

The background of the page features a warm, orange-toned photograph of two young children, a boy and a girl, looking down at a book or paper. Overlaid on this image is a semi-transparent American flag, with the stars and stripes clearly visible. The overall aesthetic is clean and professional, with a focus on education and child development.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Detailed Tables

Tables include data from 1950-2001, where available. Data from intervening years are available on the Forum's website at <http://childstats.gov>.

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Table POP1

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

Age group	Estimates											Projected	
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2010	2020
All children	47.3	64.5	69.8	63.7	64.2	68.5	69.1	69.6	69.9	70.2	70.4	72.1	77.2

Age group

Ages 0-5	19.1	24.3	20.9	19.6	22.5	23.6	23.3	23.1	22.9	22.8	22.8	24.0	26.3
Ages 6-11	15.3	21.8	24.6	20.8	21.6	22.6	23.0	23.4	23.8	24.0	24.1	23.4	25.6
Ages 12-17	12.9	18.4	24.3	23.3	20.1	22.4	22.7	23.1	23.2	23.4	23.5	24.6	25.2

NOTE: All population figures for the year 2000 shown here are estimates based on the 1990 Census; they do not reflect Census 2000 counts.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Reports*, Estimates of the population of the United States by single years of age, color, and sex: 1900 to 1959 (Series P-25, No. 311); Estimates of the population of the United States, by age, sex, and race: April 1, 1960, to July 1, 1973 (Series P-25, No. 519); Preliminary estimates of the population of the United States by age, sex, and race: 1970 to 1981 (Series P-25, No. 917); *Methodology and assumptions for the population projections of the United States: 1999 to 2100* (Population Division Working Paper No. 38); and unpublished vintage 1999 estimates tables for 1980-2000 that are available on the U.S. Census Bureau website.

Table POP2

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

Age group	Estimates											Projected	
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2010	2020
Percentage of total population													
Ages 0-17	31	36	34	28	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	24	24
Ages 18-64	61	55	56	61	62	61	61	61	61	62	62	63	60
Ages 65+	8	9	10	11	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	17

Children under age 18 as a percentage of the dependent population^a

Ages 0-17	79	79	78	71	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	64	59
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^a The dependent population includes all persons ages 17 and under, and 65 and over.

NOTE: All population figures for the year 2000 shown here are based on the 1990 Census; they do not reflect Census 2000 counts.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Reports*, Estimates of the population of the United States by single years of age, color, and sex: 1900 to 1959 (Series P-25, No. 311); Estimates of the population of the United States, by age, sex, and race: April 1, 1960, to July 1, 1973 (Series P-25, No. 519); Preliminary estimates of the population of the United States by age, sex, and race: 1970 to 1981 (Series P-25, No. 917); *Methodology and assumptions for the population projections of the United States: 1999 to 2100* (Population Division Working Paper No. 38); and unpublished vintage 1999 estimates tables for 1980-2000 that are available on the U.S. Census Bureau website.

Table POP3

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

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

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

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

NOTE: All population figures for the year 2000 shown here are estimates based on the 1990 Census; they do not reflect Census 2000 counts.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Reports*, Estimates of the population of the United States by single years of age, color, and sex: 1900 to 1959 (Series P-25, No. 311); Estimates of the population of the United States, by age, sex, and race: April 1, 1960, to July 1, 1973 (Series P-25, No. 519); Preliminary estimates of the population of the United States by age, sex, and race: 1970 to 1981 (Series P-25, No. 917); *Methodology and assumptions for the population projections of the United States: 1999 to 2100* (Population Division Working Paper No. 38); and unpublished vintage 1999 estimates tables for 1980-2000 that are available on the U.S. Census Bureau website.

Table POP4

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table POP5

Family structure and children's living arrangements: Percentage of children under age 18 by presence of parents in household, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980-2001

Race, Hispanic origin, and family type	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total										
Two parents ^a	77	74	73	69	68	68	68	68	69	69
Mother only ^b	18	21	22	23	24	24	23	23	22	22
Father only ^b	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
No parent	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
White, non-Hispanic										
Two parents ^a	-	-	81	78	77	77	76	77	77	78
Mother only ^b	-	-	15	16	16	17	16	16	16	15
Father only ^b	-	-	3	3	4	4	5	4	4	4
No parent	-	-	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Black										
Two parents ^a	42	39	38	33	33	35	36	35	38	38
Mother only ^b	44	51	51	52	53	52	51	52	49	48
Father only ^b	2	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5
No parent	12	7	8	11	9	8	9	10	9	9
Hispanic^c										
Two parents ^a	75	68	67	63	62	64	64	63	65	65
Mother only ^b	20	27	27	28	29	27	27	27	25	24
Father only ^b	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	5
No parent	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	6

- = not available

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Families and Living Arrangements, *Current Population Reports*, annual reports are available at (<http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/hh-fam.html>). Detailed tables from 1994-1998 are available on the U.S. Census Bureau website at (<http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/ms-la.html>).

Table POP6.A

Births to unmarried women: Birth rates for unmarried women by age of mother, selected years 1980-2000

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

Age of mother	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total ages 15-44	29.4	32.8	43.8	45.1	44.8	44.0	44.3	44.4	45.2
Age group									
Ages 15-17	20.6	22.4	29.6	30.5	29.0	28.2	27.0	25.5	24.4
Ages 18-19	39.0	45.9	60.7	67.6	65.9	65.2	64.5	63.3	62.9
Ages 20-24	40.9	46.5	65.1	70.3	70.7	71.0	72.3	72.9	74.5
Ages 25-29	34.0	39.9	56.0	56.1	56.8	56.2	58.4	60.2	62.2
Ages 30-34	21.1	25.2	37.6	39.6	41.1	39.0	39.1	39.3	40.7
Ages 35-39	9.7	11.6	17.3	19.5	20.1	19.0	19.0	19.3	20.0
Ages 40-44	2.6	2.5	3.6	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.6	5.0

NOTE: Nonmarital birth rates for 1989-93 are somewhat understated because births to unmarried women were substantially underreported in Michigan and Texas; data since 1994 have been reported on a complete basis. Thus, the overall increase in nonmarital birth rates between 1980 and 1994 is accurately recorded here. However, the rates for 1989-93, if computed on the basis of complete data, would have been higher than the rates shown here, and the peak years for the rates would have occurred in the early 1990s rather than in 1994. Ventura, S.J., and Bachrach, C.A. (2000). Nonmarital childbearing in the United States, 1940-99. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 48 (16). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. Ventura, S.J., Martin, J.A., Curtin, S.C., Menacker, F., and Hamilton, B.E. (2001). Births: Final data for 1999. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 49 (1). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Ventura, S.J., and Bachrach, C.A. (2000). Nonmarital childbearing in the United States, 1940-99. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 48 (16). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Martin, J.A., Hamilton, B.E., Ventura, S.J., Menacker, F., and Park, M.M. (2002). Births: Final data for 2000. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 50 (5). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

Table POP6.B

Births to unmarried women: Percentage of all births that are to unmarried women by age of mother, selected years 1980-2000

Age of mother	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
All ages	18.4	22.0	28.0	32.2	32.4	32.4	32.8	33.0	33.2
Age group									
Under age 15	88.7	91.8	91.6	93.5	93.8	95.7	96.6	96.5	96.5
Ages 15-17	61.5	70.9	77.7	83.7	84.4	86.7	87.5	87.7	87.7
Ages 18-19	39.8	50.7	61.3	69.8	70.8	72.5	73.6	74.0	74.3
Ages 20-24	19.3	26.3	36.9	44.7	45.6	46.6	47.7	48.5	49.5
Ages 25-29	9.0	12.7	18.0	21.5	22.0	22.0	22.5	22.9	23.5
Ages 30-34	7.4	9.7	13.3	14.7	14.8	14.1	14.0	14.0	14.0
Ages 35-39	9.4	11.2	13.9	15.7	15.7	14.6	14.4	14.4	14.3
Ages 40 and older	12.1	14.0	17.0	18.1	18.4	17.1	16.7	16.5	16.8

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. Ventura, S.J. (1995). Births to unmarried mothers: United States, 1980-92. *Vital and Health Statistics, Series 21* (53). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Ventura, S.J., Martin, J.A., Curtin, S.C., Menacker, F., and Hamilton, B.E. (2001). Births: Final data for 1999. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 49 (1). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Ventura, S.J., and Bachrach, C.A. (2000). Nonmarital childbearing in the United States, 1940-99. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 48 (16). Martin, J.A., Hamilton, B.E., Ventura, S.J., Menacker, F., and Park, M.M. (2002). Births: Final data for 2000. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 50 (5). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

Table POP7.A

Child care: Percentage of children from birth through age six, not yet in kindergarten, by type of care arrangement and child and family characteristics, 1995 and 2001

Characteristic	Type of nonparental care arrangement									
	Parental care only		Total in nonparental care ^b		Care in a home ^a				Center-based program ^c	
					By a relative		By a nonrelative			
	1995	2001	1995	2001	1995	2001	1995	2001	1995	2001
Total	40	39	60	61	21	23	18	16	31	34
Age/grade in school										
Ages 0-2	51	48	50	52	23	23	19	18	12	17
Ages 3-6, not yet in kindergarten	26	26	74	74	19	22	17	14	55	56
Race and ethnicity										
White, non-Hispanic	38	38	62	62	18	20	21	19	33	35
Black, non-Hispanic	34	26	66	75	31	34	12	14	33	41
Hispanic ^d	54	53	46	47	23	23	12	12	17	20
Other, non-Hispanic	42	35	58	65	25	23	13	15	28	37
Poverty status										
Below poverty	50	46	50	54	24	26	10	10	24	27
At or above poverty	36	37	64	63	20	22	21	18	33	35
Mother's highest level of education^e										
Less than high school	62	56	38	44	20	21	7	9	16	21
High school graduate/GED	44	43	56	58	23	26	15	14	26	28
Vocational/technical or some college	34	37	66	64	24	25	19	16	34	36
College graduate	28	32	72	69	15	17	28	23	43	42
Mother's employment status^e										
35 hours or more per week	12	15	88	85	33	33	32	26	39	42
Less than 35 hours per week	25	29	75	71	30	32	26	20	35	36
Looking for work	58	57	42	43	16	16	4	9	25	25
Not in the labor force	68	68	32	32	7	6	6	5	22	24

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table POP7.B

Child care: Percentage of preschoolers (children under age 5) of employed mothers by primary child care arrangement, selected years 1985-97

Characteristic	1985	1988	1990	1991	1993	1995	1997
Type of child care (during mother's work hours)							
Mother care ^a	8.1	17.6	6.4	8.7	6.2	5.4	3.3
Father care ^a	15.7	15.1	16.5	20.0	15.9	16.6	19.0
Grandparent care	15.9	13.9	14.3	15.8	17.0	15.9	18.4
Other relative care ^b	8.2	7.2	8.8	7.7	9.0	5.5	7.4
Center-based care ^c	23.1	25.8	27.5	23.1	29.9	25.1	21.6
Other nonrelative care ^d	28.2	28.9	25.1	23.4	21.6	28.4	22.1
Other ^e	0.8	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.1	2.9	8.1
Below poverty							
Mother care ^a	-	11.3	-	9.5	8.1	5.1	4.5
Father care ^a	-	15.0	-	26.7	16.2	23.3	23.2
Grandparent care	-	19.4	-	16.3	20.0	26.0	24.0
Other relative care ^b	-	11.3	-	11.4	15.8	5.0	11.6
Center-based care ^c	-	21.6	-	21.1	21.0	29.7	19.9
Other nonrelative care ^d	-	21.1	-	15.1	18.8	18.9	18.4
Other ^e	-	0.3	-	0.2	0.0	3.4	9.3
At or above poverty							
Mother care ^a	-	7.3	-	8.5	5.9	6.1	3.6
Father care ^a	-	15.1	-	19.4	16.0	18.1	21.3
Grandparent care	-	13.4	-	15.6	16.0	16.8	20.3
Other relative care ^b	-	6.8	-	7.3	8.0	4.8	6.7
Center-based care ^c	-	27.8	-	25.1	32.3	27.8	26.9
Other nonrelative care ^d	-	29.6	-	24.2	21.8	33.0	26.1
Other ^e	-	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	2.8	8.0

- = not available

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

^b Other relatives include aunts, uncles, and cousins.

