Notes to Indicators

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

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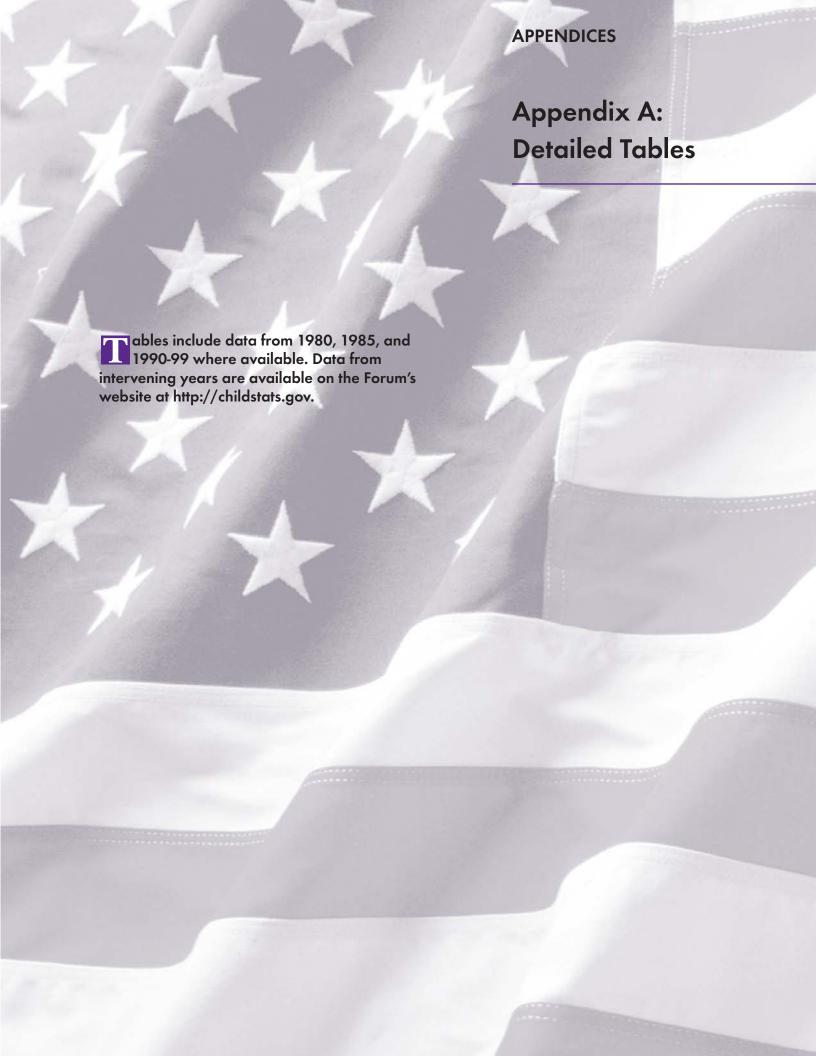
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Appendix A:
Detailed Tables

Tables include data from 1980, 1985, and 1990-99 where available. Data from intervening years are available on the Forum's website at http://childstats.gov.

Detailed Tables

Table POP1	Number of children under age 18 in the United States by age, selected years 1950-99 and projected 2000-20

															Projected		

Number (in millions)

Age group	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2010	2020
All children	47.3	64.5	69.8	63.7	64.2	65.1	66.1	67.0	67.9	68.5	69.1	69.6	69.9	70.2	70.4	72.1	77.2

Age group

Age group	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2010	2020
Ages 0-5	19.1	24.3	20.9	19.6	22.5	22.9	23.2	23.4	23.6	23.6	23.3	23.1	22.9	22.8	22.7	24.0	26.3
Ages 6-11	15.3	21.8	24.6	20.8	21.6	21.9	22.0	22.2	22.4	22.6	23.0	23.4	23.7	24.0	24.1	23.4	25.6
Ages 12-17	12.9	18.4	24.3	23.3	20.1	20.4	20.9	21.4	22.0	22.4	22.7	23.0	23.2	23.4	23.5	24.6	25.2

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for the population projections of the United States: 1999 to 2100* (Population Division Working Paper No. 38)*; and unpublished vintage 1998 estimates tables for 1980-98 that are available on the Census Bureau website.

Table POP2	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 1950-99 and projected 2000-20

															Projected		

Age group	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2010	2020

Percentage of total population

Age group	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2010	2020
Ages 0-17	31	36	34	28	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	24	24
Ages 18-64	61	55	56	61	62	62	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	62	62	63	60
Ages 65+	8	9	10	11	13	13	13	13	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	100	100	100	100

Children under age 18 as a percentage of the dependent population[a]

Age group	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2010	2020
Ages 0-17	79	79	78	71	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	64	59

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

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 1998 estimates tables for 1980-98 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 1980-99 and projected 2000-20													

													Projected		
Race and Hispanic origin	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2010	2020
White, non-Hispanic	74	72	69	68	68	67	67	67	66	66	65	65	64	59	55
Black, non-Hispanic	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	14
Hispanic[a]	9	10	12	13	13	13	14	14	14	15	15	16	16	21	23
Asian/Pacific Islander[b]	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	6
American Indian/ Alaska Native[b]	1	1	1	1	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.

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 1998 tables for 1980-98 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 1979-95

Characteristic	1979	1989	1992	1995[b]
Children who speak another language at home				
Number (in millions)	3.8	5.3	6.4	6.7
Percentage of children ages 5-17	8.5	12.6	14.2	14.1
Race and Hispanic origin				
White, non-Hispanic	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.6
Black, non-Hispanic	1.3	2.4	4.2	3.0
Hispanic[c]	75.1	71.2	76.6	73.9
Other, non-Hispanic[d]	44.1	53.4	58.3	45.5
Region[e]				
Northeast	10.5	13.5	16.2	15.1
Midwest	3.7	4.9	5.6	5.9
South	6.8	10.7	11.1	11.7
West	17.0	24.2	27.2	26.4
Children who speak another language at home and have difficulty speaking English				
Number (in millions)	1.3	1.9	2.2	2.4
Percentage of children ages 5-17	2.8	4.4	4.9	5.1
Race and Hispanic origin				
White, non-Hispanic	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7
Black, non-Hispanic	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.9
Hispanic[c]	28.7	27.4	29.9	31.0
Other, non-Hispanic[d]	19.8	20.4	21.0	14.1
Region[e]				
Northeast	2.9	4.8	5.3	5.0
Midwest	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.3
South	2.2	3.8	3.5	3.4
West	6.5	8.8	10.4	11.4

[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 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.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, October (1992 and 1995) 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 1980-99**

Race, Hispanic origin, and family type	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total												
Two parents[a]	77	74	73	72	71	71	69	69	68	68	68	68
Mother only[b]	18	21	22	22	23	23	23	23	24	24	23	23
Father only[b]	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
No parent	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
White, non-Hispanic												
Two parents[a]	–	–	81	80	79	79	79	78	77	77	76	77
Mother only[b]	–	–	15	15	16	16	16	16	16	17	16	16
Father only[b]	–	–	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	4
No parent	–	–	2	2	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3
Black												
Two parents[a]	42	39	38	36	36	36	33	33	33	35	36	35
Mother only[b]	44	51	51	54	54	54	53	52	53	52	51	52
Father only[b]	2	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	5	4	4
No parent	12	7	8	7	7	7	10	11	9	8	9	10
Hispanic[c]												
Two parents[a]	75	68	67	66	65	65	63	63	62	64	64	63
Mother only[b]	20	27	27	27	28	28	28	28	29	27	27	27
Father only[b]	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
No parent	3	3	3	4	3	4	5	4	5	5	5	5

– = not available

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

[b] 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.)

Table POP5.B — 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	23.3
Single mother with partner	2.1	2.1	2.3	1.6	2.4
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
Stepparent	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
Stepparent with partner	0.0	0.0	0.0	–	–
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**	**81.8**	**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	1.7	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**	**17.7**	**26.4**
Single mother	20.0	11.2	55.7	14.8	22.0
Single mother with partner	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.1	2.7
Single father	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.7
Single father with partner	0.3	0.2	0.3	–	0.8
Stepparent	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.2
Stepparent with partner	0.0	0.0	–	–	–
Living with no parents	**2.6**	**1.6**	**6.4**	**0.6**	**3.6**
Grandparent	1.5	0.9	4.5	0.6	1.3
Other relatives only – no grandparent	0.4	0.3	0.8	–	0.5
Nonrelative only – not foster parent(s)	0.2	0.2	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**	**78.9**	**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**	**17.8**	**27.0**
Single mother	20.5	13.9	48.1	14.7	23.1
Single mother with partner	2.4	2.4	2.8	1.8	2.3
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
Stepparent	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1
Stepparent with partner	–	–	–	–	–
Living with no parents	**3.6**	**2.4**	**8.8**	**3.3**	**3.3**
Grandparent	1.8	1.1	5.5	1.9	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	29.2	65.5	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]	0.3	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	13.8	27.1
Single mother with partner	2.1	2.1	2.4	1.6	1.9
Single father	3.2	3.6	2.0	3.2	2.4
Single father with partner	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.5
Stepparent	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Stepparent with partner	0.0	–	0.2	–	–
Living with no parents	**6.0**	**4.5**	**9.1**	**6.7**	**9.6**
Grandparent	2.0	1.3	4.8	2.4	2.2
Other relatives only – no grandparent	1.5	0.9	2.2	2.1	3.8
Nonrelative only – not foster parent(s)	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.5
Other relatives and nonrelatives	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.5	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 cohabiting.

