

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Detailed Tables

Tables include data from 1950–2004, where available. Due to space limitations in this printed publication, selected years of data are shown when applicable. Full tables, including data from intervening years, are available on the Forum’s website at <http://childstats.gov>.

Detailed Tables

Table POP1 Child population: Number of children ages 0–17 in the United States by age, selected years 1950–2003 and projected 2004–2020.....	89
Table POP2 Children as a proportion of the population: Persons in selected age groups as a percentage of the total U.S. population, and children ages 0–17 as a percentage of the dependent population, selected years 1950–2003 and projected 2004–2020.....	90
Table POP3 Racial and ethnic composition: Percentage of U.S. children ages 0–17 by race and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980–2003 and projected 2004–2020.....	91
Table POP4 Children of at least one foreign-born parent: Percentage of children ages 0–17 by nativity of child and parents by parent’s education, poverty status, and other characteristics, selected years 1994–2004.....	92
Table POP5 Language spoken at home and difficulty speaking English: Number of children ages 5–17 who speak a language other than English at home by language spoken and ability to speak English, and the percentages of those speaking a language other than English at home and those with difficulty speaking English, by selected characteristics, selected years 1979–2003.....	95
Table POP6.A Family structure and children’s living arrangements: Percentage of children ages 0–17 by presence of married parents in household, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980–2004.....	99
Table POP6.B Family structure and children’s living arrangements: Detailed living arrangements of children by gender, race, Hispanic origin, age, parent’s education and poverty status, 2001.....	101
Table POP7.A Births to unmarried women: Birth rates for unmarried women by age of mother, selected years 1980–2003.....	104
Table POP7.B Births to unmarried women: Percentage of all births that are to unmarried women by age of mother, selected years 1980–2003.....	104
Table POP8.A Child care: Percentage of children ages 0–6, not yet in kindergarten by type of care arrangement and child and family characteristics, 1995 and 2001.....	105
Table POP8.B Child care: Primary child care arrangements for children ages 0–4 with employed mothers by selected characteristics, selected years 1985–2002.....	107
Table POP8.C Child care and activities: Percentage of children in kindergarten through 8th grade by weekday care and before- and after-school activities by grade level, poverty status, race, and Hispanic origin, 2001.....	111
Table POP9.A Children’s environments: Percentage of children ages 0–17 living in counties in which one or more of the Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standards was exceeded, 1999–2003.....	112
Table POP9.B Blood cotinine levels: Percentage of children ages 4–17 with specified blood cotinine levels by age, race and Hispanic origin, 1988–1994 and 1999–2002.....	113
Table POP9.C Exposure to environmental tobacco smoke: Percentage of children ages 0–6 living in homes where someone smokes regularly by race, Hispanic origin, and poverty status, 2003.....	114
Table ECON1.A Child poverty: Percentage of all children and related children ages 0–17 living below selected poverty levels by selected characteristics, selected years 1980–2003.....	115
Table ECON1.B Income distribution: Percentage of related children ages 0–17 by family income relative to the poverty line, selected years 1980–2003.....	120
Table ECON2 Secure parental employment: Percentage of children ages 0–17 living with at least one parent employed year round, full time by family structure, race, Hispanic origin, poverty status, and age, selected years 1980–2003.....	121
Table ECON3 Housing problems: Percentage of households with children ages 0–17 that report housing problems by household type and type of problem, selected years 1978–2003.....	123

Table ECON4.A Food security: Percentage of children ages 0–17 in food-insecure households by presence of hunger and selected characteristics, selected years 1995–2003.....	124
Table ECON4.B Diet quality: Percentage of children ages 2–18 by age and diet quality as measured by the Healthy Eating Index, 1989–90, 1994–96, and 1999–2000.....	127
Table ECON4.C Diet quality: Percentage of children ages 2–18 by age, poverty status, and diet quality as measured by the Healthy Eating Index, 1989–90, 1994–96, and 1999–2000.....	128
Table ECON4.D Healthy Eating Index: Overall and component mean scores and percentages for children ages 2–18, 1989–90, 1994–96, and 1999–2000.....	129
Table ECON5.A Access to health care: Percentage of children ages 0–17 covered by health insurance by selected characteristics, selected years 1987–2003.....	130
Table ECON5.B Usual source of health care: Percentage of children ages 0–17 with no usual source of health care by age, type of health insurance, and poverty status, 1993–2003.....	132
Table HEALTH1 General health status: Percentage of children ages 0–17 in very good or excellent health by age, poverty status, race and Hispanic origin, selected years 1984–2003.....	133
Table HEALTH2 Activity limitation: Percentage of children ages 5–17 with activity limitation resulting from one or more chronic health conditions by gender, poverty status, race and Hispanic origin, selected years 1997–2003.....	134
Table HEALTH3 Overweight: Percentage of children ages 6–18 who are overweight by gender, race, and Hispanic origin, 1976–1980, 1988–1994, and 1999–2002.....	135
Table HEALTH4 Childhood immunization: Percentage of children ages 19–35 months vaccinated for selected diseases by poverty status, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1996–2003.....	136
Table HEALTH5 Low birthweight: Percentage of infants born of low birthweight by detailed mother’s race and Hispanic origin, 1980–2003.....	138
Table HEALTH6 Infant mortality: Death rates among infants by detailed race and Hispanic origin of mother, selected years, 1983–2002.....	139
Table HEALTH7.A Child mortality: Death rates among children ages 1–4 by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and cause of death, 1980–2002.....	140
Table HEALTH7.B Child mortality: Death rates among children ages 5–14 by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and cause of death, 1980–2002.....	141
Table HEALTH8 Adolescent mortality: Death rates among adolescents ages 15–19 by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and cause of death, 1980–2002.....	142
Table HEALTH9 Adolescent births: Birth rates by mother’s age, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980–2003.....	144
Table BEH1 Regular cigarette smoking: Percentage of 8th-, 10th-, and 12th-grade students who reported smoking cigarettes daily in the previous 30 days by grade, gender, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980–2004.....	146
Table BEH2 Alcohol use: Percentage of 8th-, 10th-, and 12th-grade students who reported having five or more drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks by grade, gender, race, and Hispanic origin, 1980–2004.....	147
Table BEH3 Illicit drug use: Percentage of 8th-, 10th-, and 12th-grade students who have used illicit drugs in the previous 30 days by grade, gender, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980–2004.....	148
Table BEH4.A Youth victims of serious violent crimes: Rate and number of victimizations for youth ages 12–17 by age, race, and gender, selected years 1980–2003.....	149
Table BEH4.B Serious violent juvenile crime rate: Rate and number of serious crimes by youth ages 12–17, selected years 1980–2003.....	150

Table ED1 Family reading: Percentage of children ages 3–5 who were read to every day in the last week by a family member by child and family characteristics, selected years 1993–2001	151
Table ED2 Early childhood care and education: Percentage of children ages 3–5 who are enrolled in center-based early childhood care and education programs by child and family characteristics, selected years 1991–2001	152
Table ED3.A Mathematics achievement: Average scale scores of 4th-, 8th-, and 12th-graders by grade and child and family characteristics, selected years 1990–2003.....	153
Table ED3.B Reading achievement: Average scale scores of 4th-, 8th-, and 12th-graders by grade and child and family characteristics, selected years 1992–2003	154
Table ED3.C Percentage of students within each reading and mathematics achievement level range by grade, selected years 1990–2003	155
Table ED4.A High school academic coursetaking: Percentage distribution of high school graduates by the highest level of mathematics courses taken, selected years 1982–2000.....	156
Table ED4.B High school academic coursetaking: Percentage distribution of high school graduates by the highest level of science courses taken, selected years 1982–2000	157
Table ED4.C High school academic coursetaking: Percentage distribution of high school graduates by the level of English courses taken, selected years 1982–2000	158
Table ED4.D High school academic coursetaking: Percentage distribution of high school graduates by the highest level of foreign language courses taken, selected years 1982–2000	158
Table ED5 High school completion: Percentage of adults ages 18–24 who have completed high school by race, Hispanic origin, and method of completion, selected years 1980–2003	159
Table ED6.A Youth neither enrolled in school nor working: Percentage of youth ages 16–19 who are neither enrolled in school nor working by age, gender, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1984–2004.....	160
Table ED6.B Youth enrolled in school and working: Percentage of youth ages 16–19 who are enrolled in school and working by age, gender, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1984–2004.....	161
Table ED7 Higher education: Percentage of adults ages 25–29 attaining associate’s and bachelor’s degrees or higher by highest degree attained, gender, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980–2004.....	162
Table SPECIAL1.A Asthma: Percentage of children ages 0–17 with asthma, selected years 1980–2003	163
Table SPECIAL1.B Asthma: Percentage of children with current asthma by age, poverty status, race, Hispanic origin, and area of residence, 2001–2003	163
Table SPECIAL2.A Blood lead levels: Percentage of children ages 1–5 with specified blood lead levels by race and Hispanic origin and by poverty status, 1999–2002	164
Table SPECIAL2.B Blood lead levels: Median blood lead concentration among children ages 1–5, selected years 1976–2002	164
Table SPECIAL3.A Emotional and behavioral difficulties: Percentage of children ages 4–17 reported by a parent to have definite or severe, minor, or no difficulties with emotions, concentration, behavior, or getting along with other people, by selected characteristics, 2003	165
Table SPECIAL3.B Emotional and behavioral difficulties: Percentage of children ages 4–17 with service contact by type of service and parent-reported level of difficulty with emotions, concentration, behavior, or getting along with other people, 2003.....	166
Table SPECIAL4.A Low birthweight: Percentage of low and very low birthweight births by mother’s marital status, race, Hispanic origin, and age, 2002.....	167
Table SPECIAL4.B Infant mortality: Infant mortality by birthmother’s marital status, race, Hispanic origin, and age, 2002	168

Table SPECIAL4.C Family structure and adolescents' living arrangements: Percentage of adolescents ages 15–17 by family structure, 1996 and 2001 SIPP panels	169
Table SPECIAL4.D Adolescents enrolled in school: Percentage of adolescents ages 15–17 enrolled in school by family structure, family income, race, and Hispanic origin, 1996 and 2001 SIPP panels.....	170
Table SPECIAL4.E General adolescent health status: Percentage of adolescents ages 15–17 reported to be in excellent or very good health by family structure, 1996 and 2001 SIPP panels	171
Table SPECIAL4.F Births to unmarried adolescent girls: Percentage of adolescent girls, by family structure at ages 15–17, who became unmarried birthmothers by ages 17–19, 1996 and 2001 SIPP panels	172

Table POP1

Child population: Number of children ages 0–17 in the United States by age, selected years 1950–2003 and projected 2004–2020

Number (in millions)

	Estimated													Projected	
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2010	2020
All children	47.3	64.5	69.8	63.7	64.2	69.5	70.1	71.4	71.9	72.3	72.6	72.8	73.0	74.4	80.3
Age															
Ages 0–5	19.1	24.3	20.9	19.6	22.5	23.7	23.3	23.2	23.1	23.2	23.3	23.4	23.6	25.6	27.5
Ages 6–11	15.3	21.8	24.6	20.8	21.6	23.0	24.0	24.5	24.8	25.0	24.9	24.6	24.3	24.4	26.9
Ages 12–17	12.9	18.4	24.3	23.3	20.1	22.7	23.5	23.8	24.0	24.2	24.5	24.8	25.1	24.4	26.0

NOTE: Population projections are based on the Census 2000 counts.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Reports*, Estimates of the population of the United States by single years of age, color, and sex: 1900 to 1959 (Series P–25, No. 311); Estimates of the population of the United States, by age, sex, and race: April 1, 1960, to July 1, 1973 (Series P–25, No. 519); Preliminary estimates of the population of the United States by age, sex, and race: 1970 to 1981 (Series P–25, No. 917); and unpublished vintage 1999 estimates tables for 1980–1990, intercensal estimates for 1991–2000, and vintage 2001 estimates. The data for 2000 to 2003 are based on the population estimates released for July 1, 2004. The data for 2004 and beyond are derived from the interim national population projections released in March 2004.

Table POP2

Children as a proportion of the population: Persons in selected age groups as a percentage of the total U.S. population, and children ages 0–17 as a percentage of the dependent population, selected years 1950–2003 and projected 2004–2020

Age	Estimated													Projected	
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2010	2020
Percentage of total population															
Ages 0–17	31	36	34	28	26	26	26	26	26	26	25	25	25	24	24
Ages 18–64	61	55	56	61	62	61	61	62	62	62	62	62	63	63	60
Ages 65 and older	8	9	10	11	13	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	12	13	16
Children ages 0–17 as a percentage of the dependent population^a															
Ages 0–17	79	79	78	71	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	65	60

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

NOTE: Population projections are based on the Census 2000 counts.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Reports*, Estimates of the population of the United States by single years of age, color, and sex: 1900 to 1959 (Series P–25, No. 311); Estimates of the population of the United States, by age, sex, and race: April 1, 1960, to July 1, 1973 (Series P–25, No. 519); Preliminary estimates of the population of the United States by age, sex, and race: 1970 to 1981 (Series P–25, No. 917); and unpublished vintage 1999 estimates tables for 1980–1990, intercensal estimates for 1991–2000, and vintage 2001 estimates. The data for 2000 to 2003 are based on the population estimates released for July 1, 2004. The data for 2004 and beyond are derived from the interim national population projections released in March 2004.

Table POP3

Racial and ethnic composition: Percentage of U.S. children ages 0–17 by race and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980–2003 and projected 2004–2020

Race and Hispanic origin ^a	Estimated												Projected	
	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2010	2020
White, non-Hispanic ^b	74	72	69	66	65	64	64	63	—	—	—	—	—	—
White-alone, non-Hispanic ^b	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	61	60	60	56	53
White-alone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	77	77	77	76	74
Black, non-Hispanic ^b	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black-alone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	16	16	16	15	15
Hispanic ^c	9	10	12	14	15	15	16	17	17	18	18	19	21	24
Asian/Pacific Islander ^b	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian-alone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	4	4	5
American Indian/Alaskan Native ^b	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other races ^d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	4	5	6

— Not available.

^a For race and Hispanic-origin data in this table: In 1980 and 1990, following the 1977 OMB standards for collecting and presenting data on race, the decennial census asked respondents to choose *one* race from the following: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. The Census Bureau also offered an “Other” category. Beginning in 2000, following the 1997 OMB standards for collecting and presenting data on race, the decennial census asked respondents to choose *one or more* races from the following: White, Black, Asian, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. In addition, a “Some other race” category was included with OMB approval. Those who chose more than one race were classified as “Two or more races.” Except for the “All other races” category, all race groups discussed in this table from 2000 onward refer to people who indicated only one racial identity within the racial categories presented. (Those who were “Two or more races” were included in the “All other races” category, along with American Indians or Alaska Natives and Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders.) People who responded to the question on race by indicating *only one* race are referred to as the *race-alone* population. The use of the race-alone population in this table does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. Data from 2000 onward are not directly comparable with data from earlier years. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately; Hispanics may be any race.

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

^c Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

^d Includes American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and all multiple race (two-or-more races).

SOURCE: These data are available on the Census Bureau website via the Internet (www.census.gov) at the Population Estimates or Projections site. The data for 1980 to 1989 are intercensal estimates and incorporate the 1980 and 1990 censuses as benchmarks. The 1990 to 1999 data are also intercensal estimates and incorporate the 1990 and 2000 censuses as benchmarks. The data for 2000 to 2003 are based on the population estimates released for July 1, 2004. The data for 2004 and beyond are derived from the interim national population projections released in March 2004.

Table POP4

Children of at least one foreign-born parent: Percentage of children ages 0–17 by nativity of child and parents^a by parent's education, poverty status, and other characteristics, selected years 1994–2004^b

Characteristic	1994			1996			1998		
	Native child and parents	Foreign-born parent Native child	Foreign-born parent Foreign-born child	Native child and parents	Foreign-born parent Native child	Foreign-born parent Foreign-born child	Native child and parents	Foreign-born parent Native child	Foreign-born parent Foreign-born child
	Number of children ages 0–17 living with one or both parents (in thousands)	56,338	8,176	2,160	56,369	9,157	2,449	56,237	9,883
Percent of all children ^c	82	12	3	80	13	3	80	14	3
Education of parent									
Less than high school	14	38	48	13	39	49	12	37	45
High school graduate	35	21	20	34	21	16	34	23	22
Some college or associate's degree	28	19	11	29	19	12	30	18	11
Bachelor's degree or higher	23	22	21	23	22	22	23	23	22
Poverty status^d									
Below poverty	20	28	41	18	27	39	17	25	39
At or above poverty	80	72	59	82	73	61	83	75	61
Area of residence									
Central city of MSA ^e	27	43	48	26	42	48	26	43	49
Outside central city, in MSA ^e	48	51	47	51	51	46	51	50	45
Outside metropolitan area	25	6	6	23	6	6	22	7	6
Presence of parents									
Two married parents present ^f	70	82	78	69	80	80	69	82	78
Living with mother only	26	16	19	27	17	17	26	15	20
Living with father only	4	2	3	4	3	2	5	3	3
Presence of adults other than parents									
Other relatives only	17	25	36	17	24	34	17	26	29
Nonrelatives only	5	5	5	6	3	3	6	4	4
Both relatives and nonrelatives	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2
No other relatives or nonrelatives	78	68	56	76	72	61	77	68	65

Table POP4 (cont.)

Children of at least one foreign-born parent: Percentage of children ages 0–17 by nativity of child and parents^a by parent's education, poverty status, and other characteristics, selected years 1994–2004^b

Characteristic	2000			2002			2004		
	Native child and parents	Foreign-born parent Native child	Foreign-born parent Foreign-born child	Native child and parents	Foreign-born parent Native child	Foreign-born parent Foreign-born child	Native child and parents	Foreign-born parent Native child	Foreign-born parent Foreign-born child
Number of children ages 0–17 living with one or both parents (in thousands)	56,340	10,211	2,465	55,264	11,518	2,654	55,048	12,174	2,708
Percent of all children ^c	79	14	3	76	16	4	75	17	4
Gender of child									
Male	51	52	53	51	51	52	51	52	50
Female	49	49	47	49	49	48	49	48	50
Age of child									
Under 1 year	6	6	1	6	7	1	5	7	1
Ages 1–2	11	13	4	11	14	3	11	14	3
Ages 3–5	16	21	9	16	19	10	16	18	10
Ages 6–8	17	18	14	17	17	14	16	17	14
Ages 9–11	18	16	21	18	17	20	17	17	20
Ages 12–14	17	14	25	18	14	25	18	15	25
Ages 15–17	16	12	27	17	11	28	17	12	28
Race and Hispanic origin of child^g									
White	81	75	69	80	72	70	–	–	–
White-alone	–	–	–	–	–	–	79	72	71
White, non-Hispanic	–	–	–	73	21	17	–	–	–
White-alone, non-Hispanic	–	–	–	–	–	–	71	20	19
White-alone or in combination with one or more races	–	–	–	–	–	–	81	75	72
Black	17	7	9	17	9	9	–	–	–
Black-alone	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	9	8
Black-alone or in combination with one or more races	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	10	9
Asian	1	18	22	1	17	20	–	–	–
Asian-alone	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	15	18
Asian-alone or in combination with one or more races	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	17	18
Hispanic ^h	7	54	54	8	55	55	9	54	55
All remaining single races and all race combinations	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	5	3
Education of parent									
Less than high school	11	36	43	10	36	41	10	34	42
High school graduate	33	23	23	32	23	21	31	24	21
Some college or associate's degree	31	18	12	31	18	12	32	17	13
Bachelor's degree or higher	26	23	22	27	23	27	28	25	24
Poverty status^d									
Below 100% poverty	15	20	30	14	20	27	15	21	30
At or above poverty	85	80	70	86	80	73	85	79	70
100–199% poverty	20	29	31	20	29	33	19	28	33
200% poverty and above	65	51	39	66	51	40	65	51	37

Table POP4 (cont.)

Children of at least one foreign-born parent: Percentage of children ages 0–17 by nativity of child and parents^a by parent's education, poverty status, and other characteristics, selected years 1994–2004^b

Characteristic	2000			2002			2004		
	Native child and parents	Foreign-born parent child	Foreign-born parent child	Native child and parents	Foreign-born parent child	Foreign-born parent child	Native child and parents	Foreign-born parent child	Foreign-born parent child
Area of residence									
Central city of MSA ^e	25	42	48	26	41	42	—	—	—
Outside central city, in MSA ^e	53	52	46	54	52	51	—	—	—
Outside metropolitan area	22	6	5	21	7	7	—	—	—
Presence of parents									
Two married parents present ^f	70	82	81	69	81	81	68	81	81
Living with mother only	25	15	15	26	16	16	27	16	16
Living with father only	5	3	4	5	3	4	5	4	3
Presence of adults other than parents									
Other relatives only	16	26	37	17	26	31	17	26	31
Nonrelatives only	6	4	5	6	5	5	6	5	4
Both relatives and nonrelatives	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2
No other relatives or nonrelatives	76	68	56	77	68	61	76	68	64

— Not available.

^a Native parents means that all of the parents that the child lives with are native-born, while foreign-born means that at least one of the child's parents is foreign-born. Anyone with U.S. citizenship at birth is considered native, which includes persons born in the United States and in U.S. outlying areas, and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

^b Beginning with March 2001, data are from the Expanded Current Population Survey Sample and use population controls based on Census 2000.

^c The percent of all children is of all children ages 0–17, including those living with no parents and excluding children in group quarters.

^d The poverty status groups are derived from the ratio of the family's income to the family's poverty threshold. Below 100 percent of poverty refers to children living below the poverty line, 100–199 percent of poverty refers to children living in low-income households, and 200 percent of poverty and above refers to children living in medium- and high-income households. See ECON1.B for the income levels.

^e An MSA is a Metropolitan Statistical Area. The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines metropolitan areas (MAs) according to published standards that are applied to Census Bureau data. The 1990 standards provide that each newly qualifying MSA must include at least: (1) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants, or (2) a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area (of at least 50,000 inhabitants) and a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). MSA information is discontinued for 2003 and later due to discontinuity in the metro definitions in the Current Population Survey.

^f The category "two married parents present" includes children who live with a biological, step, or adoptive parent who is married with his or her spouse present. If a second parent is present and not married to the first parent, then the child is identified as living with a single parent.

^g For race and Hispanic-origin data in this table: From 1994 to 2002, following the 1977 OMB standards for collecting and presenting data on race, the Current Population Survey (CPS) asked respondents to choose *one* race from the following: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. The Census Bureau also offered an "Other" category. Beginning in 2003, following the 1997 OMB standards for collecting and presenting data on race, the CPS asked respondents to choose *one or more* races from the following: White, Black, Asian, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. People who responded to the question on race by indicating *only one* race are referred to as the *race-alone* population. People who reported more than one of the five races are referred to as the *race in combination* population. Data from 2004 onward are not directly comparable with data from earlier years. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately; Hispanics may be any race.

^h Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau. Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table POP5

Language spoken at home and difficulty speaking English: Number of children ages 5–17 who speak a language other than English at home by language spoken and ability to speak English, and the percentages of those speaking a language other than English at home and those with difficulty speaking English,^a by selected characteristics, selected years 1979–2003

	Current Population Survey					American Community Survey			
	1979	1989	1992	1995 ^b	1999 ^b	2000	2001	2002	2003
Children who speak another language at home									
Number (in millions)	3.8	5.2	6.3	6.7	8.8	9.5	9.8	9.8	9.9
Language spoken ^c (in millions)									
Spanish	2.5	3.6	4.3	5.0	6.3	6.5	6.8	6.9	7.0
Other Indo-European	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Asian and Pacific Island languages	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
Other languages	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Ability to speak English (in millions)									
Very well	2.6	3.4	4.1	4.2	6.2	6.6	6.9	7.0	7.0
Well	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9
Not well	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Not at all	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Percentage of school-age children	8.5	12.3	13.2	14.1	16.7	18.1	18.5	18.5	18.6
Poverty status ^d									
In poverty	–	–	–	–	–	28.4	28.9	29.1	28.4
Not in poverty	–	–	–	–	–	16.1	16.5	16.4	16.7
Nativity status ^e									
Native child and parents	–	–	–	–	–	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.7
Foreign-born parent	–	–	–	–	–	72.0	71.7	71.0	71.0
Native child	–	–	–	–	–	66.9	66.4	65.7	66.2
Foreign-born child	–	–	–	–	–	87.9	88.7	88.6	87.5
Family type									
Two married parents	–	–	–	–	–	18.5	19.0	19.1	19.5
Mother only	–	–	–	–	–	15.8	16.5	16.5	16.2
Father only	–	–	–	–	–	19.3	18.7	17.6	18.1
No parent	–	–	–	–	–	20.1	19.9	20.1	18.3
Education of parent ^f									
Less than high school graduate	–	–	–	–	–	47.4	48.1	51.0	53.5
High school graduate	–	–	–	–	–	15.5	16.6	17.2	18.0
Some college	–	–	–	–	–	12.4	12.8	12.4	12.6
Bachelor's degree or higher	–	–	–	–	–	12.9	12.8	12.6	12.6

Table POP5 (cont.)

Language spoken at home and difficulty speaking English: Number of children ages 5–17 who speak a language other than English at home by language spoken and ability to speak English, and the percentages of those speaking a language other than English at home and those with difficulty speaking English,^a by selected characteristics, selected years 1979–2003

	Current Population Survey					American Community Survey			
	1979	1989	1992	1995 ^b	1999 ^b	2000	2001	2002	2003
Children who speak another language at home (cont.)									
Race and Hispanic origin ^a									
White	8.7	12.0	12.6	13.3	16.4	–	–	–	–
White-alone	–	–	–	–	–	14.4	14.4	14.1	14.5
White, non-Hispanic	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.9	–	–	–	–
White-alone, non-Hispanic	–	–	–	–	–	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.1
Black	1.9	3.1	4.3	4.2	5.8	–	–	–	–
Black-alone	–	–	–	–	–	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.8
Black, non-Hispanic	1.3	2.3	3.7	3.0	4.5	–	–	–	–
Black-alone, non-Hispanic	–	–	–	–	–	4.4	4.5	4.5	5.0
American Indian and Alaskan Native	–	16.6	13.6	17.8	20.4	–	–	–	–
American Indian and Alaska Native-alone	–	–	–	–	–	20.5	24.2	22.3	20.7
Asian and Pacific Islander ^h	–	62.2	65.2	60.2	60.4	–	–	–	–
Asian-alone	–	–	–	–	–	67.1	66.6	64.4	63.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander-alone	–	–	–	–	–	29.8	36.9	31.5	26.0
Other	44.5	43.6	51.7	64.0	–	–	–	–	–
Some other race alone	–	–	–	–	–	75.4	72.6	73.6	73.0
Two or more races	–	–	–	–	–	17.6	17.5	16.8	14.8
Hispanic or Latino ⁱ	75.1	69.4	71.5	73.8	70.9	68.6	68.7	67.8	67.6
Region ^j									
Northeast	10.5	12.8	14.9	15.2	17.7	19.1	18.7	18.4	19.0
Midwest	3.7	4.7	5.3	5.9	7.5	9.5	9.9	10.0	9.9
South	6.8	10.6	10.5	11.7	14.3	14.6	15.1	15.4	15.7
West	17.0	23.6	25.3	26.4	28.8	31.0	31.1	31.3	31.0
Living in linguistically isolated household ^k									
Number (in millions)	–	–	–	–	–	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.8
Percentage of school-age children	–	–	–	–	–	4.6	4.9	4.9	5.3

Table POP5 (cont.)

Language spoken at home and difficulty speaking English: Number of children ages 5–17 who speak a language other than English at home by language spoken and ability to speak English, and the percentages of those speaking a language other than English at home and those with difficulty speaking English,^a by selected characteristics, selected years 1979–2003

	Current Population Survey					American Community Survey			
	1979	1989	1992	1995 ^b	1999 ^b	2000	2001	2002	2003
Children who speak another language at home and have difficulty speaking English									
Number (in millions)	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9
Percentage of school-age children	2.8	4.3	4.6	5.2	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.4
Language spoken ^c									
Spanish	2.1	3.1	3.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.8	4.1
Other Indo-European	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Asian and Pacific Island languages	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Other languages	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Poverty status ^d									
In poverty	—	—	—	—	—	11.3	11.1	10.4	10.8
Not in poverty	—	—	—	—	—	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.4
Nativity status ^e									
Native child and parents	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1
Foreign-born parent	—	—	—	—	—	21.8	21.6	20.8	21.2
Native child	—	—	—	—	—	17.2	16.7	16.1	16.5
Foreign-born child	—	—	—	—	—	36.0	36.7	36.3	37.1
Family type									
Two married parents	—	—	—	—	—	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.6
Mother only	—	—	—	—	—	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.4
Father only	—	—	—	—	—	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.0
No parent	—	—	—	—	—	8.6	7.5	7.5	6.9
Education of parent ^f									
Less than high school graduate	—	—	—	—	—	17.8	17.0	18.2	20.3
High school graduate	—	—	—	—	—	4.4	4.6	4.5	5.1
Some college	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.8
Bachelor's degree or higher	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.8
Race and Hispanic origin ^g									
White	2.8	4.2	4.3	4.9	5.2	—	—	—	—
White-alone	—	—	—	—	—	4.4	4.2	3.8	4.3
White, non-Hispanic	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.0	—	—	—	—
White-alone, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4
Black	0.5	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.3	—	—	—	—
Black-alone	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.6
Black, non-Hispanic	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.9	1.0	—	—	—	—
Black-alone, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.3
American Indian and Alaskan Native	—	4.5	1.4	3.8	8.2	—	—	—	—
American Indian and Alaska Native-alone	—	—	—	—	—	4.6	4.4	4.4	3.8
Asian and Pacific Islander ^h	—	24.5	25.0	19.4	13.9	—	—	—	—
Asian-alone	—	—	—	—	—	19.8	20.5	18.7	17.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander-alone	—	—	—	—	—	10.3	8.4	6.3	6.2
Other	19.5	9.0	18.1	27.1	—	—	—	—	—
Some other race alone	—	—	—	—	—	24.7	22.1	23.8	22.0
Two or more races	—	—	—	—	—	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.2
Hispanic or Latino ⁱ	28.7	26.7	27.9	30.9	23.4	22.8	21.3	20.5	20.9

Table POP5 (cont.)

Language spoken at home and difficulty speaking English: Number of children ages 5–17 who speak a language other than English at home by language spoken and ability to speak English, and the percentages of those speaking a language other than English at home and those with difficulty speaking English,^a by selected characteristics, selected years 1979–2003

	Current Population Survey					American Community Survey			
	1979	1989	1992	1995 ^b	1999 ^b	2000	2001	2002	2003
Children who speak another language at home and have difficulty speaking English (cont.)									
Region ⁱ									
Northeast	2.9	4.5	4.8	5.0	4.4	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.5
Midwest	1.1	1.2	1.5	2.3	2.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2
South	2.2	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.6	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.7
West	6.5	8.6	9.8	11.4	10.5	10.0	9.7	9.0	8.7

— Not available.

^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 from the Current Population Survey (CPS) in 1995 and after may reflect changes in the 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 In the 1979 CPS questionnaire, the language spoken at home variable had 10 specific categories: Chinese, Filipino, French, German, Greek, Italian, Polish, Portuguese, Spanish, and Other. In the 1989 CPS questionnaire, the language spoken at home variable had 34 specific categories. In the 1992 to 1999 CPS questionnaires, the language spoken at home variable had 4 categories: Spanish, Asian, Other European, and Other. In the American Community Survey (ACS), respondents are asked the question, and their response is recorded in an open-ended format.

^d Limited to the population for whom poverty status is determined.

^e Native parents means that all of the parents that the child lives with are native-born, while foreign-born means that at least one of the child’s parents is foreign-born. Anyone with U.S. citizenship at birth is considered native, which includes persons born in the United States and in U.S. outlying areas, and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

^f Highest level of educational attainment is shown for either parent.

^g For race and Hispanic-origin data in this table: From 1979 to 1999, following the 1977 OMB standards for collecting and presenting data on race, the CPS asked respondents to choose *one* race from the following: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. The Census Bureau also offered an “Other” category. Beginning in 2000, following the 1997 OMB standards for collecting and presenting data on race, the ACS asked respondents to choose one or more races from the following: White, Black, Asian, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. In addition, a “Some other race” category was included with OMB approval. Those who chose more than one race were classified as “Two or more races.” Except for those who were “Two or more races,” all race groups discussed in this table from 2000 onward refer to people who indicated only one racial identity within the racial categories presented. People who responded to the question on race by indicating *only one* race are referred to as the *race-alone* population. The use of the race-alone population in this table does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. Data from 2000 onward are not directly comparable with data from earlier years. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately; Hispanics may be any race.

