THE MENTAL TEST QUALIFICATION OF AMERICAN YOUTHS FOR MILITARY SERVICE AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT*

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1. Introduction

Should you happen to be in the office of a local board, within the Selective Service System, when a group of youths had just returned from an Armed Forces examining station, and should you, out of curiosity, ask any one from among those who were disqualified for military service what happened to him, his most likely answer would be: "I flunked the physical." This would have been overwhelmingly correct in World War I; it would have been also to a great extent the proper answer in World War]], but it is not so now. At present, it is highly probable that the youth was disqualified because he failed to meet the mental, rather than the medical, requirements, as his reply would imply; he could be a perfect physical specimen. On a nationwide basis, there is now a fifty-fifty chance of this being so. In giving that particular reason why he was "turned down" (outside the fact that he may be more embarrassed to admit that he "flunked" the mental tests), the youth resorted to a common expression ("flunked," or "failed the physical") in regard to disqualifications for military service-be these for medical, mental, or moral reasons. In fact, this common usage of the term had led to many misinterpretations of the disqualification data, especially, when such misinterpretations favored predetermined promotional purposes--quite unfortunate even if these purposes as such are socially desirable (1).

The number of youths disqualified for failing the mental tests is now as large as that of youths disgualified for medical reasons. During the recent 1964–1965 period, out of somewhat over 2 million draftees, namely, registrants forwarded within this period by the local boards to the Armed Forces Examining and Induction Stations (AFEIS) for preinduction examination (the number of such draftees had greatly increased in these years because of the intensified Vietnam crisis), somewhat less than halfa-million examinees were disgualified for medical regsons, and about the same number failed the mental tests. (These figures include 40,000 draftees who failed simultaneously both the mental and medical requirements, and consequently are added to each of these two groups. See "Numerical Summary," Table 1, bottom.) These were predominantly youths around 20 years of age (2,3). One could hardly doubt that this represents a great loss of manpower, from a military and a social viewpoint.

Grave a problem as it is on a national basis, its gravity is much accentuated by the wide geographic and

ethnic differences revealed by these data, specifically, with respect to the disqualifications for mental test failures.

II. Geographic and Ethnic Differentials in The Mental Test Disqualifications of Draftees

Close to one-fourth of the examined draftees were thus disqualified during this 1964–1965 period because they could not meet the current mental requirements (more exactly, 23.4 percent: 21.4 percent of the examinees failed the mental tests, only, and 2.0 percent failed the mental tests and were simultaneously disqualified for medical reasons--the latter constituting an overlapping group; see Table 1.) (See (3), also subsequent section VI, for a discussion of the current mental requirements.) However, while of the white (actually, non-Negro) draftees 16.0 percent (including the overlapping group) failed the mental tests on a nationwide basis, of the Negro draftees 63.3 percent (including the overlapping group) were so disqualified, showing thus a disqualfication rate for the Negro draftees about 4 times as high as for the white draftees.

Wider variations in the mental disqualifications, than those indicated on the nationwide basis, are revealed when these data are both geographically and ethnically differentiated—and the smaller the geographic area the more conspicuous these variations.

By geographic region—without ethnic differentiation—the disqualification rates for failing the mental tests ranged during this period from 14.4 percent in North Central to 36.5 percent in the South. Greater differences were found when differentiated by geographic division: the range in this case was from 11.2 percent in West North Central to 37.1 percent in South Atlantic (Table 1). Still greater differences were disclosed by State: their range was from 6.4 percent (lowa) to 59.7 percent (Mississippi)(Table 2).

When further differentiated by ethnic group, the ranges in the disqualification rates for failing the mental tests were:

White: a. Geographic region, from 10.9 percent in North Central to 22.4 percent in the South; b. Geographic division, from 9.4 percent in West North Central to 28.3 percent in East South Central; c. State, from 6.3 percent (Iowa) to 31.8 percent (Tennessee)(Table 2).

^{*}Abstracted from a projected monograph by the author: "Mental Qualification of American Youths for Military Service."

Negro: a. Geographic region, from 42.6 percent in the West to 71.2 percent in the South; b. Geographic division, from 41.5 percent for the Pacific to 75.0 percent in East South Central; and c. State, from 27.7 percent (Washington) to 83.9 percent (Mississippi) (Table 2).

Obviously, the differences are both geographic and ethnic.

In order to visualize more clearly these geographic and ethnic variations, the States have been arrayed (ranked), from the lowest to the highest disqualification rates for mental reasons, and grouped in terms of 5-percent intervals, by race, as follows:

Percent Disqualified	A. Total
5-10	Iowa, Washington, Utah, Minnesota, Montana, Oregon, Idaho;
10–15	Nebraska, Wyoming, North Dakota, Wisconsin, Kansas, Rhode Island, South Dakota, New Hampshire, Vermont, Indiana, Alaska, Colorado;
15–20	Michigan, Ohio, Massachusetts, Penn- sylvania, California, Oklahoma, Nevada, Connecticut, Illinois, Missouri
20–25	Arizona, New Jersey, Maine, New York Hawaii;
25-30	Delaware, Texas, Maryland, Florida, New Mexico;
30-35	West Virginia, Kentucky, Arkansas, Virginia;
35-40	Tennessee, District of Columbia;
40-45	Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia;
45-5 0	North Carolina;
50-55	South Carolina;
55-60	Mississippi.
Percent Disqualified	B. White

5–10 Jowa, Washington, Utah, Minnesota, Oregon, Montana, Nebraska, Kansas, Wisconsin, Idaho, Wyoming;

Percent Disqualified	B. White (continued)
10–15	North Dakota, Rhode Island, Nevada, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, South Dakota, Illinois, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Colorado, California, District of Columbia, Florida, Missouri, Okla- homa, Connecticut, Alaska, New Jersey, Massachusetts;
15-20	Delaware, Maryland, Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Arizona, South Carolina, New York;
20–25	Alabama, Georgia, Maine, Virginia, Hawaii;
25-30	Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina;
30-35	Kentucky, West Virginia, Tennessee.
Percent Disqualified	C. Negro
25-30	Washington;
40-45	Massachusetts, Oregon, California, Minnesota, Indiana, Utah, Michigan;
45-50	Ohio, Rhode Island, Arizona, Pennsyl– vania, District of Columbia;
50-55	Kansas, Nebraska, New York, Kentucky, Colorado, Oklahoma, West Virginia;
55-60	Missouri, Illinois, Connecticut, Dela- ware, Wisconsin, Maryland, New Mexico, New Jersey;
60-65	Nevada, Virginia, Texas;
65-70	Tennessee, Florida;
70 <i>–</i> 75	Arkansas, Alabama, Louisiana;
75-8 0	Georgia, North Carolina;
80-85	South Carolina, Mississippi.

