



Notes to Indicators

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¹ The majority of children who live with neither of their parents are living with grandparents or other relatives. Others who live with neither parent live with foster parents or other nonrelatives.

² The category “two married parents” 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.

³ Federal surveys now give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Black may be defined as those who reported Black and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Black regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This report shows data using the first approach (race alone). Use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

⁴ National Center for Health Statistics. (1995). *Report to Congress on out-of-wedlock childbearing*. Hyattsville, MD: Author.

⁵ McLanahan, S. (1995). The consequences of nonmarital childbearing for women, children, and society. In National Center for Health Statistics, *Report to Congress on out-of-wedlock childbearing*. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

⁶ Martin, J.A., Hamilton, B.E., Sutton, P.D., Ventura, S.J., Menacker, F.J. and Kirmeyer, S. (2006). Births: Final data for 2004. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 55(1). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

⁷ Ventura, S.J. (1995). Births to unmarried mothers: United States, 1980–92. *Vital and Health Statistics*, 53(21). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

⁸ Ventura, S.J., and Bachrach, L.A. (2000). Nonmarital Childbearing in the United States, 1940–99. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 48(16). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

⁹ Mathews, T.J., and MacDorman, M.F. (2007). Infant mortality statistics from the 2004 period linked birth/infant death data set. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 55(14). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

¹⁰ Hamilton, B.E., Martin, J.A., and Ventura, S.J. (2006). Births: Preliminary data for 2005. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 55(11). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

¹¹ 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.

¹² Bumpass, L.L., and Lu, H.H. (2000). Trends in cohabitation and implications for children’s family contexts in the United States. *Population Studies*, 54, 29–41.

¹³ Bachu, A. (1999). Trends in premarital childbearing: 1930 to 1994. *Current Population Reports* (P23–197). Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau.

¹⁴ Chandra, A., Martinez, G.M., Mosher, W.D., Abma, J.C., and Jones, J. (2005). Fertility, family planning, and reproductive health of U.S. women: Data from the 2002 National Survey of Family Growth. *Vital and Health Statistics*, 23(25). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

¹⁵ McLanahan, S. (1995). The consequences of nonmarital childbearing for women, children, and society. In National Center for Health Statistics, *Report to Congress on out-of-wedlock childbearing*. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

¹⁶ The birth rate for unmarried women is the number of births per 1,000 unmarried women in a given age group, for example, 20–24 years. The percentage of all births that are to unmarried women is the number of births occurring to unmarried women, divided by the total number of births. The percentage of all births that are to unmarried women is affected by the birth rate for married women, the birth rate for unmarried women (who account for more than one-third of all births), and the proportion of women of childbearing age who are unmarried. The percentage of births to unmarried women increased in recent years, because increases in the birth rate for unmarried women outpaced increases in births for married women.

¹⁷ National Center for Health Statistics. National Vital Statistics System. (2007). Unpublished tabulations.

¹⁸ U.S. Census Bureau. (various years). Marital status and living arrangements (annual reports) and, beginning in 1999, America’s families and living arrangements. *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20. Beginning in 1995, reports are available on the U.S. Census Bureau website at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/ms-la.html> and since 1999, at: <http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/hh-fam.html>.

¹⁹ To provide a comprehensive picture of the child care arrangements parents use to care for their preschoolers, this indicator draws on the strengths of two different Federal data sets—the National Household Education Surveys Program (NHES) and the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). Using NHES (FAM3.A) data, the percentage of children in each type of arrangement is shown, to provide total usage rates. Because some children are cared for by more than one type of provider, the numerator is the number of children in the particular arrangement and the denominator is all children. Using SIPP (FAM3.B) data, the historical trend of the primary child care provider is shown because there is an interest in the care arrangement that is used by employed mothers for the greatest number of hours each week. In this case, the numerator is the number of children of employed mothers who spend the greatest number of hours in the particular arrangement each week and the denominator is all children of employed mothers.

²⁰ Center-based care includes day care centers, nursery schools, preschools and Head Start programs. Home-based care or other nonrelative care includes family day care providers, babysitters, nannies, friends, neighbors, and other nonrelatives providing care in either the child’s or provider’s home. Other relatives include siblings and other relatives. Mother care includes care by the mother while she worked. To see trends in individual child care arrangement types refer to Overturf Johnson, J. (2005). Who’s minding the kids? Child care arrangements: Winter 2002. *Current Population Reports*, P70–101. U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC.

²¹ Schmidley, A.D. (2001). Profile of the Foreign-Born Population in the United States: 2000. *Current Population Reports* (P23–206), U.S. Census Bureau. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office. Retrieved from <http://www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/p23-206.pdf>.

²² Schmidley, A.D. (2003). The Foreign-Born Population in the United States: March 2002, *Current Population Reports* (P20–539). Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau. Retrieved from <http://www.census.gov/prod/2003pubs/p20-539.pdf>.

²³ Gibson, C.J. and Lennon, E. (1999). Historical Census Statistics on the Foreign-Born Population of the United States: 1850–1990, Population Division Working Paper No. 29. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau. Available at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0029/twps0029.html>.

²⁴ Adult respondents were asked if the children in the household spoke a language other than English at home and how well they could speak English. Categories used for reporting how well children could speak English were “Very well,” “Well,” “Not well,” and “Not at all.” All those who were reported to speak English less than “Very well” were considered to have difficulty speaking English based on an evaluation of the English-speaking ability of sample children in the 1980s.

²⁵ The proportion of children ages 5–17 who spoke English less than “Very well” living in the Northeast (4.5 percent) was not statistically different from the proportion of children living in the South (4.6 percent).

²⁶ The percentage of White, non-Hispanic children ages 5–17 who spoke a language other than English at home (5.6 percent) was not statistically different from the percentage of Black, non-Hispanic children (5.3 percent).

²⁷ The percentage of White, non-Hispanic children ages 5–17 who spoke English less than “Very well” (1.3 percent) was not statistically different from the percentage of Black, non-Hispanic children (1.3 percent).

²⁸ Klerman, L.V. (1993). Adolescent pregnancy and parenting: Controversies of the past and lessons for the future. *Journal of Adolescent Health, 14*, 553–561.

²⁹ Kiely, J.L., Brett, K.M., Yu, S., and Rowley, D.L. (1994). Low birthweight and intrauterine growth retardation. In Wilcox, L.S., and Marks, J.S., (Eds.), *From data to action: CDC’s public health surveillance for women, infants, and children* (pp. 185–202). Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

³⁰ Maynard, R.A. (Ed.). (1997). *Kids having kids: Economic costs and social consequences of teen pregnancy*. Washington, DC: The Urban Institute Press.

³¹ Ventura, S.J., Mosher, W.D., Curtin, S.C., Abma, J.C., and Henshaw, S. (2000). Trends in pregnancies and pregnancy rates by outcome: Estimates for the United States, 1976–96. *Vital and Health Statistics, 21*(56). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

³² Ventura, S.J., Abma, J.C., Mosher, W.D., and Henshaw, S. (2006). Recent trends in teenage pregnancy in the United States, 1990–2002. *Health e-stats*. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/pubs/pubd/hestats/teenpreg1990-2002/teenpreg1990-2002.htm>.

³³ Office on Child Abuse and Neglect, Department of Health and Human Services. (2003). *A Coordinated Response to Child Abuse and Neglect: The Foundation for Practice*. Retrieved August 28, 2006, from the Child Welfare Information Gateway, <http://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/usermanuals/foundation/foundationf.cfm>.

³⁴ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children, Youth, and Families. (2007). *Child Maltreatment 2005*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

³⁵ Sedlak, A.J., and Broadhurst, D.D. (1996). *Third National Incidence Study of Child Abuse and Neglect*. Retrieved October 5, 2006, from the Child Welfare Information Gateway, <http://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/statsinfo/nis3.cfm>.

³⁶ Duncan, G. and Brooks-Gunn, J. (Eds.). (1997). *Consequences of growing up poor*. New York, NY: Russell Sage Press.

³⁷ An, C., Haveman, R., and Wolfe, B. (1993). Teen out-of-wedlock births and welfare receipt: The role of childhood events and economic circumstances. *Review of Economics and Statistics, 75*(2), 195–208.

³⁸ 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 Council 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 reports 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.

³⁹ The 1993 child poverty rate is not significantly different from 1991 and 1992.

⁴⁰ Mayer, S.E. (1997). Income, employment and the support of children. In Hauser, R.M., Brown, B.V., and Prosser, W. (Eds.), *Indicators of children's well-being*. New York, NY: Russell Sage Press.

⁴¹ Smith, J.R., Brooks-Gunn, J., and Jackson, A.P. (1997). Parental employment and children. In Hauser, R.M., Brown, B.V., and Prosser, W. (Eds.), *Indicators of children's well-being*. New York, NY: Russell Sage Press.

⁴² Anderson, S.A. (ed.). 1990. Core indicators of nutritional state for difficult-to-sample populations. *Journal of Nutrition* 120(11S), 1557–1600.

⁴³ Nord, M. (2002). *Food Insecurity in Households with Children* (Food Assistance and Nutrition Research Report FANRR34–13). Washington, DC: United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. Retrieved from <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/fanrr34/fanrr34-13>.

⁴⁴ In earlier reports, households with “very low food security among children” were described as “food insecure with with hunger among children.” In 2006, USDA introduced new language to describe ranges of severity of food insecurity in response to recommendations by an expert panel convened by the Committee on National Statistics of the National Academies. The methods used to assess children’s food security remained unchanged, so the statistics for 2005 are directly comparable with those for 2004 and earlier years. For further information see:

■ National Research Council (2006). *Food Insecurity and Hunger in the United States: An Assessment of the Measure*. Committee on National Statistics, Panel to Review the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Measurement of Food Insecurity and Hunger, Gooloo S. Wunderlich and Janet L. Norwood (eds.). Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.

■ Nord, Mark, Margaret Andrews, and Steven Carlson (2006). *Household Food Security in the United States 2005* (Economic Research Report 29). Washington, DC: United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. Retrieved from <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/err29>.

⁴⁵ The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction in the weights in the 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplement. The 2004 and 2005 estimates reflect a modification to the process that assigns coverage to non-policy holders. Based on these changes, estimates for these years are not comparable to estimates from 2003 and earlier. For more information see: <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/usernote/schedule.html>.

⁴⁶ The proportion of children covered by private health insurance in 1994 is not significantly different than the proportion in 2003.

⁴⁷ The percentages of children covered by public and private insurance do not add up to the percentage of all children covered by health insurance because some children have both public and private insurance.

⁴⁸ Green, M. (Ed.). (1994). *Bright futures: Guidelines for health supervision of infants, children, and adolescents*. Arlington, VA: National Center for Education in Maternal and Child Health.

⁴⁹ Simpson, G., Bloom, B., Cohen, R.A., and Parsons, P.E. (1997). Access to health care. Part 1: Children. *Vital and Health Statistics, 10*(Series 196). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

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- ⁵⁰ Bartman, B.A., Moy, E., and D'Angelo, L.J. (1997). Access to ambulatory care for adolescents: The role of a usual source of care. *Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved*, 8, 214–226.
- ⁵¹ Folton, G.L. (1995). Critical issues in urban emergency medical services for children. *Pediatrics*, 96(2), 174–179.
- ⁵² U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2000). *Oral Health in America: A Report of the Surgeon General*. Rockville, MD: Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research.
- ⁵³ American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry. (1999) *Handbook of Pediatric Dentistry*. Chicago, IL: The Academy.
- ⁵⁴ Institute of Medicine. (2001). *Crossing the Quality Chasm*. Washington DC: National Academies Press.
- ⁵⁵ This measure does not differentiate between counties in which the Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standards are exceeded frequently or by a large margin and counties in which the standards are exceeded only rarely or by a small margin. It must also be noted that this analysis differs from the analysis utilized by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for the designation of “nonattainment areas” for regulatory compliance purposes.
- ⁵⁶ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (1994). *Supplement to the Second Addendum (1986) to Air Quality Criteria for Particulate Matter and Sulfur Oxides (1982): Assessment of new findings on sulfur dioxide acute exposure health effects in asthmatic individuals* (EPA/600/FP-93/002). Research Triangle Park, NC: Author.
- ⁵⁷ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (1995). *Review of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Nitrogen Oxides: Assessment of scientific and technical information* (EPA-452/R-95-005). Research Triangle Park, NC: Author.
- ⁵⁸ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (1996). *Air quality criteria for ozone and related photochemical oxidants* (EPA/600/P-93/004aF). Research Triangle Park, NC: Author.
- ⁵⁹ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (2004). *Air quality criteria for particulate matter* (EPA/600/P-99/002aF, EPA/600/P-99/002bF). Research Triangle Park, NC: Author.
- ⁶⁰ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (1986). *Air quality criteria for lead: Volume III* (EPA-600/8-83/028cF). Research Triangle Park, NC: Author.
- ⁶¹ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (2000). *Air quality criteria for carbon monoxide* (EPA 600/P-99/001F). Research Triangle Park, NC: Author.
- ⁶² Burnett R.T., Cakmak, S., Brook, J.R., and Krewski, D. (1997). The role of particulate size and chemistry in the association between summertime ambient air pollution and hospitalization for cardiorespiratory diseases. *Environmental Health Perspectives*, 105(6), 614–620.
- ⁶³ Burnett, R.T., Smith-Doiron, M., Stieb, D., Cakmak, S., and Brook, J.R. (1999). Effects of particulate and gaseous air pollution on cardiorespiratory hospitalizations. *Archives of Environmental Health*, 54(2), 130–139.
- ⁶⁴ Gwynn, R.C., Burnett, R.T., and Thurston, G.D. (2000). A time-series analysis of acidic particulate matter and daily mortality and morbidity in the Buffalo, New York, region. *Environmental Health Perspectives*, 108(2), 125–133.
- ⁶⁵ Thurston, G., Kazuhiko, I., Hayes, C., Bates, D., and Lippmann, M. (1994). Respiratory hospital admissions and summertime haze air pollution in Toronto, Ontario: Consideration of the role of acidic aerosols. *Journal of Exposure Analysis and Environmental Epidemiology*, 2, 429–450.
- ⁶⁶ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2006). *The health consequences of involuntary exposure to tobacco smoke: A report of the Surgeon General*. Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Coordinating Center for Health Promotion, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health.

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- ⁶⁷ Regular smoking is defined as smoking by a resident that occurs 4 or more days per week.
- ⁶⁸ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (2006). *Drinking Water Contaminants*. EPA Office of Water. Retrieved from <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hfacts.html>.
- ⁶⁹ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (2006). *Current Drinking Water Standards*. EPA Office of Water. Retrieved from <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/mcl.html>.
- ⁷⁰ Hutson, S.S., Barber, N.L., Kenny, J.F., Linsey, K.S., Lumia, D.S., and Maupin, M.A. (2004). Estimated use of water in the United States in 2000. U.S. Geological Survey Circular 1268. Reston, VA: U.S. Geological Survey. Available at <http://pubs.usgs.gov/circ/2004/circ1268/pdf/circular1268.pdf>.
- ⁷¹ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (2005). Economic analysis for the final stage 2 disinfectants and disinfection byproducts rule (EPA/815/R-05/010). Washington, DC: Office of Water.
- ⁷² Bellinger, D., Leviton, A., Wateraux, C., Needleman, H., and Rabinowitz, M. (1987). Longitudinal analyses of prenatal and postnatal lead exposure and early cognitive development. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 316(17), 1037–43.
- ⁷³ Needleman, H.L., Schell, A., Bellinger, D., Leviton, A., and Allred, E.N. (1990). The long-term effects of exposure to low doses of lead in childhood. An 11-year follow-up report. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 322(2), 83–88.
- ⁷⁴ Mendelsohn, A.L., Dreyer, B.P., Fierman, A.H., Rosen, C.M., Legano, L.A., Kruger, H.A., Lim, S.W., and Courtlandt, C.D. (1998). Low-level lead exposure and behavior in early childhood. *Pediatrics*, 101(3), E10.
- ⁷⁵ Needleman, H.L., Riess, J.A., Tobin, M.J., Biesecker, G.E., and Greenhouse, J.B. (1996). Bone lead levels and delinquent behavior. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 275(5), 363–369.
- ⁷⁶ 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*. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/CaseManagement/caseManage_main.htm.
- ⁷⁷ 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.
- ⁷⁸ Lanphear, B.P., Hornung, R., Khoury, J., Yolton, K., Baghurst, P., Bellinger, D.C., Canfield, R.L., Dietrich, K.N., Bornschein, R., Greene, T., Rothenberg, S.J., Needleman, H.L., Schnaas, L., Wasserman, G., Graziano, J., and Roberts, R. (2005). Low-level environmental lead exposure and children’s intellectual function: an international pooled analysis. *Environmental Health Perspectives*, 113(7), 894–899.
- ⁷⁹ Jacobs, D.E., Clickner, R.P., Zhou, J.Y., Viet, S.M., Marker, D.A., Rogers, J.W., Zeldin, D.C., Broene, P., and Friedman, W. (2002). The prevalence of lead-based paint hazards in U.S. housing. *Environmental Health Perspectives*, 110(10), A599–606.
- ⁸⁰ Kaufman, T. (1996). *Housing America’s future: Children at risk*. Washington, DC: National Low Income Housing Coalition.
- ⁸¹ Physically inadequate units are defined as those with moderate or severe physical problems. Common types of problems include lack of complete plumbing for exclusive use, 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. See definition in Appendix A of the American Housing Survey summary volume, American Housing Survey for the United States: 2005, Current Housing Reports, Series H150/05, U.S. Census Bureau, 2006.

⁸² Paying 30 percent or more of income for housing may leave insufficient resources for other basic needs. See National Academy of Sciences. (1995). *Measuring poverty: A new approach*. Washington, DC: National Academy Press.

⁸³ Income-eligible families who report either severe housing cost burdens or severe physical problems with their housing and do not receive rental assistance are considered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to have “priority” housing problems. Because of questionnaire changes, 1997 and 1999 data on assisted families, priority problems, and severe physical problems are not comparable to earlier data.

⁸⁴ The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development defines “very-low-income renters” as renter households with incomes at or below half the median family income, adjusted for family size, within their geographic area.

⁸⁵ Finkelhor, D., and Dziuba-Leatherman, J. (1994). Victimization of children. *American Psychologist*, 49(3), 173–183.

⁸⁶ Lauritsen, J.L., Laub, J.H., and Sampson, R. J. (1992). Conventional and delinquent activities: Implications for the prevention of violent victimization among adolescents. *Violence and Victims*, 7(2), 91–108.

⁸⁷ Snyder, H.N., and Sickmund, M. (1999). *Juvenile offenders and victims: 1999 national report* (Publication No. NCJ178257, p. 26). Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

⁸⁸ National Research Council and Institute of Medicine. (2004). *Children’s Health, the Nation’s Wealth: Assessing and Improving Child Health*. Committee on Evaluating Children’s Health, Board on Children, Youth and Families, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.

⁸⁹ National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (2006) unpublished tabulations.

⁹⁰ Minino, A.M., Anderson R.N., Fingerhut L.A. et al, (2005). Deaths: Injuries. 2002. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 54(10). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

⁹¹ National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (2003–2004) unpublished tabulations.

⁹² U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2004) *The Health Consequences of Smoking: A Report of the Surgeon General* (Stock Number 0-16-051576-2). Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

⁹³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (1996). Projected smoking-related deaths among youth—United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 45(44), 971–974.

⁹⁴ National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. (2004/2005). Alcohol development in youth—A multidisciplinary overview. *Alcohol Research & Health*, 28(3).

⁹⁵ Blanken, A.J. (1993). Measuring use of alcohol and other drugs among adolescents. *Public Health Reports*, 108(Supplement 1).

⁹⁶ National Institute on Drug Abuse. (2004). *Marijuana: Facts parents need to know* (NIH Publication No. 04-4036). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

⁹⁷ Pope Jr., H.G., and Yurgelun-Todd, D. (1996). The residual cognitive effects of heavy marijuana use in college students. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 275(7).

⁹⁸ U.S. Public Health Service. (1993). Measuring the health behavior of adolescents: The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System and recent reports on high-risk adolescents. *Public Health Reports*, 108(Supplement 1).

⁹⁹ Hallfors, D., Waller, M., Bauer, D., Ford C., Halpern C. (2005). Which comes first in adolescence—sex and drugs or depression? *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 29(3), 163–170.

¹⁰⁰ Chandra, A., Martinez, G.M., Mosher, W.D., Abma, J.C., and Jones, J. (2005). Fertility, family planning, and reproductive health of U.S. women: Data from the 2002 National Survey of Family Growth. *Vital and Health Statistics*, 23(25). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

¹⁰¹ Institute of Medicine. (1997). *The Hidden Epidemic—Confronting Sexually Transmitted Disease* (edited by Thomas R. Eng and William T. Butler). Washington, DC: National Academy Press. Fleming, D., et al., (October, 1997). Herpes Simplex Virus Type 2 in the United States, 1976–1994. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 337(16), 1105–1111.

¹⁰² Wells, C.G. (1985). Preschool literacy-related activities and success in school. In Olson, D., Torrance, N., and Hildyard, A. (Eds.), *Literacy, language, and learning: The nature and consequences of literacy* (pp. 229–255). Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press.

¹⁰³ Among other changes, the framework was revised by merging the measurement and geometry content areas into one and by adding additional questions on algebra, data analysis, and probability. For more details, see Grigg, W., Donahue, P., and Dion, G. (2007). *The Nation's Report Card: 12th-Grade Reading and Mathematics 2005* (NCES 2007-468). U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

¹⁰⁴ The achievement levels define what students should know and be able to do at each grade. They are set by the National Assessment Governing Board (NAGB) and have undergone several evaluations but remain developmental in nature and continue to be used on a trial basis. Until the Commissioner of the National Center for Education Statistics determines that the levels are reasonable, valid, and informative to the public, they should be interpreted and used with caution. For more information, see <http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/>.

¹⁰⁵ Data on parents' level of education are not reliable for fourth-graders.

¹⁰⁶ Downing, J., Bozick, R., Ingels, S., Dalton, B., Daniel, B., and Owings, J. (Forthcoming). Moving beyond the basics: Mathematics and science coursetaking in the high school classes of 1982, 1992, and 2004. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics; Leow, C., Marcus, S., Zanutto, E., and Boruch, R. (2004). Effects of advanced course-taking on math and science achievement: Addressing selection bias using propensity scores. *American Journal of Evaluation*, 25, 461–478.

¹⁰⁷ Shettle, C., Roey, S., Mordica, J., Perkins, R., Nord, C., Teodorovic, J., Brown, J., Lyons, M., Averett, C., Kastberg, D. (2007). *The Nation's Report Card: America's High School Graduates* (NCES 2007-467). U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics.

¹⁰⁸ Some of these changes may be related to changes in the survey and collection procedures in 1994.

¹⁰⁹ Brown, B. (1996). *Who are America's disconnected youth?* Report prepared for the American Enterprise Institute. Washington, DC: Child Trends, Inc.

¹¹⁰ American Council on Education. (1994). *Higher education today: Facts in brief*. Washington, DC: Author.

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¹¹² Matthews, T.J., and MacDorman, M.F. (2006). Infant mortality statistics from the 2003 period linked birth/infant death data set. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 54(16). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

¹¹³ Hack, M., Klein, N.K., and Taylor, H.G. (1995). Long-term developmental outcomes of low birthweight infants. *The Future of Children: Low Birthweight*, 5(1), 19–34. Los Altos, CA: Center for the Future of Children, the David and Lucile Packard Foundation.

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¹¹⁵ Kleinman, J.C., and Kiely, J.L. (1991). Infant mortality. *Healthy People 2000 Statistical Notes*, 1(2). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

¹¹⁶ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (1999). *Mental Health: A Report of the Surgeon General*. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Mental Health Services, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Mental Health, Retrieved from <http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/mentalhealth/home.html>.

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¹¹⁸ Dulcan, M.K., Costello, E.J., Costello, A.J., Edelbrock, C., Brent, D., and Janiszewski, B.S. (1990). The pediatrician as gatekeeper to mental health care for children: Do parents' concerns open the gate? *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, 29, 453–458.

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¹²⁰ Data for service contact and type of service or treatment for emotional or behavioral difficulties are from new service questions asked directly after the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) questions, first used in the 2005 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS).

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¹²⁷ Eaton D.K., Kann L., Kinchen S., Ross J., Hawkins J., Harris W.A., Lowry R., McManus T., Chyen D., Shanklin S., Lim C., Grunbaum J.A., and Wechsler H. (2006). Youth risk behavior surveillance—United States, 2005. *Surveillance Summaries*, [June 9]. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report 2006*, 55(SS-5), 1–108.

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A young boy with short dark hair, wearing a dark blue and white striped t-shirt, is smiling and looking towards the camera. He is holding a dark bag or folder. The background is a large American flag, with the stars and stripes clearly visible. The entire image has a light blue tint.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Detailed Tables

Tables include data from 1950–2006, where available. Due to space limitations in this printed publication, selected years of data are shown where applicable. Full tables, including data from intervening years, are available on the Forum’s website at <http://childstats.gov>.

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Table POP1

Child population: Number of children (in millions) ages 0–17 in the United States by age, selected years 1950–2006 and projected 2007–2020

Number (in millions)

	Estimated												Projected	
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2010	2020
All Children	47.3	64.5	69.8	63.7	64.2	72.4	72.6	72.9	73.1	73.3	73.5	73.7	74.4	80.3
Age														
Ages 0–5	19.1	24.3	20.9	19.6	22.5	23.2	23.3	23.4	23.6	23.9	24.2	24.5	25.6	27.5
Ages 6–11	15.3	21.8	24.6	20.8	21.6	25.0	24.9	24.6	24.3	24.0	23.8	23.7	24.4	26.9
Ages 12–17	12.9	18.4	24.3	23.3	20.1	24.2	24.4	24.9	25.2	25.4	25.5	25.5	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); intercensal estimates for 1980–1989; and intercensal estimates for 1990–1999. The data for 2000 to 2006 are based on the population estimates released for July 1, 2006. The data for 2007 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 1950–2006 and projected 2007–2020

Age	Estimated											Projected	
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2010	2020
Percentage of total population													
Ages 0–17	31	36	34	28	26	26	26	25	25	25	25	24	24
Ages 18–64	61	55	56	61	62	61	62	63	63	63	63	63	60
Ages 65 and older	8	9	10	11	13	13	12	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	66	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 intercensal estimates for 1980–1989 and for 1990–1999. The data for 2000 to 2006 are based on the population estimates released for July 1, 2006. The data for 2007 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 1980–2006 and projected 2007–2020

Race and Hispanic origin ^a	Estimated											Projected	
	1980	1985	1990	1995	1999	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2010	2020
White	—	—	—	—	—	77	77	77	76	76	76	76	74
White, non-Hispanic ^b	74	72	69	66	63	61	60	59	59	58	58	56	53
Black	—	—	—	—	—	16	16	16	15	15	15	15	15
Black, non-Hispanic ^b	15	15	15	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian/Alaskan Native ^b	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
Asian/Pacific Islander ^b	2	3	3	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other races ^c	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	6
Hispanic ^d	9	10	12	14	17	17	18	19	19	20	20	21	24

— 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, “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 Includes American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and all multiple race (Two-or-more races).

