



AMERICAN DREAM 2000

Executive Summary

The American Dream

America, the land of the free. Our treasured freedoms, won through the American Revolution and guaranteed in the Constitution, are the root of the American Dream according to 587 students surveyed by Junior Achievement as part of the Interprise Poll series. Three-quarters of the respondents believe that the American Dream means the freedom to choose how to live your life.

A majority of respondents also conceive of the American Dream in very personal terms—having a good family life and giving your children a better life than your own. Continuing with the theme of providing for those around you, 49 percent of the young people surveyed believe the American Dream amounts to having the ability to help others.

With the economy at record levels and a promising future ahead, it is not surprising that economic and consumerist measures of success are also reflected in conceptions of the American Dream. Forty-three percent of students think their American Dream will be fulfilled if they make enough money to be able to afford the things they want. One-third of teens want the economic freedom afforded to those who own their own business.

In our millionaire-obsessed society, dominated by popular TV shows like "Who Wants to be a Millionaire?" and best-selling books about "The Millionaire Next Door," it is also not surprising that one-quarter of the teens surveyed view becoming a millionaire as the American Dream.

Comparison to 1998 Survey of Adults

The responses of the youth participants in this survey closely mirrored those of the 1,000 adults who participated in a 1998 survey on the American Dream conducted by Roper Starch Worldwide for Junior Achievement, Newsweek and Amway. Among both groups, freedom of choice and having a good family life ranked first and second respectively. Approximately one-third of the members of each group expressed their belief that owning your own business is the American Dream.

Despite the heavily consumerist tendencies of America's youth, the young people surveyed are actually more likely to believe the American Dream is about the ability to help others over being able to afford the things you want. Still, while 29 percent of the adults equated the American Dream with becoming wealthy, fully 24 percent of the young people surveyed see the American Dream as becoming not just wealthy but a millionaire.

Gender and the American Dream

Boys are significantly more likely to equate the American Dream with economic success. They are nearly twice as likely to associate the American Dream with becoming a millionaire (32% to 18%) and are one-and-a-half times more likely to conceive of the Dream as owning your own business (37% to 26%).

Girls are much more likely to conceive of the American Dream in terms of the relationships they have with others. They are significantly more likely to believe the American Dream means having the ability to help others (59% to 37%), giving your children a better life than your own (58% to 48%), having the freedom to choose how to live your life (80% to 68%) and having a good family life (58% to 50%).

While there are many engendered differences in the conception of the American Dream, the order of the top three ideas is quite similar. The top three conceptions of the American Dream for boys are the freedom to choose how to live your life, having a good family life and giving one's children a better life than one's own. The top three conceptions for girls are the freedom to choose how to live your life, the ability to help others and having a good family life.

Race and the American Dream

Asian teens and White teens are the most likely to think of the American Dream in terms of having the freedom to choose how to live your life, owning your own business, having a good family life and having the ability to help others. Asian students have the most predominate view of the American Dream as freedom of choice. Eighty-three percent of the Asian students

surveyed define the American Dream in this fashion.

Hispanic students are the least likely to equate the American Dream with becoming famous. They similarly disregard becoming a millionaire as a gauge of achieving the Dream. They are the most likely to see the Dream as giving your children a better life than your own.

Native American students equally value the freedom to choose how to live your life, having a good family life and giving your children a better life than your own as the best conceptions of the American Dream. They are more likely than all other students besides Asians to believe that becoming famous is part of the American Dream.

Choice and freedom are very important to African American students. They are twice as likely to conceive of the American Dream as having the freedom to choose how to live your life, compared to all other conceptions. African American students are the least likely to view the American Dream as having the ability to help others, owning your own business, being able to afford the things you want or having a better life than your parents.

Age and the American Dream

Conceptions of the American Dream are definitely honed in the teenage years. Students under-12 have a very expansive view of the concept, selecting six of the nine prompted conceptions more often than older students. Young people under-12 are two-and-a-half times more likely to believe that the American Dream means becoming famous and one-and-a-half time more likely to believe that it means becoming a millionaire, compared to students 12 and older. One-half of all the students surveyed who are under-12 think fame is part of the American Dream.

During the early teen years, when young people commonly begin to rebel against their parents and other adults, views on the American Dream concentrate on the freedom of choice. Teens under the age of 16 overwhelmingly believe that freedom to choose how to live your life is the heart of the American Dream. They are one-and-a-half times more likely to choose this idea over any other.