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

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

^e Other includes children in kindergarten/grade school, in a school-based activity, self care, or reported to have no regular arrangement.

NOTE: Data are available for 1985, 1988, 1990, 1991, 1993, 1995, and 1997. Poverty statistics exclude those with missing data.

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

Table POP7.C

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

Care arrangement or grade level and activity	Total	Poverty status		Race and Hispanic origin ^a			
		Below poverty	At or above poverty	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other, non-Hispanic
Kindergarten through 3rd grade							
Care arrangements							
Parental care only ^b	49.5	51.0	49.1	53.4	33.6	52.2	45.3
Nonparental care	50.5	49.0	50.9	46.6	66.4	47.8	54.7
Home-based care ^c	29.9	27.9	30.5	28.2	39.2	30.4	21.7
Center-based care	24.4	25.7	24.1	21.6	33.4	21.6	36.4
Self care	2.7	2.8	2.6	1.6	5.8	3.0	3.7
Activities							
Any activity ^b	42.7	19.7	49.1	53.6	27.5	22.3	34.5
Arts ^d	14.9	6.4	17.3	17.6	13.2	6.7	16.5
Sports	27.1	7.2	32.6	36.1	10.9	12.9	21.5
Clubs	2.6	1.4	2.9	3.2	1.5	2.0	0.9
Academic activities ^e	4.0	1.3	4.7	4.3	3.9	2.8	3.9
Community services	3.8	1.0	4.6	5.3	2.0	1.5	1.1
Religious activities	17.8	8.1	20.4	21.5	13.8	10.1	13.4
Scouts	13.0	4.0	15.4	18.2	5.5	4.2	6.2
4th through 8th grade							
Care arrangements							
Parental care only ^b	47.7	43.2	48.8	51.8	34.1	46.1	49.2
Nonparental care	52.3	56.8	51.2	48.2	65.9	53.9	50.8
Home-based care ^c	21.2	25.0	20.2	19.0	28.7	23.6	15.6
Center-based care	18.1	22.6	16.9	13.9	28.2	22.2	21.3
Self care	24.5	24.6	24.5	23.5	30.4	21.3	24.7
Activities							
Any activity ^b	53.3	28.7	59.3	62.9	35.5	34.8	50.4
Arts ^d	22.9	9.6	26.2	27.1	16.6	11.8	25.1
Sports	39.0	15.8	44.7	47.3	24.2	23.4	35.3
Clubs	7.5	3.1	8.5	9.1	3.7	4.9	7.2
Academic activities ^e	9.3	7.1	9.8	8.9	11.6	6.5	12.7
Community services	11.4	5.0	12.9	13.5	6.8	7.1	13.1
Religious activities	26.5	13.5	29.7	31.7	17.5	17.0	22.0
Scouts	9.8	3.3	11.4	13.4	3.5	3.3	6.7

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table POP8

Children's environments: Percentage of children under age 18 living in areas that do not meet one or more of the Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standards, 1990-2000

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
One or more standards	28.0	31.9	20.9	24.3	23.6	30.9	19.9	21.9	23.2	24.0	15.5
Pollutant											
Ozone	22.6	25.1	16.9	21.0	19.0	27.7	16.4	18.5	20.7	21.7	13.3
Carbon monoxide	9.5	8.5	6.2	5.1	6.6	5.0	5.7	3.8	4.3	3.7	3.8
Particulate matter	8.0	6.3	9.6	2.7	2.3	10.0	1.5	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.4
Lead	2.2	6.0	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	0.2	0.5
Nitrogen dioxide	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sulfur dioxide	0.5	2.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

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

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

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

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

Table ECON1.A

Child poverty: Percentage of related children^a under age 18 living below selected poverty levels by age, family structure, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980-2000

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Under 100 percent of poverty									
Children in all families									
Related children	18	20	20	20	20	19	18	16	16
White, non-Hispanic	-	-	12	11	10	11	10	9	9
Black	42	43	44	42	40	37	36	33	30
Hispanic ^b	33	40	38	39	40	36	34	30	27
Related children under age 6	20	23	23	24	23	22	21	18	17
Related children ages 6-17	17	19	18	18	18	18	17	16	15
Children in married-couple families									
Related children	-	-	10	10	10	10	9	8	8
White, non-Hispanic	-	-	7	6	5	5	5	5	5
Black	-	-	18	13	14	13	12	11	8
Hispanic ^b	-	-	27	28	29	26	23	22	21
Related children under age 6	-	-	12	11	12	11	10	9	9
Related children ages 6-17	-	-	10	9	9	9	9	8	8
Children in female-householder families, no husband present									
Related children	51	54	53	50	49	49	46	42	40
White, non-Hispanic	-	-	40	34	35	37	33	29	28
Black	65	67	65	62	58	55	55	52	49
Hispanic ^b	65	72	68	66	67	63	60	52	48
Related children under age 6	65	66	66	62	59	59	55	50	47
Related children ages 6-17	46	48	47	45	45	45	42	38	36
All children ^c	18	21	21	21	21	20	19	17	16
Under 50 percent of poverty									
Children in all families									
Related children	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	6
White, non-Hispanic	-	-	4	3	4	4	4	3	3
Black	17	22	22	20	20	20	17	15	14
Hispanic ^b	-	-	14	16	14	16	13	11	9
Under 150 percent of poverty									
Children in all families									
Related children	29	32	31	32	31	30	29	28	26
White, non-Hispanic	-	-	21	19	19	19	18	17	16
Black	57	59	57	56	56	51	52	48	45
Hispanic ^b	-	-	55	59	57	56	52	49	47

- = not available

^a A related child is a person under age 18 who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but is not the householder or the householder's spouse.

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

^c Includes children not related to the householder.

NOTE: Estimates refer to children who are related to the householder and who are under age 18. The poverty level is based on money income and does not include noncash benefits, such as food stamps. Poverty thresholds reflect family size and composition and are adjusted each year using the annual average Consumer Price Index level. The average poverty threshold for a family of four was \$17,603 in 2000. The levels shown here are derived from the ratio of the family's income to the family's poverty threshold. For more detail, see U.S. Census Bureau, Series P-60, No. 214.

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

Table ECON1.B

Income distribution: Percentage of related children under age 18 by family income relative to the poverty line, selected years 1980-2000

Poverty level	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Extreme poverty	6.6	8.1	8.3	9.3	9.9	9.6	9.4	7.9	8.4	8.5	7.6	6.4	6.0
Below poverty, but above extreme poverty	11.3	12.0	11.6	11.8	11.7	12.4	11.9	12.2	11.4	10.8	10.7	10.0	9.6
Low income	24.0	22.8	21.8	22.2	22.0	22.2	22.0	22.5	22.7	21.4	21.2	21.7	21.2
Medium income	41.4	37.7	37.0	35.7	34.9	33.4	33.7	34.5	34.0	34.4	33.5	33.0	33.6
High income	16.8	19.4	21.3	21.0	21.5	22.3	23.1	22.8	23.5	25.0	27.0	29.0	29.7
Very high income	4.3	6.1	7.4	7.0	7.3	8.4	9.1	8.9	9.2	10.1	11.2	12.4	13.0

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., \$8,802 for a family of four in 2000). Poverty is between 50 and 99 percent of the poverty threshold (i.e., between \$8,802 and \$17,602 for a family of four in 2000). Low income is between 100 and 199 percent of the poverty threshold (i.e., between \$17,603 and \$35,205 for a family of four in 2000). Medium income is between 200 and 399 percent of the poverty threshold (i.e., between \$35,206 and \$70,411 for a family of four in 2000). High income is 400 percent of the poverty threshold or more (i.e., \$70,412 or more for a family of four in 2000). Very high income is 600 percent of the poverty threshold and over (i.e., \$105,618 or more for a family of four in 2000). [These income categories are similar to those used in the *Economic report for the President* (1998). A similar approach is found in Hernandez, D. J. (1993). *America's children: Resources from family, government, and the economy*. New York, NY: Russell Sage Foundation for the National Committee for Research on the 1980 Census, except that Hernandez uses the relationship to median income to define his categories. The medium and high income categories are similar for both methods.]

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

The Measurement of Poverty

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

A 1995 report by the National Research Council¹ recommended changing the definition of both the poverty thresholds and the resources that are used to measure poverty. Its recommendations included the following:

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

Setting a threshold: Poverty thresholds should be adjusted to provide a more accurate measure of family income requirements. First, the consumption bundle used to derive thresholds should be based on food, clothing, 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.

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

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

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

Table ECON2

Secure parental employment: Percentage of children under age 18 living with at least one parent employed full time all year^a by family structure, race, Hispanic origin, poverty status, and age, selected years 1980-2000

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
All children living with parent(s)^b									
Total	70	70	72	74	75	76	77	79	80
Race and Hispanic origin									
White, non-Hispanic	75	77	79	81	82	82	84	84	85
Black, non-Hispanic	50	48	50	54	56	58	58	64	69
Hispanic ^c	59	55	60	61	64	67	68	71	72
Poverty status									
Below poverty	21	20	22	25	25	26	31	31	35
At or above poverty	81	82	85	86	87	88	87	88	89
Age									
Children under 6	67	67	68	69	71	72	74	76	77
Children ages 6-17	72	72	74	76	77	78	79	80	82
Children living in families maintained by two parents									
Total	80	81	85	87	88	88	89	90	91
Race and Hispanic origin									
White, non-Hispanic	81	83	86	89	90	91	91	91	92
Black, non-Hispanic	73	76	84	85	87	85	86	88	90
Hispanic ^c	71	70	74	77	79	80	82	83	85
Poverty status									
Below poverty	38	37	44	46	48	48	56	52	59
At or above poverty	84	87	89	91	92	92	92	93	94
Age									
Children under 6	76	79	83	86	87	87	88	89	90
Children ages 6-17	81	82	85	87	88	89	89	90	91
With both parents working full time all year	17	20	25	28	30	31	31	32	33
Children living in families maintained by single mothers^d									
Total	33	32	33	38	39	41	44	47	50
Race and Hispanic origin									
White, non-Hispanic	39	39	40	46	47	46	52	52	53
Black, non-Hispanic	28	25	27	33	35	39	39	46	53
Hispanic ^c	22	22	24	27	27	34	36	39	37
Poverty status									
Below poverty	7	7	9	14	10	13	17	18	21
At or above poverty	59	59	60	61	64	66	66	66	67
Age									
Children under 6	20	20	21	24	27	28	31	35	37
Children ages 6-17	38	37	40	45	45	47	50	52	56

Table ECON2 (cont.)

