Appendix A: Detailed Tables

T ables include data from 1980, 1985, and 1990-98 where available. Data from intervening years are available on the Forum's web site at: http://childstats.gov

Detailed Tables

| **Table POP1** | | **Number of children under age 18 in the United States by age, selected years 1950-98 and projected 2000-2020** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

														Projected		
Age group	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	2000	2010	2020
All children	47.3	64.5	69.8	63.7	64.2	65.1	66.1	67.0	67.9	68.5	69.1	69.6	69.9	70.8	72.5	77.6
Age group																
Ages 0-5	19.1	24.3	20.9	19.6	22.5	22.9	23.2	23.4	23.6	23.6	23.3	23.1	22.9	22.9	23.9	26.4
Ages 6-11	15.3	21.8	24.6	20.8	21.6	21.9	22.0	22.2	22.4	22.6	23.0	23.4	23.7	24.3	23.6	25.8
Ages 12-17	12.9	18.4	24.3	23.3	20.1	20.4	20.9	21.4	22.0	22.4	22.7	23.0	23.2	23.6	25.0	25.4

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports,* Series P-25, No. 311, *Estimates of the Population of the United States by Single Years of Age, Color, and Sex: 1900 to 1959*; Series P-25, No. 519, *Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex, and Race: April 1, 1960, to July 1, 1973*; Series P-25, No. 917, *Preliminary Estimates of the Population of the United States by Age, Sex, and Race: 1970 to 1981*; Series P-25, No. 1130, *Population Projections of the United States by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2050*; and unpublished estimates tables for 1980-98 that are available on the Census Bureau web site.

| **Table POP2** | | **Persons in selected age groups as a percentage of the total U.S. population, and children under age 18 as a percentage of the dependent population, selected years 1950-98 and projected 2000-2020** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

														Projected		
Age group	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	2000	2010	2020
Percent of total																
Ages 0-17	31	36	34	28	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	24	24
Ages 18-64	61	55	56	61	62	62	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	62	62	59
Ages 65+	8	9	10	11	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	16
Total, all ages	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Percent of dependent population[a]																
Ages 0-17	79	79	78	71	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	65	59

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports,* Series P-25, No. 311, *Estimates of the Population of the United States by Single Years of Age, Color, and Sex: 1900 to 1959*; Series P-25, No. 519, *Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex, and Race: April 1, 1960 to July 1, 1973*; Series P-25, No. 917, *Preliminary Estimates of the Population of the United States by Age, Sex, and Race: 1970 to 1981;* Series P-25, No. 1130, *Population Projections of the United States by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2050;* and unpublished estimates tables for 1980-98 that are available on the Census Bureau web site.

Racial and ethnic composition: Percentage of U.S. children under age 18 by race and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980-98 and projected 2000-2020

												Projected		
Race and Hispanic origin	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	2000	2010	2020
White, non-Hispanic	74	72	69	68	68	67	67	67	66	66	65	64	59	55
Black, non-Hispanic	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	16
Hispanic[a]	9	10	12	13	13	13	14	14	14	15	15	16	19	22
Asian/Pacific Islander[b]	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	6
American Indian/Alaska Native[b]	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 311, *Estimates of the Population of the United States by Single Years of Age, Color, and Sex: 1900 to 1959*; Series P-25, No. 519, *Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex, and Race: April 1, 1960, to July 1, 1973*; Series P-25, No. 917, *Preliminary Estimates of the Population of the United States by Age, Sex, and Race: 1970 to 1981*; Series P-25, No. 1130, *Population Projections of the United States by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2050*; and unpublished estimates tables for 1980-98 that are available on the Census Bureau web site.

Table POP4 — Difficulty speaking English: Children ages 5 to 17 who speak a language other than English at home, and who are reported to have difficulty speaking English[a] by race, Hispanic origin, and region, selected years 1979-95

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: The data for racial and ethnic groups may differ slightly from those published in 1998 due to a change in programming. All nonresponses to the language questions are excluded from the tabulations.

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

| Table POP5 | | | **Family structure: Percentage of children under age 18 by presence of parents in household, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980-98** | | | | | | | | |

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

— = not available

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Marital Status and Living Arrangements, annual reports. (Beginning in 1995, detailed tables are available on the Census Bureau web site.)

Table POP6.A — Birth rates for unmarried women by age of mother, selected years 1980-97

(Births per 1,000 unmarried women in specific age group)

Age of mother	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Total ages 15-44	29.4	32.8	43.8	45.2	45.2	45.3	46.9	45.1	44.8	44.0
Age group										
Ages 15-17	20.6	22.4	29.6	30.9	30.4	30.6	32.0	30.5	29.0	28.2
Ages 18-19	39.0	45.9	60.7	65.7	67.3	66.9	70.1	67.6	65.9	65.2
Ages 20-24	40.9	46.5	65.1	68.0	68.5	69.2	72.2	70.3	70.7	71.0
Ages 25-29	34.0	39.9	56.0	56.5	56.5	57.1	59.0	56.1	56.8	56.2
Ages 30-34	21.1	25.2	37.6	38.1	37.9	38.5	40.1	39.6	41.1	39.0
Ages 35-39	9.7	11.6	17.3	18.0	18.8	19.0	19.8	19.5	20.1	19.0
Ages 40-44	2.6	2.5	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.6

NOTE: Nonmarital birth rates for 1989-1993 are somewhat understated because births to unmarried women were substantially underreported in Michigan and Texas; data since 1994 have been reported on a complete basis. Thus, the overall increase in nonmarital birth rates between 1980 and 1994 is accurately recorded here. However, the rates for 1989-1993 if computed on the basis of complete data would have been higher than the rates shown here, and the peak years for the rates would have occurred in the early 1990s rather than in 1994. Ventura, S.J., Martin, J.A., Curtin, S.C., and Mathews, T.J. (1996). Advance report of final natality statistics, 1994. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report, 44* (11, Supplement). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. Ventura, S.J., Martin, J.A., Curtin, S.C., and Mathews, T.J. (1999). Births: Final data for 1997. *National Vital Statistics Reports, 47* (18), Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

Table POP6.B — Percentage of all births that are to unmarried women in a given age group by age of mother, selected years 1980-97

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

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. Ventura, S.J. (1995). Births to unmarried mothers: United States, 1980-92. *Vital Health Statistics, Series 21* (53). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Ventura, S.J., Martin, J.A., Curtin, S.C., Mathews, T.J. (1999). Births: Final data for 1997. *National Vital Statistics Reports, 47* (18). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

Child poverty: Percentage of related children under age 18 living below selected poverty levels by age, family structure, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980-97

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

— = not available

[a] Related and not related children   18   21   21   22   22   23   22   21   21   20

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

NOTE: Estimates refer to children who are related to the householder and who are under age 18. The poverty level is based on money income and does not include noncash benefits, such as food stamps. Poverty thresholds reflect family size and composition and are adjusted each year using the annual average Consumer Price Index (CPI) level. The poverty threshold for a family of four was $16,400 in 1997. The levels shown here are derived from the ratio of the family's income to the family's poverty threshold. Related children include biological children, adopted children, and stepchildren of the householder and all other children in the household related to the householder (or reference person) by blood, adoption, or marriage. For more detail, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-60, No. 201.