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

Birth rates for unmarried women by age of mother, selected years 1980-98

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

Age of mother	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Total ages 15-44	29.4	32.8	43.8	45.2	45.2	45.3	46.9	45.1	44.8	44.0	44.3
Age group											
Ages 15-17	20.6	22.4	29.6	30.9	30.4	30.6	32.0	30.5	29.0	28.2	27.0
Ages 18-19	39.0	45.9	60.7	65.7	67.3	66.9	70.1	67.6	65.9	65.2	64.5
Ages 20-24	40.9	46.5	65.1	68.0	68.5	69.2	72.2	70.3	70.7	71.0	72.3
Ages 25-29	34.0	39.9	56.0	56.5	56.5	57.1	59.0	56.1	56.8	56.2	58.4
Ages 30-34	21.1	25.2	37.6	38.1	37.9	38.5	40.1	39.6	41.1	39.0	39.1
Ages 35-39	9.7	11.6	17.3	18.0	18.8	19.0	19.8	19.5	20.1	19.0	19.0
Ages 40-44	2.6	2.5	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.8	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., Martin, J.A., Curtin, S.C., and Mathews, T.J. (1996). Advance report of final natality statistics, 1994. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report, 44* (11, Supplement). 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., Mathews, T.J., and Park, M.M. (2000). Births: Final data for 1998. *National Vital Statistics Reports, 48* (3). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

Percentage of all births that are to unmarried women by mother's age group, selected years 1980-98

Age of mother	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
All ages	18.4	22.0	28.0	29.5	30.1	31.0	32.6	32.2	32.4	32.4	32.8
Age group											
Under age 15	88.7	91.8	91.6	91.3	91.3	91.3	94.5	93.5	93.8	95.7	96.6
Ages 15-17	61.5	70.9	77.7	78.7	79.2	79.9	84.1	83.7	84.4	86.7	87.5
Ages 18-19	39.8	50.7	61.3	63.2	64.6	66.1	70.0	69.8	70.8	72.5	73.6
Ages 20-24	19.3	26.3	36.9	39.4	40.7	42.2	44.9	44.7	45.6	46.6	47.7
Ages 25-29	9.0	12.7	18.0	19.2	19.8	20.7	21.8	21.5	22.0	22.0	22.5
Ages 30-34	7.4	9.7	13.3	14.0	14.3	14.7	15.1	14.7	14.8	14.1	14.0
Ages 35-39	9.4	11.2	13.9	14.6	15.2	15.6	16.1	15.7	15.7	14.6	14.4
Ages 40 and older	12.1	14.0	17.0	17.4	17.7	18.1	18.7	18.1	18.4	17.1	16.7

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., Mathews, T.J., and Park, M.M. (2000). Births: Final data for 1998. *National Vital Statistics Reports, 48* (3). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

Table POP7   **Percentage of children by type of care arrangement for children from birth through 3rd 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]				Center-based program[c]	
					By a relative		By a nonrelative			
	1995	1999	1995	1999	1995	1999	1995	1999	1995	1999
Total	49	46	51	54	20	23	15	14	23	27
Age/grade in school										
Ages 0-2	51	49	50	51	23	25	19	17	12	16
Ages 3-6, not yet in kindergarten	26	23	74	77	19	23	17	16	55	59
Kindergarten	56	52	44	49	18	19	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	52	17	19	17	16	24	28
Black, non-Hispanic	40	34	60	66	31	35	10	11	27	35
Hispanic[d]	58	53	42	47	23	24	10	11	13	19
Other	49	42	51	58	22	29	11	12	25	29
Poverty status										
Below poverty	56	50	44	50	23	27	9	10	18	23
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	22	6	9	13	17
High school graduate/GED	51	48	49	52	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	34
Mother's employment status[e]										
35 hours or more per week	22	22	78	78	32	34	25	21	33	37
Less than 35 hours per week	42	45	58	55	25	25	19	17	24	26
Looking for work	64	60	36	40	15	21	4	6	20	21
Not in the labor force	76	75	24	25	7	7	4	4	15	18

[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 **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
Total	31	35	22	24	25	32	20	21	24
Pollutant									
Ozone	26	28	18	21	20	29	17	19	21
Carbon monoxide	9	8	6	5	6	5	5	4	4
Particulates	8	9	10	3	5	10	3	3	3
Lead	2	6	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
Nitrogen dioxide	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sulfur dioxide	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

NOTE: Percentages were based on the number of children living in counties not meeting a national ambient air quality standard, divided by the total population. Populations of children were based on the 1990 Census.

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. (1998). *National air quality and emissions trends report, 1997*. Research Triangle Park, NC: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

The standards can also be found at http://www.epa.gov/oar/aqtrnd97/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 under age 18 living below selected poverty levels by age, family structure, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980-98

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Under 100 percent of poverty											
Children in all families											
Related children	18	20	20	21	22	22	21	20	20	19	18
White, non-Hispanic	–	–	12	12	12	13	12	11	10	11	10
Black	42	43	44	46	46	46	43	42	40	37	36
Hispanic[a]	33	40	38	40	39	40	41	39	40	36	34
Related children under age 6	20	23	23	24	26	26	25	24	23	22	21
Related children ages 6-17	17	19	18	20	19	20	20	18	18	18	17
Children in married-couple families											
Related children	–	–	10	11	11	12	11	10	10	10	9
White, non-Hispanic	–	–	7	7	7	8	7	6	5	5	5
Black	–	–	18	15	18	18	15	13	14	13	12
Hispanic[a]	–	–	27	29	29	30	30	28	29	26	23
Related children under age 6	–	–	12	12	13	13	12	11	12	11	10
Related children ages 6-17	–	–	10	10	10	11	10	9	9	9	9
Children in female-householder families, no husband present											
Related children	51	54	53	56	55	54	53	50	49	49	46
White, non-Hispanic	–	–	40	41	40	39	38	34	35	37	33
Black	65	67	65	68	67	66	63	62	58	55	55
Hispanic[a]	65	72	68	69	66	66	68	66	67	63	60
Related children under age 6	65	66	66	66	66	64	64	62	59	59	55
Related children ages 6-17	46	48	47	50	49	49	47	45	45	45	42
All children[b]	18	21	21	22	22	23	22	21	21	20	19
Under 50 percent of poverty											
Children in all families											
Related children	7	8	8	9	10	10	9	8	8	8	8
White, non-Hispanic	–	–	4	5	5	5	4	3	4	4	4
Black	17	22	22	25	27	26	23	20	20	20	17
Hispanic[a]	–	–	14	14	15	14	17	16	14	16	13
Under 150 percent of poverty											
Children in all families											
Related children	29	32	31	32	33	33	32	32	31	30	29
White, non-Hispanic	–	–	21	21	21	22	21	19	19	19	18
Black	57	59	57	60	60	61	58	56	56	51	52
Hispanic[a]	–	–	55	58	58	60	58	59	57	56	52

– = not available

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

[b] Related and non-related children.

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 poverty threshold for a family of four was $16,660 in 1998. The levels shown here are derived from the ratio of the family's income to the family's poverty threshold. 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. For more detail, see U.S. Census Bureau, Series P-60, No. 207.

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 1980-98										
Poverty level	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Extreme poverty	6.6	8.1	8.3	9.3	9.9	9.6	9.4	7.9	8.4	8.5	7.6
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
Low income	24.0	22.8	21.8	22.2	22.0	22.2	22.0	22.5	22.7	21.4	21.2
Medium income	41.4	37.7	37.0	35.7	34.9	33.4	33.7	34.5	34.0	34.4	33.5
High income	16.8	19.4	21.3	21.0	21.5	22.3	23.1	22.8	23.5	25.0	27.0
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

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., $8,330 for a family of four in 1998). Poverty is between 50 and 99 percent of the poverty threshold (i.e., between $8,330 and $16,659 for a family of four in 1998). Low income is between 100 and 199 percent of the poverty threshold (i.e., between $16,660 and $33,319 for a family of four in 1998). Medium income is between 200 and 399 percent of the poverty threshold (i.e., between $33,320 and $66,639 for a family of four in 1998). High income is 400 percent of the poverty threshold or more. Very high income is 600 percent of the poverty threshold and over. [These income categories are similar to those used in the *Economic report to the President* (1998). A similar approach is used by Hernandez, D. (1993), *America's children,* except that Hernandez uses the relationship to median income to define his categories. For either method, the medium and high income categories are at similar levels of median family income.]

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.

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[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.

