

paper 37

**HISTORICAL TRENDS IN ATTITUDES AND PREFERENCES
REGARDING FAMILY, WORK, AND THE FUTURE
AMONG AMERICAN ADOLESCENTS:
NATIONAL DATA FROM 1976 THROUGH 1992**

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Monitoring the Future Occasional Paper 37

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1994

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This occasional paper is based on an invited paper presented by John Schulenberg at the 1993 international conference on Macrosocial Variations, Families, and Adolescent Development: Social Change and Cultural Diversity, Schloss Reisenburg, Gunzburg-Reisenburg, Germany. It is also based on a chapter that resulted from the conference:

Schulenberg, J., Bachman, J.G., Johnston, L.D., & O'Malley, P.M. (in press). American adolescents' views on family and work: Historical trends from 1976-1992. In P. Noack, M. Hofer, and J. Youniss (Eds.), *Psychological responses to social change: Human development in changing environments*. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter.

A primary difference between this occasional paper and the chapter is the inclusion of Appendix A. Due to space limitations, it was necessary to exclude consideration of several historical trends from the chapter; Appendix A contains tables and figures on all relevant trends.

This study was supported in part by a grant from the National Institute on Drug Abuse (R01-DA-01411). We wish to thank Jinyun Liu, Lisa Nagy, and Brian O'Keefe for assistance with data management and analysis, and Joyce Buchanan for assistance with editing. We wish to also thank the Schloss Reisenburg conference organizers and participants for helpful suggestions, thought-provoking comments, and a thoroughly enjoyable conference.

ABSTRACT

Our purpose in the present study was to describe historical trends in attitudes and preferences regarding future family and work among American adolescents. Family and work represent important organizing themes that prompt young people to consider future desires and opportunities. Family and work are also the two most important immediate contexts that will contain most individuals over the life course. Thus, in addition to informing us about how present-day American adolescents see their future and how this view may have changed over time, this study also provides some information about what the family and work situation may look like in the United States in the next several decades. In this time-lag study, we consider data from the Monitoring the Future study, including 17 consecutive nationally representative samples of high school seniors (modal age of 18 years old), spanning 1976 through 1992 (with approximately 3,000 weighted cases per cohort).

Content areas regarding future family included attitudes and preferences about marriage, about the timing and size of future family, and about division of labor in the family. Content areas regarding future work included attitudes and preferences about the importance of work, about self vs. other work values, and about settings of work. These content areas and items were selected to offer a broad picture of American adolescents' views on family and work. (See Appendix A for information on historical trends in adolescents' attitudes and preferences about their parents, their current part-time work situation, and their optimism and efficacy concerning the future.) To facilitate presentation, responses were dichotomized and all findings are presented in terms of percentages. To quantify trends over time, we computed bivariate eta and r coefficients between the given item and years of measurement. Trends over time were considered for the total sample and according to gender.

Our findings suggest that American adolescents' attitudes and preferences regarding marriage and family have undergone selective and important changes over the past two decades. Adolescents have become more tolerant of alternatives to marriage, indicated by the increase over time in the acceptability in cohabitation and the slight but consistent decline in belief (especially among females) that people have fuller lives if they marry. In contrast, they have not become less committed to the goal of a good marriage in their own lives; a constant rate across the years of about 90% state that it is quite or extremely important for them to have a good marriage in the future. Likewise, there has been a decrease in the belief that having one partner is too restrictive, suggesting an increase in the desirability of a mutually exclusive relationship, a trend that may reflect more general secular trends. Strong linear trends toward increased acceptance of women in the work force were found. It is noteworthy that there has been increased convergence between males and females with regard to gender roles; males' attitudes and preferences have been "catching up" with those of females.

Reflecting a cyclical trend, there was an increase in self-oriented work values (i.e., advancement and money) and a decrease in other-oriented work values (i.e., help others and contribute to society) until the late 1980's, followed by a reversal of these trends through the early 1990's. There was some evidence to suggest that the anticipated importance of work in life has declined slightly among adolescent males over the past few decades. Of course, the vast majority

of American adolescent males and females anticipate work being a central part of their future lives. Still, the slight but consistent decline in the centrality of work and the corresponding increase in the importance of vacation time provide some evidence for the steady rise in post-materialism.

Many of these trends reflect the changing reality of work and family in the United States. Because increasingly more training is needed to be competitive in the job market, adolescents are anticipating later marriage. The increased distance between graduating from high school and marriage provides some increased opportunity, and perhaps incentive, for cohabitation. In addition, the increased desirability of dual career marriages corresponds to the increased desire for fewer children. In conclusion, it is clear that the transition period between secondary school and the assumption of adulthood roles will continue to lengthen, a prospect that is not necessarily comforting for the nation's young people and their parents. This trend toward an expanded transitional period argues for the need to provide some institutional structure to better facilitate the transition to young adulthood.

INTRODUCTION

Research conducted in the past two decades should give scientists interested in the study of adolescence some measure of satisfaction. The sheer amount of knowledge generated has been impressive; more importantly, the quality of the research has improved. Contextually-sensitive and cross-cultural studies have become much more common, and cross-sectional studies have given way to longitudinal studies. Nevertheless, it is clear that our current scientific knowledge about adolescents and their families is based largely upon conceptualizations and data that are culture-bound and time-bound. Indeed, the serious empirical study of adolescents is less than 40 years old, and only recently have we seen sustained efforts to compare adolescents from different countries and cultures. Similarly, with few exceptions (e.g., Elder, 1974; Modell, Furstenberg, & Hershberg, 1976; Nesselrode & Baltes, 1974), only during the past decade or so have there been systematic attempts to address directly basic questions about the effects of historical change on the experience of adolescence (e.g., Elder, Modell, & Parke, 1993).

Our purpose in the present study is to describe historical trends in attitudes and preferences regarding future family and work among American adolescents. In this time-lag study, we consider data from the Monitoring the Future study (Bachman, Johnston, & O'Malley, 1994; Johnston, O'Malley, & Bachman, 1993), including 17 consecutive nationally representative samples of high school seniors (modal age of 18 years old), spanning 1976 through 1992. Family and work represent important organizing themes that prompt young people to consider future desires and opportunities. Family and work are also the two most important immediate contexts that will contain most individuals over the life course. Thus, in addition to informing us about how present-day American adolescents see their future and how this view may have changed over the past two decades, this study will also provide some information about what the family and work situation may look like in the United States in the next several decades.

Changes in Attitudes and Preferences Regarding Family and Work

There have been several profound changes in the nature of the American family over the past four decades. For example, whereas the vast majority of families with children 40 years ago included two parents, with only the father working outside of the home, less than one-in-four families with children currently fit in this category; the majority of the current families with children still include two parents, but with both employed outside of the home (U.S. Department of Education, 1991). In addition, there have been a series of interrelated socio-demographic trends that increasingly served to delay family formation. The most common path after high school has become post-secondary education; whereas 49% high school graduates immediately entered post-secondary education in 1980, the rate was 60% in 1989 (Schulenberg & Ebata, 1994). Between 1960 and 1988, the median age of first marriage rose from 20.3 to 23.6 for women and 22.8 to 25.3 for men, and the rate of cohabitation increased sixfold (Wetzel, 1989), with an estimated one-third cohabiting by age 24 (Thornton, 1988). During the same period, the birthrate per 1,000 women aged 20 to 24 dropped from 258.1 to 111.5 (U.S. Department of Education, 1991).

Accompanying these socio-demographic trends are corresponding changes in attitudes and preferences regarding the family. Most notably, there has been an increase in egalitarian conceptions of women's roles (e.g., Crimmins, Easterlin, & Saito, 1991; Dey, Astin, & Korn, 1991; Easterlin & Crimmins, 1991; Fiorentine, 1988; Herzog & Bachman, 1982; Thornton, 1989; Thornton, Alwin, & Camburn, 1983). Likewise, there has been an increased tolerance for non-traditional family formations and a corresponding shift toward self-fulfillment and individualism (e.g., Conger, 1981; Crimmins et al., 1991; Easterlin & Crimmins, 1991; Inglehart, 1981; Thornton, 1989; Yankelovich, 1981). Nevertheless, personal preferences regarding one's own life remained strongly supportive of having a good marriage and family life (e.g., Easterlin & Crimmins, 1991; Herzog & Bachman, 1982; Thornton, 1989).

Inglehart (1981) suggested that this trend toward self-fulfillment represented a rise in post-materialism, in which the satisfaction of basic economic needs would lead to the pursuit of non-material goals (see also Yankelovich, 1981). The data with regard to preferences related to work, however, suggested a trend toward *increased* personal materialism and *decreased* altruism during the mid-1970's through the mid-1980's (e.g., Bachman & Johnston, 1979; Crimmins et al., 1991; Dey et al., 1991; Easterlin & Crimmins, 1991; Hammond, 1986). That is, by all indications, individuals became more interested in working for material gain and less interested in working to contribute positively to society. Whether these trends represent disconfirming evidence against the notion that post-materialism is rising, or simply a temporary reversal caused by economic hardship (as predicted by Inglehart, 1981), is a matter for future research. There is some evidence, however, suggesting that the trend toward personal materialism has reversed in recent years (e.g., Dey et al., 1991; Easterlin & Crimmins, 1991; Kleiber, Major, & Manaster, 1993).

In the present study, we focus on attitudes and preferences about the future family, including the idea of marriage, the timing and size of the family, and the division of labor in the family. We also focus on attitudes and preferences about future work, including the importance of work in life, and desired work values and settings. We build on other studies that have used the Monitoring the Future data to consider trends in related preferences and attitudes by extending the time frame to 1992, six years beyond previous considerations (e.g., Bachman & Johnston, 1979; Crimmins et al., 1991; Easterlin & Crimmins, 1991; Herzog, 1982; Herzog & Bachman, 1982). As we shall see, these six years offer some dramatic evidence about the reversal of earlier noted trends. Before turning to the data, we will briefly consider matters related to understanding change over time and to our focus on late adolescence.

Understanding Social Change Over Time

Prototypical historical trends. As illustrated in Figure 1, we can conceptualize three types of historical trends in attitudes and preferences. First, there is cyclical change, represented as a wave-like function. Examples includes shifts between political conservatism and liberalism, and shifts in consumer preferences inspired by economic booms and busts. Second, there is uni-directional change. That is, over the given historical period under consideration, change is moving in one direction and is unlikely to cycle back to the initial level. This type of change is best represented as a linear function. Examples include technological-based changes, such as the

attitudes regarding the place of computers in our lives. Third, there is a pattern of no change, represented as a constant function. Examples include the importance placed on peer relations, and the desire of parents to give their children a better life.

Of course, if one were to invest a sufficient amount of time, it is possible that the unidirectional and no-change trajectories would eventually be realized as cyclical change. Thus, we recognize that any grouping of historical trends in attitudes and preferences into these three categories is itself an historically-bound endeavor. Nevertheless, the focus on these three types of historical change helps define which attitudes and preferences are relatively enduring and the form of those that are not. Furthermore, the unique point of confluence among these historical trajectories helps define the context of the individual adolescent and provides a backdrop for considering individual-level attitudes and preferences.

Cohort and secular trend effects. Any consideration of social change over time must contend with possible age-related effects, history-graded (i.e., cohort) effects, and period (i.e., secular trend) effects (e.g., Baltes, Cornelius, & Nesselroade, 1979; Ryder, 1965; Schaie, 1965). Our concern in these analyses is historical-level change, rather than individual-level change. Because we hold age constant (modal age of 18 years old) we are not attending to developmental change. Furthermore, by holding age constant, we are unable to disentangle cohort effects from secular trend effects. That is, historical trends that we may uncover could be due to lasting individual differences that are dependent on one's birth cohort, or to more generalized social-cultural effects experienced by all regardless of birth cohort.

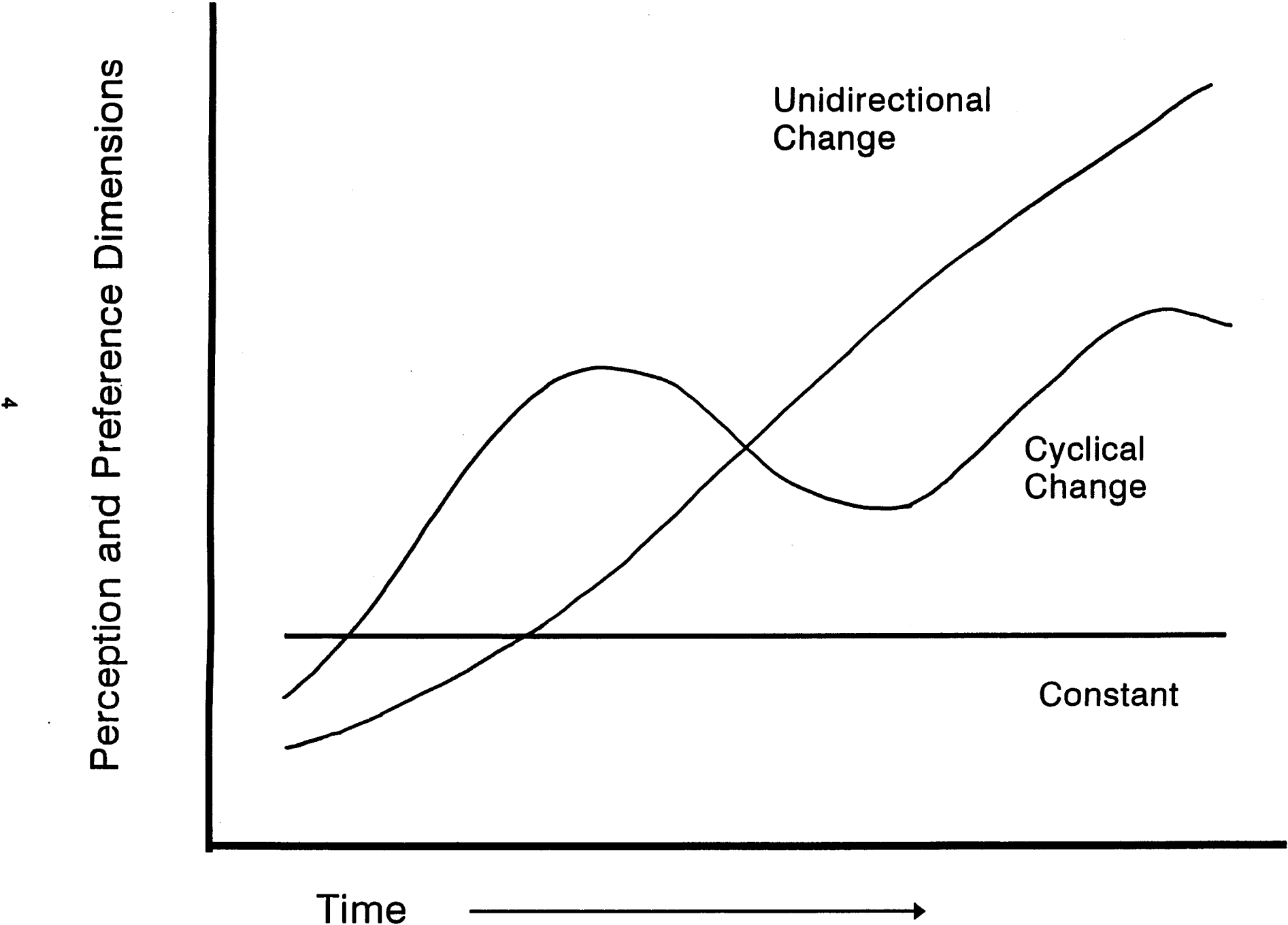
In all likelihood, we will be tapping into both sources of historical variation. Family and work represent powerful issues that have implications for the vast majority of the nation, and it can be expected that changes in family and work have pervasive social-cultural influences independent of birth cohort. This argues for the importance of secular trend effects in the present study. Nevertheless, as we consider in the next section, late adolescence can be viewed as a sensitive period with respect to important historic events, which argues for the importance of cohort effects in the present study.

Late Adolescence: Time to Consider Future Family and Work

The focus on high school seniors offers several advantages in the present study. Late adolescence is an important time to consider attitudes and preferences regarding future family and work. Many factors serve to prompt and facilitate career planning, including expanded future orientation, increased identity exploration, and salient cues from the young person's context (e.g., parents, peers, guidance counselors, part-time work experiences) serve to prompt and facilitate career planning (e.g., Vondracek, Lerner, & Schulenberg, 1986). Furthermore, impending graduation from high school gives additional incentive for students to consider seriously their future plans and preferences.

Of course, important change in attitudes and preferences regarding family and work is likely to occur after high school. Nevertheless, the several smaller decisions made prior to leaving high

Figure 1. Prototypical Historical Trends



school do serve to orient and constrain future decisions about family and work. For example, the odds are better than even that an adult is in a type of occupation that he or she anticipated during high school (e.g., Knapp, Knapp, & Knapp-Lee, 1985; Marini, 1978). Furthermore, there is long-term evidence to suggest that life course trajectories crystalize during late adolescence (e.g., Clausen, 1991; Mumford, Wesley, & Shaffer, 1987). Similarly, there is evidence to suggest that late adolescence and young adulthood represent an important sensitive period for forming enduring attitudes. That is, late adolescence and young adulthood represent "impressionable years" when attitudes are more susceptible to influence than at any point thereafter in the lifespan (Alwin & Krosnick, 1991), and when the presenting social-cultural situation may be most powerful in terms of lasting impact across the lifespan (Schuman & Scott, 1989).

Finally, the senior year in high school is an important vantage point from which to gain a macro-level understanding of American adolescents. It is really the last time in individuals' lives when there is so much universality in experiences and social roles. Their attitudes and preferences about future family and work are relatively untainted by direct experience. This serves to constrain several factors that might otherwise contribute to shifting attitudes and preferences (e.g., see Crimmins et al., 1991), and thus gives us some assurance that we are indeed tracking historical trends.

METHOD

The data were drawn from the Monitoring the Future project, an ongoing study of American adolescents and young adults (Bachman et al., 1991; Johnston et al., 1993). The project was initiated in 1975, with a primary purpose of understanding the epidemiology and etiology of substance use among American youth (see Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman & Schulenberg, 1993). Additional data regarding various attitudes, values, expectations, plans, and lifestyles are also collected in an effort to provide a more complete picture of the nation's youth.

There are three components to the design of the larger project: 1) nationally representative samples of high school seniors are surveyed each year; 2) from each senior year cohort, a subset of individuals is randomly selected for biennial follow-up surveys through age 35; and 3) beginning in 1991, nationally representative samples of 8th and 10th graders are surveyed each year, with a subset followed-up biennially beginning in 1993. The focus of the present analysis is on the high school seniors from the 1976 through 1992 cohorts.

Samples and Procedure

A three-stage probability sample (Kish, 1965) is used each year to select approximately 135 public and private high schools representative of the 48 coterminous states: 1) geographic areas are selected first, using the University of Michigan Survey Research Center's Primary Sampling Units; 2) schools are then selected, with the probability of selection being a function of the size of the senior year class (the larger the senior year class, the more likely the school will be selected); and 3) finally, up to about 400 students are randomly selected within each school (when there are less than 400, all students are selected). Sample weights are assigned to each respondent to take into account

school sample sizes, as well as any minor variations in selection probabilities that occurred at earlier stages of the sampling procedures. All analyses are based on weighted data.

Each year, roughly 16,000 to 18,000 high school seniors participate in the survey. The self-administered questionnaires are administered each spring during school hours, usually during a regularly scheduled class period. Typically, student response rates have been about 83% each year. Between 1976 and 1988, five different questionnaire forms were administered each year, and starting in 1989, a sixth form was added. The different forms are distributed randomly within schools across the total sample. Nearly all of the items of interest in the present analysis came from single forms, and thus the available sample size per senior year cohort per item of interest averaged about 3,000 weighted cases (ranging from about 2,600 to 3,600 cases). Due to missing data, the actual number of cases per cohort per given item included in the present analyses ranged from about 2,000 to 3,000.

Measures

The content areas and paraphrased items are listed in Table 1. Content areas regarding future family included attitudes and preferences about marriage, about the timing and size of future family, and about division of labor in the family. Content areas regarding future work included attitudes and preferences about the importance of work, about self vs. other work values, and about settings of work. These content areas and items were selected to offer a broad picture of American adolescents' views on family and work; additional relevant content areas and items are available in the Monitoring the Future data set (e.g., see Herzog, 1982; Herzog & Bachman, 1982). (See Appendix A for information on historical trends in adolescents' attitudes and preferences about their parents, their current part-time work situation, and their optimism and efficacy concerning the future.) Between 1976 and 1992, the wording of the items remained unchanged; there were, however, some minor survey context changes over the years (see Herzog & Bachman, 1982).

Analyses and Presentation of Findings

To facilitate presentation, responses were dichotomized and all findings are presented in terms of percentages. To quantify trends over time, we computed bivariate eta and r coefficients between the given item and years of measurement. Eta coefficients express the extent of linear and non-linear relationship, and of course, correlation coefficients represent only linear relationship. Divergence between the two indicates the extent to which the relationship is non-linear.