There is no intention to underplay here the equal seriousness of the medical problem. Also, if much emphasis is put on the mental test failures, it is not because it is the topic of the present discussion--there is always a tendency to hyperbolize the problem dealt with at a particular time. It is done out of sincere conviction that more can be done for those who failed the mental tests, than for the medically disqualified youths, in two directions: a. In rehabilitating the youths who had been disqualified, or are about to be disqualified, for these reasons; and b. In the preventive sense, by sincere attempts to preclude, or to minimize as far as possible, such future results through proper education and other social programs. (It should be mentioned here that a certain rehabilitation program is carried out by the United States Public Health Service for youths disqualified for medical reasons; a parallel rehabilitation program has been initiated by the Department of Labor for those disqualified for failing the mental tests, and similar programs are planned by the Department of Defense.

It is not merely a military problem. To quote President Kennedy in this connection: "A young man who does not have what it takes to perform military service is not likely to have what it takes to make a living. Today's military rejects include tomorrow's hardcore unemployed" (5). Special investigations indicated that those who could not qualify for mental reasons were principally youths who lacked sufficient education-dropouts, and in general, youths of low quantitative and qualitative levels of education; youths who came from poor economic groups, and who were mainly "job seekers," having a relatively high rate of unemployment. These findings reflect obviously to a high degree the potential civilian productivity of these youths, as well as their future adjustment in civilian life (5,6).

III. Geographic and Ethnic Differentials in the Mental Qualification of Draftees Found Acceptable

Of no less importance than the wide geographic and ethnic variations in the disqualification of draftees for failing the mental tests are the corresponding variations in the mental qualification of those who met the minimum mental requirements. These geographic and ethnic variations are revealed in Table 3, by geographic region and division, and in Table 4, by State.

The mental qualification of draftees found acceptable (met the current mental, medical, and moral military requirements) are expressed in terms of four mental groups: mental groups I and II--the upper mental groups, and III and IV--the lower. It may suffice to state here that these mental groupings are derived from the scores made by the draftees on the mental tests, the upper groups indicating higher scores. (The meaning of these groupings is fully discussed in the subsequent section VI_r -Mental Testing.)

For evaluative purposes, the percent of the draftees found acceptable falling within the mental groups 1 and 11 have been taken as an index. So appraised, the range in term of the percent of draftees found acceptable in mental groups I and II, were found to be:

<u>Total:</u> a. Geographic region, from 53.0 percent in the West to 31.4 percent in the South; b. Geographic division, from 53.5 percent in the Pacific to 24.8 percent in East South Central; c. State, from 59.9 percent (Oregon) to 20.5 percent (Mississippi).

White: a. Geographic region, from 54.5 percent in the West to 35.5 percent in the South; b. Geographic division, from 55.2 percent in the Pacific to 27.8 percent in East South Central; c. State, from 59.9 percent (Oregon) to 26.0 percent (Kentucky and Mississippi).

Negro: a. Geographic region, from 13.5 percent in the West to 4.6 percent in the South; b. Geographic division, from 13.9 percent in the Pacific to 3.5 percent in West South Central; c. State, from 19.2 percent (New Mexico) to 1.7 percent (South Carolina).

To facilitate visualization of these geographic and ethnic variations, the States have been arrayed (as done above for the disqualifications rates) by their percent in mental groups I and II, from the highest to the lowest percent, grouped in 5-percent intervals, as follows:

Percent Qualified In Mental Groups I and II	A. Total
60-55	Oregon, Alaska, Montana, Utah, Washington;
55-50	Iowa, Minnesota, Idaho, Colorado, California, Nebraska, Kansas, Nevada, Wyoming;
50-45	Wisconsin, Arizona, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Ohio, South Dakota, Illinois, Hawaii;
45-40	Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Indiana, Vermont, Missouri, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, New Jersey, New York, Delaware, Maryland;
40-35	Florida, Texas;

Percent Qualified In Mental Groups] and]]	A. Total (continued)	Percent Qualified in Mental Groups 1 and 11	C. Negro (continued)
35-30	Virginia;	10-5	Kansas, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Illinaia, Oragon, New Jarray
30-25	Georgia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana, North Dakota, North Carolina, District of Columbia, Arkansas, Kentucky;		Connecticut, Delaware, Oklahoma, Arizona, Virginia, Nevada, Kentuc Kentucky;
25-20	Alabama, South Carolina, Mississippi.	5 or less	Utah, Tennessee, Georgia, Texas, Mississippi, North Dakota, North Carolina, Louisiana, Arkansas, South Carolina.
Percent Qualified In Mental Groups I and II	B. White	IV.	Underlying Causes
65–60	Oregon;	Naturally, t	he foremost question is: What are the
60-55	Alaska, Washington, Utah, Montana;	much socially-dist tions in the mental	urbing geographic and ethnic varia- qualification of the draftees (quali-
55-50	Colorado, Idaho, Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming;	very nature of the sponse to such an 1	mental testing, the immediate re- nquiry would be, of course, a study between the mental test scores of the
50-45	Connecticut, Wisconsin, District of Columbia, Illinois, Ohio, Arizona, Rhode Island, New Hamp- shire, Michigan, South Dakota, Delaware, Maryland, Indiana, Florida, Massachusetts, Hawaii;	examinees and their past studies indicat tween the examine attainment (7–10). out on a nationwid ally comparing Arn There had been to	ir educational achievement. Indeed, e definite positive association be- e's mental score and his educational However, those studies were carried e basis for the sole purpose of gener- ny mental test scores with education.
45-40	Maine, Missouri, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, New York, Vermont, New Mexico, Texas, Virginia;	in the mental quali educational achiev tial evaluation tha in its final analysi	fications, as found here, in terms of rement. It is toward such a differen- t this study was principally directed. is, the present study becomes to a con-
35-30	Georgia, Louisiana;	cational system, ge	assessment of the quality of our edu- eographically and ethnically defined.
30-25	North Dakota, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Alabama, West Virginia, South Carolina, Mississippi, Kentucky.	score does not dep tunities he is expo cantly so-on the l educational trainir cultural and econo	end solely on the educational oppor- sed to, but in additionand signifi- knowledge he gained from his formal g, which depends, of course on his mic environment outside the school
Percent Qualified in Mental Groups 1 and 11	C. Negro	a problem much wi portunities as such	der in scope than the educational op- (2,7).
20-15	New Mexico, Rhode Island, Nebraska, Minnesota;	To establish test scores and edu was undertaken in	the relationship between the mental cational level, a series of tabulations which the mental test scores of the
15–10	New York, Colorado, California, Washington, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Indiana, Maryland;	ed by educational cussing the extent which they were ac form in which the o form, it is most imp	attainment. However, prior to dis- of these tabulations, the manner in ccomplished and consolidated, and the distributions are presented in final portant, for proper interpretation of

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these data, that the meaning of both the educational attainment and the mental testing be clearly understood.

