

Notes to Indicators

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

² The majority of children who live with neither of their parents are living with grandparents or other relatives. Some live with foster parents or other nonrelatives.

³ National Center for Health Statistics. (1995). *Report to Congress on out-of-wedlock childbearing*. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

⁴ McLanahan, S. (1995). The consequences of nonmarital childbearing for women, children, and society. In National Center for Health Statistics, *Report to Congress on out-of-wedlock childbearing*. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

⁵ Ventura, S.J., Martin, J.A., Curtin, S.C., Mathews, T.J., and Park, M.M. (2000). Births: Final data for 1998. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 48 (3). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

⁶ Ventura, S.J. (1995). Births to unmarried mothers: United States, 1980-92. *Vital and Health Statistics*, 53 (Series 21). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

⁷ 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.

⁸ Bumpass, L.L. and Lu, H.H. (2000). Trends in cohabitation and implications for children's family contexts in the United States. *Population Studies*, 54, 29-41.

⁹ Bachu, A. (1999). Trends in premarital childbearing: 1930 to 1994. *Current Population Reports*, P-23-197. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau.

¹⁰ The *birth rate for unmarried women* is the number of births per 1,000 unmarried women in a given age group, for example, 20 to 24 years. The *percentage of all births that are to unmarried women* is the number of births occurring to unmarried women, divided by the total number of births. The percentage of all births that are to unmarried women is affected by the birth rate for married women, the birth rate for unmarried women (who account for one-third of all births), and the proportion of women of childbearing age who are unmarried. The percentage has increased in recent years, despite small declines in the birth rate for unmarried women, because the birth rate for married women has dropped and the proportion of women who are unmarried has increased.

¹¹ U.S. Bureau of the Census. (various years). Marital status and living arrangements (annual reports). *Current Population Reports* (Series P-20). (Beginning in 1995, reports are available on the Census Bureau website: <http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/ms-la.html>.)

¹² 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.

¹³ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (1994). *Supplement to the Second Addendum (1986) to Air Quality Criteria for Particulate Matter and Sulfur Oxides (1982): Assessment of new findings on sulfur dioxide acute exposure health effects in asthmatic individuals* (EPA/600/FP-93/002). Research Triangle Park, NC: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

¹⁴ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (1995). *Review of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Nitrogen Oxides: Assessment of scientific and technical information* (EPA-452/R-95-005). Research Triangle Park, NC: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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- ¹⁵ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (1996). *Air quality criteria for ozone and related photochemical oxidants* (EPA/600/P-93/004aF). Research Triangle Park, NC: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- ¹⁶ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (1996). *Air quality criteria for particulate matter* (EPA/600/P-95/001aF). Research Triangle Park, NC: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- ¹⁷ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (1986). *Air quality criteria for lead: Volume III* (EPA-600/8-83/028cF). Research Triangle Park, NC: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- ¹⁸ Duncan, G. and Brooks-Gunn, J. (Eds.). (1997). *Consequences of growing up poor*. New York, NY: Russell Sage Press.
- ¹⁹ An, C., Haveman, R., and Wolfe, B. (1993). Teen out-of-wedlock births and welfare receipt: The role of childhood events and economic circumstances. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 75 (2), 195-208.
- ²⁰ These income categories are similar to those used in the Economic report of 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: Russell Sage Foundation for the National Committee for Research on the 190 Census, except that Hernandez uses the relationship to median income to define his categories. For either method, the medium and high income categories are at similar levels of median family income.
- ²¹ Mayer, S.E. (1997). Income, employment and the support of children. In: Hauser, R.M., Brown, B.V., and Prosser, W. (Eds), *Indicators of children's well-being*. New York, NY: Russell Sage Press.
- ²² Smith, J.R., Brooks-Gunn, J., and Jackson, A.P. (1997). Parental employment and children. In: Hauser, R.M., Brown, B.V., and Prosser, W. (Eds.), *Indicators of children's well-being*. New York, NY: Russell Sage Press.
- ²³ Kaufman, T. (1996). *Housing America's future: Children at risk*. Washington, DC: National Low Income Housing Coalition.
- ²⁴ The definition includes households lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, having unvented room heaters as the primary heating equipment, and multiple upkeep problems such as water leakage, open cracks or holes, broken plaster, or signs of rats.
- ²⁵ Paying 30 percent or more of income for housing may leave insufficient resources for other basic needs. National Academy of Sciences. (1995). *Measuring poverty: A new approach*. Washington, DC: National Academy Press.
- ²⁶ Income-eligible families who report either severe housing cost burdens or severe physical problems with their housing and do not receive rental assistance are considered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to have "priority" housing problems. Because of questionnaire changes, 1997 and 1999 data on assisted families, priority problems, and severe physical problems are not comparable to earlier data.
- ²⁷ "Very-low-income renters" are renter households with incomes at or below half the median family income, adjusted for household size, in their geographic area.
- ²⁸ Life Sciences Research Office and American Institute of Nutrition. (1990). *Core indicators of nutritional state for difficult to sample populations*. Bethesda, MD: Life Sciences Research Office and American Institute of Nutrition.
- ²⁹ Hamilton, W.L., Cook, J.C., Thompson, W.W., Buron, L.F., Frongillo, E.F., Jr., Olson, C.M., and Wehler, C.A. (1997). *Household food security in the United States in 1995: Summary report of the Food Security Measurement Project*. Report prepared for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service (formerly Food and Consumer Services), Alexandria, VA.
- ³⁰ For additional results and more details on the Healthy Eating Index and how it is computed, see Bowman, S.A., Lino, M., Gerrior, S.A., and Basiotis, P.P. (1998). *The Healthy Eating Index: 1994-96* (CNPP-5). U.S. Department of

Agriculture, Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion. Available at <http://www.usda.gov/cnpp>.

