

Chapter III. Predictors and Risk Factors Associated with Welfare Receipt

The Welfare Indicators Act challenges the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to identify and set forth not only indicators of welfare dependence and welfare duration but also predictors and causes of welfare receipt. However, welfare research has not established clear and definitive causes of welfare receipt and dependence. Instead, it has identified a number of risk factors associated with welfare use. For the purposes of this report, the terms “predictors” and “risk factors” are used somewhat interchangeably.

Following the recommendation of the Advisory Board, this chapter includes a wide range of possible predictors and risk factors. As research advances, some of the “predictors” included in this chapter may turn out to be simply correlates of welfare receipt, some may have a causal relationship, some may be consequences, and some may have predictive value.

The predictors/risk factors included in this chapter are grouped into three categories: economic security risk factors, employment-related risk factors, and risk factors associated with nonmarital childbearing.

Economic Security Risk Factors (ECON)

The first group includes eight measures associated with economic security. This group encompasses five measures of poverty, as well as measures of child support receipt, food insecurity, and lack of health insurance. The tables and figures illustrating measures of economic security are labeled with the prefix ECON throughout this chapter.

Poverty measures are important predictors of dependence, because families with fewer economic resources are more likely to be dependent on means-tested assistance. In addition, poverty and other measures of deprivation, such as food insecurity, are important to assess in conjunction with the measures of dependence outlined in Chapter II.

Reductions in caseloads and dependence can reduce poverty, to the extent that such reductions are associated with greater work activity and higher economic resources for former welfare families. However, if former welfare families are left with fewer economic resources, reductions in welfare caseloads may not lead to decreases in poverty.

Several aspects of poverty are examined in this chapter. Those that can be updated annually using the Current Population Survey include: overall poverty rates (ECON 1); the percentage of individuals in deep poverty (ECON 2), and poverty rates using alternative definitions of income (ECON 3 and 4). The chapter also includes data on the length of poverty episodes or spells (ECON 5).

This chapter also includes data on child support collections (ECON 6), which can play an important role in reducing dependence on government assistance and thus serve as a predictor of dependence. Household food insecurity (ECON 7) is an important measure of deprivation that, although correlated with general income poverty, provides an alternative measure of tracking the incidence of material hardship and need, and how it may change over time. Finally, lack of health insurance (ECON 8) is tied to the income level of the family, and may be a precursor to future health problems among adults and children.

Employment and Work-Related Risk Factors (WORK)

The second grouping, labeled with the WORK prefix, includes eight factors related to employment and barriers to employment. These measures include data on overall labor force attachment and employment and earnings for low-skilled workers, as well as data on barriers to work. The latter category includes incidence of adult and child disabilities, adult substance abuse, and levels of educational attainment and school drop-out rates.

Employment and earnings provide many families with an escape from dependence. It is important, therefore, to look both at overall labor force attachment (WORK 1), and at employment and earnings for

those with low education levels (WORK 2 and WORK 3). The economic condition of the low-skill labor market is a key predictor of the ability of men and women to support families without receiving means-tested assistance.

The next two measures in this group (WORK 4 and WORK 5) focus on educational attainment. Individuals with less than a high school education have the lowest amount of human capital and are at the greatest risk of being poor, despite their work effort.

Measures of barriers to employment provide indicators of potential work limitations, which may be predictors of greater dependence. Substance abuse (WORK 6) and disabling conditions among children and adults (WORK 7) all have the potential of limiting the ability of the adults in the household to work. In addition, debilitating health conditions and high medical expenditures can strain a family's economic resources. The labor force participation of women with children (WORK 8) is also a predictor of dependence.

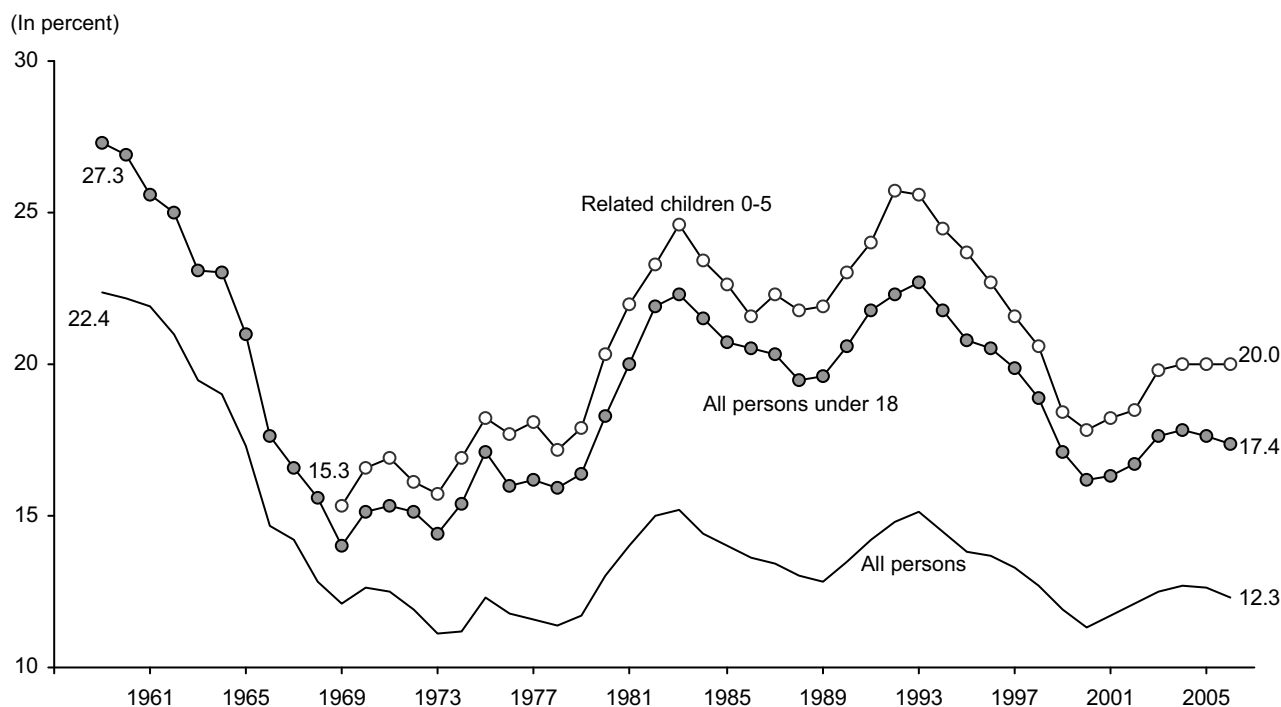
Nonmarital Birth Risk Factors (BIRTH)

The final group of risk factors addresses nonmarital childbearing. The tables and figures in this subsection are labeled with the BIRTH prefix. This category includes long-term time trends in nonmarital births (BIRTH 1), nonmarital teen births (BIRTH 2 and BIRTH 3), and children living in families with never-married parents (BIRTH 4). Children living in families with never-married mothers are at high risk of becoming dependent as adults, and it is therefore important to track changes in the size of this vulnerable population.

As noted above, the predictors/risk factors included in this chapter do not represent an exhaustive list of measures. They are merely a sampling of available data that address in some way the question of how a family is faring on the scale of deprivation and well-being. Such questions are a necessary part of the discussion on dependence as researchers assess the effects of welfare reform.

ECONOMIC SECURITY RISK FACTOR 1. Poverty Rates

Figure ECON 1. Percentage of Persons in Poverty by Age: 1959-2006



Note: Last data point is 2006. All persons under 18 include related children (own children, including stepchildren and adopted children, plus all other children in the household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption), unrelated individuals under 18 (persons who are not living with any relatives), and householders or spouses under age 18.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2006," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-233, and data published online at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty.html>.

- Figure ECON 1 shows the percentage of persons in poverty by age from 1959 to 2006. The official poverty rate was 12.3 percent in 2006. The percentage of persons living in poverty in 2006 was lower than poverty rates during all of the 1980s and most of the 1990s.
- Children under 18 had a poverty rate of 17.4 percent in 2006. As in past years, the child poverty rate is higher than the overall poverty rate.
- Table ECON 1 shows the percentage of persons in poverty by age and family type for selected years.
- The poverty rate for the elderly (persons ages 65 and over) was 9.4 percent and the poverty rate for other adults (persons ages 18 to 64) was 10.8 percent in 2006.
- Related children from birth to age five have had the highest poverty rate among all age groups throughout the 1980s, 1990s, and into the 2000s. In 2006, 20.0 percent of related children from birth to age 5 lived below the poverty line.
- The poverty rates for persons in both married-couple families and female-headed families have decreased over time. In 1959, 18.2 percent of persons in married-couple families and 49.4 percent of persons in female-headed families were poor. By 2006, 5.7 percent of persons in married-couple families and 30.5 percent of persons in female-headed families were poor.

Table ECON 1. Percentage of Persons in Poverty by Age and Family Type: Selected Years

Calendar Year	Related Children		All Persons					
	Ages 0-5	Ages 6-17	Total	Under 18	18 to 64	65 & over	In married-couple families	In female-headed families
1959	NA	NA	22.4	27.3	17.0	35.2	18.2	49.4
1963	NA	NA	19.5	23.1	NA	NA	14.9	47.7
1966	NA	NA	14.7	17.6	10.5	28.5	10.3	39.8
1969	15.3	13.1	12.1	14.0	8.7	25.3	7.4	38.2
1973	15.7	13.6	11.1	14.4	8.3	16.3	6.0	37.5
1976	17.7	15.1	11.8	16.0	9.0	15.0	6.4	37.3
1979	17.9	15.1	11.7	16.4	8.9	15.2	6.3	34.9
1980	20.3	16.8	13.0	18.3	10.1	15.7	7.4	36.7
1981	22.0	18.4	14.0	20.0	11.1	15.3	8.1	38.7
1982	23.3	20.4	15.0	21.9	12.0	14.6	9.1	40.6
1983	24.6	20.4	15.2	22.3	12.4	13.8	9.3	40.2
1984	23.4	19.7	14.4	21.5	11.7	12.4	8.5	38.4
1985	22.6	18.8	14.0	20.7	11.3	12.6	8.2	37.6
1986	21.6	18.8	13.6	20.5	10.8	12.4	7.3	38.3
1987	22.3	18.3	13.4	20.3	10.6	12.5	7.2	38.1
1988	21.8	17.5	13.0	19.5	10.5	12.0	6.6	37.2
1989	21.9	17.4	12.8	19.6	10.2	11.4	6.7	35.9
1990	23.0	18.2	13.5	20.6	10.7	12.2	6.9	37.2
1991	24.0	19.5	14.2	21.8	11.4	12.4	7.2	39.7
1992	25.7	19.4	14.8	22.3	11.9	12.9	7.7	38.5
1993	25.6	20.0	15.1	22.7	12.4	12.2	8.0	38.7
1994	24.5	19.5	14.5	21.8	11.9	11.7	7.4	38.6
1995	23.7	18.3	13.8	20.8	11.4	10.5	6.8	36.5
1996	22.7	18.3	13.7	20.5	11.4	10.8	6.9	35.8
1997	21.6	18.0	13.3	19.9	10.9	10.5	6.4	35.1
1998	20.6	17.1	12.7	18.9	10.5	10.5	6.2	33.1
1999	18.4	15.7	11.9	17.1	10.1	9.7	5.9	30.5
2000	17.8	14.7	11.3	16.2	9.6	9.9	5.5	27.9
2001	18.2	14.6	11.7	16.3	10.1	10.1	5.7	28.6
2002	18.5	15.3	12.1	16.7	10.6	10.4	6.1	28.8
2003	19.8	15.9	12.5	17.6	10.8	10.2	6.2	30.0
2004	20.0	16.0	12.7	17.8	11.3	9.8	6.4	30.5
2005	20.0	15.7	12.6	17.6	11.1	10.1	5.9	31.1
2006	20.0	15.4	12.3	17.4	10.8	9.4	5.7	30.5

Note: All persons under 18 include related children (own children, including stepchildren and adopted children, plus all other children in the household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption), unrelated individuals under 18 (persons who are not living with any relatives), and householders or spouses under age 18.

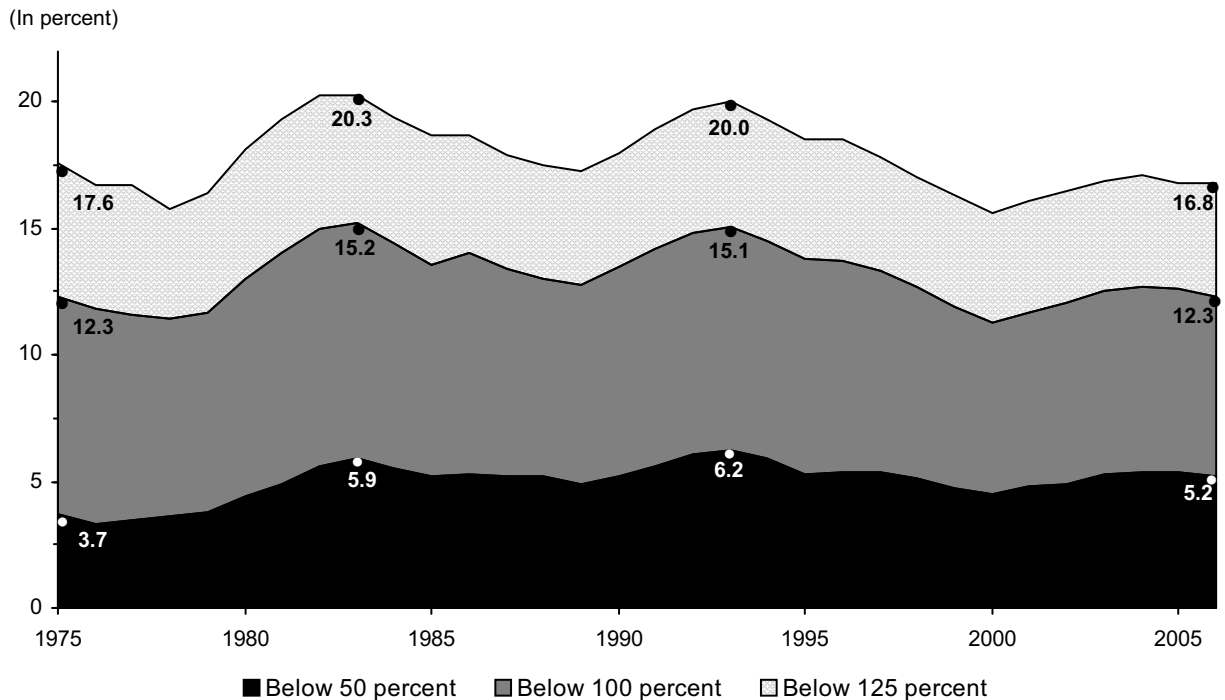
In 1959-1987, persons in married-couple families include a small number of persons in male-headed families with no spouse present. In 1988, the first year for which we have separate data for these families, poor persons in male-headed families with no spouse present comprised just over 8 percent of the combined total of all persons below the poverty level.

Spouses are not present in the female-headed family category.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2006," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-233, and data published online at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty.html>.

ECONOMIC SECURITY RISK FACTOR 2. Deep Poverty Rates

Figure ECON 2. Percentage of Total Population below 50, 100 and 125 Percent of Poverty Level



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2006," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-233, and data published online at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty.html>.

- Figure ECON 2 shows the percentage of the population below 50, 100, and 125 percent of the poverty level over time. The percentage of the population in "deep poverty" (with incomes below 50 percent of the federal poverty level) was 5.2 percent in 2006, compared to an overall poverty rate of 12.3 percent.
- The percentage of people below 50 percent of the poverty level rose in the late 1970s and early 1980s to 5.9 percent, and then after falling, rose to a second peak of 6.2 percent in 1993. The rates for 100 percent and 125 percent of the poverty level followed a somewhat similar pattern with more pronounced peaks and valleys.
- Five (4.5) percent of the population was "near-poor;" they had incomes at or above 100 percent but below 125 percent of the federal poverty level in 2006.
- Over the past two decades, the proportion of the poverty population in "deep poverty" has increased. From a low of 28 percent of the poverty population in 1976, this population rose to just over 42 percent in 2006.
- Table ECON 2 shows the number and percentage of the population below 50, 75, and 125 percent of the poverty level for selected years. In general, the percentage of the population with incomes below 50 percent of the poverty level has followed a pattern that reflects the trend in the overall poverty rate.
- The total number of poor people in 2006 was 36.5 million. This number was 2.8 million lower than the recent peak of 39.3 million in 1993.