Secure parental employment: Percentage of children under age 18 living with at least one parent employed full time all year^a by family structure, race, Hispanic origin, poverty status, and age, selected years 1980-2000

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Children living in families maintained by single fathers^d									
Total	57	60	64	67	67	70	70	70	67
Race and Hispanic origin									
White, non-Hispanic	61	62	68	72	69	72	72	76	72
Black, non-Hispanic	41	59	53	64	60	67	66	51	50
Hispanic ^c	53	53	59	58	66	68	69	65	67
Poverty status									
Below poverty	15	23	21	24	30	29	34	28	19
At or above poverty	68	69	74	79	77	80	79	79	79
Age									
Children under 6	48	57	58	54	61	62	65	66	66
Children ages 6-17	59	62	67	74	70	74	72	71	67

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

^b Total children living with parent(s)
(in thousands) 60,683 61,264 63,351 68,090 68,275 68,408 68,814 69,118 69,276

Total living with relatives but not with parent(s)
(in thousands) 1,954 1,379 1,455 2,160 2,016 2,137 2,159 2,187 2,250

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

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

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

Table ECON3

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table ECON4.A

Food security: Percentage of children under age 18 in food-insecure households by poverty status and presence of hunger, selected years 1995-2000

Characteristic	1995 ^a	1998	1999	2000 ^b
All children				
In food-insecure households	19.4	19.7	16.9	18.0
Food insecure with hunger, any member ^c	6.1	4.7	3.8	4.1
Food insecure with hunger, adult only	4.8	3.7	3.1	3.3
Food insecure with hunger, adult and child ^d	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.8
Below poverty				
In food-insecure households	44.4	48.7	44.0	47.2
Food insecure with hunger, any member ^c	15.6	14.2	11.8	11.9
Food insecure with hunger, adult only	12.2	11.2	9.6	9.7
Food insecure with hunger, adult and child ^d	3.4	3.0	2.2	2.2
At or above poverty				
In food-insecure households	11.2	12.6	10.5	11.5
Food insecure with hunger, any member ^c	3.0	2.3	1.9	2.1
Food insecure with hunger, adult only	2.4	1.8	1.5	1.6
Food insecure with hunger, adult and child ^d	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5

^a Data for 1995 are not precisely comparable to more recent years, due to a change in the method of screening CPS sample households into the Food Security Supplement. However, the effect for 1995 (a slight downward bias) is perceptible only for the broadest category of household food insecurity identified.

^b Food insecurity and hunger among children in 2000 appear slightly higher than in 1999; however, this is due, in whole or in part, to variation in the data collection periods in adjacent years. Comparisons of 2000 to 1998, or of 1999 to 1995 are free of this seasonal effect and are therefore more accurate.

^c In previous reports on America's Children this category was designated, "Food insecure with moderate or severe hunger." However, that designation failed to clarify that evidence of hunger referred to household members generally, and not specifically to the children.

^d In previous reports on America's Children, the most severe level of food insecurity reported was designated "Food insecure with severe hunger," a range of severity in which hunger is evident for children as well as for adults and in which children's hunger is measured, indirectly and with some bias, by the household scale. The current more specific measure of children's hunger, based on the Children's Food Security Scale, supersedes the earlier measure.

NOTE: The food security measure (ECON4.A) is based on data collected annually in the Food Security Supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS). The most severe level reported is based on the newly developed Children's Food Security Scale, while the less severe levels are based on the broader Household Food Security Scale. The three levels of severity reported are nested, in the sense that households experiencing more severe levels of insecurity are subsets of those households that experience less severe levels. The dividing lines, or designated thresholds, between the successive categories reflect a consensus judgment of an expert working group on food security measurement. For detailed explanations, see Food and Nutrition Service (2000). *Guide to measuring household food security*. Alexandria, VA: Food and Nutrition Service; Economic Research Service (2002). *Measuring the food security of children in U.S. households*. Washington, DC: Economic Research Service; and Economic Research Service (2002). *Household food security in the United States, 2000*. Washington, DC: Economic Research Service.

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

Table ECON4.B**Diet quality: Percentage of children ages 2 to 9 by age and diet quality as measured by the Healthy Eating Index, selected years 1994-96^a, 1998**

Characteristic	Ages 2-5	Ages 6-9
1994		
Good diet	24	14
Needs improvement	66	78
Poor diet	10	8
1995		
Good diet	26	13
Needs improvement	68	80
Poor diet	6	7 ^b
1996		
Good diet	21	13
Needs improvement	72	77
Poor diet	7	10 ^b
1998		
Good diet	27	13
Needs improvement	67	79
Poor diet	6	8

^a The 1994-96 HEI scores reflect an updated HEI methodology, therefore they are not directly comparable to previously published HEI scores.

^b Sample size relatively small to make reliable comparisons.

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

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

Table ECON4.C**Diet quality: Percentage of children ages 2 to 9 by age and diet quality as measured by the Healthy Eating Index, selected years 1994-96^a, 1998**

Characteristic	Ages 2-5	Ages 6-9
1994-96		
At or below poverty		
Good diet	18	10 ^b
Needs improvement	71	81
Poor diet	11	9 ^b
Above poverty		
Good diet	26	14
Needs improvement	67	78
Poor diet	7	8
1998		
At or below poverty		
Good diet	22	18 ^b
Needs improvement	70	74
Poor diet	8	8 ^b
Above poverty		
Good diet	29	12
Needs improvement	66	80
Poor diet	5	8 ^b

^a The 1994-96 HEI scores reflect an updated HEI methodology, therefore they are not directly comparable to previously published HEI scores.

^b Sample size relatively small to make reliable comparisons.

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

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

Table ECON4.D

Healthy Eating Index: Overall and component mean scores and percentages for children, selected years 1994-96^a, 1998

Component	1994-96			1998		
	Ages 2-3	Ages 4-6	Ages 7-9	Ages 2-3	Ages 4-6	Ages 7-9
HEI score						
Overall	73.1	66.9	65.9	74.3	68.4	67.9
1. Grains	8.3	7.2	7.7	8.5	7.6	7.9
2. Vegetables	5.9	4.9	5.1	6.3	5.1	5.6
3. Fruits	7.1	5.4	4.4	7.4	5.8	5.0
4. Milk	7.2	7.3	7.6	7.4	7.7	7.6
5. Meat	6.3	5.3	5.5	6.6	5.6	5.9
6. Total fat	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.3
7. Saturated fat	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.7	6.2
8. Cholesterol	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.6	8.7	8.5
9. Sodium	8.8	8.1	6.9	8.7	7.5	6.1
10. Variety	7.7	7.0	7.2	8.0	7.5	7.7
Percentage of children meeting the dietary recommendations for each component						
1. Grains	54	27	30	57	31	34
2. Vegetables	30	16	20	35	19	22
3. Fruits	56	30	18	60	35	25
4. Milk	43	43	49	45	50	50
5. Meat	28	14	17	29	17	13
6. Total fat	40	37	35	39	38	38
7. Saturated fat	27	28	27	30	30	39
8. Cholesterol	84	83	81	82	81	78
9. Sodium	65	53	33	61	40	32
10. Variety	49	38	39	53	46	46

^a The 1994-96 HEI scores reflect an updated HEI methodology, therefore they are not directly comparable to previously published HEI scores.

NOTE: The Healthy Eating Index (HEI) examines the diet of all Americans. The Index consists of 10 components, each representing different aspects of a healthful diet. Components 1 to 5 measure the degree to which a person's diet conforms to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food Guide Pyramid serving recommendations for the five major food groups: grains (bread, cereal, rice, and pasta), vegetables, fruits, milk (milk, yogurt, and cheese), and meat/meat alternatives (meat, poultry, fish, dry beans, eggs, and nuts). Component 6 measures total fat consumption as a percentage of total food energy (calorie) intake. Component 7 measures saturated fat consumption as a percentage of total food energy intake. Components 8 and 9 measure total cholesterol intake and total sodium intake, respectively. Component 10 measures the degree of variety in a person's diet. Each component of the Index has a maximum score of 10 and a minimum score of 0. Intermediate scores are computed proportionately. High component scores indicate intakes close to recommended ranges or amounts. The maximum combined score for the 10 components is 100. An HEI score above 80 implies a good diet, an HEI score between 51 and 80 implies a diet that needs improvement, and an HEI score less than 51 implies a poor diet.

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

Table ECON5.A

Access to health care: Percentage of children under age 18 covered by health insurance^a by type of health insurance, age, race, and Hispanic origin, 1987-2000

Characteristic	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ^b	2000 ^b
All health insurance														
Total	87	87	87	87	87	87	86	86	86	85	85	85	87	88
Age														
Ages 0-5	88	87	87	89	89	89	88	86	87	86	86	84	87	89
Ages 6-11	87	87	87	87	88	88	87	87	87	85	86	85	88	89
Ages 12-17	86	86	86	85	85	85	83	85	86	84	83	84	87	88
Race and Hispanic origin														
White, non-Hispanic	90	90	90	90	90	90	89	89	90	89	89	89	92	93
Black	83	84	84	85	85	86	84	83	85	81	81	80	84	87
Hispanic ^c	72	71	70	72	73	75	74	72	73	71	71	70	74	75
Private health insurance														
Total	74	74	74	71	70	69	67	66	66	66	67	68	70	71
Age														
Ages 0-5	72	71	71	68	66	65	63	60	60	62	63	64	66	67
Ages 6-11	74	74	75	73	71	71	70	67	67	67	68	68	70	71
Ages 12-17	75	76	76	73	72	71	69	70	71	70	70	65	73	74
Race and Hispanic origin														
White, non-Hispanic	83	83	83	81	80	80	78	77	78	78	78	79	81	82
Black	49	50	52	49	45	46	46	43	44	45	48	47	52	55
Hispanic ^c	48	48	48	45	43	42	42	38	38	40	42	43	46	45
Government health insurance^d														
Total	19	19	19	22	24	25	27	26	26	25	23	23	23	23
Age														
Ages 0-5	22	23	24	28	30	33	35	33	33	31	29	27	27	27
Ages 6-11	19	18	18	20	22	23	25	25	26	25	23	23	23	23
Ages 12-17	16	16	15	18	19	19	20	20	21	19	19	19	19	19
Race and Hispanic origin														
White, non-Hispanic	12	13	13	15	16	17	19	18	18	18	17	16	16	16
Black	42	42	41	45	48	49	50	48	49	45	40	42	40	40
Hispanic ^c	28	27	27	32	37	38	41	38	39	35	34	31	33	34

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

^b Estimates beginning in 1999 include follow-up questions to verify health insurance status. Estimates for 1999 and 2000 are not directly comparable with earlier years, before the verification questions were added.

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

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

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

Table ECON5.B

Usual source of care: Percentage of children under age 18 with no usual source of health care^a by age, type of health insurance, and poverty status, 1993-2000

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

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

^b In 1997, the National Health Interview Survey was redesigned. Data for 1997-2000 are not strictly comparable with earlier data.

