

## Appendix A

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# Estimates and Standard Error Tables



**Table 1.1—Data and standard errors for figures 1.1 and 1.2: Number and percentage distribution of students enrolled in public schools, by urbanicity: 1980 and 1990**

School urbanicity and year	Number (in millions)	Standard error	Percentage distribution	Standard error
Total				
1980	40.4	0.1	100.0	—
1990	37.7	0.1	100.0	—
Urban				
1980	10.6	0.2	26.3	0.4
1990	10.4	0.2	27.6	0.4
Suburban				
1980	16.5	0.2	40.8	0.3
1990	16.8	0.2	44.5	0.2
Rural				
1980	13.3	0.3	32.9	0.2
1990	10.5	0.3	27.9	0.2

— Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October 1980 and October 1990.

**Table 1.2—Percentage of students in public and private schools, by urbanicity: 1987–88**

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School urbanicity	Percentage	Standard error
Total		
Public	88.4	0.2
Private	11.6	0.2
Urban		
Public	83.4	0.6
Private	16.6	0.6
Suburban		
Public	86.7	0.7
Private	13.3	0.7
Rural		
Public	92.9	0.3
Private	7.1	0.3

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SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Schools and Staffing Survey, 1987–88.

**Table 1.3—Average school size, by urbanicity and level: 1987–88**

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School urbanicity and level	Average school size	Standard error
Total		
Elementary	424	3.5
Middle/junior high	569	8.3
Secondary	825	10.0
Urban		
Elementary	528	7.9
Middle/junior high	735	17.0
Secondary	1,313	31.0
Suburban		
Elementary	492	7.0
Middle/junior high	662	21.0
Secondary	1,197	30.0
Rural		
Elementary	354	4.2
Middle/junior high	463	11.0
Secondary	577	11.0

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SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Schools and Staffing Survey, 1987–88.

**Table 1.4—Data and standard errors for figures 1.3 and 1.8: Poverty rates for children under age 18, by urbanicity: 1980 and 1990, and percentage of students with difficulty speaking English, by urbanicity: 1979 and 1989**

Urbanicity and year	Rate or Percentage	Standard error
<b>Total</b>		
Poverty rate		
1980	17.9	0.2
1990	19.9	0.4
Difficulty speaking English		
1979	2.7	0.1
1989	4.6	0.2
<b>Urban</b>		
Poverty rate		
1980	26.2	0.4
1990	30.0	0.9
Difficulty speaking English		
1979	6.2	0.3
1989	9.1	0.5
<b>Suburban</b>		
Poverty rate		
1980	11.2	0.2
1990	12.5	0.5
Difficulty speaking English		
1979	1.9	0.2
1989	3.7	0.2
<b>Rural</b>		
Poverty rate		
1980	19.4	0.3
1990	22.2	0.9
Difficulty speaking English		
1979	1.2	0.2
1989	1.9	0.3

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 181 and 133; and Current Population Survey, November 1979 and 1989.

**Table 1.5—Data and standard errors for figure 1.4: Percentage of 8th graders whose family was in the lowest socioeconomic quartile, by urbanicity and school poverty concentration: 1988**

School urbanicity and school poverty concentration*	Percentage	Standard error
Total	26.5	0.7
0 to 5%	13.0	1.3
6 to 20%	19.1	1.0
21 to 40%	26.8	1.1
Over 40%	44.3	1.4
Urban—all	32.6	1.6
0 to 5%	17.8	5.9
6 to 20%	18.8	2.0
21 to 40%	26.0	3.2
Over 40%	44.6	2.1
Suburban—all	19.1	1.0
0 to 5%	9.6	1.2
6 to 20%	14.8	1.1
21 to 40%	23.6	1.7
Over 40%	44.4	3.4
Rural—all	31.9	1.1
0 to 5%	22.2	3.1
6 to 20%	27.3	1.9
21 to 40%	29.2	1.4
Over 40%	44.0	2.3

\*"School poverty concentration" refers to the percentage of students in the school receiving free and reduced price lunch.

NOTE: Totals may include a small proportion of students for whom school urbanicity and/or poverty concentration are unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988, Base Year Survey.

**Table 1.6—Data and standard errors for figure 1.5: Percentage of students in poverty-related programs, by urbanicity: 1987–88**

School urbanicity	Eligible for free or reduced price lunch		Receiving free or reduced price lunch		Receiving Chapter 1 services	
	Percentage	Standard error	Percentage	Standard error	Percentage	Standard error
Total	31.2	0.3	28.5	0.2	11.1	0.2
Urban	41.8	0.7	37.9	0.6	14.1	0.5
Suburban	17.9	0.4	16.2	0.4	6.8	0.5
Rural	30.6	0.3	28.3	0.3	11.2	0.2

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Schools and Staffing Survey, 1987–88.



**Table 1.7—Data and standard errors for figure 1.6: Percentage distribution of students by school poverty concentration within urbanicity categories: 1987–88**

School urbanicity and school poverty concentration*	Percentage distribution of students	Standard error
Total	100.0	—
0 to 5%	17.2	0.4
6 to 20%	31.8	0.6
21 to 40%	25.0	0.5
Over 40%	26.0	0.5
Urban—all	100.0	—
0 to 5%	12.1	0.8
6 to 20%	25.8	1.2
21 to 40%	22.0	1.1
Over 40%	40.1	1.1
Suburban—all	100.0	—
0 to 5%	35.5	1.1
6 to 20%	38.7	1.1
21 to 40%	15.6	1.2
Over 40%	10.2	0.8
Rural—all	100.0	—
0 to 5%	11.7	0.5
6 to 20%	32.3	0.8
21 to 40%	31.5	0.7
Over 40%	24.5	0.8

—Not applicable.

\*“School poverty concentration” refers to the percentage of students in the school receiving free and reduced price lunch.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Schools and Staffing Survey, 1987–88.

**Table 1.8—Data and standard errors for figure 1.7: Percentage distribution of students by school poverty concentration deciles, by urbanicity: 1987–88**

School urbanicity and school poverty concentration*	Percentage distribution of students	Standard error
Urban—all	100.0	—
0%	2.8	0.5
>0–10%	21.6	1.2
11–20%	13.7	0.8
21–30%	12.4	0.8
31–40%	9.4	0.6
41–50%	9.6	0.7
51–60%	6.3	0.4
61–70%	5.9	0.6
71–80%	5.9	0.6
81–90%	5.4	0.5
91–100%	7.0	0.6
Suburban—all	100.0	—
0%	3.5	0.5
>0–10%	50.0	1.3
11–20%	20.8	1.1
21–30%	9.4	0.9
31–40%	6.2	0.6
41–50%	3.3	0.5
51–60%	3.0	0.5
61–70%	1.7	0.4
71–80%	1.1	0.4
81–90%	0.6	0.2
91–100%	0.4	0.2
Rural—all	100.0	—
0%	2.6	0.3
>0–10%	21.9	0.6
11–20%	19.8	0.6
21–30%	18.2	0.6
31–40%	13.2	0.5
41–50%	9.1	0.6
51–60%	5.9	0.4
61–70%	3.7	0.3
71–80%	2.2	0.3
81–90%	2.0	0.3
91–100%	1.4	0.2

— Not applicable.

\*“School poverty concentration” refers to the percentage of students in the school receiving free and reduced price lunch.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Schools and Staffing Survey, 1987–88.

**Table 1.9—Data and standard errors for figure 1.9: Trends in the racial-ethnic distribution of urban students: 1980 and 1990**

Race-ethnicity	1980		1990	
	Percentage	Standard error	Percentage	Standard error
White	48.5	0.3	42.7	0.4
Black	33.0	0.4	31.9	0.4
Hispanic	15.4	0.9	19.4	1.0
Other	3.1	1.4	6.0	1.3

NOTE: White refers to white, non-Hispanic students. Black refers to black, non-Hispanic students.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October 1980 and October 1990.