V. Educational Achievement

In relating the mental qualification of the examined youths for military service to their educational attainment, the latter presents a rather simple index. It is expressed in terms of the highest grade, or the highest year of schooling, completed. This information is supplied by the youth at the time he registers with his local board. It is copied from the registrant's classification questionnaire (SSS Form 100) onto the DD Form 47 ("Record of Induction") which the draftee brings with him when sent to an Armed Forces examining station. In the case of applicants for enlistment, this information is usually supplied directly to the recruiting station.

VI. Mental Testing

Armed Forces Qualification Test (AFQT).

General. The mental qualification of the examined youths for military service, determined at the Armed Forces Examining Stations (AFEIS), is by far a more complex index. From July 1950, when the Selective Service processing of youths for military service was reestablished under the provision of the 1950 Selective Service Act (no induction processing took place between January 1949 and July 1950), the Armed Forces Qualification Test (AFQT) has been the primary mental test used for determining the examinee's mental qualification for military service (1-3).

Development. Structurally, the AFQT, as originally developed, was a modified version of the Army General Classification Test (AGCT) used in World War II. The AFQT was equated with the AGCT. Stated schematically, this comparative relationship between the AFQT and the AGCT was established in the following manner: a. The AGCT was administered in 1949 to representative samples of groups of youths at various recruiting stations, b. on the basis of their scores on the AGCT, a further sample was selected from these representative groups in such a manner that its distribution by AGCT scores corresponded to that of the World War II "mobilization population," used in standardizing the AGCT scores; c. the matched sample was tested with AFQT, and d. Its AGCT and AFQT distributions were then correlated and equated. Obviously, the current AFQT scores, as expressed in percentiles, relate to that World War II mobilization population, which presumably represented the expected distributions by AGCT of the civilian manpower pool available then for military service. Actually, the AGCT was standardized on the military personnel, officers and enlisted men, of all military services, as of the end of 1944. Since the exemptions and deferments from military service

were then at a minimum, it was assumed that this military population may be taken as "unbiased representation of the civilian manpower pool," with respect to age, education, occupational status, and geographic distribution (11,12). The current mobilization population might differ in its distribution from that of World War II. Inasmuch, however, as all AFQT scores were standardized on the same basis, the present comparative analysis is not affected by it.

<u>Contents</u>. Like the AGCT, the AFQT consisted originally of the following time-honored content areas: vocabulary--ability to handle words and understand verbal concepts; arithmetic--ability to reason with numbers and solve simple mathematical problems; spatial relations--ability to distinguish forms and patterns. In 1953, mechanical ability, namely, ability to interrelate tools and equipment, was added as a content area. This analysis is based on this (1953) revised version of the test. It contains since then 100 questions equally distributed among those four mentioned content areas. It is arranged in cycles of increasing difficulty in each of the content areas. It is a self-administered spiral omnibus-type test; it emphasizes power, rather than speed (1-3, 13).

Objectives. Functionally, the AFQT differs from the AGCT in that the AFQT was delegated a dual objective: a. To measure the examinee's general mental ability to absorb military training within a reasonable length of time, so as to eliminate those who do not possess such ability—a qualification device; and b. to provide a uniform measure of the examinee's potential general usefulness in the service, if qualified on the tests—a classification device. It was hence specifically intended to predict potential success in general military training and performance ("military Trainability"). It has been validated for that purpose.

The AFQT thus combines a mental prescreening function, almost non-existent in World War II, and the function of the Army General Classification Test (AGCT) administered in World War II at the reception centers for assessing the mental ability of those who entered the Army for assignment purposes. With the introduction of the AFQT, the latter function was thus transferred from the Army reception centers to the examination stations. As originally conceived, the main purpose of this transfer was to provide a basis for an equitable qualitative distribution of manpower among the Armed Services--a purpose now defunct.

Administration and Scoring. The test is given to every youth when initially examined for military service, except to Spanish-speaking registrants in Puerto Rico. (This latter group is tested with an equivalent test in Spanish.) The test was developed through the joint efforts of all military services.

The test questions are of the usual multiple-choice

type. The examinee's score ("raw score") during this period, as now, has been derived from the number of correct "net" answers, computed by subtracting from the number of the test questions answered by the examinee correctly one-third of the number of questions answered by him incorrectly--a procedure adopted to compensate for "successful guessing."

For comparative analysis, the examinee's raw score is converted to percentile score, and is so recorded on the individual's reports of examination (DD Form 47 and SF 88). This is done on the basis of specific conversion tables applicable to the particular version of the test. As stated before, these percentile scores were standardized on the "mobilization population" of World War II.

In order to provide a more workable classification of the examinee's degree of trainability, the percentile scores on the AFQT have been condensed into five mental groups. The mental groups, the current corresponding required "net" correct answers, the percentile score on the AFQT, and the percentages within each mental group of the standard population are as follows:

Mental Group	Required Net Correct Answers	Percentile Score	Percent within Standard Popula- tion of Each Group		
1	89–100	93-100	7		
11	74-88	65- 92	28		
111	53- 73	31- 64	34		
IV	25- 52	10- 30	21		
V	24 or less	9 or below	w 10		

The mental groupings—from mental group V to 1 obviously indicate progressive gradation of trainability. The individual's mental group is recorded on his examination reports, alongside his percentile score (as indicated above), providing thus a mutual check.

The Aptitude Area Tests

From the time it was initiated (1950) until August 1958, the AFQT was the only mental test (except for the previously-mentioned Spanish test in Puerto Rico) used for determining the examinee's mental qualification for military service. The mental qualification standards were established by the Universal Military Training and Service (UMTS) Act, requiring a minimum percentile score of 10 on the AFQT. Examinees scoring below the 10 percentile (mental group V) have been classed as mentally unfit for military service, unless found administratively acceptable ("administrative acceptees"), on the basis of "terminal screening" (3).

In August 1958, additional mental tests ("aptitude area" tests) and additional minimum mental requirements based on these tests were introduced. At first, the Army Classification Battery (ACB) was used, replaced late in 1961 by the Army Qualification Battery (AQB). These tests were designed to determine the person's potential usefulness in particular kinds of military jobs or assignments ("aptitude areas"); specifically, in the major occupational categories into which the jobs for enlisted men have been grouped. Only examinees in mental group IV on the AFQT have been subject to these tests.

Since August 1958, there have been, hence, two types of mental test failures: a. Examinees who failed the AFQT (below 10 percentile; mental group V); plus, b. those in mental group IV on the AFQT who failed the minimum requirements on the "aptitude area" tests (ACB or AQB). (The latter group is referred to as "Trainability Limited" (3).) The 1964-1965 data, relating to the mental qualifications of draftees for military service (Tables 1-4), are based on both the AFQT and the current AQB requirements. (For more detailed discussion, see 3-4.)