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
All children living with parent(s)[b]											
Total	70	70	72	71	71	71	72	74	75	76	77
Race and Hispanic origin											
White, non-Hispanic	75	77	79	78	78	79	80	81	82	82	84
Black, non-Hispanic	50	48	50	49	49	49	52	54	56	58	58
Hispanic[c]	59	55	60	57	57	57	59	61	64	67	68
Poverty status											
Below poverty	21	20	22	20	20	21	24	25	25	26	31
At or above poverty	81	82	85	85	85	85	86	86	87	88	87
Age											
Children under 6	67	67	68	67	66	67	68	69	71	72	74
Children ages 6-17	72	72	74	73	74	74	75	76	77	78	79
Children living in families maintained by two parents											
Total	80	81	85	84	84	85	86	87	88	88	89
Race and Hispanic origin											
White, non-Hispanic	81	83	86	86	87	88	88	89	90	91	91
Black, non-Hispanic	73	76	84	82	81	80	86	85	87	85	86
Hispanic[c]	71	70	74	71	71	72	76	77	79	80	82
Poverty status											
Below poverty	38	37	44	38	37	41	46	46	48	48	56
At or above poverty	84	87	89	89	90	91	91	91	92	92	92
Age											
Children under 6	76	79	83	82	83	83	85	86	87	87	88
Children ages 6-17	81	82	85	85	85	86	86	87	88	89	89
With both parents working full time all year	17	20	25	25	27	27	28	28	30	31	31
Children living in families maintained by single mothers[d]											
Total	33	32	33	33	33	33	35	38	39	41	44
Race and Hispanic origin											
White, non-Hispanic	39	39	40	40	41	39	43	46	47	46	52
Black, non-Hispanic	28	25	27	27	27	28	31	33	35	39	39
Hispanic[c]	22	22	24	24	24	24	23	27	27	34	36
Poverty status											
Below poverty	7	7	9	9	9	9	10	14	10	13	17
At or above poverty	59	59	60	61	61	59	61	61	64	66	66
Age											
Children under 6	20	20	21	22	20	21	23	24	27	28	31
Children ages 6-17	38	37	40	40	41	39	42	45	45	47	50

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 1980-98

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Children living in families maintained by single fathers[d]											
Total	57	60	64	64	60	61	61	67	67	70	70
Race and Hispanic origin											
White, non-Hispanic	61	62	68	67	62	61	64	72	69	72	72
Black, non-Hispanic	41	59	53	56	60	67	56	64	60	67	66
Hispanic[c]	53	53	59	57	51	58	55	58	66	68	69
Poverty status											
Below poverty	15	23	21	18	17	19	26	24	30	29	34
At or above poverty	68	69	74	76	74	75	73	79	77	80	79
Age											
Children under 6	48	57	58	57	55	55	55	54	61	62	65
Children ages 6-17	59	62	67	68	63	65	63	74	70	74	72

[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	64,301	65,138	66,829	67,361	68,090	68,275	68,408	68,814
Total living with relatives but not with parent(s) (in thousands)	1,954	1,379	1,455	1,371	1,495	2,184	2,369	2,160	2,016	2,137	2,159

[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	Percentage of households with children under age 18 that report housing problems by type of problem, selected years 1978-97					
Household type	1978	1983	1989	1993	1995	1997
All households with children						
Number of households (in millions)	32.3	33.6	35.7	35.5	37.3	37.0
Percent with						
Any problems	30	33	33	34	36	36
Inadequate housing[a]	9	8	9	7	7	7
Crowded housing	9	8	7	6	7	7
Cost burden greater than 30 percent	15	21	24	27	28	28
Cost burden greater than 50 percent	6	11	9	11	12	12
Severe problems	8	12	10	11	12	11
Very-low-income renter households with children[b]						
Number of households (in millions)	4.2	5.1	5.9	6.7	6.5	6.2
Percent with						
Any problems	79	83	76	75	77	82
Inadequate housing[a]	18	18	18	14	13	15
Crowded housing	22	18	17	14	17	17
Cost burden greater than 30 percent	59	68	67	67	68	74
Cost burden greater than 50 percent	31	38	36	38	38	41
Severe problems	33	42	33	34	32	28
Rental assistance	23	23	29	28	29	30

[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, and 1997 (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 1993, *Current Housing Reports*, H150/93, U.S. Census Bureau, 1995. Cost burden: Expenditures on housing and utilities are greater than 30 percent of reported income. Severe problems: Cost burden is greater than 50 percent of income or severe physical problems among those not reporting housing assistance. 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.

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** | **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** | **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.

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

NOTE: Percentage of children meeting the dietary recommendations for each component appears in parentheses.

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. And 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, 1987-98 | | | | | | | | | | | |

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

[a] Children are considered to be covered by health insurance if they had public or private coverage at any time during the year. Some children are covered by both types of insurance; hence, the sum of public 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 Program), and CHAMPUS (Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services). CHAMPUS is being replaced by Tricare.

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

Percentage of children under age 18 with no usual source of health care[a] by age, poverty status, and type of health insurance, 1993-97

Characteristic	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997[b]
Children ages 0-17					
Total	8.0	6.8	6.3	6.3	6.9
Type of insurance					
Private insurance[c]	3.9	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.3
Public insurance[c,d]	10.8	6.3	6.6	6.0	5.2
No insurance	24.3	21.7	22.1	23.2	27.6
Poverty status					
Below poverty	15.2	11.0	10.4	10.0	12.8
At or above poverty	5.5	5.4	4.9	5.0	5.4
Children ages 0-4					
Total	5.2	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2
Type of insurance					
Private insurance[c]	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.5	2.0
Public insurance[c,d]	7.3	4.1	5.0	4.0	3.7
No insurance	18.6	16.1	17.4	18.7	16.6
Poverty status					
Below poverty	10.8	6.8	7.4	6.0	7.2
At or above poverty	3.1	3.5	3.0	3.4	3.0
Children ages 5-17					
Total	9.2	7.9	7.1	7.2	8.0
Type of insurance					
Private insurance[c]	4.7	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.8
Public insurance[c,d]	13.3	7.8	7.8	7.4	6.2
No insurance	26.2	23.7	23.8	24.6	31.2
Poverty status					
Below poverty	17.6	13.0	11.8	11.9	15.4
At or above poverty	6.4	6.2	5.7	5.5	6.3

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

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

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

[d] 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.

Age and poverty status	1984	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997[a]
Table HEALTH1 — General health status: Percentage of children under age 18 in very good or excellent health by age and poverty status, selected years 1984-97									
Children ages 0-17									
Total	78	81	80	80	79	79	81	80	81
Poverty status									
Below poverty	62	66	65	65	64	64	65	64	68
At or above poverty	82	84	83	83	83	83	85	84	86
Children ages 0-4									
Total	79	81	81	80	80	81	81	81	84
Poverty status									
Below poverty	66	69	68	67	68	68	66	68	74
At or above poverty	82	84	84	84	84	84	86	85	88
Children ages 5-17									
Total	77	80	80	80	79	79	81	79	81
Poverty status									
Below poverty	60	64	64	64	63	62	64	62	65
At or above poverty	81	84	83	83	82	82	85	83	85

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

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

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 1984-97

Characteristic	1984	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997[b]
Children ages 0-17									
Total	5.0	4.9	5.8	6.1	6.6	6.7	6.0	6.1	6.5
Gender									
Male	5.9	5.6	6.8	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.4	7.4	8.3
Female	4.0	4.2	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.6	4.6	4.7	4.7
Poverty status									
Below poverty	7.1	6.7	8.8	9.2	9.5	9.7	9.2	9.7	8.8
At or above poverty	4.4	4.6	5.1	5.3	5.9	6.0	5.4	5.3	6.4
Race and Hispanic origin									
White, non-Hispanic	4.9	5.0	5.8	6.0	6.7	6.6	6.0	5.7	7.0
Black, non-Hispanic	5.6	5.5	6.7	7.5	7.7	8.9	7.3	8.4	7.3
Hispanic[c]	4.7	4.1	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.3	4.8
Children ages 0-4									
Total	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.6	3.4
Gender									
Male	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.3	4.2
Female	2.3	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.0	1.7	2.7
Poverty status									
Below poverty	4.0	3.0	4.3	4.5	4.3	5.2	3.9	4.9	4.5
At or above poverty	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	1.7	3.2
Race and Hispanic origin									
White, non-Hispanic	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.7	1.8	3.6
Black, non-Hispanic	3.3	2.9	3.2	4.2	4.7	5.0	3.5	4.8	4.5
Hispanic[c]	2.5	2.0	1.8	2.5	2.7	3.1	2.5	3.4	2.4
Children ages 5-17									
Total	6.1	6.1	7.2	7.5	8.1	8.2	7.4	7.5	7.7
Gender									
Male	7.3	6.9	8.5	8.7	9.8	9.7	9.0	9.0	9.9
Female	4.8	5.2	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.7	5.6	5.9	5.5
Poverty status									
Below poverty	8.7	8.5	11.0	11.7	12.2	11.9	11.8	12.1	10.7
At or above poverty	5.5	5.6	6.4	6.6	7.2	7.4	6.5	6.6	7.5
Race and Hispanic origin									
White, non-Hispanic	6.0	6.2	7.1	7.4	8.4	8.1	7.2	7.1	8.2
Black, non-Hispanic	6.7	6.7	8.2	9.0	9.0	10.6	8.9	9.8	8.3
Hispanic[c]	5.8	5.1	7.2	6.7	7.1	7.0	7.5	7.7	5.9

[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 are not strictly comparable with earlier data.