**Table 1.10—Data and standard errors for figures 1.10 and 1.11: Racial-ethnic distribution of students by urbanicity and school poverty concentration: 1987–88**

School urbanicity and school poverty concentration <sup>1</sup>	White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
	Per-centage	Standard error	Per-centage	Standard error	Per-centage	Standard error	Per-centage	Standard error
Total <sup>2</sup>	75.2	0.2	13.8	0.2	7.4	0.2	3.5	0.1
0 to 5%	87.7	0.7	5.4	0.5	3.3	0.3	3.5	0.2
6 to 20%	86.4	0.4	6.8	0.2	4.1	0.3	2.5	0.1
21 to 40%	81.6	0.5	9.8	0.4	5.7	0.3	2.6	0.2
Over 40%	50.9	0.8	29.1	0.7	14.6	0.6	5.5	0.4
Urban—all	50.7	0.7	30.0	0.8	14.8	0.5	4.3	0.2
0 to 5%	73.8	2.3	14.4	2.0	6.8	1.0	4.6	0.7
6 to 20%	68.9	1.3	16.0	1.0	9.8	1.0	4.7	0.4
21 to 40%	60.3	1.3	22.9	1.3	11.3	0.9	4.3	0.4
Over 40%	31.3	0.9	44.3	1.0	20.8	1.0	3.9	0.3
Suburban—all	79.4	0.6	10.3	0.4	6.2	0.4	3.8	0.2
0 to 5%	90.0	0.6	4.1	0.3	2.5	0.2	3.6	0.2
6 to 20%	84.5	0.7	7.2	0.5	4.6	0.4	3.4	0.2
21 to 40%	73.1	1.5	13.9	1.2	8.7	1.2	4.4	0.5
Over 40%	42.9	2.6	32.9	2.6	18.4	2.3	5.1	1.4
Rural—all	83.5	0.4	8.4	0.2	4.9	0.2	3.1	0.2
0 to 5%	90.9	0.9	3.3	0.4	2.8	0.7	3.0	0.5
6 to 20%	92.6	0.4	3.8	0.3	2.2	0.2	1.4	0.1
21 to 40%	88.5	0.4	5.7	0.3	3.8	0.3	1.8	0.2
Over 40%	64.6	1.0	18.8	0.7	10.0	0.8	6.5	0.6

<sup>1</sup>“School poverty concentration” refers to the percentage of students in the school receiving free and reduced price lunch.

<sup>2</sup>Percentages may not add to 100 because of missing or miscoded data.

NOTE: White refers to white, non-Hispanic students. Black refers to black, non-Hispanic students.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Schools and Staffing Survey, 1987–88.

**Table 1.11—Percentage of students who belong to a racial-ethnic minority, by urbanicity and school poverty concentration: 1987–88**

School urbanicity and school poverty concentration*	Percentage	Standard error
Total	24.7	0.2
0 to 5%	12.2	0.6
6 to 20%	13.4	0.4
21 to 40%	18.1	0.5
Over 40%	49.2	0.8
Urban—all	49.0	0.6
0 to 5%	25.7	2.2
6 to 20%	30.5	1.3
21 to 40%	38.5	1.4
Over 40%	69.0	0.9
Suburban—all	20.4	0.6
0 to 5%	10.1	0.6
6 to 20%	15.2	0.7
21 to 40%	27.0	1.6
Over 40%	56.4	2.6
Rural—all	16.4	0.3
0 to 5%	9.1	0.9
6 to 20%	7.4	0.3
21 to 40%	11.3	0.4
Over 40%	35.4	1.0

\*"School poverty concentration" refers to the percentage of students in the school receiving free and reduced price lunch.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Schools and Staffing Survey, 1987–88.

**Table 1.12—Data and standard errors for figures 1.12–1.14: Selected measures of victimization and health, by urbanicity: 1988 and 1990**

Urbanicity	Rate or percentage	Standard error
<b>Total</b>		
Victimization rate, per 1,000 persons ages 12 and over		
Crimes of violence, 1990	29.6	0.7
Crimes of theft, 1990	63.8	1.0
Infant mortality rate, per 1000 live births, 1990	9.2	+/-0.1*
Regular source of health care is a clinic, health center, or emergency room, ages 17 and under, 1988	15.5	0.4
Covered by health insurance/Medicaid, ages 17 and under, 1988	83.1	0.4
<b>Urban</b>		
Victimization rate, per 1,000 persons ages 12 and over		
Crimes of violence	41.3	1.5
Crimes of theft	81.5	2.1
Infant mortality rate, per 1000 live births, 1990	9.6	+/-0.1*
Regular source of health care is a clinic, health center, or emergency room, ages 17 and under, 1988	23.3	0.9
Covered by health insurance/Medicaid, ages 17 and under, 1988	81.5	0.8
<b>Suburban</b>		
Victimization rate, per 1,000 persons ages 12 and over		
Crimes of violence, 1990	25.2	1.0
Crimes of theft, 1990	64.0	1.6
Infant mortality rate, per 1000 live births, 1990	7.8	+/-0.2*
Regular source of health care is a clinic, health center, or emergency room, ages 17 and under, 1988	10.6	0.5
Covered by health insurance/Medicaid, ages 17 and under, 1988	84.9	0.6
<b>Rural</b>		
Victimization rate, per 1,000 persons ages 12 and over		
Crimes of violence, 1990	23.2	1.2
Crimes of theft, 1990	43.4	1.7
Infant mortality rate, per 1000 live births, 1990	9.2	+/-0.2*
Regular source of health care is a clinic, health center, or emergency room, ages 17 and under, 1988	15.5	0.9
Covered by health insurance/Medicaid, ages 17 and under, 1988	81.7	0.9

\*Random variation.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1990*. National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1990, Vol. 2, Mortality*, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1993. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital and Health Statistics, Advance Data*, No. 188, Oct. 1, 1990.

**Table 1.13—Percentage of girls scheduled to be in 12th grade<sup>1</sup> who have or who are expecting a child, by urbanicity: 1992**

School urbanicity and school poverty concentration <sup>2</sup>	Percentage	Standard error
Total	13.6	0.7
Urban	16.5	1.4
Suburban	10.3	1.2
Rural	14.2	1.0

<sup>1</sup>Includes girls who dropped out but would have been in 12th grade had they stayed in school and progressed normally.

<sup>2</sup>“School poverty concentration” refers to the percentage of students in the school receiving free and reduced price lunch.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Education Longitudinal Survey, Third Follow-up, 1992.

**Table 2.1—Data and standard errors for figures 2.1–2.3: Average standardized test composite scores<sup>1</sup> of 8th-grade students, by urbanicity and school poverty concentration: 1988**

School urbanicity and school poverty concentration <sup>2</sup>	Composite score	Standard error
Total	49.5	0.2
0 to 5%	52.7	0.4
6 to 20%	51.0	0.3
21 to 40%	49.3	0.3
Over 40%	45.3	0.4
Urban—all	47.0	0.4
0 to 5%	50.8	1.4
6 to 20%	50.8	0.6
21 to 40%	47.6	0.6
Over 40%	44.0	0.4
Suburban—all	50.8	0.3
0 to 5%	51.4	0.4
6 to 20%	51.1	0.4
21 to 40%	49.3	0.4
Over 40%	45.6	0.6
Rural—all	49.4	0.3
0 to 5%	49.4	0.3
6 to 20%	50.9	0.5
21 to 40%	49.8	0.4
Over 40%	46.5	0.7

<sup>1</sup>Standardized scores are transformations of the IRT-Estimated Number Correct scores, rescaled to a mean of 50 and standard deviation of 10. The Standardized Test Composite is the equally weighted mean of the standardized reading and mathematics scores, restandardized to a mean of 50 and standard deviation of 10. Because of missing data, the sample analyzed here has a weighted mean of 49.5.