Trends over time were considered for the total sample and according to gender, race/ethnicity, and four-year college plans. Preliminary analyses revealed that the patterns of trends over time varied little according to gender, race, or college plans. That is, although there were many differences in the levels of responses according to these characteristics, there were few differences in the patterns of the historical trends. Because our primary purpose here was to consider the historical trends, we focus on total sample trends. In addition, because our topics

Table 1. Summary of Content Areas, Constructs, and Items

Content Area Construct (Item Description/Response Range)

Attitudes and Preferences about Future Family:

Marriage

- Importance of marriage in general ("most people have fuller and happier lives if they choose marriage over staying single or simply living with someone;" 1 = disagree, 5 = agree)
- Importance of marriage for respondent ("having a good marriage and family life;" 1 = not important, 4 = extremely important)
- Cohabitation ("it is usually a good idea to live together before marriage;" 1 = disagree, 5 = agree)
- Fidelity ("having a close intimate relationship with only one partner is too restrictive for the average person;" 1 = disagree, 5 = agree)

Timing and Size of Future Family

- Desired timing of marriage ("if it were just up to you, what would be the ideal time for you to get married?" 1 = within the next year or so, 4 = over five years from now)
- Desired number of children ("if you could have exactly the number of children you want, how many would you choose to have?" 1 = none, 7 = six or more)

Gender Roles: Division of Labor in the Family

- Preferences about women in work force ("it is usually better for everyone involved if the man works outside the home and the woman takes care of the home and family;" 1 = disagree, 5 = agree)
- Desired working arrangements without children ("imagine you are married and have no children; how would you feel if both you and spouse worked full-time?" 1 = not at all acceptable, 4 = desirable)
- Desired working arrangements with pre-school children ("imagine you are married and have one or more pre-school children; how would you feel if both you and spouse worked full-time?" 1 = not at all acceptable, 4 = desirable)

Table 1 (continued)

Content Area Construct (Item Description/Response Range)

Attitudes and Preferences about Future Work:

Importance of Work in Life

Importance of work for respondent ("I expect my work to be a very central part of my life;" 1 = disagree, 5 = agree)

Intrinsic value of work ("to me, work is nothing more than making a living;" 1 = disagree, 5 = agree)

Importance of leisure ("how important is it for you to have a job where you have more than 2 weeks vacation?" 1 = not important, 4 = very important)

Self vs. Other Work Values

Advancement ("how important is it for you to have a job where the chances for advancement and promotion are good?" 1 = not important, 4 = very important)

Money ("how important is it for you to have a job which provides you with a chance to earn a good deal of money?" 1 = not important, 4 = very important)

Altruism ("how important is it for you to have a job that gives you the opportunity to be directly helpful to others?" 1 = not important, 4 = very important)

Societal significance ("how important is it for you to have a job that is worthwhile to society?" 1 = not important, 4 = very important)

Work Setting

Desire to work in an educational setting ("how would you rate a school or university as a place to work?" 1 = not at all acceptable, 4 = desirable)

Desire to work in a corporate setting ("how would you rate a large corporation as a place to work?" 1 = not at all acceptable, 4 = desirable)

Note. For clarity, some items have been paraphrased.

include gender roles, and work, and family issues, it was important to consider gender differences; thus, we also present findings separately for males and females.

To facilitate presentation in the tables, we excluded confidence intervals and standard errors. Putting aside the matter of design effects, the standard error of a proportion (p) equals the square root of $(p(1-p)/N)$. To get a 95% confidence interval, the standard error is multiplied by 1.96, and this quantity is added to and subtracted from the proportion. Thus, as a rough approximation, the 95% confidence intervals of the annual percentages for simple random samples of $N=2500$ would range from about $\pm 0.4\%$ (for percentages around 5% or 95%) to $\pm 2.0\%$ (for percentages around 50%); in the gender subgroups of $N=1250$, the 95% confidence intervals would range from about $\pm 0.6\%$ to $\pm 2.8\%$. The complex sampling design serves to increase the standard errors of the percentages in the present analysis by roughly 10% to 20%, which would increase the confidence intervals by up to roughly $\pm .5\%$ (see Bachman et al., 1994 for discussion of design effects in the Monitoring the Future data). Significance levels of the η s and r 's are not presented in the tables; because of the large samples, any η or r exceeding .03 is significantly different from zero at the .01 alpha level. As is clear in the tables, nearly all linear and non-linear trends were statistically significant.

RESULTS

Attitudes and Preferences about Future Family

Marriage. American adolescents appear to be non-committal about the idea of marriage in general, but quite committed to the idea of marriage in their own future lives. The first set of columns in Table 2 reveals that just over a third of the respondents agreed or mostly agreed that people have fuller and happier lives if they marry. There was a monotonic decline in this rate over time, especially for females ($r = -.07$) during the 1980's. In contrast to this lukewarm endorsement of marriage in the abstract, nine out of ten high school seniors indicated that it was extremely or quite important for them to have a good marriage and family life, a rate that varied little over time. This rate was slightly but consistently higher for females than for males.

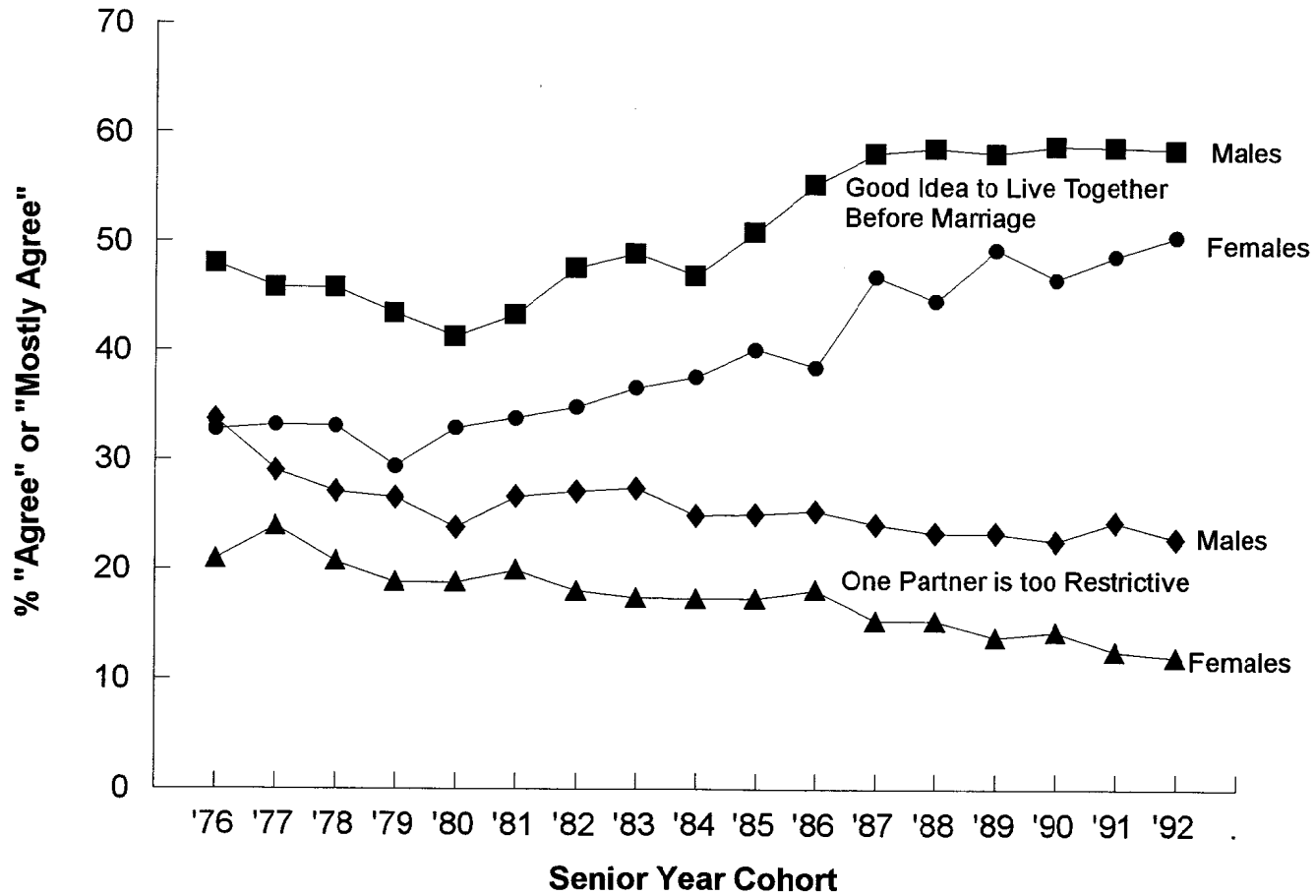
As indicated in Figure 2 (see also Table 2), attitudes regarding cohabitation became much more positive over time ($r = .12$), with males consistently more positive than females. Those who agreed or mostly agreed that it is a good idea to live together before marriage increased in a relatively linear fashion from a low of 41.3% in 1980 to 58.5% in 1992 for males, and from a low of 29.4% in 1979 to 50.5% in 1992 for females. Thus, by 1992, acceptability of cohabitation had become statistically normative for both male and female high school seniors. This increased acceptability of cohabitation, however, does not reflect a trend toward greater promiscuity. Indeed, as is also shown in Figure 2, there has been a slight but consistent linear decline over time in those who agreed or mostly agreed that having one partner is too restrictive ($r = -.06$), with the overall rate higher for males (25.9%) than for females (17.8%). Thus, it appears that although young people have become more cautious with respect to making long-term commitments, they have not become more cynical over time regarding the viability of mutually exclusive romantic involvement.

Table 2. Attitudes and Preferences Regarding Marriage

Year	% who "Agree" or "Mostly Agree" that people have fuller lives if they marry			% indicating "Extremely" or "Quite Important" to have a good marriage and family life			% who "Agree" or "Mostly Agree" that it is a good idea to live together before marriage			% who "Agree" or "Mostly Agree" that one partner is too restrictive		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1976	38.0	37.5	38.5	87.6	84.4	90.8	40.2	48.0	32.8	27.2	33.7	20.9
1977	36.5	33.8	39.1	88.3	85.7	90.7	39.1	45.8	33.2	26.2	29.0	23.9
1978	37.9	38.2	37.6	89.2	85.5	92.6	39.2	45.8	33.1	23.8	27.1	20.7
1979	40.4	41.3	39.7	90.5	89.0	92.0	36.2	43.4	29.4	22.6	26.5	18.8
1980	39.7	38.8	40.4	90.1	86.6	93.3	37.0	41.3	32.9	21.2	23.8	18.8
1981	40.1	41.1	39.1	89.7	86.5	92.7	38.5	43.3	33.8	23.2	26.6	19.9
1982	37.4	39.3	35.5	89.2	86.4	92.0	41.2	47.6	34.8	22.5	27.1	18.0
1983	37.5	39.0	36.0	90.5	86.0	93.9	42.7	48.9	36.6	22.4	27.4	17.4
1984	35.8	36.1	35.5	88.2	84.4	91.8	42.3	46.9	37.6	21.1	24.9	17.3
1985	34.7	36.6	32.7	89.8	86.0	93.2	45.5	50.9	40.1	21.1	25.0	17.3
1986	32.2	33.0	31.4	89.6	86.2	92.7	46.5	55.3	38.5	21.5	25.3	18.1
1987	33.7	36.6	30.9	89.1	85.6	92.4	52.4	58.1	46.8	19.6	24.1	15.3
1988	33.1	35.8	30.5	89.9	86.4	93.2	51.1	58.6	44.6	19.0	23.3	15.3
1989	34.0	38.0	30.1	90.4	87.0	93.7	53.7	58.1	49.3	18.6	23.3	13.8
1990	35.5	39.0	31.7	91.9	89.7	94.0	52.9	58.8	46.6	18.6	22.6	14.3
1991	34.4	36.4	32.4	91.1	87.5	94.7	53.8	58.7	48.7	18.5	24.3	12.5
1992	33.9	36.2	31.7	91.3	88.3	94.0	54.3	58.5	50.5	17.2	22.8	12.0
Mean ('76-'92)	36.3	37.6	35.0	89.6	86.4	92.7	44.2	50.3	38.3	21.8	25.9	17.8
eta	.05	.04	.07	.03	.04	.04	.13	.12	.13	.06	.06	.08
r	-.04	-.01	-.07	.02	.02	.03	.12	.11	.13	-.06	-.05	-.07

Note: Percentages based onweighted N's, which typically ranged from 2,000 to 3,000 per senior year cohort.

Figure 2. Attitudes about Marriage: Cohabitation and Fidelity



Timing and size of future family. As shown in Figure 3 (see also Table 3), there has been a clear trend for American adolescents to want to delay marriage and have smaller families. Those who indicated that they wanted to wait four or more years to get married increased linearly between 1976 and 1993 from 74.4% to 85.2% for males, and from 56.7% to 73.2% for females. The rate of increase over time appeared to be somewhat greater for females ($r = .12$) than for males ($r = .08$), suggesting a convergence between genders. Over the same period, the percentage of those desiring three or more children dropped from 43.2% to 34.1% ($r = -.08$), a decline that was similar for males and females (see Figure 3).

Division of labor in the family. Consistent with what has been an overall trend in the United States, adolescents have become more favorable toward dual career marriages in the abstract and in terms of their own future desires. Between 1976 and 1992, the percentage of those who agreed or mostly agreed that it is generally better if men worked (outside of the home) and women stayed at home declined linearly from 69.5% to 37.4% for males ($r = -.17$), and from 47.8% to 17.6% for females ($r = -.20$) (see Table 4). Likewise, as shown in Figure 4, the percentage of those indicating that it would be desirable or acceptable for them if both husband and wife worked full-time (outside of the home) if they had no children increased linearly between 1976 and 1992 from 48.4% to 72.8% for males, and from 66.1% to 82.5% for females. The rate of increase appeared to be greater for males ($r = .15$) than for females ($r = .10$), suggesting a convergence between the two on this issue. In contrast, when pre-school children were added to the scenario, percentages of those who would find full-time employment of both parents desirable or acceptable were much lower, but the rate of increase over time was similar. Between 1976 and 1992 the rate increased linearly from 12.5% to 31.4% ($r = .13$), with males and females being quite similar in levels and rates of change (see Table 4 and Figure 4). (See Appendix A for additional information on historical trends in adolescents' attitudes and preferences about future family.)

Attitudes and Preferences about Future Work

Importance of work in life. The findings in Table 5 suggest that most adolescents expect work to be a central part of their lives, with some small but consistent declines in this expectation over time. Nearly three-fourths of the male and female high school seniors indicated that they agreed or mostly agreed that work would be very central in their lives. This rate has decreased slightly over time among males ($r = -.06$). Nearly one-fourth of all seniors indicated that they agreed or mostly agreed that work would be nothing more than making a living, a rate that was higher for males (27.7%) than for females (19.0%). Over time, this rate increased slightly among males ($r = .04$). This slight but consistent change in the importance of work over time was also evident in the small but steady increase in percent indicating that it was very important to find a job that offered more than the typical two weeks of vacation ($r = .07$), rising linearly from 16.9% in 1976 to 23.7% in 1992. The overall rate is higher for males (25.0%) than for females (14.9%), but the rate of change over time did not appear to differ by gender.

Self vs. other work values. As is clear in Figure 5 (see also Table 6), the decade between the mid- to late-1970's and the mid- to late-1980's was a period of increased orientation toward working for advancement and money, and decreased orientation toward working to help others and

Figure 3. Preferences Regarding Timing and Size of Future Family

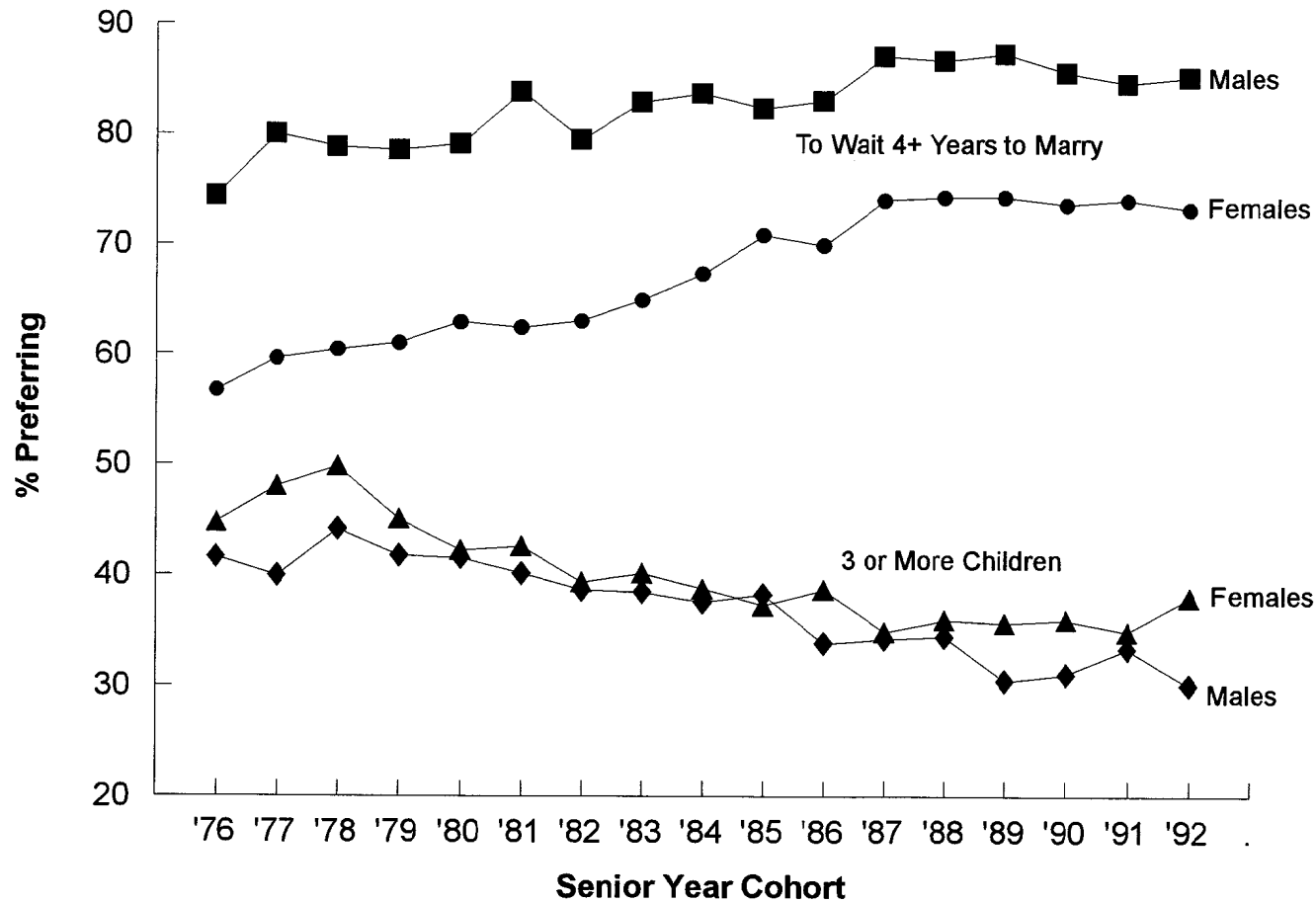


Table 3. Preferences Regarding Timing and Size of Future Family

Year	% wanting to wait 4 or more years to get married			% wanting 3 or more children		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1976	65.5	74.4	56.7	43.2	41.6	44.7
1977	69.6	80.0	59.6	44.1	39.9	48.0
1978	69.0	78.8	60.4	47.2	44.1	49.8
1979	69.2	78.5	61.0	43.5	41.7	45.0
1980	70.7	79.1	62.9	42.0	41.5	42.2
1981	72.8	83.8	62.4	41.4	40.1	42.5
1982	71.3	79.5	63.0	39.0	38.6	39.3
1983	73.6	82.9	64.9	39.3	38.4	40.1
1984	75.2	83.7	67.3	38.1	37.5	38.7
1985	76.4	82.3	70.8	37.6	38.2	37.2
1986	76.1	83.0	69.9	36.2	33.5	38.6
1987	80.1	87.1	74.0	34.5	34.2	34.8
1988	80.3	86.7	74.3	35.2	34.4	35.9
1989	80.6	87.3	74.3	33.1	30.4	35.6
1990	79.8	85.6	73.6	33.4	31.0	35.9
1991	79.4	84.6	74.0	34.1	33.3	34.8
1992	79.0	85.2	73.2	34.1	30.0	37.9
Mean ('76-'92)	74.4	82.4	66.8	38.8	37.2	40.3
eta	.11	.09	.13	.09	.09	.09
r	.10	.08	.12	-.08	-.08	-.08

Note: Percentages based on weighted N's, which typically ranged from 2,000 to 3,000 per senior year cohort.