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

| Table ECON1.B | Income distribution: Percentage of related children under age 18 by family income relative to the poverty line, selected years 1980-97 | | | | | | | | | |

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

NOTE: Estimates refer to children who are related to the householder and who are under age 18. The income classes are derived from the ratio of the family's income to the family's poverty threshold. Extreme poverty is less than 50 percent of the poverty threshold (i.e., $8,200 for a family of four in 1997). Poverty is between 50 and 99 percent of the poverty threshold (i.e., between $8,200 and $16,399 for a family of four in 1997). Low income is between 100 and 199 percent of the poverty threshold (i.e., between $16,400 and $32,799 for a family of four in 1997). Medium income is between 200 and 399 percent of the poverty threshold (i.e., between $32,800 and $65,599 for a family of four in 1997). High income is 400 percent of the poverty threshold or more. Very high income is over 600 percent of the poverty threshold. (These income categories are similar to those used in the *Economic Report of the President*. (1998). A similar approach is used by Hernandez, D. (1993). *America's Children*, except that Hernandez uses the relationship to median income to define his categories. For either method, the income categories for the medium and high income are at similar levels of median family income.)

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

The Measurement of Poverty

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

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

Defining income: On the one hand, the definition of family income should be expanded to include other important resources of purchasing power, such as the earned income tax credit, food stamps, and housing subsidies. On the other hand, some necessary expenditures that reduce a family's resources available for basic consumption needs should be subtracted from income, such as taxes, necessary child care and other work-related expenditures, child support payments, and out-of-pocket medical expenditures.

Setting a threshold: Poverty thresholds should be adjusted to provide a more accurate measure of family income requirements. First, the consumption bundle used to derive thresholds should be based on food, clothing, and shelter, not food consumption alone. Second, thresholds should reflect regional variations in housing costs. Third, thresholds should be adjusted for family size in a more consistent way than is currently done. Finally, thresholds should be updated to reflect changes in expenditure patterns over time.

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

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

[2] U.S. Bureau of the Census, Experimental Poverty Measures: 1990-1997. *Current Population Reports (Series P-60-205).*

Secure parental employment: Percentage of children under age 18 living with parents with at least one parent employed full time,[a] all year by family structure, race, Hispanic origin, poverty status, and age, selected years 1980-97

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

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

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

[b] Total children living with parents (in thousands)	60,683	61,264	63,351	64,301	65,138	66,829	67,361	68,090	68,275	68,408
Total living with relatives but not with parent(s) (in thousands)	1,954	1,379	1,455	1,371	1,495	2,184	2,369	2,160	2,016	2,137

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

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

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

Table ECON3	**Housing problems among U.S. households with children under age 18, selected years 1978-95**				

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

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

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

NOTE: Data are available for 1978, 1983, 1989, 1993, and 1995 (1978 data based on 1970 Census weights, 1983 and 1989 data on 1980 weights, 1993 and 1995 data on 1990 weights). Moderate or severe physical problems: See definition in Appendix A of the American Housing Survey summary volume: *American Housing Survey for the United States in 1993,* Current Housing Reports, H150/93, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995. Cost burden: expenditures on housing and utilities are greater than 30 percent of reported income. Severe problems: cost burden is greater than 50 percent of income or severe physical problems among those not reporting housing assistance. See Office of Policy Development and Research, HUD. (1998). *Rental housing assistance—the crisis continues: The 1997 report to Congress on worst case housing needs.* Washington, DC: Office of Policy Development and Research, Department of Housing and Urban Development.

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

Table ECON4.A   **Food security: Percentage of children under age 18 in households experiencing food insecurity by level of hunger and poverty status, 1995-97**

Characteristic	1995	1996	1997
All children			
Food insecure without hunger	12.8	13.0	11.3
Food insecure with moderate or severe hunger	6.2	6.2	4.2
Food insecure with moderate hunger	5.2	5.2	3.5
Food insecure with severe hunger	1.0	1.0	0.7
Below poverty			
Food insecure without hunger	26.6	28.7	26.8
Food insecure with moderate or severe hunger	15.7	17.4	11.1
Food insecure with moderate hunger	12.8	13.9	9.2
Food insecure with severe hunger	2.9	3.5	1.9
At or above poverty			
Food insecure without hunger	7.9	8.5	6.7
Food insecure with moderate or severe hunger	3.0	3.1	2.1
Food insecure with moderate hunger	2.6	2.8	1.8
Food insecure with severe hunger	0.4	0.3	0.3

NOTE: *The Food Security Scale.* ECON4.A, the percentage of children under age 18 in households experiencing food insecurity with moderate to severe hunger, is based on the food security scale derived from data collected in the Food Security Supplement to the April 1995, September 1996, and April 1997 Current Population Survey. The food-security scale provides a near-continuous measure of the level of food insecurity and hunger experienced within each household. A categorical measure based on the scale classifies households according to four designated levels of household food security: food secure, food insecure without hunger, food insecure with moderate hunger, and food insecure with severe hunger. Food-secure households do not report a pattern of difficulty obtaining enough or acceptable quality food. Food-insecure households without hunger report having difficulty obtaining enough food, reduced quality of diets, anxiety about their food supply, and increasing resort to emergency food sources and other coping behaviors, but do not report indicators of hunger. Food-insecure households with moderate hunger report food insecurity and a pattern of indicators of hunger for one or more adults and, in some cases, for children. Food-insecure households with severe hunger report increasing difficulty obtaining food and decreased food intakes. For a detailed explanation of the USDA/DHHS Food Security Measurement scale, see Food and Nutrition Service. 1997. *Household Food Security in the United States in 1995.* Washington, DC: Food and Nutrition Service.

SOURCE: Food Security Supplement to the April 1995, September 1996, and April 1997 Current Population Survey.

Table ECON4.B **Percentage of children ages 2 to 18 by age and diet quality as measured by the Healthy Eating Index, 1994-96**

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

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

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

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

Table ECON4.C **Percentage of children ages 2 to 18 by age, poverty status, and diet quality as measured by the Healthy Eating Index, three-year average1994-96**

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

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

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

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

Healthy Eating Index: Overall and component mean scores for children, three-year average 1994-96

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table ECON5.A	Access to health care: Percentage of children under age 18 covered by health insurance[a] by type of insurance, age, race, and Hispanic origin, 1987-97

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

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

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

[c] Public health insurance for children consists mostly of Medicaid, but also includes Medicare and CHAMPUS/Tricare.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, unpublished tables based on analyses from the March Current Population Surveys.