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

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

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

Table HEALTH1

General health status: Percentage of children under age 18 in very good or excellent health by age, poverty status, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1984-2000

Age and poverty status	1984	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997 ^a	1998 ^a	1999 ^a	2000 ^a
Children ages 0-17									
Total	78	79	81	80	81	82	83	83	82
Poverty status									
Below poverty	62	64	66	65	66	68	70	71	70
At or above poverty	83	84	84	84	85	86	87	86	85
Race and Hispanic origin									
White, non-Hispanic	82	84	85	85	85	87	88	87	86
Black, non-Hispanic	65	66	69	71	74	73	74	74	74
Hispanic ^b	66	68	75	69	69	73	74	77	75
Children ages 0-4									
Total	79	80	81	81	81	84	85	85	85
Poverty status									
Below poverty	66	69	70	67	69	74	76	73	74
At or above poverty	84	85	85	85	85	88	89	88	88
Race and Hispanic origin									
White, non-Hispanic	83	86	85	86	86	89	90	89	89
Black, non-Hispanic	66	67	72	72	75	77	77	78	77
Hispanic ^b	70	69	75	70	69	75	77	78	77
Children ages 5-17									
Total	77	78	80	80	81	81	82	82	81
Poverty status									
Below poverty	60	62	64	64	65	65	67	70	68
At or above poverty	82	83	84	84	85	86	87	86	84
Race and Hispanic origin									
White, non-Hispanic	82	83	84	85	85	86	87	86	85
Black, non-Hispanic	65	66	67	70	73	71	72	73	73
Hispanic ^b	65	67	75	69	69	72	73	76	74

^a In 1997, the National Health Interview Survey was redesigned. Data for 1997-2000 are not strictly comparable with earlier data.

^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 Survey.

Table HEALTH2

Activity limitation: Percentage of children under age 18 with any limitation in activity resulting from chronic conditions^a by age, gender, parent's education, poverty status, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years^b 1997-2000

Characteristic	1997	1999	2000
Children ages 0-17			
Total	6.6	6.0	6.0
Gender			
Male	8.4	7.4	7.5
Female	4.7	4.4	4.4
Parent's education			
Fewer than 12 years	6.9	7.0	6.6
12 years	7.5	6.3	7.3
13-15 years	7.9	6.0	6.1
16 or more years	5.2	5.0	4.1
Poverty status			
Below poverty	8.8	8.8	8.4
At or above poverty	6.4	6.0	6.1
Race and Hispanic origin			
White, non-Hispanic	7.1	6.3	6.4
Black, non-Hispanic	7.4	6.5	6.9
Hispanic ^c	4.8	4.5	4.5
Children ages 0-4			
Total	3.5	3.1	3.2
Gender			
Male	4.2	3.8	4.0
Female	2.7	2.4	2.4
Parent's education			
Fewer than 12 years	4.3	3.0	3.3
12 years	4.2	2.7	3.9
13-15 years	3.4	3.4	3.2
16 or more years	3.3	3.1	2.6
Poverty status			
Below poverty	4.6	4.4	3.6
At or above poverty	3.2	3.1	3.2
Race and Hispanic origin			
White, non-Hispanic	3.7	3.0	3.1
Black, non-Hispanic	4.5	5.1	4.1
Hispanic ^c	2.5	2.0	2.6
Children ages 5-17			
Total	7.8	7.0	7.0
Gender			
Male	10.0	8.8	8.9
Female	5.5	5.2	5.1
Parent's education			
Fewer than 12 years	8.1	8.8	8.1
12 years	8.8	7.6	8.4
13-15 years	9.6	6.9	7.2
16 or more years	6.0	5.8	4.8
Poverty status			
Below poverty	10.8	10.7	10.5
At or above poverty	7.6	7.1	7.1
Race and Hispanic origin			
White, non-Hispanic	8.3	7.5	7.5
Black, non-Hispanic	8.4	7.0	7.8
Hispanic ^c	5.9	5.7	5.3

^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 1998 annual estimates for activity limitation are not shown due to an error in data collection for January-June.

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

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

Table HEALTH3

Childhood immunization: Percentage of children ages 19 to 35 months vaccinated for selected diseases by poverty status, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1994-2000

Characteristic	Total					Below poverty					At or above poverty				
	1994	1996	1998	1999	2000	1994	1996	1998	1999	2000	1994	1996	1998	1999	2000
Total															
Combined series (4:3:1:3) ^a	69	77	79	78	76	61	69	74	73	71	72	80	82	81	78
Combined series (4:3:1) ^b	75	78	81	80	78	66	71	76	75	72	77	81	83	82	79
DTP (4 doses or more) ^c	76	81	84	83	82	69	73	80	79	76	79	84	86	85	84
Polio (3 doses or more)	83	91	91	90	90	78	88	90	87	87	85	92	92	91	90
Measles-containing (MCV) ^d	89	91	92	92	91	87	87	90	90	89	90	92	93	92	91
Hib (3 doses or more) ^e	86	92	93	94	93	81	88	91	91	90	88	93	95	95	95
Hepatitis B (3 doses or more) ^f	37	82	87	88	90	25	78	85	87	87	41	83	88	89	91
Varicella ^g	-	12	43	58	68	-	5	41	55	64	-	15	44	58	69
White, non-Hispanic															
Combined series (4:3:1:3) ^a	72	79	82	81	79	-	68	77	76	73	-	81	83	82	80
Combined series (4:3:1) ^b	78	80	83	82	80	-	70	79	77	74	-	82	84	83	81
DTP (4 doses or more) ^c	80	83	87	86	84	-	72	82	81	78	-	85	88	86	85
Polio (3 doses or more)	85	92	92	90	91	-	88	91	88	88	-	93	93	91	91
Measles-containing (MCV) ^d	90	92	93	92	92	-	86	91	90	88	-	93	94	93	92
Hib (3 doses or more) ^e	87	93	95	95	95	-	87	92	93	92	-	94	96	95	95
Hepatitis B (3 doses or more) ^f	40	82	88	89	91	-	75	87	88	88	-	83	88	89	92
Varicella ^g	-	15	42	56	66	-	6	37	51	58	-	16	43	57	68
Black, non-Hispanic															
Combined series (4:3:1:3) ^a	67	74	73	74	71	-	70	72	72	69	-	78	74	77	72
Combined series (4:3:1) ^b	70	76	74	75	72	-	73	74	74	70	-	80	76	78	73
DTP (4 doses or more) ^c	72	79	77	79	76	-	75	77	78	75	-	82	79	83	78
Polio (3 doses or more)	79	90	88	87	87	-	88	88	86	85	-	92	87	88	87
Measles-containing (MCV) ^d	86	89	89	90	88	-	88	89	90	88	-	91	90	91	87
Hib (3 doses or more) ^e	85	90	90	92	93	-	87	90	91	92	-	92	90	94	93
Hepatitis B (3 doses or more) ^f	29	82	84	87	89	-	79	86	86	89	-	86	83	90	90
Varicella ^g	-	9	42	58	67	-	3	40	57	60	-	13	44	60	72
Hispanic^h															
Combined series (4:3:1:3) ^a	62	71	75	75	73	-	68	73	73	70	-	74	79	78	74
Combined series (4:3:1) ^b	68	73	77	77	75	-	70	76	76	73	-	75	80	80	75
DTP (4 doses or more) ^c	70	77	81	80	79	-	73	79	78	76	-	79	83	82	80
Polio (3 doses or more)	81	89	89	89	88	-	88	90	89	88	-	90	90	90	87
Measles-containing (MCV) ^d	88	88	91	90	90	-	88	91	90	90	-	89	93	91	90
Hib (3 doses or more) ^e	84	89	92	92	91	-	88	92	91	88	-	90	94	95	93
Hepatitis B (3 doses or more) ^f	33	80	86	85	88	-	79	83	87	87	-	82	88	88	90
Varicella ^g	-	8	47	61	70	-	6	44	59	70	-	11	48	62	70

- = not available

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

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

^c Diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and pertussis vaccine.

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

^e *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) vaccine.

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

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

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

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

Table HEALTH4

Low birthweight: Percentage of infants born of low-birthweight by detailed mother's race and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980-2000

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams, about 5.5 pounds)									
Race and Hispanic origin									
Total	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6
White, non-Hispanic	5.7	5.6	5.6	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6
Black, non-Hispanic	12.7	12.6	13.3	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.2	13.1
Hispanic ^a	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
Mexican American	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0
Puerto Rican	9.0	8.7	9.0	9.4	9.2	9.4	9.7	9.3	9.3
Cuban	5.6	6.0	5.7	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.5
Central and South American	5.8	5.7	5.8	6.2	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.3
Other and unknown Hispanic	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.5	7.7	7.9	7.6	7.6	7.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	6.7	6.2	6.5	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.3
Chinese	5.2	5.0	4.7	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.1
Japanese	6.6	6.2	6.2	7.3	7.3	6.8	7.5	7.9	7.1
Filipino	7.4	6.9	7.3	7.8	7.9	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.5
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	7.2	6.5	7.2	6.8	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.7	6.8
Other Asian/Pacific Islander	6.8	6.2	6.6	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	6.4	5.9	6.1	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.8	7.1	6.8

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

Race and Hispanic origin									
Total	1.15	1.21	1.27	1.35	1.37	1.42	1.45	1.45	1.43
White, non-Hispanic	0.86	0.90	0.93	1.04	1.08	1.12	1.15	1.15	1.14
Black, non-Hispanic	2.46	2.66	2.93	2.98	3.02	3.05	3.11	3.18	3.10
Hispanic ^a	0.98	1.01	1.03	1.11	1.12	1.13	1.15	1.14	1.14
Mexican American	0.92	0.97	0.92	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.04	1.03
Puerto Rican	1.29	1.30	1.62	1.79	1.70	1.85	1.86	1.86	1.93
Cuban	1.02	1.18	1.20	1.19	1.35	1.36	1.33	1.49	1.21
Central and South American	0.99	1.01	1.05	1.13	1.14	1.17	1.23	1.15	1.20
Other and unknown Hispanic	1.01	0.96	1.09	1.28	1.48	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.42
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.92	0.85	0.87	0.91	0.99	1.05	1.10	1.08	1.05
Chinese	0.66	0.57	0.51	0.67	0.64	0.74	0.75	0.68	0.77
Japanese	0.94	0.84	0.73	0.87	0.81	0.78	0.84	0.86	0.75
Filipino	0.99	0.86	1.05	1.13	1.20	1.29	1.35	1.41	1.38
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	1.05	1.03	0.97	0.94	0.97	1.41	1.53	1.41	1.39
Other Asian/Pacific Islander	0.96	0.91	0.92	0.91	1.04	1.07	1.12	1.09	1.04
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.92	1.01	1.01	1.10	1.21	1.19	1.24	1.26	1.16

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

NOTE: Excludes live births with unknown birthweight. Low-birthweight infants weigh less than 2,500 grams at birth, about 5.5 pounds. Very-low-birthweight infants weigh less than 1,500 grams, about 3.25 pounds. Trend data for births to Hispanic and white and black, non-Hispanic women are affected by expansion of the reporting area in which an item on Hispanic origin is included on the birth certificate as well as by immigration. These two factors affect numbers of events, composition of the Hispanic population, and maternal and infant health characteristics. The number of States in the reporting area increased from 22 in 1980 to 23 and the District of Columbia (DC) in 1983-87, 30 and DC in 1988, 47 and DC in 1989, 48 and DC in 1990, 49 and DC in 1991-92, and all 50 States and DC from 1993 forward. Trend data for births to Asian/Pacific Islander and Hispanic women are also affected by immigration.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. Ventura, S.J., Martin, J.A., Curtin, S.C., Menacker, F., and Hamilton, B.E. (2001). Births: Final data for 1999. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 49 (1). Martin, J.A., Hamilton, B.E., Ventura, S.J., Menacker, F., and Park, M.M. (2002). Births: Final data for 2000. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 50 (5). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