VII. AFQT Scores as Related to Educational Level

Extent of Study

The evaluation on the relationship between the mental test scores and educational achievement is based on the AFQT scores, alone. It comprises the experience of 5 years and 7 months—from January 1953 through July 1958 (prior to the introduction of the "aptitude area" tests.) During this period the same mental requirements obtained, namely, a minimum of 10 percentile score on the AFQT, only. Also, the contents of the AFQT and the manner of scoring were the same during the entire period.

Some three-quarter of a million medical examination forms of youths examined for military service during this period were cross-tabulated, representing a fifty-percent sample. These forms included the following groups of youths: a. disqualified draftees; b. inducted draftees; and c. disqualified applicants for enlistment. Each of these groups were cross-tabulated separately. In addition, there were available the distributions of enlistees during this period by mental group.

All data, from these various groups, were weighted and combined, in accord with available general military data. (The procedures applied in combining these data are explained in the projected monograph; see footnote to the legend of this paper.)

Cross-distributions were thus derived for all youths examined during this period for military service, by geographic division and race.

Overall Evaluation

Since it seemed desirable to obtain an evaluation

of all youths in the population, not limited to youths examined for military service, the 19–21 age group were selected for this purpose as reported in the 1960 Census. The cross-distributions obtained from the youths examined for military service were therefore adjusted (or standardized) according to the educational achievement of these groups as derived from the Census data.

The cross-distributions of the mental test scores by educational attainment are presented in Table 5, by geographic division and race. The spread by educational attainment is as tabulated; that by AFQT score is in terms of mental groups and their corresponding percentile intervals. Note, that the population bases for all youths and for the white youths are 100,000, and for the Negro youths 10,000--smaller bases because of the smaller number of Negro youths involved. This should be clearly kept in mind in reading these tables. For instance, on the basis of their educational attainment, it is expected that our of 100,000 white youths, age 19-21, in Continental United States, 4,863 (4.9 percent) would be in the lowest mental group V; out of 10,000 Negro youths lit is expected that 3,076 (30.8 percent) would be in mental group V (Table 5).

Similarly, according to these tables, for instance, 9,783 out of 100,000 white youths (9.8 percent) in the Continental United States would be in mental group I, whereas only 44 out of 10,000 Negro youths (0.4 percent) in the Continental United States would score as high.

The last rows in the presented distributions are thus the actual distributions of the 19–21 age groups by educational attainment according to the Census. Each column represents a distribution of the particular educational level by percentile score—a qualitative evaluation. The last column depends, of course, on both the level of education and its quality.

Median Years of School Completed versus Expected Median Percentile Scores on the AFQT

It seems quite needless to elaborate what can be readily seen from the tables (Table 5) with respect to the geographic and the ethnic variations in the expected AFQT scores. However, in order to form a clearer judgment as to the relationship between educational attainment and the AFQT scores, Table 6 was prepared in which the medians of educational attainment are contrasted with those expected on the AFQT. In comparing these medians on an ethnic basis only, there seems to be no very significant difference in those relating to educational attainment: a median of 12.4 years of school completed for the white youths, compared with a median of 11.0 years of school completed for Negro youths. But the expected medians on the AFQT are 55 percentile for the white youths, versus 15 percentile for the Negro youths. More striking are the differences when these medians are geographically and ethnically differentiated: for the white youths the range in the medians of educational attainment is from 12.5 years of school completed (West North Central) to 12.2 years (East South Central)--a negligble range, indeed; but the range in the corresponding AFQT medians is from 63 to 47 percentile. For the Negro youths, the range in the medians of educational attainment is from 12.3 years of school completed (Pacific) to 10.2 years (East South Central), whereas the corresponding range in the expected AFQT medians is from 25 percentile --very low, to an even lower median of 11 percentile.

Reemphasizing, the determining factors here are not only the level of formal education and its quality, but the interrelated socio-economic factors outside the school.

VIII. References

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TABLE 1. RESULTS OF PREINDUCTION EXAMINATION OF DRAFTEES FOR MILITARY SERVICE, BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION AND DIVISION, AND BY RACE

	Percent disqualified, by cause					
Geographic Region and Division ¹	Total	Adminis – trative reasons	Failed Mental Tests	Medically Disqualified	Failed Mental Tests and Medically Disqualified	
		TOTAL				
UNITED STATES	47.0	1.4	21.4	22.2	2.0	
NORTHEAST	46.4	1.4	17.8	25.2	2.0	
New England	48.4	2.0	13.8	30.4	2.2	
Middle Atlantic	45.9	1.3	18.9	23.8	1.9	
NORTH CENTRAL	38.2	1.1	13.1	22.7	1.3	
East North Central	39.4	1.1	14.3	22.7	1.3	
West North Central	35.1	1.3	10.1	22.6	1.1	
SOUTH	55.2	0.9	33.6	17.8	2.9	
South Atlantic	55.6	1.1	33.9	17.4	3.2	
East South Central	59.2	0.4	38.7	17.4	2.7	
West South Central	50.4	1.1	28.0	19.1	2.2	
WEST	44.2	2.6	13.7	26.7	1.2	
Mountain	42.7	1.3	14.3	25.7	1.4	
Pacific	44.6	2.9	13.5	27.1	1,1	
		WHITE ²				
UNITED STATES	42.1	1.4	14.5	24.7	1.5	
NORTHEAST	43.9	1.3	14.4	26.5	1.7	
New England	47.8	2.0	12.8	30.9	2.1	
Middle Atlantic	42.8	1.1	15.0	25.1	1.6	
NORTH CENTRAL	35.8	1.1	9.8	23.8	1.1	
East North Central	36.6	1.0	10.5	24.0	1.1	
West North Central	33.8	1.3	8.4	23.1	1.0	
SOUTH	45.5	1.0	20.3	22.1	2.1	
South Atlantic	44.9	1.2	19.4	22.0	2.3	
East South Central	50.4	0.4	26.0	21.7	2.3	
West South Central	41.9	1.1	16.6	22.7	1.5	
WEST	43.1	2.6	12.2	27.2	1.1	
Mountain	42.1	1.2	13.5	26.1	1.3	
racific	43.3	۲.7	0°11	2/.0	1.0	

1964 - 1965

		Percent disqualified, by cause					
Geographic Region and Division ¹	Total	Adminis– trative reasons	Failed Mental Tests	Medically Disqualified	Failed Mental Tests and Medically Disqualified		
	N	IEGRO					
UNITED STATES	74.4	1.2	59.3	9.6	4.3		
NORTHEAST	69.3	2.1	48.6	14.1	4.5		
New England	67.0	1.4	46.2	14.2	5.2		
Middle Atlantic	69.5	2.2	48.8	14.1	4.4		
NORTH CENTRAL	63.4	1.3	46.7	12.3	3.1		
East North Central	63.0	1.3	46.1	12.5	3.1		
West North Central	66.3	1.5	51.0	10.4	3.4		
SOUTH	79.0	0.8	66.5	7.0	4.7		
South Atlantic	78.5	1.0	65.3	7.0	5.2		
 East South Central 	81.8	0.3	71.3	6.5	3.7		
West South Central	77.3	0.8	64.3	7.6	4.6		
WEST	63.9	3.0	40.2	18.3	2.4		
Mountain	67.9	1.8	50.0	12.1	4.0		
Pacific	63.5	3.1	39.2	18.9	2.3		

IStates within each geographic division: New England --- Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut; Middle Atlantic --- New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania; East North Central -- Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin; West North Central -- Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas; South Atlantic --- Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida; East South Central --- Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississi ppi; West South Central --- Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas; Mountain --- Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada; Pacific --- Alaska, California, Hawali, Oregon, Washington (according to the Bureau of The Census).

