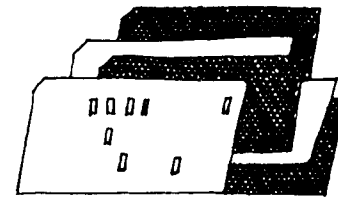


Research Summaries



Youth labor force marked turning point in 1982

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A turning point in the composition of the youth labor force was reached in 1982, as the last of the post-World War II baby-boom generation completed high school. Since reaching a peak in October 1979, the 16-to-24-year-old labor

force has dropped by 850,000, with 60 percent of the decrease occurring between October 1981 and October 1982.¹ (See table 1.) The number of young people completing high school will probably decline through the 1980's, as smaller cohorts of youth pass through the conventional school age groups.²

Labor force participation rates for most student and non-student groups either drifted down or were not significantly changed between October of 1981 and 1982. (See table 2.) An apparent rise in labor force activity among black students

Table 1. Employment status of persons 16 to 24 years old, by school enrollment status, years of school completed, and sex, October 1981-82

[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force		Participation rate		Unemployed		Unemployment rate	
	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982
Total, 16 to 24 years	36,946	36,452	24,583	24,076	66.5	66.0	3,642	4,331	14.8	18.0
ENROLLED										
Total, 16 to 24 years	15,909	15,624	7,352	7,194	46.2	46.0	1,062	1,202	14.4	16.7
16 to 19 years	11,208	10,725	4,706	4,398	42.0	41.0	855	916	18.2	20.8
20 to 24 years	4,701	4,897	2,646	2,796	56.3	57.1	207	286	7.8	10.2
High school	8,108	7,701	3,276	2,970	40.4	38.6	655	707	20.0	23.8
College	7,800	7,923	4,076	4,222	52.3	53.3	406	496	10.0	11.7
Full-time students	6,503	6,546	2,901	2,992	44.6	45.7	346	381	11.9	12.7
Part-time students	1,297	1,377	1,175	1,230	90.6	89.3	60	115	5.1	9.3
Men, 16 to 24 years	8,150	7,991	3,803	3,628	46.7	45.7	543	674	14.3	18.6
High school	4,224	4,045	1,805	1,589	42.7	39.3	348	417	19.3	26.2
College	3,925	3,945	1,998	2,038	50.9	51.7	194	258	10.2	12.7
Full-time students	3,324	3,336	1,438	1,481	43.3	44.9	167	186	11.6	12.6
Part-time students	601	609	560	557	93.2	91.5	27	72	4.8	12.9
Women, 16 to 24 years	7,759	7,633	3,549	3,566	45.7	46.7	519	528	14.6	14.8
High school	3,884	3,656	1,471	1,381	37.9	37.8	307	290	20.9	21.0
College	3,875	3,978	2,078	2,184	53.6	54.9	212	238	10.5	10.9
Full-time students	3,179	3,210	1,463	1,511	46.0	47.1	179	195	12.2	12.9
Part-time students	696	768	615	673	88.4	87.6	33	43	5.4	6.4
NOT ENROLLED										
Total, 16 to 24 years	21,037	20,828	17,231	16,882	81.9	81.1	2,580	3,129	15.0	18.5
16 to 19 years	4,887	4,901	3,776	3,709	77.3	75.7	850	1,009	22.5	27.2
20 to 24 years	16,150	15,926	13,455	13,173	83.3	82.7	1,729	2,120	12.9	16.1
Men, 16 to 24 years	10,018	9,947	9,185	9,056	91.7	91.0	1,397	1,742	15.2	19.2
Less than 4 years of high school	2,746	2,600	2,346	2,193	85.4	84.3	582	684	24.8	31.2
16 to 19 years	1,028	981	824	765	80.2	78.0	236	297	28.6	38.8
20 to 24 years	1,718	1,620	1,523	1,428	88.6	88.1	346	387	22.7	27.1
4 years of high school	5,360	5,313	5,002	4,915	93.3	92.5	673	851	13.5	17.3
1 to 3 years of college	1,280	1,333	1,229	1,262	96.0	94.7	100	148	8.1	11.7
4 years of college or more	632	701	608	687	96.2	98.0	42	58	6.9	8.4
Women, 16 to 24 years	11,019	10,881	8,046	7,826	73.0	71.9	1,183	1,387	14.7	17.7
Less than 4 years of high school	2,396	2,455	1,155	1,159	48.2	47.2	361	382	31.2	33.0
16 to 19 years	893	910	434	442	48.6	48.6	178	172	41.0	38.9
20 to 24 years	1,504	1,545	723	719	48.1	46.5	183	212	25.3	29.5
4 years of high school	6,091	5,903	4,671	4,464	76.7	75.6	663	769	14.2	17.2
1 to 3 years of college	1,646	1,691	1,384	1,428	84.1	84.4	125	160	9.0	11.2
4 years of college or more	885	833	835	775	94.4	93.0	34	76	4.1	9.8

