

The Association of Health Attitudes and Perceptions of Youths 12-17 Years of Age With Those of Their Parents: United States, 1966-1970

A descriptive analytical report on the nature and degree of agreement between U.S. youths and their parents with regard to health perceptions and attitudes related to the growth and development of the youth, based on a national survey of youths 12-17 years of age in the noninstitutionalized U.S. population. Data derived from a comparison of responses by each youth and his parent(s) to questions on the general health status, health behavior, aspirations and expectations in education, independence, and personal and social values of the youth are presented and discussed with respect to age, sex, race, family income, kind of place of residence, geographic region, and selected behavioral characteristics of the youth.

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COOPERATION OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

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CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction.	1
Behavioral Data	2
Plan of Study	2
Findings	4
Degree of Overall Agreement	4
General Health	8
Health Behavior	9
Attitude Toward Education	10
Independence	13
Values	14
Summary and Conclusions	15
References	20
List of Detailed Tables	21
Appendix I. Statistical Notes	78
Survey Design	78
Reliability	79
Standard Error	80
Statistical Testing	83
Small Values	84
Appendix II. The Questionnaires	88
The Parallel Questions	88
Other Related Questions	93
Appendix III. Demographic and Socioeconomic Variables and Related Terms	99

SYMBOLS

Data not available	- - -
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Quantity more than 0 but less than 0.05	0.0
Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision	*

THE ASSOCIATION OF HEALTH ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS OF YOUTHS 12-17 YEARS OF AGE WITH THOSE OF THEIR PARENTS

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INTRODUCTION

This report contains information collected during the Health Examination Survey on the degree of agreement between independently obtained responses by noninstitutionalized American youths 12-17 years of age to selected questionnaire items concerning health-related attributes and attitudes and the expressed perceptions and attitudes of their respective parents. Congruence data are presented and described in relation to selected demographic and socioeconomic factors and to various health characteristics and reported behaviors of the youth. Four reports on the rating of behavioral patterns of youths by their parents and teachers and on the youths' self-reported attitudes and behaviors have been published.^{1,2,3,4}

The Health Examination Survey is one of three major programs of the National Center for Health Statistics that conducts the National Health Survey as authorized in 1956 by the 84th Congress.⁵ The Health Interview Survey collects information by household interview among samples of persons and is concerned primarily with the impact of illness and disability on the lives and actions of people. The Division of Health Resources Utilization Statistics and the Division of Health Manpower and Facilities Statistics collect health data as well as health resource and utilization information

through surveys of hospitals, nursing homes, other resident institutions, and various persons in health occupations.

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

HES is carried out as a series of separate programs referred to as "cycles." Each cycle is concerned with some specific segment of the total U.S. population, usually a particular age group, and with certain specified aspects of the health of that segment of the population. In Cycle I, data were obtained on the prevalence of certain chronic diseases and on the distribution of various measurements and other characteristics of a defined adult population.^{6,7} In Cycle II a probability sample of the Nation's noninstitutionalized children 6-11 years of age

was examined. The examination was directed primarily toward obtaining information on health factors related to growth and development; it also included screening for selected diseases or abnormalities, an examination by a dentist, a battery of tests administered by a psychologist, and certain other measurements.^{8†}

Cycle III, on which this report is based, covered youths 12-17 years of age at the time of the survey. A comprehensive description of the survey plan, sample design, and examination content has been published.⁹ Except for age, the specifications of the program were similar to those of Cycle II. The target population was the roughly 23 million U.S. youths aged 12-17 years (married or single) living outside institutions. Field collection operations started in March 1966 and ended in March 1970. During that period, 6,768 persons (90 percent of the youths selected for the sample) were examined. The examination focused on health factors related to growth and development and included examination of eyes, ears, nose, and throat; a check for goiter; a musculoskeletal and neurological evaluation; a cardiovascular examination; a dental examination; and vision and hearing tests. Several tests were administered by a psychologist, and a variety of other tests, procedures, and measurements were made by technicians.

A standard single-visit examination was given each youth by an examining team in a mobile unit specially designed for the survey. Prior to the examination, information that included demographic and socioeconomic data on the household members, a medical history, and behavioral and related data was obtained from the youth's parent or guardian. Supplementary and supporting information was obtained from the youth. Data on grade placement and teachers' ratings of intellectual ability, academic performance, behavior, and degree of adjustment to school were requested from the school last attended. A birth certificate and other information related to birth were obtained to verify the youth's age.

Information on the target population, survey design, reliability of data, sampling and measurement error, and statistical testing methods employed is included in appendix I.

BEHAVIORAL DATA

Certain behavioral information related to the growth and development of youths was obtained in this survey from the parent, usually the mother, and from the school last attended. Each youth was asked to complete a questionnaire on health habits and history and to return it when reporting for the examination. The youth was also asked to complete another questionnaire on health behavior at the examination center. Portions of the parent's and the youth's questionnaires were designed to secure parallel views and attitudes from the youth and his parent concerning selected areas of health behavior, and this information forms the basis for this report.

Behavioral questions were included in the survey primarily to provide a means of relating information on health, behavior, attitudes, and other questionnaire data to specific medical examination findings and to the results of the psychological tests of intellectual development and school achievement. The parallel questions were designed to provide a basis for comparing the expressed perceptions, attitudes, and values of the youths regarding a variety of topics (e.g., expectations concerning formal educational achievement, independence in decision-making, and standards of behavior) with those of their parents. Data contained in this report are based on the questions exhibited in appendix II.

PLAN OF STUDY

Eleven matched questions from the parent and youth questionnaires yielded 36 items of information on the youths. These were grouped under five general topics with the following distribution:

1. General health—5 items
2. Health behavior for symptoms—12 items
3. Independence in decisionmaking—6 items
4. Aspirations regarding education—2 items
5. Personal and social values—11 items

Of the 36 items discussed above, 7 provided information on certain attributes of the youth (health status, relative weight, and allowance received) that were more physically apparent or objectively measurable than the others and therefore more likely to yield agreement in perception between youth and parent than the other 29 items. These are referred to as "personal" items in subsequent discussion.

Distributions of responses by the youths to the 36 items that cover a wide range of self-reported health behaviors and attitudes have been published in a previously mentioned report in this series. Data on the corresponding responses by parents are presented in this report. Another report presents data on behavior patterns, attitudes, and perceptions of the youths according to demographic and socioeconomic factors.³

The replies of each youth were matched with those of his parent and the paired responses were characterized as "same," "youth more or less (of something) than parent," and "parent more or less (of something) than youth."

Overall agreement proportions were calculated for each youth based on responses to all 36 items and also on the 29 "nonpersonal" items. The distribution of responses to the 29 "nonpersonal" items was compared with a theoretical distribution assuming random responses and with another using the observed distributions of responses from all youths and all parents, separately as groups, as the basis for

determining the probability of occurrence. The probability of agreement between the two groups (youths and adults) was considerably greater than would be expected by chance, and the observed agreement between the specific pairs (youth and parent) on the "nonpersonal" items was even closer (table A).

In order to consider the association of level of overall agreement and related characteristics of the youth, the population was ranked according to percent of agreement and divided into even parts, with approximately one-sixth of the population in each group; and the groupings are described as ranges of percentages.

Data on overall agreement and on agreement on specific topics are presented and discussed in relation to sex, age, family income, race, region, size of place of residence, rate of population change, and representative information on health-related characteristics of the youths as obtained in the survey. An attempt was made to isolate that portion of the measure of agreement that could be attributed to the youth-parent proximity (living in the same home), as distinct from the agreement that would arise because of the more general social interrelationships of youths and adults in the same world, country, or specific subculture thereof. Tables of expected values of the degree of agreement according to sex, age, income, race, amount of smoking, and frequency of running away from home are provided to facilitate comparisons and to aid

Table A. Comparison of means and standard deviations of distributions of frequency of agreement by youths and parents on 29 "nonpersonal" items of health information

Type of distribution	Average number of items (mean)	Standard deviation
<u>Theoretical distribution</u>		
Random responses	8.5	2.45
Observed--total youth and adult--responses	12.7	2.67
<u>Actual paired responses</u>		
Youth/adult, not parent ¹	13.0	2.68
Youth/parent	15.7	2.69

¹Based on one of many possible random pairings.

the reader in evaluating the data. It is beyond the scope of this report to examine and discuss every estimate presented in terms of youth-parent proximity; therefore, unless specifically stated, relationships described here are of a general nature. It should be noted that because a certain degree of agreement or some difference in agreement between subgroups could not be statistically associated with the youth-parent relationship does not mean such an association did not exist. Differences were judged in terms of statistical significance at the 99-percent level of confidence. A description of the testing procedures used to establish evidence of significant differences, trends, or association is included in appendix I. In the text, differences will be discussed selectively, but a tabulation of all uncovered statistically significant differences attributed to the youth-parent proximity and associated with age, sex, family income, grade level in school, and race is presented in the summary section for the 36 items of health information. Definitions of certain demographic, socioeconomic, and related variables used in this study are given in appendix III.

FINDINGS

Degree of Overall Agreement

In responding to the parallel questions, which provided 36 items of information on health-related behavior and attitudes, youths

gave answers that were identical to those of their respective parents in 58 of each 100 responses (table 1). The proportion of girls agreeing with their parents was 8 percent higher than that of boys. Since mothers by themselves completed more than three-fourths of the parent questionnaires, one may speculate that this might have influenced the difference in degree of agreement according to the sex of the youth. However, table B shows that girls had a higher degree of agreement with whoever responded as the parent.

Upward trends in degree of agreement were observed with increasing age and level of family income (figures 1 and 2). It will be seen that exclusion of the "personal" items—those involving information based on physically apparent matters that two persons are more likely to agree upon—generally lowers the level of agreement observed, but does not affect its relationship to the background factors. Table C provides information on the interrelations of degree of agreement and five selected demographic and socioeconomic factors. The differences in reported overall agreement according to race and region reflect the effects of income distribution by race and that of the related variable, level of education of head of household.

Overall agreement with parents tended to be greater for youths who performed better on the standard vocabulary, spatial reasoning, reading, and arithmetic tests that were admin-

Table B. Average proportion of agreement among paired responses to 36 items of health information for youths 12-17 years, according to person(s) answering parent questionnaire

Person(s) who provided adult responses to questionnaire	Percent distribution of respondents	Mean percent of agreement		
		All youths	Boys	Girls
Total	100.0	57.5	55.3	59.8
Mother	78.3	57.9	55.6	60.2
Mother and father	4.3	59.6	57.4	61.7
Mother and other person	4.5	55.4	52.9	57.6
Father	2.5	58.7	57.9	59.8
Father and other person	7.9	55.4	54.5	56.3
Other persons	1.0	55.3	54.3	56.1
Unknown	1.5	53.8	49.8	57.4

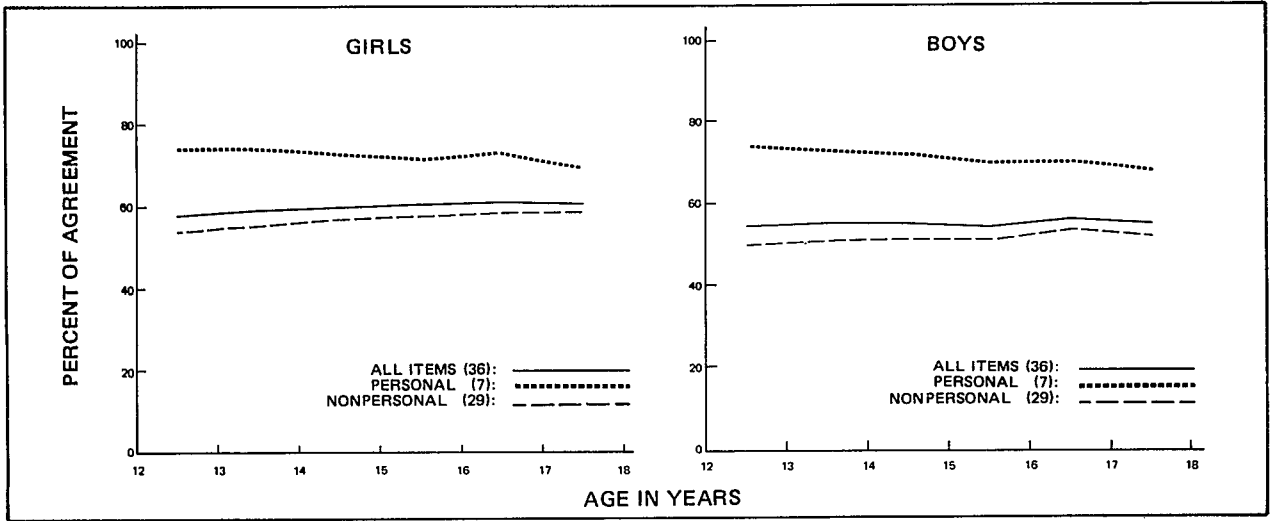


Figure 1. Proportion of agreement between youths and parents on health attitudes and perceptions, according to grouping of items of information.

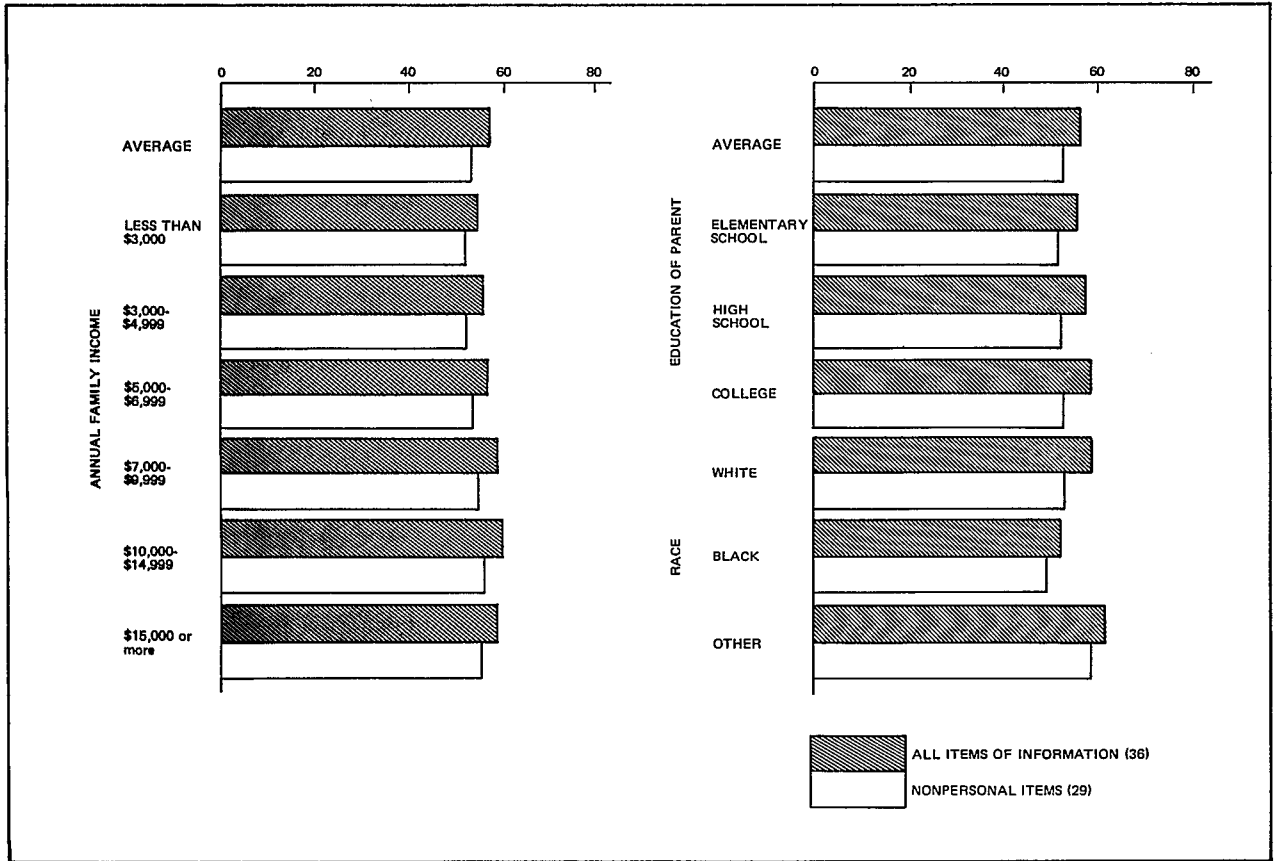


Figure 2. Proportions of agreement between youths and parents on health attitudes and perceptions, according to selected demographic factors.

Table C. Correlation matrix of proportion of agreement and five background factors

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Proportion of agreement, 36 items (1)	1.00					
Age of youth (2)	0.04	1.00				
Sex of youth ¹ (3)	0.11	0.01	1.00			
Parent's education (4)	0.04	-0.01	-0.02	1.00		
Family income (5)	0.05	0.01	-0.03	0.56	1.00	
Race of youth ¹ (6)	-0.07	-0.01	0.03	-0.19	-0.31	1.00

¹Numerical values assigned: boys--0, girls--1; white--0, black--1

istered as part of an assessment of their intellectual development and school achievement (table D). Youths whose progress through school lagged behind that of other youths demonstrated less agreement with their parents on these matters than the more advanced students did. A more detailed study of the relationship of health behavior and school achievement will be part of a forthcoming report in this series.

So far as agreement attributable to the youth-parent proximity was concerned, degree

of overall agreement was found to be significantly higher for girls than for boys, for youths 17 years of age than for those 12 years of age, for youths above the modal grade in school than for those below the modal level, and for white youths than for black youths. However, the difference in degree of youth-parent agreement between youths in the highest and those in the lowest income categories was no greater than was expected from the distribution of all responses (table E).

Table D. Average percent of agreement between youths 12-17 years and their parents, according to relative grade level in school, compared with selected ability and achievement test scores: United States, 1966-70

Indexes	All youths, 12-17 years of age	Grade level of youth with respect to age		
		Below modal grade	In modal grade	Above modal grade
<u>Degree of agreement on 36 items of health information, youth and parent</u>				
Mean percent of agreement	57.5	55.6	58.5	59.6
Standard error	0.16	0.40	0.25	0.47
<u>Intellectual development (as measured by the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children)</u>				
Vocabulary subtest T score	50.0	45.8	52.4	54.6
Block Design subtest T score	50.0	47.1	51.6	53.1
<u>School achievement (as measured by the Wide Range Achievement Test)</u>				
Reading subtest T score	50.0	45.2	52.6	55.6
Arithmetic subtest T score	50.0	46.0	52.2	54.8

¹The T scores shown represent raw scores converted to normalized standard scores with a mean of 50 and standard deviation of 10, separately by age and sex.

Distributions with respect to selected characteristics related to emotional development are presented in table 2 by sex for youths in six roughly equal groups according to degree of agreement. There was less agreement between youth and parent among youths who were reported to have wet the bed during the year prior to the examination, those reported to have insomnia or nightmares, and those who were said to have had treatment by a psychologist or a psychiatrist. (It is possible that these may not prove to be direct relationships if the influence of certain background factors could

be controlled; but it is not essential that this be attempted for this descriptive report.

In 19 of the 36 items of information gathered from the parallel questions, consideration of agreement was based on selection from among 3 response options (table F). Valid comparison of agreement information from items based on different numbers of options should involve an adjustment for the probability of two persons randomly selecting the same answer. Also, the evaluation of these data should be done with some recognition of the possible effect of the association of both parties with a

Table E. Average percent of agreement between youths 12-17 years and their parents, compared with average percent expected based on random pairings of youths and adults, according to selected demographic or socioeconomic factors: United States, 1966-70

Demographic or socioeconomic category (youth)	Agreement between youth and parent (36 items)		Percent of agreement expected based on random pairings of youths and adults
	Mean percent of agreement	Standard error	
<u>Sex of youth</u>			
Female	¹ 59.8	0.21	48.2
Male	55.3	0.22	46.8
<u>Age of youth</u>			
17 years	¹ 58.0	0.30	47.8
12 years	56.1	0.36	47.4
<u>Annual family income</u>			
\$15,000 or more	58.3	0.50	49.2
Less than \$3,000	55.3	0.44	46.7
<u>Race of youth</u>			
White	¹ 58.1	0.19	47.8
Black	53.4	0.59	46.9
<u>Grade level with respect to age</u>			
Above modal grade	¹ 59.6	0.47	48.7
Below modal grade	55.6	0.40	46.8
<u>Amount of smoking by youth</u>			
Never smoked regularly	58.7	0.26	47.8
Smoked one or more packs per day	55.0	2.02	46.3
<u>Frequency of running away from home</u>			
Never	¹ 58.4	0.22	47.6
More than once	53.7	1.32	46.3

¹The value is significantly higher than that for the corresponding groups, considering the difference in agreement expected (one-tailed t-test, P < .01)

Table F. Distribution of parallel questions by number of response options and probability of agreement

Number of response options	Items in the parallel questions		Probability of agreement based on random selection of options
	Number	Percent	
Total	36	100.0	0.31
2	3	8.3	0.50
3	19	52.8	0.33
4	11	30.6	0.25
5	3	8.3	0.20

mutual outside influence—e.g., general attitudes of a subculture— on the congruence with each other. Data in table 3 on degree of agreement within pairs of youths and parents on the various subjects are compared with similar measures based on a sample pairing of each youth's response with that of an adult other than the one designated as his parent. The average levels that could be derived from all random pairings of the youths' responses and the adults' responses are also presented by sex for the various questions. The percent of agreement based on the sample pairing of youths with adults other than their parents is close to the average computed for all possible pairings, because the number of pairings of the youths with the adults other than their parents constituted an overwhelmingly large proportion of the total number of pairings possible. In connection with almost every topic, the percent of agreement between youth and parent was found to be significantly higher (a one-tailed assumption) than the corresponding average level, using a 99-percent level of confidence. However, for the few exceptions—e.g., the expressed urgency for consulting a physician on observing blood in the urine—agreement between youth and parent may well reflect nothing more than the sharing of an opinion that was held by a vast majority of the general population. The other exceptions concerned who decided the amount of allowance and the urgency for consulting a physician on observing a lump in the stomach.

Overall agreement between youth and parent on these health-related matters appears to

be a function of the general relationships between adolescents and their parents. For example, Rosenberg¹⁰ found that the self-image of adolescents correlated significantly and positively with the image that other important persons such as parents and teachers had of them, and these findings are consistent with that conclusion. It has also been reported¹¹ that most disagreements with parents took place when the youths were in the seventh or eighth grades, when they were around 12 or 13 years of age. On these health-related matters, congruence increased from 12 through 17 years of age; thus, disagreement was at its highest at age 12, but, unfortunately, comparable data on younger children are not presently available.

General Health

In order to provide a basis for comparing youths' responses and agreement data, distributions of responses by parents to certain general questions on the health of the youths are presented (table 4).

A strong relationship was observed between health status assessment by the parent and agreement between youth and parent on all the various topics covered by the paired responses (table 5). Youths who were rated more favorably with respect to general health, the presence of health problems, and to nervousness showed closer overall agreement with their parents.

Detailed data on the youths in the form of paired responses to questions on health status,

health problems, nervousness, relative weight, and food consumption are presented according to demographic factors in tables 6-10. Parents in general rated the youths' health more favorably (table 6), but at the same time, they reported being worried about health problems of the youth more often than the youths expressed such worries themselves (table 7). The youths reported considerably more nervous feelings than their parents attributed to them, and the gap between the parents' more favorable rating and the youths' own rating increased with age (table 8). The parents' estimates of relative weight of their sons were higher than the youths' assessments, but girls reported themselves to be heavier than their parents perceived them to be (table 9). Also, girls saw themselves as eating more than their parents thought they did (table 10).

Significant differences between boys and girls so far as agreement attributable to youth-parent proximity is concerned were uncovered with regard to present health status, relative weight, and food consumption. Girls agreed more with their parents concerning their health status and their relative weight (in relation to expected degree of agreement according to subgroup). Boys agreed with their parents more on the subject of food consumption.

Income appeared to be closely associated with agreement on these matters; this was found on health problems among boys and girls, on weight status among girls, and on amount of food eaten among boys. Except for nervousness, the relationship of agreement on these general health items to income was not attributed to the youth-parent proximity; in each case the observed difference in degree of agreement between the highest and lowest income groups, based on all adult and youth responses, was not significantly greater than expected (see table III, appendix I). Youths in the lowest income group agreed more with their parents' more favorable assessments of their degree of nervousness than youths in the highest income group did. Differences in agreement according to race, which undoubtedly reflect the effect of the income factor, were significantly greater than expected for the rating of health status of the youth, with agreement

being higher for white youths, and for nervousness in the youth, with agreement being higher for black youths. In cases where their general health status was assessed more favorably by parents and by the youths themselves, a large proportion of youths (particularly girls) tended to report their weight as being greater than their parents reported it to be (table 11). The relationship of youth-parent agreement on relative weight and the assessment of health status was significantly weaker than expected based on responses in general.

Bledsoe and Wiggins¹² concluded that parents' perceptions of physical appearance of adolescents were significantly more favorable than those of the youths themselves, and that in general parents perceive adolescents more favorably than the youths perceive themselves. The data compiled in this survey support these contentions with respect to general health status, food consumption, relative weight, and nervousness. One possible exception appears in connection with the perception of specific health problems.

Health Behavior

Percent distribution of youths by responses of parents concerning the degree of urgency they would feel to consult a doctor in the event their children developed any of 12 selected symptoms or conditions is presented in table 12. Although parents and youths generally ranked the symptoms in the same order with respect to the need for seeing a physician, parents showed significantly greater concern about all but one symptom (tables 13-16). For the exception, "hurting all over," the difference in expressed urgency between youths and parents was not significant. Greater differences between youths and parents were observed in connection with blood in the urine or bowel movement, stomach ache, a lump in the stomach, and sore throat than with other symptoms.

Differences in agreement between youth and parent were greater for boys than for girls; but only for vomiting and overtiredness were the differences in agreement between the sexes greater than expected, and thus deemed to be related primarily to the youth-parent proxim-

ity. Youth-parent agreement did not increase with age of the youths any more than expected. Also, the observed effect of income was close to the expected for all of the symptoms. Although agreement between parents and youths was in general higher for white than for black youths (except for overtiredness), congruence on the seriousness of these symptoms was not significantly different for the two racial groups. Although black youths and their parents expressed greater concern about overtiredness than white youths and their parents, more white youths than black were found to be in agreement with their parents when the difference between the races in this respect was considered. Agreement on the symptom headache was found to be more closely related to progress of the youths in school than any other, with youths who were below the modal level expressing greater concern than their parents in larger proportions than did the other youths.

The degree of agreement between youth and parent on each symptom is shown in tables 17-20 according to selected health-related characteristics of the youth. When compared with youths who said they had visited a physician or a dentist for an examination, youths who said they had never done so had low agreement on all symptoms except hurting all over, pain in chest, and nervousness.

Attitude Toward Education

Percent distributions of youths by parents' reported goals and expectations with regard to the level of formal education to be attained by their children are presented in table 21. Generally, expectations were lower than goals; and both were higher for boys than for girls, as expressed by both youths and parents. Agreement between parent and youth on the two questions about attitudes toward education occurred twice as frequently as would be expected by chance. This was an area of consideration where the responses seemed to be more closely associated with the proximity of the family relationship than any of the other topics (table 3).

Data on the paired responses indicated

more agreement with respect to expectations than to goals (table 22). Parents of boys as a whole had significantly higher goals than their sons. This was not true for girls and their parents. Youths in general had higher expectations than their parents. Compared with boys, girls demonstrated a significantly higher degree of agreement on expectations with their parents that was attributed to the family relationship. A significantly greater than expected increase in youth-parent agreement on goals and expectations was found with increasing age of the youths. In general, degree of congruence on goals and expectations proved to be positively related to level of income, but the relationship to income of that portion of the measure of agreement which could be attributed to youth-parent proximity was evident for goals but not for expectations. That is, agreement on expectations between youths and parents in the separate income categories was no higher than expected, based on the average for the income group, but it was higher than expected with respect to goals. Compared with white youths, the proportions of agreement on educational goals and expectations by black youths were significantly lower than expected for the family pairs. However, where parents and youths disagree on expectations, the proportion of black youths with higher expectations than their parents was considerably greater than that of white youths.

Agreement data on educational goals and expectations are presented according to school-related characteristics of youths in table 23. Relatively low agreement was observed for youths who were reported to have been upset on entering first grade and for those who were reported by parents as too slow in mental development. Overall agreement with parents (on all items of information in this study) was higher for boys who were "quite happy" on entering first grade (table G). A similar relationship between reaction to first grade and agreement on relative weight is apparent from data in figure 3. Being happy on entering first grade was found to be positively related to having attended kindergarten. Youths who were above the modal grade in school in relation to their ages agreed in larger

Table G. Percent distribution of youths 12-17 years of age by type of initial reaction to first grade, according to degree of congruence with parents on health attitudes and behavior: United States, 1966-70

Initial reaction to first grade and sex of youth	Percent of agreement on responses ¹					
	0-43	44-51	52-57	58-63	64-69	70-100
Boys, 12-17 years of age	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Was quite happy	65.6	71.8	71.8	74.7	75.2	74.0
Was a little upset	19.1	17.0	16.4	12.8	15.8	18.4
Was quite upset	5.6	3.1	2.7	3.6	1.3	1.8
Was so upset, became sick	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.5
Don't remember	8.7	7.5	8.3	8.5	6.7	5.1
Girls, 12-17 years of age	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Was quite happy	75.4	77.1	78.7	81.0	76.4	76.8
Was a little upset	13.6	14.8	10.8	11.3	13.0	13.6
Was quite upset	2.7	2.5	4.7	2.4	2.6	3.1
Was so upset, became sick	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.3
Don't remember	7.7	5.2	5.4	4.7	7.0	6.2

¹The means of the respective distributions by sex are 55 percent for boys and 60 percent for girls.

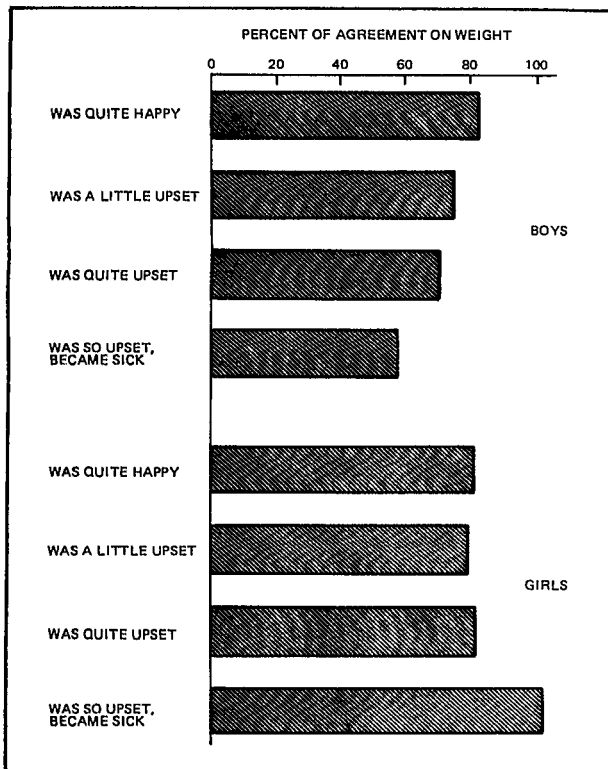


Figure 3. Percent of agreement between youths and their parents on the relative weight of the youth, according to initial reaction of youth to first grade.

proportions with their parents' goals and expectations (table H). As would be presumed, this relationship of agreement on educational goals and expectations to progress in school was found to be significant for the youth-parent pairs. A pronounced trend can be seen between goals and expectations of parents and the degree of agreement on education between youths and parents; agreement on goals was associated with higher levels of expectation, while accord on expectations was associated with lower goals.

Agreement with parents among boys with respect to food consumption and among girls with respect to relative weight proved to be related to the parents' expressed feelings concerning the youths' educational attainment. Closer agreement was associated with higher parental goals and expectations (table 24). Data on agreement on the rating of nervousness in the youth according to expectation level of the parent are shown in table J. It was found that when parental expectations were high more nervousness was reported by the youths which was not observed by the parents.