<sup>2</sup>“School poverty concentration” refers to the percentage of students in the school receiving free and reduced price lunch.

NOTE: Totals may include a small proportion of students for whom school urbanicity is unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988, Base Year Survey.



**Table 2.2—Data and standard errors for figures 2.4–2.6: Average standardized test composite scores<sup>1</sup> of 10th-grade students, by urbanicity and school poverty concentration: 1990**

School urbanicity and school poverty concentration <sup>2</sup>	Composite Score	Standard error
Total	50.0	0.2
0 to 5%	52.8	0.3
6 to 20%	50.6	0.3
21 to 40%	48.7	0.3
Over 40%	45.1	0.3
Urban—all	48.8	0.4
0 to 5%	53.0	0.8
6 to 20%	50.3	0.8
21 to 40%	47.7	0.5
Over 40%	44.7	0.6
Suburban—all	51.2	0.2
0 to 5%	53.0	0.3
6 to 20%	50.9	0.4
21 to 40%	47.4	0.9
Over 40%	45.4	0.7
Rural—all	49.3	0.3
0 to 5%	50.9	1.1
6 to 20%	50.3	0.4
21 to 40%	49.6	0.5
Over 40%	45.2	0.5

<sup>1</sup>Standardized scores are transformations of the IRT-Estimated Number Correct scores, rescaled to a mean of 50 and standard deviation of 10. The Standardized Test Composite is the equally weighted mean of the standardized reading and mathematics scores, restandardized to a mean of 50 and standard deviation of 10.

<sup>2</sup>“School poverty concentration” refers to the percentage of students in the school receiving free and reduced price lunch.

NOTE: Totals may include a small proportion of students for whom school urbanicity and/or poverty concentration are unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988, First Follow-up Survey, 1990.

**Table 2.3—Data and standard errors for figure 2.7: Average number correct in mathematics for 10th-grade students, by urbanicity: 1980 and 1990, and 1980–1990 change**

School urbanicity	1980		1990		1980–1990 change	
	Number correct	Standard error	Number correct	Standard error	Number correct	Standard error
Total	33.2	0.2	35.6	0.2	2.4	0.3
Urban	29.7	0.5	33.9	0.5	4.2	0.7
Suburban	33.7	0.3	37.2	0.3	3.5	0.4
Rural	31.7	0.3	34.9	0.3	3.2	0.4

NOTE: Totals may include a small proportion of students for whom school urbanicity is unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, High School and Beyond, Base Year Survey, 1980 and the National Education Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up Survey, 1990.

**Table 2.4—Data and standard errors for figures 2.8–2.10: Percentage graduating on time among the sophomore class of 1980, by urbanicity and percent disadvantaged in school**

School urbanicity and percent disadvantaged*	Percentage	Standard error
Total	81.8	0.6
0 to 5%	85.5	0.9
6 to 20%	81.6	1.0
21 to 40%	79.7	1.7
Over 40%	72.7	2.3
Urban—all	73.7	1.7
0 to 5%	80.3	3.3
6 to 20%	75.8	2.6
21 to 40%	71.6	3.7
Over 40%	66.1	3.9
Suburban—all	84.3	0.9
0 to 5%	87.1	1.2
6 to 20%	82.6	1.4
21 to 40%	81.8	2.6
Over 40%	74.0	4.1
Rural—all	83.3	0.9
0 to 5%	84.1	1.5
6 to 20%	83.4	1.5
21 to 40%	84.1	1.8
Over 40%	80.1	2.8

\*"Percent disadvantaged" refers to the percentage of students identified as disadvantaged by school administrators.

NOTE: Totals may include a small proportion of students for whom school urbanicity and/or percent disadvantaged are unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, High School and Beyond Study, Third Follow-up, Spring 1986.

**Table 2.5—Data and standard errors for figures 2.11–2.13: Percentage of young adults completing a postsecondary degree by 1990, by high school urbanicity and percent disadvantaged in high school**

School urbanicity and percent disadvantaged*	Percentage	Standard error
Total	26.3	1.2
0 to 5%	36.2	2.1
6 to 20%	24.7	1.4
21 to 40%	19.5	2.0
Over 40%	16.8	2.3
Urban—all	23.2	2.2
0 to 5%	26.6	6.7
6 to 20%	25.5	3.8
21 to 40%	23.3	4.3
Over 40%	14.5	2.2
Suburban—all	30.2	1.8
0 to 5%	39.5	2.6
6 to 20%	24.9	2.1
21 to 40%	15.6	3.2
Over 40%	17.1	4.1
Rural—all	21.7	1.7
0 to 5%	24.1	4.7
6 to 20%	24.0	2.2
21 to 40%	20.1	2.7
Over 40%	17.7	3.7

\*“Percent disadvantaged” refers to the percentage of students identified as disadvantaged by school administrators.

NOTE: Totals may include a small proportion of students for whom school urbanicity and/or percent disadvantaged are unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, 1990.

**Table 2.6—Data and standard errors for figures 2.14–2.16: Percentage of young adults employed or attending school full time 4 years after high school, by high school urbanicity and percent disadvantaged in high school: 1986**

School urbanicity and percent disadvantaged*	Percentage	Standard error
Total	60.9	0.7
0 to 5%	64.3	1.2
6 to 20%	62.1	1.1
21 to 40%	59.8	1.8
Over 40%	47.6	2.5
Urban—all	56.6	1.5
0 to 5%	61.3	3.6
6 to 20%	60.6	2.8
21 to 40%	56.9	3.2
Over 40%	46.9	3.2
Suburban—all	64.3	0.9
0 to 5%	66.6	1.4
6 to 20%	64.8	1.6
21 to 40%	57.1	3.9
Over 40%	43.7	2.9
Rural—all	58.9	1.3
0 to 5%	60.5	2.5
6 to 20%	59.0	1.8
21 to 40%	63.2	2.6
Over 40%	50.5	5.3

\*"Percent disadvantaged" refers to the percentage of students identified as disadvantaged by school administrators.

NOTE: Totals may include a small proportion of students for whom school urbanicity and/or percent disadvantaged are unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, High School and Beyond Study, Third Follow-up Survey, 1986.

**Table 2.7—Data and standard errors for figures 2.17–2.19: Percentage of young adults employed or attending school full time, by high school urbanicity and percent disadvantaged in high school: 1990**

School urbanicity and percent disadvantaged*	Percentage	Standard error
Total	84.2	0.7
0 to 5%	87.5	1.1
6 to 20%	86.0	1.0
21 to 40%	80.9	1.6
Over 40%	76.1	1.5
Urban—all	81.5	1.4
0 to 5%	87.1	3.0
6 to 20%	85.2	1.8
21 to 40%	79.0	3.0
Over 40%	72.7	2.5
Suburban—all	86.4	0.7
0 to 5%	88.2	1.3
6 to 20%	86.0	1.3
21 to 40%	83.0	2.5
Over 40%	80.8	4.4
Rural—all	82.3	1.3
0 to 5%	84.3	2.6
6 to 20%	86.3	2.2
21 to 40%	80.5	2.6
Over 40%	76.0	1.5

\*“Percent disadvantaged” refers to the percentage of students identified as disadvantaged by school administrators.