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

SOURCE: These data are available on the Census Bureau website 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 2006 are based on the population estimates released for July 1, 2006. The data for 2007 and beyond are derived from the interim national population projections released in March 2004.

Table FAM1.A

Family structure and children's living arrangements: Percentage of children ages 0–17 by presence of married parents in household, and race^a and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980–2006

Race ^a and Hispanic origin, and family structure	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001 ^b	2002 ^b	2003 ^b	2004 ^b	2005 ^b	2006 ^b
Total											
Two married parents ^c	77	74	73	69	69	69	69	68	68	67	67
Mother only ^d	18	21	22	23	22	22	23	23	23	23	23
Father only ^d	2	2	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5
No parent	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
White, non-Hispanic											
Two married parents ^c	—	—	81	78	77	78	77	77	77	76	76
Mother only ^d	—	—	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Father only ^d	—	—	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
No parent	—	—	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
Black											
Two married parents ^c	42	39	38	33	38	38	38	36	35	35	35
Mother only ^d	44	51	51	52	49	48	48	51	50	50	51
Father only ^d	2	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	5	5
No parent	12	7	8	11	9	10	8	9	9	9	9
Hispanic^e											
Two married parents ^c	75	68	67	63	65	65	65	65	65	65	66
Mother only ^d	20	27	27	28	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Father only ^d	2	2	3	4	4	5	5	6	5	5	4
No parent	3	3	3	4	5	6	5	5	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. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of 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 FAM1.B

Family structure and children's living arrangements: Detailed living arrangements of children by gender, race and Hispanic origin, age, parent's education, and poverty status, 2004

Characteristic	Total	Two parents ^a			
		Two biological/adoptive		Biological/adoptive parent and stepparent	
		Married	Cohabiting	Married	Cohabiting
Total (in thousands)	73,227	43,826	1,838	4,949	388
Percent					
Gender					
Male	51.1	51.2	52.0	49.1	52.3
Female	48.9	48.8	48.1	50.9	47.7
Race and Hispanic origin^b					
White	76.3	83.9	71.2	83.0	69.1
White, non-Hispanic	58.8	66.4	44.6	69.0	45.4
Black	15.5	7.5	18.6	11.2	19.6
Black, non-Hispanic	14.9	7.3	17.7	10.8	18.0
Asian	3.1	4.3	1.7	1.1	1.0
All other races	5.0	4.2	8.5	4.7	10.6
Hispanic (of any race)	19.1	18.5	29.1	15.2	27.1
Age					
Ages 0-5	32.5	36.4	70.5	8.5	15.2
Ages 6-14	50.4	48.9	25.7	62.8	66.5
Ages 15-17	17.1	14.7	3.8	28.7	18.6
Father's education					
Father not present	27.1	—	—	—	—
Less than high school	9.1	12.1	28.1	10.7	19.6
High school graduate	17.8	22.2	43.0	33.2	28.4
Some college	24.5	32.7	24.2	41.0	45.1
Bachelor's degree or more	21.5	33.0	4.6	15.1	7.0
Mother's education					
Mother not present	7.2	—	—	—	—
Less than high school	12.4	11.4	24.5	9.6	15.5
High school graduate	23.4	22.3	43.5	32.0	44.1
Some college	34.3	34.1	28.2	42.8	31.4
Bachelor's degree or more	22.8	32.1	3.8	15.6	9.0
Poverty					
Below the poverty level	17.7	10.1	32.3	9.1	27.1
100-199% poverty	22.5	19.4	30.5	22.0	32.5
200% poverty or above	57.9	69.9	28.3	68.8	33.5
Income not reported	1.9	0.5	9.0	0.1	6.7

Table FAM1.B (cont.)

Family structure and children's living arrangements: Detailed living arrangements of children by gender, race and Hispanic origin, age, parent's education, and poverty status, 2004

Characteristic	One parent			
	Mother		Father	
	Not cohabiting	Cohabiting	Not cohabiting	Cohabiting
Total (in thousands)	15,345	1,628	1,988	375
Percent				
Gender				
Male	50.5	50.1	58.6	49.3
Female	49.5	49.9	41.4	50.7
Race and Hispanic origin^b				
White	57.3	76.0	73.8	82.9
White, non-Hispanic	39.3	57.1	64.0	72.0
Black	35.4	17.8	17.4	7.7
Black, non-Hispanic	33.8	16.2	16.4	4.0
Asian	1.3	0.5	2.5	*
All other races	6.0	5.7	6.4	9.3
Hispanic (of any race)	21.0	22.2	11.3	15.7
Age				
Ages 0-5	29.5	25.7	17.3	22.9
Ages 6-14	51.5	55.3	56.4	53.6
Ages 15-17	19.0	19.0	26.4	23.5
Father's education				
Father not present	100.0	100.0	—	—
Less than high school	—	—	10.8	9.6
High school graduate	—	—	30.8	34.9
Some college	—	—	39.2	48.8
Bachelor's degree or more	—	—	19.2	6.7
Mother's education				
Mother not present	—	—	100.0	100.0
Less than high school	17.7	21.6	—	—
High school graduate	27.6	32.5	—	—
Some college	44.1	40.4	—	—
Bachelor's degree or more	10.7	5.5	—	—
Poverty				
Below the poverty level	36.6	35.1	15.9	20.0
100-199% poverty	29.2	29.8	22.6	29.9
200% poverty or above	32.5	29.0	60.7	46.4
Income not reported	1.8	6.1	0.8	3.5

Table FAM1.B (cont.)

Family structure and children's living arrangements: Detailed living arrangements of children by gender, race and Hispanic origin, age, parent's education, and poverty status, 2004

Characteristic	No parents				
	Grandparent	Other relatives only – no grandparent	Nonrelative only – not foster	Foster parent(s)	All other ^c
Total (in thousands)	1,598	548	224	308	200
Percent					
Gender					
Male	52.9	55.8	43.3	44.2	44.0
Female	47.1	44.2	56.7	56.2	56.0
Race and Hispanic origin^b					
White	52.4	47.3	73.7	75.0	61.5
White, non-Hispanic	37.7	28.8	49.1	43.8	29.5
Black	38.2	43.1	13.4	19.5	30.5
Black, non-Hispanic	37.8	42.5	12.9	19.5	25.0
Asian	0.7	2.0	7.1	1.3	*
All other races ^d	8.7	7.7	5.8	4.2	8.0
Hispanic (of any race)	16.5	21.4	26.8	31.2	38.5
Age					
Ages 0–5	25.0	15.9	41.1	31.8	6.5
Ages 6–14	57.8	51.8	29.9	51.6	45.0
Ages 15–17	17.3	32.3	28.6	16.6	48.5
Father's education					
Father not present	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than high school	–	–	–	–	–
High school graduate	–	–	–	–	–
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 graduate	–	–	–	–	–
Some college	–	–	–	–	–
Bachelor's degree or more	–	–	–	–	–

Table FAM1.B (cont.)

Family structure and children's living arrangements: Detailed living arrangements of children by gender, race and Hispanic origin, age, parent's education, and poverty status, 2004

Characteristic	No parents				
	Grandparent	Other relatives only — no grandparent	Nonrelative only — not foster	Foster parent(s)	All other ^c
Poverty					
Below the poverty level	32.5	36.7	13.4	6.8	25.0
100-199% poverty	30.2	21.2	4.5	*	20.0
200% poverty or above	35.3	40.7	1.3	1.3	19.0
Income not reported	2.0	1.5	80.8	91.9	36.0

— Not available.

* Represents or rounds to zero.

^a The category "two parents" includes 12 (weighted) children not shown who live with 2 stepparents.

^b For race and Hispanic-origin data in this table: Following the 1997 OMB standards for collecting and presenting data on race, the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 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. The Census Bureau also offered an "Other" category. 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 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, Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders, and those who chose "Other".) 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 on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of 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.

^d Includes American Indians or Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians or other Pacific Islanders, those who chose "Other" and the two or more races population.

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), 2004 Panel, Wave 2.

Table FAM2.A

Births to unmarried women: Birth rates for unmarried women by age of mother, selected years 1980–2005

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

Age of mother	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total ages 15–44	29.4	32.8	43.8	44.3	44.1	43.8	43.7	44.9	46.1	47.6
Age										
Ages 15–17	20.6	22.4	29.6	30.1	23.9	22.0	20.8	20.3	20.1	—
Ages 18–19	39.0	45.9	60.7	66.5	62.2	60.6	58.6	57.6	57.7	—
Ages 20–24	40.9	46.5	65.1	68.7	72.2	71.3	70.5	71.2	72.5	—
Ages 25–29	34.0	39.9	56.0	54.3	58.5	59.5	61.5	65.7	68.6	—
Ages 30–34	21.1	25.2	37.6	38.9	39.3	40.4	40.8	44.0	47.0	—
Ages 35–39	9.7	11.6	17.3	19.3	19.7	20.4	20.8	22.3	23.5	—
Ages 40–44	2.6	2.5	3.6	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.8	6.0	—

— Not available.

NOTE: 2005 data for the total, ages 15–44, are preliminary. 2005 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.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. Hamilton, B.E., Martin, J.A., and Ventura, S.J. (2006). Births: Preliminary data for 2005. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 55(11). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Martin, J.A., Hamilton, B.E., Sutton, P.D., Ventura, S.J., Menacker, F., and Kirmeyer, S. (2006). Births: Final data for 2004. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 55(1). 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 FAM2.B

Births to unmarried women: Percentage of all births to unmarried women by age of mother, selected years 1980–2005

Age of mother	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All ages	18.4	22.0	28.0	32.2	33.2	33.5	34.0	34.6	35.8	36.8
Age										
Under age 15	88.7	91.8	91.6	93.5	96.5	96.3	97.0	97.1	97.4	97.9
Ages 15–17	61.5	70.9	77.7	83.7	87.7	87.8	88.5	89.7	90.3	90.4
Ages 18–19	39.8	50.7	61.3	69.8	74.3	74.6	75.8	77.3	78.7	79.1
Ages 20–24	19.3	26.3	36.9	44.7	49.5	50.4	51.6	53.2	54.8	55.9
Ages 25–29	9.0	12.7	18.0	21.5	23.5	24.4	25.3	26.4	27.8	29.4
Ages 30–34	7.4	9.7	13.3	14.7	14.0	14.3	14.6	15.1	16.1	17.2
Ages 35–39	9.4	11.2	13.9	15.7	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.8	15.2	15.8
Ages 40 and older	12.1	14.0	17.0	18.1	16.8	17.1	17.3	17.9	18.2	19.0

NOTE: Data for 2005 are preliminary.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. 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. Martin, J.A., Hamilton, B.E., Sutton, P.D., Ventura, S.J., Menacker, F., and Munson, M.L. (2005). Births: Final Data for 2003. *National Vital Statistics Reports* 54(2). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Martin, J.A., Hamilton, B.E., Sutton, P.D., Ventura, S.J., Menacker, F., and Kirmeyer, S. (2006). Births: Final Data for 2004. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 55(1). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Hamilton, B.E., Martin, J.A., and Ventura, S.J. (2006). Births: Preliminary data for 2005. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 55(11). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

Table FAM3.A

Child care: Percentage of children ages 0–6 not yet in kindergarten by type of care arrangement and child and family characteristics, 2001 and 2005

Characteristic	Parental care only		Type of nonparental care arrangement						Center-based program ^c	
	2001	2005	Total in nonparental care ^b		Care in a home ^a		2001	2005	2001	2005
			2001	2005	By a relative	By a nonrelative				
Total	38.8	39.2	61.2	60.8	23.1	22.3	16.3	13.9	33.4	36.1
Age										
Ages 0–2	48.0	49.3	52.0	50.7	23.3	22.0	18.0	15.6	16.5	19.6
Ages 3–6, not yet in kindergarten	26.3	23.6	73.7	73.7	22.7	22.7	14.0	11.7	56.3	57.1
Race and Hispanic origin^d										
White, non-Hispanic	38.4	37.2	61.6	62.8	20.3	21.0	18.7	17.0	35.1	37.8
Black, non-Hispanic	26.1	30.1	73.9	69.9	34.6	27.7	12.9	10.2	40.2	43.9
Asian	43.2	43.5	56.8	56.5	22.9	21.3	8.7	9.0	34.1	37.0
Hispanic	52.0	50.5	48.0	49.5	22.9	21.2	11.8	10.4	20.7	25.2
Poverty status										
Below 100% poverty	45.3	49.2	54.7	50.8	27.4	23.3	10.6	8.0	26.9	28.3
100–199% poverty	46.3	47.2	53.7	52.8	22.5	23.5	12.6	9.3	27.8	29.4
200% poverty and above	32.7	31.6	67.3	68.4	21.4	21.4	20.5	18.3	38.7	42.2
Family structure										
Two parents ^e	42.7	42.9	57.3	57.1	19.0	18.8	16.2	14.1	32.3	34.4
Two parents, married	42.2	41.8	57.8	58.2	18.4	18.6	16.6	14.2	33.1	35.8
Two parents, unmarried	47.3	53.0	52.7	47.0	24.4	20.4	12.4	13.0	25.0	21.7
One parent	26.5	24.9	73.5	75.1	36.6	36.0	17.3	13.4	36.1	42.3
No parents	17.9	33.1	82.1	66.9	38.5	28.3	9.2	10.0	47.9	43.6
Mother's highest level of education^f										
Less than high school	55.5	63.7	44.5	36.3	21.7	16.1	8.3	5.5	20.8	18.9
High school diploma or equivalent	42.3	44.4	57.7	55.6	26.2	24.1	13.3	9.9	28.1	30.7
Some college, including vocational /technical/ associate's degree	36.7	36.5	63.3	63.5	25.3	25.8	15.4	14.5	35.3	35.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	31.3	30.5	68.7	69.5	16.9	19.1	23.6	19.2	42.1	45.8
Mother's employment status^f										
35 hours or more per week	14.8	14.7	85.2	85.3	34.0	31.8	26.2	23.3	42.1	47.6
Less than 35 hours per week	29.0	30.3	71.0	69.7	31.6	30.5	19.9	18.0	35.6	37.8
Looking for work	57.3	53.3	42.7	46.7	16.7	20.7	9.6	7.5	24.5	23.3
Not in the labor force	67.6	66.1	32.4	33.9	7.0	7.8	4.8	3.6	24.1	25.8

Table FAM3.A (cont.)

Child care: Percentage of children ages 0–6 not yet in kindergarten by type of care arrangement and child and family characteristics, 2001 and 2005

Characteristic	Parental care only		Type of nonparental care arrangement								
			Total in nonparental care ^b		Care in a home ^a				Center-based program ^c		
	2001	2005	2001	2005	By a relative		By a nonrelative		2001	2005	
Region^g											
Northeast	35.8	38.3	64.2	61.7	27.0	21.0	15.9	15.1	35.5	37.9	
South	37.0	38.0	63.0	62.0	22.9	22.3	14.1	11.1	36.4	38.8	
Midwest	37.0	36.7	63.0	63.3	22.0	23.8	21.1	18.8	33.8	33.5	
West	45.5	43.9	54.5	56.1	21.4	21.8	14.9	12.6	27.1	33.1	

^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 For the 2001 data, 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 2005, 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. Included in the total but not shown separately are American Indian or Alaska Native and respondents with Two or more races. For continuity purposes, in 2005, respondents who reported the child being Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander were combined. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. 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 a mother in the home are excluded from estimates of mother's highest level of education and mother's employment status.

^g 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.

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

Table FAM3.B

Child care: Primary child care arrangements for children ages 0–4 with employed mothers by selected characteristics, selected years 1985–2005

Type of child care (during mother's work hours) Percent	1985	1988	1990	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2002	2005
Total										
Mother care ^a	8.1	7.6	6.4	8.7	6.2	5.4	3.2	3.0	3.2	4.4
Father care ^a	15.7	15.1	16.5	20.0	15.9	16.6	17.7	17.1	17.5	17.3
Grandparent care	15.9	13.9	14.3	15.8	17.0	15.9	17.5	19.7	18.6	19.6
Other relative care ^b	8.2	7.2	8.8	7.7	9.0	5.5	7.4	8.0	6.2	6.6
Center-based care ^c	23.1	25.8	27.5	23.1	29.9	25.1	20.4	21.0	24.3	23.8
Other nonrelative care ^d	28.2	28.9	25.1	23.3	21.6	28.4	20.2	18.8	17.2	16.0
Other ^e	0.8	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.1	2.9	13.7	12.4	13.0	12.0
Poverty status										
Below Poverty										
Mother care ^a	–	11.3	–	9.5	8.1	4.5	3.9	2.9	4.1	7.8
Father care ^a	–	15.0	–	26.7	16.2	20.1	18.7	14.5	19.9	19.8
Grandparent care	–	19.4	–	16.3	20.0	22.4	20.7	23.8	19.7	19.8
Other relative care ^b	–	11.3	–	11.4	15.8	7.0	12.3	13.5	10.0	8.8
Center-based care ^c	–	21.6	–	21.1	21.0	25.8	14.9	18.3	15.9	18.2
Other nonrelative care ^d	–	21.1	–	15.1	18.8	16.5	14.7	18.0	12.6	11.8
Other ^e	–	0.8	–	2.7	1.2	3.5	14.6	8.8	17.6	13.7
At or above poverty										
Mother care ^a	–	7.3	–	8.5	5.9	5.5	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.8
Father care ^a	–	15.1	–	19.4	16.0	16.4	17.7	17.6	17.3	17.1
Grandparent care	–	13.4	–	15.6	16.0	15.1	17.2	19.3	18.7	19.7
Other relative care ^b	–	6.8	–	7.3	8.0	5.3	6.8	7.3	5.7	6.2
Center-based care ^c	–	27.8	–	25.1	32.3	24.8	21.2	21.1	25.1	24.8
Other nonrelative care ^d	–	29.6	–	24.2	21.8	29.9	20.9	19.4	18.4	16.7
Other ^e	–	1.6	–	1.5	1.1	2.8	12.9	12.2	11.7	11.4
Region										
Northeast										
Mother care ^a	–	–	–	–	–	5.3	2.7	2.3	2.9	3.5
Father care ^a	–	–	–	–	–	22.4	19.0	21.5	21.4	19.3
Grandparent care	–	–	–	–	–	12.9	19.2	18.7	18.8	20.6
Other relative care ^b	–	–	–	–	–	8.0	9.9	7.3	4.4	5.0
Center-based care ^c	–	–	–	–	–	24.4	15.9	18.4	24.5	23.2
Other nonrelative care ^d	–	–	–	–	–	23.9	19.9	17.9	14.7	15.9
Other ^e	–	–	–	–	–	3.0	13.2	13.7	13.1	12.3
South										
Mother care ^a	–	–	–	–	–	4.3	3.0	3.3	2.1	4.2
Father care ^a	–	–	–	–	–	9.3	13.9	12.9	13.4	14.1
Grandparent care	–	–	–	–	–	17.1	18.1	21.8	20.9	20.9
Other relative care ^b	–	–	–	–	–	5.3	5.7	7.6	7.8	6.5
Center-based care ^c	–	–	–	–	–	30.7	27.7	26.8	28.0	28.0
Other nonrelative care ^d	–	–	–	–	–	30.0	18.2	18.1	15.9	13.0
Other ^e	–	–	–	–	–	3.1	13.4	9.3	11.8	13.1
Midwest										
Mother care ^a	–	–	–	–	–	6.3	3.3	2.0	3.5	5.4
Father care ^a	–	–	–	–	–	19.1	22.2	20.3	21.6	18.7
Grandparent care	–	–	–	–	–	15.4	15.6	16.3	15.9	17.1
Other relative care ^b	–	–	–	–	–	5.0	8.0	6.6	3.6	6.5
Center-based care ^c	–	–	–	–	–	21.1	16.8	19.9	20.7	21.7
Other nonrelative care ^d	–	–	–	–	–	30.9	22.2	24.0	22.6	19.4
Other ^e	–	–	–	–	–	2.0	11.7	10.9	11.9	11.0

Table FAM3.B (cont.)

Child care: Primary child care arrangements for children ages 0–4 with employed mothers by selected characteristics, selected years 1985–2005

Type of child care (during mother's work hours) Percent	1985	1988	1990	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2002	2005
Region										
West										
Mother care ^a	—	—	—	—	—	5.6	3.8	3.9	4.9	4.3
Father care ^a	—	—	—	—	—	18.5	17.9	17.0	17.8	19.9
Grandparent care	—	—	—	—	—	17.5	17.9	21.4	18.3	19.5
Other relative care ^b	—	—	—	—	—	4.1	7.6	10.5	8.1	8.1
Center-based care ^c	—	—	—	—	—	23.1	17.4	15.5	19.9	19.7
Other nonrelative care ^d	—	—	—	—	—	27.2	20.7	16.7	17.1	17.5
Other ^e	—	—	—	—	—	3.8	14.6	14.8	14.0	10.9
Race and Hispanic origin of mother^f										
White										
Mother care ^a	—	—	—	—	—	5.8	3.7	3.2	3.5	4.8
Father care ^a	—	—	—	—	—	17.8	18.7	18.1	18.4	18.4
Grandparent care	—	—	—	—	—	15.5	16.5	17.7	17.9	19.2
Other relative care ^b	—	—	—	—	—	4.5	6.5	7.6	4.9	5.5
Center-based care ^c	—	—	—	—	—	24.3	19.8	20.1	23.2	22.4
Other nonrelative care ^d	—	—	—	—	—	29.0	21.2	20.9	18.4	17.1
Other ^e	—	—	—	—	—	2.9	13.6	12.1	13.5	12.4
White, non-Hispanic										
Mother care ^a	—	—	—	—	—	6.1	4.0	3.2	3.7	4.9
Father care ^a	—	—	—	—	—	17.6	18.9	18.1	19.1	19.3
Grandparent care	—	—	—	—	—	15.4	15.3	17.0	16.5	17.5
Other relative care ^b	—	—	—	—	—	4.0	5.7	6.2	3.6	3.8
Center-based care ^c	—	—	—	—	—	24.8	21.0	22.2	24.3	24.5
Other nonrelative care ^d	—	—	—	—	—	29.4	21.1	21.3	19.6	17.7
Other ^e	—	—	—	—	—	2.7	13.9	12.0	13.3	12.0
Black										
Mother care ^a	—	—	—	—	—	2.1	0.7	1.8	1.2	3.1
Father care ^a	—	—	—	—	—	8.8	11.9	12.9	13.5	12.3
Grandparent care	—	—	—	—	—	16.0	23.7	25.1	21.6	19.5
Other relative care ^b	—	—	—	—	—	9.9	13.2	10.6	12.6	10.9
Center-based care ^c	—	—	—	—	—	32.5	25.8	27.0	27.4	29.6
Other nonrelative care ^d	—	—	—	—	—	28.3	14.3	13.1	14.3	13.3
Other ^e	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	10.2	9.4	9.2	11.1
Black, non-Hispanic										
Mother care ^a	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	0.8	1.9	1.2	3.3
Father care ^a	—	—	—	—	—	8.9	11.7	12.4	13.2	11.9
Grandparent care	—	—	—	—	—	15.7	23.9	24.4	22.9	19.5
Other relative care ^b	—	—	—	—	—	10.1	13.0	10.9	12.0	11.3
Center-based care ^c	—	—	—	—	—	33.2	26.4	27.5	27.0	29.5
Other nonrelative care ^d	—	—	—	—	—	27.9	13.9	13.5	13.7	13.2
Other ^e	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	10.3	9.3	9.9	11.2
Hispanic										
Mother care ^a	—	—	—	—	—	3.6	1.3	2.6	2.7	3.4
Father care ^a	—	—	—	—	—	19.0	17.5	18.6	15.1	14.7
Grandparent care	—	—	—	—	—	17.0	23.2	21.9	23.9	27.0
Other relative care ^b	—	—	—	—	—	8.7	12.6	14.0	12.0	12.8
Center-based care ^c	—	—	—	—	—	20.8	12.4	10.9	19.8	14.2
Other nonrelative care ^d	—	—	—	—	—	25.0	21.7	18.2	13.9	14.2
Other ^e	—	—	—	—	—	5.8	11.4	13.6	12.6	13.7

Table FAM3.B (cont.)