Offer¹¹ found that one of the more difficult problems faced by adolescents was the setting

Table H. Percent distribution of paired responses concerning educational goals and expectations for the youth by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years and parents, according to relative grade level of the youth, with corresponding standard errors: United States, 1966-70

Topic and category of agreement	Grade level with respect to age		
	Below modal grade	In modal grade	Above modal grade
<u>Educational goals</u>			
All youths, 12-17 years	100.0	100.0	100.0
Youth's goal higher than parent's	21.4	20.5	20.3
Same goal	46.6	53.0	55.3
Parent's goal higher than youth's	32.0	26.5	24.4
<u>Expectations regarding education</u>			
All youths, 12-17 years	100.0	100.0	100.0
Youth's expectation higher than parent's	27.3	24.7	23.6
Same expectation	51.4	55.9	57.7
Parent's expectation higher than youth's	21.2	19.4	18.6
<u>Educational goals</u>			
Youth's goal higher than parent's	0.85	0.92	1.61
Same goal	1.28	1.14	1.87
Parent's goal higher than youth's	1.15	0.79	1.39
<u>Expectations regarding education</u>			
Youth's expectation higher than parent's	1.07	0.67	1.48
Same expectation	1.44	1.00	2.07
Parent's expectation higher than youth's	0.99	0.87	1.77

Table J. Percent distribution of paired responses on degree of nervousness in youths 12-17 years of age, according to parent's expectation concerning educational attainment of youth: United States, 1966-70

Expected educational attainment and sex of youth	Nervousness		
	Youth's rating better	Same rating	Parent's rating better
<u>Boys, 12-17 years</u>			
Quit school as soon as possible	25.9	44.9	29.2
Finish high school	16.6	48.3	35.2
Get some college or other training after high school	9.1	50.9	39.9
Finish college and get a college degree	7.3	50.7	41.9
Finish college and take further training	6.0	45.3	48.7
<u>Girls, 12-17 years</u>			
Quit school as soon as possible	17.2	48.3	34.5
Finish high school	11.0	53.1	35.9
Get some college or other training after high school	5.8	50.5	43.7
Finish college and get a college degree	3.7	47.2	49.2
Finish college and take further training	6.0	46.8	47.2

of vocational and educational goals, and that 80 percent of parents approved of the future plans of their daughters and sons regarding such goals. The present survey revealed that one-third of the parents of boys and one-fourth of the parents of girls expressed higher ambitions in this regard than the youths did.

Kandel and Lesser¹³ found that although mothers had higher ambitions with regard to educational and occupational plans for their offspring than the youths had for themselves higher maternal aspirations were held for boys than for girls. This is borne out by the present data, but results in relation to sex became more balanced at the higher income levels. In general, the expectations expressed by girls showed that they did not agree with such differential treatment.

Independence

Parents' responses to questions about the degree of independence enjoyed by youths at home are presented in tables 25-27. Decision-making in the management of money, in the choice of clothes and friends, and in the hours for staying out are discussed in this section. Parents' responses indicated that they perceived an increase in independence of youths as they grow older, especially in regard to their clothes and social hours. The relationship of overall agreement (all items of information) and selected characteristics related to autonomy is indicated in table 28. As expected, more general agreement with parents was found for boys who were considered easier to bring up, for youths who did not run away from home, and particularly for youths who did not smoke.

Although none of the youths thought they had any voice in deciding how much allowance they were to receive, there was close youth-parent agreement with respect to receiving an allowance. The proportion of youths reporting that were not involved in the decisionmaking increased with increasing age (table 29). Youth-parent agreement on whether or not an allowance was received was positively related to income to a significantly greater extent than was expected, based on the distribution of all responses according to income. Agreement on

receiving an allowance that was attributed to the youth-parent proximity was significantly higher for girls than for boys, and it was significantly higher for white youths than for black youths.

Data on agreement regarding responsibility for decisions on clothes, spending, friends, and hours (based on three response options) are shown in tables 30 and 31 according to selected background factors. Agreement was closer on who made the decisions regarding clothes and on how late the youth should stay out than on the other two matters. On three of the four types of decisions (clothes, money, and friends), youths indicated that they had more independence than their parents thought they had, particularly in choosing friends; and more boys than girls cited greater independence. There was greater agreement on who chose their friends as the youths grew older, with an increasing proportion of parents agreeing that the youths did. With respect to hours, the data show that parents indicated more independence for the youths than the youths did for themselves. The differences according to race about money and friends proved to be significantly greater than expected, with the higher proportions of agreement for white youths. Black youths showed more agreement with their parents on hours than white youths, but this was not significantly different from the expected.

The degree of agreement on questions related to independence is shown in table 32 to be associated with selected emotional adjustment characteristics of the youths. Youths reported to have wet the bed during the year prior to the examination agreed less with their parents on these matters than the other youths did. The occurrence of bad dreams and sleepwalking was associated with the lack of agreement on who decided on spending money.

Selected social adjustment characteristics of the youths were examined in relation to agreement on decisionmaking (table 33). Relatively low agreement on who made the decisions concerning the social hours of the youth was observed for youths who were upset on entering first grade, who were reported to have been

a lot of trouble to bring up, who spent long periods of time away from home, or who ran away from home. Unaccountably, youths who usually ate two meals or more with the family had low agreement scores with respect to decisions on friends, clothes, and money. Among other meaningful associations, it can be seen that agreement on decisions regarding clothes was low for youths who were a lot of trouble to bring up, who ran away, or who smoked.

According to Offer¹⁴ (and others), these findings are generally consistent with what seems to be an axiomatic expected steady increase in autonomy as the youth grows older. The exception, from the youth's point of view, was who decided on the amount of allowance. Parents, however, indicated by their responses some lack of awareness of the extent of this denial. Youths, particularly boys, perceived more democracy in action than their parents did on all other matters except staying out late.

Values

The distribution of responses by parents about the relative importance to young people of 11 selected qualities of personality, given 4 options, is presented in table 34. A comparison of the ranking in importance of these qualities

by youths and parents is shown in table K along with summary data on agreement between youth and parent on how important each quality should be rated. Agreement was closest on the importance of obeying the law, the quality ranked highest in importance by both youths and parents. The greatest disagreement was about ambition, with a relatively large proportion of parents rating this characteristic higher than their offspring did. Youths as a whole attached considerably more importance to being neat and clean and to having self-control than their parents did. For knowing how to keep in good health and facing life's problems calmly, the responses were balanced. Parents more frequently rated the other qualities (e.g., consideration, happiness, dependability, and ambition) higher in importance than their sons and daughters did. More girls than boys rated obedience to parents significantly higher in importance than their parents did. Girls also differed significantly from boys in their rating of the importance of obeying the law, attaching about the same degree of importance as their parents did, while boys attached much less importance to this quality than their parents did. Self-defense was rated about as high by boys as by their parents, while this ability was rated much lower in importance by girls than by their parents.

Table K. Rank in importance to youths 12-17 years of age and their parents of selected qualities of personality and degree of agreement regarding the importance of each quality: United States, 1966-70

Quality of personality	Rank in importance		Percent of agreement in responses	Percent of parents citing greater importance among pairs disagreeing
	Youth	Parent		
All qualities listed (average)	...	...	56.2	53.0
To obey the law	1	1	65.2	56.6
To be neat and clean	2	4	61.2	40.5
To obey one's parents	3	3	59.0	44.9
To know how to keep in good health	4	5	57.0	46.5
To have self-control	5	7	55.8	46.2
To be dependable	6	2	57.6	58.7
To be considerate of others	7	6	55.6	60.6
To be happy	8	8	51.9	58.2
To face life's problems calmly	9	9	51.8	52.9
To be ambitious	10	10	50.7	62.7
To be able to defend one's self	11	11	52.0	54.8

Agreement data for each quality of personality are presented in table 35 according to demographic factors. Differences according to sex of the youth greater than those expected from the youth-adult relationship were observed with respect to self-control, with girls and their parents being in closer agreement than boys and their parents were. In addition, a substantially lower than expected proportion of boys than of girls agreed with their parents' higher ratings of ambition. A positive income effect was observed in the general population for the quality of being dependable, with more agreement at the higher income levels. For youths and parents as groups, a negative income effect was found in connection with obeying parents, being neat and clean, and knowing how to keep in good health. The latter income effect is evident in the gross comparison of agreement according to race for the same three values. No significant associations between youth-parent agreement and income were observed in connection with any of these items on values. A significant difference according to race that was attributed to youth-parent proximity appeared with regard to the importance of self-control, with white youths displaying closer agreement with their parents than did black youths. Relatively more black youths attached less importance to this quality than did their parents.

In tables 36-38 agreement on the ratings of importance of these qualities of personality is examined in relation to selected characteristics of the youths; the resulting data enable some assessment of agreement on values in relation to social development, independence, and emotional development. Agreement with respect to obeying civil and parental authority was found to be related positively to good health, happiness on entering first grade, eating often with the rest of the family, having parents who were well-acquainted with the youth's friends, restful sleep, and not smoking or running away from home. Agreement on the rating of being considerate of others and being dependable was higher for youths who made frequent overnight visits with friends or who did not have bad dreams. Youth-parent agreement on the relative importance of ambition and self-control was

higher among youths who made frequent overnight visits, had not wet the bed in the past year, had not run away from home, or had not been treated by a psychologist or psychiatrist. In addition to differing significantly with their parents on the relative importance of respect for authority, ambition, and self-control, there was low youth-parent agreement on the need for calmness, being happy, or being able to defend themselves for youths who ran away from home. None of these relationships between agreement on specific values and background characteristics were found to be attributable to the youth-parent proximity when observed differences were compared with differences expected based on the distribution of the responses by adults and youths in groups according to background characteristics of youth.

The opinion of Munns¹⁵ that adolescents' questioning of parental values is not indicative of their final value commitments is borne out by the relative closeness of agreement between parents and youths as pairs and adults and youths as groups in their assessment of the importance of these selected qualities of personality and character. Kandel and Lesser¹⁶ believe that differences between parents and youths are smallest on general life values because these values are perceived to be more relevant to the adolescent's future role than to his present situation. In the present study, observed differences on the importance of specific values according to behavior pattern of the youth were found to be more closely related to demographic or socioeconomic factors than to the particular relationship with the respective parent.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Statistical information on the congruence between youths 12-17 years of age in the noninstitutional U.S. population and their parents on 36 items of health-related material is presented and discussed in relation to demographic and socioeconomic factors. Data were obtained by questionnaires from the youths and their parents in the Health Examination Survey of 1966-70. A total of 6,867 youths

were examined. They comprised a sample drawn to be closely representative of the U.S. adolescent population with respect to age, sex, race, region, and certain other available demographic or socioeconomic factors.

Data on degree of agreement in paired responses are presented for all the parallel questions and separately for each item. Congruence in perceptions, attitudes, and evaluations concerning general health, health behavior, education, independence, and personal and social values are discussed in relation to general background factors and specific characteristics associated with the social and emotional development of the youths. So far as possible, agreement related to youth-parent proximity was distinguished from agreement no greater than that which could be ascribed to the more general interaction of youths and the world of adults, grouped according to background characteristics.

Considering all matters covered in this analysis, there was more agreement than disagreement among all youths and all adults, and youths agreed more with their parents than with adults in general. Girls more often gave the same answer as their parents than boys did. Generally, degree of agreement was related to level of family income and the age of the youth in a positive direction. Higher agreement was associated with more favorable ratings of health of

the youths. Parents viewed the health of the youths more favorably than the youths did themselves. However, youths more often failed to perceive specific health problems that were of concern to parents. Compared with youths, parents felt greater urgency for the youth to see a physician in connection with every 1 of 12 representative symptoms or conditions. Parents also had higher goals with regard to their sons' or daughters' attainment in formal education, but the youths' expectations were higher than their parents'. Youths perceived themselves as enjoying greater autonomy than their parents thought they did. Youths and parents ranked a list of 11 representative favorable qualities of personality as being important to young people in practically the same order, with respect for authority in first place. In general, youths thought that some qualities, such as being neat and clean, were more important for them than their parents did, but more often the parent attached more importance to the specific quality.

In the presentation, which provides for comparing the effects of background factors, many overall differences were demonstrated. The significant differences in youth-parent agreement according to demographic grouping which were uncovered and attributed to the proximity of the family pairs are condensed below:

Background factor and item of health information on youth	Subgroup of youths with significantly more agreement with their parents, compared with the other group	Reason for greater agreement ¹
Age: ² All (36) items Educational goal Expectation concerning education	17 years 17 years 17 years	None Decrease (with age) in proportion of youths with higher goals than their parents' Decrease in proportion of youths with higher expectations than their parents'

Background factor and item of health information on youth	Subgroup of youths with significantly more agreement with their parents, compared with the other group	Reason for greater agreement ¹
Independence regarding: Choosing clothes Nocturnal social hours	17 years 12 years	None Increase in proportion of youths who cited more independence than did their parents
Importance of self-defense as quality of personality	17 years	Decrease in proportion of youths who attached greater importance to quality than did their parents
Sex:		
All (36) items	Girls	None
Present health status	Girls	Relatively fewer girls rated their health more favorably than did their parents
Relative weight status	Girls	Relatively more girls perceived themselves as weighing less than their parents reported
Food consumption	Boys	Relatively fewer boys perceived themselves to be eating more than their parents reported
Urgency to consult physician for: Overtiredness	Girls	Relatively fewer girls expressed less concern than did their parents
Vomiting	Girls	Relatively fewer girls expressed less concern than did their parents
Expectation concerning education	Girls	Relatively fewer girls had lower expectations than their parents'
Independence regarding: Receiving allowance Choosing clothes Spending money	Girls Girls Girls	None Some Relatively fewer girls cited more independence than did their parents
Selecting friends	Girls	Relatively fewer girls cited more independence than did their parents
Importance as quality of personality: Self-control Ambition	Girls Girls	None None
Income ³ Nervousness	Less than \$3,000	Proportionately more youths in the

Background factor and item of health information on youth	Subgroup of youths with significantly more agreement with their parents, compared with the other group	Reason for greater agreement ¹
Educational goal Receiving of allowance	\$15,000 or more \$15,000 or more	low income group rated themselves more favorably, but fewer such youths rated themselves less favorably, than did their parents None Proportionately fewer youths in the high income group cited more independence than did their parents
Grade level in school: ⁴ All (36) items Educational goal	Above modal grade Above modal grade	None Relatively fewer youths above the modal level had higher goals than their parents'
Expectation concerning education Receiving of allowance	Above modal grade Above modal grade	None Relatively fewer youths above the modal level cited more independence than did their parents
Independence regarding nocturnal social hours	Above modal grade	Relatively fewer youths above the modal level cited less independence than did their parents
Race ⁵ All (36) items Present health status	White White	None Proportionately fewer white youths rated their health more favorably than did their parents
Nervousness	Black	Proportionately fewer black youths rated themselves less favorably than did their parents
Urgency to consult physician for overtiredness	White	None
Educational goal	White	None
Expectation concerning education	White	Proportionately fewer white youths expressed expectations greater than their parents'
Independence regarding: Receiving allowance	White	Proportionately fewer white youths said that they received an allow-

Background factor and item of health information on youth	Subgroup of youths with significantly more agreement with their parents, compared with the other group	Reason for greater agreement ¹
Spending money	White	ance, while their parents said that they did not None
Selecting friends	White	Proportionately fewer white youths cited less independence than did their parents
Importance of self-control as quality of personality	White	Proportionately fewer white youths attached less importance to quality than did their parents

¹Comments are expressed in terms of direction of difference in attitude of subgroup with greater agreement. An indication of no direction ("none") means that the difference in the proportion of agreement between subgroups was proportionately distributed between the two categories of disagreement to produce no more than a higher consensus rating for one group.

²Twelve-year-old youths were compared with 17-year-old youths.

³Youths from families with annual incomes of less than \$3,000 were compared with youths from families with annual incomes of \$15,000 or more.

⁴Youths in grades above the modal levels for their ages were compared with youths in grades below the modal levels.

⁵White youths were compared with black youths.

Findings with respect to grade level in school and race appeared to reflect, to some extent, the effect of income and education of parent.

These favorable findings, with few exceptions, were shown to support pertinent theoretical conclusions cited from the literature. Over-

all, it appears that congruence in these matters, mainly reflecting favorable experiences and related attitudes, occurred in positive association with circumstances of existence that are correlates of economic security.

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LIST OF DETAILED TABLES

1. Average percent and standard error of mean percent of agreement in responses to selected questions on health attitudes and behavior between youths 12-17 years of age and their parents, by sex and other selected demographic characteristics; United States, 1966-70	24
2. Percent distributions of youths 12-17 years of age by selected characteristics associated with emotional development, according to degree of congruence with parents on responses to questions on health attitudes and behavior and according to sex: United States, 1966-70	25
3. Percent and standard error of youths 12-17 years of age who agreed with parents or with randomly-selected adults other than own parents on 36 items of health information and the average percent for all youths with all adults, by selected items of information and sex: U.S. 1966-70	26
4. Proportions of youths 12-17 years of age reported by parents as having certain general health characteristics, according to sex, with corresponding standard errors: United States, 1966-70	27
5. Percent distributions of youths 12-17 years of age by selected general health characteristics, according to degree of congruence with parents in responses to questions on health attitudes and behavior and according to sex: United States, 1966-70	28
6. Percent distribution of paired ratings on general health status of the youths by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected demographic characteristics and sex of youth, and standard error of percent by sex: United States, 1966-70	29
7. Percent distribution of paired responses regarding presence of health problems in the youth by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected demographic characteristics and sex of youth, and standard error of percent by sex: United States, 1966-70	30
8. Percent distribution of paired responses regarding degree of nervousness in the youth by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected demographic characteristics and sex of youth, and standard error of percent by sex: United States, 1966-70	31
9. Percent distribution of paired responses regarding weight of the youth by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected demographic characteristics and sex of youth, and standard error of percent by sex: United States, 1966-70	32
10. Percent distribution of paired responses concerning amount of food eaten by the youth by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected demographic characteristics and sex of youth, and standard error of percent by sex: United States, 1966-70	33
11. Percent distribution of paired responses concerning relative weight of youth by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to general health status assessments and sex, and standard error of percent by sex: United States, 1966-70	34
12. Percent distribution and standard error of percent of youths 12-17 years of age by nature of parent's stated decision to consult a doctor for specified symptoms, according to sex: United States, 1966-70	35
13. Percent distributions of paired responses regarding decision to see a doctor for blood in urine or bowel movement, lump in stomach, or pain in chest of youth by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected demographic characteristics, and standard error of percent by sex: United States, 1966-70	36
14. Percent distributions of paired responses regarding decision to see a doctor for stiff neck, hurting all over, or nervousness in the youth by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected demographic characteristics, and standard error of percent by sex: United States, 1966-70	37

15. Percent distributions of paired responses regarding decision to see a doctor for loss of appetite, overtiredness, or sore throat in the youth by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected demographic characteristics, and standard error of percent by sex: United States, 1966-70	38
16. Percent distributions of paired responses regarding decision to see a doctor for vomiting, stomach ache, or headache in the youth by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected demographic characteristics, and standard error of percent by sex: United States, 1966-70	39
17. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning decision to see a doctor for blood in urine or bowel movement, lump in stomach, or pain in chest of the youth by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected health characteristics: United States, 1966-70	40
18. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning decision to see a doctor for stiff neck or back, hurting all over, or nervousness in youth by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected health characteristics: United States 1966-70	42
19. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning decision to see a doctor for loss of appetite, overtiredness, or sore throat in youth by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected health characteristics: United States, 1966-70—Con.	44
20. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning decision to see a doctor for vomiting, stomach ache, or headache in youth by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected health characteristics: United States 1966-70.	46
21. Percent distributions of youths 12-17 years of age by desired attainment in education and expectation for the youth by the parent, according to age and sex, and standard error of percent by sex: United States, 1966-70	48
22. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning educational goals and expectations regarding education for the youth by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected demographic characteristics, and standard error of percent by sex: United States, 1966-70	49
23. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning educational goals and expectations concerning education for the youth by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected characteristics related to schooling of the youth, and standard error of percent: United States, 1966-70	50
24. Percent distributions of pared responses regarding relative amount eaten and relative weight of youth by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to parent's desire and expectation concerning education of youth and according to sex: United States, 1966-70	51
25. Proportion of youths 12-17 years of age reported by parents as receiving allowances, percent distribution of persons deciding on the amount, and proportion of youths who earned money among those receiving no allowances, according to age and sex, and standard error of percent by sex United States, 1966-70	52
26. Percent distributions of youths 12-17 years of age by parent's report of who chooses youth's clothes and who decides how he spends his money, according to age and sex, and standard error of percent by sex: United States, 1966-70	53
27. Percent distributions of youths 12-17 years of age by parent's report of who selects youth's friends and who decides how late he may stay out, according to age and sex, and standard error of percent by sex: United States, 1966-70	54
28. Percent distributions of youths 12-17 years of age by selected characteristics associated with social development, according to degree of congruence with parents on responses to questions on health attitudes and behavior and according to sex: United States, 1966-70	55
29. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning allowances for youths by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected demographic characteristics, and standard error of percent by sex: United States, 1966-70	56
30. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning who makes most of the decisions on youth's clothes and the spending of money by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected demographic characteristics, and standard error of percent by sex: United States, 1966-70	57
31. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning who chooses youth's friends and decides the hours for being out by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected demographic characteristics, and stand error of percent by sex: United States, 1966-70	58

32. Percent distribution of paired responses concerning clothes, money, friends, and hours of youths by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected characteristics related to emotional development of the youth: United States, 1966-70	59
33. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning clothes, money, friends, and hours of youths by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected characteristics related to social development of the youth: United States, 1966-70	60
34. Percent distribution and standard error of percent of youths 12-17 years of age by parent's rating of the importance of specified qualities of personality, according to sex: United States, 1966-70	61
35. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning the importance of specified qualities of personality by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected demographic characteristics, and standard error of percent by sex: United States, 1966-70	62
36. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning the importance of specified qualities of personality of category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to health status and selected characteristics associated with social development of the youth: United States, 1966-70	66
37. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning the importance of specified qualities of personality by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected characteristics associated with independence of the youth: United States, 1966-70	70
38. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning the importance of specified qualities of personality by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected characteristics associated with emotional development of the youth: United States, 1966-70	74

Table 1. Average percent and standard error of mean percent of agreement in responses to selected questions on health attitudes and behavior between youths 12-17 years of age and their parents, by sex and other selected demographic characteristics; United States, 1966-70

Demographic characteristic	Mean percentage of agreement in responding to 36 health questions—youth and parent			Standard error of mean percent		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total, 12-17 years of age	57.5	55.3	59.8	0.16	0.22	0.21
<u>Age</u>						
12 years	56.1	54.4	57.8	0.36	0.49	0.50
13 years	57.1	55.2	59.1	0.43	0.65	0.44
14 years	57.7	55.4	60.0	0.42	0.69	0.51
15 years	57.6	54.8	60.4	0.38	0.56	0.58
16 years	58.8	56.7	60.9	0.28	0.40	0.55
17 years	58.0	55.6	60.5	0.30	0.52	0.46
<u>Race</u>						
White	58.1	56.0	60.3	0.19	0.26	0.22
Black	53.4	51.0	55.8	0.59	0.64	0.99
Other	61.6	57.9	66.0	1.73	2.79	2.92
<u>Geographic region</u>						
Northeast	58.1	55.9	60.5	0.52	0.65	0.40
Midwest	57.6	55.9	59.4	0.32	0.45	0.47
South	56.0	53.9	58.2	0.38	0.43	0.58
West	58.2	55.6	61.0	0.50	0.65	0.42
<u>Type of place of residence</u>						
Urbanized areas ¹	57.5	55.0	60.0	0.22	0.38	0.54
Other areas	57.5	55.6	59.6	0.22	0.39	0.53
<u>Rate of population change</u>						
Loss	57.6	54.9	60.2	0.60	0.80	0.50
Below average gain	57.8	55.5	60.3	0.53	0.62	0.51
Average gain	57.3	55.0	59.6	0.28	0.37	0.49
Above average gain	57.3	55.8	59.0	0.30	0.44	0.47
<u>Annual family income</u>						
Less than \$3,000	55.3	52.5	57.7	0.44	0.81	0.66
\$3,000 - 4,999	56.1	53.1	59.0	0.42	0.56	0.55
\$5,000 - 6,999	57.1	54.6	59.5	0.40	0.54	0.52
\$7,000 - 9,999	58.3	56.1	60.8	0.36	0.53	0.49
\$10,000 - 14,999	59.3	57.2	61.3	0.30	0.41	0.41
\$15,000 or more	58.3	57.0	59.8	0.50	0.76	0.50

¹Population of 25,000 or more.

Table 2. Percent distributions of youths 12-17 years of age by selected characteristics associated with emotional development, according to degree of congruence with parents on responses to questions on health attitudes and behavior and according to sex: United States, 1966-70

Selected characteristic	Percent of agreement on responses											
	Boys						Girls					
	0-43	44-51	52-57 ¹	58-63	64-69	70-100	0-43	44-51	52-57	58-63 ¹	64-69	70-100
Total, 12-17 years of age	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percent distribution												
<u>Bedwetting</u>												
Youths reported as wetting bed in past year	9.7	6.9	3.6	6.6	3.8	4.6	6.0	2.3	4.7	2.3	2.8	2.8
Other youths	90.3	93.1	96.4	93.4	96.2	95.4	94.0	97.7	95.3	97.7	97.2	97.2
<u>Frequency of insomnia</u>												
Never	53.5	49.3	53.0	49.3	58.4	60.7	48.1	45.1	44.2	43.6	45.7	47.9
Only from time to time	36.5	42.6	42.5	45.8	36.8	36.0	41.6	47.0	48.2	50.9	48.3	46.1
Very often	10.0	8.1	4.5	4.9	4.8	3.3	10.3	7.9	7.6	5.5	6.0	6.0
<u>Frequency of bad dreams</u>												
Never	61.9	55.2	59.6	58.7	58.2	59.2	44.1	52.2	47.4	48.7	50.8	54.4
Only from time to time	33.6	41.5	38.4	39.2	39.9	40.2	49.5	44.2	49.0	49.7	46.7	43.9
Quite frequently	4.5	3.3	2.0	2.1	1.9	0.6	6.4	3.6	3.6	1.6	2.5	1.7
<u>Has visited mental hospital</u>												
Yes	5.1	3.4	3.9	2.2	3.1	3.5	2.6	3.7	1.8	3.4	2.4	2.0
No	94.9	96.6	96.1	97.8	96.9	96.5	97.4	96.3	98.2	96.6	97.6	98.0
<u>Has been treated by psychiatrist or psychologist</u>												
Yes	9.6	7.3	8.8	7.1	5.3	8.1	5.3	4.6	5.4	5.0	4.3	2.7
No	90.4	92.7	91.2	92.9	94.7	91.9	94.7	95.4	94.6	95.0	95.7	97.3

¹ Includes the mean of the distribution, 55 percent for boys and 60 percent for girls.

Table 3. Percent and standard error of percent of youths 12-17 years of age who agreed with parents or with randomly-selected adults other than own parents on 36 items of health information and the average percent for all youths with all adults, by selected items of information and sex: U.S. 1966-70

Selected item of information	Number of response options	Percent of agreement, each youth		Standard error of percent of agreement		Average percent of agreement, all youths with all adults ¹ ("Expected values")		
		With parent	With adult, not parent ²	With parent	With adult, not parent	Total	Boys	Girls
All items of health information (36)	2-5	57.5	47.3	0.16	0.13	47.3	46.8	48.2
Allowance, yes/no	2	83.5	49.1	0.58	0.74	50.0	50.2	50.0
Allowance, who decides	2	96.1	96.3	0.42	0.34	96.3	95.7	96.5
Health problem, yes/no	2	80.9	77.9	0.50	0.62	78.1	78.2	78.1
Relative weight	3	79.9	56.7	0.75	0.64	56.8	60.4	54.2
Amount eaten	3	77.2	62.1	0.53	0.62	63.0	67.4	58.9
Clothes, who decides	3	60.3	39.5	0.76	0.66	38.7	36.0	42.0
Money, who decides	3	54.5	38.9	0.72	0.51	38.5	37.8	39.1
Friends, who decides	3	46.6	32.3	0.70	0.62	32.3	32.7	32.9
Hours, who decides	3	61.0	49.4	0.73	0.63	49.0	48.1	50.0
Nervousness, degree of	3	49.8	43.8	0.55	0.55	43.8	43.7	44.0
<u>Urgency in seeing doctor for</u>								
Blood in urine or bowel movement	3	72.2	70.8	0.68	0.78	70.8	71.9	69.7
Lump in stomach	3	69.0	67.0	0.74	0.68	67.0	63.5	70.4
Pain in chest	3	49.9	44.6	0.65	0.65	44.8	42.1	47.5
Stiff neck or back	3	37.7	30.7	0.57	0.61	30.9	29.7	32.0
Hurting all over	3	48.0	39.1	0.75	0.69	38.3	37.4	39.3
Nervousness	3	40.6	33.2	0.74	0.65	33.8	32.7	34.8
Loss of appetite	3	40.9	33.8	0.74	0.70	34.3	33.7	34.8
Overtiredness	3	40.5	35.1	0.66	0.69	34.5	34.0	35.0
Sore throat	3	44.8	35.8	0.60	0.57	36.0	35.1	36.9
Vomiting	3	47.2	37.7	0.71	0.56	38.7	38.7	38.8
Stomach ache	3	49.7	42.1	1.11	0.96	42.7	41.6	43.7
Headache	3	64.5	57.4	1.03	0.75	54.2	57.3	59.0
<u>Importance to young persons of</u>								
Consideration of others	4	55.6	47.7	0.51	0.84	48.0	46.7	49.6
Dependability	4	57.6	51.5	0.71	0.85	51.2	50.9	51.6
Obedience of law	4	65.2	60.7	0.79	0.89	61.1	60.0	62.1
Obedience to parents	4	59.0	52.1	0.70	0.64	52.0	50.8	53.3
Self-control	4	55.8	50.6	0.66	0.58	50.5	50.1	50.9
Calmness	4	51.8	46.3	0.73	0.64	46.2	45.5	46.9
Knowing how to stay healthy	4	57.0	51.1	0.67	0.57	51.7	50.7	52.9
Neatness and cleanliness	4	61.2	52.9	0.58	0.71	52.8	49.7	57.5
Happiness	4	51.9	47.0	0.40	0.62	46.4	45.2	48.1
Ambition	4	50.7	43.5	0.73	0.70	43.6	43.2	44.1
Self-defense	4	52.0	44.0	0.59	0.72	44.6	43.8	45.3
Present health status	5	54.7	30.7	0.82	0.71	30.7	30.9	30.6
Aspirations regarding education	5	50.9	25.0	0.82	0.57	26.5	25.4	28.1
Expectations concerning education	5	54.6	25.6	0.92	0.69	26.3	24.9	28.1

¹Represents the mean of all possible combinations of pairings (about 6,600!) of the youths and the adults included in the survey calculated from the distributions by response options.

²Based on one of the slightly less than 6,600! possible combinations of pairings of each youth with an adult in the survey other than his parent.