Figure 4. Preferences Regarding Division of Labor in Future Family: Full-Time Employment of Husband and Wife

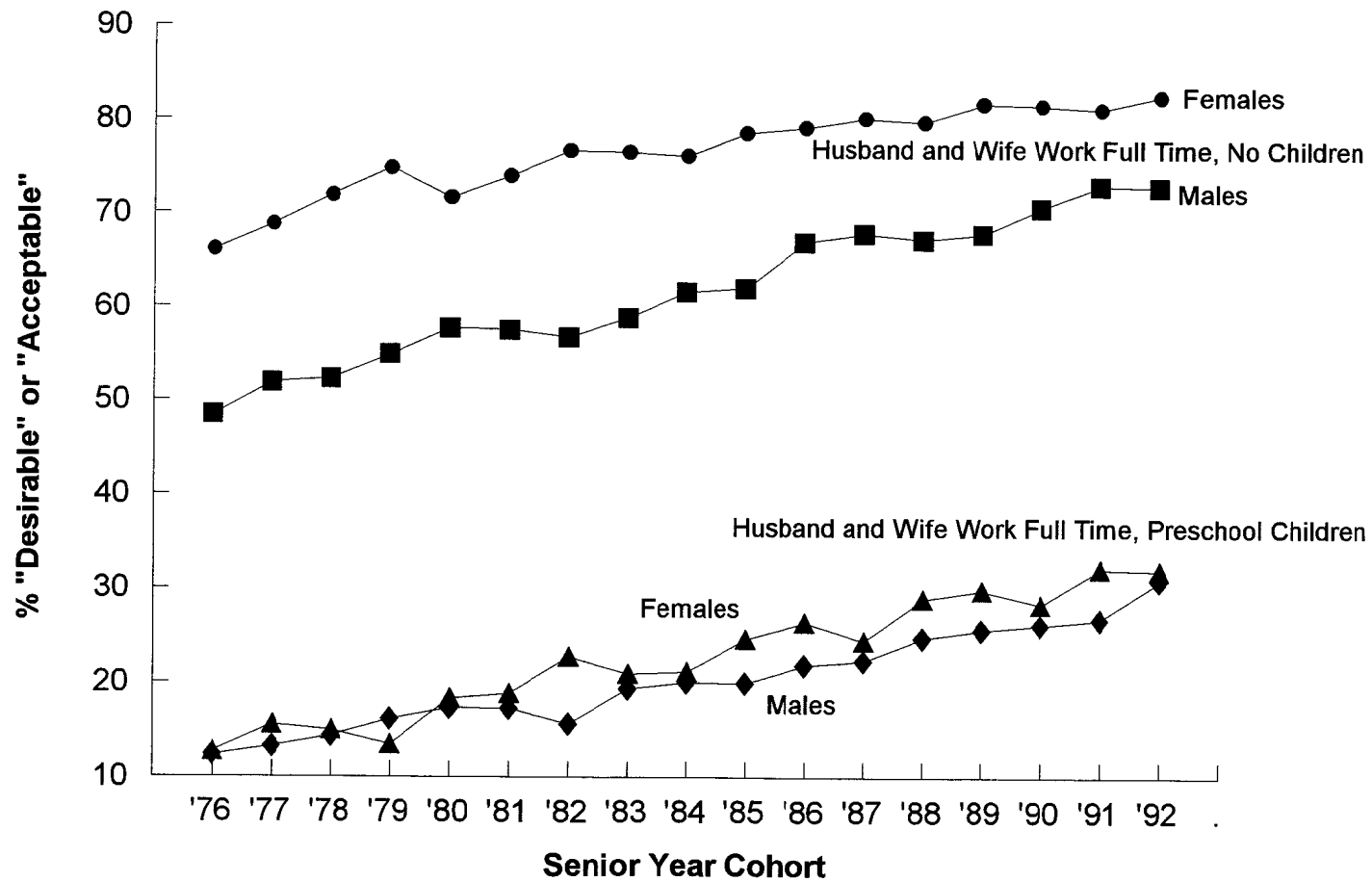


Table 4. Attitudes and Preferences Regarding Division of Labor in Future Family

Year	% who "Agree" or "Mostly Agree" that it is better if men work and women stay at home			% indicating that if they were married, it would be "Desirable" or "Acceptable" for both husband and wife to work full time if they had:					
	Total	Male	Female	No Children			Pre-school children		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1976	58.8	69.5	47.8	57.3	48.4	66.1	12.5	12.3	12.7
1977	53.5	63.9	43.3	60.7	51.9	68.8	14.4	13.2	15.5
1978	48.6	59.0	39.2	62.5	52.3	71.9	14.6	14.3	14.9
1979	48.5	59.6	38.7	64.8	54.9	74.8	14.8	16.1	13.4
1980	47.5	59.3	36.1	64.7	57.7	71.6	17.8	17.3	18.3
1981	44.5	53.8	35.5	65.7	57.5	73.9	18.0	17.2	18.8
1982	42.2	52.1	32.5	66.6	56.7	76.6	19.1	15.6	22.7
1983	48.0	49.8	26.8	67.6	58.8	76.5	20.1	19.3	20.9
1984	40.1	52.1	28.7	68.7	61.6	76.1	20.5	20.0	21.1
1985	36.5	47.7	26.0	70.4	62.0	78.5	22.3	19.9	24.6
1986	33.0	46.1	21.0	73.3	66.9	79.1	24.2	21.8	26.4
1987	33.3	46.1	21.5	74.1	67.8	80.1	23.4	22.3	24.4
1988	30.3	42.0	18.8	73.6	67.2	79.7	26.9	24.7	28.9
1989	29.0	41.0	17.6	74.9	67.8	81.7	27.8	25.6	29.8
1990	30.6	41.9	18.7	75.7	70.6	81.5	27.1	26.1	28.3
1991	28.4	38.6	17.3	76.9	73.0	81.1	29.3	26.7	32.1
1992	27.2	37.4	17.6	77.8	72.8	82.5	31.4	30.8	31.9
Mean ('76-'92)	39.9	51.0	29.2	68.3	60.6	76.0	20.5	19.3	21.7
eta	.19	.18	.21	.12	.15	.11	.13	.12	.14
r	-.18	-.17	-.20	.12	.15	.10	.13	.12	.14

Note: Percentages based on weighted N's, which typically ranged from 2,000 to 3,000 per senior year cohort

Table 5. Attitudes and Preferences Regarding the Importance of Work in Life

Year	<u>% who "Agree" or "Mostly Agree" that:</u>						% indicating it is "very Important" to have a job that offers more than 2 weeks vacation		
	Work is very central to their life			Work is nothing more than making a living			Total	Male	Female
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female			
1976	74.6	76.0	73.3	22.2	26.3	17.9	16.9	22.6	11.4
1977	73.8	76.0	71.7	24.2	27.7	20.8	17.8	23.5	12.7
1978	75.2	75.2	75.2	22.9	26.3	19.8	16.1	20.4	12.0
1979	73.8	76.4	71.4	22.1	25.9	18.7	17.3	21.3	13.6
1980	74.7	75.5	73.8	21.6	25.6	17.8	17.6	24.2	11.3
1981	74.4	77.4	71.5	20.4	23.9	17.1	18.3	23.1	13.5
1982	73.0	73.2	72.7	21.5	25.7	17.2	17.6	22.0	13.2
1983	74.2	74.3	73.0	20.5	24.8	16.5	17.2	21.4	13.0
1984	75.0	74.5	75.5	23.4	28.2	18.9	19.2	23.8	14.5
1985	74.5	76.8	72.3	23.4	28.4	18.6	21.6	26.8	16.6
1986	71.7	71.1	72.3	22.9	27.1	19.1	20.4	25.1	16.1
1987	71.1	71.2	70.9	23.3	28.1	19.0	22.3	27.0	17.8
1988	72.7	73.1	72.2	24.5	29.5	19.6	25.4	30.8	20.6
1989	69.4	68.1	70.6	25.7	31.3	20.5	24.1	30.2	18.0
1990	71.4	69.5	73.3	26.4	31.2	21.3	24.1	29.7	18.0
1991	68.4	68.0	68.8	26.9	32.5	20.9	25.0	31.6	18.3
1992	70.8	70.0	71.5	26.2	31.6	21.1	23.7	29.6	18.4
Mean ('76-'92)	73.0	73.6	72.4	23.1	27.7	19.0	19.9	25.0	14.9
eta	.04	.07	.04	.04	.05	.04	.08	.08	.08
r	-.03	-.06	-.02	.03	.04	.02	.07	.07	.07

Note: Percentages based on weighted Ns, which typically ranged from 2,000 to 3,000 per senior year cohort.

Figure 5. Preferences Regarding Future Work: Self vs. Other Work Values

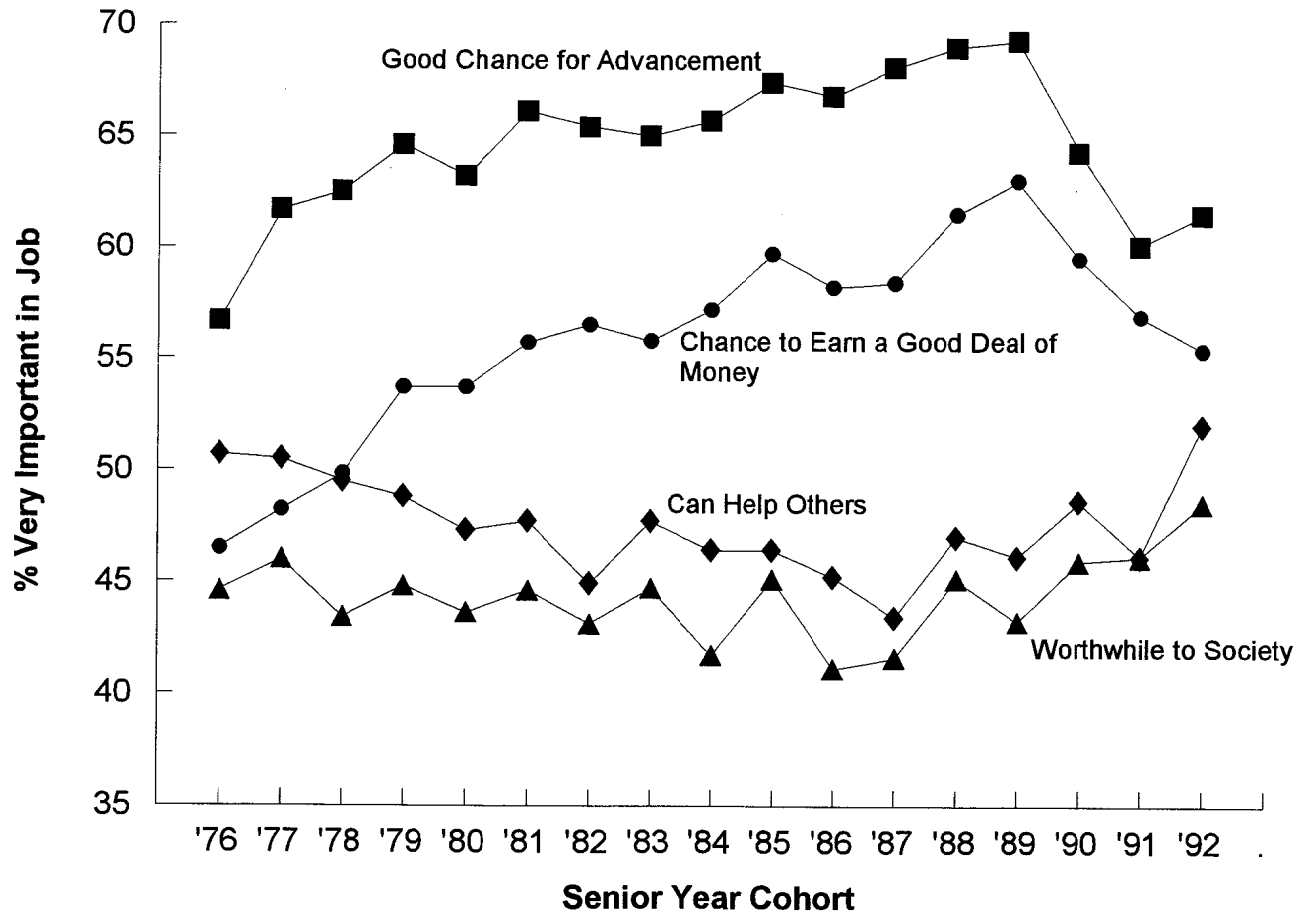


Table 6. Preferences Regarding Self vs. Other Work Values

Year	% indicating it is "Very Important" to have a job that offers:						% indicating it is "Very Important" to have a job in which they can:					
	Good chances for advancement			Chance to earn a good deal of money			Help others			Do something worthwhile for society		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1976	56.7	59.0	54.4	46.5	53.8	39.5	50.7	39.7	61.3	44.6	38.6	50.4
1977	61.7	64.6	59.2	48.2	54.4	42.8	50.5	38.9	60.7	46.0	39.9	51.4
1978	62.5	66.8	58.5	49.8	55.7	44.3	49.5	36.5	61.7	43.4	36.4	49.9
1979	64.6	64.4	64.7	53.7	60.4	47.4	48.8	37.4	59.6	44.8	39.4	49.9
1980	63.2	65.1	61.3	53.7	57.9	49.7	47.3	33.4	60.4	43.6	36.2	50.5
1981	66.1	66.5	65.7	55.7	59.4	52.0	47.7	35.6	59.7	44.6	40.0	59.1
1982	65.4	65.8	65.1	56.5	60.6	52.3	44.9	34.6	55.3	43.1	36.7	59.6
1983	65.0	65.0	65.0	55.8	60.5	51.2	47.7	36.5	58.7	44.7	38.7	50.7
1984	65.7	67.0	64.3	57.2	60.5	53.7	46.4	35.9	57.2	41.7	38.1	47.4
1985	67.4	68.6	66.3	59.7	64.3	55.3	46.4	34.7	57.7	45.1	38.8	51.3
1986	66.8	67.0	66.7	58.2	61.9	54.9	45.2	32.0	57.4	41.1	34.5	47.2
1987	68.1	69.3	67.0	58.4	64.0	53.1	43.4	33.1	53.3	41.6	36.0	46.9
1988	69.0	69.4	68.8	61.5	66.1	57.5	47.0	35.2	57.4	45.1	38.9	50.6
1989	69.3	70.2	68.3	63.0	67.9	58.0	46.1	36.0	56.3	43.2	37.3	59.2
1990	64.3	65.8	62.7	59.5	64.8	53.9	48.6	38.2	59.7	45.9	39.4	53.0
1991	60.1	59.2	61.1	56.9	62.7	51.9	46.1	33.8	58.5	46.1	36.9	55.4
1992	61.5	63.1	59.9	55.4	59.9	51.3	52.0	37.2	65.5	48.5	41.3	55.1
Mean ('76-'92)	64.8	66.0	63.8	55.8	60.8	51.0	47.3	35.7	58.4	44.0	37.7	50.0
eta	.07	.06	.08	.09	.08	.10	.04	.04	.05	.04	.04	.04
r	.03	.01	.04	.07	.06	.08	-.02	-.02	-.01	.00	.00	.01

Note: Percentages based onweighted N's, which typically ranged from 2,000 to 3,000 per senior year cohort.

contribute to society; equally clear, however, is a reversal of this trend in the late-1980's and early-1990's. Although males tended to be more oriented toward advancement and money, and less oriented toward helping others and contributing to society than were females, the rate and patterns of change over time were similar for males and females. The percent of adolescents indicating that it was very important to have a job in which they had a good chance for advancement increased from 56.7% in 1976 to 69.3% in 1989, and then decreased to 61.5% in 1992 ($r = .03$, $\eta^2 = .07$). Likewise, there was an increase in those indicating that it was very important to have a job in which they had a chance to earn a good deal of money from 46.5% in 1976 to 63.0% in 1989, followed by a decrease to 55.4% in 1992 ($r = .07$, $\eta^2 = .09$).

Although the opposite trend is not as dramatic for altruism and contributing to society, the pattern is clear. The percent indicating that it was very important to have a job in which they could help others was 50.7% in 1976, dropped to a low of 43.4% in 1987, and increased to 52.0% in 1992 ($r = -.02$, $\eta^2 = .04$). Likewise, the percent indicating that it was very important that they have a job in which they could do something worthwhile for society dropped from a high of 46.0% in 1977 to a low of 41.1% in 1986, and then increased to 48.5% in 1992 ($r = .00$, $\eta^2 = .04$).

Work setting. As indicated in Figure 6 (and Table 7), changes over time in the desired setting of work were similar to the trends in work values, indicating that the trends were not limited to just desires regarding qualities of work. Among females in 1976, equal percentages indicated that it would be desirable or acceptable to work in a school/university (57.6%) or in a large corporation (56.8%). The former rate decreased to a low of 44.8% in 1984, and then increased back up to 57.6% in 1992 ($r = .01$, $\eta^2 = .08$); the latter rate increased to above 75% in 1983 and continued to fluctuate between 72% and 77% since then ($r = .12$, $\eta^2 = .13$). The trends over time regarding the desirability for these two work settings were similar, but less dramatic, for males. (See Appendix A for additional information on historical trends in adolescents' attitudes and preferences about future family.)

DISCUSSION

Any attempt to gain a complete picture of adolescents must contend with several "moving targets" at once. The overall rate of biological and physical change during adolescence is second only to the rate in infancy (e.g., Katchadourian, 1977), with a critical difference being that adolescents are acutely aware of such changes. Likewise, nearly every other aspect of the adolescent's life undergoes change, ranging from cognitive changes to transformations in family relationships (e.g., Feldman & Elliott, 1990). Of course, as overwhelming as this variety of individual and proximal social context changes may be for the interested researcher (as well as the adolescent), it would be unwise to ignore macrolevel changes. As our study and others have documented, adolescents' historical context is also undergoing significant change, suggesting that the experience of adolescence can differ in important ways not just across major historical events (e.g., Elder, 1974, 1980) or periods (e.g., Modell et al., 1976; Modell & Goodman, 1990), but also from decade to decade. This is important to recognize because late adolescence may well be a sensitive period in regard to significant historical changes (e.g., Schuman & Scott, 1989).

Figure 6. Preferences Regarding Future Work: Preferred Work Settings

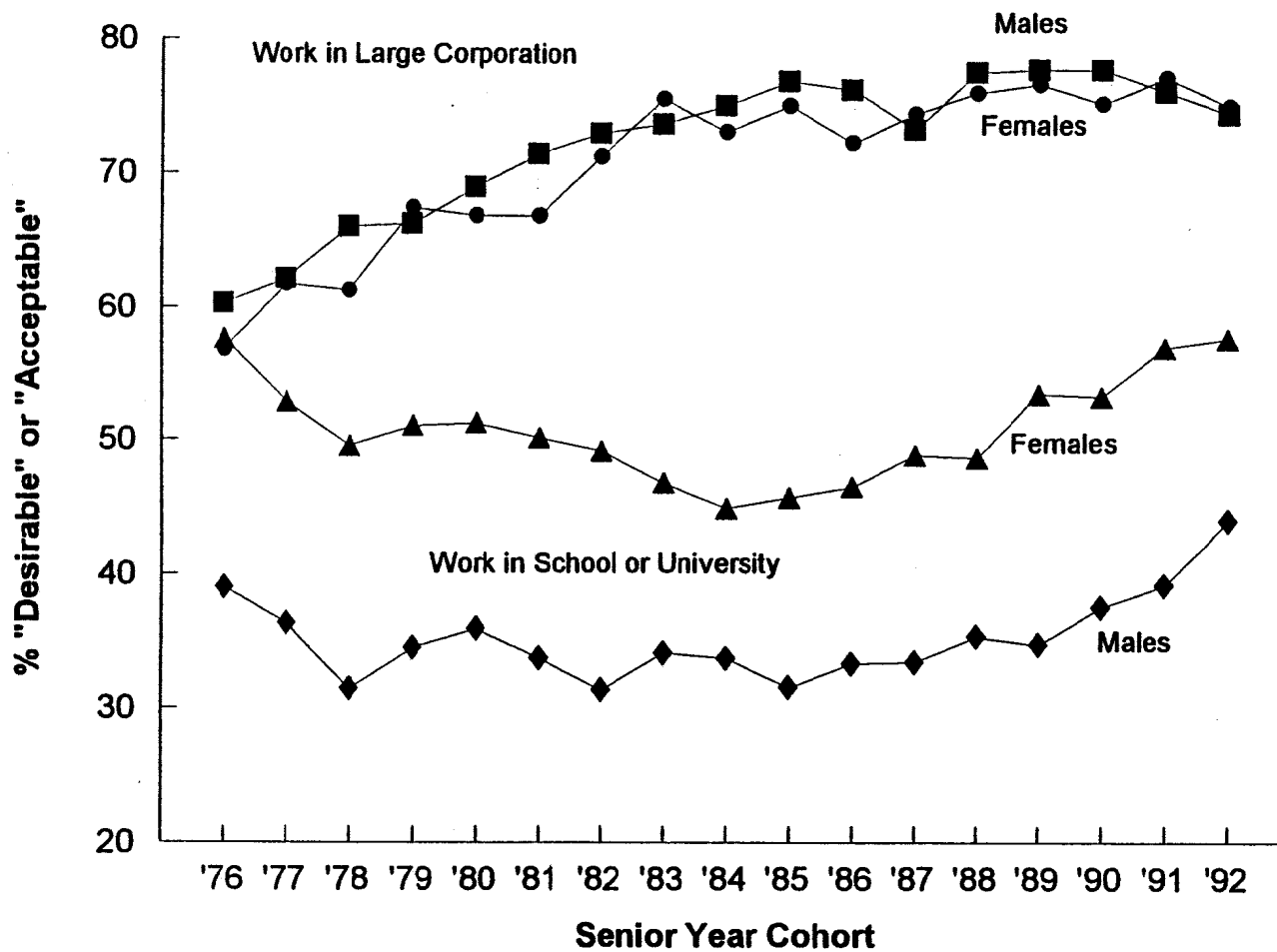


Table 7. Preferences Regarding Future Work Settings

<u>% Indicating it would be "Desirable" or "Acceptable" to work in a:</u>						
Year	Large corporation			School or university		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1976	58.6	60.3	56.8	48.1	39.0	57.6
1977	61.9	62.1	61.7	44.8	36.3	52.8
1978	63.7	66.0	61.2	40.3	31.4	49.5
1979	66.8	66.2	67.4	43.1	34.5	51.0
1980	67.8	68.9	66.8	43.8	35.9	51.2
1981	69.1	71.4	66.8	41.8	33.7	50.1
1982	72.0	72.9	71.2	40.3	31.3	49.1
1983	74.5	73.6	75.5	40.5	34.1	46.7
1984	74.0	75.0	73.0	39.5	33.7	44.8
1985	75.9	76.8	75.0	38.6	31.5	45.6
1986	74.1	76.2	72.2	40.1	33.3	46.4
1987	73.8	73.2	74.4	41.2	33.4	48.8
1988	76.7	77.5	76.0	42.1	35.5	48.6
1989	77.1	77.7	76.6	44.1	34.7	53.4
1990	76.5	77.7	75.2	45.0	37.5	53.2
1991	76.6	76.1	77.1	47.9	39.1	56.9
1992	74.7	74.4	75.0	50.9	43.9	57.6
Mean ('76-'92)	71.2	71.9	70.5	42.8	35.0	50.5
eta	.12	.12	.13	.07	.05	.08
r	.11	.10	.12	.01	.02	.01

Note: Percentages based on weighted Ns, which typically ranged from 2,000 to 3,000 per senior year cohort.

Adolescents Looking Toward their Future Family and Work

American adolescents' attitudes and preferences regarding marriage and family have undergone some selective changes over the past two decades. In several respects, our findings are consistent with previous research based on the Monitoring the Future data (e.g., Crimmins et al., 1991; Easterlin & Crimmins, 1991; Herzog, 1982; Herzog & Bachman, 1982), and with other data (e.g., Conger, 1981; Dey et al., 1991; Thornton, 1989). Important trends have occurred during the last five years or so, most noticeably a reversal of the previous increase in self-oriented work values and decrease in other-oriented work values. This could reflect a re-emergence of post-materialism (Inglehart, 1981), suggesting an ongoing unidirectional trend over the next several years. In contrast, it could reflect an ongoing cyclical trend based on cycles of economic booms and busts (Easterlin & Crimmins, 1991).