2White: Non-Negro

NUMERICAL SUMMARY, BY RACE							
Results of Examinations	Total	White	Negro				
Number Examined	2,025,435	1,714,285	311,350				
Number Disqualified, by Cause Administrative reasons Failed mental test, only Medically disqualified, only Failed mental tests and medically disqualified	952,128 27,659 432,708 451,780 39,981	720,784 23,900 248,394 421,994 26,496	231, 344 3, 759 184, 314 29, 786 13, 485				

TABLE 2.	DISQUALIFICATION RATES	(PERCENT)	OF DRAFTEES	FOR MENTAL	REASONS,	BY STATE AND R	ACE

State	Total	White (Non- Negro)	Negro	State	Total	White (Non- Negro)	Negro
UNITED STATES	23.4	16.0	63.6	Missouri	19.1	14.0	55.6
				Montana	7.7	7.7	*
Alabama	40.7	20.2	73.0	Nebraska	10.0	8.8	51.3
Alaska	14.2	14.2	*	Nevada	17.7	11.2	61.9
Arizona	20.1	19.1	47.4	New Hampshire	12.5	12.5	*
Arkansas	33.0	19.0	71.2	•			
California	16.0	13.9	41.9	New Jersey	20.7	14.3	59.6
-	-	-	-	New Mexico	28.8	28.5	58.9
Colorado	14.4	13.4	53.6	New York	23.9	19.9	52.6
Connecticut	17.9	14.1	57.5	North Carolina	45.4	29.7	79.1
Delaware	25.1	16.1	58.1	North Dakota	10.8	10.8	*
District of Columbia	38.3	13.8	48.4		-	-	
Florida	28.6	13.9	67.6	Ohio	15.4	12.0	45.4
				Oklahoma	17.3	14.0	53.6
Georgia	42.0	20.7	76.4	Oregon	8.0	7.6	40.7
Hawali	24.6	24.5	*	Pennsylvania	15.7	12.5	48.2
Idaho	9.6	9.6	*	Rhode Island	11.6	11.0	46.3
Illinois	18.7	12.5	55.9				
Indiana	13.5	11.4	42.1	South Carolina	51.5	19.8	80.6
				South Dakota	11.9	12.1	*
lowa	6.4	6.3	*	Tennessee	37.8	31.8	66.3
Kansas	11.2	9.4	50.6	Texas	26.8	18.6	64.0
Kentucky	31.7	30.2	52.9	Utah	7.4	7.3	43.4
Louisiana	41.4	18.7	74.0				
Maine	21.2	21.2	*	Vermont	13.2	13.1	*
				Virginia	33.2	21.5	63.8
Maryland	27.5	17.9	58.6	Washington	7.2	6.9	27.7
Massachusetts	15.5	14.9	40.0	West Virginia	30.8	30.2	54.5
Michigan	15.3	11.3	43.5	Wisconsin	10.9	9.5	58.3
Minnesota	7.5	7.4	41.9				
Mississippi	59.7	25.6	83.9	Wyoming	10.1	9.8	*

1964 - 1965¹

Includes a. Failed mental test, only, and b. Failed mental test and medically disqualified; see Table 1. *Number examined too small for reliable rates.

TABLE3.PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF DRAFTEES FOUND ACCEPTABLE FOR MILITARY SERVICE, BY
MENTAL GROUP, GEOGRAPHIC REGION AND DIVISION, AND BY RACE1

Geographic Region	Percent found acceptable, by mental group ²					
and Division	I	11	111	IV	Administrative Acceptees	
		TOTAL				
UNITED STATES	7.6	34.7	43.1	13.4	1.2	
NORTHEAST	7.4	35.1	45.2	11.3	1.0	
New England	8.9	37.1	43.0	9.6	1.4	
Middle Atlantic	7.0	34.6	45.7	11.8	0.9	
NORTH CENTRAL	8.6	38.7	41.3	10.9	0.5	
East North Central	8.1	37.9	41.8	11.7	0.5	
West North Central	9.9	40.4	40.2	9.0	0.5	
SOUTH	4.8	26.6	45.9	20.0	2.7	
South Atlantic	5.0	27.5	46.4	18.8	2.3	
East South Central	3.3	21.5	48.7	22.9	3.6	
West South Central	5.6	29.0	42.7	19.9	2.8	
WEST	11.5	41.5	37.0	9.6	0.4	
Mountain	11.0	40.5	37.5	10.0	1.0	
Pacific	11.6	41.9	36.8	9.5	0.2	
<u>, a contra contra por porta de la contra de la</u>	a di tanàna dia kaominina d	WHITE				
UNITED STATES	8.2	36.9	42.9	11.2	0.8	
NORTHEAST	7.8	36.6	45.0	9.9	0.7	
New England	9.1	37.7	43.1	8.9	1.2	
Middle Atlantic	7.5	36.3	45.5	10.2	0.5	
NORTH CENTRAL	9.1	40.2	41.0	9.3	0.4	
East North Central	8.6	39.9	41.5	9.6	0.4	
West North Central	10.1	41.0	39.7	8.7	0.5	
SOUTH	5.5	30.0	46.8	16.1	1.6	
South Atlantic	5.8	31.6	46.5	14.8	1.3	
East South Central	3.7	24.1	50.8	19.4	2.0	
West South Central	6.2	32.2	43.9	15.8	1.9	
WEST	11.9	42.6	36.6	8.6	0.3	
Mountain	11.2	41.0	37.4	9.5	0.9	
Pacific	12.1	43.1	36.3	8,3	0.2	

1964 - 1965

Geographic Region		Percent found acceptable, by mental group ²					
and Division	I	11	111	IV	Administrative Acceptees		
		NEGRO					
UNITED STATES	0.4	7.5	43.9	41.3	6.9		
NORTHEAST	0.7	10.6	48.0	34.8	5.9		
New England	0.8	8.5	40.5	42.6	7.6		
Middle Atlantic	0.7	10.8	48.6	34.2	5.7		
NORTH CENTRAL	0.5	10.1	47.4	39.7	2.3		
East North Central	0.5	10.1	45.6	41.7	2.1		
West North Central	0.5	10.1	62.3	24.0	3.1		
SOUTH	0.2	4.4	40.6	45.0	9.8		
South Atlantic	0.4	5.2	45.6	40.9	7.9		
East South Central	0.1	3.5	34.1	47.3	15.0		
West South Central	0.1	3.4	33.6	53.1	9.8		
WEST	0.7	12.8	47.6	37.1	1.8		
Mountain	0.2	8.8	38.6	45.6	6.8		
Pacific	0.8	13.1	48.4	36.3	1.4		

¹See footnotes 1 and 2, Table 1. ²See text "Mental Testing," and also (2) on the meaning of mental groups. "Administrative acceptees" refers to examinees who failed the mental tests but were declared administratively acceptable on the basis of personal interviews.