Table 4. Proportions of youths 12-17 years of age reported by parents as having certain general health characteristics, according to sex, with corresponding standard errors: United States, 1966-70

Health characteristic	All youths	Boys	Girls	All youths	Boys	Girls
	Percent distribution			Standard error		
Total, 12-17 years of age	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...	...
<u>Health status of youth</u>						
Excellent	33.0	34.4	31.5	0.94	1.02	1.18
Very good	33.9	34.4	33.4	0.81	0.95	1.09
Good	29.5	27.7	31.3	1.17	1.32	1.34
Fair	3.3	3.2	3.4	0.22	0.31	0.30
Poor	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.06	0.05	0.11
Youths with health problems	14.6	14.6	14.5	0.55	0.72	0.66
<u>Degree of nervousness</u>						
Not nervous at all	49.8	51.1	48.4	0.98	1.05	1.37
Somewhat nervous	46.3	44.8	47.8	0.91	1.08	1.26
Very nervous	4.0	4.1	3.8	0.20	0.25	0.36
<u>Relative weight</u>						
About right weight	80.3	82.8	77.7	0.40	0.72	0.65
Underweight	7.2	8.7	5.8	0.32	0.43	0.45
Overweight	12.5	8.5	16.5	0.38	0.54	0.80
<u>Relative amount eaten</u>						
About right amount	81.5	83.7	79.3	0.56	0.91	0.71
Too little	6.6	5.6	7.5	0.28	0.34	0.54
Too much	11.9	10.7	13.2	0.57	0.75	0.71

Table 5. Percent distributions of youths 12-17 years of age by selected general health characteristics, according to degree of congruence with parents in responses to questions on health attitudes and behavior and according to sex: United States, 1966-70

Health characteristic	Percent of agreement on responses											
	Boys						Girls					
	0-43	44-51	52-57 ¹	58-63	64-69	70-100	0-43	44-51	52-57	58-63 ¹	64-69	70-100
Total, 12-17 years of age	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Health status</u>												
Self-reported:												
Excellent	21.4	23.0	29.3	30.6	32.9	41.7	19.6	22.9	24.1	25.2	24.9	27.6
Very good	33.2	33.3	31.0	37.0	34.7	32.2	28.8	28.5	33.3	35.4	37.4	32.7
Good	38.8	39.7	36.8	28.4	29.7	24.7	42.4	41.5	37.7	34.6	34.5	35.6
Fair	6.3	3.5	2.5	3.2	2.7	1.2	8.4	7.1	4.3	4.3	3.1	3.7
Poor	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.8	-	0.2	0.8	-	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.4
Reported by parents:												
Excellent	26.3	30.5	31.8	38.4	41.9	44.3	25.5	25.8	32.3	33.8	32.8	35.6
Very good	34.2	36.3	37.4	33.6	31.5	31.5	31.8	33.8	36.5	33.4	34.6	30.9
Good	34.5	29.3	27.6	23.7	25.0	22.0	36.6	35.6	27.0	28.4	30.4	31.1
Fair	4.7	3.2	2.9	4.0	1.6	2.2	5.0	4.5	3.7	4.4	1.7	2.2
Poor	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	-	-	1.1	0.3	0.5	-	0.5	0.2
Has health problem:												
Self-reported	14.8	8.9	11.8	9.3	7.0	6.9	12.7	11.3	11.2	10.3	9.7	9.0
Reported by parent	19.0	32.7	13.2	14.4	11.2	8.2	21.4	18.5	13.3	15.5	12.0	9.8
<u>Nervousness</u>												
Self-reported:												
Never	27.1	20.1	24.0	23.9	21.1	27.0	19.3	17.2	15.8	16.3	14.3	18.4
Rarely	28.0	38.1	40.4	36.0	41.5	41.5	27.0	34.9	35.9	32.4	39.8	36.6
Sometimes	35.0	34.5	31.3	33.7	33.8	26.8	38.2	37.8	40.8	39.2	39.5	40.0
Often	9.9	7.3	4.3	6.4	3.6	4.6	15.5	10.1	7.5	12.1	6.4	5.0
Reported by parent:												
Not nervous at all	49.1	52.7	49.6	48.7	54.9	52.1	47.4	51.8	51.2	46.9	45.2	48.6
Somewhat nervous	42.6	43.7	46.9	47.4	43.9	45.0	45.9	43.6	44.7	50.0	51.8	48.7
Very nervous	8.3	3.6	3.5	3.9	1.2	2.9	6.7	4.6	4.1	3.1	3.0	2.7

¹Includes the mean of the distribution, 55 percent for boys and 60 percent for girls.

Table 6. Percent distribution of paired ratings on general health status of the youths by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected demographic characteristics and sex of youth, and standard error of percent by sex: United States, 1966-70

Demographic characteristic	All youths			Boys			Girls		
	Youth's rating better	Same rating	Parent's rating better	Youth's rating better	Same rating	Parent's rating better	Youth's rating better	Same rating	Parent's rating better
	Percent distribution								
Total, 12-17 years of age	16.9	54.7	28.3	19.3	51.5	29.1	14.5	58.0	27.5
<u>Age</u>									
12 years	15.5	55.8	28.7	16.4	51.5	32.1	14.6	60.3	25.1
13 years	16.9	56.1	27.0	19.1	53.2	27.6	14.6	59.1	26.3
14 years	15.9	53.2	30.8	17.7	49.2	33.1	14.1	57.4	28.5
15 years	19.2	54.7	26.1	20.6	53.0	26.4	17.7	56.4	25.9
16 years	15.5	55.5	29.0	20.0	52.5	27.6	10.9	58.6	30.5
17 years	18.9	52.8	28.3	22.9	49.7	27.4	14.8	55.9	29.3
<u>Race</u>									
White	16.3	55.5	28.2	18.5	52.8	28.7	14.0	58.2	27.7
Black	21.4	49.5	29.1	25.8	42.2	32.0	17.2	56.6	26.2
Other	11.2	63.5	25.3	8.3	71.4	20.3	14.8	53.9	31.3
<u>Geographic region</u>									
Northeast	15.6	55.5	28.9	17.3	51.9	30.8	13.9	59.2	27.0
Midwest	15.6	55.4	29.0	17.6	54.3	28.1	13.6	56.5	29.9
South	18.3	54.0	27.7	21.9	51.4	26.8	14.6	56.7	28.6
West	18.3	54.0	27.7	20.7	48.3	31.0	15.8	59.8	24.4
<u>Type of place of residence</u>									
Urbanized areas ¹	16.5	55.5	28.0	19.4	51.2	29.3	13.6	59.7	26.6
Other areas	17.3	54.0	28.7	19.3	51.8	28.9	15.3	56.2	28.5
<u>Rate of population change</u>									
Loss	17.6	54.7	27.7	20.5	51.7	27.8	14.9	57.5	27.7
Below average gain	16.8	54.8	28.4	20.3	48.4	31.3	13.0	61.6	25.4
Average gain	15.9	55.7	28.4	17.7	53.8	28.5	14.3	57.5	28.2
Above average gain	17.4	53.8	28.8	19.0	52.2	28.8	15.6	55.6	28.7
<u>Annual family income</u>									
Less than \$3,000	19.6	52.8	27.5	25.8	45.3	28.9	14.2	59.5	26.3
\$3,000-4,999	17.8	57.0	25.2	21.8	51.3	26.9	13.7	62.8	23.5
\$5,000-6,999	18.4	52.9	28.7	22.4	51.3	26.4	14.6	54.4	31.0
\$7,000-9,999	15.9	53.7	30.5	16.2	53.3	30.5	15.5	54.1	30.4
\$10,000-14,999	14.9	58.0	27.1	16.8	54.2	29.0	13.1	61.5	25.4
\$15,000 or more	15.6	54.7	29.7	16.2	52.1	31.7	14.9	57.7	27.4
Standard error of percent									
Total, 12-17 years of age	0.60	0.82	0.69	0.72	1.11	0.95	0.76	1.10	0.84

¹Population of 25,000 or more

Table 7. Percent distribution of paired responses regarding presence of health problems in the youth by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected demographic characteristics and sex of youth, and standard error of percent by sex: United States, 1966-70

Demographic characteristic	All youths			Boys			Girls		
	Youth's rating better	Same rating	Parent's rating better	Youth's rating better	Same rating	Parent's rating better	Youth's rating better	Same rating	Parent's rating better
	Percent distribution								
Total, 12-17 years of age	11.7	80.9	7.4	12.0	80.6	7.4	11.5	81.1	7.4
<u>Age</u>									
12 years	10.3	84.7	5.1	8.8	85.1	6.2	11.9	84.2	3.9
13 years	11.4	82.7	5.8	11.5	82.5	5.9	11.4	83.0	5.7
14 years	12.6	79.0	8.3	13.1	79.5	7.4	12.2	78.6	9.3
15 years	12.8	78.6	8.5	13.9	77.2	8.9	11.8	80.1	8.1
16 years	10.0	82.1	7.9	10.0	82.0	7.9	9.9	82.3	7.8
17 years	13.2	77.4	9.3	14.9	76.7	8.3	11.5	78.2	10.3
<u>Race</u>									
White	11.4	81.6	7.0	11.8	81.3	6.9	11.0	81.9	7.1
Black	14.0	76.1	9.9	13.1	76.2	10.7	14.8	76.0	9.1
Other	8.5	74.4	17.1	15.6	74.6	9.8	—	74.1	25.9
<u>Geographic region</u>									
Northeast	10.0	83.1	6.9	10.7	83.4	5.9	9.3	82.8	7.9
Midwest	10.6	81.0	8.4	11.4	79.8	8.8	9.9	82.2	7.9
South	14.9	79.1	6.0	13.6	80.0	6.4	16.3	78.1	5.7
West	11.5	80.4	8.1	12.2	79.7	8.1	10.7	81.2	8.1
<u>Type of place of residence</u>									
Urbanized areas ¹	11.4	80.8	7.8	12.1	80.7	7.2	10.7	80.9	8.3
Other areas	12.0	80.9	7.1	11.8	80.5	7.6	12.2	81.3	6.5
<u>Rate of population change</u>									
Loss	12.4	81.3	6.3	12.4	81.0	6.6	12.5	81.6	5.9
Below average gain	10.6	82.0	7.4	11.1	81.8	7.1	10.1	82.3	7.6
Average gain	12.0	81.5	6.4	12.6	81.1	6.3	11.5	82.0	6.5
Above average gain	11.8	78.8	9.4	11.9	78.9	9.2	11.7	78.6	9.7
<u>Annual family income</u>									
Less than \$3,000	16.3	77.6	6.1	17.4	75.4	7.2	15.3	79.5	5.2
\$3,000-4,999	14.1	79.3	6.6	13.1	79.0	7.8	15.0	79.6	5.3
\$5,000-6,999	11.0	81.3	7.6	11.8	81.2	7.1	10.3	81.5	8.2
\$7,000-9,999	11.4	80.5	8.0	11.2	81.5	7.3	11.7	79.3	9.0
\$10,000-14,999	8.4	83.8	7.8	8.0	85.0	6.9	8.8	82.6	8.6
\$15,000 or more	10.2	82.1	7.7	12.1	79.6	8.3	8.1	84.9	7.0
Standard error of percent									
Total, 12-17 years of age	0.43	0.50	0.37	0.59	0.62	0.54	0.62	0.72	0.50

¹Population of 25,000 or more

Table 8. Percent distribution of paired responses regarding degree of nervousness in the youth by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected demographic characteristics and sex of youth, and standard error of percent by sex: United States, 1966-70

Demographic characteristic	All youths			Boys			Girls		
	Youth's rating better	Same rating	Parent's rating better	Youth's rating better	Same rating	Parent's rating better	Youth's rating better	Same rating	Parent's rating better
	Percent distribution								
Total, 12-17 years of age	9.0	49.8	41.2	10.8	49.4	39.8	7.2	50.2	42.6
<u>Age</u>									
12 years.	13.8	51.6	34.6	17.4	48.2	34.4	10.1	55.1	34.8
13 years.	11.5	52.3	36.1	12.6	52.8	34.5	10.4	51.8	37.8
14 years.	8.0	50.5	41.5	9.3	50.4	40.4	6.6	50.6	42.8
15 years.	8.2	49.7	42.0	9.7	49.1	41.1	6.7	50.3	42.9
16 years.	6.3	48.4	45.3	7.4	49.6	43.0	5.2	47.1	47.7
17 years.	5.7	45.6	48.7	7.8	45.7	46.5	3.5	45.6	50.9
<u>Race</u>									
White	8.2	49.3	42.6	10.0	49.2	40.8	6.3	49.3	44.4
Black	14.4	53.2	32.4	15.8	51.1	33.1	13.1	55.2	31.7
Other	16.7	52.2	31.1	24.4	31.1	44.5	6.8	79.2	13.9
<u>Geographic region</u>									
Northeast	9.6	49.2	41.2	12.5	47.2	40.3	6.6	51.2	42.2
Midwest	7.6	50.1	42.3	9.2	52.4	38.4	6.0	47.7	46.2
South	10.4	49.5	40.1	10.5	50.1	39.4	10.2	48.9	40.9
West	8.9	50.2	40.8	11.5	47.1	41.3	6.3	53.4	40.3
<u>Type of place of residence</u>									
Urbanized areas ¹	9.7	50.0	40.3	12.0	48.9	39.1	7.5	51.0	41.5
Other areas	8.3	49.6	42.0	9.7	49.8	40.5	6.9	49.4	43.7
<u>Rate of population change</u>									
Loss	9.7	51.2	39.1	11.3	48.9	39.8	8.3	53.2	38.5
Below average gain	7.8	49.8	42.4	10.1	49.6	40.3	5.4	50.0	44.6
Average gain	10.2	49.7	40.1	12.1	47.8	40.1	8.5	51.5	40.0
Above average gain	8.5	48.7	42.9	10.1	50.8	39.1	6.6	46.2	47.2
<u>Annual family income</u>									
Less than \$3,000	12.8	52.8	34.4	14.0	50.0	35.9	11.7	55.2	33.1
\$3,000-4,999	11.3	51.4	37.3	12.7	49.4	37.9	9.7	53.6	36.7
\$5,000-6,999	9.1	52.8	38.0	10.9	50.2	38.9	7.4	55.3	37.3
\$7,000-9,999	8.0	47.9	44.1	9.5	49.5	41.0	6.2	46.1	47.7
\$10,000-14,999	7.5	48.5	44.0	10.5	50.2	39.3	4.8	46.9	48.4
\$15,000 or more	5.7	47.4	46.9	6.3	46.3	47.4	5.0	48.6	46.4
Standard error of percent									
Total, 12-17 years of age	0.36	0.55	0.76	0.48	0.73	0.79	0.50	1.22	1.31

¹Population of 25,000 or more

Table 9. Percent distribution of paired responses regarding weight of the youth by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected demographic characteristics and sex of youth, and standard error of percent by sex: United States, 1966-70

Demographic characteristic	All youths			Boys			Girls		
	Youth's estimate lower	Same estimate	Parent's estimate lower	Youth's estimate lower	Same estimate	Parent's estimate lower	Youth's estimate lower	Same estimate	Parent's estimate lower
Percent distribution									
Total, 12-17 years of age	9.4	79.9	10.8	12.9	79.5	7.5	5.8	80.2	14.1
<u>Age</u>									
12 years	9.2	82.0	8.7	12.1	82.1	5.8	6.2	82.0	11.8
13 years	8.0	81.8	10.2	9.4	82.6	8.1	6.7	81.0	12.4
14 years	8.0	83.0	9.1	10.9	82.7	6.5	5.1	83.3	11.7
15 years	9.3	78.5	12.2	13.6	77.4	9.0	5.0	79.6	15.5
16 years	9.6	79.1	11.2	14.8	77.8	7.4	4.3	80.5	15.2
17 years	12.2	74.2	13.6	17.1	74.2	8.8	7.4	74.2	18.4
<u>Race</u>									
White	8.5	80.3	11.2	12.1	80.1	7.8	4.8	80.5	14.7
Black	15.1	77.1	7.8	18.5	76.2	5.3	11.6	78.1	10.3
Other	6.9	78.2	14.8	5.3	72.5	22.2	8.9	85.2	6.0
<u>Geographic region</u>									
Northeast	8.9	79.8	11.3	12.6	79.1	8.3	5.2	80.4	14.4
Midwest	9.4	80.0	10.6	13.7	80.0	6.3	5.0	80.0	14.9
South	9.8	81.0	9.2	12.8	81.3	6.0	6.8	80.8	12.5
West	9.3	78.8	12.0	12.3	78.0	9.7	6.2	79.6	14.2
<u>Type of place of residence</u>									
Urbanized areas ¹	10.2	79.4	10.4	14.1	78.5	7.4	6.3	80.3	13.4
Other areas	8.5	80.4	11.1	11.7	80.6	7.7	5.2	80.1	14.7
<u>Rate of population change</u>									
Loss	7.5	82.6	9.9	10.3	81.4	8.3	5.0	83.7	11.3
Below average gain	11.1	77.8	11.2	14.6	77.6	7.8	7.3	77.9	14.7
Average gain	8.8	81.2	10.1	12.8	81.1	6.1	4.9	81.2	13.9
Above average gain	10.0	78.2	11.8	13.5	78.6	7.9	6.0	77.8	16.2
<u>Annual family income</u>									
Less than \$3,000	13.6	74.9	11.5	18.0	73.0	9.0	9.8	76.6	13.6
\$3,000-4,999	9.8	82.5	7.7	12.7	81.7	5.5	6.8	83.2	10.0
\$5,000-6,999	9.0	80.1	10.9	12.8	78.1	9.0	5.3	81.9	12.7
\$7,000-9,999	8.0	80.9	11.0	10.4	81.9	7.7	5.2	79.9	14.9
\$10,000-14,999	8.4	80.7	10.9	13.8	80.4	5.8	3.3	80.9	15.7
\$15,000 or more	9.1	78.8	12.0	13.1	79.7	7.2	4.7	77.9	17.4
Standard error of percent									
Total, 12-17 years of age	0.50	0.75	0.37	0.78	0.93	0.43	0.44	1.04	0.82

¹Population of 25,000 or more

Table 10. Percent distribution of paired responses concerning amount of food eaten by the youth by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected demographic characteristics and sex of youth, and standard error of percent by sex: United States, 1966-70

Demographic characteristic	All youths			Boys			Girls		
	Youth's estimate lower	Same estimate	Parent's estimate lower	Youth's estimate lower	Same estimate	Parent's estimate lower	Youth's estimate lower	Same estimate	Parent's estimate lower
	Percent distribution								
Total, 12-17 years of age	8.3	77.2	14.5	9.5	78.8	11.7	7.1	75.6	17.3
<u>Age</u>									
12 years	8.7	78.0	13.4	9.3	79.0	11.8	8.1	76.9	15.0
13 years	7.1	78.6	14.2	8.3	78.8	12.9	6.0	78.5	15.6
14 years	8.1	78.1	13.8	9.0	80.1	10.9	7.1	76.1	16.8
15 years	9.6	76.7	13.7	10.9	78.2	10.8	8.3	75.1	16.6
16 years	7.8	76.8	15.4	10.6	79.1	10.3	4.9	74.5	20.6
17 years	8.6	74.6	16.8	9.0	77.3	13.7	8.3	71.9	19.8
<u>Race</u>									
White	7.6	78.0	14.5	8.9	79.8	11.3	6.3	76.1	17.6
Black	12.9	71.8	15.3	13.8	71.3	14.9	12.1	72.3	15.6
Other	5.8	82.7	11.5	3.2	91.5	5.2	8.9	72.1	19.0
<u>Geographic region</u>									
Northeast	9.0	77.8	13.1	10.1	78.9	10.9	7.9	76.7	15.4
Midwest	8.4	77.5	14.1	10.0	78.3	11.7	6.8	76.7	16.5
South	7.8	77.2	15.1	8.0	78.4	13.6	7.5	75.9	16.6
West	8.1	76.3	15.6	9.8	79.5	10.7	6.4	73.1	20.5
<u>Type of place of residence</u>									
Urbanized areas ¹	9.5	75.9	14.6	10.8	77.6	11.6	8.1	74.2	17.7
Other areas	7.2	78.5	14.4	8.2	79.9	11.9	6.1	76.9	16.9
<u>Rate of population change</u>									
Loss	7.2	79.4	13.4	8.2	79.9	12.0	6.3	78.9	14.8
Below average gain	8.5	76.6	14.9	8.9	79.2	11.9	8.0	73.9	18.2
Average gain	8.8	77.2	13.9	9.2	79.0	11.8	8.5	75.5	16.0
Above average gain	8.7	75.8	15.5	11.3	77.4	11.4	5.8	73.9	20.3
<u>Annual family income</u>									
Less than \$3,000	11.3	73.2	15.5	12.9	72.6	14.5	9.9	73.7	16.3
\$3,000 - 4,999	9.2	77.9	12.9	10.4	78.0	11.6	7.9	77.8	14.3
\$5,000 - 6,999	9.4	77.4	13.2	10.8	78.9	10.4	8.1	75.9	15.9
\$7,000 - 9,999	6.8	78.0	15.1	8.1	79.4	12.5	5.3	76.5	18.2
\$10,000 - 14,999	7.0	79.2	13.8	8.5	82.2	9.3	5.7	76.4	17.9
\$15,000 or more	7.5	76.6	15.9	7.6	79.5	12.9	7.5	73.4	19.2
Standard error of percent									
Total, 12-17 years of age	0.38	0.53	0.44	0.47	0.71	0.61	0.52	0.87	0.85

¹Population of 25,000 or more

Table 11. Percent distribution of paired responses concerning relative weight of youth by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to general health status assessments and sex, and standard error of percent by sex: United States, 1966-70

Health characteristic	All youths			Boys			Girls		
	Youth's estimate lower	Same estimate	Parent's estimate lower	Youth's estimate lower	Same estimate	Parent's estimate lower	Youth's estimate lower	Same estimate	Parent's estimate lower
Percent distribution									
Total, 12-17 years of age	9.4	79.9	10.8	12.9	79.6	7.5	5.8	80.2	14.1
<u>Present health status of youth</u>									
<u>Parent's assessment:</u>									
Excellent	7.7	81.3	11.0	10.7	82.1	7.2	4.3	80.4	15.3
Very good	9.7	79.3	11.0	14.0	78.8	7.2	5.3	79.7	15.0
Good	10.6	79.7	9.7	14.4	77.9	7.7	7.2	81.4	11.4
Fair	10.3	75.4	14.3	11.7	77.3	11.0	8.9	73.6	17.5
Poor	22.7	51.7	25.6	17.8	43.7	38.5	26.2	57.7	16.0
<u>Youth's assessment:</u>									
Excellent	7.5	83.3	9.2	10.6	84.0	5.4	3.7	82.6	13.8
Very good	8.5	80.8	10.6	11.5	81.0	7.5	5.5	80.6	13.9
Good	10.9	78.0	11.1	15.3	76.4	8.3	6.7	79.5	13.8
Fair	14.7	65.6	19.6	20.9	59.0	20.1	10.3	70.5	19.3
Poor	17.5	78.9	3.6	18.5	81.5	—	16.1	75.8	8.0
<u>Health problems</u>									
<u>Parent's assessment:</u>									
Youths with reported health problems	10.6	77.5	11.8	15.3	75.7	9.0	5.9	79.4	14.8
Those without reported health problems	9.1	80.3	10.6	12.5	80.2	7.3	5.8	80.3	13.9
Standard error of percent									
Total, 12-17 years of age	0.50	0.75	0.37	0.78	0.93	0.43	0.44	1.04	0.82

Table 12. Percent distribution and standard error of percent of youths 12-17 years of age by nature of parent's stated decision to consult a doctor for specified symptoms, according to sex: United States, 1966-70

Symptom or condition	All youths			Boys			Girls		
	Definitely would see doctor	Probably would see doctor	Would not see doctor	Definitely would see doctor	Probably would see doctor	Would not see doctor	Definitely would see doctor	Probably would see doctor	Would not see doctor
Percent distribution									
Blood in urine or bowel movement	93.5	5.8	0.7	94.0	5.4	0.6	93.0	6.2	0.9
Lump in stomach or abdomen	90.5	8.7	0.8	90.8	8.5	0.7	90.2	8.9	0.9
Pain in chest	67.1	26.7	6.1	67.4	27.1	5.5	66.9	26.4	6.7
Stiff neck or back	50.4	32.0	17.7	50.6	31.7	17.8	50.2	32.3	17.5
Hurting all over	48.6	35.9	15.4	48.1	36.3	15.6	49.1	35.6	15.2
Nervousness	32.2	46.5	21.3	32.8	46.7	20.5	31.6	46.3	22.1
Loss of appetite	28.7	42.3	29.0	29.4	42.8	27.8	27.9	42.0	30.1
Overtiredness	28.2	37.7	34.1	29.6	37.3	33.1	26.8	38.1	35.1
Sore throat	22.3	46.9	30.8	23.2	46.1	30.7	21.3	47.7	31.0
Vomiting	18.2	38.5	43.4	18.7	38.7	42.6	17.7	38.3	44.1
Stomach ache	13.8	41.7	44.5	14.4	42.5	43.1	13.2	40.9	46.0
Headache	7.7	27.3	64.9	8.1	28.7	63.1	7.4	25.8	66.7
Standard error or percent									
Blood in urine or bowel movement	0.42	0.35	0.13	0.41	0.32	0.17	0.68	0.67	0.17
Lump in stomach or abdomen	0.46	0.42	0.11	0.48	0.46	0.18	0.71	0.69	0.13
Pain in chest	1.01	0.85	0.55	1.10	0.98	0.70	1.24	0.94	0.58
Stiff neck or back	1.01	0.90	0.65	1.08	0.83	0.79	1.47	1.27	0.83
Hurting all over	0.99	0.51	0.98	1.49	0.88	1.23	0.96	0.98	1.14
Nervousness	1.03	1.13	0.98	1.21	1.49	1.00	1.52	1.26	1.17
Loss of appetite	0.97	0.73	0.96	1.20	0.92	0.97	1.09	0.92	1.20
Overtiredness	0.89	1.04	0.98	1.12	1.29	1.07	1.08	1.26	1.19
Sore throat	0.67	0.97	0.97	1.12	1.11	1.02	0.87	1.12	1.23
Vomiting	0.76	0.58	1.08	1.27	0.82	1.49	0.65	0.79	1.00
Stomach ache	0.93	0.73	1.22	1.28	1.04	1.46	0.94	0.97	1.35
Headache	0.56	0.96	1.10	0.68	1.16	1.33	0.68	0.88	1.12

Table 13. Percent distributions of paired responses regarding decision to see a doctor for blood in urine or bowel movement, lump in stomach, or pain in chest of youth by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected demographic characteristics, and standard error of percent by sex: United States, 1966-70

Demographic characteristic	Blood in urine or bowel movement			Lump in stomach or abdomen			Pain in chest		
	Youth's concern greater	Same concern	Parent's concern greater	Youth's concern greater	Same concern	Parent's concern greater	Youth's concern greater	Same concern	Parent's concern greater
	Percent distribution								
Total, 12-17 years of age	4.3	72.2	23.5	6.0	69.0	25.0	16.3	49.9	33.8
<u>Sex</u>									
Boys	4.2	72.9	23.0	5.8	64.8	29.4	14.3	46.5	39.1
Girls	4.4	71.6	24.1	6.2	73.3	20.6	18.3	53.3	28.4
<u>Age</u>									
12 years	3.2	64.2	32.7	4.4	67.4	28.2	13.9	49.8	36.3
13 years	3.3	70.1	26.7	5.7	65.8	28.5	16.9	48.0	35.1
14 years	3.7	71.7	24.6	5.6	67.0	27.3	16.0	48.3	35.7
15 years	4.5	74.4	21.1	6.2	69.7	24.1	15.3	50.8	33.9
16 years	4.8	76.3	18.9	6.5	72.7	20.8	18.8	50.2	31.0
17 years	6.5	77.9	15.6	7.7	71.9	20.4	17.1	52.5	30.4
<u>Race</u>									
White	3.8	72.7	23.5	5.8	69.0	25.2	16.3	49.3	34.4
Black	7.3	68.5	24.1	7.2	68.5	24.3	16.5	53.1	30.4
Other	10.1	77.0	12.9	6.7	83.3	10.0	8.4	60.2	31.4
<u>Geographic region</u>									
Northeast	3.4	74.9	21.6	5.1	72.0	22.9	14.8	50.8	34.4
Midwest	3.4	70.9	25.7	5.0	69.3	25.7	15.8	47.3	36.9
South	6.3	69.3	24.4	7.2	67.4	25.4	16.6	51.5	31.9
West	4.1	74.0	21.9	6.7	67.6	25.7	17.8	50.4	31.8
<u>Type of place of residence</u>									
Urbanized areas ¹	3.9	73.3	22.8	6.0	69.3	24.6	16.0	49.8	34.2
Other areas	4.6	71.2	24.2	5.9	68.6	25.4	16.6	49.9	33.5
<u>Rate of population change</u>									
Loss	5.2	73.6	21.2	6.2	69.3	24.4	18.4	50.7	30.8
Below average gain	4.7	70.1	25.2	6.1	69.5	24.4	15.6	50.9	33.5
Average gain	4.5	72.6	23.0	6.1	68.6	25.3	15.7	50.9	33.4
Above average gain	2.9	72.6	24.5	5.5	68.6	25.9	15.6	47.3	37.1
<u>Annual family income</u>									
Less than \$3,000	8.4	68.5	23.1	9.0	66.2	24.7	19.9	51.4	28.7
\$3,000-4,999	5.1	68.9	26.0	6.5	67.6	25.9	16.8	51.3	31.9
\$5,000-6,999	4.1	71.3	24.5	6.2	66.8	27.0	15.6	49.3	35.0
\$7,000-9,999	3.1	75.4	21.5	5.7	70.4	23.9	13.8	52.3	34.0
\$10,000-14,999	3.1	72.5	24.4	5.0	72.2	22.9	16.0	48.4	35.5
\$15,000 or more	2.1	76.1	21.8	3.2	70.1	26.7	17.4	46.1	36.4
Standard error of percent									
Total, 12-17 years of age	0.34	0.68	0.63	0.28	0.74	0.69	0.62	0.65	0.73
Boys	0.35	0.94	0.94	0.40	1.02	0.97	0.76	0.61	0.84
Girls	0.47	1.10	0.97	0.36	0.82	0.81	0.98	1.26	0.94

¹Population of 25,000 or more

Table 14. Percent distributions of paired responses regarding decision to see a doctor for stiff neck, hurting all over, or nervousness in the youth by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected demographic characteristics, and standard error of percent by sex: United States, 1966-70

Demographic characteristic	Stiff neck or back			Hurting all over			Nervousness		
	Youth's concern greater	Same concern	Parent's concern greater	Youth's concern greater	Same concern	Parent's concern greater	Youth's concern greater	Same concern	Parent's concern greater
	Percent distribution								
Total, 12-17 years of age	14.6	37.7	47.7	24.5	48.0	27.5	14.6	40.6	44.8
<u>Sex</u>									
Boys	13.8	35.4	50.8	24.1	45.8	30.1	14.5	38.7	46.8
Girls	15.5	40.1	44.4	25.0	50.3	24.7	14.6	42.6	42.8
<u>Age</u>									
12 years	16.4	40.4	43.3	25.4	50.7	23.9	16.5	39.4	44.1
13 years	15.4	37.3	47.3	27.4	48.2	24.4	15.3	39.7	45.0
14 years	14.3	38.8	46.9	23.1	49.0	27.9	12.5	40.1	47.4
15 years	14.3	37.1	48.7	24.7	46.3	29.0	15.6	40.3	44.0
16 years	13.3	36.9	49.8	22.6	46.6	30.8	14.1	41.6	44.3
17 years	13.8	35.5	50.7	23.9	46.7	29.4	13.2	42.7	44.1
<u>Race</u>									
White	13.6	37.1	49.2	24.7	47.0	28.3	13.8	40.9	45.2
Black	20.7	41.3	38.0	23.1	54.7	22.1	19.3	38.7	42.0
Other	23.4	45.4	31.2	36.8	47.8	15.4	15.4	36.8	47.8
<u>Geographic region</u>									
Northeast	14.0	38.0	48.0	21.6	49.8	28.7	13.7	40.1	46.2
Midwest	13.3	36.6	50.0	27.5	43.4	39.1	13.0	40.4	46.6
South	15.7	39.3	45.0	21.7	53.4	24.9	16.3	39.7	44.0
West	15.6	37.3	47.2	26.4	46.7	26.9	15.5	42.1	42.4
<u>Type of place of residence</u>									
Urban areas ¹	14.4	38.3	47.3	23.5	47.1	29.4	14.7	39.5	45.9
Other areas	14.8	37.1	48.0	25.6	48.9	25.5	14.4	41.7	43.8
<u>Rate of population change</u>									
Loss	14.4	38.7	47.0	24.5	50.5	25.1	15.6	42.0	42.4
Below average gain	15.1	36.4	48.5	24.3	47.9	27.8	13.6	41.8	44.7
Average gain	14.4	40.9	44.7	24.1	48.9	27.0	14.6	39.3	46.1
Above average gain	14.6	35.3	50.1	25.2	45.2	29.6	14.5	39.5	46.0
<u>Annual family income</u>									
Less than \$3,000	20.3	40.9	38.8	25.0	51.1	23.9	19.9	40.6	39.4
\$3,000-4,999	15.5	39.0	45.5	21.4	53.7	24.9	15.6	41.3	43.1
\$5,000-6,999	15.5	37.8	46.7	25.5	45.9	28.5	14.5	41.2	44.3
\$7,000-9,999	12.8	37.9	49.3	23.1	48.9	28.0	15.1	39.3	45.6
\$10,000-14,999	11.8	37.1	51.1	23.2	47.1	29.8	11.5	39.9	48.6
\$15,000 or more	12.2	34.2	53.6	29.6	40.0	30.4	10.8	43.7	45.5
Standard error of percent									
Total, 12-17 years of age	0.42	0.57	0.66	0.84	0.75	0.78	0.47	0.74	0.73
Boys	0.58	0.64	0.72	1.05	1.19	1.11	0.67	1.17	0.95
Girls	0.65	1.06	1.17	1.09	0.98	0.91	0.77	0.94	0.91