Child care: Primary child care arrangements for children ages 0–4 with employed mothers by selected characteristics, selected years 1985–2005

Type of child care (during mother's work hours) Percent	1985	1988	1990	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2002	2005
Educational attainment of mother										
Less than High School										
Mother care ^a	—	—	—	—	—	6.3	3.6	1.7	4.1	5.4
Father care ^a	—	—	—	—	—	18.2	17.5	14.4	19.2	22.3
Grandparent care	—	—	—	—	—	21.2	18.4	23.4	15.5	16.7
Other relative care ^b	—	—	—	—	—	10.8	15.2	20.7	12.0	15.4
Center-based care ^c	—	—	—	—	—	16.9	12.7	16.3	17.5	12.0
Other nonrelative care ^d	—	—	—	—	—	20.8	17.3	13.5	17.4	11.7
Other ^e	—	—	—	—	—	4.8	15.2	9.9	14.2	16.2
High School diploma or equivalent										
Mother care ^a	—	—	—	—	—	5.6	2.1	3.5	2.5	4.1
Father care ^a	—	—	—	—	—	16.6	19.0	20.3	19.7	16.6
Grandparent care	—	—	—	—	—	20.5	20.3	23.5	23.2	25.7
Other relative care ^b	—	—	—	—	—	5.4	7.8	7.9	6.0	9.4
Center-based care ^c	—	—	—	—	—	25.7	18.1	18.8	20.0	18.4
Other nonrelative care ^d	—	—	—	—	—	23.2	19.0	14.2	14.5	13.0
Other ^e	—	—	—	—	—	2.6	13.6	11.7	13.9	12.7
Educational attainment of mother										
Some College, including vocational/ technical/associate degree										
Mother care ^a	—	—	—	—	—	4.9	3.5	1.9	3.2	4.3
Father care ^a	—	—	—	—	—	18.4	19.3	16.7	19.3	17.7
Grandparent care	—	—	—	—	—	14.2	18.5	20.1	20.8	21.9
Other relative care ^b	—	—	—	—	—	5.8	7.1	7.4	7.5	6.6
Center-based care ^c	—	—	—	—	—	25.6	22.1	18.6	23.2	23.8
Other nonrelative care ^d	—	—	—	—	—	27.7	16.6	21.1	15.3	15.5
Other ^e	—	—	—	—	—	3.1	12.8	14.1	10.6	10.1
Bachelor's degree or higher										
Mother care ^a	—	—	—	—	—	5.2	3.7	4.0	3.5	4.6
Father care ^a	—	—	—	—	—	14.4	14.9	15.7	13.7	16.6
Grandparent care	—	—	—	—	—	11.4	13.5	14.4	13.9	13.1
Other relative care ^b	—	—	—	—	—	3.4	5.0	4.0	3.4	2.7
Center-based care ^c	—	—	—	—	—	26.0	23.5	27.5	29.9	30.5
Other nonrelative care ^d	—	—	—	—	—	36.9	26.6	24.4	22.6	19.9
Other ^e	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	12.6	9.9	13.0	12.7
Family structure										
Two married parents										
Mother care ^a	—	—	—	—	—	6.2	3.7	3.4	3.5	4.9
Father care ^a	—	—	—	—	—	18.7	20.6	19.9	20.6	19.5
Grandparent care	—	—	—	—	—	14.4	14.7	16.4	17.3	17.6
Other relative care ^b	—	—	—	—	—	4.8	6.0	6.4	4.7	4.8
Center-based care ^c	—	—	—	—	—	23.0	19.6	20.7	22.7	24.0
Other nonrelative care ^d	—	—	—	—	—	29.4	20.9	19.7	17.2	16.3
Other ^e	—	—	—	—	—	3.1	14.4	13.4	13.8	12.7

Table FAM3.B (cont.)

Child care: Primary child care arrangements for children ages 0–4 with employed mothers by selected characteristics, selected years 1985–2005

Type of child care (during mother's work hours) Percent	1985	1988	1990	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2002	2005
Family structure										
Mother only										
Mother care ^a	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	1.5	1.9	2.5	3.0
Father care ^a	—	—	—	—	—	10.4	9.1	10.1	9.8	12.1
Grandparent care	—	—	—	—	—	20.5	26.6	29.1	22.7	24.5
Other relative care ^b	—	—	—	—	—	7.2	12.3	12.2	10.2	11.0
Center-based care ^c	—	—	—	—	—	30.3	23.1	21.5	27.0	23.4
Other nonrelative care ^d	—	—	—	—	—	26.1	17.7	17.6	18.4	15.6
Other ^e	—	—	—	—	—	2.4	9.5	7.4	9.2	10.2

— 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 or 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 or 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. Beginning in 2004, following the 1997 OMB standards for collecting and presenting data on race, the SIPP 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. The Census Bureau also offered an "Other" category. All race groups discussed in this table from 2004 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 2004 onward are not directly comparable with data from earlier years. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of 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 2005 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 FAM3.C

Child care: Percentage of children in kindergarten through 8th grade by weekday care and before- and after-school activities by grade level, poverty status, and race and Hispanic origin, 2005

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	Asian	Hispanic
Kindergarten through 3rd grade								
Care arrangements								
Parental care only	53.1	52.0	54.5	53.0	58.3	34.6	49.9	55.3
Nonparental care ^b	46.9	48.0	45.5	47.0	41.7	65.4	50.1	44.7
Home-based care ^c	23.6	25.2	24.5	22.6	22.0	32.2	26.5	20.4
Center-based care	24.4	25.0	21.6	25.2	20.5	39.8	21.4	23.4
Activities used for supervision	5.2	3.1	5.3	6.0	4.8	5.8	13.4	3.2
Self care	2.6	5.1	3.6	1.3	1.6	4.1	3.6	4.2
Activities								
Any activity ^b	46.2	24.3	34.0	59.5	56.2	30.4	45.8	30.4
Sports	31.8	12.1	19.5	44.3	40.2	16.8	29.3	20.8
Religious activities	19.4	13.5	14.8	23.4	24.0	14.6	11.5	11.9
Arts ^d	17.2	6.0	10.8	24.1	21.8	8.3	27.1	8.2
Scouts	12.9	5.3	8.0	17.8	18.2	4.9	11.1	3.8
Academic activities ^e	4.7	3.8	3.8	5.3	5.1	4.4	7.4	3.5
Community services	4.2	1.9	3.0	5.5	5.3	3.3	2.6	1.7
Clubs	3.2	1.3	2.4	4.3	4.3	1.1	4.2	1.8
4th through 8th grade								
Care arrangements								
Parental care only	46.9	46.7	45.2	47.6	51.2	34.5	44.2	45.0
Nonparental care ^b	53.1	53.3	54.8	52.4	48.8	65.5	55.8	55.0
Home-based care ^c	18.1	15.0	20.0	18.4	16.4	24.1	17.5	18.6
Center-based care	19.0	21.3	21.3	17.4	14.2	28.9	21.9	25.4
Activities used for supervision	9.0	7.8	6.9	10.2	8.9	10.5	11.9	7.5
Self care	22.2	23.5	23.8	21.2	21.1	27.1	21.0	19.6
Activities								
Any activity ^b	53.7	30.4	40.5	65.9	63.3	39.7	51.2	35.4
Sports	39.3	18.6	26.1	50.8	47.8	24.2	37.2	26.7
Religious activities	24.9	12.5	20.0	30.7	29.7	20.9	18.3	14.8
Arts ^d	21.5	9.7	12.5	28.5	25.8	13.3	25.5	13.2
Scouts	10.1	4.8	6.4	13.2	13.3	5.6	7.7	5.4
Academic activities ^e	9.7	6.6	7.1	11.6	10.0	12.0	13.0	5.9
Community services	12.7	5.0	10.6	15.9	15.6	8.2	13.1	7.1
Clubs	8.7	3.7	4.6	11.8	11.0	4.9	8.9	4.1

^a The 1997 OMB Standards for Data on Race and Ethnicity were used, allowing persons to 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. Included in the total but not shown separately are American Indian or Alaska Native and respondents with Two or more races. Respondents who reported the child being Asian or Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander were combined. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

^b Children may have multiple nonparental child care arrangements, in addition to being 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.

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

Table FAM4

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 1994–2006^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	2,298
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 FAM4 (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 1994–2006^b

Characteristic	2000			2004			2006		
	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	55,048	12,174	2,708	54,976	12,706	2,599
Percent of all children ^c	79	14	3	75	17	4	75	17	4
Gender of child									
Male	51	52	53	51	52	50	51	52	51
Female	49	49	47	49	48	50	49	49	49
Age of child									
Under 1 year	6	6	1	5	7	1	6	7	1
Ages 1–2	11	13	4	11	14	3	11	15	4
Ages 3–5	16	21	9	16	18	10	16	19	10
Ages 6–8	17	18	14	16	17	14	16	16	15
Ages 9–11	18	16	21	17	17	20	16	16	20
Ages 12–14	17	14	25	18	15	25	17	15	22
Ages 15–17	16	12	27	17	12	28	18	12	28
Race and Hispanic origin of child^a									
White	81	75	69	79	72	71	79	72	68
White, non-Hispanic	–	–	–	71	20	19	70	18	16
Black	17	7	9	17	9	8	16	9	10
Asian	1	18	22	1	15	18	1	15	19
Hispanic ^h	7	54	54	9	54	55	10	57	55
Education of parent									
Less than high school	11	36	43	10	34	42	10	33	39
High school graduate	33	23	23	31	24	21	30	24	24
Some college or associate's degree	31	18	12	32	17	13	32	19	11
Bachelor's degree or higher	26	23	22	28	25	24	29	25	27
Poverty status^d									
Below 100% poverty	15	20	30	15	21	30	15	20	30
100–199% poverty	20	29	31	19	28	33	19	28	31
200% poverty and above	65	51	39	65	51	37	65	52	39
Area of residence									
Central city of MSA ^e	25	42	48	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outside central city, in MSA ^e	53	52	46	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outside metropolitan area	22	6	5	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table FAM4 (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 1994–2006^b

Characteristic	2000			2004			2006		
	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
Presence of parents									
Two married parents present ^f	70	82	81	68	81	81	68	82	80
Living with mother only	25	15	15	27	16	16	27	15	16
Living with father only	5	3	4	5	4	3	5	3	3
Presence of adults other than parents									
Other relatives only	16	26	37	17	26	31	17	25	31
Nonrelatives only	6	4	5	6	5	4	6	4	3
Both relatives and nonrelatives	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1
No other relatives or nonrelatives	76	68	56	76	68	64	75	70	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. The use of the race-alone population in this table does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. Prior to 2004, "Asian" refers to Asians and Pacific Islanders; beginning in 2004, "Asian" refers to Asians alone. Data from 2004 onward are not directly comparable with data from earlier years. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of 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 FAM5

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 1979–2005

	Current Population Survey					American Community Survey			
	1979	1989	1992	1995 ^b	1999 ^b	2000	2001	2003	2005
Children who speak another language at home									
Number (in millions)	3.8	5.2	6.3	6.7	8.8	9.5	9.8	9.9	10.5
Language spoken ^c (in millions)									
Spanish	2.5	3.6	4.3	5.0	6.3	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.5
Other Indo-European	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5
Asian or 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	0.4
Ability to speak English (in millions)									
Very well	2.6	3.4	4.1	4.2	6.2	6.6	6.9	7.0	7.7
Well	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8
Not well	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Not at all	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Percentage of school-aged children	8.5	12.3	13.2	14.1	16.7	18.1	18.5	18.6	19.9
Poverty status ^d									
In poverty	–	–	–	–	–	28.4	28.9	28.4	30.2
Not in poverty	–	–	–	–	–	16.1	16.5	16.7	17.7
Nativity status ^e									
Native child and parents	–	–	–	–	–	5.0	5.1	4.7	5.0
Foreign-born parent	–	–	–	–	–	72.0	71.7	71.0	71.8
Native child	–	–	–	–	–	66.9	66.4	66.2	67.1
Foreign-born child	–	–	–	–	–	87.9	88.7	87.5	88.6
Family structure									
Two married parents	–	–	–	–	–	18.5	19.0	19.5	20.4
Mother only	–	–	–	–	–	15.8	16.5	16.2	17.9
Father only	–	–	–	–	–	19.3	18.7	18.1	21.1
No parent	–	–	–	–	–	20.1	19.9	18.3	20.4
Education of parent ^f									
Less than high school graduate	–	–	–	–	–	47.4	48.1	53.5	55.3
High school graduate	–	–	–	–	–	15.5	16.6	18.0	20.4
Some college	–	–	–	–	–	12.4	12.8	12.6	13.4
Bachelor's degree or higher	–	–	–	–	–	12.9	12.8	12.6	13.2

Table FAM5 (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 1979–2005

	Current Population Survey					American Community Survey			
	1979	1989	1992	1995 ^b	1999 ^b	2000	2001	2003	2005
Children who speak another language at home (cont.)									
Race and Hispanic origin ^a									
White	8.7	12.0	12.6	13.3	16.4	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.7
White, non-Hispanic	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.9	5.7	5.7	5.1	5.6
Black	1.9	3.1	4.3	4.2	5.8	5.1	5.1	5.8	6.0
Black, non-Hispanic	1.3	2.3	3.7	3.0	4.5	4.4	4.5	5.0	5.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	–	16.6	13.6	17.8	20.4	20.5	24.2	20.7	20.0
Asian	–	62.2	65.2	60.2	60.4	67.1	66.6	63.5	64.0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	29.8	36.9	26.0	29.8
Two or more races	–	–	–	–	–	17.6	17.5	14.8	14.4
Hispanic (of any race) ^a	75.1	69.4	71.5	73.8	70.9	68.6	68.7	67.6	68.9
Region ^h									
Northeast	10.5	12.8	14.9	15.2	17.7	19.1	18.7	19.0	19.7
Midwest	3.7	4.7	5.3	5.9	7.5	9.5	9.9	9.9	10.8
South	6.8	10.6	10.5	11.7	14.3	14.6	15.1	15.7	16.8
West	17.0	23.6	25.3	26.4	28.8	31.0	31.1	31.0	33.0
Living in linguistically isolated household ⁱ									
Number (in millions)	–	–	–	–	–	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0
Percentage of school-aged children	–	–	–	–	–	4.6	4.9	5.3	5.6
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	2.9	2.8
Percentage of school-aged children	2.8	4.3	4.6	5.2	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3
Language spoken ^c									
Spanish	2.1	3.1	3.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.0
Other Indo-European	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Asian or 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

Table FAM5 (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 1979–2005

	Current Population Survey					American Community Survey			
	1979	1989	1992	1995 ^b	1999 ^b	2000	2001	2003	2005
Children who speak another language at home and have difficulty speaking English (cont.)									
Poverty status ^d									
In poverty	–	–	–	–	–	11.3	11.1	10.8	10.2
Not in poverty	–	–	–	–	–	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3
Nativity status ^e									
Native child and parents	–	–	–	–	–	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1
Foreign-born parent	–	–	–	–	–	21.8	21.6	21.2	19.4
Native child	–	–	–	–	–	17.2	16.7	16.5	15.1
Foreign-born child	–	–	–	–	–	36.0	36.7	37.1	34.6
Family structure									
Two married parents	–	–	–	–	–	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.4
Mother only	–	–	–	–	–	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.2
Father only	–	–	–	–	–	6.8	6.4	6.0	6.6
No parent	–	–	–	–	–	8.6	7.5	6.9	7.5
Education of parent ^f									
Less than high school graduate	–	–	–	–	–	17.8	17.0	20.3	18.7
High school graduate	–	–	–	–	–	4.4	4.6	5.1	5.2
Some college	–	–	–	–	–	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.9
Bachelor's degree or higher	–	–	–	–	–	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.6
Race and Hispanic origin ^g									
White	2.8	4.2	4.3	4.9	5.2	4.4	4.2	4.3	3.9
White, non-Hispanic	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3
Black	0.5	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.4
Black, non-Hispanic	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	–	4.5	1.4	3.8	8.2	4.6	4.4	3.8	4.1
Asian	–	24.5	25.0	19.4	13.9	19.8	20.5	17.5	17.2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	10.3	8.4	6.2	7.3
Two or more races	–	–	–	–	–	4.2	3.9	3.2	2.6
Hispanic (of any race) ^g	28.7	26.7	27.9	30.9	23.4	22.8	21.3	20.9	19.4

Table FAM5 (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 1979–2005

	Current Population Survey					American Community Survey			
	1979	1989	1992	1995 ^b	1999 ^b	2000	2001	2003	2005
Children who speak another language at home and have difficulty speaking English (cont.)									
Region ^h									
Northeast	2.9	4.5	4.8	5.0	4.4	5.0	5.1	5.5	4.5
Midwest	1.1	1.2	1.5	2.3	2.0	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.1
South	2.2	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.6	4.4	4.1	4.7	4.6
West	6.5	8.6	9.8	11.4	10.5	10.0	9.7	8.7	8.9

— 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, 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. Prior to 2000, “Asian” refers to Asians and Pacific Islanders; beginning in 2000, “Asian” refers to Asians alone. Data from 2000 onward are not directly comparable with data from earlier years. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

^h 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.

ⁱ 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 2000–2005 American Community Survey.

Table FAM6

Adolescent births: Birth rates by mother's age, and race and Hispanic origin,^a selected years 1980–2005

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

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All races										
Ages 10–14	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
Ages 15–17	32.5	31.0	37.5	35.5	26.9	24.7	23.2	22.4	22.1	21.4
Ages 18–19	82.1	79.6	88.6	87.7	78.1	76.1	72.8	70.7	70.0	69.9
Ages 15–19	53.0	51.0	59.9	56.0	47.7	45.3	43.0	41.6	41.1	40.4
White, total										
Ages 10–14	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Ages 15–17	25.5	24.4	29.5	29.6	23.3	21.4	20.5	19.8	19.5	18.9
Ages 18–19	73.2	70.4	78.0	80.2	72.3	70.8	68.0	66.2	65.0	64.8
Ages 15–19	45.4	43.3	50.8	49.5	43.2	41.2	39.4	38.3	37.7	37.0
White, non-Hispanic										
Ages 10–14	0.4	–	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Ages 15–17	22.4	–	23.2	22.0	15.8	14.0	13.1	12.4	12.0	11.5
Ages 18–19	67.7	–	66.6	66.2	57.5	54.8	51.9	50.0	48.7	48.1
Ages 15–19	41.2	–	42.5	39.3	32.6	30.3	28.5	27.4	26.7	26.0
Black, total										
Ages 10–14	4.3	4.5	4.9	4.1	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7
Ages 15–17	72.5	69.3	82.3	68.5	49.0	43.9	40.0	38.2	37.2	35.4
Ages 18–19	135.1	132.4	152.9	135.0	118.8	114.0	107.6	103.7	104.4	104.7
Ages 15–19	97.8	95.4	112.8	94.4	77.4	71.8	66.6	63.8	63.3	61.9
Black, non-Hispanic										
Ages 10–14	4.6	–	5.0	4.2	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.7
Ages 15–17	77.2	–	84.9	70.4	50.1	44.9	41.0	38.7	37.1	34.9
Ages 18–19	146.5	–	157.5	139.2	121.9	116.7	110.3	105.3	103.9	102.9
Ages 15–19	105.1	–	116.2	97.2	79.2	73.5	68.3	64.7	63.1	60.9
Hispanic^b										
Ages 10–14	1.7	–	2.4	2.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Ages 15–17	52.1	–	65.9	68.3	55.5	52.8	50.7	49.7	49.7	48.4
Ages 18–19	126.9	–	147.7	145.4	132.6	135.5	133.0	132.0	133.5	134.2
Ages 15–19	82.2	–	100.3	99.3	87.3	86.4	83.4	82.3	82.6	81.5
American Indian/Alaska Native										
Ages 10–14	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0
Ages 15–17	51.5	47.7	48.5	44.6	34.1	31.4	30.7	30.6	30.0	30.5
Ages 18–19	129.5	124.1	129.3	122.2	97.1	94.8	89.2	87.3	87.0	87.4
Ages 15–19	82.2	79.2	81.1	72.9	58.3	56.3	53.8	53.1	52.5	52.7

Table FAM6 (cont.)

Adolescent births: Birth rates by mother's age, and race and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980–2005

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

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Asian/Pacific Islander										
Ages 10–14	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Ages 15–17	12.0	12.5	16.0	15.6	11.6	10.3	9.0	8.8	8.9	8.2
Ages 18–19	46.2	40.8	40.2	40.1	32.6	32.8	31.5	29.8	29.6	30.1
Ages 15–19	26.2	23.8	26.4	25.5	20.5	19.8	18.3	17.4	17.3	16.9

— 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. In 2004, the following states began to report multiple race data: Florida, Idaho, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York State (excluding New York City), South Carolina, and Tennessee. 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 (FAM2.A). Birth rates for married teenagers fell sharply between 1990 and 2004, but relatively few teenagers are married.

NOTE: Data for 2005 are preliminary.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *National Center for Health Statistics*, National Vital Statistics System. Hamilton, B.E., Martin, J.A., and Ventura, S.J. (2006). Births: Preliminary Data for 2005. *National Vital Statistics Reports* 55(11). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Martin, J.A., Hamilton, B.E., Sutton, P.D., Ventura, S.J., Menacker, F., and Kirmeyer, S. (2006). Births: Final data for 2004. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 55(1). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

Table FAM7.A

Child maltreatment: Rate of substantiated maltreatment reports of children ages 0–17 per 1,000 children by selected characteristics, 1998–2005

(Substantiated maltreatment reports per 1,000 children ages 0–17)

Characteristic	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	12.9	11.8	12.2	12.5	12.3	12.2	12.0	12.1
Gender								
Male	—	—	11.4	11.7	11.5	11.5	11.3	11.3
Female	—	—	12.9	13.2	13.0	12.9	12.7	12.7
Race and Hispanic origin^a								
White, non-Hispanic	—	—	10.7	10.9	10.9	11.0	10.9	10.8
Black, non-Hispanic	—	—	21.5	21.8	20.8	20.7	20.1	19.5
Asian	—	—	2.0	3.7	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.5
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	—	—	21.7	20.7	18.6	18.6	18.0	16.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	—	—	20.5	26.5	21.8	21.5	16.5	16.5
Multiple Races	—	—	12.3	11.1	13.0	12.9	14.5	15.0
Hispanic	—	—	10.2	10.3	8.2	10.2	10.1	10.7
Age								
Ages 0–3	—	—	15.7	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.5
Ages 4–7	—	—	13.4	13.8	13.6	13.7	13.5	13.5
Ages 8–11	—	—	11.8	12.2	11.9	11.6	11.1	10.9
Ages 12–15	—	—	10.4	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.3	10.2
Ages 16–17	—	—	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.2

— Not available.

^a From 2000–2002, the 1977 OMB Standards for Data on Race and Ethnicity were used to classify persons into one of the following four groups: White, Black, Asian or Pacific Islander (Pacific Islander is labeled in the table as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander), or American Indian or Alaskan Native. For data from 2003 onward, the revised 1997 OMB standards were used, where respondents could choose one or more of five racial groups: White, Black or African American, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaska Native. 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.

NOTE: The count of child victims is based on the number of investigations by Child Protective Services that found the child to be a victim of one or more types of maltreatment. The count of victims is, therefore, a report-based count and is a "duplicated count," since an individual child may have been maltreated more than once. Substantiated maltreatment includes the dispositions of substantiated, indicated, or alternative response-victim. Rates are based on the number of States submitting data to National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) each year; States include the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. The overall rate of maltreatment is based on the following number of States for each year: 51 in 1998, 50 in 1999, 50 in 2000, 51 in 2001, 51 in 2002, 51 in 2003, 50 in 2004, and 52 in 2005. The number of States reporting on sex for the years of 2000–2005 was 50 in 2000, 51 in 2001, 51 in 2002, 51 in 2003, 50 in 2004, and 51 in 2005. The number of States reporting on race and Hispanic origin for the years 2000–2005 was 48 in 2000, 49 in 2001, 50 in 2002, 50 in 2003, 49 in 2004, and 50 in 2005. The number of States reporting on age for the years of 2000–2005 was 50 in 2000, 51 in 2001, 51 in 2002, 51 in 2003, 50 in 2004, and 51 in 2005. Rates from 1998–1999 are based on aggregated data submitted by States; rates from 2000–2005 are based on case-level data submitted by the States. The reporting year changed in 2003 from the calendar year to the Federal fiscal year. Additional technical notes are available in the annual reports entitled Child Maltreatment. These reports are available on the internet at http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/stats_research/index.htm#can.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System.

Table FAM7.B

Child maltreatment: Percentage of substantiated maltreatment reports by maltreatment type and age, 2005

Characteristic	Physical Abuse	Neglect	Medical Neglect	Sexual Abuse	Psychological Abuse	Other Abuse	Unknown
Overall	16.6	63.4	2.0	9.4	6.9	13.9	1.1
Age							
Ages 0-3	12.2	73.1	2.7	2.1	5.5	14.9	1.2
Ages 4-7	15.6	64.6	1.7	8.9	7.1	13.4	1.1
Ages 8-11	17.6	60.3	1.7	11.2	8.1	13.7	1.1
Ages 12-15	21.3	53.8	1.7	17.3	7.4	13.1	1.1
Ages 16-17	23.2	52.7	1.8	16.7	6.6	13.9	0.9
Unknown or Missing	23.0	55.9	0.5	16.2	8.7	3.9	0.1

NOTE: Based on data from 49 states. The count of child victims is based on the number of investigations by Child Protective Services that found the child to be a victim of one or more types of maltreatment. The count of victims is, therefore, a report-based count and is a "duplicated count," since an individual child may have been maltreated more than once. Substantiated maltreatment includes the dispositions of substantiated, indicated, or alternative response-victim. States vary in their definition of abuse and neglect. Rows total more than 100 percent since a single child may be the victim of multiple kinds of maltreatment.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System.