Percentage of children under age 18 with no usual source of health care[a] by age and type of health insurance,[b] 1993-96

Age and type of insurance	1993	1994	1995	1996
Children ages 0-17				
Total	7.6	7.2	6.3	6.1
Type of insurance				
Private insurance[b]	3.6	3.4	3.0	2.9
Public insurance[b,c]	10.1	7.0	6.6	5.6
No insurance	24.1	22.7	22.2	22.9
Children ages 0-4				
Total	5.0	4.7	4.2	4.0
Type of insurance				
Private insurance[b]	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.4
Public insurance[b,c]	7.0	5.0	5.0	3.5
No insurance	18.1	16.5	17.4	18.9
Children ages 5-17				
Total	8.7	8.2	7.1	6.9
Type of insurance				
Private insurance[b]	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.4
Public insurance[b,c]	12.3	8.3	7.8	6.9
No insurance	26.2	24.9	23.8	24.2

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

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

[c] Public health insurance for children consists mostly of Medicaid or other public assistance programs, including state plans. It does not include children with only Medicare or CHAMPUS/CHAMP-VA/Tricare.

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

Table HEALTH1	General health status: Percentage of children under age 18 in very good or excellent health by age and poverty status, selected years 1984-96							
Age and poverty status	**1984**	**1990**	**1991**	**1992**	**1993**	**1994**	**1995**	**1996**
Children ages 0-17								
Total	78	81	80	80	79	79	81	81
Poverty status								
Below poverty	62	66	65	65	64	64	65	65
At or above poverty	82	84	83	83	83	83	85	84
Children ages 0-4								
Total	79	81	81	80	80	81	81	82
Poverty status								
Below poverty	66	69	68	67	68	68	66	69
At or above poverty	82	84	84	84	84	84	86	85
Children ages 5-17								
Total	77	80	80	80	79	79	81	80
Poverty status								
Below poverty	60	64	64	64	63	62	64	63
At or above poverty	81	84	83	83	82	82	85	84

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 1984-96.

Activity limitation: Percentage of children under age 18 with any limitation in activity resulting from chronic conditions[a] by age, gender, poverty status, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1984-96

Characteristic	1984	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Children ages 0-17								
Total	5.0	4.9	5.8	6.1	6.6	6.7	6.0	6.1
Gender								
Male	5.9	5.6	6.8	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.4	7.4
Female	4.0	4.2	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.6	4.6	4.7
Poverty status								
Below poverty	7.1	6.7	8.8	9.2	9.5	9.7	9.2	9.8
At or above poverty	4.4	4.6	5.1	5.3	5.9	6.0	5.4	5.3
Race and Hispanic origin								
White, non-Hispanic	4.9	5.0	5.8	6.0	6.7	6.6	6.0	5.7
Black, non-Hispanic	5.6	5.5	6.7	7.5	7.7	8.9	7.3	8.4
Hispanic[b]	4.7	4.1	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.3
Children ages 0-4								
Total	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.6
Gender								
Male	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.3
Female	2.3	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.0	1.7
Poverty status								
Below poverty	4.0	3.0	4.3	4.5	4.3	5.2	3.9	5.2
At or above poverty	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	1.9
Race and Hispanic origin								
White, non-Hispanic	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.7	1.8
Black, non-Hispanic	3.3	2.9	3.2	4.2	4.7	5.0	3.5	4.8
Hispanic[b]	2.5	2.0	1.8	2.5	2.7	3.1	2.5	3.4
Children ages 5-17								
Total	6.1	6.1	7.2	7.5	8.1	8.2	7.4	7.5
Gender								
Male	7.3	6.9	8.5	8.7	9.8	9.7	9.0	9.0
Female	4.8	5.2	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.7	5.6	5.9
Poverty status								
Below poverty	8.7	8.5	11.0	11.7	12.2	11.9	11.8	12.0
At or above poverty	5.5	5.6	6.4	6.6	7.2	7.4	6.5	6.6
Race and Hispanic origin								
White, non-Hispanic	6.0	6.2	7.1	7.4	8.4	8.1	7.2	7.1
Black, non-Hispanic	6.7	6.7	8.2	9.0	9.0	10.6	8.9	9.8
Hispanic[b]	5.8	5.1	7.2	6.7	7.1	7.0	7.5	7.7

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

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

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Surveys, 1984-96.

| Table HEALTH3 | Percentage of low-birthweight births by detailed race and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980-97 |

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. Ventura, S.J., Martin, J.A., Curtin, S.C., and Mathews, T.J. (1999). Births: Final data for 1997. *National Vital Statistics Reports, 47* (18). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Ventura, S.J., Martin, J.A., Curtin, S.C., and Mathews, T.J. (1998). Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1996. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report, 46* (11, Supplement). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. National Center for Health Statistics. (1998). *Health, United States. 1998.* Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

Table HEALTH4 — Infant mortality rates[a] among selected groups by detailed race and Hispanic origin of mother, selected years 1983-97

(Infant deaths per 1,000 live births)

Race and Hispanic origin	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1995[b]	1996	1997[c]
Total	10.9	10.4	10.4	10.1	9.8	9.6	9.5	8.9	8.6	7.6	7.3	7.1

Race and Hispanic origin

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

— = not available.

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

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

[b] Beginning with data for 1995, rates are on period basis. Earlier rates are on a cohort basis. Race-specific data for 1995 and 1996 are weighted to account for unmatched records.

[c] Data for 1997 are preliminary, unlinked, and unweighted.

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

[e] Trend data for Hispanics are affected by expansion of the reporting area in which an item on Hispanic origin is included on the birth certificate as well as by immigration. These two factors affect numbers of events, composition of the Hispanic population, and maternal and infant health characteristics. The number of States in the reporting area increased from 22 in 1980 to 23 and the District of Columbia (DC) in 1983-87, 30 and DC in 1988, 47 and DC in 1989, 48 and DC in 1990, 49 and DC in 1991, and 50 and DC from 1995 forward.

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

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, National Linked Files of Live Births and Infant Deaths. 1997 data are from the National Vital Statistics System.

Table HEALTH5   **Child immunization: Percentage of children ages 19 to 35 months vaccinated for selected diseases by poverty status, race, and Hispanic origin, 1994-97**