¹Population of 25,000 or more

Table 15. Percent distributions of paired responses regarding decision to see a doctor for loss of appetite, overtiredness, or sore throat in the youth by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected demographic characteristics, and standard error of percent by sex: United States, 1966-70

Demographic characteristic	Loss of appetite			Overtiredness			Sore throat		
	Youth's concern greater	Same concern	Parent's concern greater	Youth's concern greater	Same concern	Parent's concern greater	Youth's concern greater	Same concern	Parent's concern greater
	Percent distribution								
Total, 12-17 years of age	22.0	40.9	37.2	19.3	40.5	40.2	12.0	44.8	43.2
<u>Sex</u>									
Boys	21.4	38.9	39.7	17.4	38.2	44.4	11.1	42.6	46.3
Girls	22.6	42.9	34.6	21.2	42.9	35.9	12.9	47.0	40.1
<u>Age</u>									
12 years	24.7	39.2	36.1	19.5	38.9	41.7	13.6	45.5	40.9
13 years	24.7	40.6	34.7	20.5	37.1	42.4	12.4	45.1	42.5
14 years	21.0	43.4	35.6	17.1	42.3	40.6	11.2	43.1	45.6
15 years	21.4	39.3	39.2	20.2	40.4	39.4	13.3	42.4	44.3
16 years	18.1	42.3	39.6	19.0	41.3	39.7	10.0	46.0	44.1
17 years	21.5	40.3	38.2	19.5	43.6	36.9	11.1	46.8	42.1
<u>Race</u>									
White	21.8	41.2	36.9	18.6	41.7	39.7	11.1	45.5	43.4
Black	22.5	38.8	38.7	23.6	32.3	44.1	17.3	40.4	42.3
Other	35.4	28.3	36.3	18.5	53.1	28.4	23.7	38.1	38.2
<u>Geographic region</u>									
Northeast	20.5	42.4	37.1	20.7	41.6	37.7	10.7	44.8	44.5
Midwest	22.3	39.4	38.4	18.6	40.2	41.2	11.4	44.8	43.9
South	22.5	39.1	38.4	18.3	37.8	43.9	13.9	42.7	43.3
West	22.5	42.8	34.7	19.7	42.4	37.8	12.0	46.7	41.3
<u>Type of place of residence</u>									
Urbanized areas ¹	21.6	40.4	38.0	19.6	40.5	39.9	12.3	45.2	42.5
Other areas	22.4	41.3	36.3	18.9	40.6	40.5	11.7	44.4	43.9
<u>Rate of population change</u>									
Loss	23.7	39.8	36.4	18.1	40.7	41.2	12.8	44.4	42.8
Below average gain	21.4	41.7	36.9	20.1	41.3	38.6	11.9	43.1	45.0
Average gain	21.0	41.4	37.6	20.1	39.3	40.5	12.2	44.6	43.1
Above average gain	21.8	40.5	37.7	18.8	40.7	40.5	11.2	46.8	42.1
<u>Annual family income</u>									
Less than \$3,000	27.9	37.2	34.9	24.2	36.3	39.6	15.5	44.3	40.1
\$3,000-4,999	23.0	40.9	36.1	19.0	38.4	42.6	13.6	44.4	42.0
\$5,000-6,999	21.6	41.2	37.3	20.4	40.8	38.8	13.3	43.2	43.5
\$7,000-9,999	21.3	40.9	37.8	18.3	40.3	41.4	11.5	42.7	45.8
\$10,000-14,999	18.6	40.5	40.9	16.5	42.3	41.2	8.9	49.6	41.5
\$15,000 or more	22.6	43.0	34.4	18.2	45.6	36.2	9.6	42.9	47.5
Standard error of percent									
Total, 12-17 years of age	0.59	0.74	0.64	0.63	0.66	0.74	0.45	0.60	0.73
Boys	0.72	0.92	0.79	0.88	0.75	1.03	0.56	0.93	0.98
Girls	0.83	0.98	0.93	1.22	1.13	1.08	0.85	1.16	1.10

¹Population of 25,000 or more

Table 16. Percent distributions of paired responses regarding decision to see a doctor for vomiting, stomach ache, or headache in the youth by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected demographic characteristics, and standard error of percent by sex: United States, 1966-70

Demographic characteristic	Vomiting			Stomach ache			Headache		
	Youth's concern greater	Same concern	Parent's concern greater	Youth's concern greater	Same concern	Parent's concern greater	Youth's concern greater	Same concern	Parent's concern greater
	Percent distribution								
Total, 12-17 years of age	20.0	47.2	32.8	8.1	49.7	42.2	8.1	64.5	27.4
<u>Sex</u>									
Boys	19.4	45.5	35.1	7.9	47.3	44.8	7.9	62.0	30.1
Girls	20.6	49.0	30.5	8.3	52.1	39.6	8.2	67.1	24.7
<u>Age</u>									
12 years	22.9	44.2	32.8	10.2	48.2	41.6	9.5	63.3	27.2
13 years	22.8	47.0	30.1	10.4	49.3	40.3	9.9	62.1	28.0
14 years	17.6	47.3	35.2	7.1	49.2	43.6	7.1	65.6	27.4
15 years	19.6	47.6	32.8	8.2	48.8	43.0	7.9	64.9	27.2
16 years	16.8	49.3	33.9	6.1	51.2	42.7	6.5	66.8	26.7
17 years	19.9	48.1	32.0	6.0	51.7	42.4	7.5	64.5	28.0
<u>Race</u>									
White	20.0	48.5	31.5	7.3	51.4	41.3	7.2	67.3	25.5
Black	20.1	38.4	41.5	12.9	39.3	47.8	14.0	46.1	39.9
Other	19.8	54.0	26.2	11.1	29.0	60.0	8.9	59.7	31.3
<u>Geographic region</u>									
Northeast	19.3	46.9	33.8	6.9	48.2	44.9	7.1	65.3	27.5
Midwest	18.5	50.7	30.8	7.2	53.5	39.4	6.3	69.8	23.9
South	19.6	42.5	37.9	10.0	42.6	47.4	10.3	53.6	36.1
West	22.7	47.8	29.5	8.3	53.2	38.4	8.8	67.9	23.3
<u>Type of place of residence</u>									
Urbanized areas ¹	20.9	46.6	32.5	7.6	50.6	41.8	7.5	66.1	26.4
Other areas	19.1	47.7	33.1	8.5	48.8	42.7	8.6	63.0	28.4
<u>Rate of population change</u>									
Loss	19.9	46.6	33.5	9.6	46.0	44.3	9.8	59.1	31.1
Below average gain	20.3	47.4	32.3	8.1	49.4	42.5	7.9	65.4	26.6
Average gain	20.5	45.1	34.5	8.6	47.6	43.8	8.1	63.2	28.7
Above average gain	19.4	49.4	31.2	6.2	55.0	38.8	6.7	69.5	23.8
<u>Annual family income</u>									
Less than \$3,000	20.7	42.2	37.1	13.5	43.2	43.3	12.8	53.4	33.9
\$3,000-4,999	18.6	42.4	38.9	8.7	43.3	47.9	11.8	53.6	34.6
\$5,000-6,999	18.6	46.9	34.5	10.3	46.5	43.2	8.7	63.1	28.3
\$7,000-9,999	20.1	46.9	33.0	6.0	50.0	44.0	7.1	66.1	26.8
\$10,000-14,999	19.9	53.3	26.7	6.7	54.9	38.4	5.3	72.5	22.2
\$15,000 or more	22.1	48.2	29.8	4.6	57.7	37.6	3.6	76.2	20.2
Standard error of percent									
Total, 12-17 years of age	0.57	0.71	0.70	0.53	1.11	0.94	0.45	1.03	0.87
Boys	0.67	1.16	1.26	0.65	1.22	1.04	0.57	1.31	1.06
Girls	0.73	0.88	0.52	0.58	1.34	1.16	0.51	1.03	0.92

¹Population of 25,000 or more

Table 17. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning decision to see a doctor for blood in urine or bowel movement, lump in stomach, or pain in chest of the youth by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected health characteristics: United States, 1966-70

Health characteristic	Blood in urine or bowel movement			Lump in stomach or abdomen			Pain in chest		
	Youth's concern greater	Same concern	Parent's concern greater	Youth's concern greater	Same concern	Parent's concern greater	Youth's concern greater	Same concern	Parent's concern greater
	Percent distribution								
Total, 12-17 years of age	4.3	72.2	23.5	6.0	69.0	25.0	16.3	49.9	33.8
<u>Parent's report on health problems</u>									
Youths with health problems	4.9	72.3	22.7	6.6	67.6	25.8	17.8	47.8	34.4
Those without health problems	4.2	72.2	23.6	5.9	69.2	24.9	16.0	50.2	33.7
<u>Youth's report on health problems</u>									
Those reporting health problems	4.2	76.2	19.5	5.9	72.0	22.1	14.7	49.6	35.7
Those not reporting health problems	4.2	71.8	24.0	5.9	68.7	25.4	16.4	49.9	33.6
<u>Youth's report on last visit to doctor for checkup</u>									
In the past year	3.3	74.8	21.9	5.0	70.6	24.4	16.3	49.6	34.2
1 or 2 years ago	4.2	70.2	25.6	5.3	70.5	24.1	16.5	49.8	33.7
More than 2 years ago	3.6	73.0	23.4	6.1	70.3	23.7	13.9	53.6	32.5
Never made visit	9.3	65.0	25.7	10.7	61.2	28.1	18.4	45.8	35.9
Don't remember	5.1	69.5	25.3	7.0	65.8	27.2	17.0	50.2	32.8
<u>Youth's report on last visit to dentist for checkup</u>									
In the past year	3.1	74.8	22.1	5.0	70.9	24.0	16.6	50.3	33.1
1 or 2 years ago	3.8	73.4	22.8	5.5	70.6	23.9	15.7	48.3	36.0
More than 2 years ago	5.6	68.6	25.8	6.9	65.3	27.8	14.3	51.4	34.4
Never made visit	8.7	64.5	26.8	9.9	62.8	27.4	17.5	48.0	34.5
Don't remember	4.9	67.9	27.3	6.4	66.1	27.5	16.0	49.8	34.2
<u>Parent's rating on health status</u>									
Excellent	2.8	75.1	22.1	5.0	70.8	24.1	15.5	50.9	33.6
Very good	4.2	72.0	23.7	6.1	68.7	25.2	16.9	48.1	35.1
Good	5.7	70.0	24.3	6.6	67.9	25.5	16.7	50.9	32.4
Fair	5.8	66.5	27.7	7.5	64.7	27.8	13.8	48.6	37.6
Poor	17.4	52.5	30.1	20.2	54.4	25.4	27.4	56.8	15.8
<u>Rate of physical growth</u>									
About right	4.3	72.1	23.6	6.0	69.1	24.9	16.2	49.9	33.9
Too fast	3.4	75.0	21.7	4.2	67.4	28.4	18.4	46.9	34.6
Too slow	5.5	70.8	23.7	9.1	67.5	23.4	16.8	52.8	30.4

Table 17. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning decision to see a doctor for blood in urine or bowel movement, lump in stomach, or pain in chest of the youth by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected health characteristics: United States, 1966-70—Con.

Health characteristic	Blood in urine or bowel movement			Lump in stomach or abdomen			Pain in chest		
	Youth's concern greater	Same concern	Parent's concern greater	Youth's concern greater	Same concern	Parent's concern greater	Youth's concern greater	Same concern	Parent's concern greater
<u>Amount of trouble to bring up</u>	Percent distribution								
None	4.0	73.2	22.8	5.7	70.6	23.7	16.3	51.2	32.5
Just a little	4.3	72.0	23.7	6.2	67.3	26.5	15.7	48.6	35.7
Some	4.3	70.6	25.1	5.0	67.7	27.4	16.2	48.3	35.5
A lot	8.2	64.5	27.3	8.3	61.8	30.0	21.8	40.7	37.5
<u>Has visited mental hospital</u>									
Yes	1.2	74.3	24.5	3.1	65.9	31.1	18.6	43.1	38.4
No	4.4	72.2	23.5	6.1	69.1	24.8	16.1	50.1	33.7
<u>Has been treated by psychiatrist or psychologist</u>									
Yes	1.1	73.2	25.7	3.7	65.3	31.1	15.3	43.7	41.0
No	4.4	72.2	23.3	6.1	69.3	24.6	16.3	50.4	33.4

Table 18. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning decision to see a doctor for stiff neck or back, hurting all over, or nervousness in youth by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected health characteristics: United States 1966-70

Health characteristic	Stiff neck or back			Hurting all over			Nervousness		
	Youth's concern greater	Same concern	Parent's concern greater	Youth's concern greater	Same concern	Parent's concern greater	Youth's concern greater	Same concern	Parent's concern greater
	Percent distribution								
Total, 12-17 years of age	14.6	37.7	47.7	24.5	48.0	27.5	14.6	40.6	44.8
<u>Parent's report on health problems</u>									
Youths with health problems	16.8	36.4	46.8	24.3	48.9	26.8	16.0	39.3	44.8
Those without health problems	14.2	37.9	47.8	24.6	47.9	27.5	14.3	40.9	44.8
<u>Youth's report on health problems</u>									
Those reporting health problems	14.1	39.7	46.2	24.7	51.2	24.0	14.8	37.5	47.7
Those not reporting health problems	14.6	37.5	47.9	24.6	47.6	27.8	14.6	40.9	44.6
<u>Youth's report on last visit to doctor for checkup</u>									
In the past year	13.1	37.3	49.6	24.5	47.5	28.0	14.3	39.9	45.8
1 or 2 years ago	13.3	37.5	49.2	22.9	48.8	28.2	13.7	41.1	45.3
More than 2 years ago	14.4	37.4	48.3	24.9	46.6	28.5	14.0	42.9	43.2
Never made visit	19.9	38.2	41.9	24.7	48.8	26.4	15.4	43.8	40.8
Don't remember	17.4	39.4	43.2	26.0	49.1	24.9	16.1	39.0	44.8
<u>Youth's report on last visit to dentist for checkup</u>									
In the past year	12.9	38.7	48.4	25.0	47.8	27.2	13.9	41.0	45.1
1 or 2 years ago	14.3	37.7	47.9	21.1	49.3	29.6	13.9	38.5	47.6
More than 2 years ago	14.7	36.4	48.9	24.1	45.1	30.8	14.8	41.3	43.9
Never made visit	19.4	34.7	45.9	24.2	49.3	26.5	15.5	41.1	43.4
Don't remember	19.5	36.8	43.6	28.4	48.6	23.0	18.3	39.9	41.8
<u>Parent's rating on health status</u>									
Excellent	13.2	38.2	48.6	25.4	47.1	27.5	12.4	40.1	47.4
Very good	14.2	36.4	49.4	25.2	46.6	28.2	14.8	41.4	43.8
Good	16.8	38.3	44.9	23.4	50.3	26.3	16.5	40.4	43.1
Fair	13.3	41.8	44.9	19.4	52.5	28.1	16.4	38.8	44.9
Poor	14.4	39.4	46.2	30.2	36.8	33.0	18.6	47.9	33.5
<u>Rate of physical growth</u>									
About right	14.5	37.7	47.8	24.4	47.8	27.8	14.3	40.7	45.0
Too fast	15.8	34.5	49.7	23.6	53.1	23.3	14.3	40.7	45.0
Too slow	16.7	41.5	41.8	30.3	46.6	23.1	22.1	39.3	38.7

Table 18. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning decision to see a doctor for stiff neck or back, hurting all over, or nervousness in youth by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected health characteristics: United States 1966-70—Con.

Health characteristic	Stiff neck or back			Hurting all over			Nervousness		
	Youth's concern greater	Same concern	Parent's concern greater	Youth's concern greater	Same concern	Parent's concern greater	Youth's concern greater	Same concern	Parent's concern greater
<u>Amount of trouble to bring up</u>	Percent distribution								
None	15.1	37.9	47.0	24.5	48.8	26.7	14.0	40.8	45.2
Just a little	13.3	36.4	50.3	23.4	47.9	28.7	15.2	39.9	44.9
Some	13.2	40.0	46.8	26.9	44.5	28.6	15.1	41.8	43.1
A lot	21.4	35.7	42.9	26.9	43.0	30.0	16.6	37.3	46.1
<u>Has visited mental hospital</u>									
Yes	17.7	33.3	49.0	24.1	48.1	27.7	21.2	41.7	37.0
No	14.5	37.9	47.6	24.5	48.0	27.5	14.3	40.6	45.1
<u>Has been treated by psychiatrist or psychologist</u>									
Yes	14.9	38.5	46.6	20.8	46.0	33.1	16.7	38.8	44.5
No	14.8	37.8	47.4	24.8	48.1	27.1	14.4	40.7	44.9

Table 19. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning decision to see a doctor for loss of appetite, overtiredness, or sore throat in youth by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected health characteristics: United States, 1966-70

Health characteristic	Loss of appetite			Overtiredness			Sore throat		
	Youth's concern greater	Same concern	Parent's concern greater	Youth's concern greater	Same concern	Parent's concern greater	Youth's concern greater	Same concern	Parent's concern greater
	Percent distribution								
Total, 12-17 years of age	22.0	40.9	37.2	19.3	40.5	40.2	12.0	44.8	43.2
<u>Parent's report on health problems</u>									
Youths with health problems	21.2	41.2	37.6	20.0	37.9	42.1	13.4	44.8	41.9
Those without health problems	22.1	40.8	37.1	19.1	41.0	39.9	11.8	44.8	43.4
<u>Youth's report on health problems</u>									
Those reporting health problems	20.1	41.6	38.3	19.3	38.4	42.3	12.2	45.3	42.5
Those not reporting health problems	22.2	40.8	37.0	19.3	40.8	39.9	12.0	44.8	43.3
<u>Youth's report on last visit to doctor for checkup</u>									
In the past year	21.4	40.0	38.6	18.7	41.0	40.3	11.3	44.9	43.8
1 or 2 years ago	20.7	43.4	35.9	18.7	41.5	39.8	13.2	41.6	45.2
More than 2 years ago	21.8	43.8	34.4	19.6	41.6	38.8	10.8	48.9	40.3
Never made visit	25.0	37.9	37.2	18.8	36.9	44.2	12.2	47.2	40.6
Don't remember	23.3	40.4	36.3	21.1	39.4	39.5	13.7	43.1	43.2
<u>Youth's report on last visit to dentist for checkup</u>									
In the past year	21.6	41.8	36.6	19.3	42.3	38.4	10.7	46.7	42.6
1 or 2 years ago	21.5	42.1	36.4	17.8	40.7	41.4	11.6	41.7	46.7
More than 2 years ago	19.7	42.3	38.0	18.7	40.4	40.9	12.8	42.8	44.4
Never made visit	24.1	37.5	38.4	18.6	34.8	46.6	14.5	43.5	42.0
Don't remember	24.6	35.7	39.7	22.6	36.1	41.3	17.0	41.1	41.9
<u>Parent's rating on health status</u>									
Excellent	21.8	41.2	37.1	17.6	41.9	37.7	11.1	46.0	42.9
Very good	22.7	41.4	35.9	18.5	38.7	40.0	11.6	44.4	44.0
Good	22.0	40.0	38.0	18.4	36.5	42.4	13.3	43.4	43.3
Fair	17.6	38.8	43.6	20.4	34.9	43.8	14.0	47.2	38.9
Poor	21.9	44.0	34.0	11.7	59.7	28.6	14.9	64.9	20.3
<u>Rate of physical growth</u>									
About right	21.6	40.7	37.7	19.0	40.6	40.5	11.9	44.7	43.3
Too fast	25.0	42.7	32.3	20.5	42.5	37.0	12.3	44.7	43.0
Too slow	27.9	42.6	29.5	27.1	36.4	36.5	13.1	46.7	40.2

Table 19. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning decision to see a doctor for loss of appetite, overtiredness, or sore throat in youth by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected health characteristics: United States, 1966-70—Con.

Health characteristic	Loss of appetite			Overtiredness			Sore throat		
	Youth's concern greater	Same concern	Parent's concern greater	Youth's concern greater	Same concern	Parent's concern greater	Youth's concern greater	Same concern	Parent's concern greater
<u>Amount of trouble to bring up</u>	Percent distribution								
None	22.0	40.7	37.3	19.1	40.5	40.5	12.4	44.1	43.5
Just a little	20.6	40.4	39.1	18.8	39.8	41.4	10.5	46.3	43.2
Some	23.7	43.6	32.6	20.7	41.7	37.6	11.9	46.9	41.2
A lot	28.4	37.3	34.3	23.2	42.0	34.8	16.7	35.3	48.0
<u>Has visited mental hospital</u>									
Yes	16.1	44.6	39.3	16.4	45.5	38.1	15.3	41.3	43.4
No	22.1	40.8	37.1	19.3	40.4	40.3	11.8	44.9	43.3
<u>Has been treated by psychiatrist or psychologist</u>									
Yes	13.3	44.8	41.9	18.1	40.2	41.7	12.1	41.1	46.5
No	22.4	40.7	36.8	19.2	40.6	40.2	11.9	45.0	43.1

Table 20. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning decision to see a doctor for vomiting, stomach ache, or headache in youth by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected health characteristics: United States 1966-70

Health characteristic	Vomiting			Stomach ache			Headache		
	Youth's concern greater	Same concern	Parent's concern greater	Youth's concern greater	Same concern	Parent's concern greater	Youth's concern greater	Same concern	Parent's concern greater
	Percent distribution								
Total, 12-17 years of age	20.0	47.2	32.8	8.1	49.7	42.2	8.1	64.5	27.4
<u>Parent's report on health problems</u>									
Youths with health problems	22.0	45.7	32.2	9.9	47.0	43.1	10.9	59.8	29.3
Those without health problems	19.7	47.4	32.9	7.8	50.1	42.1	7.6	65.3	27.1
<u>Youth's report on health problems</u>									
Those reporting health problems	23.4	42.2	34.4	9.7	50.4	39.9	8.7	64.6	28.7
Those not reporting health problems	19.6	47.7	32.7	7.9	49.6	42.5	8.0	64.6	27.4
<u>Youth's report on last visit to doctor for checkup</u>									
In the past year	21.0	47.5	31.5	7.5	49.4	43.1	8.0	65.9	28.1
1 or 2 years ago	16.2	50.2	33.7	7.0	51.9	41.1	5.9	66.0	28.1
More than 2 years ago	19.8	49.1	31.1	7.8	52.9	39.3	7.2	68.2	24.6
Never made visit	19.6	42.6	37.7	11.1	45.5	43.4	9.3	55.4	35.3
Don't remember	21.1	44.1	34.8	9.4	48.1	42.5	10.4	60.8	28.9
<u>Youth's report on last visit to dentist for checkup</u>									
In the past year	20.8	48.8	30.3	7.1	52.8	40.1	6.9	68.8	24.3
1 or 2 years ago	16.7	48.0	35.3	7.7	47.0	45.3	7.0	65.1	28.0
More than 2 years ago	17.5	49.5	33.0	6.4	50.6	43.0	9.8	60.6	29.6
Never made visit	21.6	41.4	37.0	11.9	41.5	46.6	10.2	54.9	34.9
Don't remember	20.6	39.7	39.7	11.7	43.2	45.1	12.3	53.0	34.7
<u>Parent's rating on health status</u>									
Excellent	19.7	50.3	30.0	6.4	51.5	42.1	5.9	68.7	25.5
Very good	19.7	46.7	33.6	7.5	51.5	41.0	7.9	65.2	26.9
Good	20.8	44.7	34.5	10.5	47.0	42.5	10.0	60.5	29.4
Fair	18.7	44.2	37.1	8.0	36.9	55.1	13.2	51.2	35.5
Poor	29.2	36.2	34.7	17.4	58.3	24.2	17.8	67.3	14.9
<u>Rate of physical growth</u>									
About right	19.7	46.9	33.4	8.0	49.7	42.3	8.0	64.2	27.8
Too fast	23.8	49.2	26.9	8.0	48.4	43.7	8.8	69.8	21.4
Too slow	23.2	51.8	25.0	10.5	52.0	37.5	10.5	62.5	24.3

Table 20. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning decision to see a doctor for vomiting, stomach ache, or headache in youth by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected health characteristics: United States 1966-70—Con.

Health characteristic	Vomiting			Stomach ache			Headache		
	Youth's concern greater	Same concern	Parent's concern greater	Youth's concern greater	Same concern	Parent's concern greater	Youth's concern greater	Same concern	Parent's concern greater
<u>Amount of trouble to bring up</u>	Percent distribution								
None	19.5	47.2	33.3	7.7	48.9	43.4	7.3	63.4	29.3
Just a little	19.5	48.2	32.3	7.9	49.3	42.7	8.7	65.5	25.8
Some	23.5	45.8	30.6	9.4	54.2	36.4	9.0	68.1	22.9
A lot	23.3	42.0	34.8	11.0	51.5	37.6	15.1	64.5	20.4
<u>Has visited mental hospital</u>									
Yes	21.8	40.4	37.8	13.0	52.2	34.7	12.8	60.4	26.7
No	19.9	47.5	32.6	7.9	49.7	42.5	7.9	64.7	27.4
<u>Has been treated by psychiatrist or psychologist</u>									
Yes	22.5	39.8	37.6	10.1	55.4	34.5	12.7	62.4	25.0
No	19.8	47.8	32.4	7.9	49.4	42.7	7.8	64.7	27.6

Table 21. Percent distributions of youths 12-17 years of age by desired attainment in education and expectation for the youth by the parent, according to age and sex, and standard error of percent by sex: United States, 1966-70

Age and sex	Parent's educational goal for youth					Parent's expectation regarding education				
	Quit school as soon as possible	Finish high school	Get some college training	Finish college	Get post-graduate training	Quit school as soon as possible	Finish high school	Get some college training	Finish college	Get post-graduate training
	Percent distribution									
All youths, 12-17 years . . .	0.5	16.9	35.5	31.3	15.8	3.4	26.7	36.1	23.6	10.2
12 years	—	14.9	33.5	32.1	19.4	1.6	28.6	34.4	24.7	10.7
13 years	0.2	17.4	35.4	31.5	15.5	2.2	29.1	36.5	23.2	9.1
14 years	0.4	16.1	34.9	32.8	15.9	2.9	25.8	36.0	25.0	10.2
15 years	0.6	19.2	35.6	29.3	15.3	3.3	29.0	35.6	21.1	11.0
16 years	0.7	17.2	38.1	29.2	14.8	4.4	25.0	37.6	22.8	10.1
17 years	1.0	17.0	35.9	32.6	13.5	6.5	22.0	36.7	24.8	9.9
Boys, 12-17 years	0.4	16.0	30.3	31.7	21.7	3.8	24.9	31.9	25.3	14.1
12 years	—	12.9	28.8	31.6	26.7	1.6	25.5	32.1	26.3	14.5
13 years	0.2	15.3	30.0	33.5	21.1	2.4	25.0	32.5	27.4	12.7
14 years	0.5	15.0	29.7	32.6	22.2	3.5	23.8	31.6	26.7	14.5
15 years	0.3	18.1	30.5	30.5	20.6	3.3	28.5	30.4	23.1	14.6
16 years	0.8	17.7	30.9	28.9	21.7	5.4	24.6	30.7	24.1	15.1
17 years	0.4	17.3	32.2	32.9	17.3	7.5	21.7	34.0	23.8	13.1
Girls, 12-17 years	0.5	18.0	40.9	30.8	9.8	3.0	28.5	40.4	21.9	6.2
12 years	—	17.0	38.4	32.7	12.0	1.7	31.7	36.7	23.0	6.9
13 years	0.2	19.7	41.0	29.4	9.7	2.0	33.2	40.6	18.8	5.5
14 years	0.2	17.1	40.3	33.0	9.5	2.3	28.0	40.4	23.4	5.9
15 years	0.8	20.3	40.7	28.2	10.0	3.4	29.4	40.8	19.1	7.3
16 years	0.5	16.8	45.4	29.5	7.8	3.4	25.4	44.8	21.5	4.9
17 years	1.6	16.7	39.7	32.3	9.6	5.6	22.3	39.4	25.9	6.8
	Standard error of percent									
Total	0.14	0.99	1.08	0.92	0.64	0.46	1.16	1.08	0.96	0.52
Boys	0.09	1.23	1.24	1.06	1.01	0.35	1.50	1.08	1.09	0.85
Girls	0.23	1.03	1.27	1.09	0.56	0.63	1.19	1.49	1.09	0.45

Table 22. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning educational goals and expectations regarding education for the youth by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected demographic characteristics, and standard error of percent by sex: United States, 1966-70

Demographic characteristic	Educational goals						Expectations regarding education					
	Boys			Girls			Boys			Girls		
	Youth's goal higher	Goal the same	Parent's goal higher	Youth's goal higher	Goal the same	Parent's goal higher	Youth's expectation higher	Expectation the same	Parent's expectation higher	Youth's expectation higher	Expectation the same	Parent's expectation higher
	Percent distribution											
Total, 12-17 years of age	20.6	48.0	31.5	20.9	54.0	25.1	26.3	51.3	22.4	25.1	58.1	16.8
<u>Age</u>												
12 years	26.7	40.3	33.0	29.2	46.2	24.5	34.2	43.5	22.3	35.0	50.0	15.0
13 years	25.0	44.9	30.1	24.5	51.0	24.5	30.5	47.5	22.1	29.9	54.6	15.6
14 years	20.1	48.9	30.9	19.9	54.3	25.8	28.1	46.9	25.0	23.7	59.6	16.7
15 years	20.9	47.5	31.6	16.9	56.3	26.8	25.9	51.9	22.3	21.6	60.9	17.5
16 years	14.3	55.1	30.5	17.0	57.1	25.9	16.8	61.1	22.1	19.8	62.0	18.2
17 years	15.0	52.2	32.8	16.9	60.2	22.9	20.9	58.6	20.5	19.0	62.5	18.5
<u>Race</u>												
White	19.7	49.6	30.7	20.3	55.6	24.1	25.1	52.7	22.1	23.5	60.1	16.4
Black	26.7	36.8	36.5	24.7	43.4	31.9	34.5	40.8	24.7	35.0	44.9	20.1
Other	20.6	46.5	33.0	21.5	66.2	12.2	23.9	63.4	12.7	21.5	66.2	12.2
<u>Geographic region</u>												
Northeast	22.3	49.2	28.5	17.4	59.4	23.3	28.7	49.4	22.0	24.6	60.7	14.7
Midwest	20.6	50.2	29.2	22.4	54.8	22.8	24.6	55.7	19.8	24.8	56.5	18.7
South	18.7	46.2	35.1	20.5	49.7	29.8	27.3	49.7	23.0	25.1	57.4	17.5
West	20.8	46.0	33.2	22.7	52.3	25.0	25.4	49.4	25.2	25.7	58.3	16.0
<u>Type of place of residence</u>												
Urbanized areas ¹	21.4	48.0	30.6	20.8	53.7	25.5	26.7	51.5	21.8	25.8	56.5	17.7
Other areas	19.7	47.9	32.3	21.0	54.2	24.7	25.9	51.0	23.0	24.3	59.6	16.0
<u>Rate of population change</u>												
Loss	24.0	46.1	29.9	22.8	54.1	23.1	30.7	48.7	20.6	26.5	60.4	13.1
Below average gain	20.1	48.4	31.5	20.8	52.8	26.4	27.3	52.0	20.8	23.5	59.4	17.1
Average gain	19.9	46.8	33.3	20.4	53.9	25.7	26.0	48.7	25.3	27.8	53.0	19.2
Above average gain	18.8	50.0	31.3	19.8	55.0	25.2	22.4	54.7	22.9	22.5	59.5	18.0
<u>Annual family income</u>												
Less than \$3,000	24.2	44.3	31.6	26.3	47.9	25.9	30.0	52.4	17.6	28.4	57.8	13.8
\$3,000 - 4,999	24.4	42.8	32.9	21.7	49.8	28.4	32.4	43.9	23.7	30.5	51.3	18.2
\$5,000 - 6,999	20.0	46.7	33.4	21.7	51.4	27.0	27.0	49.7	23.3	25.0	54.6	20.4
\$7,000 - 9,999	20.4	47.9	31.8	19.1	57.1	23.8	24.6	54.5	20.9	22.0	62.5	15.5
\$10,000 - 14,999	21.1	47.5	31.4	18.8	56.4	24.8	26.2	50.2	23.6	24.2	59.5	16.3
\$15,000 or more	13.3	61.5	25.3	21.6	61.5	16.9	18.9	58.2	22.9	23.5	61.0	15.5
Standard error of percent												
Total, 12-17 years of age	0.70	0.88	0.61	0.95	1.17	1.06	0.76	1.04	0.84	0.87	1.03	0.74

¹Population of 25,000 or more.