American adolescents have become more tolerant of alternatives to marriage, indicated by the increase over time in the acceptability in cohabitation and the slight but consistent decline in belief (especially among females) that people have fuller lives if they marry. In contrast, adolescents have not become less committed to the goal of a good marriage in their own lives; a constant rate across the years of about 90% state that it is quite or extremely important for them to have a good marriage in the future. Likewise, there has been a decrease in the belief that having one partner is too restrictive, suggesting an increase in the desirability of a mutually exclusive relationship, a trend that may reflect more general secular trends. The strong linear trends concerning gender roles also suggest generalized secular trends. It is noteworthy that there has been increased convergence between males and females with regard to gender roles; males' attitudes and preferences have been "catching up" with those of females.

Many of these trends reflect the changing reality of work and family in the United States. Because increasingly more training is needed to be competitive in the job market, adolescents are anticipating later marriage. The increased distance between graduating from high school and marriage provides some increased opportunity, and perhaps incentive, for cohabitation. In addition, the increased desirability of dual career marriages corresponds to the increased desire for fewer children. All of these trends regarding future family appear linear over the period of our study; however, taking a longer-term perspective, the linear trend toward desiring to marry later actually reflects a cyclical trend over the past century, with the age of first marriage being lowest in the late 1950's (Modell & Goodman, 1990).

Finally, there was some evidence to suggest that the anticipated importance of work in life has declined slightly among adolescent males over the past few decades. Of course, the vast majority of American adolescent males and females anticipate work being a central part of their future lives. Still, the slight but consistent decline in the centrality of work and the corresponding increase in the importance of vacation time provide some evidence for the steady rise in post-materialism (Inglehart, 1981).

Limitations and Future Directions

A major strength of this time-lag study was the use of 17 consecutive nationally representative samples of American high school seniors. The constancy in procedures and measures over the 17 year period helps ensure that we have truly tapped into historical trends. By focusing on high school seniors, however, we are missing those who dropped out of high school prior to their senior year (representing roughly 15% of the population, a rate that has change little over the past few decades), suggesting that there may be some limitations in the generalizability of our findings.

This was a descriptive analysis, and any attempt to explain the trends would require the incorporation of panel data to distinguish cohort effects from secular trend effects (e.g., see O'Malley, Bachman, & Johnston, 1988). In all likelihood, we have tapped into both, and we intend to pursue this topic in future analyses with our panel data.

Another noteworthy addition for future research is the incorporation of data from other countries, especially post-industrial ones, to determine whether our findings represent trends that can be generalized cross-nationally. Furthermore, there is a need to connect the historical trends to individual-level considerations. For example, how do shifts in expected age of marriage relate to attitudes and behaviors regarding romantic involvements? Finally, future research should attend to possible intra-cohort variation (cf. Ryder, 1965). Although our findings suggest that the historical trends varied little by gender, race, and college plans, it remains true that consideration of additional sources of intra-cohort variation will facilitate explanations of the historical trends and considerations of macro-level and mirco-level connections.

Conclusions and Implications

Several of the trends highlight the changing nature of family and work over the past two decades. Although tolerance of alternatives to marriage increased, there has not been a corresponding decrease in hopes and desires regarding mutually exclusive romantic relationships. Perhaps partly as a function of anticipatory socialization, American adolescents have increased in their desire to delay marriage, to have smaller families, and to have both husband and wife work full-time outside of the home. There has been a slight but consistent decline of the centrality of work in life, especially among males. Reflecting a cyclical trend, there was an increase in self-oriented work values (i.e., advancement and money) and a decrease in other-oriented work values (i.e., help others and contribute to society) until the late 1980's, followed by a reversal of these trends through the early 1990's. The future direction of these historical trends is a matter of continued monitoring. To neglect such future trends would be to settle for an incomplete or possibly inaccurate picture of the nation's youth. According to Steinberg (1993), "because adolescence is in part societally defined, its nature changes along with society" (p. 109).

With regard to what the findings suggest about the future of family and work in the United States, the increased desire to delay marriage and have fewer children suggest smaller families and perhaps more stable marriages (i.e., divorce is inversely related to age at marriage; e.g., Gilchrist &

Schinke, 1987). The findings regarding the division of labor in the family suggest that the strong trend toward the full-time employment of both parents (in two parent families) will continue. The continued trend toward greater gender equity in the work force raises the important question about child-care. The slow but steady decline in the centrality of work may translate into more emphasis on leisure time among adults in the future. It is clear that the transition period between secondary school and the assumption of adulthood roles will continue to lengthen, a prospect that is not necessarily comforting for the nation's young people and their parents. This trend toward an expanded transitional period argues for the need to provide some institutional structure to better facilitate the transition to young adulthood.

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APPENDIX:
ADDITIONAL WORK AND FAMILY CONSTRUCTS

Note: The tables and figures provided in this appendix are from the paper presented at the 1993 international conference on Macrosocial Variations, Families, and Adolescent Development: Social Change and Cultural Diversity, Schloss Reisensburg, Gunzburg-Reisensburg, Germany. In addition to covering constructs relevant to adolescents' views about future family and work, the tables and figures include constructs concerning adolescents' attitudes and preferences about their parents, their current part-time work situation, and their optimism and efficacy concerning the future. Table A summarizes all constructs and items included in the tables and figures.

Table A. Summary of Topics, Constructs, and Items

Topic/Construct	Item	Table	Figure
ADOLESCENTS' ATTITUDES AND PREFERENCES ABOUT THEIR PARENTS			
<u>Quality of Relationship with Parents</u>			
	- satisfaction with relationship with parents	1A	1
	- arguments/fights with parents	1A	2
	- importance of living close to parents in future	1A	3
<u>Agreement with Parents Concerning Purpose and Values in Life</u>			
	- what one should do in life	1B	-
	- values important in life	1B	4
	- value of education	1B	-
	- religion	1B	5
	- politics	1B	5
<u>Agreement with Parents Concerning Societal Issues</u>			
	- roles for women	1C	6
	- conservation and pollution	1C	-
	- racial issues	1C	-
<u>Agreement with Parents Concerning Use of Alcohol and Illicit Drugs</u>			
	- drink alcohol	1D	7
	- use marijuana	1D	7
	- use other illicit drugs	1D	7
<u>Agreement with Parents Concerning Social Activities and Leisure Time</u>			
	- use of leisure time	1E	-
	- clothes to wear	1E	-
	- use of spending money	1E	-
	- behaviors appropriate on a date	1E	8
ADOLESCENTS' ATTITUDES AND PREFERENCES ABOUT FUTURE FAMILY			
<u>Marital Commitments (in General)</u>			
	- importance of marriage in life	2A	9
	- living together before marriage	2A	10
	- fidelity	2A	10
<u>Own Marriage</u>			
	- importance of having a good marriage	2B	9
	- performance as a spouse	2B	-
	- preferred timing of marriage	2B	11

Table A. (continued)

Topic/Construct	Item	Table	Figure
<u>Children</u>			
	- importance of giving children better opportunities	2C	-
	- performance as a parent	2C	-
	- preferred number of children	2C	11
ADOLESCENTS' ATTITUDES AND PREFERENCES ABOUT GENDER ROLES REGARDING WORK AND FAMILY			
<u>Women and Work</u>			
	- family decision-making	3A	-
	- women in the work force	3A	12a
	- job opportunities for women	3A	12b
<u>Parenting and Work</u>			
	- working arrangements without children	3B	13
	- working arrangements with young children	3B	13
	- impact of working mother on children	3B	14
	- importance of parenting for fathers	3B	14
ADOLESCENTS' ATTITUDES AND PREFERENCES ABOUT CURRENT WORK			
	-- hours worked per week in part-time job	4	15
	-- stress and tension caused by job	4	16
	-- job satisfaction	4	16
ADOLESCENTS' ATTITUDES AND PREFERENCES ABOUT FUTURE WORK			
<u>Importance of Work</u>			
	- centrality of work in life	5A	17
	- work only to make living	5A	17
	- wanting same job for life	5A	18
<u>Human/Societal Concerns</u>			
	- find purpose in life	5B	-
	- leader in community	5B	19
	- contribute to society	5B	19
	- correct inequalities	5B	19

Table A. (continued)

Topic/Construct	Item	Table	Figure
<u>Work Setting</u>			
	- large corporation	5C	20
	- school or university	5C	20
	- social service organization	5C	-
<u>Intrinsic Work Values</u>			
	- creativity	5D	22
	- decision-making	5D	22
	- help others	5D	21
	- help society	5D	21
<u>Extrinsic Work Values</u>			
	- status and prestige	5E	-
	- advancement	5E	21
	- earn a good deal of money	5E	21
	- vacation	5E	23
	- predictable, secure future	5E	22
ADOLESCENTS' OPTIMISM AND EFFICACY ABOUT FUTURE			
	-- optimism about future of the country	6	24,25
	-- optimism about future of world	6	24
	-- optimism about future of own life	6	24
	-- self efficacy about ability to "change the world"	6	26

**Table 1A. High School Seniors' Perceptions and Preferences about Current Family:
Satisfaction with Parents**

Year	% Satisfied with Relationship with Parents			% Argued or Fought with Parents 3 or more Times Last 12 Months			% Indicating Quite or Extremely Important to Live Close to Parents in Future		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
76	68.30	69.70	66.90	77.20	72.90	81.60	25.90	24.80	27.10
77	68.10	71.70	64.80	75.70	71.70	79.50	27.10	25.30	28.90
78	67.20	70.00	64.60	77.30	73.50	80.80	27.20	26.70	27.70
79	68.60	71.10	66.20	78.00	74.60	81.60	30.30	29.80	30.80
80	70.00	70.60	69.50	76.30	73.70	78.80	31.10	30.40	31.70
81	71.30	71.70	70.90	76.70	73.00	80.30	31.70	31.00	32.30
82	68.80	71.00	66.60	78.10	74.20	82.20	33.40	32.40	34.30
83	69.20	71.70	66.70	78.10	75.50	80.80	34.30	32.30	36.30
84	67.30	70.80	64.00	77.80	74.00	81.80	33.10	30.90	35.20
85	68.10	71.80	64.80	79.80	74.80	84.40	34.20	32.70	35.60
86	67.30	70.80	64.00	80.50	76.50	84.10	32.70	32.90	32.50
87	64.40	67.90	61.10	83.10	78.80	87.10	33.50	30.30	36.60
88	68.50	70.70	66.40	82.50	79.60	85.20	35.60	33.30	37.70
89	66.20	67.20	65.20	81.70	76.80	86.30	36.50	33.40	39.50
90	68.30	71.60	65.10	82.40	78.80	86.50	37.90	37.00	38.80
91	66.90	68.50	65.40	81.40	78.20	84.70	35.60	34.30	37.00
92	69.00	70.10	68.10	82.50	78.80	86.00	39.30	36.50	41.90
Total	68.10	70.10	65.80	79.10	75.30	82.70	32.40	31.00	33.70
eta	0.033	0.029	0.048	0.057	0.054	0.067	0.071	0.066	0.079
r	-0.011	-0.011	-0.016	0.051	0.048	0.056	0.067	0.057	0.072

*Note: Percentages based on weighted Ns, which typically ranged from 2,000 to 3,000 per senior year cohort;
1992 data excluded from eta and r.*

**Table 1B. High School Seniors' Perceptions and Preferences about Current Family:
Agreement with Parents Concerning Life Values**

% Indicating Their Ideas are Mostly or Very Similar to Their Parents' Regarding:

Year	What They Should Do in Life			Values Important in Life			Value of Education			Religion			Politics		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
76	74.80	73.90	75.50	74.40	73.90	75.60	85.50	84.10	87.30	72.70	70.00	74.80	68.50	65.70	71.70
77	76.20	75.10	77.10	76.70	74.80	78.10	85.80	83.10	88.50	75.20	71.20	78.10	74.40	70.50	77.90
78	76.10	77.50	74.90	78.30	77.40	79.30	87.50	86.30	88.70	75.50	71.60	78.40	71.40	68.60	74.50
79	77.30	75.80	78.70	78.70	76.30	81.10	87.90	86.60	89.20	77.70	74.10	81.00	73.80	71.70	76.30
80	79.20	80.20	78.40	82.50	79.80	85.50	89.60	88.50	90.70	79.80	78.50	82.20	76.00	75.10	78.00
81	79.50	79.30	79.50	80.90	79.50	82.50	87.40	86.30	88.30	81.40	79.40	83.30	76.80	76.30	77.50
82	77.40	76.60	78.50	82.10	82.50	82.00	89.30	88.40	90.50	81.00	78.80	83.30	75.60	74.80	77.30
83	79.60	80.50	78.80	82.20	82.00	82.40	90.30	89.00	91.60	81.50	81.50	81.70	77.00	74.30	79.90
84	80.10	79.30	80.80	81.20	79.60	82.60	88.40	85.50	91.20	80.90	78.50	82.70	75.70	73.70	77.80
85	79.10	77.80	80.50	82.50	81.70	83.50	89.70	87.90	91.50	79.80	78.20	81.50	77.80	75.80	80.40
86	77.00	77.40	77.10	80.30	79.50	81.00	89.00	87.90	90.20	79.20	76.80	81.10	76.40	74.40	78.90
87	77.50	77.10	78.20	80.90	80.30	81.20	88.70	88.00	88.80	78.20	74.60	81.60	74.10	72.70	76.20
88	76.90	76.10	78.00	82.10	80.70	83.50	89.70	88.00	91.20	79.00	75.50	82.00	71.80	69.60	73.90
89	79.50	79.70	80.50	82.10	82.50	82.40	89.40	87.60	91.50	79.90	79.10	80.90	75.50	74.50	76.60
90	75.50	76.60	74.20	81.30	80.90	81.70	89.00	88.90	89.20	77.30	76.30	78.30	72.20	70.20	74.70
91	76.50	74.90	78.10	82.40	80.60	84.30	89.40	88.40	90.70	78.60	74.40	82.50	73.00	70.60	75.20
92	78.80	77.70	79.70	82.60	81.40	83.70	90.60	89.20	91.70	79.90	78.10	81.40	73.00	72.40	73.50
Total	77.70	77.40	78.10	80.50	79.50	81.60	88.50	87.40	89.90	78.60	76.20	80.90	74.40	72.50	76.70
eta	0.038	0.045	0.044	0.057	0.061	0.059	0.041	0.05	0.043	0.059	0.075	0.056	0.055	0.065	0.052
r	0.006	0.006	0.01	0.04	0.045	0.034	0.029	0.034	0.025	0.026	0.029	0.024	0.01	0.015	0.004

*Note: Percentage based on weighted Ns, which typically ranged from 2,000 to 3,000 per senior year cohort;
1992 data excluded from eta and r.*

**Table 1C. High School Seniors' Perceptions and Preferences about Current Family:
Agreement with Parents Concerning Societal Issues**

% Indicating Their Ideas are Mostly or Very Similar to Their Parents' Regarding:

Year	Roles for Women			Conservation and Pollution			Racial Issues		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
76	74.60	72.90	76.30	79.10	75.00	83.40	69.20	70.40	68.20
77	76.30	74.00	78.40	81.00	78.70	83.90	73.90	75.00	73.00
78	77.20	74.70	79.50	79.40	77.80	81.30	72.50	76.00	69.60
79	78.60	75.90	81.20	81.60	80.10	83.30	74.10	76.30	73.80
80	81.50	78.60	84.10	83.10	81.40	85.70	76.90	79.10	74.80
81	80.50	78.30	82.10	82.10	82.10	82.00	78.50	78.60	78.40
82	80.00	76.50	83.50	80.80	78.10	84.00	79.10	78.20	80.00
83	80.00	77.60	82.10	82.50	81.20	84.30	78.50	78.90	78.20
84	79.60	76.40	82.30	83.10	81.30	85.20	78.80	81.10	75.50
85	81.80	80.60	83.30	82.80	81.30	84.80	81.20	81.40	81.20
86	81.40	79.60	83.10	81.60	79.60	84.40	78.10	80.50	76.20
87	81.40	79.20	83.20	81.80	80.60	83.70	79.20	79.70	79.20
88	82.20	77.90	85.70	79.60	79.50	79.20	78.20	78.80	77.50
89	80.90	79.20	83.10	81.10	80.50	82.60	79.30	82.00	78.30
90	81.20	79.30	83.10	78.50	76.40	80.60	76.30	75.40	77.00
91	82.20	79.00	84.80	78.20	76.80	80.10	78.10	79.80	76.10
92	83.20	80.40	85.20	77.30	75.20	79.10	77.30	78.20	76.50
Total	79.90	77.50	82.20	81.10	79.40	83.00	77.00	78.20	76.00
eta	0.053	0.05	0.061	0.039	0.05	0.047	0.072	0.071	0.081
r	0.043	0.039	0.048	-0.007	0.004	-0.018	0.049	0.044	0.052

*Note: Percentages based on weighted Ns, which typically ranged from 2,000 to 3,000 per senior year cohort;
1992 data excluded from eta and r.*

**Table 1D. High School Seniors' Perceptions and Preferences about Current Family:
Agreement with Parents Concerning Alcohol and Other Drug Use**

% Indicating Their Ideas are Mostly or Very Similar to Their Parents' Regarding:

Year	OK to Drink			OK to Use Marijuana			OK to Use Other Drugs		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
76	54.70	53.50	55.70	53.50	50.00	57.00	68.80	65.80	71.90
77	57.10	53.50	59.60	53.60	48.90	57.20	69.90	66.10	73.00
78	57.40	54.70	59.70	52.00	48.60	54.90	69.30	64.80	73.60
79	56.50	53.30	59.40	53.70	48.90	57.90	69.50	64.30	73.80
80	58.50	56.90	59.70	57.20	56.10	58.30	71.80	69.30	74.30
81	59.00	58.10	59.90	60.20	57.80	62.40	70.90	67.60	73.90
82	61.60	61.10	62.40	64.40	63.40	65.40	74.40	73.50	75.70
83	61.80	60.80	63.00	64.70	61.70	67.40	74.20	71.40	76.90
84	61.50	59.30	63.40	69.10	65.00	72.90	76.20	71.30	80.70
85	62.20	59.50	64.90	69.40	67.70	71.50	77.00	75.30	79.30
86	57.00	53.50	59.80	67.00	63.60	70.00	76.10	71.80	80.00
87	58.50	56.40	60.50	70.70	67.30	74.10	79.40	76.50	82.30
88	55.80	54.80	56.80	72.40	68.40	75.70	80.00	76.90	82.20
89	58.50	56.40	60.60	72.50	69.50	75.40	80.50	77.60	83.40
90	56.80	54.30	59.40	76.20	74.80	77.10	82.50	81.20	83.50
91	57.60	55.50	59.90	75.50	73.40	77.90	80.30	76.70	84.10
92	58.50	55.80	60.80	77.30	74.40	79.70	84.90	81.80	87.30
Total	58.50	56.50	60.30	64.10	61.40	66.80	74.80	71.70	77.80
eta	0.045	0.053	0.045	0.166	0.173	0.166	0.101	0.11	0.098
r	0.006	0.006	0.008	0.162	0.166	0.161	0.098	0.102	0.096

*Note: Percentages based on weighted Ns, which typically ranged from 2,000 to 3,000 per senior year cohort;
1992 data excluded from eta and r.*

**Table 1E. High School Seniors' Perceptions and Preferences about Current Family:
Agreement with Parents Concerning Social/Leisure Time**

% Indicating Their Ideas are Mostly or Very Similar to Their Parents' Regarding:

Year	Use of Leisure Time			What Clothes to Wear			Use of Spending Money			Things OK to Do on a Date		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
76	43.70	38.40	48.40	65.40	59.80	71.30	48.70	42.00	55.10	52.60	50.20	55.20
77	46.70	43.30	49.50	71.00	67.10	74.10	51.30	44.50	56.90	53.70	50.20	56.40
78	46.00	43.40	48.90	71.90	66.30	76.30	51.30	43.40	58.10	55.40	53.70	56.80
79	45.40	41.10	48.90	74.20	68.30	79.30	51.10	44.00	57.80	54.30	49.90	58.30
80	49.50	46.30	52.80	75.10	71.10	79.60	52.10	46.10	58.00	58.90	57.10	60.60
81	47.90	42.80	53.10	73.50	69.10	77.20	49.20	45.80	52.80	56.40	54.40	58.40
82	46.90	43.60	50.60	73.00	69.90	76.00	49.40	43.40	55.90	56.80	53.50	59.40
83	48.00	45.60	50.10	72.10	68.40	75.80	48.20	41.40	54.40	56.90	52.70	60.40
84	47.40	45.60	48.30	72.10	68.00	75.90	48.90	43.90	53.60	55.80	53.00	58.10
85	45.00	41.60	48.30	69.70	66.50	72.90	46.70	42.10	51.00	53.20	48.30	57.30
86	44.60	40.80	48.20	68.30	65.20	71.60	45.50	41.10	49.50	52.10	48.90	54.40
87	40.90	39.80	43.10	66.60	64.70	68.90	44.50	42.00	47.10	52.60	51.60	53.50
88	44.40	42.20	46.10	67.20	65.10	69.10	44.80	41.60	47.20	56.40	56.90	56.50
89	44.20	43.00	45.50	67.65	65.50	69.80	44.60	42.50	47.10	57.10	55.70	58.70
90	41.70	40.00	43.50	65.60	60.10	71.10	43.50	39.40	47.70	54.70	53.60	55.60
91	41.20	36.80	45.50	66.30	62.00	70.20	41.70	37.20	45.90	56.00	54.80	57.00
92	45.70	44.10	46.90	67.80	63.30	71.10	44.40	41.50	46.80	58.50	58.90	58.20
Total	45.40	42.20	48.40	70.20	66.30	73.90	47.80	42.70	52.60	55.20	52.80	57.30
eta	0.048	0.051	0.055	0.068	0.066	0.078	0.06	0.042	0.085	0.037	0.052	0.04
r	-0.028	-0.016	-0.037	-0.038	-0.023	-0.051	-0.055	-0.029	-0.078	0.002	0.014	-0.008

Note: Percentages based on weighted Ns, which typically ranged from 2,000 to 3,000 per senior year cohort;

1992 data excluded from eta and r.

