Appendix A: Detailed Tables

Tables include data from 1980, 1985, and 1990-2000 where available. Data from intervening years are available on the Forum's website at http://childstats.gov.

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Table POP1

Child population: Number of children under age 18 in the United States by age, selected years 1950-2000 and projected 2001-20

Number (in millions)						Estimates						Projected	
Age group	**1950**	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**	**1990**	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
All children	47.3	64.5	69.8	63.7	64.2	68.5	69.1	69.6	69.9	70.2	70.4	72.1	77.2
Age group													
Ages 0-5	19.1	24.3	20.9	19.6	22.5	23.6	23.3	23.1	22.9	22.8	22.8	24.0	26.3
Ages 6-11	15.3	21.8	24.6	20.8	21.6	22.6	23.0	23.4	23.8	24.0	24.1	23.4	25.6
Ages 12-17	12.9	18.4	24.3	23.3	20.1	22.4	22.7	23.1	23.2	23.4	23.5	24.6	25.2

NOTE: All population figures for the year 2000 shown here are estimates based on the 1990 Census; they do not reflect Census 2000 counts.
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Reports*, Estimates of the population of the United States by single years of age, color, and sex: 1900 to 1959 (Series P-25, No. 311); Estimates of the population of the United States, by age, sex, and race: April 1, 1960, to July 1, 1973 (Series P-25, No. 519); Preliminary estimates of the population of the United States by age, sex, and race: 1970 to 1981 (Series P-25, No. 917); *Methodology and assumptions for the population projections of the United States: 1999 to 2100* (Population Division Working Paper No. 38); and unpublished vintage 1999 estimates tables for 1980-2000 that are available on the Census Bureau website.

Table POP2

Children as a proportion of the population: Persons in selected age groups as a percentage of the total U.S. population, and children under age 18 as a percentage of the dependent population, selected years 1950-2000 and projected 2001-20

						Estimates						Projected	
Age group	**1950**	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**	**1990**	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
Percentage of total population													
Ages 0-17	31	36	34	28	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	24	24
Ages 18-64	61	55	56	61	62	61	61	61	61	62	62	63	60
Ages 65+	8	9	10	11	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	17
Total, all ages	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Children under age 18 as a percentage of the dependent population[a]													
Ages 0-17	79	79	78	71	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	64	59

[a] The dependent population includes all persons ages 17 and under, and 65 and over.

NOTE: All population figures for the year 2000 shown here are based on the 1990 Census; they do not reflect Census 2000 counts.
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Reports*, Estimates of the population of the United States by single years of age, color, and sex: 1900 to 1959 (Series P-25, No. 311); Estimates of the population of the United States, by age, sex, and race: April 1, 1960, to July 1, 1973 (Series P-25, No. 519); Preliminary estimates of the population of the United States by age, sex, and race: 1970 to 1981 (Series P-25, No. 917); *Methodology and assumptions for the population projections of the United States: 1999 to 2100* (Population Division Working Paper No. 38); and unpublished vintage 1999 estimates tables for 2000 that are available on the Census Bureau website.

Table POP3

Racial and ethnic composition: Percentage of U.S. children under age 18 by race and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980-2000 and projected 2001-20

				Estimates						Projected	
Race and Hispanic origin	**1980**	**1985**	**1990**	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2010**	**2020**
White, non-Hispanic	74	72	69	67	66	66	65	65	64	59	55
Black, non-Hispanic	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	14
Hispanic[a]	9	10	12	14	14	15	15	16	16	21	23
Asian/Pacific Islander[b]	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	6
American Indian/ Alaska Native[b]	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

[a] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[b] Excludes persons in this race group who are of Hispanic origin.

NOTE: All population figures for the year 2000 shown here are estimates based on the 1990 Census; they do not reflect Census 2000 counts.
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Reports*, Estimates of the population of the United States by single years of age, color, and sex: 1900 to 1959 (Series P-25, No. 311); Estimates of the population of the United States, by age, sex, and race: April 1, 1960, to July 1, 1973 (Series P-25, No. 519); Preliminary estimates of the population of the United States by age, sex, and race: 1970 to 1981 (Series P-25, No. 917); *Methodology and assumptions for the population projections of the United States: 1999 to 2100* (Population Division Working Paper No. 38); and unpublished vintage 1999 tables for 1980-2000 that are available on the Census Bureau website.

Table POP4

Difficulty speaking English: Children ages 5 to 17 who speak a language other than English at home, and who are reported to have difficulty speaking English[a] by race, Hispanic origin, and region, selected years 1979-99

Characteristic	1979	1989	1992	1995[b]	1999[b]
Children who speak another language at home					
Number (in millions)	3.8	5.3	6.4	6.7	8.8
Percentage	8.5	12.6	14.2	14.1	16.7
Race and Hispanic origin					
White, non-Hispanic	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.9
Black, non-Hispanic	1.3	2.4	4.2	3.0	4.5
Hispanic[c]	75.1	71.2	76.6	73.9	70.9
Other, non-Hispanic[d]	44.1	53.4	58.3	45.5	51.0
Region[e]					
Northeast	10.5	13.5	16.2	15.1	17.7
Midwest	3.7	4.9	5.6	5.9	7.5
South	6.8	10.7	11.1	11.7	14.3
West	17.0	24.2	27.2	26.4	28.8
Children who speak another language at home and have difficulty speaking English					
Number (in millions)	1.3	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.6
Percentage	2.8	4.4	4.9	5.1	5.0
Race and Hispanic origin					
White, non-Hispanic	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.0
Black, non-Hispanic	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.9	1.0
Hispanic[c]	28.7	27.4	29.9	31.0	23.4
Other, non-Hispanic[d]	19.8	20.4	21.0	14.1	11.7
Region[e]					
Northeast	2.9	4.8	5.3	5.0	4.4
Midwest	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.3	2.0
South	2.2	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.6
West	6.5	8.8	10.4	11.4	10.5

[a] 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 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 a sample of the children in the 1980s.

[b] Numbers in 1995 and after may reflect changes in the Current Population Survey because of newly instituted computer-assisted interviewing techniques and/or because of the change in the population controls to the 1990 Census-based estimates, with adjustments.

[c] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[d] Most in this category are Asians/Pacific Islanders, but American Indian/Alaska Native children also are included.

[e] Regions: Northeast includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Midwest includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. South includes Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. West includes Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

NOTE: All nonresponses to the language questions are excluded from the tabulations, except in 1999. In 1999, imputations were instituted for non-response on the language items.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, October (1992, 1995 and 1999) and November (1979 and 1989) Current Population Surveys. Tabulated by the National Center for Education Statistics.

Table POP5.A **Family structure and children's living arrangements: Percentage of children under age 18 by presence of parents in household, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980-2000**

Race, Hispanic origin, and family type	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total									
Two parents[a]	77	74	73	69	68	68	68	68	69
Mother only[b]	18	21	22	23	24	24	23	23	22
Father only[b]	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
No parent	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
White, non-Hispanic									
Two parents[a]	–	–	81	78	77	77	76	77	77
Mother only[b]	–	–	15	16	16	17	16	16	16
Father only[b]	–	–	3	3	4	4	5	4	4
No parent	–	–	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Black									
Two parents[a]	42	39	38	33	33	35	36	35	38
Mother only[b]	44	51	51	52	53	52	51	52	49
Father only[b]	2	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	4
No parent	12	7	8	11	9	8	9	10	9
Hispanic[c]									
Two parents[a]	75	68	67	63	62	64	64	63	65
Mother only[b]	20	27	27	28	29	27	27	27	25
Father only[b]	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	5	4
No parent	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	5

– = not available

[a] Excludes families where parents are not living as a married couple.

[b] Because of data limitations, includes some families where both parents are present in the household, but living as unmarried partners.

[c] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: Family structure refers to the presence of biological, adoptive, and stepparents in the child's household. Thus, a child with a biological mother and stepfather living in the household is said to have two parents.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Marital status and living arrangements, *Current Population Reports,* annual reports. (Beginning in 1995, detailed tables are available on the Census Bureau website at http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/ms-la.html.)

Table POP5.B **Family structure and children's living arrangements: Percentage of children under age 18 living in various family arrangements by race and Hispanic origin, 1996**

Characteristic	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Other, non-Hispanic	Hispanic
Total children ages 0 to 17					
Number (in thousands)	**71,494**	**46,657**	**11,033**	**3,377**	**10,428**
Living with two parents	**70.9**	**79.0**	**36.9**	**78.8**	**68.2**
Two bio./adopt. married	62.4	70.1	29.9	72.7	58.7
Two bio./adopt. cohab.	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.5	4.2
Bio./adopt. parent and step. married	6.4	7.3	4.9	4.6	4.8
Bio./adopt. parent and step. cohab.[a]	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4
Living with a single parent	**25.4**	**18.5**	**54.9**	**18.0**	**27.5**
Single mother	20.6	13.4	50.2	14.6	23.4
Single mother with partner	2.1	2.0	2.3	1.6	2.2
Single father	2.1	2.4	1.7	1.3	1.3
Single father with partner	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4
Single stepparent	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
Single stepparent with partner	–	–	–	–	–
Living with no parents	**3.7**	**2.5**	**8.2**	**3.2**	**4.3**
Grandparent	1.8	1.1	5.1	1.7	1.4
Other relatives only – no grandparent	0.8	0.4	1.6	0.9	1.3
Nonrelative only – not foster parent(s)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3
Other relatives and nonrelatives	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Foster parent(s)	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.7
Own household or partner of householder	0.1	0.1	0.1	–	0.2
Children ages 0 to 4					
Number (in thousands)	**19,960**	**12,759**	**3,073**	**871**	**3,257**
Living with two parents	**74.3**	**84.3**	**35.5**	**81.7**	**70.0**
Two bio./adopt. married	68.4	79.0	30.3	76.6	60.5
Two bio./adopt. cohab.	4.1	3.4	3.5	4.4	7.3
Bio./adopt. parent and step. married	1.8	1.7	1.8	0.8	2.1
Bio./adopt. parent and step. cohab.[a]	0.1	0.1	–	–	0.1
Living with a single parent	**23.0**	**14.1**	**58.1**	**17.6**	**26.4**
Single mother	20.1	11.3	55.7	14.8	22.3
Single mother with partner	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.0	2.4
Single father	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.6
Single father with partner	0.3	0.2	0.3	–	0.8
Single stepparent	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.2
Single stepparent with partner	–	–	–	–	–
Living with no parents	**2.6**	**1.6**	**6.4**	**0.6**	**3.6**
Grandparent	1.5	0.9	4.5	0.6	1.4
Other relatives only – no grandparent	0.4	0.3	0.8	–	0.5
Nonrelative only – not foster parent(s)	0.2	0.3	0.2	–	0.2
Other relatives and nonrelatives	0.1	0.1	0.1	–	0.4
Foster parent(s)	0.4	0.1	0.8	–	1.1
Own household or partner of householder	–	–	–	–	–

Table POP5.B (cont.)

Characteristic	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Other, non-Hispanic	Hispanic
Children ages 5 to 14					
Number (in thousands)	**39,906**	**26,089**	**6,141**	**1,938**	**5,738**
Living with two parents	**70.5**	**77.9**	**37.4**	**78.8**	**69.7**
Two bio./adopt. married	61.7	68.6	29.9	73.0	60.2
Two bio./adopt. cohab.	1.2	0.7	1.4	0.6	3.1
Bio./adopt. parent and step. married	7.3	8.3	5.5	5.1	5.7
Bio./adopt. parent and step. cohab.[a]	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6
Living with a single parent	**25.9**	**19.7**	**53.8**	**17.9**	**27.0**
Single mother	20.6	14.0	48.1	14.8	23.1
Single mother with partner	2.4	2.3	2.8	1.9	2.2
Single father	2.4	2.8	2.1	0.9	1.4
Single father with partner	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Single stepparent	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1
Single stepparent with partner	–	–	–	–	–
Living with no parents	**3.6**	**2.4**	**8.9**	**3.3**	**3.3**
Grandparent	1.8	1.1	5.5	2.0	1.2
Other relatives only – no grandparent	0.7	0.3	1.8	1.0	1.2
Nonrelative only – not foster parent(s)	0.3	0.3	0.4	–	0.2
Other relatives and nonrelatives	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
Foster parent(s)	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.6
Own household or partner of householder	–	–	–	–	–
Children ages 15 to 17					
Number (in thousands)	**11,628**	**7,809**	**1,818**	**569**	**1,433**
Living with two parents	**66.3**	**73.9**	**37.9**	**74.0**	**58.3**
Two bio./adopt. married	54.5	60.7	29.3	65.4	48.7
Two bio./adopt. cohab.	0.4	0.2	0.2	–	1.6
Bio./adopt. parent and step. married	11.2	12.7	8.1	8.6	7.5
Bio./adopt. parent and step. cohab.[a]	0.2	0.2	0.3	–	0.5
Living with a single parent	**27.7**	**21.6**	**53.0**	**19.3**	**32.1**
Single mother	21.6	15.1	47.9	13.9	27.1
Single mother with partner	2.1	2.0	2.4	1.6	1.9
Single father	3.2	3.6	2.0	3.2	2.5
Single father with partner	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.5
Single stepparent	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Single stepparent with partner	–	–	0.2	–	–
Living with no parents	**6.0**	**4.5**	**9.2**	**6.9**	**9.7**
Grandparent	2.0	1.3	4.8	2.5	2.2
Other relatives only – no grandparent	1.5	0.9	2.3	2.1	3.8
Nonrelative only – not foster parent(s)	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.6
Other relatives and nonrelatives	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.6	0.9
Foster parent(s)	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5
Own household or partner of householder	0.6	0.5	0.4	–	1.8

– represents zero

[a] Includes families where divorce and subsequent cohabitation occurred or families where long-term partners are regarded as stepparents.

NOTE: Two bio./adopt. married represents children living with two biological or adoptive married parents. Two bio./adopt. cohab. represents children living with two biological or adoptive cohabiting parents. Bio./adopt. parent and step. married represents children living with one biological or adoptive parent and one stepparent who are married. Bio./adopt. parent and step. cohab. represents children living with one biological or adoptive parent and one stepparent who are cohabitating.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation.

Table POP6.A

Births to unmarried women: Birth rates for unmarried women by age of mother, selected years 1980-99

(Live births to unmarried women per 1,000 in specific age group)

Age of mother	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total ages 15-44	29.4	32.8	43.8	45.1	44.8	44.0	44.3	44.4
Age group								
Ages 15-17	20.6	22.4	29.6	30.5	29.0	28.2	27.0	25.5
Ages 18-19	39.0	45.9	60.7	67.6	65.9	65.2	64.5	63.3
Ages 20-24	40.9	46.5	65.1	70.3	70.7	71.0	72.3	72.9
Ages 25-29	34.0	39.9	56.0	56.1	56.8	56.2	58.4	60.2
Ages 30-34	21.1	25.2	37.6	39.6	41.1	39.0	39.1	39.3
Ages 35-39	9.7	11.6	17.3	19.5	20.1	19.0	19.0	19.3
Ages 40-44	2.6	2.5	3.6	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.6

NOTE: Nonmarital birth rates for 1989-93 are somewhat understated because births to unmarried women were substantially underreported in Michigan and Texas; data since 1994 have been reported on a complete basis. Thus, the overall increase in nonmarital birth rates between 1980 and 1994 is accurately recorded here. However, the rates for 1989-93, if computed on the basis of complete data, would have been higher than the rates shown here, and the peak years for the rates would have occurred in the early 1990s rather than in 1994. Ventura, S.J., 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.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. Ventura, S.J., Martin, J.A., Curtin, S.C., Menacker, F., and Hamilton, B.E. (2001). Births: Final data for 1999. *National Vital Statistics Reports, 49* (1). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Ventura, S.J., 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.

Table POP6.B

Births to unmarried women: Percentage of all births that are to unmarried women by age of mother, selected years 1980-99

Age of mother	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
All ages	18.4	22.0	28.0	32.2	32.4	32.4	32.8	33.0
Age group								
Under age 15	88.7	91.8	91.6	93.5	93.8	95.7	96.6	96.5
Ages 15-17	61.5	70.9	77.7	83.7	84.4	86.7	87.5	87.7
Ages 18-19	39.8	50.7	61.3	69.8	70.8	72.5	73.6	74.0
Ages 20-24	19.3	26.3	36.9	44.7	45.6	46.6	47.7	48.5
Ages 25-29	9.0	12.7	18.0	21.5	22.0	22.0	22.5	22.9
Ages 30-34	7.4	9.7	13.3	14.7	14.8	14.1	14.0	14.0
Ages 35-39	9.4	11.2	13.9	15.7	15.7	14.6	14.4	14.4
Ages 40 and older	12.1	14.0	17.0	18.1	18.4	17.1	16.7	16.5

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. Ventura, S.J. (1995). Births to unmarried mothers: United States, 1980-92. *Vital and Health Statistics, Series 21* (53). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Ventura, S.J., Martin, J.A., Curtin, S.C., Menacker, F., and Hamilton, B.E. (2001). Births: Final data for 1999. *National Vital Statistics Reports, 49* (1). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Ventura, S.J., 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.