^h In 2000, the “Asian or Pacific Islander” category was separated into two categories, “Asian” and “Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.” Because of this change, race data from 2000 to the present are not directly comparable with data from earlier years.

ⁱ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

^j The Northeast region includes the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The Midwest region includes the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. The South region includes the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia (a state equivalent). The West region includes the states of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

^k A linguistically isolated household is one in which no person age 14 or over speaks English at least “Very well.” That is, no person age 14 or over speaks only English at home, or speaks another language at home and speaks English “Very well.”

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

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, October (1992, 1995, and 1999) and November (1979 and 1989) Current Population Surveys, and 2000–2003 American Community Survey.

Table POP6.A

Family structure and children's living arrangements: Percentage of children ages 0–17 by presence of married parents in household, race,^a and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980–2004

Race, ^a Hispanic origin, and family type	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 ^b	2002 ^b	2003 ^b	2004 ^b
Total													
Two married parents ^c	77	74	73	69	68	68	68	68	69	69	69	68	68
Mother only ^d	18	21	22	23	24	24	23	23	22	22	23	23	23
Father only ^d	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5
No parent	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
White, non-Hispanic													
Two married parents ^c	–	–	81	78	77	77	76	77	77	78	77	–	–
Mother only ^d	–	–	15	16	16	17	16	16	16	16	16	–	–
Father only ^d	–	–	3	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	–	–
No parent	–	–	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	–	–
White-alone, non-Hispanic													
Two married parents ^c	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	77	77
Mother only ^d	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	16
Father only ^d	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4
No parent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Black													
Two married parents ^c	42	39	38	33	33	35	36	35	38	38	38	–	–
Mother only ^d	44	51	51	52	53	52	51	52	49	48	48	–	–
Father only ^d	2	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	–	–
No parent	12	7	8	11	9	8	9	10	9	10	8	–	–
Black-alone													
Two married parents ^c	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	35
Mother only ^d	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	50
Father only ^d	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	6
No parent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9

Table POP6.A (cont.)

Family structure and children's living arrangements: Percentage of children ages 0–17 by presence of married parents in household, race,^a and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980–2004

Race, ^a Hispanic origin, and family type	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 ^b	2002 ^b	2003 ^b	2004 ^b
Hispanic^c													
Two married parents ^c	75	68	67	63	62	64	64	63	65	65	65	65	65
Mother only ^d	20	27	27	28	29	27	27	27	25	25	25	25	25
Father only ^d	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	6	5
No parent	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5

– Not available.

^a For race and Hispanic-origin data in this table: From 1980 to 2002, following the 1977 OMB standards for collecting and presenting data on race, the Current Population Survey (CPS) asked respondents to choose *one* race from the following: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. The Census Bureau also offered an “Other” category. Beginning in 2003, following the 1997 OMB standards for collecting and presenting data on race, the CPS asked respondents to choose *one or more* races from the following: White, Black, Asian, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. All race groups discussed in this table from 2003 onward refer to people who indicated only one racial identity within the racial categories presented. People who responded to the question on race by indicating *only one* race are referred to as the *race-alone* population. The use of the race-alone population in this table does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. Data from 2003 onward are not directly comparable with data from earlier years. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately; Hispanics may be any race.

^b Beginning with March 2001, data are from the expanded CPS sample and use population controls based on Census 2000.

^c Excludes families where parents are not living as a married couple.

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

^e 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 married parents.

Two married parents family:

In the CPS, children live in a two-parent family if they are living with a parent who is married with his or her spouse present. This is not an indicator of the biological relationship between the child and the parents. The parent who is identified could be a biological, step, or adoptive parent. If a second parent is present and not married to the first parent, then the child is identified as living with a single parent.

Single parent family:

A “single” parent is defined as a parent who is not currently living with a spouse. Single parents may be married and not living with their spouse; they may be divorced, widowed, or never married. As with the identification of two married parents described above, if a second parent is present and not married to the first, then the child is identified as living with a single parent.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements. U.S. Census Bureau, Families and Living Arrangements reports and detailed tables (from 1994) are available on the U.S. Census Bureau website at

<http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/hh-fam.html>.

Table POP6.B

Family structure and children's living arrangements: Detailed living arrangements of children by gender, race, Hispanic origin, age, parent's education and poverty status, 2001

Characteristic	Total	Two parents ^a			
		Two biological/adoptive		Biological/adoptive parent and stepparent	
		Married	Cohabiting	Married	Cohabiting
Total (in thousands)	72,501	44,369	1,839	4,613	287
Percent					
Gender					
Male	51.1	51.4	47.1	51.3	43.6
Female	48.9	48.6	52.9	48.7	56.1
Race and Hispanic origin^b					
White	78.1	85.7	70.2	83.4	69.3
White, non-Hispanic	62.2	69.9	44.2	69.6	48.8
Black	16.2	8.0	21.4	13.5	29.6
Black, non-Hispanic	15.3	7.4	19.0	12.8	24.7
American Indian and Alaskan Native	1.5	1.1	5.5	1.4	1.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	4.1	5.2	2.9	1.7	*
Other race, non-Hispanic	5.1	5.9	7.7	2.3	1.0
Hispanic (of any race)	17.4	16.8	29.1	15.4	25.8
Age					
Ages 0-5	32.1	35.4	62.9	9.9	19.2
Ages 6-14	51.2	50.1	32.5	63.5	61.7
Ages 15-17	16.7	14.6	4.6	26.7	19.2
Father's education					
Father not present	26.5	—	—	—	—
Less than high school	11.1	14.1	36.3	14.1	17.1
High school diploma or equivalent	21.3	27.3	35.7	36.8	53.3
Some college	19.2	25.5	21.2	32.7	20.9
Bachelor's degree or more	22.0	33.1	6.8	16.4	9.1
Mother's education					
Mother not present	7.0	—	—	—	—
Less than high school	15.0	13.3	35.0	14.4	33.4
High school diploma or equivalent	27.4	27.0	30.6	35.4	45.6
Some college	29.1	30.0	28.3	36.2	18.5
Bachelor's degree or more	21.5	29.7	6.1	14.0	2.4
Poverty					
Below 100% poverty	17.6	10.1	28.3	10.1	22.0
100-199% poverty	22.8	19.4	33.8	23.8	34.5
200% poverty and above	57.4	69.8	26.6	65.6	39.0
Income not reported	2.2	0.8	11.3	0.5	4.5

Table POP6.B (cont.)

Family structure and children's living arrangements: Detailed living arrangements of children by gender, race, Hispanic origin, age, parent's education and poverty status, 2001

Characteristic	One parent			
	Biological/adoptive mother		Biological/adoptive father	
	Not cohabiting	Cohabiting	Not cohabiting	Cohabiting
Total (in thousands)	14,548	1,749	1,790	385
Percent				
Gender				
Male	50.8	47.3	57.3	53.8
Female	49.2	52.7	42.7	46.2
Race and Hispanic origin^b				
White	59.0	76.5	77.8	75.8
White, non-Hispanic	42.6	61.6	67.0	65.2
Black	36.5	17.5	17.9	19.0
Black, non-Hispanic	34.6	16.6	16.9	16.1
American Indian and Alaskan Native	1.8	4.1	3.0	2.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	2.7	1.9	1.3	2.9
Other race, non-Hispanic	4.0	4.3	4.1	2.9
Hispanic (of any race)	18.9	17.3	12.0	15.6
Age				
Ages 0-5	30.3	23.1	17.2	26.5
Ages 6-14	51.8	57.4	59.0	50.1
Ages 15-17	17.9	19.5	23.8	23.4
Father's education				
Father not present	100.0	100.0	—	—
Less than high school	—	—	17.4	21.6
High school diploma or equivalent	—	—	35.4	41.0
Some college	—	—	30.1	27.5
Bachelor's degree or more	—	—	17.2	9.9
Mother's education				
Mother not present	—	—	100.0	100.0
Less than high school	21.8	23.9	—	—
High school diploma or equivalent	32.9	41.6	—	—
Some college	34.3	30.5	—	—
Bachelor's degree or more	11.1	4.0	—	—
Poverty				
Below 100% poverty	36.7	36.6	13.9	28.6
100-199% poverty	29.9	31.2	27.7	25.5
200% poverty and above	31.5	25.7	56.0	43.6
Income not reported	2.0	6.5	2.5	2.3

Table POP6.B (cont.)

Family structure and children's living arrangements: Detailed living arrangements of children by gender, race, Hispanic origin, age, parent's education and poverty status, 2001

Characteristic	No parents				All other ^c
	Grandparent	Other relatives only — no grandparent	Nonrelative only — not foster	Foster parent(s)	
Total (in thousands)	1,407	798	247	260	204
Percent					
Gender					
Male	51.3	46.6	53.0	54.6	38.2
Female	48.7	53.5	46.6	45.8	62.3
Race and Hispanic origin^b					
White	51.6	52.0	83.8	58.5	80.9
White, non-Hispanic	37.7	32.6	70.4	48.1	48.0
Black	43.9	44.4	13.4	30.0	14.2
Black, non-Hispanic	43.5	43.7	12.1	26.9	12.7
American Indian and Alaskan Native	3.1	0.9	1.2	6.2	3.9
Asian or Pacific Islander	1.4	2.8	1.6	5.4	1.5
Other race, non-Hispanic	3.7	2.8	2.4	7.7	4.9
Hispanic (of any race)	15.1	21.2	14.6	16.9	34.3
Age					
Ages 0-5	28.3	15.9	14.2	36.5	11.3
Ages 6-14	51.6	49.2	40.5	44.6	37.3
Ages 15-17	20.1	35.0	44.9	18.8	51.5
Father's education					
Father not present	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than high school	—	—	—	—	—
High school diploma or equivalent	—	—	—	—	—
Some college	—	—	—	—	—
Bachelor's degree or more	—	—	—	—	—
Mother's education					
Mother not present	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than high school	—	—	—	—	—
High school diploma or equivalent	—	—	—	—	—
Some college	—	—	—	—	—
Bachelor's degree or more	—	—	—	—	—
Poverty					
Below 100% poverty	35.5	33.3	17.0	7.7	37.3
100-199% poverty	25.3	27.3	2.8	*	19.1
200% poverty and above	36.8	38.6	0.8	1.5	16.7
Income not reported	2.3	0.9	78.9	91.2	27.0

— Not available.

* Represents or rounds to zero.

^a The category "two parents" includes 4 children not shown who live with 2 stepparents.

^b In 2001, following the 1977 OMB standards for collecting and presenting data on race, the SIPP asked respondents to choose one race from the following: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. The Census Bureau also offered an "Other" category. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately; Hispanics may be any race.

^c The category "All other" includes children who live with other relatives and nonrelatives (no grandparents) and children who maintain their own household, or are the spouse or partner of the householder.

NOTE: "Householder" is a person who owns or rents the dwelling unit. The partner of the householder is the person reported as the "unmarried partner" of the householder. "Cohabiting" means the parent is cohabiting with an unmarried partner. Relatives are anyone who is reported as related to the householder by blood, marriage, or adoption.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), 2001 Panel, Wave 2.

Table POP7.A

Births to unmarried women: Birth rates for unmarried women by age of mother, selected years 1980–2003

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

Age of mother	1980	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total, ages 15–44	29.4	32.8	43.8	44.3	43.3	43.3	44.1	43.8	43.7	44.9
Age										
Ages 15–17	20.6	22.4	29.6	30.1	26.5	25.0	23.9	22.0	20.8	—
Ages 18–19	39.0	45.9	60.7	66.5	63.6	62.3	62.2	60.6	58.6	—
Ages 20–24	40.9	46.5	65.1	68.7	70.4	70.8	72.2	71.3	70.5	—
Ages 25–29	34.0	39.9	56.0	54.3	55.4	56.9	58.5	59.5	61.5	—
Ages 30–34	21.1	25.2	37.6	38.9	38.1	38.1	39.3	40.4	40.8	—
Ages 35–39	9.7	11.6	17.3	19.3	18.7	19.0	19.7	20.4	20.8	—
Ages 40–44	2.6	2.5	3.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	5.0	5.3	5.4	—

— Not available.

NOTE: 2003 data for the total, ages 15–44, is preliminary. 2003 data for specific age groups are not available. Births to unmarried women were somewhat underreported in Michigan and Texas during the years 1989–93; data since 1994 have been reported on a complete basis. Ventura, S.J. and Bachrach, C.A. (2000). Nonmarital childbearing in the United States, 1940–99. *National Vital Statistics Reports* 48(16). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. Hamilton, B.E., Martin, J.A., and Sutton, P.D. (2004). Births: Preliminary data for 2003. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 53(9). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Martin, J.A., Hamilton, B.E., Sutton, P.D., Ventura, S.J., Menacker, F., and Munson, M.L. (2003). Births: Final data for 2002. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 52(10). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Hamilton, B.E., Sutton, P.D., and Ventura, S.J. (2003). Revised birth and fertility rates for the 1990s: United States, and new rates for Hispanic populations, 2000 and 2001. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 51(12). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Ventura, S.J. and Bachrach, C.A. (2000). Nonmarital childbearing in the United States, 1940–99. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 48(16). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

Table POP7.B

Births to unmarried women: Percentage of all births that are to unmarried women by age of mother, selected years 1980–2003

Age of mother	1980	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
All ages	18.4	22.0	28.0	32.2	32.8	33.0	33.2	33.5	34.0	34.6
Age										
Under age 15	88.7	91.8	91.6	93.5	96.6	96.5	96.5	96.3	97.0	97.1
Ages 15–17	61.5	70.9	77.7	83.7	87.5	87.7	87.7	87.8	88.5	89.7
Ages 18–19	39.8	50.7	61.3	69.8	73.6	74.0	74.3	74.6	75.8	77.3
Ages 20–24	19.3	26.3	36.9	44.7	47.7	48.5	49.5	50.4	51.6	53.2
Ages 25–29	9.0	12.7	18.0	21.5	22.5	22.9	23.5	24.4	25.3	26.4
Ages 30–34	7.4	9.7	13.3	14.7	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.3	14.6	15.1
Ages 35–39	9.4	11.2	13.9	15.7	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.8
Ages 40 and older	12.1	14.0	17.0	18.1	16.7	16.5	16.8	17.1	17.3	17.9

NOTE: Data for 2003 are preliminary.

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. and Bachrach, C.A. (2000). Nonmarital childbearing in the United States, 1940–99. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 48(16). Martin, J.A., Hamilton, B.E., Ventura, S.J., Menacker, F., and Park, M.M. (2002). Births: Final data for 2000. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 50(5). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Martin, J.A., Hamilton, B.E., Ventura, S.J., Menacker, F., Park, M.M., and Sutton, P.D. (2002). Births: Final data for 2001. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 51(2). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Martin, J.A., Hamilton, B.E., Sutton, P.D., Ventura, S.J., Menacker, F., and Munson, M.L. (2003). Births: Final data for 2002. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 52(10). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Hamilton, B.E., Martin, J.A., and Sutton, P.D. (2004). Births: Preliminary data for 2003. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 53(9). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

Table POP8.A

Child care: Percentage of children ages 0–6, not yet in kindergarten by type of care arrangement and child and family characteristics, 1995 and 2001

Characteristic	Parental care only		Type of nonparental care arrangement							
	1995	2001	Total in nonparental care ^b		Care in a home ^a				Center-based program ^c	
			1995	2001	By a relative		By a nonrelative		1995	2001
Total	39.9	38.8	60.1	61.2	21.1	23.1	18.0	16.3	30.5	33.4
Age										
Ages 0–2	50.5	48.0	49.5	52.0	22.5	23.3	18.9	18.0	11.9	16.5
Ages 3–6, not yet in kindergarten	25.9	26.3	74.1	73.7	19.4	22.7	16.9	14.0	55.0	56.3
Race and Hispanic origin^d										
White, non-Hispanic	38.3	38.4	61.7	61.6	17.9	20.3	21.3	18.7	32.9	35.1
Black, non-Hispanic	34.2	26.1	65.8	73.9	31.4	34.6	11.6	12.9	33.0	40.2
Hispanic ^e	53.7	52.0	46.3	48.0	23.4	22.9	11.8	11.8	17.0	20.7
Other, non-Hispanic	41.7	34.8	58.3	65.2	25.2	23.3	12.5	14.8	28.1	37.1
Poverty status										
Below 100% poverty	50.4	45.3	49.6	54.7	23.2	27.4	10.0	10.6	23.5	26.9
100–199% poverty	47.7	46.3	52.3	53.7	23.0	22.5	13.3	12.6	23.7	27.8
200% poverty and above	29.9	32.7	70.1	67.3	19.1	21.4	25.1	20.5	37.9	38.7
Family type										
Two parents ^f	42.0	42.7	58.0	57.3	17.2	19.0	19.2	16.2	29.9	32.3
Two parents, married	–	42.2	–	57.8	–	18.4	–	16.6	–	33.1
Two parents, unmarried	–	47.3	–	52.7	–	24.4	–	12.4	–	25.0
One parent	33.0	26.5	67.0	73.5	33.3	36.6	15.2	17.3	32.4	36.1
No parents	45.3	17.9	54.8	82.1	17.4	38.5	10.8	9.2	30.5	47.9
Mother's highest level of education^g										
Less than high school	61.7	55.5	38.3	44.5	19.8	21.7	6.6	8.3	15.7	20.8
High school diploma or equivalent	43.7	42.3	56.3	57.7	23.4	26.2	15.0	13.3	26.0	28.1
Some college, including vocational/technical/associate's degree	34.1	36.7	65.9	63.3	23.6	25.3	19.3	15.4	33.5	35.3
Bachelor's degree or higher	27.7	31.3	72.3	68.7	15.2	16.9	28.4	23.6	42.7	42.1
Mother's employment status^g										
35 hours or more per week	11.9	14.8	88.1	85.2	33.4	34.0	31.7	26.2	38.9	42.1
Less than 35 hours per week	24.9	29.0	75.1	71.0	30.1	31.6	25.6	19.9	35.0	35.6
Looking for work	57.6	57.3	42.4	42.7	16.3	16.7	3.7	9.6	24.7	24.5
Not in the labor force	67.7	67.6	32.3	32.4	7.2	7.0	5.5	4.8	22.0	24.1

Table POP8.A (cont.)

Child care: Percentage of children ages 0–6, not yet in kindergarten by type of care arrangement and child and family characteristics, 1995 and 2001

Characteristic	Parental care only		Type of nonparental care arrangement							
			Total in nonparental care ^b		Care in a home ^a				Center-based program ^c	
	1995	2001	1995	2001	By a relative		By a nonrelative		1995	2001
Region^h										
Northeast	43.3	35.8	56.7	64.2	21.1	27.0	15.1	15.9	30.4	35.5
South	34.3	37.0	65.7	63.0	24.3	22.9	16.0	14.1	35.2	36.4
Midwest	37.7	37.0	62.3	63.0	20.4	22.0	23.4	21.1	29.5	33.8
West	47.7	45.5	52.3	54.5	17.2	21.4	17.8	14.9	24.7	27.1

— Not available.

^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 The 1977 OMB Standards for Data on Race and Ethnicity were used to classify persons into one of the following four racial groups: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. In addition, note that data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately but are combined for reporting.

^e Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

^f Refers to adults' relationship to child and does not indicate marital status.

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

^h 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: Some children participate in more than one type of arrangement, so the sum of all arrangement types exceeds the total percentage in nonparental care. Center-based programs include day care centers, prekindergartens, nursery schools, Head Start programs, and other early childhood education programs. Relative and nonrelative care can take place in either the child's own home or another home.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Household Education Surveys Program (NHES).

Table POP8.B

Child care: Primary child care arrangements for children ages 0–4 with employed mothers by selected characteristics, selected years 1985–2002

Type of child care (during mother's work hours)	1985	1988	1990	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2002
Percent									
Total									
Mother care ^a	8.1	7.6	6.4	8.7	6.2	5.4	3.2	3.0	3.2
Father care ^a	15.7	15.1	16.5	20.0	15.9	16.6	17.7	17.1	17.5
Grandparent care	15.9	13.9	14.3	15.8	17.0	15.9	17.5	19.7	18.6
Other relative care ^b	8.2	7.2	8.8	7.7	9.0	5.5	7.4	8.0	6.2
Center-based care ^c	23.1	25.8	27.5	23.1	29.9	25.1	20.4	21.0	24.3
Other nonrelative care ^d	28.2	28.9	25.1	23.3	21.6	28.4	20.2	18.8	17.2
Other ^e	0.8	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.1	2.9	13.7	12.4	13.0
Poverty status									
Below poverty									
Mother care ^a	–	11.3	–	9.5	8.1	4.5	3.9	2.9	4.1
Father care ^a	–	15.0	–	26.7	16.2	20.1	18.7	14.5	19.9
Grandparent care	–	19.4	–	16.3	20.0	22.4	20.7	23.8	19.7
Other relative care ^b	–	11.3	–	11.4	15.8	7.0	12.3	13.5	10.0
Center-based care ^c	–	21.6	–	21.1	21.0	25.8	14.9	18.3	15.9
Other nonrelative care ^d	–	21.1	–	15.1	18.8	16.5	14.7	18.0	12.6
Other ^e	–	0.8	–	2.7	1.2	3.5	14.6	8.8	17.6
At or above poverty									
Mother care ^a	–	7.3	–	8.5	5.9	5.5	3.1	2.9	3.1
Father care ^a	–	15.1	–	19.4	16.0	16.4	17.7	17.6	17.3
Grandparent care	–	13.4	–	15.6	16.0	15.1	17.2	19.3	18.7
Other relative care ^b	–	6.8	–	7.3	8.0	5.3	6.8	7.3	5.7
Center-based care ^c	–	27.8	–	25.1	32.3	24.8	21.2	21.1	25.1
Other nonrelative care ^d	–	29.6	–	24.2	21.8	29.9	20.9	19.4	18.4
Other ^e	–	1.6	–	1.5	1.1	2.8	12.9	12.2	11.7
Region									
Northeast									
Mother care ^a	–	–	–	–	–	5.3	2.7	2.3	2.9
Father care ^a	–	–	–	–	–	22.4	19.0	21.5	21.4
Grandparent care	–	–	–	–	–	12.9	19.2	18.7	18.8
Other relative care ^b	–	–	–	–	–	8.0	9.9	7.3	4.4
Center-based care ^c	–	–	–	–	–	24.4	15.9	18.4	24.5
Other nonrelative care ^d	–	–	–	–	–	23.9	19.9	17.9	14.7
Other ^e	–	–	–	–	–	3.0	13.2	13.7	13.1
South									
Mother care ^a	–	–	–	–	–	4.3	3.0	3.3	2.1
Father care ^a	–	–	–	–	–	9.3	13.9	12.9	13.4
Grandparent care	–	–	–	–	–	17.1	18.1	21.8	20.9
Other relative care ^b	–	–	–	–	–	5.3	5.7	7.6	7.8
Center-based care ^c	–	–	–	–	–	30.7	27.7	26.8	28.0
Other nonrelative care ^d	–	–	–	–	–	30.0	18.2	18.1	15.9
Other ^e	–	–	–	–	–	3.1	13.4	9.3	11.8
Midwest									
Mother care ^a	–	–	–	–	–	6.3	3.3	2.0	3.5
Father care ^a	–	–	–	–	–	19.1	22.2	20.3	21.6
Grandparent care	–	–	–	–	–	15.4	15.6	16.3	15.9
Other relative care ^b	–	–	–	–	–	5.0	8.0	6.6	3.6
Center-based care ^c	–	–	–	–	–	21.1	16.8	19.9	20.7
Other nonrelative care ^d	–	–	–	–	–	30.9	22.2	24.0	22.6
Other ^e	–	–	–	–	–	2.0	11.7	10.9	11.9

Table POP8.B (cont.)

Child care: Primary child care arrangements for children ages 0–4 with employed mothers by selected characteristics, selected years 1985–2002

Type of child care (during mother's work hours)	1985	1988	1990	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2002
Percent									
Region (cont.)									
West									
Mother care ^a	—	—	—	—	—	5.6	3.8	3.9	4.9
Father care ^a	—	—	—	—	—	18.5	17.9	17.0	17.8
Grandparent care	—	—	—	—	—	17.5	17.9	21.4	18.3
Other relative care ^b	—	—	—	—	—	4.1	7.6	10.5	8.1
Center-based care ^c	—	—	—	—	—	23.1	17.4	15.5	19.9
Other nonrelative care ^d	—	—	—	—	—	27.2	20.7	16.7	17.1
Other ^e	—	—	—	—	—	3.8	14.6	14.8	14.0
Race and Hispanic origin of mother^f									
White									
Mother care ^a	—	—	—	—	—	5.8	3.7	3.2	3.5
Father care ^a	—	—	—	—	—	17.8	18.7	18.1	18.4
Grandparent care	—	—	—	—	—	15.5	16.5	17.7	17.9
Other relative care ^b	—	—	—	—	—	4.5	6.5	7.6	4.9
Center-based care ^c	—	—	—	—	—	24.3	19.8	20.1	23.2
Other nonrelative care ^d	—	—	—	—	—	29.0	21.2	20.9	18.4
Other ^e	—	—	—	—	—	2.9	13.6	12.1	13.5
Black									
Mother care ^a	—	—	—	—	—	2.1	0.7	1.8	1.2
Father care ^a	—	—	—	—	—	8.8	11.9	12.9	13.5
Grandparent care	—	—	—	—	—	16.0	23.7	25.1	21.6
Other relative care ^b	—	—	—	—	—	9.9	13.2	10.6	12.6
Center-based care ^c	—	—	—	—	—	32.5	25.8	27.0	27.4
Other nonrelative care ^d	—	—	—	—	—	28.3	14.3	13.1	14.3
Other ^e	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	10.2	9.4	9.2
Other race									
Mother care ^a	—	—	—	—	—	6.1	2.0	3.4	4.5
Father care ^a	—	—	—	—	—	18.8	21.2	16.1	18.5
Grandparent care	—	—	—	—	—	21.9	20.2	39.4	22.2
Other relative care ^b	—	—	—	—	—	7.6	6.1	6.9	6.2
Center-based care ^c	—	—	—	—	—	17.5	14.9	11.8	23.6
Other nonrelative care ^d	—	—	—	—	—	23.3	19.6	8.5	14.3
Other ^e	—	—	—	—	—	4.7	16.0	13.5	10.6
Hispanic (of any race)									
Mother care ^a	—	—	—	—	—	3.6	1.3	2.6	2.7
Father care ^a	—	—	—	—	—	19.0	17.5	18.6	15.1
Grandparent care	—	—	—	—	—	17.0	23.2	21.9	23.9
Other relative care ^b	—	—	—	—	—	8.7	12.6	14.0	12.0
Center-based care ^c	—	—	—	—	—	20.8	12.4	10.9	19.8
Other nonrelative care ^d	—	—	—	—	—	25.0	21.7	18.2	13.9
Other ^e	—	—	—	—	—	5.8	11.4	13.6	12.6
White, non-Hispanic									
Mother care ^a	—	—	—	—	—	6.1	4.0	3.2	3.7
Father care ^a	—	—	—	—	—	17.6	18.9	18.1	19.1
Grandparent care	—	—	—	—	—	15.4	15.3	17.0	16.5
Other relative care ^b	—	—	—	—	—	4.0	5.7	6.2	3.6
Center-based care ^c	—	—	—	—	—	24.8	21.0	22.2	24.3
Other nonrelative care ^d	—	—	—	—	—	29.4	21.1	21.3	19.6
Other ^e	—	—	—	—	—	2.7	13.9	12.0	13.3

Table POP8.B (cont.)

Child care: Primary child care arrangements for children ages 0–4 with employed mothers by selected characteristics, selected years 1985–2002

Type of child care (during mother's work hours)	1985	1988	1990	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2002
Percent									
Race and Hispanic origin of mother^f (cont.)									
Black, non-Hispanic									
Mother care ^a	–	–	–	–	–	2.2	0.8	1.9	1.2
Father care ^a	–	–	–	–	–	8.9	11.7	12.4	13.2
Grandparent care	–	–	–	–	–	15.7	23.9	24.4	22.9
Other relative care ^b	–	–	–	–	–	10.1	13.0	10.9	12.0
Center-based care ^c	–	–	–	–	–	33.2	26.4	27.5	27.0
Other nonrelative care ^d	–	–	–	–	–	27.9	13.9	13.5	13.7
Other ^e	–	–	–	–	–	1.9	10.3	9.3	9.9
Educational attainment of mother									
Less than high school									
Mother care ^a	–	–	–	–	–	6.3	3.6	1.7	4.1
Father care ^a	–	–	–	–	–	18.2	17.5	14.4	19.2
Grandparent care	–	–	–	–	–	21.2	18.4	23.4	15.5
Other relative care ^b	–	–	–	–	–	10.8	15.2	20.7	12.0
Center-based care ^c	–	–	–	–	–	16.9	12.7	16.3	17.5
Other nonrelative care ^d	–	–	–	–	–	20.8	17.3	13.5	17.4
Other ^e	–	–	–	–	–	4.8	15.2	9.9	14.2
High school diploma or equivalent									
Mother care ^a	–	–	–	–	–	5.6	2.1	3.5	2.5
Father care ^a	–	–	–	–	–	16.6	19.0	20.3	19.7
Grandparent care	–	–	–	–	–	20.5	20.3	23.5	23.2
Other relative care ^b	–	–	–	–	–	5.4	7.8	7.9	6.0
Center-based care ^c	–	–	–	–	–	25.7	18.1	18.8	20.0
Other nonrelative care ^d	–	–	–	–	–	23.2	19.0	14.2	14.5
Other ^e	–	–	–	–	–	2.6	13.6	11.7	13.9
Some college, including vocational/ technical/an associate degree									
Mother care ^a	–	–	–	–	–	4.9	3.5	1.9	3.2
Father care ^a	–	–	–	–	–	18.4	19.3	16.7	19.3
Grandparent care	–	–	–	–	–	14.2	18.5	20.1	20.8
Other relative care ^b	–	–	–	–	–	5.8	7.1	7.4	7.5
Center-based care ^c	–	–	–	–	–	25.6	22.1	18.6	23.2
Other nonrelative care ^d	–	–	–	–	–	27.7	16.6	21.1	15.3
Other ^e	–	–	–	–	–	3.1	12.8	14.1	10.6
Bachelor's degree or higher									
Mother care ^a	–	–	–	–	–	5.2	3.7	4.0	3.5
Father care ^a	–	–	–	–	–	14.4	14.9	15.7	13.7
Grandparent care	–	–	–	–	–	11.4	13.5	14.4	13.9
Other relative care ^b	–	–	–	–	–	3.4	5.0	4.0	3.4
Center-based care ^c	–	–	–	–	–	26.0	23.5	27.5	29.9
Other nonrelative care ^d	–	–	–	–	–	36.9	26.6	24.4	22.6
Other ^e	–	–	–	–	–	2.3	12.6	9.9	13.0

Table POP8.B (cont.)

Child care: Primary child care arrangements for children ages 0–4 with employed mothers by selected characteristics, selected years 1985–2002

Type of child care (during mother's work hours) Percent	1985	1988	1990	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2002
Family structure									
Two married parents									
Mother care ^a	—	—	—	—	—	6.2	3.7	3.4	3.5
Father care ^a	—	—	—	—	—	18.7	20.6	19.9	20.6
Grandparent care	—	—	—	—	—	14.4	14.7	16.4	17.3
Other relative care ^b	—	—	—	—	—	4.8	6.0	6.4	4.7
Center-based care ^c	—	—	—	—	—	23.0	19.6	20.7	22.7
Other nonrelative care ^d	—	—	—	—	—	29.4	20.9	19.7	17.2
Other ^e	—	—	—	—	—	3.1	14.4	13.4	13.8
Mother only									
Mother care ^a	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	1.5	1.9	2.5
Father care ^a	—	—	—	—	—	10.4	9.1	10.1	9.8
Grandparent care	—	—	—	—	—	20.5	26.6	29.1	22.7
Other relative care ^b	—	—	—	—	—	7.2	12.3	12.2	10.2
Center-based care ^c	—	—	—	—	—	30.3	23.1	21.5	27.0
Other nonrelative care ^d	—	—	—	—	—	26.1	17.7	17.6	18.4
Other ^e	—	—	—	—	—	2.4	9.5	7.4	9.2

— Not available.

^a Mother and father care includes care while the mother worked.

^b Other relatives include siblings and other relatives.

^c Center-based care includes day care centers, nursery schools, preschools, and Head Start programs.

^d Other nonrelative care includes family day care providers, in-home babysitters, and other nonrelatives providing care in either the child's or provider's home.

^e Other for 1985–1993 includes children in kindergarten/grade school, in a school-based activity, or in self care. In 1995, it also includes children with no regular arrangement. Beginning in 1997, other includes children in kindergarten/grade school, self-care, and with no regular arrangement, but does not include school-based activities as they were deleted as categorical choices for preschoolers.