Table HEALTH5

Infant mortality: Death rates among infants by detailed race and Hispanic origin of mother, selected years 1983-99

(Infant deaths per 1,000 live births)

Race and Hispanic origin	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1995 ^a	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total	10.9	10.4	10.4	10.1	9.8	9.6	9.5	8.9	8.6	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.0
White, non-Hispanic	9.2	8.6	8.6	8.3	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.2	7.0	6.3	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.8
Black, non-Hispanic	19.1	18.1	18.3	18.0	17.5	18.0	18.0	16.9	16.6	14.7	14.2	13.7	13.9	14.1
Hispanic ^{b,c}	9.5	9.3	8.8	8.4	8.2	8.3	8.1	7.5	7.1	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.7
Mexican American	9.1	8.9	8.5	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.2	6.9	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.5
Puerto Rican	12.9	12.9	11.2	11.8	9.9	11.6	11.7	9.9	9.7	8.9	8.6	7.9	7.8	8.3
Cuban	7.5	8.1	8.5	7.6	7.1	7.3	6.2	7.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.5	3.6	4.7
Central and South American	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.2	7.4	6.8	5.9	5.5	5.0	5.5	5.3	4.7
Other and unknown Hispanic	10.6	9.5	9.5	9.2	8.7	9.1	8.4	8.0	8.2	7.4	7.7	6.2	6.5	7.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	8.3	8.9	7.8	7.8	7.3	6.8	7.4	6.6	5.8	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.5	4.8
Chinese	9.5	7.2	5.8	5.9	6.2	5.5	6.4	4.3	4.6	3.8	3.2	3.1	4.0	2.9
Japanese	*	6.4	6.0	7.2	6.6	7.0	6.0	5.5	4.2	5.3	4.2	5.3	3.5	3.4
Filipino	8.4	8.5	7.7	7.2	6.6	6.9	8.0	6.0	5.1	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.2	5.8
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	11.2	12.9	9.9	11.9	12.2	9.2	11.4	8.0	7.6	6.6	5.6	9.0	10.0	7.1
Other Asian/Pacific Islander	8.1	9.4	8.5	8.3	7.6	7.0	7.3	7.4	6.3	5.5	5.7	5.0	5.7	5.1
American Indian/Alaska Native	15.2	13.4	13.1	13.9	13.0	12.7	13.4	13.1	11.3	9.0	10.0	8.7	9.3	9.3

* = number too small to calculate a reliable rate

^a Beginning with data for 1995, rates are on a period basis. Earlier rates are on a cohort basis. Race-specific data for 1995-99 are weighted to account for unmatched records.^b Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.^c Trend data for Hispanic women are affected by expansion of the reporting area in which an item on Hispanic origin is included on the birth certificate, as well as by immigration. These two factors affect numbers of events, composition of the Hispanic population, and maternal and infant health characteristics. The number of States in the reporting area increased from 22 in 1980 to 23 and the District of Columbia (DC) in 1983-87, 30 and DC in 1988, 47 and DC in 1989, 48 and DC in 1990, 49 and DC in 1991, and all 50 States and DC from 1993 forward.

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

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

Table HEALTH6.A

Child mortality: Death rates for children ages 1 to 4 by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and cause of death, selected years 1980-99

(Deaths per 100,000 children in each group)

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Ages 1-4								
Total ^a	63.9	51.8	46.8	40.6	38.3	35.8	34.6	34.7
Gender								
Male	72.6	58.5	52.4	44.8	42.2	39.7	37.6	38.5
Female	54.7	44.8	41.0	36.2	34.3	31.8	31.4	30.8
Race and Hispanic origin ^b								
White	57.9	46.6	41.1	35.1	32.9	31.6	30.1	30.7
White, non-Hispanic ^c	-	45.3	37.6	33.9	32.1	31.1	29.4	29.7
Black	97.6	80.7	76.8	70.3	67.6	59.2	61.6	58.9
Hispanic ^{c,d}	-	46.1	43.5	36.7	33.6	31.3	30.4	32.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	43.2	40.1	38.6	25.4	25.1	25.1	18.7	23.0
Leading causes of death ^e								
Unintentional injuries	25.9	20.2	17.3	14.5	13.8	13.1	12.7	12.6
Cancer	4.5	3.8	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.8
Birth defects	8.0	5.9	6.1	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.6
Homicide	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.5
Heart disease	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2
Pneumonia/Influenza	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9
Injury-related deaths by cause ^e								
All injuries (intentional and unintentional)	28.9	23.0	19.9	17.4	16.7	15.5	15.4	15.3
Motor vehicle traffic related	7.4	5.9	5.3	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.8
Drowning	5.7	4.4	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.3
Fire and burns	6.1	4.8	4.0	3.1	3.0	2.5	1.9	2.2
Firearms	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Suffocation	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2
Pedestrian (non-traffic) ^f	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Fall	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4

- = not available

^a Total includes American Indians/Alaska Natives.^b Death rates for American Indians/Alaska Natives are not shown separately, because the numbers of deaths were too small for the calculation of reliable rates and American Indians are underreported on the death certificate.^c Trend data for Hispanics and white, non-Hispanics are affected by expansion of the reporting area in which an item on Hispanic origin is included on the death certificate, as well as by immigration. These two factors affect numbers of events, composition of the Hispanic population, and health characteristics. Tabulations are restricted to a subset of the States that include the item on the death certificate and that meet a minimal quality standard. The quality of reporting has improved substantially over time, so that the minimal quality standard was relaxed in 1992 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; complete reporting began in 1997. The population data in 1990 and 1991 do not exclude New York City.^d Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.^e Cause-of-death information for 1980-98 is classified according to the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases. Cause-of-death information for 1999 is classified according to the Tenth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases.^f Includes deaths occurring on private property. Pedestrian deaths on public roads are included in the motor vehicle traffic-related category.

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

Table HEALTH6.B

Child mortality: Death rates for children ages 5 to 14 by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and cause of death, selected years 1980-99

(Deaths per 100,000 children in each group)

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Ages 5-14								
Total ^a	30.6	26.5	24.0	22.5	21.7	20.8	19.9	19.2
Gender								
Male	36.7	31.8	28.5	26.7	25.4	24.0	23.4	22.2
Female	24.2	21.0	19.3	18.2	17.8	17.4	16.2	16.1
Race and Hispanic origin ^b								
White	29.1	25.0	22.3	20.6	19.9	18.9	18.2	17.7
White, non-Hispanic ^c	-	23.1	21.5	20.1	19.3	19.0	18.0	17.5
Black	39.0	35.5	34.4	33.4	32.1	31.1	29.4	28.7
Hispanic ^{c,d}	-	19.3	20.0	20.5	20.3	17.2	17.2	16.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	24.2	20.8	16.9	16.8	14.3	15.6	15.1	12.2
Leading causes of death ^e								
Unintentional injuries	15.0	12.6	10.4	9.3	8.9	8.7	8.3	7.8
Cancer	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6
Birth defects	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.1
Homicide	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
Heart disease	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
Pneumonia/Influenza	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Injury-related deaths by cause ^e								
All injuries (intentional and unintentional)	16.7	14.7	12.7	11.7	11.1	10.7	10.4	9.6
Motor vehicle traffic related	7.5	6.6	5.6	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.2
Drowning	2.5	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0
Fire and burns	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7
Firearms	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.1
Suffocation	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8
Pedestrian (non-traffic) ^f	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Fall	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1

- = not available

^a Total includes American Indians/Alaska Natives.^b Death rates for American Indians/Alaska Natives are not shown separately, because the numbers of deaths were too small for the calculation of reliable rates and American Indians are underreported on the death certificate.^c Trend data for Hispanics and white, non-Hispanics are affected by expansion of the reporting area in which an item on Hispanic origin is included on the death certificate as well as by immigration. These two factors affect numbers of events, composition of the Hispanic population, and health characteristics. Tabulations are restricted to a subset of the States that include the item on the death certificate and that meet a minimal quality standard. The quality of reporting has improved substantially over time, so that the minimal quality standard was relaxed in 1992 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; complete reporting began in 1997. The population data in 1990 and 1991 do not exclude New York City.^d Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.^e Cause-of-death information for 1980-98 is classified according to the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases. Cause-of-death information for 1999 is classified according to the Tenth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases.^f Includes deaths occurring on private property. Pedestrian deaths on public roads are included in the motor vehicle traffic-related category.

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

Table HEALTH7

Adolescent mortality: Death rates among adolescents ages 15 to 19 by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and cause of death^a, selected years 1980-99

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

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total, all races								
All causes	97.9	80.5	87.9	83.1	78.6	74.8	70.6	69.8
Injuries	78.1	62.8	71.0	66.1	62.4	58.5	55.0	53.5
Motor vehicle traffic	42.3	33.1	32.8	28.3	28.2	27.0	26.0	25.7
All firearm	14.7	13.3	23.3	24.5	21.2	18.8	16.3	14.7
Firearm homicide	7.0	5.7	13.8	15.4	13.2	11.6	9.6	8.6
Firearm suicide	5.4	6.0	7.4	7.0	6.1	6.0	5.6	4.9
Males								
White, non-Hispanic								
All causes	-	105.1	108.7	96.0	92.1	90.1	87.2	85.9
Injuries	-	86.2	89.9	77.2	75.1	72.3	70.3	68.2
Motor vehicle traffic	-	47.6	48.2	38.5	39.3	37.1	36.4	35.4
All firearm	-	17.0	21.0	19.9	16.9	16.5	15.3	14.0
Firearm homicide	-	3.7	4.0	4.5	3.6	4.3	3.4	2.9
Firearm suicide	-	10.5	13.6	12.6	11.0	10.5	10.4	9.6
Black								
All causes	134.5	125.5	199.7	209.3	191.7	164.4	149.4	139.3
Injuries	105.3	96.7	174.0	177.2	163.1	139.1	122.6	112.2
Motor vehicle traffic	24.3	21.9	28.5	29.6	28.4	28.8	25.5	24.4
All firearm	46.7	46.5	119.7	124.9	113.0	90.6	75.5	67.9
Firearm homicide	38.4	36.6	104.4	106.0	95.2	77.9	63.5	57.0
Firearm suicide	3.4	5.4	8.8	10.7	9.5	8.4	7.5	7.0
Hispanic ^b								
All causes	-	121.3	132.2	131.6	119.9	107.1	100.0	99.1
Injuries	-	103.7	116.6	115.3	102.8	90.6	85.1	83.1
Motor vehicle traffic	-	42.8	41.0	33.1	31.2	27.7	27.6	29.4
All firearm	-	31.2	52.0	68.5	51.9	45.1	37.5	33.3
Firearm homicide	-	20.9	40.0	49.6	40.9	33.2	28.6	25.8
Firearm suicide	-	6.7	8.6	9.6	7.2	8.5	6.1	5.6
American Indian/Alaska Native								
All causes	248.3	167.5	182.1	163.1	154.6	163.4	133.9	151.8
Injuries	222.7	148.4	155.8	147.3	136.9	146.3	122.6	139.1
Motor vehicle traffic	107.9	66.3	62.7	58.3	50.3	65.9	49.6	55.1
All firearm	40.6	29.2	29.3	48.4	43.8	39.7	40.9	35.6
Firearm homicide	*	*	*	21.7	*	*	*	*
Firearm suicide	26.7	*	*	*	27.0	21.7	25.2	18.7
Asian/Pacific Islander								
All causes	69.1	57.8	73.1	68.4	64.8	56.9	54.0	53.4
Injuries	53.5	47.4	62.3	54.4	55.0	43.0	41.3	40.2
Motor vehicle traffic	25.5	21.0	24.1	15.1	21.4	12.6	14.2	13.7
All firearm	*	9.2	22.2	28.2	19.2	18.8	13.9	11.6
Firearm homicide	*	*	12.6	19.2	13.3	14.5	10.2	7.9
Firearm suicide	*	*	8.3	6.4	*	*	*	*

Table HEALTH7 (cont.)