Table POP7 **Child care: Percentage of children by type of care arrangement for children from birth through third grade by child and family characteristics, 1995 and 1999**

Characteristic	Parental care only		Type of nonparental care arrangement: Total in nonparental care[b]		Care in a home[a]: By a relative		Care in a home[a]: By a nonrelative		Center-based program[c]	
	1995	1999	1995	1999	1995	1999	1995	1999	1995	1999
Total	49	46	51	54	20	22	15	14	23	27
Age/grade in school										
Ages 0-2	51	49	50	51	23	24	19	17	12	16
Ages 3-6, not yet in kindergarten	26	23	74	77	19	23	17	16	55	60
Kindergarten	56	52	44	48	18	20	14	13	16	22
1st-3rd grade	62	57	38	43	18	21	10	9	13	18
Race and Hispanic origin										
White, non-Hispanic	49	48	51	53	17	19	17	16	24	28
Black, non-Hispanic	40	34	60	66	31	33	10	11	27	35
Hispanic[d]	58	52	42	48	23	24	10	11	13	19
Other	49	43	51	57	22	29	11	11	25	28
Poverty status										
Below poverty	56	50	44	50	23	27	9	10	18	22
At or above poverty	46	45	54	55	19	21	17	15	25	29
Mother's highest level of education[e]										
Less than high school graduate	67	59	33	41	18	21	6	9	13	16
High school graduate/GED	51	49	49	51	22	27	13	11	19	23
Vocational/technical or some college	44	43	56	57	22	23	17	16	25	29
College graduate	40	43	60	57	14	15	22	17	34	35
Mother's employment status[e]										
35 hours or more per week	22	22	78	78	32	33	25	22	33	37
Less than 35 hours per week	42	45	58	55	25	25	19	17	24	26
Looking for work	64	62	36	38	15	19	4	5	20	21
Not in the labor force	76	75	24	25	7	7	4	4	15	17

[a] Relative and nonrelative care can take place in either the child's own home or another home.

[b] Some children participate in more than one type of nonparental care arrangement. Thus, details do not sum to the total percentage of children in nonparental care.

[c] Center-based programs include day care centers, prekindergartens, nursery schools, Head Start programs, and other early childhood education programs.

[d] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[e] Children without a mother in the home are excluded from estimates of mother's highest level of education and mother's employment status.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Household Education Survey.

Table POP8

Children's environments: Percentage of children under age 18 living in areas that do not meet at least one of the Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standards, 1990-98

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
One or more standards	28.0	31.9	20.9	24.3	23.6	30.9	19.9	21.9	23.2
Pollutant									
Ozone	22.6	25.1	16.9	21.0	19.0	27.7	16.4	18.5	20.7
Carbon monoxide	9.5	8.5	6.2	5.1	6.6	5.0	5.7	3.8	4.3
Particulate matter	8.0	6.3	9.6	2.7	2.3	10.0	1.5	2.4	2.0
Lead	2.2	6.0	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6
Nitrogen dioxide	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sulfur dioxide	0.5	2.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

NOTE: Percentages are based on the number of children living in counties not meeting a national ambient air quality standard, divided by the total population.

For more information on the emissions standards that are used in calculating these percentages, please see the following report: Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards. (2000). *National air quality and emissions trends report, 1998.* Research Triangle Park, NC: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

The standards can also be found at http://www.epa.gov/oar/aqtrnd98/chapter2.pdf.

SOURCE: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air and Radiation, Aerometric Information Retrieval System.

Table ECON1.A **Child poverty: Percentage of related children[a] under age 18 living below selected poverty levels by age, family structure, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980-99**

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Under 100 percent of poverty								
Children in all families								
Related children	18	20	20	20	20	19	18	16
White, non-Hispanic	–	–	12	11	10	11	10	9
Black	42	43	44	42	40	37	36	33
Hispanic[b]	33	40	38	39	40	36	34	30
Related children under age 6	20	23	23	24	23	22	21	18
Related children ages 6-17	17	19	18	18	18	18	17	16
Children in married-couple families								
Related children	–	–	10	10	10	10	9	8
White, non-Hispanic	–	–	7	6	5	5	5	5
Black	–	–	18	13	14	13	12	11
Hispanic[b]	–	–	27	28	29	26	23	22
Related children under age 6	–	–	12	11	12	11	10	9
Related children ages 6-17	–	–	10	9	9	9	9	8
Children in female-householder families, no husband present								
Related children	51	54	53	50	49	49	46	42
White, non-Hispanic	–	–	40	34	35	37	33	29
Black	65	67	65	62	58	55	55	52
Hispanic[b]	65	72	68	66	67	63	60	52
Related children under age 6	65	66	66	62	59	59	55	50
Related children ages 6-17	46	48	47	45	45	45	42	38
All children[c]	18	21	21	21	21	20	19	17
Under 50 percent of poverty								
Children in all families								
Related children	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	6
White, non-Hispanic	–	–	4	3	4	4	4	3
Black	17	22	22	20	20	20	17	15
Hispanic[b]	–	–	14	16	14	16	13	11
Under 150 percent of poverty								
Children in all families								
Related children	29	32	31	32	31	30	29	28
White, non-Hispanic	–	–	21	19	19	19	18	17
Black	57	59	57	56	56	51	52	48
Hispanic[b]	–	–	55	59	57	56	52	49

– = not available.

[a] Related children include biological children, adopted children, and stepchildren of the householder and all other children in the household related to the householder (or reference person) by blood, adoption, or marriage (except the householder or spouse).

[b] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[c] Includes children not related to the householder.

NOTE: Estimates refer to children who are related to the householder and who are under age 18. The poverty level is based on money income and does not include noncash benefits, such as food stamps. Poverty thresholds reflect family size and composition and are adjusted each year using the annual average Consumer Price Index (CPI) level. The average poverty threshold for a family of four was $17,029 in 1999. The levels shown here are derived from the ratio of the family's income to the family's poverty threshold. For more detail, see U.S. Census Bureau, Series P-60, No. 210.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, March Current Population Survey, *Current Population Reports,* Consumer income, Series P-60, various years.

Table ECON1.B **Income distribution: Percentage of related children under age 18 by family income relative to the poverty line, selected years 1980-99**

Poverty level	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Extreme poverty	6.6	8.1	8.3	9.3	9.9	9.6	9.4	7.9	8.4	8.5	7.6	6.4
Below poverty, but above extreme poverty	11.3	12.0	11.6	11.8	11.7	12.4	11.9	12.2	11.4	10.8	10.7	10.0
Low income	24.0	22.8	21.8	22.2	22.0	22.2	22.0	22.5	22.7	21.4	21.2	21.7
Medium income	41.4	37.7	37.0	35.7	34.9	33.4	33.7	34.5	34.0	34.4	33.5	33.0
High income	16.8	19.4	21.3	21.0	21.5	22.3	23.1	22.8	23.5	25.0	27.0	29.0
Very high income	4.3	6.1	7.4	7.0	7.3	8.4	9.1	8.9	9.2	10.1	11.2	12.4

NOTE: Estimates refer to children who are related to the householder and who are under age 18. The income classes are derived from the ratio of the family's income to the family's poverty threshold. Extreme poverty is less than 50 percent of the poverty threshold (i.e., $8,515 for a family of four in 1999). Poverty is between 50 and 99 percent of the poverty threshold (i.e., between $8,515 and $17,028 for a family of four in 1999). Low income is between 100 and 199 percent of the poverty threshold (i.e., between $17,029 and $34,057 for a family of four in 1999). Medium income is between 200 and 399 percent of the poverty threshold (i.e., between $34,058 and $68,115 for a family of four in 1999). High income is 400 percent of the poverty threshold or more.(i.e., $68,116 or more for a family of four in 1999). Very high income is 600 percent of the poverty threshold and over. (i.e., $102,174 or more for a family of four in 1999). [These income categories are similar to those used in the *Economic report of the President* (1998). A similar approach is found in Hernandez, Donald J. (1993), *America's children: Resources from family, government, and the economy*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation for the National Committee for research on the 1980 census, except that Hernandez uses the relationship to median income to define his categories. The medium and high income categories are similar for either method.]

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, March Current Population Survey.

The Measurement of Poverty

The measurement of poverty used in this report is the official poverty measure used by the Census Bureau. A child is living below poverty if the child lives in a family with before-tax cash income below a defined level of need, called the poverty line. The official poverty line in use today was devised in the early 1960s based on the minimum cost of what was considered to be a nutritionally adequate diet. As originally defined, the poverty index signified the inability of families to afford the basic necessities of living, based on the budget and spending patterns of those Americans with an average standard of living. Since then, the poverty line has been updated annually for inflation using the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers. The poverty line depends on the size of the family and the number of children in the family.

A 1995 report by the National Research Council[1] recommended changing the definition of both the poverty thresholds and the resources that are used to measure poverty. Its recommendations included the following:

> **Defining income:** On the one hand, the definition of family income should be expanded to include other important resources of purchasing power, such as the earned income tax credit, food stamps, and housing subsidies. On the other hand, some necessary expenditures that reduce a family's resources available for basic consumption needs should be subtracted from income, such as taxes, necessary child care and other work-related expenditures, child support payments, and out-of-pocket medical expenditures.
>
> **Setting a threshold:** Poverty thresholds should be adjusted to provide a more accurate measure of family income requirements. First, the consumption bundle used to derive thresholds should be based on food, clothing, and shelter, not food consumption alone. Second, thresholds should reflect regional variations in housing costs. Third, thresholds should be adjusted for family size in a more consistent way than is currently done. Finally, thresholds should be updated to reflect changes in expenditure patterns over time.

A recent Census Bureau report[2] used key elements of the National Research Council proposal to estimate alternative poverty rates from 1990 to 1997. These estimates produced increases in child poverty from 1990 to 1993 similar to, and decreases in poverty from 1993 to 1997 somewhat larger than, those under the official measure. These changes reflect the fact that the new measure more completely accounts for in-kind transfers, such as food stamps and housing benefits, and for work-related expenditures. As a result, the new measure tends to decrease the relative poverty rate of children who are more likely to live in families that receive in-kind transfers, and to increase the relative poverty rate of children living with employed low-income persons with higher work-related expenses.

[1] Citro, C.F., and Michael, R.T. (Eds.). (1995). *Measuring poverty: A new approach*. Washington, DC: National Academy Press.

[2] U.S. Census Bureau. (1999). Experimental poverty measures: 1990-1997. *Current Population Reports,* Series P-60-205.

Table ECON2

Secure parental employment: Percentage of children under age 18 living with at least one parent employed full time[a] all year by family structure, race, Hispanic origin, poverty status, and age, selected years 1980-99

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
All children living with parent(s)[b]								
Total	70	70	72	74	75	76	77	79
Race and Hispanic origin								
White, non-Hispanic	75	77	79	81	82	82	84	84
Black, non-Hispanic	50	48	50	54	56	58	58	64
Hispanic[c]	59	55	60	61	64	67	68	71
Poverty status								
Below poverty	21	20	22	25	25	26	31	31
At or above poverty	81	82	85	86	87	88	87	88
Age								
Children under 6	67	67	68	69	71	72	74	76
Children ages 6-17	72	72	74	76	77	78	79	80
Children living in families maintained by two parents								
Total	80	81	85	87	88	88	89	90
Race and Hispanic origin								
White, non-Hispanic	81	83	86	89	90	91	91	91
Black, non-Hispanic	73	76	84	85	87	85	86	88
Hispanic[c]	71	70	74	77	79	80	82	83
Poverty status								
Below poverty	38	37	44	46	48	48	56	52
At or above poverty	84	87	89	91	92	92	92	93
Age								
Children under 6	76	79	83	86	87	87	88	89
Children ages 6-17	81	82	85	87	88	89	89	90
With both parents working full time all year	17	20	25	28	30	31	31	32
Children living in families maintained by single mothers[d]								
Total	33	32	33	38	39	41	44	47
Race and Hispanic origin								
White, non-Hispanic	39	39	40	46	47	46	52	52
Black, non-Hispanic	28	25	27	33	35	39	39	46
Hispanic[c]	22	22	24	27	27	34	36	39
Poverty status								
Below poverty	7	7	9	14	10	13	17	18
At or above poverty	59	59	60	61	64	66	66	66
Age								
Children under 6	20	20	21	24	27	28	31	35
Children ages 6-17	38	37	40	45	45	47	50	52

Table ECON2 (cont.)

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Children living in families maintained by single fathers[d]								
Total	57	60	64	67	67	70	70	70
Race and Hispanic origin								
White, non-Hispanic	61	62	68	72	69	72	72	76
Black, non-Hispanic	41	59	53	64	60	67	66	51
Hispanic[c]	53	53	59	58	66	68	69	65
Poverty status								
Below poverty	15	23	21	24	30	29	34	28
At or above poverty	68	69	74	79	77	80	79	79
Age								
Children under 6	48	57	58	54	61	62	65	66
Children ages 6-17	59	62	67	74	70	74	72	71

[a] Full-time, all-year employment is defined as usually working full time (35 hours or more per week) for 50 to 52 weeks.

[b] Total children living with parent(s) (in thousands)	60,683	61,264	63,351	68,090	68,275	68,408	68,814	69,118
Total living with relatives but not with parent(s) (in thousands)	1,954	1,379	1,455	2,160	2,016	2,137	2,159	2,187

[c] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[d] Includes some families where both parents are present in the household, but living as unmarried partners.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, March Current Population Survey.

Table ECON3 **Housing problems: Percentage of households with children under age 18 that report housing problems by type of problem, selected years 1978-99**

Household type	1978	1983	1989	1993	1995	1997	1999
All households with children							
Number of households (in millions)	32.3	33.6	35.4	35.4	37.2	37.0	37.5
Percent with							
Any problems	30	33	33	34	36	36	35
Inadequate housing[a]	9	8	9	7	7	7	7
Crowded housing	9	8	7	6	7	7	7
Cost burden greater than 30 percent	15	21	24	26	28	28	28
Cost burden greater than 50 percent	6	11	9	11	12	12	11
Severe problems	8	12	10	11	12	11	11
Very-low-income renter households with children[b]							
Number of households (in millions)	4.2	5.1	5.9	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.2
Percent with							
Any problems	79	83	77	75	77	82	80
Inadequate housing[a]	18	18	18	14	13	16	15
Crowded housing	22	18	17	14	17	17	17
Cost burden greater than 30 percent	59	68	67	67	69	73	70
Cost burden greater than 50 percent	31	38	36	38	38	41	37
Severe problems	33	42	31	33	31	32	29
Rental assistance	23	23	33	33	33	31	31

[a] Inadequate housing refers to housing with "moderate or severe physical problems." The most common problems meeting the definition are lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, having unvented room heaters as the primary heating equipment, and multiple upkeep problems such as water leakage, open cracks or holes, broken plaster, or signs of rats.

[b] Very-low-income households are those with incomes at or below one-half the median income in a geographic area.

NOTE: Data are available for 1978, 1983, 1989, 1993, 1995, 1997, and 1999 (1978 data based on 1970 Census weights; 1983 and 1989 data on 1980 weights; 1993, 1995, and 1997 data on 1990 weights). Moderate or severe physical problems: See definition in Appendix A of the American Housing Survey summary volume, American Housing Survey for the United States in 1999, *Current Housing Reports,* H150/99, U.S. Census Bureau, 2000. Cost burden: Expenditures on housing and utilities are greater than 30 percent of reported income. Rental assistance: Renters are either in a public housing project or have a subsidy (i.e., pay a lower rent because a federal, state, or local government program pays part of the cost of construction, mortgage, or operating expenses). Severe problems: Cost burden is greater than 50 percent of income or severe physical problems among those not reporting housing assistance. Because of questionnaire changes, 1997 and 1999 data on assisted families, priority problems, and severe physical problems are not comparable to earlier data. See Office of Policy Development and Research, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (1998). *Rental housing assistance—the crisis continues: The 1997 report to Congress on worst case housing needs.* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Annual Housing Survey and American Housing Survey. Tabulated by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Table ECON4.A **Food security: Percentage of children under age 18 in households experiencing food insecurity by level of hunger and poverty status, selected years 1995-99**

Characteristic	1995	1998	1999
All children			
Food insecure without hunger	13.3	15.0	13.1
Food insecure with moderate or severe hunger	6.1	4.7	3.8
Food insecure with moderate hunger	5.1	4.0	3.3
Food insecure with severe hunger	1.0	0.7	0.5
Below poverty			
Food insecure without hunger	28.7	34.5	32.2
Food insecure with moderate or severe hunger	15.6	14.2	11.8
Food insecure with moderate hunger	12.9	11.8	10.2
Food insecure with severe hunger	2.8	2.4	1.6
At or above poverty			
Food insecure without hunger	8.2	10.3	8.7
Food insecure with moderate or severe hunger	3.0	2.3	1.9
Food insecure with moderate hunger	2.7	1.9	1.6
Food insecure with severe hunger	0.4	0.4	0.3

NOTE: The Food Security Scale, ECON4.A, the percentage of children under age 18 in households experiencing food insecurity with moderate to severe hunger, is based on the food security scale derived from data collected in the Food Security Supplement to the Current Population Survey. The food security scale provides a near-continuous measure of the level of food insecurity and hunger experienced within each household. A categorical measure based on the scale classifies households according to four designated levels of severity of household food insecurity: food secure, food insecure without hunger, food insecure with moderate hunger, and food insecure with severe hunger. Food-secure households do not report a pattern of difficulty obtaining enough or acceptable quality food. Food-insecure households without hunger report having difficulty obtaining enough food, reduced quality of diets, anxiety about their food supply, and increasingly resorting to emergency food sources and other coping behaviors, but do not report indicators of hunger. Food-insecure households with moderate hunger report food insecurity and a pattern of indicators of hunger for one or more adults and, in some cases, for children. Food-insecure households with severe hunger report multiple indicators of both adults' and children's hunger. For a detailed explanation of the U.S. Department of Agriculture/Department of Health and Human Services Food Security Measurement scale, see Food and Nutrition Service (1997). *Household food security in the United States in 1995 and 2000. Guide to measuring household food security.* Alexandria, VA: Food and Nutrition Service.