TABLE 4. PERCENT OF DRAFTEES FOUND ACCEPTABLE FOR MILITARY SERVICE IN MENTAL GROUPS I AND II, BY STATE AND RACE

		White				White	Negro
State	Total	(Non-	Negro	State	Total	(Non-	
		Negro)				Ne/gro)	
UNITED STATES	42.3	45.1	7.9	Missouri	42.3	44.6	9.7
				Montana	57.2	57.2	*
Alabama	23.6	28.8	2.0	Nebraska	52.3	53.0	17.2
Alaska	58.5	58.9	*	Nevada	50.8	53.9	5.6
Arizona	48.0	49.2	5.7	New Hampshire	47.6	47.6	*
Arkansas	25.9	29.2	2.0	·			
California	52.6	54.6	14.0	New Jersey	41.9 [.]	44.5	7.9
				New Mexico	42.1	42.2	19.2
Colorado	53.1	53.7	14.3	New York	41.3	43.3	14.3
Connecticut	47.8	49.7	7.9	North Carolina	26.6	29.7	3.6
Delaware	41.3	46.1	7.7	North Dakota	46.4	46.4	*
District of Columbia	26.4	49.4	11.5				
Florida	39.8	45.7	2.3	Ohio	46.8	49.2	11.9
				Oklahoma	41.9	43.8	7.4
Georgia	29.4	34.4	4.3	Oregon	59.9	60.3	7.9
Hawaii	45.1	45.1	*	Pennsylvania	41.9	44.0	9.1
Idaho	53.1	53.1	*	Rhode Island	47.5	47.9	17.2
Illinois	46.1	49.3	8.9		-		-
Indiana	44.3	45.8	10.7	South Carolina	21.7	27.4	1.7
	-	-	-	South Dakota	46.4	46.4	*
lowa	54.2	54.2	*	Tennessee	27.2	29.4	4.6
Kansas	51.9	52.9	9.8	Texas	37.6	40.9	4.0
Kentucky	25.0	26.0	5.5	Utah	57.0	57.2	4.8
Louisiana	27.1	32.7	2.9				
Maine	45.0	45.0	*	Vermont	42.8	42.8	*
				Virginia	35.0	40.3	5.6
Maryland	40.8	45.8	10.3	Washington	56.7	57.2	12.7
Massachusetts	44.7	45.2	10.8	West Virginia	28.1	28.4	11.4
Michigan	44.5	47.5	11.7	Wisconsin	49.2	49.6	11.6
Minnesota	53.9	54.0	16.2			-	
Mississippi	20.5	26.0	3.7	Wyoming	50.6	50.7	*

1964 - 1965

*Number examined too small for reliable distribution.

<u>____</u>

M Qualif	ental ication				Educationa	I Attainmen	it: Years of	School Con	pleted		
Mental	Percen-		Elementary School			High So	chool		College		
Group	tile Score	None	1-4	5-6	7-8 [.]	1-2	3-4	1-2	3-4	5 or more	lofai
CONTI	NENTAL UN	ITED ST	ATES:			Total			BASE:	100,000	
1	100-93	_	2	1	28	202	3, 204	3,928	1.30	20	8, 686
ú	92-65	5	6	14	378	1,698	13,876	8, 317	1,778	22	26,094
III	64-31	23	47	147	2,170	5,934	21,551	6,022	925	10	36, 829
IV.	30-10	58	305	920	4,465	5,795	7,972	890	93	1	20, 499
v	9 or below	528	1,382	1,486	2,303	1,567	610	14	2	-	7,892
	Total	614	1,742	2,568	9,344	15,196	47.213	19,171	4,099	53	100,000
						White			BASE:	100,000	
1	100-93	_	2	1	31	228	3,608	4,420	1.469	24	9,783
n	92-65	6	6	18	423	1.892	15,449	9,252	1,976	24	29.046
tii	64-31	25	44	155	2,355	6,317	22, 445	6,270	941	9	38, 561
IV.	30-10	56	292	883	4,331	5,029	6, 363	721	72	-	17,747
v	y or below	483	961	937	1,428	757	280	14	3	-	4,863
	Total	570	1,305	1,994	8,568	14,223	48, 145	20,677	4,461	57	100,000
						Negro			BASE:	10,000	
1	100-93	_	-	-	-	1	16	22	5	-	44
n i	92-65	-	-	-	3	23	203	128	28	1	386
111	64-31	-	5	9	78	304	1,481	416	79	1	2, 373
IV	30-10	7	41	119	547	1,157	2,009	216	25	-	4, 121
v	y or below	88	458	561	890	768	310	1	-	-	3,076
	Total	95	504	689_	1,518	2,253	4,019	783	137	2	10,000
NEW EN	NGLAND:					Total			BASE:	100,000	
1	100-93	_	4	3	45	246	3,065	4, 483	1,650	15	9,511
- II	92-65	-	7	21	477	2,029	14, 136	9,022	2,698	20	28,410
III	64-31	48	47	133	2,674	6,345	20,758	7,407	1,555	12	38, 979
17	30-10 9 ar belaw	90	244	912	4,512	5,110	6,623	927	148	-	18,566
	7 OF DETOW	388	521	696	1,708	918	296	5	2	-	4,534
	Total	526	823	1,765	9,416	14,648	44, 878	21,844	6,053	47	100,000
-						White			BASE	100,000	·····
	100-93		4	3	47	254	3, 150	4.565	1.700	15	9.739
ni 🛛	92-65]	8	22	491	2,082	14,420	9,284	2,760	21	29,088
Ш	64-31	50	43	125	2,706	6,435	20,872	7,511	1,563	12	39,317
IV I	30-10	93	243	885	4,501	4,857	6,225	919	126	-	17,849
v	7 or below	396	500	639	1,505	723	238	5	2	-	4,008
	Total	539	798	1,674	9,250	14,351	44,905	22, 284	6,151	48	100,000
						Negro			BASE:	. 10,000	
	100-93	_	_	_	_	1	27	182	_	-	209
ni I	92-65	_	_	-	_	34	477	45	66	-	622
- m	64-31	-	18	40	159	336	1,705	396	132	-	2,786
IV I	30~10 9 m hala	-	23	177	490	1,335	1,972	121	86	-	4, 204
*	7 OF DETOW	9	122	255	838	734	221	-	-	-	2, 179
	Total	9	163	472	1,487	2,439	4,402	744	284	-	10,000