[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, 1994-98

	Total					Below poverty					At or above poverty				
Characteristic	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Total															
Combined series (4:3:1:3)[a]	69	74	77	76	79	61	67	69	71	74	72	77	80	79	82
Combined series (4:3:1)[b]	75	76	78	78	81	66	67	71	73	76	77	79	81	80	83
DTP (4 doses or more)[c]	76	79	81	81	84	69	71	73	76	80	79	81	84	84	86
Polio (3 doses or more)	83	88	91	91	91	78	84	88	90	90	85	89	92	92	92
Measles-containing[d]	89	90	91	91	92	87	85	87	86	90	90	91	92	92	93
Hib (3 doses or more)[e]	86	92	92	93	93	81	88	88	90	91	88	93	93	94	95
Hepatitis B (3 doses or more)[f]	37	68	82	84	87	25	64	78	80	85	41	69	83	85	88
Varicella[g]	–	–	12	26	43	–	–	5	17	41	–	–	15	29	44
White, non-Hispanic															
Combined series (4:3:1:3)[a]	72	77	79	79	82	–	68	68	70	77	–	79	81	76	83
Combined series (4:3:1)[b]	78	79	80	80	83	–	–	70	73	79	–	–	82	82	84
DTP (4 doses or more)[c]	80	81	83	84	87	–	–	72	76	82	–	–	85	85	88
Polio (3 doses or more)	85	89	92	92	92	–	–	88	90	91	–	–	93	92	93
Measles-containing[d]	90	91	92	92	93	–	–	86	85	91	–	–	93	93	94
Hib (3 doses or more)[e]	87	93	93	94	95	–	–	87	90	92	–	–	94	95	96
Hepatitis B (3 doses or more)[f]	40	68	82	85	88	–	–	75	80	87	–	–	83	85	88
Varicella[g]	–	–	15	28	42	–	–	6	17	37	–	–	16	29	43
Black, non-Hispanic															
Combined series (4:3:1:3)[a]	67	70	74	73	73	–	66	70	72	72	–	75	78	80	74
Combined series (4:3:1)[b]	70	72	76	74	74	–	–	73	72	74	–	–	80	78	76
DTP (4 doses or more)[c]	72	74	79	78	77	–	–	75	76	77	–	–	82	80	79
Polio (3 doses or more)	79	84	90	90	88	–	–	88	90	88	–	–	92	91	87
Measles-containing[d]	86	86	89	90	89	–	–	88	88	89	–	–	91	92	90
Hib (3 doses or more)[e]	85	89	90	92	90	–	–	87	92	90	–	–	92	94	90
Hepatitis B (3 doses or more)[f]	29	65	82	83	84	–	–	79	82	86	–	–	86	84	83
Varicella[g]	–	–	9	21	42	–	–	3	16	40	–	–	13	27	44
Hispanic[h]															
Combined series (4:3:1:3)[a]	62	69	71	72	75	–	65	68	71	73	–	72	74	77	79
Combined series (4:3:1)[b]	68	72	73	74	77	–	–	70	72	76	–	–	75	77	80
DTP (4 doses or more)[c]	70	75	77	77	81	–	–	73	75	79	–	–	79	80	83
Polio (3 doses or more)	81	87	89	90	89	–	–	88	89	90	–	–	90	90	90
Measles-containing[d]	88	88	88	88	91	–	–	88	86	91	–	–	89	89	93
Hib (3 doses or more)[e]	84	90	89	90	92	–	–	88	89	92	–	–	90	92	94
Hepatitis B (3 doses or more)[f]	33	69	80	81	86	–	–	79	79	83	–	–	82	84	88
Varicella[g]	–	–	8	22	47	–	–	6	18	44	–	–	11	25	48

– = 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.

[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.

Percentage of low-birthweight births by detailed race and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980-98

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

Race and Hispanic origin	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Total	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6
White, non-Hispanic	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.6
Black, non-Hispanic	12.7	12.6	13.3	13.6	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.2
Hispanic[a]	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4
Mexican American	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.0
Puerto Rican	9.0	8.7	9.0	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.4	9.2	9.4	9.7
Cuban	5.6	6.0	5.7	5.6	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.5
Central and South American	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.0	6.3	6.5
Other and unknown Hispanic	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.3	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.9	7.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	6.7	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.4
Chinese	5.2	5.0	4.7	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.3
Japanese	6.6	6.2	6.2	5.9	7.0	6.5	6.9	7.3	7.3	6.8	7.5
Filipino	7.4	6.9	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.0	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.3	8.2
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	7.2	6.5	7.2	6.7	6.9	6.8	7.2	6.8	6.8	7.2	7.2
Other Asian/Pacific Islander	6.8	6.2	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.8
American Indian/Alaska Native	6.4	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.8

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

Race and Hispanic origin	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Total	1.15	1.21	1.27	1.29	1.29	1.33	1.33	1.35	1.37	1.42	1.45
White, non-Hispanic	0.86	0.90	0.93	0.94	0.94	1.00	1.01	1.04	1.08	1.12	1.15
Black, non-Hispanic	2.46	2.66	2.93	2.97	2.97	2.99	2.99	2.98	3.02	3.05	3.11
Hispanic[a]	0.98	1.01	1.03	1.02	1.04	1.06	1.08	1.11	1.12	1.13	1.15
Mexican American	0.92	0.97	0.92	0.92	0.94	0.97	0.99	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.02
Puerto Rican	1.29	1.30	1.62	1.66	1.70	1.66	1.63	1.79	1.70	1.85	1.86
Cuban	1.02	1.18	1.20	1.15	1.24	1.23	1.31	1.19	1.35	1.36	1.33
Central and South American	0.99	1.01	1.05	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.06	1.13	1.14	1.17	1.23
Other and unknown Hispanic	1.01	0.96	1.09	1.09	1.10	1.23	1.29	1.28	1.48	1.35	1.38
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.92	0.85	0.87	0.85	0.91	0.86	0.93	0.91	0.99	1.05	1.10
Chinese	0.66	0.57	0.51	0.65	0.67	0.63	0.58	0.67	0.64	0.74	0.75
Japanese	0.94	0.84	0.73	0.62	0.85	0.74	0.92	0.87	0.81	0.78	0.84
Filipino	0.99	0.86	1.05	0.97	1.05	0.95	1.19	1.13	1.20	1.29	1.35
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	1.05	1.03	0.97	1.02	1.02	1.14	1.20	0.94	0.97	1.41	1.53
Other Asian/Pacific Islander	0.96	0.91	0.92	0.87	0.93	0.89	0.93	0.91	1.04	1.07	1.12
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.92	1.01	1.01	1.07	0.95	1.05	1.10	1.10	1.21	1.19	1.24

[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 Hispanics and non-Hispanic whites and blacks 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., and Mathews, T.J. (2000). Births: Final data for 1998. *National Vital Statistics Reports, 48* (3). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

Table HEALTH5   **Infant mortality rate[a] among selected groups 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[c]
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	–
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	–
Hispanic[d,e]	9.5	9.3	8.8	8.4	8.2	8.3	8.1	7.5	7.1	6.3	6.1	6.0	–
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	–
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	–
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	–
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	–
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	–
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	–
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	–
Japanese	**	6.4	6.0	7.2	6.6	7.0	6.0	5.5	4.2	5.3	4.2	5.3	–
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	–
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	–
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	–

– = not available

** = 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 1995-97 are weighted to account for unmatched records.

[c] Data for 1998 are preliminary, unlinked, and unweighted.

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

[e] Trend data for Hispanics 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 Vital Statistics System, National Linked Files of Live Births and Infant Deaths. 1998 data are from the National Vital Statistics System.

Mortality rate for children ages 1 to 4 by age, gender, race, Hispanic origin, and cause of death, selected years 1980-98

(Deaths per 100,000 children in each group)

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*
Ages 1-4											
Total[a]	63.9	51.8	46.8	47.4	43.6	44.8	42.9	40.6	38.3	35.8	34.4
Gender											
Male	72.6	58.5	52.4	52.0	48.0	49.5	47.3	44.8	42.2	39.7	37.5
Female	54.7	44.8	41.0	42.7	39.0	39.9	38.2	36.2	34.3	31.8	31.2
Race and Hispanic origin[b]											
White	57.9	46.6	41.1	41.7	38.1	38.3	36.5	35.1	32.9	31.6	29.9
White, non-Hispanic[c]	–	45.3	37.6	38.7	36.3	36.4	35.1	33.9	32.1	31.1	29.3
Black	97.6	80.7	76.8	79.7	73.2	79.1	77.2	70.3	67.6	59.2	61.4
Hispanic[c,d]	–	46.1	43.5	43.6	41.7	42.0	39.1	36.7	33.6	31.3	30.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	43.2	40.1	38.6	30.4	26.9	30.5	25.3	25.4	25.1	25.1	18.7
Leading causes of death											
Unintentional injuries	25.9	20.2	17.3	17.5	15.9	16.4	15.9	14.5	13.8	13.1	–
Cancer	4.5	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.9	–
Birth defects	8.0	5.9	6.1	5.7	5.5	5.1	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.8	–
Homicide	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.4	–
Heart disease	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.4	–
Pneumonia/influenza	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	–
Injury-related deaths by cause											
All injuries (intentional and unintentional)	28.9	23.0	19.9	20.5	18.7	19.4	19.0	17.4	16.7	15.5	–
Motor vehicle traffic related	7.4	5.9	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.3	–
Drowning	5.7	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.7	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.1	–
Fire and burns	6.1	4.8	4.0	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.1	3.0	2.5	–
Firearms	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	–
Suffocation	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	–
Pedestrian (non-traffic)[e]	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	–
Fall	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	–

– = not available

*Preliminary data.

