

---

# CHAPTER 9

## Student Time Use

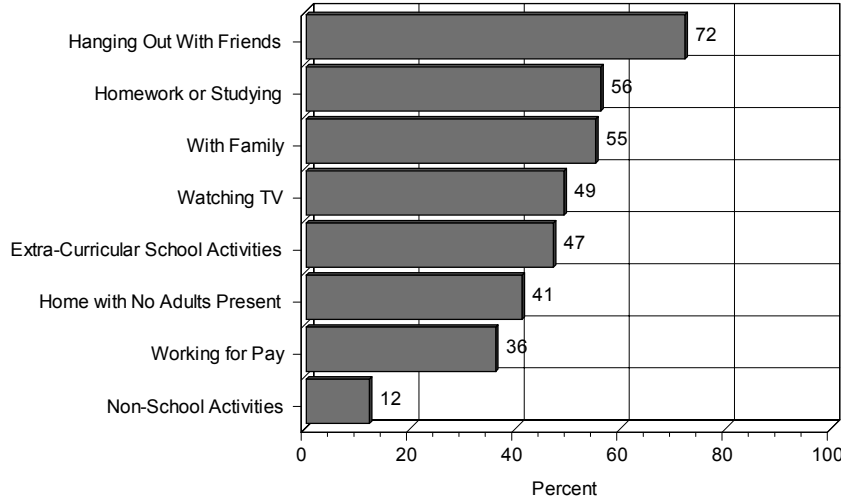
---

This chapter is comprised of a series of charts showing how youth spend their time outside of school. The charts allow for easy comparisons between the different ways youth spend their time by illustrating the number of hours per week youth spend on each activity.

### Student Time Use

Figure 9-1 shows the overall percentages of those students who spend five or more hours a week doing a particular activity.

**Figure 9-1: How Teens Spend Their Time  
(5 or More Hours a Week)**



Number Responding:  
Ranges from 645-654

*Note: Due to rounding, some graphs may not total 100%.*

Figure 9-2 shows that males are more likely than females to spend time watching TV. Females are more likely to spend time doing homework or studying.

**Figure 9-2: How Teens Spend Their Time**  
(5 or More Hours a Week, by Gender)

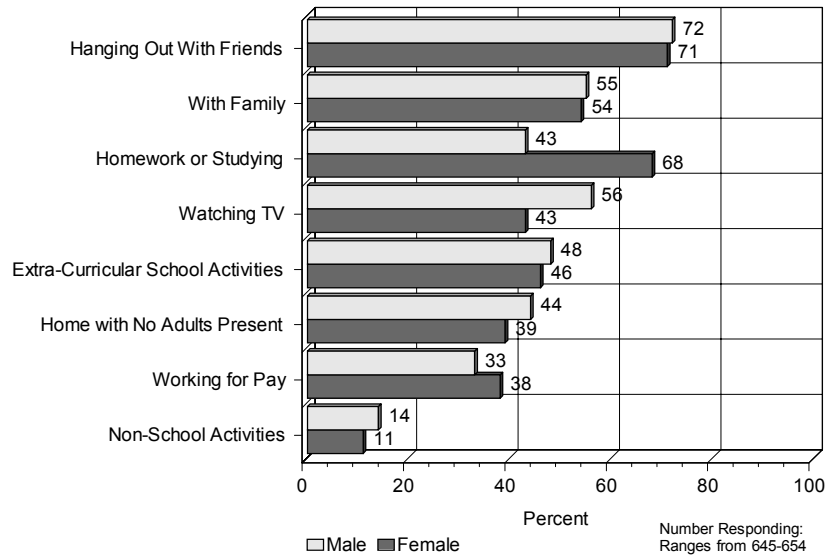
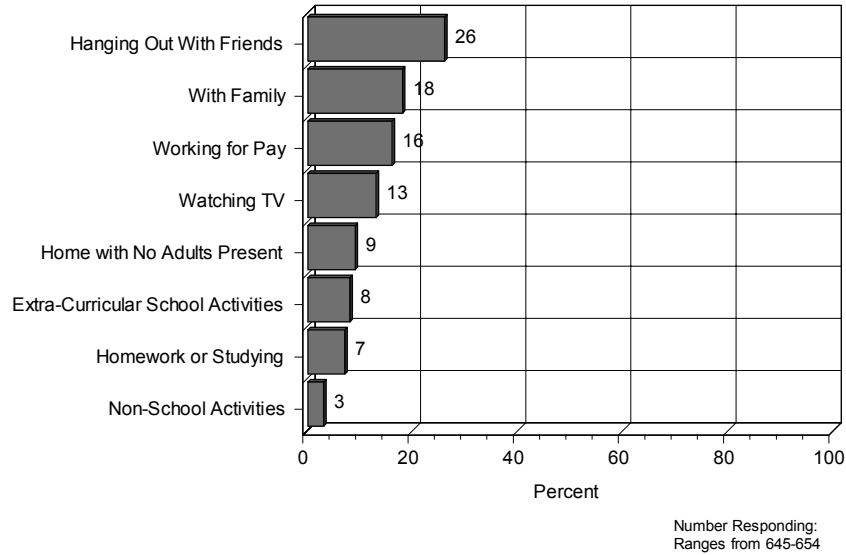