Though older teens still value the freedom of choice as their primary idea of the American Dream, other ideas such as having a good family and providing your children with a better life than your own gain high favor as well. These teens have begun to open their conceptions of the American Dream to include the thoughts and welfare of others.

Dreaming of a Job

Teens who work have a much more economic concept of the American Dream. They are more likely to believe the American Dream means having a better life than your parents (35% to 28%), being able to afford the things you want (47% to 40%) and owning your own business (35% to 29%).

Young people without jobs are significantly more likely to conceive of the American Dream in terms of having a good family life (53% to 43%). They are also more likely to seek fame in their pursuit of the Dream (24% to 22%).

Motivations for Working as a Teen

Even among working teens there are many, varied reasons for why they have chosen to take a job during middle or high school. These motivations also reflect on their conceptions of the American Dream.

Students who are working because they want extra spending money are more likely to think of the American Dream in economic terms. The most popular conceptions of the American Dream among this group are to have a better life than their parents (45%) and to be a millionaire (44%). They are also very likely to believe that the American Dream means being able to afford the things you want (43%) and owning your own business (42%). While the most popular conception of the American Dream among all students is the freedom to choose how to live your life, this belief is cited least often by those who are motivated to work by the thought of having extra spending money.

Those who are working to save for college are also more likely to have a job in high school to help save money for future college expenses. It can reasonably be inferred that for many of these students their parents did not attend college and that very idea of getting a degree suggests the American Dream. Members of this group are the most likely to interpret the American Dream as having a better life than their parents (25%) and the least likely to equate becoming a millionaire with the American Dream (18%).

A strong work ethic is also evident in the students who have a job to gain work experience. They are most likely to think that the American Dream means having a better life than your parents and are willing to start working young to make that dream

become reality. Like their college-oriented peers, they are least likely to consider becoming a millionaire as the American Dream.

Those who are working to help support their family are most likely to think of the American Dream in terms of having a better life than their parents. These students are in situations where they are called on to accept adult responsibilities at a young age. In turn, they are also very likely to want to give their children a better life than their own; perhaps becoming successful enough that their children will not have to work to help support their family.

Working Teens are Motivated by Different Factors

Conceptions of the American Dream relate not only to the motivations behind choosing a job as a teenager but also why they would choose a career as an adult. Teens who have jobs during middle or high school gain a more pragmatic view of the working world. They are more likely to choose a career because of money or financial security. They are less likely to choose a career in order to help others or simply because they think it would be fun.

Wealth and the American Dream

Though the majority of young people surveyed relate the American Dream more to family and freedom than to monetary success, there is still a sizeable minority that see their dream in the form of dollar signs. Forty-three percent believe the American Dream means being able to afford the things I want, 31 percent think it means being able to own your own business and 24 percent see the Dream as becoming a millionaire.

Even among the teens who prefer family over money in their version of the American Dream there is an almost pathological optimism instilled by a decade of unsurpassed economic success. Asked what they thought they would be earning per year at age 40, 91 percent think they will be making more than the average household income of approximately \$40,000 per year. In fact, the median expected salary is \$94,981.

With expectations that high, perhaps these students assume that the financial part of the dream will come true so they should concentrate on ensuring freedom of choice and a good family life.

Millionaire Dreams

The Interprise Poll on Kids and Careers found that one-quarter of teens believe that they will be millionaires by the time they reach age 40. In fact, 15% of the teen-agers not only believe that they will have more than a million dollars in assets, but they think will make more than \$1 million per year.

To put this in perspective, less than 150,000 people in the U.S. made more than \$1 million last year. If the predictions of these teens are correct, more than 9.5 million people will be making that much by the year 2025. Their bold idealism gives new meaning to Dr. Thomas J. Stanley's concept of *The Millionaire Next Door*. Growing up in extraordinarily prosperous times, these teens have replaced the childhood dreams of past generations who longed to be astronauts, teachers and doctors with a new occupation, that of "millionaire" itself.

Students who think they will be millionaires when they grow up are more likely to believe the American Dream is about fame, fortune and collecting expensive toys. These aspiring millionaires are twice as likely to think the American Dream means becoming a millionaire (34% to 16%). They are also more likely to think that owning your own business, becoming famous and being able to afford the things you want are crucial elements of the Dream.

