SPECIAL SECTION

Changes in the Lives of America's Children: 1990 to 2000

This special section, *Changes in the Lives of America's Children: 1990 to 2000,* provides information about children for all 50 States and the District of Columbia from the 1990 and 2000 Censuses. This special census data section discusses nine indicators covering three general domains of the report: Population and Family Characteristics, Economic Security, and Education.

Introduction

The key indicators presented in *America's Children* come from a wide variety of data sources, including routine surveys, administrative data, estimation systems, and special or one-time data collections. Consideration has been given over time to data sources that allow for routine updating in the report. Most of these data sources, while recurring, can only provide information about children for the Nation, as a whole. At the same time, data users and policy-makers continue to look for indicators of child well-being that can describe the status of children in States and if possible, at even smaller geographic areas.

Once every 10 years, the decennial census provides the opportunity to generate snapshots of the population for very small geographic units. Much more than a complete count of the Nation's population, the census provides important social, economic, and housing detail about the population, allowing policy-makers and planners to see how characteristics have changed over time in cities, towns, and neighborhoods.

The data presented in this special decennial census section show change for two points in time only, 1990 and 2000, and thus does not consider the point in time that a trend may have changed direction or stabilized during the intervening years. When fully implemented, the American Community Survey (ACS) will provide updates of these characteristics for all states, cities, counties, metropolitan areas, and population groups of 65,000 or more every year, replacing the once-every-ten-year collection of these items. This will allow data users to see the fluctuations in the characteristics that occur between the years of the decennial censuses.

This section presents nine indicators of child well-being from the 1990 and 2000 decennial Censuses, closely aligned to indicators presented routinely in this volume. What is unique about this section is that data for the items highlighted here are shown for all 50 States and the District of Columbia. Doing so allows one to see the variability that exists across the Nation, as well as providing details of change during the past decade.

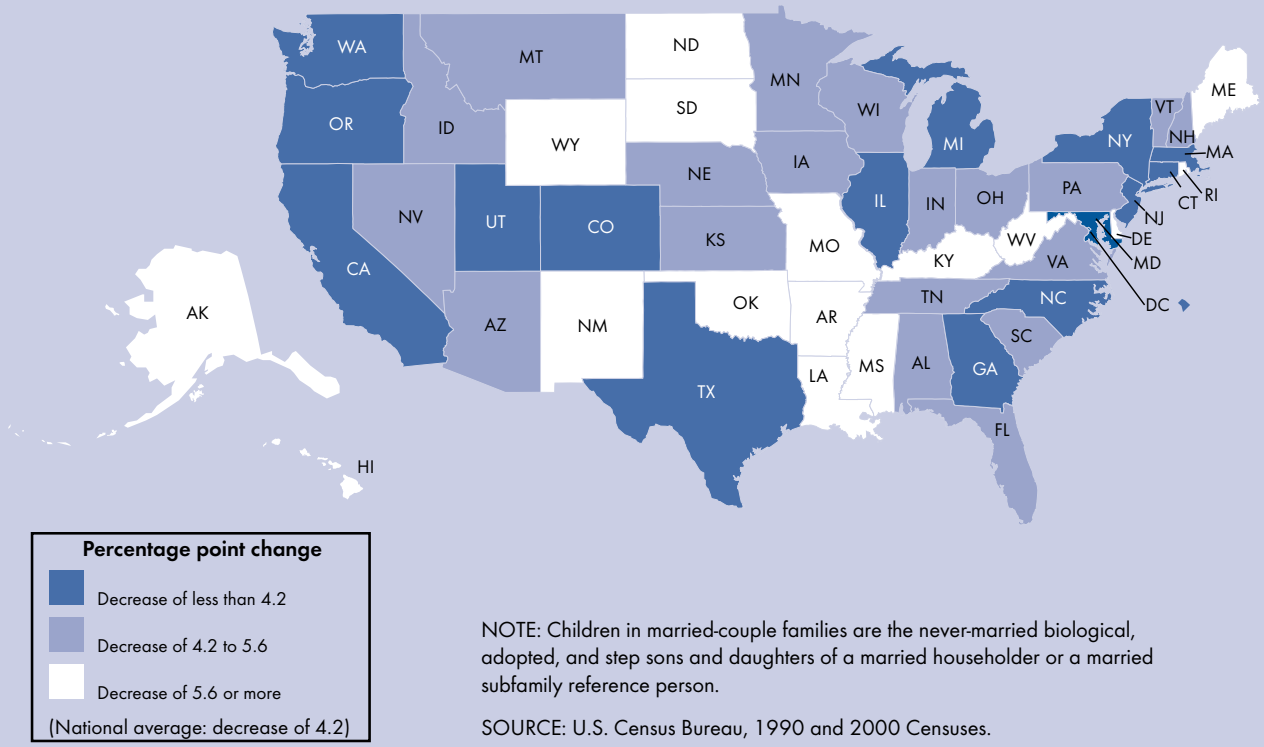
The scope of the census content is not as wide as that of the 20-plus indicators *America's Children* routinely provides. This special census data section discusses nine indicators, covering three general domains of the report: Population and Family Characteristics, Economic Security, and Education. Because of differences in questionnaire design and administration, estimates from the census may not be exactly comparable to those from the routine measures reported in *America's Children*. However, because these data are all from the same data collection instrument, and the instrument changed little from 1990 to 2000, they provide a rare and consistent glimpse of the change in several indicators for the States as well as the Nation as a whole.[101]