Characteristc	Total				Below poverty				At or above poverty			
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1994	1995	1996	1997	1994	1995	1996	1997
Total												
Combined series (4:3:1:3)[a]	69	74	77	76	61	66	69	71	72	77	80	79
Combined series (4:3:1)[b]	75	76	78	78	66	68	71	73	77	79	81	80
DTP (4 doses or more)[c]	77	79	81	81	68	71	73	76	79	81	84	84
Polio (3 doses or more)	83	88	91	91	77	84	88	90	85	89	92	92
Measles-containing[d]	89	90	91	91	87	85	87	86	90	91	92	92
Hib (3 doses or more)[e]	86	92	92	93	81	88	88	90	88	93	93	94
Hepatitis B (3 doses or more)[f]	36	68	82	84	24	64	78	80	41	69	83	85
White, non-Hispanic												
Combined series (4:3:1:3)[a]	72	77	79	79	—	—	68	72	—	—	81	80
Combined series (4:3:1)[b]	78	79	80	80	—	—	70	73	—	—	82	82
DTP (4 doses or more)[c]	80	81	83	84	—	—	72	76	—	—	85	85
Polio (3 doses or more)	85	89	92	92	—	—	88	90	—	—	93	92
Measles-containing[d]	90	91	92	92	—	—	86	85	—	—	93	93
Hib (3 doses or more)[e]	87	93	93	94	—	—	87	90	—	—	94	95
Hepatitis B (3 doses or more)[f]	40	68	82	85	—	—	75	80	—	—	83	85
Black, non-Hispanic												
Combined series (4:3:1:3)[a]	67	70	74	73	—	—	70	71	—	—	78	77
Combined series (4:3:1)[b]	70	72	76	74	—	—	73	72	—	—	80	78
DTP (4 doses or more)[c]	72	74	79	78	—	—	75	76	—	—	82	80
Polio (3 doses or more)	79	84	90	90	—	—	88	90	—	—	92	91
Measles-containing[d]	86	86	89	90	—	—	88	88	—	—	91	92
Hib (3 doses or more)[e]	85	89	90	92	—	—	87	92	—	—	92	94
Hepatitis B (3 doses or more)[f]	29	65	82	83	—	—	79	82	—	—	86	84
Hispanic[g]												
Combined series (4:3:1:3)[a]	62	69	71	72	—	—	68	70	—	—	74	76
Combined series (4:3:1)[b]	68	72	73	74	—	—	70	72	—	—	75	77
DTP (4 doses or more)[c]	70	75	77	77	—	—	73	75	—	—	79	80
Polio (3 doses or more)	81	87	89	90	—	—	88	89	—	—	90	90
Measles-containing[d]	88	88	88	88	—	—	88	86	—	—	89	89
Hib (3 doses or more)[e]	84	90	89	90	—	—	88	89	—	—	90	92
Hepatitis B (3 doses or more)[f]	33	69	80	81	—	—	79	79	—	—	82	84

— = not available

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

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

[c] Diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and pertussis vaccine.

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

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

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

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

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

Table HEALTH6 — Child mortality rates by age, gender, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980-97

(Deaths per 100,000 children in each age group)

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997*
Ages 1-4										
Total[a]	63.9	51.8	46.8	47.4	43.6	44.8	42.9	40.6	38.3	35.7
Gender										
Male	72.6	58.5	52.4	52.0	48.0	49.5	47.3	44.8	42.2	39.4
Female	54.7	44.8	41.0	42.7	39.0	39.9	38.2	36.2	34.3	31.8
Race and Hispanic origin										
White	57.9	46.6	41.1	41.7	38.1	38.3	36.5	35.1	32.9	31.5
White, non-Hispanic[c]	—	45.3	37.6	38.7	36.3	36.4	35.1	33.9	32.1	—
Black	97.6	80.7	76.8	79.7	73.2	79.1	77.2	70.3	67.6	59.2
Hispanic[b,c]	—	46.1	43.5	43.6	41.7	42.0	39.1	36.7	33.6	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	43.2	40.1	38.6	30.4	26.9	30.5	25.3	25.4	25.1	25.4
Ages 5-14										
Total[a]	30.6	26.5	24.0	23.6	22.5	23.4	22.5	22.5	21.7	20.7
Gender										
Male	36.7	31.8	28.5	28.7	27.2	27.4	26.9	26.7	25.4	23.8
Female	24.2	21.0	19.3	18.3	17.5	19.1	17.9	18.2	17.8	17.5
Race and Hispanic origin										
White	29.1	25.0	22.3	22.0	20.6	21.4	20.3	20.6	19.9	18.9
White, non-Hispanic[c]	—	23.1	21.5	21.3	20.0	20.5	20.1	20.1	19.3	—
Black	39.0	35.5	34.4	34.2	33.7	35.0	34.8	33.4	32.1	31.0
Hispanic[b,c]	—	19.3	20.0	20.0	21.0	22.6	20.1	20.5	20.3	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	24.2	20.8	16.9	15.1	16.1	17.1	16.3	16.8	14.3	15.4

— = not available.

*Preliminary data.

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

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

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

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

Table HEALTH7.A — Mortality rates among adolescents ages 15 to 19 by gender, race, and cause of death, selected years 1980-96

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

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Total, all races									
All causes	97.9	80.5	87.9	89.0	84.3	86.9	86.8	83.5	78.6
Injuries	78.1	62.9	71.0	71.7	67.2	69.7	69.5	66.1	62.4
Motor vehicle traffic	42.3	33.1	32.8	30.9	27.8	28.3	29.0	28.3	28.2
All firearm	14.7	13.3	23.3	26.4	26.2	27.8	28.2	24.5	21.2
Firearm homicide	7.0	5.7	13.8	16.4	16.7	17.8	17.7	15.4	13.2
Firearm suicide	5.4	6.0	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.8	7.0	6.1
Male, white									
All causes	142.7	112.3	115.4	112.2	106.0	107.6	108.4	105.2	98.4
Injuries	121.1	93.2	96.7	93.5	87.1	89.3	89.9	86.1	81.0
Motor vehicle traffic	67.8	50.4	48.7	44.0	38.9	41.1	41.2	38.4	38.8
All firearm	20.9	18.4	26.2	29.1	28.8	28.8	30.2	27.9	23.1
Firearm homicide	7.2	4.9	9.4	11.7	12.9	12.6	12.9	12.3	10.0
Firearm suicide	9.8	10.8	13.4	13.6	12.8	13.0	13.3	12.6	10.5
Male, black									
All causes	134.5	125.5	199.7	227.9	218.4	231.7	231.8	202.4	185.0
Injuries	105.3	96.7	174.0	199.3	189.7	203.5	201.9	171.3	157.5
Motor vehicle traffic	24.3	21.9	28.5	29.3	26.1	26.5	28.7	28.9	28.0
All firearm	46.7	46.5	119.7	140.4	140.9	153.1	151.1	120.3	108.7
Firearm homicide	38.4	36.6	104.4	122.5	118.8	130.1	126.6	101.7	91.7
Firearm suicide	3.4	5.4	8.8	9.0	12.6	11.5	13.9	10.6	9.2
Female, white									
All causes	53.7	46.6	45.4	46.9	43.3	44.6	43.2	44.2	42.8
Injuries	37.9	33.0	32.8	33.7	31.0	31.3	30.7	31.8	30.8
Motor vehicle traffic	25.4	22.4	22.1	22.8	20.8	20.2	21.1	21.9	21.0
All firearm	4.1	3.5	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.2	3.8
Firearm homicide	1.7	1.2	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.7
Firearm suicide	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.9
Female, black									
All causes	50.3	44.6	54.3	52.3	50.5	53.3	55.8	56.1	53.3
Injuries	25.5	22.9	30.8	30.1	28.3	31.4	30.7	32.4	30.6
Motor vehicle traffic	6.6	7.5	9.7	8.9	9.0	8.2	10.4	10.7	12.2
All firearm	7.5	6.1	12.1	12.7	12.4	15.8	13.3	14.2	11.7
Firearm homicide	6.2	5.0	10.4	11.2	10.5	14.3	11.1	12.3	9.9
Firearm suicide	0.6	0.7	1.3	0.8	1.3	0.7	1.9	1.7	**

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

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

Injury mortality rates among adolescents ages 15 to 19 by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and cause of death, 1994-96