Table 23. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning educational goals and expectations concerning education for the youth by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected characteristics related to schooling of the youth, and standard error of percent: United States, 1966-70

Selected characteristic	Educational goals			Expectations concerning education				
	Total	Youth's goal higher	Goal the same	Parent's goal higher	Total	Youth's expectation higher	Expectations the same	Parent's expectation higher
Percent distribution								
Total, 12-17 years of age	100.0	20.7	50.9	28.3	100.0	25.7	54.6	19.7
Boys	100.0	20.6	48.0	31.5	100.0	26.3	51.3	22.4
Girls	100.0	20.9	54.0	25.1	100.0	25.1	58.1	16.8
<u>Nursery school</u>								
Attended	100.0	19.9	54.1	26.0	100.0	22.8	56.9	20.3
Did not attend	100.0	20.8	50.6	28.6	100.0	26.0	54.4	19.6
<u>Kindergarten</u>								
Attended	100.0	20.8	52.2	27.0	100.0	25.2	55.1	19.7
Did not attend	100.0	20.5	48.5	31.0	100.0	26.7	53.8	19.5
<u>Initial reaction to first grade</u>								
Was quite happy	100.0	19.9	52.1	28.1	100.0	24.3	55.7	20.1
Was a little upset	100.0	23.7	47.6	28.7	100.0	30.3	50.8	18.9
Was quite upset	100.0	22.5	52.0	25.6	100.0	31.4	49.7	18.9
Was so upset, became sick	100.0	20.6	36.6	42.8	100.0	30.4	44.2	25.5
Don't remember	100.0	23.1	46.8	30.1	100.0	28.5	55.1	16.5
<u>Number of times away from home for at least 2 months</u>								
Never	100.0	21.0	50.9	28.1	100.0	25.5	54.2	20.2
Once	100.0	19.2	54.6	26.2	100.0	23.2	59.3	17.5
More than once	100.0	19.4	47.2	33.4	100.0	29.7	54.5	15.9
<u>Parent's rating of mental development</u>								
Too fast	100.0	25.2	46.4	28.4	100.0	29.2	55.1	15.7
About right	100.0	20.5	51.4	28.2	100.0	25.1	55.2	19.7
Too slow	100.0	27.6	39.8	32.6	100.0	43.1	37.5	19.4
<u>Parent's desire regarding youth's education</u>								
Quit school as soon as possible	100.0	52.1	47.9	1_	100.0	37.3	62.7	1_
Finish high school	100.0	35.3	59.1	5.6	100.0	34.0	60.3	5.7
Get some college training	100.0	24.6	51.8	23.6	100.0	28.3	55.4	16.3
Finish college	100.0	18.6	47.4	34.1	100.0	24.3	51.7	24.0
Get postgraduate training	100.0	1_	47.6	52.4	100.0	13.4	52.5	34.0
<u>Parent's expectation regarding youth's education</u>								
Quit school as soon as possible	100.0	26.9	38.8	34.3	100.0	60.7	39.3	1_
Finish high school	100.0	26.6	48.0	25.3	100.0	38.6	58.9	2.5
Get some college training	100.0	22.7	50.2	27.1	100.0	26.4	53.4	20.2
Finish college	100.0	17.6	52.9	29.5	100.0	16.2	54.2	29.6
Get postgraduate training	100.0	3.6	60.6	35.8	100.0	1_	54.0	46.0
Standard error of percent								
Total, 12-17 years of age . . . . .	...	0.65	0.82	0.69	...	0.57	0.92	0.59

¹ Note that this value has to be zero, and that it is expected that the others in the same column of this matrix would increase (or decrease) from level to level.

Table 24. Percent distributions of paired responses regarding relative amount eaten and relative weight of youth by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to parent's desire and expectation concerning education of youth and according to sex: United States, 1966-70

Anticipated educational level and sex of youth	Percent distribution of responses	Relative amount eaten			Relative weight		
		Youth's estimate lower	Same estimate	Parent's estimate lower	Youth's estimate lower	Same estimate	Parent's estimate lower
<u>Attainment desire of parent for youth</u>		Percent Distribution					
Boys:							
Quit school as soon as possible	0.4	16.1	76.2	7.8	13.7	78.6	7.8
Finish high school	16.0	12.6	74.0	13.4	14.7	75.9	9.4
Get some college or other training after high school . .	30.3	9.2	78.2	12.6	12.8	80.3	6.9
Finish college and get a college degree	31.7	9.4	79.8	10.8	12.6	80.8	6.5
Finish college and take further training	21.7	8.0	81.6	10.4	12.0	79.5	8.5
Girls:							
Quit school as soon as possible	0.5	20.5	72.1	7.4	12.4	68.8	18.9
Finish high school	18.0	10.9	72.7	16.4	8.9	78.5	12.6
Get some college or other training after high school . .	40.9	5.4	77.6	17.0	4.9	80.7	14.4
Finish college and get a college degree	30.8	6.6	75.3	18.1	5.0	79.8	15.1
Finish college and take further training	9.8	7.9	73.6	18.5	5.0	83.8	11.3
<u>Expectation of parent for youth</u>							
Boys:							
Quit school as soon as possible	3.8	14.7	65.0	20.2	20.3	67.2	12.5
Finish high school	24.9	10.8	76.3	12.9	12.9	79.6	7.5
Get some college or other training after high school . .	31.9	10.5	78.1	11.4	13.6	78.8	7.6
Finish college and get a college degree	25.3	8.4	80.4	11.2	11.3	83.1	5.7
Finish college and take further training	14.1	5.6	85.8	8.6	11.9	78.8	9.3
Girls:							
Quit school as soon as possible	3.0	15.7	70.4	13.8	10.0	78.7	11.4
Finish high school	28.5	8.9	74.0	17.0	7.6	78.8	13.6
Get some college or other training after high school . .	40.4	6.2	76.5	17.3	4.9	80.1	14.9
Finish college and get a college degree	21.9	5.7	77.1	17.2	4.9	81.9	13.2
Finish college and take further training	6.2	5.3	74.5	20.2	3.3	83.3	13.4

Table 25. Proportion of youths 12-17 years of age reported by parents as receiving allowances, percent distribution of persons deciding on the amount, and proportion of youths who earned money among those receiving no allowances, according to age and sex, and standard error of percent by sex: United States, 1966-70

Age and sex	Percent of youths who received allowances	Person(s) making decision on amount						Percent of youths who earned money among those receiving no allowances
		Total	Parents and youth	Both parents	Father	Mother	Someone else	
Percent distribution								
All youths, 12-17 years	47.8	100.0	3.7	48.4	20.6	25.3	2.0	65.6
12 years	52.7	100.0	3.2	51.9	19.9	24.0	1.0	54.1
13 years	51.7	100.0	2.9	48.7	20.7	24.9	2.9	56.7
14 years	49.6	100.0	2.9	47.2	22.2	25.7	2.0	64.1
15 years	47.2	100.0	4.8	48.5	19.3	25.4	1.9	65.9
16 years	45.1	100.0	4.3	47.9	19.0	27.5	1.3	71.0
17 years	39.2	100.0	5.0	44.2	22.7	24.7	3.4	79.0
Boys, 12-17 years	45.3	100.0	4.0	48.1	24.7	21.0	2.2	73.2
12 years	50.5	100.0	3.7	51.6	23.2	19.8	1.7	61.4
13 years	51.4	100.0	2.9	49.5	25.6	18.4	3.5	62.9
14 years	48.2	100.0	4.0	47.8	27.0	19.7	1.5	70.7
15 years	44.2	100.0	4.3	48.7	24.2	20.2	2.6	74.3
16 years	41.4	100.0	5.0	49.6	23.1	21.9	0.5	81.3
17 years	34.5	100.0	4.8	37.8	24.9	29.6	3.0	86.0
Girls, 12-17 years	50.3	100.0	3.5	48.5	16.8	29.3	1.9	57.0
12 years	55.0	100.0	2.8	52.2	16.7	27.9	0.3	45.7
13 years	52.1	100.0	2.9	47.8	15.8	31.4	2.2	50.3
14 years	50.9	100.0	1.9	46.6	17.6	31.5	2.5	57.0
15 years	50.2	100.0	5.4	48.4	14.8	30.2	1.3	56.3
16 years	48.8	100.0	3.6	46.5	15.3	32.5	2.1	58.9
17 years	44.0	100.0	5.1	49.3	21.0	20.9	3.8	72.6
Standard error of percent								
Total	1.14	...	0.42	1.31	1.27	1.04	0.26	1.53
Boys	1.15	...	0.53	1.25	1.30	1.11	0.41	2.15
Girls	1.35	...	0.51	1.77	1.61	1.36	0.25	1.55

Table 26. Percent distributions of youths 12-17 years of age by parent's report of who chooses youth's clothes and who decides how he spends his money, according to age and sex, and standard error of percent by sex: United States, 1966-70

Age and sex	Person(s) making decision on clothes						Person(s) making decision on money					
	Youth alone ¹	Father	Mother	Both parents	Parent and youth	Others	Youth alone ¹	Father	Mother	Both parents	Parent and youth	Others
Percent distribution												
All youths, 12-17 years	26.0	0.7	12.6	2.9	56.8	1.1	46.0	1.2	5.9	6.2	40.1	0.6
12 years	7.9	0.9	22.7	5.0	62.3	1.1	36.3	1.6	7.4	8.9	45.1	0.6
13 years	12.6	1.0	16.4	3.9	64.4	1.7	38.2	1.2	7.1	7.6	44.9	0.9
14 years	21.4	0.6	12.6	3.5	61.3	0.6	44.0	0.8	6.1	6.9	41.7	0.5
15 years	27.2	0.6	9.4	2.1	59.5	1.2	50.8	1.4	6.0	5.3	36.2	0.3
16 years	38.6	0.6	6.8	1.5	51.6	0.8	51.7	0.9	4.5	4.0	38.3	0.6
17 years	52.3	0.1	5.9	0.8	39.7	1.3	57.3	1.2	4.0	3.6	33.1	0.8
Boys, 12-17 years	24.7	1.0	14.8	3.8	54.4	1.2	43.6	1.8	5.3	6.6	42.0	0.6
12 years	6.7	1.6	25.8	7.0	57.7	1.3	32.9	2.2	8.0	9.8	46.6	0.5
13 years	10.2	1.8	19.2	4.8	62.7	1.3	38.3	1.6	5.7	7.6	46.0	0.8
14 years	19.8	0.6	16.1	4.6	58.4	0.5	39.7	1.2	5.7	7.0	45.8	0.5
15 years	24.0	1.1	11.4	2.8	59.0	1.7	47.1	2.4	4.8	5.9	39.5	0.3
16 years	37.8	0.8	7.2	2.0	50.8	1.4	49.7	1.5	3.5	4.6	39.4	1.2
17 years	54.5	0.3	7.4	1.3	35.3	1.2	56.3	1.7	3.8	4.4	33.5	0.3
Girls, 12-17 years	27.3	0.3	10.2	1.9	59.4	1.0	48.5	0.6	6.5	5.7	38.1	0.6
12 years	9.1	0.3	19.5	3.0	67.0	1.0	39.8	1.0	6.9	8.0	43.6	0.6
13 years	15.0	0.3	13.4	3.0	66.1	2.1	38.1	0.8	8.5	7.7	43.8	0.9
14 years	23.0	0.5	9.0	2.5	64.3	0.7	48.3	0.4	6.4	6.8	37.6	0.4
15 years	30.5	0.1	7.4	1.3	60.0	0.6	54.6	0.3	7.1	4.8	32.9	0.3
16 years	39.5	0.4	6.5	1.0	52.5	0.1	53.7	0.3	5.4	3.4	37.1	—
17 years	50.0	—	4.3	0.2	44.1	1.4	58.4	0.6	4.1	2.8	32.7	1.3
Standard error of percent												
Total	0.71	0.13	0.70	0.37	0.78	0.14	0.79	0.16	0.44	0.53	0.78	0.09
Boys	0.97	0.18	0.99	0.48	1.10	0.26	1.09	0.22	0.57	0.61	1.09	0.18
Girls	0.99	0.13	0.63	0.39	1.09	0.18	1.11	0.17	0.40	0.58	1.08	0.11

¹ Includes a relatively small number of responses of "nobody", around 1 percent of all responses on money and about one-half of 1 percent of those on clothes.

Table 27. Percent distributions of youths 12-17 years of age by parent's report of who selects youth's friends and who decides how late he may stay out, according to age and sex, and standard error of percent by sex: United States, 1966-70

Age and sex	Person(s) making decision on friends						Person(s) making decision on hours ²					
	Youth alone ¹	Father	Mother	Both parents	Parent and youth	Others	Youth alone	Father	Mother	Both parents	Parent and youth	Others
	Percent distribution											
All youths, 12-17 years	29.3	1.3	7.3	14.3	46.7	1.2	3.3	5.6	15.0	35.7	39.1	1.3
12 years	21.7	0.9	10.3	17.8	48.6	0.8	0.7	4.4	18.4	41.3	34.1	1.0
13 years	22.2	1.3	8.3	15.9	50.9	1.5	1.5	4.4	14.5	39.7	38.2	1.6
14 years	24.7	0.9	7.3	15.9	49.6	1.6	1.4	5.1	14.6	39.1	38.7	1.1
15 years	28.6	1.5	8.2	14.1	46.9	0.7	2.5	7.0	14.7	34.1	40.7	0.9
16 years	35.0	2.3	4.8	10.5	46.0	1.4	4.2	6.7	14.7	32.0	41.2	1.1
17 years	45.7	0.8	4.3	10.6	37.2	1.5	10.4	6.0	12.5	26.7	42.1	2.2
Boys, 12-17 years	33.4	1.5	5.6	13.8	44.4	1.2	4.2	6.3	13.2	36.8	38.1	1.3
12 years	23.1	1.0	8.8	17.6	49.1	0.4	0.6	5.1	16.9	44.2	32.3	0.8
13 years	26.1	1.9	6.5	16.3	48.0	1.2	1.4	4.9	11.3	43.2	37.4	1.8
14 years	27.0	0.4	7.2	15.1	48.9	1.4	1.4	4.2	15.5	38.8	38.9	1.0
15 years	34.0	2.5	5.7	12.8	43.9	1.1	3.4	8.1	11.4	35.6	40.2	1.3
16 years	40.5	3.0	1.8	10.8	42.1	1.8	4.5	9.1	12.1	31.4	41.4	1.5
17 years	52.4	0.5	3.1	9.7	32.9	1.4	14.9	6.5	11.8	26.0	39.3	1.5
Girls, 12-17 years	25.1	1.0	9.0	14.7	49.0	1.3	2.4	4.8	16.8	34.6	40.0	1.3
12 years	20.2	0.8	11.8	18.0	48.0	1.1	0.8	3.6	20.1	38.4	36.0	1.2
13 years	18.2	0.6	10.1	15.5	53.8	1.7	1.6	3.9	17.8	36.1	39.1	1.5
14 years	22.3	1.3	7.3	16.8	50.4	1.8	1.3	6.0	13.7	39.3	38.5	1.2
15 years	23.1	0.6	10.8	15.4	49.8	0.3	1.6	5.9	18.1	32.7	41.2	0.5
16 years	29.3	1.6	7.8	10.3	50.0	0.9	3.8	4.3	17.4	32.7	41.0	0.7
17 years	38.9	1.1	5.5	11.5	41.4	1.6	5.9	5.5	13.3	27.5	44.9	2.9
	Standard error of percent											
Total	0.74	0.20	0.46	0.66	0.79	0.12	0.26	0.45	0.76	0.85	0.78	0.12
Boys	1.04	0.26	0.51	0.77	1.10	0.26	0.34	0.57	0.88	1.18	1.08	0.23
Girls	0.97	0.23	0.58	0.80	1.11	0.15	0.32	0.57	0.84	1.00	1.09	0.14

¹Includes a relatively small number of responses of "nobody", about 2 percent of all responses.

²Responses of "nobody" (about 1 percent of all responses) were considered "unknown" responses.

Table 28. Percent distributions of youths 12-17 years of age by selected characteristics associated with social development, according to degree of congruence with parents on responses to questions on health attitudes and behavior and according to sex: United States, 1966-70

Selected characteristic	Percent of agreement on responses											
	Boys						Girls					
	0-43	44-51	52-57 ¹	58-63	64-69	70-100	0-43	44-51	52-57	59-63 ¹	64-69	70-100
	Percent distribution											
Total, 12-17 years of age	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Amount of trouble to bring up</u>												
None	52.6	56.6	57.7	58.7	60.6	59.0	61.2	61.7	57.7	65.7	64.2	63.9
Just a little	30.1	29.3	28.8	26.8	27.2	25.0	26.0	26.0	28.1	24.6	23.4	28.4
Some	12.7	11.5	11.3	12.4	10.4	14.0	10.5	9.7	12.2	8.9	11.2	6.4
A lot	4.6	2.6	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.0	0.8	1.2	1.3
<u>Proportion of youth's friends parent knows well</u>												
Most of them	70.7	76.2	77.1	75.3	73.7	78.6	81.7	77.8	77.0	82.1	78.3	77.5
Half of them	21.9	17.0	17.8	18.7	19.3	17.1	12.1	17.8	18.0	13.6	16.1	16.2
Almost none	7.4	6.8	5.1	6.0	7.0	4.3	6.2	4.4	5.0	4.3	5.6	6.3
<u>Number of times youth ran away from home</u>												
Never	86.6	89.1	92.3	90.9	89.7	92.5	89.7	91.1	89.8	93.1	91.0	92.3
Once	9.3	7.7	5.5	6.8	7.4	6.3	6.0	4.9	8.3	4.9	7.1	5.6
More than once	4.1	3.2	2.2	2.3	2.9	1.2	4.3	4.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1
<u>Amount of smoking</u>												
Never smoked regularly	45.9	49.1	48.7	49.0	48.8	54.6	59.5	58.0	57.5	61.1	57.4	63.4
Don't smoke now ²	30.7	32.1	33.3	32.8	35.5	32.4	26.5	28.7	29.9	28.2	34.1	28.8
Smoke less than one-half pack per day	14.4	10.4	10.1	9.7	11.1	7.3	7.7	9.6	6.5	6.9	6.4	6.1
Smoke one-half, but less than 1 pack per day	4.9	3.8	6.0	6.1	3.7	3.9	4.4	2.4	5.0	1.8	1.6	1.6
Smoke 1 or more packs per day	4.1	4.6	1.9	2.4	0.9	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.1	2.0	0.5	0.1

¹ Includes the mean of the distribution, 55 percent for boys and 60 percent for girls.

² These youths smoked regularly at some time prior to the examination.

Table 29. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning allowances for youths by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected demographic characteristics, and standard error of percent by sex: United States, 1966-70

Demographic characteristic	Question: Does he or she get an allowance?						Question: Who decides how much (allowance)?					
	Boys			Girls			Boys			Girls		
	Youth, yes parent, no	Same answer	Youth, no parent, yes	Youth, yes parent, no	Same answer	Youth, no parent, yes	Youth cites more independence	Agreed that parents do	Parent cites more independence ²	Youth cites more independence	Agreed that parents do	Parent cites more independence ²
	Percent distribution											
Total, 12-17 years of age	10.3	81.9	7.9	9.0	85.1	5.9	—	95.7	4.3	—	96.5	3.5
<u>Age</u>												
12 years	13.4	80.0	6.6	11.9	81.8	6.3	—	96.1	3.9	—	98.0	2.0
13 years	9.7	83.1	7.2	8.6	87.3	4.1	—	96.9	3.1	—	97.2	2.8
14 years	9.9	82.1	8.1	8.5	85.9	5.6	—	96.4	3.6	—	97.9	2.1
15 years	10.2	80.9	9.0	10.4	83.6	6.0	—	95.1	4.9	—	94.6	5.4
16 years	9.8	81.2	9.0	7.3	86.7	6.0	—	94.7	5.3	—	96.2	3.8
17 years	8.2	84.3	7.5	7.3	85.2	7.5	—	93.9	6.1	—	93.9	6.1
<u>Race</u>												
White	8.9	83.7	7.4	7.8	86.8	5.3	—	95.2	4.8	—	96.0	4.0
Black	19.3	69.1	11.6	16.9	74.0	9.1	—	99.2	0.8	—	99.7	0.3
Other	5.0	95.0	—	10.1	75.9	14.1	—	100.0	—	—	100.0	—
<u>Geographic region</u>												
Northeast	7.1	84.3	8.6	9.4	83.4	7.2	—	96.3	3.7	—	96.2	3.8
Midwest	8.9	84.1	7.1	9.0	86.2	4.8	—	96.0	4.0	—	97.6	2.4
South	15.9	76.5	7.6	9.2	84.2	6.6	—	94.7	5.3	—	95.3	4.7
West	9.2	82.4	8.4	8.7	85.9	5.3	—	95.9	4.1	—	96.4	3.6
<u>Type of place of residence</u>												
Urbanized areas ¹	9.7	80.8	9.5	9.7	83.1	7.2	—	95.8	4.2	—	96.4	3.6
Other areas	10.8	82.9	6.3	8.4	87.0	4.6	—	95.6	4.4	—	96.5	3.5
<u>Rate of population change</u>												
Loss	12.5	80.4	7.1	9.6	84.5	6.0	—	98.7	1.3	—	96.3	3.7
Below average gain	10.0	81.9	8.2	8.0	87.7	4.3	—	94.7	5.3	—	95.9	4.1
Average gain	10.5	80.0	9.5	11.3	80.0	8.7	—	94.8	5.2	—	97.0	3.0
Above average gain	8.5	84.7	6.9	7.4	88.1	4.5	—	95.5	4.5	—	96.5	3.5
<u>Annual family income</u>												
Less than \$3,000	14.3	76.7	9.0	13.0	78.0	8.9	—	100.0	—	—	96.5	3.5
\$3,000 - 4,999	15.4	74.5	10.0	10.6	81.6	7.8	—	96.8	3.2	—	99.3	0.7
\$5,000 - 6,999	11.7	81.0	7.3	10.6	84.0	5.3	—	97.3	2.7	—	96.2	3.8
\$7,000 - 9,999	8.7	84.3	7.0	8.0	87.5	4.6	—	97.3	2.7	—	97.8	2.2
\$10,000 - 14,999	8.3	86.2	5.5	6.1	89.1	4.8	—	93.1	6.9	—	96.3	3.7
\$15,000 or more	3.4	86.8	9.8	7.8	87.3	4.9	—	91.5	8.5	—	91.2	8.8
Standard error of percent												
Total, 12-17 years of age	0.65	0.82	0.59	0.53	0.78	0.40	—	0.51	0.51	—	0.45	0.45

¹Population of 25,000 or more

²In this category are parents who reported that the process was a democratic one and youths who said that parents decided.

Table 30. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning who makes most of the decisions on youth's clothes and the spending of money by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected demographic characteristics, and standard error of percent by sex: United States, 1966-70

Demographic characteristic	Question: Who makes most of the decisions on choosing youth's clothes?						Question: Who makes most of the decisions on the spending of youth's money?					
	Boys			Girls			Boys			Girls		
	Youth reports more independence	Same amount of independence	Parent reports more independence	Youth reports more independence	Same amount of independence	Parent reports more independence	Youth reports more independence	Same amount of independence	Parent reports more independence	Youth reports more independence	Same amount of independence	Parent reports more independence
	Percent distribution											
Total, 12-17 years of age	25.9	55.2	18.9	18.3	65.4	16.3	28.4	51.1	20.5	21.1	58.1	20.8
<u>Age</u>												
12 years	25.3	50.3	24.5	20.3	60.4	19.3	31.0	45.4	23.6	23.1	49.1	27.8
13 years	22.8	52.5	24.7	17.8	66.0	16.2	29.3	46.2	24.5	23.5	52.9	23.6
14 years	28.4	54.7	16.9	19.9	64.9	15.2	28.8	52.9	18.3	20.5	61.2	18.3
15 years	30.8	50.2	19.0	16.0	68.4	15.6	28.4	51.2	20.4	19.6	61.1	19.2
16 years	26.6	59.5	13.9	18.7	65.9	15.4	26.6	55.0	18.4	21.2	59.2	19.6
17 years	21.2	65.2	13.6	16.8	67.5	15.7	26.1	56.7	17.2	18.4	66.1	15.5
<u>Race</u>												
White	25.3	55.8	18.9	17.3	67.1	15.6	28.3	52.0	19.7	20.3	59.8	19.9
Black	30.0	51.4	18.5	24.8	54.8	20.4	29.8	43.9	26.3	27.0	47.1	25.9
Other	26.5	46.3	27.2	21.9	58.8	19.4	21.6	68.5	9.9	7.2	57.1	35.7
<u>Geographic region</u>												
Northeast	26.7	56.3	17.0	18.1	66.6	15.2	29.6	51.2	19.2	19.5	58.3	22.2
Midwest	24.1	56.0	20.0	17.0	66.3	16.7	27.2	51.7	21.1	22.2	58.0	19.8
South	28.3	51.2	20.5	21.0	62.5	16.5	27.0	50.8	22.3	22.0	56.0	22.0
West	25.0	57.0	18.0	17.4	66.2	16.4	30.1	50.5	19.3	20.5	59.8	19.6
<u>Type of place of residence</u>												
Urbanized areas ¹	26.7	55.8	17.5	18.4	66.3	15.4	27.1	51.4	21.5	21.1	58.0	21.0
Other areas	24.9	54.4	20.6	18.2	64.5	17.4	29.9	50.7	19.4	21.2	58.2	20.6
<u>Rate of population change</u>												
Loss	27.5	52.5	20.0	18.9	62.9	18.2	30.6	48.6	20.8	18.9	60.6	20.6
Below average gain	25.2	56.8	18.1	16.0	68.0	15.9	27.8	53.6	18.6	18.7	60.5	20.8
Average gain	27.3	53.3	19.4	19.8	62.6	17.7	29.2	48.4	22.4	22.0	55.1	22.9
Above average gain	24.1	57.4	18.5	18.4	68.3	13.3	26.6	53.0	20.4	24.7	56.2	19.0
<u>Annual family income</u>												
Less than \$3,000	29.8	49.6	20.6	23.7	58.1	18.2	27.7	44.1	28.2	20.5	56.2	23.3
\$3,000 - 4,999	29.3	50.7	20.0	19.4	64.0	16.6	25.8	51.0	23.2	21.8	56.8	21.4
\$5,000 - 6,999	27.2	51.5	21.2	15.2	66.4	18.4	29.1	49.6	21.3	22.1	57.6	20.3
\$7,000 - 9,999	26.2	56.1	17.7	18.5	66.0	15.6	30.5	53.3	16.2	20.1	60.6	19.3
\$10,000 - 14,999	22.1	60.5	17.3	17.4	68.5	14.1	26.5	53.7	19.9	23.6	56.8	19.6
\$15,000 or more	25.1	58.3	16.6	16.0	68.4	15.6	30.4	50.8	18.8	19.0	59.6	21.4
	Standard error of percent											
Total, 12-17 years of age	0.89	0.90	0.64	0.96	1.22	0.64	0.88	0.88	0.76	0.89	0.95	0.66

¹Population of 25,000 or more.