In all the maps shown in this section, estimates, which are based on a sample of the population, are used to partition the States into groups that reflect a specific percentage point change range between 1990 and 2000. As with all sample survey estimates, these estimates may vary from the actual values due to sampling and nonsampling errors, which could possibly result in a State being assigned to a different group. States in different groups may not be significantly different from one another, and States in the same group may be significantly different.

Population and Family Characteristic Measures

One important aspect of children's lives has to do with their own characteristics and those of the family in which they live. Indicators in this section speak to the changing shape of the family and the issues of an increasing foreign-born population, some of whom have English language difficulties.

Figure SPECIAL1.A Change in percentage of children under age 18 living in married-couple families, 1990 and 2000



NOTE: Children in married-couple families are the never-married biological, adopted, and step sons and daughters of a married householder or a married subfamily reference person.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 Censuses.

Children living in married-couple families

- In 2000, 68 percent of children under 18 years old lived in married-couple families, down from 72 percent in 1990.[102] Utah had the highest percentage of children in married-couple families in both 1990 and 2000 (84 percent and 81 percent, respectively).
- Figure SPECIAL1.A shows the extent of decline in children living in married-couple families from 1990 to 2000. This decrease occurred in all States in the Nation, with several States showing a decrease of about 7 percentage points. New Jersey had a small decrease (1.7 percentage points) from 74 percent in 1990 to 72 percent in 2000. While many children still live in married-couple families, these data show a trend that extends across the country.

Children with difficulty speaking English

- Nationally, the proportion of children ages 5 to 17 with difficulty speaking English increased from 5 percent in 1990 to 7 percent in 2000.[103] Most States experienced such an increase, with the largest percentage point increase occurring in Nevada, where it rose from 4 percent in 1990 to 9 percent in 2000.
- In 1990, California, Texas, and New Mexico had the highest percentages of children with difficulty speaking English (15 percent, 11 percent, and 10 percent, respectively). By 2000, Arizona had replaced New Mexico as the third highest, so that in 2000, the percentage of children with difficulty speaking English was 16 percent in California, 12 percent in Texas, and 11 percent in Arizona.

Foreign-born children

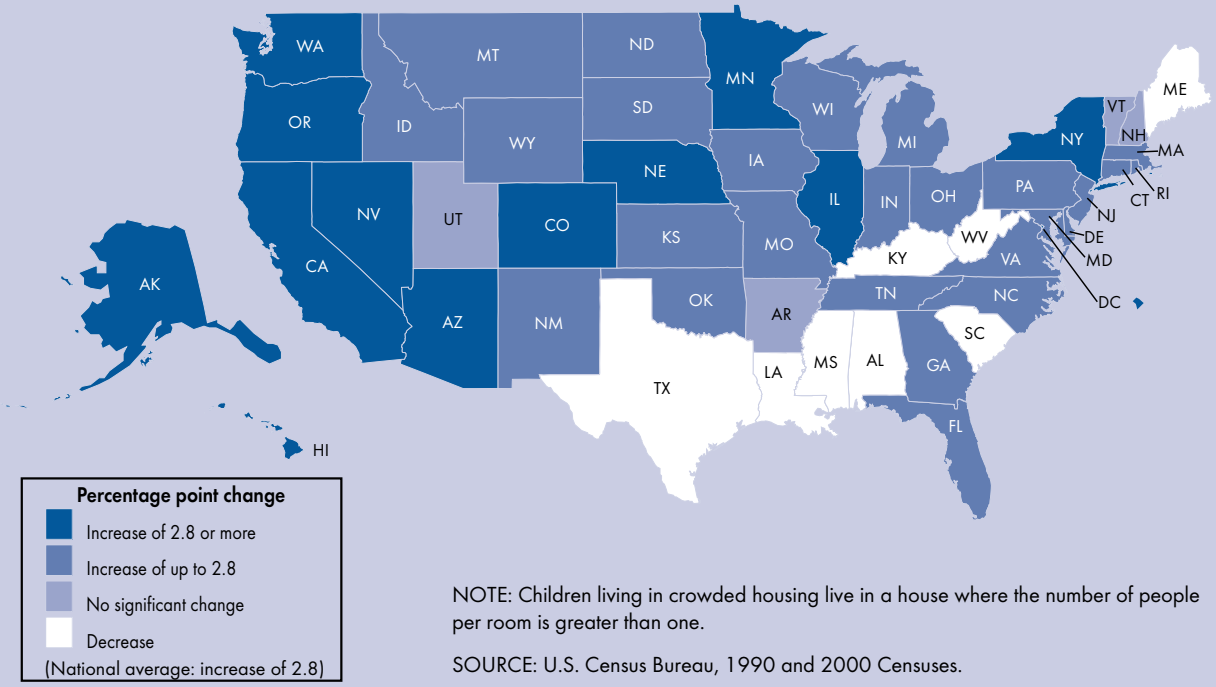
- In 2000, 4 percent of children living in the United States were foreign-born, up from 3 percent in 1990.[104]
- California experienced a two percentage-point drop of foreign-born children from 1990 to 2000; however, despite this drop, California remained the State with the highest percentage at 9 percent in 2000.
- Five States had increases of 2.5 percentage points or more in the proportion of foreign-born children: Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, Oregon and Washington—all of which were also States that saw their percentages of children with difficulty speaking English increase.