^f For race and Hispanic-origin data in this table: From 1995 to 2002, following the 1977 OMB standards for collecting and presenting data on race, the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) asked respondents to choose one race from the following: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. The Census Bureau also offered an "Other" category. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately; Hispanics may be any race.

NOTE: Employed mothers are those with wage and salary employment or other employment arrangements including contingent work and self-employment. Data for years 1995 to 2002 were proportionately redistributed to account for tied responses for the primary arrangement so they total to 100 percent and are comparable to earlier years.

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

Table POP8.C

Child care and activities: Percentage of children in kindergarten through 8th grade by weekday care and before- and after-school activities by grade level, poverty status, race, and Hispanic origin, 2001

Grade level, care arrangement, and activity	Total	Poverty status			Race and Hispanic origin ^a			
		Below 100% poverty	100–199% poverty	200% poverty and above	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other, non-Hispanic
Kindergarten through 3rd grade								
Care arrangements								
Parental care only	47.8	49.9	48.0	46.7	51.0	32.7	51.0	43.3
Nonparental care ^b	52.2	50.1	52.0	53.3	49.0	67.3	49.0	56.7
Home-based care ^c	29.6	27.7	36.3	27.2	27.9	39.0	29.9	22.8
Center-based care	23.3	23.3	15.4	27.2	21.1	32.2	21.0	30.6
Activities used for supervision	6.0	5.1	6.9	6.0	5.3	8.8	4.1	11.4
Self care	2.8	4.2	3.8	1.8	1.8	6.7	3.0	3.7
Activities								
Any activity ^b	43.2	18.9	33.0	58.5	53.8	26.7	22.6	35.8
Arts ^d	14.7	5.8	9.6	21.1	17.4	12.3	6.6	17.4
Sports	27.7	7.0	16.3	42.1	36.6	10.8	13.5	21.3
Clubs	2.6	1.6	1.8	3.4	3.1	1.5	2.4	0.9
Academic activities ^e	4.0	1.4	3.5	5.3	4.4	3.9	2.7	3.7
Community services	3.7	0.8	1.8	5.9	5.0	2.2	1.6	1.0
Religious activities	17.9	8.6	15.8	23.0	21.4	13.8	10.5	13.7
Scouts	13.1	4.1	9.4	18.7	18.0	5.9	4.3	6.2
4th through 8th grade								
Care arrangements								
Parental care only	44.9	41.4	46.0	45.7	49.0	30.8	43.9	44.5
Nonparental care ^b	55.1	58.6	54.0	54.3	51.0	69.2	56.1	55.5
Home-based care ^c	20.8	24.3	21.1	19.4	18.9	28.0	22.6	16.2
Center-based care	17.8	22.1	18.2	16.0	13.6	28.5	22.3	20.3
Activities used for supervision	8.5	3.3	7.4	9.1	7.9	10.6	7.2	12.4
Self care	25.0	24.6	25.5	25.0	23.8	31.9	22.1	25.5
Activities								
Any activity ^b	52.6	28.1	44.1	65.3	62.3	34.7	33.1	50.4
Arts ^d	22.2	8.4	16.0	30.0	26.6	15.4	10.7	24.4
Sports	38.5	15.7	30.9	50.2	46.8	23.6	22.0	35.0
Clubs	7.4	3.3	6.2	9.4	9.1	3.5	4.5	7.1
Academic activities ^e	9.1	6.9	7.4	10.6	8.9	11.1	6.2	12.2
Community services	11.2	4.3	8.9	14.7	13.3	6.6	6.5	13.9
Religious activities	26.4	13.6	21.0	33.4	31.8	17.0	15.9	22.1
Scouts	9.4	3.0	7.9	12.4	12.7	3.5	3.2	6.4

^a The 1977 OMB Standards for Data on Race and Ethnicity were used to classify persons into one of the following four racial groups: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. In addition, note that data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately but are combined for reporting. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

^b Children may have multiple nonparental child care arrangements, as well as be involved in more than one activity; thus, the total of the four kinds of nonparental arrangements may not sum to the category "Nonparental care;" likewise, the seven activities listed may not sum to the category "Any activity." Activities include organized programs a child participates in outside of school hours that are not part of a before- or after-school program.

^c Home-based care includes care that takes place in a relative's or nonrelative's private home.

^d Arts include activities such as music, dance, and painting.

^e Academic activities include activities such as tutoring or math lab.

NOTE: Estimates differ from those reported previously because an additional category ("activities used for supervision") has been included.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Household Education Surveys Program (NHES).

Table POP9.A

Children's environments: Percentage of children ages 0–17 living in counties in which one or more of the Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standards was exceeded, 1999–2003

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
One or more standards	69.45	65.38	65.57	63.46	62.08
Pollutant					
Ozone	65.39	61.97	62.18	62.15	60.29
Carbon monoxide	5.99	0.74	0.74	4.26	1.07
Particulate matter (PM ₁₀)	9.65	4.76	4.83	5.23	5.10
Particulate matter (PM _{2.5})	33.06	27.24	27.21	23.83	21.47
Lead	0.73	1.06	1.08	0.08	0.01
Nitrogen dioxide	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sulfur dioxide	0.48	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.11

NOTE: Percentages are based on the number of children living in counties where a primary national ambient air quality standard was exceeded, divided by the total population of children. This analysis differs from the analysis utilized by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for the designation of "nonattainment areas" for regulatory compliance purposes. For more information on the air quality standards that are used in calculating these percentages, please see the following report: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (2003). *America's Children and the Environment: Measures of Contaminants, Body Burdens, and Illnesses*. Available at: <http://www.epa.gov/envirohealth/children/>. The standards can also be found at <http://www.epa.gov/air/criteria.html>.

SOURCE: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air and Radiation, Air Quality System.

Table POP9.B

Blood cotinine levels: Percentage of children ages 4–17 with specified blood cotinine levels by age, race and Hispanic origin,^a 1988–1994 and 1999–2002

Characteristic	1988–1994	1999–2002
Ages 4–17		
Total		
Any detectable cotinine	87.4	57.5
Blood cotinine more than 1.0 ng/mL	23.7	16.5
White, non-Hispanic		
Any detectable cotinine	86.7	54.6
Blood cotinine more than 1.0 ng/mL	24.2	19.1
Black, non-Hispanic		
Any detectable cotinine	94.5	81.8
Blood cotinine more than 1.0 ng/mL	36.6	22.4
Mexican American		
Any detectable cotinine	83.5	46.5
Blood cotinine more than 1.0 ng/mL	10.7	5.2
Ages 4–11		
Total		
Any detectable cotinine	87.7	59.0
Blood cotinine more than 1.0 ng/mL	25.7	18.1
White, non-Hispanic		
Any detectable cotinine	86.4	57.7
Blood cotinine more than 1.0 ng/mL	25.9	21.1
Black, non-Hispanic		
Any detectable cotinine	94.5	83.5
Blood cotinine more than 1.0 ng/mL	37.2	23.9
Mexican American		
Any detectable cotinine	83.8	47.2
Blood cotinine more than 1.0 ng/mL	11.4	4.6
Ages 12–17		
Total		
Any detectable cotinine	87.0	55.4
Blood cotinine more than 1.0 ng/mL	21.1	14.5
White, non-Hispanic		
Any detectable cotinine	87.0	50.5
Blood cotinine more than 1.0 ng/mL	21.7	16.3
Black, non-Hispanic		
Any detectable cotinine	94.4	79.6
Blood cotinine more than 1.0 ng/mL	35.9	20.5
Mexican American		
Any detectable cotinine	83.0	45.4
Blood cotinine more than 1.0 ng/mL	9.7	6.0

^a From 1988–2002, the 1977 OMB Standards for Data on Race and Ethnicity were used to classify persons into one of the following four racial groups: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. In addition, note that data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately but are combined for reporting. Estimates are not shown for American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander race due to the small sample size for each of these groups.

NOTE: “Any detectable cotinine” indicates blood cotinine levels at or above 0.05 nanograms per milliliter (ng/mL), the detectable level of cotinine in blood. Cotinine levels are reported for nonsmoking children only.

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

Table POP9.C**Exposure to environmental tobacco smoke: Percentage of children ages 0–6 living in homes where someone smokes regularly by race, Hispanic origin, and poverty status, 2003**

Characteristic	Percentage
All	
Total	10.6
Race and Hispanic origin^a	
White, non-Hispanic	11.1
Black, non-Hispanic	14.2
Hispanic ^b	3.8
Other, non-Hispanic	12.3
Household poverty status	
Below 100% poverty	21.8
100–199% poverty	18.4
200% poverty and above	6.7

^a The revised 1997 OMB standards were used to classify persons into one or more of five racial groups: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Data on race and Hispanic origin were collected separately, but are combined for reporting.

^b Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

SOURCE: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Indoor Environments Division, National Survey on Environmental Management of Asthma and Children's Exposure to Environmental Tobacco Smoke.

Table ECON1.A

Child poverty: Percentage of all children and related children^a ages 0–17 living below selected poverty levels by selected characteristics, selected years 1980–2003

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1993	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Below 100% poverty												
All children ^b	18	21	21	23	21	20	19	17	16	16	17	18
Gender												
Male	–	–	21	23	20	20	18	17	16	16	17	18
Female	–	–	21	23	21	20	19	17	16	16	17	18
Age												
Ages 0–5	–	–	24	26	24	22	21	19	18	18	19	20
Ages 6–17	–	–	19	21	19	19	18	16	15	15	16	16
Race and Hispanic origin ^c												
White, non-Hispanic	12	13	12	14	11	11	11	9	9	10	–	–
White-alone, non-Hispanic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	10
Black	42	44	45	46	42	37	37	33	31	30	–	–
Black-alone	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	34
Hispanic ^d	33	40	38	41	40	37	34	30	28	28	29	30
Region												
Northeast	–	–	18	21	19	20	19	16	15	15	15	15
Midwest	–	–	19	20	17	15	15	14	13	13	13	15
South	–	–	24	25	24	22	20	19	18	19	19	20
West	–	–	20	23	22	22	21	18	17	16	17	18
Related children ^a												
Children in all families, total	18	20	20	22	20	19	18	17	16	16	16	17
Related children ages 0–5	20	23	23	26	24	22	21	18	18	18	19	20
Related children ages 6–17	17	19	18	20	18	18	17	16	15	15	15	16
White, non-Hispanic	11	12	12	13	11	11	10	9	9	9	–	–
White-alone, non-Hispanic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9
Black	42	43	44	46	42	37	36	33	31	30	–	–
Black-alone	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	34
Hispanic ^d	33	40	38	40	39	36	34	30	28	27	28	29
Children in married-couple families, total	–	–	10	12	10	10	9	9	8	8	9	9
Related children ages 0–5	–	–	12	13	11	11	10	9	9	9	10	10
Related children ages 6–17	–	–	10	11	9	9	9	8	8	7	8	8
White, non-Hispanic	–	–	7	8	6	5	5	5	5	5	–	–
White-alone, non-Hispanic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5
Black	–	–	18	18	13	13	12	11	9	10	–	–
Black-alone	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	11
Hispanic ^d	–	–	27	30	28	26	23	22	21	20	21	21
Children in female-householder families, no husband present, total	51	54	53	54	50	49	46	42	40	39	40	42
Related children ages 0–5	65	66	66	64	62	59	55	51	50	49	49	53
Related children ages 6–17	46	48	47	49	45	45	42	39	36	35	36	37
White, non-Hispanic	–	–	40	39	34	37	33	29	28	29	–	–
White-alone, non-Hispanic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	31
Black	65	67	65	66	62	55	55	52	49	47	–	–
Black-alone	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	50
Hispanic ^d	65	72	68	66	66	63	60	52	50	49	48	51

Table ECON1.A (cont.)

Child poverty: Percentage of all children and related children^a ages 0–17 living below selected poverty levels by selected characteristics, selected years 1980–2003

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1993	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Below 50% poverty												
All children ^b	–	–	9	10	9	9	8	7	7	7	7	8
Gender												
Male	–	–	9	10	8	9	8	7	7	7	7	8
Female	–	–	9	10	9	9	8	7	7	7	7	8
Age												
Ages 0–5	–	–	11	12	11	10	10	8	8	8	8	10
Ages 6–17	–	–	8	9	7	8	7	7	6	7	6	7
Race and Hispanic origin ^c												
White, non-Hispanic	–	–	5	6	4	5	4	4	4	4	–	–
White-alone, non-Hispanic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4
Black	–	–	23	26	21	20	18	15	15	16	–	–
Black-alone	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	18
Hispanic ^d	–	–	14	15	16	16	14	11	10	11	11	11
Region												
Northeast	–	–	8	10	9	10	8	8	6	7	6	7
Midwest	–	–	9	9	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	7
South	–	–	11	12	10	10	9	7	8	8	8	9
West	–	–	6	8	8	9	8	6	6	6	6	8
Related children ^a												
Children in all families, total	7	8	8	10	8	8	8	6	6	7	7	7
Related children ages 0–5	–	–	10	12	10	10	9	8	8	8	8	10
Related children ages 6–17	–	–	7	8	7	8	7	6	6	6	6	6
White, non-Hispanic	–	–	4	5	3	4	4	3	3	3	–	–
White-alone, non-Hispanic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4
Black	17	22	22	26	20	20	17	15	15	16	–	–
Black-alone	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	17
Hispanic ^d	–	–	14	14	16	16	13	11	9	10	11	11
Children in married-couple families, total	–	–	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
Related children ages 0–5	–	–	3	4	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3
Related children ages 6–17	–	–	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
White, non-Hispanic	–	–	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	–	–
White-alone, non-Hispanic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1
Black	–	–	4	7	3	5	3	3	3	3	–	–
Black-alone	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4
Hispanic ^d	–	–	7	7	9	7	5	5	4	5	5	5
Children in female-householder families, no husband present, total	–	–	28	29	24	26	23	20	19	20	20	22
Related children ages 0–5	–	–	37	36	34	34	31	27	28	28	28	31
Related children ages 6–17	–	–	23	25	19	22	19	17	15	17	16	17
White, non-Hispanic	–	–	19	19	13	17	15	13	12	13	–	–
White-alone, non-Hispanic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	15
Black	–	–	37	40	32	31	29	25	24	27	–	–
Black-alone	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	27
Hispanic ^d	–	–	32	30	33	36	32	27	25	26	26	25

Table ECON1.A (cont.)

Child poverty: Percentage of all children and related children^a ages 0–17 living below selected poverty levels by selected characteristics, selected years 1980–2003

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1993	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Below 150% poverty												
All children ^b	–	–	31	34	32	31	30	28	27	28	28	29
Gender												
Male	–	–	31	34	32	30	29	28	27	27	28	29
Female	–	–	32	34	33	31	30	29	27	28	28	29
Age												
Ages 0–5	–	–	35	38	36	34	32	31	29	30	31	32
Ages 6–17	–	–	30	32	31	29	28	28	25	26	27	27
Race and Hispanic origin ^c												
White, non-Hispanic	–	–	21	22	20	20	18	18	16	17	–	–
White-alone, non-Hispanic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	18
Black	–	–	58	61	57	52	52	48	46	46	–	–
Black-alone	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	49
Hispanic ^d	–	–	56	60	59	56	53	50	47	47	47	48
Region												
Northeast	–	–	27	29	29	28	28	26	23	25	25	25
Midwest	–	–	29	30	27	24	25	23	22	23	23	25
South	–	–	36	39	36	34	32	31	30	31	31	32
West	–	–	31	35	35	34	33	31	29	28	30	30
Related children ^a												
Children in all families, total	29	32	31	33	32	30	29	28	26	27	27	28
Related children ages 0–5	–	–	34	38	35	33	32	30	29	30	31	31
Related children ages 6–17	–	–	29	31	30	28	27	27	25	25	26	27
White, non-Hispanic	–	–	21	22	19	19	18	17	16	17	–	–
White-alone, non-Hispanic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	17
Black	57	59	57	61	56	51	52	48	45	46	–	–
Black-alone	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	48
Hispanic ^d	–	–	55	60	59	56	52	49	47	46	47	48
Children in married-couple families, total	–	–	20	22	20	19	18	17	16	17	18	18
Related children ages 0–5	–	–	22	25	21	21	20	19	18	19	20	20
Related children ages 6–17	–	–	19	20	19	17	17	17	15	16	16	17
White, non-Hispanic	–	–	15	15	13	12	11	11	10	11	–	–
White-alone, non-Hispanic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	11
Black	–	–	32	35	26	24	26	21	21	21	–	–
Black-alone	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	22
Hispanic ^d	–	–	47	51	50	47	43	41	39	39	40	41
Children in female-householder families, no husband present, total	–	–	67	68	65	64	62	60	57	57	57	58
Related children ages 0–5	–	–	77	77	75	74	71	68	67	66	65	68
Related children ages 6–17	–	–	62	63	60	60	58	56	53	54	53	54
White, non-Hispanic	–	–	54	53	49	52	48	45	44	46	–	–
White-alone, non-Hispanic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	45	46
Black	–	–	77	80	76	72	72	71	66	66	–	–
Black-alone	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	65	67
Hispanic ^d	–	–	80	81	82	78	76	71	70	66	66	68

Table ECON1.A (cont.)

Child poverty: Percentage of all children and related children^a ages 0–17 living below selected poverty levels by selected characteristics, selected years 1980–2003

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1993	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Below 200% poverty												
All children ^b	–	–	42	45	43	41	40	39	38	38	38	39
Gender												
Male	–	–	43	45	43	41	40	39	38	38	38	38
Female	–	–	42	45	44	42	41	38	38	38	38	40
Age												
Ages 0–5	–	–	46	50	47	45	43	42	41	42	42	42
Ages 6–17	–	–	41	43	42	40	39	38	36	37	37	38
Race and Hispanic origin ^c												
White, non-Hispanic	–	–	32	33	31	30	28	27	26	27	–	–
White-alone, non-Hispanic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	26
Black	–	–	68	72	68	64	64	61	59	57	–	–
Black-alone	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	61
Hispanic ^d	–	–	70	73	73	69	67	64	63	62	62	63
Region												
Northeast	–	–	36	39	38	38	37	35	33	34	34	34
Midwest	–	–	40	41	37	36	34	33	31	33	33	34
South	–	–	48	50	48	46	43	42	42	42	42	44
West	–	–	43	46	46	44	44	42	41	40	40	41
Related children ^a												
Children in all families, total	–	–	42	44	43	41	40	38	37	38	38	39
Related children ages 0–5	–	–	45	49	46	45	43	41	41	41	41	42
Related children ages 6–17	–	–	40	42	41	39	38	37	35	36	36	37
White, non-Hispanic	–	–	31	32	30	29	27	26	25	26	–	–
White-alone, non-Hispanic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	26
Black	–	–	68	72	68	64	64	60	59	57	–	–
Black-alone	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	61
Hispanic ^d	–	–	69	72	73	69	66	64	62	61	47	62
Children in married-couple families, total	–	–	31	33	31	29	28	27	26	27	27	27
Related children ages 0–5	–	–	34	36	33	33	31	29	29	30	30	30
Related children ages 6–17	–	–	30	31	30	27	27	26	25	25	25	26
White, non-Hispanic	–	–	25	25	23	21	20	19	18	19	–	–
White-alone, non-Hispanic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	19
Black	–	–	45	50	39	38	39	35	36	33	–	–
Black-alone	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	36
Hispanic ^d	–	–	62	65	66	63	59	58	55	54	56	56

Table ECON1.A (cont.)

Child poverty: Percentage of all children and related children^a ages 0–17 living below selected poverty levels by selected characteristics, selected years 1980–2003

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1993	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Below 200% poverty (cont.)												
Children in female-householder families, no husband present, total	—	—	77	78	76	75	73	72	69	70	69	70
Related children ages 0–5	—	—	85	86	84	83	80	80	78	79	76	78
Related children ages 6–17	—	—	73	74	72	72	70	68	66	66	66	67
White, non-Hispanic	—	—	67	66	61	64	61	59	56	59	—	—
White-alone, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	59
Black	—	—	86	88	87	83	82	82	79	77	—	—
Black-alone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	78
Hispanic ^d	—	—	89	89	88	86	84	82	82	80	79	80

— Not available.

^a A related child is a person ages 0–17 who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but is not the householder or the householder's spouse.

^b Includes children not related to the householder.

^c For race and Hispanic-origin data in this table: From 1980 to 2002, following the 1977 OMB standards for collecting and presenting data on race, the Current Population Survey (CPS) asked respondents to choose *one* race from the following: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. The Census Bureau also offered an "Other" category. Beginning in 2003, following the 1997 OMB standards for collecting and presenting data on race, the CPS asked respondents to choose *one or more* races from the following: White, Black, Asian, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. All race groups discussed in this table from 2002 onward refer to people who indicated only one racial identity within the racial categories presented. People who responded to the question on race by indicating *only one* race are referred to as the *race-alone* population. The use of the race-alone population in this table does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. Data from 2002 onward are not directly comparable with data from earlier years. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately; Hispanics may be any race.

^d Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: Data for 1999, 2000, and 2001 use Census 2000 population controls. Data for 2000 onward are from the expanded Current Population Survey sample. 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 level. The average poverty threshold for a family of four was \$18,810 in 2003. The levels shown here are derived from the ratio of the family's income to the family's poverty threshold. For more detail, see U.S. Census Bureau, Series P-60, no. 219.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1981 to 2004 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table ECON1.B

Income distribution: Percentage of related children ages 0–17 by family income relative to the poverty line, selected years 1980–2003

Poverty level	1980	1985	1990	1992	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Extreme poverty	6.6	8.1	8.3	9.9	7.9	8.5	7.6	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.6	7.3
Below poverty, but above extreme poverty	11.3	12.0	11.6	11.7	12.2	10.8	10.7	10.1	9.4	9.1	9.7	9.9
Low income	24.0	22.8	21.8	22.0	22.5	21.4	21.2	21.9	21.3	21.9	21.5	21.5
Medium income	41.4	37.7	37.0	34.9	34.5	34.4	33.5	32.8	34.0	33.2	32.7	32.0
High income	16.8	19.4	21.3	21.5	22.8	25.0	27.0	28.7	29.0	29.2	29.6	29.4
Very high income	4.3	6.1	7.4	7.3	8.9	10.1	11.2	12.3	12.6	12.9	12.9	13.1

NOTE: Data for 1999, 2000, and 2001 use Census 2000 population controls. Data for 2000 onward are from the expanded Current Population Survey sample. Estimates refer to children who are related to the householder and who are ages 0–17. 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., \$9,405 for a family of four in 2003). Poverty is between 50 and 99 percent of the poverty threshold (i.e., between \$9,405 and \$18,809 for a family of four in 2003). Low income is between 100 and 199 percent of the poverty threshold (i.e., between \$18,810 and \$37,619 for a family of four 2003). Medium income is between 200 and 399 percent of the poverty threshold (i.e., between \$37,620 and \$75,239 for a family of four in 2003). High income is 400 percent of the poverty threshold or more (i.e., \$75,240 or more for a family of four in 2003). Very high income is 600 percent of the poverty threshold and over (i.e., \$112,860 or more for a family of four in 2003). [These income categories are similar to those used in the Economic report for the President (1998). A similar approach is found in Hernandez, Donald J. (1993), *America's children: Resources from family, government, and the economy*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation for the National Committee for Research on the 1980 census, except that Hernandez uses the relationship to median income to define his categories. The medium- and high-income categories are similar for either method.]

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1981 to 2004 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

The Measurement of Poverty

The measurement of poverty used in this report is the official poverty measure used by the U.S. 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 Council¹ 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, shelter, and utilities, 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.

Recent U.S. Census Bureau reports² used key elements of the National Research Council proposal to estimate alternative poverty rates from 1990 to 1997. These estimates produced increases in child poverty from 1990 to 1993 similar to, and decreases in poverty from 1993 to 1997 somewhat larger than, those under the official measure. These changes reflect the fact that the new measure more completely accounts for in-kind transfers, such as food stamps and housing benefits, and for work-related expenditures. As a result, the new measure tends to decrease the relative poverty rate of children who are more likely to live in families that receive in-kind transfers, and to increase the relative poverty rate of children living with employed low-income persons with higher work-related expenses.

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

² U.S. Census Bureau. (1999). Experimental poverty measures: 1990–1997. *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60-205; and Short, K. (2001). Experimental Poverty Measures: 1999. *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60-216. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau.

Table ECON2

Secure parental employment: Percentage of children ages 0–17 living with at least one parent employed year round, full time^a by family structure, race, Hispanic origin, poverty status, and age, selected years 1980–2003

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
All children living with parent(s)^b										
Total	70	70	72	74	77	79	80	79	78	77
Race and Hispanic origin ^c										
White, non-Hispanic	75	77	79	81	84	84	85	84	83	82
Black, non-Hispanic	50	48	50	54	58	64	66	65	64	61
Hispanic ^d	59	55	60	61	68	71	72	73	73	71
Poverty status										
Below poverty	21	20	22	25	31	31	34	32	33	30
At or above poverty	81	82	85	86	87	88	88	87	87	86
Age										
Ages 0–5	67	67	68	69	74	76	76	76	75	73
Ages 6–17	72	72	74	76	79	80	81	80	79	79
Children living in families maintained by two parents										
Total	80	81	85	87	89	90	90	89	88	88
Race and Hispanic origin										
White, non-Hispanic	81	83	86	89	91	91	92	91	90	90
Black, non-Hispanic	73	76	84	85	86	88	90	89	84	85
Hispanic ^c	71	70	74	77	82	83	85	84	82	82
Poverty status										
Below poverty	38	37	44	46	56	52	58	54	54	52
At or above poverty	84	87	89	91	92	93	93	92	91	91
Age										
Ages 0–5	76	79	83	86	88	89	89	88	85	86
Ages 6–17	81	82	85	87	89	90	91	90	89	88
With both parents working year round, full time	17	20	25	28	31	32	33	32	30	29
Children living in families maintained by single mothers^e										
Total	33	32	33	38	44	47	49	48	50	47
Race and Hispanic origin										
White, non-Hispanic	39	39	40	46	52	52	53	52	52	52
Black, non-Hispanic	28	25	27	33	39	46	49	48	49	44
Hispanic ^c	22	22	24	27	36	39	38	42	45	43
Poverty status										
Below poverty	7	7	9	14	17	18	20	19	19	17
At or above poverty	59	59	60	61	66	66	67	67	69	69
Age										
Ages 0–5	20	20	21	24	31	35	36	38	40	34
Ages 6–17	38	37	40	45	50	52	55	53	54	53

Table ECON2 (cont.)

Secure parental employment: Percentage of children ages 0–17 living with at least one parent employed year round, full time^a by family structure, race, Hispanic origin, poverty status, and age, selected years 1980–2003

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Children living in families maintained by single fathers^e										
Total	57	60	64	67	70	70	69	69	68	63
Race and Hispanic origin ^c										
White, non-Hispanic	61	62	68	72	72	76	74	71	70	66
Black, non-Hispanic	41	59	53	64	66	51	52	58	64	54
Hispanic ^d	53	53	59	58	69	65	68	72	70	63
Poverty status										
Below poverty	15	23	21	24	34	28	21	29	34	27
At or above poverty	68	69	74	79	79	79	79	78	77	73
Age										
Ages 0–5	48	57	58	54	65	66	65	67	65	56
Ages 6–17	59	62	67	74	72	71	70	70	70	65

^a Year round, full-time employment is defined as usually working full time (35 hours or more per week) for 50 to 52 weeks.

^b Total children living with parent(s) (in thousands)	60,683	61,264	63,351	68,090	68,814	69,118	69,126	69,514	70,075	70,089
Total living with relatives but not with parent(s) (in thousands)	1,954	1,379	1,455	2,160	2,159	2,187	2,212	2,092	2,226	2,380

^c The 1977 OMB standards for data on race and ethnicity were used to classify persons into racial groups.

^d Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

^e Includes some families where both parents are present in the household, but living as unmarried partners.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1981 to 2004 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table ECON3

Housing problems: Percentage of households with children ages 0–17 that reported housing problems by type of problem, selected years 1978–2003^a

Household type	1978	1983	1989	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003
All households with children									
Number of households (in millions)	32.3	33.6	35.4	35.4	37.2	37.0	37.5	38.6	38.4
Percent with									
Any problems	30	33	33	34	36	36	35	36.1	36.9
Inadequate housing ^b	9	8	9	7	7	7	7	6.7	5.8
Crowded housing	9	8	7	6	7	7	7	6.3	6.2
Cost burden greater than 30 percent	15	21	24	26	28	28	28	28.5	30.1
Cost burden greater than 50 percent	6	11	9	11	12	12	11	11.2	11.5
Severe problems	8	12	10	11	12	11	11	11.1	11.3
Very-low-income renter households with children^c									
Number of households (in millions)	4.2	5.1	5.9	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.4
Percent with									
Any problems	79	83	77	75	77	82	80	79.4	77.5
Inadequate housing ^b	18	18	18	14	13	16	15	15.4	12.8
Crowded housing	22	18	17	14	17	17	17	15.4	14.5
Cost burden greater than 30 percent	59	68	67	67	69	73	70	69.5	70.4
Cost burden greater than 50 percent	31	38	36	38	38	41	37	37.7	36.2
Severe problems	33	42	31	33	31	32	29	30.2	29
Rental assistance	23	23	33	33	33	31	31	30.3	28.1

^a Because of questionnaire changes, data since 1997 on families with rental assistance, priority problems, and severe physical problems are not directly comparable with earlier data. See Office of Policy Development and Research, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (2003). *Trends in worst case needs for housing, 1978–1999: A report to Congress on worst case housing needs—Plus update on worst case needs in 2001*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

^b 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.

^c 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, and biennially since 1993. 1978 data are based on 1970 Census weights; 1983 and 1989 data on 1980 weights; 1993, 1995, 1997, and 1999 data on 1990 weights; and 2001 and 2003 data on 2000 weights. Moderate or severe physical problems: See definition in Appendix A of the American Housing Survey summary volume, American Housing Survey for the United States in 1999, Current Housing Reports, H150/99, U.S. Census Bureau, 2000. Cost burden: Expenditures on housing and utilities are greater than 30 percent of reported income. Rental assistance: Renters are either in a public housing project or have a subsidy (i.e., pay a lower rent because a Federal, State, or local government program pays part of the cost of construction, mortgage, or operating expenses). Severe problems: For households not reporting housing assistance, cost burden is greater than 50 percent of income or severe physical problems are present.

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

Table ECON4.A

Food security: Percentage of children ages 0–17 in food-insecure households by presence of hunger and selected characteristics, selected years 1995–2003

Characteristic	1995 ^a	1999	2001	2002	2003
All children					
In food-insecure households	19.4	16.9	17.6	18.1	18.2
Food insecure with hunger, any member	6.1	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.1
Food insecure with hunger, adult only	4.8	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.5
Food insecure with hunger, adult and child	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6
Below 100% poverty					
In food-insecure households	44.4	44.0	45.9	45.6	45.2
Food insecure with hunger, any member	15.6	11.8	12.9	12.3	12.5
Food insecure with hunger, adult only	12.2	9.6	10.3	9.9	10.5
Food insecure with hunger, adult and child	3.4	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.0
100–199% poverty					
In food-insecure households	25.4	23.4	27.1	28.4	29.6
Food insecure with hunger, any member	7.2	4.9	5.6	6.3	6.3
Food insecure with hunger, adult only	5.8	4.0	4.8	5.1	5.4
Food insecure with hunger, adult and child	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.9
200% poverty and above					
In food-insecure households	4.8	5.2	5.5	6.0	6.2
Food insecure with hunger, any member	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.9
Food insecure with hunger, adult only	0.9	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.8
Food insecure with hunger, adult and child	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
White-alone, non-Hispanic^b					
In food-insecure households	14.0	11.0	11.9	12.6	12.0
Food insecure with hunger, any member	4.1	2.3	2.7	3.0	2.9
Food insecure with hunger, adult only	3.3	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.7
Food insecure with hunger, adult and child	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2
Black-alone, non-Hispanic^b					
In food-insecure households	30.6	28.6	29.6	29.4	30.8
Food insecure with hunger, any member	11.1	6.2	6.9	6.8	6.6
Food insecure with hunger, adult only	8.8	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.6
Food insecure with hunger, adult and child	2.3	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.0
Hispanic^b					
In food-insecure households	33.9	29.2	28.6	29.2	30.8
Food insecure with hunger, any member	10.5	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.8
Food insecure with hunger, adult only	7.9	5.8	5.3	5.1	5.2
Food insecure with hunger, adult and child	2.6	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.6
Other, non-Hispanic^b					
In food-insecure households	17.7	18.4	17.3	16.0	14.5
Food insecure with hunger, any member	5.6	4.8	4.4	4.5	3.2
Food insecure with hunger, adult only	4.5	2.9	3.3	2.7	2.9
Food insecure with hunger, adult and child	1.1	1.9	1.1	1.8	0.3
Northeast					
In food-insecure households	16.8	13.9	13.2	15.2	15.9
Food insecure with hunger, any member	4.8	3.2	2.6	4.0	3.7
Food insecure with hunger, adult only	4.0	2.9	1.8	3.3	3.2
Food insecure with hunger, adult and child	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.5

Table ECON4.A (cont.)