Students who do not think they will become millionaires are significantly more likely to think that the American Dream means freedom of choice, having a good family life, having a better life than your parents, giving your children a better life than you have and helping others.

Saving for the American Dream

For many adults whose regular incomes do not afford them the luxury to own as many products as they would like, they either pass their habit to the credit card companies or spend all of their income on their lifestyle and refuse to save.

There may be some hope for the next generation of consumers. Teens working during the summer have substantially higher savings rates than their adult counterparts. Of course, these habits may be replaced by consumerist tendencies once the teen dreams become adult challenges.

And even among current perceptions of the American Dream, though the most popular views of the American Dream relate

to freedom and family, 43 percent of the young people who responded to the survey directly associate the dream with the accumulation of material possessions. For them, the American Dream already means being able to afford the things they want.

The Junior Achievement Interprise Poll on Summer Jobs 2000 sought to establish a benchmark savings rate for students working during the summer. On average, students working during the summer save slightly more than one-third of their earnings (34%) for things such as buying a car or college.

According to the US Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Statistics, the personal savings rate was 1.8 percent in the fourth quarter of 1999, the most recent period on record. More recently, economic analysts and the Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank estimated that the savings rate has moved into the negative. In other words, teenagers working this summer are saving at least 17 times more than adults.

To put the saving deficiencies of American adults and the saving tendencies of American teens in perspective, Southeast Asian countries typically have personal savings rates between 20 and 30 percent. The last time personal savings rates were in double digits in America was 1984, when the rate was 10.6 percent of disposable personal income. In order to find a year that Americans were saving as much as Southeast Asians do today, you would have to go back to a year when America was engulfed in World War II— 1944. The last time the US personal savings rate was under two percent, was during the Great Depression—1932-1934.

Though some of this difference in the adult and teen savings rates can be accounted for by the fact that the parents of these students pay their much or all of the teens' food, clothing and shelter expenses, the difference is still too extreme to be ignored. Though the American economy is reaching near-record levels and individual earnings are climbing with the expanding economy, American's are saving less and carrying more debt than ever before. We can only hope that these working teens will continue to earmark significant amounts of their earnings to savings when they leave school and enter the working world full-time.

Politics and the American Dream

Students were asked which they would prefer, a system of government in which you pay higher taxes and receive more government services or a system in which you pay lower taxes and receive fewer services. Overall, 54 percent of the students surveyed prefer a bigger government with more services.

This view of the government also translates into a conception of the American Dream. Students who prefer bigger government with more of a caretaker role are more likely to conceive of the American Dream in similar communitarian ways such as helping others (59% to 43%), having a good family life (63% to 51%) and giving your children a better life than your own (63% to 51%).

Students who prefer smaller government are equally likely to value freedom of choice as a conception of the American Dream, but they are also much more likely to equate becoming a millionaire and becoming famous with the Dream.

Politics of Aspiring Millionaires

Students who think they are going to be millionaires when they grow-up are more likely to prefer a smaller system of government in which you pay lower taxes and receive fewer government services.

Students who do not think they will be millionaires overwhelmingly prefer bigger government with higher taxes and more services. Fifty-nine percent of these non-millionaires want higher taxes and more services, compared to 41 percent who want lower taxes and fewer services.

Ideal Careers and the American Dream

Ideal careers represent our deepest wishes for a successful life. They are therefore important in that they reflect conceptions of the American Dream.

Few careers conjure an idea of success more than the job of doctor. As the conceptions of the American Dream reflect values such as freedom, selflessness and family, the doctor is an icon for service and help in times of need. The top ten ideal careers also includes other service careers such as teacher, lawyer, veterinarian and nurse.

Beyond the top ten ideal careers, there are also a number of other career choices that shed light on conceptions of the American Dream. Though becoming famous ranks last among the nine principles of the American Dream offered in the

survey, careers that tend to produce fame are very popular. In addition to professional athlete (#2) and musician (#9) which rank in the top 10, entertainer is number 12. Perhaps these careers are viewed by students as too unreachable to fit into the purview of the American Dream, a concept that is so ingrained within us that we see it as attainable for any who truly strive for it.