[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. The population data in 1990 and 1991 do not exclude New York City. Data for 1998 are preliminary due to incomplete reporting for California.

[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		**Mortality rate for children ages 5 to 14 by age, gender, race, Hispanic origin, and cause of death, selected years 1980-98**									

(Deaths per 100,000 children in each group)

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*
Ages 5-14											
Total[a]	30.6	26.5	24.0	23.6	22.5	23.4	22.5	22.5	21.7	20.8	19.8
Gender											
Male	36.7	31.8	28.5	28.7	27.2	27.4	26.9	26.7	25.4	24.0	23.0
Female	24.2	21.0	19.3	18.3	17.5	19.1	17.9	18.2	17.8	17.4	16.4
Race and Hispanic origin[b]											
White	29.1	25.0	22.3	22.0	20.6	21.4	20.3	20.6	19.9	18.9	18.2
White, non-Hispanic[c]	–	23.1	21.5	21.3	20.0	20.5	20.1	20.1	19.3	19.0	18.1
Black	39.0	35.5	34.4	34.2	33.7	35.0	34.8	33.4	32.1	31.0	29.0
Hispanic[c,d]	–	19.3	20.0	20.0	21.0	22.6	20.1	20.5	20.3	17.2	17.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	24.2	20.8	16.9	15.1	16.1	17.1	16.3	16.8	14.3	15.6	13.8
Leading causes of death											
Unintentional injuries	15.0	12.6	10.4	10.2	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.3	8.9	8.7	–
Cancer	4.3	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	–
Birth defects	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	–
Homicide	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.2	–
Heart disease	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	–
Pneumonia/influenza	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	–
Injury-related deaths by cause											
All injuries (intentional and unintentional)	16.7	14.7	12.7	12.4	11.8	12.0	11.8	11.7	11.1	10.7	–
Motor vehicle traffic related	7.5	6.6	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.8	–
Drowning	2.5	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	–
Fire and burns	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	–
Firearms	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.4	–
Suffocation	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	–
Pedestrian (non-traffic)[e]	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	–
Fall	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	–

– = not available

*Preliminary data.

[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. The population data in 1990 and 1991 do not exclude New York City. Data for 1998 are preliminary due to incomplete reporting for California.

[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.

Mortality rate among adolescents ages 15 to 19 by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and cause of death, selected years 1980-97

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

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Total, all races										
All causes	97.9	80.5	87.8	89.0	84.3	86.9	86.8	83.5	78.6	74.8
Injuries	78.1	62.8	71.0	71.6	67.2	69.7	69.5	66.1	62.4	58.5
Motor vehicle traffic	42.3	33.1	32.8	30.9	27.8	28.3	29.0	28.3	28.2	27.0
All firearm	14.7	13.3	23.3	26.4	26.2	27.8	28.2	24.5	21.2	18.8
Firearm homicide	7.0	5.7	13.8	16.4	16.7	17.8	17.7	15.4	13.2	11.6
Firearm suicide	5.4	6.0	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.8	7.0	6.1	6.0
Males										
White, non-Hispanic										
All causes	–	105.1	108.7	104.1	97.1	98.0	99.0	96.0	92.1	90.1
Injuries	–	86.2	89.9	85.6	78.6	80.2	80.6	77.2	75.1	72.3
Motor vehicle traffic	–	47.6	48.2	44.3	39.0	41.1	41.1	38.5	39.3	37.1
All firearm	–	17.0	21.0	22.1	21.0	21.1	22.3	19.9	16.9	16.3
Firearm homicide	–	3.7	4.0	4.4	4.9	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.6	4.3
Firearm suicide	–	10.5	13.6	14.2	13.1	13.1	13.6	12.6	11.0	10.5
Black, non-Hispanic										
All causes	–	121.1	201.9	235.0	225.6	238.8	239.5	209.3	191.7	169.9
Injuries	–	92.6	174.7	205.5	196.1	209.7	208.3	177.2	163.1	143.6
Motor vehicle traffic	–	16.0	28.8	30.0	26.9	27.3	29.4	29.6	28.4	29.6
All firearm	–	49.2	120.7	145.0	145.7	157.8	156.1	124.9	113.0	93.8
Firearm homicide	–	39.1	105.7	126.5	122.9	134.2	131.3	106.0	95.2	80.6
Firearm suicide	–	4.9	8.6	9.1	12.8	11.7	13.9	10.7	9.5	8.7
Hispanic[a]										
All causes	-	121.3	132.2	143.2	141.9	146.3	145.4	131.6	119.9	107.1
Injuries	-	103.7	116.6	127.0	123.8	127.8	128.8	115.3	102.8	90.6
Motor vehicle traffic	-	42.8	41.0	36.3	32.9	35.0	35.2	33.1	31.2	27.7
All firearm	-	31.2	52.0	66.2	69.6	68.6	71.5	68.5	51.9	45.1
Firearm homicide	-	20.9	40.0	51.9	55.9	54.1	55.2	49.6	40.9	33.2
Firearm suicide	-	6.7	8.6	8.8	9.7	10.9	10.7	9.6	7.2	8.5
Females										
White, non-Hispanic										
All causes	-	46.4	45.5	46.9	43.2	44.2	43.4	44.3	43.1	43.8
Injuries	-	33.7	33.2	34.3	31.4	31.4	31.3	32.3	31.4	31.8
Motor vehicle traffic	-	22.5	23.2	24.0	21.6	21.0	22.3	22.9	22.2	22.5
All firearm	-	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.5	3.3
Firearm homicide	-	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.3
Firearm suicide	-	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9
Black, non-Hispanic										
All causes	-	43.4	54.9	53.5	52.2	54.8	57.7	57.8	54.8	50.5
Injuries	-	20.4	30.7	30.6	29.2	32.0	31.5	33.3	31.7	27.7
Motor vehicle traffic	-	6.1	9.3	8.9	9.4	8.5	10.7	10.9	12.8	10.7
All firearm	-	6.4	12.1	13.0	12.6	16.0	13.7	14.5	12.0	9.6
Firearm homicide	-	4.8	10.3	11.5	10.7	14.4	11.4	12.6	10.2	7.8
Firearm suicide	-	*	*	*	*	*	2.0	1.7	*	1.6
Hispanic[a]										
All causes	-	33.6	35.7	38.9	37.1	38.7	36.7	37.7	35.3	33.7
Injuries	-	20.7	23.0	24.6	23.1	25.3	23.3	24.5	22.1	21.5
Motor vehicle traffic	-	10.7	10.5	11.4	11.9	11.6	12.0	13.0	11.3	12.6
All firearm	-	4.5	6.9	7.6	6.7	8.1	7.5	6.1	4.2	4.7
Firearm homicide	-	*	4.9	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.8	4.8	2.4	3.2
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 birth rate by age, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980-98

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

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
All races											
Ages 10-14	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0
Ages 15-17	32.5	31.0	37.5	38.7	37.8	37.8	37.6	36.0	33.8	32.1	30.4
Ages 18-19	82.1	79.6	88.6	94.4	94.5	92.1	91.5	89.1	86.0	83.6	82.0
Ages 15-19	53.0	51.0	59.9	62.1	60.7	59.6	58.9	56.8	54.4	52.3	51.1
White, total											
Ages 10-14	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6
Ages 15-17	25.5	24.4	29.5	30.7	30.1	30.3	30.7	30	28.4	27.1	25.9
Ages 18-19	73.2	70.4	78.0	83.5	83.8	82.1	82.1	81.2	78.4	75.9	74.6
Ages 15-19	45.4	43.3	50.8	52.8	51.8	51.1	51.1	50.1	48.1	46.3	45.4
White, non-Hispanic											
Ages 10-14	0.4	–	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Ages 15-17	22.4	–	23.2	23.6	22.7	22.7	22.8	22.0	20.6	19.4	18.4
Ages 18-19	67.7	–	66.6	70.5	69.8	67.7	67.4	66.1	63.7	61.9	60.6
Ages 15-19	41.2	–	42.5	43.4	41.7	40.7	40.4	39.3	37.6	36.0	35.2
Black, total											
Ages 10-14	4.3	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.3	2.9
Ages 15-17	72.5	69.3	82.3	84.1	81.3	79.8	76.3	69.7	64.7	60.8	56.8
Ages 18-19	135.1	132.4	152.9	158.6	157.9	151.9	148.3	137.1	132.5	130.1	126.9
Ages 15-19	97.8	95.4	112.8	115.5	112.4	108.6	104.5	96.1	91.4	88.2	85.4
Black, non-Hispanic											
Ages 10-14	4.6	–	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.0
Ages 15-17	77.2	–	84.9	86.7	83.9	82.5	78.6	72.1	66.6	62.6	58.8
Ages 18-19	146.5	–	157.5	163.1	162.9	156.7	152.9	141.9	136.6	134.0	139.0
Ages 15-19	105.1	–	116.2	118.9	116.0	112.2	107.7	99.3	94.2	90.8	88.2
Hispanic[a]											
Ages 10-14	1.7	–	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.1
Ages 15-17	52.1	–	65.9	70.6	71.4	71.7	74.0	72.9	69.0	66.3	62.3
Ages 18-19	126.9	–	147.7	158.5	159.7	159.1	158.0	157.9	151.1	144.3	140.1
Ages 15-19	82.2	–	100.3	106.7	107.1	106.8	107.7	106.7	101.8	97.4	93.6
American Indian/Alaska Native											
Ages 10-14	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6
Ages 15-17	51.5	47.7	48.5	52.7	53.8	53.7	51.3	47.8	46.4	45.3	44.4
Ages 18-19	129.5	124.1	129.3	134.3	132.6	130.7	130.3	130.7	122.3	117.6	118.4
Ages 15-19	82.2	79.2	81.1	85.0	84.4	83.1	80.8	78.0	73.9	71.8	72.1
Asian/Pacific Islander											
Ages 10-14	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4
Ages 15-17	12.0	12.5	16.0	16.1	15.2	16.0	16.1	15.4	14.9	14.3	13.8
Ages 18-19	46.2	40.8	40.2	43.1	43.1	43.3	44.1	43.4	40.4	39.3	38.3
Ages 15-19	26.2	23.8	26.4	27.4	26.6	27.0	27.1	26.1	24.6	23.7	23.1

