50	43	593	2627820	2.665
11	252	265	292	121	34	37	432	113938	2.532
12	283	181	301	129	27	79	338	4430	2.674

Girls									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5	1000						5286	2060	1.000
6								0	
7	201		201	188	182	228	3743	10980	3.832
8	144	302	137	231	103	82	1370	110960	3.092
9	158	202	329	172	80	59	649	1611641	2.992
10	152	207	334	182	71	54	339	3791800	2.975
11	154	181	369	172	77	47	289	177317	2.981
12	174	185	158	206	206	72	296	4445	3.301

362. How many children do you expect to have after you marry?

- |         |                 |
|---------|-----------------|
| 1. None | 4. Three        |
| 2. One  | 5. Four         |
| 3. Two  | 6. Five or more |

Boys									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5						1000	3275	2000	6.000
6	208		198	208	386		930	10640	3.565
7	177	276	190	89	177	89	2395	23160	3.080
8	113	129	276	285	92	106	1428	185650	3.434
9	118	80	324	269	128	81	1008	1457390	3.452
10	95	52	337	309	141	66	610	2599596	3.546
11	86	45	383	278	144	63	426	114420	3.537
12	81	28	449	227	138	77	379	4300	3.544

Girls									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5			1000				5286	2060	3.000
6								0	
7		188	812				3743	10980	2.812
8	156	90	401	147	147	60	1320	113360	3.219
9	49	56	338	234	229	94	611	1649847	3.821
10	36	40	292	268	255	110	322	3841866	3.996
11	33	25	281	284	244	133	257	181885	4.080
12	77		216	455	127	125	332	4325	3.930

363. How well off financially do you hope to be in your lifetime?

- |                                    |                 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Able to provide the necessities | 4. Wealthy      |
| 2. Comfortable                     | 5. Very wealthy |
| 3. Well-to-do                      |                 |

Boys								
	1	2	3	4	5	X	N	M
5		1000				3275	2000	2.000
6			812		188	930	10640	3.376
7	89	86	460	365		2379	23270	3.102
8	112	237	332	164	156	1497	180540	3.015
9	74	320	374	143	88	1020	1448973	2.850
10	45	338	425	133	59	603	2611401	2.823
11	34	326	407	169	64	428	114288	2.902
12		135	410	379	77	379	4300	3.397
Girls								
	1	2	3	4	5	X	N	M
5			1000			5286	2060	3.000
6							0	
7		1000				4839	8920	2.000
8	186	234	426	101	52	1513	104630	2.598
9	67	470	338	84	41	623	1637707	2.563
10	37	506	356	72	28	325	3832493	2.547
11	39	465	375	87	35	248	183183	2.614
12	95	395	345	165		332	4325	2.578

364. How well off financially do you really expect to be in your lifetime?

- |                                    |                      |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Barely able to make a living    | 4. Well-to-do        |
| 2. Able to provide the necessities | 5. Wealthy           |
| 3. Comfortable                     | 6. Extremely wealthy |

Boys									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5	1000						3275	2000	1.000
6	208	397				396	930	10640	3.375
7	165	334	173	328			2112	25270	2.663
8	120	173	324	241	92	50	1693	167340	3.162
9	39	141	435	267	71	47	1023	1446425	3.330
10	23	117	495	282	53	28	609	2601182	3.310
11	18	76	523	278	74	30	426	114442	3.404
12		27	421	392	86	74	338	4430	3.760
Girls									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5			1000				5286	2060	3.000
6								0	
7			776	224			4839	8920	3.224
8	85	311	321	146	96	40	1414	108940	2.977
9	20	155	576	192	36	21	633	1627510	3.132
10	15	135	627	188	24	10	331	3815037	3.102
11	13	116	631	203	30	7	263	180948	3.140
12	28	222	508	212	30		332	4325	2.994

365. For a man who has a wife and children, having a life insurance policy is

- |                        |                                      |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. extremely important | 4. neither important nor unimportant |
| 2. very important      | 5. unimportant                       |
| 3. important           | 6. not important at all              |