Food security: Percentage of children ages 0–17 in food-insecure households by presence of hunger and selected characteristics, selected years 1995–2003

Characteristic	1995 ^a	1999	2001	2002	2003
Midwest					
In food-insecure households	16.2	14.2	14.0	15.8	16.5
Food insecure with hunger, any member	4.6	2.5	3.3	3.8	3.5
Food insecure with hunger, adult only	3.8	1.9	2.8	3.5	3.2
Food insecure with hunger, adult and child	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3
South					
In food-insecure households	20.5	17.9	19.9	20.2	19.3
Food insecure with hunger, any member	6.8	3.5	4.5	4.5	4.4
Food insecure with hunger, adult only	5.5	2.8	3.9	3.6	4.3
Food insecure with hunger, adult and child	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7
West					
In food-insecure households	23.2	20.3	20.9	19.5	19.8
Food insecure with hunger, any member	7.6	5.9	5.4	4.6	4.5
Food insecure with hunger, adult only	5.5	4.7	4.7	3.5	3.9
Food insecure with hunger, adult and child	2.1	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.6
Parent or guardian with highest education less than high school					
In food-insecure households	41.8	40.5	37.6	41.4	37.7
Food insecure with hunger, any member	13.4	9.6	10.2	9.8	10.1
Food insecure with hunger, adult only	10.4	7.6	9.1	8.0	8.7
Food insecure with hunger, adult and child	3.0	2.0	1.1	1.8	1.4
Parent or guardian with highest education high school					
In food-insecure households	24.9	24.2	25.9	25.1	26.7
Food insecure with hunger, any member	7.7	5.5	5.6	6.0	5.8
Food insecure with hunger, adult only	6.5	4.8	4.5	4.8	5.0
Food insecure with hunger, adult and child	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.2	0.8
Parent or guardian with highest education some college, including vocational/technical/an associate's degree					
In food-insecure households	18.9	15.6	17.5	18.8	19.2
Food insecure with hunger, any member	6.1	3.5	4.2	4.6	4.4
Food insecure with hunger, adult only	4.6	2.6	3.7	3.8	3.7
Food insecure with hunger, adult and child	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.7
Parent or guardian with highest education bachelor's degree or higher					
In food-insecure households	5.1	4.4	5.3	5.6	6.1
Food insecure with hunger, any member	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.1
Food insecure with hunger, adult only	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.0
Food insecure with hunger, adult and child	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Married-couple household					
In food-insecure households	13.3	11.5	12.6	12.0	12.3
Food insecure with hunger, any member	3.5	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.1
Food insecure with hunger, adult only	2.7	1.6	1.1	2.0	1.9
Food insecure with hunger, adult and child	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2
Female-headed household, no spouse					
In food-insecure households	38.6	33.4	33.5	35.5	34.5
Food insecure with hunger, any member	13.9	9.1	9.2	9.6	9.8
Food insecure with hunger, adult only	11.1	7.5	7.5	7.8	8.0
Food insecure with hunger, adult and child	2.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8

Table ECON4.A (cont.)

Food security: Percentage of children ages 0–17 in food-insecure households by presence of hunger and selected characteristics, selected years 1995–2003

Characteristic	1995 ^a	1999	2001	2002	2003
Male-headed household, no spouse					
In food-insecure households	21.0	18.8	17.1	23.0	24.3
Food insecure with hunger, any member	6.1	4.7	4.2	6.1	5.4
Food insecure with hunger, adult only	5.0	3.9	3.3	5.0	4.7
Food insecure with hunger, adult and child	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.7

^a Statistics for 1995 are not precisely comparable with those for more recent years, due to a change in the method of screening Current Population Survey (CPS) sample households into the food security questions. However, the effect on 1995 statistics (a slight downward bias) is perceptible only for the broadest category of household food insecurity identified, “In food-insecure households.” Statistics for 1996, 1997, 1998, and 2000 are omitted because they are not directly comparable with those for the other years.

^b Race and Hispanic ethnicity are those of the household reference person. From 1995 to 2002, the 1977 OMB Standards for Data on Race and Ethnicity were used to classify persons into one of the following three racial groups: White, Black, or Other (which included American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander). Beginning in 2003, the revised 1997 OMB standards were used. Persons could select one or more of five racial groups: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. For reporting purposes, these are collapsed to White-alone, Black-alone, and all other. Statistics for 2003 are not directly comparable with statistics for earlier years, although examination of the size and food security prevalence rates of the multiple-race categories suggests that effects of the reclassification on food security prevalence statistics were small. In addition, note that data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately but are combined for reporting.

NOTE: The food security measure (ECON4.A) is based on data collected annually in the Food Security Supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS). The most severe level reported is based on the Children’s Food Security Scale, while the less severe levels are based on the broader Household Food Security Scale. The three levels of severity reported are nested, in the sense that households experiencing more severe levels of insecurity are subsets of those households that experience less severe levels. The dividing lines, or designated thresholds, between the successive categories reflect a consensus judgment of an expert working group on food security measurement. For detailed explanations, see *Guide to Measuring Household Food Security*, Revised 2000, Alexandria, VA: Food and Nutrition Service (2000); *Measuring Children’s Food Security in U.S. households, 1995–99*, Washington, DC: Economic Research Service (2002); and *Household food security in the United States, 2003*, Food Assistance and Nutrition Research Report No. 42, Washington, DC: Economic Research Service (2003).

SOURCE: United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service and Economic Research Service (ERS). Tabulated by ERS.

Table ECON4.B**Diet quality: Percentage of children ages 2–18 by age and diet quality as measured by the Healthy Eating Index, 1989–90, 1994–96, and 1999–2000**

Characteristic	Ages 2–6	Ages 7–12	Ages 13–18
1989–90			
Good diet	20	11	5
Needs improvement	74	82	72
Poor diet	6	7	23
1994–96			
Good diet	20	9	5
Needs improvement	70	75	69
Poor diet	10	16	27
1999–2000			
Good diet	20	8	4
Needs improvement	74	79	77
Poor diet	6	13	19

NOTE: 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. Data for the three time periods are not necessarily comparable because of methodological differences in data collection.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1989–90 and 1994–96 Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals; and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1999–2000 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

Table ECON4.C

Diet quality: Percentage of children ages 2–18 by age, poverty status, and diet quality as measured by the Healthy Eating Index, 1989–90, 1994–96, and 1999–2000

Characteristic	Ages 2–6	Ages 7–12	Ages 13–18
1989–90			
At or below poverty			
Good diet	9	11	3
Needs improvement	74	75	72
Poor diet	17	15	25
Above poverty			
Good diet	23	11	5
Needs improvement	74	83	72
Poor diet	3	5	23
1994–96			
At or below poverty			
Good diet	16	7	3
Needs improvement	72	74	66
Poor diet	12	19	31
Above poverty			
Good diet	22	10	5
Needs improvement	69	75	69
Poor diet	9	15	26
1999–2000			
At or below poverty			
Good diet	17	7	3
Needs improvement	78	75	78
Poor diet	5	18	19
Above poverty			
Good diet	22	8	4
Needs improvement	72	81	76
Poor diet	6	11	20

NOTE: 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. Data for the three time periods are not necessarily comparable because of methodological differences in data collection.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1989–90 and 1994–96 Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals; and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1999–2000 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

Table ECON4.D

Healthy Eating Index: Overall and component mean scores and percentages for children ages 2–18, 1989–90, 1994–96, and 1999–2000

Component	1989–90			1994–96			1999–2000		
	Ages			Ages			Ages		
	2–6	7–12	13–18	2–6	7–12	13–18	2–6	7–12	13–18
HEI score									
Overall	70.2	66.6	59.2	69.4	64.6	59.9	70.3	64.1	61.0
1. Grains	7.6	7.0	6.3	7.7	7.5	6.9	8.0	7.5	6.8
2. Vegetables	5.2	5.0	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.9	5.6	4.8	5.3
3. Fruits	6.2	4.6	3.1	6.0	4.1	3.2	5.8	3.7	3.1
4. Milk	8.6	8.3	6.7	7.3	7.1	5.3	7.3	6.9	7.5
5. Meat	6.6	7.0	7.1	5.7	5.7	6.3	5.4	5.5	6.0
6. Total fat	6.7	6.9	6.1	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.3	7.2	7.1
7. Saturated fat	3.7	4.2	4.0	5.5	5.7	6.2	5.8	6.2	6.2
8. Cholesterol	9.4	8.7	8.1	9.0	8.6	7.6	9.0	8.6	8.1
9. Sodium	9.1	7.3	5.8	8.4	6.6	5.6	8.0	6.4	5.7
10. Variety	7.2	7.7	6.5	7.3	7.1	6.0	8.1	7.5	7.2
Percentage of children meeting the dietary recommendations for each component									
1. Grains	25.6	11.3	15.2	37.4	27.8	24.9	41.4	35.4	27.5
2. Vegetables	7.0	7.7	11.9	21.8	20.5	28.6	29.1	18.2	22.3
3. Fruits	33.0	11.0	6.5	39.7	16.0	11.8	35.9	12.9	12.9
4. Milk	59.6	50.4	28.4	43.5	40.2	20.4	42.5	37.2	25.9
5. Meat	14.1	20.0	25.3	19.4	17.3	27.7	16.7	17.9	24.1
6. Total fat	17.9	16.8	11.6	38.6	33.9	37.0	38.7	36.5	37.8
7. Saturated fat	9.9	5.9	9.0	27.8	28.0	37.1	34.0	34.8	34.1
8. Cholesterol	87.1	75.9	70.2	82.9	78.6	68.6	83.3	79.3	73.9
9. Sodium	59.8	26.3	23.4	57.3	31.0	28.6	51.5	30.0	31.1
10. Variety	30.3	39.5	25.6	42.3	39.2	30.1	57.3	49.3	45.0

NOTE: The Healthy Eating Index (HEI) examines the diet of all Americans. The Index consists of 10 components, each representing different aspects of a healthful diet. Components 1 to 5 measure the degree to which a person's diet conforms to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food Guide Pyramid serving recommendations for the five major food groups: grains (bread, cereal, rice, and pasta), vegetables, fruits, milk (milk, yogurt, and cheese), and meat/meat alternatives (meat, poultry, fish, dry beans, eggs, and nuts). Component 6 measures total fat consumption as a percentage of total food energy (calorie) intake. Component 7 measures saturated fat consumption as a percentage of total food energy intake. Components 8 and 9 measure total cholesterol intake and total sodium intake, respectively. Component 10 measures the degree of variety in a person's diet. Each component of the Index has a maximum score of 10 and a minimum score of 0. Intermediate scores are computed proportionately. High component scores indicate intakes close to recommended ranges or amounts. The maximum combined score for the 10 components is 100. An HEI score above 80 implies a good diet, an HEI score between 51 and 80 implies a diet that needs improvement, and an HEI score less than 51 implies a poor diet. Data for the three time periods are not necessarily comparable because of methodological differences in data collection.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1989–90 and 1994–96 Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals; and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1999–2000 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

Table ECON5.A

Access to health care: Percentage of children ages 0–17 covered by health insurance^a by selected characteristics, selected years 1987–2003

Characteristic	1987	1990	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
All health insurance													
Total	87	87	86	86	86	85	85	85	87	88	88	88	89
Gender													
Male	87	87	87	86	86	85	85	85	87	88	88	88	89
Female	87	87	86	86	86	85	85	85	87	88	88	89	89
Age													
Ages 0–5	88	89	88	86	87	86	86	84	87	89	89	89	90
Ages 6–11	87	87	87	87	87	85	86	85	88	88	89	89	89
Ages 12–17	86	85	83	85	86	84	83	84	87	87	87	87	87
Race and Hispanic origin ^b													
White, non-Hispanic	90	90	89	89	90	89	89	89	92	93	93	–	–
White-alone, non-Hispanic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	92	93
Black	83	85	84	83	85	81	81	80	84	86	86	–	–
Black-alone	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	86	86
Hispanic ^c	72	72	74	72	73	71	71	70	74	75	76	77	79
Region													
Northeast	92	92	90	88	89	88	88	89	92	92	92	91	91
Midwest	92	91	91	91	91	91	90	89	91	92	92	92	92
South	82	83	83	83	83	82	82	82	84	86	86	86	86
West	85	84	84	83	84	83	83	82	84	86	86	87	88
Private health insurance													
Total	74	71	67	66	66	66	67	68	70	70	68	67	66
Gender													
Male	73	71	68	66	66	67	67	68	70	70	69	67	66
Female	74	71	67	65	66	66	67	67	70	70	68	68	66
Age													
Ages 0–5	72	68	63	60	60	62	63	64	66	66	64	63	62
Ages 6–11	74	73	70	67	67	67	68	68	70	70	69	68	66
Ages 12–17	75	73	69	70	71	70	69	70	73	73	72	71	69
Race and Hispanic origin ^b													
White, non-Hispanic	83	81	78	77	78	78	78	79	81	81	80	–	–
White-alone, non-Hispanic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	79	78
Black	49	49	46	43	44	45	48	47	52	53	52	–	–
Black-alone	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	47
Hispanic ^c	48	45	42	38	38	40	42	43	46	45	44	43	42
Region													
Northeast	79	77	71	70	71	69	69	70	73	74	72	71	71
Midwest	79	76	73	74	74	75	76	75	77	78	77	76	74
South	68	66	63	62	61	61	62	64	66	66	64	63	61
West	71	68	65	60	61	62	63	63	65	65	64	65	62

Table ECON5.A (cont.)

Access to health care: Percentage of children ages 0–17 covered by health insurance^a by selected characteristics, selected years 1987–2003

Characteristic	1987	1990	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Government health insurance^d													
Total	19	22	27	26	26	25	23	23	23	24	26	27	29
Gender													
Male	19	22	27	26	26	25	23	22	24	25	26	27	29
Female	19	22	27	27	27	25	24	23	23	24	26	27	29
Age													
Ages 0–5	22	28	35	33	33	31	29	27	27	29	31	32	34
Ages 6–11	19	20	25	25	26	25	23	23	23	25	26	27	29
Ages 12–17	16	18	20	20	21	19	19	19	19	20	20	22	24
Race and Hispanic origin ^b													
White, non-Hispanic	12	15	19	18	18	18	17	16	16	17	19	—	—
White-alone, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	21
Black	42	45	50	48	49	45	40	42	40	42	42	—	—
Black-alone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	47
Hispanic ^c	28	32	41	38	39	35	34	31	33	35	37	40	42
Region													
Northeast	18	21	25	23	23	24	23	24	24	24	25	25	26
Midwest	18	20	24	24	23	21	19	19	20	19	21	22	25
South	20	23	29	29	28	27	25	24	24	26	29	30	32
West	20	23	28	29	30	27	25	24	25	27	27	28	31

— Not available.

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

^b For race and Hispanic-origin data in this table: From 1987 to 2002, following the 1977 OMB standards for collecting and presenting data on race, the Current Population Survey (CPS) asked respondents to choose *one* race from the following: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. The Census Bureau also offered an “Other” category. Beginning in 2003, following the 1997 OMB standards for collecting and presenting data on race, the CPS asked respondents to choose *one or more* races from the following: White, Black, Asian, American Indian or Alaska Native, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. All race groups discussed in this table from 2002 onward refer to people who indicated only one racial identity within the racial categories presented. People who responded to the question on race by indicating *only one* race are referred to as the *race-alone* population. The use of the race-alone population in this table does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. Data from 2002 onward are not directly comparable with data from earlier years. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately; Hispanics may be any race.

^c Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

^d Government health insurance for children consists mostly of Medicaid, but also includes Medicare, the State Children’s Health Insurance Programs (SCHIP), and the Civilian Health and Medical Care Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS/Tricare).

NOTE: Estimates beginning in 1999 include follow-up questions to verify health insurance status and use the Census 2000-based weights. Estimates for 1999 through 2003 are not directly comparable with estimates for earlier years, before the verification questions were added.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, unpublished tables based on analyses from the Current Population Survey, 1988 to 2004 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table ECON5.B

Usual source of health care: Percentage of children ages 0–17 with no usual source of health care^a by age, type of health insurance, and poverty status, 1993–2003

Characteristic	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 ^b	1998 ^b	1999 ^b	2000 ^b	2001 ^b	2002 ^b	2003 ^b
Ages 0–17											
Total	8.0	6.8	6.3	6.3	6.9	6.5	6.7	7.0	5.8	6.1	5.4
Type of insurance											
Private insurance ^c	3.9	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.4	2.4	2.6	2.2
Public insurance ^{c,d}	10.8	6.3	6.6	6.0	5.2	5.8	5.9	4.8	5.4	5.6	4.4
No insurance	24.3	21.7	22.1	23.2	27.6	28.0	28.5	29.7	28.0	29.6	28.8
Poverty status											
Below poverty	15.2	11.0	10.4	10.0	12.8	11.6	13.3	12.1	11.7	11.2	11.0
At or above poverty	5.5	5.4	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.8	4.0	4.8	3.9
Ages 0–4											
Total	5.2	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.0	4.2	3.2
Type of insurance											
Private insurance ^c	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.9	2.2	1.3	1.3	1.2
Public insurance ^{c,d}	7.3	4.1	5.0	4.0	3.7	3.4	4.0	3.2	4.6	3.0	2.9
No insurance	18.6	16.1	17.2	18.7	16.6	20.5	20.5	18.8	23.1	26.1	22.7
Poverty status											
Below poverty	10.8	6.8	7.4	6.0	7.2	6.9	8.6	8.4	8.7	8.3	5.9
At or above poverty	3.1	3.5	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.5	4.1	2.6	2.8	2.4
Ages 5–17											
Total	9.2	7.9	7.1	7.2	8.0	7.4	7.7	7.9	6.4	6.8	6.2
Type of insurance											
Private insurance ^c	4.7	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.8	2.8	3.0	2.5
Public insurance ^{c,d}	13.3	7.8	7.8	7.4	6.2	7.3	6.9	5.7	5.7	7.0	5.2
No insurance	26.2	23.7	23.8	24.6	31.2	30.4	31.0	33.5	29.4	30.8	30.2
Poverty status											
Below poverty	17.6	13.0	11.8	11.9	15.4	13.8	15.3	13.6	13.0	12.4	13.3
At or above poverty	6.4	6.2	5.7	5.5	6.3	5.9	5.7	6.4	4.5	5.6	4.5

^a Excludes emergency rooms as a usual source of health care.

^b In 1997, the National Health Interview Survey was redesigned. Data for 1997–2003 are not strictly comparable with earlier data.

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

^d As defined here, public health insurance for children consists mostly of Medicaid or other public assistance programs, including State plans. Beginning in 1999, the public health insurance category also includes the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP). It does not include children with only Medicare or the Civilian Health and Medical Care Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS/CHAMP-VA/Tricare).

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

Table HEALTH1

General health status: Percentage of children ages 0–17 in very good or excellent health by age, poverty status, race and Hispanic origin, selected years 1984–2003

Characteristic	1984	1985	1990	1995	1997 ^a	1998 ^a	1999 ^a	2000 ^a	2001 ^a	2002 ^a	2003 ^a
Ages 0–17											
Total	78	79	81	80	82	83	83	82	83	83	83
Poverty status ^b											
Below 100% poverty	62	64	66	65	67	68	70	69	71	70	71
100–199% poverty	75	77	77	77	77	78	77	76	78	78	78
200% poverty and above	86	87	87	88	89	90	89	88	89	89	89
Race and Hispanic origin ^c											
White-alone, non-Hispanic	82	84	85	85	87	88	87	86	87	87	88
Black-alone, non-Hispanic	65	66	69	71	72	73	74	73	74	75	75
Hispanic ^d	66	68	75	69	73	74	77	75	77	75	74
Ages 0–4											
Total	79	80	81	81	84	85	85	85	85	86	86
Poverty status ^b											
Below 100% poverty	66	69	70	67	72	72	73	73	73	74	75
100–199% poverty	78	79	78	78	82	81	81	79	80	81	83
200% poverty and above	87	87	88	89	91	91	91	91	91	92	92
Race and Hispanic origin ^c											
White-alone, non-Hispanic	83	86	85	86	89	90	89	89	89	90	91
Black-alone, non-Hispanic	66	67	72	72	77	76	78	76	78	79	80
Hispanic ^d	70	69	75	70	75	77	78	77	80	79	77
Ages 5–17											
Total	77	78	80	80	81	82	82	81	82	82	82
Poverty status ^b											
Below 100% poverty	60	62	64	64	65	67	68	67	70	69	69
100–199% poverty	74	76	77	77	76	76	76	75	77	76	76
200% poverty and above	86	86	87	87	89	90	88	87	88	88	88
Race and Hispanic origin ^c											
White-alone, non-Hispanic	82	83	84	85	86	87	86	85	87	86	87
Black-alone, non-Hispanic	65	66	67	70	71	72	73	72	72	73	74
Hispanic ^d	65	67	75	69	72	73	76	74	76	74	72

^a In 1997, the National Health Interview Survey was redesigned. Data for 1997–2003 are not strictly comparable with earlier data.

^b Starting with *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2005*, a new methodology for imputing family income was used for data years 1997 and beyond. Therefore, estimates by poverty for 1997–2001 may differ from those in previous editions. Missing family income data were imputed for 21–25 percent of children ages 0–17 in 1997–1998 and 28–30 percent in 1999–2003. Missing family income for data years 1990–1996 was imputed using a different methodology and for earlier years was not imputed.

^c From 1984 to 1996, the 1977 OMB Standards for Data on Race and Ethnicity were used to classify persons into one of the following four racial groups: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. For data from 1997 to 2003, the revised 1997 OMB standards were used. Persons could select one or more of five racial groups: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Data from 1997 onward are not directly comparable with data from earlier years. Estimates for single-race categories prior to 1997 included persons who reported one race or, if they reported more than one race, identified one race as best representing their race. In addition, note that data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately but are combined for reporting.

^d 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 HEALTH2

Activity limitation: Percentage of children ages 5–17 with activity limitation resulting from one or more chronic health conditions^a by gender, poverty status, race and Hispanic origin, selected years 1997–2003

	1997	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Ages 5–17						
Total	7.8	7.0	7.0	8.0	8.5	8.1
Special education only ^b	5.4	5.3	5.0	6.2	6.3	6.3
Other limitations ^c	2.4	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.8
Gender						
Male	10.0	8.8	8.8	10.4	10.7	10.1
Special education only ^b	7.2	6.8	6.5	8.2	8.2	8.1
Other limitations ^c	2.8	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.0
Female	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.5	6.2	6.0
Special education only ^b	3.5	3.8	3.6	4.0	4.4	4.4
Other limitations ^c	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.6
Poverty status ^d						
Below 100% poverty	10.6	9.8	9.9	10.8	11.6	10.0
Special education only ^b	7.2	7.0	7.2	8.3	8.1	7.5
Other limitations ^c	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.5	3.5	2.5
100–199% poverty	9.3	8.4	8.0	8.9	10.5	10.1
Special education only ^b	7.0	6.5	5.6	6.7	7.9	7.4
Other limitations ^c	2.3	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.7
200% poverty and above	6.3	5.8	5.8	6.9	6.9	6.9
Special education only ^b	4.2	4.4	4.3	5.4	5.3	5.5
Other limitations ^c	2.2	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.3
Race or Hispanic origin ^e						
White-alone, non-Hispanic	8.3	7.5	7.5	8.5	8.8	8.6
Special education only ^b	5.8	5.7	5.4	6.5	6.6	6.8
Other limitations ^c	2.5	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.8
Black-alone, non-Hispanic	8.2	7.0	7.5	9.0	10.2	8.3
Special education only ^b	5.3	4.9	5.6	7.0	7.8	6.5
Other limitations ^c	2.9	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.5	1.8
Hispanic	5.9	5.7	5.3	5.6	6.7	6.6
Special education only ^b	4.0	4.5	3.7	4.3	5.0	4.8
Other limitations ^c	1.9	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.8

^a Chronic health conditions are conditions that once acquired are not cured or have a duration of three months or more.

^b Special education, as mandated by federal legislation known as the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), is designed to meet the individual needs of the child, and may take place in a regular classroom setting, a separate classroom, a special school, a private school, at home, or at a hospital. To qualify for special education services, a child must have a condition covered by the IDEA which adversely affects educational performance.

^c Other limitations include limitations in children's ability to walk, care for themselves, or perform any other activities.

^d Starting with *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2005*, a new methodology for imputing family income was used for data years 1997 and beyond. Missing family income data were imputed for 22–31 percent of children ages 5–17 in 1997–2003. Therefore, estimates by poverty for 1997–2001 may differ from those in previous editions.

^e The revised 1997 OMB standards for race were used for the 1997–2003 race-specific estimates. A person's race is described by one or more of five racial groups: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately but are combined for reporting. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Estimates are not shown for American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander race due to the small sample size for each of these groups.

NOTE: The prevalence of activity limitation among children ages 5–17 is based on household responses in the National Health Interview Survey family core questionnaire. The child was considered to have an activity limitation if the parent gave a positive response to any of the following questions about the child: (1) "Does (child's name) receive Special Education Services?" (2) "Because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, does (child's name) need the help of other persons with personal care needs, such as eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?" (3) "Because of a health problem does (child's name) have difficulty walking without using any special equipment?" (4) "Is (child's name) limited in any way because of difficulty remembering or because of periods of confusion?" (5) "Is (child's name) limited in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems?"

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

Table HEALTH3

Overweight: Percentage of children ages 6–18 who are overweight by gender, race, and Hispanic origin, 1976–1980, 1988–1994, and 1999–2002

	Total			Male			Female		
	1976–1980	1988–1994	1999–2002	1976–1980	1988–1994	1999–2002	1976–1980	1988–1994	1999–2002
Ages 6–18									
Total ^a	5.7	11.2	16.0	5.5	11.8	17.2	5.8	10.6	14.8
Race and Hispanic origin ^b									
White-alone, non-Hispanic	4.9	10.5	13.2	4.7	11.3	14.3	5.1	9.6	12.1
Black-alone, non-Hispanic	8.2	14.0	20.7	5.8 ^c	11.5	18.4	10.7	16.5	23.2
Mexican American	–	15.4	23.1	–	16.1	26.9	–	14.7	19.0
Ages 6–11									
Total ^a	6.1	11.3	15.8	6.2	11.6	16.9	6.0	11.0	14.7
Race and Hispanic origin ^b									
White-alone, non-Hispanic	5.6	10.2	13.5	6.1	10.7	14.0	5.2	9.8	13.1
Black-alone, non-Hispanic	9.0	14.6	19.8	6.8 ^c	12.3	17.0	11.2	17.0	22.8
Mexican American	–	16.4	21.8	–	17.5	26.5	–	15.3	17.1
Ages 12–18									
Total ^a	4.7	11.1	16.2	3.7	12.0	17.5	5.7	10.2	14.8
Race and Hispanic origin ^b									
White-alone, non-Hispanic	4.3	10.8	12.9	3.6	12.0	14.7	5.0	9.5	11.1
Black-alone, non-Hispanic	7.5	13.3	21.8	*	10.7	19.9	10.3	16.0	23.7
Mexican American	–	14.2	24.6	–	14.4	27.3	–	14.0	21.5

— Not available

* Estimates are considered unreliable (relative standard error greater than 40 percent)

^a Totals include data for racial/ethnic groups not shown separately.

^b From 1976 to 1994, the 1977 OMB Standards for Data on Race and Ethnicity were used to classify persons into one of the following four racial groups: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. For data from 1999 to 2002, the revised 1997 OMB standards were used. Persons could select one or more of five racial groups: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Data from 1999 onward are not directly comparable with data from earlier years. Estimates for single-race categories for 1976–1980 and 1988–1994 included persons who reported one race or, if they reported more than one race, identified one race as best representing their race. In addition, note that data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately but are combined for reporting. Estimates are not shown separately for American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander race due to the small sample size for each of these groups.

^c Estimates are unstable because they are based on a small number of persons (relative standard error greater than 30 percent).

NOTE: Overweight is defined as body mass index (BMI) at or above the 95th percentile of the 2000 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention BMI-for-age growth charts (<http://www.cdc.gov/growthcharts>). BMI is calculated as weight in kilograms divided by the square of height in meters.

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

Table HEALTH4

Childhood immunization: Percentage of children ages 19–35 months vaccinated for selected diseases by poverty status, race,^a and Hispanic origin, selected years 1996–2003

Characteristic	Total					Below poverty					At or above poverty				
	1996	1998	2000	2002	2003	1996	1998	2000	2002	2003	1996	1998	2000	2002	2003
Total															
Combined series (4:3:1:3) ^b	76	79	76	78	81	69	74	71	72	76	80	82	78	79	83
Combined series (4:3:1) ^c	78	81	78	79	82	72	76	72	73	77	81	83	79	80	84
DTP (4 doses or more) ^d	81	84	82	82	85	74	80	76	75	80	84	86	84	84	87
Polio (3 doses or more)	91	91	90	90	92	88	90	87	88	89	92	92	90	91	93
Measles-containing (MCV) ^e	91	92	91	92	93	87	90	89	90	92	92	93	91	92	93
Hib (3 doses or more) ^f	91	93	93	93	94	87	91	90	90	91	93	95	95	94	95
Hepatitis B (3 doses or more) ^g	82	87	90	90	92	78	85	87	88	91	83	88	91	90	93
Varicella ^h	12	43	68	81	85	5	41	64	79	84	15	44	69	81	85
White, non-Hispanic															
Combined series (4:3:1:3) ^b	79	82	79	80	84	68	77	73	72	79	80	83	80	81	85
Combined series (4:3:1) ^c	80	83	80	81	85	70	79	74	73	80	82	84	81	82	86
DTP (4 doses or more) ^d	83	87	84	84	88	72	82	78	75	82	85	88	85	86	88
Polio (3 doses or more)	92	92	91	91	93	88	91	88	88	91	93	93	91	92	93
Measles-containing (MCV) ^e	91	93	92	93	94	85	90	88	91	90	93	94	92	93	94
Hib (3 doses or more) ^f	93	95	95	94	95	87	92	92	88	91	94	96	95	95	96
Hepatitis B (3 doses or more) ^g	82	88	91	91	93	76	87	88	86	91	83	88	92	92	94
Varicella ^h	15	42	66	79	84	6	38	58	75	80	16	43	68	80	85
Black, non-Hispanic															
Combined series (4:3:1:3) ^b	74	73	71	71	75	69	72	69	68	70	79	74	72	72	79
Combined series (4:3:1) ^c	77	74	72	72	77	73	74	70	69	72	81	76	73	73	80
DTP (4 doses or more) ^d	79	77	76	76	80	74	77	75	74	75	83	79	78	77	84
Polio (3 doses or more)	90	88	87	87	89	87	88	85	87	86	93	87	87	87	91
Measles-containing (MCV) ^e	90	89	88	90	92	88	89	88	90	91	91	90	87	90	93
Hib (3 doses or more) ^f	89	90	93	92	93	86	90	92	88	90	93	90	93	94	95
Hepatitis B (3 doses or more) ^g	82	84	89	88	92	78	86	89	89	92	85	83	90	88	92
Varicella ^h	9	42	67	83	85	–	40	60	80	84	13	44	72	84	86

Table HEALTH4 (cont.)

Childhood immunization: Percentage of children ages 19–35 months vaccinated for selected diseases by poverty status, race,^a and Hispanic origin, selected years 1996–2003

Characteristic	Total					Below poverty					At or above poverty				
	1996	1998	2000	2002	2003	1996	1998	2000	2002	2003	1996	1998	2000	2002	2003
Hispanicⁱ															
Combined series (4:3:1:3) ^b	71	75	73	76	79	68	73	70	75	78	73	79	74	76	81
Combined series (4:3:1) ^c	74	77	75	77	79	71	76	73	76	79	75	80	75	77	81
DTP (4 doses or more) ^d	77	81	79	79	82	74	79	76	78	81	78	83	80	80	84
Polio (3 doses or more)	89	89	88	90	90	88	90	88	89	89	90	90	87	91	92
Measles-containing (MCV) ^e	88	91	90	91	93	87	90	90	91	93	89	92	90	89	93
Hib (3 doses or more) ^f	89	92	91	92	93	87	92	88	93	92	90	94	93	92	95
Hepatitis B (3 doses or more) ^g	81	86	88	90	91	80	83	87	89	91	81	88	90	89	93
Varicella ^h	8	47	70	82	86	6	44	70	82	88	11	49	70	81	85

— Not available.