Data for 1996 and 1997 are not strictly comparable with data for 1995, 1998, and 1999 due to methodology differences. In previous reports, data for 1995 were made consistent with 1996 and 1997 data. In this report, the 1996 and 1997 data have been omitted, but the 1995 data are retained because, although screened on a different basis than the revised method adopted in 1998 and 1999, this had little effect on prevalence estimates. The 1996 and 1997 data, however, cannot readily be adjusted to be comparable.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Food Security Supplement to the Current Population Survey.

Table ECON4.B

Diet quality: Percentage of children ages 2 to 18 by age and diet quality as measured by the Healthy Eating Index, 1994-96

	1994			1995			1996		
Age	Good diet[a]	Needs improvement[a]	Poor diet[a]	Good diet[a]	Needs improvement[a]	Poor diet[a]	Good diet[a]	Needs improvement[a]	Poor diet[a]
Ages 2-5	26	63	11	27	68	5	24	68	8
Ages 6-12	13	75	12	11	82	7	12	75	13
Ages 13-18	8	69	23	5[b]	76	19	6	74	20

[a] A Healthy Eating Index (HEI) score above 80 implies a good diet, an HEI score between 51 and 80 implies a diet that needs improvement, and an HEI score less than 51 implies a poor diet. See Table ECON4.D for a description of the HEI and average scores by age.

[b] Sample size relatively small to make reliable comparisons.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals.

Table ECON4.C

Diet quality: Percentage of children ages 2 to 18 by age, poverty status, and diet quality as measured by the Healthy Eating Index, 3-year average 1994-96

Characteristic	Good diet[a]	Needs improvement[a]	Poor diet[a]
Ages 2-5			
At or below poverty	19	70	11
Above poverty	28	65	7
Ages 6-12			
At or below poverty	10	78	12
Above poverty	12	78	10
Ages 13-18			
At or below poverty	3[b]	72	25
Above poverty	7	74	19

[a] A Healthy Eating Index (HEI) score above 80 implies a good diet, an HEI score between 51 and 80 implies a diet that needs improvement, and an HEI score less than 51 implies a poor diet. See Table ECON4.D for a description of the HEI and average scores by age.

[b] Sample size relatively small to make reliable comparisons.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals.

Table ECON4.D **Healthy Eating Index: Overall and component mean scores and percentages for children, 3-year average 1994-96**

Component	Ages 2-3	Ages 4-6	Ages 7-10	Ages 11-14		Ages 15-18	
	All	All	All	Females	Males	Females	Males
HEI score							
Overall	73.8	67.8	66.6	63.5	62.2	60.9	60.7
1. Grains	8.3	7.2	7.6	6.7	7.2	6.3	7.5
2. Vegetables	5.9	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.4	5.8	6.3
3. Fruits	7.0	5.3	4.3	3.9	3.5	3.1	2.8
4. Milk	7.2	7.4	7.6	5.2	6.2	4.2	6.1
5. Meat	6.3	5.3	5.5	5.7	6.5	5.8	6.9
6. Total fat	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.1	6.8
7. Saturated fat	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.7	6.6	6.0
8. Cholesterol	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.5	7.6	8.4	6.7
9. Sodium	8.8	8.1	6.8	7.1	5.2	6.9	3.7
10. Variety	8.4	7.9	8.1	7.8	8.1	6.7	7.8
Percentage of children meeting the dietary recommendations for each component							
1. Grains	54	27	31	16	29	17	34
2. Vegetables	31	16	20	24	23	26	35
3. Fruits	53	29	18	14	9	12	11
4. Milk	44	44	49	15	27	12	28
5. Meat	28	14	17	15	28	21	36
6. Total fat	40	38	35	37	33	38	34
7. Saturated fat	27	28	28	31	32	42	35
8. Cholesterol	83	83	80	78	69	77	58
9. Sodium	64	53	34	39	21	37	15
10. Variety	64	53	54	51	58	37	51

NOTE: The Healthy Eating Index examines the diet of American children ages 2 to 18. The Index consists of 10 components, each representing different aspects of a healthful diet.

Components 1 to 5 measure the degree to which a person's diet conforms to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food Guide Pyramid serving recommendations for the five major food groups: grains (bread, cereal, rice, and pasta), vegetables, fruits, milk (milk, yogurt, and cheese), and meat/meat alternatives (meat, poultry, fish, dry beans, eggs, and nuts). Component 6 measures total fat consumption as a percentage of total food energy (calorie) intake. Component 7 measures saturated fat consumption as a percentage of total food energy intake. Components 8 and 9 measure total cholesterol intake and total sodium intake, respectively. Component 10 measures the degree of variety in a person's diet.

Each component of the Index has a maximum score of 10 and a minimum score of 0. Intermediate scores are computed proportionately. High component scores indicate intakes close to recommended ranges or amounts. The maximum combined score for the 10 components is 100. An HEI score above 80 implies a good diet, an HEI score between 51 and 80 implies a diet that needs improvement, and an HEI score less than 51 implies a poor diet.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals.

Table ECON5.A **Access to health care: Percentage of children under age 18 covered by health insurance[a] by type of health insurance, age, race, and Hispanic origin, 1987-99**

Characteristic	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
All health insurance													
Total	87	87	87	87	87	87	86	86	86	85	85	85	86
Age													
Ages 0-5	88	87	87	89	89	89	88	86	87	86	86	84	86
Ages 6-11	87	87	87	87	88	88	87	87	87	85	86	85	87
Ages 12-17	86	86	86	85	85	85	83	85	86	84	83	84	86
Race and Hispanic origin													
White, non-Hispanic	90	90	90	90	90	90	89	89	90	89	89	89	91
Black	83	84	84	85	85	86	84	83	85	81	81	80	82
Hispanic[b]	72	71	70	72	73	75	74	72	73	71	71	70	73
Private health insurance													
Total	74	74	74	71	70	69	67	66	66	66	67	68	69
Age													
Ages 0-5	72	71	71	68	66	65	63	60	60	62	63	64	65
Ages 6-11	74	74	75	73	71	71	70	67	67	67	68	68	69
Ages 12-17	75	76	76	73	72	71	69	70	71	70	70	65	72
Race and Hispanic origin													
White, non-Hispanic	83	83	83	81	80	80	78	77	78	78	78	79	80
Black	49	50	52	49	45	46	46	43	44	45	48	47	50
Hispanic[b]	48	48	48	45	43	42	42	38	38	40	42	43	45
Government health insurance[c]													
Total	19	19	19	22	24	25	27	26	26	25	23	23	23
Age													
Ages 0-5	22	23	24	28	30	33	35	33	33	31	29	27	27
Ages 6-11	19	18	18	20	22	23	25	25	26	25	23	23	23
Ages 12-17	16	16	15	18	19	19	20	20	21	19	19	19	19
Race and Hispanic origin													
White, non-Hispanic	12	13	13	15	16	17	19	18	18	18	17	16	16
Black	42	42	41	45	48	49	50	48	49	45	40	42	39
Hispanic[b]	28	27	27	32	37	38	41	38	39	35	34	31	33

[a] Children are considered to be covered by health insurance if they had government or private coverage at any time during the year. Some children are covered by both types of insurance; hence, the sum of government and private is greater than the total.

[b] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[c] Government health insurance for children consists mostly of Medicaid, but also includes Medicare, SCHIP (the State Children's Health Insurance Programs), and CHAMPUS/Tricare, the health care program for members of the armed services and their families.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, unpublished tables based on analyses from the March Current Population Survey.

Table ECON5.B **Usual source of care: Percentage of children under age 18 with no usual source of health care[a] by age, poverty status, and type of health insurance, 1993-98**

Characteristic	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997[b]	1998[b]
Children ages 0-17						
Total	8.0	6.8	6.3	6.3	6.9	6.5
Type of insurance						
Private insurance[c]	3.9	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.3	2.9
Public insurance[c,d]	10.8	6.3	6.6	6.0	5.2	5.8
No insurance	24.3	21.7	22.1	23.2	27.6	28.0
Poverty status						
Below poverty	15.2	11.0	10.4	10.0	12.8	11.6
At or above poverty	5.5	5.4	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.2
Children ages 0-4						
Total	5.2	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0
Type of insurance						
Private insurance[c]	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.5	2.0	1.5
Public insurance[c,d]	7.3	4.1	5.0	4.0	3.7	3.4
No insurance	18.6	16.1	17.2	18.7	16.6	20.5
Poverty status						
Below poverty	10.8	6.8	7.4	6.0	7.2	6.9
At or above poverty	3.1	3.5	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.1
Children ages 5-17						
Total	9.2	7.9	7.1	7.2	8.0	7.4
Type of insurance						
Private insurance[c]	4.7	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.4
Public insurance[c,d]	13.3	7.8	7.8	7.4	6.2	7.3
No insurance	26.2	23.7	23.8	24.6	31.2	30.4
Poverty status						
Below poverty	17.6	13.0	11.8	11.9	15.4	13.8
At or above poverty	6.4	6.2	5.7	5.5	6.3	5.9

[a] Excludes emergency rooms as a usual source of care.

[b] In 1997, the National Health Interview Survey was redesigned. Data for 1997-98 are not strictly comparable with earlier data.

[c] Children with both public and private insurance coverage are placed in the private insurance category.

[d] As defined here, public health insurance for children consists mostly of Medicaid or other public assistance programs, including State plans. It does not include children with only Medicare or the Civilian Health and Medical Care Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS/CHAMP-VA/Tricare).

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.

Table HEALTH1 General health status: Percentage of children under age 18 in very good or excellent health by age and poverty status, selected years 1984-98

Age and poverty status	1984	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997[a]	1998[a]
Children ages 0-17							
Total	78	79	81	80	81	82	83
Poverty status							
Below poverty	62	64	66	65	66	68	70
At or above poverty	83	84	84	84	85	86	87
Children ages 0-4							
Total	79	80	81	81	81	84	85
Poverty status							
Below poverty	66	69	70	67	69	74	76
At or above poverty	84	85	85	85	85	88	89
Children ages 5-17							
Total	77	78	80	80	81	81	82
Poverty status							
Below poverty	60	62	64	64	65	65	67
At or above poverty	82	83	84	84	85	86	87

[a] In 1997, the National Health Interview Survey was redesigned. Data for 1997-98 are not strictly comparable with earlier data.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.

Table HEALTH2

Activity limitation: Percentage of children under age 18 with any limitation in activity resulting from chronic conditions[a] by age, gender, poverty status, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1984-98

Characteristic	1984	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997[b]	1998[b]
Children ages 0-17							
Total	5.1	5.1	4.9	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.0
Gender							
Male	5.9	6.0	5.6	7.4	7.6	7.9	8.0
Female	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.7	3.9
Poverty status							
Below poverty	7.0	7.3	6.3	8.6	9.4	8.4	9.0
At or above poverty	4.8	4.8	4.6	5.3	5.2	6.0	5.8
Race and Hispanic origin							
White, non-Hispanic	5.0	5.1	5.0	6.0	5.9	6.7	6.2
Black, non-Hispanic	5.5	5.8	5.5	7.3	8.0	7.5	7.6
Hispanic[c]	4.9	5.1	4.1	5.8	6.4	4.5	4.7
Children ages 0-4							
Total	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.7	3.3	2.8
Gender							
Male	2.7	2.7	2.6	3.3	3.4	4.0	3.7
Female	2.3	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.5	1.8
Poverty status							
Below poverty	4.1	2.9	2.9	3.6	5.5	4.4	4.0
At or above poverty	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.4	1.7	2.9	2.5
Race and Hispanic origin							
White, non-Hispanic	2.3	1.8	2.1	2.7	2.0	3.5	2.6
Black, non-Hispanic	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.5	5.1	4.0	3.9
Hispanic[c]	2.5	3.0	2.0	2.5	3.5	2.5	3.0
Children ages 5-17							
Total	6.1	6.3	6.1	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.3
Gender							
Male	7.3	7.4	6.9	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.7
Female	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.5	4.8
Poverty status							
Below poverty	8.5	9.2	7.9	11.0	11.2	10.5	11.1
At or above poverty	5.8	5.8	5.6	6.5	6.5	7.2	7.1
Race and Hispanic origin							
White, non-Hispanic	6.1	6.4	6.2	7.2	7.3	7.8	7.5
Black, non-Hispanic	6.5	6.9	6.7	8.9	9.2	8.7	8.9
Hispanic[c]	6.1	6.0	5.1	7.5	7.7	5.5	5.5

[a] Chronic conditions usually have a duration of more than 3 months, e.g., asthma, hearing impairment, diabetes. Persons are not classified as limited in activity unless one or more chronic conditions are reported as the cause of the limitation.

[b] In 1997, the National Health Interview Survey was redesigned. Data for 1997-98 are not comparable with earlier data. Data for1997 and 1998 are for July-December only. There was an error in data collection in January-June 1998. For both years, data for only the second half of the year are presented so that data for 1997-98 will be comparable.

[c] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.

Table HEALTH3 **Childhood immunization: Percentage of children ages 19 to 35 months vaccinated for selected diseases by poverty status, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1994-99**

	Total					Below poverty					At or above poverty				
Characteristic	**1994**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**1994**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**1994**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**
Total															
Combined series (4:3:1:3)[a]	69	77	76	79	78	61	69	71	74	73	72	80	79	82	81
Combined series (4:3:1)[b]	75	78	78	81	80	66	71	73	76	75	77	81	80	83	82
DTP (4 doses or more)[c]	76	81	81	84	83	69	73	76	80	79	79	84	84	86	85
Polio (3 doses or more)	83	91	91	91	90	78	88	90	90	87	85	92	92	92	91
Measles-containing[d]	89	91	91	92	92	87	87	86	90	90	90	92	92	93	92
Hib (3 doses or more)[e]	86	92	93	93	94	81	88	90	91	91	88	93	94	95	95
Hepatitis B (3 doses or more)[f]	37	82	84	87	88	25	78	80	85	87	41	83	85	88	89
Varicella[g]	–	12	26	43	58	–	5	17	41	55	–	15	29	44	58
White, non-Hispanic															
Combined series (4:3:1:3)[a]	72	79	79	82	81	–	68	70	77	76	–	81	76	83	82
Combined series (4:3:1)[b]	78	80	80	83	82	–	70	73	79	77	–	82	82	84	83
DTP (4 doses or more)[c]	80	83	84	87	86	–	72	76	82	81	–	85	85	88	86
Polio (3 doses or more)	85	92	92	92	90	–	88	90	91	88	–	93	92	93	91
Measles-containing[d]	90	92	92	93	92	–	86	85	91	90	–	93	93	94	93
Hib (3 doses or more)[e]	87	93	94	95	95	–	87	90	92	93	–	94	95	96	95
Hepatitis B (3 doses or more)[f]	40	82	85	88	89	–	75	80	87	88	–	83	85	88	89
Varicella[g]	–	15	28	42	56	–	6	17	37	51	–	16	29	43	57
Black, non-Hispanic															
Combined series (4:3:1:3)[a]	67	74	73	73	74	–	70	72	72	72	–	78	78	74	77
Combined series (4:3:1)[b]	70	76	74	74	75	–	73	72	74	74	–	80	80	76	78
DTP (4 doses or more)[c]	72	79	78	77	79	–	75	76	77	78	–	82	80	79	83
Polio (3 doses or more)	79	90	90	88	87	–	88	90	88	86	–	92	91	87	88
Measles-containing[d]	86	89	90	89	90	–	88	88	89	90	–	91	92	90	91
Hib (3 doses or more)[e]	85	90	92	90	92	–	87	92	90	91	–	92	94	90	94
Hepatitis B (3 doses or more)[f]	29	82	83	84	87	–	79	82	86	86	–	86	84	83	90
Varicella[g]	–	9	21	42	58		3	16	40	57	–	13	27	44	60
Hispanic[h]															
Combined series (4:3:1:3)[a]	62	71	72	75	75	–	68	71	73	73	–	74	77	79	78
Combined series (4:3:1)[b]	68	73	74	77	77	–	70	72	76	76	–	75	77	80	80
DTP (4 doses or more)[c]	70	77	77	81	80	–	73	75	79	78	–	79	80	83	82
Polio (3 doses or more)	81	89	90	89	89	–	88	89	90	89	–	90	90	90	90
Measles-containing[d]	88	88	88	91	90	–	88	86	91	90	–	89	89	93	91
Hib (3 doses or more)[e]	84	89	90	92	92	–	88	89	92	91	–	90	92	94	95
Hepatitis B (3 doses or more)[f]	33	80	81	86	85	–	79	79	83	87	–	82	84	88	88
Varicella[g]	–	8	22	47	61	–	6	18	44	59	–	11	25	48	62

– = not available

[a] The 4:3:1:3 combined series consists of 4 doses of diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and pertussis vaccine (DTP), 3 doses of polio vaccine, 1 dose of a measles-containing vaccine(MCV), and 3 doses of *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) vaccine.