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 1980–2005

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Below 100% poverty										
All children ^b	18	21	21	21	16	16	17	18	18	18
Gender										
Male	–	–	21	20	16	16	17	18	18	17
Female	–	–	21	21	16	16	17	18	18	18
Age										
Ages 0–5	–	–	24	24	18	18	19	20	20	20
Ages 6–17	–	–	19	19	15	15	16	16	17	16
Race and Hispanic origin ^c										
White, non-Hispanic	12	13	12	11	9	10	9	10	11	10
Black	42	44	45	42	31	30	32	34	34	35
Hispanic ^d	33	40	38	40	28	28	29	30	29	28
Region										
Northeast	–	–	18	19	15	15	15	15	16	16
Midwest	–	–	19	17	13	13	13	15	17	16
South	–	–	24	24	18	19	19	20	20	20
West	–	–	20	22	17	16	17	18	18	18
Related children ^a										
Children in all families, total	18	20	20	20	16	16	16	17	17	17
Related children ages 0–5	20	23	23	24	18	18	19	20	20	20
Related children ages 6–17	17	19	18	18	15	15	15	16	16	16
White, non-Hispanic	11	12	12	11	9	9	9	9	10	10
Black	42	43	44	42	31	30	32	34	33	34
Hispanic ^d	33	40	38	39	28	27	28	29	29	28
Children in married-couple families, total	–	–	10	10	8	8	9	9	9	9
Related children ages 0–5	–	–	12	11	9	9	10	10	10	10
Related children ages 6–17	–	–	10	9	8	7	8	8	8	8
White, non-Hispanic	–	–	7	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
Black	–	–	18	13	9	10	12	11	13	13
Hispanic ^d	–	–	27	28	21	20	21	21	21	20
Children in female-householder families, no husband present, total	51	54	53	50	40	39	40	42	42	43
Related children ages 0–5	65	66	66	62	50	49	49	53	53	53
Related children ages 6–17	46	48	47	45	36	35	36	37	37	38
White, non-Hispanic	–	–	40	34	28	29	29	31	32	33
Black	65	67	65	62	49	47	48	50	49	50
Hispanic ^d	65	72	68	66	50	49	48	51	52	50

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 1980–2005

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Below 50% poverty										
All children ^b	–	–	9	9	7	7	7	8	8	8
Gender										
Male	–	–	9	8	7	7	7	8	8	7
Female	–	–	9	9	7	7	7	8	8	8
Age										
Ages 0–5	–	–	11	11	8	8	8	10	9	9
Ages 6–17	–	–	8	7	6	7	6	7	7	7
Race and Hispanic origin ^c										
White, non-Hispanic	–	–	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4
Black	–	–	23	21	15	16	15	18	17	17
Hispanic ^d	–	–	14	16	10	11	11	11	10	12
Region										
Northeast	–	–	8	9	6	7	6	7	8	8
Midwest	–	–	9	7	6	6	6	7	7	7
South	–	–	11	10	8	8	8	9	9	9
West	–	–	6	8	6	6	6	8	7	7
Related children ^a										
Children in all families, total	7	8	8	8	6	7	7	7	7	7
Related children ages 0–5	–	–	10	10	8	8	8	10	9	9
Related children ages 6–17	–	–	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6
White, non-Hispanic	–	–	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
Black	17	22	22	20	15	16	15	17	17	17
Hispanic ^d	–	–	14	16	9	10	11	11	10	11
Children in married-couple families, total	–	–	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2
Related children ages 0–5	–	–	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
Related children ages 6–17	–	–	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
White, non-Hispanic	–	–	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1
Black	–	–	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	5
Hispanic ^d	–	–	7	9	4	5	5	5	4	5
Children in female-householder families, no husband present, total	–	–	28	24	19	20	20	22	22	22
Related children ages 0–5	–	–	37	34	28	28	28	31	31	29
Related children ages 6–17	–	–	23	19	15	17	16	17	18	19
White, non-Hispanic	–	–	19	13	12	13	12	15	15	15
Black	–	–	37	32	24	27	25	27	27	26
Hispanic ^d	–	–	32	33	25	26	26	25	28	28

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 1980–2005

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Below 150% poverty										
All children ^b	–	–	31	32	27	28	28	29	28	28
Gender										
Male	–	–	31	32	27	27	28	29	28	28
Female	–	–	32	33	27	28	28	29	28	28
Age										
Ages 0–5	–	–	35	36	29	30	31	32	32	32
Ages 6–17	–	–	30	31	25	26	27	27	27	27
Race and Hispanic origin ^c										
White, non-Hispanic	–	–	21	20	16	17	17	18	18	17
Black	–	–	58	57	46	46	48	49	48	49
Hispanic ^d	–	–	56	59	47	47	47	48	47	46
Region										
Northeast	–	–	27	29	23	25	25	25	23	25
Midwest	–	–	29	27	22	23	23	25	26	25
South	–	–	36	36	30	31	31	32	31	31
West	–	–	31	35	29	28	30	30	30	29
Related children ^a										
Children in all families, total	29	32	31	32	26	27	27	28	28	28
Related children ages 0–5	–	–	34	35	29	30	31	31	31	31
Related children ages 6–17	–	–	29	30	25	25	26	27	26	26
White, non-Hispanic	–	–	21	19	16	17	17	17	17	17
Black	57	59	57	56	45	46	48	48	48	49
Hispanic ^d	–	–	55	59	47	46	47	48	47	46
Children in married-couple families, total	–	–	20	20	16	17	18	18	17	17
Related children ages 0–5	–	–	22	21	18	19	20	20	20	20
Related children ages 6–17	–	–	19	19	15	16	16	17	16	16
White, non-Hispanic	–	–	15	13	10	11	11	11	10	10
Black	–	–	32	26	21	21	25	22	23	23
Hispanic ^d	–	–	47	50	39	39	40	41	40	39
Children in female-householder families, no husband present, total	–	–	67	65	57	57	57	58	58	59
Related children ages 0–5	–	–	77	75	67	66	65	68	68	69
Related children ages 6–17	–	–	62	60	53	54	53	54	53	54
White, non-Hispanic	–	–	54	49	44	46	45	46	46	47
Black	–	–	77	76	66	66	65	67	66	67
Hispanic ^d	–	–	80	82	70	66	66	68	68	67

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 1980–2005

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Below 200% poverty										
All children ^b	–	–	42	43	38	38	38	39	39	39
Gender										
Male	–	–	43	43	38	38	38	39	39	39
Female	–	–	42	44	38	38	38	40	40	39
Age										
Ages 0–5	–	–	46	47	41	42	42	42	43	42
Ages 6–17	–	–	41	42	36	37	37	38	38	37
Race and Hispanic origin ^c										
White, non-Hispanic	–	–	32	31	26	27	26	26	27	26
Black	–	–	68	68	59	57	60	61	61	61
Hispanic ^d	–	–	70	73	63	62	62	63	62	61
Region										
Northeast	–	–	36	38	33	34	34	34	33	34
Midwest	–	–	40	37	31	33	33	34	36	35
South	–	–	48	48	42	42	42	44	43	43
West	–	–	43	46	41	40	40	41	42	41
Related children ^a										
Children in all families, total	–	–	42	43	37	38	38	39	39	38
Related children ages 0–5	–	–	45	46	41	41	41	42	42	42
Related children ages 6–17	–	–	40	41	35	36	36	37	37	37
White, non-Hispanic	–	–	31	30	25	26	17	26	26	26
Black	–	–	68	68	59	57	48	61	60	61
Hispanic ^d	–	–	69	73	62	61	47	62	62	60
Children in married-couple families, total	–	–	31	31	26	27	27	27	27	27
Related children ages 0–5	–	–	34	33	29	30	30	30	31	30
Related children ages 6–17	–	–	30	30	25	25	25	26	26	25
White, non-Hispanic	–	–	25	23	18	19	19	19	18	18
Black	–	–	45	39	36	33	36	36	36	36
Hispanic ^d	–	–	62	66	55	54	56	56	56	54

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 1980–2005

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Below 200% poverty (cont.)										
Children in female-householder families, no husband present, total	—	—	77	76	69	70	69	70	71	71
Related children ages 0–5	—	—	85	84	78	79	76	78	79	80
Related children ages 6–17	—	—	73	72	66	66	66	67	67	67
White, non-Hispanic	—	—	67	61	56	59	58	59	60	59
Black	—	—	86	87	79	77	76	78	79	79
Hispanic ^d	—	—	89	88	82	80	79	80	80	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 from 2004 onward are not directly comparable with data from earlier years. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

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

NOTE: The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplements. 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 \$19,971 in 2005. 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. 231.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1981 to 2006 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 1980–2005

Poverty level	1980	1985	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Extreme poverty	6.6	8.1	8.3	7.9	8.5	7.6	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.6	7.3	7.2	7.2
Below poverty, but above extreme poverty	11.3	12.0	11.6	12.2	10.8	10.7	10.1	9.4	9.1	9.7	9.9	10.1	9.9
Low income	24.0	22.8	21.8	22.5	21.4	21.2	21.9	21.3	21.9	21.5	21.5	21.4	21.3
Medium income	41.4	37.7	37.0	34.5	34.4	33.5	32.8	34.0	33.2	32.7	32.0	32.3	32.1
High income	16.8	19.4	21.3	22.8	25.0	27.0	28.7	29.0	29.2	29.6	29.4	28.9	29.5
Very high income	4.3	6.1	7.4	8.9	10.1	11.2	12.3	12.6	12.9	12.9	13.1	12.9	13.5

NOTE: The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC). 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., \$9,902 for a family of four with 2 related children in 2005). Below poverty, but above extreme poverty is between 50 and 99 percent of the poverty threshold (i.e., between \$9,903 and \$19,805 for a family of four with 2 related children in 2005). Low income is between 100 and 199 percent of the poverty threshold (i.e., between \$19,806 and \$39,611 for a family of four with 2 related children in 2005). Medium income is between 200 and 399 percent of the poverty threshold (i.e., between \$39,612 and \$79,223 for a family of four with 2 related children in 2005). High income is 400 percent of the poverty threshold or more (i.e., \$79,224 or more for a family of four with 2 related children in 2005). Very high income is 600 percent of the poverty threshold and over (i.e., \$118,836 or more for a family of four with 2 related children in 2005). [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 2006 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

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 and Hispanic origin, poverty status, and age, selected years 1980–2005

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All children living with parent(s)^b										
Total	70	70	72	74	80	79	78	77	78	78
Race and Hispanic origin ^c										
White, non-Hispanic	75	77	79	81	85	84	83	82	82	84
Black, non-Hispanic	50	48	50	54	66	65	64	61	62	62
Hispanic	59	55	60	61	72	73	73	71	73	74
Poverty status										
Below poverty	21	20	22	25	34	32	33	30	33	32
At or above poverty	81	82	85	86	88	87	87	86	87	88
Age										
Ages 0–5	67	67	68	69	76	76	75	73	74	75
Ages 6–17	72	72	74	76	81	80	79	79	79	80
Children living in families maintained by two parents										
Total	80	81	85	87	90	89	88	88	88	89
Race and Hispanic origin ^c										
White, non-Hispanic	81	83	86	89	92	91	90	90	90	91
Black, non-Hispanic	73	76	84	85	90	89	84	85	86	85
Hispanic	71	70	74	77	85	84	82	82	84	85
Poverty status										
Below poverty	38	37	44	46	58	54	54	52	55	57
At or above poverty	84	87	89	91	93	92	91	91	92	92
Age										
Ages 0–5	76	79	83	86	89	88	85	86	86	87
Ages 6–17	81	82	85	87	91	90	89	88	89	90
With both parents working year round, full time	17	20	25	28	33	32	30	29	30	31
Children living in families maintained by single mothers^d										
Total	33	32	33	38	49	48	50	47	47	48
Race and Hispanic origin ^c										
White, non-Hispanic	39	39	40	46	53	52	52	52	49	52
Black, non-Hispanic	28	25	27	33	49	48	49	44	45	45
Hispanic	22	22	24	27	38	42	45	43	45	45
Poverty status										
Below poverty	7	7	9	14	20	19	19	17	19	17
At or above poverty	59	59	60	61	67	67	69	69	67	70
Age										
Ages 0–5	20	20	21	24	36	38	40	34	34	37
Ages 6–17	38	37	40	45	55	53	54	53	52	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 and Hispanic origin, poverty status, and age, selected years 1980–2005

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Children living in families maintained by single fathers^d										
Total	57	60	64	67	69	69	68	63	68	71
Race and Hispanic origin ^c										
White, non-Hispanic	61	62	68	72	74	71	70	66	70	74
Black, non-Hispanic	41	59	53	64	52	58	64	54	61	65
Hispanic	53	53	59	58	68	72	70	63	69	67
Poverty status										
Below poverty	15	23	21	24	21	29	34	27	26	32
At or above poverty	68	69	74	79	79	78	77	73	78	80
Age										
Ages 0–5	48	57	58	54	65	67	65	56	62	66
Ages 6–17	59	62	67	74	70	70	70	65	71	73

^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	69,126	69,514	70,075	70,089	70,210	70,292
Total living with relatives but not										
with parent(s) (in thousands)	1,954	1,379	1,455	2,160	2,212	2,092	2,226	2,380	2,528	2,419

^c For data from 1980 to 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. The revised 1997 OMB standards were used for data for 2003 and later years. 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. Included in the total, but not shown separately, are American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and Two or more races. From 2003 onward, people who responded to the question on race indicated only one race unless otherwise specified. Data from 2003 onward are not directly comparable with data from earlier years. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table ECON3.A

Food security: Percentage of children ages 0–17 in food-insecure households by severity of food insecurity and selected characteristics, selected years 1995–2005

Characteristic	1995 ^a	1999	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All children							
In food-insecure households ^b	19.4	16.9	17.6	18.1	18.2	19.0	16.9
In households with very low food security among children ^c	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8
Poverty status							
Below 100% poverty							
In food-insecure households ^b	44.4	44.0	45.9	45.6	45.2	47.1	42.5
In households with very low food security among children ^c	3.4	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.5	2.9
100–199% poverty							
In food-insecure households ^b	25.4	23.4	27.1	28.4	29.6	28.0	26.4
In households with very low food security among children ^c	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.8
200% poverty and above							
In food-insecure households ^b	4.8	5.2	5.5	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.0
In households with very low food security among children ^c	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Race							
White, non-Hispanic ^d							
In food-insecure households ^b	14.0	11.0	11.9	12.6	12.0	13.0	12.2
In households with very low food security among children ^c	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5
Black, non-Hispanic ^d							
In food-insecure households ^b	30.6	28.6	29.6	29.4	30.8	31.2	29.2
In households with very low food security among children ^c	2.3	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.9
Hispanic ^d							
In food-insecure households ^b	33.9	29.2	28.6	29.2	30.8	29.6	23.7
In households with very low food security among children ^c	2.6	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.2
Region							
Northeast							
In food-insecure households ^b	16.8	13.9	13.2	15.2	15.9	14.7	14.1
In households with very low food security among children ^c	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.0
Midwest							
In food-insecure households ^b	16.2	14.2	14.0	15.8	16.5	17.6	15.8
In households with very low food security among children ^c	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.6
South							
In food-insecure households ^b	20.5	17.9	19.9	20.2	19.3	20.2	18.0
In households with very low food security among children ^c	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7
West							
In food-insecure households ^b	23.2	20.3	20.9	19.5	19.8	21.7	18.1
In households with very low food security among children ^c	2.1	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.1

Table ECON3.A (cont.)

Food security: Percentage of children ages 0–17 in food-insecure households by severity of food insecurity and selected characteristics, selected years 1995–2005

Characteristic	1995 ^a	1999	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Parental education							
Parent or guardian with highest education less than high school or GED							
In food-insecure households ^b	41.8	40.5	37.6	41.4	37.7	39.8	37.3
In households with very low food security among children ^c	3.0	2.0	1.1	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.4
Parent or guardian with highest education high school or GED							
In food-insecure households ^b	24.9	24.2	25.9	25.1	26.7	27.7	25.1
In households with very low food security among children ^c	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.3	0.9
Parent or guardian with highest education some college, including vocational/technical/an associate's degree							
In food-insecure households ^b	18.9	15.6	17.5	18.8	19.2	20.7	18.3
In households with very low food security among children ^c	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.1
Parent or guardian with highest education bachelor's degree or higher							
In food-insecure households ^b	5.1	4.4	5.3	5.6	6.1	5.5	4.9
In households with very low food security among children ^c	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Family structure							
Married-couple household							
In food-insecure households ^b	13.3	11.5	12.6	12.0	12.3	13.0	11.3
In households with very low food security among children ^c	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5
Female-headed household, no spouse							
In food-insecure households ^b	38.6	33.4	33.5	35.5	34.5	35.8	32.8
In households with very low food security among children ^c	2.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.7
Male-headed household, no spouse							
In food-insecure households ^b	21.0	18.8	17.1	23.0	24.3	24.0	18.4
In households with very low food security among children ^c	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.0	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. The effect on 1995 statistics (a slight downward bias) is perceptible only for the category "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 Either adults or children or both were food insecure.

^c In earlier reports, the category "with very low food security among children" was labeled "food insecure with hunger among children." USDA introduced the new label in 2006 based on recommendations by the Committee on National Statistics.

^d 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 four racial groups: White, Black, American Indian or Alaska Native, or Asian 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, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Included in the total, but not shown separately, are American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and Two or More Races. From 2003 onward, statistics for White non-Hispanics and Black non-Hispanics exclude persons who indicated two or more races. Statistics by race and ethnicity for 2003 onward 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. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: The food security measure (ECON3) is based on data collected annually in the Food Security Supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS). The criteria for classifying households as food insecure 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); and *Household Food Security in the United States*, 2005, Economic Research Report No. 29, Washington, DC: Economic Research Service (2006).

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement; tabulated by U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service and Food and Nutrition Service.

Table ECON3.B

Diet quality: Percentage of children ages 2–18 by age, poverty status, and diet quality as measured by the Healthy Eating Index, 1994–1996, 1999–2000, and 2001–2002

Characteristic	1994–1996	1999–2000	2001–2002
Ages 2–6			
All income			
Good diet	22	20	27
Needs improvement	69	74	65
Poor diet	9	6	8
Below poverty			
Good diet	17	19	27
Needs improvement	72	77	64
Poor diet	11	4	9
At or above poverty			
Good diet	24	21	26
Needs improvement	68	73	66
Poor diet	8	6	8
Ages 7–12			
All income			
Good diet	10	8	9
Needs improvement	76	79	75
Poor diet	14	13	16
Below poverty			
Good diet	7	7	12
Needs improvement	77	75	68
Poor diet	16	18	20
At or above poverty			
Good diet	11	8	8
Needs improvement	76	81	77
Poor diet	13	11	15
Ages 13–18			
All income			
Good diet	5	4	5
Needs improvement	70	77	73
Poor diet	25	19	22
Below poverty			
Good diet	3	4	4
Needs improvement	69	77	71
Poor diet	28	19	25
At or above poverty			
Good diet	6	4	5
Needs improvement	70	76	75
Poor diet	24	20	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 Indicator ECON3.B for a description of the HEI. Data for the three time periods are not necessarily comparable because of methodological differences in data collection. For 1994–1996 and 1999–2000, HEI percentages may not exactly match previously published percentages because of differences in calculation methods.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1994–96 Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals; and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1999–2000 and 2001–2002 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

Table HC1

Health insurance coverage: Percentage of children^a ages 0–17 covered by health insurance by selected characteristics, selected years 1987–2005

Characteristic	1987	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All health insurance									
Total	87	87	86	88	88	88	89	90	89
Gender									
Male	87	87	86	88	88	88	89	90	89
Female	87	87	86	88	88	89	89	90	89
Age									
Ages 0–5	88	89	87	89	89	89	90	91	90
Ages 6–11	87	87	87	88	89	89	89	90	90
Ages 12–17	86	85	86	87	87	87	87	88	88
Race and Hispanic origin ^b									
White, non-Hispanic	90	90	90	93	93	92	93	93	93
Black	83	85	85	86	86	86	86	88	88
Hispanic ^c	72	72	73	75	76	77	79	80	79
Region									
Northeast	92	92	89	92	92	91	91	92	92
Midwest	92	91	91	92	92	92	92	92	93
South	82	83	83	86	86	86	86	87	87
West	85	84	84	86	86	87	88	88	87
Private health insurance									
Total	74	71	66	70	68	67	66	66	66
Gender									
Male	73	71	66	70	69	67	66	66	66
Female	74	71	66	70	68	68	66	67	66
Age									
Ages 0–5	72	68	60	66	64	63	62	62	61
Ages 6–11	74	73	67	70	69	68	66	67	67
Ages 12–17	75	73	71	73	72	71	69	70	69
Race and Hispanic origin ^b									
White, non-Hispanic	83	81	78	81	80	79	78	78	78
Black	49	49	44	53	52	50	47	49	49
Hispanic ^c	48	45	38	45	44	43	42	44	42
Region									
Northeast	79	77	71	74	72	71	71	72	71
Midwest	79	76	74	78	77	76	74	73	73
South	68	66	61	66	64	63	61	62	61
West	71	68	61	65	64	65	62	63	63

Table HC1 (cont.)

Health insurance coverage: Percentage of children^a ages 0–17 covered by health insurance by selected characteristics, selected years 1987–2005

Characteristic	1987	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Public health insurance^d									
Total	19	22	26	24	26	27	29	30	30
Gender									
Male	19	22	26	25	26	27	29	30	30
Female	19	22	27	24	26	27	29	30	30
Age									
Ages 0–5	22	28	33	29	31	32	34	36	35
Ages 6–11	19	20	26	25	26	27	29	30	30
Ages 12–17	16	18	21	20	20	22	24	25	25
Race and Hispanic origin ^b									
White, non-Hispanic	12	15	18	17	19	18	21	21	21
Black	42	45	49	42	42	44	47	48	48
Hispanic ^c	28	32	39	35	37	40	42	42	41
Region									
Northeast	18	21	23	24	25	25	26	26	27
Midwest	18	20	23	19	21	22	25	26	26
South	20	23	28	26	29	30	32	32	33
West	20	23	30	27	27	28	31	32	30

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

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

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

^d Public 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: The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC). The 2004 and 2005 estimates reflect a modification to the process that assigns coverage to non-policy holder. Based on these changes, estimates for these years are not comparable to estimates from 2003 and earlier. For more information see user note at: <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/usernote/schedule.html>. 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 2006 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table HC2

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, selected years 1993–2005

Characteristic	1993	1995	2000 ^b	2001 ^b	2002 ^b	2003 ^b	2004 ^b	2005 ^b
Ages 0–17								
Total	8.0	6.5	7.0	5.8	6.1	5.4	5.4	5.3
Type of health insurance								
Private insurance ^c	3.9	3.2	3.4	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.0
Public insurance ^{c,d}	10.8	6.8	4.8	5.4	5.6	4.4	4.7	3.8
No insurance	24.3	22.5	29.7	28.0	29.6	28.8	28.9	31.6
Poverty status								
Below 100% poverty	15.7	10.9	12.4	12.3	11.0	10.3	10.9	8.6
100–199% poverty	9.1	8.6	10.9	8.6	9.0	7.9	7.6	7.8
200% poverty and above	3.8	3.6	4.0	2.9	3.6	2.9	3.0	3.4
Ages 0–4								
Total	5.2	4.3	4.5	4.0	4.2	3.2	3.3	3.3
Type of health insurance								
Private insurance ^c	1.8	1.4	2.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.9
Public insurance ^{c,d}	7.3	5.1	3.2	4.6	3.0	2.9	3.7	3.0
No insurance	18.6	17.4	18.8	23.1	26.1	22.7	16.9	23.9
Poverty status								
Below 100% poverty	10.8	7.7	6.9	8.5	7.8	5.8	6.3	5.0
100–199% poverty	5.5	5.7	7.8	5.9	6.3	5.1	4.1	4.4
200% poverty and above	1.7	1.7	2.4	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.9	2.2
Ages 5–17								
Total	9.2	7.3	7.9	6.4	6.8	6.2	6.2	6.1
Type of health insurance								
Private insurance ^c	4.7	3.7	3.8	2.8	3.0	2.5	2.8	2.3
Public insurance ^{c,d}	13.3	8.1	5.7	5.7	7.0	5.2	5.2	4.2
No insurance	26.2	24.2	33.5	29.4	30.8	30.2	32.5	33.6
Poverty status								
Below 100% poverty	18.2	12.4	14.8	13.9	12.3	12.3	13.0	10.3
100–199% poverty	10.8	9.8	12.2	9.7	10.1	9.1	8.9	9.1
200% poverty and above	4.6	4.3	4.6	3.3	4.1	3.4	3.4	3.8

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

^b In 1997, the National Health Interview Survey was redesigned. Data for 1997–2005 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, Tricare or CHAMP-VA.

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

Table HC3

Childhood immunization: Percentage of children ages 19–35 months vaccinated for selected diseases by poverty status,^a and race^b and Hispanic origin^c, selected years 1998–2005

Characteristic	Total					Below poverty					At or above poverty				
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2005	1998	2000	2002	2004	2005	1998	2000	2002	2004	2005
Total															
Combined Series (4:3:1:3:3) ^d	73	73	75	81	81	68	67	69	77	77	75	75	76	83	83
Combined series (4:3:1:3) ^e	79	76	78	83	82	74	71	72	78	79	82	78	79	85	84
Combined series (4:3:1) ^f	81	78	79	84	83	76	72	73	79	80	83	79	80	86	85
DTP (4 doses or more) ^g	84	82	82	86	86	80	76	75	81	82	86	84	84	87	87
Polio (3 doses or more) ^h	91	90	90	92	92	90	87	88	90	90	92	90	91	92	92
MMR (1 dose or more) ⁱ	92	91	92	93	92	90	89	90	91	89	93	91	92	94	92
Hib (3 doses or more) ^j	93	93	93	94	94	91	90	90	92	92	95	95	94	94	95
Hepatitis B (3 doses or more) ^k	87	90	90	92	93	85	87	88	91	91	88	91	90	93	94
Varicella ^l	43	68	81	88	88	41	64	79	86	87	44	69	81	88	88
3 PCV ^m	–	–	41	73	83	–	–	33	69	78	–	–	43	75	84
White, non-Hispanic															
Combined Series (4:3:1:3:3) ^d	76	76	78	83	82	72	70	70	77	76	76	77	78	84	83
Combined series (4:3:1:3) ^e	82	79	80	85	84	77	73	72	78	78	83	80	81	86	85
Combined series (4:3:1) ^f	83	80	81	86	84	79	74	73	78	78	84	81	82	87	85
DTP (4 doses or more) ^g	87	84	84	88	87	82	78	75	81	81	88	85	86	89	88
Polio (3 doses or more) ^h	92	91	91	92	91	91	88	88	88	87	93	91	92	93	92
MMR (1 dose or more) ⁱ	93	92	93	94	91	90	88	90	90	87	94	92	93	94	92
Hib (3 doses or more) ^j	95	95	94	95	94	92	92	88	92	89	96	95	95	95	95
Hepatitis B (3 doses or more) ^k	88	91	91	93	93	87	88	86	92	90	88	92	92	93	94
Varicella ^l	42	66	79	87	86	38	58	75	84	82	43	68	80	87	87
3 PCV ^m	–	–	44	75	83	–	–	31	66	76	–	–	46	77	84
Black, non-Hispanic															
Combined Series (4:3:1:3:3) ^d	67	68	68	75	79	67	67	66	72	76	68	70	68	78	83
Combined series (4:3:1:3) ^e	73	71	71	76	81	72	69	68	74	77	74	72	72	80	84
Combined series (4:3:1) ^f	74	72	72	78	81	74	70	69	76	78	76	73	73	81	84
DTP (4 doses or more) ^g	77	76	76	80	84	77	75	74	78	80	79	78	77	83	88
Polio (3 doses or more) ^h	88	87	87	90	91	88	85	87	90	89	87	87	87	91	93
MMR (1 dose or more) ⁱ	89	88	90	91	92	89	88	90	90	91	90	87	90	91	93
Hib (3 doses or more) ^j	90	93	92	91	93	90	92	88	90	92	90	93	94	92	95
Hepatitis B (3 doses or more) ^k	84	89	88	91	93	86	89	89	89	93	83	90	88	92	94
Varicella ^l	42	67	83	86	91	40	60	80	85	91	44	72	84	87	91
3 PCV ^m	–	–	34	68	80	–	–	30	67	77	–	–	38	70	82

Table HC3 (cont.)