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

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was not statistically significant, reflecting the relatively large variance in small sample estimates. Most of the slippage in the participation rate for students, which began in 1978,

occurred among teenagers, especially those 16 and 17 years old. Reasons for this decline include discouragement with the prospects of getting a job in a slack labor market and

Table 2. Employment status of persons 16 to 24 years old, by school enrollment status, years of school completed, race, Hispanic origin, and sex, October 1981-82

[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force		Participation rate		Unemployed		Unemployment rate	
	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982
WHITE										
Enrolled, total, 16 to 24 years	13,312	13,010	6,577	6,400	49.4	49.2	820	942	12.5	14.7
16 to 19 years	9,285	8,873	4,242	3,967	45.7	44.7	663	744	15.6	18.7
20 to 24 years	4,027	4,137	2,335	2,431	58.0	58.8	160	198	6.8	8.2
Men	6,853	6,662	3,432	3,221	50.1	48.3	453	523	13.2	16.2
Women	6,459	6,348	3,145	3,179	48.7	50.1	368	419	11.7	13.2
High school	6,572	6,206	2,946	2,668	44.8	43.0	501	565	17.0	21.2
College	6,740	6,804	3,632	3,730	53.9	54.8	320	380	8.8	10.2
Not enrolled, total, 16 to 24 years	17,797	17,481	14,898	14,457	83.7	82.7	1,854	2,264	12.4	15.7
Men	8,562	8,399	7,996	7,774	93.4	92.6	1,045	1,289	13.1	16.6
Women	9,236	9,082	6,902	6,683	74.7	73.6	809	975	11.7	14.6
School completed:										
High school:										
Less than 4 years	4,107	4,001	2,889	2,727	70.4	68.2	657	758	22.7	27.8
4 years	9,778	9,524	8,417	8,111	86.1	85.2	980	1,188	11.6	14.6
College:										
1 to 3 years	2,511	2,533	2,253	2,261	89.7	89.3	149	201	6.6	8.9
4 years	1,402	1,423	1,339	1,357	95.5	95.4	68	117	5.1	8.6
BLACK										
Enrolled, total, 16 to 24 years	2,083	2,062	598	591	28.7	28.7	207	217	34.6	36.7
16 to 19 years	1,598	1,519	368	319	23.0	21.0	167	149	45.3	46.7
20 to 24 years	485	544	229	271	47.3	49.8	42	68	18.1	25.3
Men	1,010	996	278	293	27.5	29.4	72	122	25.9	41.6
Women	1,072	1,066	320	298	29.9	28.0	135	95	42.2	31.9
High school	1,303	1,274	280	237	21.5	18.6	138	125	49.3	52.7
College	780	788	317	350	40.6	44.4	71	93	22.4	26.6
Not enrolled, total, 16 to 24 years	2,850	2,923	2,085	2,109	73.2	72.2	680	814	32.6	38.6
Men	1,292	1,341	1,065	1,105	82.4	82.4	332	419	31.2	37.9
Women	1,558	1,581	1,019	1,005	65.4	63.6	349	395	34.2	39.3
School completed:										
High school:										
Less than 4 years	913	917	551	544	60.4	59.3	266	288	48.3	52.9
4 years	1,501	1,523	1,144	1,137	76.2	74.7	338	406	29.6	35.7
College:										
1 to 3 years	348	407	306	359	87.9	88.2	69	102	22.5	28.4
4 years or more	88	74	84	71	95.5	(1)	7	17	8.3	(1)
HISPANIC ORIGIN										
Enrolled, total, 16 to 24 years	984	955	374	330	38.1	34.6	60	74	16.0	22.4
16 to 19 years	752	746	227	203	30.2	27.2	44	60	19.4	29.6
20 to 24 years	232	209	148	124	63.8	59.3	15	15	10.1	12.1
Men	517	499	207	163	40.0	32.7	37	38	17.9	23.3
Women	467	456	167	164	35.8	36.0	22	37	13.2	22.6
High school	627	605	180	142	28.7	23.5	36	52	20.0	36.6
College	357	351	194	189	54.4	53.8	23	24	11.9	12.7
Not enrolled, total, 16 to 24 years	1,701	1,643	1,278	1,171	75.1	71.3	197	251	15.4	21.4
Men	816	764	736	668	90.2	87.4	115	145	15.6	21.7
Women	885	879	542	506	61.3	57.6	82	106	15.2	20.9
School completed:										
High school:										
Less than 4 years	891	822	620	534	69.6	65.0	111	132	18.0	24.7
4 years	634	616	501	468	79.0	76.0	75	93	15.0	19.9
College:										
1 to 3 years	141	157	123	125	87.2	79.6	10	19	8.1	15.2
4 years or more	36	46	33	45	(1)	(1)	1	6	(1)	(1)