**Table 2A. High School Seniors' Perceptions and Preferences about Future Family:
Attitudes about Marital Commitments**

Year	% Mostly Agree or Agree that People have Fuller Lives if They Marry			% Mostly Agree or Agree that It is a Good Idea to Live Together before Marriage*			% Mostly Agree or Agree that One Partner is too Restrictive*		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
76	38.00	37.50	38.50	40.20	48.00	32.80	27.20	33.70	20.90
77	36.50	33.80	39.10	39.10	45.80	33.20	26.20	29.00	23.90
78	37.90	38.20	37.60	39.20	45.80	33.10	23.80	27.10	20.70
79	40.40	41.30	39.70	36.20	43.40	29.40	22.60	26.50	18.80
80	39.70	38.80	40.40	37.00	41.30	32.90	21.20	23.80	18.80
81	40.10	41.10	39.10	38.50	43.30	33.80	23.20	26.60	19.90
82	37.40	39.30	35.50	41.20	47.60	34.80	22.50	27.10	18.00
83	37.50	39.00	36.00	42.70	48.90	36.60	22.40	27.40	17.40
84	35.80	36.10	35.50	42.30	46.90	37.60	21.10	24.90	17.30
85	34.70	36.60	32.70	45.50	50.90	40.10	21.10	25.00	17.30
86	32.20	33.00	31.40	46.50	55.30	38.50	21.50	25.30	18.10
87	33.70	36.60	30.90	52.40	58.10	46.80	19.60	24.10	15.30
88	33.10	35.80	30.50	51.10	58.60	44.60	19.00	23.30	15.30
89	34.00	38.00	30.10	53.70	58.10	49.30	18.60	23.30	13.80
90	35.50	39.00	31.70	52.90	58.80	46.60	18.60	22.60	14.30
91	34.40	36.40	32.40	53.80	58.70	48.70	18.50	24.30	12.50
92	33.90	36.20	31.70	54.30	58.50	50.50	17.20	22.80	12.00
Total	36.30	37.60	35.00	44.20	50.30	38.30	21.80	25.90	17.80
eta	0.051	0.044	0.074	0.121	0.121	0.126	0.059	0.058	0.072
r	-0.039	-0.012	-0.066	0.11	0.105	0.117	-0.057	-0.046	-0.068

Note: Percentages based on weighted Ns, which typically ranged from 2,000 to 3,000 per senior year cohort.

**1992 data excluded from eta and r.*

Table 2B. High School Seniors' Perceptions and Preferences about Future Family: Marriage

Year	% Indicating Quite or Extremely Important to have a Good Marriage*			% Indicating They will be Good or Very Good as a Spouse*			% Indicating They want to wait 4 or more years to get Married			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
76	87.60	84.40	90.80	83.70	81.00	86.30	65.50	74.40	56.70	
77	88.30	85.70	90.70	85.70	84.30	87.00	69.60	80.00	59.60	
78	89.20	85.50	92.60	86.90	87.30	86.60	69.00	78.80	60.40	
79	90.50	89.00	92.00	85.80	83.40	88.20	69.20	78.50	61.00	
80	90.10	86.60	93.30	88.30	86.90	89.60	70.70	79.10	62.90	
81	89.70	86.50	92.70	87.10	85.80	88.30	72.80	83.80	62.40	
82	89.20	86.40	92.00	87.10	83.90	90.20	71.30	79.50	63.00	
83	90.00	86.00	93.90	87.40	85.70	89.10	73.60	82.90	64.90	
84	88.20	84.40	91.80	87.70	84.70	90.70	75.20	83.70	67.30	
85	89.80	86.00	93.20	87.60	84.80	89.10	76.40	82.30	70.80	
86	89.60	86.20	92.70	87.10	85.40	88.60	76.10	83.00	69.90	
87	89.10	85.60	92.40	85.50	82.90	87.80	80.10	87.10	74.00	
88	89.90	86.40	93.20	87.10	86.90	87.20	80.30	86.70	74.30	
89	90.40	87.00	93.70	87.20	86.60	87.60	80.60	87.30	74.30	
90	91.90	89.70	94.00	87.60	86.70	88.50	79.80	85.60	73.60	
91	91.10	87.50	94.70	88.00	87.10	88.90	79.40	84.60	74.00	
92	91.30	88.30	94.00	87.40	85.40	89.20	79.00	85.20	73.20	
Total	89.60	86.40	92.70	86.90	85.30	88.40	74.40	82.40	66.80	
eta	0.032	0.038	0.039	0.039	0.048	0.038	0.105	0.09	0.125	
r	0.017	0.014	0.029	0.015	0.21	0.01	0.099	0.078	0.12	
<i>Note: Percentages based on weighted Ns, which typically ranged from 2,000 to 3,000 per senior year cohort.</i>										
<i>*1992 data excluded from eta and r.</i>										

Table 2C. High School Seniors' Perceptions and Preferences about Future Family: Children

Year	% Indicating Quite or Extremely Important to Give Children better Opportunities*			% Indicating They will be Good or Very Good as a Parent*			% Wanting 3 or more Children		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
76	83.10	83.00	83.30	81.20	81.10	81.30	43.20	41.60	44.70
77	82.70	83.40	81.90	82.70	82.10	83.20	44.10	39.90	48.00
78	83.90	83.90	83.90	83.40	83.60	83.20	47.20	44.10	49.80
79	84.30	85.70	83.00	82.50	81.30	83.70	43.50	41.70	45.00
80	84.40	85.50	83.40	87.20	86.80	87.60	42.00	41.50	42.20
81	84.20	84.80	83.60	85.50	84.00	87.00	41.40	40.10	42.50
82	85.50	85.40	85.70	85.20	84.50	85.90	39.00	38.60	39.30
83	87.20	86.50	87.80	86.40	85.50	87.30	39.30	38.40	40.10
84	87.20	86.50	87.80	84.70	82.90	86.50	38.10	37.50	38.70
85	86.40	85.40	87.30	85.60	84.30	86.80	37.60	38.20	37.20
86	87.70	87.80	87.60	86.00	84.80	87.00	36.20	33.50	38.60
87	86.30	87.90	84.70	83.90	82.30	85.40	34.50	34.20	34.80
88	89.20	89.10	89.20	86.70	86.90	86.50	35.20	34.40	35.90
89	88.30	86.80	89.80	84.90	84.40	85.30	33.10	30.40	35.60
90	89.20	87.10	91.30	86.30	85.60	86.90	33.40	31.00	35.90
91	90.20	88.10	92.30	86.50	86.10	86.90	34.10	33.30	34.80
92	91.10	88.70	93.20	85.00	83.60	86.20	34.10	30.00	37.90
Total	86.10	86.00	86.20	84.90	84.10	85.70	38.80	37.20	40.30
eta	0.063	0.048	0.085	0.045	0.047	0.05	0.086	0.086	0.092
r	0.058	0.043	0.077	0.029	0.026	0.031	-0.081	-0.08	-0.082

Note: Percentages based on weighted Ns, which typically ranged from 2,000 to 3,000 per senior year cohort.

**1992 data excluded from eta and r.*

**Table 3A. High School Seniors' Perceptions and Preference about Gender Roles:
Women and Work**

% Mostly Agree or Agree that:

Year	Husband Should Make Important Decisions			It is better if Men Work and Women Stay at Home			Women Should Have Same Job Opportunities as Men		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
76	25.90	32.90	18.70	58.80	69.50	47.80	75.10	64.00	86.40
77	26.20	35.50	17.40	53.50	63.90	43.30	76.30	65.70	86.70
78	24.80	33.80	15.30	48.60	59.00	39.20	77.80	67.30	87.20
79	22.30	32.70	12.80	48.50	59.60	38.70	78.60	68.90	87.20
80	22.70	29.70	16.20	47.50	59.30	36.10	79.10	70.00	88.00
81	22.20	30.10	14.10	44.50	53.80	35.50	80.60	72.20	88.60
82	20.50	28.80	12.40	42.20	52.10	32.50	79.50	69.30	89.80
83	22.90	32.80	13.20	48.00	49.80	26.80	81.40	72.00	90.30
84	19.70	29.00	11.20	40.10	52.10	28.70	81.30	69.70	92.20
85	20.00	30.70	9.60	36.50	47.70	26.00	82.10	69.20	94.20
86	17.70	27.40	8.90	33.00	46.10	21.00	83.60	71.90	94.40
87	17.20	25.80	8.70	33.30	46.10	21.50	85.10	74.20	95.10
88	18.80	30.10	8.10	30.30	42.00	18.80	85.40	75.70	94.80
89	17.50	27.30	7.90	29.00	41.00	17.60	84.70	73.40	95.30
90	16.00	23.90	7.50	30.60	41.90	18.70	85.70	75.60	96.10
91	15.80	25.10	6.20	28.40	38.60	17.30	86.30	77.10	96.10
92	15.10	24.20	6.50	27.20	37.40	17.60	87.20	77.80	96.00
Total	20.50	29.60	11.60	39.90	51.00	29.20	81.60	71.20	91.40
eta	0.082	0.017	0.115	0.185	0.176	0.208	0.089	0.082	0.128
r	-0.081	-0.062	-0.111	-0.181	-0.172	-0.203	0.088	0.076	0.125

Note: Percentages based on weighted Ns, which typically ranged from 2,000 to 3,000 per senior year cohort.

**Table 3B. High School Seniors' Perceptions and Preferences about Gender Roles:
Parenting and Work**

Year	% Indicating that if they were married, it would be Desirable or Acceptable for both husband and wife to work full time if they had:						% Agree or Mostly Agree that:					
	No Children*			Pre-school Children*			Children Suffer if Mother Works			Raising Children is Fulfilling for Men*		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
76	57.30	48.40	66.10	12.50	12.30	12.70	62.70	72.70	52.60	68.70	69.70	67.70
77	60.70	51.90	68.80	14.40	13.20	15.50	62.20	71.40	53.10	66.60	69.10	64.40
78	62.50	52.30	71.90	14.60	14.30	14.90	58.40	68.80	49.10	67.40	68.90	66.00
79	64.80	54.90	74.80	14.80	16.10	13.40	57.50	68.90	47.50	71.50	72.50	70.60
80	64.70	57.70	71.60	17.80	17.30	18.30	54.20	63.40	45.30	71.30	71.40	71.30
81	65.70	57.50	73.90	18.00	17.20	18.80	53.20	66.00	40.90	70.80	71.90	69.70
82	66.60	56.70	76.60	19.10	15.60	22.70	52.50	63.10	41.60	71.80	72.80	70.90
83	67.60	58.80	76.50	20.10	19.30	20.90	50.20	61.30	39.80	71.20	71.90	70.50
84	68.70	61.60	76.10	20.50	20.00	21.10	50.80	62.20	40.20	71.40	71.10	71.80
85	70.40	62.00	78.50	22.30	19.90	24.60	49.20	60.60	38.30	72.40	72.70	72.10
86	73.30	66.90	79.10	24.20	21.80	26.40	46.20	58.20	35.10	72.00	71.20	72.70
87	74.10	67.80	80.10	23.40	22.30	24.40	46.60	58.10	36.10	71.20	71.80	70.60
88	73.60	67.20	79.70	26.90	24.70	28.90	46.10	58.00	34.50	73.50	71.20	75.60
89	74.90	67.80	81.70	27.80	25.60	29.80	42.90	54.00	32.50	71.30	68.60	74.10
90	75.70	70.60	81.50	27.10	26.10	28.30	44.10	56.30	31.40	72.70	72.30	73.10
91	76.90	73.00	81.10	29.30	26.70	32.10	39.50	51.50	26.50	71.20	70.40	72.10
92	77.80	72.80	82.50	31.40	30.80	31.90	37.70	49.60	26.50	72.80	69.60	75.80
Total	68.30	60.60	76.00	20.50	19.30	21.70	50.70	61.80	40.00	70.90	71.10	70.70
eta	0.117	0.141	0.102	0.123	0.111	0.139	0.137	0.129	0.155	0.039	0.029	0.061
r	0.115	0.138	0.097	0.12	0.109	0.135	-0.135	-0.127	-0.153	0.027	0.006	0.05

Note: Percentages based on weighted Ns, which typically ranged from 2,000 to 3,000 per senior year cohort.

**1992 data excluded from eta and r.*

**Table 4. High School Seniors' Perceptions and Preferences about Current Work:
Hours and Satisfaction**

Year	% Working 16 or more Hours/Week During School Year			% Indicating that at Least to Some Extent, Job Causes Stress and Tension*			% Satisfied with Job*			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
76	43.30	48.70	38.00				54.50	54.40	54.50	
77	46.90	52.90	41.40				52.70	53.90	51.40	
78	48.70	53.90	43.90				55.30	57.50	52.80	
79	51.30	57.20	45.80				55.70	57.00	54.20	
80	50.90	54.90	47.10				55.30	56.20	54.40	
81	47.00	50.60	43.50				56.50	58.40	54.50	
82	44.50	48.50	40.60	40.20	38.40	42.10	56.10	58.80	53.10	
83	43.30	46.50	40.30	40.90	39.20	42.70	53.10	54.70	51.30	
84	44.50	46.60	42.50	41.40	39.30	43.60	54.10	55.40	52.80	
85	45.00	48.20	42.00	42.40	38.00	46.90	53.20	55.10	51.30	
86	46.50	49.20	44.10	43.70	40.90	46.40	54.00	57.10	50.80	
87	48.00	49.50	46.60	44.90	42.80	46.70	53.00	55.60	50.40	
88	48.50	50.60	46.50	46.10	44.00	47.90	53.80	52.50	55.10	
89	48.30	49.80	46.80	46.60	44.90	48.40	53.90	54.00	53.90	
90	48.20	49.90	46.30	48.40	47.30	49.60	60.40	61.10	59.60	
91	45.30	47.60	43.00	48.40	46.50	50.30	60.10	60.00	60.20	
92	41.90	44.20	39.70	48.50	46.40	50.40	55.70	55.70	55.70	
Total	46.50	50.00	43.30	44.10	41.90	56.30	55.00	56.30	53.60	
eta	0.052	0.062	0.058	0.057	0.065	0.053	0.041	0.044	0.051	
r	-0.006	-0.035	0.019	0.057	0.062	0.051	0.012	0.007	0.018	
<i>Note: Percentages based on weighted Ns, which typically ranged from 2,000 to 3,000 per senior year cohort.</i>										
<i>*1992 data excluded from eta and r.</i>										

**Table 5A. High School Seniors' Perceptions and Preferences about Future Work:
Importance of Work**

% Mostly Agree or Agree that:

Year	Work is Very Central to Their Life			Work is Nothing More Than Making a Living			They Prefer Same Job for Life		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
76	74.60	76.00	73.30	22.20	26.30	17.90	57.60	60.90	54.30
77	73.80	76.00	71.70	24.20	27.70	20.80	56.20	59.00	53.40
78	75.20	75.20	75.20	22.90	26.30	19.80	54.40	55.90	53.10
79	73.80	76.40	71.40	22.10	25.90	18.70	56.60	58.20	55.30
80	74.70	75.50	73.80	21.60	25.60	17.80	55.20	55.90	54.50
81	74.40	77.40	71.50	20.40	23.90	17.10	58.40	61.00	55.90
82	73.00	73.20	72.70	21.50	25.70	17.20	56.90	59.10	54.70
83	74.20	74.30	73.00	20.50	24.80	16.50	58.70	58.90	58.50
84	75.00	74.50	75.50	23.40	28.20	18.90	57.20	60.60	54.10
85	74.50	76.80	72.30	23.40	28.40	18.60	57.90	59.10	56.80
86	71.70	71.10	72.30	22.90	27.10	19.10	55.30	55.90	54.70
87	71.10	71.20	70.90	23.30	28.10	19.00	58.50	60.20	57.00
88	72.70	73.10	72.20	24.50	29.50	19.60	58.80	58.80	58.90
89	69.40	68.10	70.60	25.70	31.30	20.50	58.00	57.20	58.50
90	71.40	69.50	73.30	26.40	31.20	21.30	60.70	60.10	60.70
91	68.40	66.00	68.80	26.90	32.50	20.90	63.00	63.20	62.80
92	70.80	70.00	71.50	26.20	31.60	21.10	65.50	64.00	67.00
Total	73.00	73.60	72.40	21.30	27.70	19.00	58.00	59.20	56.80
eta	0.043	0.066	0.035	0.044	0.054	0.036	0.052	0.044	0.068
r	-0.034	-0.055	-0.016	0.029	0.042	0.017	0.038	0.018	0.057

Note: Percentages based on weighted Ns, which typically ranged from 2,000 to 3,000 per senior year cohort.

**Table 5B. High School Seniors' Perceptions and Preferences about Future Work:
Human/Societal Concerns**

% Indicating It Is Quite or Extremely Important to:

Year	Find Purpose in Life			Be a Leader in Community			Make a Contribution to Society			Correct Inequalities		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
76	88.90	84.10	93.50	21.10	23.60	18.70	52.60	50.40	54.70	33.00	28.50	37.40
77	89.50	84.30	94.30	24.30	27.30	21.40	53.90	52.70	55.10	33.60	30.80	36.20
78	90.20	85.90	94.30	22.90	26.10	19.90	53.00	52.10	53.90	32.30	30.00	34.50
79	90.00	85.90	93.90	24.30	28.80	20.10	51.80	52.50	51.00	31.00	29.00	32.80
80	89.30	85.70	92.70	23.40	26.60	20.40	53.10	54.40	51.80	33.50	31.80	35.20
81	88.30	82.80	93.40	25.40	27.20	23.60	53.90	54.60	53.30	32.30	30.70	33.70
82	88.30	83.50	93.00	25.20	27.50	20.00	52.60	53.10	52.00	31.80	29.70	34.00
83	88.30	82.80	90.50	24.70	27.50	22.00	52.30	51.90	52.60	32.60	30.30	34.80
84	86.60	81.90	91.10	24.50	27.90	21.20	51.70	52.80	50.60	30.10	28.70	31.50
85	86.40	80.90	91.40	25.80	27.50	24.30	55.00	53.80	56.10	31.50	26.90	35.70
86	85.30	80.40	89.90	27.90	32.40	23.60	52.10	51.40	52.70	31.80	29.60	33.80
87	84.30	80.00	88.50	26.20	28.40	24.10	51.20	51.10	51.40	30.10	28.10	32.00
88	84.80	80.30	89.10	32.00	36.10	28.10	54.70	52.80	56.60	34.40	33.30	35.50
89	84.45	79.00	89.60	33.90	36.30	31.60	58.50	57.20	59.70	37.60	35.70	39.40
90	85.90	81.50	90.40	35.20	37.30	33.00	60.20	58.90	61.50	39.90	35.80	44.20
91	84.40	78.70	90.20	34.40	36.40	32.40	59.10	58.40	59.90	37.30	33.60	40.90
92	84.70	79.60	89.40	38.10	39.70	36.70	62.00	57.60	66.10	42.60	37.50	47.40
Total	87.30	82.50	91.90	26.70	29.60	23.90	53.90	53.50	54.30	33.10	30.70	35.40
eta	0.062	0.061	0.071	0.091	0.089	0.098	0.051	0.046	0.062	0.053	0.052	0.063
r	-0.059	-0.054	-0.063	0.08	0.076	0.087	0.029	0.027	0.034	0.024	0.027	0.025

Note: Percentages based on weighted Ns, which typically ranged from 2,000 to 3,000 per senior year cohort.

**1992 data excluded from eta and r.*

**Table 5C. High School Seniors' Perceptions and Preferences about Future Work:
Preferred Work Settings**

% Indicating It Would be Desirable or Acceptable to Work in a:

Year	Large Corporation			School or University			Social Service Organization		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
76	58.60	60.30	56.80	48.10	39.00	57.60	52.30	35.50	69.60
77	61.90	62.10	61.70	44.80	36.30	52.80	47.30	28.10	65.80
78	63.70	66.00	61.20	40.30	31.40	49.50	45.10	28.40	62.70
79	66.80	66.20	67.40	43.10	34.50	51.00	45.10	25.10	63.70
80	67.80	68.90	66.80	43.80	35.90	51.20	44.90	27.20	61.50
81	69.10	71.40	66.80	41.80	33.70	50.10	44.50	28.30	61.20
82	72.00	72.90	71.20	40.30	31.30	49.10	40.90	21.90	59.50
83	74.50	73.60	75.50	40.50	34.10	46.70	40.80	25.10	56.20
84	74.00	75.00	73.00	39.50	33.70	44.80	41.10	24.80	56.20
85	75.90	76.80	75.00	38.60	31.50	45.60	39.50	23.90	55.00
86	74.10	76.20	72.20	40.10	33.30	46.40	41.30	22.10	58.80
87	73.80	73.20	74.40	41.20	33.40	48.80	41.50	25.50	57.40
88	76.70	77.50	76.00	42.10	35.30	48.60	41.10	24.40	56.80
89	77.10	77.70	76.60	44.10	34.70	53.40	42.60	26.90	57.90
90	76.50	77.70	75.20	45.00	37.50	53.20	43.40	26.80	61.50
91	76.60	76.10	77.10	47.90	39.10	56.90	43.50	25.40	62.10
92	74.70	74.40	75.00	50.90	43.90	57.60	48.40	31.50	64.50
Total	71.20	71.90	70.50	42.80	35.00	50.50	43.60	26.40	60.50
eta	0.121	0.117	0.129	0.065	0.053	0.075	0.063	0.072	0.077
r	0.108	0.103	0.115	0.012	0.022	0.006	-0.028	-0.022	-0.036

Note: Percentages based on weighted Ns, which typically ranged from 2,000 to 3,000 per senior year cohort.