Adolescent mortality: Death rates among adolescents ages 15 to 19 by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and cause of death^a, selected years 1980-99

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

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Females								
White, non-Hispanic								
All causes	-	46.4	45.5	44.3	43.1	43.8	42.0	42.3
Injuries	-	33.7	33.2	32.3	31.4	31.8	30.4	30.2
Motor vehicle traffic	-	22.5	23.2	22.9	22.2	22.5	22.1	21.5
All firearm	-	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.3	2.8	2.3
Firearm homicide	-	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.9
Firearm suicide	-	2.2	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.3
Black								
All causes	50.3	44.6	54.3	57.8	54.8	48.9	43.2	46.3
Injuries	25.5	22.9	30.8	33.3	31.7	26.8	22.9	25.2
Motor vehicle traffic	6.6	7.5	9.7	10.9	12.8	10.3	8.5	11.2
All firearm	7.5	6.1	12.1	14.5	12.0	9.2	8.0	8.4
Firearm homicide	6.2	5.0	10.4	12.6	10.2	7.5	6.7	7.2
Firearm suicide	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.7	*	1.5	*	*
Hispanic ^b								
All causes	-	33.6	35.7	37.7	35.3	33.7	32.4	32.9
Injuries	-	20.7	23.0	24.5	22.1	21.5	21.6	21.0
Motor vehicle traffic	-	10.7	10.5	13.0	11.3	12.6	12.1	11.7
All firearm	-	4.5	6.9	6.1	4.2	4.7	4.2	3.9
Firearm homicide	-	*	4.9	4.8	2.4	3.2	2.8	2.8
Firearm suicide	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
American Indian/Alaska Native								
All causes	77.4	69.9	72.8	60.3	57.4	53.4	46.6	56.5
Injuries	64.3	56.8	60.8	46.2	44.0	38.6	38.7	42.8
Motor vehicle traffic	41.7	29.6	34.7	29.1	23.0	23.0	22.8	24.0
All firearm	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Firearm homicide	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Firearm suicide	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian/Pacific Islander								
All causes	26.7	32.1	25.9	28.8	27.3	29.3	25.5	26.3
Injuries	16.7	19.3	18.2	19.9	18.4	18.8	16.3	16.2
Motor vehicle traffic	*	*	10.9	12.8	8.3	12.7	9.7	9.1
All firearm	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Firearm homicide	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Firearm suicide	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

- = not available

* = number too small to calculate a reliable rate

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

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

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

Table HEALTH8

Adolescent births: Birth rates by mother's age, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980-2000

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

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
All races									
Ages 10-14	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9
Ages 15-17	32.5	31.0	37.5	36.0	33.8	32.1	30.4	28.7	27.4
Ages 15-19	53.0	51.0	59.9	56.8	54.4	52.3	51.1	49.6	48.5
Ages 18-19	82.1	79.6	88.6	89.1	86.0	83.6	82.0	80.3	79.2
White, total									
Ages 10-14	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Ages 15-17	25.5	24.4	29.5	30.0	28.4	27.1	25.9	24.8	23.6
Ages 15-19	45.4	43.3	50.8	50.1	48.1	46.3	45.4	44.6	43.6
Ages 18-19	73.2	70.4	78.0	81.2	78.4	75.9	74.6	73.5	72.7
White, non-Hispanic									
Ages 10-14	0.4	-	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Ages 15-17	22.4	-	23.2	22.0	20.6	19.4	18.4	17.1	15.8
Ages 15-19	41.2	-	42.5	39.3	37.6	36.0	35.2	34.0	32.5
Ages 18-19	67.7	-	66.6	66.1	63.7	61.9	60.6	58.9	56.8
Black, total									
Ages 10-14	4.3	4.5	4.9	4.2	3.6	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.4
Ages 15-17	72.5	69.3	82.3	69.7	64.7	60.8	56.8	52.0	50.4
Ages 15-19	97.8	95.4	112.8	96.1	91.4	88.2	85.4	81.0	79.4
Ages 18-19	135.1	132.4	152.9	137.1	132.5	130.1	130.9	122.8	121.3
Black, non-Hispanic									
Ages 10-14	4.6	-	5.0	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.5
Ages 15-17	77.2	-	84.9	72.1	66.6	62.6	58.8	53.7	52.0
Ages 15-19	105.1	-	116.2	99.3	94.2	90.8	88.2	83.7	81.9
Ages 18-19	146.5	-	157.5	141.9	136.6	134.0	130.9	126.8	125.1
Hispanic^a									
Ages 10-14	1.7	-	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9
Ages 15-17	52.1	-	65.9	72.9	69.0	66.3	62.3	61.3	60.0
Ages 15-19	82.2	-	100.3	106.7	101.8	97.4	93.6	93.4	94.4
Ages 18-19	126.9	-	147.7	57.9	151.1	144.3	140.1	139.4	143.6
American Indian/Alaska Native									
Ages 10-14	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.3
Ages 15-17	51.5	47.7	48.5	47.8	46.4	45.3	44.4	41.4	39.6
Ages 15-19	82.2	79.2	81.1	78.0	73.9	71.8	72.1	67.8	67.8
Ages 18-19	129.5	124.1	129.3	130.7	122.3	117.6	118.4	110.6	113.1
Asian/Pacific Islander									
Ages 10-14	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Ages 15-17	12.0	12.5	16.0	15.4	14.9	14.3	13.8	12.3	11.5
Ages 15-19	26.2	23.8	26.4	26.1	24.6	23.7	23.1	22.3	21.6
Ages 18-19	46.2	40.8	40.2	43.4	40.4	39.3	38.3	38.0	37.0

-- = not available

^a Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Trend data for Hispanic women are affected by expansion of the reporting area in which an item on Hispanic origin is included on the birth certificate, as well as by immigration. These two factors affect numbers of events, composition of the Hispanic population, and maternal and infant health characteristics. The number of States in the reporting area increased from 22 in 1980 to 23 and the District of Columbia (DC) in 1983-87, 30 and DC in 1988, 47 and DC in 1989, 48 and DC in 1990, 49 and DC in 1991-92, and all 50 States and DC from 1993 forward. Rates in 1981-88 were not calculated for Hispanics; black, non-Hispanics; and white, non-Hispanics because estimates for these populations were not available. Recent declines in teenage birth rates parallel but outpace the reductions in birth rates for unmarried teenagers (POP6.A). 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. Mathews, T.J., Ventura, S.J., Curtin, S.C., and Martin, J.A. (1999). Births of Hispanic origin, 1989-95. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, 46 (6, Supplement). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Taffel, S.M. (1984). Birth and fertility rates for States: United States, 1990. *Vital and Health Statistics*, 42 (21). Ventura, S.J., Mathews, T.J., and Hamilton, B.E. (2001). Births to teenagers in the United States, 1940-2000. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 49 (10). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Martin, J.A., Hamilton, B.E., Ventura, S.J., Menacker, F., and Park, M.M. (2002). Births: Final data for 2000. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 50 (5). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

Table BEH1

Regular cigarette smoking: Percentage of students who reported smoking cigarettes daily in the previous 30 days by grade, gender, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980-2001

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
8th-graders										
Total	-	-	-	9.3	10.4	9.0	8.8	8.1	7.4	5.5
Gender										
Male	-	-	-	9.2	10.5	9.0	8.1	7.4	7.0	5.9
Female	-	-	-	9.2	10.1	8.7	9.0	8.4	7.5	4.9
Race and Hispanic origin ^a										
White, non-Hispanic	-	-	-	10.5	11.7	11.4	10.4	9.7	9.0	7.5
Black, non-Hispanic	-	-	-	2.8	3.2	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.2	2.8
Hispanic ^b	-	-	-	9.2	8.0	8.1	8.4	8.5	7.1	5.0
10th-graders										
Total	-	-	-	16.3	18.3	18.0	15.8	15.9	14.0	12.2
Gender										
Male	-	-	-	16.3	18.1	17.2	14.7	15.6	13.7	12.4
Female	-	-	-	16.1	18.6	18.5	16.8	15.9	14.1	11.9
Race and Hispanic origin ^a										
White, non-Hispanic	-	-	-	17.6	20.0	21.4	20.3	19.1	17.7	15.5
Black, non-Hispanic	-	-	-	4.7	5.1	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.2	5.2
Hispanic ^b	-	-	-	9.9	11.6	10.8	9.4	9.1	8.8	7.4
12th-graders										
Total	21.3	19.5	19.1	21.6	22.2	24.6	22.4	23.1	20.6	19.0
Gender										
Male	18.5	17.8	18.6	21.7	22.2	24.8	22.7	23.6	20.9	18.4
Female	23.5	20.6	19.3	20.8	21.8	23.6	21.5	22.2	19.7	18.9
Race and Hispanic origin ^a										
White, non-Hispanic	23.9	20.4	21.8	23.9	25.4	27.8	28.3	26.9	25.7	23.8
Black, non-Hispanic	17.4	9.9	5.8	6.1	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.7	8.0	7.5
Hispanic ^b	12.8	11.8	10.9	11.6	12.9	14.0	13.6	14.0	15.7	12.0

- = not available

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

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

SOURCE: Johnston, L.D., O'Malley, P.M., and Bachman, J.G. (2001). *Monitoring the Future National Survey Results on Drug Use, 1975-2000 Volume I: Secondary School Students* (NIH Pub. No. 01-4924). Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse. Tables D-48 and D-49. Data for 2001 are from press release of December 19, 2001, and unpublished tabulations from Monitoring the Future, University of Michigan.

