

Indicator **64. Employment of High School Graduates**

Employment and unemployment of high school graduates in year of graduation, by college enrollment status: October 1965 to October 1994

[Numbers in thousands]

Year of enrollment and graduation	High school graduates			Graduates in the civilian labor force ¹			
	Number	Percent of total ²	Percent employed	Number	Labor force participation rate ¹	Percent employed	Unemployment rate ³
Not enrolled in college							
1965	1,305	49	72	1,071	82	88	12
1970	1,330	48	63	1,027	77	82	18
1975	1,571	49	65	1,276	81	80	20
1980	1,565	51	69	1,330	85	81	19
1983	1,402	47	63	1,184	84	74	26
1984	1,350	45	64	1,120	83	77	23
1985	1,127	42	62	927	82	75	25
1986	1,287	46	65	1,047	81	80	20
1987	1,144	43	69	959	84	82	18
1988	1,098	41	72	930	85	85	15
1989	991	40	72	836	84	85	15
1990	945	40	68	788	84	81	19
1991	857	38	60	685	80	75	25
1992	919	37	63	714	78	81	19
1993	873	37	64	736	84	76	24
1994	959	38	64	772	81	80	20
Enrolled in college							
1965	1,354	51	25	380	28	89	11
1970	1,427	52	30	509	36	84	16
1975	1,615	51	35	641	40	88	12
1980	1,524	49	38	662	43	87	13
1983	1,562	53	37	702	45	83	17
1984	1,662	55	37	719	43	86	14
1985	1,539	58	39	683	44	87	13
1986	1,499	54	42	717	48	87	13
1987	1,503	57	41	698	47	88	12
1988	1,575	59	42	747	47	88	12
1989	1,463	60	41	659	45	91	9
1990	1,410	60	37	587	42	89	11
1991	1,420	62	42	675	48	88	12
1992	1,542	63	42	761	49	85	15
1993	1,464	63	40	677	46	86	14
1994	1,559	62	41	723	46	89	11

¹ The civilian labor force includes all employed persons, plus those seeking employment; it excludes persons in the military. The labor force participation rate is the percent of persons either employed or seeking employment.

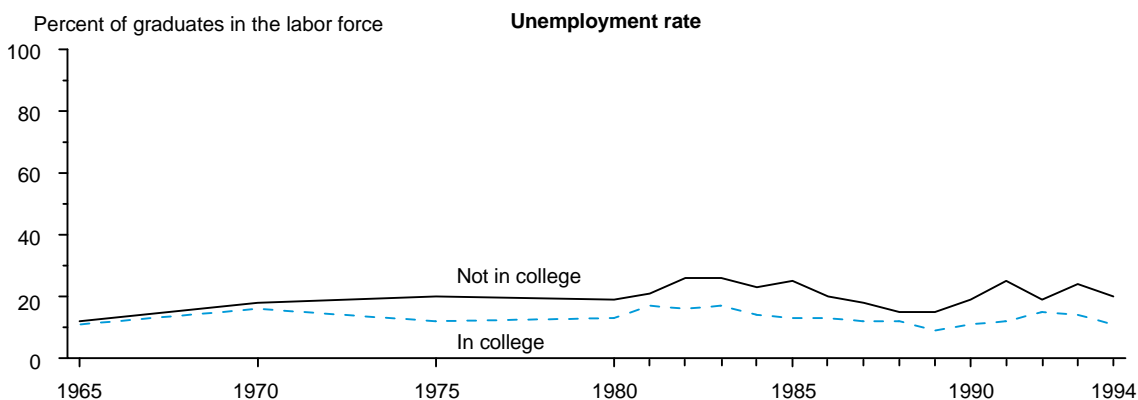
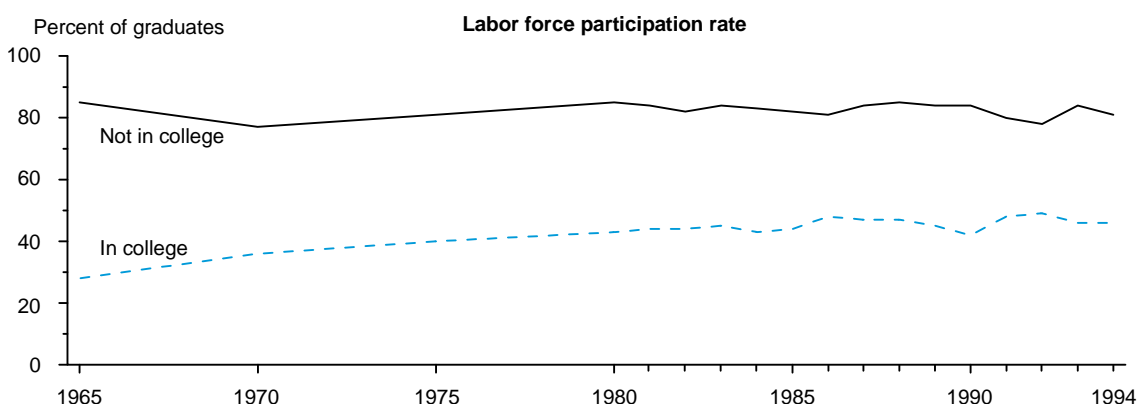
² Percent not enrolled in college plus percent enrolled in college equals 100.

³ The unemployment rate is the proportion of those in the labor force who are not employed and are seeking employment.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment of School-Age Youth, Graduates, and Dropouts*, various years; and unpublished tabulations.

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Labor force participation and unemployment of high school graduates in year of graduation, by college enrollment status: October 1965 to October 1994



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment of School-Age Youth, Graduates, and Dropouts*, various years; and unpublished tabulations.

Between 1965 and 1994, the percentage of noncollege-bound high school graduates entering the labor force changed little. The apparent dip in 1970 was caused by the entry of young men into the military rather than the civilian labor force. In contrast, the proportion of college entrants who were also in the labor force rose from 28 percent in 1965 to 46 percent in 1994. Since the early 1980s, the proportion of high school students going on to college immediately after high school has risen.