[b] The 4:3:1 combined series consists of 4 doses of diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and pertussis vaccine (DTP), 3 doses of polio vaccine, and 1 dose of a measles-containing vaccine (MCV).

[c] Diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and pertussis vaccine.

[d] Respondents were asked about measles-containing vaccine, including MMR (measles-mumps-rubella) vaccines.

[e] *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) vaccine.

[f] The percentage of children 19 to 35 months of age who received 3 doses of hepatitis B vaccine was low in 1994, because universal infant vaccination with a 3-dose series was not recommended until November 1991.

[g] Recommended in July 1996. Administered on or after the first birthday, unadjusted for history of varicella illness (chicken pox).

[h] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics and National Immunization Program, National Immunization Survey.

Table HEALTH4 **Low birthweight: Percentage of low-birthweight births by detailed race and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980-99**

Low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams, about 5.5 pounds)

Race and Hispanic origin	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6
White, non-Hispanic	5.7	5.6	5.6	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6
Black, non-Hispanic	12.7	12.6	13.3	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.2
Hispanic[a]	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4
Mexican American	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9
Puerto Rican	9.0	8.7	9.0	9.4	9.2	9.4	9.7	9.3
Cuban	5.6	6.0	5.7	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.5	6.8
Central and South American	5.8	5.7	5.8	6.2	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.4
Other and unknown Hispanic	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.5	7.7	7.9	7.6	7.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	6.7	6.2	6.5	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.4
Chinese	5.2	5.0	4.7	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.2
Japanese	6.6	6.2	6.2	7.3	7.3	6.8	7.5	7.9
Filipino	7.4	6.9	7.3	7.8	7.9	8.3	8.2	8.3
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	7.2	6.5	7.2	6.8	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.7
Other Asian/Pacific Islander	6.8	6.2	6.6	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.8	7.8
American Indian/Alaska Native	6.4	5.9	6.1	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.8	7.1

Very low birthweight (less than 1,500 grams, about 3.25 pounds)

Race and Hispanic origin	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total	1.15	1.21	1.27	1.35	1.37	1.42	1.45	1.45
White, non-Hispanic	0.86	0.90	0.93	1.04	1.08	1.12	1.15	1.15
Black, non-Hispanic	2.46	2.66	2.93	2.98	3.02	3.05	3.11	3.18
Hispanic[a]	0.98	1.01	1.03	1.11	1.12	1.13	1.15	1.14
Mexican American	0.92	0.97	0.92	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.04
Puerto Rican	1.29	1.30	1.62	1.79	1.70	1.85	1.86	1.86
Cuban	1.02	1.18	1.20	1.19	1.35	1.36	1.33	1.49
Central and South American	0.99	1.01	1.05	1.13	1.14	1.17	1.23	1.15
Other and unknown Hispanic	1.01	0.96	1.09	1.28	1.48	1.35	1.38	1.32
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.92	0.85	0.87	0.91	0.99	1.05	1.10	1.08
Chinese	0.66	0.57	0.51	0.67	0.64	0.74	0.75	0.68
Japanese	0.94	0.84	0.73	0.87	0.81	0.78	0.84	0.86
Filipino	0.99	0.86	1.05	1.13	1.20	1.29	1.35	1.41
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	1.05	1.03	0.97	0.94	0.97	1.41	1.53	1.41
Other Asian/Pacific Islander	0.96	0.91	0.92	0.91	1.04	1.07	1.12	1.09
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.92	1.01	1.01	1.10	1.21	1.19	1.24	1.26

[a] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: Excludes live births with unknown birthweight. Low-birthweight infants weigh less than 2,500 grams at birth, about 5.5 pounds. Very-low-birthweight infants weigh less than 1,500 grams, about 3.25 pounds.

Trend data for births to Hispanic and white and black, non-Hispanic women are affected by expansion of the reporting area in which an item on Hispanic origin is included on the birth certificate as well as by immigration. These two factors affect numbers of events, composition of the Hispanic population, and maternal and infant health characteristics. The number of States in the reporting area increased from 22 in 1980 to 23 and the District of Columbia (DC) in 1983-87, 30 and DC in 1988, 47 and DC in 1989, 48 and DC in 1990, 49 and DC in 1991-92, and all 50 States and DC from 1993 forward. Trend data for births to Asian/Pacific Islander and Hispanic women are also affected by immigration.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. Ventura, S.J., Martin, J.A., Curtin, S.C., Menacker, F., and Hamilton, B.E. (2001). Births: Final data for 1999. *National Vital Statistics Reports, 49* (1). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Division of Vital Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics, unpublished tabulations.

Table HEALTH5 Infant mortality: Death rates[a] among infants, by detailed race and Hispanic origin of mother, selected years 1983-98

(Infant deaths per 1,000 live births)

Race and Hispanic origin	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1995[b]	1996	1997	1998
Total	10.9	10.4	10.4	10.1	9.8	9.6	9.5	8.9	8.6	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.2
White, non-Hispanic	9.2	8.7	8.7	8.4	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.2	7.0	6.3	6.0	6.0	6.0
Black, non-Hispanic	19.1	18.1	18.3	18.0	17.4	18.1	18.0	16.9	16.6	14.7	14.2	13.7	13.9
Hispanic[c,d]	9.5	9.3	8.8	8.4	8.2	8.3	8.1	7.5	7.1	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.8
Mexican American	9.1	8.9	8.5	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.2	6.9	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.6
Puerto Rican	12.9	12.9	11.1	11.7	9.9	11.6	11.7	9.9	9.7	8.9	8.6	7.9	7.8
Cuban	7.5	8.1	8.5	7.5	7.1	7.2	6.2	7.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.5	3.6
Central and South American	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.2	7.4	6.8	5.9	5.5	5.0	5.5	5.3
Other and unknown Hispanic	10.6	9.6	9.5	9.2	8.7	9.1	8.4	8.0	8.2	7.4	7.7	6.2	6.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	8.3	8.9	7.8	7.8	7.3	6.8	7.4	6.6	5.8	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.5
Chinese	9.5	7.2	5.8	5.9	6.2	5.5	6.4	4.3	4.6	3.8	3.2	3.1	4.0
Japanese	**	6.4	6.0	7.2	6.6	7.0	6.0	5.5	4.2	5.3	4.2	5.3	3.5
Filipino	8.4	8.5	7.7	7.2	6.6	6.9	8.0	6.0	5.1	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.2
Other Asian/Pacific Islander	8.1	9.4	8.5	8.3	7.6	7.0	7.3	7.4	6.3	5.5	5.7	5.0	5.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	15.2	13.4	13.1	13.9	13.0	12.7	13.4	13.1	11.3	9.0	10.0	8.7	9.3

** = Number too small to calculate a reliable rate.

[a] Rates are infant (under 1 year of age) deaths per 1,000 live births in specified group.

[b] Beginning with data for 1995, rates are on a period basis. Earlier rates are on a cohort basis. Race-specific data for 1995-98 are weighted to account for unmatched records.

[c] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[d] Trend data for Hispanic women are affected by expansion of the reporting area in which an item on Hispanic origin is included on the birth certificate as well as by immigration. These two factors affect numbers of events, composition of the Hispanic population, and maternal and infant health characteristics. The number of States in the reporting area increased from 22 in 1980 to 23 and the District of Columbia (DC) in 1983-87, 30 and DC in 1988, 47 and DC in 1989, 48 and DC in 1990, 49 and DC in 1991, and 50 and DC from 1993 forward.

NOTE: Rates for race groups from the National Linked Files of Live Births and Infant Deaths vary slightly from those obtained via unlinked infant death records using the National Vital Statistics System because the race reported on the death certificate sometimes does not match the race on the infant's birth certificate. Rates obtained from linked data (where race is obtained from the birth, rather than the death, certificate) are considered more reliable, but linked data are not available before 1983 and are also not available for 1992-94.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Linked Files of Live Births and Infant Deaths.

Table HEALTH6.A **Child mortality: Death rates for children ages 1 to 4 by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and cause of death, selected years 1980-98**

(Deaths per 100,000 children in each group)

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998
Ages 1-4							
Total[a]	63.9	51.8	46.8	40.6	38.3	35.8	34.6
Gender							
Male	72.6	58.5	52.4	44.8	42.2	39.7	37.6
Female	54.7	44.8	41.0	36.2	34.3	31.8	31.4
Race and Hispanic origin[b]							
White	57.9	46.6	41.1	35.1	32.9	31.6	30.1
White, non-Hispanic[c]	–	45.3	37.6	33.9	32.1	31.1	29.4
Black	97.6	80.7	76.8	70.3	67.6	59.2	61.6
Hispanic[c,d]	–	46.1	43.5	36.7	33.6	31.3	30.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	43.2	40.1	38.6	25.4	25.1	25.1	18.7
Leading causes of death							
Unintentional injuries	25.9	20.2	17.3	14.5	13.8	13.1	12.7
Cancer	4.5	3.8	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.4
Birth defects	8.0	5.9	6.1	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.7
Homicide	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.6
Heart disease	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4
Pneumonia/influenza	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0
Injury-related deaths by cause							
All injuries (intentional and unintentional)	28.9	23.0	19.9	17.4	16.7	15.5	15.4
Motor vehicle traffic related	7.4	5.9	5.3	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.1
Drowning	5.7	4.4	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.4
Fire and burns	6.1	4.8	4.0	3.1	3.0	2.5	1.9
Firearms	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Suffocation	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2
Pedestrian (non-traffic)[e]	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
Fall	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

- = not available

[a] Total includes American Indians/Alaska Natives.

[b] Death rates for American Indians/Alaska Natives are not shown separately, because the numbers of deaths were too small for the calculation of reliable rates.

[c] Trend data for Hispanics and white, non-Hispanics are affected by expansion of the reporting area in which an item on Hispanic origin is included on the death certificate as well as by immigration. These two factors affect numbers of events, composition of the Hispanic population, and health characteristics. Tabulations are restricted to a subset of the States with the item on the death certificate and that meet a minimal quality standard. The quality of reporting has improved substantially over time, so that the minimal quality standard was relaxed in 1992 to those areas reporting Hispanic origin on at least 80 percent of records. The number of States in the reporting area increased from 15 in 1984 to 17 and the District of Columbia (DC) in 1985; 18 and DC in 1986-87; 26 and DC in 1988; 44 and DC in 1989; 45, New York State (excluding New York City), and DC in 1990; 47, New York State (excluding New York City), and DC in 1991; 48 and DC in 1992; and 49 and DC in 1993-96; and complete reporting beginning in 1997. The population data in 1990 and 1991 do not exclude New York City.

[d] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[e] Includes deaths occurring on private property. Pedestrian deaths on public roads are included in motor vehicle traffic related.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

Table HEALTH6.B **Child mortality: Death rates for children ages 5 to 14 by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and cause of death, selected years 1980-98**

(Deaths per 100,000 children in each group)

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998
Ages 5-14							
Total[a]	30.6	26.5	24.0	22.5	21.7	20.8	19.9
Gender							
Male	36.7	31.8	28.5	26.7	25.4	24.0	23.4
Female	24.2	21.0	19.3	18.2	17.8	17.4	16.2
Race and Hispanic origin[b]							
White	29.1	25.0	22.3	20.6	19.9	18.9	18.2
White, non-Hispanic[c]	–	23.1	21.5	20.1	19.3	19.0	18.0
Black	39.0	35.5	34.4	33.4	32.1	31.1	29.4
Hispanic[c,d]	–	19.3	20.0	20.5	20.3	17.2	17.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	24.2	20.8	16.9	16.8	14.3	15.6	15.1
Leading causes of death							
Unintentional injuries	15.0	12.6	10.4	9.3	8.9	8.7	8.3
Cancer	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6
Birth defects	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.9
Homicide	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2
Heart disease	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
Pneumonia/influenza	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Injury-related deaths by cause							
All injuries (intentional and unintentional)	16.7	14.7	12.7	11.7	11.1	10.7	10.4
Motor vehicle traffic related	7.5	6.6	5.6	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.6
Drowning	2.5	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Fire and burns	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9
Firearms	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.4
Suffocation	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Pedestrian (non-traffic)[e]	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Fall	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1

- = not available

[a] Total includes American Indians/Alaska Natives.

[b] Death rates for American Indians/Alaska Natives are not shown separately, because the numbers of deaths were too small for the calculation of reliable rates.

[c] Trend data for Hispanics and white, non-Hispanics are affected by expansion of the reporting area in which an item on Hispanic origin is included on the death certificate as well as by immigration. These two factors affect numbers of events, composition of the Hispanic population, and health characteristics. Tabulations are restricted to a subset of the States with the item on the death certificate and that meet a minimal quality standard. The quality of reporting has improved substantially over time, so that the minimal quality standard was relaxed in 1992 to those areas reporting Hispanic origin on at least 80 percent of records. The number of States in the reporting area increased from 15 in 1984 to 17 and the District of Columbia (DC) in 1985; 18 and DC in 1986-87; 26 and DC in 1988; 44 and DC in 1989; 45, New York State (excluding New York City), and DC in 1990; 47, New York State (excluding New York City), and DC in 1991; 48 and DC in 1992; and 49 and DC in 1993-96; and complete reporting beginning in 1997. The population data in 1990 and 1991 do not exclude New York City.

[d] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[e] Includes deaths occurring on private property. Pedestrian deaths on public roads are included in motor vehicle traffic related.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

Table HEALTH7 **Adolescent mortality: Death rates among adolescents ages 15 to 19 by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and cause of death, selected years 1980-98**

(Deaths per 100,000 adolescents ages 15-19)

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998
Total, all races							
All causes	97.9	80.5	87.9	83.1	78.6	74.8	70.6
Injuries	78.1	62.8	71.0	66.1	62.4	58.5	55.0
Motor vehicle traffic	42.3	33.1	32.8	28.3	28.2	27.0	26.0
All firearm	14.7	13.3	23.3	24.5	21.2	18.8	16.3
Firearm homicide	7.0	5.7	13.8	15.4	13.2	11.6	9.6
Firearm suicide	5.4	6.0	7.4	7.0	6.1	6.0	5.6
Males							
White, non-Hispanic							
All causes	–	105.1	108.7	96.0	92.1	90.1	87.2
Injuries	–	86.2	89.9	77.2	75.1	72.3	70.3
Motor vehicle traffic	–	47.6	48.2	38.5	39.3	37.1	36.4
All firearm	–	17.0	21.0	19.9	16.9	16.5	15.3
Firearm homicide	–	3.7	4.0	4.5	3.6	4.3	3.4
Firearm suicide	–	10.5	13.6	12.6	11.0	10.5	10.4
Black							
All causes	134.5	125.5	199.7	209.3	191.7	164.4	149.4
Injuries	105.3	96.7	174.0	177.2	163.1	139.1	122.6
Motor vehicle traffic	24.3	21.9	28.5	29.6	28.4	28.8	25.5
All firearm	46.7	46.5	119.7	124.9	113.0	90.6	75.5
Firearm homicide	38.4	36.6	104.4	106.0	95.2	77.9	63.5
Firearm suicide	3.4	5.4	8.8	10.7	9.5	8.4	7.5
Hispanic[a]							
All causes	–	121.3	132.2	131.6	119.9	107.1	100.0
Injuries	–	103.7	116.6	115.3	102.8	90.6	85.1
Motor vehicle traffic	–	42.8	41.0	33.1	31.2	27.7	27.6
All firearm	–	31.2	52.0	68.5	51.9	45.1	37.5
Firearm homicide	–	20.9	40.0	49.6	40.9	33.2	28.6
Firearm suicide	–	6.7	8.6	9.6	7.2	8.5	6.1
American Indian/Alaska Native							
All causes	248.3	167.5	182.1	163.1	154.6	163.4	133.9
Injuries	222.7	148.4	155.8	147.3	136.9	146.3	122.6
Motor vehicle traffic	107.9	66.3	62.7	58.3	50.3	65.9	49.6
All firearm	40.6	29.2	29.3	48.4	43.8	39.7	40.9
Firearm homicide	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Firearm suicide	26.7	*	*	*	27.0	21.7	25.2
Asian/Pacific Islander							
All causes	69.1	57.8	73.1	68.4	64.8	56.9	54.0
Injuries	53.5	47.4	62.3	54.4	55.0	43.0	41.3
Motor vehicle traffic	25.5	21.0	24.1	15.1	21.4	12.6	14.2
All firearm	*	9.2	22.2	28.2	19.2	18.8	13.9
Firearm homicide	*	*	12.6	19.2	13.3	14.5	10.2
Firearm suicide	*	*	8.3	6.4	*	*	*

Table HEALTH7 (cont.) **Adolescent mortality: Death rates among adolescents ages 15 to 19 by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and cause of death, selected years 1980-98**

(Deaths per 100,000 adolescents ages 15-19)

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998
Females							
White, non-Hispanic							
All causes	–	46.4	45.5	44.3	43.1	43.8	42.0
Injuries	–	33.7	33.2	32.3	31.4	31.8	30.4
Motor vehicle traffic	–	22.5	23.2	22.9	22.2	22.5	22.1
All firearm	–	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.3	2.8
Firearm homicide	–	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.0
Firearm suicide	–	2.2	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.6
Black							
All causes	50.3	44.6	54.3	57.8	54.8	48.9	43.2
Injuries	25.5	22.9	30.8	33.3	31.7	26.8	22.9
Motor vehicle traffic	6.6	7.5	9.7	10.9	12.8	10.3	8.5
All firearm	7.5	6.1	12.1	14.5	12.0	9.2	8.0
Firearm homicide	6.2	5.0	10.4	12.6	10.2	7.5	6.7
Firearm suicide	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.7	*	1.5	*
Hispanic[a]							
All causes	–	33.6	35.7	37.7	35.3	33.7	32.4
Injuries	–	20.7	23.0	24.5	22.1	21.5	21.6
Motor vehicle traffic	–	10.7	10.5	13.0	11.3	12.6	12.1
All firearm	–	4.5	6.9	6.1	4.2	4.7	4.2
Firearm homicide	–	*	4.9	4.8	2.4	3.2	2.8
Firearm suicide	–	*	*	*	*	*	*
American Indian/Alaska Native							
All causes	77.4	69.9	72.8	60.3	57.4	53.4	46.6
Injuries	64.3	56.8	60.8	46.2	44.0	38.6	38.7
Motor vehicle traffic	41.7	29.6	34.7	29.1	23.0	23.0	22.8
All firearm	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Firearm homicide	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Firearm suicide	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian/Pacific Islander							
All causes	26.7	32.1	25.9	28.8	27.3	29.3	25.5
Injuries	16.7	19.3	18.2	19.9	18.4	18.8	16.3
Motor vehicle traffic	*	*	10.9	12.8	8.3	12.7	9.7
All firearm	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Firearm homicide	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Firearm suicide	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

– = Data not available

* Number too small to calculate a reliable rate.