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

Characteristic	1994	1995	1996
Male, all races			
Motor vehicle traffic	38.5	36.3	36.6
All firearm	49.2	42.4	36.3
Male, white, non-Hispanic			
Motor vehicle traffic	41.1	38.4	39.3
All firearm	22.3	19.9	16.9
Male, black			
Motor vehicle traffic	28.7	28.9	28.0
All firearm	151.1	120.3	108.7
Male, Hispanic[a]			
Motor vehicle traffic	35.2	33.1	31.2
All firearm	71.5	68.5	51.9
Female, all races			
Motor vehicle traffic	19.0	19.8	19.1
All firearm	6.0	5.7	5.1
Female, white, non-Hispanic			
Motor vehicle traffic	22.3	22.9	22.2
All firearm	4.1	3.7	3.5
Female, black			
Motor vehicle traffic	10.4	10.7	12.2
All firearm	13.3	14.2	11.7
Female, Hispanic[a]			
Motor vehicle traffic	12.0	13.0	11.3
All firearm	7.5	6.1	4.2

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

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

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

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
All races										
Ages 10-14	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1
Ages 15-17	32.5	31.0	37.5	38.7	37.8	37.8	37.6	36.0	33.8	32.1
Ages 18-19	82.1	79.6	88.6	94.4	94.5	92.1	91.5	89.1	86.0	83.6
Ages 15-19	53.0	51.0	59.9	62.1	60.7	59.6	58.9	56.8	54.4	52.3
White, total										
Ages 10-14	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Ages 15-17	25.5	24.4	29.5	30.7	30.1	30.3	30.7	30.0	28.4	27.1
Ages 18-19	73.2	70.4	78.0	83.5	83.8	82.1	82.1	81.2	78.4	75.9
Ages 15-19	45.4	43.3	50.8	52.8	51.8	51.1	51.1	50.1	48.1	46.3
White, non-Hispanic										
Ages 10-14	0.4	—	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Ages 15-17	22.4	—	23.2	23.6	22.7	22.7	22.8	22.0	20.6	19.4
Ages 18-19	67.7	—	66.6	70.5	69.8	67.7	67.4	66.1	63.7	61.9
Ages 15-19	41.2	—	42.5	43.4	41.7	40.7	40.4	39.3	37.6	36.0
Black, total										
Ages 10-14	4.3	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.3
Ages 15-17	72.5	69.3	82.3	84.1	81.3	79.8	76.3	69.7	64.7	60.8
Ages 18-19	135.1	132.4	152.9	158.6	157.9	151.9	148.3	137.1	132.5	130.1
Ages 15-19	97.8	95.4	112.8	115.5	112.4	108.6	104.5	96.1	91.4	88.2
Black, non-Hispanic										
Ages 10-14	4.6	—	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.3	3.8	3.4
Ages 15-17	77.2	—	84.9	86.7	83.9	82.5	78.6	72.1	66.6	62.6
Ages 18-19	146.5	—	157.5	163.1	162.9	156.7	152.9	141.9	136.6	134.0
Ages 15-19	105.1	—	116.2	118.9	116.0	112.2	107.7	99.3	94.2	90.8
Hispanic[a]										
Ages 10-14	1.7	—	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.3
Ages 15-17	52.1	—	65.9	70.6	71.4	71.7	74.0	72.9	69.0	66.3
Ages 18-19	126.9	—	147.7	158.5	159.7	159.1	158.0	157.9	151.1	144.3
Ages 15-19	82.2	—	100.3	106.7	107.1	106.8	107.7	106.7	101.8	97.4
American Indian/Alaska Native										
Ages 10-14	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7
Ages 15-17	51.5	47.7	48.5	52.7	53.8	53.7	51.3	47.8	46.4	45.3
Ages 18-19	129.5	124.1	129.3	134.3	132.6	130.7	130.3	130.7	122.3	117.6
Ages 15-19	82.2	79.2	81.1	85.0	84.4	83.1	80.8	78.0	73.9	71.8
Asian/Pacific Islander										
Ages 10-14	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5
Ages 15-17	12.0	12.5	16.0	16.1	15.2	16.0	16.1	15.4	14.9	14.3
Ages 18-19	46.2	40.8	40.2	43.1	43.1	43.3	44.1	43.4	40.4	39.3
Ages 15-19	26.2	23.8	26.4	27.4	26.6	27.0	27.1	26.1	24.6	23.7

— = not available

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

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. Ventura, S.J., Martin, J.A., Curtin, S.C., and Mathews, T.J. (1999). Births: Final data for 1997. *National Vital Statistics Reports, 47* (18). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Ventura, S.J., Martin, J.A., Curtin, S.C., and Mathews, T.J. (1998). Report of final natality statistics, 1996. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report, 46* (11, Supplement). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Ventura, S.J., Martin, J.A., Curtin, S.C., and Mathews, T.J. (1997). Report of final natality statistics, 1995. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report, 45* (11, Supplement 1). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Mathews, T.J., Ventura, S.J., Curtin, S.C., and Martin, J.A. (1998). Births of Hispanic origin, 1989-95. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report, 46* (6, Supplement). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Taffel, S.M. (1984). Birth and fertility rates for States: United States, 1990. *Vital Health Statistics, 42* (Series 21). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

Cigarette smoking: Percentage of students who reported smoking cigarettes daily in the previous 30 days by grade, gender, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980-98

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

— = not available

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

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

[c] Rates for 12th-graders go up for blacks and whites between 1997 and 1998 while going down for the overall sample due to the averaging of data over the last two years for estimates by race.

SOURCE: Johnston, L.D., O'Malley, P.M., and Bachman, J.G. (1998). *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1997*. Rockville, MD: National Institutes of Health. National Institute on Drug Abuse, NIH Pub. No. 98-4345. Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. Tables D-35 and D-36. Data are from the study, "Monitoring the Future," University of Michigan. Press release of December 18, 1998.

| Table BEH2 | Alcohol use: Percentage of students who reported having five or more drinks in a row in the past two weeks by grade, gender, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980-98 |

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

— = not available

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

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

SOURCE: Johnston, L.D., O'Malley, P.M., and Bachman, J.G. (1998). *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1997*. Rockville, MD: National Institutes of Health. National Institute on Drug Abuse. NIH Pub. No. 98-4345. Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. Tables D-31 and D-32. Data are from the study "Monitoring the Future," University of Michigan. Press release of December 18, 1998.