– = not available

[a] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Trend data for Hispanics 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 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., Mathews, T.J., and Park, M.M. (2000). Births: Final data for 1998. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 48 (3). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Mathews, T.J., Ventura, S.J., Curtin, S.C., and Martin, J.A. (1998). 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 (Series 21). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

| Table BEH1 | Cigarette smoking: Percentage of students who reported smoking cigarettes daily in the previous 30 days by grade, gender, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980-99 |

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
8th-graders												
Total	–	–	–	7.2	7.0	8.3	8.8	9.3	10.4	9.0	8.8	8.1
Gender												
Male	–	–	–	8.1	6.9	8.8	9.5	9.2	10.5	9.0	8.1	7.4
Female	–	–	–	6.2	7.2	7.8	8.0	9.2	10.1	8.7	9.0	8.4
Race and Hispanic origin[a]												
White	–	–	–	–	7.7	8.8	9.7	10.5	11.7	11.4	10.4	9.7
Black	–	–	–	–	1.4	1.8	2.6	2.8	3.2	3.7	3.8	3.8
Hispanic[b]	–	–	–	–	7.3	7.2	9.0	9.2	8.0	8.1	8.4	8.5
10th-graders												
Total	–	–	–	12.6	12.3	14.2	14.6	16.3	18.3	18.0	15.8	15.9
Gender												
Male	–	–	–	12.4	12.1	13.8	15.2	16.3	18.1	17.2	14.7	15.6
Female	–	–	–	12.5	12.4	14.3	13.7	16.1	18.6	18.5	16.8	15.9
Race and Hispanic origin[a]												
White	–	–	–	–	14.5	15.3	16.5	17.6	20.0	21.4	20.3	19.1
Black	–	–	–	–	2.8	3.1	3.8	4.7	5.1	5.6	5.8	5.3
Hispanic[b]	–	–	–	–	8.4	8.9	8.1	9.9	11.6	10.8	9.4	9.1
12th-graders												
Total	21.3	19.5	19.1	18.5	17.2	19.0	19.4	21.6	22.2	24.6	22.4	23.1
Gender												
Male	18.5	17.8	18.6	18.8	17.2	19.4	20.4	21.7	22.2	24.8	22.7	23.6
Female	23.5	20.6	19.3	17.9	16.7	18.2	18.1	20.8	21.8	23.6	21.5	22.2
Race and Hispanic origin[a]												
White	23.9	20.4	21.8	21.5	20.5	21.4	22.9	23.9	25.4	27.8	28.3	26.9
Black	17.4	9.9	5.8	5.1	4.2	4.1	4.9	6.1	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.7
Hispanic[b]	12.8	11.8	10.9	11.5	12.5	11.8	10.6	11.6	12.9	14.0	13.6	14.0

– = 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. (1999). *National survey results on drug use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1998* (NIH Publication No. 99-4660). 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 17, 1999, 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 1980-99 |

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
8th-graders												
Total	–	–	–	12.9	13.4	13.5	14.5	14.5	15.6	14.5	13.7	15.2
Gender												
Male	–	–	–	14.3	13.9	14.8	16.0	15.1	16.5	15.3	14.4	16.4
Female	–	–	–	11.4	12.8	12.3	13.0	13.9	14.5	13.5	12.7	13.9
Race and Hispanic origin[a]												
White	–	–	–	–	12.7	12.6	12.9	13.9	15.1	15.1	14.1	14.3
Black	–	–	–	–	9.6	10.7	11.8	10.8	10.4	10.4	9.0	9.9
Hispanic[b]	–	–	–	–	20.4	21.4	22.3	22.0	21.0	20.7	20.4	20.9
10th-graders												
Total	–	–	–	22.9	21.1	23.0	23.6	24.0	24.8	25.1	24.3	25.6
Gender												
Male	–	–	–	26.4	23.7	26.5	28.5	26.3	27.2	28.6	26.7	29.7
Female	–	–	–	19.5	18.6	19.3	18.7	21.5	22.3	21.7	22.2	21.8
Race and Hispanic origin[a]												
White	–	–	–	–	23.2	23.0	24.5	25.4	26.2	26.9	27.0	27.2
Black	–	–	–	–	15.0	14.8	14.0	13.3	12.2	12.7	12.8	12.7
Hispanic[b]	–	–	–	–	22.9	23.8	24.2	26.8	29.6	27.5	26.3	27.5
12th-graders												
Total	41.2	36.7	32.2	29.8	27.9	27.5	28.2	29.8	30.2	31.3	31.5	30.8
Gender												
Male	52.1	45.3	39.1	37.8	35.6	34.6	37.0	36.9	37.0	37.9	39.2	38.1
Female	30.5	28.2	24.4	21.2	20.3	20.7	20.2	23.0	23.5	24.4	24.0	23.6
Race and Hispanic origin[a]												
White	44.3	41.5	36.6	34.6	32.1	31.3	31.5	32.3	33.4	35.1	36.4	35.7
Black	17.7	15.7	14.4	11.7	11.3	12.6	14.4	14.9	15.3	13.4	12.3	12.3
Hispanic[b]	33.1	31.7	25.6	27.9	31.0	27.2	24.3	26.6	27.1	27.6	28.1	29.3

– = 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. (1999). *National survey results on drug use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1998* (NIH Publication No. 99-4660). 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 17, 1999, and unpublished data from Monitoring the Future, University of Michigan.

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 1980-99

Characteristic	1980[a]	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
8th-graders												
Total	–	–	–	5.7	6.8	8.4	10.9	12.4	14.6	12.9	12.1	12.2
Gender												
Male	–	–	–	5.8	6.4	8.7	11.9	12.7	14.6	13.3	11.9	12.6
Female	–	–	–	5.4	7.1	8.1	9.6	11.9	14.1	12.3	11.9	11.7
Race and Hispanic origin[b]												
White	–	–	–	–	5.9	7.1	8.7	18.9	13.2	13.7	12.4	11.3
Black	–	–	–	–	3.8	5.1	7.4	9.1	10.5	10.8	10.2	11.1
Hispanic[c]	–	–	–	–	10.2	12.3	15.7	16.7	16.5	15.9	15.9	17.0
10th-graders												
Total	–	–	–	11.6	11.0	14.0	18.5	20.2	23.2	23.0	21.5	22.1
Gender												
Male	–	–	–	12.1	11.3	15.2	20.5	21.1	24.3	24.8	22.5	23.7
Female	–	–	–	10.8	10.5	12.5	16.1	19.0	21.9	21.0	20.5	20.4
Race and Hispanic origin[b]												
White	–	–	–	–	12.1	13.1	16.4	19.7	22.4	23.8	23.1	22.6
Black	–	–	–	–	5.2	6.1	11.4	15.5	17.0	17.7	16.4	15.8
Hispanic[c]	–	–	–	–	12.7	15.0	18.0	20.6	22.5	24.2	24.2	23.8
12th-graders												
Total	37.2	29.7	17.2	16.4	14.4	18.3	21.9	23.8	24.6	26.2	25.6	25.9
Gender												
Male	39.6	32.1	18.9	18.4	15.9	20.4	25.5	26.8	27.5	28.7	29.1	28.6
Female	34.3	26.7	15.2	14.1	12.7	15.9	18.3	20.4	21.2	23.2	21.6	22.7
Race and Hispanic origin[b]												
White	38.8	30.2	20.5	18.6	16.8	17.8	21.4	23.8	24.8	26.4	27.5	27.0
Black	28.8	22.9	9.0	7.2	7.3	9.1	14.3	18.3	19.7	20.0	19.4	20.2
Hispanic[c]	33.1	27.2	13.9	14.7	14.6	15.6	18.3	21.4	22.6	23.9	24.1	24.4

– = 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 and PCP), amphetamines, and nonmedical use of psychotherapeutics.