Bullets contain references to data that can be found in Table SPECIAL1.A on page 126. Endnotes begin on page 63.

Economic Security Indicators

Indicators of economic security reflect families' abilities to meet their children's material needs. The measures in this section address issues of crowded housing, child poverty, and parental employment – complementary but varied indicators of the economic conditions in which children live.

Figure SPECIAL1.B Change in percentage of children under 18 living in crowded housing, 1990 and 2000



NOTE: Children living in crowded housing live in a house where the number of people per room is greater than one.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 Censuses.

Children in crowded housing

- In 2000, 19 percent of children lived in crowded housing, up from 16 percent a decade earlier.[105] Children living in two Western States (California and Hawaii) and the District of Columbia experienced the highest rates of crowded housing, all with rates of 30 percent or higher. These same areas had the highest levels of crowded housing in 1990 as well. In contrast, the lowest rates of children living in crowded housing were found in three Northeastern States in 2000—Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont all had rates of around 6 percent or lower.
- Figure SPECIAL1.B shows the change in the percent of children living in crowded housing from 1990 to 2000 by State. In Nevada, the fastest growing State in the Nation,[106] the proportion of children living in crowded housing increased from 20 percent in 1990 to 27 percent in 2000, the largest increase in the Nation.
- However, the largest decrease was found in Texas, where the rate decreased from 25 percent in 1990 to 15 percent in 2000.

Children in families in poverty

- Child poverty decreased for the Nation as a whole from 18 percent in 1990 to 16 percent in 2000.[107] Wide variations in child poverty were noted for States in 2000, from a low of 7 percent in New Hampshire to highs of above 25 percent in Louisiana and Mississippi. The rate of child poverty was 31 percent in the District of Columbia.
- Louisiana and Mississippi had large declines in child poverty over the 1990s, even though they had the highest levels among the States in 2000. Despite a decrease in child poverty for the Nation as a whole and for many individual States, child poverty increased significantly over the decade in five States and the District of Columbia.