Table ECON 2. Number and Percentage of Total Population below 50, 75, 100 and 125 Percent of Poverty Level: Selected Years

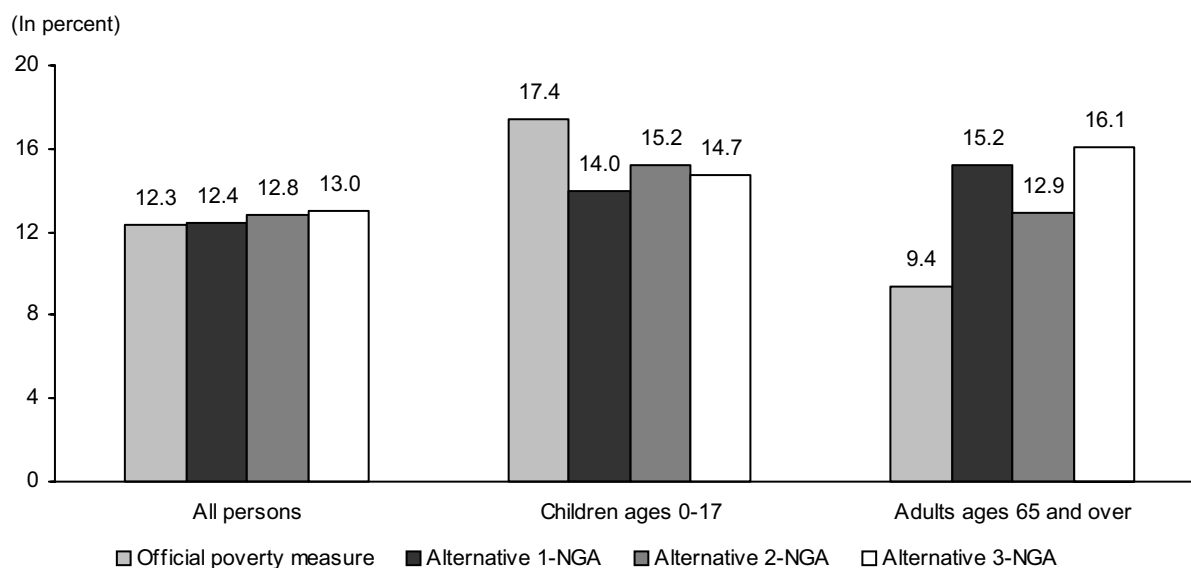
Year	Total Population (thousands)	Below 50 Percent		Below 75 Percent		Below 100 Percent		Below 125 Percent	
		Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
1959	176,600	NA	NA	NA	NA	39,500	22.4	54,900	31.1
1961	181,300	NA	NA	NA	NA	39,600	21.9	54,300	30.0
1963	187,300	NA	NA	NA	NA	36,400	19.5	50,800	27.1
1965	191,400	NA	NA	NA	NA	33,200	17.3	46,200	24.1
1967	195,700	NA	NA	NA	NA	27,800	14.2	39,200	20.0
1969	199,500	NA	NA	14,600	7.3	24,100	12.1	34,700	17.4
1971	204,600	NA	NA	NA	NA	25,600	12.5	36,500	17.8
1973	208,500	NA	NA	NA	NA	23,000	11.1	32,800	15.8
1975	210,900	7,700	3.7	15,400	7.3	25,900	12.3	37,100	17.6
1976	212,300	7,000	3.3	14,900	7.0	25,000	11.8	35,500	16.7
1977	213,900	7,500	3.5	15,000	7.0	24,700	11.6	35,700	16.7
1978	215,700	7,700	3.6	14,900	6.9	24,500	11.4	34,100	15.8
1979	222,900	8,600	3.8	16,300	7.3	26,100	11.7	36,600	16.4
1980	225,000	9,800	4.4	18,700	8.3	29,300	13.0	40,700	18.1
1981	227,200	11,200	4.9	20,700	9.1	31,800	14.0	43,800	19.3
1982	229,400	12,800	5.6	23,200	10.1	34,400	15.0	46,600	20.3
1983	231,700	13,600	5.9	23,600	10.2	35,300	15.2	47,000	20.3
1984	233,800	12,800	5.5	22,700	9.7	33,700	14.4	45,400	19.4
1985	236,600	12,400	5.2	22,200	9.4	33,100	13.6	44,200	18.7
1986	238,600	12,700	5.3	22,400	9.4	32,400	14.0	44,600	18.7
1987	241,000	12,500	5.2	21,700	9.0	32,200	13.4	43,100	17.9
1988	243,500	12,700	5.2	21,400	8.8	31,700	13.0	42,600	17.5
1989	246,000	12,000	4.9	20,700	8.4	31,500	12.8	42,600	17.3
1990	248,600	12,900	5.2	22,600	9.1	33,600	13.5	44,800	18.0
1991	251,200	14,100	5.6	24,400	9.7	35,700	14.2	47,500	18.9
1992	256,500	15,500	6.1	26,200	10.2	38,000	14.8	50,500	19.7
1993	259,300	16,000	6.2	27,200	10.5	39,300	15.1	51,900	20.0
1994	261,600	15,400	5.9	26,400	10.1	38,100	14.5	50,500	19.3
1995	263,700	13,900	5.3	24,500	9.3	36,400	13.8	48,800	18.5
1996	266,200	14,400	5.4	24,800	9.3	36,500	13.7	49,300	18.5
1997	268,500	14,600	5.4	24,200	9.0	35,600	13.3	47,800	17.8
1998	271,100	13,900	5.1	23,000	8.5	34,500	12.7	46,000	17.0
1999	276,200	12,900	4.7	21,800	7.9	32,800	11.9	45,000	16.3
2000	278,900	12,600	4.5	20,500	7.4	31,100	11.3	43,600	15.6
2001	281,500	13,400	4.8	22,000	7.8	32,900	11.7	45,300	16.1
2002	285,300	14,100	4.9	23,100	8.1	34,600	12.1	47,100	16.5
2003	287,700	15,300	5.3	24,500	8.5	35,900	12.5	48,700	16.9
2004	290,600	15,700	5.4	25,000	8.6	37,000	12.7	49,700	17.1
2005	293,100	15,900	5.4	25,200	8.6	37,000	12.6	49,300	16.8
2006	296,500	15,400	5.2	25,200	8.5	36,500	12.3	49,700	16.8

Note: In previous editions of this report, the number of persons below 50 percent and 75 percent of poverty for 1969 were calculated based on data from the 1970 decennial census. In this report the estimate of the number of persons below 75 percent of poverty for 1969 comes from Current Population Survey data published in *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-76.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2006," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-233, and data published online at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty.html>.

ECONOMIC SECURITY RISK FACTOR 3. Experimental Poverty Measures

Figure ECON 3. Percentage of Persons in Poverty Using Various Experimental Poverty Measures by Age: 2006



Note: These measures use versions of 1999 CE-based poverty thresholds that are adjusted for inflation using the CPI-U.

These experimental poverty measures implement changes recommended by a 1995 NAS panel, including: counting certain non-cash income as benefits; subtracting from income certain work-related, health and child care expenses; introducing new poverty thresholds; and adjusting those thresholds for geographic differences in housing costs. The three alternative measures are similar, except that each accounts for medical out-of-pocket expenses (MOOP) differently. The first alternative (MOOP subtracted from income or MSI) subtracts out-of-pocket medical expenses from income. The second alternative (MOOP in the threshold or MIT) increases the poverty thresholds to take MOOP expenses into account. The third measure, CMB for combined methods, combines attributes of the previous two measures. Each of the three measures is calculated with and without accounting for geographic adjustments (GA and NGA).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "Alternative Poverty Estimates Based on National Academy of Sciences Recommendations, by Geographic and Inflationary Adjustments," available online at http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/povmeas/altmeas06/nas_measures_2005_2006_comparison.xls, and unpublished CPS data from the U.S. Census Bureau.

- Figure ECON 3 shows the percentage of persons in poverty using various experimental poverty measures by age in 2006. Three experimental measures of poverty (developed by the U.S. Census Bureau in response to the recommendation of a 1995 panel of the National Academy of Sciences) yield poverty rates that are similar to the official poverty measure overall, but differ by age and other characteristics.
- Experimental measures generally show lower poverty rates among children than the official measure, partly because they take into account non-cash benefits that many children receive. Conversely, experimental measures show higher rates of poverty among the elderly than the official measure, in part due to taking into account certain out-of-pocket health costs for these measures.
- All three alternative measures shown in Figure ECON 3 are versions that do not take into account geographic adjustments for housing costs (NGA); there also are versions that do take into account those geographic adjustments (GA), as shown in Tables ECON 3a and 3b.

Table ECON 3a. Percentage of Persons in Poverty Using Various Experimental Poverty Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2006

	No Geographic Adjustment				Geographic Adjustment		
	Official	Alternative 1 (MSI-NGA)	Alternative 2 (MIT-NGA)	Alternative 3 (CMB-NGA)	Alternative 1 (MSI-GA)	Alternative 2 (MIT-GA)	Alternative 3 (CMB-GA)
All Persons	12.3	12.4	12.8	13.0	12.2	12.6	12.9
Racial/Ethnic Categories							
Non-Hispanic White	8.2	9.0	9.1	9.5	8.4	8.4	8.8
Non-Hispanic Black	24.1	21.6	22.4	22.5	20.4	21.1	21.5
Hispanic	20.6	19.6	21.0	20.5	21.9	23.7	23.4
Age Categories							
Children ages 0-17	17.4	14.0	15.2	14.7	13.9	15.0	14.7
Adults ages 18-64	10.8	11.2	11.8	11.7	11.1	11.7	11.7
Adults ages 65 and over	9.4	15.2	12.9	16.1	14.7	12.5	15.5

Note: These measures use versions of 1999 CE-based poverty thresholds that are adjusted for inflation using the CPI-U.

These experimental poverty measures implement changes recommended by a 1995 NAS panel, including: counting certain non-cash income as benefits; subtracting from income certain work-related, health and child care expenses; introducing new poverty thresholds; and adjusting those thresholds for geographic differences in housing costs. The three alternative measures are similar, except that each accounts for medical out-of-pocket expenses (MOOP) differently. The first alternative (MOOP subtracted from income or MSI) subtracts out-of-pocket medical expenses from income. The second alternative (MOOP in the threshold or MIT) increases the poverty thresholds to take MOOP expenses into account. The third measure, CMB for combined methods, combines attributes of the previous two measures. Each of the three measures is calculated with and without accounting for geographic adjustments (GA and NGA).

Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. Beginning in 2002, estimates for Whites and Blacks are for persons reporting a single race only. Persons who reported more than one race are included in the total for all persons but are not shown under any race category. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in the total for all persons but are not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "Alternative Poverty Estimates Based on National Academy of Sciences Recommendations, by Geographic and Inflationary Adjustments," available online at http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/povmeas/altmeas06/nas_measures_2005_2006_comparison.xls, and unpublished CPS data from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Table ECON 3b. Percentage of Persons in Poverty Using Various Experimental Poverty Measures: 1999-2006

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Official Poverty Measure	11.9	11.3	11.7	12.1	12.5	12.7	12.6	12.3
No Geographic Adjustment of Thresholds								
Medical costs alternative 1 (MSI-NGA)	12.2	12.1	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.7	12.6	12.4
Medical costs alternative 2 (MIT-NGA)	12.8	12.7	12.8	13.0	12.8	13.1	13.0	12.8
Medical costs alternative 3 (CMB-NGA)	12.9	12.8	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.3	13.3	13.0
Geographic Adjustment of Thresholds								
Medical costs alternative 1 (MSI-GA)	12.1	12.0	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.2
Medical costs alternative 2 (MIT-GA)	12.7	12.5	12.7	12.8	12.7	13.0	13.0	12.6
Medical costs alternative 3 (CMB-GA)	12.8	12.6	12.9	12.9	12.9	13.3	13.1	12.9

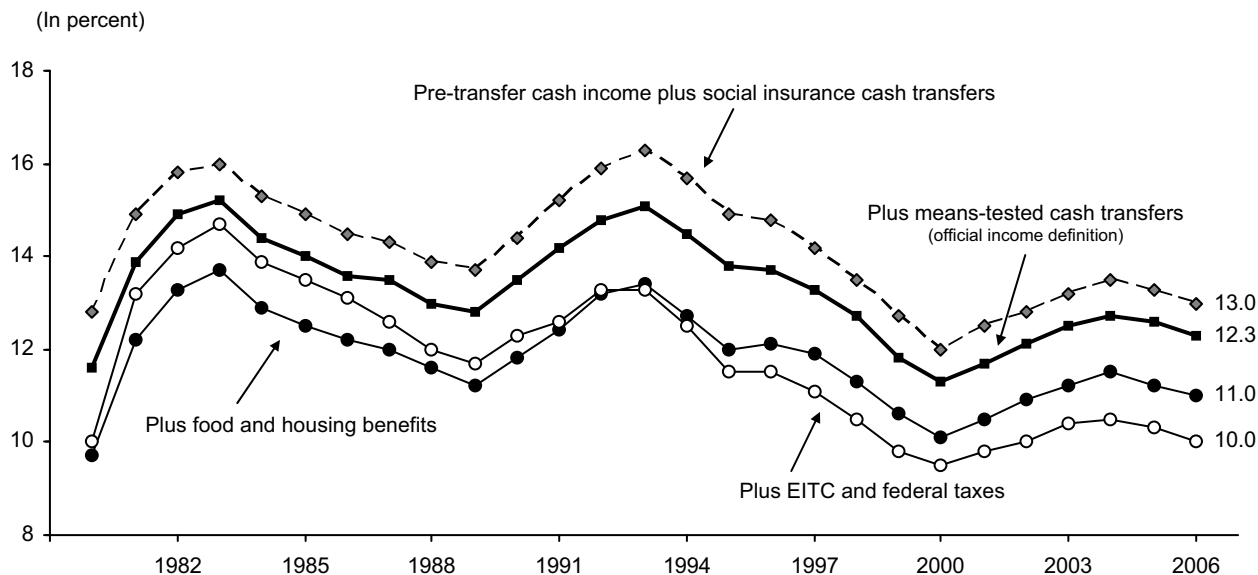
Note: These measures use versions of 1999 CE-based poverty thresholds that are adjusted for inflation using the CPI-U.

These experimental poverty measures implement changes recommended by a 1995 NAS panel, including: counting certain non-cash income as benefits; subtracting from income certain work-related, health and child care expenses; introducing new poverty thresholds; and adjusting those thresholds for geographic differences in housing costs. The three alternative measures are similar, except that each accounts for medical out-of-pocket expenses (MOOP) differently. The first alternative (MOOP subtracted from income or MSI) subtracts out-of-pocket medical expenses from income. The second alternative (MOOP in the threshold or MIT) increases the poverty thresholds to take MOOP expenses into account. The third measure, CMB for combined methods, combines attributes of the previous two measures. Each of the three measures is calculated with and without accounting for geographic adjustments (GA and NGA).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "Alternative Poverty Estimates Based on National Academy of Sciences Recommendations, by Geographic and Inflationary Adjustments," available online at http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/povmeas/altmeas06/nas_measures_2005_2006_comparison.xls, and unpublished CPS data from the U.S. Census Bureau.

ECONOMIC SECURITY RISK FACTOR 4. Poverty Rates with Various Means-Tested Transfers Counted as Income

Figure ECON 4. Percentage of Total Population in Poverty with Various Means-Tested Transfers Counted as Income: 1979-2006



Note: The four measures of income are as follows: (1) "Pre-transfer cash income plus social insurance cash transfers" is earnings and other pre-transfer ("private" or "market") cash income, plus social security, workers compensation, and other social insurance cash transfers. It does not include means-tested cash transfers; (2) "Plus means-tested cash transfers" is the official Census Bureau income definition, which includes means-tested cash transfers, primarily AFDC/TANF and SSI; (3) "Plus food and housing benefits" counts the cash value of means-tested food and housing benefits as income; and (4) "Plus EITC and federal taxes" is the most comprehensive income measure used. It adds the refundable Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) to income, while subtracting federal payroll and income taxes. The fungible value of Medicare and Medicaid is not included in any of the income measures.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 1980-2007, analyzed by the Congressional Budget Office.

- Figure ECON 4 shows the percentage of the population in poverty with various means-tested transfers counted as income for the years 1979 to 2006. The official poverty rate – using the official income definition, which includes means-tested cash transfers (primarily TANF and SSI) in addition to pre-transfer cash income and social insurance cash transfers – was 12.3 percent in 2006. Without cash welfare, the 2006 poverty rate would be 13.0 percent.
- Adding non-cash, means-tested transfers to the official income definition has the effect of lowering the percentage of people with incomes below the official poverty line. Including the value of food and housing benefits in total income would reduce the poverty rate to 11.0 percent in 2006.
- When income is defined to include the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and the effect of federal taxes, the percentage of people in poverty would decrease to 10.0 percent in 2006. Federal taxes and the EITC have had the net effect of reducing poverty rates following the EITC expansions in 1993 and 1995.
- Table ECON 4 shows the percentage of the population in poverty with various means-tested transfers counted as income for selected years. The combined effect of means-tested cash transfers, food and housing benefits, the EITC, and federal taxes was to reduce the poverty rate in 2006 by 3 percentage points. Net reductions in poverty rates were smaller during the 1981 to 1982 recession, and higher in the mid-1990s, largely due to expansions in the EITC.

Table ECON 4. Percentage of Total Population in Poverty with Various Means-Tested Transfers Counted as Income: Selected Years

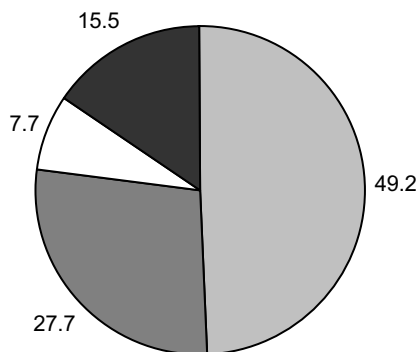
	1979	1983	1986	1989	1992	1995	1998	2000	2002	2005	2006
Pre-transfer cash income plus social insurance cash transfers	12.8	16.0	14.5	13.8	15.6	14.9	13.5	12.0	12.8	13.3	13.0
Plus means-tested cash transfers	11.6	15.2	13.6	12.8	14.5	13.8	12.7	11.3	12.1	12.6	12.3
Plus food and housing benefits	9.7	13.7	12.2	11.2	12.9	12.0	11.3	10.1	10.9	11.2	11.0
Plus EITC and federal taxes	10.0	14.7	13.1	11.8	13.0	11.5	10.4	9.5	10.0	10.3	10.0
Reduction in poverty rate	2.8	1.3	1.4	2.0	2.6	3.4	3.1	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.0

Note: The four measures of income are as follows: (1) "Pre-transfer cash income plus social insurance cash transfers" is earnings and other pre-transfer ("private" or "market") cash income, plus social security, workers compensation, and other social insurance cash transfers. It does not include means-tested cash transfers; (2) "Plus means-tested cash transfers" is the official Census Bureau income definition, which includes means-tested cash transfers, primarily AFDC/TANF and SSI; (3) "Plus food and housing benefits" counts the cash value of means-tested food and housing benefits as income; and (4) "Plus EITC and federal taxes" is the most comprehensive income measure used. It adds the refundable Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) to income, while subtracting federal payroll and income taxes. The fungible value of Medicare and Medicaid is not included in any of the income measures.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 1980-2007, analyzed by the Congressional Budget Office.