TABLE 5. EXPECTED DISTRIBUTION OF MALE YOUTHS, AGE: 19-21, BY QUALIFICATION (MENTAL GROUP) ON THE ARMED FORCES QUALIFICATION TEST (AFQT), ACCORDING TO THEIR EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND RACE, 1960*

TABLE 5. (Continued)

M Qualifi	ental ication				Educationa	l Attainmen	t: Years of	School Com	pleted		
Mental	Percen-		Elemer	ntary School		High Sc	hool		College		Total
Group	tile Score	None	1-4	5-6	7-8 [.]	1-2	3-4	1-2	3-4	5 or more	loidi
MIDDLE	ATLANTIC:					Total			BASE:	100,000	
1	100-93	-	4	3	30	154	2, 528	3,720	1,716	33	8,188
, n	92-65	27	9	17	268	1,525	12,751	8,889	2,644	39	26, 169
iii	64-31	38	66	118	1,911	5,846	21,453	6,842	1,466	16	37,756
۱۷ ۷	9 or below	98 459	309 904	685 1.217	4,269	6,272	8, 176 577	929 31	121	2	20,861
	Total	622	1,292	2,040	8,782	15,327	45, 485	20,411	5,951	90	100,000
						White			BASE:	100,000	
	100.02		2	4	22	144	2 740	4 082	1 000	24	0.000
R I	92-65	30	8	19	291	1.652	13,728	9,668	2,892	43	28,331
ıü	64-31	42	64	124	2,026	5,980	21,664	7,254	1,548	17	38,719
IV	30-10 9 m hala	88	305	643	4,044	5,346	6,898	889	115	1	18, 329
v	7 OF DEIOW	429	832	1,067	1,816	1,026	432	33	4	-	5,639
	Total	589	1,212	1,857	8,210	14,170	45, 491	21,927	6,447	97	100,000
						Negro			BASE:	10,000	·
1	100-93	-	1	-	-	4	25	25	. 7	-	62
.11	92-65	-	1	-	4	33	347	149	30	-	564
	64-31 30-10	-	7	6	83	457	1,946	294	70	2	2,865
v v	9 or below	19	36	108	642	1,506	2,030	131	17	-	4,489
		/5	100	203	093	031	190	2			2,020
		<u>74_</u>	<u>205</u>			Total	4,044	001			10,000
EASTING	JRTH CENT								BASE:	100,000	
I	100-93	-	3	1	31	235	3,999	4,609	1,661	18	10, 557
.!!	92-65	-	7	8	445	1,910	16,250	9,300	1,932	16	29,868
11	30-10	28	48	78	2,138	6,253	21,903	5,494	758	6	36,706
Ϋ́ν	9 or below	48	237 695	625	4,080	3,5/3	0, 948	6/5 10	2		4,709
·····	Total	513	1.010	1.224	8,189	15.034	49,482	20,088	4,419	41	100,000
						White			BASE	100,000	
	100-02		2	1	33	252	4 315	4 975	1 704	10	11 202
i.	92-65	-	8	8	468	2.039	17.355	9,922	2,060	16	31.876
ü	64-31	30	41	79	2,230	6,380	22,054	5,584	757	6	37, 161
IV.	30-10	43	240	495	3,962	4,819	5,742	570	53	-	15, 924
	7 or below	425	604	550	1,204	637	213	12	2		3,647
	Total	498	896	1,133	7,897	14,127	49,679	21,063	4,666	41	100,000
	r					Tregro			BASE:	. 10,000	
ļ	100-93	-		′ -	1	3	20	21	9	:	54
nii 1	64-31	-		-	102	3/	302	183	39		3 125
ïv	30-10	11	46	73	554	1.458	2,138	193	21	1	4.495
v	9 or below	58	183	154	496	617	240	-	1	-	1,749
	Total	69	238	232	1,169	2,589	4.711	841	147	4	10,000

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000'001	97	852.4	53-156	806.12	\$88.01	11112	128	252	163	Total	
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32'188	1 2	111/	298'5	219 12	622'7	5'964	82	8Z	-	15-19	m
33' 668	61	986'1	672 '01	857 '81	772'1	50Z	ZI	SI	-	65-92	ii`
13, 324	50	\$26'1	698'5	291 'S	182	29	-	-	-	E6-001	1
Colone	000'001	:3SA8	l	I	Total	L		1	<u>ו</u> ארי	ИТН СЕИТВ	MEST NC
	more		7-1		7-1		0-c	b -1	r	30016	400.0
letoT	ý or		6-1	<i>F</i> 0			1 7 3	<u> </u>	None	elite alite	Mental
		College		1004	IS AbiH	<u> </u>	loors School	inemel3		Parcent	
	Educational Attainment: Years of School Campleted										i i i lou O

TABLE 5. (Continued)