Children with at least one parent employed full time

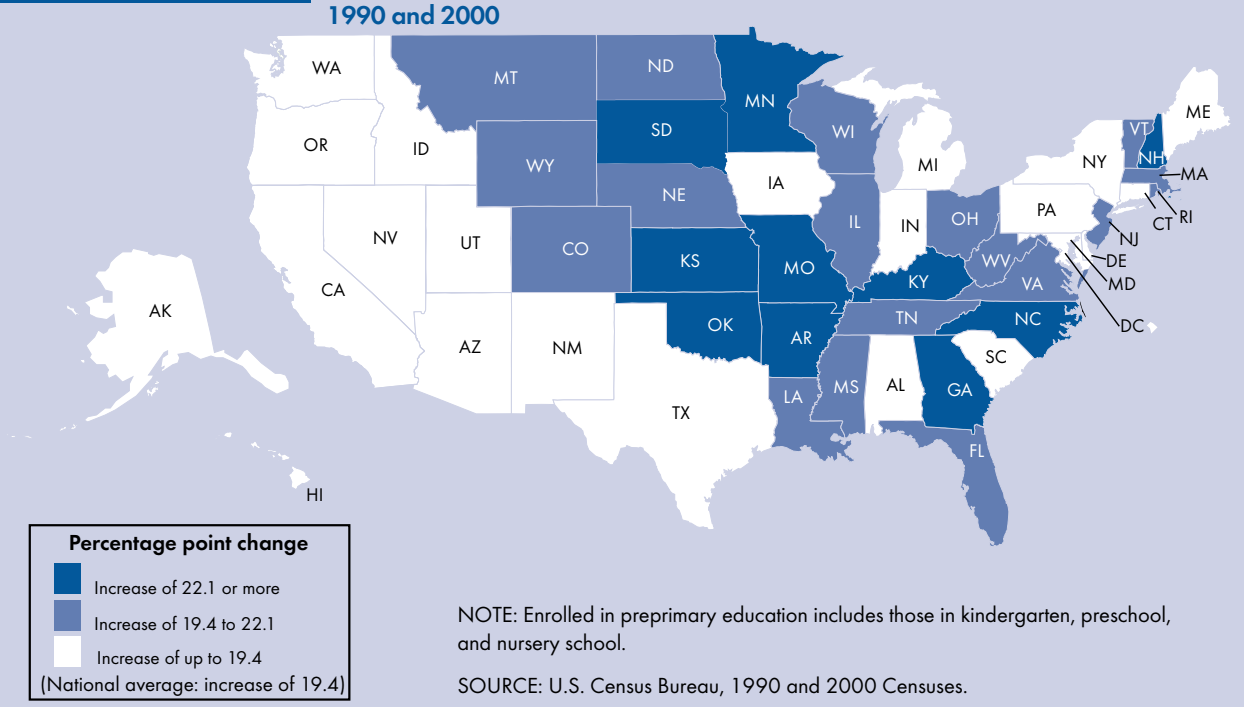
- In 2000, 83 percent of children lived in families with at least one parent employed full time, up from 77 percent in 1990.[108]
- Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, New Hampshire, and Utah had 84 percent or more children living in such families in both 1990 and 2000. Conversely, two States (Louisiana and Mississippi) and the District of Columbia had some of the lowest percentages of children living with at least one parent employed full time (less than 77 percent) in both 1990 and 2000. These areas also had high rates of child poverty in both years.
- The largest gain in parental employment was found in Michigan, where the rate of children living in families with an employed parent rose from 73 percent in 1990 to 84 percent in 2000.

Bullets contain references to data that can be found in Table SPECIAL1.B on page 127. Endnotes begin on page 63.

Education Indicators

Education represents a major investment in fostering the well-being of children. The three indicators in this section—preprimary education, high school completion, and 'detached youth'—help track this concept from early childhood through young adulthood.

Figure SPECIAL1.C Change in percentage of children aged 3 to 5 enrolled in preprimary education, 1990 and 2000



NOTE: Enrolled in preprimary education includes those in kindergarten, preschool, and nursery school.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 Censuses.

Preprimary education

- Nationally, the proportion of children aged 3 to 5 enrolled in preprimary education rose from 42 percent in 1990 to 61 percent in 2000, representing an increase of 19 percentage points.[109]
- In 2000, more than 70 percent of children aged 3 to 5 living in Connecticut, New Jersey, and the District of Columbia were enrolled in preprimary education, representing the highest rates in the Nation. In contrast, North Dakota had less than 50 percent enrolled in preprimary education.
- Figure SPECIAL1.C clearly shows the geographic variation in the change in preprimary education among children aged 3 to 5, with most of the smaller increases clustered among the Western States. Georgia, a Southern State, had the largest increase—from 41 percent in 1990 to 67 percent in 2000.