**Table 5D. High School Seniors' Perceptions and Preferences about Future Work:
Intrinsic Work Values**

% Indicating It Is Very Important to Have a Job in Which They Can:

Year	Be Creative			Participate in Decision-Making			Help Others			Do Something Worthwhile for Society		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
76	35.80	33.30	38.10	26.30	28.20	24.40	50.70	39.70	61.30	44.60	38.60	50.40
77	37.30	33.80	40.30	25.80	27.60	24.30	50.50	38.90	60.70	46.00	39.90	51.40
78	37.20	34.00	40.10	27.30	29.90	24.90	49.50	36.50	61.70	43.40	36.40	49.90
79	37.20	34.90	39.20	29.40	31.10	27.80	48.80	37.40	59.60	44.80	39.40	49.90
80	35.70	33.30	38.00	29.20	30.40	28.10	47.30	33.40	60.40	43.60	36.20	50.50
81	35.50	32.50	38.40	31.20	30.40	32.00	47.70	35.60	59.70	44.60	40.00	59.10
82	34.30	32.40	36.20	29.40	29.00	29.70	44.90	34.60	55.30	43.10	36.70	59.60
83	35.90	34.60	37.20	29.00	29.70	28.40	47.70	36.50	58.70	44.70	38.70	50.70
84	33.70	30.80	36.60	30.10	30.40	29.70	46.40	35.90	57.20	41.70	38.10	47.40
85	36.80	34.90	38.60	31.70	29.90	33.50	46.40	34.70	57.70	45.10	38.80	51.30
86	37.70	34.30	40.80	33.00	31.00	34.80	45.20	32.00	57.40	41.10	34.50	47.20
87	37.40	37.30	37.50	34.80	34.50	35.00	43.40	33.10	53.30	41.60	36.00	46.90
88	40.00	39.70	40.30	37.70	39.10	38.60	47.00	35.20	57.40	45.10	38.90	50.60
89	39.20	39.50	38.80	38.60	39.60	37.60	46.10	36.00	56.30	43.20	37.30	59.20
90	40.70	41.10	40.20	37.60	37.60	37.60	48.60	38.20	59.70	45.90	39.40	53.00
91	39.80	41.30	38.30	36.60	35.50	37.20	46.10	33.80	58.50	46.10	36.90	55.40
92	41.70	41.90	41.50	39.00	39.10	38.90	52.00	37.20	65.50	48.50	41.30	55.10
Total	37.00	35.30	38.70	31.50	32.00	31.10	47.30	35.70	58.40	44.00	37.70	50.00
eta	0.039	0.064	0.028	0.084	0.078	0.098	0.039	0.042	0.045	0.031	0.033	0.038
r	0.024	0.049	0.001	0.077	0.063	0.095	-0.026	-0.02	-0.028	-0.003	-0.007	0.005

*Note: Percentages based on weighted Ns, which typically ranged from 2,000 to 3,000 per senior year cohort;
1992 data excluded from eta and r.*

**Table 5E. High School Seniors' Perceptions and Preferences about Future Work:
Extrinsic Work Values**

% Indicating It Is Very Important to Have a Job That Offers:

Year	High Status and Prestige			Good Chances for Advancement			Chance to Earn a Good Deal of Money			More Than 2 Weeks Vacation			Reasonably Predictable, Secure Future		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
76	19.80	21.60	18.10	56.70	59.00	54.40	46.50	53.80	39.50	16.90	22.60	11.40	61.50	61.60	61.50
77	22.50	23.90	21.30	61.70	64.60	59.20	48.20	54.40	42.80	17.80	23.50	12.70	62.60	63.90	61.50
78	23.80	24.30	23.40	62.50	66.80	58.50	49.80	55.70	44.30	16.10	20.40	12.00	63.90	65.50	62.40
79	25.40	28.00	22.90	64.60	64.40	64.70	53.70	60.40	47.40	17.30	21.30	13.60	64.30	64.90	63.70
80	24.80	25.70	23.90	63.20	65.10	61.30	53.70	57.90	49.70	17.60	24.20	11.30	64.50	63.50	65.40
81	28.00	28.50	27.50	66.10	66.50	65.70	55.70	59.40	52.00	18.30	23.10	13.50	64.40	62.70	66.20
82	29.70	29.60	29.90	65.40	65.80	65.10	56.50	60.60	52.30	17.60	22.00	13.20	66.10	66.00	66.20
83	28.10	29.10	27.20	65.00	65.00	65.00	55.80	60.50	51.20	17.20	21.40	13.00	65.30	63.60	66.90
84	28.80	28.50	29.10	65.70	67.00	64.30	57.20	60.50	53.70	19.20	23.80	14.50	65.50	65.90	65.10
85	31.50	31.10	31.90	67.40	68.60	66.30	59.70	64.30	55.30	21.60	26.80	16.60	65.80	64.10	67.40
86	31.30	31.70	30.90	66.80	67.00	66.70	58.20	61.90	54.90	20.40	25.10	16.10	64.20	62.50	65.80
87	32.00	33.10	31.10	68.10	69.30	67.00	58.40	64.00	53.10	22.30	27.00	17.80	62.80	59.80	65.70
88	36.10	37.60	34.80	69.00	69.40	68.80	61.50	66.10	57.50	25.40	30.80	20.60	66.80	65.30	66.80
89	34.70	36.40	33.00	69.30	70.20	68.30	63.00	67.90	58.00	24.10	30.20	18.00	65.80	65.10	66.50
90	32.90	33.30	32.40	64.30	65.80	62.70	59.50	64.80	53.90	24.10	29.70	18.00	65.50	64.70	66.50
91	30.80	30.50	31.00	60.10	59.20	61.10	56.90	62.70	51.90	25.00	31.60	18.30	63.40	61.00	65.80
92	30.10	32.30	28.10	61.50	63.10	59.90	55.40	59.90	51.30	23.70	29.60	18.40	68.50	64.90	71.70
Total	28.70	29.50	27.90	64.80	66.00	63.80	55.80	60.80	51.00	19.90	25.00	14.90	64.50	63.80	65.30
eta	0.095	0.091	0.102	0.066	0.062	0.078	0.088	0.079	0.101	0.076	0.081	0.077	0.028	0.036	0.041
r	0.087	0.081	0.094	0.038	0.022	0.051	0.077	0.071	0.084	0.068	0.07	0.07	0.014	-0.005	0.031

Note: Percentage based on weighted Ns, which typically ranged from 2,000 to 3,000 per senior year cohort;

1992 data excluded from eta and r.

Table 6A. High School Seniors' Perceptions and Preferences about Society: Future

% Think Things Will Get Much or Somewhat Better Regarding:												
Year	Future of Country			Future of World			Future of Own Life			%Disagree or Mostly Disagree that They Cannot Change World		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
76	37.20	40.40	34.10	23.10	24.00	22.20	87.10	86.40	87.70	31.60	30.40	32.80
77	34.00	37.50	30.90	22.00	22.30	21.80	86.90	86.10	87.60	30.30	27.80	32.40
78	29.30	32.70	26.20	22.10	23.10	21.20	88.50	88.10	88.80	29.70	28.40	30.90
79	17.50	17.80	17.30	18.10	17.60	18.70	87.50	85.50	89.30	29.60	30.30	28.90
80	21.50	24.90	18.20	13.70	13.60	13.70	83.50	81.30	85.60	27.70	28.20	27.20
81	35.70	42.40	29.00	16.20	16.50	15.90	86.40	86.60	86.10	28.70	27.80	29.60
82	33.00	39.50	26.60	15.80	16.50	15.00	86.50	85.10	87.90	30.50	30.20	30.80
83	45.70	52.30	39.20	22.30	23.30	21.30	89.20	87.40	91.00	28.70	26.50	30.70
84	40.30	46.90	33.50	20.70	21.90	19.50	89.60	88.50	90.80	28.90	29.40	28.40
85	38.40	44.10	32.70	24.00	23.90	24.00	88.40	87.40	89.50	29.70	27.80	31.40
86	34.50	39.80	29.60	18.30	19.10	17.50	89.10	89.20	89.00	29.70	28.20	30.90
87	31.00	35.20	27.00	21.50	22.70	20.40	89.50	89.30	89.70	30.10	28.60	31.60
88	29.40	34.20	25.20	19.70	22.20	17.60	90.70	90.30	91.10	32.40	32.80	32.10
89	30.20	31.60	28.90	26.50	27.90	25.20	89.90	89.70	90.20	34.70	34.00	35.50
90	34.60	37.50	31.50	46.20	50.70	41.30	89.80	88.90	90.80	41.80	38.60	45.10
91	35.00	37.90	32.10	31.60	33.40	29.70	89.90	89.20	90.60	47.20	42.50	51.80
92	31.50	35.20	28.10	32.60	33.60	31.60	88.50	86.90	89.90	43.90	41.70	45.70
Total	32.90	37.20	28.70	22.10	23.20	21.00	88.20	87.40	89.00	31.60	30.40	32.60
eta	0.141	0.167	0.121	0.166	0.187	0.145	0.056	0.066	0.053	0.101	0.086	0.121
r	0.025	0.026	0.023	0.084	0.104	0.067	0.039	0.043	0.035	0.063	0.055	0.071

Note: Percentages based on weighted Ns, which typically ranged from 2,000 to 3,000 per senior year cohort.

1992 data excluded from eta and r.

Figure 1. Satisfaction with Parents: Relationship with Parents

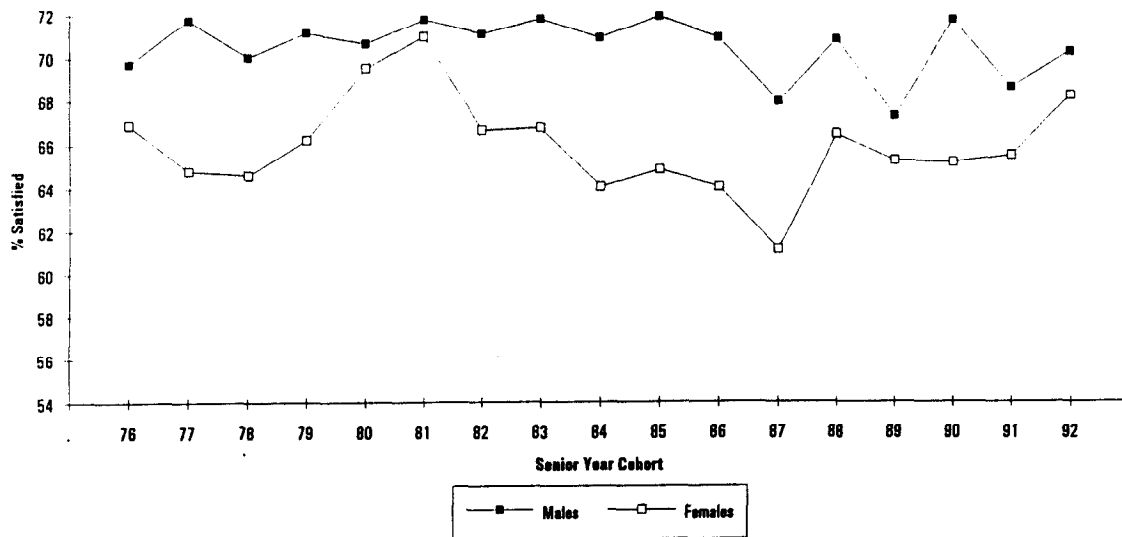


Figure 2. Satisfaction with Parents: Arguments/Fights with Parents During Last 12 Months

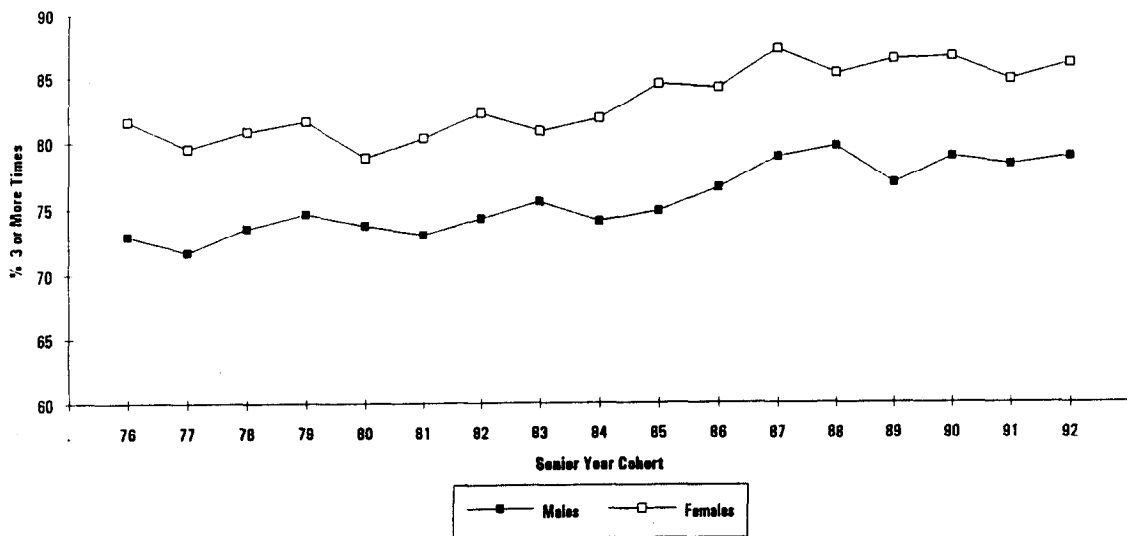


Figure 3. Satisfaction with Parents: Importance of Living Close to Parents in the Future