ECONOMIC SECURITY RISK FACTOR 5. Poverty Spells

Figure ECON 5. Percentage of Poverty Spells for Persons Entering Poverty during the 2001 – 2003 Period by Length of Spell



□ Spells <= 4 months ■ Spells 5-12 months □ Spells 13-20 months ■ Spells > 20 months

Note: Spell length categories are mutually exclusive. Spells separated by only 1 month are not considered separate spells. Due to the length of the observation period, actual spell lengths for spells that lasted more than 20 months cannot be observed.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2001 panel.

- Figure ECON 5 shows the percentage of poverty spells that are of various lengths for persons who became poor during the 2001 to 2003 period. Nearly half (49.2 percent) of poverty spells that began between 2001 and 2003 ended within 4 months. More than three-quarters (76.9 percent) of poverty spells during this period ended within one year while 15.5 percent of spells lasted more than 20 months.
- Table ECON 5a shows the percentage of poverty spells for persons entering poverty during the 2001 to 2003 period by length of spell and demographic characteristics.
- Among racial and ethnic groups, a larger percentage of Non-Hispanic Whites had short spells of poverty (52.3 percent) than Non-Hispanic Blacks (42.1 percent) or Hispanics of any race (45.7 percent). For poverty spells greater than 20 months, a larger percentage of Non-Hispanic Blacks had longer poverty spells (21.1 percent) compared to Non-Hispanic Whites (13.5 percent) and Hispanics of any race (16.8 percent).
- Among age categories, the difference in the percentage of poverty spells among adults 65 years or older and other adults is notable. Twenty-one (21.2) percent of adults ages 65 years and over had poverty spells that lasted more than 20 months as compared to 14.4 percent of women ages 16 to 64 and 12.1 percent of men ages 16 to 64.

Table ECON 5a. Percentage of Poverty Spells for Persons Entering Poverty during the 2001-2003 Period by Length of Spell and Selected Characteristics

	Spells <=4 Months	Spells 5-12 Months	Spells 13-20 Months	Spells >20 Months
All Persons	49.2	27.7	7.7	15.5
Racial/Ethnic Categories				
Non-Hispanic White	52.3	27.1	7.1	13.5
Non-Hispanic Black	42.1	27.4	9.4	21.1
Hispanic	45.7	29.7	7.8	16.8
Age Categories				
Children ages 0-5 years	48.0	29.6	8.3	14.2
Children ages 6-10 years	48.0	28.5	7.7	15.8
Children ages 11-15 years	50.3	27.8	8.5	13.4
Women ages 16-64 years	49.4	28.6	7.6	14.4
Men ages 16-64 years	52.0	28.3	7.6	12.1
Adults ages 65 years and over	47.7	23.7	7.4	21.2

Note: Spell length categories are mutually exclusive. Spells separated by only 1 month are not considered separate spells. Due to the length of the observation period, actual spell lengths for spells that lasted more than 20 months cannot be observed.

Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in the total for all persons but are not shown separately.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2001 panel.

Table ECON 5b. Percentage of Poverty Spells for Persons Entering Poverty during Selected Time Periods by Length of Spell

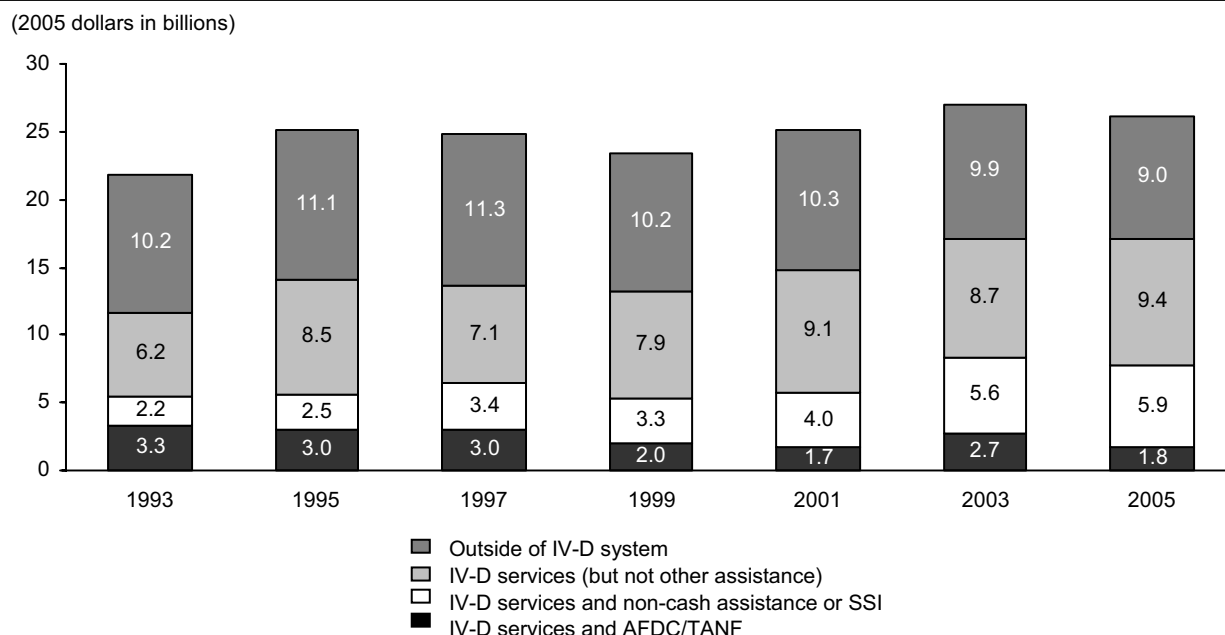
	Spells <=4 Months	Spells 5-12 Months	Spells 13-20 Months	Spells >20 Months
1993 – 1995	47.3	28.1	8.9	15.7
1996 – 1999	51.3	29.0	8.3	11.4
2001 – 2003	49.2	27.7	7.7	15.5

Note: Spell length categories are mutually exclusive. Spells separated by only 1 month are not considered separate spells. Due to the length of the observation period, actual spell lengths for spells that lasted more than 20 months cannot be observed.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1993, 1996 and 2001 panels.

ECONOMIC SECURITY RISK FACTOR 6. Child Support

Figure ECON 6. Percentage of Families Receiving Child Support Collections by Receipt of IV-D Services and Other Public Assistance: 1993-2005



Note: AFDC/TANF families are families who have reported receiving cash assistance for any month during the 12-month period. Therefore, not all the child support reported received was necessarily received while the family was receiving cash assistance. Data limitations do not allow a month-by-month breakdown. Families receiving SSI, food stamps, Medicaid or housing assistance are limited to families not receiving AFDC/TANF. Families receiving services through the IV-D system are estimated according to the methodology described in technical appendices to the ASPE-published report *Characteristics of Families Using Title IV-D Services in 1999 and 2001*, available at: <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/CSE-Char04/index.htm> and previous reports.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, Child Support Supplement, 1994-2006.

- Figure ECON 6 shows the percentage of all families that receive child support collections by receipt of title IV-D services and other public assistance between 1993 and 2005. Title IV-D of the Social Security Act authorizes state programs to assist custodial parents in establishing paternity and child support awards, and collecting child support payments. The total amount of child support received by custodial parents through the IV-D system in 2005 was \$17.2 billion (constant 2005 dollars) or 65.9 percent of all child support payments received by custodial parents.
- In total for 2005, custodial parents reported receiving \$26.1 billion in child support payments from non-resident parents.¹ Total child support collections have increased by 19.2 percent since 1993, after adjusting for inflation.
- Table ECON 6 shows greater detail on child support collections by receipt of IV-D services and other assistance. Child support payments received through IV-D by custodial parents who also received AFDC/TANF cash assistance, declined from \$3.3 billion (constant 2005 dollars) in 1993 to \$1.8 billion in 2005.²
- Child support payments to custodial parents who did not receive TANF but received another form of public assistance (food stamps, SSI, Medicaid or housing assistance) increased from \$2.2 billion (in constant 2005 dollars) to \$5.9 billion between 1993 and 2005. This group of custodial parents includes former TANF recipients as well as those eligible for cash assistance. The increased collections for this group offset the decline in payments to TANF families.

¹ This amount represents current year support received for a twelve-month period and does not include amounts paid for prior periods (arrearages) or amounts retained by the federal and state governments to recoup welfare costs.

² The decline partly reflects the decrease in AFDC/TANF caseloads. Also, some states no longer "pass-through" any child support payments to custodial parents receiving TANF. Prior to the enactment of PRWORA in 1996, states were required to pass-through the first \$50 of any child support collected.

Table ECON 6. Percentage of Families Receiving Child Support Collections by Receipt of IV-D Services and Other Assistance: 1993-2005

	Collections						
	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
Receiving Title IV-D Child Support Services and:	(Billions of current dollars)						
AFDC/TANF	2.5	2.4	2.5	1.7	1.5	2.6	1.8
Food Stamps, SSI, Medicaid or Housing	1.7	2.0	2.8	2.9	3.7	5.3	5.9
Child Support Services Only	4.7	6.7	5.9	6.7	8.3	8.3	9.4
Subtotal Families Receiving IV-D Services	8.8	11.1	11.2	11.3	13.5	16.2	17.2
Not Receiving IV-D Child Support Services	7.7	8.8	9.3	8.8	9.4	9.4	9.0
Total Families	16.5	19.9	20.6	20.1	22.9	25.6	26.1
Receiving Title IV-D Child Support Services and:	(Billions of constant 2005 dollars)						
AFDC/TANF	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.7	2.7	1.8
Food Stamps, SSI, Medicaid or Housing	2.2	2.5	3.4	3.3	4.0	5.6	5.9
Child Support Services Only	6.2	8.5	7.1	7.9	9.1	8.7	9.4
Subtotal Families Receiving IV-D Services	11.7	14.0	13.6	13.2	14.8	17.1	17.2
Not Receiving IV-D Child Support Services	10.2	11.1	11.3	10.2	10.3	9.9	9.0
Total Families	21.9	25.2	24.8	23.4	25.1	27.0	26.1
Receiving Title IV-D Child Support Services and:	(In percent)						
AFDC/TANF	15.0	12.0	12.3	8.4	6.6	10.1	6.9
Food Stamps, SSI, Medicaid or Housing	10.1	9.9	13.6	14.3	16.0	20.9	22.8
Child Support Services Only	28.3	33.8	28.7	33.7	36.3	32.3	36.1
Subtotal Families Receiving IV-D Services	53.3	55.8	54.6	56.4	58.9	63.3	65.7
Not Receiving IV-D Child Support Services	46.7	44.2	45.4	43.6	41.1	36.7	34.3
Total Families	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: AFDC/TANF families are families who have reported receiving cash assistance for any month during the 12-month period. Therefore, not all the child support reported received was necessarily received while the family was receiving cash assistance. Data limitations do not allow a month-by-month breakdown.

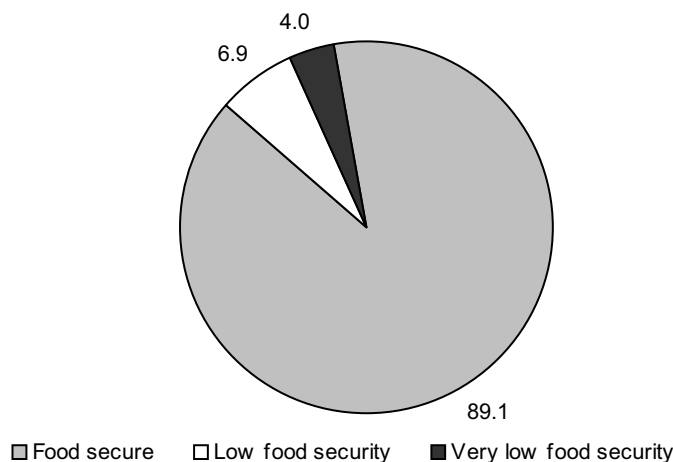
Families receiving SSI, food stamps, Medicaid or housing assistance are limited to families not receiving AFDC/TANF.

Families receiving services through the IV-D system are estimated according to the methodology described in technical appendices to the ASPE-published report *Characteristics of Families Using Title IV-D Services in 1999 and 2001*, available at: <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/CSE-Char04/index.htm> and previous reports.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, Child Support Supplement, 1994-2006.

ECONOMIC SECURITY RISK FACTOR 7. Food Insecurity

Figure ECON 7. Percentage of Households Classified by Food Security Status: 2006



Note: Food secure households had consistent access to enough food for active, healthy lives for all household members at all times during the year. Households with low food security obtained enough food to avoid substantial disruptions in eating patterns and food intake, using a variety of coping strategies, such as eating less varied diets, participating in Federal food assistance programs, or getting emergency food from community food pantries or emergency kitchens. Households with very low food security reported reduced food intake of some household members and their normal eating patterns were disrupted because of the lack of money and other resources.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, *Household Food Security in the United States, 2006*.

- Figure ECON 7 shows the percentage of households that were food secure, had low food security, and had very low food security in 2006. The majority of U.S. households (89.1 percent) was food secure in 2006; that is, they showed little or no evidence of concern about food supply or reduction in food intake.
- Seven (6.9) percent of U.S. households experienced low food security and 4.0 percent were classified as having very low food security. Very low food security is defined as having reduced food intake and having normal eating patterns disrupted because of financial constraints.
- Table ECON 7a shows the percentage of households classified by food security status by selected demographic characteristics.
- For households by age categories, households with elderly were more food secure (94.0 percent) than were households with children under six (83.3 percent) or households with children under 18 (84.4 percent).
- There is a relationship between poverty and food security. Sixty-four (63.7) percent of poor households were food secure compared to 66.9 percent of households below 130 percent of the poverty level, 72.7 percent of households below 185 percent of the poverty level, and 92.9 percent of households at or above 185 percent of the poverty level.
- Married-couple households were less likely to experience food insecurity than female-headed households. Ten (10.1) percent of married-couple households were food insecure in 2006 compared to 30.4 percent of female-headed households.
- Table ECON 7b shows the percentage of households classified by food security status between 1998 and 2006. The percentage of households with food insecurity (both low and very low food insecurity) has fluctuated over time from a low of 10.1 percent in 1999 to a high of 11.9 percent in 2004.

Table ECON 7a. Percentage of Households Classified by Food Security Status and Selected Characteristics: 2006

	Food Secure	Food Insecurity		
		All	Low	Very Low
All Households	89.1	10.9	6.9	4.0
Racial/Ethnic Categories				
Non-Hispanic White	92.2	7.8	4.8	3.1
Non-Hispanic Black	78.2	21.8	13.8	8.0
Hispanic	80.5	19.5	13.8	5.7
Age Categories				
Households with children under 6	83.3	16.7	12.5	4.2
Households with children under 18	84.4	15.6	11.4	4.3
Households with elderly	94.0	6.0	4.1	1.8
Family Categories				
Married-couple households	89.9	10.1	8.0	2.1
Female-headed households	69.9	30.4	20.1	10.3
Male-headed households	83.0	17.0	12.7	4.2
Household Income-to-Poverty Ratio				
Under 1.00	63.7	36.3	21.5	14.8
Under 1.30	66.9	33.1	20.0	13.1
Under 1.85	72.7	27.3	16.6	10.7
1.85 and over	92.9	7.1	4.6	2.6

Note: Food secure households had consistent access to enough food for active, healthy lives for all household members at all times during the year. Households with low food security obtained enough food to avoid substantial disruptions in eating patterns and food intake, using a variety of coping strategies, such as eating less varied diets, participating in Federal food assistance programs, or getting emergency food from community food pantries or emergency kitchens. Households with very low food security reported reduced food intake of some household members and their normal eating patterns were disrupted because of the lack of money and other resources. Spouses are not present in the female-headed and male-headed household categories.

Race and ethnicity categories for households are determined by the race and ethnicity of the reference person for the household. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. Beginning in 2002, estimates for Whites and Blacks are for persons reporting a single race only. Persons who reported more than one race are included in the total for all households but are not shown under any race category. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in the total for all households but are not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, *Household Food Security in the United States, 2006*. Data are from the Current Population Survey, Food Security Supplement.