Childhood immunization: Percentage of children ages 19–35 months vaccinated for selected diseases by poverty status,^a and race^b and Hispanic origin^c, selected years 1998–2005

Characteristic	Total					Below poverty					At or above poverty				
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2005	1998	2000	2002	2004	2005	1998	2000	2002	2004	2005
Hispanic^c															
Combined Series (4:3:1:3:3) ^d	69	69	73	80	79	65	66	72	79	78	73	70	73	82	79
Combined series (4:3:1:3) ^e	75	73	76	81	81	73	65	75	80	81	79	74	76	84	82
Combined series (4:3:1) ^f	77	75	77	82	82	76	73	76	80	81	80	75	77	84	83
DTP (4 doses or more) ^g	81	79	79	84	84	79	76	78	83	83	83	80	80	86	85
Polio (3 doses or more) ^h	89	88	90	91	92	90	88	89	90	92	90	87	91	92	92
MMR (1 dose or more) ⁱ	91	90	91	93	91	90	90	91	92	90	92	90	89	94	91
Hib (3 doses or more) ^j	92	91	92	93	94	92	88	93	92	94	94	93	92	94	94
Hepatitis B (3 doses or more) ^k	86	88	90	92	93	83	87	89	91	92	88	90	89	93	93
Varicella ^l	47	70	82	89	89	44	70	82	88	88	49	70	81	89	89
3 PCV ^m	—	—	37	70	84	—	—	35	71	80	—	—	38	71	86

— Not available.

^a Based on family income and household size using US Bureau of Census poverty thresholds for 2001.

^b 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.

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

^d The 4:3:1:3:3 series consists of 4 (or more) doses of diphtheria, tetanus toxoids and pertussis vaccines, diphtheria and tetanus toxoids, and diphtheria, tetanus toxoids and any acellular pertussis vaccine (DTP/DT/DTaP); 3 (or more) doses of poliovirus vaccine; 1 (or more) doses of any measles-containing vaccine; 3 (or more) doses of *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) vaccine; and 3 (or more) doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

^e The 4:3:1:3 series consists of 4 (or more) doses of diphtheria, tetanus toxoids and pertussis vaccines, diphtheria and tetanus toxoids, and diphtheria, tetanus toxoids and any acellular pertussis vaccine (DTP/DT/DTaP); 3 (or more) doses of poliovirus vaccine; 1 (or more) doses of any measles-containing vaccine; and 3 (or more) doses of *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) vaccine.

^f The 4:3:1 series consists of 4 (or more) doses of diphtheria, tetanus toxoids and pertussis vaccines, diphtheria and tetanus toxoids, and diphtheria, tetanus toxoids and any acellular pertussis vaccine (DTP/DT/DTaP); 3 (or more) doses of poliovirus vaccine; and 1 (or more) doses of any measles-containing vaccine.

^g Diphtheria, tetanus toxoids, and pertussis vaccine (4 or more doses of any diphtheria, tetanus toxoids, and pertussis vaccines, including diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and any acellular pertussis vaccine).

^h Poliovirus vaccine (3 or more doses).

ⁱ Measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine (1 or more doses) was used beginning in 2005. The previous coverage years reported measles-containing vaccines (MCV).

^j *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) vaccine (3 or more doses).

^k Hepatitis B vaccine (3 or more doses).

^l Varicella vaccine (1 or more doses) is recommended at any visit at or after age 12 months for susceptible children (i.e., those who lack a reliable history of chickenpox).

^m The heptavalent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV) is recommended for all children ages 2–23 months and for certain children ages 24–59 months. The series consists of doses at ages 2, 4 and 6 months, and a booster dose at ages 12–15 months.

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

Table HC4.A

Oral health: Percentage of children ages 2–17 with a dental visit in the past year, 1997–2005

Characteristic	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Ages 2–17									
Total	72.7	73.5	72.6	74.1	73.3	74.2	75.0	76.4	76.2
Poverty status ^a									
Below 100% poverty	62.0	63.5	58.4	62.4	61.3	64.4	65.8	65.5	66.2
100–199% poverty	62.5	62.2	62.9	66.1	64.1	66.9	66.6	69.0	68.6
200% poverty or above	80.1	80.6	79.8	80.2	79.7	79.6	80.8	82.2	82.0
Type of health insurance ^b									
Private insurance ^c	78.5	78.7	78.4	79.8	79.1	80.0	80.1	82.2	82.1
Public insurance ^{c,d}	69.6	68.5	65.3	68.6	66.3	68.6	71.0	71.1	71.4
No insurance	46.7	49.2	46.9	50.6	49.2	50.2	51.0	49.0	49.5
Race or Hispanic origin ^e									
White, non-Hispanic	76.4	77.1	77.0	78.9	78.0	79.4	79.4	80.9	80.4
Black, non-Hispanic	68.8	69.8	67.7	70.0	68.0	68.6	70.6	72.9	72.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	66.8	72.6	58.2	71.3	73.1	66.6	69.9	70.3	74.8
Asian	69.9	67.9	69.6	72.8	74.6	66.8	72.9	73.8	70.1
Hispanic	61.0	62.4	59.3	60.6	60.7	62.5	64.5	65.3	66.5
Ages 2–4									
Total	44.7	44.8	39.9	44.1	42.2	40.6	46.5	46.6	48.0
Poverty status ^a									
Below 100% poverty	46.0	46.3	35.0	47.0	40.2	40.9	45.4	43.8	43.0
100–199% poverty	39.1	36.0	37.2	42.7	35.7	33.9	41.2	43.0	43.6
200% poverty or above	46.4	47.6	42.5	43.7	45.2	43.0	49.1	48.9	51.7
Type of health insurance ^b									
Private insurance ^c	46.0	46.4	41.9	44.8	44.3	43.1	46.0	48.7	51.5
Public insurance ^{c,d}	49.9	47.9	41.3	46.3	41.9	42.1	49.6	48.3	45.5
No insurance	30.5	29.0	25.5	37.3	27.1	22.3	35.6	24.9	31.3
Race or Hispanic origin ^e									
White, non-Hispanic	44.5	44.6	40.9	45.1	44.1	42.6	47.4	47.8	49.5
Black, non-Hispanic	49.3	48.8	41.2	43.3	40.1	37.8	47.9	38.2	47.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	48.6	38.6	48.4	*	35.1	*	*	48.1	*
Asian	41.0	39.3	37.0	40.3	34.2	37.1	37.9	44.9	38.7
Hispanic	43.0	44.2	34.5	39.2	38.7	36.3	44.1	46.9	43.6
Ages 5–11									
Total	80.7	80.1	80.8	81.0	80.4	82.7	81.6	83.9	83.8
Poverty status ^a									
Below 100% poverty	70.4	70.1	66.2	68.5	67.9	72.1	72.9	73.6	74.7
100–199% poverty	71.7	68.6	70.7	73.4	70.9	76.8	73.9	76.2	76.0
200% poverty or above	88.2	87.5	88.5	87.5	87.5	88.2	87.3	90.0	89.4
Type of health insurance ^b									
Private insurance ^c	86.4	85.0	87.2	86.7	86.5	88.4	86.3	89.4	88.9
Public insurance ^{c,d}	77.9	76.1	71.4	75.4	75.0	77.2	78.5	79.8	80.3
No insurance	55.1	57.4	56.1	58.0	52.9	59.4	59.5	56.3	59.4
Race or Hispanic origin ^e									
White, non-Hispanic	84.4	83.5	85.8	85.6	85.1	87.8	85.6	88.3	86.9
Black, non-Hispanic	77.7	76.5	75.1	78.2	74.3	78.5	77.2	82.3	81.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	75.2	89.2	66.4	73.6	81.6	76.4	73.1	84.0	80.8
Asian	77.3	76.4	77.0	84.8	84.4	75.0	81.9	83.7	80.7
Hispanic	68.9	69.3	66.3	66.2	68.7	71.8	71.6	71.6	75.7

Table HC4.A (cont.)

Oral health: Percentage of children ages 2–17 with a dental visit in the past year, 1997–2005

Characteristic	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Ages 12–17									
Total	77.4	79.8	78.6	80.2	79.7	80.7	81.4	82.4	81.6
Poverty status ^a									
Below 100% poverty	61.0	65.9	62.5	62.7	64.4	66.7	68.7	69.0	70.1
100–199% poverty	62.9	68.1	66.3	68.3	70.6	72.0	72.3	73.3	73.1
200% poverty or above	86.6	87.4	86.7	88.2	86.4	86.8	87.4	88.9	87.4
Type of health insurance ^b									
Private insurance ^c	84.0	86.0	84.9	87.2	86.4	86.8	88.3	89.0	87.8
Public insurance ^{c,d}	74.6	74.7	74.1	74.1	70.4	73.5	76.6	75.7	78.3
No insurance	44.6	49.1	45.6	47.3	53.2	53.5	46.9	50.6	47.4
Race or Hispanic origin ^e									
White, non-Hispanic	82.6	84.9	83.5	85.8	85.2	86.6	87.1	87.7	87.1
Black, non-Hispanic	67.6	71.5	70.7	72.4	73.0	70.9	73.6	78.1	76.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	68.7	70.2	55.4	69.0	81.0	78.1	77.1	67.0	76.1
Asian	74.6	72.5	78.9	78.6	81.5	74.5	81.7	75.8	71.7
Hispanic	62.3	65.3	65.1	65.5	63.2	65.7	67.7	68.9	69.1

* Estimates are considered unreliable (sample size less than 20).

^a Family income was imputed for data years 1997 and beyond. Missing family income data were imputed for 22–31 percent of children ages 5–17 in 1997–2005.

^b Children with health insurance may or may not have dental coverage.

^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, Tricare, or CHAMP-VA.

^e For the 1997–1998 race-specific estimates, 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. The revised 1997 OMB standards for race were used for the 1999–2005 race-specific estimates and classified persons into 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. Totals include data for racial and ethnic groups not shown separately. Data from 1999 onward are not directly comparable with data from earlier years.

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

Table HC4.B

Oral health: Percentage of children ages 2–17 with untreated dental caries (cavities) by age, poverty status, and race and Hispanic origin, 1999–2002 and 2003–2004

Characteristic	1999–2002	2003–2004
Ages 2–17		
Total ^a	21.3	25.0
Poverty status		
Below 100% poverty	32.4	32.4
100–199% poverty	27.0	36.3
200% poverty or above	12.7	16.6
Race and Hispanic origin ^b		
White, non-Hispanic	17.8	21.3
Black, non-Hispanic	27.4	26.7
Mexican American	32.2	34.1
Ages 2–5		
Total ^a	19.3	23.4
Poverty status		
Below 100% poverty	31.8	29.1
100–199% poverty	20.1	29.2
200% poverty or above	11.0	17.6
Race and Hispanic origin ^b		
White, non-Hispanic	16.9	17.1
Black, non-Hispanic	24.1	25.0
Mexican American	31.4	30.8
Ages 6–17		
Total ^a	12.1	14.0
Poverty status		
Below 100% poverty	18.2	21.4
100–199% poverty	16.8	19.8
200% poverty or above	6.8	8.2
Race and Hispanic origin ^b		
White, non-Hispanic	9.2	11.7
Black, non-Hispanic	15.8	15.8
Mexican American	18.7	19.5

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

^b From 1999 to 2004, the revised 1997 OMB standards for data on race and ethnicity 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 on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately, but are combined for reporting. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. The National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) sample was designed to provide estimates specifically for persons of Mexican origin and not for all persons of Hispanic origin.

NOTE: Children ages 2–5 had at least one primary tooth with untreated decay. Children ages 6–17 had at least one permanent tooth with untreated decay. Children ages 2–17 had at least one primary or permanent tooth with untreated decay. Thus, estimates for children ages 2–17 may be higher than estimates for children ages 2–5 and ages 6–17 combined.

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

Table PHY1.A

Outdoor air quality: Percentage of children ages 0–17 living in counties in which levels of one or more air pollutants rose above allowable levels, 1999–2005

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
One or more standards	64.82	64.06	63.10	61.22	59.98	45.61	59.62
Pollutant							
Ozone	62.01	59.63	59.85	59.75	58.07	40.85	55.01
Carbon monoxide	5.68	0.72	0.71	4.10	1.03	0.07	0.17
Particulate matter (PM ₁₀)	11.26	5.81	5.92	9.46	7.61	6.68	5.91
Particulate matter (PM _{2.5})	23.57	29.20	25.37	21.36	19.32	15.70	24.61
Lead	0.69	1.02	1.04	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.07
Nitrogen dioxide	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sulfur dioxide	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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 PHY1.B

Indoor air quality: Percentage of children ages 4–17 with specified blood cotinine levels by age, and race and Hispanic origin,^a 1988–1994 and 2001–2004

Characteristic	Ages 4–17		Ages 4–11		Ages 12–17	
	1988–1994	2001–2004	1988–1994	2001–2004	1988–1994	2001–2004
Total						
Any detectable cotinine	87.4	56.8	87.7	59.4	87.0	53.7
Blood cotinine more than 1.0 ng/mL	23.7	16.6	25.7	18.4	21.1	14.3
White, non-Hispanic						
Any detectable cotinine	86.7	56.0	86.4	60.6	87.0	50.6
Blood cotinine more than 1.0 ng/mL	24.2	18.8	25.9	21.5	21.7	15.5
Black, non-Hispanic						
Any detectable cotinine	94.5	79.3	94.5	81.4	94.4	76.5
Blood cotinine more than 1.0 ng/mL	36.6	22.1	37.2	23.4	35.9	20.4
Mexican American						
Any detectable cotinine	83.5	41.1	83.8	41.3	83.0	40.9
Blood cotinine more than 1.0 ng/mL	10.7	4.8	11.4	4.0	9.7	6.0

^a From 1988 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 2001 to 2004, 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 on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately but are combined for reporting. Persons of Mexican origin may be of any race. Included in the total but not shown separately are 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. The National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) sample was designed to provide estimates specifically for persons of Mexican origin.

NOTE: “Any detectable cotinine” indicates blood cotinine levels at or above 0.05 nanograms per milliliter (ng/mL), the detectable level of cotinine in the blood in 1988–1994. Cotinine levels are reported for nonsmoking children only. The average (geometric mean) blood cotinine level in children living in homes where someone smokes was 1.0 ng/mL in 1988–1994.¹

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

¹ Mannino, D.M., Caraballo, R., Benowitz, N., and Repace, J. (2001). Predictors of cotinine levels in U.S. children: Data from the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. *CHEST*, 120, 718–724.

Table PHY1.C

Indoor air quality: Percentage of children ages 0–6 living in homes where someone smokes regularly by race and 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	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, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Data on race and Hispanic origin were collected separately, but are combined for reporting. 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 PHY2

Drinking water quality: Percentage of children served by community water systems that did not meet all applicable health-based drinking water standards, 1993–2005

Characteristic	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Type of standard violated							
All health-based standards	19.7	14.6	10.6	10.0	10.0	7.7	7.5
Lead and copper	2.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6
Coliforms	8.5	7.3	4.2	4.3	3.6	2.8	2.9
Chemical and radionuclide	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.4	2.2	1.3	1.1
Surface water treatment and filtration	7.8	5.3	3.8	3.5	3.2	2.6	2.3
Nitrate/nitrite	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Disinfection byproducts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Characteristic	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Type of standard violated							
All health-based standards	8.3	5.1	9.9	7.9	8.2	10.2	
Lead and copper	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.9	
Coliforms	2.9	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.4	3.1	
Chemical and radionuclide	1.5	1.0	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.0	
Surface water treatment and filtration	3.1	1.2	4.3	1.4	1.4	3.8	
Nitrate/nitrite	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Disinfection byproducts	—	—	1.4	2.8	2.3	2.0	

— Not available.

NOTE: A new standard for disinfection byproducts was adopted in 2001, and implementation began in 2002. Revisions to the standard for surface water treatment also took effect in 2002. No other revisions to the standards have taken effect during the period of trend data (beginning with 1993). Percentages are estimated.

SOURCE: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water, Safe Drinking Water Information System.

Table PHY3.A

Lead in the blood of children: Percentage of children ages 1–5 with specified blood lead levels by race and Hispanic origin, and poverty status, 2001–2004

Characteristic	≥10 µg/dL	≥5 µg/dL	≥2.5 µg/dL
Total ^a	1.2	6.4	26.2
Race and Hispanic origin^b			
White, non-Hispanic	0.9 ^c	4.2	19.1
Black, non-Hispanic	3.5 ^c	17.2	51.2
Mexican American	*	3.9	24.5
Poverty status			
Below poverty	1.8 ^c	12.4	44.0
At or above poverty	0.8 ^c	3.4	17.2

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

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

^b From 2001–2004, the revised 1997 OMB Standards for Data on Race and Ethnicity 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. Included in the total but not shown separately are American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander due to the small sample size for each of these groups. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected and reported separately but combined for reporting. Persons of Mexican origin may be of any race. The National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) sample was designed to provide estimates specifically for persons of Mexican origin.

^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 2001–2004 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 micrograms per deciliter. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 348(16), 1517–1526.

Table PHY3.B

Lead in the blood of children: Median blood lead concentrations among children ages 1–5, selected years 1976–2004

Characteristic	1976–1980	1988–1991	1992–1994	1999–2000	2001–2002	2003–2004
Total ^a	14.4	3.5	2.6	2.1	1.6	1.6
Race and Hispanic origin^b						
White, non-Hispanic	13.2	3.1	2.2	2.0	1.4	1.4
Black, non-Hispanic	19.7	5.2	4.3	2.8	2.3	2.4
Mexican American	—	3.8	3.1	2.0	1.6	1.6

— Not available.

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

^b From 1976–1994, 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 2004, 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. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately but combined for reporting. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

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 micrograms per deciliter. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 348(16), 1517–1526.

Table PHY4

Housing problems: Percentage of households with children ages 0–17 that reported housing problems by type of problem, selected years 1978–2005^a

Household type	1978	1983	1989	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
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	38.7
Percent with										
Any problems	30	33	33	34	36	36	35	36.1	36.9	40.3
Inadequate housing ^b	9	8	9	7	7	7	7	6.7	5.8	5.4
Crowded housing	9	8	7	6	7	7	7	6.3	6.2	6.3
Cost burden greater than 30 percent	15	21	24	26	28	28	28	28.5	30.1	34.2
Cost burden greater than 50 percent	6	11	9	11	12	12	11	11.2	11.5	14.5
Severe problems	8	12	10	11	12	11	11	11.1	11.3	13.8
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	6.5
Percent with										
Any problems	79	83	77	75	77	82	80	79.4	77.5	82.2
Inadequate housing ^b	18	18	18	14	13	16	15	15.4	12.8	12.2
Crowded housing	22	18	17	14	17	17	17	15.4	14.5	14.2
Cost burden greater than 30 percent	59	68	67	67	69	73	70	69.5	70.4	75.9
Cost burden greater than 50 percent	31	38	36	38	38	41	37	37.7	36.2	44.9
Severe problems	33	42	31	33	31	32	29	30.2	29.0	35.9
Rental assistance	23	23	33	33	33	31	31	30.3	28.1	27.7

^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, adjusted for family size, in a geographic area.

NOTE: Data are available for 1978, 1983, 1989, and biennially since 1993. All data are weighted using the decennial Census that preceded the date of their collection. Moderate or severe physical problems: See definition in Appendix A of the American Housing Survey summary volume, American Housing Survey for the United States: 2005, Current Housing Reports, Series H150/05, U.S. Census Bureau, 2006. 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 the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Table PHY5

Youth victims of serious violent crimes: Rate and number of victimizations for youth ages 12–17 by age, race,^a and gender, selected years 1980–2005

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002 ^b	2003 ^b	2004	2005
Rate per 1,000 youth ages 12–17										
Age										
Ages 12–17	37.6	34.3	43.2	28.3	16.4	14.7	11.2	17.7	11.1	13.8
Ages 12–14	33.4	28.1	41.2	26.7	13.7	10.8	8.0	13.6	10.9	10.4
Ages 15–17	41.4	40.3	45.2	30.0	19.0	18.7	14.4	22.1	11.4	17.3
Race										
White ^c	34.1	34.4	37.0	25.5	15.4	13.7	10.4	16.5	9.0	11.1
Black ^c	60.2	35.2	77.0	44.5	23.6	21.4	16.6	21.5	23.2	27.7
Other	21.7	28.8	37.3	23.7	7.7	8.8	3.4	22.6	6.5	12.2
Gender										
Male	54.8	49.8	60.5	39.0	22.9	17.6	13.0	24.7	15.0	18.6
Female	19.7	18.2	24.9	17.0	9.6	11.7	9.2	10.4	7.0	8.8
Number of victimizations of youth ages 12–17										
Age										
Ages 12–17	877,104	742,815	866,272	633,301	394,107	358,296	276,686	446,445	281,737	350,649
Ages 12–14	364,437	295,972	412,125	303,287	166,212	131,568	101,811	176,959	140,190	132,391
Ages 15–17	512,667	446,843	454,147	330,014	227,895	226,728	174,875	269,486	141,547	218,258
Race										
White ^c	658,539	606,739	593,596	451,830	293,860	263,318	203,767	322,553	176,303	215,872
Black ^c	206,227	113,960	238,141	154,013	91,751	85,369	69,235	85,850	93,742	111,907
Other	12,292	22,111	34,523	27,445	8,483	9,598	3,674	38,041	11,693	22,870
Gender										
Male	651,976	550,860	623,509	447,695	281,709	218,825	165,369	318,137	194,850	241,083
Female	225,127	191,955	242,763	185,606	112,398	139,469	111,317	128,307	86,888	109,566

^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. 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. Included in the total, but not shown separately, are American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Data from 2002 onward are not directly comparable with data from earlier years. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

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

^c Homicide data are collected using the FBI's Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR) for which Hispanic origin is not available. Homicide is included here, but the victim may have been Hispanic.

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 were 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 1990–2004. The 2005 data were collected during the calendar year and include some incidents that occurred during the previous year. Data for previous years are of victimizations experienced in the calendar year. This was done because the full data for 2005 were not yet available. Analyses comparing these data show only a small difference between the two methods.

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 PHY6.A

Child injury and mortality: Emergency department visit rates for children ages 1–14 by leading causes of injury visits, 1995–2004

(Emergency department visits per 1,000 children ages 1–4 and ages 5–14)

Characteristic	1995–1996	1997–1998	1999–2000	2001–2002	2003–2004
Ages 1–4					
All injury visits ^a	161.2	158.6	165.4	139.3	151.3
All initial injury visits ^b	—	—	—	129.0	142.7
Leading causes of injury visits ^c					
Cut or pierced from instrument or object	12.2	9.7	12.1	6.5	7.4
Fall	47.2	39.2	48.2	35.0	49.3
Motor vehicle traffic	6.2	8.1	6.9	6.5	7.4
Natural or environmental factors ^d	9.9	9.0	14.5	7.4	10.6
Overexertion	1.6	4.3	3.0	1.8	2.2
Poisoning	9.8	8.3	7.8	4.9	8.1
Struck by/against an object or person	24.9	38.2	29.4	28.2	20.5
Ages 5–14					
All injury visits ^a	126.8	119.8	122.9	118.1	120.5
All initial injury visits ^b	—	—	—	110.0	114.3
Leading causes of injury visits ^c					
Cut or pierced from instrument or object	10.9	10.7	8.4	7.8	7.6
Fall	31.3	27.0	27.0	27.6	28.0
Motor vehicle traffic	10.1	8.3	10.1	7.7	7.9
Natural or environmental factors ^d	8.5	6.2	5.7	5.5	8.1
Overexertion	2.4	2.3	2.8	3.6	3.8
Poisoning	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.7
Struck by/against an object or person	21.1	27.8	30.2	26.9	25.3

— Not available.

^a Any emergency department visit where there is a valid first-listed injury diagnosis code or a valid first-listed external cause of injury code.

^b From 2001–2004, 94 percent of injury-related emergency department visits for children ages 1–4 and 95 percent of injury-related emergency department visits for children ages 5–14 were for a first visit.

^c Data for 2001–2002 and 2003–2004 are for initial visits only.

^d Insect or animal bites accounted for the majority of emergency department visits caused by natural or environmental factors.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey.

Table PHY6.B

Child injury and mortality: Death rates among children ages 1–4 by gender, race and Hispanic origin, and cause of death, selected years 1980–2004

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

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Ages 1–4									
All causes ^a	63.9	51.8	46.8	40.4	32.4	33.3	31.2	31.5	29.9
Gender									
Male	72.6	58.5	52.4	44.5	35.9	37.0	35.2	35.1	32.4
Female	54.7	44.8	41.0	36.0	28.7	29.5	27.0	27.8	27.3
Race and Hispanic origin ^b									
White	57.9	46.6	41.1	35.2	29.2	30.7	28.1	28.5	27.0
White, non-Hispanic ^c	—	45.3	37.6	34.2	28.5	30.1	27.1	27.6	26.8
Black	97.6	80.7	76.8	66.4	49.9	47.5	47.1	46.8	44.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	43.2	40.1	38.6	26.5	21.6	22.3	23.4	22.5	21.3
Hispanic ^c	—	46.1	43.5	36.3	29.6	30.6	29.8	30.2	27.3
Leading causes of death ^d									
Unintentional injuries	25.9	20.2	17.3	14.4	11.9	11.2	10.5	10.9	10.3
Cancer	4.5	3.8	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5
Birth defects	8.0	5.9	6.1	4.4	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.6
Homicide	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.4
Heart disease	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.2
Pneumonia/influenza	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.7
Injury-related causes of death ^d									
All injuries (intentional and unintentional)	28.9	23.0	19.9	17.3	14.5	14.2	13.6	13.4	12.9
Motor vehicle traffic-related	7.4	5.9	5.3	4.4	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.3
Drowning	5.7	4.4	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8
Fire and burns	6.1	4.8	4.0	3.1	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5
Firearms	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Suffocation	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Pedestrian (non-traffic) ^e	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7
Fall	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3

— Not available.

^a Total includes American Indians/Alaskan Natives.

^b 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. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. In 2004, the following states began to report multiple-race data: Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states rather than following the revised 1997 OMB standards for a select group of states. In addition, note that data on race and Hispanic origin are collected and reported separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

^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 1986–1987; 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 1993–1996. Complete reporting began in 1997. The population data in 1990 and 1991 do not exclude New York City.

^d Cause-of-death information for 1980–1998 is classified according to the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases. Cause-of-death information for 1999–2004 is classified according to the Tenth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases.