<u> </u>						······					
M Qualif	ental ication				Educationa	l Attainmen	t: Years of	School Com	pleted		
Mental	Percen-		Elemen	tary School		High Sc	hool		College		T. tul
Group	tile Score	None	1-4	5-6	7-8 [.]	1-2	3-4	1-2	3-4	5 or more	10101
EAST SO	UTH CENT	AL:				Total					
	100-97	_	-	1	14	127	1.496	1.746	569	12	3.965
i i	92-65	15	7	27	328	1.150	8.746	5,604	1.212	13	17, 102
- Hİİ	64-31	24	48	258	2,771	5,471	20,671	5,852	831	5	35,931
IV	30-10	34	424	1,732	6,829	6,690	9,461	1,028	93	-	26, 271
v	9 or below	707	3,316	3,730	5,041	2,964	950	.3	-	-	16,711
	Total	780	3.795	5,748	14, 983	16,402	41,324	14.233	2,705	30	100,000
						White			BASE	100,000	
1	100-93		_	1	18	161	1.883	2, 197	710	13	4.992
น่	92-65	20	9	33	410	1,436	10.873	6.970	1.492	15	21.258
111	64-31	31	43	299	3,356	6,359	23, 289	6, 433	879	9	40, 698
IV	30-10	41	440	1,913	7,425	5,920	7, 182	822	67	1	23, 811
	Y OF DELOW	792	2,248	2,195	2,810	953	240	3	-	-	9, 241
	Total	884	2,740	4,44]	14,019	14,829	43, 467	16, 425	3,157	38	100,000
						Negro			BASE:	10.000	
1	100-93	-	-	-	-	_	6	7	2	-	15
ท่	92-65	-	-	-	2	8	86	52	18	-	166
111	64-31	-	6	10	60	218	1,096	372	64	-	1,826
IN.	30-10	1	36	106	463	954	1,790	179	19	-	3, 548
v	Y OF DELOW	38	729	944	1,331	1,044	359	-	-	-	4,445
	Total	39	771	1,060	1,856	2,224	3,337	610	103	-	10,000
WEST	SOUTH CEN	TRAL:				Total			BASE:	100,000	
-1	100-93	_	-	2	19	183	2,410	3, 329	976	17	6,936
i i	92-65	-	6	19	307	1,389	11,986	7,977	1,505	17	23, 206
- III	64-31	52	69	254	2,119	5,231	20,661	6,782	939	9	36, 116
IV.	30-10	107	525	1,520	4,728	5,798	9,327	1, 181	129	-	23, 315
v	y or below	594	1,965	2,101	2,661	2, 137	954	12	3	-	10,427
	Total	753	2,565	3,896	9,834	14,738	45,338	19,281	3,552	43	100,000
						White			BASE	100,000	
1	100-93	_	_	3	22	218	2.864	3.966	1.163	20	8.254
ní I	92-65	_	8	23	363	1.635	14, 136	9,373	1,770	21	27.329
III	64-31	63	78	282	2,429	5,927	22,581	7,245	1.000	7	39,612
IV	30-10	115	534	1,573	4,675	4,871	6, 578	812	91	-	19,249
v	9 or below	504	1,517	1,409	1,270	635	206	10	3	-	5,554
	Total	682	2,137	3.290	8,759	13,286	46, 365	21,406	4.027	48	100,000
						Negro			BASE	.10.000	
1	100-93	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	1		15
1	92-65	-	-	1	2	11	96	81	15	-	206
111	64-31	-	3	11	54	166	1,081	441	64	1	1,821
IV V	9 or below	7	48	124	500	1,057	2,343	308	31	-	4,418
		105	425	565	979	985	479	2			3,540
	Tota)	112	476	701	1,535	2,219	4,007	838			10,000

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M Qualifi	ental ication				Education	al Attainmer	nt: Years of	School Ca	npletcd		
Montal	Percen-		Elemer	ntary School		High S	chool		College		
Group	tile Score	None	1-4	5-6	7-8 [.]	1-2	3-4	1-2	3-4	5 or more	Total
MOUNT	AIN:					Total			BASE	: 100,000	
	100-93 92-65 64-31	-	5 4 25	3 11 83	22 475 2, 14 1	251 2,113 5,617	4,533 16,885 21,266	5,408 9,890 6,152	1,349 1,302 545	13 13 13	11,584 30,693 35,842
IV V	30-10 9 or below	70 729	429 1,101	638 898	3,694 1,235	4,795 768	6,629 261	586 13	34 1	-	16,875
	Total	799	1,564	1,633	7,567	13,544	49,574	22,049	3, 231	39	100,000
						White	······		BASE	: 100,000	
-=≡5 >	100-93 92-65 64-31 30-10 9 or below	- - 74 525	6 4 27 304 783	3 12 88 574 547	23 506 2,178 3,461 949	267 2, 201 5, 790 4, 405 597	4,825 17,785 21,579 5,922 194	5,753 10,386 6,364 441 13	1,427 1,371 550 29 1	15 13 8 -	12, 319 32, 278 36, 584 15, 210 3, 609
	Total	599	1,124	1,224	7,117	13, 260	50, 305	22,957	3,378	36	100,000
						Negro			BASE	. 10,000	
-=≅>	100-93 92-65 64-31 30-10 9 or below	- - - 392	- - 236 605	- - 164 637	- 158 733 569	- 73 292 1,088 343	- 285 1,639 1,763 129	219 285 286	13 22 45 14	- - 10 - -	13 599 2,429 4,284 2,675
	Iotal	392	841	801	1,460	1,796	3,816	790	94	10	10,000
PACIFIC	:					Total			BASE:	100,000	
- 	100-93 92-65 64-31 30-10 9 or below	- 5 61 496	5 2 32 229 810	1 10 55 328 493	29 295 1,291 2,168 908	304 2,260 6,447 5,167 1,132	4,535 16,672 21,801 8,114 746	5,495 9,632 5,842 1,125 22	1,259 1,458 622 85 5	27 21 10 1 -	11,655 30,350 36,105 17,278 4,612
			1.0/81		4.07	White		22,110	3.429	<u> </u>	100,000
- 	100-93 92-65 64-31 30-10 9 ar below	- - 5 40 519	6 2 34 219 811	1 11 57 319 484	31 317 1,343 2,138 814	328 2,407 6,748 4,873 873	4,834 17,607 22,017 6,762 533	5,833 10,004 5,658 794 23	BASE 1,338 1,518 564 70 5	100,000 31 21 8 - -	12, 402 31, 887 36, 434 15, 215 4, 062
	Total	564	1,072	872	4,643	15,229	51,753	22,312	3.495	60	100,000
						Negro			BASE:	. 10,000	r
 	100-93 92-65 64-31 30-10 9 or below	- - 31 23	- - 36 [.] 79	- - 46 61	- 65 253 213	- 36 251 900 450	65 452 1,902 2,566 351	110 478 825 544	24 67 139 28	- 2 1 -	199 1,035 3,184 4,405 1,177
	7.4.1			107		1 (27		1.057	250	6	10 000

TABLE 5. (Continued)

Total 54 115 107 531 1.637 5.336 1.957 258 5 10,000 *The distributions by mental qualification were standardized according to the distributions of male youths age: 19-21, by educational attainment, derived from United States Census of Population, Volume 1, Characteristics of the Population (Tables 101 and 102), 1960.

	Median	Years of Sc	hool Completed	Expected Median Percentile Score on AFQT				
Geographic Division	Total	White	Non-White	Total	White (Non-Negro)	Negro		
UNITED STATES	12.3	12.4	11.0	<u>50</u>	55	<u>15</u>		
New England	12.4	12.4	11.4	54	56	21		
Middle Atlantic	12.3	12.4	11.2	51	55	20		
East North Central	12.4	12.4	11.4	56	58	22		
West North Central	12.5	12.5	11.6	62	63	21		
South Atlantic	12.0	12.2	10.3	40	51	13		
East South Central	11.8	12.2	10.2	36	47	11		
West South Central	12.2	12.3	11.0	46	51	13		
Mountain	12.4	12.4	10.7	57	60	17		
Pacífic	12.4	12.4	12.3	57	60	25		

TABLE 6. MEDIAN YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY MALE YOUTHS, (19–21) YEARS OF AGE, AND THEIR EXPECTED MEDIAN SCORES OF THE ARMED FORCES QUALIFICATION TEST (AFQT), BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND RACE, 1960*

*See footnote to Table 5.

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