Table ECON 7b. Percentage of Households Classified by Food Security Status: 1998-2006

	Food Secure	Food Insecurity		
		All	Low	Very Low
1998	88.2	11.8	8.1	3.7
1999	89.9	10.1	7.1	3.0
2000	89.5	10.5	7.3	3.1
2001	89.3	10.7	7.4	3.3
2002	88.9	11.1	7.6	3.5
2003	88.8	11.2	7.7	3.5
2004	88.1	11.9	8.0	3.9
2005	89.0	11.0	7.0	3.9
2006	89.1	10.9	6.9	4.0

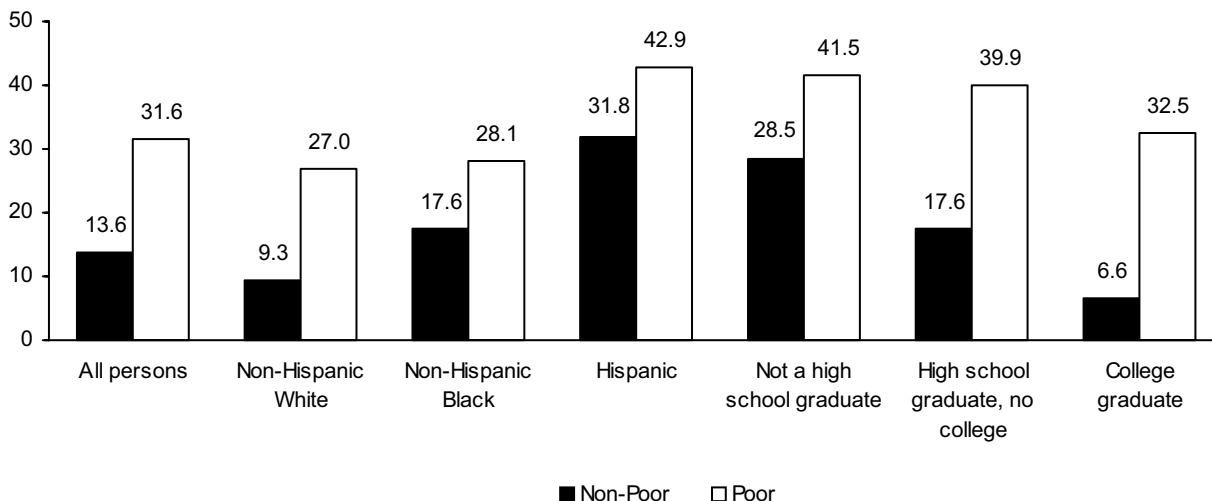
Note: Food secure households had consistent access to enough food for active, healthy lives for all household members at all times during the year. Households with low food security obtained enough food to avoid substantial disruptions in eating patterns and food intake, using a variety of coping strategies, such as eating less varied diets, participating in Federal food assistance programs, or getting emergency food from community food pantries or emergency kitchens. Households with very low food security reported reduced food intake of some household members and their normal eating patterns were disrupted because of the lack of money and other resources.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, *Household Food Security in the United States, 2006*.

ECONOMIC SECURITY RISK FACTOR 8. Lack of Health Insurance

Figure ECON 8. Percentage of Persons without Health Insurance by Poverty Status: 2006

(In percent)



Note: "Poor persons" are defined as those with total family incomes at or below the federal poverty threshold. Health insurance rates for the education categories include only adults age 18 and over.

Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. Beginning in 2002, estimates for Whites and Blacks are for persons reporting a single race only. Persons who reported more than one race are included in the total for all persons but are not shown under any race category. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in the total for all persons but are not shown separately. Some of the race categories presented for ECON 8 have been changed slightly from prior year reports to provide more internal consistency throughout this report; in reports prior to 2006, the race categories for Black and White included persons of Hispanic origin.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2007.

- Figure ECON 8 shows the percentage of persons without health insurance by race and ethnicity, educational attainment, and poverty status for 2006. Thirty-two (31.6) percent of poor persons were without health insurance as compared to 13.6 percent of non-poor persons.
- Among race and ethnic groups, poor Hispanics of any race had higher rates of being uninsured (42.9 percent) than did poor Non-Hispanic Whites (27.0 percent) and poor Non-Hispanic Blacks (28.1 percent).
- For non-poor persons, as education increases, the rate of being uninsured decreases. Twenty-nine (28.5) percent of the non-poor who were not high school graduates were uninsured compared to 17.6 percent of high school graduates, and 6.6 percent of college graduates.
- Among the poor, 41.5 percent of persons who were not high school graduates, 39.9 percent of high school graduates, and 32.5 percent of college graduates were uninsured.
- Table ECON 8 shows the percentage of persons without health insurance by poverty status and demographic characteristics. Across all demographic categories, poor persons were more likely than non-poor persons to be uninsured regardless of race and ethnicity, gender, educational attainment, age, or family category.
- For poor persons, 19.3 percent of children 17 years of age or less were without health insurance as compared to 51.3 percent of poor adults 25 to 34 years of age. The 25 to 34 year age category had the highest percentage of uninsured among poor persons.
- For non-poor persons, 10.0 percent of the children 17 years of age or less were without health insurance as compared to 26.2 percent of adults 18 to 24 years of age. The 18 to 24 year age category had the highest percentage of uninsured among non-poor persons.

Table ECON 8. Percentage of Persons without Health Insurance by Poverty Status and Selected Characteristics: 2006

	All Persons	Poor Persons	Non-Poor Persons
All Persons	15.8	31.6	13.6
Men	17.5	34.7	15.4
Women	14.2	29.2	11.8
Race and Ethnicity Categories			
Non-Hispanic White	10.8	27.0	9.3
Non-Hispanic Black	20.1	28.1	17.6
Hispanic	34.1	42.9	31.8
Educational Attainment Categories			
Not a high school graduate	31.5	41.5	28.5
High school graduate, no college	20.3	39.9	17.6
College graduate	7.7	32.5	6.6
Age Categories			
5 and under	11.3	17.0	9.7
6-11	11.1	19.0	9.3
12-17	12.7	22.6	10.8
17 and under	11.7	19.3	10.0
18-24	29.3	43.5	26.2
25-34	26.9	51.3	23.4
35-44	18.8	47.1	15.8
45-54	15.3	40.6	13.1
55-64	12.7	30.8	11.0
Under 65 years	17.8	34.3	15.4
65 years and over	1.5	5.1	1.1
Family Categories			
Persons in married-couple families	11.8	33.2	10.5
Persons in female-headed families	21.7	26.1	20.1
Persons in male-headed families	26.9	29.8	25.8
Unrelated persons	20.7	35.4	17.0

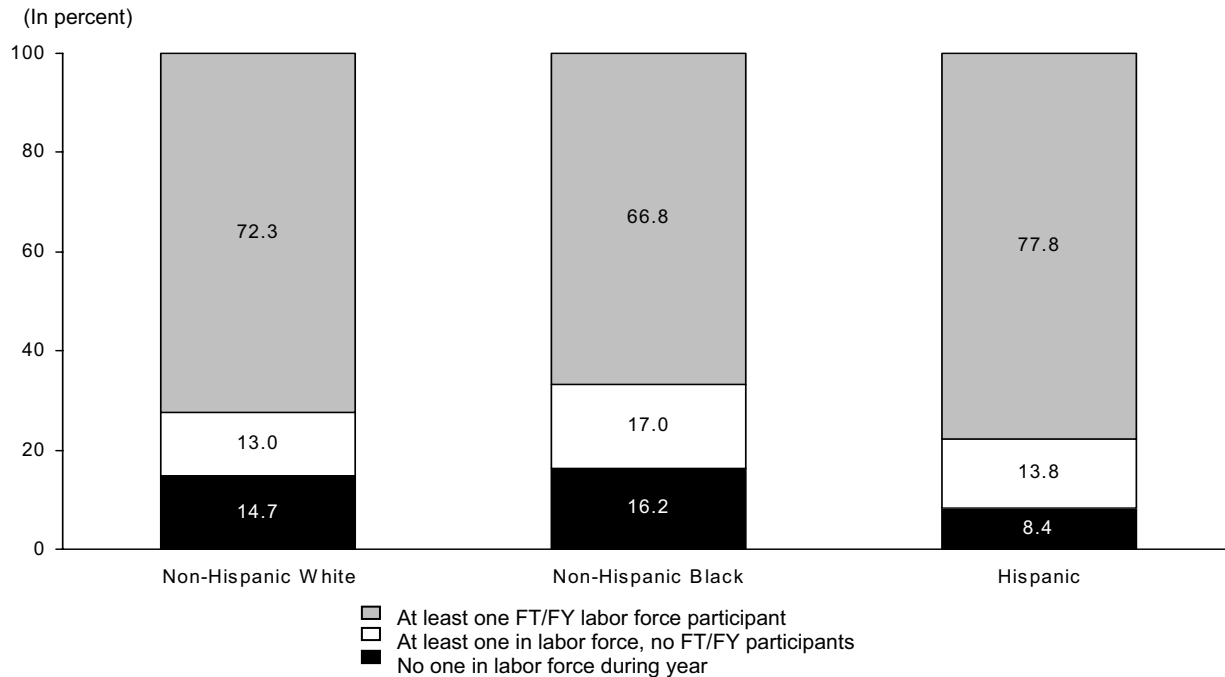
Note: "Poor" persons are defined as those with total family incomes at or below the federal poverty threshold. Health insurance rates for the education categories include only adults age 18 and over.

Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. Beginning in 2002, estimates for Whites and Blacks are for persons reporting a single race only. Persons who reported more than one race are included in the total for all persons but are not shown under any race category. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in the total for all persons but are not shown separately. Some of the race categories presented for ECON 8 have been changed slightly from prior year reports to provide more internal consistency throughout this report; in reports prior to 2006, the race categories for Black and White included persons of Hispanic origin.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2007.

EMPLOYMENT AND WORK-RELATED RISK FACTOR 1. Labor Force Attachment

Figure WORK 1. Percentage of Persons in Families with Labor Force Participants by Race and Ethnicity: 2006



Note: Full-time, full-year workers (FT/FY) are defined as those who usually worked for 35 or more hours per week, for at least 50 weeks in a given year. Part-time and part-year labor force participation includes part-time workers and individuals who are unemployed, laid off, and/or looking for work for part or all of the year. This indicator represents annual measures of labor force participation, and thus cannot be compared to monthly measures of labor force participation in Indicator 2. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. Beginning in 2002, estimates for Whites and Blacks are for persons reporting a single race only. Persons who reported more than one race are included in the total for all persons but are not shown under any race category. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in the total for all persons but are not shown separately.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2007.

- Figure WORK 1 shows the percentage of persons in families with labor force participants by race and ethnicity. In 2006, Hispanics of any race were more likely to live in families with at least one full-time, full-year labor force participant (77.8 percent) than were Non-Hispanic Whites (72.3 percent) or Non-Hispanic Blacks (66.8 percent).
- Table WORK 1a shows the percentage of persons in families with labor force participants by demographic characteristics. In 2006, children ages 6 to 15 were more likely to live in families with at least one full-time, full-year labor force participant (80.7 percent) than were children from birth to 5 years of age (78.5 percent).
- Among family types, persons living in married-couple families were more likely than persons living in other family types to live in families with at least one full-time, full-year labor force participant.
- Table WORK 1b shows the percentage of persons in families with labor force participants for select years between 1990 and 2006. The percentage of persons living in families with at least one full-time, full-year labor force participant has fluctuated over time. The percentage increased from a low of 67.6 percent in 1992 to a high of 73.3 percent in 2000. In 2006, 72.8 percent of persons lived in families with at least one full-time, full-year worker.

Table WORK 1a. Percentage of Persons in Families with Labor Force Participants by Selected Characteristics: 2006

	No One in LF During Year	At Least One in LF No One FT/FY	At Least One FT/FY Worker
All Persons	13.6	13.7	72.8
Racial/Ethnic Categories			
Non-Hispanic White	14.7	13.0	72.3
Non-Hispanic Black	16.2	17.0	66.8
Hispanic	8.4	13.8	77.8
Age Categories			
Children ages 0-5	6.2	15.4	78.5
Children ages 6-10	6.0	13.3	80.7
Children ages 11-15	5.9	13.4	80.7
Women ages 16-64	8.0	14.3	77.7
Men ages 16-64	6.0	12.4	81.6
Adults ages 65 and over	62.9	14.6	22.5
Family Categories			
Persons in married families	9.3	9.6	81.1
Persons in female-headed families	15.3	23.5	61.2
Persons in male-headed families	14.6	24.8	60.7
Unrelated persons	29.4	17.8	52.8

Note: Full-time, full-year (FT/FY) workers are defined as those who usually worked for 35 or more hours per week, for at least 50 weeks in a given year. Part-time and part-year labor force participation includes part-time workers and individuals who are unemployed, laid off, and/or looking for work for part or all of the year. This indicator represents annual measures of labor force participation, and thus cannot be compared to monthly measures of labor force participation in Indicator 2. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. Beginning in 2002, estimates for Whites and Blacks are for persons reporting a single race only. Persons who reported more than one race are included in the total for all persons but are not shown under any race category. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in the total for all persons but are not shown separately.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2007.

Table WORK 1b. Percentage of Persons in Families with Labor Force Participants: Selected Years

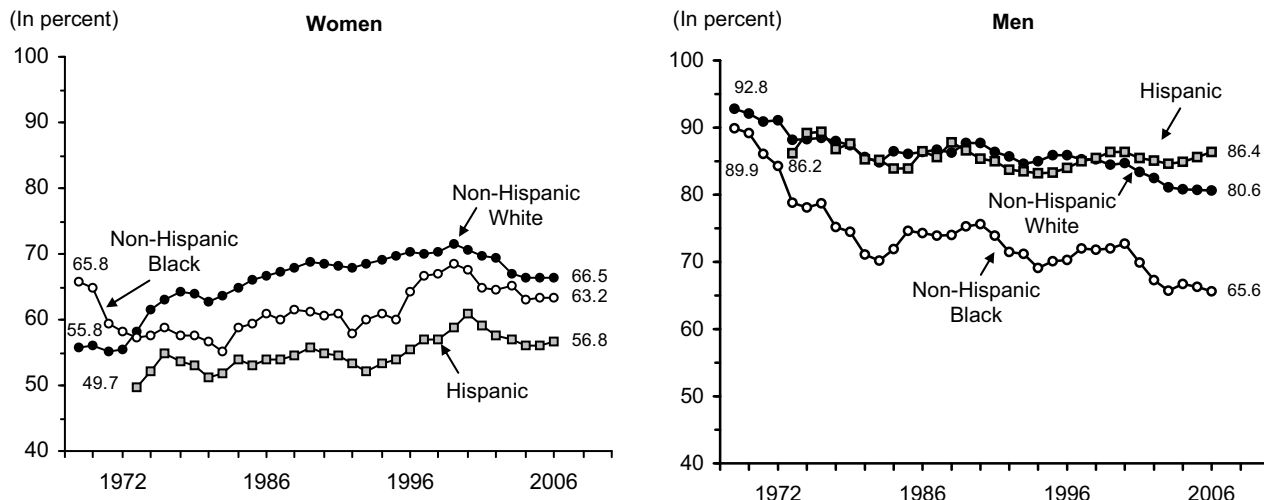
	No One in LF During Year	At Least One in LF No One FT/FY	At Least One FT/FY Worker
1990	13.7	17.6	68.7
1992	14.4	18.1	67.6
1994	14.1	17.1	68.8
1996	13.6	16.1	70.3
1998	13.3	14.6	72.1
1999	12.6	14.4	73.1
2000	12.8	13.8	73.3
2001	13.3	14.4	72.4
2002	13.4	14.6	72.0
2003	13.8	15.0	71.2
2004	13.9	14.4	71.7
2005	13.7	14.1	72.2
2006	13.6	13.7	72.8

Note: Full-time, full-year workers (FT/FY) are defined as those who usually worked for 35 or more hours per week, for at least 50 weeks in a given year. Part-time and part-year labor force participation includes part-time workers and individuals who are unemployed, laid off, and/or looking for work for part or all of the year. This indicator represents annual measures of labor force participation, and thus cannot be compared to monthly measures of labor force participation in Indicator 2.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 1991-2007.

EMPLOYMENT AND WORK-RELATED RISK FACTOR 2. Employment among the Low-Skilled

Figure WORK 2. Percentage of Persons Ages 18 to 65 with No More than a High School Education Who Were Employed at Any Time during Year by Race and Ethnicity: 1968-2006



Note: All data include both full and partial year employment for the given calendar year. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. Beginning in 2002, estimates for Whites and Blacks are for persons reporting a single race only. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are not shown separately. Hispanic origin was not available until 1975.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 1969-2007.

- Figure WORK 2 shows the employment rate of low-skilled workers ages 18 to 65 (those with a high school education or less) by gender and race and ethnicity between 1968 and 2006. This measure of low skill is based only on educational attainment and does not take other skills based on work experience, training or other credentials into account.¹
- In 1968, 65.8 percent of Non-Hispanic Black women and 55.8 percent of Non-Hispanic White women with a high school education or less were employed. In the 1970s, however, Non-Hispanic White women reached parity with their Non-Hispanic Black counterparts and then surpassed them.
- Employment rates for women with a high school education or less increased during the 1980s and 1990s. By the 2000s, however, the employment rate for women with a high school education or less peaked and in 2006, the rate declined to 66.5 percent for Non-Hispanic White women, 63.2 percent for Non-Hispanic Black women, and 56.8 percent for Hispanic women of any race.
- In 1968, 92.8 percent of Non-Hispanic White men and 89.9 percent of Non-Hispanic Black men with a high school education or less were employed.
- Beginning in the 1970s, the employment rates for men with a high school education or less declined and the employment rates between Non-Hispanic White and Non-Hispanic Black men with a high school education or less began to diverge. In 2006, 80.6 percent of Non-Hispanic White men as compared to 65.6 percent of Non-Hispanic Black men with a high school education or less were employed.
- Over the time period, Hispanic men with a high school education or less have had employment rates similar to Non-Hispanic White men. In 1998, among men with a high school education or less, the employment rate for Hispanic men surpassed the rate for Non-Hispanic White men. In 2006, 86.4 percent of Hispanic men with a high school education or less were employed compared to 80.6 percent of Non-Hispanic White men.