[a] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

Table HEALTH8 Adolescent births: Birth rates by mother's age, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980-99

(Live births per 1,000 females in specified age group)

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
All races								
Ages 10-14	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9
Ages 15-17	32.5	31.0	37.5	36.0	33.8	32.1	30.4	28.7
Ages 18-19	82.1	79.6	88.6	89.1	86.0	83.6	82.0	80.3
Ages 15-19	53.0	51.0	59.9	56.8	54.4	52.3	51.1	49.6
White, total								
Ages 10-14	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
Ages 15-17	25.5	24.4	29.5	30.0	28.4	27.1	25.9	24.8
Ages 18-19	73.2	70.4	78.0	81.2	78.4	75.9	74.6	73.5
Ages 15-19	45.4	43.3	50.8	50.1	48.1	46.3	45.4	44.6
White, non-Hispanic								
Ages 10-14	0.4	–	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Ages 15-17	22.4	–	23.2	22.0	20.6	19.4	18.4	17.1
Ages 18-19	67.7	–	66.6	66.1	63.7	61.9	60.6	58.9
Ages 15-19	41.2	–	42.5	39.3	37.6	36.0	35.2	34.0
Black, total								
Ages 10-14	4.3	4.5	4.9	4.2	3.6	3.3	2.9	2.6
Ages 15-17	72.5	69.3	82.3	69.7	64.7	60.8	56.8	52.0
Ages 18-19	135.1	132.4	152.9	137.1	132.5	130.1	130.9	122.8
Ages 15-19	97.8	95.4	112.8	96.1	91.4	88.2	85.4	81.0
Black, non-Hispanic								
Ages 10-14	4.6	–	5.0	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.0	2.7
Ages 15-17	77.2	–	84.9	72.1	66.6	62.6	58.8	53.7
Ages 18-19	146.5	–	157.5	141.9	136.6	134.0	130.9	126.8
Ages 15-19	105.1	–	116.2	99.3	94.2	90.8	88.2	83.7
Hispanic[a]								
Ages 10-14	1.7	–	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.0
Ages 15-17	52.1	–	65.9	72.9	69.0	66.3	62.3	61.3
Ages 18-19	126.9	–	147.7	57.9	151.1	144.3	140.1	139.4
Ages 15-19	82.2	–	100.3	106.7	101.8	97.4	93.6	93.4
American Indian/Alaska Native								
Ages 10-14	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
Ages 15-17	51.5	47.7	48.5	47.8	46.4	45.3	44.4	41.4
Ages 18-19	129.5	124.1	129.3	130.7	122.3	117.6	118.4	110.6
Ages 15-19	82.2	79.2	81.1	78.0	73.9	71.8	72.1	67.8
Asian/Pacific Islander								
Ages 10-14	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3
Ages 15-17	12.0	12.5	16.0	15.4	14.9	14.3	13.8	12.3
Ages 18-19	46.2	40.8	40.2	43.4	40.4	39.3	38.3	38.0
Ages 15-19	26.2	23.8	26.4	26.1	24.6	23.7	23.1	22.3

– = not available

[a] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Trend data for Hispanic women are affected by expansion of the reporting area in which an item on Hispanic origin is included on the birth certificate as well as by immigration. These two factors affect numbers of events, composition of the Hispanic population, and maternal and infant health characteristics. The number of States in the reporting area increased from 22 in 1980 to 23 and the District of Columbia (DC) in 1983-87, 30 and DC in 1988, 47 and DC in 1989, 48 and DC in 1990, 49 and DC in 1991-92, and 50 and DC in 1993. Rates in 1981-88 were not calculated for Hispanics, black, non-Hispanics and white, non-Hispanics because estimates for these populations were not available. Recent declines in teenage birth rates parallel but outpace the reductions in birth rates for unmarried teenagers (POP6A). Birth rates for married teenagers have fallen sharply in the 1990s, but relatively few teenagers are married.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. Ventura, S.J., Martin, J.A., Curtin, S.C., Menacker, F., and Hamilton, B.E. (2001). Births: Final data for 1999. *National Vital Statistics Reports, 49* (1). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Mathews, T.J., Ventura, S.J., Curtin, S.C., and Martin, J.A. (1999). Births of Hispanic origin, 1989-95. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report, 46* (6, Supplement). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Taffel, S.M. (1984). Birth and fertility rates for States: United States, 1990. *Vital and Health Statistics, 42* (21). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

Table BEH1 **Regular cigarette smoking: Percentage of students who reported smoking cigarettes daily in the previous 30 days by grade, gender, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980-2000**

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
8th-graders									
Total	–	–	–	9.3	10.4	9.0	8.8	8.1	7.4
Gender									
Male	–	–	–	9.2	10.5	9.0	8.1	7.4	7.0
Female	–	–	–	9.2	10.1	8.7	9.0	8.4	7.5
Race and Hispanic origin[a]									
White	–	–	–	10.5	11.7	11.4	10.4	9.7	9.0
Black	–	–	–	2.8	3.2	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.2
Hispanic[b]	–	–	–	9.2	8.0	8.1	8.4	8.5	7.1
10th-graders									
Total	–	–	–	16.3	18.3	18.0	15.8	15.9	14.0
Gender									
Male	–	–	–	16.3	18.1	17.2	14.7	15.6	13.7
Female	–	–	–	16.1	18.6	18.5	16.8	15.9	14.1
Race and Hispanic origin[a]									
White	–	–	–	17.6	20.0	21.4	20.3	19.1	17.7
Black	–	–	–	4.7	5.1	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.2
Hispanic[b]	–	–	–	9.9	11.6	10.8	9.4	9.1	8.8
12th-graders									
Total	21.3	19.5	19.1	21.6	22.2	24.6	22.4	23.1	20.6
Gender									
Male	18.5	17.8	18.6	21.7	22.2	24.8	22.7	23.6	20.9
Female	23.5	20.6	19.3	20.8	21.8	23.6	21.5	22.2	19.7
Race and Hispanic origin[a]									
White	23.9	20.4	21.8	23.9	25.4	27.8	28.3	26.9	25.7
Black	17.4	9.9	5.8	6.1	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.7	8.0
Hispanic[b]	12.8	11.8	10.9	11.6	12.9	14.0	13.6	14.0	15.7

– = not available

[a] Estimates for race and Hispanic origin represent the mean of the specified year and the previous year. Data have been combined to increase subgroup sample sizes, thus providing more stable estimates.

[b] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

SOURCE: Johnston, L.D., O'Malley, P.M., and Bachman, J.G. (2000). *National survey results on drug use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1999* (NIH Publication No. 00-4802). Bethesda, MD: National Institutes of Health, National Institute on Drug Abuse, and Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. Table 2-2. Data are from the study, Monitoring the Future, University of Michigan. Press release of December 14, 2000, and unpublished data from Monitoring the Future, University of Michigan.

Table BEH2 **Alcohol use: Percentage of students who reported having five or more drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks by grade, gender, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980-2000**

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
8th-graders									
Total	–	–	–	14.5	15.6	14.5	13.7	15.2	14.1
Gender									
Male	–	–	–	15.1	16.5	15.3	14.4	16.4	14.4
Female	–	–	–	13.9	14.5	13.5	12.7	13.9	13.6
Race and Hispanic origin[a]									
White	–	–	–	13.9	15.1	15.1	14.1	14.3	14.9
Black	–	–	–	10.8	10.4	10.4	9.0	9.9	10.0
Hispanic[b]	–	–	–	22.0	21.0	20.7	20.4	20.9	19.1
10th-graders									
Total	–	–	–	24.0	24.8	25.1	24.3	25.6	26.2
Gender									
Male	–	–	–	26.3	27.2	28.6	26.7	29.7	29.8
Female	–	–	–	21.5	22.3	21.7	22.2	21.8	22.5
Race and Hispanic origin[a]									
White	–	–	–	25.4	26.2	26.9	27.0	27.2	28.1
Black	–	–	–	13.3	12.2	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.9
Hispanic[b]	–	–	–	26.8	29.6	27.5	26.3	27.5	28.3
12th-graders									
Total	41.2	36.7	32.2	29.8	30.2	31.3	31.5	30.8	30.0
Gender									
Male	52.1	45.3	39.1	36.9	37.0	37.9	39.2	38.1	36.7
Female	30.5	28.2	24.4	23.0	23.5	24.4	24.0	23.6	23.5
Race and Hispanic origin[a]									
White	44.3	41.5	36.6	32.3	33.4	35.1	36.4	35.7	34.6
Black	17.7	15.7	14.4	14.9	15.3	13.4	12.3	12.3	11.5
Hispanic[b]	33.1	31.7	25.6	26.6	27.1	27.6	28.1	29.3	31.0

– = not available

[a] Estimates for race and Hispanic origin represent the mean of the specified year and the previous year. Data have been combined to increase subgroup sample sizes, thus providing more stable estimates.

[b] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

SOURCE: Johnston, L.D., O'Malley, P.M., and Bachman, J.G. (2000). *National survey results on drug use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1999* (NIH Publication No. 00-4802). Bethesda, MD: National Institutes of Health, National Institute on Drug Abuse, and Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. Table 2-2. Data are from the study Monitoring the Future, University of Michigan. Press release of December 14, 2000, and unpublished data from Monitoring the Future, University of Michigan.

Table BEH3 **Illicit drug use: Percentage of students who have used illicit drugs in the previous 30 days by grade, gender, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980-2000**

Characteristic	1980[a]	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
8th-graders									
Total	–	–	–	12.4	14.6	12.9	12.1	12.2	11.9
Gender									
Male	–	–	–	12.7	14.6	13.3	11.9	12.6	12.0
Female	–	–	–	11.9	14.1	12.3	11.9	11.7	11.3
Race and Hispanic origin[b]									
White	–	–	–	18.9	13.2	13.7	12.4	11.3	11.2
Black	–	–	–	9.1	10.5	10.8	10.2	11.1	10.8
Hispanic[c]	–	–	–	16.7	16.5	15.9	15.9	17.0	15.2
10th-graders									
Total	–	–	–	20.2	23.2	23.0	21.5	22.1	22.5
Gender									
Male	–	–	–	21.1	24.3	24.8	22.5	23.7	25.4
Female	–	–	–	19.0	21.9	21.0	20.5	20.4	19.5
Race and Hispanic origin[b]									
White	–	–	–	19.7	22.4	23.8	23.1	22.6	23.0
Black	–	–	–	15.5	17.0	17.7	16.4	15.8	17.0
Hispanic[c]	–	–	–	20.6	22.5	24.2	24.2	23.8	23.7
12th-graders									
Total	37.2	29.7	17.2	23.8	24.6	26.2	25.6	25.9	24.9
Gender									
Male	39.6	32.1	18.9	26.8	27.5	28.7	29.1	28.6	27.5
Female	34.3	26.7	15.2	20.4	21.2	23.2	21.6	22.7	22.1
Race and Hispanic origin[b]									
White	38.8	30.2	20.5	23.8	24.8	26.4	27.5	27.0	25.9
Black	28.8	22.9	9.0	18.3	19.7	20.0	19.4	20.2	20.3
Hispanic[c]	33.1	27.2	13.9	21.4	22.6	23.9	24.1	24.4	27.4

– = not available

[a] Beginning in 1982, the question about stimulant use (i.e., amphetamines) was revised to get respondents to exclude the inappropriate reporting of nonprescription stimulants. The prevalence rate dropped slightly as a result of this methodological change.

[b] Estimates for race and Hispanic origin represent the mean of the specified year and the previous year. Data have been combined to increase subgroup sample sizes, thus providing more stable estimates.

[c] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: Illicit drugs include marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens (including LSD, PCP, and ecstasy (MDMA)), amphetamines (including methamphetamine), and nonmedical use of psychotherapeutics.

SOURCE: Johnston, L.D., O'Malley, P.M., and Bachman, J.G. (2000). *National survey results on drug use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1999* (NIH Publication No. 00-4802). Bethesda, MD: National Institutes of Health, National Institute on Drug Abuse, and Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. Table 2-2. Data are from the study, Monitoring the Future, University of Michigan. Press release of December 14, 2000, and unpublished data from Monitoring the Future, University of Michigan.

Table BEH4.A **Youth victims of serious violent crimes: Number and rate of victimizations for youth ages 12 to 17 by age, race, and gender, selected years 1980-99**

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Rate per 1,000 youth ages 12-17								
Age								
12-17	37.6	34.3	43.2	28.3	30.3	27.1	24.6	20.4
12-14	33.4	28.1	41.2	26.7	24.9	23.5	20.4	20.4
15-17	41.4	40.3	45.2	30.0	35.8	30.7	28.6	20.5
Race								
White	34.1	34.4	37.0	25.5	27.7	27.6	24.2	18.7
Black	60.2	35.2	77.0	44.5	43.4	30.4	31.0	32.0
Other	21.7	28.8	37.3	23.7	31.2	9.7	11.7	13.2
Gender								
Male	54.8	49.8	60.5	39.0	40.4	33.1	32.2	26.8
Female	19.7	18.2	24.9	17.0	19.7	20.7	16.5	13.7
Number of victimizations of youth ages 12-17								
Age								
12-17	877,104	742,815	866,272	633,301	687,638	622,242	569,935	477,682
12-14	364,437	295,972	412,125	303,287	281,992	266,461	233,500	237,031
15-17	512,667	446,843	454,147	330,014	405,646	355,781	336,435	240,651
Race								
White	658,539	606,739	593,596	451,830	498,628	502,846	444,663	344,896
Black	206,227	113,960	238,141	154,013	152,095	107,541	110,314	115,612
Other	12,292	22,111	34,523	27,445	36,902	11,845	14,953	17,165
Gender								
Male	651,976	550,860	623,509	447,695	471,282	390,870	383,546	322,259
Female	225,127	191,955	242,763	185,606	216,356	231,372	186,389	155,422

NOTE: Serious violent crimes include aggravated assault, rape, robbery, and homicide. Aggravated assault is an attack with a weapon, regardless of wether or not an injury occurred, or an attack without a weapon when serious injury resulted. Robbery is stealing by force or threat of force. Because of changes made in the victimization survey, data prior to 1992 are adjusted to make them comparable with data collected under the redesigned methodology. Victimization rates were calculated using population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Reports. Such population estimates normally differ somewhat from population estimates derived from the victimization survey data. the rates may therefore differ marginally from rates based upon the victimization survey-derived population estimates.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey. Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Supplementary Homicide Reports.