^a From 1996 to 2000, the 1977 OMB Standards for Data on Race and Ethnicity were used. From 2002 onward, the 1997 OMB Standards for Data on Race and Ethnicity were used.

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

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

^d Diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and pertussis vaccine (four or more doses of any diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and pertussis vaccines including diphtheria and tetanus toxoids, and any acellular pertussis vaccine [DTP/DTaP/DT]).

^e Immunization providers were asked about measles-containing vaccine, including MMR (measles-mumps-rubella) vaccines.

^f *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) vaccine (three or more doses).

^g The percentage of children ages 19–35 months who received 3 (or more) doses of hepatitis B vaccine was low in 1994, because universal infant vaccination with a 3-dose series was not recommended until November 1991.

^h Recommended in July 1996. Administered on or after the first birthday, unadjusted for history of varicella illness (chicken pox). (One or more doses of varicella at or after child's first birthday, unadjusted for history of varicella illness).

ⁱ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

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

Table HEALTH5

Low birthweight: Percentage of infants born of low birthweight by detailed mother's race and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980–2003

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 ^a
Low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams or 5 lb. 8 oz.)										
Total	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9
Race and Hispanic origin ^b										
White, non-Hispanic	5.7	5.6	5.6	6.2	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.0
Black, non-Hispanic	12.7	12.6	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.4	13.5
Hispanic ^c	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.7
Mexican American	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.8	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	—
Puerto Rican	9.0	8.7	9.0	9.4	9.7	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.7	—
Cuban	5.6	6.0	5.7	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.5	—
Central and South American	5.8	5.7	5.8	6.2	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.5	—
Other and unknown Hispanic	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.8	8.0	7.9	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	6.7	6.2	6.5	6.9	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.8	7.8
Chinese	5.2	5.0	4.7	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.5	—
Japanese	6.6	6.2	6.2	7.3	7.5	7.9	7.1	7.3	7.6	—
Filipino	7.4	6.9	7.3	7.8	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.7	8.6	—
Hawaiian	7.2	6.5	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.7	6.8	7.9	8.1	—
Other Asian/Pacific Islander	6.8	6.2	6.6	7.1	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.8	8.2	—
American Indian/Alaska Native	6.4	5.9	6.1	6.6	6.8	7.1	6.8	7.3	7.2	7.4
Very low birthweight (less than 1,500 grams or 3 lb. 4 oz.)										
Total	1.15	1.21	1.27	1.35	1.45	1.45	1.43	1.44	1.46	1.44
Race and Hispanic origin ^b										
White, non-Hispanic	0.86	0.90	0.93	1.04	1.15	1.15	1.14	1.17	1.17	1.18
Black, non-Hispanic	2.46	2.66	2.93	2.98	3.11	3.18	3.10	3.08	3.15	3.10
Hispanic ^c	0.98	1.01	1.03	1.11	1.15	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.17	1.15
Mexican American	0.92	0.97	0.92	1.01	1.02	1.04	1.03	1.05	1.06	—
Puerto Rican	1.29	1.30	1.62	1.79	1.86	1.86	1.93	1.85	1.96	—
Cuban	1.02	1.18	1.20	1.19	1.33	1.49	1.21	1.27	1.15	—
Central and South American	0.99	1.01	1.05	1.13	1.23	1.15	1.20	1.19	1.20	—
Other and unknown Hispanic	1.01	0.96	1.09	1.28	1.38	1.32	1.42	1.27	1.44	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.92	0.85	0.87	0.91	1.10	1.08	1.05	1.03	1.12	1.09
Chinese	0.66	0.57	0.51	0.67	0.75	0.68	0.77	0.69	0.74	—
Japanese	0.94	0.84	0.73	0.87	0.84	0.86	0.75	0.71	0.97	—
Filipino	0.99	0.86	1.05	1.13	1.35	1.41	1.38	1.23	1.31	—
Hawaiian	1.05	1.03	0.97	0.94	1.53	1.41	1.39	1.50	1.55	—
Other Asian/Pacific Islander	0.96	0.91	0.92	0.91	1.12	1.09	1.04	1.06	1.17	—
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.92	1.01	1.01	1.10	1.24	1.26	1.16	1.26	1.28	1.29

— Not available.

^a Data for 2003 are preliminary.

^b The 1977 OMB Standards for Data on Race and Ethnicity were used to classify persons into one of the following four racial groups: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. California, Hawaii, Ohio (for December only), Pennsylvania, Utah, and Washington reported multiple race data in 2003, following the revised 1997 OMB standards. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states. In addition, note that data on race and Hispanic origin are collected and reported separately.

^c 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 or 5 lb. 8 oz. Very-low-birthweight infants weigh less than 1,500 grams or 3 lb. 4 oz. Trend data for births to Hispanic and to White and Black, non-Hispanic women are affected by expansion of the reporting area in which an item on Hispanic origin is included on the birth certificate as well as by immigration. These two factors affect numbers of events, composition of the Hispanic population, and maternal and infant health characteristics. The number of States in the reporting area increased from 22 in 1980 to 23 and the District of Columbia (DC) in 1983–87, 30 and DC in 1988, 47 and DC in 1989, 48 and DC in 1990, 49 and DC in 1991–92, and all 50 States and DC from 1993 forward. Trend data for births to Asian/Pacific Islander and Hispanic women are also affected by immigration.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. Martin, J.A., Hamilton, B.E., Sutton, P.D., Ventura, S.J., Menacker, F., and Munson, M.L. (2003). Births: Final data for 2002. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 52(10). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Hamilton, B.E., Martin, J.A., and Sutton, P.D. (2004) Births: Preliminary data for 2003. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 53(9). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

Table HEALTH6

Infant mortality: Death rates among infants by detailed race and Hispanic origin of mother, selected years 1983–2002

(Infant deaths per 1,000 live births)

Characteristic	1983	1984	1985	1990	1991	1995 ^a	1996 ^a	1997 ^a	1998 ^a	1999 ^a	2000 ^a	2001 ^a	2002 ^a
Total	10.9	10.4	10.4	8.9	8.6	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.8	7.0
Race and Hispanic origin^b													
White, non-Hispanic	9.2	8.6	8.6	7.2	7.0	6.3	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8
Black, non-Hispanic	19.1	18.1	18.3	16.9	16.6	14.7	14.2	13.7	13.9	14.1	13.6	13.5	13.9
Hispanic ^{c,d}	9.5	9.3	8.8	7.5	7.1	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.6
Mexican American	9.1	8.9	8.5	7.2	6.9	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.4
Puerto Rican	12.9	12.9	11.2	9.9	9.7	8.9	8.6	7.9	7.8	8.3	8.2	8.5	8.2
Cuban	7.5	8.1	8.5	7.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.5	3.6	4.7	4.5	4.2	3.7
Central and South American	8.5	8.3	8.0	6.8	5.9	5.5	5.0	5.5	5.3	4.7	4.6	5.0	5.1
Other and unknown Hispanic	10.6	9.5	9.5	8.0	8.2	7.4	7.7	6.2	6.5	7.2	6.9	6.0	7.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	8.3	8.9	7.8	6.6	5.8	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.5	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.8
Chinese	9.5	7.2	5.8	4.3	4.6	3.8	3.2	3.1	4.0	2.9	3.5	3.2	3.0
Japanese	*	6.4	6.0	5.5	4.2	5.3	4.2	5.3	3.5	3.4	4.6	4.0	4.9
Filipino	8.4	8.5	7.7	6.0	5.1	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.2	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.7
Hawaiian	11.2	12.9	9.9	8.0	7.6	6.6	5.6	9.0	10.0	7.1	9.1	7.3	9.6
Other Asian/Pacific Islander	8.1	9.4	8.5	7.4	6.3	5.5	5.7	5.0	5.7	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	15.2	13.4	13.1	13.1	11.3	9.0	10.0	8.7	9.3	9.3	8.3	9.7	8.6

* Number too small to calculate a reliable rate.

^a Beginning with data for 1995, rates are on a period basis. Earlier rates are on a cohort basis. Data for 1995–2002 are weighted to account for unmatched records.^b The 1977 OMB Standards for Data on Race and Ethnicity were used to classify persons into one of the following four racial groups: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. In addition, note that data on race and Hispanic origin are collected and reported separately.^c Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.^d Trend data for Hispanic women are affected by expansion of the reporting area in which an item on Hispanic origin is included on the birth certificate, as well as by immigration. These two factors affect numbers of events, composition of the Hispanic population, and maternal and infant health characteristics. The number of States in the reporting area increased from 22 in 1980 to 23 and the District of Columbia (DC) in 1983–87, 30 and DC in 1988, 47 and DC in 1989, 48 and DC in 1990, 49 and DC in 1991, and all 50 States and DC from 1993 forward.

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

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

Table HEALTH7.A

Child mortality: Death rates among children ages 1–4 by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and cause of death, selected years 1980–2002

(Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–4)

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Ages 1–4									
Total ^a	63.9	51.8	46.8	40.4	34.1	34.2	32.4	33.3	31.2
Gender									
Male	72.6	58.5	52.4	44.5	37.1	37.9	35.9	37.0	35.2
Female	54.7	44.8	41.0	36.0	31.0	30.3	28.7	29.5	27.0
Race and Hispanic origin ^b									
White	57.9	46.6	41.1	35.2	30.2	30.8	29.2	30.7	28.1
White, non-Hispanic ^c	—	45.3	37.6	34.2	29.8	30.1	28.5	30.1	27.1
Black	97.6	80.7	76.8	66.4	55.8	52.6	49.9	47.5	47.1
Hispanic ^{c,d}	—	46.1	43.5	36.3	29.4	30.9	29.6	30.6	29.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	43.2	40.1	38.6	26.5	20.1	24.9	21.6	22.3	23.4
Leading causes of death ^e									
Unintentional injuries	25.9	20.2	17.3	14.4	12.6	13.0	11.9	11.2	10.5
Cancer	4.5	3.8	3.5	3.1	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6
Birth defects	8.0	5.9	6.1	4.4	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.4
Homicide	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.7	2.7
Heart disease	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.1
Pneumonia/influenza	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Injury-related deaths by cause ^e									
All injuries (intentional and unintentional)	28.9	23.0	19.9	17.3	15.3	15.1	14.5	14.2	13.6
Motor vehicle traffic related	7.4	5.9	5.3	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.4
Drowning	5.7	4.4	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.2
Fire and burns	6.1	4.8	4.0	3.1	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.6
Firearms	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4
Suffocation	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Pedestrian (non-traffic) ^f	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
Fall	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3

— Not available.

^a Total includes American Indians/Alaskan Natives.

^b From 1980 to 2002, the 1977 OMB Standards for Data on Race and Ethnicity were used to classify persons into one of the following three racial groups: White, Black, or Asian or Pacific Islander. Death rates for American Indian or Alaskan Natives are not shown separately, because the numbers of deaths were too small for the calculation of reliable rates and American Indians are underreported on the death certificate. In addition, note that data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately, but are combined for reporting.

^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 that include 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 for 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. Complete reporting began in 1997. The population data in 1990 and 1991 do not exclude New York City.

^d Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

^e Cause-of-death information for 1980–98 is classified according to the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases. Cause-of-death information for 1999–2002 is classified according to the Tenth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases.

^f Includes deaths occurring on private property. Pedestrian deaths on public roads are included in the motor vehicle traffic-related category.

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

Table HEALTH7.B

Child mortality: Death rates among children ages 5–14 by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and cause of death, selected years 1980–2002

(Deaths per 100,000 children ages 5–14)

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Ages 5–14									
Total ^a	30.6	26.5	24.0	22.2	19.3	18.6	18.0	17.3	17.4
Gender									
Male	36.7	31.8	28.5	26.4	22.7	21.5	20.9	19.8	20.0
Female	24.2	21.0	19.3	17.9	15.8	15.6	15.0	14.6	14.7
Race and Hispanic origin ^b									
White	29.1	25.0	22.3	20.5	17.8	17.2	17.0	16.2	16.1
White, non-Hispanic ^c	—	23.1	21.5	20.1	17.9	17.3	17.1	16.3	16.0
Black	39.0	35.5	34.4	32.0	27.4	26.5	24.2	23.3	24.5
Hispanic ^{c,d}	—	19.3	20.0	19.9	16.0	15.6	15.7	14.7	15.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	24.2	20.8	16.9	17.5	15.6	12.7	12.3	12.2	12.4
Leading causes of death ^e									
Unintentional injuries	15.0	12.6	10.4	9.2	8.1	7.6	7.3	6.9	6.6
Cancer	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6
Birth defects	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
Homicide	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9
Heart disease	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Pneumonia/influenza	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Injury-related deaths by cause ^e									
All injuries (intentional and unintentional)	16.7	14.7	12.7	11.5	10.1	9.4	9.1	8.5	8.3
Motor vehicle traffic related	7.5	6.6	5.6	5.1	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.6
Drowning	2.5	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Fire and burns	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Firearms	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9
Suffocation	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Pedestrian (non-traffic) ^f	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Fall	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1

— Not available.

^a Total includes American Indians/Alaskan Natives.^b From 1980 to 2002, the 1977 OMB Standards for Data on Race and Ethnicity were used to classify persons into one of the following three racial groups: White, Black, or Asian or Pacific Islander. Death rates for American Indian or Alaskan Natives are not shown separately, because the numbers of deaths were too small for the calculation of reliable rates and American Indians are underreported on the death certificate. In addition, note that data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately but are combined for reporting.^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 that include 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 for 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. Complete reporting began in 1997. The population data in 1990 and 1991 do not exclude New York City.^d Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.^e Cause-of-death information for 1980–98 is classified according to the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases. Cause-of-death information for 1999–2002 is classified according to the Tenth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases.^f Includes deaths occurring on private property. Pedestrian deaths on public roads are included in the motor vehicle traffic-related category.

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

Table HEALTH8

Adolescent mortality: Death rates among adolescents ages 15–19 by gender, race,^a Hispanic origin, and cause of death,^b selected years 1980–2002

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

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total, all races											
All causes	97.9	80.5	88.4	82.1	77.5	73.6	69.5	68.6	67.1	66.9	67.8
Injuries	78.1	62.8	71.4	65.0	61.5	57.5	54.2	52.7	51.6	50.9	52.6
Motor vehicle traffic	42.3	33.1	33.0	27.8	27.8	26.5	25.6	25.3	25.3	25.2	27.1
All firearm	14.7	13.3	23.5	24.1	20.9	18.5	16.0	14.4	12.9	12.4	12.1
Firearm homicide	7.0	5.7	14.0	15.3	13.1	11.5	9.6	8.5	7.7	7.5	7.7
Firearm suicide	5.4	6.0	7.5	6.9	6.1	5.9	5.5	4.9	4.4	4.1	3.6
Male											
White, non-Hispanic											
All causes	–	105.1	105.7	94.9	91.2	90.8	88.1	87.1	86.1	86.1	87.6
Injuries	–	86.2	87.5	76.4	74.3	72.8	71.1	69.2	69.4	69.4	71.0
Motor vehicle traffic	–	47.6	46.9	38.0	39.0	37.3	36.8	35.9	36.7	35.8	38.5
All firearm	–	17.0	20.4	19.7	16.7	16.6	15.4	14.2	12.3	12.3	11.2
Firearm homicide	–	3.7	3.9	4.4	3.6	4.3	3.4	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.8
Firearm suicide	–	10.5	13.3	12.5	10.9	10.6	10.5	9.7	8.6	8.6	7.2
Black											
All causes	134.5	125.5	199.9	200.1	183.2	162.5	147.7	137.7	130.1	130.4	121.7
Injuries	105.3	96.7	174.1	169.4	156.0	137.5	121.2	110.8	103.0	102.8	96.2
Motor vehicle traffic	24.3	21.9	28.6	28.6	27.7	28.4	25.2	24.1	22.5	25.3	23.4
All firearm	46.7	46.5	119.8	118.9	107.7	89.6	74.6	67.1	61.5	60.5	56.0
Firearm homicide	38.4	36.6	105.2	101.4	91.7	77.2	63.7	56.3	51.7	52.8	48.4
Firearm suicide	3.4	5.4	8.8	10.5	9.1	8.3	7.5	7.0	6.9	5.0	4.3
Hispanic ^c											
All causes	–	121.3	131.4	124.9	111.8	98.4	90.1	87.8	90.5	92.0	97.0
Injuries	–	103.7	115.9	109.5	95.8	83.2	76.6	73.6	75.9	72.9	81.5
Motor vehicle traffic	–	42.8	40.7	29.0	29.0	25.5	24.8	26.0	29.4	30.4	33.9
All firearm	–	31.2	51.7	60.1	48.3	41.4	33.8	29.5	27.9	25.5	28.5
Firearm homicide	–	20.9	39.7	47.1	38.1	30.5	25.8	22.9	21.9	20.4	22.3
Firearm suicide	–	6.7	8.6	9.1	6.7	7.8	5.5	5.0	4.6	3.5	4.9
American Indian/Alaskan Native											
All causes	248.3	167.5	183.7	147.8	139.8	144.5	116.0	128.8	122.2	125.7	119.1
Injuries	222.7	148.4	157.2	133.5	123.8	129.3	106.2	118.0	108.5	108.8	103.0
Motor vehicle traffic	107.9	66.3	63.3	52.9	45.5	58.3	42.9	46.8	47.4	48.7	48.8
All firearm	40.6	29.2	29.6	43.9	39.6	35.1	35.4	30.2	22.0	23.7	23.4
Firearm homicide	*	*	*	19.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Firearm suicide	26.7	*	*	*	24.4	19.2	21.8	15.8	*	14.2	*
Asian/Pacific Islander											
All causes	69.1	57.8	73.1	65.2	61.2	52.8	51.1	50.2	51.0	52.1	50.5
Injuries	53.5	47.4	62.3	51.9	52.0	39.8	39.1	37.8	39.1	40.6	40.5
Motor vehicle traffic	25.5	21.0	24.1	14.4	20.2	11.7	13.4	12.9	14.7	18.6	19.4
All firearm	*	9.2	22.2	26.9	18.1	17.4	13.2	10.9	8.8	7.3	9.9
Firearm homicide	*	*	12.6	18.6	12.9	13.4	9.7	7.5	5.7	*	7.1
Firearm suicide	*	*	8.3	6.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table HEALTH8 (cont.)

Adolescent mortality: Death rates among adolescents ages 15–19 by gender, race,^a Hispanic origin and cause of death,^b selected years 1980–2002

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

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Female											
White, non-Hispanic											
All causes	—	46.4	44.2	43.6	42.4	43.8	42.1	42.4	41.0	39.6	42.0
Injuries	—	33.7	32.3	31.8	30.9	31.8	30.5	30.3	29.3	27.7	30.5
Motor vehicle traffic	—	22.5	22.6	22.5	21.9	22.5	22.1	21.6	20.8	19.4	22.2
All firearm	—	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.3	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.9
Firearm homicide	—	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Firearm suicide	—	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.9
Black											
All causes	50.3	44.6	54.4	55.1	52.3	47.8	42.3	45.2	43.7	40.8	41.0
Injuries	25.5	22.9	30.8	31.9	30.1	26.2	22.4	24.9	22.5	20.7	22.1
Motor vehicle traffic	6.6	7.5	9.7	10.5	12.0	10.1	8.3	11.0	10.0	10.4	10.9
All firearm	7.5	6.1	12.1	13.9	11.5	9.0	7.8	8.2	5.7	4.5	6.0
Firearm homicide	6.2	5.0	10.4	12.1	9.7	7.3	6.6	7.0	4.9	3.9	5.4
Firearm suicide	*	*	*	1.6	*	1.5	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic ^c											
All causes	—	33.6	35.2	35.3	32.7	31.0	30.4	30.5	28.7	31.1	30.8
Injuries	—	20.7	22.7	23.0	20.5	19.8	20.3	19.6	18.4	19.2	19.5
Motor vehicle traffic	—	10.7	10.4	12.1	10.4	11.6	11.4	10.9	10.7	12.5	12.3
All firearm	—	4.5	6.8	5.7	3.9	4.3	4.0	3.6	2.7	2.9	2.6
Firearm homicide	—	*	4.9	4.5	2.2	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.0
Firearm suicide	—	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
American Indian/Alaskan Native											
All causes	77.4	69.9	73.1	56.3	52.9	48.4	41.8	49.9	52.8	61.7	62.1
Injuries	64.3	56.8	61.1	43.2	40.6	35.0	34.7	37.8	44.9	47.5	48.9
Motor vehicle traffic	41.7	29.6	34.9	27.2	21.2	20.9	20.5	21.2	26.8	29.1	32.8
All firearm	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Firearm homicide	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Firearm suicide	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian/Pacific Islander											
All causes	26.7	32.1	25.8	28.1	26.0	27.5	24.5	25.2	20.6	23.3	23.1
Injuries	16.7	19.3	18.2	19.4	17.5	17.6	15.7	15.5	11.9	13.8	13.9
Motor vehicle traffic	*	*	10.9	12.5	8.0	11.9	9.3	8.7	5.5	7.1	7.1
All firearm	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Firearm homicide	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Firearm suicide	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

— Not available.

* Number too small to calculate a reliable rate.

^a From 1980 to 2002, the 1977 OMB Standards for Data on Race and Ethnicity were used to classify persons into one of the following three racial groups: White, Black, or Asian or Pacific Islander. Death rates for American Indian or Alaskan Natives are not shown separately, because the numbers of deaths were too small for the calculation of reliable rates and American Indians are underreported on the death certificate. In addition, note that data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately, but are combined for reporting.

^b Cause-of-death information for 1980–98 is classified according to the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases. Cause-of-death information for 1999–2002 is classified according to the Tenth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases.

^c 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 HEALTH9

Adolescent births: Birth rates by mother's age, race,^a and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980–2003

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

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
All races										
Ages 10–14	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6
Ages 15–17	32.5	31.0	37.5	35.5	29.9	28.2	26.9	24.7	23.2	22.4
Ages 18–19	82.1	79.6	88.6	87.7	80.9	79.1	78.1	76.1	72.8	70.8
Ages 15–19	53.0	51.0	59.9	56.0	50.3	48.8	47.7	45.3	43.0	41.7
White, total										
Ages 10–14	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Ages 15–17	25.5	24.4	29.5	29.6	25.6	24.4	23.3	21.4	20.5	19.8
Ages 18–19	73.2	70.4	78.0	80.2	74.1	73.0	72.3	70.8	68.0	66.3
Ages 15–19	45.4	43.3	50.8	49.5	44.9	44.0	43.2	41.2	39.4	38.3
White, non-Hispanic										
Ages 10–14	0.4	–	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Ages 15–17	22.4	–	23.2	22.0	18.3	17.1	15.8	14.0	13.1	12.4
Ages 18–19	67.7	–	66.6	66.2	60.9	59.4	57.5	54.8	51.9	50.1
Ages 15–19	41.2	–	42.5	39.3	35.3	34.1	32.6	30.3	28.5	27.5
Black, total										
Ages 10–14	4.3	4.5	4.9	4.1	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.6
Ages 15–17	72.5	69.3	82.3	68.5	55.4	50.5	49.0	43.9	40.0	38.2
Ages 18–19	135.1	132.4	152.9	135.0	124.8	120.6	118.8	114.0	107.6	103.6
Ages 15–19	97.8	95.4	112.8	94.4	83.5	79.1	77.4	71.8	66.6	63.7
Black, non-Hispanic										
Ages 10–14	4.6	–	5.0	4.2	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.6
Ages 15–17	77.2	–	84.9	70.4	56.8	51.7	50.1	44.9	41.0	38.8
Ages 18–19	146.5	–	157.5	139.2	128.2	123.9	121.9	116.7	110.3	105.3
Ages 15–19	105.1	–	116.2	97.2	85.7	81.0	79.2	73.5	68.3	64.8
Hispanic^b										
Ages 10–14	1.7	–	2.4	2.6	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.3
Ages 15–17	52.1	–	65.9	68.3	58.5	56.9	55.5	52.8	50.7	49.7
Ages 18–19	126.9	–	147.7	145.4	131.5	129.5	132.6	135.5	133.0	131.9
Ages 15–19	82.2	–	100.3	99.3	87.9	86.8	87.3	86.4	83.4	82.2
American Indian/Alaska Native										
Ages 10–14	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0
Ages 15–17	51.5	47.7	48.5	44.6	39.7	36.5	34.1	31.4	30.7	30.3
Ages 18–19	129.5	124.1	129.3	122.2	106.9	98.0	97.1	94.8	89.2	86.5
Ages 15–19	82.2	79.2	81.1	72.9	64.7	59.9	58.3	56.3	53.8	52.6

Table HEALTH9 (cont.)

Adolescent births: Birth rates by mother's age, race,^a and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980–2003

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

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Asian/Pacific Islander										
Ages 10–14	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Ages 15–17	12.0	12.5	16.0	15.6	13.8	12.4	11.6	10.3	9.0	8.9
Ages 18–19	46.2	40.8	40.2	40.1	34.5	33.9	32.6	32.8	31.5	30.1
Ages 15–19	26.2	23.8	26.4	25.5	22.2	21.4	20.5	19.8	18.3	17.6

— Not available.

^a The 1977 OMB Standards for Data on Race and Ethnicity were used to classify persons into one of the following four racial groups: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. California, Hawaii, Ohio (for December only), Pennsylvania, Utah, and Washington reported multiple race data in 2003, following the revised 1997 OMB standards. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states. In addition, note that data on race and Hispanic origin are collected and reported separately.

^b Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Trend data for Hispanic women are affected by expansion of the reporting area in which an item on Hispanic origin is included on the birth certificate, as well as by immigration. These two factors affect numbers of events, composition of the Hispanic population, and maternal and infant health characteristics. The number of States in the reporting area increased from 22 in 1980 to 23 and the District of Columbia (DC) in 1983–87, 30 and DC in 1988, 47 and DC in 1989, 48 and DC in 1990, 49 and DC in 1991–92, and 50 and DC in 1993. Rates in 1981–88 were not calculated for Hispanics, Black, non-Hispanics, and White, non-Hispanics because estimates for these populations were not available. Recent declines in teenage birth rates parallel but outpace the reductions in birth rates for unmarried teenagers (POP7A). Birth rates for married teenagers fell sharply between 1990 and 2001, but relatively few teenagers are married.

NOTE: Data for 2003 are preliminary.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. Hamilton, B.E., Sutton, P.D., and Ventura, S.J. (2003). Revised birth and fertility rates for the 1990s: United States, and new rates for Hispanic populations, 2000 and 2001. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 51(12). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Martin, J.A., Hamilton, B.E., Sutton, P.D., Ventura, S.J., Menacker, F., and Munson, M.L. (2003). Births: Final data for 2002. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 52(10). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Hamilton, B.E., Martin, J.A., and Sutton, P.D. (2004) Births: Preliminary data for 2003. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 53(9). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

Table BEH1

Regular cigarette smoking: Percentage of 8th-, 10th-, and 12th-grade students who reported smoking cigarettes daily in the previous 30 days by grade, gender, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980–2004

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
8th-graders											
Total	—	—	—	9.3	8.8	8.1	7.4	5.5	5.1	4.5	4.4
Gender											
Male	—	—	—	9.2	8.1	7.4	7.0	5.9	5.4	4.4	4.3
Female	—	—	—	9.2	9.0	8.4	7.5	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.3
Race and Hispanic origin ^a											
White	—	—	—	10.5	10.4	9.7	9.0	7.5	6.0	5.3	4.7
Black	—	—	—	2.8	3.8	3.8	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7
Hispanic ^b	—	—	—	9.2	8.4	8.5	7.1	5.0	4.4	3.7	3.5
10th-graders											
Total	—	—	—	16.3	15.8	15.9	14.0	12.2	10.1	8.9	8.3
Gender											
Male	—	—	—	16.3	14.7	15.6	13.7	12.4	9.4	8.6	8.2
Female	—	—	—	16.1	16.8	15.9	14.1	11.9	10.8	9.0	8.2
Race and Hispanic origin ^a											
White	—	—	—	17.6	20.3	19.1	17.7	15.5	13.3	11.4	10.0
Black	—	—	—	4.7	5.8	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.3	4.4
Hispanic ^b	—	—	—	9.9	9.4	9.1	8.8	7.4	6.4	6.0	6.0
12th-graders											
Total	21.3	19.5	19.1	21.6	22.4	23.1	20.6	19.0	16.9	15.8	15.6
Gender											
Male	18.5	17.8	18.6	21.7	22.7	23.6	20.9	18.4	17.2	17.0	15.4
Female	23.5	20.6	19.3	20.8	21.5	22.2	19.7	18.9	16.1	14.0	15.0
Race and Hispanic origin ^a											
White	23.9	20.4	21.8	23.9	28.3	26.9	25.7	23.8	21.8	19.5	18.3
Black	17.4	9.9	5.8	6.1	7.4	7.7	8.0	7.5	6.4	5.4	5.2
Hispanic ^b	12.8	11.8	10.9	11.6	13.6	14.0	15.7	12.0	9.2	8.0	8.2

— Not available.

^a From 1977 to 2004, respondents who described themselves as White or Caucasian were reported as White. From 1977 to 1989, the Black subgroup included respondents who described themselves as Black or Afro-American; after 1990, the subgroup included those who described themselves as Black or African American. From 1977 to 1990, the Hispanic subgroup included those respondents who described themselves as Mexican American or Chicano, or Puerto Rican or other Latin American. After 1990, this group included those respondents who described themselves as Mexican American or Chicano, Cuban American, Puerto Rican American, or other Latin American. After 1994, the term Puerto Rican American was shortened to Puerto Rican. Racial and ethnic subgroup data from the Monitoring the Future Study are presented as 2-year averages; data for the specified year and the previous year have been combined in order to increase sample size and thus provide 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. (2004). *Monitoring the Future national survey results on drug use, 1975–2004, Volume I: Secondary school students* (NIH Publication No. 04–5507) Tables D-65 and D-66. Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse. Data for 2004 are from a press release of December 21, 2004, and demographic disaggregations are from unpublished tabulations from Monitoring the Future, University of Michigan.

Table BEH2

Alcohol use: Percentage of 8th-, 10th-, and 12th-grade students who reported having five or more alcoholic beverages in a row in the past 2 weeks by grade, gender, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980–2004

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
8th-graders											
Total	—	—	—	14.5	13.7	15.2	14.1	13.2	12.4	11.9	11.4
Gender											
Male	—	—	—	15.1	14.4	16.4	14.4	13.7	12.5	12.2	10.8
Female	—	—	—	13.9	12.7	13.9	13.6	12.4	12.1	11.6	11.8
Race and Hispanic origin ^a											
White	—	—	—	13.9	14.1	14.3	14.9	13.8	12.7	11.8	11.3
Black	—	—	—	10.8	9.0	9.9	10.0	9.0	9.4	10.4	9.8
Hispanic ^b	—	—	—	22.0	20.4	20.9	19.1	17.6	17.8	16.6	16.1
10th-graders											
Total	—	—	—	24.0	24.3	25.6	26.2	24.9	22.4	22.2	22.0
Gender											
Male	—	—	—	26.3	26.7	29.7	29.8	28.6	23.8	23.2	23.8
Female	—	—	—	21.5	22.2	21.8	22.5	21.4	21.0	21.2	20.2
Race and Hispanic origin ^a											
White	—	—	—	25.4	27.0	27.2	28.1	27.4	25.5	24.5	24.0
Black	—	—	—	13.3	12.8	12.7	12.9	12.6	12.4	12.1	11.6
Hispanic ^b	—	—	—	26.8	26.3	27.5	28.3	27.7	26.5	26.1	26.9
12th-graders											
Total	41.2	36.7	32.2	29.8	31.5	30.8	30.0	29.7	28.6	27.9	29.2
Gender											
Male	52.1	45.3	39.1	36.9	39.2	38.1	36.7	36.0	34.2	34.2	34.3
Female	30.5	28.2	24.4	23.0	24.0	23.6	23.5	23.7	23.0	22.1	24.2
Race and Hispanic origin ^a											
White	44.3	41.5	36.6	32.3	36.4	35.7	34.6	34.5	33.7	32.4	32.5
Black	17.7	15.7	14.4	14.9	12.3	12.3	11.5	11.8	11.5	10.8	11.4
Hispanic ^b	33.1	31.7	25.6	26.6	28.1	29.3	31.0	28.4	26.4	25.9	26.0

— Not available.