^e 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 PHY6.C

Child injury and mortality: Death rates among children ages 5–14 by gender, race and Hispanic origin, and cause of death, selected years 1980–2004

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

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Ages 5–14									
All causes ^a	30.6	26.5	24.0	22.2	18.0	17.3	17.4	17.0	16.8
Gender									
Male	36.7	31.8	28.5	26.4	20.9	19.8	20.0	19.8	19.2
Female	24.2	21.0	19.3	17.9	15.0	14.6	14.7	14.0	14.3
Race and Hispanic origin ^b									
White	29.1	25.0	22.3	20.5	17.0	16.2	16.1	15.8	15.5
White, non-Hispanic ^c	—	23.1	21.5	20.1	17.1	16.3	16.0	15.6	15.5
Black	39.0	35.5	34.4	32.0	24.2	23.3	24.5	22.9	23.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	24.2	20.8	16.9	17.5	12.3	12.2	12.4	13.1	12.2
Hispanic ^c	—	19.3	20.0	19.9	15.7	14.7	15.5	15.7	14.4
Leading causes of death ^d									
Unintentional injuries	15.0	12.6	10.4	9.2	7.3	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.5
Cancer	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5
Birth defects	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0
Homicide	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
Heart disease	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Pneumonia/influenza	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
Injury-related deaths by cause ^d									
All injuries (intentional and unintentional)	16.7	14.7	12.7	11.5	9.1	8.5	8.3	7.9	8.2
Motor vehicle traffic-related	7.5	6.6	5.6	5.1	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.7
Drowning	2.5	1.8	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Fire and burns	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
Firearms	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7
Suffocation	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9
Pedestrian (non-traffic) ^e	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Fall	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

— Not available.

^a Total includes American Indians or Alaskan Natives.

^b 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. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. In 2004, the following states began to report multiple-race data: Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states rather than following the revised 1997 OMB standards for a select group of states. In addition, note that data on race and Hispanic origin are collected and reported separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

^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 1986–1987; 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 1993–1996. Complete reporting began in 1997. The population data in 1990 and 1991 do not exclude New York City.

^d Cause-of-death information for 1980–1998 is classified according to the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases. Cause-of-death information for 1999–2004 is classified according to the Tenth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases.

^e 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 PHY7.A

Adolescent injury and mortality: Emergency department visit rates for adolescents ages 15–19 by leading causes of injury visits, 1995–2004

(Emergency department visits per 1,000 youth ages 15–19)

Characteristic	1995–1996	1997–1998	1999–2000	2001–2002	2003–2004
All injury visits ^a	179.8	170.9	178.4	154.4	160.7
All initial injury visits ^b	—	—	—	141.5	148.2
Leading causes of injury visits^c					
Cut or pierced from instrument or object	16.2	18.2	18.0	12.4	12.4
Unintentional	14.0	15.2	15.6	11.0	11.1
Fall	24.8	20.6	21.1	16.0	20.4
Motor vehicle traffic ^d	32.9	32.3	32.7	26.0	24.6
Natural or environmental factors ^e	5.6	4.4	7.1	5.2	6.9
Overexertion	7.4	4.8	7.3	5.9	7.0
Poisoning	4.3	5.9	4.3	5.7	6.4
Unintentional	2.9	3.0	1.8	3.3	2.3
Self-inflicted	1.4	2.0	2.2	2.0	3.4
Struck by/against an object or person	35.1	44.3	41.4	34.8	32.6
Unintentional	25.3	37.2	32.1	27.2	24.9
Assault	9.7	6.9	9.2	7.5	7.7

— Not available.

^a Any emergency department visit where there is a valid first-listed injury diagnosis code or a valid first-listed external cause code on the emergency department discharge record.

^b From 2001–2004, an average of 92 percent of injury-related emergency department visits were for a first visit.

^c Data for 2001–2002 and 2003–2004 are for initial visits only.

^d All motor vehicle traffic (MVT) visits were unintentional injury visits except in 1997–1998, when there were 2,259 emergency department visits for MVT assaults (0.18 percent of all MVT visits) and in 2003–2004, when there were 2,281 visits for MVT assaults (0.2 percent of all MVT visits).

^e Insect or animal bites accounted for the majority of emergency department visits caused by natural or environmental factors.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey.

Table PHY7.B

Adolescent injury and mortality: Death rates among adolescents ages 15–19 by gender, race and Hispanic origin,^a and all causes and injury causes of death,^b selected years 1980–2004

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

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total (all races)									
All causes	97.9	80.5	88.4	82.1	67.1	66.9	67.8	66.4	66.1
All injuries	78.1	62.8	71.4	65.0	51.6	50.9	52.6	50.6	51.3
Unintentional injuries	57.8	43.7	42.4	36.0	33.4	32.8	35.0	33.0	32.9
Homicide	10.5	8.4	16.9	17.8	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.3
Suicide	8.5	9.9	11.1	10.3	8.0	7.9	7.4	7.3	8.2
Leading mechanisms of injury									
Motor vehicle traffic	42.3	33.1	33.0	27.8	25.3	25.2	27.1	25.2	24.7
All firearm	14.7	13.3	23.5	24.1	12.9	12.4	12.1	12.1	12.0
Firearm homicide	7.0	5.7	14.0	15.3	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.6
Firearm suicide	5.4	6.0	7.5	6.9	4.4	4.1	3.6	3.6	3.8
Male									
White, non-Hispanic									
All causes	–	105.1	105.7	96.3	86.1	86.1	87.6	84.3	83.4
All injuries	–	86.2	87.5	77.5	69.4	69.4	71.0	66.9	68.1
Unintentional injuries	–	64.1	62.6	51.8	50.0	48.8	51.6	48.4	49.2
Homicide	–	5.2	5.6	5.8	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.3
Suicide	–	16.0	20.4	18.6	14.8	15.4	14.2	13.3	14.2
Leading mechanisms of injury									
Motor vehicle traffic	–	47.6	46.9	38.6	36.7	35.8	38.5	35.1	34.4
All firearm	–	17.0	20.4	20.0	12.3	12.3	11.2	11.1	10.8
Firearm homicide	–	3.7	3.9	4.5	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.2
Firearm suicide	–	10.5	13.3	12.7	8.6	8.6	7.2	7.4	7.5
Black									
All causes	134.5	125.5	199.9	200.1	130.1	130.4	121.7	120.9	121.0
All injuries	105.3	96.7	174.1	169.4	103.0	102.8	96.2	96.8	94.7
Unintentional injuries	49.1	40.7	45.6	44.2	34.5	36.1	34.6	30.0	31.2
Homicide	47.7	45.9	114.9	108.4	57.2	58.2	53.3	58.9	54.8
Suicide	5.6	8.2	11.5	13.6	9.5	7.3	6.9	6.6	7.4
Leading mechanisms of injury									
Motor vehicle traffic	24.3	21.9	28.6	28.6	22.5	25.3	23.4	21.3	21.2
All firearm	46.7	46.5	119.8	118.9	61.5	60.5	56.0	59.3	55.2
Firearm homicide	38.4	36.6	105.2	101.4	51.7	52.8	48.4	53.2	49.8
Firearm suicide	3.4	5.4	8.8	10.5	6.9	5.0	4.3	3.9	3.7
American Indian/Alaskan Native									
All causes	248.3	167.5	183.7	147.8	122.2	125.7	119.1	129.9	112.5
All injuries	222.7	148.4	157.2	133.5	108.5	108.8	103.0	108.6	99.3
Unintentional injuries	161.2	89.9	96.6	75.3	70.0	64.2	60.9	68.0	51.3
Homicide	*	*	*	30.5	14.4	14.2	16.7	15.3	14.5
Suicide	40.6	36.0	36.6	37.0	23.3	27.7	22.7	24.6	32.2
Leading mechanisms of injury									
Motor vehicle traffic	107.9	66.3	63.3	52.9	47.4	48.7	48.8	48.6	38.1
All firearm	40.6	29.2	29.6	43.9	22.0	23.7	23.4	22.7	25.0
Firearm homicide	*	*	*	19.7	*	*	*	*	*
Firearm suicide	26.7	*	*	*	*	14.2	*	*	13.8

Table PHY7.B (cont.)

Adolescent injury and mortality: Death rates among adolescents ages 15–19 by gender, race and Hispanic origin,^a and all causes and injury causes of death,^b selected years 1980–2004

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

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Male (cont.)									
Asian/Pacific Islander (cont.)									
All causes	69.1	57.8	73.1	65.2	51.0	52.1	50.5	49.7	47.2
All injuries	53.5	47.4	62.3	51.9	39.1	40.6	40.5	38.0	38.2
Unintentional injuries	38.6	31.0	35.1	20.0	23.3	26.7	26.0	23.7	21.6
Homicide	*	*	14.8	20.5	7.5	6.8	8.6	6.9	7.3
Suicide	*	10.1	12.0	9.4	8.1	7.1	5.7	6.7	8.5
Leading mechanisms of injury									
Motor vehicle traffic	25.5	21.0	24.1	14.4	14.7	18.6	19.4	18.2	13.9
All firearm	*	9.2	22.2	26.9	8.8	7.3	9.9	7.4	8.8
Firearm homicide	*	*	12.6	18.6	5.7	*	7.1	5.4	5.3
Firearm suicide	*	*	8.3	6.1	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic									
All causes	–	121.3	131.4	125.6	90.5	92.0	97.0	98.5	96.5
All injuries	–	103.7	115.9	110.0	75.9	72.9	81.5	80.1	79.9
Unintentional injuries	–	59.4	54.7	41.4	40.8	40.2	45.8	44.9	43.0
Homicide	–	30.6	49.7	53.5	25.7	23.9	25.5	25.1	25.8
Suicide	–	11.9	11.0	13.6	8.5	7.8	9.1	9.2	9.9
Leading mechanisms of injury									
Motor vehicle traffic	–	42.8	40.7	29.2	29.4	30.4	33.9	33.4	33.3
All firearm	–	31.2	51.7	60.4	27.9	25.5	28.5	27.0	28.1
Firearm homicide	–	20.9	39.7	47.3	21.9	20.4	22.3	21.1	22.0
Firearm suicide	–	6.7	8.6	9.2	4.6	3.5	4.9	4.3	5.1
Female									
White, non-Hispanic									
All causes	–	46.4	44.2	44.2	41.0	39.6	42.0	40.4	42.4
All injuries	–	33.7	32.3	32.2	29.3	27.7	30.5	29.0	31.0
Unintentional injuries	–	25.9	25.8	25.5	24.0	22.5	25.7	24.0	24.8
Homicide	–	2.9	2.8	3.3	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.8
Suicide	–	4.4	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.9
Leading mechanisms of injury									
Motor vehicle traffic	–	22.5	22.6	22.9	20.8	19.4	22.2	20.4	21.0
All firearm	–	3.8	3.9	3.7	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.7	2.3
Firearm homicide	–	1.1	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.0
Firearm suicide	–	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.2
Black									
All causes	50.3	44.6	54.4	55.1	43.7	40.8	41.0	37.8	40.7
All injuries	25.5	22.9	30.8	31.9	22.5	20.7	22.1	18.9	21.7
Unintentional injuries	12.0	10.7	13.2	13.0	12.7	12.9	12.8	11.2	11.8
Homicide	11.0	10.3	15.6	16.1	8.4	6.4	8.0	6.7	7.8
Suicide	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.3	1.4	1.3	*	*	1.9
Leading mechanisms of injury									
Motor vehicle traffic	6.6	7.5	9.7	10.5	10.0	10.4	10.9	9.2	9.6
All firearm	7.5	6.1	12.1	13.9	5.7	4.5	6.0	4.2	5.9
Firearm homicide	6.2	5.0	10.4	12.1	4.9	3.9	5.4	4.0	5.1
Firearm suicide	*	*	*	1.6	*	*	*	*	*

Table PHY7.B (cont.)

Adolescent injury and mortality: Death rates among adolescents ages 15–19 by gender, race and Hispanic origin,^a and all causes and injury causes of death,^b selected years 1980–2004

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

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Female (cont.)									
American Indian/Alaskan Native									
All causes	77.4	69.9	73.1	56.3	52.8	61.7	62.1	62.8	60.7
All injuries	64.3	56.8	61.1	43.2	44.9	47.5	48.9	50.4	49.1
Unintentional injuries	53.6	40.3	44.5	33.8	34.0	35.4	38.4	35.2	30.0
Homicide	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Suicide	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13.6
Leading mechanisms of injury									
Motor vehicle traffic	41.7	29.6	34.9	27.2	26.8	29.1	32.8	29.7	24.5
All firearm	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Firearm homicide	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Firearm suicide	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian or Pacific Islander									
All causes	26.7	32.1	25.8	28.1	20.6	23.3	23.1	26.6	21.5
All injuries	16.7	19.3	18.2	19.4	11.9	13.8	13.9	17.2	13.1
Unintentional injuries	*	11.0	11.2	13.3	7.3	9.7	9.8	12.6	9.1
Homicide	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Suicide	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Leading mechanisms of injury									
Motor vehicle traffic	*	*	10.9	12.5	5.5	7.1	7.1	11.5	8.4
All firearm	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Firearm homicide	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Firearm suicide	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic									
All causes	—	33.6	35.2	35.5	28.7	31.1	30.8	33.5	29.7
All injuries	—	20.7	22.7	23.1	18.4	19.2	19.5	21.7	19.4
Unintentional injuries	—	14.4	12.2	13.9	13.1	14.0	14.4	15.9	13.4
Homicide	—	3.8	7.2	6.5	2.8	2.6	3.1	3.1	2.9
Suicide	—	*	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.7
Leading mechanisms of injury									
Motor vehicle traffic	—	10.7	10.4	12.1	10.7	12.5	12.3	14.1	11.2
All firearm	—	4.5	6.8	5.7	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.7
Firearm homicide	—	*	4.9	4.6	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1
Firearm suicide	—	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

— Not available.

* Number of deaths too few to calculate a reliable rate.

^a From 1980 to 2004, 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. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

^b Cause-of-death information for 1980–1998 is classified according to the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases. Cause-of-death information for 1999–2004 is classified according to the Tenth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases.

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

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, and race and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980–2006

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
8th-graders											
Total	—	—	—	9.3	7.4	5.5	5.1	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.0
Gender											
Male	—	—	—	9.2	7.0	5.9	5.4	4.4	4.3	3.9	4.0
Female	—	—	—	9.2	7.5	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.8
Race and Hispanic origin ^a											
White, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	10.5	9.0	7.5	6.0	5.3	4.7	4.6	4.6
Black, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.1	1.9
Hispanic ^b	—	—	—	9.2	7.1	5.0	4.4	3.7	3.5	3.1	2.8
10th-graders											
Total	—	—	—	16.3	14.0	12.2	10.1	8.9	8.3	7.5	7.6
Gender											
Male	—	—	—	16.3	13.7	12.4	9.4	8.6	8.2	7.2	6.9
Female	—	—	—	16.1	14.1	11.9	10.8	9.0	8.2	7.7	8.1
Race and Hispanic origin ^a											
White, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	17.6	17.7	15.5	13.3	11.4	10.0	9.1	8.7
Black, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	4.7	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.3
Hispanic ^b	—	—	—	9.9	8.8	7.4	6.4	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.3
12th-graders											
Total	21.3	19.5	19.1	21.6	20.6	19.0	16.9	15.8	15.6	13.6	12.2
Gender											
Male	18.5	17.8	18.6	21.7	20.9	18.4	17.2	17.0	15.4	14.6	12.0
Female	23.5	20.6	19.3	20.8	19.7	18.9	16.1	14.0	15.0	11.9	11.8
Race and Hispanic origin ^a											
White, non-Hispanic	23.9	20.4	21.8	23.9	25.7	23.8	21.8	19.5	18.3	17.1	15.3
Black, non-Hispanic	17.4	9.9	5.8	6.1	8.0	7.5	6.4	5.4	5.2	5.6	5.7
Hispanic ^b	12.8	11.8	10.9	11.6	15.7	12.0	9.2	8.0	8.2	7.7	7.0

— Not available.

^a From 1977 to 2006, 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. (2006). *Monitoring the Future national survey results on drug use, 1975–2005, Volume I: Secondary school students* (NIH Publication No. 06–5883) Tables D-90 through D-92. Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse. Data for 2006 are from a press release of December 21, 2006, 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, and race and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980–2006

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
8th-graders											
Total	—	—	—	14.5	14.1	13.2	12.4	11.9	11.4	10.5	10.9
Gender											
Male	—	—	—	15.1	14.4	13.7	12.5	12.2	10.8	10.2	10.5
Female	—	—	—	13.9	13.6	12.4	12.1	11.6	11.8	10.6	10.8
Race and Hispanic origin ^a											
White, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	13.9	14.9	13.8	12.7	11.8	11.3	10.8	10.2
Black, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	10.8	10.0	9.0	9.4	10.4	9.8	8.2	8.0
Hispanic ^b	—	—	—	22.0	19.1	17.6	17.8	16.6	16.1	14.8	14.5
10th-graders											
Total	—	—	—	24.0	26.2	24.9	22.4	22.2	22.0	21.0	21.9
Gender											
Male	—	—	—	26.3	29.8	28.6	23.8	23.2	23.8	22.0	22.9
Female	—	—	—	21.5	22.5	21.4	21.0	21.2	20.2	19.9	20.9
Race and Hispanic origin ^a											
White, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	25.4	28.1	27.4	25.5	24.5	24.0	23.5	23.4
Black, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	13.3	12.9	12.6	12.4	12.1	11.6	11.0	11.2
Hispanic ^b	—	—	—	26.8	28.3	27.7	26.5	26.1	26.9	26.0	24.6
12th-graders											
Total	41.2	36.7	32.2	29.8	30.0	29.7	28.6	27.9	29.2	27.1	25.4
Gender											
Male	52.1	45.3	39.1	36.9	36.7	36.0	34.2	34.2	34.3	32.6	28.9
Female	30.5	28.2	24.4	23.0	23.5	23.7	23.0	22.1	24.2	21.6	21.5
Race and Hispanic origin ^a											
White, non-Hispanic	44.3	41.5	36.6	32.3	34.6	34.5	33.7	32.4	32.5	31.8	28.9
Black, non-Hispanic	17.7	15.7	14.4	14.9	11.5	11.8	11.5	10.8	11.4	10.9	11.9
Hispanic ^b	33.1	31.7	25.6	26.6	31.0	28.4	26.4	25.9	26.0	22.1	24.5

— Not available.

^a From 1977 to 2006, 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. (2006). *Monitoring the Future national survey results on drug use, 1975–2005, Volume I: Secondary school students* (NIH Publication No. 06–5883) Tables D-69 through D-71. Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse. Data for 2006 are from a press release of December 21, 2006, 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, and race and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980–2006

Characteristic	1980 ^a	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ^b	2006 ^b
8th-graders											
Total	–	–	–	12.4	11.9	11.7	10.4	9.7	8.4	8.5	8.1
Gender											
Male	–	–	–	12.7	12.0	13.2	11.2	10.2	7.8	8.8	8.0
Female	–	–	–	11.9	11.3	9.9	9.5	8.9	8.8	8.1	8.0
Race and Hispanic origin ^c											
White, non-Hispanic	–	–	–	18.9	11.2	11.2	10.6	9.6	8.4	7.7	7.5
Black, non-Hispanic	–	–	–	9.1	10.8	9.6	9.1	8.9	9.1	9.3	8.6
Hispanic ^d	–	–	–	16.7	15.2	15.0	15.3	13.1	12.1	11.0	10.2
10th-graders											
Total	–	–	–	20.2	22.5	22.7	20.8	19.5	18.3	17.3	16.8
Gender											
Male	–	–	–	21.1	25.4	24.9	21.7	21.0	19.6	18.3	17.9
Female	–	–	–	19.0	19.5	20.5	19.8	18.0	16.9	16.1	15.4
Race and Hispanic origin ^c											
White, non-Hispanic	–	–	–	19.7	23.0	23.4	22.9	21.2	19.3	18.2	17.6
Black, non-Hispanic	–	–	–	15.5	17.0	17.6	16.2	16.0	17.5	16.4	15.0
Hispanic ^d	–	–	–	20.6	23.7	23.3	21.4	20.0	20.0	19.3	17.0

Table BEH3 (cont.)

Illicit drug use: Percentage of 8th-, 10th-, and 12th-grade students who have used illicit drugs in the previous 30 days by grade, gender, and race and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980–2006

Characteristic	1980 ^a	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ^b	2006 ^b
12th-graders											
Total	37.2	29.7	17.2	23.8	24.9	25.7	25.4	24.1	23.4	23.1	21.5
Gender											
Male	39.6	32.1	18.9	26.8	27.5	28.4	28.5	27.3	26.1	26.7	22.8
Female	34.3	26.7	15.2	20.4	22.1	22.6	21.8	20.6	20.3	19.3	19.7
Race and Hispanic origin ^c											
White, non-Hispanic	38.8	30.2	20.5	23.8	25.9	26.5	27.2	26.5	25.7	25.3	24.0
Black, non-Hispanic	28.8	22.9	9.0	18.3	20.3	18.7	18.2	17.9	16.8	16.1	17.2
Hispanic ^d	33.1	27.2	13.9	21.4	27.4	25.3	23.4	21.2	19.9	19.6	19.4

— Not available.

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

^b To derive percentages for each racial subgroup, data for 2005 and 2006 have been combined to increase subgroup sample sizes and thus provide more stable estimates. In the original race/ethnicity question, respondents were asked to select the one race/ethnicity category that they thought best described them. In 2005, in half of the questionnaire forms respondents were instructed to mark all categories that applied. About 6% selected more than one racial/ethnic group. The following method was used to combine data from the original question and the revised question: For the original question, respondents were assigned to the racial/ethnic group specified in their response. For the revised question, those checking only White and no other racial/ethnic group were categorized as White; those checking Black and no other racial/ethnic group were categorized as Black; and those checking one or more of the four Hispanic categories but no other racial/ethnic group were categorized as Hispanic. In 2006, the race/ethnicity question was revised on the remaining forms. Note that, because some drug use questions occur in only a few forms, there is some variation in the version of the race/ethnicity question upon which the 2005 data are based. These permutations do not appear to make any appreciable difference in the results. For further details, see the race/ethnicity note at the end of Appendix D in the Monitoring the Future report referenced below.

^c From 1977 to 2006, 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.

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

NOTE: Use of "any illicit drug" includes any use of marijuana, LSD, other hallucinogens, crack, other cocaine, or heroin, or any use of other narcotics, amphetamines, barbiturates, or tranquilizers not under a doctor's orders. For 8th- and 10th-graders, the use of other narcotics and barbiturates has been excluded because these younger respondents appear to over report use (perhaps because they include the use of nonprescription drugs in their answers).

SOURCE: Johnston, L.D., O'Malley, P.M., and Bachman, J.G. (2006). *Monitoring the Future national survey results on drug use, 1975–2005, Volume I: Secondary school students* (NIH Publication No. 06–5883) Table 2–3. Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse. Data for 2006 are from a press release of December 21, 2006, and demographic disaggregations are from unpublished tabulations from Monitoring the Future, University of Michigan.

Table BEH4.A

Sexual activity: Percentage of high school students who reported ever having had sexual intercourse, selected years 1991–2005

Characteristic	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
Total	54.1	53.0	53.1	48.4	49.9	45.6	46.7	46.8
Gender								
Male	57.4	55.6	54.0	48.9	52.2	48.5	48.0	47.9
Female	50.8	50.2	52.1	47.7	47.7	42.9	45.3	45.7
Race and Hispanic origin^a								
White, non-Hispanic	50.0	48.4	48.9	43.6	45.1	43.2	41.8	43.0
Black, non-Hispanic	81.5	79.7	73.4	72.7	71.2	60.8	67.3	67.6
Hispanic	53.1	56.0	57.6	52.2	54.1	48.4	51.4	51.0
Other ^b	43.8	43.4	45.9	45.3	45.6	40.1	41.6	36.4
Grade								
9th Grade	39.0	37.7	36.9	38.0	38.6	34.4	32.8	34.3
10th Grade	48.2	46.1	48.0	42.5	46.8	40.8	44.1	42.8
11th Grade	62.4	57.5	58.6	49.7	52.5	51.9	53.2	51.4
12th Grade	66.7	68.3	66.4	60.9	64.9	60.5	61.6	63.1

^a From 1991 to 2003, 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 each survey, a single question format (approved by OMB) was used to ask about both race and ethnicity. In 2005, the national Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) applied OMB's 1997 revision to the 1977 directive and began asking about race and ethnicity in a two-question format (a methodological study [in press] has been conducted to confirm that trend analyses would not be effected by the change in format starting with the 2005 survey). In addition, note that data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately, but are combined for reporting. Regardless of question format, the data have been combined to create the following standard categories—White, non-Hispanic, Black, non-Hispanic, and Hispanic. Estimates are not shown separately for American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander races due to the small sample size for each of these groups.

^b Students were coded as "Other" if they (1) did not self-report as Hispanic, and (2) selected "American Indian or Alaskan Native," "Asian," and/or "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander," or selected more than one response to a question on race.

NOTE: Data are based on the student's response to the question "Have you ever had sexual intercourse?"

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System.

Table BEH4.B

Sexual activity: Among those who reported having had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage of high school students who used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy and the percentage who used a condom during the last sexual intercourse, selected years 1991–2005

Characteristic	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
Used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse								
Total	20.8	18.4	17.4	16.6	16.2	18.2	17.0	17.6
Used a condom during last sexual intercourse								
Total	46.2	52.8	54.4	56.8	58.0	57.9	63.0	62.8

NOTE: Data for birth control pill use are based on the student's response to the question, "The last time you had sexual intercourse, what one method did you or your partner use to prevent pregnancy?"; "birth control pills" was one option, in addition to "I have never had sexual intercourse," "No method was used to prevent pregnancy," "Condoms," "Depo-Provera (injectable birth control)," "Withdrawal," "Some other method," and "Not sure." Data for condom use are based on the student's response to the question, "The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use a condom?"

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System.

Table BEH5

Youth perpetrators of serious violent crimes: Rate and number of serious crimes by youth ages 12–17, selected years 1980–2005

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Rate per 1,000 youth ages 12–17										
Total	34.9	30.2	39.1	36.3	17.1	19.3	11.2	14.9	13.6	17.2
Number of serious violent crimes										
Total (in millions)	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.3	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8
Number involving youth ages 12–17 (in thousands)	812	652	785	812	412	467	278	375	345	437
Percentage involving youth ages 12–17	21.3	19.4	22.4	24.7	19.0	23.2	16.5	20.5	20.9	23.9
Percentage of juvenile crimes involving multiple offenders	61.4	61.4	61.1	54.5	58.7	47.0	56.6	56.5	42.7	49.8

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 1990–2005.