Table BEH3			Illicit drug use: Percentage of students who have used illicit drugs in the previous 30 days by grade, gender, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980-98								
Characteristic	1980[a]	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
8th-graders											
Total	—	—	—	5.7	6.8	8.4	10.9	12.4	14.6	12.9	12.1
Gender											
Male	—	—	—	5.8	6.4	8.7	11.9	12.7	14.6	13.3	11.9
Female	—	—	—	5.4	7.1	8.1	9.6	11.9	14.1	12.3	11.9
Race and Hispanic origin[b]											
White	—	—	—	—	5.9	7.1	8.7	18.9	13.2	13.7	12.4
Black	—	—	—	—	3.8	5.1	7.4	9.1	10.5	10.8	10.2
Hispanic[c]	—	—	—	—	10.2	12.3	15.7	16.7	16.5	15.9	15.9
10th-graders											
Total	—	—	—	11.6	11.0	14.0	18.5	20.2	23.2	23.0	21.5
Gender											
Male	—	—	—	12.1	11.3	15.2	20.5	21.1	24.3	24.8	22.5
Female	—	—	—	10.8	10.5	12.5	16.1	19.0	21.9	21.0	20.5
Race and Hispanic origin[b]											
White	—	—	—	—	12.1	13.1	16.4	19.7	22.4	23.8	23.1
Black	—	—	—	—	5.2	6.1	11.4	15.5	17.0	17.7	16.4
Hispanic[c]	—	—	—	—	12.7	15.0	18.0	20.6	22.5	24.2	24.2
12th-graders											
Total	37.2	29.7	17.2	16.4	14.4	18.3	21.9	23.8	24.6	26.2	25.6
Gender											
Male	39.6	32.1	18.9	18.4	15.9	20.4	25.5	26.8	27.5	28.7	29.1
Female	34.3	26.7	15.2	14.1	12.7	15.9	18.3	20.4	21.2	23.2	21.6
Race and Hispanic origin[b]											
White	38.8	30.2	20.5	18.6	16.8	17.8	21.4	23.8	24.8	26.4	27.5
Black	28.8	22.9	9.0	7.2	7.3	9.1	14.3	18.3	19.7	20.0	19.4
Hispanic[c]	33.1	27.2	13.9	14.7	14.6	15.6	18.3	21.4	22.6	23.9	24.1

— = 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 non-prescription stimulants. The prevalence rate dropped slightly as a result of this methodological change.

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

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

NOTE: Illicit drugs include marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens (including PCP), inhalants, and nonmedical use of psychotherapeutics.

SOURCE: Johnston, L.D., O'Malley, P.M., and Bachman, J.G. (1998). *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1997*. Rockville, MD: National Institutes of Health. National Institute on Drug Abuse. NIH Pub. No. 98-4345. Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. Tables 2-1b and 5-3. Data are from the study "Monitoring the Future," University of Michigan. Press release of December 18, 1998; and unpublished data from "Monitoring the Future," University of Michigan.

| Table BEH4.A | Youth victims of serious violent crime: Number and rate of victimization for youths ages 12 to 17 by age, race, and gender, selected years 1980-97 |

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

NOTE: Serious violent crimes include aggravated assault, rape, robbery (stealing by force or threat of violence), and homicide. Because of changes made in the victimization survey, data prior to 1992 are adjusted to make them comparable with data collected under the redesigned methodology. Victimization rates were calculated using population estimates from the Bureau of the Census Current Population Reports. Such population estimates normally differ somewhat from population estimates derived from the victimization survey data. The rates may therefore differ marginally from rates based upon the victimization survey derived population estimates.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1980-1997. Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports.

| Table BEH4.B | Serious violent juvenile crime rate: Number and rate of serious crimes involving youth ages 12 to 17, selected years 1980-97 | | | | | | | | | |

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Rates per 1,000 youth ages 12-17										
Total	34.9	30.2	39.1	39.9	44.4	51.9	47.0	36.3	35.5	30.7
Number of serious violent crimes										
Total (in millions)	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.3	3.3	3.0
Number involving youth ages 12-17 (in thousands)	812	652	785	811	925	1,108	1,031	812	805	706
Percentage involving youth ages 12-17	21.3	19.4	22.4	21.8	23.2	26.4	25.0	24.7	24.7	23.2

NOTE: Serious violent crimes include aggravated assault, rape, robbery (stealing by force or threat of violence), and homicide. Because of changes made in the victimization survey, data prior to 1992 are adjusted to make them comparable with data collected under the redesigned methodology. Victimization rates were calculated using population estimates from the Bureau of the Census Current Population Reports. Such population estimates normally differ somewhat from population estimates derived from the victimization survey data. The rates may therefore differ marginally from rates based upon the victimization survey derived population estimates.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1980-1997. Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports.

Table ED1	**Family reading: Percentage of children ages 3 to 5[a] who were read to every day in the last week by a family member by child and family characteristics, selected years 1993-96**		

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

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

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

[c] Children without mothers in the home are not included in estimates dealing with mother's education or mother's employment status. Not shown separately but included in the total are unemployed mothers.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993, 1995, and 1996 National Household Education Survey.

Early childhood education: Percentage of children ages 3 to 4ª enrolled in preschool by race, Hispanic origin, and poverty status, selected years 1980-97

Race and Hispanic origin, and income	1980	1985	1990[b]	1991	1992	1993	1994[b]	1995[b]	1996[b]	1997[b]
Total	30	32	41	34	34	34	44	45	45	48
Race and Hispanic origin										
White, non-Hispanic	32	35	44	39	38	38	48	49	48	52
Black, non-Hispanic	28	28	37	27	29	30	45	43	45	55
Hispanic[c]	24	20	26	20	18	17	26	29	33	31
Poverty status										
Below poverty	21	19	29	22	23	23	36	34	34	40
At or above poverty	34	37	45	39	38	38	47	49	48	51

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

[b] Data for 1990 and 1994-97 may not be comparable with other years because of changes in survey procedures.

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

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

Early childhood education: Percentage of children ages 3 to 4[a] enrolled in center-based programs[b] by child and family characteristics, selected years 1991-96

Characteristic	1991	1993	1995	1996
Total	51	51	53	53
Gender				
Male	51	50	52	52
Female	52	52	53	53
Race and Hispanic origin				
White, non-Hispanic	53	52	55	54
Black, non-Hispanic	56	56	57	63
Hispanic[c]	38	42	34	37
Poverty status				
At or below poverty	42	42	41	41
Above poverty	54	55	58	58
Family type				
Two parents	52	51	53	51
One or no parent	47	52	53	56
Mother's education[d]				
Less than high school	30	31	31	37
High school/GED	44	41	45	46
Vocational/technical or some college	59	58	55	55
College graduate	72	72	73	71
Mother's employment status[d]				
Worked 35 hours or more per week	58	59	58	62
Worked less than 35 hours per week	57	55	60	62
Not in labor force	43	43	43	41

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

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

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

[d] Children without mothers in the home are not included in estimates dealing with mother's education or mother's employment status. Not shown separately but included in the total are unemployed mothers.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1991, 1993, 1995, and 1996 National Household Education Survey.

Mathematics achievement: Average scale scores of students ages 9, 13, and 17 by age and child and family characteristics, selected years 1982-96

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

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

NOTE: Data on parents' level of education are not reliable for 9-year-olds.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), *1996 Trends in Academic Progress.*

Reading achievement: Average scale scores of students ages 9, 13, and 17 by age and child and family characteristics, selected years 1980-96

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

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

NOTE: Data on parents' level of education are not reliable for 9-year-olds.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), *1996 Trends in Academic Progress.*

Table ED4 — High school completion: Percentage completing high school among 18- to 24-year-olds[a] by race, Hispanic origin, and method of completion, selected years 1980-97

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

— = not available

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

[b] Data for 1994 and subsequent years are not strictly comparable with data for 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] Percentages not shown separately for non-Hispanic Asians/Pacific Islanders and American Indians/Alaska Natives, but they are included in the total.