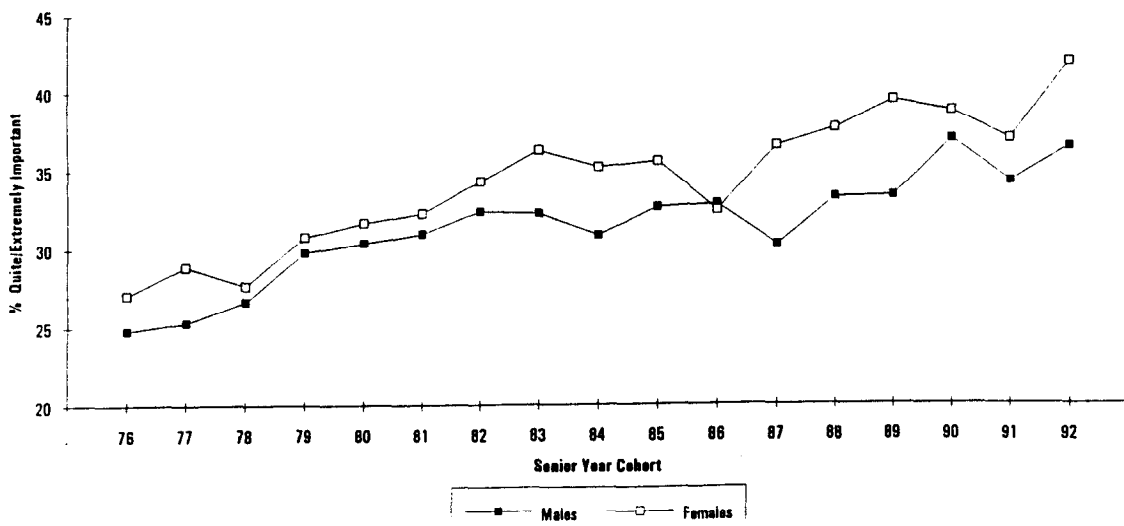


Figure 4. Agreement with Parents Concerning Life Values

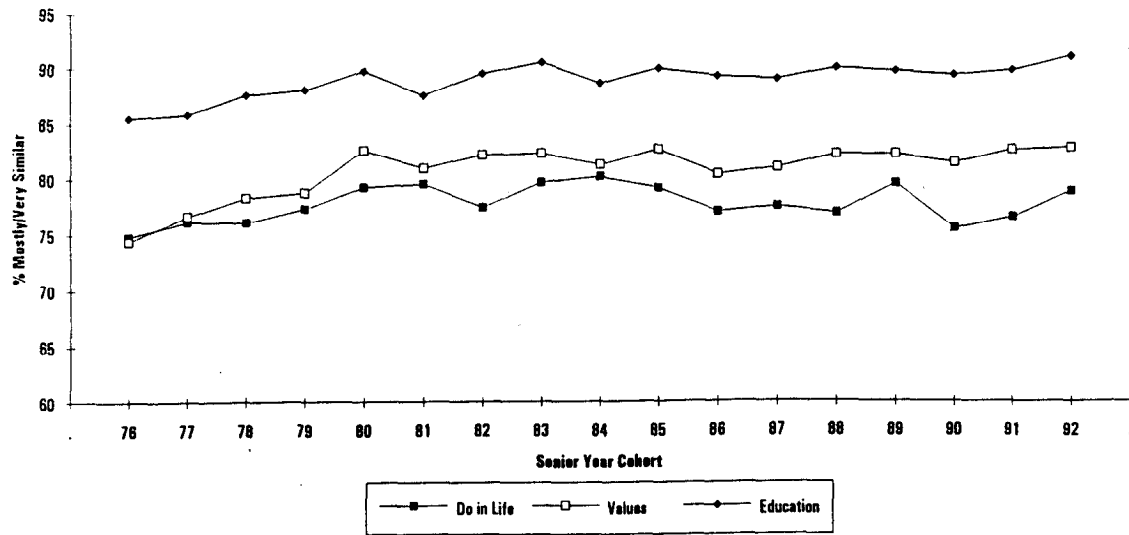


Figure 5. Agreement with Parents Concerning Religion and Politics

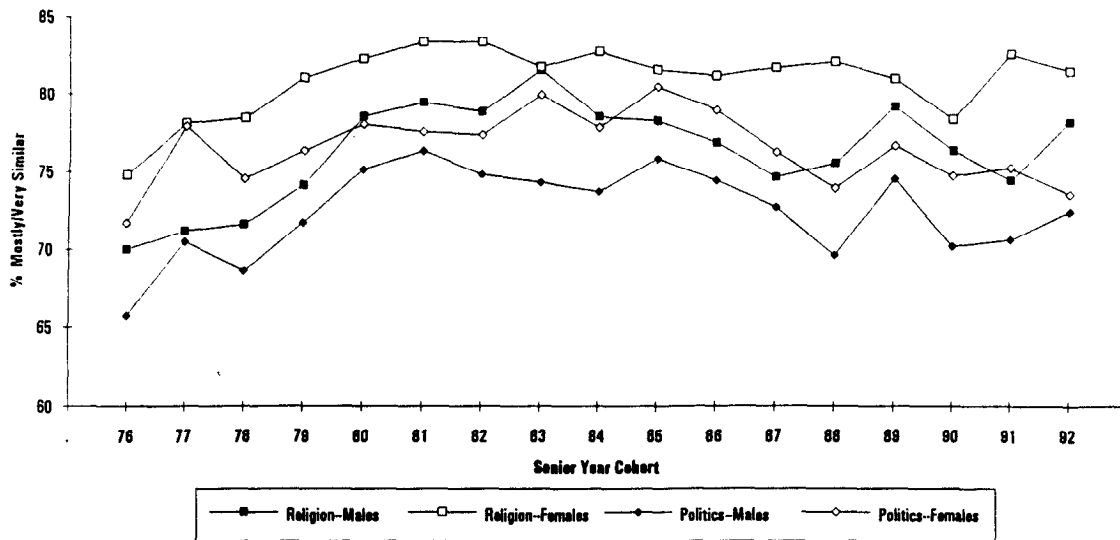


Figure 6. Agreement with Parents Concerning Roles for Women

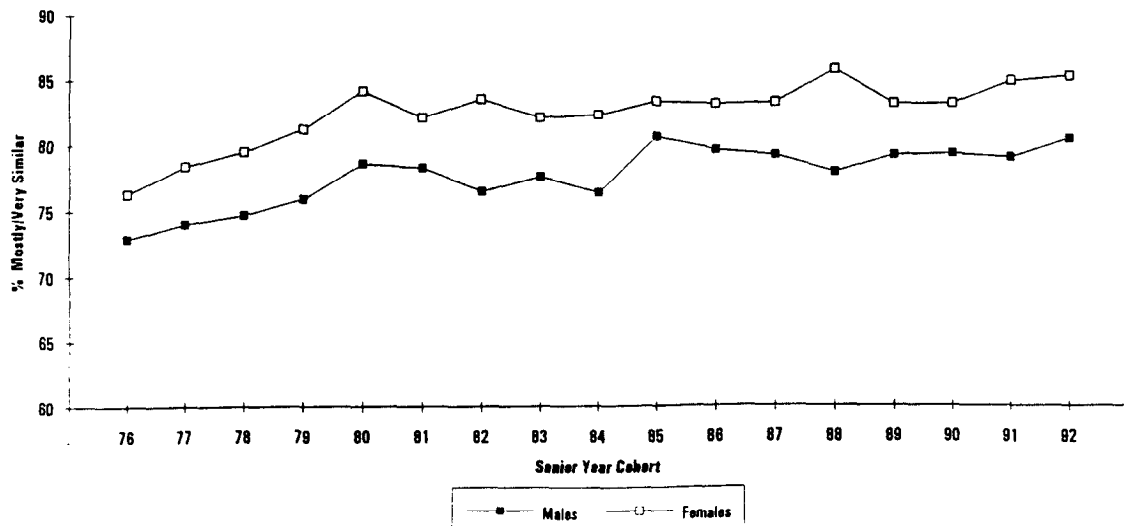


Figure 7. Agreement with Parents Concerning Alcohol and Other Drug Use

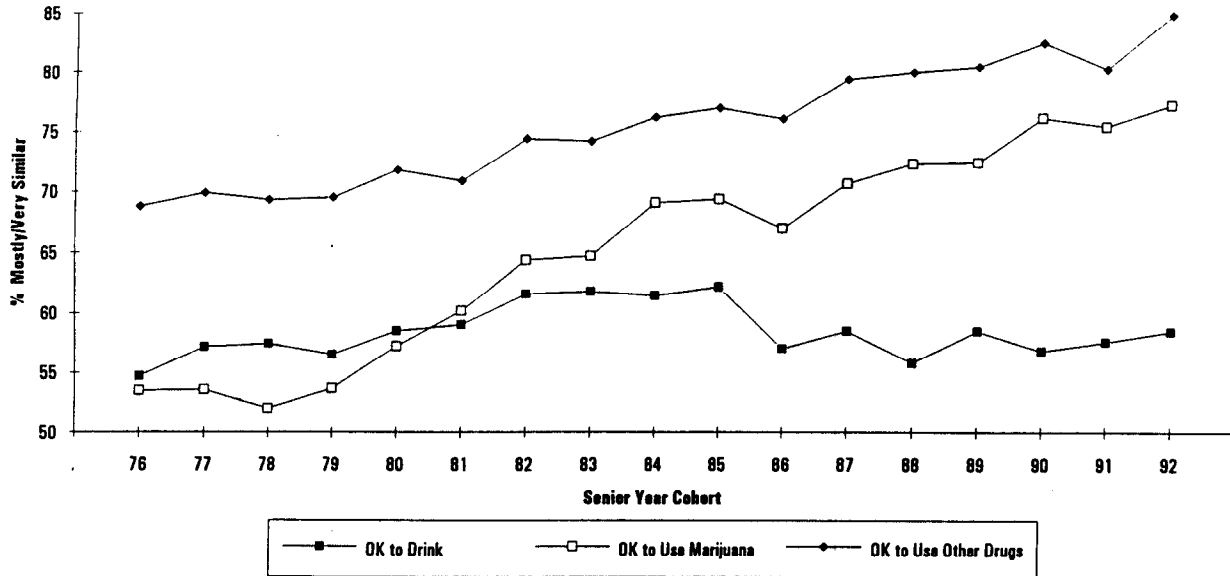


Figure 8. Agreement with Parents Concerning Things OK to Do on a Date

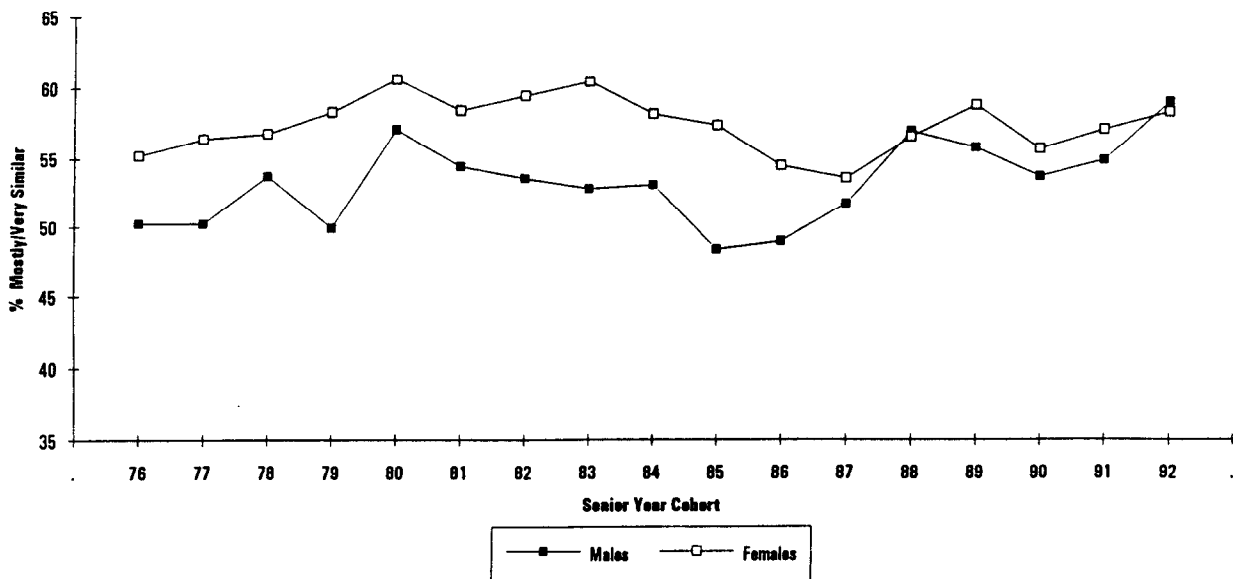


Figure 9. Attitudes and Preference about Marriage

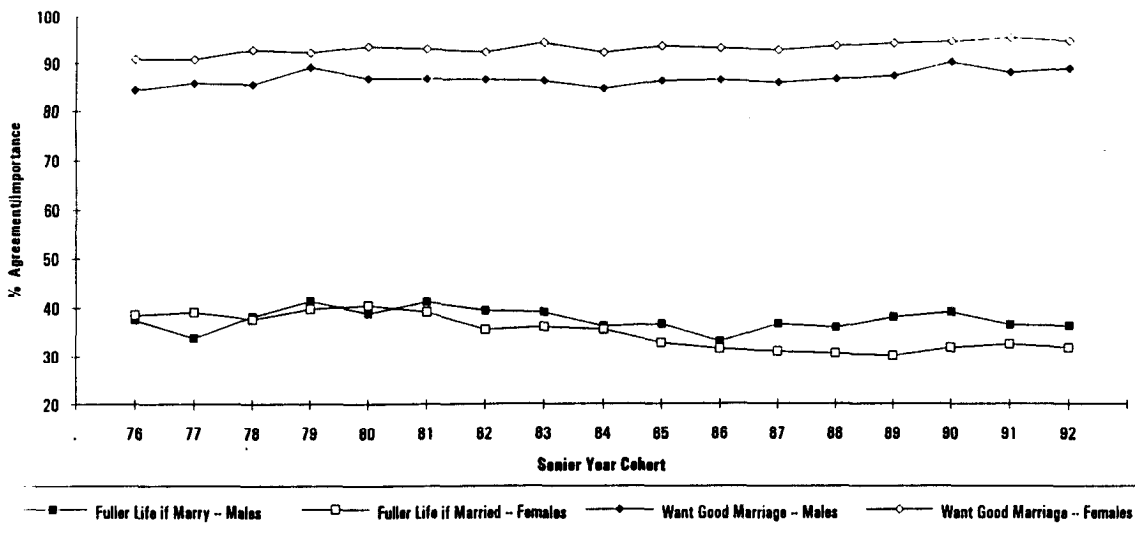


Figure 10. Attitudes about Marital Commitments: Living Together and Restrictiveness of Having One Partner

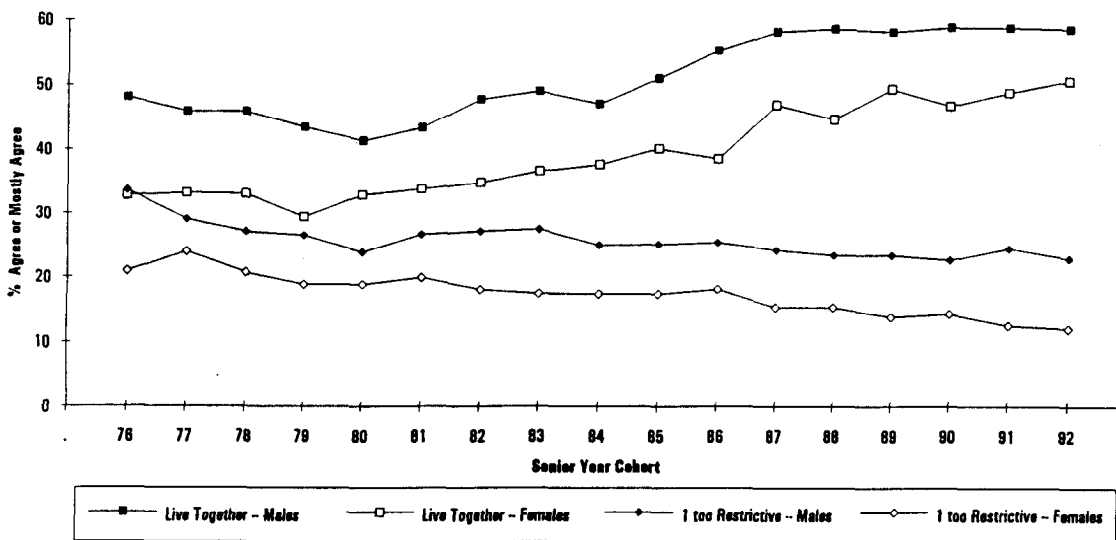


Figure 11. Preferences regarding Timing of Marriage and Number of Children

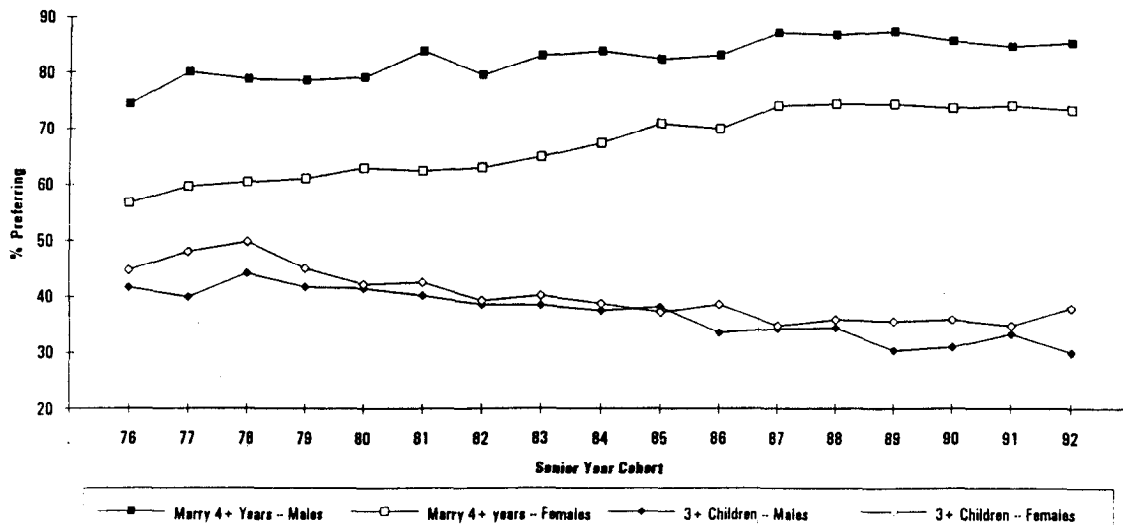


Figure 12A. Preferences about Gender Roles: Men and Women at Work

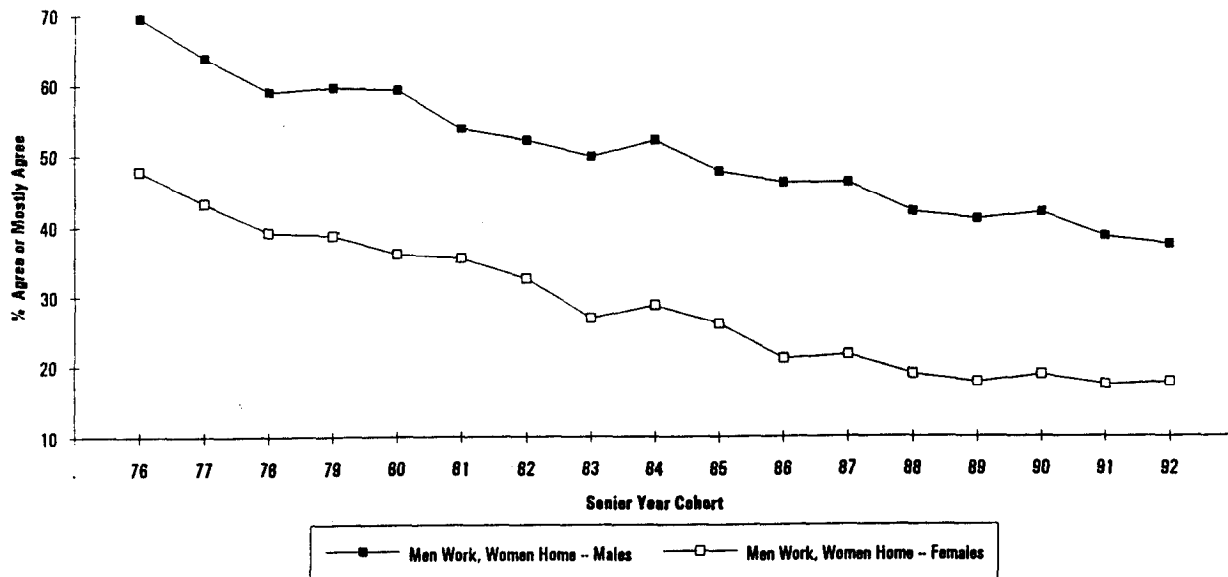


Figure 12B. Preferences about Gender Roles: Men and Women at Work

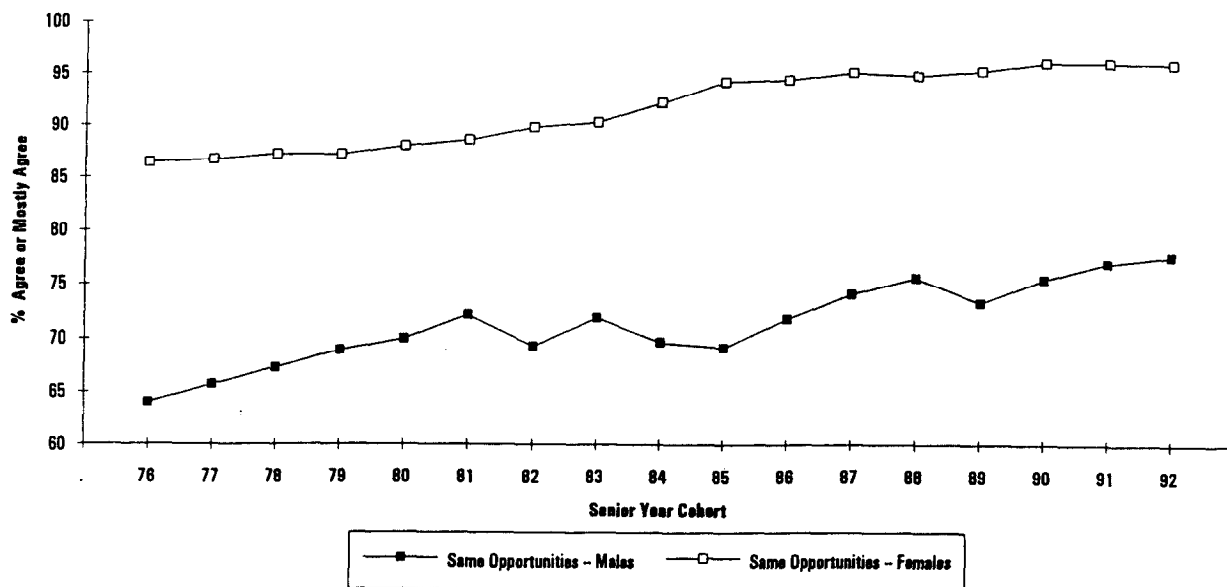


Figure 13. Preferences about Gender Roles: Desirability for both Husband and Wife to Work Full Time

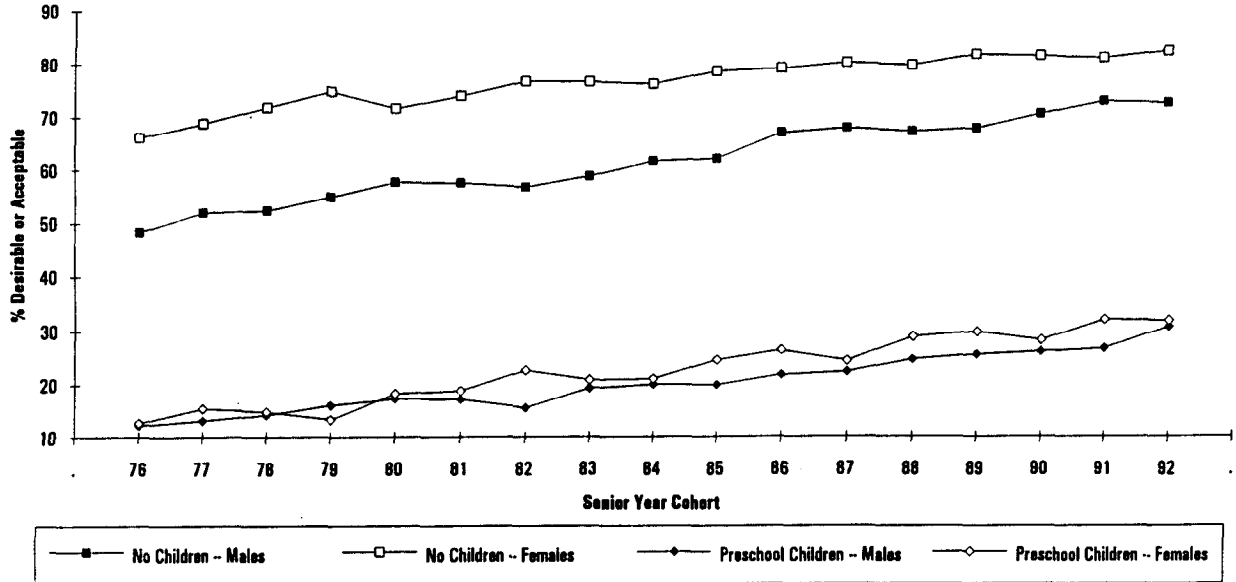


Figure 14. Preferences about Gender Roles: Impact of Mothers and Fathers Working on Children