Though students view the American Dream in terms of values such as freedom of choice and helping others and therefore the majority of students believe that bigger government through higher taxes is better than smaller government with lower taxes, students do not seem interested in choosing a career in government. In fact, they are more likely to choose to be a mortician than a politician. Out of 55 careers offered by respondents as ideal, mortician ranked 41 and politician ranked 46.

Economic Conceptions of Dream Jobs

Despite the prevalence of service jobs in the top ideal careers, economic conceptions of the American Dream cannot be ignored in thinking about the top choices for ideal careers. The top three careers—doctor, athlete and businessman—typically make salaries that are much higher than the national average. The student respondents believe that the top 3 careers make an average of \$126,956 per year. To put this figure in perspective, the average American household brings in less than \$40,000 per year.

Finding Your Ideal Job

The American Dream expresses the inherent confidence of the American people to overcome any obstacle in the pursuit and attainment of their hopes. Growing up in record periods of prosperity and economic growth, today's youth express this optimism through a belief that they will find a way to have their job of choice. Sixty percent of respondents think they will have their ideal job. Another 35 percent think they may have their ideal job. Only 5 percent don't think they will have their ideal job.

Education and Dream Jobs

Young people realize that education is of vital importance in getting your ideal job and fulfilling your American Dream. The young respondents recognize that it takes hard work and in many cases a college degree to have your ideal job. More than four-out-of-five students think they will need a college degree to get their ideal job. One-quarter think they will need a graduate degree to attain their ideal career. Less than three percent think they don't need at least a high school diploma for this accomplishment to become reality.

Respondents who are more confident about having their ideal job expect that they will have to get more of an education to make their ideal job become a reality. Those who are "definitely" or "pretty sure" that they will have their ideal job expect to have to get at least a bachelor's degree (16.2 years of schooling) to get there, compared to 15.5 years of schooling for those who think it is "not likely" that they will attain their ideal job and 15.1 years for those who think they will "never" have it.

Motivations for Dream Jobs

Nearly half of the time we spend awake each week is time spent at work. It is therefore important to choose a career that provides your own brand of happiness and fulfillment. The motivations towards a particular career are many.

For nearly three-quarters of students, satisfaction means choosing a career based on money. Brimming with confidence, these teens believe that pursuing a career for the sake of money will result in finding a career that pays a significantly higher salary. Those who say money is an important factor in choosing a career expect to make \$15,000 more per year than those who say money is not important. It should be noted that both groups expect to make more than twice the average household income in America which is just under \$40,000 per year.

Two-thirds of these same students factor personal interest or fun into the equation of choosing a particular career. Forty-three percent want a career that will give them the opportunity to help others. This figure closely parallels the 49 percent of teens who believe that the American Dream means having the ability to help others.

Both generations value freedom of choice and family as aspects of the American Dream, but members of the younger generation are actually more likely to conceive of the American Dream in terms of helping others. At the same time, they recognize and value the role of money in making their Dream come true. One-quarter quantify the American Dream as becoming a millionaire and 43 percent believe their Dream will come true if they have the money to be able afford the things they want.

Flexibility and freedom in daily life is important to many teens as well. One-quarter of teens will choose a career because it gives them flexibility, while one-in-five will do so in order to be able to make their own schedule. These values are not only

reflected by the top conception of the American Dream—having the freedom to choose how to live your life—but 31 percent of teens also conceive of the dream as owning your own business, a feat which empowers you to make your own schedule and have flexibility. Students who want to own their own business are one-and-a-half times more likely to want to choose a career that allows them to make their own schedule.

Entrepreneurial Dreams—Owning Your Own Business

Fifty-seven percent of the young people surveyed want to start their own business. For one-third of these young people, starting their own business is so important that they consider the feat to be a key ingredient of their American Dream. With 62 million teen-agers in America, that means there are more than 35 million companies and 19 million dreams are waiting for their opportunity to burst into existence with the exuberance of a generation that has learned to rely on the entrepreneurial spirit.

Today's teens are an entrepreneurial generation. Faced with the challenges of growing up quickly in a world where children are often treated as miniature adults, they are independent and motivated. They have learned that if they want something then they have to make it happen for themselves. With the promise of a booming economy and the examples of people not much older than them making it big in the business world, their mentors are those who develop an idea and create a company to make it reality. They want to own their own business.