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 to young children: 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 1993–2005

Characteristic	1993	1995	1996	1999	2001	2005
Total	52.8	58.0	56.5	53.5	57.5	60.3
Gender						
Male	51.3	57.0	55.6	52.3	54.5	58.7
Female	54.4	59.0	57.4	54.8	60.5	62.1
Race and Hispanic origin^b						
White, non-Hispanic	59.1	65.4	64.3	61.3	64.2	67.7
Black, non-Hispanic	38.7	42.5	43.7	41.2	47.3	49.7
Asian	45.7	37.3	62.2	53.8	51.4	65.6
Hispanic	37.3	38.3	39.1	33.0	41.8	44.7
Poverty status						
Below 100% poverty	43.6	46.6	46.8	38.7	48.3	50.0
100–199% poverty	49.1	55.7	52.0	51.4	51.8	59.5
200% poverty and above	60.9	65.2	65.5	61.8	64.1	65.0
Family type						
Two parents ^c	55.3	61.2	60.7	57.8	60.7	62.2
Two parents, married	—	—	—	—	61.1	63.3
Two parents, unmarried	—	—	—	—	56.8	49.8
One parent	46.0	49.2	45.6	42.4	47.2	53.0
No parents	45.9	51.6	47.9	50.6	52.8	64.2
Mother's highest level of education^d						
Less than high school	36.9	39.9	37.4	38.7	41.2	41.3
High school diploma or equivalent	47.7	48.0	49.0	45.2	49.2	55.2
Some college, including vocational/technical/ associate's degree	56.5	63.6	61.8	53.0	59.8	59.8
Bachelor's degree or higher	70.7	75.7	76.5	70.8	72.8	72.4
Mother's employment status^d						
Worked 35 hours or more per week	51.5	55.3	54.3	48.9	55.1	56.6
Worked less than 35 hours per week	55.9	63.1	58.7	55.6	62.6	60.6
Looking for work	43.7	46.3	53.0	46.5	53.8	62.7
Not in labor force	54.8	59.8	59.4	59.7	58.2	64.5

Table ED1 (cont.)

Family reading to young children: 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 1993–2005

Characteristic	1993	1995	1996	1999	2001	2005
Region^e						
Northeast	58.9	64.2	61.2	59.0	62.4	66.4
South	48.3	53.7	54.7	51.1	53.3	55.7
Midwest	54.1	61.0	56.6	57.3	58.0	62.3
West	52.8	54.8	54.0	47.5	58.6	61.4

— Not available.

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

^b From 1993 to 2001, 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 2005 onward, 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. Included in the total, but not shown separately are American Indian or Alaska Native and respondents with Two or more races. For continuity purposes, in 2005, respondents who reported the child being Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander were combined. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

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

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

^e Regions: Northeast includes CT, MA, ME, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, and VT. South includes AL, AR, DC, DE, FL, GA, KY, LA, MD, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, and WV. Midwest includes IA, IL, IN, KS, MI, MN, MO, ND, NE, OH, SD, and WI. 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.A

Mathematics and reading achievement: Average mathematics scale scores of 4th-, 8th-, and 12th-graders by grade, and child and family characteristics, selected years 1990–2005

Characteristic	1990 ^a	1992 ^a	1996 ^a	1996	2000	2003	2005
4th-graders							
Total	213	220	224	224	226	235	238
Gender							
Male	214	221	226	224	227	236	239
Female	213	219	222	223	224	233	237
Race and Hispanic origin ^b							
White, non-Hispanic	220	227	231	232	234	243	246
Black, non-Hispanic	188	193	199	198	203	216	220
Asian or Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	–	231	226	229	–	246	251
American Indian or Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	–	–	–	–	–	223	226
Hispanic	200	202	205	207	208	222	226
8th-graders							
Total	263	268	272	270	273	278	279
Gender							
Male	263	268	272	271	274	278	280
Female	262	269	272	269	272	277	278
Race and Hispanic origin ^b							
White, non-Hispanic	270	277	281	281	284	288	289
Black, non-Hispanic	237	237	242	240	244	252	255
Asian or Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	–	290	–	–	288	291	295
American Indian or Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	–	–	–	–	–	263	264
Hispanic	246	249	251	251	253	259	262
Parents' education							
Less than high school	242	249	254	250	253	257	259
High school diploma or equivalent	255	257	261	260	261	267	267
Some college, including vocational/technical	267	271	279	277	277	280	280
Bachelor's degree or higher	274	281	282	281	286	288	290

Table ED2.A (cont.)

Mathematics and reading achievement: Average mathematics scale scores of 4th-, 8th-, and 12th-graders by grade, and child and family characteristics, selected years 1990–2005

Characteristic	1990 ^a	1992 ^a	1996 ^a	1996	2000	2003	2005
12th-graders							
Total	294	299	304	302	300	–	150 ^c
Gender							
Male	297	301	305	303	302	–	151 ^c
Female	291	298	303	300	299	–	149 ^c
Race and Hispanic origin ^b							
White, non-Hispanic	300	305	311	309	307	–	157 ^c
Black, non-Hispanic	268	275	280	275	273	–	127 ^c
Asian or Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	311	312	312	305	315	–	163 ^c
American Indian or Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	–	–	–	–	–	–	134 ^c
Hispanic	276	286	287	284	282	–	133 ^c
Parents' education							
Less than high school	272	278	282	280	278	–	130 ^c
High school diploma or equivalent	283	288	294	290	287	–	138 ^c
Some college, including vocational/technical	297	299	302	302	299	–	148 ^c
Bachelor's degree or higher	306	311	314	313	312	–	161 ^c

— 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 For data before 2003, 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. The revised 1997 OMB standards were used for data for 2003 to 2006. 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. Included in the total, but not shown separately, are respondents with Two or more races. From 2003 onward, people who responded to the question on race indicated only one race unless otherwise specified. Data from 2003 onward are not directly comparable with data from earlier years. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

^c The 12th grade mathematics assessment in 2005 was based on a revised National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) mathematics framework for grade 12. In addition, unlike previous assessment results which were placed on a scale of 0–500, the results of the revised assessment were placed on a scale of 0–300. As a result of both changes, the 12th-grade assessment results cannot be compared with those of previous assessments.

NOTE: In 2003, the assessment was only conducted at grades 4 and 8. The assessment was conducted at 12th-grade in 2005, but the National Assessment Governing Board (NAGB) introduced changes in the 2005 NAEP mathematics framework for grade 12 in both the assessment content and administration procedures. As a result, the 12th-grade assessment results cannot be compared with those of previous assessments. 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 ED2.B

Mathematics and reading achievement: Average reading scale scores of 4th-, 8th-, and 12th-graders by grade, and child and family characteristics, selected years 1992–2005

Characteristic	1992 ^a	1994 ^a	1998 ^a	1998	2000	2002	2003	2005
4th-graders								
Total	217	214	217	215	213	219	218	219
Gender								
Male	213	209	214	212	208	215	215	216
Female	221	220	220	217	219	222	222	222
Race and Hispanic origin ^b								
White, non-Hispanic	224	224	226	225	224	229	229	229
Black, non-Hispanic	192	185	193	193	190	199	198	200
Asian or Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	216	220	221	–	225	224	226	229
American Indian or Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	–	–	–	–	–	207	202	204
Hispanic	197	188	195	193	190	201	200	203
8th-graders								
Total	260	260	264	263	–	264	263	262
Gender								
Male	254	252	257	256	–	260	258	257
Female	267	267	270	270	–	269	269	267
Race and Hispanic origin ^b								
White, non-Hispanic	267	267	271	270	–	272	272	271
Black, non-Hispanic	237	236	243	244	–	245	244	243
Asian or Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	268	265	267	264	–	267	270	271
American Indian or Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	–	–	–	–	–	250	246	249
Hispanic	241	243	245	243	–	247	245	246
Parents' education								
Less than high school	243	238	243	242	–	248	245	244
High school diploma or equivalent	251	252	254	254	–	257	254	252
Some college, including vocational/technical	265	266	269	268	–	268	267	265
Bachelor's degree or higher	271	270	274	273	–	274	273	272

Table ED2.B (cont.)

Mathematics and reading achievement: Average reading scale scores of 4th-, 8th-, and 12th-graders by grade, and child and family characteristics, selected years 1992–2005

Characteristic	1992 ^a	1994 ^a	1998 ^a	1998	2000	2002	2003	2005
12th-graders								
Total	292	287	291	290	—	287	—	286
Gender								
Male	287	280	283	282	—	279	—	279
Female	297	294	298	298	—	295	—	292
Race and Hispanic origin ^b								
White, non-Hispanic	297	293	297	297	—	292	—	293
Black, non-Hispanic	273	265	271	269	—	267	—	267
Asian or Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	290	278	288	287	—	286	—	287
American Indian or Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	279
Hispanic	279	270	276	275	—	273	—	272
Parents' education								
Less than high school	275	266	268	268	—	268	—	268
High school diploma or equivalent	283	277	280	279	—	278	—	274
Some college, including vocational/technical	294	289	292	291	—	289	—	287
Bachelor's degree or higher	301	298	301	300	—	296	—	297

— 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 For data before 2003, 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. The revised 1997 OMB standards were used for data for 2003 to 2006. 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. Included in the total, but not shown separately, are respondents with Two or more races. From 2003 onward, people who responded to the question on race indicated only one race unless otherwise specified. Data from 2003 onward are not directly comparable with data from earlier years. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: In 2000, the assessment was only conducted at grade 4. In 2003, the assessment was only conducted at grades 4 and 8. 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.A

High school academic coursetaking: Percentage distribution of high school graduates by the highest level of mathematics courses taken, selected years 1982–2004

Characteristic	1982	1987	1990	1992	1994	1998	2000	2004
Nonacademic or low academic								
Total	24.1	19.5	17.2	12.5	11.8	8.9	6.5	4.8
Middle academic								
Total	48.8	50.1	51.6	49.0	49.4	48.9	48.0	44.6
Algebra I/geometry	30.6	27.0	25.4	22.7	22.5	21.2	18.6	18.7
Algebra II	18.2	23.1	26.2	26.4	26.9	27.7	29.4	25.9
Advanced academic								
Total	26.3	29.5	30.6	38.1	38.1	41.4	44.6	50.0
Trigonometry/algebra III	15.6	12.9	12.9	16.4	16.3	14.4	14.1	17.6
Precalculus	4.8	9.0	10.4	10.9	11.6	15.2	18.0	18.5
Calculus	5.9	7.6	7.2	10.7	10.2	11.8	12.5	13.9

NOTE: Totals do not add to 100 because a small percentage of students completed no mathematics or only basic or remedial-level courses. The distribution of graduates among the various levels of mathematics courses was determined by the level of the most academically advanced course they had completed. Graduates may have completed advanced levels of courses without having taken courses at lower levels.

The courses classified at these 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).

Algebra I/geometry: Algebra I; plane geometry; plane and solid geometry; unified mathematics I and II; and pure mathematics.

Algebra II: Algebra II and unified mathematics III.

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

Precalculus: Precalculus and introduction to analysis.

Calculus: Advanced Placement calculus; calculus; and calculus/analytical geometry.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. High School and Beyond Study of 1980 Sophomores (1982); National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988 (1992); National Assessment of Educational Progress Transcript Study (1987, 1990, 1994, 1998, and 2000); Education Longitudinal Study of 2002 and High School Transcript Study (2004).

Table ED3.B

High school academic coursetaking: Percentage distribution of high school graduates by the highest level of science courses taken, selected years 1982–2004

Characteristic	1982	1987	1990	1992	1994	1998	2000	2004
Low academic								
Total	27.2	15.8	12.8	9.7	10.0	9.3	8.7	5.6
Primary physical science	12.2	6.7	4.2	2.8	1.9	3.0	2.8	2.2
Secondary physical science and basic biology	15.0	9.1	8.7	6.9	8.2	6.3	5.9	3.4
Middle academic								
General biology	35.2	41.5	37.0	36.4	34.1	28.6	27.5	25.4
Advanced academic								
Total	35.4	41.9	49.5	53.5	55.3	61.5	63.1	68.4
Chemistry I or physics I	14.9	21.4	25.8	27.1	29.4	30.2	30.5	33.3
Chemistry I and physics I	5.9	10.6	12.3	12.2	13.0	16.3	14.8	17.1
Chemistry II, physics II, and/or advanced biology	14.6	9.9	11.4	14.3	12.9	15.1	17.9	18.1

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

The courses classified at these 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, physics II, and/or advanced biology: International Baccalaureate (IB) biology II; IB biology III; Advanced Placement (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 Study of 1980 Sophomores (1982); National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988 (1992); National Assessment of Educational Progress Transcript Study (1987, 1990, 1994, 1998, and 2000); Education Longitudinal Study of 2002 and High School Transcript Study (2004).

Table ED3.C

High school academic coursetaking: Percentage distribution of high school graduates by the highest level of English courses taken, selected years 1982–2004

Characteristic	1982	1987	1990	1992	1994	1998	2000	2004
Low academic								
Total	10.0	22.1	19.6	18.0	17.6	13.7	10.7	10.8
Middle academic								
Total	76.7	55.6	60.2	57.3	56.5	56.1	54.7	55.9
Advanced academic								
Total	13.3	21.5	19.6	24.4	25.1	29.3	33.9	32.7
Less than 50 percent in honors	6.1	7.9	7.0	7.6	7.7	9.1	11.6	9.2
50–74 percent in honors	3.3	5.0	3.6	5.8	5.4	7.7	7.2	7.6
75 percent or more in honors	3.8	8.7	9.1	11.1	12.0	12.4	15.1	15.9

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.

The classification system for these English academic levels is:

Low academic: Graduates who have taken general English courses classified as “below grade level” as the majority of their English courses. Graduates may have taken a general English course classified as “honors” and be classified in the low academic level.

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

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

50–74 percent in honors: Graduates for whom the number of completed courses classified as honors level, when divided by the total number of completed low-, regular-, and honors-level academic courses, yields a percentage of 50 or greater and less than 75.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. High School and Beyond Study of 1980 Sophomores (1982); National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988 (1992); National Assessment of Educational Progress Transcript Study (1987, 1990, 1994, 1998, and 2000); Education Longitudinal Study of 2002 and High School Transcript Study (2004).

Table ED3.D

High school academic coursetaking: Percentage distribution of high school graduates by the highest level of foreign language courses taken, selected years 1982–2004

Characteristic	1982	1987	1990	1992	1994	1998	2000	2004	2004 ^a
No foreign language									
Total	45.6	33.3	26.9	22.5	22.3	19.4	17.4	17.3	15.5
Low academic									
Total	39.8	47.5	51.4	51.8	51.8	50.7	52.8	49.2	50.0
Year 1 or less	20.4	22.6	21.2	19.9	19.8	19.2	18.0	16.0	16.1
Year 2	19.5	24.9	30.2	32.0	32.1	31.5	34.9	33.3	33.9
Advanced academic									
Total	14.6	19.2	21.7	25.7	25.9	30.0	29.8	33.5	34.5
Year 3	8.9	11.9	12.9	14.8	15.0	17.4	16.5	18.4	19.1
Year 4	4.5	5.4	5.6	7.7	7.8	8.6	7.8	9.8	10.1
Advanced placement	1.2	1.9	3.2	3.2	3.1	4.1	5.4	5.3	5.4

^a Expanded foreign language coursetaking based upon classes in Amharic (Ethiopian), Arabic, Chinese (Cantonese or Mandarin), Czech, Dutch, Finnish, French, German, Greek (Classical or Modern), Hawaiian, Hebrew, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Latin, Norse (Norwegian), Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Turkish, Ukrainian, or Yiddish.

NOTE: Foreign language coursetaking based upon classes in Spanish, French, Latin, or German, unless noted otherwise. From 1982 to 2000, less than 1 percent of students studied only a foreign language other than Spanish, French, Latin, or German. The distribution of graduates among the various levels of foreign language courses was determined by the level of the most academically advanced course they completed. Graduates who had completed courses in different languages were counted according to the highest level course completed. Graduates may have completed advanced levels of courses without having taken courses at lower levels.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. High School and Beyond Study of 1980 Sophomores (1982); National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988 (1992); National Assessment of Educational Progress Transcript Study (1987, 1990, 1994, 1998, and 2000); Education Longitudinal Study of 2002; and High School Transcript Study (2004).

Table ED4

High school completion: Percentage of adults ages 18–24^a who have completed high school by race and Hispanic origin, and method of completion, selected years 1980–2005

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total										
Total completing high school ^b	83.9	85.4	85.6	85.3	86.5	86.5	86.6	87.1	86.9	87.6
Method of completion										
Diploma	—	—	80.6	77.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equivalent	—	—	4.9	7.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
White, non-Hispanic^c										
Total completing high school ^b	87.5	88.2	89.6	89.8	91.8	91.1	91.8	91.9	91.7	92.3
Method of completion										
Diploma	—	—	85.0	83.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equivalent	—	—	5.0	7.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black, non-Hispanic^c										
Total completing high school ^b	75.2	81.0	83.2	84.5	83.7	85.7	84.7	85.0	83.5	86.0
Method of completion										
Diploma	—	—	78.0	75.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equivalent	—	—	5.0	9.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian or Alaska Native^c										
Total completing high school ^b	—	—	—	—	82.4	82.9	80.3	78.4	76.7	80.4
Method of completion										
Diploma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equivalent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander^c										
Total completing high school ^b	—	—	—	—	94.6	96.1	95.7	94.9	95.1	95.8
Method of completion										
Diploma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equivalent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic^c										
Total completing high school ^b	57.1	66.6	59.1	62.8	64.1	65.7	67.3	69.2	69.9	70.3
Method of completion										
Diploma	—	—	55.0	54.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equivalent	—	—	4.0	9.0	—	—	—	—	—	—

— Not available.

^a Excludes those enrolled in high school or below.

^b 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.

^c For data through 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. For data 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, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. From 2003 onward, people who responded to the question on race indicated only one race unless otherwise specified. Data from 2003 onward are not directly comparable with data from earlier years. For all years, data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: Data for 1994 and subsequent years are not strictly comparable with data for 1980–1993 because of revisions in the Current Population Survey questionnaire and data collection methodology. 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 CPS School Enrollment Supplement, making the 2001 data not comparable to previous years. Diploma equivalents include alternative credentials obtained by passing exams such as the General Educational Development (GED) test.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (CPS), October Supplement (1980–2005).

Table ED5.A

Youth neither enrolled in school^a nor working: Percentage of youth ages 16–19 who are neither enrolled in school nor working by age, gender, and race and Hispanic origin, selected years 1985–2006

Characteristic	1985	1990	1995 ^b	2000 ^b	2001 ^b	2002 ^b	2003 ^b	2004 ^b	2005 ^b	2006 ^b
Ages 16–19										
Total	11	10	9	8	9	9	8	8	8	8
Gender										
Male	9	8	8	7	8	8	8	7	7	7
Female	13	12	11	9	9	9	9	8	8	8
Race and Hispanic origin ^c										
White, non-Hispanic	9	8	7	6	6	7	6	6	6	6
Black, non-Hispanic	18	15	14	13	14	14	12	10	12	11
Hispanic	17	17	16	13	13	13	12	12	12	11
Ages 16–17										
Total	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
Gender										
Male	5	4	4	3	4	4	3	3	3	3
Female	6	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	3
Race and Hispanic origin ^c										
White, non-Hispanic	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Black, non-Hispanic	6	6	6	5	5	5	4	4	4	4
Hispanic	10	10	9	7	7	5	6	5	5	6
Ages 18–19										
Total	17	15	15	12	13	14	14	13	13	13
Gender										
Male	13	12	12	11	12	13	14	12	13	12
Female	20	18	17	13	15	15	14	13	13	14
Race and Hispanic origin ^c										
White, non-Hispanic	14	12	11	9	10	11	10	10	10	10
Black, non-Hispanic	30	23	24	21	22	24	23	18	20	19
Hispanic	24	24	23	18	19	20	20	19	19	17

^a School refers to both high school and college.

^b 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.

^c For data before 2003, 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. The revised 1997 OMB standards were used for data for 2003 to 2006. 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. Included in the total, but not shown separately, are American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and Two or more races. From 2003 onward, people who responded to the question on race indicated only one race unless otherwise specified. Data from 2003 onward are not directly comparable with data from earlier years. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: School refers to high school and college. 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 ED5.B

Youth enrolled in school^a and working: Percentage of youth ages 16–19 who are enrolled in school and working by age, gender, and race and Hispanic origin, selected years 1985–2006

Characteristic	1985	1990	1995 ^b	2000 ^b	2001 ^b	2002 ^b	2003 ^b	2004 ^b	2005 ^b	2006 ^b
Ages 16–19										
Total	26	28	29	30	28	26	25	25	25	25
Gender										
Male	26	27	28	29	26	24	23	22	23	23
Female	26	28	30	32	30	28	27	27	27	27
Race and Hispanic origin ^c										
White, non-Hispanic	30	33	35	36	34	31	30	30	31	31
Black, non-Hispanic	12	15	16	19	16	15	14	14	13	15
Hispanic	15	17	16	19	20	17	15	16	17	17
Ages 16–17										
Total	29	29	30	31	28	25	24	23	23	23
Gender										
Male	29	29	29	29	27	22	22	21	20	21
Female	29	30	31	32	30	27	26	24	25	25
Race and Hispanic origin ^c										
White, non-Hispanic	34	36	37	37	34	30	29	28	29	29
Black, non-Hispanic	12	15	16	19	16	13	13	11	10	13
Hispanic	15	17	14	18	17	15	14	13	14	15
Ages 18–19										
Total	23	26	28	30	28	28	27	27	28	28
Gender										
Male	23	25	27	28	26	25	24	24	26	25
Female	23	26	30	31	30	30	30	30	30	30
Race and Hispanic origin ^c										
White, non-Hispanic	26	30	33	35	33	33	32	32	33	33
Black, non-Hispanic	12	15	17	18	16	16	16	17	16	18
Hispanic	15	16	19	20	22	19	17	20	21	19

^a School refers to both high school and college.

^b 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.

^c For data before 2003, 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. The revised 1997 OMB standards were used for data from 2003 to 2006. 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. Included in the total, but not shown separately, are American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and Two or more races. From 2003 onward, people who responded to the question on race indicated only one race unless otherwise specified. Data from 2003 onward are not directly comparable with data from earlier years. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: School refers to high school and college. 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 ED6

College enrollment: Percentage of high school completers who were enrolled in college the October immediately after completing high school by gender, and race and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980–2005

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	49.3	57.7	60.1	61.9	63.3	61.8	65.2	63.9	66.7	68.6
Gender										
Male	46.7	58.6	58.0	62.6	59.9	60.1	62.1	61.2	61.4	66.5
Female	51.8	56.8	62.2	61.3	66.2	63.5	68.4	66.5	71.5	70.4
Race and Hispanic origin^a										
White, non-Hispanic	49.8	60.1	63.0	64.3	66.2	63.5	68.4	66.5	71.5	73.2
Black, non-Hispanic ^b	42.7	42.2	46.8	51.2	54.9	55.0	59.4	57.5	62.5	55.7
Hispanic ^b										
Total	52.3	51.0	42.7	53.7	52.9	51.7	53.6	58.6	61.8	54.0
3-year moving average	49.8	46.5	51.7	51.2	49.0	52.7	54.6	58.0	58.1	—

— Not available.

^a For data before 2003, 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. The revised 1997 OMB standards were used for data from 2003 to 2006. 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. Included in the total, but not shown separately, are American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and Two or more races. From 2003 onward, people who responded to the question on race indicated only one race unless otherwise specified. Data from 2003 onward are not directly comparable with data from earlier years. Data on race and Hispanic origin are collected separately. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

^b Due to the small sample size, data are subject to relatively large sampling errors.

NOTE: Enrollment in college as of October of each year for individuals ages 16 to 24 who completed high school during the preceding 12 months. High school completion includes GED recipients. Moving averages are used to produce more stable estimates. A 3-year moving average is the average of the estimates for the year prior to the reported year, the reported year, and the following year. Thus a moving average cannot be calculated for the most recent year. Data are based upon sample surveys of the civilian population. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (CPS), October Supplement (1980–2005).

Table HEALTH1

Low birthweight: Percentage of infants born with low birthweight by detailed mother's race and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980–2005

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ^a
Low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams, or 5 lb. 8 oz.)										
Total	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.2
Race and Hispanic origin ^b										
White, non-Hispanic	5.7	5.6	5.6	6.2	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.3
Black, non-Hispanic	12.7	12.6	13.3	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.4	13.6	13.7	14.0
Hispanic	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.9
Mexican American	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	–
Puerto Rican	9.0	8.7	9.0	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.7	10.0	9.8	–
Cuban	5.6	6.0	5.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	7.0	7.7	–
Central and South American	5.8	5.7	5.8	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.7	–
Other and unknown Hispanic	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.5	7.8	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.8	–
Asian/Pacific Islander	6.7	6.2	6.5	6.9	7.3	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.0
Chinese	5.2	5.0	4.7	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.5	–	–	–
Japanese	6.6	6.2	6.2	7.3	7.1	7.3	7.6	–	–	–
Filipino	7.4	6.9	7.3	7.8	8.5	8.7	8.6	–	–	–
Hawaiian	7.2	6.5	7.2	6.8	6.8	7.9	8.1	–	–	–
Other Asian/Pacific Islander	6.8	6.2	6.6	7.1	7.7	7.8	8.2	–	–	–
American Indian/Alaska Native	6.4	5.9	6.1	6.6	6.8	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.4

Table HEALTH1 (cont.)