³¹ The percentages of children covered by government and private insurance in 1999 do not add up to 86 percent (the percentage of all children covered by health insurance), because some children have both government and private insurance.

³² Green, M. (Ed.). (1994). *Bright futures: Guidelines for health supervision of infants, children, and adolescents*. Arlington, VA: National Center for Education in Maternal and Child Health.

³³ Simpson, G., Bloom, B., Cohen, R.A., and Parsons, P.E. (1997). Access to health care. Part 1: Children. *Vital and Health Statistics, 10* (Series 196). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

³⁴ Bartman, B.A., Moy, E., and D'Angelo, L.J. (1997). Access to ambulatory care for adolescents: The role of a usual source of care. *Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved, 8*, 214-226.

³⁵ Folton, G.L. (1995). Critical issues in urban emergency medical services for children. *Pediatrics, 96* (2), 174-179.

³⁶ Newacheck, P.W. and Starfield, B. (1988). Morbidity and use of ambulatory care services among poor and nonpoor children. *American Journal of Public Health, 78* (8), 927-933.

³⁷ Newacheck, P.W., Halfon, N., and Budetti, P.P. (1986). Prevalence of activity-limiting chronic conditions among children based on household interviews. *Journal of Chronic Diseases, 39* (2), 63-71.

³⁸ Kiely, J.L., Brett, K.M., Yu, S., and Rowley, D.L. (1994). Low birthweight and intrauterine growth retardation. In Wilcox, L.S. and Marks, J.S. (Eds.). *From data to action: CDC's public health surveillance for women, infants, and children* (pp. 185-202). Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

³⁹ Mathews, T.J., Curtin, S.C., and MacDorman, M.F. (2000). Infant mortality statistics from the 1998 period linked birth/infant death data set. *National Vital Statistics Reports, 48* (12). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

⁴⁰ Martin, J.A. and Park, M.M. (1999). Trends in twin and triplet births: 1980-97. *National Vital Statistics Reports, 47* (24). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

⁴¹ Martin, J.A. and Taffel, S.M. (1995). Current and future impact of rising multiple birth ratios on low birthweight. *Statistical Bulletin, 76* (2). New York, NY: Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

⁴² Kleinman, J.C. and Kiely, J.L. (1991). Infant mortality. *Healthy People 2000 Statistical Notes, 1* (2). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

⁴³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (1995). Poverty and infant mortality, United States, 1988. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 44* (49), 922-927.

⁴⁴ Infant mortality rates for subgroups within an ethnic population are calculated from a separate data set, the National Linked Files of Live Births and Infant Deaths. No linked file was produced for data years 1992 through 1994, as a transition was made from cohort data to period data. For period linked files, the numerator consists of all infant deaths occurring in the period that have been linked to their corresponding birth certificates, whether the birth occurred in that year or the previous year. National Center for Health Statistics. (1997). Public use data file documentation: Linked birth/infant death data set-1995 period data. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Prager, K. (1994). Infant mortality by birthweight and other characteristics: United States, 1985 birth cohort. *Vital and Health Statistics, 20* (24). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. MacDorman, M.F. and Atkinson, J.O. (1998). Infant mortality statistics from the linked birth/infant death data set-1995 period data. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report, 46* (6, Supplement 2). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

⁴⁵ Estimates from the Fatality Analysis Reporting System, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

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- ⁴⁷ Klerman, L.V. (1993). Adolescent pregnancy and parenting: Controversies of the past and lessons for the future. *Journal of Adolescent Health, 14*, 553-561.
- ⁴⁸ Maynard, R.A. (Ed.). (1996). *Kids having kids: A Robin Hood Foundation special report on the costs of adolescent childbearing*. New York, NY: The Robin Hood Foundation.
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- ⁵² Kessler, D.A., Witt, A.M., Barnett, P.S., et al. (1996). The Food and Drug Administration's regulation of tobacco products. *New England Journal of Medicine, 335* (13), 988-994.
- ⁵³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (1996). Projected smoking-related deaths among youth—United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 45* (44), 971-974.
- ⁵⁴ National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. (1997). *Ninth special report to the U.S. Congress on alcohol and health, from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, June 1997* (NIH Publication No. 97-4017). Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.
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- ⁵⁹ Finkelhor, D. and Dzuiba-Leatherman, J. (1994). Victimization of children. *American Psychologist, 49* (3), 173-183.
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