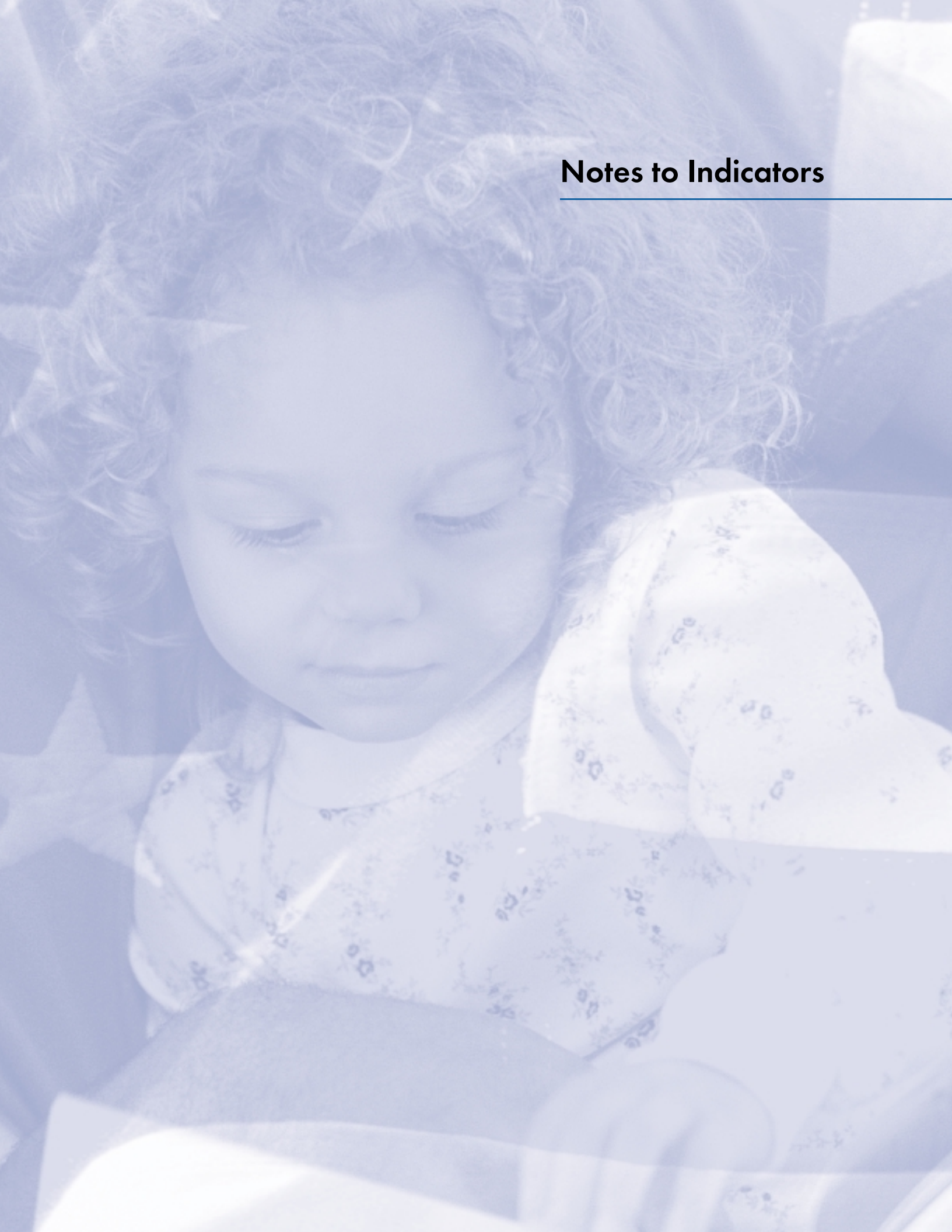
High school completion

- Nationally, the percentage of people aged 18 to 24 who had completed high school[110] declined from 84 percent in 1990 to 82 percent in 2000. Part of this decrease was fueled by changes in the demographic composition of this age group. Even though completion rates over the decade rose for non-Hispanics, they decreased slightly for Hispanics. This fact, combined with an increase in the proportion of Hispanics in the population aged 18 to 24 (who have lower completion levels compared with non-Hispanics), acted to lower the overall high school completion rate.[111]
- Declines occurred in many States where the proportion of young Hispanics in the population increased, such as in Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, and North Carolina.
- Twelve States and the District of Columbia experienced increases in high school completion rates. The rate in West Virginia increased 3 percentage points from 1990 to 2000.

Detached youth[112]

- In 2000, 9 percent of youth aged 16 to 19 neither worked nor attended school, representing a decrease from 10 percent in 1990. Several States experienced decreases of around 2 percentage points. In contrast, the rate significantly increased in six States (Colorado, Delaware, Hawaii, North Carolina, South Carolina, and South Dakota).
- In both 1990 and 2000, about 14 percent of youth aged 16 to 19 living in the District of Columbia were considered detached youths.
- In contrast, in 1990 and 2000, only about 5 percent of youth aged 16 to 19 in North Dakota neither worked nor attended school.

Bullets contain references to data that can be found in Table SPECIAL1.C on page 128. Endnotes begin on page 63.



Notes to Indicators

Notes to Indicators

[1] Schmidley, A.D. and Gibson, C.J. (1999). Profile of the Foreign-Born Population in the United States: 1997. *Current Population Reports*, P23-195, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau available at http://www.census.gov/prod/99pubs/p23-195.pdf.

[2] Lollock, L. (2001). The Foreign-Born Population in the United States: March 2000, *Current Population Reports*, P20-534. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau. Available at http://www.census.gov/prod/99pubs/p23-195.pdf.

[3] Gibson, C.J. and Lennon, E. (1999). *Historical Census Statistics on the Foreign-Born Population of the United States: 1850-1990*, Population Division Working Paper No. 29. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau. Available at http://www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0029/twps0029.html.