¹Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not add to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both

the white and black population groups. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

greater competition, mostly with adult women, for part-time work. Among youth not in school, the trend generally has paralleled that of adults 25 years and over, with the rates for men moving slowly down, while those for women have been rising. Between October of 1981 and 1982, even these women were feeling the effects of the labor market pinch and their participation rate edged down.

In October 1982, white youth had the highest labor force participation rates, followed by Hispanics and blacks. These patterns have persisted historically among both high school and college students, as well as among youth no longer in school. Among young men out of school, the participation rate for Hispanics was midway between those of whites and blacks. Hispanic women out of school continued to have the lowest participation rate among all youth 16 to 24.

Unemployment rates

Unemployment rates for students and youth not in school rose sharply over the year ending in October 1982, reaching 16.7 and 18.5 percent, respectively. In past decades, students, most of whom seek part-time jobs, had higher unemployment rates than out-of-school youth. Beginning in 1980, this situation was reversed, partly because of the "aging" of the student group. Fewer students are now 16 and 17, ages at which unemployment rates are highest. Also, youth not in school, most of whom prefer full-time work, were experiencing difficulties in a slow job market.

Table 3. Occupation of employed persons 16 to 24 years old by school enrollment status and age, October 1982

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status and occupation	Enrolled		Not enrolled	
	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years
Total employed	3,485	2,510	2,703	11,053
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full time	8.4	35.2	64.2	82.6
Part time	91.6	64.8	35.8	17.4
Employed full time, percent distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional and technical workers	5.5	20.5	1.4	11.6
Managers and administrators, except farm	6.1	8.4	3.6	7.5
Salesworkers	9.9	6.6	5.0	5.4
Clerical workers	24.6	27.0	19.4	22.3
Craft and kindred workers	2.0	7.8	11.9	13.2
Operatives, except transport	6.8	6.4	14.6	12.5
Transport equipment operatives	2.0	1.1	3.4	3.5
Nonfarm laborers	5.5	4.2	12.6	7.8
Private household workers	2.0	.2	1.7	5
Other service workers	25.6	16.3	19.4	12.6
Farm workers	9.9	1.5	6.8	3.6
Employed part time, percent distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional and technical workers	3.5	17.2	1.3	6.6
Managers and administrators, except farm	.6	2.2	.6	1.8
Salesworkers	12.3	12.1	8.5	7.0
Clerical workers	21.4	26.1	18.9	19.9
Craft and kindred workers	1.3	3.0	6.8	8.4
Operatives, except transport	3.3	3.0	8.8	9.9
Transport equipment operatives	1.8	1.6	1.3	2.3
Nonfarm laborers	14.3	7.4	12.6	10.3
Private household workers	4.7	1.7	2.5	2.8
Other service workers	33.5	25.2	33.5	29.4
Farm workers	3.4	.6	5.2	1.6

Table 4. School enrollment and labor force status of 1982 high school graduates and 1981-82 school dropouts 16 to 24 years old by sex, race, and Hispanic origin, October 1982