^a From 1977 to 2004, respondents who described themselves as White or Caucasian were reported as White. From 1977 to 1989, the Black subgroup included respondents who described themselves as Black or Afro-American; after 1990, the subgroup included those who described themselves as Black or African American. From 1977 to 1990, the Hispanic subgroup included those respondents who described themselves as Mexican American or Chicano, or Puerto Rican or other Latin American. After 1990, this group included those respondents who described themselves as Mexican American or Chicano, Cuban American, Puerto Rican American, or other Latin American. After 1994, the term Puerto Rican American was shortened to Puerto Rican. Racial and ethnic subgroup data from the Monitoring the Future Study are typically presented as 2-year averages, in order to increase sample size and thus provide more stable estimates. The single-year estimates provided in the *America's Children* report are limited to the subgroups for which the sample size is adequate to provide stable estimates: White, Black, and Hispanic.

^b Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

SOURCE: Johnston, L.D., O'Malley, P.M., and Bachman, J.G. (2004). *Monitoring the Future national survey results on drug use, 1975–2004, Volume I: Secondary school students* (NIH Publication No. 03–5375). Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse Tables 2–2 and 5–3. Data for 2004 are from a press release of December 21, 2004, and demographic disaggregations are from unpublished tabulations from Monitoring the Future, University of Michigan.

Table BEH3

Illicit drug use: Percentage of 8th-, 10th-, and 12th-grade students who have used illicit drugs in the previous 30 days by grade, gender, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980–2004

Characteristic	1980 ^a	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
8th-graders											
Total	—	—	—	12.4	12.1	12.2	11.9	11.7	10.4	9.7	8.4
Gender											
Male	—	—	—	12.7	11.9	12.6	12.0	13.2	11.2	10.2	7.8
Female	—	—	—	11.9	11.9	11.7	11.3	9.9	9.5	8.9	8.8
Race and Hispanic origin ^b											
White	—	—	—	18.9	12.4	11.3	11.2	11.2	10.6	9.6	8.4
Black	—	—	—	9.1	10.2	11.1	10.8	9.6	9.1	8.9	9.1
Hispanic ^c	—	—	—	16.7	15.9	17.0	15.2	15.0	15.3	13.1	12.1
10th-graders											
Total	—	—	—	20.2	21.5	22.1	22.5	22.7	20.8	19.5	18.3
Gender											
Male	—	—	—	21.1	22.5	23.7	25.4	24.9	21.7	21.0	19.6
Female	—	—	—	19.0	20.5	20.4	19.5	20.5	19.8	18.0	16.9
Race and Hispanic origin ^b											
White	—	—	—	19.7	23.1	22.6	23.0	23.4	22.9	21.2	19.3
Black	—	—	—	15.5	16.4	15.8	17.0	17.6	16.2	16.0	17.5
Hispanic ^c	—	—	—	20.6	24.2	23.8	23.7	23.3	21.4	20.0	20.0
12th-graders											
Total	37.2	29.7	17.2	23.8	25.6	25.9	24.9	25.7	25.4	24.1	23.4
Gender											
Male	39.6	32.1	18.9	26.8	29.1	28.6	27.5	28.4	28.5	27.3	26.1
Female	34.3	26.7	15.2	20.4	21.6	22.7	22.1	22.6	21.8	20.6	20.3
Race and Hispanic origin ^b											
White	38.8	30.2	20.5	23.8	27.5	27.0	25.9	26.5	27.2	26.5	25.7
Black	28.8	22.9	9.0	18.3	19.4	20.2	20.3	18.7	18.2	17.9	16.8
Hispanic ^c	33.1	27.2	13.9	21.4	24.1	24.4	27.4	25.3	23.4	21.2	19.9

— 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 From 1977 to 2004, respondents who described themselves as White or Caucasian were reported as White. From 1977 to 1989, the Black subgroup included respondents who described themselves as Black or Afro-American; after 1990, the subgroup included those who described themselves as Black or African American. From 1977 to 1990, the Hispanic subgroup included those respondents who described themselves as Mexican American or Chicano, or Puerto Rican or other Latin American. After 1990, this group included those respondents who described themselves as Mexican American or Chicano, Cuban American, Puerto Rican American, or other Latin American. After 1994, the term Puerto Rican American was shortened to Puerto Rican. Racial and ethnic subgroup data from the Monitoring the Future Study are typically presented as 2-year averages, in order to increase sample size and thus provide more stable estimates. The single-year estimates provided in the *America's Children* report are limited to the subgroups for which the sample size is adequate to provide stable estimates: White, Black, and Hispanic.

^c Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

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

SOURCE: Johnston, L.D., O'Malley, P.M., and Bachman, J.G. (2004). *Monitoring the Future national survey results on drug use, 1975–2004 Volume I: Secondary school students* (NIH Publication No. 03–5375). Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse Tables 2–2 and 5–3. Data for 2004 are from a press release of December 21, 2004, and demographic disaggregations are from unpublished tabulations from Monitoring the Future, University of Michigan.

Table BEH4.A

Youth victims of serious violent crimes: Rate and number of victimizations for youth ages 12–17 by age, race,^a and gender, selected years 1980–2003

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	1999	2000	2001	2002 ^b	2003
Rate per 1,000 youth ages 12–17									
Age									
Ages 12–17	37.6	34.3	43.2	28.3	20.4	16.4	14.7	10.4	17.7
Ages 12–14	33.4	28.1	41.2	26.7	20.4	13.7	10.8	7.7	13.6
Ages 15–17	41.4	40.3	45.2	30.0	20.5	19.0	18.7	13.4	22.1
Race									
White	34.1	34.4	37.0	25.5	18.7	15.4	13.7	9.8	16.5
Black	60.2	35.2	77.0	44.5	32.0	23.6	21.4	15.0	25.4
Other	21.7	28.8	37.3	23.7	13.2	7.7	8.8	3.3	8.2
Gender									
Male	54.8	49.8	60.5	39.0	26.8	22.9	17.6	12.3	24.7
Female	19.7	18.2	24.9	17.0	13.7	9.6	11.7	8.5	10.4
Number of victimizations of youth ages 12–17									
Age									
Ages 12–17	877,104	742,815	866,272	633,301	477,682	394,107	358,296	260,697	446,444
Ages 12–14	364,437	295,972	412,125	303,287	237,031	166,212	131,568	99,196	176,960
Ages 15–17	512,667	446,843	454,147	330,014	240,651	227,895	226,728	161,501	269,484
Race									
White	658,539	606,739	593,596	451,830	344,896	293,860	263,318	192,304	322,553
Black	206,227	113,960	238,141	154,013	115,612	91,751	85,369	64,756	114,017
Other	12,292	22,111	34,523	27,445	17,165	8,483	9,598	3,630	9,872
Gender									
Male	651,976	550,860	623,509	447,695	322,259	281,709	218,825	157,607	318,136
Female	225,127	191,955	242,763	185,606	155,422	112,398	139,469	103,090	128,307

^a From 1980 to 2002, the 1977 OMB Standards for Data on Race and Ethnicity were used to classify persons into one of the following racial groups: White, Black, or Other. “Other” included American Indian or Alaskan Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander. Data from 2003 onward are collected under the 1997 OMB Standards and have been used to classify racial groups as White-alone, Black-alone, and Other. “Other” includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and persons who identify as being of more than one race. Hence, data from 2003 forward are not directly comparable with earlier years.

^b Revised. Original estimate was based on preliminary data.

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. Rates may also be revised to reflect final U.S. Census Bureau population estimates for 1990–2003.

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: Rate and number of serious crimes by youth ages 12–17, selected years 1980–2003

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Rate per 1,000 youth ages 12–17									
Total	34.9	30.2	39.1	36.3	26.1	17.1	19.3	11.2	14.9
Number of serious violent crimes									
Total (in millions)	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.3	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.8
Number involving youth ages 12–17 (in thousands)	812	652	785	812	610	412	467	278	375
Percentage involving youth ages 12–17	21.3	19.4	22.4	24.7	24.1	19.0	23.2	16.5	20.5
Percentage of juvenile crimes involving multiple offenders	61.4	61.4	61.1	54.5	47.1	58.7	47.0	56.6	56.6

NOTE: This rate is the ratio of the number of crimes (aggravated assault, rape, and robbery [i.e., stealing by force or threat of violence]) reported to the National Crime Victimization Survey for which the age of the offenders was known, plus the number of homicides reported to police that involved at least one juvenile offender perceived by the victim (or by law enforcement in the case of homicide) to be 12–17 years of age, to the number of juveniles in the population. Because of changes made in the victimization survey, data prior to 1992 are adjusted to make them comparable with data collected under the redesigned methodology. Rates may also be revised to reflect final U.S. Census Bureau population estimates for 1990–2003.

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 3–5^a who were read to every day in the last week by a family member by child and family characteristics, selected years 1993–2001

Characteristic	1993	1995	1996	1999	2001
Total	52.8	58.0	56.5	53.5	57.5
Gender					
Male	51.3	57.0	55.6	52.3	54.5
Female	54.4	59.0	57.4	54.8	60.5
Race and Hispanic origin^b					
White, non-Hispanic	59.1	54.4	64.3	61.3	64.2
Black, non-Hispanic	38.7	42.5	43.7	41.2	47.3
Hispanic ^c	37.3	38.3	39.1	33.0	41.8
Other, non-Hispanic	43.6	48.3	54.8	55.2	58.9
Poverty status					
Below 100% poverty	43.6	46.6	46.8	38.7	48.3
100–199% poverty	49.1	55.7	52.0	51.4	51.8
200% poverty and above	60.9	65.2	65.5	61.8	64.1
Family type					
Two parents ^d	55.3	61.2	60.7	57.8	60.7
Two parents, married	—	—	—	—	61.1
Two parents, unmarried	—	—	—	—	56.8
One parent	46.0	49.2	45.6	42.4	47.2
No parents	45.9	51.6	47.9	50.6	52.8
Mother's highest level of education^e					
Less than high school	36.9	39.9	37.4	38.7	41.2
High school diploma or equivalent	47.7	48.0	49.0	45.2	49.2
Some college, including vocational/technical/ associate's degree	56.5	63.6	61.8	53.0	59.8
Bachelor's degree or higher	70.7	75.7	76.5	70.8	72.8
Mother's employment status^e					
Worked 35 hours or more per week	51.5	55.3	54.3	48.9	55.1
Worked less than 35 hours per week	55.9	63.1	58.7	55.6	62.6
Looking for work	43.7	46.3	53.0	46.5	53.8
Not in labor force	54.8	59.8	59.4	59.7	58.2
Region^f					
Northeast	58.9	64.2	61.2	59.0	62.4
South	48.3	53.7	54.7	51.1	53.3
Midwest	54.1	61.0	56.6	57.3	58.0
West	52.8	54.8	54.0	47.5	58.6

— Not available.

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

^b The 1977 OMB Standards for Data on Race and Ethnicity were used to classify persons into one of the following four racial groups: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. In addition, note that data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately, but are combined for reporting.

^c Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

^d Refers to adults' relationship to child and does not indicate marital status.

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

^f Regions: Northeast includes CT, MA, ME, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, and VT. Midwest includes IA, IL, IN, KS, MI, MN, MO, ND, NE, OH, SD, and WI. South includes AL, AR, DC, DE, FL, GA, KY, LA, MD, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, and WV. West includes AK, AZ, CA, CO, HI, ID, MT, NM, NV, OR, UT, WA, and WY.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Household Education Surveys Program (NHES).

Table ED2

Early childhood care and education: Percentage of children ages 3–5^a who are enrolled in center-based early childhood care and education programs^b by child and family characteristics, selected years 1991–2001

Characteristic	1991	1993	1995	1996	1999	2001
Total	52.8	52.7	55.1	55.0	59.7	56.4
Gender						
Male	52.4	52.5	55.0	55.0	60.8	53.5
Female	53.2	52.9	55.2	54.9	58.6	59.3
Race and Hispanic origin^c						
White, non-Hispanic	54.0	53.5	56.9	57.1	60.0	59.1
Black, non-Hispanic	58.2	57.3	59.5	64.7	73.2	63.1
Hispanic ^d	38.9	42.8	37.4	39.4	44.2	39.9
Other, non-Hispanic	53.2	51.2	56.7	44.7	66.1	61.8
Poverty status						
Below 100% poverty	44.4	43.3	45.6	44.3	51.9	46.4
100–199% poverty	43.6	41.6	43.3	47.0	49.9	48.7
200% poverty and above	66.6	66.1	65.8	66.7	68.5	64.3
Family type						
Two parents ^e	—	52.1	54.9	53.8	58.8	56.6
Two parents, married	—	—	—	—	—	57.5
Two parents, unmarried	—	—	—	—	—	46.4
One parent	—	54.3	56.0	57.9	61.7	55.9
No parents	—	52.7	51.0	58.7	65.3	55.9
Mother's highest level of education^f						
Less than high school	31.4	33.1	34.8	37.3	40.3	38.0
High school diploma or equivalent	45.9	43.2	47.6	49.0	51.7	47.4
Some college, including vocational/technical/ associate's degree	60.2	60.3	56.8	57.8	62.9	61.8
Bachelor's degree or higher	71.9	73.4	74.5	73.0	73.9	69.9
Mother's employment status^f						
Worked 35 hours or more per week	59.4	61.3	60.2	63.1	64.8	62.8
Worked less than 35 hours per week	58.0	56.7	62.1	64.4	64.0	61.6
Looking for work	42.7	48.1	51.8	46.9	54.6	46.2
Not in labor force	45.3	44.2	46.5	43.1	52.2	47.1
Region^g						
Northeast	55.5	57.1	56.5	58.1	66.8	63.8
South	53.6	52.7	58.4	56.3	60.5	59.2
Midwest	53.0	53.5	53.7	55.7	60.4	55.8
West	49.3	48.2	50.0	48.9	50.8	47.4

— Not available.

^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 The 1977 OMB Standards for Data on Race and Ethnicity were used to classify persons into one of the following four racial groups: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. In addition, note that data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately, but are combined for reporting.

^d Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

^e Refers to adults' relationship to child and does not indicate marital status.

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

^g Regions: Northeast includes CT, MA, ME, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, and VT. Midwest includes IA, IL, IN, KS, MI, MN, MO, ND, NE, OH, SD, and WI. South includes AL, AR, DC, DE, FL, GA, KY, LA, MD, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, and WV. West includes AK, AZ, CA, CO, HI, ID, MT, NM, NV, OR, UT, WA, and WY.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Household Education Surveys Program (NHES).

Table ED3.A

Mathematics achievement: Average scale scores of 4th-, 8th-, and 12th-graders by grade and child and family characteristics, selected years 1990–2003

Characteristic	1990 ^a	1992 ^a	1996 ^a	1996	2000 ^a	2000	2003 ^b
4th-graders							
Total	213.1	219.7	223.9	223.5	227.6	225.6	234.9
Gender							
Male	213.5	220.9	225.6	223.7	228.9	226.8	236.4
Female	212.5	218.5	222.2	223.3	226.3	224.3	233.4
Race and Hispanic origin ^c							
White, non-Hispanic	219.8	227.3	231.5	232.1	235.2	234.4	243.4
Black, non-Hispanic	187.5	192.8	199.1	197.8	204.3	203.4	216.1
Hispanic ^d	200.3	202.4	204.5	207.5	209.4	207.7	221.9
8th-graders							
Total	262.6	268.4	272.0	270.5	275.5	273.1	277.6
Gender							
Male	263.2	268.1	271.7	271.4	276.9	273.9	278.5
Female	261.9	268.7	272.3	269.4	274.0	272.3	276.6
Race and Hispanic origin ^c							
White, non-Hispanic	269.6	276.8	281.2	280.7	284.8	283.9	287.7
Black, non-Hispanic	236.8	237.0	242.2	239.8	245.7	244.1	252.2
Hispanic ^d	245.9	249.0	251.4	251.1	252.7	252.8	259.0
Parents' education							
Less than high school	242.3	249.4	254.4	250.1	255.0	253.2	256.6
High school diploma or equivalent	255.0	257.4	261.3	259.6	263.9	261.1	267.3
Some college, including vocational/technical	267.5	271.1	278.8	277.0	279.0	277.2	280.0
Bachelor's degree or higher	274.4	280.6	282.4	281.4	287.1	285.9	288.2
12th-graders							
Total	294.2	299.5	304.0	301.6	301.1	300.2	—
Gender							
Male	297.1	301.3	305.3	302.9	302.9	301.9	—
Female	291.5	297.8	302.9	300.3	299.3	298.5	—
Race and Hispanic origin ^c							
White, non-Hispanic	299.9	305.2	310.8	308.9	307.6	306.8	—
Black, non-Hispanic	267.9	275.1	279.9	275.4	274.5	273.2	—
Hispanic ^d	276.2	286.1	286.9	284.2	282.9	282.5	—
Parents' education							
Less than high school	272.0	278.5	281.9	280.0	278.5	277.8	—
High school diploma or equivalent	282.8	287.9	294.0	290.4	287.9	287.0	—
Some college, including vocational/technical	296.8	298.5	302.4	301.6	299.6	299.0	—
Bachelor's degree or higher	305.5	310.7	313.9	313.0	312.8	312.1	—

— Not available.

^a Testing accommodations (e.g., extended time, small group testing) for children with disabilities and limited-English-proficient students were not permitted.

^b In 2003, the assessment was only conducted at grades 4 and 8.

^c The 1977 OMB Standards for Data on Race and Ethnicity were used to classify persons into one of the following four racial groups: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. In addition, note that data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately, but are combined for reporting.

^d Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: Parents' education is the highest educational attainment of either parent. Data on parents' education are not reliable for 4th-graders.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress.

Table ED3.B

Reading achievement: Average scale scores of 4th-, 8th-, and 12th-graders by grade and child and family characteristics, selected years 1992–2003

Characteristic	1992 ^a	1994 ^a	1998 ^a	1998	2000 ^{a,b}	2000 ^b	2002	2003 ^b
4th-graders								
Total	216.7	214.3	217.3	214.8	216.7	213.4	218.6	218.2
Gender								
Male	212.8	209.2	214.2	212.1	211.6	207.9	215.4	214.6
Female	220.8	219.5	220.4	217.5	221.9	218.9	221.9	221.9
Race and Hispanic origin ^c								
White, non-Hispanic	224.3	223.5	225.9	224.7	225.5	224.3	228.6	228.6
Black, non-Hispanic	192.0	185.3	193.3	192.9	191.2	190.2	198.8	197.9
Hispanic ^d	196.8	188.4	195.0	192.6	196.6	189.5	200.9	200.5
8th-graders								
Total	260.0	259.6	263.6	262.9	—	—	264.3	263.3
Gender								
Male	253.7	252.4	257.1	256.0	—	—	259.6	258.0
Female	266.5	266.9	270.3	270.0	—	—	269.1	268.6
Race and Hispanic origin ^c								
White, non-Hispanic	267.0	266.6	271.0	270.2	—	—	272.5	272.3
Black, non-Hispanic	237.4	236.1	242.8	244.0	—	—	245.5	244.5
Hispanic ^d	240.8	242.5	244.5	243.0	—	—	246.7	245.3
Parents' education								
Less than high school	242.5	237.8	242.5	242.1	—	—	247.6	244.9
High school diploma or equivalent	250.7	251.6	254.2	254.4	—	—	256.7	254.1
Some college, including vocational/technical	265.3	265.5	268.6	267.7	—	—	267.6	266.8
Bachelor's degree or higher	270.8	269.5	274.2	273.3	—	—	274.3	273.3
12th-graders								
Total	292.1	287.3	290.8	290.2	—	—	286.9	—
Gender								
Male	286.9	280.4	282.6	282.0	—	—	278.6	—
Female	297.1	294.2	298.4	298.0	—	—	294.9	—
Race and Hispanic origin ^c								
White, non-Hispanic	297.4	293.4	296.8	296.5	—	—	292.3	—
Black, non-Hispanic	273.2	264.8	270.6	269.4	—	—	267.5	—
Hispanic ^d	278.5	270.2	276.1	274.7	—	—	272.7	—
Parents' education								
Less than high school	274.9	265.8	267.7	268.4	—	—	268.4	—
High school diploma or equivalent	282.7	276.7	280.0	279.4	—	—	277.5	—
Some college, including vocational/technical	293.8	289.0	291.8	291.2	—	—	288.8	—
Bachelor's degree or higher	301.4	298.0	301.0	300.3	—	—	296.1	—

— Not available.

^a Testing accommodations (e.g., extended time, small group testing) for children with disabilities and limited-English-proficient students were not permitted.

^b In 2000, the assessment was only conducted at grade 4. In 2003, the assessment was only conducted at grades 4 and 8.

^c The 1977 OMB Standards for Data on Race and Ethnicity were used to classify persons into one of the following four racial groups: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. In addition, note that data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately, but are combined for reporting.

^d Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: Parents' education is the highest educational attainment of either parent. Data on parents' education are not reliable for 4th-graders.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress.

Table ED3.C

Percentage of students within each reading and mathematics achievement level range by grade, selected years 1990–2003

Subject, grade, and achievement level	1990 ^a	1992 ^a	1994 ^a	1996 ^a	1996	1998 ^a	1998	2000 ^a	2000	2002	2003
Mathematics											
4th-graders											
Below <i>Basic</i>	50.1	41.1	—	35.8	36.7	—	—	31.3	34.5	—	22.8
At or above <i>Basic</i>	49.9	58.9	—	64.2	63.3	—	—	68.7	65.5	—	77.2
At or above <i>Proficient</i>	12.7	17.9	—	21.3	20.8	—	—	26.0	23.8	—	32.5
At <i>Advanced</i>	1.2	1.7	—	2.3	2.2	—	—	2.6	2.5	—	3.9
8th-graders											
Below <i>Basic</i>	48.2	42.5	—	37.6	39.0	—	—	34.2	36.6	—	31.9
At or above <i>Basic</i>	51.8	57.5	—	62.4	61.0	—	—	65.8	63.4	—	68.1
At or above <i>Proficient</i>	15.3	20.9	—	23.8	23.3	—	—	27.3	25.7	—	28.8
At <i>Advanced</i>	2.0	3.1	—	3.8	3.7	—	—	5.0	4.7	—	5.4
12th-graders											
Below <i>Basic</i>	41.9	36.3	—	30.8	34.2	—	—	35.0	35.9	—	—
At or above <i>Basic</i>	58.1	63.7	—	69.2	65.8	—	—	65.0	64.1	—	—
At or above <i>Proficient</i>	11.9	14.7	—	16.3	16.0	—	—	16.8	16.5	—	—
At <i>Advanced</i>	1.4	1.6	—	1.9	2.0	—	—	2.3	2.4	—	—
Reading											
4th-graders											
Below <i>Basic</i>	—	37.9	39.5	—	—	37.6	40.4	37.4	40.5	36.1	36.6
At or above <i>Basic</i>	—	62.1	60.5	—	—	62.4	59.6	62.6	59.5	63.9	63.4
At or above <i>Proficient</i>	—	28.6	29.6	—	—	30.8	29.3	31.8	29.4	31.5	31.5
At <i>Advanced</i>	—	6.4	7.4	—	—	7.3	7.1	8.1	6.9	7.1	7.7
8th-graders											
Below <i>Basic</i>	—	30.5	30.4	—	—	25.9	26.6	—	—	24.5	26.2
At or above <i>Basic</i>	—	69.5	69.6	—	—	74.1	73.4	—	—	75.5	73.8
At or above <i>Proficient</i>	—	29.2	29.5	—	—	33.2	32.3	—	—	32.6	32.2
At <i>Advanced</i>	—	2.9	2.8	—	—	2.7	2.6	—	—	2.8	3.2
12th-graders											
Below <i>Basic</i>	—	20.3	25.5	—	—	23.0	23.7	—	—	26.3	—
At or above <i>Basic</i>	—	79.7	74.5	—	—	77.0	76.3	—	—	73.7	—
At or above <i>Proficient</i>	—	40.2	36.3	—	—	40.2	40.1	—	—	36.0	—
At <i>Advanced</i>	—	3.9	4.2	—	—	5.7	5.6	—	—	4.5	—

— Not available.

^a Testing accommodations (e.g., extended time, small group testing) for children with disabilities and limited-English-proficient students were not permitted.

NOTE: Achievement levels define what students should know and be able to do at different levels of performance. The definitions of these levels are: *Basic*: partial mastery of prerequisite knowledge and skills; *Proficient*: solid academic performance for each grade assessed; *Advanced*: superior performance.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress.

Table ED4.A

High school academic coursetaking: Percentage distribution of high school graduates by the highest level of mathematics courses taken, selected years 1982–2000

Characteristic	1982	1987	1990	1992	1994	1998	2000
Nonacademic or low academic							
Total	24.1	19.5	17.2	12.5	11.8	8.9	6.5
Middle academic							
Total	48.8	50.1	51.6	49.0	49.4	48.9	48.0
Level I	30.6	27.0	25.4	22.7	22.5	21.2	18.6
Level II	18.2	23.1	26.2	26.4	26.9	27.7	29.4
Advanced academic							
Total	26.3	29.5	30.6	38.1	38.1	41.4	44.6
Level I	15.6	12.9	12.9	16.4	16.3	14.4	14.1
Level II	4.8	9.0	10.4	10.9	11.6	15.2	18.0
Level III	5.9	7.6	7.2	10.7	10.2	11.8	12.5

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

Mathematics academic levels are:

Nonacademic: General Mathematics I or II; Basic Mathematics I, II, or III; consumer mathematics; technical or vocational mathematics; and mathematics review.

Low academic: Pre-algebra; Algebra I (taught over 2 years); and geometry (informal).

Middle academic I: Algebra I; plane geometry; plane and solid geometry; Unified Mathematics I and II; and pure mathematics.

Middle academic II: Algebra II and Unified Mathematics III.

Advanced academic I: Algebra III; algebra/trigonometry; algebra/analytical geometry; trigonometry; trigonometry/solid geometry; analytical geometry; linear algebra; probability; probability/statistics; statistics (other); and independent study.

Advanced academic II: Precalculus and introduction to analysis.

Advanced academic III: Advanced Placement calculus; calculus; and calculus/analytical geometry.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, High School and Beyond (1982); National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988 (1992); National Assessment of Educational Progress Transcript Study (1987, 1990, 1994, 1998, and 2000).

Table ED4.B

High school academic coursetaking: Percentage distribution of high school graduates by the highest level of science courses taken, selected years 1982–2000

Characteristic	1982	1987	1990	1992	1994	1998	2000
Low academic							
Total	27.2	15.8	12.8	9.7	10.0	9.3	8.7
Primary physical science	12.2	6.7	4.2	2.8	1.9	3.0	2.8
Secondary physical science and basic biology	15.0	9.1	8.7	6.9	8.2	6.3	5.9
Middle academic							
General biology	35.2	41.5	37.0	36.4	34.1	28.6	27.5
Advanced academic							
Total	35.4	41.9	49.5	53.5	55.3	61.5	63.1
Chemistry I or physics I	14.9	21.4	25.8	27.1	29.4	30.2	30.5
Chemistry I and physics I	5.9	10.6	12.3	12.2	13.0	16.3	14.8
Chemistry II or physics II or advanced biology	14.6	9.9	11.4	14.3	12.9	15.1	17.9

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

Science academic levels are:

Primary physical science: Physical science; applied physical science; earth science; college preparatory earth science; and unified science.

Secondary physical science and basic biology: Astronomy, geology; environmental science; oceanography; general physics; and basic biology I.

General biology: General biology I; ecology; zoology; marine biology; human physiology; and general or honors biology II.

Chemistry I or physics I: Introductory chemistry; chemistry I; organic chemistry; physical chemistry; consumer chemistry; general physics; and physics I.

Chemistry I and physics I: 1 chemistry and 1 physics course from the list above.

Chemistry II or physics II or advanced biology: International Baccalaureate (IB) biology II; IB biology III; AP biology; field biology; genetics; biopsychology; biology seminar; biochemistry and biophysics; biochemistry; botany; cell and molecular biology; cell biology; microbiology; anatomy; chemistry II; IB chemistry II; IB chemistry III; AP chemistry; physics II; IB physics; AP physics B; AP physics C: mechanics; AP physics C: electricity/magnetism; and physics II without calculus.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, High School and Beyond (1982); National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988 (1992); National Assessment of Educational Progress Transcript Study (1987, 1990, 1994, 1998, and 2000).

Table ED4.C

High school academic coursetaking: Percentage distribution of high school graduates by the level of English courses taken, selected years 1982–2000

Characteristic	1982	1987	1990	1992	1994	1998	2000
Low academic							
Total	10.0	22.1	19.6	18.0	17.6	13.7	10.7
Middle academic							
Total	76.7	55.6	60.2	57.3	56.5	56.1	54.7
Advanced academic							
Total	13.3	21.5	19.6	24.4	25.1	29.3	33.9
Less than 50 percent in honors	6.1	7.9	7.0	7.6	7.7	9.1	11.6
50–74 percent in honors	3.3	5.0	3.6	5.8	5.4	7.7	7.2
75 percent or more in honors	3.8	8.7	9.1	11.1	12.0	12.4	15.1

NOTE: Totals do not add up to 100 because a small percentage of students completed no English courses or only English as a second language (ESL) courses.

English academic levels are:

Low academic: The student has taken at least one low academic course, without having taken an honors-level course.

Middle academic: All completed English courses classified at grade level; no low academic level or honors courses.

Less than 50 percent in honors: The number of completed courses classified as honors level, when divided by the total number of completed low academic-, regular-, and honors-level courses, yields a percentage less than 50.

50–74 percent in honors: The number of completed courses classified as honors level, when divided by the total number of completed low academic-, regular-, and honors-level courses, yields a percentage from 50 through 74.

75 percent or more in honors: The number of completed courses classified as honors level, when divided by the total number of completed low academic-, regular-, and honors-level courses, yields a percentage from 75 through 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, High School and Beyond (1982); National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988 (1992); National Assessment of Educational Progress Transcript Study (1987, 1990, 1994, 1998, and 2000).

Table ED4.D

High school academic coursetaking: Percentage distribution of high school graduates by the highest level of foreign language courses taken, selected years 1982–2000

Characteristic	1982	1987	1990	1992	1994	1998	2000
No foreign language							
Total	45.6	33.3	26.9	22.5	22.3	19.4	17.4
Low academic							
Total	39.8	47.5	51.4	51.8	51.8	50.7	52.8
Year 1 or less	20.4	22.6	21.2	19.9	19.8	19.2	18.0
Year 2	19.5	24.9	30.2	32.0	32.1	31.5	34.9
Advanced academic							
Total	14.6	19.2	21.7	25.7	25.9	30.0	29.8
Year 3	8.9	11.9	12.9	14.8	15.0	17.4	16.5
Year 4	4.5	5.4	5.6	7.7	7.8	8.6	7.8
Advanced placement	1.2	1.9	3.2	3.2	3.1	4.1	5.4

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, High School and Beyond (1982); National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988 (1992); National Assessment of Educational Progress Transcript Study (1987, 1990, 1994, 1998, and 2000).

Table ED5

High school completion: Percentage of adults ages 18–24^a who have completed high school by race, Hispanic origin, and method of completion, selected years 1980–2003

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995 ^b	1996 ^b	1997 ^b	1998 ^b	1999 ^b	2000 ^b	2001 ^b	2002 ^b	2003 ^b
Total^c												
Total completing high school ^d	83.9	85.4	85.6	85.3	86.2	85.9	84.8	85.9	86.5	86.5	87.3	87.1
Method of completion ^e												
Diploma	—	—	80.6	77.5	76.5	76.7	74.7	76.8	—	—	—	—
Equivalent ^f	—	—	4.9	7.7	9.8	9.1	10.1	9.2	—	—	—	—
White, non-Hispanic^g												
Total completing high school ^d	87.5	88.2	89.6	89.8	91.5	90.5	90.2	91.2	—	—	—	—
Method of completion ^e												
Diploma	—	—	85.0	83.0	81.0	81.0	80.0	82.0	—	—	—	—
Equivalent ^f	—	—	5.0	7.0	11.0	9.0	10.0	9.0	—	—	—	—
White-alone, non-Hispanic^g												
Total completing high school ^d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91.8	91.0	91.8	91.9
Method of completion ^e												
Diploma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equivalent ^f	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black, non-Hispanic^g												
Total completing high school ^d	75.2	81.0	83.2	84.5	83.0	82.0	81.4	83.5	—	—	—	—
Method of completion ^e												
Diploma	—	—	78.0	75.0	73.0	72.0	72.0	73.0	—	—	—	—
Equivalent ^f	—	—	5.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.0	—	—	—	—
Black-alone, non-Hispanic^g												
Total completing high school ^d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83.7	85.6	84.8	85.0
Method of completion ^e												
Diploma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equivalent ^f	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic^h												
Total completing high school ^d	57.1	66.6	59.1	62.8	61.9	66.7	62.8	63.4	64.1	65.7	67.9	69.2
Method of completion ^e												
Diploma	—	—	55.0	54.0	55.0	59.0	52.0	55.0	—	—	—	—
Equivalent ^f	—	—	4.0	9.0	7.0	8.0	11.0	9.0	—	—	—	—

— Not available.