¹ This education-based measure of low skill is from the work of Rebecca Blank in "It Takes a Nation: A New Agenda for Fighting Poverty," 1998.

Table WORK 2. Percentage of Persons Ages 18 to 65 with No More than a High School Education Who Were Employed by Race and Ethnicity: 1968-2006

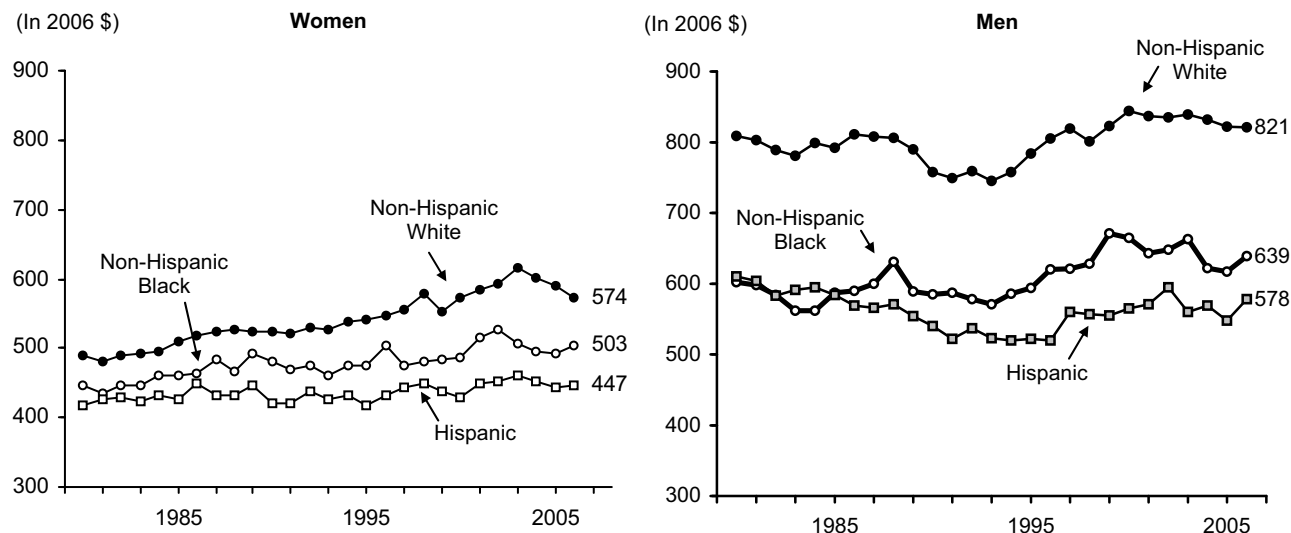
	Women			Men		
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic
1968	55.8	65.8	NA	92.8	89.9	NA
1969	56.1	64.9	NA	92.1	89.2	NA
1971	55.2	59.4	NA	90.9	86.1	NA
1972	55.6	58.1	NA	91.1	84.3	NA
1975	58.3	57.2	49.7	88.2	78.8	86.2
1977	61.4	57.6	52.2	88.3	78.1	89.2
1979	62.9	58.9	55.0	88.5	78.7	89.4
1980	64.1	57.6	53.7	88.0	75.2	86.8
1981	64.0	57.5	53.0	87.4	74.5	87.6
1982	62.7	56.6	51.1	85.6	71.1	85.3
1983	63.5	55.3	51.7	84.8	70.2	85.2
1984	65.0	58.9	54.0	86.5	71.9	83.9
1985	66.0	59.4	52.9	86.1	74.6	83.9
1986	66.8	61.0	54.0	86.4	74.3	86.5
1987	67.3	59.9	54.0	86.7	73.9	85.6
1988	68.0	61.4	54.6	86.3	74.0	87.8
1989	68.8	61.1	55.8	87.7	75.3	86.6
1990	68.5	60.7	55.0	87.7	75.6	85.4
1991	68.3	61.0	54.6	86.4	73.9	85.0
1992	67.8	57.8	53.3	85.7	71.5	83.7
1993	68.6	60.0	52.2	84.6	71.2	83.5
1994	69.0	60.9	53.3	85.0	69.1	83.2
1995	69.6	60.1	53.9	85.9	70.1	83.3
1996	70.2	64.1	55.4	85.9	70.3	84.0
1997	69.9	66.6	56.9	85.3	72.0	85.0
1998	70.4	67.1	57.1	85.3	71.8	85.5
1999	71.4	68.4	58.8	84.5	72.0	86.4
2000	70.6	67.7	61.0	84.7	72.7	86.4
2001	69.8	64.8	59.2	83.4	69.9	85.5
2002	69.5	64.4	57.5	82.5	67.3	85.1
2003	66.9	65.2	56.9	81.1	65.7	84.6
2004	66.3	62.9	56.1	80.8	66.7	84.9
2005	66.3	63.3	56.1	80.7	66.3	85.6
2006	66.5	63.2	56.8	80.6	65.6	86.4

Note: All data include both full and partial year employment for the given calendar year. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. Beginning in 2002, estimates for Whites and Blacks are for persons reporting a single race only. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are not shown separately. Hispanic origin was not available until 1975.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 1969-2007.

EMPLOYMENT AND WORK-RELATED RISK FACTOR 3. Earnings of Low-Skilled Workers

Figure WORK 3. Mean Weekly Wages of Women and Men Working Full-Time, Full-Year with No More than a High School Education by Race and Ethnicity (2006 Dollars): 1980-2006



Note: Last data point is 2006. Full-time, full-year workers work at least 48 weeks per year and usually work 35 hours per week. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. Beginning in 2002, estimates for Whites and Blacks are for persons reporting a single race only. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are not shown separately.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 1981-2007.

- Figure WORK 3 shows the mean weekly wages in 2006 dollars of low-skilled women and men (those with a high school education or less) working full-time, full-year by race and ethnicity for selected years. This measure of low skill is based only on educational attainment and does not take other skills based on work experience, training or other credentials into account.¹
- In 2006, Non-Hispanic White women with a high school education or less working full-time, full-year earned \$574 in an average week compared to \$503 for similar Non-Hispanic Black women and \$447 for similar Hispanic women of any race. Among men working full-time, full-year with a high school education or less, Non-Hispanic White men earned \$821 in an average week, compared to \$639 for Non-Hispanic Black men and \$578 for Hispanic men of any race.
- Table WORK 3 provides the detailed

estimates used for Figure WORK 3. In 2006, Non-Hispanic White women had the highest average weekly wages among women working full-time, full-year with a high school education or less at \$574. This represents a 17.4 percent increase in their mean weekly wages between 1980 and 2006. Over the same time period, similar Non-Hispanic Black women experienced a 12.5 percent increase in their mean weekly wages while similar Hispanic women of any race experienced a 6.9 percent increase.

- Among men working full-time, full-year with a high school education or less, average weekly wages increased 1.5 percent among Non-Hispanic White men and 6.1 percent among Non-Hispanic Black men between 1980 and 2006. Hispanic men working full-time, full-year with a high school education or less experienced a 5.2 percent decrease in average weekly wages over the same time period.

¹ This education-based measure of low skill is from the work of Rebecca Blank in "It Takes a Nation: A New Agenda for Fighting Poverty," 1998.

Table WORK 3. Mean Weekly Wages of Women and Men Working Full-Time, Full-Year with No More than a High School Education by Race and Ethnicity (2006 Dollars): 1980-2006

	Women			Men		
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic
1980	489	447	418	809	602	610
1981	482	436	427	803	598	604
1982	490	445	428	789	584	583
1983	491	445	424	781	562	591
1984	495	462	431	799	562	595
1985	510	462	425	792	587	584
1986	517	465	448	811	590	569
1987	524	483	433	808	600	566
1988	526	467	433	806	631	571
1989	523	492	445	790	589	554
1990	524	480	420	758	585	540
1991	520	470	422	749	587	522
1992	531	474	439	759	578	537
1993	528	460	427	745	571	523
1994	537	476	431	758	586	520
1995	542	476	418	784	594	522
1996	547	504	433	805	620	520
1997	555	474	444	819	621	560
1998	578	481	448	801	628	557
1999	554	483	439	823	671	555
2000	573	487	428	844	665	565
2001	583	514	449	837	643	571
2002	593	528	453	835	648	595
2003	615	508	461	839	663	560
2004	601	496	451	832	622	569
2005	589	493	444	822	617	548
2006	574	503	447	821	639	578

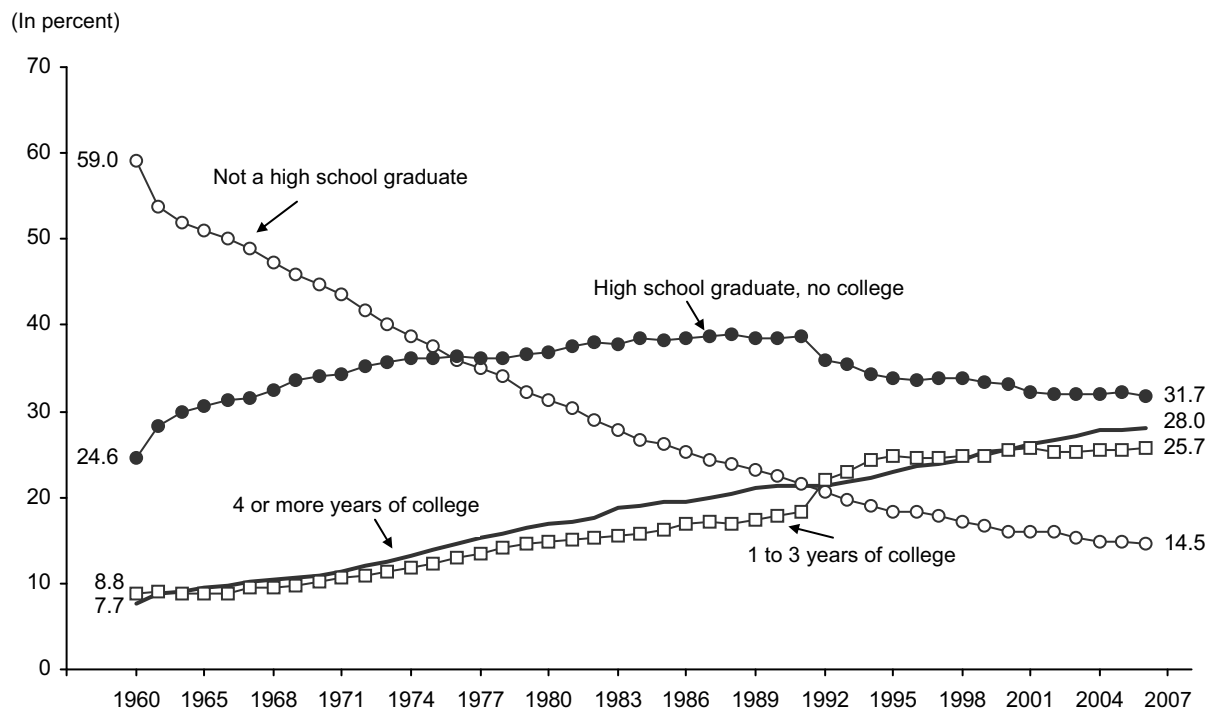
Note: Full-time, full-year workers work at least 48 weeks per year and usually work 35 hours per week.

Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. Beginning in 2002, estimates for Whites and Blacks are for persons reporting a single race only. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are not shown separately.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 1981-2007.

EMPLOYMENT AND WORK-RELATED RISK FACTOR 4. Educational Attainment

Figure WORK 4. Percentage of Adults Ages 25 and over by Level of Educational Attainment: 1960-2006



Note: Completing the GED is not considered completing high school for this table. Beginning with data for 1992, a new survey question results in different categories than for prior years. Data shown as "High school graduate, no college" were previously from the category "High school, 4 years" and are now from the category "High school graduate." Data shown as "One to three years of college" were previously from the category "College 1 to 3 years" and are now the sum of the categories: "Some college" and two separate "Associate degree" categories. Data shown as "Four or more years of college" were previously from the category "College 4 years or more," and are now the sum of the categories: "Bachelor's degree," "Master's degree," "Doctorate degree" and "Professional degree."

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "Educational Attainment in the United States, 2006," *Current Population Reports* and earlier reports.

- Figure WORK 4 shows educational attainment for adults 25 years and older between 1960 and 2006. Table WORK 4 shows the corresponding point estimates for select years.
- The percentage of the population without at least a high school education has declined over the past 45 years, from 59.0 percent in 1960 to 14.5 percent in 2006.
- The percentage of the population receiving a high school education (with no post secondary education) was 24.6 percent in 1960 and rose to 38.9 percent in 1988. Since 1988, this figure has fallen to 31.7 percent in 2006.
- Between 1960 and 1990, the percentage of the population with some college (one to three years) doubled, from 8.8 percent to 17.9 percent. The increase in 1992 is partially the result of a change in survey methodology, but the trend continued upward reaching 25.7 percent in 2006.
- The percentage of the population completing four or more years of college has more than tripled between 1960 and 2006, rising from 7.7 percent to 28.0 percent.

Table WORK 4. Percentage of Adults Ages 25 and over by Level of Educational Attainment: Selected Years

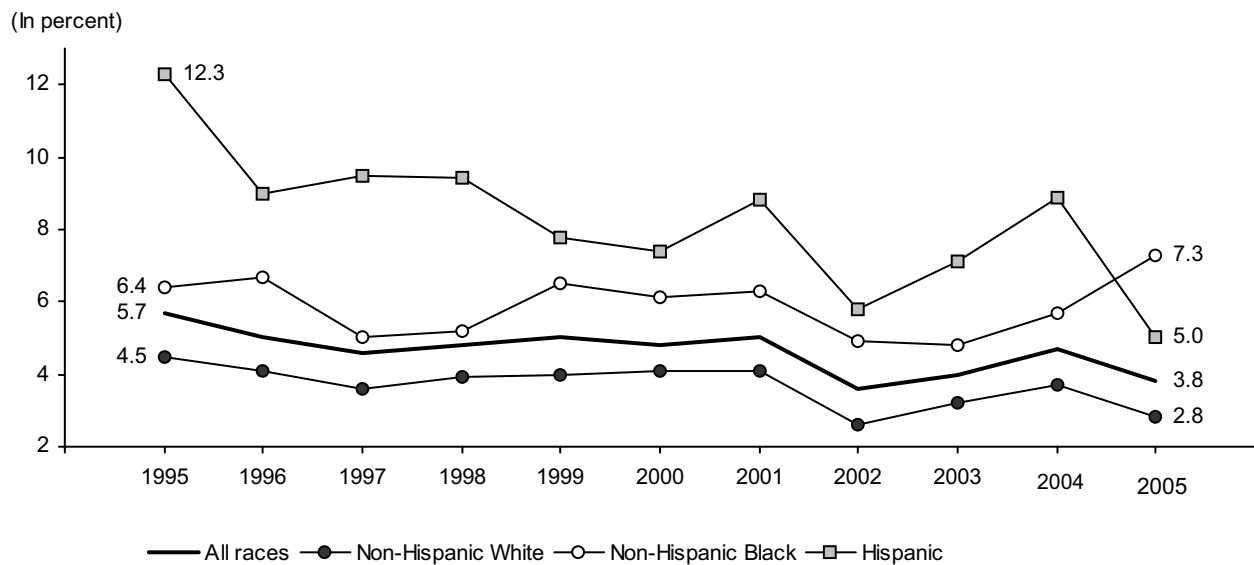
Year	Not a High School Graduate	High School Graduate, No College	One to Three Years of College	Four or More Years of College
1940	75.9	14.1	5.4	4.6
1950	66.7	20.1	7.1	6.0
1960	59.0	24.6	8.8	7.7
1965	51.0	30.7	8.9	9.4
1970	44.8	34.0	10.2	11.0
1975	37.5	36.2	12.4	13.9
1980	31.4	36.8	14.9	17.0
1981	30.3	37.6	15.1	17.1
1982	29.0	37.9	15.3	17.7
1983	27.9	37.7	15.6	18.8
1984	26.7	38.4	15.8	19.1
1985	26.1	38.2	16.3	19.4
1986	25.3	38.4	16.9	19.4
1987	24.4	38.7	17.1	19.9
1988	23.8	38.9	17.0	20.3
1989	23.1	38.5	17.3	21.1
1990	22.4	38.4	17.9	21.3
1991	21.6	38.6	18.4	21.4
1992	20.6	36.0	22.1	21.4
1993	19.8	35.4	23.0	21.9
1994	19.1	34.4	24.3	22.2
1995	18.3	33.9	24.8	23.0
1996	18.3	33.6	24.6	23.6
1997	17.9	33.8	24.5	23.9
1998	17.2	33.8	24.7	24.4
1999	16.6	33.3	24.8	25.2
2000	15.9	33.1	25.4	25.6
2001	15.9	32.3	25.7	26.2
2002	15.9	32.1	25.3	26.7
2003	15.4	32.0	25.3	27.2
2004	14.8	32.0	25.5	27.7
2005	14.8	32.2	25.4	27.7
2006	14.5	31.7	25.7	28.0

Note: Completing the GED is not considered completing high school for this table. Beginning with data for 1992, a new survey question results in different categories than for prior years. Data shown as "High school graduate, no college" were previously from the category "High school, 4 years" and are now from the category "High school graduate." Data shown as "One to three years of college" were previously from the category "College 1 to 3 years" and are now the sum of the categories: "Some college" and two separate "Associate degree" categories. Data shown as "Four or more years of college" were previously from the category "College 4 years or more," and are now the sum of the categories: "Bachelor's degree," "Master's degree," "Doctorate degree" and "Professional degree."