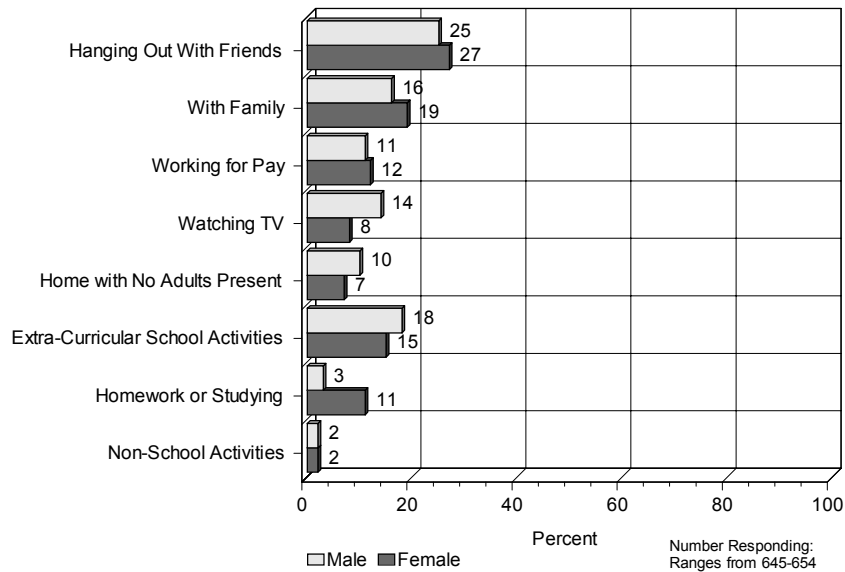
Figure 9-3 shows the overall percentages of those students who spend 16 or more hours a week doing the same activity.

**Figure 9-3: How Teens Spend Their Time**  
(16 or More Hours a Week)



As with Figure 9-2, Figure 9-4 shows that males are more likely than females to watch TV. Females are more likely than males to spend time doing homework or studying at the 16 hours or more per week level.

**Figure 9-4: How Teens Spend Their Time**  
(16 or More Hours a Week, by Gender)



Having a part-time job can provide teens with a number of beneficial experiences including opportunities to develop responsibility and self-reliance. They also learn to deal more effectively with others and acquire knowledge about business and consumer matters. However, working more than 15-20 hours per week may entail costs. Working too many hours can diminish involvement in school activities and is associated with increased school absenteeism, decline in school performance, higher levels of emotional distress, substance use and earlier age of sexual activity (Greenberger and Steinberg, 1986; Resnick et al., 1997).

Figure 9-5 shows that a greater percentage of students working 16 or more hours report average grades of D or below.

**Figure 9-5: Relationship Between Number of Hours Working and Average Grade**  
(Of Those Who Report Working, by Gender)

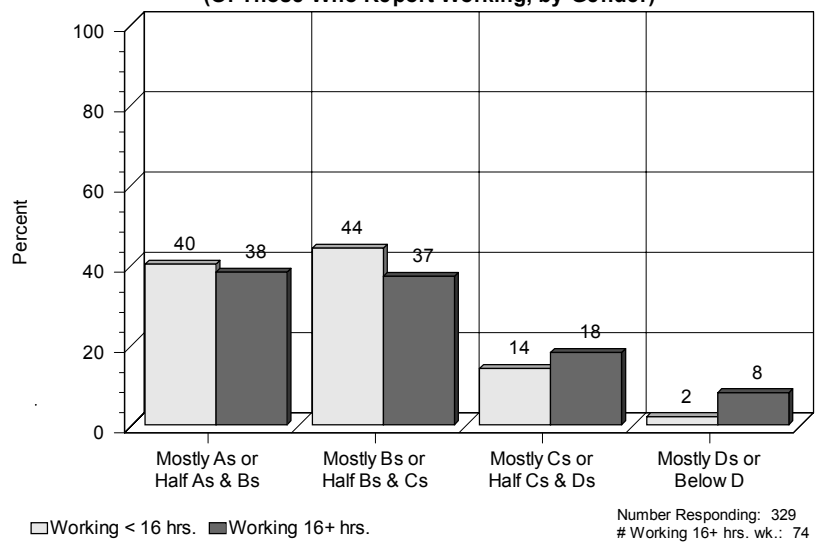


Figure 9-6 shows that a greater percentage of students working 16 or more hours report using at least one substance on a monthly or more often basis.

**Figure 9-6: Relationship Between Number of Hours Working and Monthly Use of At Least One Substance (Of Those Who Report Working, by Gender)**