[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force				
		Number	Participation rate	Employed	Unemployed	
					Number	Percent
Total, 1982 high school graduates	3,100	1,952	63.0	1,512	440	22.5
Men	1,508	976	64.7	769	207	21.2
Women	1,592	976	61.3	743	233	23.9
White	2,644	1,708	64.5	1,383	325	19.0
Black	384	211	54.9	99	112	53.0
Hispanic origin	174	99	57.0	65	34	34.3
Enrolled in college	1,568	695	44.3	586	109	15.7
Men	739	316	42.8	270	46	14.6
Women	829	379	45.7	316	63	16.6
Full-time students	1,419	577	40.6	483	94	16.3
Part-time students	149	118	79.2	103	15	12.7
White	1,376	635	46.1	540	95	15.0
Black	140	42	30.0	28	14	(²)
Hispanic origin	75	25	33.3	22	3	(²)
Not enrolled in college	1,532	1,257	82.0	926	331	26.3
Men	769	660	85.8	499	161	24.4
Women	763	597	78.2	427	170	28.5
White	1,268	1,073	84.6	843	230	21.4
Black	244	169	69.3	71	98	58.0
Hispanic origin	99	74	74.7	43	31	(²)
Total, 1981-82 school dropouts ¹	668	421	63.0	246	175	41.6
Men	355	272	76.6	154	118	43.4
Women	313	149	47.6	92	57	38.3
Single	216	109	50.5	67	42	38.5
Other marital status	96	40	41.7	25	15	(²)
White	513	344	67.1	220	124	36.0
Black	135	70	51.9	20	50	(²)
Hispanic origin	73	45	(²)	26	19	(²)

¹Data refer to persons who dropped out of school between October 1981 and October 1982. In addition, 59,000 persons 14 and 15 years old dropped out of school during this period.

²Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Detail for white, black, and Hispanic-origin groups will not add to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Unemployment rates increased sharply for white students and nonstudents over the year. Rates for black students in both high school and college showed no significant over-the-year change, but out-of-school black youth experienced substantial increases. Jobless rates for black youth were more than twice those of white youth across every educational attainment category. Among Hispanics, both students and those not in school experienced increased unemployment between October 1981 and 1982. Their unemployment rates remained between those of whites and blacks.

Occupations

The school enrollment status of youth is, of course, a major controlling factor in the occupational distribution of these workers. With worktime limited by class schedules, most students are employed only part time in jobs which

Table 5. Percent of recent high school graduates 16 to 24 years old enrolled in college by year of graduation, and race

Year of graduation	Total	White	Black ¹
1970	52	52	48
1971	53	54	47
1972	49	49	48
1973	47	48	35
1974	48	47	51
1975	51	51	46
1976	49	49	48
1977	51	51	50
1978	50	50	46
1979	49	50	46
1980	49	50	43
1981	54	55	43
1982	51	52	36

¹Black and other races, 1970-76; black only, 1977-82.

can accommodate varying working hours. In October 1982, 6 of 10 teenage students employed part time were clerical, private household, or service workers. (See table 3.) Teenagers not enrolled in school usually held full-time jobs. While the largest proportions were also in clerical and service jobs, 4 of 10 were operatives, nonfarm laborers, or craft workers.

Two-thirds of the 20- to 24-year-old students worked part time, with the largest proportions in clerical and service occupations. While 17 percent held professional or technical jobs, perhaps related to their college studies, only 3 percent of the teenage students held such jobs. The out-of-school youth 20 to 24 who worked full time were far more likely than their teenage counterparts to be in professional-technical and managerial jobs; relatively few were nonfarm laborers or service workers.

High school graduates and dropouts in 1982

About half (51 percent) of the 3.1 million youth who had graduated from high school in 1982 were enrolled in college by October. (See table 4.) This proportion was 3 percentage points lower than the 1981 peak, with little difference between men and women. However, after having been reasonably close for most years during the 1970's, the differences between college enrollment rates of whites and blacks widened in the early 1980's, with a particularly big drop between October of 1981 and 1982. A sharp decline in black enrollment was the principal cause of this widening gap. (See table 5.)

Eighty-two percent of the new high school graduates not enrolled in college were in the labor force by October 1982. Poor economic conditions led to a sharply higher unemployment rate—26.3 versus 21.4 percent—for the year-earlier graduates.