Boys									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5				1000			3275	2000	4.000
6	198		208	188	198	208	930	10640	3.811
7	258	162	249	249			82 2112	25270	2.817
8	293	246	209	85	84	84	1534	177850	2.674
9	614	161	109	57	33	26	1059	1421267	1.811
10	734	151	66	27	11	11	634	2562024	1.465
11	777	141	56	15	5	5	452	112396	1.344
12	729	156	115				338	4430	1.386
Girls									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5				1000			5286	2060	4.000
6								0	
7	528		472				4839	8920	1.944
8	443	244	125	103	44	41	1522	104290	2.186
9	727	168	70	17	8	10	660	1600691	1.441
10	784	153	47	8	3	5	348	3767503	1.305
11	786	159	47	2	3	2	278	178855	1.283
12	792	178					29 293	4455	1.324

366. Compared to your (or your future husband's) yearly salary, what is the greatest amount of life insurance you expect (or expect him) to have within ten years after you complete high school?

1. I do not expect (or expect him) to have a life insurance policy.
2. Up to an amount equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$  my (his) yearly salary
3. Up to an amount equal to my (his) yearly salary
4. Up to an amount equal to twice my (his) yearly salary
5. Up to an amount equal to three times my (his) yearly salary
6. Up to an amount equal to four or more times my (his) yearly salary.

Boys									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5	1000						3275	2000	1.000
6	396	198	208	198			930	10640	2.209
7	161	83	256	249	251		2112	25270	3.345
8	220	139	189	204	135	114	1626	171660	3.235
9	56	196	269	258	134	88	1273	1287557	3.483
10	39	191	299	257	123	92	808	2315363	3.510
11	34	183	334	245	100	104	608	101529	3.505
12	79	60	508	130	30	193	376	4310	3.551
Girls									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5		1000					5286	2060	2.000
6								0	
7	496	280	224				4839	8920	1.729
8	169	186	253	270	79	43	1529	104000	3.035
9	40	278	295	226	87	74	898	1400067	3.263
10	27	257	341	228	82	64	530	3318892	3.274
11	30	240	330	227	104	69	487	153745	3.344
12	140	88	282	268	187	35	530	3764	3.377

Note--See page D-2 (Notes To Appendix D)

367. Compared to your (or your future husband's) monthly salary, what is the least amount of money you expect (or expect him) to have in a savings account in the tenth year after you complete high school?

1. I do not expect (or expect him) to have a savings account
2. One month's salary or less
3. Up to 3 months' salary
4. Up to 6 months' salary
5. Up to 1 year's salary
6. More than 1 year's salary

Boys									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5						1000	3275	2000	6.000
6	208	198		198	396		930	10640	3.376
7	79		336	334	168	83	2112	25270	3.761
8	194	227	185	111	123	161	1596	173590	3.225
9	92	141	230	187	140	211	1304	1270343	3.774
10	63	106	208	187	179	257	843	2271243	4.083
11	71	67	153	219	210	280	634	99914	4.270
12			51	291	272	386	376	4310	4.992
Girls									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5	1000						5286	2060	1.000
6								0	
7	344			656			7112	6420	2.967
8	71	198	343	114	65	209	1586	101690	3.531
9	71	125	178	169	188	270	897	1400860	4.087
10	46	95	158	190	219	293	510	3362876	4.319
11	39	72	133	209	253	295	418	161258	4.449
12	58	97	97	310	73	365	680	3428	4.336

368. Compared to your (or your future husband's) monthly salary, what is the least amount of money you expect (or expect him) to have invested in securities (stocks and bonds) in the tenth year after you complete high school?

1. I do not expect (or expect him) to have invested in securities (stocks and bonds).
2. One month's salary or less
3. Up to 3 months' salary
4. Up to 6 months' salary
5. Up to 1 year's salary
6. More than 1 year's salary

Boys									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5					1000		3275	2000	5.000
6	406		208	198		188	930	10640	2.950
7	79	82	245	427		167	2112	25270	3.690
8	157	222	214	266	63	79	1725	165410	3.092
9	202	195	241	162	96	105	1345	1247929	3.069
10	236	181	226	161	93	103	884	2222032	3.003
11	245	153	215	176	107	103	670	97736	3.056
12	384	81	296	84	79	77	376	4310	2.622
Girls									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5						1000	5286	2060	6.000
6								0	
7	500	500					10783	4420	1.500
8	212	234	308	89	22	134	1731	96290	2.877
9	289	185	192	141	87	106	931	1376322	2.871
10	301	183	187	144	99	85	536	3305956	2.814
11	295	179	181	162	107	75	437	159074	2.835
12	378	86	62	267	174	34	485	3879	2.873

Note--See page D-2 (Notes To Appendix D)

369. Compared to your (or your future husband's) monthly salary, how much money do you expect (or expect him) to have invested in real estate? Do not include your own home.