[4] Adult respondents were asked if the children in the household spoke a language other than English at home and how well they could speak English. Categories used for reporting were "Very well," "Well," "Not well," and "Not at all." All those who were reported to speak English less than "Very well" were considered to have difficulty speaking English based on an evaluation of the English-speaking ability of sample children in the 1980s.

[5] Biblarz, T.J. and Raftery, A.E. (1999). Family Structure, Educational Attainment, and Socioeconomic Success: Rethinking the Pathology of Matriarchy. *American Journal of Sociology, 105* (2), 321-365.

[6] The majority of children who live with neither of their parents are living with grandparents or other relatives. Some live with foster parents or other nonrelatives.

[7] McLanahan, S. and Sandefur, G. (1994). Growing up with a Single Parent: What Hurts, What Helps. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

[8] National Center for Health Statistics. (1995). *Report to Congress on out-of-wedlock childbearing*. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

[9] McLanahan, S. (1995). The consequences of nonmarital childbearing for women, children, and society. In National Center for Health Statistics, *Report to Congress on out-of-wedlock childbearing*. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

[10] Martin, J.A., Hamilton, B.E., Ventura, S.J., Menacker, F., Park, M.M., and Sutton, P.D. (2002). Births: Final data for 2001. *National Vital Statistics Reports, 51* (2). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

[11] Ventura, S.J. (1995). Births to unmarried mothers: United States, 1980-92. *Vital and Health Statistics, 53* (Series 21). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

[12] Ventura, S.J. and Bachrach, C.A. (2000). Nonmarital childbearing in the United States, 1940-99. *National Vital Statistics Reports, 48* (16). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

[13] Mathews, T.J., Menaker, F.E., and MacDorman, M.F. (2002). Infant mortality statistics from the 2000 period linked birth/infant death data set. *National Vital Statistics Reports, 50* (12). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

[14] Ventura, S.J., Hamilton, B.E., and Sutton, P.D. (2003). Revised birth and fertility rates for the United States, 2000 and 2001. *National Vital Statistics Reports, 51* (4). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

[15] Hamilton, B.E., Sutton, P.D., and Ventura, S.J. (2003). Revised birth and fertility rates for the 1990s: United States, and new rates for Hispanic populations, 2000 and 2001. *National Vital Statistics Reports, 51* (In preparation). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

[16] Bumpass, L.L., and Lu, H.H. (2000). Trends in cohabitation and implications for children's family contexts in the United States. *Population Studies, 54*, 29-41.

[17] Bachu, A. (1999). Trends in premarital childbearing: 1930 to 1994. *Current Population Reports*, P23-197. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau.

[18] *The birth rate for unmarried women* is the number of births per 1,000 unmarried women in a given age group, for example, 20 to 24 years. The percentage of all births that are to unmarried women is the number of births occurring to unmarried women, divided by the total number of births. *The percentage of all births that are to unmarried women* is affected by the birth rate for married women, the birth rate for unmarried women (who account for nearly one-third of all births), and the proportion of women of childbearing age who are unmarried. The percentage of births to unmarried women increased very slightly in recent years, because increases in the birth rate for unmarried women were offset by increases in births for married women.

[19] U.S. Census Bureau.(various years). Marital status and living arrangements (annual reports). *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20. (Beginning in 1995, reports are available on the U.S. Census Bureau website at http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/ms-la.html.)

[20] National Center for Health Statistics. (2002). Unpublished tabulations.

[21] To provide a comprehensive picture of the child care arrangements parents use to care for their preschoolers, this indicator draws on the strengths of two different Federal data sets—the National Household Education Survey (NHES) and the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). Using NHES (POP8.A) data, the percentage of children in each type of arrangement is shown, to provide total usage rates. Because some children are cared for by more than one type of provider, the numerator is the number of children in the particular arrangement and the denominator is all children. Using SIPP (POP8.B) data, the historical trend of the primary child care provider is shown because there is an interest in the care arrangement that is used by employed mothers for the greatest number of hours each week. In this case, the numerator is the number of children of employed mothers who spend the greatest number of hours in the particular arrangement each week and the denominator is all children of employed mothers.

[22] Center-based care includes day care centers, nursery schools, and preschools. Home-based care or other nonrelative care includes family day care providers, in-home babysitters, and other nonrelatives providing care in either the child's or provider's home. Other relatives include aunts, uncles, and cousins. Mother care includes care by the mother while she worked. To see trends in individual child care arrangement types refer to Smith, Kristin. (2002). Who's Minding the Kids? Child Care Arrangements: Spring 1997. *Current Population Reports*, P70-86. U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC.

[23] Since grade-school-age children differ from preschoolers in their development and have a greater need for structured activities and educational programs, the child care arrangements and enrichment activities for gradeschool-age children are presented in a separate indicator.