^a Excludes those 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 Not shown separately, but included in the total, are non-Hispanic Asians/Pacific Islanders and American Indians/Alaska Natives.

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

^e Method of high school completion is not reported for 2000 and subsequent years because of changes in General Education Development (GED) items in the October 2001 Current Population Survey (CPS) School Enrollment Supplement, making the 2001 data not comparable to previous years.

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

^g From 1980 to 1999, the 1977 OMB Standards for Data on Race and Ethnicity were used to classify persons into one of the following four racial groups: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. From 2000 to 2003, the revised 1997 OMB standards were used. Persons could select one or more of five racial groups: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Data from 2000 onward are not directly comparable with data from earlier years. In addition, note that data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately, but are combined for reporting.

^h Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, October Supplement. Tabulated by the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

Table ED6.A

Youth neither enrolled in school nor working: Percentage of youth ages 16–19 who are neither enrolled in school nor working by age, gender, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1984–2004

Characteristic	1984	1985	1990	1995 ^a	1996 ^a	1997 ^a	1998 ^a	1999 ^a	2000 ^a	2001 ^a	2002 ^a	2003 ^a	2004 ^a
Ages 16–19													
Total	12	11	10	9	9	9	8	8	8	9	9	8	8
Gender													
Male	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	8	8	8	7
Female	14	13	12	11	11	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	8
Race and Hispanic origin ^b													
White, non-Hispanic	10	9	8	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	7	—	—
White-alone, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
Black, non-Hispanic	19	18	15	14	15	14	13	13	13	14	14	—	—
Black-alone, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	10
Hispanic ^c	18	17	17	16	16	14	14	14	13	13	13	12	12
Other, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	6
Ages 16–17													
Total	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3
Gender													
Male	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	3
Female	6	6	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Race and Hispanic origin ^b													
White, non-Hispanic	5	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	—	—
White-alone, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Black, non-Hispanic	6	6	6	6	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	—	—
Black-alone, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Hispanic ^c	11	10	10	9	8	8	8	9	7	7	5	6	5
Other, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Ages 18–19													
Total	18	17	15	15	15	14	13	13	12	13	14	14	13
Gender													
Male	14	13	12	12	13	12	12	11	11	12	13	14	12
Female	21	20	18	17	17	15	13	14	13	15	15	14	13
Race and Hispanic origin ^b													
White, non-Hispanic	14	14	12	11	11	10	9	9	9	10	11	—	—
White-alone, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
Black, non-Hispanic	32	30	23	24	25	23	21	21	21	22	24	—	—
Black-alone, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	18
Hispanic ^c	25	24	24	23	23	20	19	20	18	19	20	20	19
Other, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	10

— 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 Before 2003, the 1977 OMB Standards for data on race and ethnicity were used to classify persons into racial groups. Beginning in 2003, the revised 1997 OMB standards were used, and Current Population Survey (CPS) questions were modified to comply with these new standards. The major changes included that individuals were allowed to choose more than one race category, and individuals were asked whether they were of Hispanic ethnicity before being asked about their race. Data from 2003 onward categorized by race and ethnicity are not directly comparable with data from earlier years.

^c Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: The information relates to the labor force and enrollment status of persons 16–19 years old in the civilian noninstitutionalized population during an “average” week of the school year. The percentages represent an average based on responses to the survey questions for the months that youth are usually in school (January through May and September through December). Results are based on uncomposited estimates and are not comparable to data from published tables.

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

Table ED6.B

Youth enrolled in school and working: Percentage of youth ages 16–19 who are enrolled in school and working by age, gender, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1984–2004

Characteristic	1984	1985	1990	1995 ^a	1996 ^a	1997 ^a	1998 ^a	1999 ^a	2000 ^a	2001 ^a	2002 ^a	2003 ^a	2004 ^a
Ages 16–19													
Total	25	26	28	29	29	29	29	31	30	28	26	25	25
Gender													
Male	25	26	27	28	28	28	29	29	29	26	24	23	22
Female	25	26	28	30	30	30	33	32	32	30	28	27	27
Race and Hispanic origin ^b													
White, non-Hispanic	29	30	33	35	35	35	36	36	36	34	31	—	—
White-alone, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	30
Black, non-Hispanic	10	12	15	16	15	16	19	17	19	16	15	—	—
Black-alone, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14
Hispanic ^c	18	15	17	16	17	17	18	18	19	20	17	15	16
Other, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	21
Ages 16–17													
Total	28	29	29	30	30	29	31	31	31	28	25	24	23
Gender													
Male	28	29	29	29	28	29	30	30	29	27	22	22	21
Female	28	29	30	31	31	30	32	31	32	30	27	26	24
Race and Hispanic origin ^b													
White, non-Hispanic	33	34	36	37	37	36	38	37	37	34	30	—	—
White-alone, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	28
Black, non-Hispanic	10	12	15	16	16	15	17	17	19	16	13	—	—
Black-alone, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	11
Hispanic ^c	18	15	17	14	15	15	17	17	18	17	15	14	13
Other, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	18
Ages 18–19													
Total	23	23	26	28	28	28	30	30	30	28	28	27	27
Gender													
Male	23	23	25	27	28	27	27	28	28	26	25	24	24
Female	23	23	26	30	29	30	33	32	31	30	30	30	30
Race and Hispanic origin ^b													
White, non-Hispanic	26	26	30	33	34	33	35	36	35	33	33	—	—
White-alone, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	32
Black, non-Hispanic	11	12	15	17	15	16	21	18	18	16	16	—	—
Black-alone, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	17
Hispanic ^c	17	15	16	19	18	19	19	19	20	22	19	17	20
Other, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	26

— 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 Before 2003, the 1977 OMB Standards for data on race and ethnicity were used to classify persons into racial groups. Beginning in 2003, the revised 1997 OMB standards were used, and Current Population Survey (CPS) questions were modified to comply with these new standards. The major changes included that individuals were allowed to choose more than one race category, and individuals were asked whether they were of Hispanic ethnicity before being asked about their race. Data from 2003 onward categorized by race and ethnicity are not directly comparable with data from earlier years.

^c Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: The information relates to the labor force and enrollment status of persons ages 16–19 in the civilian noninstitutionalized population during an “average” week of the school year. 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). Data for the groups of youth not shown here—those employed and not in school and those not employed and in school—are available on the website version of the report at <http://childstats.gov>.

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

Table ED7

Higher education: Percentage of adults ages 25–29 attaining associate’s and bachelor’s degrees or higher by highest degree attained, gender, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980–2004

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995 ^a	1998 ^a	1999 ^a	2000 ^a	2001 ^a	2002 ^a	2003 ^a	2004 ^a
Bachelor’s degree or higher^b											
Total	22.5	22.2	23.2	24.7	27.3	28.2	29.1	28.4	29.3	28.4	27.8
Gender											
Male	—	—	—	24.5	25.6	26.8	27.9	25.5	26.9	26.0	25.8
Female	—	—	—	24.9	29.0	29.5	30.1	31.3	31.8	30.9	29.6
Race and Hispanic origin ^c											
White, non-Hispanic	25.0	24.4	26.4	28.8	32.3	33.6	—	—	—	—	—
White-alone, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	34.0	33.7	35.9	34.2	32.2
Black, non-Hispanic	11.5	11.6	13.4	15.4	15.8	15.0	—	—	—	—	—
Black-alone, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.8	17.2	18.0	17.5	18.1
Hispanic ^d	7.7	11.1	8.2	8.9	10.4	8.9	9.7	10.5	8.9	10.0	12.3
Other, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	37.1	40.7	46.2	48.8	50.0	49.5	50.1	50.4
Associate’s degree											
Total	—	—	—	8.3	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.2	8.3	8.4
Gender											
Male	—	—	—	7.6	8.1	8.5	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.3
Female	—	—	—	9.1	9.1	9.1	10.0	9.9	9.0	9.2	9.4
Race and Hispanic origin ^c											
White, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	9.5	9.5	9.6	—	—	—	—	—
White-alone, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.6	9.4	9.2	10.0	9.8
Black, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	7.1	7.3	9.0	—	—	—	—	—
Black-alone, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.2	8.9	7.9	6.1	6.8
Hispanic ^d	—	—	—	4.1	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.3	6.0
Other, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	7.4	9.3	7.7	7.5	7.9	6.0	6.1	6.7

— 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 From 1980 to 1991, this included respondents who had completed 4 or more years of college. After 1991, this included respondents who reported having a bachelor’s or higher degree.

^c From 1980 to 1999, the 1977 OMB Standards for Data on Race and Ethnicity were used to classify persons into one of the following four racial groups: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. From 2000 to 2003, the revised 1997 OMB standards were used. Persons could select one or more of five racial groups: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Data from 2000 onward are not directly comparable with data from earlier years. In addition, note that data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately, but are combined for reporting.

^d 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, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement. Tabulated by the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

Table SPECIAL 1.A

Asthma: Percentage of children ages 0–17 with asthma, selected years 1980–2003

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997 ^a	1998 ^a	1999 ^a	2000 ^a	2001 ^a	2002 ^a	2003 ^a
Asthma in past 12 months ^b	3.6	4.8	5.8	7.5	6.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ever diagnosed with asthma ^c	—	—	—	—	—	11.4	12.1	10.8	12.3	12.6	12.2	12.5
Current asthma ^d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.7	8.2	8.5
Having at least one asthma attack ^e	—	—	—	—	—	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.5

— Not available.

^a In 1997, the National Health Interview Survey was redesigned. Data for 1997–2003 are not strictly comparable to earlier data.

^b Children with asthma in the past 12 months.

^c Children ever diagnosed with asthma by doctor or other health care professional.

^d Children ever diagnosed with asthma who still have asthma.

^e Children having had an episode of asthma or asthma attack in the past 12 months.

NOTE: From 1980–1996 children were identified as having asthma by asking parents “During the past twelve months did anyone in the family have asthma?” From 1997–2003, children are identified as having asthma by asking parents “Has a doctor or other health professional EVER told you that your child has asthma?” If the parent answered YES to this question they were then asked (1) “Does your child still have asthma?” and (2) “During the past twelve months, has your child had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack?” The question “Does your child still have asthma?” was introduced in 2001.

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

Table SPECIAL 1.B

Asthma: Percentage of children with current asthma^a by age, poverty status, race, Hispanic origin, and area of residence, 2001–2003

Characteristic	2001	2002	2003
Age			
Ages 0–4	5.7	6.0	6.0
Ages 5–10	9.6	8.6	9.2
Ages 11–17	10.1	9.7	9.8
Poverty status			
Below 100% poverty	11.0	11.4	10.9
100–199% poverty	8.9	7.9	8.3
200% poverty and above	8.3	7.7	8.0
Race and Hispanic origin^b			
White-alone, non-Hispanic	8.5	7.9	7.5
Black-alone, non-Hispanic	11.2	12.6	13.4
Hispanic	7.1	6.3	7.4
Mexican	5.1	4.4	4.9
Puerto Rican	18.1	17.2	20.6
Other, non-Hispanic ^c	9.4	8.1	10.3
American Indian/Alaska Native-alone	*	13.2	15.7
Asian-alone	7.4	5.6	*
Area of Residence^d			
Central city	8.7	8.3	9.1
Non-central city	8.7	8.4	8.3

* The relative standard error of the estimate is greater than 30 percent.

^a Children ever diagnosed with asthma that still have asthma.

^b The revised 1997 OMB standards for race were used for the 2001–2003 race-specific estimates. A person’s race is described by one or more of five racial groups: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately, but are combined for reporting. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

^c Includes Non-Hispanic American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Other Pacific Islander. Excludes multiple race.

^d “Central city” is defined as the central city of a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), while “Non-central city” is defined as an area in an MSA outside of the central city or in an area outside of an MSA. For more information on MSA’s see: National Center for Health Statistics. *Health United States, 2004 chartbook on trends in the health of Americans*. Appendix II. 468.

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

Table SPECIAL2.A

Blood lead levels: Percentage of children ages 1–5 with specified blood lead levels by race and Hispanic origin and by poverty status, 1999–2002

Characteristic	≥10 µg/dL	≥5 µg/dL	≥2.5 µg/dL
Total ^a	1.6	8.7	34.0
Race and Hispanic origin^b			
White, non-Hispanic	1.3 ^c	7.2	29.8
Black, non-Hispanic	3.1	18.5	54.0
Mexican American	*	7.4	29.1
Poverty status			
Below poverty	2.0 ^c	14.6	50.8
At or above poverty	*	5.3	24.5

* Estimates are considered unreliable (relative standard error is greater than 40 percent).

^a Totals include data for racial/ethnic groups not shown separately.

^b From 1976–2002, the 1977 OMB Standards for Data on Race and Ethnicity were used to classify persons into one of the following four racial groups: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately, but are combined for reporting. Estimates are not shown separately for American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander race due to the small sample size for each of these groups.

^c Estimates are unstable because they are based on a small number of persons (relative standard error is greater than 30 percent).

NOTE: Data for 1999–2002 are combined. A blood lead level of 10 µg/dL or greater is considered elevated,¹ but adverse health effects have been shown to occur at lower concentrations.²

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

¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2002). *Managing elevated blood lead levels among young children: Recommendations from the Advisory Committee on Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention*. Atlanta, GA. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/CaseManagement/caseManage_main.htm

² Canfield, R.L., Henderson, C.R. Jr., Cory-Slechta, D.A., Cox, C., Jusko, T.A., and Lanphear, B.P. (2003). Intellectual impairment in children with blood lead concentrations below 10 microg per deciliter. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 348(16), 1517–1526.

Table SPECIAL2.B

Blood lead levels: Median blood lead concentration among children ages 1–5, selected years 1976–2002

Characteristic	1976–1980	1988–1991	1992–1994	1999–2000	2001–2002
Total	14.4	3.5	2.6	2.1	1.6
Race and Hispanic origin^a					
White, non-Hispanic	13.2	3.1	2.2	2.0	1.4
Black, non-Hispanic	19.7	5.2	4.3	2.8	2.3
Mexican American	—	3.8	3.1	2.0	1.6

— Not available.

^a From 1976–2002, the 1977 OMB Standards for Data on Race and Ethnicity were used to classify persons into one of the following four racial groups: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. In addition, note that data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately, but are combined for reporting. Estimates are not shown separately for American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander race due to the small sample size for each of these groups.

NOTE: A blood lead level of 10 µg/dL or greater is considered elevated,¹ but adverse health effects have been shown to occur at lower concentrations.²

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

¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2002). *Managing elevated blood lead levels among young children: Recommendations from the Advisory Committee on Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention*. Atlanta, GA. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/CaseManagement/caseManage_main.htm

² Canfield, R.L., Henderson, C.R. Jr., Cory-Slechta, D.A., Cox, C., Jusko, T.A., and Lanphear, B.P. (2003). Intellectual impairment in children with blood lead concentrations below 10 microg per deciliter. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 348(16), 1517–1526.

Table SPECIAL3.A

Emotional and behavioral difficulties: Percentage of children ages 4–17 reported by a parent to have definite or severe, minor, or no difficulties with emotions, concentration, behavior, or getting along with other people, by selected characteristics, 2003

Characteristic	Definite/severe difficulties	Minor difficulties	No difficulties
Age and gender			
Total ages 4–17	4.8	15.4	79.8
Ages 4–7	3.3	13.8	82.8
Ages 8–10	5.5	15.5	79.0
Ages 11–14	4.9	16.0	79.1
Ages 15–17	6.1	16.4	77.5
Male ages 4–17	6.3	17.3	76.4
Ages 4–7	4.8	15.8	79.4
Ages 8–10	7.3	17.8	74.8
Ages 11–14	6.5	18.1	75.4
Ages 15–17	6.9	17.4	75.7
Female ages 4–17	3.3	13.4	83.3
Ages 4–7	1.8	11.9	86.3
Ages 8–10	3.5	12.9	83.5
Ages 11–14	3.2	13.8	83.0
Ages 15–17	5.2	15.3	79.4
Poverty status^a			
Below 100% poverty	7.8	18.6	73.6
100–199% poverty	6.1	19.0	74.9
200% poverty and above	4.6	15.0	80.3
Race and Hispanic origin^b			
White-alone, non-Hispanic	5.2	15.7	79.1
Black-alone, non-Hispanic	5.5	17.0	77.5
Hispanic ^c	3.7	14.0	82.3
Other, non-Hispanic and multiple races	1.8	10.6	87.5
Family structure^d			
Two parents	4.0	14.1	81.9
Mother only	7.0	19.0	73.9
Father only	3.6	12.8	83.6
No parents	8.8	22.1	69.1

^a Poverty level is based on family income and reflects family size and composition. It is adjusted each year using the annual average Consumer Price Index level. For more detail, see U.S. Census Bureau, Series P–60, no. 219.

^b The revised 1997 OMB standards for race were used for the 2003 race-specific estimates. A person's race is described by one or more of five racial groups: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately, but are combined for reporting. Estimates are not shown separately for American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander race due to the small sample size for each of these groups.

^c Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

^d "Two parents" includes two married or unmarried parents. The terms "mother" and "father" can include biological, adoptive, step, and foster relationships. "No parents" can include children cared for by other relatives or a legal guardian.

NOTE: Children with emotional and behavioral difficulties are defined as those whose parent responded "yes, definite" or "yes, severe" to the following question on the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ):¹ "Overall, do you think that (child) has any difficulties in one or more of the following areas: emotions, concentration, behavior, or being able to get along with other people?" Response choices were: (1) no; (2) yes, minor difficulties; (3) yes, definite difficulties; and (4) yes, severe difficulties.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, 2003 National Health Interview Survey.

¹ Goodman, R. (1999). The extended version of the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire as a guide to child psychiatric caseness and consequent burden. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, 40, 791–799.

Table SPECIAL3.B

Emotional and behavioral difficulties: Percentage of children ages 4–17 with service contact^a by type of service and parent-reported level of difficulty with emotions, concentration, behavior, or getting along with other people, 2003

Characteristic	Any service contact ^b	Mental health professional ^c	General doctor ^d	Special education	Needed but could not afford care ^e
Level of difficulty					
Definite/severe	64.8	44.5	39.1	22.6	9.3
Minor difficulties	21.7	15.9	10.0	4.6	1.6
No difficulties	3.6	2.5	1.1	0.4	0.3

^a Data on services refer to service contact for an emotional or behavioral problem during the past 12 months, or currently receiving special education services for an emotional or behavioral problem.

^b For an emotional or behavioral problem, “Any service contact” includes contact with a mental health professional or a general doctor, or receipt of special education services. A child may have had contact with more than one type of service.

^c A mental health professional was defined as a psychiatrist, psychologist, psychiatric nurse, or clinical social worker.

^d A general doctor was defined as a doctor who treats a variety of illnesses, such as a doctor in general practice, pediatrics, family medicine, or internal medicine.

^e “Needed but could not afford care” refers to parent reports that the child needed mental health care or counseling, but they could not afford it.

NOTE: Children with emotional and behavioral difficulties are defined as those whose parent responded, “Yes, definite” or “Yes, severe” to the following question on the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ):¹ “Overall, do you think that (child) has any difficulties in any of the following areas: emotions, concentration, behavior, or being able to get along with other people?” Response choices were: (1) no; (2) yes, minor difficulties; (3) yes, definite difficulties; and (4) yes, severe difficulties.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, 2003 National Health Interview Survey.

¹ Goodman, R. (1999). The extended version of the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire as a guide to child psychiatric caseness and consequent burden. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, 40, 791–799.

Table SPECIAL4.A

Low birthweight: Percentage of low and very low birthweight births by mother's marital status, race, Hispanic origin, and age, 2002

Characteristic	Total percentage distribution	Percentage distribution within groups	Percentage of births that are low birthweight	Percentage of births that are very low birthweight
All birthmothers				
Total	100.0	100.0	7.8	1.5
Married birthmother	66.0	66.0	6.7	1.2
Unmarried birthmother	34.0	34.0	9.9	2.0
White, non-Hispanic birthmothers^a				
Total	57.1	100.0	6.9	1.2
Married birthmother	44.0	77.0	6.4	1.1
Unmarried birthmother	13.2	23.0	8.7	1.5
Black, non-Hispanic birthmothers^a				
Total	14.4	100.0	13.4	3.2
Married birthmother	4.5	31.6	11.6	2.9
Unmarried birthmother	9.8	68.4	14.2	3.2
Hispanic birthmothers^a				
Total	21.8	100.0	6.5	1.2
Married birthmother	12.3	56.5	6.0	1.1
Unmarried birthmother	9.5	43.5	7.3	1.3
All birthmothers—by age				
Under age 20	10.8	100.0	9.6	1.8
Married birthmother	2.1	20.0	7.5	1.3
Unmarried birthmother	8.6	80.0	10.2	2.0
Ages 20-24	25.4	100.0	7.9	1.4
Married birthmother	12.3	48.4	6.5	1.1
Unmarried birthmother	13.1	51.6	9.2	1.7
Ages 25-29	26.4	100.0	6.9	1.3
Married birthmother	19.7	74.7	6.1	1.1
Unmarried birthmother	6.7	25.3	9.2	1.9
Ages 30-34	23.7	100.0	7.2	1.4
Married birthmother	20.2	85.4	6.6	1.2
Unmarried birthmother	3.5	14.6	11.0	2.4
Ages 35-39	11.3	100.0	8.6	1.6
Married birthmother	9.6	85.5	7.8	1.5
Unmarried birthmother	1.6	14.5	13.1	2.7
Ages 40-54	2.5	100.0	11.0	2.2
Married birthmother	2.1	82.7	10.1	2.0
Unmarried birthmother	0.4	17.3	15.2	3.0
Total births (in thousands): 4,021				

^a The 1977 OMB Standards for Data on Race and Ethnicity were used to classify persons into one of the following four racial groups: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. California, Hawaii, Ohio (for December only), Pennsylvania, Utah, and Washington reported multiple-race data in 2003, following the revised 1997 OMB standards. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states. In addition, note that data on race and Hispanic origin are collected and reported separately.

NOTE: In all cases, married birthmothers are significantly different from unmarried birthmothers. Marital status is the mother's marital status at the time she gave birth, and is not necessarily an indication of the biological paternity of the child. Birthweight data excludes live births with unknown birthweight. Low-birthweight infants weigh less than 2,500 grams at birth, about 5 lb. 8 oz. Very-low-birthweight infants weigh less than 1,500 grams, about 3 lb. 4 oz. Mother's marital status is captured at the time of birth by a direct question on birth certificates in 48 states and DC. (Michigan and New York use an inferential procedure to determine marital status, and are included with the other 48 states and DC).

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, Final Data for 2002.

Table SPECIAL4.B

Infant mortality: Infant mortality by birthmother's marital status, race, Hispanic origin, and age, 2002

(Infant deaths per 1,000 live births)

Characteristic	Total percentage distribution	Percentage distribution within groups	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births
All birthmothers			
Total	100.0	100.0	7.0
Married birthmother	66.0	66.0	5.4
Unmarried birthmother	34.0	34.0	9.9
White, non-Hispanic birthmothers^a			
Total	57.1	100.0	5.8
Married birthmother	44.0	77.0	4.9
Unmarried birthmother	13.2	23.0	8.8
Black, non-Hispanic birthmothers^a			
Total	14.4	100.0	13.9
Married birthmother	4.5	31.6	11.8
Unmarried birthmother	9.8	68.4	14.8
Hispanic birthmothers^a			
Total	21.8	100.0	5.6
Married birthmother	12.3	56.5	5.0
Unmarried birthmother	9.5	43.5	6.4
All birthmothers—by age			
Under age 20	10.8	100.0	10.4
Married birthmother	2.1	20.0	8.4
Unmarried birthmother	8.6	80.0	10.9
Ages 20–24	25.4	100.0	7.8
Married birthmother	12.3	48.4	6.0
Unmarried birthmother	13.1	51.6	9.6
Ages 25–29	26.4	100.0	6.0
Married birthmother	19.7	74.7	5.0
Unmarried birthmother	6.7	25.3	9.0
Ages 30–34	23.7	100.0	5.6
Married birthmother	20.2	85.4	4.9
Unmarried birthmother	3.5	14.6	9.8
Ages 35–39	11.3	100.0	6.5
Married birthmother	9.6	85.5	5.7
Unmarried birthmother	1.6	14.5	10.7
Ages 40–54	2.5	100.0	8.5
Married birthmother	2.1	82.7	7.6
Unmarried birthmother	0.4	17.3	12.6
Total births (in thousands): 4,021			

^a The 1977 OMB Standards for Data on Race and Ethnicity were used to classify persons into one of the following four racial groups: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. California, Hawaii, Ohio (for December only), Pennsylvania, Utah, and Washington reported multiple-race data in 2003, following the revised 1997 OMB standards. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states. In addition, note that data on race and Hispanic origin are collected and reported separately.

NOTE: In all cases, married birthmothers are significantly different from unmarried birthmothers. Marital status is the mother's marital status at the time she gave birth, and is not necessarily an indication of the biological paternity of the child. Mother's marital status is captured at the time of birth by a direct question on birth certificates in 48 states and DC (Michigan and New York use an inferential procedure to determine marital status, and are included with the other 48 states and DC).

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, Final Data for 2002.

Table SPECIAL4.C

Family structure and adolescents' living arrangements: Percentage of adolescents ages 15–17 by family structure, 1996 and 2001 SIPP panels

Characteristic	Total percentage distribution
Total	
All adolescents ages 15–17	100.0
With married, biological parents	53.1
With adoptive parents	2.0
With married parents, one biological, one step	10.1
With a single parent	27.6
With neither parent	7.2
Total adolescents ages 15–17 (in thousands) ^a	11,731

^a Average number of adolescents ages 15–17 at the start of the 1996 and 2001 panels.

NOTE: These data identify the living arrangements of adolescents at the time of the survey. The family living arrangement experience throughout the adolescent's first 15–17 years cannot be inferred from these data. (For example, a child living with a single parent at the time of the survey may have been living with two married biological parents up until the previous month. Similarly, it cannot be determined when an adolescent with adoptive parents was adopted.) The 1996 and 2001 panels from the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) were combined for purposes of these analyses.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1996 and 2001 panels.

Table SPECIAL4.D

Adolescents enrolled in school: Percentage of adolescents ages 15–17 enrolled in school by family structure, family income, race, and Hispanic origin, 1996 and 2001 SIPP panels

Characteristic	Total percentage distribution	Percentage distribution within groups	Percentage of adolescents ages 15–17 enrolled in school
All adolescents			
All adolescents ages 15–17	100.0	100.0	95.0
With married, biological parents	53.1	53.1	97.1
With adoptive parents	2.0	2.0	95.0
With married parents, one biological, one step	10.1	10.1	96.4
With a single parent	27.6	27.6	94.4 ^c
With neither parent	7.2	7.2	79.4 ^c
Adolescents whose family's income is more than twice the poverty line			
All adolescents ages 15–17	61.3	100.0	96.9
With married, biological parents	39.1	63.7	98.0
With adoptive parents	1.5	2.4	95.1
With married parents, one biological, one step	7.4	12.0	96.9
With a single parent	11.5	18.8	95.7 ^c
With neither parent	1.9	3.0	81.9 ^c
White, non-Hispanic adolescents^a			
All adolescents ages 15–17	66.6	100.0	95.7
With married, biological parents	39.6	59.5	97.3
With adoptive parents	1.3	2.0	96.0
With married parents, one biological, one step	7.3	11.0	95.4 ^c
With a single parent	14.8	22.2	94.9 ^c
With neither parent	3.5	5.3	81.8 ^c
Black, non-Hispanic adolescents^a			
All adolescents ages 15–17	15.1	100.0	95.9
With married, biological parents	4.0	26.7	97.2
With adoptive parents	0.4	2.4	90.8
With married parents, one biological, one step	1.3	8.5	98.9
With a single parent	7.5	50.1	96.5
With neither parent	1.8	12.2	89.7 ^c
Hispanic adolescents^a			
All adolescents ages 15–17	13.4	100.0	89.8
With married, biological parents	6.2	46.3	94.9
With adoptive parents	0.2	1.3	91.6
With married parents, one biological, one step	1.0	7.6	99.0 ^c
With a single parent	4.4	32.9	90.3 ^c
With neither parent	1.6	11.9	62.1 ^c
Total adolescents ages 15–17 (in thousands): ^b 11,731			

^a In the 1996 and 2001 panels, following the 1977 OMB standards for collecting and presenting data on race, the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) asked respondents to choose one race from the following: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately; Hispanics may be of any race.

^b Average number of adolescents ages 15–17 at the start of the 1996 and 2001 panels.

^c Significantly different from adolescents with married, biological parents (.05 level).

NOTE: These data identify the living arrangements of adolescents at the time of the survey. The family living arrangement experience throughout the adolescent's first 15–17 years cannot be inferred from these data. (For example, a child living with a single parent at the time of the survey may have been living with two married biological parents up until the previous month. Similarly, it cannot be determined when an adolescent with adoptive parents was adopted.) The 1996 and 2001 panels from the SIPP were combined for purposes of these analyses.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1996 and 2001 panels.

Table SPECIAL4.E

General adolescent health status: Percentage of adolescents ages 15–17 reported to be in excellent or very good health by family structure, 1996 and 2001 SIPP panels

Characteristic	Total percentage distribution	Percentage distribution within groups	Percentage of adolescents ages 15–17 reported to be in very good or excellent health
All adolescents			
All adolescents ages 15–17 ^a	100.0	100.0	81.4
With married, biological parents	53.1	53.1	85.9
With adoptive parents	2.0	2.0	81.8
With married parents, one biological, one step	10.1	10.1	79.8 ^c
With a single parent	27.6	27.6	76.2 ^c
With neither parent	7.2	7.2	67.1 ^c
Adolescents whose family's income is more than twice the poverty line			
All adolescents ages 15–17	61.3	100.0	83.5
With married, biological parents	39.1	63.7	86.7
With adoptive parents	1.5	2.4	82.6
With married parents, one biological, one step	7.4	12.0	81.1 ^c
With a single parent	11.5	18.8	78.8 ^c
With neither parent	1.9	3.0	69.1 ^c
White, non-Hispanic adolescents^a			
All adolescents ages 15–17	66.6	100.0	83.8
With married, biological parents	39.6	59.5	87.9
With adoptive parents	1.3	2.0	82.6
With married parents, one biological, one step	7.3	11.0	80.8 ^c
With a single parent	14.8	22.2	78.3 ^c
With neither parent	3.5	5.3	65.8 ^c
Black, non-Hispanic adolescents^a			
All adolescents ages 15–17	15.1	100.0	72.9
With married, biological parents	4.0	26.7	82.5
With adoptive parents	0.4	2.4	61.2
With married parents, one biological, one step	1.3	8.5	70.4 ^c
With a single parent	7.5	50.1	69.9 ^c
With neither parent	1.8	12.2	68.8 ^c
Hispanic adolescents^a			
All adolescents ages 15–17	13.4	100.0	77.4
With married, biological parents	6.2	46.3	77.4
With adoptive parents	0.2	1.3	*
With married parents, one biological, one step	1.0	7.6	76.7
With a single parent	4.4	32.9	80.3
With neither parent	1.6	11.9	63.4 ^c
Total adolescents ages 15–17 (in thousands): ^b 11,731			

* Number too small to calculate a reliable rate.

^a In the 1996 and 2001 panels, following the 1977 OMB standards for collecting and presenting data on race, the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) asked respondents to choose one race from the following: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately; Hispanics may be of any race.

^b Average number of adolescents ages 15–17 at the start of the 1996 and 2001 panels.

^c Significantly different from adolescents with married, biological parents (.05 level).

NOTE: These data identify the living arrangements of adolescents at the time of the survey. The family living arrangement experience throughout the adolescent's first 15–17 years cannot be inferred from these data. (For example, a child living with a single parent at the time of the survey may have been living with two married biological parents up until the previous month. Similarly, it cannot be determined when an adolescent with adoptive parents was adopted.) The 1996 and 2001 panels from the SIPP were combined for purposes of these analyses.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1996 and 2001 panels.