The number of youth who dropped out of school over the year—670,000—was lower than in recent years, reflecting primarily a decline in the population of 16-year-olds. At 41.6 percent, the unemployment rate for recent dropouts was more than 1.8 times the rate of the year's new high school graduates. □

FOOTNOTES

¹This report is based primarily on supplementary questions in the October 1982 Current Population Survey (CPS), conducted and tabulated for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Bureau of the Census. Most data relate to persons 16 to 24 years of age in the civilian noninstitutional population in the week ending Oct. 16, 1982.

Sampling variability may be relatively large in cases where the numbers are small. Small estimates, or small differences between estimates, should be interpreted with caution. Standard errors for school age youth data were published in Special Labor Force Report 241, Bureau of Labor Statistics. For the most recent report in this series, see Anne McDougall Young, "Labor force patterns of students, graduates, and dropouts, 1981," *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1982, pp. 39-42.

²See *Preliminary Estimates of the Population of the United States by Age, Sex and Race: 1970 to 1981, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 917* (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1982), table 3.

Registered nurses total 1.7 million; 77 percent employed in profession

As of November 1980, an estimated 1.7 million individuals in the United States were licensed to practice as registered nurses, according to the Department of Health and Human Services.¹ The great majority were white women. Only 2.7 percent of the nurses were men, while 7.2 percent were from racial or ethnic minority backgrounds. More than half were under age 40; the median age was 38.4 years.

Most of the registered nurses were married, 70.6 percent. In fact, almost half of all the 1.7 million nurses were married with children in the home. Almost 15 percent were never married and about 14 percent were widowed, divorced, or separated.

Among all the registered nurses in November 1980, almost two-thirds had obtained their basic nursing education in a diploma program; 19 percent, in an associate degree program; and 17 percent, in a baccalaureate program. When all the formal education related to nursing was taken into account, both basic and that which was received after the nurses had obtained their registered nurse licenses, it was estimated that about 18 percent of the nurses had associate degrees; 54 percent, diplomas; and 22 percent, baccalaureates. Another 5 percent had master's or doctoral degrees. About a third of those whose highest advanced degree was either a master's or doctorate had majored in education. Eighteen percent had focused on supervision or administration and 43 percent, on clinical practice.

Employment status

There were 1,272,851 registered nurses who were employed in nursing, 76.6 percent of the 1.7 million with current licenses to practice. The men had higher activity rates than the women, 86 percent compared to 76 percent. Registered nurses from minority groups were more likely to be employed than were the nonminority nurses, 89 percent compared with 76 percent. Thus, among the registered nurses

employed in nursing, an estimated 8.3 percent were from minority racial or ethnic backgrounds.

Registered nurses who were employed in nursing tended to be younger than those who were not. The median age of the employed nurses was 36.3 years. For those who were not employed in nursing, the median was 47.0 years. A larger proportion of those who were not employed in nursing were married than of those who were employed, 80 percent compared with 68 percent.

Almost a third of the registered nurses employed in nursing, 32 percent, were employed on a part-time basis. The 404,943 part-timers represented almost a quarter of the 1.7 million registered nurses in the country. Part-timers were far more prevalent among the married nurses than among those who were never married or were formerly married. They were particularly numerous among the married nurses with young children (less than 6 years old). Almost half of all married registered nurses with young children (42 percent) were employed in nursing on a part-time basis.

The employed registered nurses

Because registered nurses are employed in many different areas of the health delivery system, a review of employed nurses should consider the settings in which they are employed, the types of positions and the functions performed. The overwhelming majority of them work in hospitals and in staff-level positions. Almost two-thirds, or 835,647, of the 1,272,851 employed registered nurses were working in hospitals. An estimated 824,844 nurses, or 65 percent of the 1.3 million employed had position titles in their primary positions which could be considered staff nurse positions. In addition to these, there were about 58,000 nurses who were in specialized positions predominantly geared toward patient care. These included an estimated 19,070 clinical nursing specialists, 16,758 nurse midwives or practitioners, 14,580 nurse anesthetists, and 8,006 nurse clinicians. Given this distribution, it is not surprising that 64 percent of the 1.3 million employed nurses were estimated to spend at least half their time during a regular workweek in direct patient care. An estimated 45 percent of the 1.3 million spent at least three-quarters of their time in direct patient care.