NOTE: Totals may include a small proportion of students for whom school urbanicity and/or percent disadvantaged are unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, 1990.

**Table 2.8—Data and standard errors for figures 2.20–2.22: Percentage of young adults unemployed, by high school urbanicity and percent disadvantaged in high school: 1990**

School urbanicity and percent disadvantaged*	Percentage	Standard error
Total	3.6	0.3
0 to 5%	2.1	0.4
6 to 20%	3.4	0.5
21 to 40%	3.8	0.8
Over 40%	7.6	1.2
Urban—all	5.8	0.8
0 to 5%	3.3	1.9
6 to 20%	4.5	1.1
21 to 40%	5.2	1.6
Over 40%	10.8	1.7
Suburban—all	2.6	0.4
0 to 5%	1.9	0.5
6 to 20%	3.2	0.7
21 to 40%	2.2	1.0
Over 40%	5.1	1.7
Rural—all	4.0	0.6
0 to 5%	2.3	1.0
6 to 20%	2.8	1.0
21 to 40%	4.1	1.2
Over 40%	6.9	1.9

\*“Percent disadvantaged” refers to the percentage of students identified as disadvantaged by school administrators.

NOTE: Totals may include a small proportion of students for whom school urbanicity and/or percent disadvantaged are unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, 1990.

**Table 2.9—Data and standard errors for figures 2.23–2.25: Percentage of young adults living in poverty, by high school urbanicity and percent disadvantaged in high school: 1990**

School urbanicity and percent disadvantaged*	Percentage	Standard error
Total	8.3	0.5
0 to 5%	4.6	0.6
6 to 20%	8.0	0.7
21 to 40%	10.1	1.3
Over 40%	14.7	2.1
Urban—all	14.5	1.4
0 to 5%	7.9	2.3
6 to 20%	11.3	1.8
21 to 40%	15.6	3.0
Over 40%	25.5	3.0
Suburban—all	6.0	0.5
0 to 5%	3.7	0.8
6 to 20%	6.5	0.9
21 to 40%	9.3	2.4
Over 40%	13.7	3.5
Rural—all	8.6	0.6
0 to 5%	7.6	2.1
6 to 20%	8.4	1.2
21 to 40%	8.2	1.5
Over 40%	10.2	1.8

\*“Percent disadvantaged” refers to the percentage of students identified as disadvantaged by school administrators.

NOTE: Totals may include a small proportion of students for whom school urbanicity and/or percent disadvantaged are unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, 1990.



**Table 3.1—Data and standard errors for figures 3.1–3.3: Percentage of 8th-grade students living in a two-parent family, by urbanicity and school poverty concentration: 1988**

School urbanicity and school poverty concentration*	Percentage	Standard error
Total	77.5	0.5
0 to 5%	85.0	0.8
6 to 20%	79.5	0.8
21 to 40%	76.6	0.9
Over 40%	71.4	1.2
Urban—all	67.7	1.2
0 to 5%	80.7	3.2
6 to 20%	71.8	2.0
21 to 40%	68.2	2.9
Over 40%	63.6	1.8
Suburban—all	80.7	0.6
0 to 5%	85.3	0.9
6 to 20%	81.2	1.0
21 to 40%	75.9	1.4
Over 40%	77.4	1.7
Rural—all	79.6	0.7
0 to 5%	85.7	1.4
6 to 20%	80.9	1.3
21 to 40%	79.7	1.0
Over 40%	75.8	1.8

\*"School poverty concentration" refers to the percentage of students in the school receiving free and reduced price lunch.

NOTE: Totals may include a small proportion of students for whom school urbanicity and/or poverty concentration are unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988, Base Year Survey.

**Table 3.2—Data and standard errors for figures 3.4–3.6: Percentage of 8th-grade students living in a one-parent family with parent working full time, by urbanicity and school poverty concentration: 1988**

School urbanicity and school poverty concentration*	Percentage	Standard error
Total	65.4	1.0
0 to 5%	74.4	2.6
6 to 20%	74.0	1.6
21 to 40%	65.2	1.9
Over 40%	55.0	2.0
Urban—all	59.4	1.9
0 to 5%	60.6	8.5
6 to 20%	72.7	3.0
21 to 40%	64.4	4.3
Over 40%	52.6	2.5
Suburban—all	71.3	1.6
0 to 5%	75.5	2.8
6 to 20%	78.1	2.3
21 to 40%	68.1	2.9
Over 40%	51.7	4.6
Rural—all	64.6	1.9
0 to 5%	76.7	6.3
6 to 20%	67.6	3.3
21 to 40%	63.3	2.9
Over 40%	61.3	4.2

\*"School poverty concentration" refers to the percentage of students in the school receiving free and reduced price lunch.

NOTE: Totals may include a small proportion of students for whom school urbanicity and/or poverty concentration are unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988, Base Year Survey.

**Table 3.3—Data and standard errors for figures 3.7–3.9: Percentage of 8th-grade students living in a two-parent family with at least one parent working full time, by urbanicity and school poverty concentration: 1988**

School urbanicity and school poverty concentration*	Percentage	Standard error
Total	93.5	0.3
0 to 5%	97.0	0.4
6 to 20%	95.5	0.4
21 to 40%	93.2	0.5
Over 40%	87.9	0.7
Urban—all	91.7	0.6
0 to 5%	94.0	1.7
6 to 20%	95.0	0.7
21 to 40%	93.5	1.2
Over 40%	88.1	1.1
Suburban—all	95.4	0.4
0 to 5%	98.1	0.4
6 to 20%	96.0	0.6
21 to 40%	94.5	0.7
Over 40%	90.6	1.4
Rural—all	91.7	0.5
0 to 5%	95.0	0.9
6 to 20%	95.0	0.8
21 to 40%	92.3	0.8
Over 40%	86.1	1.3

\*"School poverty concentration" refers to the percentage of students in the school receiving free and reduced price lunch.

NOTE: Totals may include a small proportion of students for whom school urbanicity and/or poverty concentration are unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988, Base Year Survey.

**Table 3.4—Data and standard errors for figures 3.10–3.12: Percentage of 8th-grade students with a parent in the household who had completed 4 years of college, by urbanicity and school poverty concentration: 1988**

School urbanicity and school poverty concentration*	Percentage	Standard error
Total	23.7	0.7
0 to 5%	41.5	2.2
6 to 20%	26.4	1.1
21 to 40%	20.1	0.9
Over 40%	11.4	0.8
Urban—all	20.4	1.2
0 to 5%	32.5	6.4
6 to 20%	31.0	2.4
21 to 40%	23.1	2.4
Over 40%	11.9	1.3
Suburban—all	29.5	1.2
0 to 5%	46.4	2.5
6 to 20%	28.5	1.6
21 to 40%	19.2	1.7
Over 40%	10.4	1.4
Rural—all	18.6	0.9
0 to 5%	28.6	4.9
6 to 20%	19.8	1.5
21 to 40%	19.8	1.2
Over 40%	11.6	1.2

\*“School poverty concentration” refers to the percentage of students in the school receiving free and reduced price lunch.

NOTE: Totals may include a small proportion of students for whom school urbanicity and/or poverty concentration are unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988, Base Year Survey.