SOURCE: Johnston, L.D., O'Malley, P.M., and Bachman, J.G. (1999). *National survey results on drug use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1998* (NIH Publication No. 99-4660). 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 17, 1999, and unpublished data from Monitoring the Future, University of Michigan.

| Table BEH4.A | | | | Youth victims of serious violent crime: Number and rate of victimizations for youth ages 12 to 17 by age, race, and gender, selected years 1980-98 | | | | | | | | |

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Rate per 1,000 youth ages 12-17											
Total	37.6	34.3	43.2	40.7	38.8	43.8	41.3	28.3	30.3	27.1	24.6
Age											
Ages 12-14	33.4	28.1	41.2	37.8	37.6	38.0	34.5	26.7	24.9	23.5	20.4
Ages 15-17	41.4	40.3	45.2	43.6	40.1	49.9	48.5	30.0	35.8	30.7	28.6
Race											
White	34.1	34.4	37.0	40.1	35.2	40.0	38.0	25.5	27.7	27.6	24.2
Black	60.2	35.2	77.0	48.0	54.3	71.5	63.0	44.5	43.4	30.4	31.0
Other	21.7	28.8	37.3	25.0	48.7	17.6	27.5	23.7	31.2	9.7	11.7
Gender											
Male	54.8	49.8	60.5	60.7	49.8	53.9	51.5	39.0	40.4	33.1	32.2
Female	19.7	18.2	24.9	19.6	27.2	33.1	30.6	17.0	19.7	20.8	16.5
Number of victimizations of youth ages 12-17											
Ages 12-17	877,104	742,815	866,272	825,895	809,118	933,762	905,544	633,301	687,638	622,302	569,935

NOTE: Serious violent crimes include aggravated assault, rape, robbery, and homicide. Aggravated assault is an attack with a weapon, regardless of whether 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 1980-98										

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Rate per 1,000 youth ages 12-17											
Total	34.9	30.2	39.1	39.9	44.4	51.9	47.0	36.3	35.5	30.7	26.5
Number of serious violent crimes											
Total (in millions)	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8
Number involving youth ages 12-17 (in thousands)	812	652	785	811	925	1,108	1,031	812	805	706	616
Percentage involving youth ages 12-17	21.3	19.4	22.4	21.8	23.2	26.4	25.0	24.7	24.7	23.2	22.2
Percentage of juvenile crimes involving multiple offenders	61.4	61.4	61.1	60.7	57.9	55.2	56.8	54.5	53.1	53.4	52.9

NOTE: The numerator is the number of violent crimes (aggravated assault, rape, and robbery) 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. The denominator is the number of juveniles in the population. Aggravated assault is an attack with a weapon, regardless of whether 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.

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	53
Gender				
Male	51	57	56	51
Female	54	59	57	54
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	57
One or no parent	46	49	46	42
Mother's highest level of education[d]				
Less than high school graduate	37	40	37	38
High school graduate/GED	48	48	49	44
Vocational/technical or some college	57	64	62	53
College graduate	71	76	77	70
Mother's employment status[d,e]				
Worked 35 hours or more per week	52	55	54	48
Worked less than 35 hours per week	56	63	59	55
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	59
Gender					
Male	52	53	55	55	61
Female	53	53	55	55	58
Race and Hispanic origin					
White, non-Hispanic	54	54	57	57	59
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	61
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	51
Vocational/technical or some college	60	60	57	58	63
College graduate	72	73	75	73	74
Mother's employment status[e,f]					
Worked 35 hours or more per week	59	61	60	63	64
Worked less than 35 hours per week	58	57	62	64	63
Looking for work	43	48	52	47	55
Not in labor force	45	44	47	43	53

[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.

[f] 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 ED3.A	Mathematics achievement: Average scale scores of students ages 9, 13, and 17 by age and child and family characteristics, selected years 1982-96					
Characteristic	1982	1986	1990	1992	1994	1996
Age 9						
Total	219	222	230	230	231	231
Gender						
Male	217	222	229	231	232	233
Female	221	222	230	228	230	229
Race and Hispanic origin						
White	224	227	235	235	237	237
Black	195	202	208	208	212	212
Hispanic[a]	204	205	214	212	210	215
Age 13						
Total	269	269	270	273	274	274
Gender						
Male	269	270	271	274	276	276
Female	268	268	270	272	273	272
Race and Hispanic origin						
White	274	274	276	279	281	281
Black	240	249	249	250	252	252
Hispanic[a]	252	254	255	259	256	256
Parents' education						
Less than high school	251	252	253	256	255	254
Graduated high school	263	263	263	263	266	267
Some education after high school	275	274	277	278	277	278
Graduated college	282	280	280	283	285	283
Age 17						
Total	299	302	305	307	306	307
Gender						
Male	302	305	306	309	309	310
Female	296	299	303	305	304	305
Race and Hispanic origin						
White	304	308	310	312	312	313
Black	272	279	289	286	286	286
Hispanic[a]	277	283	284	292	291	292
Parents' education						
Less than high school	279	279	285	286	284	281
Graduated high school	293	293	294	298	295	297
Some education after high school	304	305	308	308	305	307
Graduated college	312	314	316	316	318	317

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

NOTE: 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), *1996 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 1980-96 |

Characteristic	1980	1984	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996
Age 9							
Total	215	211	212	209	211	211	212
Gender							
Male	210	208	208	204	206	207	207
Female	220	214	216	215	215	215	218
Race and Hispanic origin							
White	221	218	218	217	218	218	220
Black	189	186	189	182	185	185	190
Hispanic[a]	190	187	194	189	192	186	194
Age 13							
Total	259	257	258	257	260	258	259
Gender							
Male	254	253	252	251	254	251	253
Female	263	262	263	263	265	266	265
Race and Hispanic origin							
White	264	263	261	262	266	265	267
Black	233	236	243	242	238	234	236
Hispanic[a]	237	240	240	238	239	235	240
Parents' education							
Less than high school	239	240	247	241	239	237	241
Graduated high school	254	253	253	251	252	251	252
Some education after high school	271	268	265	267	270	269	270
Age 17							
Total	286	289	290	290	290	288	287
Gender							
Male	282	284	286	284	284	282	280
Female	289	294	294	297	296	295	294
Race and Hispanic origin							
White	293	295	295	297	297	296	294
Black	243	264	274	267	261	266	265
Hispanic[a]	261	268	271	275	271	263	265
Parents' education							
Less than high school	262	269	267	270	271	268	267
Graduated high school	278	281	282	283	281	276	273
Some education after high school	299	301	300	300	299	299	297

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

NOTE: 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), *1996 Trends in academic progress.*

Table ED4 — **Percentage of adults ages 18 to 24[a] who have completed high school by race, Hispanic origin, and method of completion, selected years 1980-98**

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994[b]	1995[b]	1996[b]	1997[b]	1998[b]
Total[c]											
Total completing high school[d]	84	85	86	85	86	86	86	85	86	86	85
Method of completion											
Diploma	–	–	81	81	81	81	79	78	76	77	75
Equivalent[e]	–	–	4	4	5	5	7	8	10	9	10
White, non-Hispanic											
Total completing high school[d]	88	88	90	89	91	90	91	90	92	91	90
Method of completion											
Diploma	–	–	85	85	86	86	84	83	81	81	80
Equivalent[e]	–	–	5	4	5	5	6	7	11	9	10
Black, non-Hispanic											
Total completing high school[d]	75	81	83	83	82	82	83	85	83	82	81
Method of completion											
Diploma	–	–	78	77	76	76	75	75	73	72	72
Equivalent[e]	–	–	5	5	6	6	8	9	10	10	10
Hispanic[f]											
Total completing high school[d]	57	67	59	57	62	64	62	63	62	67	63
Method of completion											
Diploma	–	–	55	53	57	58	54	54	55	59	52
Equivalent[e]	–	–	4	3	6	6	8	9	7	8	11

– = 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.

[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). Kwon, J. and Chapman C. (1998). *Dropout rates in the United States: 1998*. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics.

Table ED5	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 1984-99

Characteristic	1984	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994[a]	1995[a]	1996[a]	1997[a]	1998[a]	1999[a]
All youth ages 16-19												
Total	12	11	10	11	10	10	10	9	9	9	8	8
Gender												
Male	9	9	8	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7
Female	14	13	12	13	12	11	11	11	11	10	9	9
Race and Hispanic origin												
White, non-Hispanic	10	9	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	6	6
Black, non-Hispanic	19	18	15	17	17	15	14	14	15	14	13	13
Hispanic[b]	18	17	17	16	17	16	16	16	16	14	14	14
Youth ages 16-17												
Total	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Gender												
Male	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Female	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4
Race and Hispanic origin												
White, non-Hispanic	5	5	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Black, non-Hispanic	6	6	6	7	6	6	5	6	5	6	5	5
Hispanic[b]	11	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	9
Youth ages 18-19												
Total	18	17	15	16	16	15	15	15	15	14	13	13
Gender												
Male	14	13	12	13	13	13	13	12	13	12	12	11
Female	21	20	18	19	19	17	17	17	17	15	13	14
Race and Hispanic origin												
White, non-Hispanic	14	14	12	13	12	11	11	11	11	10	9	9
Black, non-Hispanic	32	30	23	27	28	25	25	24	25	23	21	21
Hispanic[b]	25	24	24	23	24	23	24	23	23	20	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.