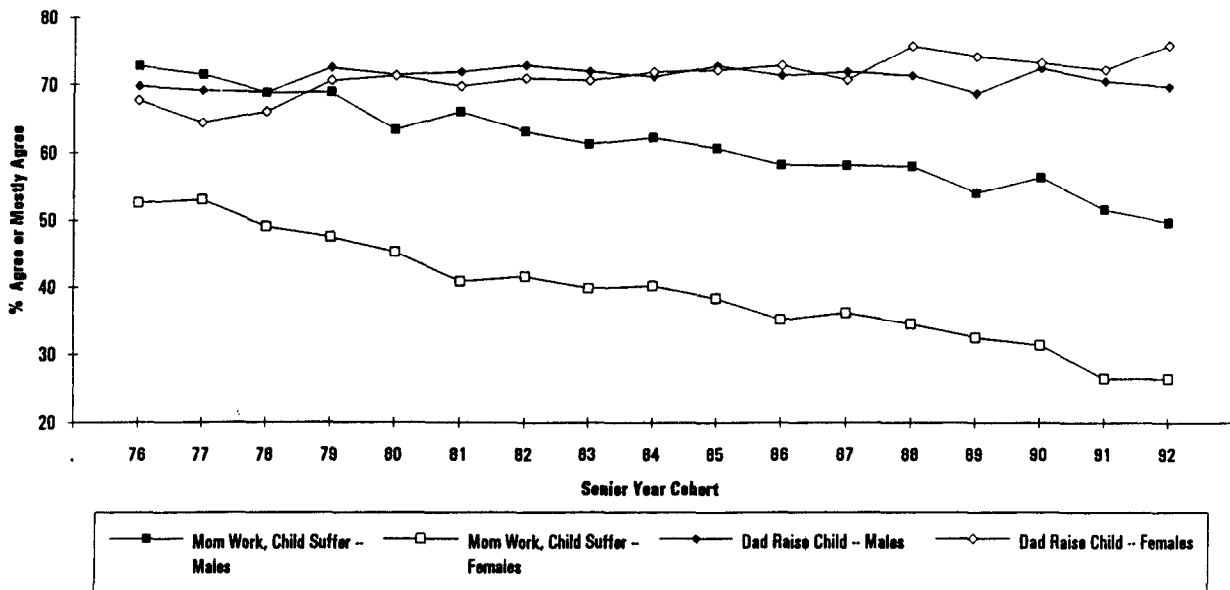


Figure 15. Current Part-Time Work: Hours Worked Per Week During School Year

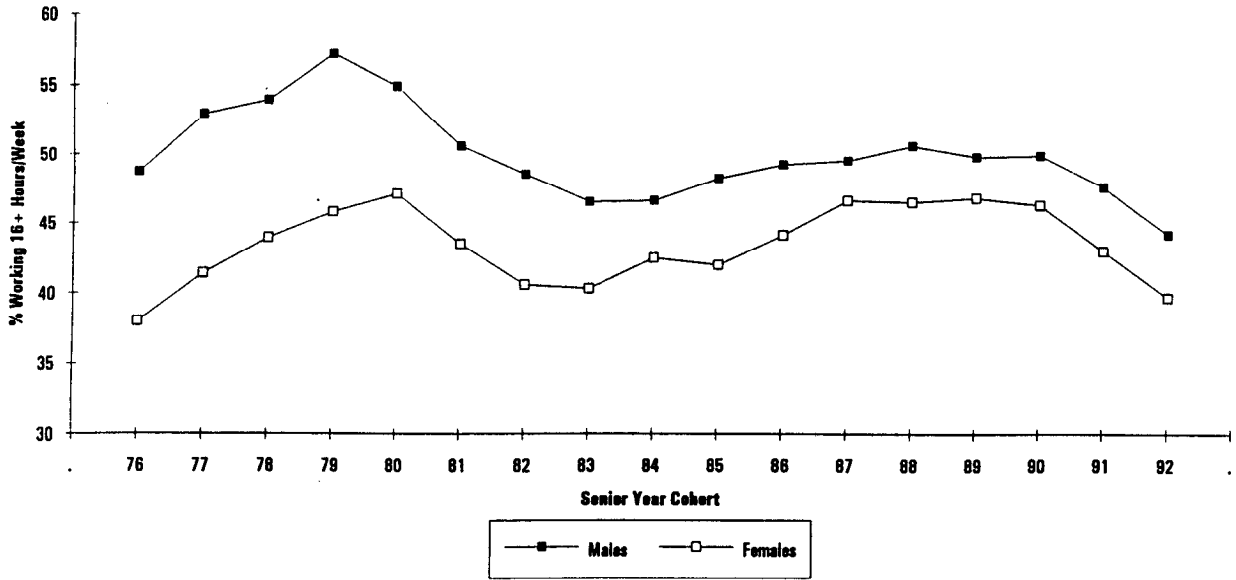


Figure 16. Current Part-Time Work: Job Satisfaction and Stress and Tension

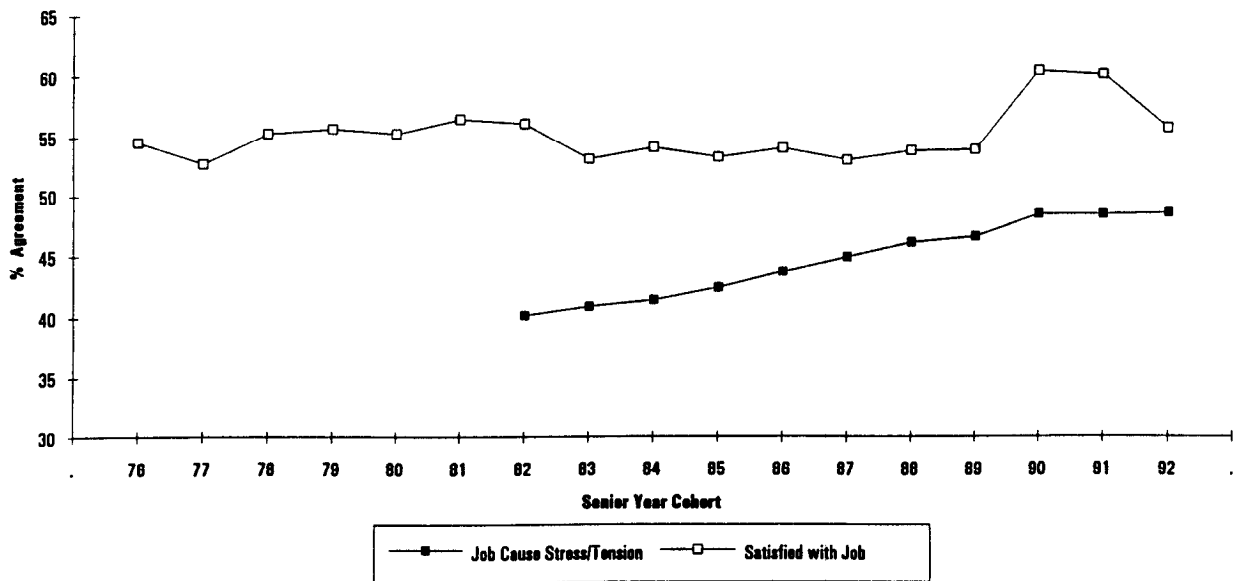


Figure 17. Preferences about Future Work: Importance of Work

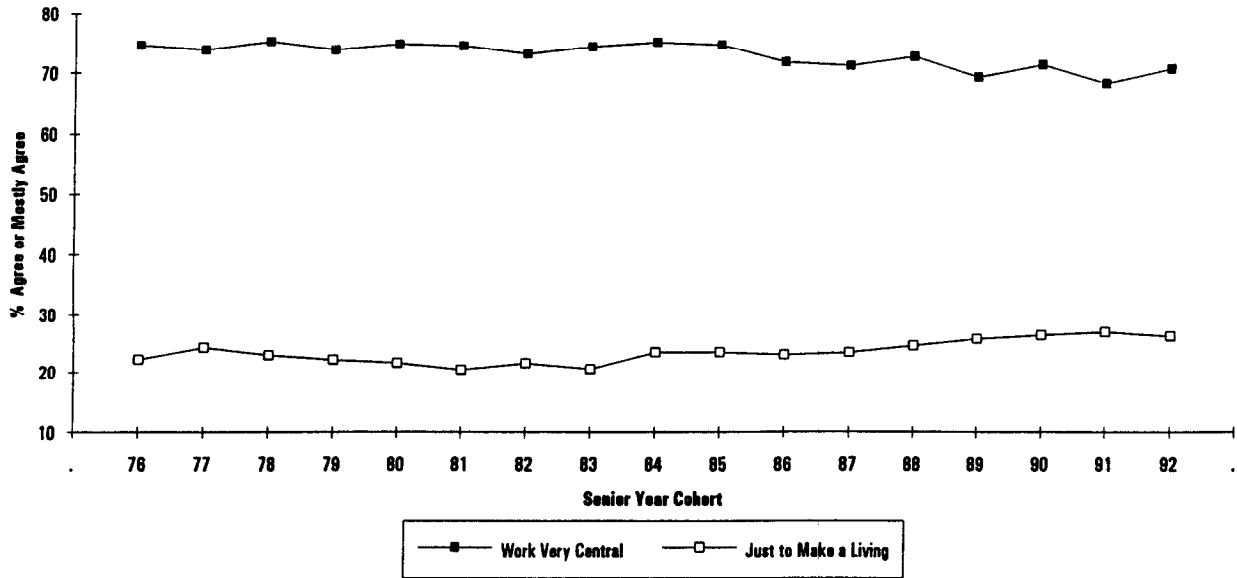


Figure 18. Preferences about Future Work: Desire Same Job for Life

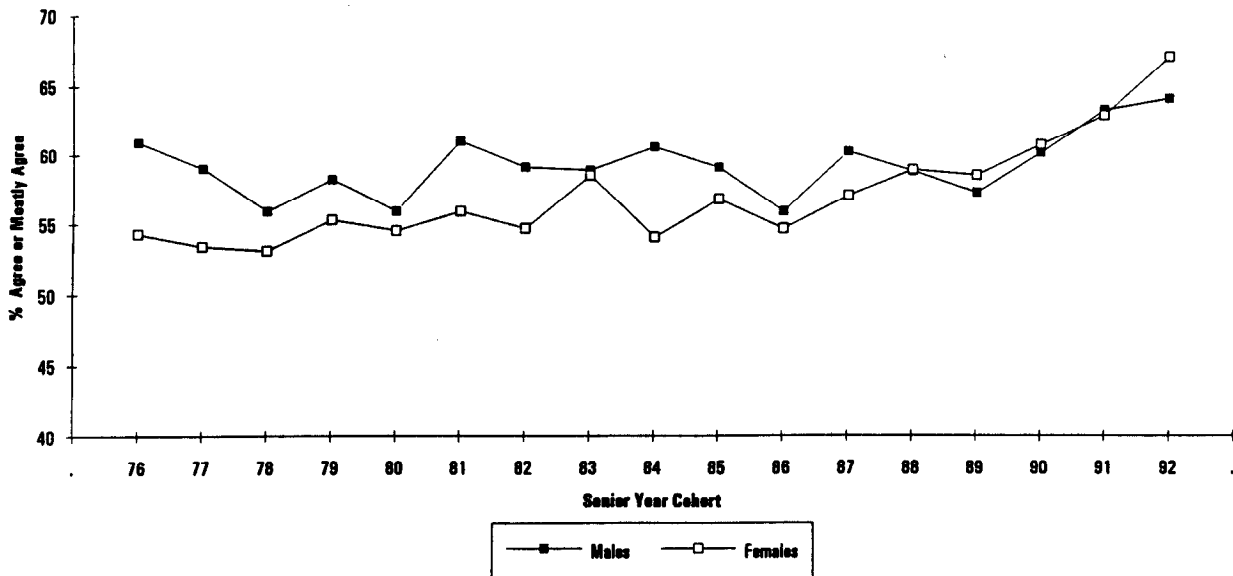


Figure 19. Preferences about Future Work: Human/Societal Concerns

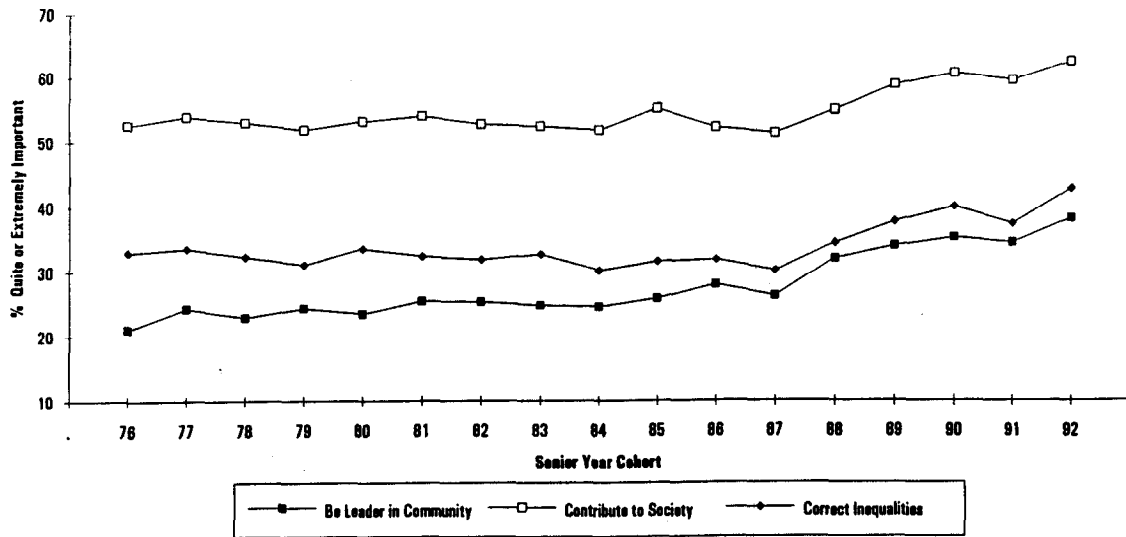


Figure 20. Preferences about Future Work: Preferred Work Settings

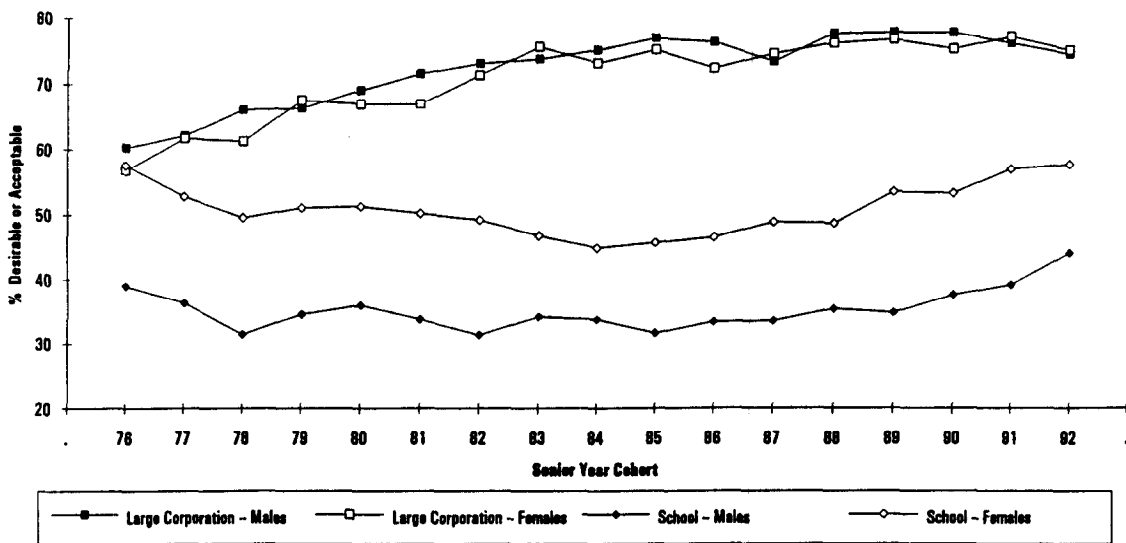


Figure 21. Preferences about Future Work: Self vs. Other Work Values

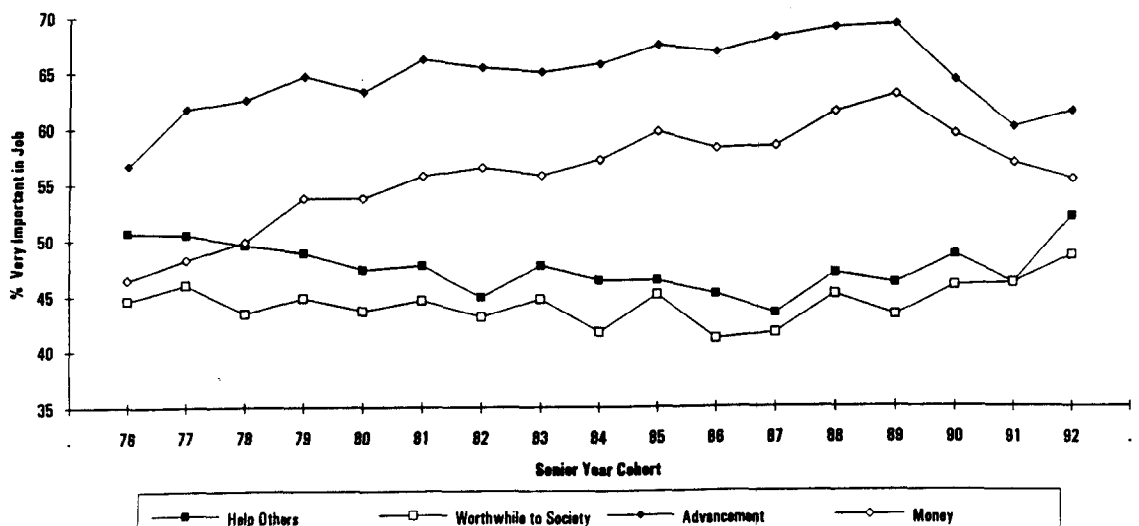


Figure 22. Preferences about Future Work: Control and Security Work Values

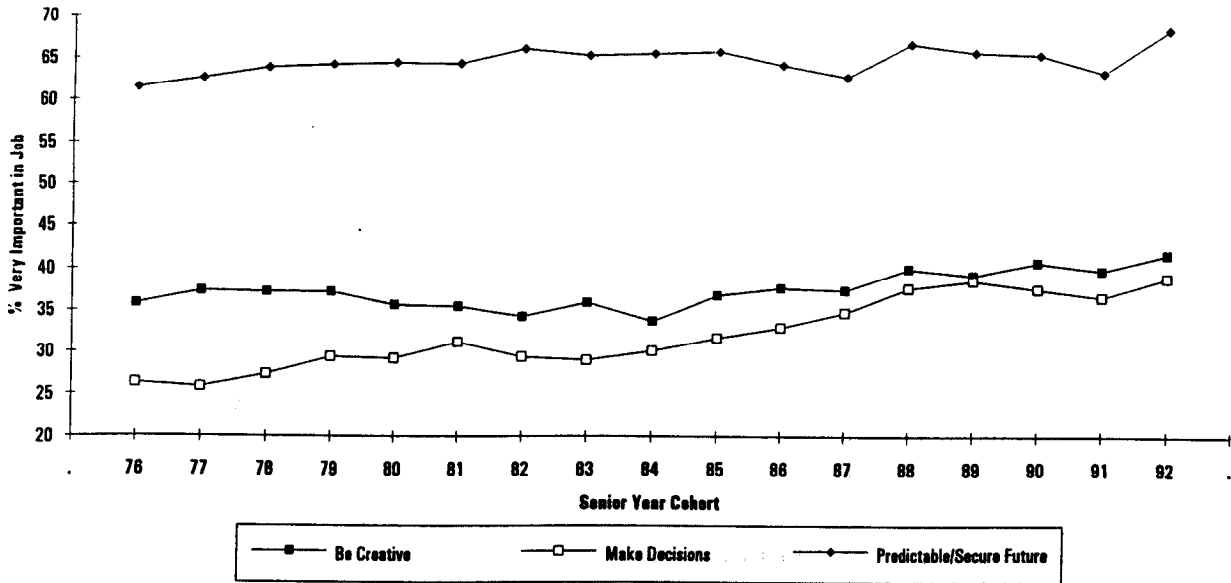


Figure 23. Preferences about Future Work: Importance of Vacation (More than Just Two Weeks)

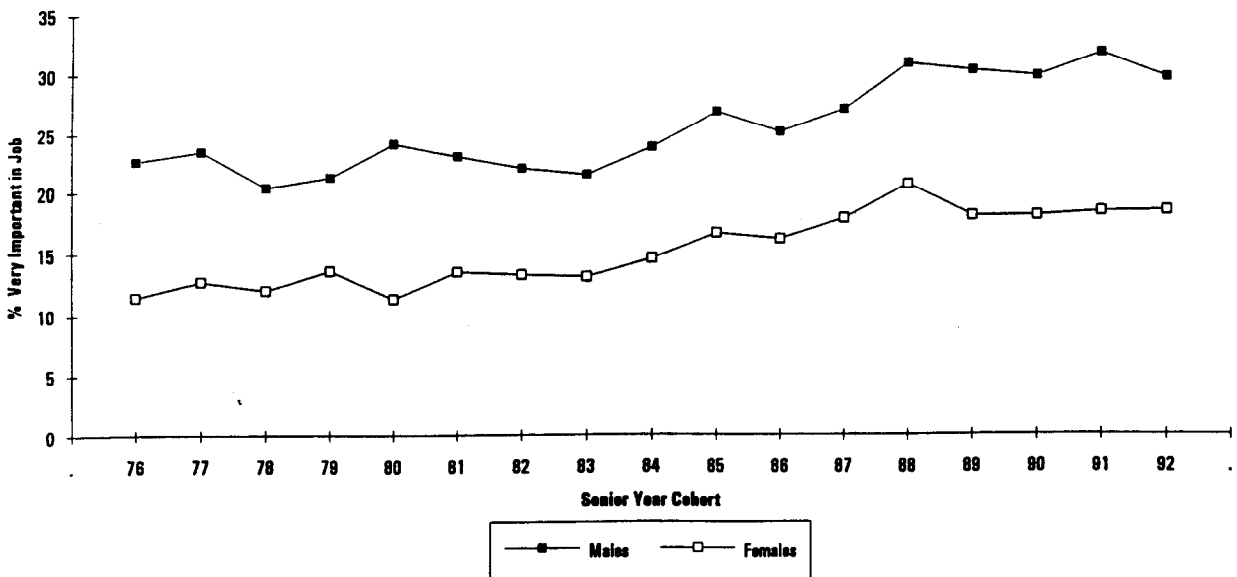


Figure 24. Perceptions about the Future: World, Country, and Self

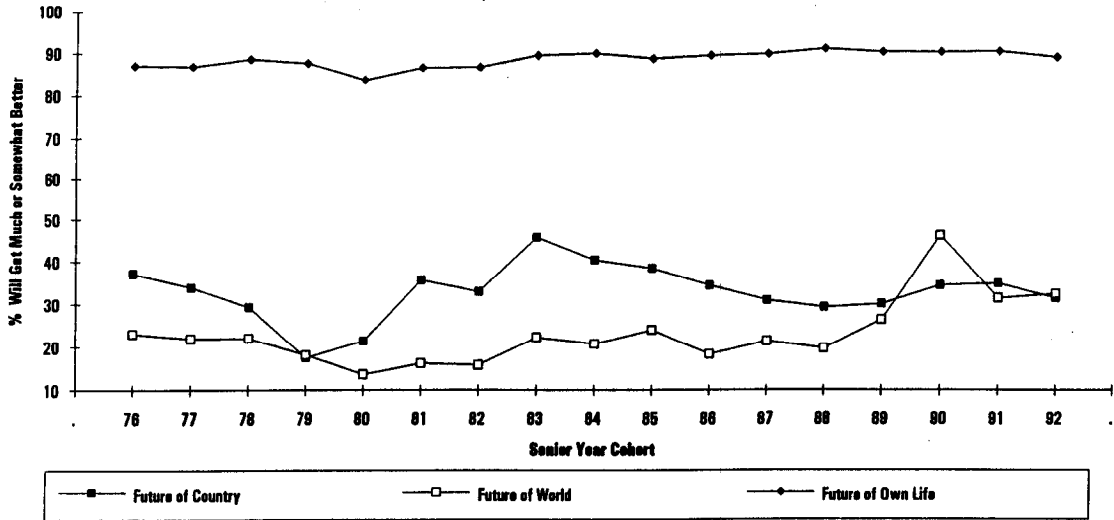


Figure 25. Gender Differences in Perceptions regarding Future of Country

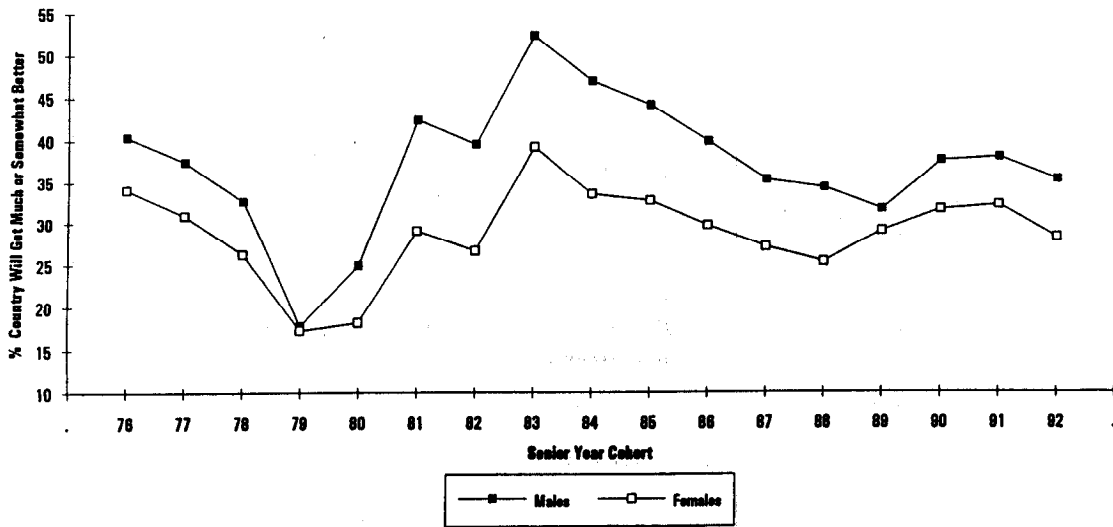


Figure 26. Perceptions about the Future: "I Cannot Change the World"