[d] This was measured as completing 4 years of high school in 1980-1991.

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, October Current Population Survey (various years); Kaufman, P., Klein, S., and Frase, M. (1999). *Dropout rates in the United States: 1997*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

<table>
<thead>
<tr><th>Table ED5</th><th colspan="10">Youth neither enrolled in school nor working: Percentage of youth ages 16 to 19 who are neither enrolled in school nor working by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and age, selected years 1985-98</th></tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr><td>Characteristic</td><td>1985</td><td>1990</td><td>1991</td><td>1992</td><td>1993</td><td>1994[a]</td><td>1995[a]</td><td>1996[a]</td><td>1997[a]</td><td>1998[a]</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>11.2</td><td>10.0</td><td>10.5</td><td>10.1</td><td>9.5</td><td>9.6</td><td>9.3</td><td>9.3</td><td>8.8</td><td>8.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gender</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Male</td><td>9.2</td><td>8.1</td><td>8.5</td><td>8.2</td><td>7.8</td><td>8.1</td><td>7.9</td><td>7.9</td><td>7.9</td><td>7.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Female</td><td>13.2</td><td>11.9</td><td>12.5</td><td>12.0</td><td>11.2</td><td>11.0</td><td>10.8</td><td>10.7</td><td>9.7</td><td>8.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Race and Hispanic origin</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>White</td><td>10.0</td><td>9.2</td><td>9.4</td><td>8.8</td><td>8.4</td><td>8.7</td><td>8.3</td><td>8.3</td><td>7.7</td><td>7.2[d]</td></tr>
<tr><td>Black</td><td>18.1</td><td>14.6</td><td>16.8</td><td>16.9</td><td>15.0</td><td>14.3</td><td>14.6</td><td>14.5</td><td>14.3</td><td>12.7[d]</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hispanic[b]</td><td>16.5</td><td>16.8</td><td>16.0</td><td>16.5</td><td>16.4</td><td>16.8</td><td>15.9</td><td>15.5</td><td>14.2</td><td>13.7[d]</td></tr>
<tr><td>Age group[c]</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Ages 16-17</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>4.3</td><td>4.2</td><td>4.2</td><td>3.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ages 18-19</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>14.6</td><td>14.7</td><td>13.5</td><td>12.5</td></tr>
</tbody>
</table>

— = not available

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

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

[c] Results by age are not comparable to data from previously published tables.

[d] The percentages presented above for whites and blacks include Hispanics. In 1998, the percentage for non-Hispanic whites was 5.9 and for non-Hispanic blacks was 12.7.

NOTE: The figures represent an average based on responses to the survey questions for the months that youth are usually in school (January through May and September through December).

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

Higher education: Percentage of high school graduates ages 25 to 29 attaining higher degrees by highest degree attained, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980-98

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

— = not available

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

[b] This was measured as completed 4 or more years of college, 1980-1991.

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Surveys; U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *The Condition of Education, 1998* and tabulations.

Table SPECIAL1	Percentage of children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty performing everyday activities by family socioeconomic status, 1994		
Characteristic	Total	Male	Female
Total: Difficulty with one or more activities[a]	12.3	15.7	8.7
Type of difficulty			
Learning	10.6	13.6	7.4
Communication	5.5	7.2	3.8
Mobility	1.3	1.6	1.1
Self-care	0.9	1.2	0.7
Percent with any difficulty			
Parental education[b]			
Less than high school	15.5	19.3	11.8
Graduated high school	14.2	18.2	9.9
Some college	10.3	13.3	7.2
Family structure			
Two parents	10.4	13.6	7.2
One parent	18.1	21.5	12.7
Poverty level			
Below poverty	18.1	22.6	13.3
At or above poverty	10.9	14.1	7.6

[a] Total percentage of children with difficulty performing everyday activities does not add to the sum of different categories (difficulty with learning, etc.) because some children fall into more than one category.

[b] Parental education is defined as the highest education of an adult in the family.

NOTE: While this table presents four measures of children's ability, it does not include every area where a child may experience difficulty. For example, it does not include all visual or hearing impairments. The measures included here are defined as follows: Difficulty with mobility includes difficulty getting around the home and use of special equipment for a period of 12 months or more or having a physical delay. Difficulty with self-care is defined as having difficulty for 12 months or more with bathing, dressing, eating, or toileting. Difficulty with communication represents children who have had difficulty for 12 months or more communicating with persons, family or nonfamily, difficulty understanding others, or who have a problem or delay in speech development. Difficulty in learning includes having significant problems at school understanding materials, paying attention in class, controlling behavior, or having a problem or delay in mental development, a problem or delay in emotional development, or a reported learning disability. This measure reflects a reconceptualization of children's limitations and difficulties, by capturing more detailed dimensions.

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

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Appendix B: Data Source Descriptions

Data Source Descriptions

Data Source Descriptions

American Housing Survey

This survey provides data necessary for evaluating progress made toward "a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family," affirmed in the basic 1949 and 1968 legislation. The data come from a Census Bureau nationwide sample survey in odd-numbered years for national, regional, and metropolitan/non-metropolitan data, and from surveys in 47 metropolitan statistical areas over a multi-year cycle. These data detail the types, size, conditions, characteristics, housing costs and values, equipment, utilities, and dynamics of the housing inventory; they describe the demographic, financial, and mobility characteristics of the occupants; and give as well some information on neighborhood conditions.

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Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals

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

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

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

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Current Population Survey

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

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

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

In 1994, the questionnaire for the CPS was redesigned, and the computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) method was implemented. In addition, the 1990 Census-based population controls, with adjustments for the estimated population undercount, were also introduced. For more information regarding the CPS, its sampling structure, and estimation methodology, see: Explanatory notes and estimates of error. *Employment and Earnings, 44* (1), 225-242. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. A

more comprehensive description of the CPS that will incorporate the revisions and methodological changes introduced in 1994 is currently in preparation.

Food Security Supplement. The food security supplement is a survey instrument developed through a long and rigorous process. The content of the supplement is based on material reported in prior research on hunger and food insecurity. It was subjected to extensive testing by the Bureau of the Census. It reflects the consensus of nearly 100 experts at the 1994 Food Security and Measurement Conference convened jointly by the National Center for Health Statistics and the Food and Nutrition Service of the Department of Agriculture. The supplement was developed, tested, and refined further by the conferees, members of a Federal interagency working group, and survey methods specialists from the Census Bureau's Center for Survey Methods Research. The survey contains a systematic set of questions intended to identify levels of food insecurity on both a 12-month and a 30-day basis. Data presented in this report are 12-month data from the April 1995, September 1996, and April 1997 Food Security Supplements. Approximately 41,000 households completed the April 1997 CPS food security supplement survey. The respondents completing the supplement included households at all income levels, both above and below the Federal poverty threshold. Special final supplement sample weights were computed to adjust for the demographic characteristics of supplement non-interviews.