Many teens who are looking forward to being their own boss are learning business basics by working while they are still in school. Students with jobs are more likely to want to own a business. Fifty-nine percent of working teens want to start their own business, compared to 51 percent of teens who are not working.

Boys are much more likely to want to own their own business. While two-thirds of boys want to be their own boss, less than half of girls want to start their own business.

Kids, Parents and Family Dreams

For many young people, the American Dream is defined in terms of family relationships. More than half of the students surveyed believe that the American Dream means having a good family life or giving your children a better life than your own. One-third believe that the American Dream is to have a better life than your parents—to build on their successes, failures and lessons in life. For most students, this means choosing a career that is different than that of your parents.

Less than one-quarter of young people want to follow in their parents' footsteps. These students dream of different climes and different lives. They are entrepreneurial and independent but they are also family oriented. They may not want to follow in their parents' footsteps but they want to make sure that their paths in life will provide opportunity and hope for their own children.

Leisure Time vs. Money

Just as the young people surveyed identified the American Dream with freedom and family over money, given the choice between a job that pays more money but leaves less time for family and leisure or a job that pays less but gives more time for family and leisure, three-in-five would choose less money and more time for family and leisure.

Parents work too much

More than one-third of students think their parents spend too much time at work. Considering that the second and third most-valued conceptions of the American Dream are having a good family life (54%) and giving my children a better life than my own (53%), it can be inferred that this group of 22 million young people who feel like their parents would not meet the criteria for fulfilling their American Dream.

Dreams for a New Millennium

Students were asked to reflect on the new millennium and to dream of the accomplishments of future generations over the next 1,000 years. Of the 21 choices they were offered, the respondents find it most believable that the United States will elect a woman president in the next 1,000 years. Four-out-of-five students think this will happen by the year 3000. They recognize that the American Dream will truly become equal and open to all only after the highest office in the land is truly available to all.

Young people also dream of scientific innovations that will change daily life like videophones, flying cars and robots in the home. If the young people surveyed are correct, then the American Dream may be expanded to an intergalactic and interspecies dreams as 70 percent think humans will colonize other planets, 51 percent think we will discover alien life and

36 percent think we will travel to other galaxies.

Significant medical advancements are also prophesied. Three-in-five think we will be able to clone humans, 43 percent think doctors will operate without making incisions and 18 percent think we will eliminate disease altogether.

Dream Makers

The American Dream is built on the hard work of average citizens but it is made real, true and inspiring by the great people and events of our times. Students were asked to name the most important people and events of the last century and millennium. Their choices reflect the great achievements of these periods and the bold leaps taken to work for a world in which the American Dream and all it represents are available to all.

Person of the Century

Martin Luther King Jr. is the person of the century according to the young people surveyed. He had a dream and through his selfless efforts helped millions of Americans achieve their dreams. Albert Einstein was selected as the second most important person of the century. His imagination envisioned new worlds and new realities. His genius revealed secrets of the universe that have inspired countless others.

Other People of the Century include Michael Jordan who has inspired children and adults alike with his will, determination and amazing ability to defy gravity on the basketball court and off as well as Bill Gates, who has redefined the concept of personal wealth and made geek sheik.

Our current president, William Jefferson Clinton, was selected as the fifth most important person of the century. For many of these students, he is the only president they have ever known. Presiding over nearly a decade of unprecedented prosperity, young people associate him with the pathological optimism of our country and the resounding success of our economy today.

People of the Millennium

The People of the Millennium are an all-star line-up of people who have shaped the American Experience. First, the father of our country, George Washington, whose leadership helped the colonies win independence from England and form the United States of America. Christopher Columbus, the man who is famed for "discovering" America, is the number two Person of the Millennium. Abraham Lincoln, the president famed for keeping the nation together during the Civil War, is the third most popular Person of the Millennium. They are followed by Albert Einstein, Benjamin Franklin and Martin Luther King Jr., who was named the Person of the 20th Century by these same students.

Events That Have Shaped the Dream

The people of the century and their bold messages of change were defined by and help to define the key events of the last century and millennium. Martin Luther King Jr. leading the fight for civil rights and Bill Gates, an icon of success in the computer world, are just two examples.

Event of the Century

World War II, the war that saved the world and launched the American economy into its premier status, was chosen as the most important event of the century by the students surveyed. This is not suprising considering that three-quarters of the respondents to the American Dream survey think the Dream means freedom and World War II was a crucial victory for freedom over tyranny.