Table 31. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning who chooses youth's friends and decides the hours for being out by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected demographic characteristics, and standard error of percent by sex: United States, 1966-70

Demographic characteristic	Question: Who makes most of the decisions on selecting youth's friends?						Question: Who makes most of the decisions on how late youth may stay out?					
	Boys			Girls			Boys			Girls		
	Youth reports more independence	Same amount of independence	Parent reports more independence	Youth reports more independence	Same amount of independence	Parent reports more independence	Youth reports more independence	Same amount of independence	Parent reports more independence	Youth reports more independence	Same amount of independence	Parent reports more independence
	Percent distribution											
Total, 12-17 years of age	37.9	43.1	19.0	31.5	50.3	18.2	16.1	58.9	25.0	14.1	63.0	22.9
<u>Age</u>												
12 years	37.5	34.8	27.7	34.4	42.6	23.0	9.8	64.6	25.6	7.8	67.3	24.9
13 years	39.4	40.9	19.7	32.7	47.4	20.0	13.1	60.4	26.4	12.5	61.5	26.0
14 years	43.4	37.0	19.6	32.1	49.8	18.0	12.6	60.4	27.1	14.7	62.3	23.0
15 years	38.4	46.1	15.5	31.6	51.9	16.4	18.6	56.7	24.7	14.8	64.1	21.2
16 years	37.5	47.9	14.6	29.7	53.2	17.1	19.3	57.7	23.0	17.4	59.5	23.1
17 years	30.3	53.5	16.2	28.0	57.9	14.1	24.2	53.0	22.8	18.2	63.2	18.6
<u>Race</u>												
White	38.2	43.4	18.3	30.9	50.9	18.2	15.8	58.6	25.6	14.0	62.6	23.3
Black	36.4	39.6	24.0	35.3	46.0	18.7	17.7	61.2	21.0	14.5	64.9	20.6
Other	15.0	68.4	16.6	36.1	57.2	6.7	24.7	56.6	18.8	13.0	81.6	5.4
<u>Geographic region</u>												
Northeast	38.9	45.2	15.9	30.6	50.8	18.6	17.3	59.5	23.2	15.0	63.2	21.9
Midwest	37.8	41.1	21.0	34.5	49.6	15.9	15.6	57.0	27.4	13.4	62.3	24.3
South	38.4	40.5	21.2	30.0	49.1	20.9	17.7	58.3	24.0	16.1	64.5	19.3
West	36.7	45.9	17.4	30.4	51.5	18.1	14.2	61.1	24.7	12.3	62.4	25.3
<u>Type of place of residence</u>												
Urbanized areas ¹	36.1	45.0	18.9	32.5	49.9	17.7	16.0	59.6	24.4	14.9	63.4	21.7
Other areas	39.9	40.9	19.2	30.4	50.7	18.9	16.3	58.1	25.6	13.1	62.6	24.3
<u>Rate of population change</u>												
Loss	36.3	44.9	18.7	28.7	52.4	18.9	17.4	58.6	24.0	14.3	63.6	22.1
Below average gain	40.5	40.7	18.8	32.8	50.5	16.7	17.2	58.5	24.3	14.4	61.1	24.5
Average gain	35.3	44.4	20.3	31.5	49.8	18.7	16.2	60.6	23.2	14.0	64.0	22.0
Above average gain	39.0	42.6	18.4	33.1	48.4	18.5	14.1	58.2	27.7	13.7	63.3	23.0
<u>Annual family income</u>												
Less than \$3,000	34.9	44.0	21.1	26.8	49.1	24.1	17.7	62.2	20.1	14.0	67.2	18.8
\$3,000 - 4,999	33.8	42.7	23.6	30.5	51.0	18.5	17.9	56.6	25.5	13.3	64.2	22.5
\$5,000 - 6,999	38.9	39.0	22.1	32.1	50.1	17.8	14.9	60.4	24.7	14.5	63.5	22.0
\$7,000 - 9,999	41.7	40.1	18.2	32.4	50.1	17.5	14.0	59.5	26.6	12.7	63.5	23.8
\$10,000 - 14,999	39.2	44.6	16.2	35.1	48.2	16.7	17.7	55.3	26.9	14.8	63.4	21.8
\$15,000 or more	36.5	48.8	14.7	28.5	56.7	14.8	15.4	61.0	23.6	16.9	59.6	23.5
	Standard error of percent											
Total, 12-17 years of age	1.04	1.00	0.66	0.93	0.96	0.70	0.49	0.90	0.82	0.60	1.08	0.79

¹Population of 25,000 or more

Table 32. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning clothes, money, friends, and hours of youths by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected characteristics related to emotional development of the youth: United States, 1966-70

Selected characteristics	Choosing clothes			Spending money			Selecting friends			Deciding on hours		
	Youth reports more independence	Same amount of independence	Parent reports more independence	Youth reports more independence	Same amount of independence	Parent reports more independence	Youth reports more independence	Same amount of independence	Parent reports more independence	Youth reports more independence	Same amount of independence	Parent reports more independence
	Percent distribution											
Total, 12-17 years of age	22.1	60.3	17.6	24.8	54.5	20.6	34.7	46.6	18.6	15.1	61.0	23.9
Boys	25.9	55.2	18.9	28.4	51.1	20.5	37.9	43.1	19.0	16.1	58.9	25.0
Girls	18.3	65.4	16.3	21.1	58.1	20.8	31.5	50.3	18.2	14.1	63.0	22.9
<u>Bedwetting</u>												
Youths reported as wetting bed in past year	25.9	52.6	21.5	26.3	48.3	25.4	39.0	35.1	25.9	14.4	59.3	26.3
Other youths	22.0	60.6	17.4	24.8	54.8	20.5	34.5	47.2	18.3	15.2	61.1	23.8
<u>Attitude toward eating</u>												
Not fussy at all	21.8	59.8	18.4	24.6	54.8	20.6	35.5	46.4	18.0	15.8	59.5	24.8
A little fussy	22.2	60.9	16.9	25.2	53.6	21.2	34.7	45.9	19.4	14.2	61.3	24.5
Very fussy	23.8	59.5	16.7	23.8	58.3	17.9	29.4	52.6	18.1	16.5	68.2	15.3
<u>Frequency of insomnia</u>												
Never	22.2	59.5	18.3	26.1	52.5	21.4	34.5	45.9	19.6	15.3	61.3	23.4
Only from time to time	21.5	61.4	17.1	23.5	56.8	19.7	34.7	48.0	17.3	14.8	60.7	24.6
Very often	26.0	59.3	14.6	23.2	55.8	20.9	37.3	42.2	20.5	15.6	60.9	23.5
<u>Frequency of bad dreams</u>												
Never	22.5	60.5	17.0	25.1	55.1	19.8	34.8	46.7	18.5	14.9	61.7	23.3
Only from time to time	21.4	60.2	18.4	24.2	54.4	21.4	34.4	46.8	18.8	15.2	60.1	24.7
Quite frequently	26.8	59.2	13.9	28.2	47.5	24.3	39.1	42.9	18.0	16.3	61.1	22.6
<u>Sleepwalked in past year</u>												
No	22.1	60.5	17.5	24.6	55.1	20.2	34.7	46.8	18.5	14.9	61.2	23.9
Yes	23.4	57.6	19.0	28.0	44.9	27.1	35.5	43.6	20.9	18.6	57.6	23.7
<u>Self-reported nervousness</u>												
Never	24.6	54.3	21.1	26.8	50.2	23.0	36.0	43.2	20.8	13.8	63.4	22.8
Rarely	22.1	63.0	14.8	24.2	55.8	19.9	35.3	48.2	16.6	15.4	60.7	23.9
Sometimes	20.9	60.6	18.5	23.8	56.0	20.1	33.6	47.2	19.2	14.8	60.9	24.2
Often	22.0	61.2	16.8	26.7	53.2	20.1	34.3	45.7	20.0	18.6	55.7	25.7

Table 33. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning clothes, money, friends, and hours of youths by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected characteristics related to social development of the youth: United States, 1966-70

Selected characteristic	Choosing clothes			Spending money			Selecting friends			Deciding on hours		
	Youth reports more independence	Same amount of independence	Parent reports more independence	Youth reports more independence	Same amount of independence	Parent reports more independence	Youth reports more independence	Same amount of independence	Parent reports more independence	Youth reports more independence	Same amount of independence	Parent reports more independence
	Percent distribution											
Total, 12-17 years of age	22.1	60.3	17.6	24.8	54.5	20.6	34.7	46.6	18.6	15.1	61.0	23.9
Boys	25.9	55.2	18.9	28.4	51.1	20.5	37.9	43.1	19.0	16.1	58.9	25.0
Girls	18.3	65.4	16.3	21.1	58.1	20.8	31.5	50.3	18.2	14.1	63.0	22.9
<u>Initial reaction to first grade</u>												
Was quite happy	21.8	61.0	17.3	24.3	55.0	20.7	35.5	46.4	18.1	14.6	61.0	24.4
Was a little upset	24.3	57.4	18.3	27.8	51.5	20.7	34.5	46.7	18.9	16.8	60.0	23.2
Was quite upset	21.1	60.5	18.4	26.5	53.1	20.4	29.1	47.4	23.5	18.0	56.3	25.7
Was so upset, became sick	10.8	61.0	28.2	18.0	57.1	24.9	28.1	48.2	23.7	19.0	53.5	27.6
Don't remember	22.6	58.7	18.8	23.9	56.2	19.9	30.1	48.8	21.1	16.0	64.6	19.4
<u>Amount of trouble to bring up</u>												
None	21.2	61.6	17.2	25.5	54.7	19.8	35.5	47.3	17.2	14.9	60.7	24.4
Just a little	23.1	59.7	17.2	24.6	54.0	21.5	34.5	45.2	20.3	14.6	61.6	23.7
Some	24.7	55.0	20.3	20.7	56.8	22.6	32.8	46.8	20.4	17.2	61.5	21.3
A lot	24.4	56.7	18.8	27.2	47.6	25.2	27.9	47.6	24.5	20.3	55.0	24.7
<u>Number of meals eaten with family</u>												
Two or more	22.5	58.9	18.6	26.2	52.6	21.2	35.4	45.5	19.2	15.2	60.1	24.8
Only one	21.5	62.3	16.2	22.9	57.3	19.8	34.1	48.2	17.7	15.1	61.8	23.1
None	23.2	65.4	11.4	16.8	65.7	17.5	23.2	53.9	22.8	14.4	77.0	8.6
<u>Number of times was away from home at least 2 months</u>												
Never	22.1	60.4	17.6	24.7	54.3	20.9	35.3	46.0	18.6	14.4	61.2	24.4
Once	22.1	58.5	19.3	26.3	55.0	18.7	32.4	48.4	19.3	15.6	61.8	22.5
More than once	22.9	61.9	15.2	24.0	57.1	18.9	30.6	51.8	17.6	22.2	58.1	19.7
<u>Number of times youth ran away from home</u>												
Never	21.8	60.6	17.6	25.0	54.4	20.6	34.5	46.9	18.5	14.6	61.6	23.8
Once	24.9	58.0	17.1	23.6	58.0	18.4	37.7	44.3	17.9	19.6	55.9	24.5
More than once	25.3	56.0	18.7	21.1	52.1	26.8	33.7	42.9	23.3	21.8	53.0	25.2
<u>Amount of smoking</u>												
Never smoked regularly	22.5	60.6	16.9	24.7	56.5	18.8	33.7	46.4	19.9	13.5	62.2	24.3
Don't smoke now	24.4	57.4	18.2	27.6	51.3	21.1	36.3	47.4	16.3	16.5	59.8	23.7
Smoke less than one-half pack per day	29.4	57.1	13.5	29.4	53.3	17.3	34.7	43.7	21.6	17.7	58.1	24.3
Smoke one-half, but less than 1 pack per day	34.6	48.9	16.5	21.5	65.3	13.3	35.4	47.1	17.5	17.8	59.3	22.9
Smoke 1 or more packs per day	20.7	61.3	18.0	23.9	53.9	22.1	32.6	53.9	13.4	21.8	64.3	13.8

Table 34. Percent distribution and standard error of percent of youths 12-17 years of age by parent's rating of the importance of specified qualities of personality, according to sex: United States, 1966-70

Personal or social values and sex	Percent of youths				Standard error of percent			
	Extremely important	Important	Slightly important	Unimportant	Extremely important	Important	Slightly important	Unimportant
All youths, 12-17 years								
To be considerate of others	58.6	40.7	0.4	0.2	0.90	0.80	0.14	0.10
To be dependable	65.5	33.6	0.6	0.3	0.89	0.78	0.14	0.14
To obey the law	76.3	23.2	0.5	...	0.97	0.88	0.33	0.02
To obey one's parents	60.6	38.8	0.5	0.1	0.92	0.91	0.09	0.03
To have self-control	58.0	41.3	0.6	0.1	0.87	0.80	0.10	0.04
To face life's problems calmly	45.9	52.5	1.4	0.2	0.66	0.65	0.20	0.08
To know how to keep in good health	60.3	39.1	0.5	0.1	0.59	0.54	0.12	0.04
To be neat and clean	60.3	39.0	0.5	0.1	0.90	0.86	0.12	0.05
To be happy	54.8	44.1	1.1	0.1	1.17	1.04	0.20	0.04
To be ambitious	40.1	55.6	3.8	0.6	0.85	0.88	0.30	0.21
To be able to defend oneself	30.6	62.1	6.9	0.4	0.96	1.01	0.53	0.09
Males								
To be considerate of others	57.2	42.3	0.4	0.2	0.94	0.90	0.13	0.11
To be dependable	64.4	34.9	0.4	0.3	0.97	0.92	0.12	0.19
To obey the law	77.3	22.4	0.2	...	0.83	0.79	0.15	0.02
To obey one's parents	58.7	40.7	0.6	...	1.40	1.37	0.14	0.03
To have self-control	57.2	42.2	0.5	0.1	0.92	0.89	0.13	0.06
To face life's problems calmly	44.3	54.1	1.4	0.3	1.01	1.01	0.25	0.15
To know how to keep in good health	58.2	41.2	0.5	0.1	0.95	0.96	0.13	0.03
To be neat and clean	54.6	44.9	0.5	...	1.33	1.26	0.12	0.02
To be happy	52.0	46.9	1.1	...	1.30	1.20	0.24	0.02
To be ambitious	40.8	55.4	3.3	0.5	1.08	0.96	0.44	0.21
To be able to defend oneself	30.2	63.3	6.2	0.3	1.25	1.35	0.77	0.09
Females								
To be considerate of others	60.1	39.1	0.5	0.3	1.28	1.19	0.19	0.12
To be dependable	66.6	32.3	0.9	0.3	1.17	1.08	0.19	0.10
To obey the law	75.3	23.9	0.7	...	1.35	1.23	0.51	0.03
To obey one's parents	62.5	36.9	0.4	0.1	0.77	0.79	0.12	0.07
To have self-control	58.9	40.3	0.6	0.2	1.24	1.15	0.15	0.09
To face life's problems calmly	47.6	50.9	1.4	0.1	1.14	1.15	0.23	0.07
To know how to keep in good health	62.4	36.9	0.5	0.2	0.87	0.83	0.18	0.09
To be neat and clean	66.3	33.0	0.5	0.2	0.88	0.88	0.14	0.09
To be happy	57.6	41.2	1.1	0.2	1.31	1.24	0.22	0.08
To be ambitious	39.3	55.8	4.2	0.7	1.12	1.23	0.30	0.25
To be able to defend oneself	30.9	61.0	7.6	0.6	1.04	1.17	0.45	0.16

Table 35. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning the importance of specified qualities of personality by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected demographic characteristics, and standard error of percent by sex: United States, 1966-70

Demographic characteristic	To be considerate of others			To be dependable			To obey the law		
	More important to youth	Same importance	More important to parent	More important to youth	Same importance	More important to parent	More important to youth	Same importance	More important to parent
Percent distribution									
Total, 12-17 years of age	17.6	55.6	26.9	17.5	57.6	24.9	15.1	65.2	19.7
<u>Sex</u>									
Boys	16.9	52.9	30.2	18.6	56.1	25.3	14.4	62.8	22.8
Girls	18.2	58.3	23.5	16.3	59.1	24.6	15.9	67.6	16.4
<u>Age</u>									
12 years	16.4	50.8	32.8	16.5	53.8	29.7	18.8	67.6	13.6
13 years	16.4	55.1	28.5	17.2	55.7	27.1	15.0	69.8	15.2
14 years	17.0	56.8	26.2	16.8	58.3	24.8	15.5	65.4	19.1
15 years	16.7	56.8	26.5	16.4	58.0	25.6	13.8	65.8	20.3
16 years	19.3	56.6	24.1	18.0	62.1	19.9	13.8	61.9	24.2
17 years	20.0	57.8	22.2	20.2	58.3	21.6	13.5	59.7	26.8
<u>Race</u>									
White	17.6	56.5	25.9	17.1	58.6	24.3	15.0	65.6	19.4
Black	17.6	49.2	33.2	20.1	50.9	29.0	16.3	62.0	21.8
Other	10.4	62.8	26.9	11.8	63.2	25.1	8.9	73.6	17.6
<u>Geographic region</u>									
Northeast	18.7	53.5	27.8	17.8	55.5	26.7	14.6	65.2	20.2
Midwest	17.0	56.8	26.3	18.9	58.2	22.8	14.0	65.9	20.1
South	16.4	55.7	27.9	17.3	55.1	27.6	15.6	63.7	20.6
West	18.3	55.9	25.8	15.7	61.0	23.3	16.4	65.7	17.9
<u>Type of place of residence</u>									
Urbanized areas ¹	16.9	55.3	27.9	17.6	57.2	25.3	14.0	64.9	21.1
Other areas	18.2	55.9	25.9	17.4	58.0	24.6	16.2	65.5	18.3
<u>Rate of population change</u>									
Loss	17.2	55.5	27.3	16.3	57.9	25.7	15.5	66.8	17.7
Below average gain	18.9	55.1	26.0	19.2	57.3	23.6	15.4	65.7	18.9
Average gain	14.7	56.6	28.6	14.6	57.3	28.2	13.3	66.7	20.1
Above average gain	19.2	55.1	25.7	19.5	57.9	22.6	16.2	62.0	21.7
<u>Annual family income</u>									
Less than \$3,000	16.2	51.9	31.9	18.9	54.1	27.0	15.3	63.7	21.0
\$3,000 - 4,999	17.2	53.8	29.0	18.3	54.4	27.3	15.4	64.6	20.0
\$5,000 - 6,999	17.9	55.9	26.2	17.0	58.6	24.5	15.3	66.9	17.8
\$7,000 - 9,999	16.5	57.0	26.4	15.7	58.7	25.5	15.9	66.0	18.0
\$10,000 - 14,999	17.9	56.8	25.3	18.0	59.4	22.6	13.1	66.9	20.0
\$15,000 or more	19.8	55.8	24.4	16.8	60.2	23.0	14.7	60.0	25.3
Standard error of percent									
Total, 12-17 years of age	0.54	0.51	0.44	0.70	0.71	0.59	0.80	0.79	0.66
Boys	0.64	0.65	0.55	0.90	0.93	0.77	0.77	0.88	0.76
Girls	0.79	0.88	0.59	0.79	0.85	0.94	1.06	1.17	0.81

¹Population of 25,000 or more

Table 35. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning the importance to specified qualities of personality by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected demographic characteristics, and standard error of percent by sex: United States, 1966-70—Con.

Demographic characteristic	To obey one's parents			To have self-control			To face life's problems calmly		
	More important to youth	Same importance	More important to parent	More important to youth	Same importance	More important to parent	More important to youth	Same importance	More important to parent
	Percent distribution								
Total, 12-17 years of age	22.5	59.0	18.4	23.8	55.8	20.4	22.7	51.8	25.5
<u>Sex</u>									
Boys	23.4	57.2	19.4	25.1	53.4	21.5	23.6	50.3	26.1
Girls	21.7	60.9	17.4	22.5	58.3	19.2	21.8	53.5	24.8
<u>Age</u>									
12 years	27.8	60.0	12.1	23.1	53.7	23.2	23.5	48.9	27.6
13 years	24.0	61.1	14.9	22.3	56.9	20.8	23.8	50.2	26.0
14 years	23.4	57.3	19.3	22.8	56.7	20.5	21.9	53.0	25.1
15 years	21.1	59.8	19.1	23.5	55.4	21.1	22.3	50.0	24.7
16 years	18.9	60.1	21.0	25.9	57.4	16.7	20.7	54.5	24.8
17 years	19.1	55.5	25.4	25.7	54.7	19.6	23.9	51.8	24.3
<u>Race</u>									
White	23.0	58.4	18.6	24.0	56.6	19.4	22.8	52.1	25.1
Black	20.0	63.0	17.1	22.6	50.3	27.0	22.3	49.3	28.4
Other	15.8	61.1	23.1	19.6	59.5	20.9	12.5	68.5	19.0
<u>Geographic region</u>									
Northeast	21.4	60.3	18.3	23.6	55.5	20.9	21.7	51.7	26.5
Midwest	23.8	58.2	18.1	24.7	56.8	18.5	24.8	51.2	24.0
South	21.5	59.3	19.2	23.2	53.4	23.4	22.1	52.8	25.1
West	23.1	58.7	18.2	23.6	57.1	19.3	21.6	51.8	26.6
<u>Type of place of residence</u>									
Urbanized areas ¹	20.9	59.8	19.3	23.2	56.4	20.5	22.3	51.9	25.8
Other areas	24.1	58.3	17.6	24.5	55.2	20.3	23.1	51.8	25.1
<u>Rate of population change</u>									
Loss	22.7	58.0	19.3	23.4	54.4	22.2	23.0	50.7	26.3
Below average gain	22.1	60.3	17.6	23.8	56.5	19.7	20.5	53.6	25.9
Average gain	20.3	61.0	18.7	22.2	57.4	20.4	23.2	52.4	24.3
Above average gain	24.7	57.1	18.2	25.8	55.0	19.3	23.9	50.7	25.4
<u>Annual family income</u>									
Less than \$3,000	16.1	64.1	19.8	19.9	55.3	24.8	19.3	52.6	28.1
\$3,000 - 4,999	20.9	60.5	18.6	25.5	51.9	22.6	24.6	48.2	27.2
\$5,000 - 6,999	23.6	59.8	16.5	23.4	55.1	21.6	21.9	53.2	24.9
\$7,000 - 9,999	23.3	58.3	18.4	23.5	58.0	18.6	22.7	53.0	24.2
\$10,000 - 14,999	22.0	58.3	19.8	22.5	59.0	18.6	23.0	51.1	25.9
\$15,000 or more	27.1	54.5	18.3	29.2	54.6	16.2	24.3	52.3	23.4
Standard error of percent									
Total, 12-17 years of age	0.67	0.70	0.56	0.70	0.66	0.50	0.58	0.73	0.62
Boys	0.84	0.98	1.00	0.75	0.76	0.78	0.72	0.89	0.76
Girls	0.82	0.95	0.70	1.22	1.24	0.64	0.73	0.89	0.95

¹Population of 25,000 or more

Table 35. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning the importance of specified qualities of personality by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected demographic characteristics, and standard error of percent by sex: United States, 1966-70—Con.

Demographic characteristic	To know how to keep in good health			To be neat and clean			To be happy		
	More important to youth	Same importance	More important to parent	More important to youth	Same importance	More important to parent	More important to youth	Same importance	More important to parent
	Percent distribution								
Total, 12-17 years of age	23.0	57.0	20.0	23.0	61.2	15.7	20.2	51.9	28.0
<u>Sex</u>									
Boys	24.3	55.2	20.5	25.0	56.2	18.8	19.8	49.2	31.0
Girls	21.6	58.9	19.5	21.1	66.4	12.5	20.5	54.6	24.9
<u>Age</u>									
12 years	28.5	54.1	17.4	21.6	60.4	18.0	16.4	47.6	36.1
13 years	23.5	57.9	18.6	22.9	60.0	17.1	18.1	49.0	32.9
14 years	22.4	57.0	20.6	24.6	60.6	14.7	18.4	51.5	30.1
15 years	20.8	58.6	20.5	22.2	63.0	14.7	21.6	54.2	24.2
16 years	20.4	58.1	21.4	23.8	61.5	14.6	22.3	55.7	22.0
17 years	21.6	56.6	21.8	23.2	62.0	14.8	25.1	54.0	20.9
<u>Race</u>									
White	23.6	56.2	20.2	24.0	60.6	15.4	20.8	52.6	26.6
Black	19.1	62.3	18.5	16.4	65.2	18.4	16.7	46.6	36.7
Other	22.8	62.5	14.7	28.2	68.8	3.1	3.0	65.8	31.2
<u>Geographic region</u>									
Northeast	22.4	56.1	21.5	21.6	63.3	15.1	19.4	51.6	29.0
Midwest	25.1	54.8	20.1	25.7	58.7	15.5	23.5	49.8	26.7
South	21.9	59.3	18.7	20.5	62.5	17.0	18.1	51.8	30.1
West	22.1	58.2	19.7	23.5	61.2	15.3	19.0	54.5	26.5
<u>Type of place of residence</u>									
Urbanized areas ¹	21.7	57.8	20.5	22.7	60.6	16.7	20.2	51.5	28.3
Other areas	24.2	56.3	19.5	23.4	61.9	14.8	20.1	52.2	27.6
<u>Rate of population change</u>									
Loss	23.4	57.4	19.2	20.4	64.0	15.7	17.4	52.8	29.8
Below average gain	22.4	57.2	20.4	22.4	62.1	15.5	19.2	52.1	28.7
Average gain	21.1	58.3	20.6	22.2	61.0	16.8	18.9	51.6	29.5
Above average gain	24.8	55.4	19.8	26.7	58.3	15.0	24.5	51.2	24.3
<u>Annual family income</u>									
Less than \$3,000	19.5	61.8	18.7	15.9	64.9	19.2	14.1	50.2	35.7
\$3,000 - 4,999	21.7	59.5	18.7	20.0	63.0	17.0	18.3	49.9	31.8
\$5,000 - 6,999	24.8	57.4	17.8	24.0	61.5	14.5	21.0	50.1	28.9
\$7,000 - 9,999	24.1	56.4	19.5	23.4	60.7	15.9	18.3	52.6	29.1
\$10,000 - 14,999	22.1	57.7	20.2	24.2	61.8	13.9	21.7	55.2	23.1
\$15,000 or more	25.3	49.5	25.2	29.4	56.0	14.6	28.1	52.0	19.9
Standard error of percent									
Total, 12-17 years of age	0.57	0.67	0.68	0.81	0.58	0.47	0.90	0.40	0.79
Boys	0.60	0.70	0.74	1.04	0.72	0.56	0.87	0.76	1.18
Girls	0.89	0.98	1.01	0.84	0.84	0.61	1.12	0.97	0.77

¹Population of 25,000 or more

Table 35. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning the importance of specified qualities of personality by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected demographic characteristics, and standard error of percent by sex: United States, 1966-70—Con.

Demographic characteristic	To be ambitious			To be able to defend oneself		
	More important to youth	Same importance	More important to parent	More important to youth	Same importance	More important to parent
	Percent distribution					
Total, 12-17 years of age	18.4	50.7	30.9	21.7	52.0	26.3
<u>Sex</u>						
Boys	19.9	47.4	32.7	23.5	50.1	26.4
Girls	16.9	54.0	29.0	19.9	54.0	26.1
<u>Age</u>						
12 years	16.7	46.6	36.7	24.9	48.0	27.1
13 years	16.1	50.6	33.4	23.2	50.9	26.0
14 years	19.1	49.8	31.1	22.3	51.9	25.8
15 years	20.6	52.2	27.2	19.6	55.0	25.4
16 years	18.0	54.2	27.9	20.3	53.9	25.8
17 years	20.6	51.2	28.2	19.4	52.9	27.6
<u>Race</u>						
White	18.8	51.5	29.7	21.7	52.2	26.0
Black	15.9	45.0	39.1	21.8	50.3	27.9
Other	24.2	49.9	26.0	20.1	56.3	23.6
<u>Geographic region</u>						
Northeast	17.2	52.0	30.8	19.8	52.9	27.3
Midwest	18.3	51.1	30.6	22.7	51.2	26.2
South	19.7	47.9	32.4	21.7	50.6	27.7
West	18.5	51.6	29.8	22.2	53.6	24.2
<u>Type of place of residence</u>						
Urbanized areas ¹	18.8	49.6	31.6	21.4	52.5	26.1
Other areas	18.1	51.8	30.2	22.1	51.5	26.4
<u>Rate of population change</u>						
Loss	18.2	50.3	31.5	20.8	53.2	26.0
Below average gain	17.2	52.1	30.8	19.8	54.2	26.1
Average gain	17.2	51.1	31.8	21.9	51.4	26.7
Above average gain	20.9	49.4	29.6	24.1	49.6	26.3
<u>Annual family income</u>						
Less than \$3,000	18.3	45.5	36.2	20.4	49.8	29.8
\$3,000 - 4,999	15.8	51.5	32.7	21.4	53.6	25.0
\$5,000 - 6,999	16.8	51.4	31.8	19.9	51.9	28.3
\$7,000 - 9,999	17.1	53.5	29.4	23.3	52.8	24.0
\$10,000 - 14,999	21.1	49.0	29.9	22.2	54.3	23.5
\$15,000 or more	23.5	52.2	24.3	21.6	51.2	27.1
Standard error of percent						
Total, 12-17 years of age	0.59	0.73	0.75	0.52	0.59	0.46
Boys	0.83	0.92	0.87	0.68	0.63	0.54
Girls	0.70	1.11	0.95	0.70	0.99	0.82

¹Population of 25,000 or more

Table 36. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning the importance of specified qualities of personality by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to health status and selected characteristics associated with social development of the youth: United States, 1966-70

Selected characteristic	To be considerate of others			To be dependable			To obey the law		
	More important to youth	Same importance	More important to parent	More important to youth	Same importance	More important to parent	More important to youth	Same importance	More important to parent
	Percent distribution								
Total, 12-17 years of age	17.6	55.6	26.9	17.5	57.6	24.9	15.1	65.2	19.7
<u>Self-reported health status</u>									
Excellent	17.7	58.4	24.0	16.2	61.8	22.0	13.0	69.1	17.9
Very good	17.4	56.8	25.7	18.3	57.0	24.7	14.7	65.3	19.9
Good	17.5	52.2	30.3	17.2	55.2	27.6	16.0	63.6	20.4
Fair	18.3	56.5	25.3	20.3	56.2	23.6	24.6	53.6	21.8
Poor	20.1	51.2	28.7	26.0	56.1	17.8	17.2	59.6	23.2
<u>Parent's report on weight</u>									
About right	17.8	55.1	27.2	17.8	56.9	25.4	15.0	64.8	20.1
Underweight	17.0	55.5	27.5	16.7	60.9	22.4	16.0	66.6	17.4
Overweight	16.8	58.9	24.3	15.9	60.4	23.7	15.1	66.8	18.1
<u>Nursery school</u>									
Attended	18.0	58.1	23.9	16.8	58.1	25.0	15.4	64.3	20.3
Did not attend	17.5	55.3	27.2	17.5	57.6	24.9	15.1	65.3	19.6
<u>Kindergarten</u>									
Attended	17.2	56.5	26.3	16.8	58.4	24.8	14.7	65.6	19.8
Did not attend	18.2	53.7	28.1	18.8	55.9	25.3	16.1	64.5	19.5
<u>Initial reaction to first grade</u>									
Was quite happy	17.3	55.5	27.3	16.7	58.3	25.0	14.6	66.1	19.3
Was a little upset	18.7	55.2	26.1	20.1	54.0	25.8	15.9	63.3	20.9
Was quite upset	16.3	56.6	27.1	17.0	59.8	23.2	16.6	60.7	22.7
Was so upset, became sick	9.9	69.5	20.6	12.0	66.5	21.5	10.0	50.7	39.2
Don't remember	19.1	56.1	24.8	20.8	55.1	24.1	19.4	62.4	18.2
<u>Ease in making friends</u>									
Easily	16.9	56.3	26.8	17.5	57.8	24.7	14.4	66.3	19.4
Has a little trouble	20.9	52.1	27.0	17.3	56.8	25.9	18.7	60.2	21.1
Has a lot of trouble	17.0	52.7	30.3	16.6	56.1	27.3	17.0	61.4	21.6
<u>Amount of trouble to bring up</u>									
None	16.7	56.3	27.0	17.1	58.0	24.9	14.5	66.7	18.8
Just a little	18.1	54.3	27.5	17.0	56.6	26.4	16.8	61.8	21.3
Some	21.2	55.1	23.8	19.9	58.5	21.6	14.9	65.7	19.3
A lot	14.2	54.0	31.8	16.3	57.5	26.1	9.2	65.5	25.2

Table 36. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning the importance of specified qualities of personality by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to health status and selected characteristics associated with social development of the youth: United States, 1966-70—Con.

Selected characteristic	To obey one's parents			To have self-control			To face life's problems calmly		
	More important to youth	Same importance	More important to parent	More important to youth	Same importance	More important to parent	More important to youth	Same importance	More important to parent
Percent distribution									
Total, 12-17 years of age	22.5	59.0	18.4	23.8	55.8	20.4	22.7	51.8	25.5
<u>Self-reported health status</u>									
Excellent	22.8	61.3	16.0	23.6	56.7	19.6	23.4	53.1	23.5
Very good	22.4	58.8	18.7	24.1	57.3	18.6	24.0	51.1	24.8
Good	22.0	58.2	19.8	23.9	53.7	22.3	21.1	51.4	27.5
Fair	24.6	55.3	20.1	22.1	54.8	23.2	21.3	52.0	26.7
Poor	27.1	50.1	22.8	28.4	50.8	20.7	15.5	58.0	26.5
<u>Parent's report on weight</u>									
About right	22.2	58.5	19.3	23.9	55.4	20.7	22.8	52.0	25.2
Underweight	25.5	56.3	18.2	23.1	58.4	18.5	23.8	45.9	30.2
Overweight	22.9	64.2	12.9	23.8	57.0	19.2	21.5	54.1	24.4
<u>Nursery school</u>									
Attended	22.7	58.4	19.0	25.9	57.5	16.7	23.2	52.4	24.5
Did not attend	22.5	59.1	18.4	23.6	55.6	20.8	22.6	51.8	25.6
<u>Kindergarten</u>									
Attended	22.6	58.7	18.8	23.5	57.1	19.4	22.1	52.3	25.6
Did not attend	22.4	59.9	17.7	24.4	53.2	22.4	24.0	51.0	25.1
<u>Initial reaction to first grade</u>									
Was quite happy	21.8	60.0	18.2	23.7	56.4	19.8	22.7	51.9	25.4
Was a little upset	24.9	56.9	18.2	24.8	55.1	20.1	22.9	52.7	24.5
Was quite upset	23.9	56.5	19.6	28.7	49.2	22.1	18.8	48.6	32.6
Was so upset, became sick	23.9	46.7	29.4	8.5	60.9	30.6	6.3	62.5	31.2
Don't remember	24.3	55.1	20.6	22.2	52.8	25.0	25.2	50.4	24.4
<u>Ease in making friends</u>									
Easily	21.9	59.9	18.2	23.6	55.6	20.8	22.6	52.0	25.5
Has a little trouble	26.1	54.4	19.5	24.4	57.3	18.3	23.9	51.2	24.9
Has a lot of trouble	17.6	64.4	18.0	30.7	46.0	23.3	12.6	52.6	34.8
<u>Amount of trouble to bring up</u>									
None	21.9	60.6	17.5	23.0	56.4	20.6	21.4	53.6	25.0
Just a little	23.1	56.9	20.0	25.1	55.3	19.6	25.3	48.5	26.2
Some	24.3	56.5	19.1	26.9	52.9	20.2	24.3	50.7	25.0
A lot	17.4	59.0	23.6	19.2	56.8	24.0	17.8	51.7	30.5

Table 36. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning the importance of specified qualities of personality by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to health status and selected characteristics associated with social development of the youth: United States, 1966-70—Con.