1. I do not expect (or expect him) to have invested in real estate, other than purchasing our own home.
2. Up to an amount equal to my (his) monthly salary
3. Up to an amount equal to 3 months' salary
4. Up to an amount equal to 6 months' salary
5. Up to an amount equal to 1 year's salary
6. More than 1 year's salary

Boys									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5						1000	3275	2000	6.000
6	208	198	198	188		208	930	10640	3.197
7		161	500		171	168	2112	25270	3.684
8	314	153	167	158	142	66	1763	163140	2.860
9	319	176	192	129	76	109	1365	1237562	2.794
10	427	153	144	109	62	105	898	2204933	2.542
11	589	79	112	77	68	75	680	97132	2.179
12	707	28	60	77	81	46	376	4310	1.937

Girls									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5				1000			5286	2060	4.000
6								0	
7	656	344					7112	6420	1.344
8	176	271	205	109	47	192	1786	94380	3.156
9	494	177	115	73	58	83	943	1367937	2.273
10	594	131	93	66	51	66	547	3283212	2.045
11	646	110	84	52	50	59	442	158541	1.927
12	598	86	178		139		440	3999	1.996

370. Which one of the following tells best how you expect to pay for things you buy after you have started to earn a living?

1. I expect always to pay cash for everything I buy.
2. I expect to pay cash for everything except large purchases, such as a house, a car, etc.
3. I expect to make large purchases (house, car, etc.) and some smaller purchases on the installment plan.
4. I expect to buy many things on the installment plan.
5. I expect to buy almost everything (except needs such as food, rent, etc.) on the installment plan.

Boys									
	1	2	3	4	5	X	N	M	
5						1000	3275	2000	5.000
6	614		198		188	930	10640	2.148	
7	241	169	175	247	168	2112	25270	2.931	
8	255	304	141	197	103	1658	169570	2.589	
9	219	444	168	110	59	1250	1300694	2.346	
10	220	525	146	77	32	792	2335229	2.176	
11	274	558	86	53	30	575	103614	2.007	
12	333	528	138			408	4210	1.805	

Girls									
	1	2	3	4	5	X	N	M	
5						1000	5286	2060	5.000
6								0	
7		298	373	329		6762	6710	3.031	
8	257	330	203	141	69	1923	89970	2.436	
9	196	585	126	61	33	852	1435279	2.150	
10	171	623	133	54	19	470	3454632	2.126	
11	176	633	135	46	11	362	167837	2.082	
12	114	667	30	156	33	440	3999	2.326	

Note--See page D-2  
(Notes To Appendix D)

371. Which one of the following statements tells best what you do about saving?

1. I save every cent I can, even if I have to do without some things I want.
2. I save whatever remains after I have bought most of the things I want.
3. I save a definite amount and spend whatever remains.
4. I save only after I have bought everything I want.
5. I save little or nothing.

## Boys

	1	2	3	4	5	X	N	M
5	1000					3275	2000	1.000
6	198	406	396			930	10640	2.197
7	184	177	460	92	86	2395	23160	2.719
8	121	328	262	196	93	1798	161090	2.814
9	144	369	288	122	78	1295	1275186	2.620
10	131	418	302	99	50	818	2301759	2.520
11	71	499	285	101	44	603	101812	2.548
12	50	633	260	57		408	4210	2.324

## Girls

	1	2	3	4	5	X	N	M
5					1000	5286	2060	5.000
6							0	
7	298	329		373		6762	6710	2.447
8	202	418	127	98	154	2065	85800	2.584
9	160	373	307	81	78	872	1419759	2.544
10	127	399	337	65	71	488	3413348	2.554
11	106	423	336	75	60	385	165009	2.560
12	86	583	222	30	80	440	3999	2.436

372. Which one of the following statements tells best what you expect to do about saving for the first 5 years after you start to earn a living?