Table BEH2

Alcohol use: Percentage of students who reported having five or more drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks by grade, gender, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980-2001

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
8th-graders										
Total	-	-	-	14.5	15.6	14.5	13.7	15.2	14.1	13.2
Gender										
Male	-	-	-	15.1	16.5	15.3	14.4	16.4	14.4	13.7
Female	-	-	-	13.9	14.5	13.5	12.7	13.9	13.6	12.4
Race and Hispanic origin ^a										
White, non-Hispanic	-	-	-	13.9	15.1	15.1	14.1	14.3	14.9	13.8
Black, non-Hispanic	-	-	-	10.8	10.4	9.8	9.0	9.9	10.0	9.0
Hispanic ^b	-	-	-	22.0	21.0	20.7	20.4	20.9	19.1	17.6
10th-graders										
Total	-	-	-	24.0	24.8	25.1	24.3	25.6	26.2	24.9
Gender										
Male	-	-	-	26.3	27.2	28.6	26.7	29.7	29.8	28.6
Female	-	-	-	21.5	22.3	21.7	22.2	21.8	22.5	21.4
Race and Hispanic origin ^a										
White, non-Hispanic	-	-	-	25.4	26.2	26.9	27.0	27.2	28.1	27.4
Black, non-Hispanic	-	-	-	13.3	12.2	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.9	12.6
Hispanic ^b	-	-	-	26.8	29.6	27.5	26.3	27.5	28.3	27.7
12th-graders										
Total	41.2	36.7	32.2	29.8	30.2	31.3	31.5	30.8	30.0	29.7
Gender										
Male	52.1	45.3	39.1	36.9	37.0	37.9	39.2	38.1	36.7	36.0
Female	30.5	28.2	24.4	23.0	23.5	24.4	24.0	23.6	23.5	23.7
Race and Hispanic origin ^a										
White, non-Hispanic	44.3	41.5	36.6	32.3	33.4	35.1	36.4	35.7	34.6	34.5
Black, non-Hispanic	17.7	15.7	14.4	14.9	15.3	13.4	12.3	12.3	11.5	11.8
Hispanic ^b	33.1	31.7	25.6	26.6	27.1	27.6	28.1	29.3	31.0	28.4

- = 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. (2001). *Monitoring the Future National Survey Results on Drug Use, 1975-2000 Volume I: Secondary School Students* (NIH Pub. No. 01-4924). Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse. Tables D-44 and D-45. Data for 2001 are from press release of December 19, 2001 and unpublished tabulations from Monitoring the Future, University of Michigan.

Table BEH3

Illicit drug use: Percentage of students who have used illicit drugs in the previous 30 days by grade, gender, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980-2001

Characteristic	1980 ^a	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
8th-graders										
Total	-	-	-	12.4	14.6	12.9	12.1	12.2	11.9	11.7
Gender										
Male	-	-	-	12.7	14.6	13.3	11.9	12.6	12.0	13.2
Female	-	-	-	11.9	14.1	12.3	11.9	11.7	11.3	9.9
Race and Hispanic origin ^b										
White, non-Hispanic	-	-	-	18.9	13.2	13.7	12.4	11.3	11.2	11.2
Black, non-Hispanic	-	-	-	9.1	10.5	10.8	10.2	11.1	10.8	9.6
Hispanic ^c	-	-	-	16.7	16.5	15.9	15.9	17.0	15.2	15.0
10th-graders										
Total	-	-	-	20.2	23.2	23.0	21.5	22.1	22.5	22.7
Gender										
Male	-	-	-	21.1	24.3	24.8	22.5	23.7	25.4	24.9
Female	-	-	-	19.0	21.9	21.0	20.5	20.4	19.5	20.5
Race and Hispanic origin ^b										
White, non-Hispanic	-	-	-	19.7	22.4	23.8	23.1	22.6	23.0	23.4
Black, non-Hispanic	-	-	-	15.5	17.0	17.7	16.4	15.8	17.0	17.6
Hispanic ^c	-	-	-	20.6	22.5	24.2	24.2	23.8	23.7	23.3
12th-graders										
Total	37.2	29.7	17.2	23.8	24.6	26.2	25.6	25.9	24.9	25.7
Gender										
Male	39.6	32.1	18.9	26.8	27.5	28.7	29.1	28.6	27.5	28.4
Female	34.3	26.7	15.2	20.4	21.2	23.2	21.6	22.7	22.1	22.6
Race and Hispanic origin ^b										
White, non-Hispanic	38.8	30.2	20.5	23.8	24.8	26.4	27.5	27.0	25.9	26.5
Black, non-Hispanic	28.8	22.9	9.0	18.3	19.7	20.0	19.4	20.2	20.3	18.7
Hispanic ^c	33.1	27.2	13.9	21.4	22.6	23.9	24.1	24.4	27.4	25.3

- = not available

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Johnston, L.D., O'Malley, P.M., and Bachman, J.G. (2001). *Monitoring the Future National Survey Results on Drug Use, 1975-2000 Volume I: Secondary School Students* (NIH Pub. No. 01-4924). Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse. Tables 2-2 and 5-3. Data for 2001 are from press release of December 19, 2001, and demographic disaggregations are from unpublished tabulations from Monitoring the Future, University of Michigan.

Table BEH4.A

Youth victims of serious violent crimes: Number and rate of victimizations for youth ages 12 to 17 by age, race, and gender, selected years 1980-2000

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Rate per 1,000 youth ages 12-17									
Age									
12-17	37.6	34.3	43.2	28.3	30.3	27.1	24.6	20.4	16.3
12-14	33.4	28.1	41.2	26.7	24.9	23.5	20.4	20.4	13.7
15-17	41.4	40.3	45.2	30.0	35.8	30.7	28.6	20.5	19.0
Race									
White	34.1	34.4	37.0	25.5	27.7	27.6	24.2	18.7	15.4
Black	60.2	35.2	77.0	44.5	43.4	30.4	31.0	32.0	23.4
Other	21.7	28.8	37.3	23.7	31.2	9.7	11.7	13.2	7.6
Gender									
Male	54.8	49.8	60.5	39.0	40.4	33.1	32.2	26.8	22.8
Female	19.7	18.2	24.9	17.0	19.7	20.7	16.5	13.7	9.5
Number of victimizations of youth ages 12-17									
Age									
12-17	877,104	742,815	866,272	633,301	687,638	622,242	569,935	477,682	393,056
12-14	364,437	295,972	412,125	303,287	281,992	266,461	233,500	237,031	166,057
15-17	512,667	446,843	454,147	330,014	405,646	355,781	336,435	240,651	226,999
Race									
White	658,539	606,739	593,596	451,830	498,628	502,846	444,663	344,896	293,365
Black	206,227	113,960	238,141	154,013	152,095	107,541	110,314	115,612	91,229
Other	12,292	22,111	34,523	27,445	36,902	11,845	14,953	17,165	8,456
Gender									
Male	651,976	550,860	623,509	447,695	471,282	390,870	383,546	322,259	280,879
Female	225,127	191,955	242,763	185,606	216,356	231,372	186,389	155,422	112,177

NOTE: Serious violent crimes include aggravated assault, rape, robbery, and homicide. Aggravated assault is an attack with a weapon, regardless of whether or not an injury occurred, or an attack without a weapon when serious injury resulted. Robbery is stealing by force or threat of force. Because of changes in the victimization survey, data prior to 1992 are adjusted to make them comparable with data collected under the redesigned methodology. Victimization rates were calculated using population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Reports. Such population estimates normally differ somewhat from population estimates derived from the victimization survey data. The rates may therefore differ marginally from rates based upon the victimization survey-derived population estimates. The preliminary data for 2000 do not include final homicide estimates. Revised numbers that reflect the final homicide estimates will be available at a later time on the Forum's website (<http://childstats.gov>). Rates may also be revised to reflect final U.S. Census Bureau population estimates for 1990-2000.

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

Table BEH4.B

Serious violent juvenile crime rate: Number and rate of serious crimes involving youth ages 12 to 17, selected years 1980-2000

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Rate per 1,000 youth ages 12-17									
Total	34.9	30.2	39.1	36.3	35.5	30.7	26.5	26.1	17.2
Number of serious violent crimes									
Total (in millions)	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.2
Number involving youth ages 12-17 (in thousands)	812	652	785	812	805	706	616	610	413
Percentage involving youth ages 12-17	21.3	19.4	22.4	24.7	24.7	23.2	22.2	24.1	18.8
Percentage of juvenile crimes involving multiple offenders	61.4	61.4	61.1	54.5	53.1	53.4	52.9	47.1	58.6

NOTE: This rate is the ratio of number of crimes (aggravated assault, rape, and robbery; i.e., stealing by force or threat of violence) reported to the National Crime Victimization Survey for which the age of the offenders was known or perceived to be 12 to 17 years of age, plus the number of homicides reported to police that involved at least one juvenile offender 12 to 17 years of age, to the number of juveniles in the population. Because of changes in the victimization survey, data prior to 1992 are adjusted to make them comparable to data collected under the redesigned methodology. Preliminary data for 2000 do not include final homicide estimates. Revised numbers that reflect the final homicide estimates will be available at a later time on the Forum's website (<http://childstats.gov>). Rates may also be revised to reflect final U.S. Census Bureau population estimates for 1990-2000.

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

Table ED1

Family reading: Percentage of children ages 3 to 5^a who were read to every day in the last week by a family member by child and family characteristics, selected years 1993-2001

Characteristic	1993	1995	1996	1999	2001
Total	53	58	57	54	58
Gender					
Male	51	57	56	52	55
Female	54	59	57	55	61
Race and Hispanic origin					
White, non-Hispanic	59	65	64	61	64
Black, non-Hispanic	39	43	44	41	48
Hispanic ^b	37	38	39	33	42
Other, non-Hispanic	-	-	-	-	59
Poverty status^c					
Below poverty	44	48	46	38	48
At or above poverty	56	62	61	58	61
Family type					
Two parents	55	61	61	58	61
One or no parent	46	49	46	43	48
Mother's highest level of education^d					
Less than high school graduate	37	40	37	39	42
High school graduate/GED	48	48	49	45	49
Vocational/technical or some college	57	64	62	53	60
College graduate	71	76	77	71	73
Mother's employment status^{d,e}					
Worked 35 hours or more per week	52	55	54	49	55
Worked less than 35 hours per week	56	63	59	56	63
Looking for work	-	-	-	-	56
Not in labor force	55	60	59	60	58

- = not available

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table ED2**Early childhood care and education: Percentage of children ages 3 to 5^a who are enrolled in center-based early childhood care and education programs^b by child and family characteristics, selected years 1991-2001**

Characteristic	1991	1993	1995	1996	1999	2001
Total	53	53	55	55	60	56
Gender						
Male	52	53	55	55	61	54
Female	53	53	55	55	59	59
Race and Hispanic origin						
White, non-Hispanic	54	54	57	57	60	59
Black, non-Hispanic	58	57	60	65	73	64
Hispanic ^c	39	43	37	39	44	40
Other, non-Hispanic	53	51	57	45	66	61
Poverty status^d						
Below poverty	44	49	45	44	52	47
At or above poverty	56	53	59	59	62	59
Family type						
Two parents	50	52	55	54	59	57
One or no parent	54	54	56	58	62	56
Mother's highest level of education^e						
Less than high school graduate	32	33	35	37	40	38
High school graduate/GED	46	43	48	49	52	47
Vocational/technical or some college	60	60	57	58	63	62
College graduate	72	73	75	73	74	70
Mother's employment status^e						
Worked 35 hours or more per week	59	61	60	63	65	63
Worked less than 35 hours per week	58	57	62	64	64	61
Looking for work	43	48	52	47	55	47
Not in labor force	45	44	47	43	52	47

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table ED3.A

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

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

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

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

The mathematics proficiency scale ranges from 0 to 500:

- Level 150: Simple arithmetic facts
- Level 200: Beginning skills and understandings
- Level 250: Numerical operations and beginning problem solving
- Level 300: Moderately complex procedures and reasoning
- Level 350: Multi-step problem solving and algebra

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

Table ED3.B

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

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

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

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

The reading proficiency scale has a range from 0 to 500:

- Level 150: Simple, discrete reading tasks
- Level 200: Partial skills and understanding
- Level 250: Interrelates ideas and makes generalizations
- Level 300: Understands complicated information
- Level 350: Learns from specialized reading materials

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

Table ED4.A**High school academic coursetaking: Percentage distribution of high school graduates by the highest level of advanced mathematics courses taken, selected years 1982-98**

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

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

Mathematics academic levels are:

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

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

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

Middle academic II: Algebra II and Unified Mathematics III.