Selected characteristic	To know how to keep in good health			To be neat and clean			To be happy		
	More important to youth	Same importance	More important to parent	More important to youth	Same importance	More important to parent	More important to youth	Same importance	More important to parent
	Percent distribution								
Total, 12-17 years of age	23.0	57.0	20.0	23.0	61.2	15.7	20.2	51.9	28.0
<u>Self-reported health status</u>									
Excellent	23.6	59.4	17.0	22.7	62.6	14.7	21.8	52.9	25.2
Very good	22.8	56.4	20.8	26.1	60.0	13.9	21.5	52.9	25.6
Good	22.7	55.9	21.4	20.6	61.4	18.1	17.1	50.9	31.9
Fair	21.1	57.2	21.7	21.3	61.7	17.0	24.6	45.0	30.4
Poor	25.7	58.8	15.5	20.8	57.4	21.8	18.1	49.5	32.4
<u>Parent's report on weight</u>									
About right	23.4	56.7	19.9	23.4	60.8	15.8	20.7	51.4	27.9
Underweight	20.1	58.8	21.1	21.7	61.5	16.8	21.2	50.4	28.4
Overweight	21.8	58.4	19.8	21.8	63.7	14.5	16.0	55.7	28.3
<u>Nursery school</u>									
Attended	22.1	56.8	21.1	24.1	61.2	14.7	22.8	53.3	23.9
Did not attend	23.1	57.1	19.9	22.8	61.3	15.8	19.9	51.8	28.3
<u>Kindergarten</u>									
Attended	23.2	56.5	20.3	23.9	60.4	15.7	20.6	52.3	27.1
Did not attend	22.6	58.1	19.4	21.2	63.0	15.8	19.3	51.1	29.6
<u>Initial reaction to first grade</u>									
Was quite happy	22.6	56.9	20.4	23.0	61.4	15.6	19.9	52.9	27.2
Was a little upset	24.4	58.1	17.5	23.6	60.7	15.7	20.1	49.9	30.0
Was quite upset	20.1	59.9	20.0	28.4	55.2	16.4	27.8	47.0	25.2
Was so upset, became sick	17.8	51.1	31.1	9.7	64.5	25.8	10.1	49.9	40.0
Don't remember	25.1	55.1	19.8	21.8	62.7	15.5	20.7	46.9	32.4
<u>Ease in making friends</u>									
Easily	22.6	57.5	19.9	22.4	61.9	15.7	19.7	52.0	28.2
Has a little trouble	25.0	54.4	20.6	26.5	58.1	15.5	22.4	51.9	25.7
Has a lot of trouble	14.1	65.1	20.8	18.7	55.7	25.6	14.4	41.5	44.1
<u>Amount of trouble to bring up</u>									
None	22.1	58.0	19.9	23.1	61.5	15.4	18.5	53.5	28.1
Just a little	23.5	56.1	20.5	22.4	60.8	16.8	22.8	49.4	27.8
Some	27.0	54.9	18.1	24.3	61.4	14.3	25.1	49.7	25.3
A lot	16.9	57.3	25.8	23.3	55.9	20.7	11.1	49.4	39.5

Table 36. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning the importance of specified qualities of personality by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to health status and selected characteristics associated with social development of the youth: United States, 1966-70—Con.

Selected characteristic	To be ambitious			To be able to defend oneself		
	More important to youth	Same importance	More important to parent	More important to youth	Same importance	More important to parent
	Percent distribution					
Total, 12-17 years of age	18.4	50.7	30.9	21.7	52.0	26.3
<u>Self-reported health status</u>						
Excellent	19.3	51.2	29.5	22.0	51.5	26.5
Very good	20.0	51.8	28.3	21.1	52.6	26.3
Good	16.3	50.0	33.7	22.0	52.2	25.7
Fair	17.3	46.1	36.7	20.8	50.2	29.0
Poor	30.6	38.4	31.1	30.2	45.3	24.6
<u>Parent's report on weight</u>						
About right	18.7	50.7	30.6	21.7	52.5	25.8
Underweight	19.0	48.9	32.1	23.5	47.8	28.7
Overweight	16.5	51.8	31.7	20.8	51.5	27.8
<u>Nursery school</u>						
Attended	22.8	50.9	26.3	23.6	47.7	28.7
Did not attend	18.0	50.7	31.3	21.5	52.5	26.0
<u>Kindergarten</u>						
Attended	18.5	51.3	30.2	21.9	52.2	25.9
Did not attend	18.3	49.3	32.3	21.3	51.7	27.0
<u>Initial reaction to first grade</u>						
Was quite happy	18.2	50.6	31.1	21.0	52.2	26.8
Was a little upset	18.2	52.4	29.4	25.1	51.8	23.1
Was quite upset	22.0	47.8	30.2	17.0	52.0	31.0
Was so upset, became sick	1.8	69.0	29.2	12.9	47.6	39.6
Don't remember	21.0	47.0	32.0	24.7	51.2	24.1
<u>Ease in making friends</u>						
Easily	18.3	50.9	30.8	21.3	51.9	26.8
Has a little trouble	18.9	50.4	30.7	24.4	51.9	23.7
Has a lot of trouble	16.9	40.8	42.4	8.9	61.9	29.3
<u>Amount of trouble to bring up</u>						
None	17.1	51.4	31.4	19.9	52.3	27.9
Just a little	19.3	51.0	29.7	23.7	51.5	24.9
Some	21.9	48.6	29.5	25.6	54.2	20.2
A lot	17.0	45.8	37.3	24.0	45.3	30.7

Table 37. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning the importance of specified qualities of personality by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected characteristics associated with independence of the youth: United States, 1966-70

Selected characteristic	To be considerate of others			To be dependable			To obey the law		
	More important to youth	Same importance	More important to parent	More important to youth	Same importance	More important to parent	More important to youth	Same importance	More important to parent
	Percent distribution								
Total, 12-17 years of age	17.6	55.6	26.9	17.5	57.6	24.9	15.1	65.2	19.7
<u>Number of meals eaten with family</u>									
2 or more	17.2	55.7	27.1	17.8	56.1	26.1	15.3	66.0	18.7
Only 1	18.0	55.5	26.5	16.9	60.1	22.9	15.0	64.1	20.9
None	22.5	50.8	26.6	15.0	56.3	28.7	10.4	62.8	26.8
<u>Proportion of youth's friends parent knows well</u>									
Most of them	17.3	55.8	27.0	17.1	58.0	24.9	14.9	66.3	18.9
Half or less	18.1	55.8	26.2	18.2	56.7	25.1	15.3	61.4	23.3
Almost none	19.5	52.6	27.9	20.0	55.0	25.0	18.2	62.5	19.3
<u>Frequency of overnight visits</u>									
Never	17.7	49.8	32.5	18.8	52.6	28.6	17.4	62.9	19.7
Only once or twice	17.1	54.8	28.1	18.4	56.4	25.1	14.9	66.2	19.0
Quite a few times	17.7	57.8	24.4	16.5	59.8	23.7	14.6	65.4	20.0
<u>Parent's report on receiving of allowance</u>									
Yes	17.8	55.9	26.4	17.3	57.7	25.0	14.7	66.1	19.1
No	17.4	55.4	27.3	17.7	57.5	24.8	15.5	64.3	20.2
<u>Earns money (those receiving no allowance)</u>									
Yes	17.0	56.3	26.7	17.7	58.3	24.0	14.5	64.5	21.0
No	17.7	53.6	28.8	17.5	56.0	26.5	17.5	63.9	18.6
<u>Number of times youth ran away from home</u>									
Never	17.6	55.5	26.9	17.3	57.6	25.1	15.2	65.5	19.4
Once	18.0	56.3	25.7	18.3	58.2	23.5	15.9	64.3	19.8
More than once	15.6	54.7	29.7	19.5	57.1	23.3	11.2	58.4	30.4
<u>Amount of smoking</u>									
Never smoked regularly	17.5	55.6	26.9	17.5	56.5	26.0	16.9	68.0	15.1
Don't smoke now	18.1	56.1	25.8	17.7	60.0	22.3	13.5	63.6	23.0
Smoke less than one-half pack per day	15.7	54.8	29.5	16.7	55.4	27.9	12.4	61.4	26.2
Smoke one-half, but less than 1 pack per day	18.9	54.2	26.9	16.0	60.5	23.5	13.5	55.0	31.5
Smoke 1 or more packs per day	16.1	51.4	32.6	17.1	57.4	25.5	9.4	55.3	35.3

Table 37. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning the importance of specified qualities of personality by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected characteristics associated with independence of the youth: United States, 1966-70—Con.

Selected characteristic	To obey one's parents			To have self-control			To face life's problems calmly		
	More important to youth	Same importance	More important to parent	More important to youth	Same importance	More important to parent	More important to youth	Same importance	More important to parent
	Percent distribution								
Total, 12-17 years of age	22.5	59.0	18.4	23.8	55.8	20.4	22.7	51.8	25.5
<u>Number of meals eaten with family</u>									
2 or more	22.3	60.5	17.2	24.3	54.6	21.2	23.2	50.5	26.3
Only 1	22.7	56.9	20.3	23.2	57.9	18.9	21.7	54.1	24.2
None	26.5	53.0	20.5	23.5	52.4	24.1	25.8	50.3	23.9
<u>Proportion of youth's friends parent knows well</u>									
Most of them	22.9	59.5	17.6	24.1	55.8	20.1	22.4	52.0	25.6
Half or less	20.2	58.6	21.2	23.9	54.4	21.7	24.2	51.1	24.8
Almost none	24.3	54.5	21.2	20.2	59.1	20.8	22.2	51.3	26.4
<u>Frequency of overnight visits</u>									
Never	20.3	59.6	20.1	22.5	51.6	26.0	21.0	49.7	29.3
Only once or twice	21.4	59.6	18.9	23.8	54.2	22.0	23.4	50.9	25.7
Quite a few times	23.7	58.6	17.7	24.3	57.8	17.8	22.9	53.0	24.1
<u>Parent's report on receiving of allowance</u>									
Yes	22.7	59.5	17.7	23.8	57.0	19.2	23.7	51.7	24.5
No	22.4	58.6	19.1	23.9	54.7	21.4	21.7	51.9	26.3
<u>Earns money (those receiving no allowance)</u>									
Yes	23.3	57.5	19.2	24.7	55.4	19.9	22.2	53.0	24.9
No	20.8	60.2	19.0	21.8	53.3	24.9	20.9	49.5	29.6
<u>Number of times youth ran away from home</u>									
Never	22.6	59.7	17.7	23.5	56.0	20.5	22.6	52.2	25.3
Once	23.5	53.8	22.7	27.9	54.9	17.2	23.6	50.5	25.8
More than once	17.8	51.0	31.2	23.9	50.6	25.6	23.2	45.0	31.8
<u>Amount of smoking</u>									
Never smoked regularly	24.5	60.9	14.6	23.3	56.6	20.1	22.7	51.9	25.4
Don't smoke now	21.0	57.6	21.5	24.7	56.0	19.3	21.9	53.0	25.1
Smoke less than one-half pack per day	18.5	57.2	24.3	22.5	52.8	24.7	22.3	49.9	27.8
Smoke one-half, but less than 1 pack per day	20.7	55.2	24.2	26.6	49.9	23.5	25.5	51.2	23.3
Smoke 1 or more packs per day	16.2	49.3	34.5	22.4	58.4	19.2	28.0	43.6	28.3

Table 37. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning the importance of specified qualities of personality by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected characteristics associated with independence of the youth: United States, 1966-70—Con.

Selected characteristic	To know how to keep in good health			To be neat and clean			To be happy		
	More important to youth	Same importance	More important to parent	More important to youth	Same importance	More important to parent	More important to youth	Same importance	More important to parent
	Percent distribution								
Total, 12-17 years of age	23.0	57.0	20.0	23.0	61.2	15.7	20.2	51.9	28.0
<u>Number of meals eaten with family</u>									
2 or more	23.1	57.0	19.9	23.2	61.1	15.7	19.8	50.8	29.5
Only 1	23.0	56.6	20.4	23.0	61.3	15.8	20.6	53.9	25.5
None	18.5	66.5	14.9	16.5	67.3	16.1	25.6	47.2	27.2
<u>Proportion of youth's friends parent knows well</u>									
Most of them	23.0	56.8	20.2	23.1	61.5	15.5	19.6	52.1	28.3
Half or less	23.9	56.6	19.5	24.2	59.1	16.7	22.9	50.9	26.2
Almost none	20.0	60.8	19.2	18.8	64.9	16.3	19.1	53.0	27.9
<u>Frequency of overnight visits</u>									
Never	20.6	59.9	19.5	17.8	63.3	18.9	16.5	48.2	35.3
Only once or twice	24.4	56.3	19.2	22.6	60.9	16.5	19.6	50.3	30.1
Quite a few times	22.9	56.5	20.5	24.9	60.7	14.3	21.6	54.0	24.4
<u>Parent's report on receiving of allowance</u>									
Yes	22.7	56.9	20.4	23.3	61.4	15.3	20.8	52.7	26.5
No	23.2	57.2	19.6	22.8	61.1	16.1	19.6	51.1	29.3
<u>Earns money (those receiving no allowance)</u>									
Yes	22.8	57.6	19.6	23.3	62.0	14.8	19.9	51.6	28.4
No	23.8	56.3	19.9	21.7	59.5	18.8	18.7	50.0	31.2
<u>Number of times youth ran away from home</u>									
Never	23.0	57.3	19.7	22.9	61.4	15.7	19.8	52.3	27.9
Once	23.9	54.7	21.4	25.3	60.9	13.9	21.8	49.4	28.8
More than once	19.9	54.0	26.1	21.7	55.9	22.5	28.9	44.0	27.1
<u>Amount of smoking</u>									
Never smoked regularly	23.7	58.1	18.2	22.3	61.9	15.7	18.4	52.2	29.4
Don't smoke now	22.8	55.5	21.7	24.2	59.7	16.2	23.3	51.5	25.2
Smoke less than one-half pack per day	20.1	58.2	21.7	22.8	62.4	14.8	18.6	49.2	32.3
Smoke one-half, but less than 1 pack per day	19.7	57.3	23.0	26.9	58.4	14.7	23.7	56.4	19.9
Smoke 1 or more packs per day	25.3	47.3	27.4	22.9	59.5	17.5	18.6	55.6	25.8

Table 37. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning the importance of specified qualities of personality by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected characteristics associated with independence of the youth: United States, 1966-70—Con.

Selected characteristic	To be ambitious			To be able to defend oneself		
	More important to youth	Same importance	More important to parent	More important to youth	Same importance	More important to parent
Percent distribution						
Total, 12-17 years of age	18.4	50.7	30.9	21.7	52.0	26.3
<u>Number of meals eaten with family</u>						
2 or more	17.1	51.1	31.8	20.9	52.4	26.7
Only 1	20.3	50.1	29.7	23.0	51.7	25.3
None	24.6	50.5	25.0	21.5	46.9	31.5
<u>Proportion of youth's friends parent knows well</u>						
Most of them	17.4	51.0	31.6	21.5	52.0	26.5
Half or less	21.6	50.3	28.1	23.3	52.4	24.3
Almost none	23.1	47.6	29.2	20.2	50.8	29.1
<u>Frequency of overnight visits</u>						
Never	16.3	46.3	37.4	21.9	50.0	28.1
Only once or twice	19.0	48.3	32.7	21.2	51.8	27.0
Quite a few times	18.9	53.2	27.9	21.9	52.8	25.3
<u>Parent's report on receiving of allowance</u>						
Yes	20.0	50.7	29.3	21.2	52.7	26.1
No	17.1	50.7	32.3	22.2	51.4	26.4
<u>Earns money (those receiving no allowance)</u>						
Yes	17.4	51.8	30.8	22.7	52.1	25.2
No	16.7	48.5	34.8	21.3	50.5	28.2
<u>Number of times youth ran away from home</u>						
Never	18.2	50.7	31.1	21.4	52.1	26.4
Once	22.2	51.8	26.1	22.1	54.1	23.7
More than once	15.9	46.4	37.6	29.5	42.0	28.6
<u>Amount of smoking</u>						
Never smoked regularly	17.0	51.3	31.7	20.3	52.3	27.4
Don't smoke now	19.9	51.4	28.7	23.6	51.9	24.5
Smoke less than one-half pack per day	20.0	48.2	31.9	22.9	52.4	24.7
Smoke one-half, but less than 1 pack per day	20.5	44.5	35.0	21.5	51.8	26.7
Smoke 1 or more packs per day	23.2	49.9	26.9	24.5	51.5	24.0

Table 38. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning the importance of specified qualities of personality by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected characteristics associated with emotional development of the youth: United States, 1966-70

Selected characteristic	To be considerate of others			To be dependable			To obey the law		
	More important to youth	Same importance	More important to parent	More important to youth	Same importance	More important to parent	More important to youth	Same importance	More important to parent
Percent distribution									
Total, 12-17 years of age	17.6	55.6	26.9	17.5	57.6	24.9	15.1	65.2	19.7
<u>Bedwetting</u>									
Youth reported as wetting bed in past year	14.7	52.9	32.5	17.8	53.9	28.3	15.7	60.9	23.4
Other youths	17.7	55.7	26.6	17.4	57.8	24.8	15.1	65.4	19.5
<u>Frequency of insomnia</u>									
Never	16.5	56.3	27.2	17.5	57.5	25.0	14.8	66.7	18.5
Only from time to time	18.5	55.2	26.4	17.2	57.7	25.1	15.6	64.8	19.6
Very often	19.0	53.0	27.9	18.1	57.8	24.1	15.0	56.1	28.9
<u>Frequency of bad dreams</u>									
Never	17.5	56.3	26.2	17.8	57.8	24.5	15.5	65.1	19.4
Only from time to time	17.9	55.1	27.1	16.9	58.0	24.2	14.5	65.9	19.6
Quite frequently	14.3	48.4	37.3	20.2	48.2	31.6	17.2	56.1	26.7
<u>Sleepwalked in past year</u>									
No	17.5	56.1	26.5	17.5	57.6	24.9	15.5	65.1	19.4
Yes	18.4	46.4	35.3	15.4	57.7	26.9	9.0	66.8	24.2
<u>Self-reported nervousness</u>									
Never	14.3	55.1	30.6	17.8	54.7	27.5	14.5	66.2	19.3
Rarely	17.0	58.4	24.7	15.5	61.1	23.4	16.0	66.4	17.6
Sometimes	19.1	53.2	27.6	18.1	56.8	25.1	13.7	64.9	21.4
Often	22.0	54.4	23.6	22.8	53.1	24.1	20.0	57.9	22.2
<u>Parent's report on nervousness</u>									
Not nervous at all	15.9	56.5	27.6	16.5	57.7	25.8	14.0	65.5	20.5
Somewhat nervous	19.2	54.7	26.1	18.5	57.8	23.7	16.4	64.8	18.8
Very nervous	20.1	53.4	26.5	17.6	54.9	27.5	14.9	65.6	19.5
<u>Has visited mental hospital</u>									
Yes	21.1	51.6	27.3	22.8	52.3	24.8	31.2	45.4	23.4
No	17.5	55.7	26.9	17.3	57.7	25.0	14.7	65.7	19.6
<u>Has been treated by psychiatrist or psychologist</u>									
Yes	18.1	54.4	27.6	18.9	54.2	27.0	23.3	53.9	22.8
No	17.6	55.7	26.8	17.3	57.8	24.8	14.6	65.9	19.5

Table 38. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning the importance of specified qualities of personality by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected characteristics associated with emotional development of the youth: United States, 1966-70—Con.

Selected characteristic	To obey one's parents			To have self-control			To face life's problems calmly		
	More important to youth	More importance	More important to parent	More important to youth	More importance	More important to parent	More important to youth	More importance	More important to parent
	Percent distribution								
Total, 12-17 years of age	22.5	59.0	18.4	23.8	55.8	20.4	22.7	51.8	25.5
<u>Bedwetting</u>									
Youth reported as wetting bed in past year	23.5	57.7	18.9	24.2	46.7	29.0	19.9	54.0	26.1
Other youths	22.4	59.4	18.2	23.8	56.2	20.0	22.8	51.8	25.5
<u>Frequency of insomnia</u>									
Never	22.0	60.9	17.1	23.8	55.3	21.0	22.5	52.6	24.9
Only from time to time	23.2	57.3	19.5	24.1	56.5	19.4	22.4	51.1	26.5
Very often	21.9	56.7	21.4	22.6	55.0	22.4	25.6	50.4	24.1
<u>Frequency of bad dreams</u>									
Never	22.6	59.9	17.5	24.8	54.9	20.3	23.2	52.2	24.7
Only from time to time	22.5	58.5	19.0	22.9	57.0	20.0	22.4	51.3	26.3
Quite frequently	20.4	52.1	27.5	19.2	54.5	26.3	17.3	52.5	30.2
<u>Sleepwalked in past year</u>									
No	22.7	58.9	18.4	23.8	55.8	20.3	22.8	51.8	25.4
Yes	19.3	61.7	19.0	23.5	55.0	21.6	21.3	51.4	27.3
<u>Self-reported nervousness</u>									
Never	21.2	60.1	18.6	22.5	51.7	25.8	23.4	51.0	25.6
Rarely	24.4	59.6	16.0	25.0	57.5	17.5	23.2	52.8	24.0
Sometimes	21.9	58.3	19.7	22.9	56.9	20.2	21.1	51.8	27.1
Often	20.1	56.6	23.3	26.2	53.2	20.6	26.0	49.8	24.2
<u>Parent's report on nervousness</u>									
Not nervous at all	20.8	60.7	18.5	22.5	56.2	21.3	21.6	52.6	25.8
Somewhat nervous	24.3	57.6	18.2	25.4	55.6	19.1	23.9	51.2	24.9
Very nervous	24.2	54.3	21.5	22.4	52.8	24.8	22.0	49.0	29.1
<u>Has visited mental hospital</u>									
Yes	23.2	56.2	20.6	30.1	47.5	22.4	23.1	53.5	23.4
No	22.5	59.2	18.3	23.7	56.0	20.3	22.7	51.8	25.5
<u>Has been treated by a psychiatrist or psychologist</u>									
Yes	23.9	54.5	21.6	25.6	49.8	24.7	25.5	50.3	24.2
No	22.4	59.4	18.2	23.7	56.3	20.1	22.5	51.9	25.6

Table 38. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning the importance of specified qualities of personality by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected characteristics associated with emotional development of the youth: United States, 1966-70—Con.

Selected characteristic	To know how to keep in good health			To be neat and clean			To be happy		
	More important to youth	Same importance	More important to parent	More important to youth	Same importance	More important to parent	More important to youth	Same importance	More important to parent
	Percent distribution								
Total, 12-17 years of age	23.0	57.0	20.0	23.0	61.2	15.7	20.2	51.9	28.0
<u>Bedwetting</u>									
Youth reported as wetting bed in past year	20.1	53.5	26.4	19.2	60.9	19.9	15.2	50.4	34.4
Other youths	23.1	57.2	19.7	23.2	61.3	15.5	20.4	51.9	27.7
<u>Frequency of insomnia</u>									
Never	22.3	58.2	19.6	22.0	61.9	16.1	19.2	51.8	29.0
Only from time to time	23.9	56.2	19.9	24.4	61.0	14.6	20.3	52.9	26.8
Very often	21.2	54.6	24.1	21.7	58.3	20.0	26.2	46.4	27.4
<u>Frequency of bad dreams</u>									
Never	23.4	56.5	20.1	23.1	60.6	16.4	19.9	52.8	27.3
Only from time to time	22.5	58.2	19.4	23.1	62.3	14.7	20.4	51.5	28.1
Quite frequently	19.6	51.6	28.7	21.4	58.6	20.0	21.9	38.7	39.5
<u>Sleepwalked in past year</u>									
No	23.0	56.9	20.1	23.0	61.3	15.6	20.2	51.9	27.9
Yes	21.1	61.2	17.8	22.4	60.1	17.5	19.2	51.8	29.1
<u>Self-reported nervousness</u>									
Never	22.8	57.8	19.4	19.8	61.3	18.9	16.4	49.4	34.2
Rarely	22.4	58.6	19.0	24.2	61.9	13.9	20.7	54.3	25.0
Sometimes	23.0	56.1	20.9	23.1	61.1	15.9	20.6	51.0	28.4
Often	25.9	52.0	22.0	26.4	58.4	15.2	26.2	51.0	22.8
<u>Parent's report on nervousness</u>									
Not nervous at all	21.5	58.0	20.5	21.8	61.0	17.2	19.4	52.8	27.9
Somewhat nervous	25.0	55.9	19.2	24.6	61.7	13.7	21.2	51.0	27.8
Very nervous	19.1	57.1	23.7	21.0	58.6	20.4	18.1	50.4	31.4
<u>Has visited mental hospital</u>									
Yes	20.9	56.5	22.6	24.2	58.5	17.3	20.1	49.8	30.1
No	23.0	57.1	19.9	23.0	61.3	15.7	20.2	51.9	27.9
<u>Has been treated by psychiatrist or psychologist</u>									
Yes	19.4	57.8	22.8	24.1	58.2	17.7	22.4	47.9	29.6
No	23.2	57.0	19.8	23.0	61.4	15.6	20.0	52.1	27.9

Table 38. Percent distributions of paired responses concerning the importance of specified qualities of personality by category of agreement between youths 12-17 years of age and parents, according to selected characteristics associated with emotional development of the youth: United States, 1966-70—Con.

Selected characteristic	To be ambitious			To be able to defend oneself		
	More important to youth	Same importance	More important to parent	More important to youth	Same importance	More important to parent
	Percent distribution					
Total, 12-17 years of age	18.4	50.7	30.9	21.7	52.0	26.3
<u>Bedwetting</u>						
Youth reported as wetting bed in past year	18.5	43.1	38.3	19.3	60.7	20.0
Other youths	18.5	51.0	30.5	23.3	61.3	15.5
<u>Frequency of insomnia</u>						
Never	17.7	49.8	32.6	20.1	52.2	27.6
Only from time to time	18.9	52.5	28.6	22.4	52.9	24.7
Very often	21.3	45.7	33.0	28.6	45.2	26.2
<u>Frequency of bad dreams</u>						
Never	19.1	49.9	30.9	21.2	51.8	27.0
Only from time to time	17.5	52.1	30.4	21.8	52.8	25.3
Quite frequently	19.4	43.8	36.8	28.9	43.7	27.4
<u>Sleepwalked in past year</u>						
No	18.5	50.8	30.7	21.5	52.2	26.2
Yes	17.6	48.8	33.6	24.2	48.7	27.1
<u>Self-reported nervousness</u>						
Never	17.2	47.6	35.2	20.4	51.8	27.8
Rarely	18.9	52.0	29.1	21.7	52.5	25.7
Sometimes	17.6	52.5	29.9	21.7	51.6	26.8
Often	23.6	44.4	32.1	25.1	52.3	22.6
<u>Parent's report on nervousness</u>						
Not nervous at all	17.3	50.2	32.5	20.4	51.9	27.7
Somewhat nervous	19.7	51.9	28.4	23.5	52.1	24.4
Very nervous	18.3	42.9	38.8	17.9	52.4	29.7
<u>Has visited mental hospital</u>						
Yes	16.0	44.2	39.8	29.7	47.1	23.2
No	18.5	50.9	30.6	21.5	52.2	26.3
<u>Has been treated by a psychiatrist or psychologist</u>						
Yes	23.6	42.3	34.1	26.2	51.4	22.4
No	18.1	51.3	30.6	21.4	52.1	26.5



APPENDIX I

STATISTICAL NOTES

The Survey Design

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

The 40 sample areas and the segments utilized in the design of Cycle III were the same as those in Cycle II. Previous reports describe in detail the sample design used for Cycle II and discuss the problems and considerations given to other types of sampling frames and whether or not the selection of siblings should be controlled.^{8, 17}

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

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

The sample was drawn jointly with the U.S. Bureau of Census, starting with the 1960 Decennial Census list of addresses and the nearly 1,900 PSU's into which the entire United States was divided. Each PSU is either a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), a county, or a group of two or three contiguous counties. These PSU's were grouped into 40 strata, with each stratum having an average size of about 4.5 million persons, in such a manner as to maximize the degree of homogeneity within strata with regard to the population size of the PSU's, degree of urbanization, geographic proximity, and degree of industrialization. The 40 strata were then classified into 4 broad geographic regions of 10 strata each; within each region the strata were cross-classified by four population density classes and classes of rate of population change from 1950 to 1960. Using a modified Goodman-Kish controlled-selection technique, one PSU was drawn from each of the 40 strata.

Further stages of sampling within PSU's first required the selection of ED's. The ED's are

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

Because of the 3-year time interval between Cycle II and Cycle III, the Cycle III frame had to be supplemented because of new construction and to compensate for segments where housing was partially or totally demolished to make room for highway construction or urban redevelopment. Advanced planning for the examinations of the various locations, or stands, provided for about 17 days of examinations, which limited the number of examinees per location to approximately 200.

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

The total probability sample for Cycle III included 7,514 youths representative of the

approximately 22.7 million noninstitutionalized U.S. youths of ages 12-17 years. The sample contained youths from 25 different States and approximately 1,000 in each single year of age.

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

Measures generally used to control the quality of the data from these surveys have been described in previous reports.⁷⁻⁹ Those additional measures specifically related to the particular examination, tests, or measurements were outlined in the analytic reports describing and presenting the respective initial findings.

Reliability

While measurement processes in the surveys were carefully standardized and closely controlled, the correspondence between true population figures and survey results cannot be expected to be exact. Survey data are imperfect for three major reasons: (1) results are subject to sampling error, (2) the actual conduct of a survey never agrees perfectly with the design, and (3) the measurement processes themselves are inexact even though standardized and controlled. The first report on Cycle III⁹ describes in detail the faithfulness with which the sampling design was carried out.

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

In the third cycle of the Health Examination Survey (as in Cycle II), the samples were the result of three principal stages of selection—the

single PSU from each stratum, the 20 segments from each sample PSU, and the sample youth from among eligible persons. The probability of selecting an individual youth is the product of the probability of selection at each stage.

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

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

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

In addition to the sample youths who were not examined, for a small fraction of the group (0.4 percent), questionnaires containing the parents' or youths' ratings were not received.

With regard to the questionnaires received, there were instances in which certain items of information were not provided. Except for three of the questions included in this report, the average item nonresponse ratio was around 0.5 percent and was less than 2 percent in each case. Generally, these unknowns were omitted in the computation of percentages. The three

exceptions appear in connection with the grouping of youths according to reported reaction to first grade, last visit to a doctor for a checkup, or last visit to a dentist for a checkup. For these three categories, a response of "don't remember" was given for 7, 17, and 9 percent, respectively, of the youths, and data for these groups of unknowns are presented separately in pertinent tables.

Standard Error

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

The probability design of the survey makes possible the estimation of standard errors. The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the variation that arises in the measurement process. It does not include estimates of any biases which might be in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ by less than the standard error from the value obtained from an examination of all persons in the population. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2½ times as large.

Generally, the rates or percentages shown in the detailed tables for the entire group, for all the males or for all the females, are accompanied by their respective standard errors. In the interest of simplicity and brevity, specific standard errors for some estimates of demographic or subject matter categories are not presented; however, approximate standard errors can be estimated from the information in tables I and II.