1. I expect to save every cent I can, even if I have to do without some things I need.
2. I expect to save whatever remains after I have bought most of the things I want.
3. I expect to save a definite amount and spend whatever remains.
4. I expect to save only after I have everything I want.
5. I don't expect to save very much when I start earning a living.
6. I do not expect to save anything.

## Boys

	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5	1000						3275	2000	1.000
6	198	406				396	930	10640	3.384
7	187	443	189		180		2395	23160	2.543
8	138	285	209	175	90	103	1655	169770	3.102
9	171	321	314	106	53	35	1315	1264351	2.656
10	164	362	336	75	43	20	836	2279471	2.531
11	120	400	353	65	49	14	609	101467	2.565
12	195	334	386	29	57		408	4210	2.419

## Girls

	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N	M
5						1000	5286	2060	6.000
6								0	
7				702		298	6762	6710	4.596
8	210	309	225	88	23	145	1842	92530	2.842
9	189	290	414	56	37	14	908	1392855	2.505
10	156	297	461	41	35	9	513	3355689	2.529
11	125	309	480	41	37	9	418	161204	2.582
12		584	363			53	521	3786	2.575

Note--See page D-2 (Notes To Appendix D)



373. Among the following, what is the one most important thing for which you are now saving?

1. College
2. Marriage
3. A car
4. Clothes or recreational equipment
5. Something not listed above
6. I am not saving now.

Boys								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N
5			1000				3275	2000
6			604			396	930	10640
7	89	177	468	175	91		2395	23160
8	148	205	226	203	123	94	1689	167640
9	288	129	255	102	111	115	1315	1264126
10	384	87	244	70	111	104	837	2278468
11	511	61	162	64	94	108	636	99776
12	645	50	157	29	62	57	408	4210
Girls								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N
5						1000	5286	2060
6								0
7	373		627				6762	6710
8	192	257	152	97	118	184	2028	86840
9	288	117	74	155	128	238	900	1398579
10	312	107	60	147	147	227	509	3364379
11	387	90	40	135	129	219	400	163236
12	668		32	98	85	118	521	3786

374. Among the following, what is the one most important thing for which you expect to save after completing your education?

1. A house or furniture
2. A car
3. Investment
4. Marriage and family
5. Something not listed above
6. I do not expect to save.

Boys								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N
5		1000					3275	2000
6	406		188			406	930	10640
7	272	366	180			181	2395	23160
8	201	163	185	204	192	54	1684	167900
9	215	146	133	299	151	55	1327	1257397
10	213	110	111	384	150	32	853	2258879
11	210	88	87	435	159	22	639	99587
12	229	32	86	487	167		453	4080
Girls								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	N
5					1000		5286	2060
6								0
7		298		329		373	6762	6710
8	299	117	89	308	92	94	1854	92130
9	196	83	58	444	176	43	926	1379678
10	175	79	47	500	172	28	527	3325129
11	171	78	43	518	173	17	430	159860
12	286	32		431	251		521	3786



## A P P E N D I X E

ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS  
OF SELECTED SCHOOL CHARACTERISTICS

For Public Secondary Schools in Various Categories

<u>Table No.</u>	<u>Abridged Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
E-1	Types of Residences Served	E-2
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E-3	Minority Group Students	E-4
E-4	Male Teachers' Starting Salary	E-5

Estimated\*\* Percentage Distribution of Types of Residences Served  
(For Public Secondary Schools in Various Categories)

Type of Residence	Tax.Gr.*→	Vocational Schools (10)	Non-Vocational Schools	
			Large Cities (21-22) (31-32)	Other Southeast (51-54)    NE & W (41-44)    (61-64)
Low-cost homes		21.9	7.2	33.0    26.2
Low-rent apartments		1.5	1.4	--    0.4
Low-income areas		6.6	19.3	21.3    7.4
Moderate-priced homes		45.6	55.1	39.8    59.8
Moderate-rent apartments		--	1.6	--    0.4
Expensive private homes		--	5.2	--    1.1
High-rent apartments		--	3.3	0.4    --
Equally apartments and homes		12.2	6.4	1.9    2.0
No estimate available		12.2	0.5	3.6    2.7
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0    100.0
Approximate number of TALENT schools		35	108	212    467

\*See Appendix A, Part 2, for a description of the Taxonomy Groups.