Low birthweight: Percentage of infants born with low birthweight by detailed mother's race and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980–2005

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ^a
Very low birthweight (less than 1,500 grams, or 3 lb. 4 oz.)										
Total	1.15	1.21	1.27	1.35	1.43	1.44	1.46	1.45	1.48	1.49
Race and Hispanic origin ^b										
White, non-Hispanic	0.86	0.90	0.93	1.04	1.14	1.17	1.17	1.18	1.20	1.20
Black, non-Hispanic	2.46	2.66	2.93	2.98	3.10	3.08	3.15	3.12	3.15	3.26
Hispanic	0.98	1.01	1.03	1.11	1.14	1.14	1.17	1.16	1.20	1.19
Mexican American	0.92	0.97	0.92	1.01	1.03	1.05	1.06	1.06	1.13	—
Puerto Rican	1.29	1.30	1.62	1.79	1.93	1.85	1.96	2.00	1.96	—
Cuban	1.02	1.18	1.20	1.19	1.21	1.27	1.15	1.37	1.30	—
Central and South American	0.99	1.01	1.05	1.13	1.20	1.19	1.20	1.17	1.19	—
Other and unknown Hispanic	1.01	0.96	1.09	1.28	1.42	1.27	1.44	1.28	1.27	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.92	0.85	0.87	0.91	1.05	1.03	1.12	1.09	1.14	1.13
Chinese	0.66	0.57	0.51	0.67	0.77	0.69	0.74	—	—	—
Japanese	0.94	0.84	0.73	0.87	0.75	0.71	0.97	—	—	—
Filipino	0.99	0.86	1.05	1.13	1.38	1.23	1.31	—	—	—
Hawaiian	1.05	1.03	0.97	0.94	1.39	1.50	1.55	—	—	—
Other Asian/Pacific Islander	0.96	0.91	0.92	0.91	1.04	1.06	1.17	—	—	—
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.92	1.01	1.01	1.10	1.16	1.26	1.28	1.30	1.28	1.17

— Not available.

^a Data for 2005 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. In 2004, the following states began to report multiple race data: Florida, Idaho, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York State (excluding New York City), South Carolina, and Tennessee. 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. 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 1983–1987, 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. Beginning in 2003, data are no longer available for Asian/Pacific Islander subgroups. See Technical Notes in Martin, J.A., Hamilton, B.E., Sutton, P.D., Ventura, S.J., Menacker, F., and Kirmeyer, S. (2006). Births: Final Data for 2004. *National Vital Statistics Reports* 55(1). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

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 Kirmeyer S. (2006). Births: Final data for 2004. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 55(1). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Hamilton, B.E., Martin, J.A., and Ventura, S.J. (in press). Births: Preliminary data for 2005. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 55. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

Table HEALTH2

Infant mortality: Death rates among infants by detailed race and Hispanic origin of mother, selected years 1983–2004

(Infant deaths per 1,000 live births)

Characteristic	1983	1985	1990	1995 ^a	1998 ^a	1999 ^a	2000 ^a	2001 ^a	2002 ^a	2003 ^{a,b}	2004 ^{a,b}
Total	10.9	10.4	8.9	7.6	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.8	6.8
Race and Hispanic origin^c											
White, non-Hispanic	9.2	8.6	7.2	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.7
Black, non-Hispanic	19.1	18.3	16.9	14.7	13.9	14.1	13.6	13.5	13.9	13.6	13.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	15.2	13.1	13.1	9.0	9.3	9.3	8.3	9.7	8.6	8.7	8.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	8.3	7.8	6.6	5.3	5.5	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7
Chinese	9.5	5.8	4.3	3.8	4.0	2.9	3.5	3.2	3.0	—	—
Japanese	*	6.0	5.5	5.3	3.5	3.4	4.6	4.0	4.9	—	—
Filipino	8.4	7.7	6.0	5.6	6.2	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.7	—	—
Hawaiian	11.2	9.9	8.0	6.6	10.0	7.1	9.1	7.3	9.6	—	—
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	8.1	8.5	7.4	5.5	5.7	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.7	—	—
Hispanic ^d	9.5	8.8	7.5	6.3	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.5
Mexican American	9.1	8.5	7.2	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.5
Puerto Rican	12.9	11.2	9.9	8.9	7.8	8.3	8.2	8.5	8.2	8.2	7.8
Cuban	7.5	8.5	7.2	5.3	3.6	4.7	4.5	4.2	3.7	4.6	4.6
Central or South American	8.5	8.0	6.8	5.5	5.3	4.7	4.6	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.6
Other and unknown Hispanic	10.6	9.5	8.0	7.4	6.5	7.2	6.9	6.0	7.1	6.7	6.7

— Not available.

* 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 1995–2004 are weighted to account for unmatched records.^b Beginning in 2003, infant mortality rates are reported to two decimal places in National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) reports, so the rates reported here will vary from those in other reports. This difference in reporting could affect significance testing.^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. California, Hawaii, Ohio (for December only), Pennsylvania, Utah, and Washington reported multiple race data in 2003, following the revised 1997 OMB standards. In 2004, the following states began to report multiple race data: Florida, Idaho, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York State (excluding New York City), South Carolina, and Tennessee. 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. 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 1983–1987, 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 1992–1994.

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

Table HEALTH3.A

Emotional and behavioral difficulties: Percentage of children ages 4–17 reported by a parent to have serious (definite/severe), minor, or no difficulties with emotions, concentration, behavior, or getting along with other people, by selected characteristics, 2005

Characteristic	Definite/severe difficulties	Minor difficulties	No difficulties
Age and gender			
Total ages 4–17	4.6	16.2	79.2
Ages 4–7	2.8	14.0	83.2
Ages 8–10	4.8	18.4	76.8
Ages 11–14	4.9	17.0	78.0
Ages 15–17	6.2	15.7	78.1
Males ages 4–17	5.4	17.9	76.7
Ages 4–7	3.0	15.3	81.7
Ages 8–10	5.5	22.2	72.3
Ages 11–14	6.3	18.6	75.1
Ages 15–17	6.9	16.4	76.7
Females ages 4–17	3.8	14.4	81.8
Ages 4–7	2.5	12.7	84.8
Ages 8–10	4.2	14.7	81.1
Ages 11–14	3.4	15.4	81.2
Ages 15–17	5.4	14.9	79.7
Poverty status^a			
Below 100% poverty	7.1	19.4	73.4
100–199% poverty	4.8	17.6	77.5
200% poverty and above	3.8	14.8	81.4
Race and Hispanic origin^b			
White, non-Hispanic	4.8	16.5	78.7
Black, non-Hispanic	5.3	18.3	76.3
Hispanic ^b	4.0	14.8	81.2
Other, non-Hispanic and multiple races	1.8	11.5	86.7
Family structure^c			
Two parents	3.7	14.4	81.9
Mother only	6.9	20.6	72.4
Father only	4.2	19.9	75.8
No parents	9.8	22.5	67.7

^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 2005 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. Estimates are not shown separately for American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and Two or more races due to the small sample size for each of these groups. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

^c "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: Emotional or behavioral difficulties of children were based on parental responses to the following question on the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ)^{1,2}: "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. Children with serious emotional or behavioral difficulties are defined as those whose parent responded "yes, definite" or "yes, severe." These difficulties may be similar to but do not equate with the Federal definition of serious emotional disturbances (SED), used by the Federal government for planning purposes.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, 2005 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 the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, 40, 791–799.

² Bourdon, K.H., Goodman, R., Rae, D., Simpson, G., and Koretz, D.S. (2005). The Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire: U.S. Normative Data and Psychometric Properties. *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, 44(6):557–564.

Table HEALTH3.B

Emotional and behavioral difficulties: Percentage of children ages 4–17 whose parent had contact^a with a health care provider or school staff, who were prescribed medication, or who received treatment other than medication by level of emotional and behavioral difficulty, 2005

	Contact with health care provider or school staff	Prescribed medication ^b	Treatment ^b other than medication
Level of difficulty			
Definite/severe	80.7	39.8	46.9
Minor difficulties	46.6	13.1	14.3
No difficulties	3.8	1.0	0.9

^a Data for service contact and type of service or treatment for emotional or behavioral difficulties are from new service questions asked directly after the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire, first used in the 2005 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). A child who had more than one service or contact was included in more than one column.

^b Prescribed medication or treatment for emotional or behavioral difficulties.

NOTE: Emotional or behavioral difficulties of children were based on parental responses to the following question on the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ)^{1,2}: “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, 2005 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 the American Academy of Child Adolescent Psychiatry*, 40, 791–799.

² Bourdon, K.H., Goodman, R., Rae, D., Simpson, G., and Koretz, D.S. (2005). The Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire: U.S. Normative Data and Psychometric Properties. *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, 44(6):557–564.

Table HEALTH4

Activity limitation: Percentage of children ages 5–17 with activity limitation resulting from one or more chronic health conditions^a by gender, poverty status, and race and Hispanic origin, selected years 1997–2005

Characteristic	1997	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Ages 5–17								
Total	7.8	7.0	7.0	8.0	8.5	8.1	8.4	8.0
Special education only ^b	5.4	5.3	5.0	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.1
Other limitations ^c	2.4	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.8
Gender								
Male	10.0	8.8	8.8	10.4	10.7	10.1	10.6	10.2
Special education only ^b	7.2	6.8	6.5	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.1
Other limitations ^c	2.8	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.0	2.5	2.1
Female	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.5	6.2	6.0	6.1	5.7
Special education only ^b	3.5	3.8	3.6	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.1
Other limitations ^c	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
Poverty status ^d								
Below 100% poverty	10.6	9.8	9.9	10.8	11.6	10.3	11.7	10.8
Special education only ^b	7.2	7.0	7.2	8.3	8.1	7.7	8.7	7.7
Other limitations ^c	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.5	3.5	2.6	3.0	3.0
100–199% poverty	9.3	8.4	8.0	8.9	10.5	10.0	9.7	9.1
Special education only ^b	7.0	6.5	5.6	6.7	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.3
Other limitations ^c	2.3	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.6	1.8
200% poverty and above	6.3	5.8	5.8	6.9	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.8
Special education only ^b	4.2	4.4	4.3	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.3
Other limitations ^c	2.2	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.5
Race or Hispanic origin ^e								
White, non-Hispanic	8.3	7.5	7.5	8.5	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.3
Special education only ^b	5.8	5.7	5.4	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.2
Other limitations ^c	2.5	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.1
Black, non-Hispanic	8.2	7.0	7.5	9.0	10.2	8.3	10.3	8.7
Special education only ^b	5.3	4.9	5.6	7.0	7.8	6.5	7.7	6.9
Other limitations ^c	2.9	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.5	1.8	2.6	1.8
Hispanic	5.9	5.7	5.3	5.6	6.7	6.6	6.0	7.0
Special education only ^b	4.0	4.5	3.7	4.3	5.0	4.9	4.4	5.6
Other limitations ^c	1.9	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.4

^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 1997–2005. 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 1997–2005 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. Included in the total but not shown separately are American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander race, and Two or more races 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 HEALTH5

Overweight: Percentage of children ages 6–17 who are overweight by gender, and race and Hispanic origin, 1976–1980, 1988–1994, 1999–2000, 2001–2002, and 2003–2004

	Total				
	1976–1980	1988–1994	1999–2000	2001–2002	2003–2004
Ages 6–17					
Total ^a	5.7	11.2	15.0	16.5	18.0
Race and Hispanic origin ^b					
White, non-Hispanic	4.9	10.5	11.2	14.6	17.3
Black, non-Hispanic	8.2	14.0	21.1	20.4	21.7
Mexican American	–	15.4	24.1	21.5	19.6
Ages 6–11					
Total ^a	6.5	11.3	15.1	16.3	18.8
Race and Hispanic origin ^b					
White, non-Hispanic	5.7	10.2	11.7	14.8	17.7
Black, non-Hispanic	9.0	14.6	19.6	19.9	22.0
Mexican American	–	16.4	23.4	20.1	22.5
Ages 12–17					
Total ^a	5.0	11.1	14.9	16.8	17.2
Race and Hispanic origin ^b					
White, non-Hispanic	4.3	10.8	10.7	14.4	16.9
Black, non-Hispanic	7.5	13.3	22.7	21.0	21.5
Mexican American	–	14.2	24.9	23.1	16.3

Table HEALTH5 (cont.)

Overweight: Percentage of children ages 6–17 who are overweight by gender, and race and Hispanic origin, 1976–1980, 1988–1994, 1999–2000, 2001–2002, and 2003–2004

	Male					Female				
	1976–1980	1988–1994	1999–2000	2001–2002	2003–2004	1976–1980	1988–1994	1999–2000	2001–2002	2003–2004
Ages 6–17										
Total ^a	5.5	11.8	15.7	18.0	19.1	5.8	10.6	14.3	15.1	16.8
Race and Hispanic origin ^b										
White, non-Hispanic	4.7	11.3	11.9	16.0	18.8	5.1	9.6	10.5	13.2	15.7
Black, non-Hispanic	5.8 ^c	11.5	19.2	17.7	18.3	10.7	16.5	23.1	23.3	25.3
Mexican American	–	16.1	28.0	25.2	22.3	–	14.7	20.0	17.6	16.6
Ages 6–11										
Total ^a	6.7	11.6	15.7	17.5	19.9	6.4	11.0	14.3	14.9	17.6
Race and Hispanic origin ^b										
White, non-Hispanic	6.1	10.7	11.9	15.5	18.5	5.2	9.8	11.6	14.1	16.9
Black, non-Hispanic	6.8 ^c	12.3	17.1	16.9	17.5	11.2	17.0	22.4	23.1	26.5
Mexican American	–	17.5	26.7	26.0	25.3	–	15.3	19.8	13.6	19.4
Ages 12–17										
Total ^a	4.5	12.0	15.6	18.4	18.3	5.4	10.2	14.2	15.2	16.0
Race and Hispanic origin ^b										
White, non-Hispanic	3.6	12.0	12.0	16.5	19.0	5.0	9.5	9.3	12.4	14.6
Black, non-Hispanic	*	10.7	21.6	18.6	19.1	10.3	16.0	23.5	23.4	24.1
Mexican American	–	14.4	29.8	24.2	18.8	–	14.0	20.3	22.0	13.4

— Not available.

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

^a Totals include data for racial and 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 2004, 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. Persons of Mexican origin may be of any race. The National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) sample was designed to provide estimates specifically for persons of Mexican origin and not for all persons of Hispanic origin.

^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>).

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

Table HEALTH6.A

Asthma: Percentage of children ages 0–17 with asthma, selected years 1980–2005

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	1997 ^a	1998 ^a	1999 ^a	2000 ^a	2001 ^a	2002 ^a	2003 ^a	2004 ^a	2005 ^a
Asthma in past 12 months ^b	3.6	4.8	5.8	7.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ever diagnosed with asthma ^c	—	—	—	—	11.4	12.1	10.8	12.3	12.7	12.3	12.5	12.2	12.7
Current asthma ^d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.8	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.9
Having at least one asthma attack ^e	—	—	—	—	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.2

— Not available.

^a In 1997, the National Health Interview Survey was redesigned. Data for 1997–2005 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 currently have asthma.

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

NOTE: From 1997 to 2005, children were 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, the parent was 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 HEALTH6.B

Asthma: Percentage of children ages 0–17 with current asthma^a by age, poverty status, race and Hispanic origin, and area of residence, 2001–2005

Characteristic	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Age					
Ages 0–4	5.8	6.0	6.0	5.6	6.8
Ages 5–10	9.6	8.7	9.2	8.6	9.9
Ages 11–17	10.1	9.7	9.8	10.3	9.6
Poverty status^b					
Below 100% poverty	10.8	11.6	10.9	9.6	10.6
100–199% poverty	8.6	7.8	8.3	9.3	8.3
200% poverty and above	8.2	7.6	7.9	7.9	8.6
Race and Hispanic origin^c					
White, non-Hispanic	8.5	8	7.5	8.2	7.9
Black, non-Hispanic	11.3	12.7	13.4	12.4	13.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	12	16.2	*	*
Asian	7.3	5.3	*	3.4	6.5
Hispanic	7.2	6.3	7.4	6.9	8.6
Mexican	5.1	4.4	4.9	5.4	7.4
Puerto Rican	18.2	17.3	20.6	18.4	19.9
Area of Residence^d					
Central city	8.8	8.4	9.1	8.7	10.3
Non-central city	8.8	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.4

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

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

^b Missing family income data were imputed for 28–30 percent of children ages 0–17 in 2001–2005.

^c The revised 1997 OMB standards for race were used for the 2001–2005 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. Included in other categories, but not shown separately under race and Hispanic origin are respondents with Two or more races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any 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, 2006 chartbook on trends in the health of Americans*. Appendix II, p. 511.

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



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Data Source Descriptions

Air Quality System

The Air Quality System (AQS) contains ambient air pollution data collected by the Environmental Protection Agency, 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) 402-5926

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 66*, Bureau of Labor Statistics, October 2006, available at <http://www.census.gov/prod/2006pubs/tp-66.pdf>.

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.census.gov/cps>.

Agency Contacts:

For information on food security:
Mark Nord
Economic Research Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
E-mail: marknord@ers.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 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:
Chris Chapman
National Center for Education Statistics
Phone: (202) 502-7414
E-mail: Chris.Chapman@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

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, and 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 (CSCC), 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 CSCC (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 Child Abuse and Neglect Data System

The National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) annually collects case-level data on reports alleging child abuse and neglect, and the results of these reports, from State child protective services (CPS) agencies. The mandate for NCANDS is based on the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA), as amended in 1988, which directed the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to establish a national data collection and analysis program that would make available State child abuse and neglect reporting information. HHS responded by establishing the NCANDS as a voluntary, national reporting system. In 1992, HHS produced its

first NCANDS report based on data from 1990. The annual data report *Child Maltreatment* evolved from that initial report.

During the early years, States provided aggregated data on key indicators of reporting of alleged child maltreatment. Starting with the 1993 data year, States voluntarily began to submit case-level data. For a number of years, States provided both data sets, but starting with data year 2000, the case-level data set became the primary source of data for the annual report. In 1996, CAPTA was amended to require all States that receive funds from the Basic State Grant program to work with the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to provide specific data, to the extent practicable, on children who had been maltreated. The NCANDS data elements were revised to meet these requirements beginning with the submission of 1998 data.

States that submit case-level data construct a child-specific record for each report of alleged child abuse or neglect that received a disposition as a result of an investigation or an assessment during the reporting period. The reporting period for 2004 was from October 1, 2003 through September 30, 2004. The case-level data are reported in the Child File. Data fields include the demographics of the children and their perpetrators, types of maltreatment, investigation or assessment dispositions, risk factors, and services provided as a result of the investigation or assessment. In 2004, forty-five States submitted the Child File; almost all of them also reported aggregate-level data in the Agency File for items that were not obtainable at the child level, such as the number of CPS workers. Five States reported only aggregate statistics on key indicators; four of these States are in the process of developing the Child File.

The count of child victims is based on the number of investigations that found a child to be a victim of one or more types of maltreatment. The count of victims is, therefore, a report-based count and is a “duplicated count,” since an individual child may have been the subject of a report more than once. Children are considered to be “victims of maltreatment” if the allegation is either “substantiated” or “indicated” by the investigation process. Substantiation is a case determination that concludes that the allegation of maltreatment or risk of maltreatment is supported by State law or policy. “Indicated” is a case determination that concludes that maltreatment cannot be substantiated by State law or policy, but there is reason to suspect that the child may have been maltreated or was at risk of maltreatment.

Data collected by NCANDS are a critical source of information for many publications, reports, and

activities of the Federal Government and other groups. An annual report on child welfare outcomes includes context and outcome data on safety, based on State submissions to NCANDS. NCANDS data have been incorporated into the Child and Family Services Reviews (CFSR), which ensures conformity with State plan requirements in titles IV–B and IV–E of the Social Security Act. The NCANDS data also are used in the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART), which is “a systematic method of assessing the performance of program activities across the Federal government.” Children’s Bureau programs funded under the CAPTA Basic State Grant and the Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) State Grants use data from NCANDS as a component of their PART assessments.

Rates are based on the number of States submitting data to National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) each year; States include the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. The overall rate of maltreatment is based on the following number of States for each year: 51 in 1998, 50 in 1999, 50 in 2000, 51 in 2001, 51 in 2002, 51 in 2003, 50 in 2004, and 52 in 2005. The number of States reporting on sex for the years of 2000–2005 was 50 in 2000, 51 in 2001, 51 in 2002, 51 in 2003, 50 in 2004, and 51 in 2005. The number of States reporting on race and Hispanic origin for the years 2000–2005 was 48 in 2000, 49 in 2001, 50 in 2002, 50 in 2003, 49 in 2004, and 50 in 2005. The number of States reporting on age for the years of 2000–2005 was 50 in 2000, 51 in 2001, 51 in 2002, 51 in 2003, 50 in 2004, and 51 in 2005. Rates from 1998–1999 are based on aggregated data submitted by States; rates from 2000–2005 are based on case-level data submitted by the States.

Information about NCANDS is available on-line at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/systems/index.htm#ncands>.

Agency Contact:
John A. Gaudiosi
Administration for Children and Families
Administration on Children, Youth, and Families
Children’s Bureau
Phone: (202) 205-8625
E-mail: john.gaudiosi@acf.hhs.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.

Continuous NHANES 1999–2004 is a complex, multistage probability sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. Individuals of all ages were sampled. The NHANES 1999–2004 samples include 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 and 2001–2002 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.

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

For information on oral health:

Bruce Dye
National Center for Health Statistics
Phone: (301) 458-4199

For more information on lead and cotinine:

Debra Brody
National Center for Health Statistics
Phone: (301) 458-4116

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, Hispanic, and Asian 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 household response rate for the ongoing part of the survey has been between 87 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 98,649 persons in 2005, including 12,523 children under 18 years of age.

Additional background and health data for children are available in Bloom B., Dey A.N., and Freeman G. (2006). Summary statistics for U.S. children: National

Health Interview Survey, 2005. *Vital and Health Statistics, 10* (231). 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 limitation:
Patricia Pastor
National Center for Health Statistics
Phone: (301) 458-4422

For information on emotional or behavioral difficulties:
Gloria Simpson
National Center for Health Statistics
Phone: (301) 458-4502

For information on oral health:
Bruce Dye
National Center for Health Statistics
Phone: (301) 458-4199

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 Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey

The National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS) collects data on the utilization and provision of medical care services provided in hospital emergency and outpatient departments. Data are collected from medical records on type of health care providers seen; reason for visit; diagnoses; drugs ordered, provided, or continued; and selected procedures and tests performed during the visit. Patient data include age, sex, race, and expected source of payment. Data are also collected on selected characteristics of hospitals included in the survey. Annual data collection began in 1992.

The survey is a representative sample of visits to emergency departments (EDs) and outpatient departments (OPDs) of non-federal, short-stay, or general hospitals. Telephone contacts are excluded. A four-stage probability sample design is used in NHAMCS, involving samples of primary sampling units (PSUs), hospitals within PSUs, clinics within OPDs, and patient visits within clinics.

The hospital sample consists of approximately 500 hospitals. In 2003, 40,253 ED patient record forms (PRFs) were completed and 36,589 PRFs in 2004. The ED hospital response rate was 85 percent in 2003 and 89 percent in 2004.

Reference:

McCaig LF, McLemore T. Plan and operation of the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat Series no 1 (34). 1994. Available from: www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_01/sr01_034acc.pdf.

For more information see the National Health Care Survey (NHCS) website: www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhcs.htm or the Ambulatory Health Care website: www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/ahcd/ahcd1.htm.

Agency contact:
Lois Fingerhut
National Center for Health Statistics
Phone: (301) 458-4213

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 in 2005.

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:
James Singleton
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Phone: (404) 639-8560

National Linked Files 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. and MacDorman, M.F. (2007). Infant mortality statistics from the 2004 period linked birth/infant death data set. *National Statistics Reports, 55(14)*. 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 Smoke

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 1991–2005 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 2000–2005 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 2000–2005 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. (2005). Technical appendix. Vital Statistics of the United States, 2003, natality. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/techap03.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:
Lois Fingerhut
National Center for Health Statistics
Phone: (301) 458-4213

Safe Drinking Water Information System

The Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) is the national regulatory compliance database for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)'s drinking water program. SDWIS includes information on the Nation's 160,000 public water systems and data submitted by states and EPA regions in conformance with reporting requirements established by statute, regulation, and guidance.

EPA sets national standards for drinking water. These requirements take three forms: maximum contaminant levels (MCLs, the maximum allowable level of a specific contaminant in drinking water), treatment techniques (specific methods that facilities must follow to remove certain contaminants), and monitoring and reporting requirements (schedules that utilities must follow to report testing results). States report any violations of these three types of standards to EPA.

Water systems must monitor for contaminant levels on fixed schedules and report to EPA when a maximum contaminant level has been exceeded. States also must report when systems fail to meet specified treatment techniques. More information about the maximum contaminant levels can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/contaminants/index.html>.

EPA sets minimum monitoring schedules that drinking water systems must follow. These minimum reporting schedules (systems may monitor more frequently) vary by the size of the water system as well as by contaminant. Some contaminants are monitored daily, others need to be checked far less frequently (the longest monitoring cycle is every nine years). For example, at a minimum, drinking water systems will monitor continuously for turbidity, monthly for bacteria, and once every four years for radionuclides.

SDWIS includes data on the total population served by each public water system and the state in which the public water system is located. However, SDWIS does not include the number of children served. The fractions of the population served by violating public water systems in each state were estimated using the total population served by violating community water systems divided by the total population served by all community water systems. The numbers of children served by violating public water systems in each state

were estimated by multiplying the fraction of the population served by violating public water systems by the number of children (ages 0–17) in the state.

For more information see the EPA's SDWIS Web site at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/sdwisfed/sdwis.htm>.

Agency Contact:
Lee Kyle
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water
Phone: (202) 564-4622
E-mail: kyle.lee@epa.gov

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

Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) was developed in 1990 to monitor priority health risk behaviors that contribute markedly to the leading causes of death, disability, and social problems among youth and adults in the United States. The YRBSS includes national, state, and local school-based surveys of representative samples of 9th through 12th grade students. These surveys are conducted every two years, usually during the spring semester. The national survey, conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), provides data representative of high school students in public and private schools in the United States. The state and local surveys, conducted by departments of health and education, provide data representative of public high school students in each state or local school district.

The sampling frame for the 2005 national Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) consisted of all public and private schools with students in at least one of grades 9–12 in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. A three-stage cluster sample design produced a nationally representative sample of students in grades 9–12 who attend public and private schools. All students in selected classes were eligible to participate. Schools, classes, and students that refused to participate were not replaced. For the 2005 national YRBS, 13,953 questionnaires were completed in 159 schools. The school response rate was 78 percent, and the student response rate was 86 percent. The school response rate multiplied by the student response rate produced an overall response rate of 67 percent.

Survey procedures for the national, state, and local surveys were designed to protect students' privacy by allowing for anonymous and voluntary participation. Before survey administration, local parental permission procedures were followed. Students completed the self-administered questionnaire during one class period and recorded their responses directly on a computer-scannable booklet or answer sheet.

Information about the YRBS and the YRBSS is available on-line at <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs>.

Agency Contact:
Laura Kann
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Phone: (770) 488-6181
E-mail: lkk1@cdc.gov