**Table 3.5—Data and standard errors for figures 3.13–3.15: Percentage of 8th-grade students who have changed schools more than once since first grade, by urbanicity and school poverty concentration: 1988**

School urbanicity and school poverty concentration*	Percentage	Standard error
Total	34.2	0.6
0 to 5%	30.5	1.3
6 to 20%	32.7	0.9
21 to 40%	34.6	1.2
Over 40%	37.5	1.3
Urban—all	45.6	1.1
0 to 5%	38.8	2.9
6 to 20%	45.0	2.3
21 to 40%	47.2	2.3
Over 40%	46.1	1.8
Suburban—all	33.6	0.8
0 to 5%	29.6	1.5
6 to 20%	32.2	1.2
21 to 40%	38.7	2.1
Over 40%	37.3	2.5
Rural—all	28.0	0.9
0 to 5%	29.8	3.2
6 to 20%	26.2	1.6
21 to 40%	28.1	1.4
Over 40%	28.9	1.8

\*"School poverty concentration" refers to the percentage of students in the school receiving free and reduced price lunch.

NOTE: Totals may include a small proportion of students for whom school urbanicity and/or poverty concentration are unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988, Base Year Survey.

**Table 3.6—Data and standard errors for figures 3.16–3.18: Percentage of 8th-grade students whose parents expect them to complete 4 years of college, by urbanicity and school poverty concentration: 1988**

School urbanicity and school poverty concentration*	Percentage	Standard error
Total	55.3	0.7
0 to 5%	66.2	1.9
6 to 20%	57.8	1.2
21 to 40%	51.3	1.0
Over 40%	48.5	1.2
Urban—all	55.7	1.3
0 to 5%	61.0	7.8
6 to 20%	63.2	2.4
21 to 40%	55.2	1.8
Over 40%	51.3	1.7
Suburban—all	60.2	1.1
0 to 5%	71.0	1.9
6 to 20%	60.6	1.7
21 to 40%	51.7	2.0
Over 40%	47.4	2.3
Rural—all	49.0	1.0
0 to 5%	52.5	4.3
6 to 20%	49.0	1.7
21 to 40%	49.8	1.5
Over 40%	46.2	2.1

\*"School poverty concentration" refers to the percentage of students in the school receiving free and reduced price lunch.

NOTE: Totals may include a small proportion of students for whom school urbanicity and/or poverty concentration are unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988, Base Year Survey.

**Table 3.7—Data and standard errors for figures 3.19–3.21: Percentage of 8th-grade students whose parents rarely talk to them about school, by urbanicity and school poverty concentration: 1988**

School urbanicity and school poverty concentration*	Percentage	Standard error
Total	21.7	0.4
0 to 5%	16.6	0.8
6 to 20%	20.0	0.6
21 to 40%	21.4	0.6
Over 40%	27.6	0.9
Urban—all	24.9	0.9
0 to 5%	16.7	1.9
6 to 20%	21.3	1.6
21 to 40%	25.9	1.4
Over 40%	27.6	1.5
Suburban—all	19.6	0.6
0 to 5%	16.0	0.9
6 to 20%	18.1	0.8
21 to 40%	21.1	1.1
Over 40%	28.4	1.9
Rural—all	22.5	0.6
0 to 5%	18.6	1.7
6 to 20%	22.5	1.1
21 to 40%	20.2	0.9
Over 40%	27.1	1.3

\*"School poverty concentration" refers to the percentage of students in the school receiving free and reduced price lunch.

NOTE: Totals may include a small proportion of students for whom school urbanicity and/or poverty concentration are unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988, Base Year Survey.

**Table 3.8—Data and standard errors for figures 3.22–3.24: Average number of sports-related activities offered by the schools attended by 10th-grade students, by urbanicity and school poverty concentration: 1990**

School urbanicity and school poverty concentration*	Number of Activities	Standard error
Total	7.3	0.0
0 to 5%	7.8	0.1
6 to 20%	7.4	0.1
21 to 40%	6.9	0.1
Over 40%	6.7	0.1
Urban—all	7.4	0.1
0 to 5%	7.3	0.4
6 to 20%	7.7	0.1
21 to 40%	7.4	0.1
Over 40%	6.9	0.2
Suburban—all	7.7	0.1
0 to 5%	7.9	0.1
6 to 20%	7.7	0.1
21 to 40%	7.1	0.3
Over 40%	7.1	0.2
Rural—all	6.7	0.1
0 to 5%	7.4	0.2
6 to 20%	7.0	0.2
21 to 40%	6.6	0.1
Over 40%	6.2	0.2

\*"School poverty concentration" refers to the percentage of students in the school receiving free and reduced price lunch.

NOTE: Totals may include a small proportion of students for whom school urbanicity and/or poverty concentration are unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988, First Follow-up Survey.



**Table 3.9—Data and standard errors for figures 3.25–3.27: Percentage of 10th-grade students who participated in school sports-related activities, by urbanicity and school poverty concentration: 1990**

School urbanicity and school poverty concentration*	Percentage	Standard error
Total	51.6	0.7
0 to 5%	55.5	1.2
6 to 20%	52.1	1.1
21 to 40%	50.5	1.6
Over 40%	43.5	1.8
Urban—all	45.0	1.4
0 to 5%	46.8	3.3
6 to 20%	45.2	2.5
21 to 40%	45.4	2.7
Over 40%	40.1	3.3
Suburban—all	54.4	0.9
0 to 5%	57.1	1.4
6 to 20%	53.3	1.6
21 to 40%	45.1	2.9
Over 40%	46.4	3.3
Rural—all	52.7	1.2
0 to 5%	54.0	3.5
6 to 20%	54.4	1.9
21 to 40%	55.1	2.4
Over 40%	44.7	2.7

\*"School poverty concentration" refers to the percentage of students in the school receiving free and reduced price lunch.

NOTE: Totals may include a small proportion of students for whom school urbanicity and/or poverty concentration are unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988, First Follow-up Survey.

**Table 3.10—Data and standard errors for figures 3.28–3.30: Percentage of 10th-grade students who worked 11 or more hours per week, by urbanicity and school poverty concentration: 1990**

School urbanicity and school poverty concentration*	Percentage	Standard error
Total	18.4	0.5
0 to 5%	20.0	1.1
6 to 20%	20.1	0.9
21 to 40%	15.8	1.0
Over 40%	14.4	1.3
Urban—all	18.3	1.1
0 to 5%	14.5	3.3
6 to 20%	21.7	2.2
21 to 40%	17.1	1.7
Over 40%	17.8	2.4
Suburban—all	19.9	0.8
0 to 5%	20.4	1.2
6 to 20%	20.7	1.5
21 to 40%	18.8	2.6
Over 40%	14.4	2.3
Rural—all	16.8	0.8
0 to 5%	22.2	3.1
6 to 20%	18.8	1.2
21 to 40%	14.3	1.3
Over 40%	11.5	1.8

\*"School poverty concentration" refers to the percentage of students in the school receiving free and reduced price lunch.

NOTE: Totals may include a small proportion of students for whom school urbanicity and/or poverty concentration are unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988, First Follow-up Survey.

**Table 4.1—Data and standard errors for figures 4.1–4.3: Percentage of teachers who agreed that necessary materials are available in their school, by urbanicity and school poverty concentration: 1987–88**

School urbanicity and school poverty concentration*	Percentage	Standard error
Total	76.3	0.3
0 to 5%	80.0	0.8
6 to 20%	77.7	0.6
21 to 40%	76.6	0.7
Over 40%	71.5	0.6
Urban—all	70.1	0.7
0 to 5%	74.9	1.9
6 to 20%	72.7	1.4
21 to 40%	71.1	1.1
Over 40%	66.9	0.8
Suburban—all	79.3	0.7
0 to 5%	82.9	1.0
6 to 20%	79.9	1.1
21 to 40%	73.8	1.9
Over 40%	70.7	2.5
Rural—all	78.0	0.5
0 to 5%	78.5	1.4
6 to 20%	78.5	0.8
21 to 40%	79.1	0.9
Over 40%	75.8	0.9

\*"School poverty concentration" refers to the percentage of students in the school receiving free and reduced price lunch.