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "Educational Attainment in the United States: 2006," <http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/educ-attn.html> and earlier reports.

EMPLOYMENT AND WORK-RELATED RISK FACTOR 5. High School Dropout Rates

Figure WORK 5. Percentage of Students Enrolled in Grades 10 to 12 in the Previous Year Who Were Not Enrolled and Had Not Graduated in the Survey Year by Race and Ethnicity: 1995-2005



Note: Beginning in 1987, the U.S. Census Bureau instituted new editing procedures for cases with missing data on school enrollment. Beginning in 1992, the data reflect new wording of the educational attainment item in the Current Population Survey (CPS).

Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in the total but are not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Dropout Rates in the United States: 2005* and earlier years (based on Current Population Survey data from the October supplement).

- Figure WORK 5 shows the percentage of students who were enrolled in grades 10 through 12 in the previous year but were not enrolled and had not graduated in the survey year by race and ethnicity for the time period 1995 to 2005. With the exception of Non-Hispanic Blacks, there has been a general downward trend in dropout rates.
- In 2005, the dropout rate was 5.0 percent for Hispanic students of any race, 7.3 percent for Non-Hispanic Black students, and 2.8 percent for Non-Hispanic White students.
- Between 2003 and 2005, Non-Hispanic Blacks experienced an increase in the percentage of students dropping out of school, from 4.8 percent in 2003 to 7.3 percent in 2005.
- Table WORK 5 provides trend data on dropout rates beginning in 1972. The dropout rate for all races was highest in 1978 and 1979 (6.7 percent) and then declined to 3.6 percent in 2002, a 30-year low. Since 2002, the dropout rate for students of all races has risen somewhat to 3.8 percent in 2005.
- Dropout rates among Hispanic students of any race have fluctuated since 1972. Despite this fluctuation, Hispanic dropout rates were higher than rates for Non-Hispanic White students in all years since 1972 and higher than rates for Non-Hispanic Black students in all reported years except 2005.

Table WORK 5. Percentage of Students Enrolled in Grades 10 to 12 in the Previous Year Who Were Not Enrolled and Had Not Graduated in the Survey Year by Race and Ethnicity: 1972 - 2005

	All Races	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic
1972	6.1	5.3	9.5	11.2
1973	6.3	5.5	9.9	10.0
1974	6.7	5.8	11.6	9.9
1975	5.8	5.0	8.7	10.9
1976	5.9	5.6	7.4	7.3
1977	6.5	6.1	8.6	7.8
1978	6.7	5.8	10.2	12.3
1979	6.7	6.0	9.9	9.8
1980	6.1	5.2	8.2	11.7
1981	5.9	4.8	9.7	10.7
1982	5.5	4.7	7.8	9.2
1983	5.2	4.4	7.0	10.1
1984	5.1	4.4	5.7	11.1
1985	5.2	4.3	7.8	9.8
1986	4.7	3.7	5.4	11.9
1987	4.1	3.5	6.4	5.4
1988	4.8	4.2	5.9	10.4
1989	4.5	3.5	7.8	7.8
1990	4.0	3.3	5.0	7.9
1991	4.0	3.2	6.0	7.3
1992	4.4	3.7	5.0	8.2
1993	4.5	3.9	5.8	6.7
1994	5.3	4.2	6.6	10.0
1995	5.7	4.5	6.4	12.3
1996	5.0	4.1	6.7	9.0
1997	4.6	3.6	5.0	9.5
1998	4.8	3.9	5.2	9.4
1999	5.0	4.0	6.5	7.8
2000	4.8	4.1	6.1	7.4
2001	5.0	4.1	6.3	8.8
2002	3.6	2.6	4.9	5.8
2003	4.0	3.2	4.8	7.1
2004	4.7	3.7	5.7	8.9
2005	3.8	2.8	7.3	5.0

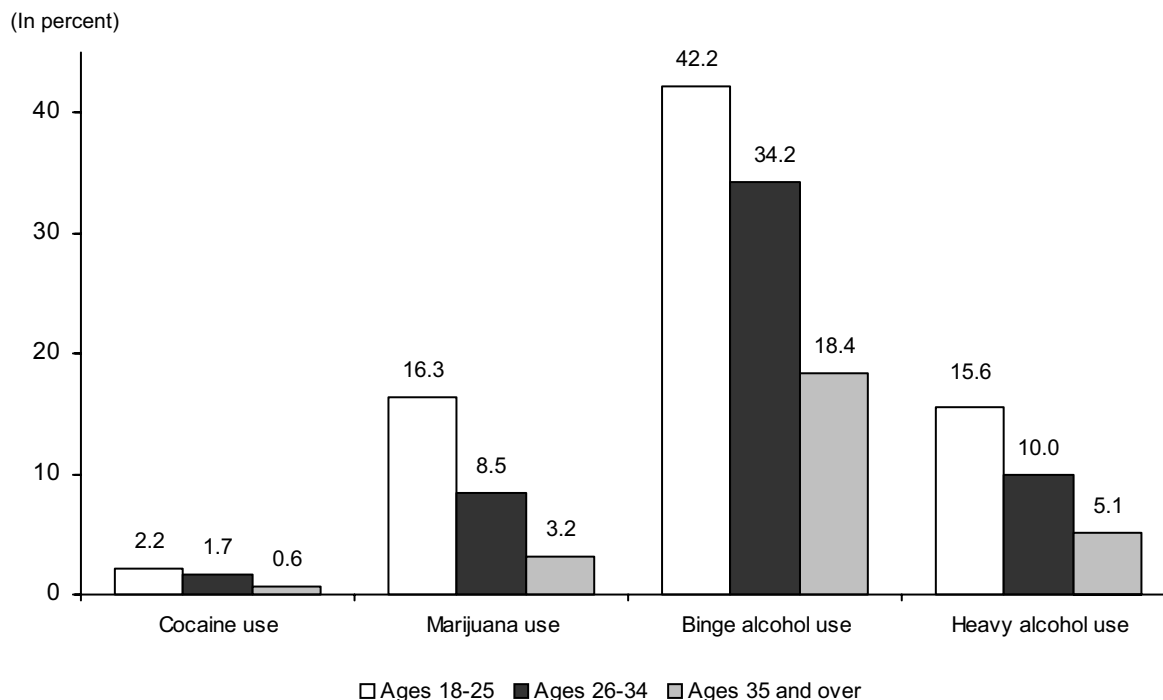
Note: Beginning in 1987, the U.S. Census Bureau instituted new editing procedures for cases with missing data on school enrollment. Beginning in 1992, the data reflect new wording of the educational attainment item in the Current Population Survey (CPS).

Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in the total but are not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Dropout Rates in the United States: 2005* and earlier years (based on Current Population Survey data from the October supplement).

EMPLOYMENT AND WORK-RELATED RISK FACTOR 6. Adult Alcohol and Substance Abuse

Figure WORK 6. Percentage of Adults Who Used Cocaine or Marijuana or Abused Alcohol by Age: 2006



Note: Cocaine and marijuana use is defined as use during the past month. "Binge alcohol use" is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least one day in the past 30 days. "Heavy alcohol use" is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of five or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2007.

- Figure WORK 6 shows the percentage of adults who used cocaine, the percentage who used marijuana, and the percentage who abused alcohol by age group in 2006. Adults 18 to 25 years of age were more likely than older adults to report cocaine, marijuana, binge alcohol or heavy alcohol use in the prior month. For example, 16.3 percent reported using marijuana in the past month during 2006, compared with 8.5 percent of adults 26 to 34 years of age and 3.2 percent of adults 35 years and over.
- The percentage of adults reporting binge alcohol use was larger than the percentages for all other reported behaviors across all age groups. Among those reporting binge alcohol use, however, this behavior was more prevalent among adults 18 to 25 years of age than among adults in other age categories.
- Table WORK 6 shows trend data for cocaine, marijuana, binge alcohol and heavy alcohol use for the years 1999 to 2006.
- For adults in all age groups, alcohol abuse increased between 2005 and 2006. Cocaine use increased for adults 26 to 34 years of age, and marijuana use increased for adults ages 35 and over during the same two-year period.

Table WORK 6. Percentage of Adults Who Used Cocaine or Marijuana or Abused Alcohol by Age: 1999-2006

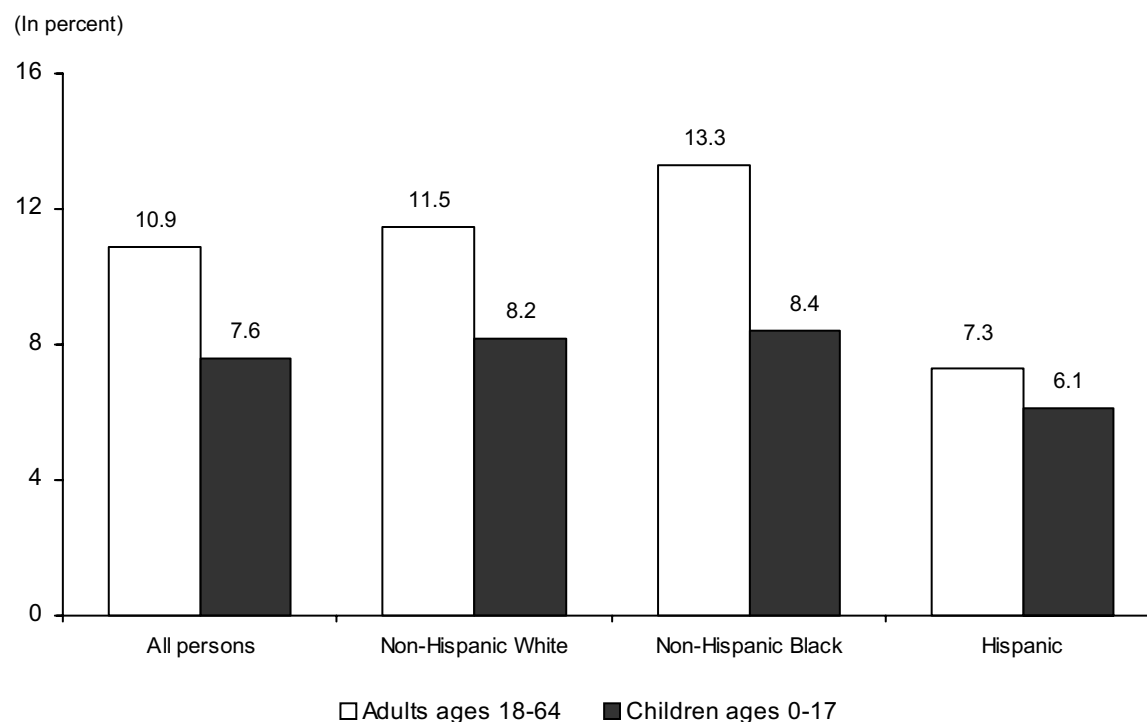
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Cocaine								
Ages 18-25	1.7	1.4	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.2
Ages 26-34	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.7
Ages 35 and over	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Marijuana								
Ages 18-25	14.2	13.6	16.0	17.3	17.0	16.1	16.6	16.3
Ages 26-34	5.4	5.9	6.8	7.7	8.4	8.3	8.6	8.5
Ages 35 and over	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.2
Binge Alcohol Use								
Ages 18-25	37.9	37.8	38.7	40.9	41.6	41.2	41.9	42.2
Ages 26-34	29.3	30.3	30.1	33.1	32.9	32.2	32.9	34.2
Ages 35 and over	16.0	16.4	16.2	18.6	18.1	18.5	18.3	18.4
Heavy Alcohol Use								
Ages 18-25	13.3	12.8	13.6	14.9	15.1	15.1	15.3	15.6
Ages 26-34	7.5	7.6	7.8	9.0	9.4	9.4	9.6	10.0
Ages 35 and over	4.2	4.1	4.2	5.2	5.1	5.3	4.7	5.1

Note: Cocaine and marijuana use is defined as use during the past month. "Binge alcohol use" is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least one day in the past 30 days. "Heavy alcohol use" is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of five or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2000-2007.

EMPLOYMENT AND WORK-RELATED RISK FACTOR 7. Adult and Child Disability

Figure WORK 7. Percentage of the Non-Elderly Population Reporting an Activity Limitation by Selected Characteristics: 2006



Note: Work disability is defined as limitations in or the inability to work as a result of a physical, mental or emotional health condition. Individuals are identified as having long-term care needs if they need the help of others in handling either personal care needs (eating, bathing, dressing, getting around the home) or routine needs (household chores, shopping, getting around for business or other purposes). Disability program recipients include persons covered by Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), Special Education Services, Early Intervention Services and/or disability pensions.

Respondents were defined as having an activity limitation if they answered positively to any of the questions regarding: (1) work disability (see definition above); (2) long-term care needs (see definition above); (3) difficulty walking; (4) difficulty remembering; (5) for children under 5, limitations in the amount of play activities they can participate in because of physical, mental or emotional problems; (6) for children 3 and over, receipt of Special Educational or Early Intervention Services; and, (7) any other limitations due to physical, mental or emotional problems.

Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in the total for all persons but are not shown separately.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the National Health Interview Survey, 2007.

- Figure WORK 7 shows the percentage of non-elderly adults and children reporting an activity limitation by race and ethnicity in 2006. Non-elderly adults were more likely than children to have an activity limitation, 10.9 percent compared to 7.6 percent.
- Table WORK 7 shows the percentage of the non-elderly population reporting a disability by selected demographic characteristics. While non-elderly adults were more likely than children to report an activity limitation, a higher percentage of children (6.5 percent) than adults (4.9 percent) were actually recipients of disability program benefits in 2006.
- For both non-elderly adults and children, the percentage of Non-Hispanic Blacks with an activity limitation was higher than the percentages for Non-Hispanic Whites and Hispanics.
- Among non-elderly adults, rates of work disability and long-term care needs were lower for Hispanics (5.4 and 1.3 percent, respectively) than for Non-Hispanic Whites (8.9 and 2.3 percent, respectively) and Non-Hispanic Blacks (10.4 and 2.9 percent, respectively).

Table WORK 7. Percentage of the Non-Elderly Population Reporting a Disability by Selected Characteristics: 2006

	Activity Limitation	Work Disability	Long-Term Care Needs	Disability Program Recipient
All Persons				
Adults ages 18-64	10.9	8.4	2.2	4.9
Children ages 0-17	7.6	NA	NA	6.5
Racial/Ethnic Categories (Adults Ages 18-64)				
Non-Hispanic White	11.5	8.9	2.3	5.0
Non-Hispanic Black	13.3	10.4	2.9	7.0
Hispanic	7.3	5.4	1.3	3.0
Racial/Ethnic Categories (Children Ages 0-17)				
Non-Hispanic White	8.2	NA	NA	7.0
Non-Hispanic Black	8.4	NA	NA	6.8
Hispanic	6.1	NA	NA	5.2

Note: Work disability is defined as limitations in or the inability to work as a result of a physical, mental or emotional health condition. Individuals are identified as having long-term care needs if they need the help of others in handling either personal care needs (eating, bathing, dressing, getting around the home) or routine needs (household chores, shopping, getting around for business or other purposes). Disability program recipients include persons covered by Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), Special Education Services, Early Intervention Services and/or disability pensions.

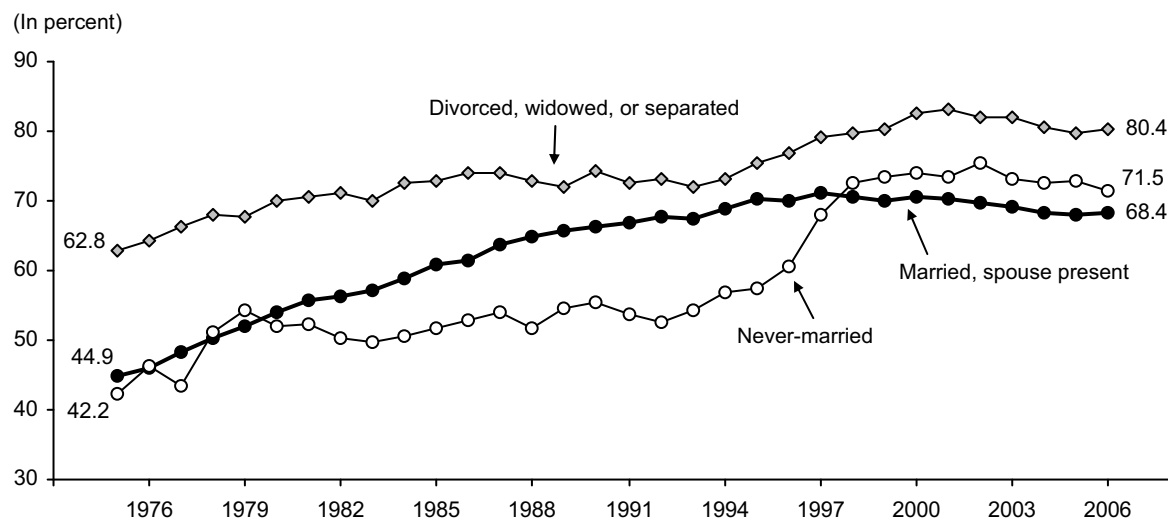
Respondents were defined as having an activity limitation if they answered positively to any of the questions regarding: (1) work disability (see definition above); (2) long-term care needs (see definition above); (3) difficulty walking; (4) difficulty remembering; (5) for children under 5, limitations in the amount of play activities they can participate in because of physical, mental or emotional problems; (6) for children 3 and over, receipt of Special Educational or Early Intervention Services; and, (7) any other limitations due to physical, mental or emotional problems.

Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in the total for all persons but are not shown separately.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the National Health Interview Survey, 2007.

EMPLOYMENT AND WORK-RELATED RISK FACTOR 8. Labor Force Participation of Women with Children under 18

Figure WORK 8. Labor Force Participation of Women with Children under 18: 1975-2006



Note: The labor force participation rate includes all women who are employed, laid off or unemployed but looking for work. The employment rate includes only those women who are employed. The population of mothers with children under age 18 includes those 16 years of age and older.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 1976-2007.

- Figure WORK 8 shows the labor force participation rates for mothers with children under 18 years of age by marital status between 1975 and 2006. In 2006, regardless of marital status, the majority of mothers in the U.S. were engaged in the labor force.
- Historically, divorced, widowed and separated mothers have had the highest rates of labor force participation among mothers. In 1975, 62.8 percent of divorced, widowed or separated mothers were in the labor force as compared to 44.9 percent of married mothers with spouses present and 42.2 percent of never-married mothers. In 2006, divorced, widowed and separated mothers remained more likely than other mothers to participate in the labor force.
- Between 1992 and 2002, labor force participation rates for never-married mothers with children under 18 markedly increased—rising from 52.5 percent in 1992 to 75.3 percent in 2002. Since 1998, labor force participation rates for never-married mothers have exceeded the rates for married mothers.
- The labor force participation rate of married mothers with children under 18 followed an upward trend from 1975 until 1997 when it peaked at 71.1 percent. In 2006, 68.4 percent of married mothers with spouses present were in the labor force.
- Table WORK 1 shows both the labor force participation rate and the employment rate of mothers with children under 18 years of age between 1975 and 2006.
- The employment rate for all mothers increased over the time period. The employment rate for married mothers with a spouse present was 40.5 percent in 1975; in 2006 the employment rate was 66.2 percent. The employment rate for divorced, widowed and separated mothers was 54.9 percent in 1975; in 2006 the employment rate was 75.4 percent. The employment rate for never-married mothers was 32.1 percent in 1975; in 2006 the rate climbed to 62.5 percent.

Table WORK 8. Employment Status of Women with Children under 18 Years of Age: 1975-2006

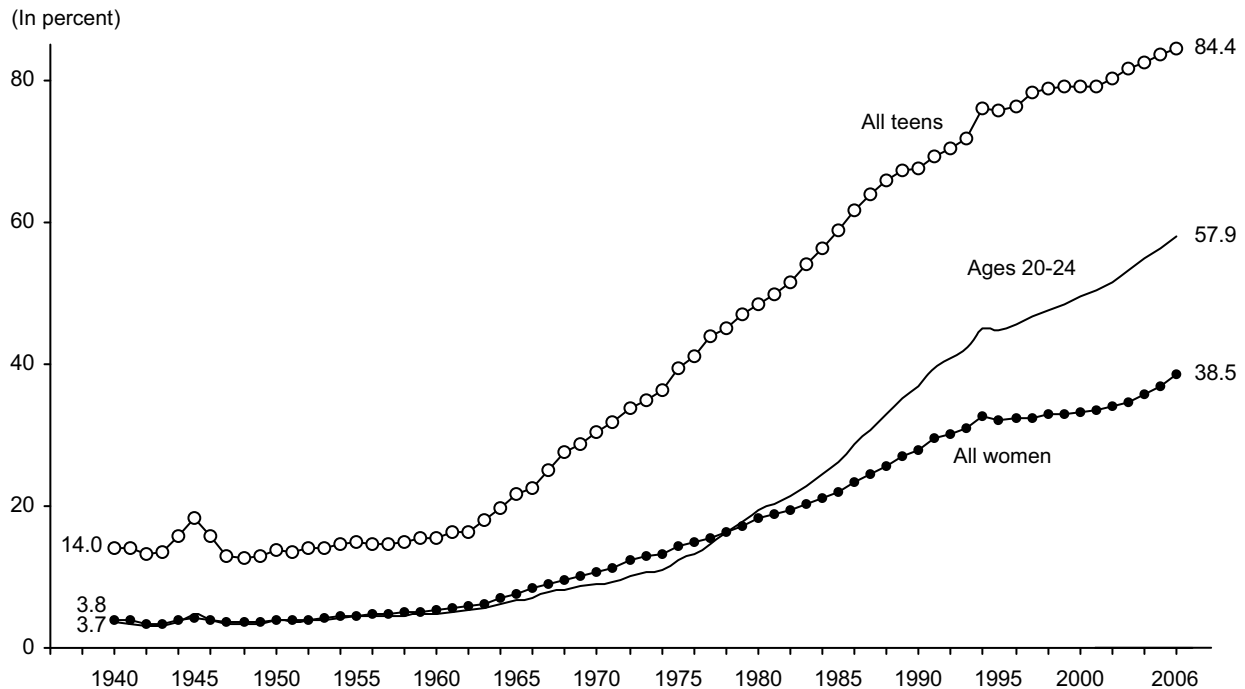
	Labor Force Participation Rate (percent of population)			Employment Rate (percent of population)		
	Married, Spouse Present	Divorced, Separated or Widowed	Never Married	Married, Spouse Present	Divorced, Separated or Widowed	Never Married
1975	44.9	62.8	42.2	40.5	54.9	32.1
1976	46.1	64.3	46.2	42.4	56.9	36.3
1977	48.2	66.4	43.4	44.6	58.7	29.6
1978	50.2	68.1	51.1	47.0	61.2	38.9
1979	51.9	67.8	54.4	48.6	61.4	42.6
1980	54.1	69.9	52.0	50.9	63.4	39.9
1981	55.7	70.5	52.3	52.1	63.0	38.3
1982	56.3	71.1	50.4	51.6	62.3	36.2
1983	57.2	70.1	49.8	52.4	58.5	34.5
1984	58.8	72.7	50.7	54.9	63.4	36.3
1985	60.8	72.9	51.6	56.8	64.0	39.3
1986	61.3	74.1	52.9	57.6	66.3	37.8
1987	63.8	74.0	54.1	60.4	66.5	40.2
1988	65.0	72.8	51.6	61.9	66.9	40.0
1989	65.6	72.0	54.7	63.1	66.0	43.1
1990	66.3	74.2	55.3	63.5	67.9	45.1
1991	66.8	72.7	53.6	63.2	66.1	44.0
1992	67.8	73.2	52.5	63.9	65.3	43.4
1993	67.5	72.1	54.4	64.2	65.9	44.0
1994	69.0	73.1	56.9	65.6	65.9	45.8
1995	70.2	75.3	57.5	67.1	69.1	47.9
1996	70.0	77.0	60.5	67.6	72.1	49.3
1997	71.1	79.1	68.1	68.6	72.0	56.6
1998	70.6	79.7	72.5	68.0	74.3	61.5
1999	70.1	80.4	73.4	68.0	75.4	64.8
2000	70.6	82.7	73.9	68.5	78.5	65.8
2001	70.4	83.1	73.5	68.0	78.7	64.6
2002	69.6	82.1	75.3	66.7	75.6	65.8
2003	69.2	82.0	73.1	66.3	74.7	63.2
2004	68.2	80.7	72.6	65.4	75.0	63.1
2005	68.1	79.8	72.9	66.0	74.4	62.0
2006	68.4	80.4	71.5	66.2	75.4	62.5

Notes: The labor force participation rate includes all women who are employed, laid off or unemployed but looking for work. The employment rate includes only those women who are employed. The population of mothers with children under age 18 includes those 16 years of age and older.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 1976-2007.

NONMARITAL BIRTH RISK FACTOR 1. Nonmarital Births

Figure BIRTH 1. Percentage of Births that are Nonmarital by Age: 1940-2006



Note: Trends in non-marital births may be affected by changes in the reporting of marital status on birth certificates and in procedures for inferring non-marital births when marital status is not reported.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, "Nonmarital Childbearing in the United States, 1940-1999," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 48 (16), 2000; "Births: Preliminary Data for 2006," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 56 (7), December 2007, http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr56/nvsr56_07.pdf.

- Figure BIRTH 1 shows the percentage of births that were nonmarital by age group from 1940 to 2006 and Table BIRTH 1 shows corresponding estimates for selected years. Changes in nonmarital births reflect changes in the rate at which unmarried women have children, the rate at which married women have children and the rate at which women marry. The percentage of children born outside of marriage to women of all ages has increased over the past 60 years. In 1940, 3.8 percent of births were to unmarried women. In 2006, the percentage increased to 38.5 percent.
- Teen births, as shown in Figure BIRTH 1 and Table BIRTH 1, show nonmarital teen births as a percentage of all teen births. In 1940, 14.0 percent of births to teens were nonmarital. While the percentage of all teen births that are nonmarital has increased since the mid-1960s, growth in the percentage slowed in the mid- to late- 1990s before rising to 84.4 percent in 2006.
- Over the past 10 years, the percentage of nonmarital births among all births to women 20 to 24 years of age increased by 27.0 percent from 45.6 percent in 1996 to 57.9 percent in 2006. This compares to an increase of 10.6 percent in the percentage of nonmarital births among teen births over the same period.
- Since 1994, the percentage of births that are nonmarital remains steady among Black teens and all Black women. Among White teens and all White women, the trend continues upward (see Table C-1 in Appendix C for nonmarital birth data by age and race).

Table BIRTH 1. Percentage of Births that are Nonmarital by Age: Selected Years

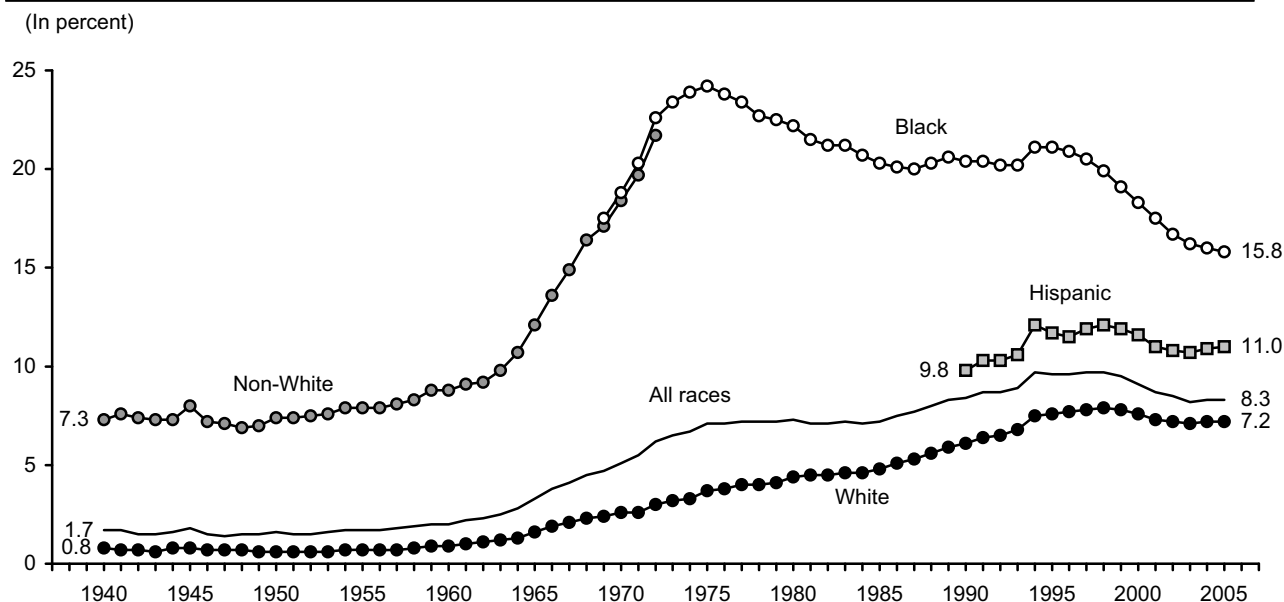
Year	Under 15	15-17 Years	18-19 Years	All Teens	20-24 Years	All Women
1940	64.5	NA	NA	14.0	3.7	3.8
1945	70.0	NA	NA	18.2	4.7	4.3
1950	63.7	22.6	9.4	13.9	3.8	4.0
1955	66.3	23.2	10.3	14.9	4.4	4.5
1960	67.9	24.0	10.7	15.4	4.8	5.3
1965	78.5	32.8	15.3	21.6	6.8	7.7
1970	80.8	43.0	22.4	30.5	8.9	10.7
1975	87.0	51.4	29.8	39.3	12.3	14.3
1980	88.7	61.5	39.8	48.3	19.4	18.4
1981	89.2	63.3	41.4	49.9	20.4	18.9
1982	89.2	65.0	43.0	51.4	21.4	19.4
1983	90.4	67.5	45.7	54.1	22.9	20.3
1984	91.1	69.2	48.1	56.3	24.5	21.0
1985	91.8	70.9	50.7	58.7	26.3	22.0
1986	92.5	73.3	53.6	61.5	28.7	23.4
1987	92.9	76.2	55.8	64.0	30.8	24.5
1988	93.6	77.1	58.5	65.9	32.9	25.7
1989	92.4	77.7	60.4	67.2	35.1	27.1
1990	91.6	77.7	61.3	67.6	36.9	28.0
1991	91.3	78.7	63.2	69.3	39.4	29.5
1992	91.3	79.2	64.6	70.5	40.7	30.1
1993	91.3	79.9	66.1	71.8	42.2	31.0
1994	94.5	84.1	70.0	75.9	44.9	32.6
1995	93.5	83.7	69.8	75.6	44.7	32.2
1996	93.8	84.4	70.8	76.3	45.6	32.4
1997	95.7	86.7	72.5	78.2	46.6	32.4
1998	96.6	87.5	73.6	78.9	47.7	32.8
1999	96.5	87.7	74.0	79.0	48.5	33.0
2000	96.5	87.7	74.3	79.1	49.5	33.2
2001	96.3	87.8	74.6	79.2	50.4	33.5
2002	97.0	88.5	75.8	80.2	51.6	34.0
2003	97.1	89.7	77.3	81.6	53.2	34.6
2004	97.4	90.3	78.7	82.6	54.8	35.8
2005	98.0	90.9	79.7	83.5	56.2	36.9
2006	98.3	91.9	80.5	84.4	57.9	38.5

Note: Trends in non-marital births may be affected by changes in the reporting of marital status on birth certificates and in procedures for inferring non-marital births when marital status is not reported.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, "Nonmarital Childbearing in the United States, 1940-1999," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 48 (16), 2000; "Births: Preliminary Data for 2006," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 56 (7), December 2007, http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr56/nvsr56_07.pdf.

NONMARITAL BIRTH RISK FACTOR 2. Nonmarital Teen Births

Figure BIRTH 2. Percentage of All Births to Unmarried Teens Ages 15 to 19 by Race and Ethnicity: 1940-2005



Note: Trends in nonmarital births may be affected by changes in the reporting of marital status on birth certificates and in procedures for inferring nonmarital births when marital status is not reported. Beginning in 1980, data are tabulated by the race of the mother. Prior to 1980, data are tabulated by the race of the child. Teens are defined as people ages 15 to 19.

Race categories include those of Hispanic ethnicity. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in the total for all persons but are not shown separately.

Prior to 1969, race data were available for Whites and Non-Whites only.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, "Nonmarital Childbearing in the United States, 1940 - 1999," *National Vital Health Statistics Reports*, Vol. 48 (16), 2000; "Births: Final Data for 2005," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 56 (6), December 2007
http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr56/nvsr56_06.pdf.

- Figure BIRTH 2 shows the percentage of all births to unmarried teens 15 to 19 years of age by race and ethnicity, and Table BIRTH 2 shows corresponding estimates for selected years between 1940 and 2005. Unlike BIRTH 1, which showed nonmarital teen births as a percentage of all teen births, BIRTH 2 shows births to unmarried teens as a percentage of births to all women. This percentage is affected by several factors: the age distribution of women, the marriage rate among teens, the birth rate among unmarried teens and the birth rate among all other women.
- The percentage of all births that were to unmarried teens fell over the last eight years, from 9.7 in 1997 to 8.3 percent in 2005.
- Among Black women, the percentage of all births that were nonmarital teen births fell to 15.8 percent in 2005. This is the lowest percentage since 1969, the first year in which data on Black women were collected.
- Among White women, the percentage of all births that were to unmarried White teens ages 15 to 19 remained virtually unchanged between 2002 and 2005 at approximately 7.2 percent.
- Among Hispanic women, the percentage of all births that were to unmarried teens increased from a low of 9.8 percent in 1990 to a high of 12.1 percent in 1998 before declining to 11.0 percent in 2005.