Table SPECIAL4.F

Births to unmarried adolescent girls: Percentage of adolescent girls, by family structure at ages 15–17, who became unmarried birthmothers by ages 17–19, 1996 and 2001 SIPP panels

Characteristic	Total percentage distribution	Percentage distribution within groups	Percentage of adolescent girls, by family structure at ages 15–17, who become unmarried birthmothers by ages 17–19
All adolescents			
All adolescents ages 15–17	100.0	100.0	5.8
With married, biological parents	52.9	52.9	2.4
With adoptive parents	2.0	2.0	9.7
With married parents, one biological, one step	9.7	9.7	3.9
With a single parent	28.3	28.3	8.9 ^c
With neither parent	7.0	7.0	26.7 ^c
Adolescents whose family's income is more than twice the poverty line			
All adolescents ages 15–17	60.7	100.0	3.2
With married, biological parents	39.0	64.3	1.6
With adoptive parents	1.5	2.4	10.4
With married parents, one biological, one step	7.0	11.6	2.7
With a single parent	11.6	19.1	6.6 ^c
With neither parent	1.5	2.5	21.5 ^c
White, non-Hispanic adolescents^a			
All adolescents ages 15–17	66.1	100.0	3.2
With married, biological parents	39.4	59.6	1.5
With adoptive parents	1.5	2.3	5.1
With married parents, one biological, one step	6.7	10.2	2.4
With a single parent	15.1	22.9	4.6 ^c
With neither parent	3.3	5.0	23.1 ^c
Black, non-Hispanic adolescents^a			
All adolescents ages 15–17	15.5	100.0	12.9
With married, biological parents	4.1	26.2	6.2
With adoptive parents	0.3	2.0	51.4 ^c
With married parents, one biological, one step	1.4	9.1	10.3
With a single parent	7.7	49.7	13.4 ^c
With neither parent	2.0	13.1	25.3 ^c
Hispanic adolescents^a			
All adolescents ages 15–17	13.3	100.0	12.7
With married, biological parents	6.1	45.7	5.2
With adoptive parents	0.2	1.2	*
With married parents, one biological, one step	1.1	8.5	5.9
With a single parent	4.6	34.6	17.5 ^c
With neither parent	1.3	10.0	41.5 ^c
Total girls ages 15–17 (in thousands): ^b 5,716			

* Number too small to calculate a reliable rate.

^a In the 1996 and 2001 panels, following the 1977 OMB standards for collecting and presenting data on race, the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) asked respondents to choose one race from the following: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately; Hispanics may be of any race.

^b Average number of adolescents ages 15–17 at the start of the 1996 and 2001 panels.

^c Significantly different from adolescent girls with married, biological parents (.05 level).

NOTE: These data identify the living arrangements of adolescents at the time of the survey. The family living arrangement experience throughout the adolescent's first 15–17 years cannot be inferred from these data. (For example, a child living with a single parent at the time of the survey may have been living with two married biological parents up until the previous month. Similarly, it cannot be determined when an adolescent with adoptive parents was adopted.) Family structure was measured in 1996 and 2001, at ages 15–17; data on unmarried motherhood was collected over the two succeeding years. The 1996 and 2001 panels from the SIPP were combined for purposes of these analyses.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1996 and 2001 panels.

A young girl with dark hair tied back is shown in profile, focused on writing in a notebook with a pencil. The background is a soft-focus American flag, with the stars and stripes visible. The entire image has a warm, reddish-orange tint. The text 'Appendix B: Data Source Descriptions' is positioned in the upper right corner, underlined.

Appendix B: Data Source Descriptions

Data Source Descriptions

Air Quality System.....	175
American Community Survey.....	175
American Housing Survey.....	175
Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals.....	175
Current Population Survey.....	176
Decennial Census Data.....	177
High School and Beyond.....	178
Monitoring the Future	178
National Assessment of Educational Progress	178
National Assessment of Educational Progress High School Transcript Studies.....	179
National Crime Victimization Survey	179
National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988	180
National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.....	180
National Health Interview Survey.....	181
National Household Education Survey	182
National Immunization Survey	182
National Linked File of Live Births and Infant Deaths	183
National Survey on Environmental Management of Asthma and Children’s Exposure to Environmental Tobacco.....	183
National Vital Statistics System.....	183
Population Estimates	185
Population Projections	185
Survey of Income and Program Participation.....	185
Uniform Crime Reports	186

Data Source Descriptions

Air Quality System

The Air Quality System (AQS) contains ambient air pollution data collected by EPA, State, local, and tribal air pollution control agencies. Data on criteria pollutants consist of air quality measurements collected by sensitive equipment at thousands of monitoring stations located across all 50 states, plus the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Each monitor measures the concentration of a particular pollutant in the air. Monitoring data indicate the average pollutant concentration during a specified time interval, usually 1 hour or 24 hours. AQS also contains meteorological data, descriptive information about each monitoring station (including its geographic location and its operator), and data quality assurance/quality control information. 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.

Information on the AQS is available online at <http://www.epa.gov/air/data/aqsdb.html>.

Agency Contact:
David Mintz
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Phone: (919) 541-5224

American Community Survey

The American Community Survey is an annual nationwide survey that will replace the decennial long form in future censuses. The objective of the American Community Survey is to provide data users with timely housing, social, and economic data updated every year that can be compared across states, communities, and population groups.

The American Community Survey has been implemented in three parts: (1) Demonstration period, 1996–1998, beginning at 4 sites; (2) Comparison site period, 1999–2004, comparing 31 sites continuously over this period as well as adding other counties to the survey in preparation for full implementation; and (3) Full implementation nationwide in 2005. (Sampling of group quarters will be added in 2006.)

Starting in January 2005, the Census Bureau is implementing the American Community Survey in every county of the United States with an annual sample of 3 million housing units. Once the survey is in full operation, American Community Survey data will be available every year for areas and population groups of 65,000 or more.

For small areas and population groups of 20,000 or less, it will take 5 years to accumulate a large enough sample to provide estimates with accuracy similar to the decennial census.

Each month, a systematic sample of addresses will be selected from the most current Master Address File (MAF). The sample will represent the entire United States. Data are collected by mail, and sample addresses that do not respond by mail may be contacted using the follow-up procedures CATI, CAPI, or both.

Information about the American Community Survey is available online at <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/index.html>.

Agency Contact:
Tavia Simmons
U.S. Census Bureau
Phone: (301) 763-2416

American Housing Survey

This survey provides data necessary for evaluating progress toward “a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family,” affirmed in 1949 and 1968 legislation. The data come from a U.S. Census Bureau nationwide sample survey in odd-numbered years for national, regional, and metropolitan/nonmetropolitan data and from surveys in 47 metropolitan statistical areas over a multi-year cycle. These data detail the types, size, conditions, characteristics, costs and values, equipment, utilities, and dynamics of the housing inventory; describe the demographic, financial, and mobility characteristics of the occupants; and give 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, data since 1997 on assisted families, priority problems, and severe physical problems are not comparable with earlier data.

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

Agency Contact:
Barry Steffen
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Phone: (202) 708-1537 (x5926)

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. 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. The 1998 sample of children ages 2–9 was designed as a supplement to the 1994–96 CSFII. Dietary recall methods were the same in both samples. Intake data were provided for 3,937 children ages 0–17 in 1989–91, and 4,011 children ages 2–9 in 1998.

For more information on the CSFII 1989–91, see Tippet, 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 Tippet, 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.bar.c.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: (703) 305-7600

Current Population Survey

Core survey and supplements. The Current Population Survey (CPS) is a nationwide survey of about 60,000 households conducted monthly for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics by the U.S. Census Bureau. It represents the civilian noninstitutionalized population nationally and for every State and the District of Columbia.

The CPS core survey is the primary source of information on the employment characteristics of the noninstitutionalized civilian population, ages 15 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 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC)—formerly called the March Supplement—and the October school enrollment supplement provide information used to estimate the status and well-being of children. The ASEC and October supplement 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. In this report, data on poverty status, health insurance, and the highest level of school completed or degree attained are derived from the ASEC. The food security supplement, introduced in April 1995 and administered in December since 2001, is described in detail below.

The CPS sample is selected from a complete address list of geographically delineated primary sampling units based on census addresses updated using recent construction and other data. It is administered through field representatives, either in-person or by telephone using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). Some CPS data is also collected through a centralized telephone operation (CATI). For more information regarding the CPS, its sampling structure, and estimation methodology, see *Current Population Survey Design and Methodology Technical Paper 63RV*, Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2002, available at <http://www.bls.census.gov/cps/tp/tp63.htm>.

Effective with the release of July 2001 data, official labor force estimates from the CPS reflect the expansion of the monthly CPS sample from about 50,000 to about 60,000 eligible households. This expansion of the monthly CPS sample was one part of the Census Bureau's plan to meet the requirements of the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) legislation. The SCHIP legislation requires the Census Bureau to improve state estimates of the number of children who live in low-income families and lack health insurance. These estimates are obtained from the Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) to the CPS. The ASEC reflects interviews based on a sample of about 100,000 households. The ASEC (formerly the March Supplement) now includes data from February, March, and April. In September 2000, the Census Bureau began expanding the monthly CPS sample in 31 states and the District of Columbia. States were

identified for sample supplementation based on the standard error of their March estimate of low-income children without health insurance.

Food security supplement. The food security supplement collects information on households' economic access to enough food, food spending, and use of Federal and community food assistance programs. 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. Statistics presented in this report are based on 12-month data from the CPS food security supplements. The food security questions are based on material reported in prior research on hunger and food security and reflect the consensus of nearly 100 experts at the 1994 Food Security and Measurement Conference convened jointly by the National Center for Health Statistics and the Food and Nutrition Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The supplement was developed, tested, and refined further by the conferees, members of a Federal interagency working group, and survey methods specialists for the U.S. Census Bureau's Center for Survey Methods Research. All households interviewed in the CPS in December are eligible for the supplement. Special supplement sample weights were computed to adjust for the demographic characteristics of supplement noninterviews.

Economic Research Service, Food Security Briefing Room: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/foodsecurity/>

Information about the CPS is available online at <http://www.bls.census.gov/cps/cpsmain.htm>.

Agency Contacts:

For information on food security:

Tracy Von Ins
Food and Nutrition Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
E-mail: Tracy.VonIns@fns.usda.gov

For information on family structure:

Fertility and Family Statistics Branch
U.S. Census Bureau
Phone: (301) 763-2416

For information on secure parental employment, family income, and youth neither enrolled in school nor working:

Teri Morisi
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Phone: (202) 691-6378

For information on poverty, family income, and access to health care:

HHES/Statistical Information Staff
U.S. Census Bureau
Phone: (301) 763-3242

For information on higher education:

Tom Snyder
National Center for Education Statistics
Phone: (202) 502-7452
E-mail: Tom.Snyder@ed.gov

For information on difficulty speaking English:

Kelly Holder
U.S. Census Bureau
Phone: (301) 763-2464

For information on high school completion:

Chris Chapman
National Center for Education Statistics
Phone: (202) 502-7414
E-mail: Chris.Chapman@ed.gov

For information on early childhood education:

Jerry West
National Center for Education Statistics
Phone: (202) 502-7335
E-mail: Jerry.West@ed.gov

Decennial Census Data

Every 10 years, beginning with the first census in 1790, the United States government conducts a census, or count, of the entire population as mandated by the U.S. Constitution. In 2000, as in several previous censuses, two forms were used—a short form and a long form. The short form was sent to every household; the long form, containing the 100 percent questions, plus the sample questions, was sent to approximately one in every six households.

The Census 2000 short form questionnaire included seven questions for each household: name, sex, age, relationship, Hispanic origin, race, and whether the housing unit was owned or rented. The long form asked more detailed information on subjects such as education, employment, income, ancestry, homeowner costs, units in a structure, number of rooms, plumbing facilities, etc. Decennial censuses not only count the population but also sample the socioeconomic status of the population, providing a tool for the government, educators, business owners, and others to get a snapshot of the state of the Nation. A more comprehensive description of Census 2000 is available at <http://www.census.gov/mso/www/c2000basics>.

While it is impossible to completely eliminate error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Census Bureau attempts to control the sources of such error during the data collection and processing operations. The primary sources of error and the programs instituted to control error in Census 2000 are described in detail in Summary File 1 Technical Documentation in Chapter 8, "Accuracy of the Data," located at <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf>.

Agency Contacts:

For information on the indicators:

Tavia Simmons

U.S. Census Bureau

Phone: (301) 763-2416

For further information on the computation and use of standard errors:

Decennial Statistical Studies Division

U.S. Census Bureau

Phone: (301) 763-4242

High School and Beyond

The High School and Beyond (HS&B) longitudinal survey was first administered in 1980 to a stratified, nationally representative sample of approximately 30,000 high school sophomores and 28,000 high school seniors from more than 1,000 high schools. Follow-up surveys were administered in 1982, 1984, 1986, and 1992. In-school waves (1980 and 1982) entailed the administration of a student questionnaire and a cognitive test battery. In the Base Year (1980), data were also collected from students' parents and school principals, while the teachers of sampled students were asked to complete a checklist on students' behavior and performance in class. As part of the First Follow-up, high school transcripts were collected for a probability subsample of nearly 18,500 members of the 1980 sophomore cohort. The sample design for the transcript study increased the representation of racial/ethnic minorities, private school students, dropouts, transfer students, early graduates, and students whose parents had previously completed a parent questionnaire. The mode of data collection for the out-of-school waves of the study was self-administered mail-back questionnaires in 1984 and 1986 and Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) in 1992. In addition, a postsecondary school transcript study was conducted for First and Second Follow-up senior cohort respondents and Third and Fourth Follow-up sophomore cohort respondents who reported attending postsecondary institutions in those waves of the study.

In this report, the analysis sample for the indicators that used HS&B high school transcript data consisted of all 1982 high school graduates with complete transcripts. Of the 15,941 students on the transcript file, 11,195 students were high school graduates with complete transcripts.

Information on the HS&B First Follow-up and the high school transcript study can be found in Jones, C., et al. (1983). *High School and Beyond, 1980 Sophomore Cohort, First Follow-up (1982), Data file user's manual*. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics. Jones, C., et al. (1983). *High School and Beyond Transcript Survey*

(1982), *Data file user's manual*. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics.

Information about HS&B is available online at <http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/hsb/>.

Agency Contact:

Aurora D'Amico

National Center for Education Statistics

Phone: (202) 502-7334

E-mail: Aurora.D'Amico@ed.gov

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 2004 survey is the 14th 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 from the National Institute on Drug Abuse. The survey design consists of a multi-stage random sample where the stages include 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 2004 survey included 15,222 high school seniors from 128 schools, 16,839 10th-graders from 131 schools, and 17,413 8th-graders from 147 schools (a total of 49,474 students from 406 schools).

Information about MTF is available online at <http://www.nida.nih.gov/DrugPages/MTF.html> and <http://monitoringthefuture.org/>.

Agency Contact:

Moira O'Brien

National Institute on Drug Abuse

Phone: (301) 443-6637

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 trends in educational performance, NAEP has periodically assessed students in grades 4, 8, and 12 since 1990 in reading and mathematics, as well as in other subjects such as science, writing, and U.S. history. The assessments use the curriculum frameworks developed by the National Assessment Governing Board (NAGB)

and the latest advances in assessment methodology. The frameworks use standards developed within the field, using a consensus process involving educators, subject-matter experts, and other interested citizens.

The content and nature of the main NAEP evolves periodically to reflect changes in curriculum and instructional practices. NAEP includes students in public and nonpublic schools. A charter school could be sampled, since such schools are within the universe of public schools, but homeschoolers are not included. Before 2002, the NAEP national sample was an independently selected national sample. However, beginning in 2002, the NAEP national sample was obtained by aggregating the samples from each state. As a result, the size of the national sample increased in 2002, which means that smaller differences between estimates from different administrations and different types of students can now be found to be statistically significant than could be detected in assessment results reported before 2002.

Until 1996, NAEP assessments excluded certain subgroups of students identified as “special needs students,” including students with disabilities and students with limited English proficiency. For the 1996 and 2000 mathematics assessments and the 1998 and 2000 reading assessments, NAEP included separate assessments with provisions for accommodating these students (e.g., extended time, small group testing, mathematics questions read aloud, and so on). For these years, results are reported for both the unaccommodated and accommodated assessments. After 2000, only a single accommodated assessment was administered.

NAEP has also conducted assessments in mathematics, reading, and science since the 1970s at ages 9, 13, and 17. These long-term assessments have not changed, providing a comparison over a long period of time, but they do not necessarily reflect current teaching standards or curricula.

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

Agency Contact:
Arnold Goldstein
National Center for Education Statistics
Phone: (202) 502-7344
E-mail: Arnold.Goldstein@ed.gov

National Assessment of Educational Progress High School Transcript Studies

Conducted in association with NAEP, the High School Transcript Study (HSTS) provides coursetaking and demographic information for a nationally representative, stratified sample of high school seniors.

Sample sizes have ranged from approximately 21,000 to 25,000 students in approximately 300 schools. The HSTS provides the Department of Education and other education policymakers with information regarding current course offerings and coursetaking patterns in the Nation’s secondary schools. In addition, it provides information on the relationship of student coursetaking patterns to achievement as measured by NAEP. Excluded students were those who did not graduate from high school, had not received a “regular” or “honors” diploma, or did not have complete transcript data. For all transcripts and samples, a course identification code number, based on the Classification of Secondary School Courses (CSCS), was assigned to each course taken by a student. Courses were further classified into subject (e.g., mathematics) and program (e.g., academic) areas using a 1998 revision of the CSCS [Bradby, D. and Hoachlander, E.G. (1999). *1998 Revision of the secondary school taxonomy*. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics].

More information about the NAEP HSTS can be found in: U.S. Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics. *The 1998 High School Transcript Study Tabulation: Comparative data on credits earned and demographics for 1998, 1994, 1990, 1987, and 1982 high school graduates*, (NCES 2001-498) by Stephen Roey, Nancy Caldwell, Keith Rust, Eyal Blumstein, Tom Krenzke, Stan Legum, Judy Kuhn, Mark Waksberg, and Jacqueline Haynes.

Information about the NAEP High School Transcript Study is available online at <http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/hsts>.

Agency Contact:
Janis Brown
National Center for Education Statistics
Phone: (202) 502-7482
E-mail: Janis.Brown@ed.gov

National Crime Victimization Survey

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is the Nation’s primary source of information on criminal victimization. In earlier years, researchers obtained data from interviews with a nationally representative sample of roughly 49,000 households that included more than 100,000 persons ages 12 and older. In recent years, the sample size for the NCVS has been decreased. The sample for the most recent year, 2003, was 42,000 households and 75,000 persons ages 12 and older. All household members 12 and older in households chosen using a multistage stratified sample design are interviewed to obtain information on the frequency, characteristics, and consequences of criminal victimization in the United States.

The survey 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 12 or older and members of various racial and gender groups. Either in person or by telephone, victims are also asked whether they reported the incident to the police. In instances of personal violent crimes, they are asked about the characteristics of the perpetrator. The response rate for 2003 was 91.6 percent of eligible households and 86.3 percent of eligible individuals. The NCVS provides the largest national forum for victims to describe the impact of crime and their characteristics and those 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>.

Agency Contact:
Michael Rand
Bureau of Justice Statistics
Phone: (202) 616-3494

National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988

The National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988 (NELS:88) is a longitudinal study of the 8th-grade class of 1988 sponsored by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). The Base Year survey was administered to about 24,000 8th-graders in more than 1,000 schools with an 8th-grade class. The First, Second, Third, and Fourth Follow-up surveys revisited the same sample of students in 1990, 1992, 1994, and 2000, when most of the 1988 8th-graders were in 10th grade, in 12th grade, and then 2 and 6 years out of high school. For each in-school follow-up, the student sample was “freshened” to obtain a representative cross-sectional sample of 10th graders (in 1990) and 12th graders (in 1992). In-school waves entailed the administration of a student questionnaire and a battery of cognitive tests in the subject areas of mathematics, English, science, and social studies/history. Students’ teachers, principals, and parents were also surveyed. In addition, as part of the Second Follow-up, high school transcripts were collected for (1) all students attending a subset of Second Follow-up schools selected for the transcript study; (2) all dropouts and dropouts attending alternative programs who had attended high school for a minimum of one term; (3) all early graduates; and (4) sample members with disabilities that prevented them from completing a questionnaire and cognitive test battery in the Base Year, First Follow-up, and Second Follow-up. Transcripts were coded using

the Classification of Secondary School Courses as updated for the 1990 National Assessment of Educational Progress, High School Transcript Study. Students were subsequently surveyed in the Third and Fourth Follow-ups through Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI).

In this report, the analysis sample for indicators that used NELS:88 transcript data consisted of all 1992 high school graduates with complete transcripts. Of the 17,285 students on the transcript file, 13,506 students were high school graduates with complete transcripts.

Information on the NELS:88 Second Follow-up Survey and the Transcript Study can be found in:

Ingels, S.J., Dowd, K.L., Baldrige, J.D., Stripe, J.L., Bartot, V.H., and Frankel, M.R. (1994). *National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988 Second Follow-up: Student component data file user’s manual* (NCES 94-374). Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics.

Ingels, S.J., Dowd, K.L., Taylor, J.T., Bartot, V.H., Frankel, M.R., and Pulliam, P.A. (1995). *National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988 Second Follow-up: Transcript component data file user’s manual*. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics (NCES 95-377).

Information about NELS:88 is available online at <http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/nels88/>.

Agency Contact:
Jeffrey Owings
National Center for Education Statistics
Phone: (202) 502-7423
E-mail: Jeffrey.Owings@ed.gov

National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey

The National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) is conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The survey is designed to assess the health and nutritional status of the noninstitutionalized civilian population through direct physical examinations and interviews, using a complex stratified, multistage, probability sampling design. Interviewers obtain information on personal and demographic characteristics, including age, household income, and race and ethnicity by self-reporting or as reported by an informant. The first survey, NHANES I, was conducted during the period 1971–1974; NHANES II covered the period 1976–1980; and NHANES III covered the period 1988–1994. Only NHANES III (in its first phase, conducted 1988–91), however, collected

data on serum cotinine levels. NHANES III provided cotinine data for children ages 4–17. Descriptions of the survey design, the methods used in estimation, and the general qualifications of the data are presented in:

Plan and operation of the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1988–94: Series 1: Programs and collection procedures, No. 32. Vital and Health Statistics, Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

Starting in 1999, NHANES changed to a continuous survey visiting 15 U.S. locations per year and surveying and reporting for approximately 5,000 people annually. However, two or more years of data are necessary for adequate sample sizes for subgroup analyses.

NHANES 1999–2002 is a complex, multistage probability sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. Individuals of all ages were sampled. The NHANES 1999–2002 sample includes expanded samples of Mexican Americans, African Americans, adolescents 12 to 19 years, and adults 60 years and older. In 2000, the sample individual selection probabilities were modified to increase the number of sampled persons in low income, non-Hispanic White population domains. Additionally, screening and sampling rates were adjusted for women of childbearing age to increase the number of pregnant women included in the sample. Statistical weights were used to make the sample representative of the U.S. population. For more information on the NHANES data, see <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhanes/guidelines1.pdf>.

NHANES data used to calculate the Healthy Eating Index. NHANES provides information on people’s consumption of foods and nutrients, as well as extensive health-related data, and information about Americans’ demographic and socioeconomic characteristics. NHANES data for 1999–2000—the most recent data available to compute this index—were used to compute the Healthy Eating Index (HEI). Previous HEI reports were based on data from the Federal Government’s Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals (CSFII).

The HEI was computed for all individuals 2 years and older, because dietary guidelines are applicable to people of these ages only. Pregnant women were excluded from this analysis because of their special dietary needs. The final analytical sample size was 8,070 people.

Information about NHANES is available online at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes.htm>.

Agency Contacts:

For information on overweight:
Cynthia Ogden
National Center for Health Statistics
Phone: (301) 458-4405

For information on the Healthy Eating Index:
Peter Basiotis
Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion
United States Department of Agriculture
Phone: (703) 305-7600

National Health Interview Survey

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

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 noninstitutionalized civilian population of the United States. The response rate for the ongoing part of the survey has been between 89 and 98 percent over the years. In 1997, the NHIS was redesigned; estimates beginning in 1997 are likely to vary slightly from those for previous years. Interviewers collected information for the basic questionnaire on 92,148 persons in 2003, including 12,249 children.

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

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

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

Additional background and health data for children are available in Dey, A.N., Schiller, J.S., and Tai, D.A. (2004). Summary statistics for U.S. children: National Health Interview Survey, 2002. *Vital and Health Statistics, 10*(221). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

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

Agency Contact:

For information on activity limitations and general health status:

John Kiely

National Center for Health Statistics

Phone: (301) 458-4432

For information on usual source of health care:

Robin Cohen

National Center for Health Statistics

Phone: (301) 458-4152

For information on asthma:

Lara Akinbami

National Center for Health Statistics

Phone: (301) 458-4306

National Household Education Survey

The National Household Education Surveys Program (NHES), conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), collects detailed information about education issues through a household-based survey using telephone interviews.

The sample for the NHES is drawn from the noninstitutionalized civilian population in households having a telephone in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In each survey, between 44,000 and 60,000 households are screened to identify persons eligible for one of the topics. Generally, each collection covers two topical surveys, and researchers conduct between 2,500 and 25,000 interviews for each survey. The data are weighted to permit nationally representative estimates of the population of interest. In addition, the NHES design samples minorities at a higher rate than nonminorities to increase the reliability of estimates for these groups.

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

adjustment and related problems, early primary school experiences, general health and nutrition status, home activities, and family characteristics, including family stability and economic risk factors. In 1995, NCES also fielded an early childhood program participation survey, similar to that of 1991. It entailed screening approximately 44,000 households and interviewing 14,000 parents of children from birth through 3rd grade. In 1996, NCES fielded a survey of parent and family involvement in education, 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 to collect 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.

Three surveys were fielded as part of the 2001 NHES. The Early Childhood Program Participation survey was similar in content to the 1995 collection and collected data about the education of 7,000 prekindergarten children ranging in age from birth to 6. The Before-and-After-School Programs and Activities survey collected data about nonparental care arrangements and educational and noneducational activities in which children participate before and after school. Data were collected for approximately 10,000 kindergarteners through 8th-graders. The third survey fielded in 2001 was the Adult Education and Lifelong Learning survey, which gathered data about the formal and informal educational activities of 11,000 adults.

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

Agency Contact:

Chris Chapman

National Center for Education Statistics

Phone: (202) 502-7414

E-mail: Chris.Chapman@ed.gov

National Immunization Survey

The National Immunization Survey (NIS) is a continuing nationwide telephone sample survey of families with children ages 19 to 35 months. Estimates of vaccine-specific coverage are available for the Nation, the 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 noncoverage of households without telephones.

Information about the NIS is available online at <http://www.cdc.gov/NIP/coverage>.

Agency Contact:
Larry Wilkinson
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Phone: (404) 639-6098

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 released first as a period data file and later as a cohort file. In the birth cohort format, it includes 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 prevents 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 the 1992 through 1994 data years. Match completeness for each of the birth cohort files is about 98 percent.

For more information, see:

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

Mathews, T.J., Menacker F., and MacDorman, M.F. (2004). Infant mortality statistics from the 2002 period linked birth/infant death data set. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 53(10). 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/linked.htm>.

Agency Contact:
For information on infant mortality:
T.J. Mathews
National Center for Health Statistics
Phone: (301) 458-4363

National Survey on Environmental Management of Asthma and Children's Exposure to Environmental Tobacco

In 2003, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Radiation and Indoor Air (ORIA) commissioned a commercial contractor, Abt Associates Incorporated, to conduct a survey on asthma and environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) issues. The survey was designed to assess knowledge regarding general and personal environmental asthma triggers; the extent to which individuals with asthma take measures to reduce exposure to indoor environmental asthma triggers; and the barriers to implementation, for adults with asthma or parents of children with asthma, which prevent improvement of the indoor environment. In addition, data were collected to provide information about children (under the age of 18), particularly those age 6 and under, exposed to environmental tobacco smoke in the home.

All interviews were conducted by telephone using a random digit dialing sampling methodology. A total of 14,685 households in the 50 States were contacted; of these, 2,504 interviews were conducted in households with children age 6 and under. To determine the exposure of children to ETS, a series of questions were administered in homes with children to determine whether residents and/or visitors smoked in the home, and if so, how often.

Information about environmental tobacco smoke issues is available online at www.epa.gov/iaq.

Agency Contact:
Alison Freeman
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Phone: (202) 343-9455

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 birthweight, while funeral directors and family members provide demographic information on death certificates. Medical certification of cause of death is provided by a physician, medical examiner, or coroner.

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

Population denominators. The natality and mortality rates shown in this report for 1991–2003 have been revised, based on populations consistent with the census conducted on April 1, 2000. Prior to *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2003*, rates were based on populations projected from the 1990 Census. The population estimates for 2000–2003 can be found on the Internet at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/popbridge/popbridge.htm>. It was necessary to create population estimates for 2000–2003 that were consistent with the race categories used in the 1990 Census. The revised intercensal population estimates for 5-year age groups for 1991–99 can also be found on the Internet at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/popbridge/popbridge.htm>.

Detailed information on the methodologies used to develop the revised populations, including the populations for birth rates for teenagers and birth rates for unmarried teenagers, is presented in several publications.

For more information about these methodologies, see:

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

Hamilton, B.E., Sutton, P.D., and Ventura, S.J. (2003). Revised birth and fertility rates for the 1990s: United States, and new rates for Hispanic populations, 2000 and 2001. *National Vital Statistics Reports, 51(12)*. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

National Center for Health Statistics. (2002). Unpublished estimates of the April 1, 2000, United States population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/popbridge/popbridge.htm>

Ingram, D.D., Weed, J.A., Parker, J.D., Hamilton, B.E., Schenker, N., Arias, E., Madans, J. (2003). U.S. Census 2000 population with bridged race categories. National Center for Health Statistics. *Vital Health Statistics, 2(135)*.

Anderson, R.N., Arias, E. (2003). The effect of revised populations on mortality statistics for the United States, 2000. *National Vital Statistics Reports, 51(9)*. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

Preliminary data. NCHS continuously receives statistical records from the States' vital registration systems, providing 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.

For more information on national natality and mortality data, see:

National Center for Health Statistics. (2001). Technical appendix. Vital Statistics of the United States, 1999, natality. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/techap99.pdf>

National Center for Health Statistics. (2003). Technical appendix. Vital Statistics of the United States, 2002, natality. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/techap02.pdf>

National Center for Health Statistics. (2004). Technical appendix. Vital Statistics of the United States, 1999, vol. II, mortality, part A. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/statab/techap99.pdf>

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

Agency Contacts:

For information on births to unmarried women, low birthweight, and adolescent births:

Stephanie Ventura

National Center for Health Statistics

Phone: (301) 458-4547

For information on child mortality:
Donna Hoyert
National Center for Health Statistics
Phone: (301) 458-4279

For more information on adolescent mortality:
Manon Boudrealt
National Center for Health Statistics
Phone: (301) 458-4769

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.

Customarily, after the decennial population census, intercensal population estimates for the preceding decade are prepared to replace postcensal estimates for that decade.

Information about population estimates is available online at <http://eire.census.gov/popest/estimates.php>.

Agency Contact:
Linda Mayberry
U.S. Census Bureau
Phone: (301) 763-6113

Population Projections

The population projections for the United States is provisional and takes into consideration the results of the 2000 Census. It is based on the 2000 Census, official postcensus estimates, as well as vital registration data from the National Center for Health Statistics. The assumptions are based on those used in 2000 with some adjustments for consistency with new information.

Assumptions are made about fertility, mortality, and international migration. The current assumptions are that:

- Fertility will see little change over time, with levels for each racial/ethnic group converging to about 2.1 children per woman in the long run.

- Mortality will continue to improve, with life expectancy for each racial/ethnic group converging to about 90 years by 2100.
- Net international migration will fluctuate, with levels in 2100 becoming lower than those in 1999. In the long run, levels of in-migration for Hispanic and White populations will decrease, while Asian and African in-migration will increase.

For more information, go to <http://www.census.gov/population/www/projections/natproj.html>.

Agency Contact:
Greg Spencer
U.S. Census Bureau
Phone: (301) 763-2428

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, estimate future costs and coverage of government programs, and 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. The 2001 panel was a 3-year panel sample, and a new 2004 panel is currently in the field and is anticipated to cover a 4-year period.

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

Agency Contact:
Judy Eargle
U.S. Census Bureau
Phone: (301) 763-5263

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 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 2003, law enforcement agencies active in the UCR Program represented approximately 291 million U.S. inhabitants—93 percent of the total population. The UCR Program provides counts of crimes reported to police for the Nation as a whole, as well as for regions, States, counties, cities, and towns.

In addition to collecting data on crime counts and trends, the FBI collects data on crimes cleared, persons arrested (age, gender, and race), law enforcement personnel, and the characteristics of homicides (including age, gender, and race of victims and offenders; victim-offender relationships; weapons used; and circumstances surrounding the homicides).

Information about the UCR is available online at <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm>.

Agency Contact:
Uniform Crime Reports
Programs Support Section
Criminal Justice Information Services Division
Federal Bureau of Investigation
1000 Custer Hollow Road
Clarksburg, West Virginia 2630