NOTE: Totals may include a small proportion of students for whom school urbanicity and/or poverty concentration are unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Schools and Staffing Survey, 1987–88, Teacher File.

**Table 4.2—Data and standard errors for figures 4.4–4.6: Average years of teaching experience and average academic base year teacher salary, by urbanicity and school poverty concentration: 1987–88**

School urbanicity and school poverty concentration*	Teacher experience		Teacher salary	
	Average years	Standard error	Average dollars	Standard error
Total	14.6	0.0	\$25,507	\$ 72.4
0 to 5%	15.6	0.1	28,841	141.5
6 to 20%	14.7	0.1	25,896	147.7
21 to 40%	14.4	0.1	24,085	112.2
Over 40%	13.8	0.1	24,179	131.2
Urban—all	15.0	0.1	27,372	150.8
0 to 5%	15.8	0.3	29,087	394.6
6 to 20%	15.0	0.2	27,565	304.6
21 to 40%	15.5	0.2	27,403	241.4
Over 40%	14.5	0.2	26,772	253.4
Suburban—all	15.4	0.1	28,528	185.6
0 to 5%	16.3	0.2	30,470	256.9
6 to 20%	15.3	0.2	27,813	357.4
21 to 40%	14.6	0.3	26,759	379.4
Over 40%	13.7	0.4	26,467	535.1
Rural—all	14.0	0.1	23,293	93.3
0 to 5%	14.6	0.2	26,530	284.9
6 to 20%	14.3	0.1	24,270	154.4
21 to 40%	13.9	0.1	22,426	122.3
Over 40%	13.3	0.1	21,471	143.4

\*"School poverty concentration" refers to the percentage of students in the school receiving free and reduced price lunch.

NOTE: Totals may include a small proportion of students for whom school urbanicity and/or poverty concentration are unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Schools and Staffing Survey, 1987–88, Teacher File.

**Table 4.3—Data and standard errors for figures 4.7–4.9: Percentage of teachers with 3 years or less teaching experience, by urbanicity and school poverty concentration: 1987–88**

School urbanicity and school poverty concentration*	Percentage	Standard error
Total	9.8	0.2
0 to 5%	7.1	0.3
6 to 20%	8.9	0.3
21 to 40%	10.4	0.3
Over 40%	12.2	0.3
Urban—all	9.6	0.4
0 to 5%	6.2	0.8
6 to 20%	8.4	0.7
21 to 40%	9.6	0.7
Over 40%	11.5	0.7
Suburban—all	8.1	0.4
0 to 5%	6.1	0.5
6 to 20%	8.5	0.7
21 to 40%	10.2	1.1
Over 40%	11.3	1.5
Rural—all	10.6	0.3
0 to 5%	8.9	0.5
6 to 20%	9.4	0.4
21 to 40%	10.7	0.4
Over 40%	13.0	0.5

\*"School poverty concentration" refers to the percentage of students in the school receiving free and reduced price lunch.

NOTE: Totals may include a small proportion of students for whom school urbanicity and/or poverty concentration are unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Schools and Staffing Survey, 1987–88, Teacher File.

**Table 4.4—Data and standard errors for figures 4.10–4.12: Percentage of principals who report difficulty hiring teachers, by urbanicity and school poverty concentration: 1987–88**

School urbanicity and school poverty concentration*	Percentage	Standard error
Total	15.7	0.4
0 to 5%	11.4	1.2
6 to 20%	11.6	0.9
21 to 40%	13.1	0.8
Over 40%	24.0	0.9
Urban—all	23.2	1.1
0 to 5%	11.2	2.5
6 to 20%	15.2	2.0
21 to 40%	19.2	2.1
Over 40%	31.1	1.6
Suburban—all	13.2	0.9
0 to 5%	12.0	1.8
6 to 20%	10.9	1.3
21 to 40%	12.9	2.5
Over 40%	25.7	4.0
Rural—all	13.4	0.7
0 to 5%	10.9	1.5
6 to 20%	10.8	1.1
21 to 40%	11.4	0.9
Over 40%	19.1	1.5

\*"School poverty concentration" refers to the percentage of students in the school receiving free and reduced price lunch.

NOTE: Totals may include a small proportion of students for whom school urbanicity and/or poverty concentration are unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Schools and Staffing Survey, 1987–88, Administrator File.

**Table 4.5—Data and standard errors for figures 4.13–4.15: Percentage of teachers who are minority, by urbanicity and school poverty concentration: 1987–88**

School urbanicity and school poverty concentration*	Percentage	Standard error
Total	13.3	0.4
0 to 5%	5.9	0.6
6 to 20%	7.0	0.4
21 to 40%	9.2	0.6
Over 40%	26.8	1.0
Urban—all	28.5	1.4
0 to 5%	16.8	2.8
6 to 20%	17.8	1.5
21 to 40%	23.4	2.7
Over 40%	38.7	2.2
Suburban—all	10.1	0.7
0 to 5%	3.7	0.3
6 to 20%	6.7	0.6
21 to 40%	13.3	1.5
Over 40%	28.5	2.5
Rural—all	8.1	0.3
0 to 5%	3.7	0.7
6 to 20%	3.7	0.4
21 to 40%	4.8	0.3
Over 40%	18.7	0.7

\*"School poverty concentration" refers to the percentage of students in the school receiving free and reduced price lunch.

NOTE: Totals may include a small proportion of students for whom school urbanicity and/or poverty concentration are unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Schools and Staffing Survey, 1987–88, Teacher File.

**Table 4.6—Data and standard errors for figures 4.16–4.18: Percentage of secondary school teachers who are male, by urbanicity and school poverty concentration: 1987–88**

School urbanicity and school poverty concentration*	Percentage	Standard error
Total	47.9	0.4
0 to 5%	50.7	0.9
6 to 20%	48.4	0.6
21 to 40%	45.7	0.8
Over 40%	43.4	1.2
Urban—all	48.4	0.9
0 to 5%	54.0	2.4
6 to 20%	47.3	1.5
21 to 40%	46.0	1.8
Over 40%	48.5	1.9
Suburban—all	48.8	0.9
0 to 5%	50.9	1.2
6 to 20%	47.2	1.4
21 to 40%	45.3	3.1
Over 40%	41.5	4.7
Rural—all	47.1	0.7
0 to 5%	48.8	1.7
6 to 20%	49.2	0.9
21 to 40%	45.7	1.1
Over 40%	39.3	1.8

\*"School poverty concentration" refers to the percentage of students in the school receiving free and reduced price lunch.

NOTE: Totals may include a small proportion of students for whom school urbanicity and/or poverty concentration are unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Schools and Staffing Survey, 1987–88, Teacher File.



**Table 4.7—Data and standard errors for figures 4.19–4.21: Percentage of teachers who think that teachers have a great deal of influence on establishing curriculum, by urbanicity and school poverty concentration: 1987–88**

School urbanicity and school poverty concentration*	Percentage	Standard error
Total	34.9	0.4
0 to 5%	40.5	0.8
6 to 20%	37.5	0.6
21 to 40%	35.1	0.8
Over 40%	27.6	0.6
Urban—all	26.0	0.7
0 to 5%	32.6	1.7
6 to 20%	30.1	1.4
21 to 40%	25.3	1.2
Over 40%	21.9	1.0
Suburban—all	35.6	0.7
0 to 5%	41.0	1.2
6 to 20%	35.5	1.1
21 to 40%	28.4	2.4
Over 40%	25.9	2.0
Rural—all	39.3	0.5
0 to 5%	43.7	1.4
6 to 20%	41.4	1.0
21 to 40%	39.7	0.9
Over 40%	33.0	0.9

\*"School poverty concentration" refers to the percentage of students in the school receiving free and reduced price lunch.