[24] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (1994). *Supplement to the Second Addendum (1986) to Air Quality Criteria for Particulate Matter and Sulfur Oxides (1982): Assessment of new findings on sulfur dioxide acute exposure health effects in asthmatic individuals* (EPA/600/FP-93/002). Research Triangle Park, NC: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

[25] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (1995). *Review of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Nitrogen Oxides: Assessment of scientific and technical information* (EPA-452/R-95-005). Research Triangle Park, NC: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

[26] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (1996). *Air quality criteria for ozone and related photochemical oxidants* (EPA/600/P-93/004aF). Research Triangle Park, NC: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

[27] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (1996). *Air quality criteria for particulate matter* (EPA/600/P-95/001aF). Research Triangle Park, NC: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

[28] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (1986). *Air quality criteria for lead: Volume III* (EPA-600/8-83/028cF). Research Triangle Park, NC: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

[29] Benninger, M.S. (1999). The impact of cigarette smoking and environmental tobacco smoke on nasal and sinus disease: A review of the literature. *American Journal of Rhinology, 13* (6), 435-438.

[30] Dybing, E. and Sanner, T. (1999). Passive smoking, sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) and childhood infections. *Human and Experimental Toxicology, 18* (4), 202-205.

[31] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (1992). *Respiratory Health Effects of Passive Smoking: Lung Cancer and Other Disorders.* Washington, DC: EPA Office of Research and Development. http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/cfm/ets/etsindex.cfm.

[32] Mannino, D.M., Moorman, J.E., Kingsley, B., Rose, D., and Repace, J. (2001). Health effects related to environmental tobacco smoke exposure in children in the United States: Data from the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. *Archives of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine, 155* (1), 36-41.

[33] Lanphear, B.P., Aligne, C.A., Auinger, P., Weitzman, M., and Byrd, R.S. (2001). Residential exposures associated with asthma in US children. *Pediatrics, 107* (3), 505-511.

[34] Gergen, P.J., Fowler, J.A., Maurer, K.R., Davis, W.W., and Overpeck, M.D. (1998). The burden of environmental tobacco smoke exposure on the respiratory health of children 2 months through 5 years of age in the United States: Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1988 to 1994. *Pediatrics 101,* (2), E8.

[35] National Academy of Sciences. (2000). *Clearing the Air: Asthma and Indoor Air Exposures.* Washington, DC: National Academy Press. Available at http://books.nap.edu/catalog/9610.html.

[36] Lindfors, A., Hage-Hamsten, M. V., Rietz, H., Wickman, M., and Nordvall, S.L. (1999). Influence of interaction of environmental risk factors and sensitization in young asthmatic children. *Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology 104,* 755-762.

[37] Wahlgren, D.R., Hovell, M.F., Meltzer, E.O., and Meltzer, S.B. (2000). Involuntary smoking and asthma. *Current Opinions in Pulmonary Medicine 6,* 31-36.

[38] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2001). Cigarette smoking among adults—United States, 1999. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report 50* (40), 869-873.

[39] Mannino, D.M., Caraballo, R., Benowitz, N., Repace, J. (2001). Predictors of cotinine levels in US children: Data from the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. *CHEST, 120,* 718-724.

[40] Duncan, G. and Brooks-Gunn, J. (Eds.). (1997). *Consequences of growing up poor.* New York, NY: Russell Sage Press.

[41] An, C., Haveman, R., and Wolfe, B. (1993). Teen out-of-wedlock births and welfare receipt: The role of childhood events and economic circumstances. *Review of Economics and Statistics, 75* (2), 195-208.

[42] From 1999 onward, the poverty rate estimates for children could not be distinguished statistically from the previous low of 16 percent in 1979.

[43] To learn more about the U.S. Census Bureau's experimental measures, see Short, K. (2001). Experimental Poverty Measures: 1999. *Current Population Reports,* P60-216. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau.

[44] These income categories are similar to those used in the Economic Report of the President (1998). A similar approach is found in Hernandez, D.J. (1993). *America's children: Resources from family, government, and the economy.* New York, NY: Russell Sage Foundation for the National Committee for Research on the 1990 Census, except that Hernandez uses the relationship to median income to define his categories. For either method, the medium and high income categories are at similar levels of median family income.

[45] Mayer, S.E. (1997). Income, employment and the support of children. In Hauser, R.M., Brown, B.V., and Prosser, W. (Eds.), *Indicators of children's well-being*. New York, NY: Russell Sage Press.

[46] Smith, J.R., Brooks-Gunn, J., and Jackson, A.P. (1997). Parental employment and children. In Hauser, R.M., Brown, B.V., and Prosser, W. (Eds.), Indicators of children's well-being. New York, NY: Russell Sage Press.

