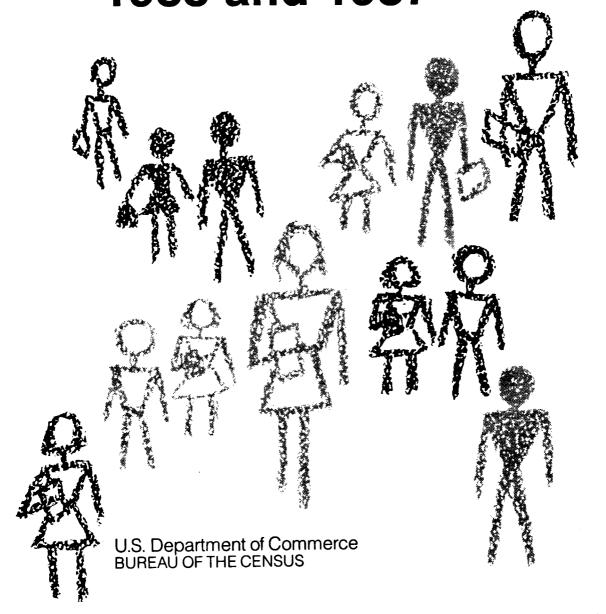
Population Characteristics

Series P-20, No. 443

School Enrollment-Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1988 and 1987



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by Rosalind R. Bruno



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School Enrollment—Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1988 and 1987

INTRODUCTION

This report presents detailed tabulations of data on school enrollment of the civilian noninstitutional population in October 1987 and 1988. It also includes summary time series of data collected since the beginning of the survey. The data are from the October school enrollment supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS). Data on school enrollment have been collected annually in the CPS since 1946 and reported in this publication series. The data cover enrollment in "regular school," which includes nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college and professional school and are shown by the following person characteristics: age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, family status, family income, education of householder, labor force status, metropolitan residence, region, and mother's labor force status and education (for preprimary enrollment). Also, the following enrollment characteristics are shown: level and grade of school, public/private school, full-time attendance status, and 2-year/4-year college. Vocational school enrollment is shown separately.

Revisions in edit and tabulation processing have improved data quality but have made the data for 1987 and 1988 not strictly comparable to data for earlier years. The previous processing procedures were used from 1967 to 1986. Data for 1986 were processed with both the older and the revised procedures. The time series tables in appendix A show two data entries for 1986 as a bridge year, permitting comparisons of results according to each set of processing procedures.

HIGHLIGHTS

(The number in parentheses is equal to 1.6 times the standard error of the estimate. This gives the 90 percent confidence interval when added to and subtracted from the estimate. For a more detailed discussion of sampling error, see appendix C.) Some of the highlights of the data presented in the tables are:

- In 1988, there were 61.1 (\pm 0.6) million persons 3 years old and over enrolled in regular school—nursery school through college (table 1).
- Elementary school enrollment grew by 1.4 (\pm 0.2) million from 1985 to 1988 to 28.2 (\pm 0.1) million, the first growth since elementary school enrollment began to decline in the early 1970's (table A-2).

- High school enrollment continued the decline begun in the late 1970's, to 13.1 (\pm 0.3) million in 1988 (table A-2).
- The annual high school dropout rate for 1988 was 4.8
 (± 0.6) percent (table 8).
- College enrollment totaled 13.1 (± 0.3) million students in 1988, greater than enrollment in any previous year (table A-4).
- In 1988, there were 1.3 (± 0.1) million Black college students 14 years old and over (table A-4).
- Among 18- to 24-year-olds, 82.3 (± 0.7) percent of Whites, 75.1 (± 2.0) percent of Blacks, and 55.2 (± 2.7) percent of persons of Hispanic origin (who can be of any race) were high school graduates; of those graduates, 38.1 (± 1.0), 28.1 (± 2.4), and 30.9 (± 3.4) percent, respectively, were enrolled in college (table A-7).1

TRENDS

Preprimary enrollment.² About 38.2 percent of children 3 and 4 years old were enrolled in preprimary school in 1988 (85 percent of them in nursery school). In 1970, 20.5 percent of 3 and 4 year olds were enrolled (table A-3). Of children whose mothers were in the labor force in 1988, 41.1 percent were enrolled in school compared with 34.8 percent of those whose mothers were not in the labor force (table 4). Although children with mothers in the labor force were more likely than those whose mothers were not in the labor force to attend nursery school, the difference is not as great as one would expect if the main purpose for nursery school enrollment were provision of child care for working mothers.