NOTE: Totals may include a small proportion of students for whom school urbanicity and/or poverty concentration are unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Schools and Staffing Survey, 1987–88, Teacher File.

**Table 4.8—Data and standard errors for figures 4.22–4.24: Percentage of teachers who consider teacher absenteeism a problem in their school, by urbanicity and school poverty concentration: 1987–88**

School urbanicity and school poverty concentration*	Percentage	Standard error
Total	23.4	0.4
0 to 5%	20.8	0.9
6 to 20%	22.0	0.7
21 to 40%	25.0	0.9
Over 40%	31.1	1.4
Urban—all	30.6	0.7
0 to 5%	24.3	2.3
6 to 20%	29.5	2.0
21 to 40%	31.7	1.7
Over 40%	37.0	2.4
Suburban—all	23.4	0.9
0 to 5%	20.7	1.1
6 to 20%	24.3	1.3
21 to 40%	30.8	3.5
Over 40%	35.3	4.3
Rural—all	19.6	0.6
0 to 5%	19.1	1.5
6 to 20%	18.2	1.0
21 to 40%	20.4	1.0
Over 40%	25.5	1.8

\*"School poverty concentration" refers to the percentage of students in the school receiving free and reduced price lunch.

NOTE: Totals may include a small proportion of students for whom school urbanicity and/or poverty concentration are unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Schools and Staffing Survey, 1987–88, Teacher File.

**Table 4.9—Data and standard errors for figures 4.25–4.27: Percentage of 8th-grade students who attended preschool, by urbanicity and school poverty concentration: 1988**

School urbanicity and school poverty concentration*	Percentage	Standard error
Total	51.1	0.8
0 to 5%	64.3	1.9
6 to 20%	53.9	1.3
21 to 40%	46.9	1.3
Over 40%	39.8	1.5
Urban—all	52.7	1.4
0 to 5%	56.6	7.1
6 to 20%	59.4	2.1
21 to 40%	57.9	2.2
Over 40%	44.9	2.2
Suburban—all	58.3	1.2
0 to 5%	69.6	1.9
6 to 20%	56.3	1.9
21 to 40%	53.5	2.1
Over 40%	39.9	3.7
Rural—all	40.3	1.3
0 to 5%	48.1	4.6
6 to 20%	45.6	2.5
21 to 40%	38.1	1.9
Over 40%	34.0	2.1

\*"School poverty concentration" refers to the percentage of students in the school receiving free and reduced price lunch.

NOTE: Totals may include a small proportion of students for whom school urbanicity and/or poverty concentration are unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988, Base Year Parent File.

**Table 4.10—Data and standard errors for figures 4.28–4.30: Percentage of elementary schools that offer gifted and talented programs, by urbanicity and school poverty concentration: 1987–88**

School urbanicity and school poverty concentration*	Percentage	Standard error
Total	76.7	0.7
0 to 5%	82.9	2.1
6 to 20%	81.1	1.2
21 to 40%	78.3	1.2
Over 40%	69.5	1.1
Urban—all	73.2	1.2
0 to 5%	80.2	3.3
6 to 20%	82.3	2.6
21 to 40%	79.9	3.1
Over 40%	66.1	1.3
Suburban—all	84.1	1.2
0 to 5%	93.5	2.2
6 to 20%	84.2	2.0
21 to 40%	81.0	2.3
Over 40%	70.6	3.8
Rural—all	75.5	1.0
0 to 5%	73.6	4.1
6 to 20%	79.1	1.6
21 to 40%	77.4	1.5
Over 40%	71.8	1.7

\*"School poverty concentration" refers to the percentage of students in the school receiving free and reduced price lunch.

NOTE: Totals may include a small proportion of students for whom school urbanicity and/or poverty concentration are unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Schools and Staffing Survey, 1987–88, School File.

**Table 4.11—Data and standard errors for figures 4.31–4.32: Percentage of graduating high school seniors who took 6 or more credits in vocational education, by urbanicity and school poverty concentration: 1990**

School urbanicity and school poverty concentration*	Percentage	Standard error
Total	18.6	1.3
Urbanicity		
Urban	19.9	3.4
Suburban	13.6	2.0
Rural	24.7	2.3
School poverty concentration		
0 to 5%	15.2	2.8
6 to 20%	18.0	2.3
21 to 40%	29.4	3.1
Over 40%	24.8	10.6

\*“School poverty concentration” refers to the percentage of students in the school receiving free and reduced price lunch.

NOTE: Totals may include a small proportion of students for whom school urbanicity and/or poverty concentration are unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress, 1990 High School Transcript Study.

**Table 4.12—Data and standard errors for figures 4.33–4.34: Percentage of graduating high school seniors who took geometry, by urbanicity and school poverty concentration: 1990**

School urbanicity and school poverty concentration*	Percentage	Standard error
Total	67.8	2.1
Urbanicity		
Urban	57.4	4.7
Suburban	72.8	2.4
Rural	66.2	4.5
School poverty concentration		
0 to 5%	74.4	3.2
6 to 20%	64.7	4.7
21 to 40%	57.4	8.2
Over 40%	60.4	6.3

\*"School poverty concentration" refers to the percentage of students in the school receiving free and reduced price lunch.

NOTE: Totals may include a small proportion of students for whom school urbanicity and/or poverty concentration are unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress, 1990 High School Transcript Study.

**Table 4.13—Data and standard errors for figures 4.35–4.37: Percentage of 10th-grade students who watch 3 or more hours of television on weekdays, by urbanicity and school poverty concentration: 1990**

School urbanicity and school poverty concentration*	Percentage	Standard error
Total	33.2	0.6
0 to 5%	26.0	1.1
6 to 20%	33.2	1.1
21 to 40%	36.8	1.5
Over 40%	43.2	1.9
Urban—all	36.7	1.6
0 to 5%	22.4	3.3
6 to 20%	35.8	2.6
21 to 40%	37.4	2.4
Over 40%	48.5	3.4
Suburban—all	29.6	0.9
0 to 5%	26.0	1.2
6 to 20%	31.3	1.5
21 to 40%	37.1	3.8
Over 40%	38.7	3.5
Rural—all	35.4	1.1
0 to 5%	30.1	3.1
6 to 20%	34.0	1.9
21 to 40%	36.4	2.2
Over 40%	41.4	2.8

\*"School poverty concentration" refers to the percentage of students in the school receiving free and reduced price lunch.

NOTE: Totals may include a small proportion of students for whom school urbanicity and/or poverty concentration are unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988, First Follow-up Student File.

**Table 4.14—Data and standard errors for figures 4.38–4.40: Average number of hours 10th-grade students spend on homework per week, by urbanicity and school poverty concentration: 1990**

School urbanicity and school poverty concentration*	Average number of hours	Standard error
Total	7.4	0.1
0 to 5%	7.8	0.2
6 to 20%	7.4	0.1
21 to 40%	7.0	0.2
Over 40%	6.5	0.2
Urban—all	7.3	0.2
0 to 5%	8.7	0.6
6 to 20%	7.6	0.3
21 to 40%	6.6	0.3
Over 40%	6.5	0.4
Suburban—all	7.4	0.1
0 to 5%	7.7	0.2
6 to 20%	7.4	0.2
21 to 40%	6.1	0.4
Over 40%	6.5	0.3
Rural—all	7.4	0.1
0 to 5%	8.1	0.5
6 to 20%	7.4	0.2
21 to 40%	7.6	0.2
Over 40%	6.5	0.3

\*"School poverty concentration" refers to the percentage of students in the school receiving free and reduced price lunch.