\*\*Estimates were obtained by applying School Weight B. (See Chapter II, Section C, for an explanation of these weights.)

Table E-2

Estimated\*\* Percentage Distribution of Type of Area Served  
 (For Public Secondary Schools in Various Categories)

Type of Area	Tax.Gr.*→	Vocational Schools (10)	Non-Vocational Schools		
			Large Cities (21-22) (31-32)	Other Southeast (51-54)	NE & W (41-44) (61-64)
Urban Residential		1.0	39.3	3.3	5.4
Urban Industrial		21.5	7.5	1.2	0.5
Urban Commercial		1.5	1.0	--	0.4
Suburban Residential		10.0	17.8	4.3	7.3
Suburban Industrial		10.0	--	1.9	2.1
Suburban Commercial		--	3.0	0.4	0.2
Scattered over city (greater than 5000)		21.0	14.9	12.6	7.8
Small town (less than 5000)		25.0	3.0	18.6	33.2
Rural--farm		--	--	52.9	38.6
Other		--	13.1	3.6	2.9
No estimate available		10.0	0.4	1.2	1.6
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Approximate number of TALENT schools		35	108	212	467

\*See Appendix A, Part 2, for a description of the Taxonomy Groups.

\*\*Estimates were obtained by applying School Weight B. (See Chapter II, Section C, for an explanation of these weights.)

Table E-3

Estimated\*\* Percentage Distribution of Percentage of Minority Group Students  
(For Public Secondary Schools in Various Categories)

Tax.Gr.*→ %	Latin-American				Negro			
	Voc. Schls. (10)	Non-Voc Schools			Voc. Schls. (10)	Non-Voc Schools		
		Large Cities (21-22) (31-32)	SE (51-54)	Other NE & W (41-44) (61-64)		Large Cities (21-22) (31-32)	SE (51-54)	Other NE & W (41-44) (61-64)
None	46.8	40.7	89.4	66.0	31.9	35.5	70.7	71.4
0-9%	43.7	51.4	9.7	27.6	57.6	26.6	3.3	23.2
10-19%	2.5	6.5	--	3.0	3.5	7.5	1.3	2.6
20-29%	3.0	0.5	--	0.6	3.5	11.1	--	0.2
30-39%	2.0	0.9	--	0.6	1.5	0.9	--	0.2
40-49%	0.5	--	--	0.6	1.5	0.5	--	--
50-59%	1.5	--	--	0.8	0.5	--	--	--
60-69%	--	--	--	0.2	--	--	--	0.2
70% +	--	--	0.9	0.6	--	17.9	24.7	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Approximate number of TALENT Schools	35	108	212	467	35	108	212	467

\*See Appendix A, Part 2, for a description of the Taxonomy Groups.

\*\*Estimates were obtained by applying School Weight B. (See Chapter II, Section C, for an explanation of these weights.)

Table E-4

Estimated\*\* Percentage Distribution of Male Teachers' Starting Salary  
(For Public Secondary Schools in Various Categories)

Salary	Tax.Gr.*→	Non-Vocational Schools			
		Vocational Schools (10)	Large Cities (21-22) (31-32)	Other Southeast (51-54)	NE & W (41-44) (61-64)
\$5000 or more		--	5.9	--	0.9
\$4500-5000		42.5	22.7	0.4	6.8
\$4000-4500		46.0	49.1	0.4	53.4
\$3500-4000		11.5	13.9	10.4	24.6
\$3000-3500		--	8.4	34.0	13.5
\$2500-3000		--	--	47.7	--
\$2000-2500		--	--	7.1	0.4
\$1500-2000		--	--	--	--
\$1000-1500		--	--	--	0.4
Under \$1000		--	--	--	--
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median		\$4418	\$4282	\$2950	\$4104
Approximate number of TALENT schools		35	108	212	467

\*See Appendix A, Part 2, for a description of the Taxonomy Groups.

\*\*Estimates were obtained by applying School Weight B. (See Chapter II, Section C, for an explanation of these weights.)