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

Advanced academic II: Precalculus and introduction to analysis.

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

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

Table ED4.B**High school academic coursetaking: Percentage distribution of high school graduates by the highest level of advanced science courses taken, selected years 1982-98**

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

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

Science academic levels are: Primary and secondary physical: Physical science; applied physical science; earth science; college preparatory earth science; unified science; astronomy; geology; environmental science; oceanography; general physics; Basic Biology I; and consumer or introductory chemistry.

Biology: General Biology I; secondary life sciences (including ecology, zoology, marine biology, and human physiology); general or honors Biology II; and advanced placement biology.

Chemistry, physics, or both: Students completed one or more of the following: Chemistry I; Chemistry II; Physics I; or Physics II.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: Foreign language coursetaking is based on students taking classes in Spanish, French, Latin, or German.

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

Table ED5

High school completion: Percentage of adults ages 18 to 24^a who have completed high school by race, Hispanic origin, and method of completion, selected years 1980-2000

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995 ^b	1996 ^b	1997 ^b	1998 ^b	1999 ^b	2000 ^{b,c}
Total^d									
Total completing high school ^e	84	85	86	85	86	86	85	86	87
Method of completion									
Diploma	-	-	81	78	76	77	75	77	-
Equivalent ^f	-	-	4	8	10	9	10	9	-
White, non-Hispanic									
Total completing high school ^e	88	88	90	90	92	91	90	91	92
Method of completion									
Diploma	-	-	85	83	81	81	80	82	-
Equivalent ^f	-	-	5	7	11	9	10	9	-
Black, non-Hispanic									
Total completing high school ^e	75	81	83	85	83	82	81	84	84
Method of completion									
Diploma	-	-	78	75	73	72	72	73	-
Equivalent ^f	-	-	5	9	10	10	10	11	-
Hispanic^g									
Total completing high school ^e	57	67	59	63	62	67	63	63	64
Method of completion									
Diploma	-	-	55	54	55	59	52	55	-
Equivalent ^f	-	-	4	9	7	8	11	9	-

- = not available

^a Excludes those enrolled in high school or below.

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

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

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

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

^f Diploma equivalents include alternative credentials obtained by passing examinations such as the GED test.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, October Current Population Survey (various years). Kaufman, P., Alt, M.N. and C. Chapman. (2001). *Dropout rates in the United States: 2000*. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics.

Table ED6.A

Youth neither enrolled in school nor working: Percentage of youth ages 16 to 19 who are neither enrolled in school nor working by age, gender, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1984-2001

Characteristic	1984	1985	1990	1995 ^a	1996 ^a	1997 ^a	1998 ^a	1999 ^a	2000 ^a	2001 ^a
All youth ages 16-19										
Total	12	11	10	9	9	9	8	8	8	9
Gender										
Male	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	8
Female	14	13	12	11	11	10	9	9	9	9
Race and Hispanic origin										
White, non-Hispanic	10	9	8	7	7	7	6	6	6	6
Black, non-Hispanic	19	18	15	14	15	14	13	13	13	14
Hispanic ^b	18	17	17	16	16	14	14	14	13	13
Youth ages 16-17										
Total	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Gender										
Male	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4
Female	6	6	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4
Race and Hispanic origin										
White, non-Hispanic	5	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Black, non-Hispanic	6	6	6	6	5	6	5	5	5	5
Hispanic ^b	11	10	10	9	8	8	8	9	7	7
Youth ages 18-19										
Total	18	17	15	15	15	14	13	13	12	13
Gender										
Male	14	13	12	12	13	12	12	11	11	12
Female	21	20	18	17	17	15	13	14	13	15
Race and Hispanic origin										
White, non-Hispanic	14	14	12	11	11	10	9	9	9	10
Black, non-Hispanic	32	30	23	24	25	23	21	21	21	22
Hispanic ^b	25	24	24	23	23	20	19	20	18	19

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

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

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

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

Table ED6.B

Youth enrolled in school and working: Percentage of youth ages 16 to 19 who are enrolled in school and working by age, gender, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1984-2001

Characteristic	1984	1985	1990	1995 ^a	1996 ^a	1997 ^a	1998 ^a	1999 ^a	2000 ^a	2001 ^a
All youth ages 16-19										
Total	25	26	28	29	29	29	29	31	30	28
Gender										
Male	25	26	27	28	28	28	29	29	29	26
Female	25	26	28	30	30	30	33	32	32	30
Race and Hispanic origin										
White, non-Hispanic	29	30	33	35	35	35	36	36	36	34
Black, non-Hispanic	10	12	15	16	15	16	19	17	19	16
Hispanic ^b	18	15	17	16	17	17	18	18	19	20
Youth ages 16-17										
Total	28	29	29	30	30	29	31	31	31	28
Gender										
Male	28	29	29	29	28	29	30	30	29	27
Female	28	29	30	31	31	30	32	31	32	30
Race and Hispanic origin										
White, non-Hispanic	33	34	36	37	37	36	38	37	37	34
Black, non-Hispanic	10	12	15	16	16	15	17	17	19	16
Hispanic ^b	18	15	17	14	15	15	17	17	18	17
Youth ages 18-19										
Total	23	23	26	28	28	28	30	30	30	28
Gender										
Male	23	23	25	27	28	27	27	28	28	26
Female	23	23	26	30	29	30	33	32	31	30
Race and Hispanic origin										
White, non-Hispanic	26	26	30	33	34	33	35	36	35	33
Black, non-Hispanic	11	12	15	17	15	16	21	18	18	16
Hispanic ^b	17	15	16	19	18	19	19	19	20	22

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

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

NOTE: The information relates to the labor force and enrollment status of persons 16-19 years old in the civilian noninstitutionalized population during an "average" week of the school year. The figures represent an average based on responses to the survey questions for the months that youth are usually in school (January through May and September through December). Results are based on uncomposited estimates and are not comparable to data from published tables. Data for the groups of youth not shown here—those employed and not in school and those not employed and in school—are available on the website version of the report at <http://childstats.gov>.

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

Table ED7

Higher education: Percentage of high school graduates ages 25 to 29 attaining higher degrees by highest degree attained, race, and Hispanic origin, selected years 1980-2001

Characteristic	1980	1985	1990	1995 ^a	1996 ^a	1997 ^a	1998 ^a	1999 ^a	2000 ^a	2001 ^a
Bachelor's degree or higher^b										
Total	26	26	27	28	31	32	31	32	33	33
Race and Hispanic origin										
White, non-Hispanic	28	27	29	31	34	35	35	36	36	35
Black, non-Hispanic	15	14	16	18	17	16	18	17	21	20
Hispanic ^c	13	18	14	16	16	18	17	14	15	18
Associate's degree										
Total	-	-	-	10	10	9	10	10	10	10
Race and Hispanic origin										
White, non-Hispanic	-	-	-	10	10	9	10	10	10	10
Black, non-Hispanic	-	-	-	8	8	7	8	10	9	10
Hispanic ^c	-	-	-	7	8	9	9	9	9	9

- = not available

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

^b 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's degree. Source: National Center for Education Statistics.

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

Table SPECIAL

Children of at least one foreign-born parent: Percentage of children under 18 by nativity of child and parents^a by parent's education, poverty status, and other characteristics, selected years 1994-2001

Characteristic	1994			1996			1998		
	Native child and parents	Foreign-born parent		Native child and parents	Foreign-born parent		Native child and parents	Foreign-born parent	
		Native child	Foreign-born child		Native child	Foreign-born child		Native child	Foreign-born child
Children under age 18 living with one or both parents	56,338	8,176	2,160	56,369	9,157	2,449	56,237	9,883	2,298
Percent of all children^b	82	12	3	80	13	3	80	14	3
Education of parent									
Less than high school	14	38	48	13	39	49	12	37	45
High school graduate	35	21	20	34	21	16	34	23	22
Some college or associate's degree	28	19	11	29	19	12	30	18	11
Bachelor's degree or more	23	22	21	23	22	22	23	23	22
Poverty status^c									
Below 100% of poverty	20	28	41	18	27	39	17	25	39
100% to 199% of poverty	21	28	31	21	28	32	20	27	28
200% of poverty and above	59	44	29	61	45	29	63	48	33
Area of residence									
Central city of MSA ^d	27	43	48	26	42	48	26	43	49
Outside central city, in MSA ^d	48	51	47	51	51	46	51	50	45
Outside metropolitan area	25	6	6	23	6	6	22	7	6
Presence of parents									
Two parents present	70	82	78	69	80	80	69	82	78
Living with mother only	26	16	19	27	17	17	26	15	20
Living with father only	4	2	3	4	3	2	5	3	3
Presence of adults other than parents									
Other relatives only	17	25	36	17	24	34	17	26	29
Nonrelatives only	5	5	5	6	3	3	6	4	4
Both relatives and nonrelatives	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2
No other relatives or nonrelatives	78	68	56	76	72	61	77	68	65

Table SPECIAL (cont.)

Children of at least one foreign-born parent: Percentage of children under 18 by nativity of child and parents^a by parent's education, poverty status, and other characteristics, selected years 1994-2001

Characteristic	1999			2000			2001		
	Native child and parent	Foreign-born parent		Native child and parent	Foreign-born parent		Native child and parent	Foreign-born parent	
		Native child	Foreign-born child		Native child	Foreign-born child		Native child	Foreign-born child
Children under age 18 living with one or both parents	56,468	10,121	2,085	56,340	10,211	2,465	55,795	10,819	2,573
Percent of all children^b	80	14	3	79	14	3	78	15	4
Education of parent									
Less than high school	12	37	43	11	36	43	11	35	42
High school graduate	33	22	23	33	23	23	32	22	19
Some college or associate's degree	30	18	13	31	18	12	31	18	11
Bachelor's degree or more	25	23	21	26	23	22	26	25	28
Poverty status^c									
Below 100% of poverty	17	24	32	15	20	30	14	20	28
100% to 199% of poverty	19	28	33	20	29	31	19	28	28
200% of poverty and above	64	48	35	65	51	39	67	52	44
Area of residence									
Central city of MSA ^d	27	44	44	25	42	48	25	41	47
Outside central city, in MSA ^d	52	51	52	53	52	46	54	53	48
Outside metropolitan area	22	6	4	22	6	5	21	6	5
Presence of parents									
Two parents present	69	81	80	70	82	81	70	82	82
Living with mother only	26	16	14	25	15	15	25	15	16
Living with father only	5	3	6	5	3	4	5	3	3
Presence of adults other than parents									
Other relatives only	17	26	34	16	26	37	17	27	30
Nonrelatives only	5	4	3	6	4	5	6	4	5
Both relatives and nonrelatives	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2
No other relatives or nonrelatives	77	69	61	76	68	56	76	67	63

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

^b The percent of all children is of all children under age 18, including those living with no parents and excluding children in group quarters.

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

^d An MSA is a Metropolitan Statistical Area. The United States Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines metropolitan areas (MAs) according to published standards that are applied to Census Bureau data. The 1990 standards provide that each newly qualifying MSA must include at least: 1) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants, or 2) a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area (of at least 50,000 inhabitants) and a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England).

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