NOTE: Totals may include a small proportion of students for whom school urbanicity and/or poverty concentration are unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988, First Follow-up Student File.



**Table 4.15—Data and standard errors for figures 4.41–4.43: Percentage of secondary teachers who believe that student absenteeism is a problem in their school, by urbanicity and school poverty concentration: 1987–88**

School urbanicity and school poverty concentration*	Percentage	Standard error
Total	68.1	0.4
0 to 5%	64.6	1.2
6 to 20%	67.5	1.0
21 to 40%	70.2	0.9
Over 40%	74.2	1.0
Urban—all	78.2	0.8
0 to 5%	73.2	2.7
6 to 20%	78.6	1.5
21 to 40%	77.7	1.7
Over 40%	83.7	1.6
Suburban—all	68.4	1.1
0 to 5%	64.8	1.5
6 to 20%	70.0	1.8
21 to 40%	80.5	3.0
Over 40%	81.7	6.6
Rural—all	62.6	0.7
0 to 5%	60.0	2.0
6 to 20%	62.1	1.4
21 to 40%	64.4	1.4
Over 40%	65.0	1.9

\*“School poverty concentration” refers to the percentage of students in the school receiving free and reduced price lunch.

NOTE: Totals may include a small proportion of students for whom school urbanicity and/or poverty concentration are unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Schools and Staffing Survey, 1987–88, Teacher File.

**Table 4.16—Data and standard errors for figures 4.44–4.46: Percentage of teachers of 8th-grade students who spend at least 1 hour per week maintaining classroom order and discipline, by urbanicity and school poverty concentration: 1988**

School urbanicity and school poverty concentration*	Percentage	Standard error
Total	16.7	0.7
0 to 5%	12.2	1.3
6 to 20%	16.7	1.2
21 to 40%	15.9	1.4
Over 40%	21.1	1.7
Urban—all	24.6	1.5
0 to 5%	11.3	3.1
6 to 20%	20.5	2.5
21 to 40%	26.4	2.8
Over 40%	28.2	2.4
Suburban—all	16.4	1.0
0 to 5%	13.6	1.7
6 to 20%	17.8	1.7
21 to 40%	17.6	2.5
Over 40%	18.0	3.6
Rural—all	12.6	1.2
0 to 5%	8.0	2.0
6 to 20%	12.2	2.2
21 to 40%	11.6	1.9
Over 40%	16.1	2.8

\*"School poverty concentration" refers to the percentage of students in the school receiving free and reduced price lunch.

NOTE: Totals may include a small proportion of students for whom school urbanicity and/or poverty concentration are unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Educational Longitudinal Study of 1988, Teacher File.

**Table 4.17—Data and standard errors for figures 4.47–4.49: Percentage of 10th-grade students who do not feel safe at school, by urbanicity and school poverty concentration: 1990**

School urbanicity and school poverty concentration*	Percentage	Standard error
Total	8.8	0.4
0 to 5%	5.8	0.5
6 to 20%	8.1	0.5
21 to 40%	11.5	0.9
Over 40%	11.6	1.0
Urban—all	12.6	1.0
0 to 5%	5.6	1.7
6 to 20%	11.2	1.5
21 to 40%	16.4	1.6
Over 40%	11.6	1.8
Suburban—all	7.8	0.5
0 to 5%	6.1	0.6
6 to 20%	7.7	0.8
21 to 40%	15.7	3.4
Over 40%	11.4	1.9
Rural—all	7.5	0.5
0 to 5%	4.7	1.3
6 to 20%	6.8	0.8
21 to 40%	7.4	0.9
Over 40%	11.7	1.6

\*"School poverty concentration" refers to the percentage of students in the school receiving free and reduced price lunch.

NOTE: Totals may include a small proportion of students for whom school urbanicity and/or poverty concentration are unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988, First Follow-up Student File.

**Table 4.18—Data and standard errors for figures 4.50–4.52: Percentage of secondary teachers who believe that student weapons possession is a problem in their school, by urbanicity and school poverty concentration: 1987–88**

School urbanicity and school poverty concentration*	Percentage	Standard error
Total	11.1	0.3
0 to 5%	6.4	0.6
6 to 20%	9.5	0.5
21 to 40%	14.4	1.1
Over 40%	20.8	1.4
Urban—all	21.3	0.9
0 to 5%	12.4	1.7
6 to 20%	17.9	1.9
21 to 40%	25.6	2.1
Over 40%	30.1	3.2
Suburban—all	9.1	0.6
0 to 5%	5.9	0.8
6 to 20%	10.9	0.9
21 to 40%	15.1	2.3
Over 40%	18.9	4.6
Rural—all	6.8	0.4
0 to 5%	4.0	0.7
6 to 20%	5.7	0.5
21 to 40%	8.1	1.1
Over 40%	13.0	1.5

\*"School poverty concentration" refers to the percentage of students in the school receiving free and reduced price lunch.

NOTE: Totals may include a small proportion of students for whom school urbanicity and/or poverty concentration are unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Schools and Staffing Survey, 1987–88, Teacher File.

**Table 4.19—Data and standard errors for figures 4.53–4.55: Percentage of secondary teachers who think that student alcohol use is a problem in their school, by urbanicity and school poverty concentration: 1987–88**

School urbanicity and school poverty concentration*	Percentage	Standard error
Total	62.7	0.5
0 to 5%	66.6	0.9
6 to 20%	64.9	0.8
21 to 40%	58.3	1.1
Over 40%	53.9	1.6
Urban—all	58.2	1.2
0 to 5%	65.7	2.1
6 to 20%	61.5	1.6
21 to 40%	54.7	2.2
Over 40%	50.7	3.1
Suburban—all	62.7	1.2
0 to 5%	66.4	1.6
6 to 20%	61.3	1.7
21 to 40%	49.2	3.2
Over 40%	57.1	5.6
Rural—all	64.6	0.5
0 to 5%	67.4	1.7
6 to 20%	67.6	1.0
21 to 40%	61.7	1.1
Over 40%	56.1	2.4

\*"School poverty concentration" refers to the percentage of students in the school receiving free and reduced price lunch.

NOTE: Totals may include a small proportion of students for whom school urbanicity and/or poverty concentration are unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Schools and Staffing Survey, 1987–88, Teacher File.

**Table 4.20—Data and standard errors for figures 4.56–4.58: Percentage of secondary teachers who think that student pregnancy is a problem in their school, by urbanicity and school poverty concentration: 1987–88**

School urbanicity and school poverty concentration*	Percentage	Standard error
Total	38.7	0.6
0 to 5%	26.4	1.2
6 to 20%	39.0	1.0
21 to 40%	45.7	1.5
Over 40%	52.2	1.8
Urban—all	48.0	1.3
0 to 5%	33.5	3.2
6 to 20%	45.0	2.3
21 to 40%	56.4	2.1
Over 40%	55.8	3.0
Suburban—all	30.4	1.2
0 to 5%	22.2	1.4
6 to 20%	37.8	1.8
21 to 40%	40.9	5.0
Over 40%	55.1	6.7
Rural—all	37.8	0.8
0 to 5%	29.0	1.7
6 to 20%	37.0	1.3
21 to 40%	40.4	1.6
Over 40%	48.7	2.3

\*"School poverty concentration" refers to the percentage of students in the school receiving free and reduced price lunch.

NOTE: Totals may include a small proportion of students for whom school urbanicity and/or poverty concentration are unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Schools and Staffing Survey, 1987–88, Teacher File.