Table BEH4.B **Serious violent juvenile crime rate: Number and rate of serious crimes involving youth ages 12 to 17, selected years 1980-99**

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Rate per 1,000 youth ages 12-17								
Total	34.9	30.2	39.1	36.3	35.5	30.7	26.5	26.1
Number of serious violent crimes								
Total (in millions)	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.5
Number involving youth ages 12-17 (in thousands)	812	652	785	812	805	706	616	610
Percentage involving youth ages 12-17	21.3	19.4	22.4	24.7	24.7	23.2	22.2	24.1
Percentage of juvenile crimes involving multiple offenders	61.4	61.4	61.1	54.5	53.1	53.4	52.9	47.1

NOTE: This rate is the ratio of the number of crimes (aggravated assault, rape, and robbery; i.e., stealing by force or threat of violence) reported to the National Crime Victimization Survey for which the age of the offenders was known, plus the number of homicides reported to police that involved at least one juvenile offender perceived by the victim (or by law enforcement in the case of homicide) to be 12 through 17 years of age, to the number of juveniles in the population. Because of changes made in the victimization survey, data prior to 1992 are adjusted to make them comparable with data collected under the redesigned methodology.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey. Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Supplementary Homicide Reports.

Table ED1 **Family reading: Percentage of children ages 3 to 5[a] who were read to every day in the last week by a family member by child and family characteristics, selected years 1993-99**

Characteristic	1993	1995	1996	1999
Total	53	58	57	54
Gender				
Male	51	57	56	52
Female	54	59	57	55
Race and Hispanic origin				
White, non-Hispanic	59	65	64	61
Black, non-Hispanic	39	43	44	41
Hispanic[b]	37	38	39	33
Poverty status[c]				
Below poverty	44	48	46	38
At or above poverty	56	62	61	58
Family type				
Two parents	55	61	61	58
One or no parent	46	49	46	43
Mother's highest level of education[d]				
Less than high school graduate	37	40	37	39
High school graduate/GED	48	48	49	45
Vocational/technical or some college	57	64	62	53
College graduate	71	76	77	71
Mother's employment status[d,e]				
Worked 35 hours or more per week	52	55	54	49
Worked less than 35 hours per week	56	63	59	56
Not in labor force	55	60	59	60

[a] Estimates are based on children who have yet to enter kindergarten.

[b] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[c] Poverty estimates for 1993 are not comparable to later years because respondents were not asked exact household income.

[d] Children without mothers in the home are not included in estimates dealing with mother's education or mother's employment status.

[e] Unemployed mothers are not shown separately but are included in the total.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Household Education Survey.

Table ED2 **Early childhood care and education: Percentage of children ages 3 to 5[a] who are enrolled in center-based early childhood care and education programs[b] by child and family characteristics, selected years 1991-99**

Characteristic	1991	1993	1995	1996	1999
Total	53	53	55	55	60
Gender					
Male	52	53	55	55	61
Female	53	53	55	55	59
Race and Hispanic origin					
White, non-Hispanic	54	54	57	57	60
Black, non-Hispanic	58	57	60	65	73
Hispanic[c]	39	43	37	39	44
Other	53	51	57	45	66
Poverty status[d]					
Below poverty	44	49	45	44	52
At or above poverty	56	53	59	59	62
Family type					
Two parents	50	52	55	54	59
One or no parent	54	54	56	58	62
Mother's highest level of education[e]					
Less than high school graduate	32	33	35	37	40
High school graduate/GED	46	43	48	49	52
Vocational/technical or some college	60	60	57	58	63
College graduate	72	73	75	73	74
Mother's employment status[e]					
Worked 35 hours or more per week	59	61	60	63	65
Worked less than 35 hours per week	58	57	62	64	64
Looking for work	43	48	52	47	55
Not in labor force	45	44	47	43	52

[a] Estimates are based on children who have yet to enter kindergarten.

[b] Center-based programs include day care centers, Head Start programs, preschool, nursery school, prekindergarten, and other early childhood programs.

[c] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[d] Poverty estimates for 1991 and 1993 are not comparable to later years because respondents were not asked exact household income.

[e] Children without mothers in the home are not included in estimates dealing with mother's education or mother's employment status.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Household Education Survey.

Table ED3.A **Mathematics achievement: Average scale scores of students ages 9, 13, and 17 by age and child and family characteristics, selected years 1982-99**

Characteristic	1982	1986	1990	1992	1994	1996	1999
Age 9							
Total	219	222	230	230	231	231	232
Gender							
Male	217	222	229	231	232	233	233
Female	221	222	230	228	230	229	231
Race and Hispanic origin							
White	224	227	235	235	237	237	239
Black	195	202	208	208	212	212	211
Hispanic[a]	204	205	214	212	210	215	213
Age 13							
Total	269	269	270	273	274	274	276
Gender							
Male	269	270	271	274	276	276	277
Female	268	268	270	272	273	272	275
Race and Hispanic origin							
White	274	274	276	279	281	281	283
Black	240	249	249	250	252	252	251
Hispanic[a]	252	254	255	259	256	256	259
Parents' education							
Less than high school	251	252	253	256	255	254	256
Graduated high school	263	263	263	263	266	267	264
Some education after high school	275	274	277	278	277	278	279
Graduated college	282	280	280	283	285	283	286
Age 17							
Total	299	302	305	307	306	307	308
Gender							
Male	302	305	306	309	309	310	310
Female	296	299	303	305	304	305	307
Race and Hispanic origin							
White	304	308	310	312	312	313	315
Black	272	279	289	286	286	286	283
Hispanic[a]	277	283	284	292	291	292	293
Parents' education							
Less than high school	279	279	285	286	284	281	289
Graduated high school	293	293	294	298	295	297	299
Some education after high school	304	305	308	308	305	307	308
Graduated college	312	314	316	316	318	317	317

[a] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: Parents' level of education is the highest educational attainment of either parent. Data on parents' level of education are not reliable for 9-year-olds.

The mathematics proficiency scale ranges from 0 to 500:
- Level 150: Simple arithmetic facts
- Level 200: Beginning skills and understandings
- Level 250: Numerical operations and beginning problem solving
- Level 300: Moderately complex procedures and reasoning
- Level 350: Multi-step problem solving and algebra

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), *NAEP 1999 trends in academic progress.*

Table ED3.B **Reading achievement: Average scale scores of students ages 9, 13, and 17 by age and child and family characteristics, selected years 1980-99**

Characteristic	1980	1984	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1999
Age 9								
Total	215	211	212	209	211	211	213	212
Gender								
Male	210	208	208	204	206	207	207	209
Female	220	214	216	215	215	215	218	215
Race and Hispanic origin								
White	221	218	218	217	218	218	220	221
Black	189	186	189	182	185	185	191	186
Hispanic[a]	190	187	194	189	192	186	195	193
Age 13								
Total	259	257	258	257	260	258	258	259
Gender								
Male	254	253	252	251	254	251	251	254
Female	263	262	263	263	265	266	264	265
Race and Hispanic origin								
White	264	263	261	262	266	265	266	267
Black	233	236	243	242	238	234	234	238
Hispanic[a]	237	240	240	238	239	235	238	244
Parents' education								
Less than high school	239	240	247	241	239	237	239	238
Graduated high school	254	253	253	251	252	251	251	251
Some education after high school	271	268	265	267	270	269	269	270
Age 17								
Total	286	289	290	290	290	288	288	288
Gender								
Male	282	284	286	284	284	282	281	282
Female	289	294	294	297	296	295	295	295
Race and Hispanic origin								
White	293	295	295	297	297	296	295	295
Black	243	264	274	267	261	266	266	264
Hispanic[a]	261	268	271	275	271	263	265	271
Parents' education								
Less than high school	262	269	267	270	271	268	267	265
Graduated high school	278	281	282	283	281	276	273	274
Some education after high school	299	301	300	300	299	299	298	298

[a] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: Parents' level of education is the highest educational attainment of either parent. Data on parents' level of education are not reliable for 9-year-olds.

The reading proficiency scale has a range from 0 to 500:
- Level 150: Simple, discrete reading tasks
- Level 200: Partial skills and understanding
- Level 250: Interrelates ideas and makes generalizations
- Level 300: Understands complicated information
- Level 350: Learns from specialized reading materials

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), *NAEP 1999 trends in academic progress.*

Table ED4.A

High school academic coursetaking: Percentage distribution of high school graduates by the highest level of advanced mathematics courses taken, selected years 1982-98

Characteristic	1982	1987	1990	1992	1994	1998
Non- or low academic						
Total	23.9	19.6	17.2	12.5	11.9	9.3
Middle academic						
Total	48.8	49.9	51.6	49.1	49.3	48.5
Level I	30.6	26.8	25.4	22.7	22.4	20.8
Level II	18.2	23.1	26.2	26.4	26.9	27.7
Advanced academic						
Total	26.2	29.5	30.5	38.0	38.1	41.4
Level I	15.5	12.9	12.9	16.4	16.3	14.4
Level II	4.8	9.0	10.4	10.9	11.6	15.2
Level III	5.9	7.6	7.2	10.7	10.2	11.8

NOTE: Totals do not add to 100, due to small percentage of students who completed no mathematics or only basic or remedial-level courses.

Mathematics academic levels are:
Nonacademic: General Mathematics I or II; Basic Mathematics I, II, or III; consumer mathematics; technical or vocational mathematics; and mathematics review.
Low academic: Pre-algebra; Algebra I (taught over 2 years); and Geometry (informal).
Middle academic I: Algebra I; plane geometry; plane and solid geometry; Unified Mathematics I and II; and pure mathematics.
Middle academic II: Algebra II and Unified Mathematics III.
Advanced academic I: Algebra III; algebra/trigonometry; algebra/analytical geometry; trigonometry; trigonometry/solid geometry; analytical geometry; linear algebra; probability; probability/statistics; statistics (other); and independent study.
Advanced academic II: Precalculus and introduction to analysis.
Advanced academic III: Advanced Placement calculus; calculus; and calculus/analytical geometry.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, High School and Beyond (1982); National Longitudinal Study of 1988 (1992); NAEP Transcript Study (1987, 1990, 1994, and 1998).

Table ED4.B

High school academic coursetaking: Percentage distribution of high school graduates by the highest level of advanced science courses taken, selected years, 1982-98

Characteristic	1982	1987	1990	1992	1994	1998
Primary and secondary physical	27.2	15.8	12.9	9.8	10.1	9.4
Biology	40.0	43.2	39.0	38.9	35.9	30.5
Chemistry, physics or both	30.6	40.2	47.5	51.1	53.5	59.6

NOTE: Totals do not add to 100, due to small percentage of students who completed no science or only basic or remedial-level courses.

Science academic levels are: Primary and secondary physical: Physical science; applied physical science; earth science; college preparatory earth science; unified science; astronomy; geology; environmental science; oceanography; general physics; Basic Biology I; and consumer or introductory chemistry.
Biology: General Biology I; secondary life sciences (including ecology, zoology, marine biology, and human physiology); general or honors Biology II; and advanced placement biology.
Chemistry, physics, or both: Students completed the following combinations of chemistry and physics: Chemistry I or Physics I; Chemistry I and Physics I; Chemistry II or Physics II.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, High School and Beyond (1982); National Longitudinal Study of 1988 (1992); NAEP Transcript Study (1987, 1990, 1994, and 1998).

Table ED4.C High school academic coursetaking: Percentage distribution of high school graduates by the level of English courses taken, selected years 1982-98

Characteristic	1982	1987	1990	1992	1994	1998
Mix of low- and middle-level courses						
50 percent or more in low level	2.9	8.2	6.3	5.9	5.8	4.1
Less than 50 percent in low level, none in honors	7.0	14.0	13.4	12.0	11.8	9.6
Regular						
Regular[a]	77.2	56.9	61.2	58.1	57.8	57.4
Mix of middle- and high-level courses						
Less than 50 percent in honors, none in low level	5.7	7.2	6.5	7.1	7.1	8.6
50 percent or more in honors	7.1	13.7	12.7	16.9	17.6	20.3

[a] Consists of students whose English coursetaking did not fall into one of the other categories.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, High School and Beyond (1982); National Longitudinal Study of 1988 (1992); NAEP Transcript Study (1987, 1990, 1994, and 1998).

Table ED4.D High school academic coursetaking: Percentage distribution of high school graduates by the level of foreign language courses taken, selected years, 1982-98

Characteristic	1982	1987	1990	1992	1994	1998
No foreign language	45.5	33.3	26.9	22.4	22.2	19.3
First-year course or less	20.4	22.6	21.2	19.9	19.8	19.2
Second-year course	19.5	24.9	30.2	32.0	32.1	31.5
Third-year course	8.9	11.9	12.9	14.8	15.0	17.4
Fourth-year/advanced placement course	5.7	7.3	8.8	10.9	10.9	12.6

NOTE: Foreign language coursetaking based upon students taking classes in four languages: Spanish, French, Latin, and German.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, High School and Beyond (1982); National Longitudinal Study of 1988 (1992); NAEP Transcript Study (1987, 1990, 1994, and 1998).

Table ED5 **High school completion: Percentage of adults ages 18 to 24[a] who have completed high school by race, Hispanic origin, and method of completion, selected years 1980-99**

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995[b]	1996[b]	1997[b]	1998[b]	1999[b]
Total[c]								
Total completing high school[d]	84	85	86	85	86	86	85	86
Method of completion								
Diploma	–	–	81	78	76	77	75	77
Equivalent[e]	–	–	4	8	10	9	10	9
White, non-Hispanic								
Total completing high school[d]	88	88	90	90	92	91	90	91
Method of completion								
Diploma	–	–	85	83	81	81	80	82
Equivalent[e]	–	–	5	7	11	9	10	9
Black, non-Hispanic								
Total completing high school[d]	75	81	83	85	83	82	81	84
Method of completion								
Diploma	–	–	78	75	73	72	72	73
Equivalent[e]	–	–	5	9	10	10	10	11
Hispanic[f]								
Total completing high school[d]	57	67	59	63	62	67	63	63
Method of completion								
Diploma	–	–	55	54	55	59	52	55
Equivalent[e]	–	–	4	9	7	8	11	9

– = not available

[a] For those not currently enrolled in high school or below.

[b] Data for 1994 and subsequent years are not strictly comparable with data for 1980-93, because of major revisions in the Current Population Survey questionnaire and data collection methodology and because of the inclusion of 1990 Census-based population controls in the estimation process.

[c] Percentages are not shown separately for non-Hispanic Asians/Pacific Islanders and American Indians/Alaska Natives, but they are included in the total.

[d] From 1980 to 1991, high school completion was measured as completing 4 years of high school rather than the actual attainment of a high school diploma or equivalent.

[e] Diploma equivalents include alternative credentials obtained by passing exams such as the General Education Development (GED) test.

[f] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, October Current Population Survey (various years). Kaufman, P., J.Y. Kwon, S. Klein and C. Chapman (2000) *Dropout rates in the United States: 1999*. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics.

Table ED6.A **Youth neither enrolled in school nor working: Percentage of youth ages 16 to 19 who are neither enrolled in school nor working by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and age, selected years 1984-2000**

Characteristic	1984	1985	1990	1995[a]	1996[a]	1997[a]	1998[a]	1999[a]	2000[a]
All youth ages 16-19									
Total	12	11	10	9	9	9	8	8	8
Gender									
Male	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	7	7
Female	14	13	12	11	11	10	9	9	9
Race and Hispanic origin									
White, non-Hispanic	10	9	8	7	7	7	6	6	6
Black, non-Hispanic	19	18	15	14	15	14	13	13	13
Hispanic[b]	18	17	17	16	16	14	14	14	13
Youth ages 16-17									
Total	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4
Gender									
Male	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
Female	6	6	5	5	5	4	4	4	4
Race and Hispanic origin									
White, non-Hispanic	5	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
Black, non-Hispanic	6	6	6	6	5	6	5	5	5
Hispanic[b]	11	10	10	9	8	8	8	9	7
Youth ages 18-19									
Total	18	17	15	15	15	14	13	13	12
Gender									
Male	14	13	12	12	13	12	12	11	11
Female	21	20	18	17	17	15	13	14	13
Race and Hispanic origin									
White, non-Hispanic	14	14	12	11	11	10	9	9	9
Black, non-Hispanic	32	30	23	24	25	23	21	21	21
Hispanic[b]	25	24	24	23	23	20	19	20	18

[a]Data for 1994 and subsequent years are not strictly comparable with data for prior years, because of major revisions in the Current Population Survey questionnaire and data collection methodology, and because of the inclusion of 1990 Census-based population controls in the estimation process.

[b]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: The percentages represent an average based on responses to the survey questions for the months that youth are usually in school (January through May and September through December). Results are based on uncomposited estimates and are not comparable to data from published tables.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Surveys.