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

Table I. Standard errors of estimates for selected percentages of population subgroups¹

Population subgroup	Percent of total population ²	Percent of youths ³									
		1	2	5	10	15	20	25	30	40	50
		Standard error of percent									
Single year of age (average)	16.7	0.42	0.55	0.82	1.10	1.31	1.46	1.58	1.67	1.78	1.82
Boys or girls (average)	8.3	0.50	0.68	1.05	1.43	1.70	1.90	2.06	2.18	2.33	2.38
<u>Race</u>											
White	86.2	0.31	0.34	0.42	0.52	0.59	0.64	0.69	0.72	0.76	0.78
Black	13.3	0.44	0.58	0.87	1.18	1.40	1.56	1.69	1.78	1.91	1.94
Other	0.5	1.84	2.79	4.52	6.30	7.53	8.45	9.16	9.70	10.38	10.60
<u>Geographic region</u>											
Northeast	22.2	0.47	0.55	0.75	0.97	1.13	1.26	1.35	1.43	1.51	1.55
Midwest	28.6	0.44	0.51	0.71	0.87	1.00	1.11	1.20	1.25	1.34	1.37
South	23.6	0.46	0.54	0.73	0.94	1.10	1.22	1.31	1.38	1.47	1.50
West	25.6	0.45	0.53	0.70	0.91	1.06	1.17	1.26	1.33	1.41	1.44
<u>Type of place of residence</u>											
Urbanized areas	49.9	0.34	0.39	0.53	0.68	0.79	0.88	0.94	0.99	1.06	1.08
Other areas	50.1										
<u>Rate of population change</u>											
Loss	24.1	0.38	0.48	0.69	0.93	1.09	1.22	1.31	1.39	1.48	1.51
Below average gain	24.3										
Average gain	24.4										
Above average gain	27.3	0.37	0.46	0.66	0.88	1.03	1.15	1.24	1.31	1.40	1.43
<u>Annual family income</u>											
Less than \$3,000	11.8	0.57	0.70	0.99	1.31	1.53	1.70	1.84	1.94	2.07	2.11
\$3,000-4,999	13.4	0.55	0.67	0.93	1.23	1.44	1.60	1.73	1.82	1.94	1.98
\$5,000-6,999	15.5	0.52	0.63	0.87	1.15	1.34	1.49	1.61	1.70	1.81	1.84
\$7,000-9,999	22.8	0.46	0.55	0.74	0.96	1.12	1.24	1.33	1.41	1.50	1.53
\$10,000-14,999	19.2	0.49	0.58	0.79	1.04	1.21	1.34	1.44	1.52	1.62	1.66
\$15,000 or more	10.7	0.59	0.73	0.10	1.37	1.61	1.79	1.93	2.04	2.17	2.21
<u>Category of youths (size in millions)</u>											
0.1	0.4	1.84	2.79	4.52	6.30	7.53	8.45	9.16	9.70	10.38	10.60
0.2	0.9	1.31	1.98	3.20	4.46	5.33	5.98	6.48	6.86	7.34	7.49
0.5	2.2	0.86	1.27	2.04	2.83	3.38	3.79	4.10	4.34	4.65	4.74
1.0	4.4	0.64	0.92	1.45	2.01	2.39	2.68	2.90	3.08	3.29	3.36
2.0	8.8	0.50	0.68	1.05	1.43	1.70	1.90	2.06	2.18	2.33	2.38
3.0	13.2	0.44	0.58	0.87	1.18	1.40	1.56	1.69	1.78	1.91	1.94
5.0	22.0	0.38	0.48	0.69	0.93	1.09	1.22	1.31	1.39	1.48	1.51
10.0	44.1	0.34	0.39	0.53	0.68	0.79	0.88	0.94	0.99	1.06	1.08
20.0 ⁴	88.1	0.31	0.34	0.42	0.52	0.59	0.64	0.69	0.72	0.76	0.78

¹The actual distribution of the population is shown, but the standard errors have been adjusted to reflect the effect of item non-response. This table does not apply to mean scores such as those shown in table 1 and tables D and E.

²For small proportions of youths the specified characteristic is unknown, thus the percentages shown may not add to 100.0.

³For percentages over 50, subtract from 100 and use that complement to obtain estimate of error.

⁴Use this line for the total population of youths 12-17 years of age.

Table II. Guide to standard error estimation for subpopulations

Reference table number	Topic and category	Percentage of youths	Number of youths (million) ¹	Reference table number	Topic and category	Percentage of youths	Number of youths (million) ¹
2; 5; 28	Each category of overall agreement	16.7	3.8	17-20; 38	Visits to psychiatrist or psychologist:		
					In past year	2.0	0.5
11; 17-20	Health status (parent's perception):				Over a year ago	4.1	0.9
	Excellent	33.0	7.5		Never	93.9	21.3
	Very good	33.9	7.7	17-20	Physical growth:		
	Good	29.5	6.7		Too slow	3.3	0.7
	Fair	3.3	0.7		About right	92.7	21.0
	Poor	0.3	0.1		Too fast	4.1	0.9
11; 36	Health perception (youth's):			23	Mental development:		
	Excellent	26.6	6.0		Too slow	3.7	0.8
	Very good	33.2	7.5		About right	95.4	21.6
	Good	35.7	8.1		Too fast	0.9	0.2
	Fair	4.2	1.0	23; 36	Attended nursery school	9.3	2.1
	Poor	0.4	0.1				
11; 17-20	Had health problem:			23; 36	Attended kindergarten	66.3	15.0
	Parent-reported	14.6	3.3				
	Youth-reported	10.3	2.3	23; 33; 36	First reaction to school:		
38	Parent's report on nervousness:				Quite happy	74.7	17.0
	Not nervous	49.8	11.3		A little upset	14.8	3.4
	Somewhat nervous	46.3	10.5		Quite upset	3.1	0.7
	Very nervous	4.0	0.9		So upset, got sick	0.6	0.1
					Don't remember	6.8	1.5
32; 38	Self-reported nervousness:			23; 24	Parent's educational goal for youth:		
	Often	7.6	1.7		Quit school as soon as possible	0.5	0.1
	Sometimes	36.1	8.2		Finish high school	16.9	3.8
	Rarely	36.0	8.2		Get some college training	35.5	8.1
	Never	20.3	4.6		Finish college	31.3	7.1
36	Weight perception:				Postgraduate training	15.8	3.6
	Underweight	7.2	1.6	23; 24	Parent's expectation regarding youth's education:		
	About right	80.3	18.2		Quit school as soon as possible	3.4	0.8
	Overweight	12.5	2.8		Finish high school	26.7	6.1
32	Attitude towards food:				Get some college training	36.1	8.2
	Not fussy	48.3	11.0		Finish college	23.6	5.4
	A little fussy	44.3	10.0		Postgraduate training	10.2	2.3
	Very fussy	7.4	1.7				
17-20	Last physician check up:			36	Ease in making friends:		
	In last year	48.1	10.9		Easily	82.0	18.6
	Over 2 years ago	14.9	3.4		Has a little trouble	16.9	3.8
	2 years ago	12.1	2.7		Has a lot of trouble	1.1	0.3
	Never	7.6	1.7				
	Don't remember	17.4	3.9	37	Overnight visits with friends:		
17-20	Last dental check up:				Never	17.7	4.0
	In last year	56.3	12.8		Once or twice	27.6	6.3
	1 or 2 years ago	13.4	3.0		Quite often	54.7	12.4
	Over 2 years ago	10.0	2.3				
	Never	11.6	2.6	37	Parent's acquaintance with youth's friends:		
	Don't remember	8.6	2.0		Knows most	77.0	17.5
17-20; 38	Visits to mental hospital or clinic:				Knows half or less	17.2	3.9
	In past year	0.8	0.2		Knows almost none	5.8	1.3
	Over a year ago	2.2	0.5				
	Never	97.0	22.0				

Table II. Guide to standard error estimation for subpopulations—Con.

Reference table number	Topic and category	Percentage of youths	Number of youths (million) ¹	Reference table number	Topic and category	Percentage of youths	Number of youths (million) ¹
33; 37	Meals eaten with family (per day): Two or more One None	61.0 37.6 1.4	13.8 8.5 0.3	32; 38	Difficulty in going to sleep: Very often From time to time Never	6.6 43.6 49.7	1.5 9.9 11.3
23; 33	Extended absence from home: Once More than once None	8.3 7.4 84.3	1.9 1.7 19.1	32; 38	Bad dreams or nightmares: Quite often From time to time Never	2.8 42.7 54.5	0.6 9.7 12.4
37	Receives allowance	50.5	11.5	32; 38	Sleepwalked in past year	5.2	1.2
37	Earns money—no allowance	33.9	7.7	33; 37	Smoking: Never smoked regularly Don't smoke now Less than half a pack per day Half to one pack per day One pack or more per day	54.3 31.1 9.0 3.7 2.0	12.3 7.1 2.0 0.8 0.5
32; 38	Wet bed in past year	4.7	1.1	33; 37	Ran away from home: Once More than once Never	6.7 2.7 90.6	1.5 0.6 20.6
17-20; 33; 36	Amount of trouble to bring up: None Just a little Some A lot	59.9 27.2 10.8 2.2	13.6 6.2 2.5 0.5				

¹Divide the number shown by 2 in order to estimate errors for percentages pertaining to only boys or girls.

an overestimate or underestimate, respectively, of the actual standard error will result.

Statistical Testing

An insight into the nature of the distribution of the proportion of agreement between parents and their adolescent offspring was obtained by comparisons with (1) a distribution that would result from independent random responses and (2) the observed distribution of responses of all adults (not only own parents) and all youths to the nonpersonal questions.

Considering the varying number of response options for the 29 items, the true random distribution of agreement has a complicated form. For example, if we let

$P(A_n)$ = probability of agreement by 2 people on n questions,

and we have 29 questions: 16 with 3 options,

11 with 4 options, and 2 with 5 options, then

$$P(A_{29}) = (1/3)^{16} \times (1/4)^{11} \times (1/5)^2$$

$$P(A_{28}) = 16 \times 2/3 \left[(1/3)^{15} \times (1/4)^{11} \times (1/5)^2 \right] + 11 \times 3/4 \times \left[(1/3)^{16} \times (1/4)^{10} \times (1/5)^2 \right] + 2 \times 4/5 \left[(1/3)^{16} \times (1/4)^{11} \times 1/5 \right].$$

That is, failure of agreement on one from the first group (which can happen in 16 ways) times agreement on all other questions plus disagreement on one item from the second group times agreement on all other items

$P(A_{27}) = \dots$ becoming increasingly tedious.

As an approximation to this distribution, we used a shortcut: We defined the probability of agreement (or success) as

$$P = 1/29 \left[16 \times 1/3 + 11 \times 1/4 + 2 \times 1/5 \right]$$

.2924,

i.e., an average probability over the 29 items. Using this as the parameter in a binomial distribution of agreement or disagreement, the mean over 29 trials becomes $M = nP = 8.5$ and the standard deviation is $\sqrt{nP(1-P)} = 2.45$, i.e., the mean number of questions parents and youths would have agreed upon under an assumption of randomness and independence lies between 8 and 9. Thus the observed distribution of agreement between youths and their own parents with a mean of 15.7 questions and a standard deviation of 2.69, appears not to justify the above assumptions.

The second comparison was based on the observed distributions of all adults' and youths' responses, separately. For the i^{th} the probability of agreement P_i becomes

$$\Sigma_0 [f_0(A) \times f_0(Y)] \text{ where } \Sigma_0$$

means summation over the 'options, $f_0(A)$ denotes the relative frequency of the parents' responses for option 0, and $f_0(Y)$ denotes the relative frequency of the youths' responses for option 0. Then averaging the P_i over the items we obtained a probability of success $P = .4391$. This leads to a mean of 12.7 and a standard deviation of 2.67.

The validity of trend relationships was estab-

lished by the testing of the regression coefficients for significance; while the evaluation of the significance of difference in direction on disagreement of youths with parents on some matter was made by comparing the observed proportions with those that would arise from an equal distribution with respect to direction of the number of instances in which youth and parent disagreed.

In determining the statistical significance of differences, for which the t-test was used, a one-tailed assumption was made in connection with examining the difference between congruence involving youth and parent and agreement based on all youths and all adults ("expected values"). Otherwise a two-tailed assumption was made. "Expected values" according to sex, age, income, race, amount of smoking, and frequency of running away from home, are presented in detailed Table 3 and in appendix tables III-V. In the cases that involved comparing an observed trend, e.g., agreement on goal regarding education according to age of youth, differences between the end-point categories (excluding those based on less than 200 sample persons), such as age 12 and age 17 in the example cited, were tested—the observed against the expected, with a one-tailed assumption.

Small Values

In some tables magnitudes are shown for cells for which the sample size is so small that the sampling error may be several times as great as the statistics itself; thus indicating an unacceptable degree of unreliability in the estimate. Such rates, if shown, have been included, in the belief that they may help to convey an impression of the overall story of the table.

Table III. Average percent of agreement for all youths with all adults ("Expected values"), by age and selected items of information: United States, 1966-70

Selected items of information	Number of response options	Age (in years)					
		12	13	14	15	16	17
		Average percent of agreement, youths with adults ¹					
All items of health information (36)	2-5	47.4	47.6	47.6	47.6	48.1	47.8
Allowance, yes/no	2	50.5	50.2	50.0	50.0	50.4	52.2
Allowance, who decides	2	97.1	97.1	97.2	94.8	95.5	93.9
Health problem, yes/no	2	82.3	80.4	76.6	75.4	79.5	74.5
Relative weight	3	60.6	58.1	55.4	56.1	56.7	53.7
Amount eaten	3	63.5	63.1	63.6	60.3	64.8	63.0
Clothes, who decides	3	42.8	43.2	40.8	40.3	41.3	44.5
Money, who decides	3	33.2	34.9	38.0	41.2	42.4	46.9
Friends, who decides	3	30.5	30.5	31.1	32.4	34.8	39.5
Hours, who decides	3	59.8	54.7	53.6	49.5	47.3	40.4
Nervousness, degree of	3	45.7	45.3	43.5	44.0	42.9	41.0
<u>Urgency in seeing doctor for</u>							
Blood in urine or bowel movement	3	64.1	68.1	69.7	72.6	75.3	75.6
Lump in stomach	3	64.7	65.2	65.5	67.6	70.7	68.2
Pain in chest	3	44.3	45.0	44.6	44.5	45.3	45.0
Stiff neck or back	3	32.8	31.6	31.2	30.5	29.9	30.0
Hurting all over	3	40.8	40.2	38.4	37.9	36.6	36.2
Nervousness	3	33.9	33.5	33.7	33.8	33.9	33.9
Loss of appetite	3	33.9	34.2	34.2	34.6	34.3	34.7
Overtiredness	3	33.8	33.9	34.4	34.6	34.9	36.2
Sore throat	3	35.5	35.3	35.6	36.7	36.6	37.1
Vomiting	3	37.8	37.6	39.0	39.3	39.1	40.1
Stomach ache	3	41.7	42.5	41.8	42.5	44.2	44.0
Headache	3	55.2	56.3	59.2	59.0	60.6	59.5
<u>Importance to young persons of</u>							
Consideration of others	4	46.0	47.3	48.2	48.2	48.7	50.1
Dependability	4	47.9	51.3	51.5	51.8	52.7	52.5
Obedience of law	4	65.1	64.5	62.3	60.8	56.9	55.8
Obedience to parents	4	55.4	54.3	53.5	51.4	50.1	48.0
Self-control	4	48.6	49.9	50.3	51.5	51.4	51.6
Calmness	4	45.7	45.9	46.0	46.4	46.4	46.8
Knowing how to stay healthy	4	52.1	52.8	51.6	52.3	50.6	50.6
Neatness and cleanliness	4	50.2	53.3	53.3	55.2	52.5	53.2
Happiness	4	43.7	44.2	46.0	47.8	48.3	49.6
Ambition	4	41.6	43.3	43.6	44.6	44.3	44.8
Self-defense	4	44.7	43.1	44.5	43.7	46.8	45.0
Present health status	5	31.3	31.0	30.6	30.2	30.9	30.4
Aspirations regarding education	5	26.0	25.7	26.9	26.5	26.6	27.1
Expectations concerning education	5	25.3	25.9	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.1

¹Represents the mean of all possible combinations of pairings of the youths and the adults included in the survey, calculated from the distributions by response option.

Table IV. Average percent of agreement for all youths with all adults ("Expected values"), by family income, race, and selected items of information: United States, 1966-70

Selected items of information	Number of response options	Annual family income						Race		
		Less than \$3,000	\$3,000-4,999	\$5,000-6,999	\$7,000-9,999	\$10,000-14,999	\$15,000 or more	White	Black	Other
Average percent of agreement, youths with adults ¹										
All items of health information (36)	2-5	46.7	47.1	48.0	48.0	49.0	49.2	47.8	46.9	48.6
Allowance, yes/no	2	51.4	50.1	50.2	50.0	50.2	52.1	50.0	49.8	50.6
Allowance, who decides	2	97.9	98.1	96.7	97.5	95.0	91.4	95.6	99.5	100.0
Health problem, yes/no	2	72.3	76.5	79.7	76.7	82.2	80.9	79.0	73.1	77.3
Relative weight	3	52.5	57.8	57.7	57.1	59.1	55.2	57.0	56.4	50.6
Amount eaten	3	56.0	61.4	63.9	64.1	65.7	64.7	64.2	55.8	61.5
Clothes, who decides	3	33.1	34.5	38.2	40.7	45.9	45.7	40.3	33.3	33.1
Money, who decides	3	36.6	35.5	37.4	39.6	41.9	43.7	39.8	34.6	37.9
Friends, who decides	3	34.0	32.0	30.8	31.6	34.6	39.6	32.6	33.1	44.9
Hours, who decides	3	54.3	50.1	50.8	49.9	47.8	47.8	48.3	56.5	44.0
Nervousness, degree of	3	42.0	44.4	45.4	42.9	44.8	43.7	44.2	43.5	47.4
<u>Urgency in seeing doctor for</u>										
Blood in urine or bowel movement	3	67.7	66.2	70.2	73.5	71.2	75.0	71.4	66.9	74.0
Lump in stomach	3	64.5	64.6	65.8	67.8	69.7	69.5	66.9	66.9	76.0
Pain in chest	3	48.2	48.4	45.8	44.0	43.8	41.7	44.4	49.1	48.4
Stiff neck or back	3	35.8	33.2	31.8	30.1	29.3	28.7	30.2	36.4	35.4
Hurting all over	3	47.8	44.6	40.0	37.7	36.6	35.7	37.5	51.2	39.7
Nervousness	3	34.5	34.8	35.0	34.3	34.0	34.8	34.3	34.7	33.6
Loss of appetite	3	33.7	34.4	33.8	34.9	35.1	36.4	34.7	33.2	33.9
Overtiredness	3	33.4	32.7	34.2	34.9	35.8	38.6	35.1	32.5	38.1
Sore throat	3	34.0	35.3	35.2	36.0	39.0	37.9	36.8	33.1	42.9
Vomiting	3	33.6	34.8	37.7	40.0	44.3	43.6	40.1	32.8	38.7
Stomach ache	3	35.6	35.0	40.9	43.8	50.9	52.4	44.9	33.3	34.1
Headache	3	44.8	47.0	57.4	60.8	68.4	73.4	61.9	40.1	60.9
<u>Importance to young persons of</u>										
Consideration of others	4	44.1	46.1	48.4	48.6	50.1	51.1	48.7	43.8	54.2
Dependability	4	47.6	48.0	51.4	52.8	53.1	54.4	51.8	48.1	53.1
Obedience of law	4	60.3	62.3	64.1	62.3	60.1	57.5	61.3	59.7	62.6
Obedience to parents	4	58.9	59.6	53.5	51.6	50.0	46.4	51.2	59.5	50.2
Self-control	4	49.4	50.0	50.5	50.8	51.0	50.8	50.4	50.9	59.2
Calmness	4	45.9	45.8	46.9	46.6	45.8	46.4	46.4	45.5	48.1
Knowing how to stay healthy	4	56.1	56.5	52.8	51.6	50.2	47.8	51.0	59.0	51.2
Neatness and cleanliness	4	58.2	57.8	54.9	52.7	50.4	47.0	51.9	61.4	47.4
Happiness	4	43.9	45.1	45.4	46.8	47.8	47.2	47.0	42.6	47.3
Ambition	4	40.2	43.1	43.8	44.4	44.7	45.0	44.0	41.2	47.4
Self-defense	4	44.7	45.0	45.2	45.1	45.2	43.9	45.0	44.1	42.9
Present health status	5	32.7	30.7	31.7	31.5	33.0	36.2	31.0	33.1	32.3
Aspirations regarding education	5	27.7	26.5	29.1	28.1	29.9	33.2	26.6	26.1	24.3
Expectations concerning education	5	29.5	27.5	30.6	28.4	28.6	30.8	26.3	26.7	25.1

¹Represents the mean of all possible combinations of pairings of the youths and the adults included in the survey, calculated from the distributions by response option.

Table V. Average percent of agreement for all youths with all adults ("Expected values"), by number of times youth ran away from home, amount of smoking by youths, and selected items of information: United States, 1966-70

Selected items of information	Number of response options	Number of times youth ran away from home			Amount of smoking by youth				
		Never	Once	More than once	Never smoked regularly	Don't smoke now	Smoke less than 1/2 pack per day	Smoke 1/2, but less than 1 pack per day	Smoke 1 or more packs per day
Average percent of agreement, youth with adults ¹									
All items of health information (36).	2-5	47.6	46.9	46.3	47.8	47.7	46.6	47.3	46.3
Allowance, yes/no	2	50.0	50.5	50.2	50.0	50.0	50.6	53.2	54.8
Allowance, who decides	2	95.9	98.1	100.0	96.3	94.9	99.2	99.1	94.0
Health problem, yes/no	2	78.6	74.6	71.2	79.9	77.5	73.6	75.1	71.2
Relative weight	3	57.3	52.4	51.7	59.2	55.6	52.1	49.3	50.0
Amount eaten	3	64.1	52.1	59.5	64.4	63.0	58.3	61.5	53.2
Clothes, who decides	3	38.9	38.0	36.8	40.4	40.2	36.6	42.7	46.6
Money, who decides	3	38.2	43.3	42.4	36.5	41.2	40.9	46.6	50.8
Friends, who decides	3	32.2	33.7	31.3	31.7	33.5	32.1	36.4	38.9
Hours, who decides	3	49.2	49.1	42.1	50.9	48.1	47.4	43.9	38.6
Nervousness, degree of	3	43.8	44.7	46.7	44.1	44.0	42.9	41.6	42.2
<u>Urgency in seeing doctor for</u>									
Blood in urine or bowel movement	3	71.0	70.7	65.5	70.2	72.0	68.6	73.9	70.3
Lump in stomach	3	67.4	62.4	62.2	67.9	66.6	64.8	64.6	61.3
Pain in chest	3	45.4	40.3	39.5	46.8	42.8	43.0	45.0	37.9
Stiff neck or back	3	31.1	28.2	30.2	32.0	29.9	30.7	28.3	29.3
Hurting all over	3	38.7	35.8	34.6	39.6	37.2	38.0	35.7	35.7
Nervousness	3	33.7	35.1	34.2	33.7	34.1	34.0	33.3	32.9
Loss of appetite	3	34.2	35.4	35.2	34.2	34.9	34.2	34.1	33.8
Overtiredness	3	34.4	35.5	35.7	34.1	35.5	34.1	35.1	34.7
Sore throat	3	35.9	37.1	39.9	35.5	37.3	35.6	36.5	37.4
Vomiting	3	38.5	41.2	42.7	37.8	40.9	37.3	42.1	39.9
Stomach ache	3	42.4	45.6	47.3	41.2	45.5	41.0	48.3	44.0
Headache	3	57.6	64.8	63.6	55.5	63.0	58.6	61.3	58.2
<u>Importance to young persons of</u>									
Consideration of others	4	47.9	49.0	49.6	47.7	49.1	46.4	46.8	47.6
Dependability	4	51.0	53.4	54.5	50.8	52.6	49.7	50.2	53.2
Obedience of law	4	61.5	58.1	54.9	63.5	59.5	58.2	51.0	51.2
Obedience to parents	4	52.8	46.7	44.2	54.8	49.6	50.6	47.8	43.5
Self-control	4	50.4	51.1	51.8	50.3	51.3	49.8	49.3	48.8
Calmness	4	46.3	45.0	46.3	46.3	46.2	45.1	46.6	46.2
Knowing how to stay healthy	4	52.2	47.9	49.4	52.8	50.7	51.9	49.7	47.3
Neatness and cleanliness	4	53.2	50.5	48.4	53.7	51.3	53.6	52.7	52.4
Happiness	4	46.4	47.5	44.9	45.6	47.7	45.4	48.9	48.7
Ambition	4	43.6	44.0	41.5	43.9	43.3	43.5	42.0	45.6
Self-defense	4	44.6	46.1	39.8	44.6	44.7	45.2	44.2	43.3
Present health status	5	30.8	30.1	29.6	31.0	30.9	30.2	30.6	32.1
Aspirations regarding education	5	26.4	25.9	24.5	26.6	27.2	27.3	27.9	26.7
Expectations concerning education	5	26.3	25.7	23.6	26.1	27.1	29.3	28.9	25.9

¹Represents the mean of all possible combinations of pairings of the youths and the adults included in the survey, calculated from the distributions by response option.



APPENDIX II

THE QUESTIONNAIRES

THE PARALLEL QUESTIONS

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

FORM APPROVED BUDGET BUREAU NO. 68-R1700

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

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

MEDICAL HISTORY OF YOUTH
Parent's Questionnaire

Sample number

NAME OF CHILD (<i>Last, First, Middle</i>)	SEGMENT	SERIAL	COL. NO.

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

1. SEX 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female	2. AGE	3. DATE OF BIRTH (<i>Month, Day, Year</i>)
--	--------	--

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

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

1 Yes 2 No

↓
IF YES: What is it? _____

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

1 Poor 2 Fair 3 Good 4 Very Good 5 Excellent

39. At the present time is he or she:

1 Underweight 2 About the right weight 3 Overweight

¹Appropriate revisions in wording such as "your" instead of "his" or "her" were made in the youth's questionnaire.

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

- 1 Not nervous at all
- 2 Somewhat nervous
- 3 Very nervous

53. Would you say he or she eats:

- 1 Too much
- 2 About the right amount
- 3 Too little

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

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

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

1 Yes
↓

IF YES: Who decides how much?

2 No
↓

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

2 Yes 3 No

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

1 Quit school as soon as possible

2 Finish high school

3 Get some college or other training after high school

4 Finish college and get a college degree

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

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

1 Quit school as soon as possible

2 Finish high school

3 Get some college or other training after high school

4 Finish college and get a college degree

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

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

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

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

If my child had this condition I would:

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

OTHER RELATED QUESTIONS

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

FORM APPROVED BUDGET BUREAU NO. 68-R1700

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

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

MEDICAL HISTORY OF YOUTH
Parent's Questionnaire

Sample number

NAME OF CHILD (<i>Last, First, Middle</i>)	SEGMENT	SERIAL	COL. NO.
--	---------	--------	----------

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

1. SEX 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female	2. AGE	3. DATE OF BIRTH (<i>Month, Day, Year</i>)
--	--------	--

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

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

1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know

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

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

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

1 Too slowly 2 at about the right rate 3 Too fast

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

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

HERE ARE SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT SCHOOL:

43. Did this youth go to nursery school?

1 Yes 2 No

44. Did he or she go to kindergarten?
- 1 Yes 2 No
46. What was his or her reaction to school during the first few weeks of 1st grade?
- 1 Was quite happy
- 2 Was a little upset
- 3 Was quite upset
- 4 Was so upset, he or she got sick
- 5 I don't remember or don't know
47. In general, how easily does he or she make friends?
- 1 Easily
- 2 Has a little trouble
- 3 Has a lot of trouble
48. How many of his or her friends do you know well?
- 1 Most of them
- 2 Half or less
- 3 Almost none
49. How much trouble was he or she to bring up?
- 1 None
- 2 Just a little
- 3 Some
- 4 A lot
- 5 Don't know
51. Has this youth ever been to a mental hospital or guidance clinic?
- 1 Yes, within past year 3 No
- 2 Yes, but not within past year 4 Don't know
52. Has he (she) ever seen a psychiatrist, or a psychologist, or have you talked to one about him (her)?
- 1 Yes, within past year 3 No
- 2 Yes, but not within past year 4 Don't know

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

1 Not fussy at all

2 A little fussy

3 Very fussy

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

1 Two or more

2 Only one

3 None

HEALTH HABITS AND HISTORY – Youth

Sample No.

Name <i>(Last, First, Middle)</i>	SEGMENT	SERIAL	COL. NO.
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INSTRUCTIONS: On the following pages you will find a set of questions dealing with your health. Since every person is different, there are no “standard” answers to the questions; just answer them as fully and honestly as you can. Your answers will be kept confidential. Do your best to pick the most likely answer from among the choices given. Only if you really don’t know the answer check “Don’t know.” **WHEN YOU HAVE COMPLETED THE QUESTIONNAIRE, PLEASE MAIL IT BACK TO THE SURVEY IN THE ENVELOPE WE LEFT WITH YOU—THERE IS NO POSTAGE NECESSARY IF YOU USE OUR ENVELOPE.**

1. SEX 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female	2. AGE	3. DATE OF BIRTH <i>(Month, Day, Year)</i>
--	--------	--

30. How often do you have trouble getting to sleep or staying asleep?
 1 Very often 2 Only from time to time 3 Never
31. How often do you have bad dreams or nightmares?
 1 Quite frequently 2 Only from time to time 3 Never
32. As far as you know, have you walked in your sleep in the last year or so?
 1 Yes 2 No
34. Have you ever been away from your family (*home*) for at least two months?
 1 Yes, once x No
 ↓
 2 Yes, more than once
39. When did you last see a doctor for a checkup (*routine examination*)?
 1 In the last year 4 Never
 2 One-two years ago 5 I don’t remember
 3 Over two years ago
41. When did you last see a dentist for a checkup (*routine examination*)?
 1 In the last year 4 Never
 2 One-two years ago 5 I don’t remember
 3 Over two years ago

HEALTH BEHAVIOR

Sample No.

NAME OF YOUTH (Last, First, Middle)

SEX

Male Female

Age

INSTRUCTIONS: On the following pages you will find a set of questions dealing with your health behavior. Since every person is different, there are no "standard" answers to the questions; just answer them as fully and honestly as you can. Your answers will be kept confidential. Do your best to pick the most likely answer from among the choices given. Only if you really don't know the answer check "Don't know."

5. How many times have you run away from home? (*That means, leaving or staying away on purpose, knowing you would be missed, intending to stay away from home, at least for some time.*)
- 1 Once 2 More than once 3 Never
8. How old were you when you began smoking regularly? _____ Years
- Never have smoked regularly
9. About how many cigarettes do you smoke per day?
- 1 I don't smoke at all
- 2 I don't smoke cigarettes (*but I smoke a pipe or cigars*)
- 3 Less than 1/2 pack
- 4 1/2 pack but less than 1 pack
- 5 1 pack but less than 2 packs
- 6 2 packs or more

— ○ ○ ○ —

APPENDIX III

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOECONOMIC VARIABLES AND RELATED TERMS

Age.—The age recorded for each youth was age at last birthday as of the date of examination. Age was confirmed by comparison with the date of birth on the youth's birth certificate. The age criterion for inclusion in the sample was the age at the time of the first interview. Since the examination usually took place 2 to 4 weeks after the interview, some youths who were 17 years old at the time of interview became 18 years old by the time of examination. There were 58 such cases. In the adjustment and weighting procedures and in the analysis, these youths were included in the 17-year-old group.

Grade.—The grade placement of sample youths was obtained from the questionnaire sent to the schools they attended. If educational level was not available from the school questionnaire, grade placement or the fact of having completed or left school was determined from information noted by examiners on one of the psychological test record forms. For youths on summer vacation, the grade placement recorded was the grade the youth would enter in the fall.

Modal grade.—It was not possible to organize the youths 12 through 17 years of age into groups to reasonably represent more than one or two of the six grade levels in school to which most of them were assigned and thus present representative data on agreement according to grade in school; therefore, data were compiled in terms of grade in school in relation to age (modal grade). The modal level for the 12-year-old youths was the seventh grade, in which 55 percent of them were

located; the modal grade for those 13 years of age was the eighth; and so forth.

Race.—Race was recorded as "white," "Negro," or "other." The last category included American Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and all races other than white or Negro. Mexican persons were included with "white" unless definitely known to be American Indian or of another race. Negroes and persons of mixed Negro and other parentage were recorded as "Negro." The term "Negro" has been replaced by "black" in this report. Adolescents recorded as "other" comprised less than 1 percent of the sample and data on them are not shown separately in the detailed presentations.

Geographic region.—For purposes of stratification, the United States was divided into four broad geographic regions of approximately equal population. These regions closely correspond to those used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, were as follows:

<i>Region</i>	<i>States included</i>
Northeast	Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.
Midwest	Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri.
South	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, Ken-

tucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

West Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Education of parent or guardian.—The highest grade completed in school was recorded. The only grades counted were those attended in a regular public or private school where persons were given formal education, whether during the day or night and whether attendance was full or part time. A “regular” school is one which advances a person toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Education in vocational, trade, or business schools outside the regular school system was not counted in determining the highest grade of school completed.

Family income.—The income recorded was the total income received during the past 12 months by the head of the household and all other household members related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption. This income was the gross cash income (excluding pay in kind) except in the case of a family with its own farm or business, in which case net income was recorded.

Parent.—A parent was the natural parent or, in the case of adoption, the legal parent of the child.

Guardian.—A guardian was responsible for the care and supervision of the child. He (or she) did not have to be the legal guardian to be considered the guardian for this survey. A guardianship could only exist when the parent(s) of the child did not reside within the sample household.

Head of household.—Only one person in each household was designated as the “head.” He (or she) was the person who was regarded as the “head” by the members of the household. In most cases the head was the chief breadwinner of the family; however, in some cases the head was the parent of the chief earner or the only adult member of the household.



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