About 11 percent, or 143,693, of those employed in nursing were estimated to hold more than one position in nursing. The type of work performed in what they considered their secondary position(s) was varied. However, a number of these nurses were estimated to be working through temporary employment services. Taking these secondary positions into account along with the employers identified for the nurses' principal positions, it was estimated that 39,138 registered nurses, or 3 percent of the 1.3 million employed nurses, were working through temporary employment services in November 1980. For about half of these nurses, 49 percent, the work received through the temporary service was their principal nursing position.

While almost a third of all employed nurses worked on a part-time basis, the ratio of full- to part-timers varied according to the field of employment. Thus, it was estimated that about 46 percent of the nurses employed in nursing homes and 42 percent in physician or dentist offices were part-timers. Among those employed in hospitals, 30.6 percent were part time. On the other hand, only 15 percent of the occupational health nurses and 20 percent of those in public or community health settings were part-timers. Considering all employed nurses working full time, the average annual hours worked (including paid vacation, and so forth) was 2,031. For the part-timers, it was 1,037—51 percent of the average full-time hours.

Differences among employed nurses are noted according to educational background, as well. Thus, nurses in higher-level and teaching positions were more likely to have advanced education. About 20 percent of the nurses in administrative positions and 40 percent of those in instructor type positions had master's degrees or doctorates. Among the clinical nursing specialists, it was estimated that 27.5 percent had at least a master's degree, and for nurse clinicians, 15 percent had at least a master's degree.

Among the nurse midwives or practitioners, 80 percent had no more than a baccalaureate degree. However, 78 percent had received formal nurse practitioner training, most of them in programs leading to a certificate. Among those who had formal nurse practitioner training, about 28 percent studied in family nurse practitioner programs, 20 percent in pediatric nurse practitioner programs, and 16 percent in adult nurse practitioner programs.

The average annual earnings of the registered nurses employed on a full-time basis in November 1980 were \$17,398. The earnings varied according to the field of employment and type of position. The lowest average earnings were found for the staff nurses in physician or dentist offices, \$12,048. General duty or staff nurses in hospitals averaged \$16,521, while those in hospital administrative positions averaged \$24,486.

Registered nurses not employed in nursing

Of the 388,537 individuals who had current licenses to practice in November 1980 but were not employed in nursing, 32,784, or 8 percent, were actively seeking nursing employment. These 32,784 nurses represented 2 percent of the 1.7 million registered nurses. More than two-thirds of those looking for nursing employment were seeking part-time jobs. The majority of those actively seeking nursing jobs had been looking for no more than 4 weeks.

An estimated 75,664 registered nurses were employed in non-nursing occupations. Of these, 6,480 were also included in the group seeking nursing employment. Approximately 32 percent of those in non-nursing occupations were in health-related occupations. Almost 40 percent of the non-nursing workers were employed part time, most of these in non-health related occupations.

Apart from those who were seeking nursing employment or were employed in a non-nursing capacity, there were an estimated 286,568 inactive registered nurses. Most of these, 80.7 percent, were married, and most of the married inactive nurses had children at home. In total, of the 286,568 inactive nurses, about half (142,000) were married with children in the home. Of the remaining inactive nurses, who were either not married or did not have children, about 117,500 were at least 50 years old. Thus, at most, about 27,000 of these inactive nurses were under age 50 and were not married with children at home.

The preceding excerpt is adapted from the full report, *The Registered Nurse Population: An Overview*, NTIS Accession No. HRP-090-4551, which is available from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal, Springfield, Virginia 22151. The cost is \$10 per copy. □

——FOOTNOTE——

¹There were 1,670,817 individuals with current licenses to practice as of November 1980, 8,435 of whom were abroad. The data in the report relate only to those located in the United States.

Vaccara wins Shiskin award

The fourth annual Julius Shiskin Award for Economic Statistics was presented in memory of Beatrice N. Vaccara. She was honored "for her major contributions to economic statistics including the development and application of input-output modeling and improvements to the system of business cycle indicators; and for her leadership and direction of practical, policy-oriented economic analysis while Deputy Assistant Secretary for Domestic Economic Policy at Treasury and Director of the Bureau of Industrial Economics at Commerce."

The Shiskin award, honoring the late Commissioner of Labor Statistics, was presented at the annual dinner of the Washington Statistical Society, along with an honorarium of \$250, to the Beatrice Vaccara Memorial Fund.