Among 3- and 4-year-olds in nursery school, 31.4 percent were attending full day, including 40.7 percent of those whose mothers were in the labor force and 17.0 percent of those whose mothers were not in the labor force. In addition, 69.3 percent of Black students and 26.1 percent of White students attended full day.

¹College enrollment proportions for Blacks and persons of Hispanic origin were not significantly different.

²All comparisons for children by labor force status of mother are for children whose mother is living in the same household.

Nearly all 5-year-olds were enrolled in school (92.6 percent), most in kindergarten. Of all kindergarten students 3 to 6 years old, 38.0 percent attended full day (table 4), including 33.6 percent of Whites and 58.0 percent of Blacks.

Elementary and secondary school enrollment. Elementary school enrollment declined by 21 percent or by about 7.1 million from 1970 to 1984 (table A-2). It has since increased by 1.4 million, to 28.2 million in 1988. Private school enrollment has not followed the same general trend. The long-term trend of declining enrollment in private elementary schools which began in the 1960's has not been reversed.³ Private elementary school enrollment peaked in the mid 1960's at 4.9 million and 15.5 percent of all students. In 1988, there were 2.8 million students in private elementary schools, only 9.8 percent of all elementary students.

High school enrollment has continued to decline. The larger cohorts, born in the late 1970's, who caused the increase in elementary enrollment, have not yet arrived at high school age. The number of high school students in 1988 was 17 percent below the mid 1970's peak (table A-2). About 7.6 percent of high school students were enrolled in private school in 1988, compared with 11.2 percent in 1965.

High school dropout rate. The annual high school dropout rate for 1988 was 4.8 percent which included 4.7 percent for Whites, 6.3 percent for Blacks,⁴ and 10.5 percent for persons of Hispanic origin. The rate for persons of Hispanic origin was significantly higher than that of any other group shown (which were not different from each other) in 1988. Between 1978 and 1988, the dropout rates decreased for all groups except for persons of Hispanic origin. In 1978 the high school dropout rates were 6.8 percent, 6.1 percent, 9.6 percent, and 12.3 percent, respectively.⁵ The annual dropout rate for 1988 is calculated as the proportion of 14- to 24-year-olds enrolled in 10th to 12th grades in October 1987 who were no longer enrolled and had not graduated by October 1988 (table 8). See appendix B. The high

school dropout population may also be represented by the proportion of an age group (e.g. 18 to 21 years old) not enrolled in school and not high school graduates (table 1).

College enrollment. Total college enrollment was 13.1 million in 1988, an increase of about 400,000 over the 1987 estimate (table A-4). Although the traditional college-age population has been declining throughout the decade, college enrollment has grown since 1980. Enrollment of traditional-age students grew slightly, but most of the growth was among students above traditional college age. In 1980, 34.4 percent of students were 25 years old and over; in 1988, 39.2 percent were in that age group.

The usual prerequisite for college enrollment is high school graduation. Figure 1 shows that the proportion of Black young adults, 18 to 24 years old, who were high school graduates grew substantially (17 percentage points) between 1968 and 1988, which resulted in a much larger group of Black young adults eligible for college in 1988. Black young adults were only slightly less likely than Whites of the same age to be high school graduates in 1988 (75.1 and 82.3 percent, respectively). The proportion of persons of Hispanic origin who were high school graduates remained far below the proportions for the other groups. College enrollment grew for all groups between 1968 and 1988 (table A-7). The proportion of high school graduates enrolled in college grew for the White population, but for Blacks the proportions were not significantly different in 1968 and 1988. Although the number and proportion of Black young adults who were high school graduates rose substantially between 1968 and 1988 (shown in figure 1), the proportion of graduates enrolled in college grew only between 1968 and 1978-there was no statistically significant improvement in college enrollment of Black high school graduates between 1978 and 1988. Among high school graduates in 1988, Whites were more likely than Blacks and persons of Hispanic origin to be enrolled in college (38.1, 28.1, and 30.9 percent respectively).6

Two-year colleges (junior and community colleges) enrolled 36.2 percent of undergraduates in 1988, including 35.9 percent of Whites, 39.1 percent of Blacks, and 48.3 percent of persons of Hispanic origin (table 9).7 Undergraduates attending 4-year colleges were more likely than students in 2-year colleges to attend full time (79.1 percent vs. 49.5 percent). Younger students, less than 25 years old, were more likely than older students to attend 4-year colleges and also more likely to attend full time. See table A.