Table ED6.B **Youth enrolled in school and working: Percentage of youth ages 16 to 19 who are enrolled in school and working by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and age, selected years 1984-2000**

Characteristic	1984	1985	1990	1995[a]	1996[a]	1997[a]	1998[a]	1999[a]	2000[a]
All youth ages 16-19									
Total	25	26	28	29	29	29	29	31	30
Gender									
Male	25	26	27	28	28	28	29	29	29
Female	25	26	28	30	30	30	33	32	32
Race and Hispanic origin									
White, non-Hispanic	29	30	33	35	35	35	36	36	36
Black, non-Hispanic	10	12	15	16	15	16	19	17	19
Hispanic[b]	18	15	17	16	17	17	18	18	19
Youth ages 16-17									
Total	28	29	29	30	30	29	31	31	31
Gender									
Male	28	29	29	29	28	29	30	30	29
Female	28	29	30	31	31	30	32	31	32
Race and Hispanic origin									
White, non-Hispanic	33	34	36	37	37	36	38	37	37
Black, non-Hispanic	10	12	15	16	16	15	17	17	19
Hispanic[b]	18	15	17	14	15	15	17	17	18
Youth ages 18-19									
Total	23	23	26	28	28	28	30	30	30
Gender									
Male	23	23	25	27	28	27	27	28	28
Female	23	23	26	30	29	30	33	32	31
Race and Hispanic origin									
White, non-Hispanic	26	26	30	33	34	33	35	36	35
Black, non-Hispanic	11	12	15	17	15	16	21	18	18
Hispanic[b]	17	15	16	19	18	19	19	19	20

[a]Data for 1994 and subsequent years are not strictly comparable with data for prior years, because of major revisions in the Current Population Survey questionnaire and data collection methodology, and because of the inclusion of 1990 Census-based population controls in the estimation process.

[b]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: The figures represent an average based on responses to the survey questions for the months that youth are usually in school (January through May and September through December). Results are based on uncomposited estimates and are not comparable to data from published tables. Data for the groups of youth not shown here–those employed and not in school and those not employed and in school–are available on the website version of the report at http://childstats.gov.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Surveys.

Table ED7 **Higher education: Percentage of high school graduates ages 25 to 29 attaining higher degrees by highest degree attained, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980-2000**

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995[a]	1996[a]	1997[a]	1998[a]	1999[a]	2000[a]
Bachelor's degree or higher[b]									
Total	26	26	27	28	31	32	31	32	33
Race and Hispanic origin									
White, non-Hispanic	28	27	29	31	34	35	35	36	36
Black, non-Hispanic	15	14	16	18	17	16	18	17	21
Hispanic[c]	13	18	14	16	16	18	17	14	15
Associate's degree									
Total	–	–	–	10	10	9	10	10	10
Race and Hispanic origin									
White, non-Hispanic	–	–	–	10	10	9	10	10	10
Black, non-Hispanic	–	–	–	8	8	7	8	10	9
Hispanic[c]	–	–	–	7	8	9	9	9	9

– = not available

[a] Data for 1994 and subsequent years are not strictly comparable with data for prior years because of major revisions in the Current Population Survey questionnaire and data collection methodology and because of the inclusion of 1990 Census-based population controls in the estimation process.

[b] Prior to 1992, this indicator was measured as completing 4 or more years of college rather than the actual attainment of a bachelor's degree.

[c] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: Analyses of the 1993 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal study indicated that about 10 percent of all persons attaining a bachelor's degree in that year had previously earned an associate's degree. Source: National Center for Education Statistics.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, March Current Population Survey. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *The Condition of Education, 2000* and tabulations.

Table SPECIAL1 **Asthma: Percentage of children ages 0 to 17 who have asthma by race and Hispanic origin, age, and poverty status, selected years 1981-1998**

Characteristic	1981	1988	1998
Total	3.2	4.3	5.3
Race and Hispanic origin			
White, non-Hispanic[a]	2.8	4.2	5.2
Black, non-Hispanic[a]	5.4	5.1	6.8
Hispanic[b]	–	3.5	4.7
Age group			
Ages 0-4	2.9	2.9	4.7
Ages 5-10	3.4	5.1	5.3
Ages 11-17	3.2	4.5	5.8
Poverty status			
Below poverty	4.4	4.7	6.6
At or above poverty	2.8	4.3	5.0

– = not available

[a]Data by Hispanic origin were not available in 1981; data for whites and blacks include Hispanics in 1981.

[b]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: Data by Hispanic origin were not available in 1981; data for whites and blacks include Hispanics in 1981. For all 3 years, children were categorized as having asthma if the child ever had asthma (1981, 1988), or if they had ever been told by a health professional they had asthma (1998), and if the child had an asthma attack in the last year. Because of these slight differences, data for 1998 are not strictly comparable to previous years.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.

Table SPECIAL2.A **Youth employment while in school: Percentage of youth enrolled[a] in school and working in employee jobs[b] by age, gender, race, Hispanic origin, grade in school, and timing of employment, 1997-98 school year[c, d] and summer[e] 1998**

Characteristic	Percent of students who ever worked during the school year and following summer	Percent who worked during school year			Percent who worked during summer only
		Total	Worked during school year and summer	Worked during school year only	
Age 14[f]					
Total	33.4	18.3	15.1	3.2	15.1
Gender					
Male	39.2	21.8	17.3	4.5	17.4
Female	27.3	14.7	12.8	1.9	12.6
Race and Hispanic origin					
White, non-Hispanic	38.3	22.4	18.8	3.6	15.9
Black, non-Hispanic	22.5	9.3	6.9	2.4	13.2
Hispanic[g]	24.3	12.9	10.0	2.9	11.4
Grade 8	28.8	12.3	10.1	2.2	16.5
Grade 9	35.7	20.4	16.8	3.6	15.3
Age 15[f]					
Total	60.1	39.0	34.7	4.2	21.1
Gender					
Male	62.4	41.5	37.6	3.9	20.9
Female	57.5	36.1	31.5	4.6	21.4
Race and Hispanic origin					
White, non-Hispanic	65.0	42.3	37.9	4.4	22.7
Black, non-Hispanic	47.6	30.5	27.5	2.9	17.2
Hispanic[g]	54.1	36.2	31.1	5.1	17.9
Grade 9	54.9	33.9	29.1	4.8	21.0
Grade 10	63.3	41.1	36.9	4.2	22.2
Age 16[f]					
Total	73.9	58.4	51.8	6.5	15.5
Gender					
Male	74.6	56.8	49.9	6.9	17.8
Female	73.1	59.9	53.7	6.2	13.2
Race and Hispanic origin					
White, non-Hispanic	79.8	64.5	57.9	6.7	15.3
Black, non-Hispanic	59.4	45.4	38.9	6.5	14.0
Hispanic[g]	62.8	43.4	36.5	7.0	19.3
Grade 10	68.1	50.2	42.7	7.5	18.0
Grade 11	78.2	63.3	56.5	6.8	14.9

[a]Individuals were not considered enrolled if they received a high school diploma before April 1998 or if they were not enrolled for a period of two or more consecutive months during the school year.
[b]An employee job is one in which the youth has an on-going relationship with a particular employer, such as working in a supermarket or restaurant. This concept excludes freelance jobs, which involve doing one or a few tasks without a specific "boss," like babysitting or mowing lawns, or working for oneself.
[c]The school year is defined as September 1997 through May 1998, excluding the last full week of December 1997 and the first week of January 1998.
[d]If a youth works at least one week in an employee job during the 1997-98 school year, he or she qualifies as working in an employee job.
[e]Summer is defined as June, July and August of 1998.
[f]Age on September 1, 1998.
[g]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 consists of young men and women who were ages 12 to 16 on December 31, 1996.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997.

Table SPECIAL2.B **Youth employment while in school: Percentage of youth enrolled[a] in school and working in employee jobs[b] by age, gender, race, Hispanic origin, grade in school, and percent of weeks worked, 1997-98 school year[c, d] and summer 1998**

Characteristic	Percent of students who worked during the 1997-1998 school year	Percent of employed youth who worked		
		30% or fewer weeks[e]	31 to 90% weeks[e]	Over 90% of weeks[e]
Age 14[f]				
Total	18.3	38.4	19.9	41.8
Gender				
Male	21.8	35.7	19.9	44.4
Female	14.7	42.6	19.8	37.6
Race and Hispanic origin				
White, non-Hispanic	22.4	37.1	19.4	43.5
Black, non-Hispanic	9.3	*	*	*
Hispanic[g]	12.9	*	*	*
Grade 8	12.3	*	*	*
Grade 9	20.4	41.1	17.9	41.0
Age 15[f]				
Total	38.9	38.6	28.8	32.6
Gender				
Male	41.5	37.4	31.3	31.3
Female	36.1	40.1	25.7	34.3
Race and Hispanic origin				
White, non-Hispanic	42.2	38.2	26.8	35.0
Black, non-Hispanic	30.5	46.1	26.8	27.1
Hispanic[g]	36.1	36.2	40.2	23.7
Grade 9	33.8	47.0	28.1	24.9
Grade 10	41.1	36.5	28.6	34.9
Age 16[f]				
Total	58.4	20.8	33.7	45.5
Gender				
Male	56.8	23.0	31.1	45.9
Female	59.9	18.6	36.2	45.2
Race and Hispanic origin				
White, non-Hispanic	64.5	20.8	31.8	47.4
Black, non-Hispanic	45.4	23.6	42.2	34.2
Hispanic[g]	43.4	21.7	39.2	39.1
Grade 10	50.2	25.5	34.8	39.7
Grade 11	63.3	19.4	33.1	47.6

*Number too small to calculate a reliable estimate.
[a]Individuals were not considered enrolled if they received a high school diploma before April 1998 or if they were not enrolled for a period of two or more consecutive months during the school year.
[b]An employee job is one in which the youth has an on-going relationship with a particular employer, such as working in a supermarket or restaurant. This concept excludes freelance jobs, which involve doing one or a few tasks without a specific "boss," like babysitting or mowing lawns, or working for oneself.
[c]If a youth works at least one week in an employee job during the 1997-98 school year, he or she qualifies as working in an employee job.
[d]The school year is defined as September 1997 through May 1998, excluding the last full week of December 1997 and the first week of January 1998.
[e]There are 37 weeks during the school year. Working 30 percent or fewer weeks means working 11 or fewer weeks, 31 to 90 percent of weeks means 12 to 33 weeks, and over 90 percent means working more than 33 weeks.
[f]Age on September 1, 1998.
[g]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 consists of young men and women who were ages 12 to 16 on December 31, 1996.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997.

Appendix B: Data Source Descriptions

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Data Source Descriptions

Aerometric Information Retrieval System

The Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS) is a repository of information about airborne pollution in the United States and various World Health Organization (WHO) member countries. The system is administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS), Information Transfer and Program Integration Division (ITPID), located in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. Data on criteria pollutants consist of air quality measurements collected by sensitive monitoring equipment at thousands of sites across the Nation operated by State and local environmental agencies. Each monitor measures the concentration of a particular pollutant in the air. Monitoring data indicate the average pollutant concentration during a time interval, usually 1 hour or 24 hours.

Information on the AIRS system is available online at http://www.epa.gov/airs.

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American Housing Survey

This survey provides data necessary for evaluating progress made toward "a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family," affirmed in 1949 and 1968 legislation. The data come from a Census Bureau nationwide sample survey in odd-numbered years for national, regional, and metropolitan/non-metropolitan data and from surveys in 47 metropolitan statistical areas over a multi-year cycle. These data detail the types, size, conditions, characteristics, housing costs and values, equipment, utilities, and dynamics of the housing inventory; describe the demographic, financial, and mobility characteristics of the occupants; and give as well some information on neighborhood conditions. In 1997, the survey was conducted using computer-assisted personal interviewing for the first time, and questions on rental assistance and physical problems were also changed. Therefore, 1997 data on assisted families, priority problems, and severe physical problems are not comparable to earlier data.

Information about the American Housing Survey is available online at http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/ahs.html.

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Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals

The Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals (CSFII) is designed to measure what Americans eat and drink. Uses of the survey include monitoring the nutritional adequacy of American diets, measuring the impact of food fortification on nutrient intakes, developing dietary guidance and related programs, estimating exposure of population groups to food contaminants, evaluating the nutritional impact of food assistance programs, and assessing the need for agricultural products. The 1989-91 CSFII sample consisted of individuals residing in households and included oversampling of the low-income population. Individuals were asked to provide 3 consecutive days of dietary data. The 1994-96 CSFII also included individuals living in households and oversampling of the low-income population. In each of the 3 survey years, respondents were asked to provide, through in-person interviews, food intake data on 2 nonconsecutive days, with both days of intake collected by the 24-hour recall method. Intake data were provided for 3,937 children under 18 years of age in 1989-91 and 5,354 children in 1994-96.

For more information on the CSFII 1989-91, see Tippett, K.S., Mickle, S.J., Goldman, J.D., et al. (1995). *Food and nutrient intakes by individuals in the United States, 1 day, 1989-91* (NFS Rep. No. 91-2). U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service.

For more information on the CSFII 1994-96, see Tippett, K.S. and Cypel, Y.S. (Eds.). (1998). *Design and operation: The Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals and the Diet and Health Knowledge Survey, 1994-96* (NFS Rep. No. 96-1). U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service.

Information about the CSFII is available online at http://www.barc.usda.gov/bhnrc/foodsurvey/home.htm.

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Current Population Survey

Core Survey and Supplements. The Current Population Survey (CPS) is a nationwide survey of about 50,000 households conducted monthly for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the U.S. Census Bureau. At present, there are 754 CPS sampling areas in the United States, with coverage in every State and the District of Columbia.

The CPS core survey is the primary source of information on the employment characteristics of the civilian noninstitutional population, ages 16 and older, including estimates of unemployment released every month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In addition to the core survey, monthly CPS supplements provide additional demographic and social data. The March demographic supplement and the October school enrollment supplement provide information used to estimate the status and well-being of children. The March and October supplements have been administered every year since 1947. Every year, the October supplement to the CPS asks questions on school enrollment by grade and other school characteristics about each member of the household ages 3 and older. Data on the highest level of school completed or degree attained are derived from the March supplement to the CPS. The April food security supplement, introduced in 1995, is described in detail below.

In 1994, the CPS questionnnaire was redesigned, and the computer-assisted personal interviewing method was implemented. In addition, the 1990 Census-based population controls, with adjustments for the estimated population undercount, were introduced. For more information regarding the CPS, its sampling structure, and estimation methodology, see U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statisics. (1997). Explanatory notes and estimates of error. *Employment and Earnings, 44* (1), 225-242. A more comprehensive description of the CPS that will incorporate the revisions and methodological changes introduced in 1994 is currently in preparation.

Food Security Supplement. The food security supplement is a survey instrument developed through a long and rigorous process. The content of the supplement is based on material reported in prior research on hunger and food security. It was subjected to extensive testing by the U.S. Census Bureau. It reflects the consensus of nearly 100 experts at the 1994 Food Security and Measurement Conference convened jointly by the National Center for Health Statistics and the Food and Nutrition Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The supplement was developed, tested, and refined further by the conferees, members of a Federal interagency working group, and survey methods specialists for the Census Bureau's Center for Survey Methods Research. The survey contains a systematic set of questions validated as measures of severity of food insecurity on both a 12-month and a 30-day basis. Data presented in this report are 12-month data from the CPS food security supplements. The respondents completing the supplement included households at all income levels, both above and below the Federal poverty threshold. Special final supplement sample weights were computed to adjust for the demographic characteristics of supplement non-interviews.

Information about the CPS is available online at http://www.bls.census.gov/CPS/CPSmain.htm.

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High School and Beyond

The High School and Beyond (HS&B) longitudinal survey was first administered in 1980 to a stratified, nationally representative sample of approximately 30,000 high school sophomores and 28,000 high school seniors from more than 1,000 high schools. Follow-up surveys were administered in 1982, 1984, 1986, and 1992. Approximately 30,000 individuals who were sophomores in 1980 participated in the First Follow-up in 1982. As a component of this survey, transcripts were collected, with a total of 15,941 transcripts obtained. 11,195 sophomores in 1980 had graduated in 1982 and had complete transcripts available in the file. Excluded students were students who dropped out of school, were still working for their diploma, or who did not have complete transcript data. For all transcripts and samples, a course identification code number, based on the Classification of Secondary School Courses (CSSC), was assigned to each course taken by a student. Courses were further classified into subject (e.g., math) and program (e.g., academic) areas using a 1998 revision of the CSSC (Bradby, D. and Hoachlander, E.G. (1999). *1998 Revision of the Secondary School Taxonomy*. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics).

Information on the First Follow-up of HS&B can be found in:
Jones, C., et al. (1983). *High School and Beyond, 1980 Sophomore Cohort, First Follow-up (1982), Data File User's Manual*. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics.

Information on the Transcript data files of HS&B can be found in:
Jones, C., et al. (1984) *High School and Beyond Transcripts Survey (1982), Data File User's Manual*. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics.

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Monitoring the Future

The Monitoring the Future (MTF) Study is a continuing series of surveys intended to assess the changing lifestyles, values, and preferences of American youth. Each year since 1975, high school seniors from a representative sample of public and private high schools have participated in this study. The 2000 survey is the tenth to include comparable samples of eighth- and tenth-graders in addition to seniors. The study is conducted by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research (ISR) under a grant funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse. The survey design consists of a multistage random sample where the stages include the selection of geographic areas, selection of one or more schools in each selected area, and selection of a sample of students within each school. Data are collected in the spring of each year using questionnaires administered in the classroom by representatives from ISR. The 2000 survey included 13,286 high school seniors from 134 schools, 14,576 tenth-graders from 145 schools, and 17,311 eighth-graders from 156 schools (total of 45,173 students from 435 schools).