[47] Kaufman, T. (1996). *Housing America's future: Children at risk*. Washington, DC: National Low Income Housing Coalition.

[48] The definition includes households lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, having unvented room heaters as the primary heating equipment, and having multiple upkeep problems such as water leakage, open cracks or holes, broken plaster, or signs of rats.

[49] Paying 30 percent or more of income for housing may leave insufficient resources for other basic needs. National Academy of Sciences. (1995). Measuring poverty: A new approach. Washington, DC: National Academy Press.

[50] Income-eligible families who report either severe housing cost burdens or severe physical problems with their housing and do not receive rental assistance are considered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to have "priority" housing problems. Because of questionnaire changes, 1997 and 1999 data on assisted families, priority problems, and severe physical problems are not comparable to earlier data.

[51] "Very-low-income renters" are renter households with incomes at or below half the median family income, adjusted for household size, in their geographic area.

[52] Life Sciences Research Office and American Institute of Nutrition. (1990). *Core indicators of nutritional state for difficult to sample populations*. Bethesda, MD: Life Sciences Research Office and American Institute of Nutrition.

[53] Nord, M., et al. (2002). *Household Food Security in the United States, 2001*. Food and Nutrition Assistance Research Report No. 29. Washington, DC: Food and Rural Economics Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

[54] For additional results and more details on the Healthy Eating Index and how it is computed, see Basiotis, P.P., Carlson, A., Gerrior, S.A., Juan, W.Y., and Lino, M. (2002). *The Healthy Eating Index: 1999-2000* (CNPP-12). Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Agriculture. Available at http://www.cnpp.usda.gov/cnpp/Pubs/HEI/HEI99-00report.pdf.

[55] The percentages of children covered by government and private insurance do not add up to the percentage of all children covered by health insurance because some children have both government and private insurance.

[56] Green, M. (Ed.). (1994). Bright futures: *Guidelines for health supervision of infants, children, and adolescents*. Arlington, VA: National Center for Education in Maternal and Child Health.

[57] Simpson, G., Bloom, B., Cohen, R.A., and Parsons, P.E. (1997). Access to health care. Part 1: Children. *Vital and Health Statistics, 10* (Series 196). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

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[61] Newacheck, P.W., Halfon, N., and Budetti, P.P. (1986). Prevalence of activity-limiting chronic conditions among children based on household interviews. *Journal of Chronic Disease, 39* (2), 63-71.

[62] Shaywitz, S.E., Shaywitz, B.A., Fletcher, J.M., and Escobar, M.D. (1990). Prevalence of reading disability in boys and girls: Results of the Connecticut Longitudinal Study. *Journal of the American Medical Association, 264,* 998-1002

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[65] Dietz, W.H. (1998). Health consequences of obesity in youth: Childhood predictors of adult disease. *Pediatrics, 105*, 518-525.

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[67] *Physical activity and health: a report of the surgeon general.* Atlanta, GA: National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[68] Grunbaum, J.A., Kann, L., Kinchen, S.A., Williams, B., Ross, J.G., Lowry, R., and Kolbe, L. (2002). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2001. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 2002: 51*(SS04), 1-64.

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[71] Martin, J.A. and Taffel, S.M. (1995). Current and future impact of rising multiple birth ratios on low birthweight. *Statistical Bulletin, 76* (2). New York, NY: Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

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[101] The estimates in this special section are based on responses from a sample of the population. As with all surveys, estimates may vary from the actual values because of sampling variation or other factors. All statements made in this report have undergone statistical testing and are significant at the 90 percent confidence level, unless otherwise noted.

[102] Children in married-couple families are the never-married biological, adopted, and step-sons and step-daughters of a married householder or married subfamily reference person. POP6 shows trends for intervening years and indicates that the downward trend leveled off in 1995 and has remained stable since.

[103] Children who have difficulty speaking English speak a language other than English at home and speak English less than "very well." This includes those who speak English "well," "not very well," and "not at all."

[104] Foreign-born children were not born in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, U.S. outlying territories, or abroad to American parents.

[105] Children living in crowded housing live in a house where the number of persons per room is greater than one.

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[107] Child poverty includes children living in households who are related to the householder and whose family income and family size put the child below the poverty threshold. Poverty data collected in the 1990 and 2000 Censuses refer to poverty in calendar year 1989 and 1999, respectively. The average poverty threshold for a family of four was $12,674 in 1989 and $17,029 in 1999.

[108] Children with at least one parent employed full time are the never-married biological, adopted, and step-sons and step-daughters of the householder or a subfamily reference person who are living with one or two parents who are employed and working at least 35 hours per week.

[109] Preprimary education includes enrollment in kindergarten, preschool, or nursery school.

[110] This proportion excludes people ages 18 to 24 who are still enrolled at the high school level.

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