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Monitoring the Future

The Monitoring the Future (MTF) Study is a continuing series of surveys intended to assess the changing lifestyles, values, and preferences of American youth. Each year since 1975, high school seniors from a representative sample of public and private high schools have participated in this study. The 1998 survey is the eighth to include comparable samples of eighth- and tenth-graders in addition to seniors. The study is conducted by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research (ISR) under a grant funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse. The survey design consists of a multistage random sample where the stages include the selection of geographic areas, selection of one or more schools in each selected area, and selection of a sample of students within each school. Data are collected in the spring of each year using questionnaires administered in the classroom by representatives from ISR. The 1998 survey included 15,780 high school seniors from 144 schools, 15,419 tenth-graders from 129 schools, and 18,667 eighth-graders from 149 schools (total of 49,866 students from 422 schools).

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National Assessment of Educational Progress

The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) is mandated by Congress to monitor continuously the knowledge, skills, and performance of the Nation's children and youth. NAEP assesses students ages 9, 13, and 17 and students at various grade levels in reading and mathematics at least every 2 years, in science and writing at least every 4 years, and in history or geography and other subjects at least every 6 years. A variation of matrix sampling is used so that the results from a large number of items could be generalized to an entire population. Approximately 2,600 students respond to each block of items. Performance data are reported by scaled proficiency items.

NAEP has been designed to produce a representative sample at the national level. In each of the 1990-96 assessments, investigators collected data from a national probability sample of more than 45,000 students per age/grade or a total of about 146,000 students in nearly 2,100 schools. Performance data are reported for the Nation and for various subgroups categorized by variables such as region, gender, race/ethnicity, parental education, type of school, and type and size of community.

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National Crime Victimization Survey

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is the Nation's primary source of information on criminal victimization. Each year, researchers obtained data from a nationally representative sample of roughly 49,000 households comprising more than 100,000 persons 12 years of age and older on the frequency, characteristics, and consequences of criminal victimization in the United States. The survey fully reports the likelihood of victimization by rape, sexual assault, robbery, assault, theft, household burglary, and motor vehicle theft for the population as a whole, as well as for segments of the population such as adolescents over the age of 12, women, the elderly, members of various racial groups, city dwellers, or other groups. Victims are also asked about whether they reported the incident to the police and, in the instances of personal violent crimes, they are asked about the characteristics of the perpetrator. The NCVS provides the largest national forum for victims to describe the impact of crime and the characteristics of violent offenders. It has been ongoing since 1973 and was redesigned in 1992.

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National Health Interview Survey

The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is a continuing nationwide sample survey of the civilian non-institutionalized population in which data are collected by personal household interviews. Interviewers obtain information on personal and demographic characteristics, including race and ethnicity by self-reporting or as reported by an informant. Investigators also collect data about illnesses, injuries, impairments, chronic conditions, activity limitation caused by chronic conditions, utilization of health services, and other health topics. Each year the survey is reviewed and special topics are added or deleted. For most health topics, the survey collects data over an entire year. During 1994, a special survey supplement to the NHIS was collected, called the National Health Interview Survey on Disability (NHIS-D). The NHIS-D collected data on various impairments, chronic health conditions, health care utilization, and limitations in activities of daily living.

The NHIS sample includes an over-sample of black and Hispanic persons and is designed to allow the development of national estimates of health conditions, health service utilization, and problems of the U.S. civilian non-institutionalized population. The response rate for the ongoing part of the survey has been between 94 and 98 percent over the years. In 1996, interviewers collected information for the basic questionnaire on 63,402 persons, including 18,128 children.

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

- Massey, J.T., Moore, T.F., Parsons, V.L., and Tadros, W. (1989). Design and estimation for the National Health Interview Survey, 1985-1994. *Vital and Health Statistics, 2* (110). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.
- Benson, V. and Marano, M. (1998). Current estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, 1995. *Vital and Health Statistics, 10* (199). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

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National Household Education Survey

The National Household Education Survey (NHES) conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics collects detailed information about education issues through a household-based survey using telephone interviews. The sample for the NHES is drawn from the non-institutionalized civilian population in households having a telephone in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In each survey, between 54,000 and 64,000 households are screened to identify persons eligible for one of the topical components. Generally, each collection covers two topical components, and researchers conduct between 10,000 and 15,000 interviews for each component. The data are weighted to permit estimates of the entire population. In addition, the NHES design samples minorities at a higher rate in order to increase the reliability of estimates for these groups.

The 1991 NHES contained a component on early childhood program participation. Investigators screened approximately 60,000 households to identify a sample of about 14,000 children, 3 to 8 years old. They interviewed parents of the children in order to collect information about the children's educational activities and the role of the family in the children's learning. In 1993, NCES fielded a school readiness component in which parents of approximately 11,000 children age 3 through second grade were asked about their children's experiences in early childhood programs, developmental level, school adjustment and related problems, early primary school experiences, general health and nutrition status, home activities, and family characteristics, including family stability and economic risk factors. In 1995, NCES also fielded an early childhood program participation component, similar to that of 1991. It entailed screening approximately 44,000 households, and the interviewing of 14,000 parents of children from birth through third grade. In 1996, NCES fielded a parent and family involvement in education component, interviewing nearly 21,000 parents of children from age 3 through 12th grade.

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National Immunization Survey

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

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

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National Linked File of Live Births and Infant Deaths

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

1992 through 1994 data years. Match completeness for each of the birth cohort files is about 98 percent.

For more information, see: Prager, K. (1994). Infant mortality by birthweight and other characteristics: United States, 1985 birth cohort. *Vital and Health Statistics, 20* (24). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. MacDorman, M.F. and Atkinson, J.O. Infant mortality statistics from the 1996 period linked birth/infant death data set. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report, 46* (12, Supplement). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

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National Vital Statistics System

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

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

Information on Hispanic origin. The number of States gathering information on births to parents of Hispanic origin has increased gradually since 1980-81, when 22 States included this information on birth certificates. By 1993, the Hispanic origin of the mother was reported on birth certificates in all 50 States and the District of Columbia. Similarly, mortality data by Hispanic origin of decedent have become more complete over time. Based on data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, 99.6 percent of the U.S. Hispanic population resides in areas that report deaths by Hispanic origin.

Preliminary data. A continuous receipt of statistical records by NCHS from the States' vital registration systems supplies preliminary data. Investigators weight individual records of births and deaths to independent counts of vital events registered in each State and reported to NCHS. These independent counts, aggregated for a 12-month period, serve as control

totals, and are the basis for the individual unit record weights in the preliminary file. For selected variables, unknown or not-stated values are imputed. The percent not stated is generally 1 percent or less, except for prenatal care, which is 2.2 percent.

For more information on national natality and mortality data, see: National Center for Health Statistics. Technical Appendix. *Vital Statistics of the United States, I,* (Natality) (1992), DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 96-1100, and *II,* (Mortality), Part A (1996), DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 96-1101. Washington, DC: Public Health Service. Mortality information is also available online at http://www.cdc.gov/nchswww/about/major/dvs/mortdata.htm

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Population Estimates

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

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

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

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Population Projections

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

- Each race/ethnic group's fertility will remain constant at 1993-1994 levels.
- Each race/ethnic group's mortality will continue to change as it did in the 1980s.
- Each race/ethnic group's net international migration generally will continue at the same levels as that of the past decade.

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

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Uniform Crime Reports

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

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

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

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