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National Assessment of Educational Progress

The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) is mandated by Congress to monitor continuously the knowledge, skills, and performance of the Nation's children and youth. To measure long-term trends in educational performance, NAEP has periodically assessed students ages 9, 13, and 17 in reading, mathematics, and science since the early 1970s. To ensure accurate measurement of trends, items and procedures have remained the same in each assessment. A variation of matrix sampling is used so that the results from a large number of items can be generalized to an entire population. Nationally representative samples of approximately 15,000 students were assessed in each subject in 1996, the last year for which results were available as of this printing. An estimated 10 percent of the school population is classified as having a disability or limited English proficiency. Nearly half of these students have been included in assessments, although the percentages vary by grade and subject being assessed. In its short-term assessments described below, NAEP is starting to offer accommodations to disabled and limited English proficient students to remove barriers to their participation.

NAEP also conducts assessments in various academic subjects to measure short-term trends for periods of approximately 10 years. Data from many of these assessments are available for participating States as well as the Nation as a whole.

Students in public and nonpublic schools are sampled. A charter school could be sampled, since they are within the universe of public schools, but home-schoolers are not included.

Information about NAEP is available online at http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard.

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National Assessment of Educational Progress High School Transcript Studies

Conducted in association with NAEP, the High School Transcript Study (HSTS) provides coursetaking and demographic information for a stratified, nationally representative sample of high school seniors. Sample sizes have ranged from approximately 21,000 to 34,000 students in approximately 300 schools. It provides the Department of Education and other educational policymakers with information regarding current course offerings and coursetaking patterns in the Nation's secondary schools. In addition, it provides information on the relationship of student coursetaking patterns to achievement as measured by NAEP. Excluded students were students who dropped out of school, were still working for their diploma, had not received a "regular" or "honors" diploma, or who did not have complete transcript data. For all transcripts and samples, a course identification code number, based on the Classification of Secondary School Courses (CSSC), was assigned to each course taken by a student. Courses were further classified into subject (e.g., math) and program (e.g., academic) areas using a 1998 revision of the CSSC (Bradby, D. and Hoachlander, E.G. (1999). *1998 Revision of the Secondary School Taxonomy*. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics).

More information about NAEP HSTS can be found in:
Legum, S., et al. (1998). *The 1994 High School Transcript Study Tabulations: Comparative Data on Credits Earned and Demographics for 1994, 1990, 1987, and 1982 High School Graduates (Revised)*. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics.

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National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988

The National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988 (NELS:88) is a longitudinal study sponsored by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). The Base Year Survey was administered to about 24,000 8th-graders in more than 1,000 schools with an 8th-grade class. The First, Second, Third, and Fourth Follow-ups revisited the same sample of students in 1990, 1992, 1994, and 2000, when most of the 1988 8th-graders were in 10th-grade, 12th-grade, and then, 2 and 6 years after they graduated from high school. For each in-school follow-up the student sample was "freshened" to obtain a representative, cross-sectional grade-cohort sample (i.e. 10th-graders in 1990 and 12th-graders in 1992). In addition, as a part of the Second Follow-up Survey, high school transcripts were collected for the members of the 12th-grade cohort in the fall of 1992. Of 17,285 students in the transcript file, 13,506 were identified as high school graduates who had a complete set of transcripts. Excluded students were students who dropped out of school, were still working for their diploma, or who did not have complete transcript data. For all transcripts and samples, a course identification code number, based on the Classification of Secondary School Courses (CSSC), was assigned to each course taken by a student. Courses were further classified into subject (e.g., math) and program (e.g., academic) areas using a 1998 revision of the CSSC (Bradby, D. and Hoachlander, E.G. (1999). *1998 Revision of the Secondary School Taxonomy*. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics).

Information on the Second Follow-up Survey of NELS:88 can be found in:
Quinn, P. (1995) *User's Manual: NELS:88 Second Follow-up: Transcript Component Data File*. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics.

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National Crime Victimization Survey

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is the Nation's primary source of information on criminal victimization. Each year, researchers obtained data from a nationally representative sample of roughly 49,000 households comprising more than 100,000 persons ages 12 and older on the frequency, characteristics, and consequences of criminal victimization in the United States. In recent years, the sample size for the NCVS has been decreased. The sample for the most recent year, 1999, was 43,000 households and 80,000 persons ages 12 and older. The survey fully reports the likelihood of victimization by

rape, sexual assault, robbery, assault, theft, household burglary, and motor vehicle theft for the population as a whole, as well as for segments of the population such as adolescents over age 11, women, the elderly, members of various racial groups, city dwellers, and other groups. Victims are also asked whether they reported the incident to the police and, in the instances of personal violent crimes, they are asked about the characteristics of the perpetrator. The NCVS provides the largest national forum for victims to describe the impact of crime and the characteristics of violent offenders. It has been ongoing since 1973 and was redesigned in 1992.

Information about the NCVS is available online at http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/cvict.htm#Programs.

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National Health Interview Survey

The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is a continuing nationwide sample survey of the civilian noninstitutionalized population in which data are collected by personal household interviews. Interviewers obtain information on personal and demographic characteristics, including race and ethnicity, by self-reporting or as reported by a member of the household. Investigators also collect data about illnesses, injuries, impairments, chronic conditions, activity limitation caused by chronic conditions, utilization of health services, and other health topics. Each year the survey is reviewed and special topics are added or deleted. For most health topics, the survey collects data over an entire year. Child health supplements in 1981 and 1988 were used to provide data for this year's special feature on asthma.

The NHIS sample includes an oversample of black and Hispanic persons and is designed to allow the development of national estimates of health conditions, health service utilization, and health problems of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population. The response rate for the ongoing part of the survey has been between 94 and 98 percent over the years. In 1997, the NHIS was redesigned, so estimates beginning in 1997 are likely to vary slightly from previous years. Interviewers collected information for the basic questionnaire on 98,785 persons in 1998, including 28,122 children.

Descriptions of the survey design, the methods used in estimation, and the general qualifications of the data are presented in:

Massey, J.T., Moore, T.F., Parsons, V.L., and Tadros, W. (1989). Design and estimation for the National Health Interview Survey, 1985-1994. *Vital and Health Statistics, 2* (110). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

Botman, S.L., Moore, T.F., Moriarity, C.L., and Parsons, V.L. (2000). Design and estimation for the National Health Interview Survey, 1995-2004. *Vital and Health Statistics, 2* (130). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

Information about the NHIS is available online at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm.

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National Household Education Survey

The National Household Education Surveys program (NHES), conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), collects detailed information about education issues through a household-based survey using telephone interviews. The sample for the NHES is drawn from the noninstitutionalized civilian population in households having a telephone in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In each survey, between 54,000 and 64,000 households are screened to identify persons eligible for one of the topics. Generally, each collection covers two topical surveys, and researchers conduct between 5,000 and 25,000 interviews for each survey. The data are weighted to permit nationally representative estimates of the population of interest. In addition, the NHES design samples minorities at a higher rate than nonminorities in order to increase the reliability of estimates for these groups.

The 1991 NHES contained a survey on early childhood program participation. Investigators screened approximately 60,000 households to identify a sample of about 14,000 children, ages 3 to 8. They interviewed parents of the children in order to collect information about the children's educational activities and the role of the family in the children's learning. In 1993, NCES fielded a school readiness survey in which parents of approximately 11,000 children age 3 through second grade were asked about their children's experiences in early childhood programs, developmental level, school adjustment and related problems, early primary school experiences, general health and nutrition status, home activities, and family

characteristics, including family stability and economic risk factors. In 1995, NCES also fielded an early childhood program participation survey, similar to that of 1991. It entailed screening approximately 44,000 households and interviewing 14,000 parents of children from birth through third grade. In 1996, NCES fielded a parent and family involvement in education survey, interviewing nearly 21,000 parents of children from age 3 through 12th grade. About 8,000 youth in grades 6 through 12 were also interviewed about their community service and civic involvement. The 1999 NHES was designed to collect end-of-the-decade estimates of key indicators collected in previous NHES surveys and also collected data from children and their parents about plans for the child's education after high school. Interviews were conducted with 24,000 parents of children ranging from newborns through 12th-graders, approximately 8,000 students in grades 6 through 12 in the youth interview, and nearly 7,000 adults.

Information about the NHES is available online at http://www.nces.ed.gov/nhes.

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National Immunization Survey

The National Immunization Survey (NIS) is a continuing nationwide telephone sample survey among families with children ages 19 to 35 months. Estimates of vaccine-specific coverage are available for the Nation, States, and 28 urban areas.

The NIS uses a two-stage sample design. First, a random-digit-dialing sample of telephone numbers is drawn. When households with age-eligible children (19-35 months) are contacted, the interviewer collects information on the vaccinations received by all age-eligible children. The interviewer also collects information on the vaccination providers. In the second phase, all vaccination providers are contacted by mail. Providers' responses are combined with information obtained from the households to render estimates of vaccination coverage levels more accurately. Final estimates are adjusted for non-coverage of households without telephones.

Information about the NIS is available online at http://www.nisabt.org.

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National Linked File of Live Births and Infant Deaths

The National Linked File of Live Births and Infant Deaths is a data file for research on infant mortality. Beginning with the 1995 data, this file is produced in two formats. The file is first released as a period data file and then later released as a cohort file. In the birth cohort format, it comprises linked vital records for infants born in a given year who died in that calendar year or the next year before their first birthday. In the period format, the numerator consists of all infant deaths occurring in one year, with deaths linked to the corresponding birth certificates from that year or the previous year. The linked file includes all the variables on the national natality file, as well as medical information reported for the same infant on the death record and the age of the infant at death. The use of linked files avoids discrepancies in the reporting of race between the birth and infant death certificates. Although discrepancies are rare for white and black infants, they can be substantial for other races. National linked files are available starting with the birth cohort of 1983. No linked file was produced for 1992 through 1994 data years. Match completeness for each of the birth cohort files is about 98 percent.

For more information, see:

Prager, K. (1994). Infant mortality by birthweight and other characteristics: United States, 1985 birth cohort. *Vital and Health Statistics, 20* (24). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

Mathews, T.J., Curtin, S.C., and MacDorman, M.F. (2000). Infant mortality statistics from the 1998 period linked birth/infant death data set. *National Vital Statistics Reports, 48* (12). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

Information about the National Linked File of Live Births and Infant Deaths is available online at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/ibid/linked.htm.

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National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997

The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 (NLSY97)is sponsored and directed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. It is the newest survey in the National Longitudinal Surveys program. The NLSY97 consists of a nationally representative sample of 8,984 youths who were 12-16

years old as of December 31, 1996. Round 1 of the survey took place in 1997. The second round of annual interviews took place between November 1, 1998, and May 1, 1999.

Designed to document the transition from school to work and into adulthood, this survey collects extensive information about youths' labor market and educational experiences. The NLSY97 also contains detailed information on many other topics. Subject areas include: Youths' relationships with parents, contact with absent parents, marital and fertility histories, dating, sexual activity, onset of puberty, training, participation in government assistance programs, expectations, time use, criminal behavior, contact with the criminal justice system, and alcohol and drug use. Areas of the youth survey that are potentially sensitive, such as criminal behavior, comprise a self-administered portion of the interview.

Partial funding support for the survey is provided by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention of the Department of Justice, the National School to Work Office of the Departments of Education and Labor, and the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development of the Department of Health and Human Services.

Information about the NLSY97 and all National Longitudinal Surveys is available online at http://www.bls.gov/nlshome.htm

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National Vital Statistics System

Through the National Vital Statistics System, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) collects and publishes data on births and deaths in the United States. NCHS obtains information on births and deaths from the registration offices of all States, New York City, and the District of Columbia.

Demographic information on birth certificates, such as race and ethnicity, is provided by the mother at the time of birth. Hospital records provide the base for information on prenatal care, while funeral directors and family members provide demographic information on death certificates. Medical certification of cause of death is provided by a physician, medical examiner, or coroner.

Information on Hispanic Origin. The number of States gathering information on births to parents of Hispanic origin has increased gradually since 1980-81, when 22 States included this information on birth certificates. By 1993, the Hispanic origin of the mother was reported on birth certificates in all 50 States and the District of Columbia. Similarly, mortality data by Hispanic origin of decedent have become more complete over time. In 1997, there was complete reporting of deaths by Hispanic origin in all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Preliminary Data. A continuous receipt of statistical records by NCHS from the States' vital registration systems supplies preliminary data. Investigators weight individual records of births and deaths to independent counts of vital events registered in each State and reported to NCHS. These independent counts, aggregated for a 12-month period, serve as control totals, and are the basis for the individual unit record weights in the preliminary file. For selected variables, unknown or not-stated values are imputed. The percentage not stated is generally 1 percent or less, except for prenatal care, which was 2.8 percent in 1998.

For more information on national natality and mortality data, see National Center for Health Statistics. Technical Appendix. *Vital Statistics of the United States, I* (Natality) (1992), (DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 96-1100), and II (Mortality), Part A (1996) (DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 96-1101). Washington, DC: Public Health Service.

Information about the National Vital Statistics System is available online at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss.htm.

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Population Estimates

Decennial Census data serve as benchmarks for deriving national population estimates, which are also based on data from the following agencies: births and deaths (National Center for Health Statistics); immigrants (Immigration and Naturalization Service); Armed Forces (U.S. Department of Defense); net movement between Puerto Rico and the U.S. mainland (Puerto Rico Planning Board); and Federal employees abroad (Office of Personnel Management and U.S. Department of Defense). Similar data serve as the basis for State estimates, which are also derived from a variety of data series, including school statistics from State departments of education and parochial school systems. Current estimates are consistent with official Decennial Census figures and do not reflect estimated Decennial Census under-enumeration.

After decennial population censuses, intercensal population estimates for the preceding decade are prepared to replace postcensal estimates. Intercensal population estimates are more accurate than postcensal estimates, because they take into account the census of population at the beginning and end of the decade. Intercensal estimates have been repaired for the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s to correct the "error of closure": the difference between the estimated population at the end of the decade and the Census count for that date. The error of closure at the national level was quite small during the 1960s (379,000). For the 1970s, however, it amounted to almost 5 million. In the 1980s, the error of closure dropped to 1.5 million.

For more information, see U.S. Bureau of the Census. (1992). U.S. population estimates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: 1980-1991. *Current Population Reports* (1095, Series P-25). Washington, DC: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Information about population estimates is available online at http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/popest.html.

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Population Projections

National population projections begin with recent population estimates by age, race, and Hispanic origin. These statistics are then projected forward to 2050, based on assumptions about fertility, mortality, and international migration. Low, middle, and high growth assumptions are made for each of these components. The current middle series assumptions are that:

- Fertility will see little change over time, with levels for each race/ethnic group converging to about 2.1 children per woman in the long run.
- Mortality will continue to improve, with life expectancy for each race/ethnic group converging to about 90 years by 2100.
- Net international migration will decline somewhat in the near term, but increase after 2010, with a relatively larger portion from Asia and Africa, and a relatively smaller portion from Latin America.

For more information, see U.S. Bureau of the Census. (1996). *Population projections of the United States by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin* (1130, Series P25). Washington, DC: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Information about population projections is available online at http://www.census.gov/population/www/projections/popproj.html.

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Survey of Income and Program Participation

Core Survey and Topical Modules. Implemented by the U.S. Census Bureau since 1984, the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) is a continuous series of national longitudinal panels, with a sample size ranging from approximately 14,000 to 36,700 interviewed households. The duration of each panel ranges from 2½ years to 4 years, with household interviews every 4 months.

The SIPP collects detailed information on income, labor force participation, participation in government assistance programs, and general demographic characteristics to measure the effectiveness of existing government programs, to estimate future costs and coverage of government programs, and to provide statistics on the distribution of income in America. In addition, topical modules provide detailed information on a variety of subjects, including health insurance, child care, adult and child well-being, marital and fertility history, and education and training. The U.S. Census Bureau releases cross-sectional, topical modules and longitudinal reports and data files.

In 1996, the SIPP questionnaire was redesigned to include a new 4-year panel sample design and the computer-assisted personal interviewing method.

Information about the SIPP is available online at http://www.sipp.census.gov/sipp.

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Uniform Crime Reports

The Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) Program, which began in 1929, collects information on the following crimes reported to law enforcement authorities: homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Arrests are reported for 21 additional crime categories.

The UCR data are compiled from monthly law enforcement reports or individual crime incident records transmitted directly to the FBI or to centralized State agencies that then report to the FBI. In 1997, law enforcement agencies active in the UCR Program represented approximately 254 million U.S. inhabitants—95 percent of the total population. The UCR Program provides crime counts for the Nation as a whole, as well as for regions, States, counties, cities, and towns. This permits studies among neighboring jurisdictions and among those with similar populations and other common characteristics.

UCR findings for each calendar year are published in a preliminary release in the spring, followed by a detailed annual report, *Crime in the United States,* issued in the following calendar year. In addition to crime counts and trends, this report includes data on crimes cleared, persons arrested (age, gender, and race), law enforcement personnel (including the number of sworn officers killed or assaulted), and the characteristics of homicides (including age, gender, and race of victims and offenders, victim-offender relationships, weapons used, and circumstances surrounding the homicides). Other special reports are also available from the UCR Program.

Information about the UCR is available online at http://www.fbi.gov.

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