The invention of the computer, one of the reasons for current American prosperity and the greatest promise for future prosperity, is the second most important Event of the Century according to the young people surveyed. America's victories in the Space Race through the lunar landing and general space exploration are the third and fourth most important events.

The Civil Rights movement was a fight to extend the American Dream to all of the American people. Standing for freedom, equality and justice, the turbulent period of the Civil Rights movement brought out the best and worst in America and Americans. The struggle and the triumph truly redefined the American Dream.

Event of the Millennium

There is no better representation of the fulfillment of the American Dream than the birth of the nation through the American Revolution. According to America's teens, this event is the most important Event of the Millennium. The discovery of the new world is the second most important event. Without the occurrence of these events, neither American nor the American Dream would even exist.

The discovery of electricity is the third most important event. World War II and the triumph of freedom over tyranny is fourth most important event. The end of slavery and the corresponding extension of rights to all Americans is cited as the fifth most important event.

Dreaming of Summer time

At the core of the American Dream is a belief that in America, if you work hard enough, anything is possible. With the nuclear family unit, this meant dads and some moms working to support their families while the kids went to school, played baseball and did their homework. More and more today, kids are also working in addition to going to school and participating in extra curricular activities.

This scenario is becoming more of a reality for America's children every year. The debate over whether this is good or bad is not within the purview of this study.

According to the Junior Achievement Interprise Poll on Summer Jobs 2000, nine-out-of-ten students will be working this summer. The days when summers were reserved for sports leagues, camps and amusement parks seem to have passed. The boys and girls of summer are now spending their days on the job, in an effort to make extra spending money and save for a new car or for college. Nearly nine-in-ten students surveyed will be working this summer.

The average wage for teens working a summer job is \$6.99 per hour. Nine percent make less than minimum wage. One-third make less than \$6 per hour. Fifteen percent make more than \$9 per hour. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the average hourly wage for all American workers is \$13.16.

Dreaming of a Lost Childhood

More than half of the students surveyed think the Dream means having a good family life or giving your children a better life than your own. These working kids seem to have already accepted that mantle of responsibility. They have already started working in the adult world, preparing themselves for the working years ahead of them.

Not only are America's youth working during the summer, they are also holding down jobs in record numbers during the school year. For two-thirds of America's high school students, having a job is an integral part of their school experience. Sixty-seven percent of students work during the school year. That means they make time for a job in addition to doing all their schoolwork, attending class for 35 hours per week and taking part in extra-curricular activities. The vast majority (79%) of those working during the summer carry the same job during the school year and summer.

School work hours

The students surveyed work an average of 23 hours per week during the school year. With students averaging four working days per week during the school year, this means students work about 6 hours per day on the days they work during the school year. Taking a seven hour school day into account, this does not leave much time for school work or extracurricular activities.

One-quarter of the teens work more than 30 hours per week during the school year. Five percent work full-time, 40 or more hours per week. This is in addition to being fulltime students, spending 35 hours per week in class, completing their class work and being involved in extracurricular activities. By choice, by circumstance or by necessity, many young people today are balancing multiple responsibilities, many of which used to belong exclusively to the adult world.

Methodology

Surveys were distributed through local Junior Achievement offices to classes of students that were selected at random. All students surveyed are participants in Junior Achievement programs. These students do not choose to be part of the programs but are automatically enrolled in programs as an entire class based on the choice of their teacher. They are a representative cross-section of average American students.

The surveys were completed and returned to the Junior Achievement National Headquarters and Service Center where they were input into a pre-designed database. The database was then forwarded to an independent contractor charged with

evaluating the results of the survey using standard statistical methods.

Four Junior Achievement Interprise Polls were referenced for this particular report. The four studies used in this analysis are Summer Jobs 2000, Personal Finance, Kids and Careers, and Y2Kids. These surveys were all conducted according to the same methodology among different audiences over the last year. The particular report is cited in each table displaying the student responses.

The questions and analysis specific to the American Dream were included in the survey on Personal Finance. The demographics cited on the following pages are for that particular poll. In each study, the samples were found to be generally representative of the U.S. student population. Where the sample were not representative, additional analysis was conducted to help ensure that the unrepresentative elements did not significantly bias the data pool.

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