³A significant increase in private school enrollment occurred in 1985, following a significant decrease in 1984. This 1-year divergence from the long-term trend did not appear to affect the trend.

⁴The dropout rates for All Races, Whites, and Blacks were not significantly different.

⁵In the CPS the sample size for persons of Hispanic origin was not of sufficient size to determine a statistically significant difference between years. In 1978, the rates for persons of Hispanic origin and for Blacks were not significantly different. They were different from those for All Races and Whites, which were not different from each other.

The dropout rate for 1978 was calculated from Current Population Report, Series P-20, No. 346, School Enrollment—Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1978. The calculation of the dropout rate from tables in reports for 1968 to 1986 is described in CPR, P-20, No. 413, School Enrollment—Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1983.

⁶College enrollment proportions for Blacks and persons of Hispanic origin were not significantly different.

⁷Only persons of Hispanic origin were significantly different from the other groups.

Table A. Full-time Undergraduate Enrollment by Type of College and Age: October 1988

(Numbers in thousands)

Age	Under- graduate	2-year college	4-year college
TOTAL ENROLLED			
14 years and over	10,604 7,474 3,131	3,837 2,296 1,541	6,768 5,178 1,590
PERCENT FULL TIME			
14 years and over		49.5 67.3 23.0	79.1 91.4 39.1

NEW VOCATIONAL COURSE ENROLLMENT DATA

Enrollment in postsecondary school which is not part of the "regular" school system has not generally been presented in this report series. A question was included in the 1987 and 1988 surveys, which asks for all persons not enrolled in elementary or high school: "Excluding regular college courses and on the job training is ... taking any business, vocational, technical, secretarial, trade, or correspondence courses?"

In 1988, 4.5 million persons reported being enrolled in vocational courses, more than half (54.6 percent) were women and three-fourths (77.7 percent) were 25 years old and over (table 12). About half (48.9 percent) had completed at least 1 year of college and two-thirds (66.0 percent) were employed full time. Of young adults 14 to 24 years old, the proportions of Blacks and Whites enrolled in vocational courses was not significantly different, 2.5 percent of Whites and 2.8 percent of Blacks.

Data on vocational school enrollment in tables 14 and 33 are incorrect (see appendix B).

USER COMMENTS

We are interested in your reaction to the usefulness of the information presented here and to the content of the questions used to provide these results. (There are facsimiles of the CPS school enrollment supplement portions of the questionnaire in appendix B). We welcome your recommendations for improving our survey work. If you have suggestions or comments, please send them to:

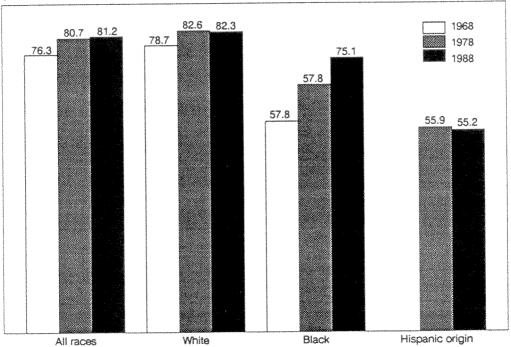
Current Survey Comments Population Division U.S. Bureau of the Census Washington, DC 20233

FIGURE 1.

College Enrollment of High School Graduates 18 to 24 Years Old by Race and Hispanic Origin: October 1968, 1978, and 1988

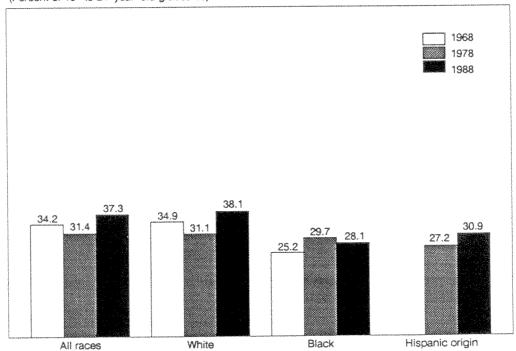
a. Percent High School Graduates

(Percent of 18- to 24-year-olds)



b. Percent of High School Graduates Enrolled in College

(Percent of 18- to 24-year-old graduates)



Source: Table A-7.