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

| Table ED6 | | | | Higher education: Percentage of high school graduates ages 25 to 29 attaining higher degrees by highest degree attained, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980-99 | | | | | | | | | |

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994[a]	1995[a]	1996[a]	1997[a]	1998[a]	1999[a]
Bachelor's degree or higher[b]												
Total	26	26	27	27	27	27	27	28	31	32	31	32
Race and Hispanic origin												
White, non-Hispanic	28	27	29	30	30	30	30	31	34	35	35	36
Black, non-Hispanic	15	14	16	13	14	16	16	18	17	16	18	17
Hispanic[c]	13	18	14	16	16	14	13	16	16	18	17	14
Associate's degree												
Total	–	–	–	–	8	9	10	10	10	9	10	10
Race and Hispanic origin												
White, non-Hispanic	–	–	–	–	8	9	10	10	10	9	10	10
Black, non-Hispanic	–	–	–	–	8	6	8	8	8	7	8	10
Hispanic[c]	–	–	–	–	7	8	9	7	8	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

Percentage of beginning kindergartners with selected knowledge and skills by mother's education, Fall 1998

Characteristic	Total	Mother's education			
		Less than high school	High school diploma or equivalent	Some college, including vocational/technical	Bachelor's degree or higher
Reading proficiency[a]					
Letter recognition	66	38	57	69	86
Beginning sounds	29	9	20	30	50
Ending sounds	17	4	11	17	32
Print familiarity[a,b,c]					
0 skills	18	32	23	17	8
1 skill	21	28	23	20	14
2 skills	24	24	24	24	23
3 skills	37	17	30	39	56
Engagement in prosocial behavior[b,d]					
Accept peer ideas					
Never/sometimes	26	31	27	25	24
Often/very often	74	69	73	75	76
Form friendships					
Never/sometimes	23	30	25	22	19
Often/very often	77	70	75	78	81
Comfort others					
Never/sometimes	49	58	50	47	43
Often/very often	51	42	50	53	57
Approaches to learning[b,d]					
Persists at tasks					
Never/sometimes	29	39	30	27	21
Often/very often	71	61	70	73	79
Eager to learn					
Never/sometimes	25	38	28	22	17
Often/very often	75	62	72	78	83
Pays attention					
Never/sometimes	34	45	36	32	25
Often/very often	66	55	64	68	75

[a] Estimates are based on first-time kindergartners who were assessed in English (approximately 19 percent of Asian children and approximately 30 percent of Hispanic children were not assessed).

[b] Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

[c] Print familiarity skills in this report consist of knowing that print reads left to right, where to go when a line of print ends, and where the story ends.

[d] Estimates based on first-time kindergartners. Frequency of behaviors is based on teachers' reports.

NOTE: The ECLS-K reading assessment domain includes the following five proficiency levels: level 1, recognition of upper and lower case letters of the alphabet; levels 2 and 3, phonological sensitivity at the subword level (e.g., knowledge of letter and sound relationships at the beginning and at the end of words); level 4, ability to read common words; and level 5, comprehension of written text. This table presents information on only the first three levels. For more details, see West, J., Denton, K., and Germino-Hausken, E. (2000). *America's kindergartners: Findings from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, Kindergarten Class of 1998-99, Fall 1998* (NCES 2000-070). Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, Kindergarten Class of 1998-99.

Table SPECIAL2 **Percentage of 6th- through 12th-grade students who participated in volunteer activities and their total hours of service participation in regular community service during the current school year by selected student, household, and school characteristics, 1996 and 1999**

Characteristic	Any participation		Once or twice		Regular service							
					10 or fewer hours		11 to 34 hours		35 to 80 hours		More than 80 hours	
	1996	1999	1996	1999	1996	1999	1996	1999	1996	1999	1996	1999
Total	49	52	23	24	7	7	8	8	6	7	5	6
Grade												
6 to 8	47	48	24	25	8	8	7	7	4	4	3	3
9 to 12	50	55	23	24	6	6	8	9	7	8	7	8
Gender												
Male	45	47	23	24	7	6	7	7	4	5	5	5
Female	53	57	24	24	7	8	9	9	7	8	6	7
Race and Hispanic origin												
White, non-Hispanic	53	54	25	27	8	8	9	9	6	7	5	6
Black, non-Hispanic	43	47	21	21	5	6	5	8	6	6	6	6
Hispanic[a]	38	39	17	20	6	4	6	6	3	4	6	5
Other race-ethnicity	50	53	23	22	–	10	10	–	7	9	–	–
Language spoken most at home												
English	50	53	24	25	7	7	8	8	6	7	5	6
Other	32	33	17	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Parents' highest level of education												
Less than high school graduate	34	37	18	19	–	5	–	4	–	4	–	5
High school graduate/GED	42	45	20	22	6	6	7	6	5	5	5	5
Vocational/technical school or some college	48	50	23	24	7	6	8	9	5	6	5	6
College graduate	58	62	29	28	7	9	7	10	8	8	7	7
Graduate or professional school	64	65	29	29	9	10	11	10	9	9	6	7
School type												
Public, assigned	47	51	23	24	7	7	7	8	5	6	5	5
Public, chosen	50	48	22	21	7	6	9	8	6	6	5	8
Private, church-related	69	72	28	31	9	8	13	13	10	12	8	9
Private, not church-related	57	68	28	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
School size												
Under 300	48	53	23	27	9	8	9	6	4	6	4	5
300-599	50	50	25	24	7	7	7	8	5	5	5	5
600-999	48	51	21	24	8	7	8	7	5	7	5	5
1,000 or more	49	54	24	24	5	6	7	9	7	8	6	8
School practice												
Requires and arranges service	56	59	27	28	7	7	9	10	7	7	7	8
Arranges service only	52	54	25	25	8	8	8	9	6	7	6	6
Neither requires nor arranges service	30	29	14	13	4	4	5	3	3	3	3	–

– = not available

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

NOTE: Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals. "Ungraded" and home-schooled students were not included in this analysis.

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

Appendix B: Data Source Descriptions

Data Source Descriptions

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.

Agency Contact:
Barbara Parzygnat
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Phone: (919) 541-5474

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.

Agency Contact:
Kathy Nelson
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Phone: (202) 708-1520, x5917

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.

Agency Contact:
Alanna Moshfegh
Agricultural Research Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Phone: (301) 734-8457

For information on the Healthy Eating Index:
P. Peter Basiotis
Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Phone: (202) 418-0243

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. 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 insecurity. 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 from 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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Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, Kindergarten Class of 1998-99

The Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, Kindergarten Class of 1998-99 (ECLS-K), sponsored by the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), began following a nationally representative sample of children as they entered kindergarten in the fall of 1998.

The sample is comprised of approximately 22,000 children who enrolled in about 1,000 kindergarten programs during the 1998-99 school year. The children attended both public and private kindergartens that offered full-day and part-day programs. The sample included children from varying racial/ethnic and socioeconomic backgrounds and included oversamples of Asian children, private kindergartens, and private school kindergartners. This study supports separate estimates of public and private school kindergartners; black, Hispanic, white, and Asian children; and children from different socioeconomic backgrounds.

The current longitudinal design of the ECLS-K consists of data collections in the fall and spring of kindergarten, the fall and spring of first grade, and the spring of third and fifth grade. The design of the ECLS-K is guided by an ecological model of children's development and schooling that emphasizes the interaction between the child and family, the child and school, the family and school, and the family, school, and community. Consequently, the ECLS-K collects information from children, their families, their teachers, and their schools.

The ECLS-K was designed to limit the numbers of children excluded because of a limited English proficiency or a disability. Prior to administration of the cognitive battery, the English language proficiency for language minority children was evaluated. Only 30 percent of Hispanic children and 19 percent of Asian children were excluded from the English cognitive battery. Less than 1 percent of children were excluded due to a disability. The majority of these exclusions were based on instructions in their individualized education plan (IEP).

Information about the ECLS-K is available online at http://nces.ed.gov/ecls/kindergarten/kinder.htm.

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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 1999 survey is the ninth to include comparable samples of 8th- and 10th-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 1999 survey included 14,056 high school seniors from 143 schools, 13,885 10th-graders from 140 schools, and 17,287 8th-graders from 150 schools (total of 45,228 students from 433 schools).

Information about Monitoring the Future is available online at http://monitoringthefuture.org.

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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, and in grades 4, 8, and 11 in writing since 1984. 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.

Information about NAEP is available online at http://www.ed.gov/NCES/naep.

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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, 1998, 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 an informant. 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.

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 some estimates are likely to vary slightly from previous years. Interviewers collected information for the basic questionnaire on 103,477 persons in 1997, including 29,792 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.

Adams, P.F., Hendershot, G.E., and Marano, M.A. (1999). Current estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, 1996. *Vital and Health Statistics, 10* (200). 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 Survey (NHES), conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), collects detailed information about education issues through a household-based survey through 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 topical components. Generally, each collection covers two topical components, and researchers conduct between 5,000 and 25,000 interviews for each component. 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 component 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 component 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 component, 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 component, 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.

MacDorman, M.F. and Atkinson, J.O. (1999). Infant mortality statistics from the 1997 period linked birth/infant death data set. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report, 47* (23). 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/lbid/linked.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 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. Based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 99.6 percent of the U.S. Hispanic population resides in areas that report deaths by Hispanic origin.

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 is 2.2 percent.

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:

- Each race/ethnic group's fertility will remain constant at 1993-94 levels.
- Each race/ethnic group's mortality will continue to change as it did in the 1980s.
- Each race/ethnic group's net international migration generally will continue at the same levels as that of the past decade.

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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