Table BIRTH 2. Percentage of All Births to Unmarried Teens Ages 15 to 19 by Race and Ethnicity: Selected Years

Year	All Races	White	Black	Hispanic
1940	1.7	0.8	NA	NA
1945	1.8	0.8	NA	NA
1950	1.6	0.6	NA	NA
1955	1.7	0.7	NA	NA
1960	2.0	0.9	NA	NA
1965	3.3	1.6	NA	NA
1969	4.7	2.4	17.5	NA
1970	5.1	2.6	18.8	NA
1975	7.1	3.7	24.2	NA
1980	7.3	4.4	22.2	NA
1981	7.1	4.5	21.5	NA
1982	7.1	4.5	21.2	NA
1983	7.2	4.6	21.2	NA
1984	7.1	4.6	20.7	NA
1985	7.2	4.8	20.3	NA
1986	7.5	5.1	20.1	NA
1987	7.7	5.3	20.0	NA
1988	8.0	5.6	20.3	NA
1989	8.3	5.9	20.6	NA
1990	8.4	6.1	20.4	9.8
1991	8.7	6.4	20.4	10.3
1992	8.7	6.5	20.2	10.3
1993	8.9	6.8	20.2	10.6
1994	9.7	7.5	21.1	12.1
1995	9.6	7.6	21.1	11.7
1996	9.6	7.7	20.9	11.5
1997	9.7	7.8	20.5	11.9
1998	9.7	7.9	19.9	12.1
1999	9.5	7.8	19.1	11.9
2000	9.1	7.6	18.3	11.6
2001	8.7	7.3	17.5	11.0
2002	8.5	7.2	16.7	10.8
2003	8.2	7.1	16.2	10.7
2004	8.3	7.2	16.0	10.9
2005	8.3	7.2	15.8	11.0

Note: Trends in nonmarital births may be affected by changes in the reporting of marital status on birth certificates and in procedures for inferring nonmarital births when marital status is not reported. Beginning in 1980, data are tabulated by the race of the mother. Prior to 1980, data are tabulated by the race of the child. Teens are defined as people ages 15 to 19.

Race categories include those of Hispanic ethnicity. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in the total for all persons but are not shown separately.

Prior to 1969, race data were available for Whites and Non-Whites only.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, "Nonmarital Childbearing in the United States, 1940-1999," *National Vital Health Statistics Reports*, Vol. 48 (16), 2000; "Births: Final Data for 2005," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 56 (6), December 2007 http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr56/nvsr56_06.pdf.

NONMARITAL BIRTH RISK FACTOR 3. Nonmarital Teen Birth Rates

Figure BIRTH 3a. Births per 1,000 Unmarried Teens Ages 15 to 17 by Race: 1960-2005

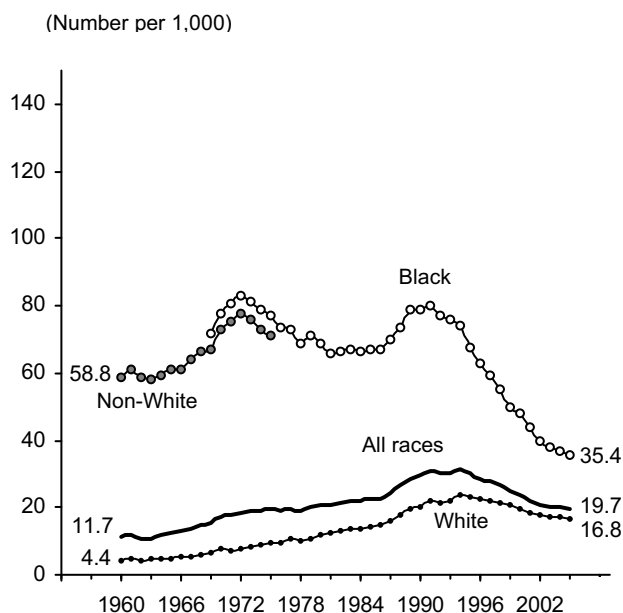
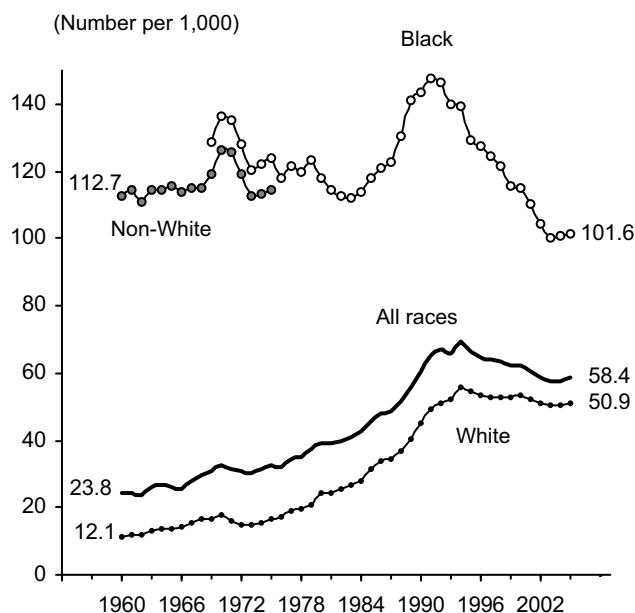


Figure BIRTH 3b. Births per 1,000 Unmarried Teens Ages 18 and 19 by Race: 1960-2005



Note: Rates are per 1,000 unmarried women in specified group. Trends in non-marital births may be affected by changes in the reporting of marital status on birth certificates and in procedures for inferring non-marital births when marital status is not reported. Beginning in 1980, data are tabulated by the race of the mother. Prior to 1980, data are tabulated by the race of the child.

Race categories include those of Hispanic ethnicity. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in the total for all persons but are not shown separately.

Prior to 1969, race data were available for Whites and Non-Whites only.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, "Nonmarital Childbearing in the United States, 1940-1999," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 48 (16), 2000; "Births: Final Data for 2005," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 56 (6), December 2006. Birthrates for 1950 to 1965 computed by ASPE staff from NCHS birth and Census population estimates.

- Figures BIRTH 3a and 3b show births per thousand unmarried teens between the ages of 15 to 17 and 18 to 19 from 1960 to 2005. Table BIRTH 3 shows corresponding estimates for selected years between 1950 and 2005. The birth rate per thousand unmarried teens ages 15 to 17 fell in 2005 for both Black and White teens. The rate for Black teens ages 15 to 17 has been cut by more than half from 79.9 per thousand in 1991 to 35.4 per thousand in 2005. This 2005 rate of 35.4 per thousand is lower than in any other year since 1969, the first year in which data on Black women were collected.
- The birth rates of unmarried teens in the older age group (18 and 19 years) showed a slight increase between 2002 and 2005. For Black teens ages 18 and 19, the birth rate fell from a high of 147.7 per thousand in 1991 to a low of 100.4 per thousand in 2003 before increasing to 101.6 births per thousand in 2005.
- Prior to 1994, birth rates among unmarried White teens in both age groups rose steadily for over four decades. For White teens 15 to 17 years of age, the birth rate increased from 3.4 births per thousand unmarried teens in 1950 to 23.9 births per thousand unmarried teens in 1994. For the 18 to 19 year olds, the rate increased from 8.5 births per thousand unmarried teens in 1950 to 55.7 births per thousand unmarried teens in 1994. Since 1994, rates for both age groups have generally followed a downward trend.
- While birth rates among unmarried Black teens remain high compared to rates for unmarried White teens, the gap between Black and White teens narrowed during the 1990s and 2000s.

Table BIRTH 3. Births per Thousand Unmarried Teen Women by Age and Race: 1950-2005

Year	Ages 15 to 17			Ages 18 and 19		
	All Races	White	Black	All Races	White	Black
1950	9.9	3.4	NA	18.3	8.5	NA
1955	11.1	3.9	NA	23.6	10.3	NA
1960	11.1	4.4	NA	24.3	11.4	NA
1961	11.7	4.6	NA	24.6	12.1	NA
1962	10.7	4.1	NA	23.8	11.7	NA
1963	10.9	4.5	NA	25.8	13.0	NA
1964	11.6	4.9	NA	26.5	13.6	NA
1965	12.5	5.0	NA	25.8	13.9	NA
1966	13.1	5.4	NA	25.6	14.1	NA
1967	13.8	5.6	NA	27.6	15.3	NA
1968	14.7	6.2	NA	29.6	16.6	NA
1969	15.2	6.6	72.0	30.8	16.6	128.4
1970	17.1	7.5	77.9	32.9	17.6	136.4
1971	17.5	7.4	80.7	31.7	15.8	135.2
1972	18.5	8.0	82.8	30.9	15.1	128.2
1973	18.7	8.4	81.2	30.4	14.9	120.5
1974	18.8	8.8	78.6	31.2	15.3	122.2
1975	19.3	9.6	76.8	32.5	16.5	123.8
1976	19.0	9.7	73.5	32.1	16.9	117.9
1977	19.8	10.5	73.0	34.6	18.7	121.7
1978	19.1	10.3	68.8	35.1	19.3	119.6
1979	19.9	10.8	71.0	37.2	21.0	123.3
1980	20.6	12.0	68.8	39.0	24.1	118.2
1981	20.9	12.6	65.9	39.0	24.6	114.2
1982	21.5	13.1	66.3	39.6	25.3	112.7
1983	22.0	13.6	66.8	40.7	26.4	111.9
1984	21.9	13.7	66.5	42.5	27.9	113.6
1985	22.4	14.5	66.8	45.9	31.2	117.9
1986	22.8	14.9	67.0	48.0	33.5	121.1
1987	24.5	16.2	69.9	48.9	34.5	123.0
1988	26.4	17.6	73.5	51.5	36.8	130.5
1989	28.7	19.3	78.9	56.0	40.2	140.9
1990	29.6	20.4	78.8	60.7	44.9	143.7
1991	30.8	21.7	79.9	65.4	49.4	147.7
1992	30.2	21.5	77.2	66.7	51.1	146.4
1993	30.3	21.9	75.9	66.1	51.9	140.0
1994	31.7	23.9	73.9	69.1	55.7	139.6
1995	30.1	23.3	67.4	66.5	54.6	129.2
1996	28.5	22.3	62.6	64.9	53.4	127.2
1997	27.7	22.0	59.0	63.9	52.8	124.8
1998	26.5	21.5	55.0	63.7	53.0	121.5
1999	25.0	20.7	50.0	62.4	52.8	115.8
2000	23.9	19.7	48.3	62.2	53.1	115.0
2001	22.0	18.1	43.8	60.6	52.1	110.2
2002	20.8	17.5	39.9	58.6	51.0	104.1
2003	20.3	17.2	38.1	57.6	50.4	100.4
2004	20.1	17.1	37.0	57.7	50.4	100.9
2005	19.7	16.8	35.4	58.4	50.9	101.6

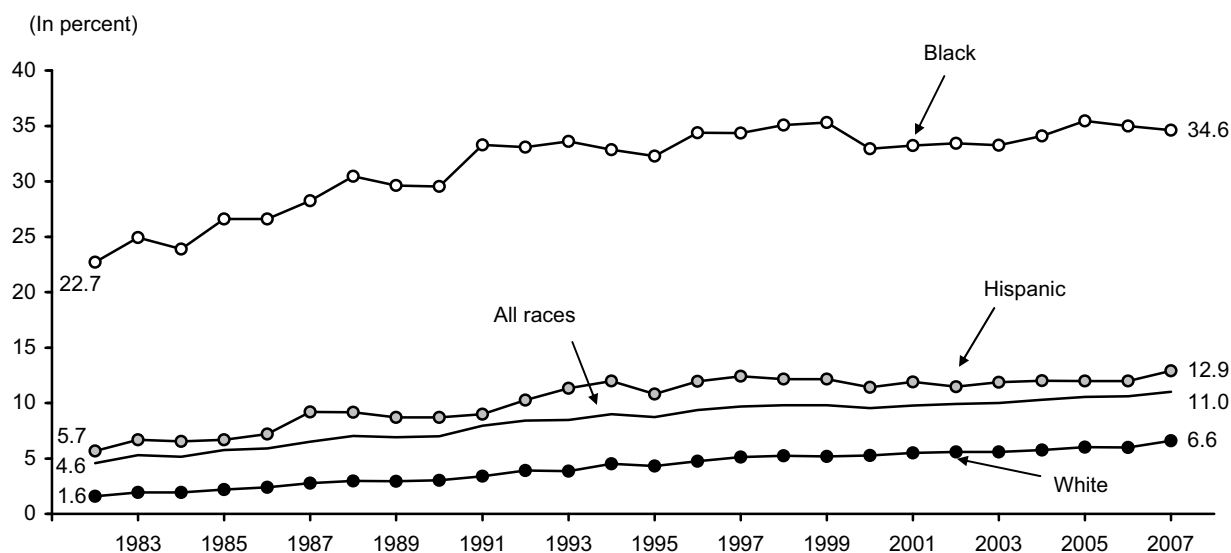
Note: Rates are per 1,000 unmarried women in specified group. Trends in non-marital births may be affected by changes in the reporting of marital status on birth certificates and in procedures for inferring non-marital births when marital status is not reported. Beginning in 1980, data are tabulated by the race of the mother. Prior to 1980, data are tabulated by the race of the child.

Race categories include those of Hispanic ethnicity. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in the total for all persons but are not shown separately.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, "Nonmarital Childbearing in the United States, 1940-1999," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 48 (16), 2000; "Births: Final Data for 2005," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 56 (6), December 2006. Birthrates for 1950 to 1965 computed by ASPE staff from NCHS birth data and Census population estimates.

NONMARITAL BIRTH RISK FACTOR 4. Never-Married Family Status

Figure BIRTH 4. Percentage of All Children Living in Families with a Never-Married Female Head by Race and Ethnicity: 1982-2007



Note: Data are for all children under 18 who are not family heads (excludes householders, subfamily reference persons and their spouses). Inmates of institutions also are excluded. Children who are living with neither of their parents are excluded from the denominator. Based on Current Population Survey (CPS) data.

Race categories include those of Hispanic ethnicity. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. Beginning in 2002, estimates for Whites and Blacks are for persons reporting a single race only. Persons who reported more than one race are included in the total for all persons but are not shown under any race category. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in the total for all persons but are not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "Marital Status and Living Arrangements," *Current Population Reports*, Series P20-212, 287, 365, 380, 399, 418, 423, 433, 445, 450, 461, 468, 478, 484, 491, 496, 506, 514 and "America's Families and Living Arrangements," *Current Population Reports*, Series P20-537, 547, 553 and ASPE tabulations of the CPS for 2007.

- Figure BIRTH 4 shows the percentage of all children living in families with a never-married female head of household by race and ethnicity from 1982 to 2007. Table BIRTH 4 shows corresponding estimates for selected years between 1960 and 2007. The percentage of children living in families with never-married female heads increased from 4.6 percent in 1982 to 11.0 percent in 2007.
- The percentage of White children living in families headed by never-married women has increased fourfold over the past 25 years, from 1.6 percent in 1982 to 6.6 percent in 2007.
- Among Hispanics of all races, the percentage of children living with a never-married female head of household tripled over the past 25 years, from 5.7 percent in 1982 to 12.9 percent in 2007.
- The percentage of Black children living in families with a never-married female head of household has been higher than the percentages for other groups throughout the time period. In 2007, 34.6 percent of Black children lived in families with a never-married female head of household compared to 6.6 percent for White children and 12.9 percent for Hispanic children.

Table BIRTH 4. Number and Percentage of All Children Living in Families with a Never-Married Female Head by Race and Ethnicity: Selected Years

Year	Number of Children (thousands)				Percentage			
	All Races	White	Black	Hispanic	All Races	White	Black	Hispanic
1960	221	49	173	NA	0.4	0.1	2.2	NA
1970	527	110	442	NA	0.8	0.2	5.2	NA
1971	773	133	632	NA	1.1	0.2	7.1	NA
1972	632	123	500	NA	0.9	0.2	5.8	NA
1973	892	194	685	NA	1.4	0.3	7.9	NA
1974	966	223	740	NA	1.5	0.4	8.6	NA
1975	1,166	296	864	NA	1.8	0.5	9.9	NA
1976	1,139	292	836	NA	1.8	0.5	9.7	NA
1977	1,335	325	988	NA	2.2	0.6	11.7	NA
1978	1,633	394	1,220	NA	2.7	0.8	14.8	NA
1979	1,544	398	1,109	NA	2.6	0.8	13.7	NA
1980	1,745	501	1,193	210	2.9	1.0	14.5	4.0
1981	1,807	527	1,245	202	3.0	1.0	15.0	4.0
1982	2,768	793	1,947	291	4.6	1.6	22.7	5.7
1983	3,212	958	2,203	357	5.3	1.9	24.9	6.7
1984	3,131	959	2,109	357	5.2	1.9	23.9	6.5
1985	3,496	1,086	2,355	391	5.8	2.2	26.6	6.7
1986	3,606	1,174	2,375	451	5.9	2.3	26.6	7.2
1987	3,985	1,385	2,524	587	6.5	2.8	28.2	9.2
1988	4,302	1,482	2,736	600	7.0	3.0	30.4	9.2
1989	4,290	1,483	2,695	592	6.9	2.9	29.6	8.7
1990	4,365	1,527	2,738	605	7.0	3.0	29.6	8.7
1991	5,040	1,725	3,176	644	8.0	3.4	33.3	9.0
1992	5,410	2,016	3,192	757	8.4	3.9	33.1	10.3
1993	5,511	2,015	3,317	848	8.5	3.9	33.6	11.3
1994	6,000	2,412	3,321	1,083	9.0	4.5	32.9	12.0
1995	5,862	2,317	3,255	1,017	8.7	4.3	32.3	10.8
1996	6,365	2,563	3,567	1,161	9.4	4.8	34.4	12.0
1997	6,598	2,788	3,575	1,242	9.7	5.1	34.3	12.4
1998	6,700	2,850	3,644	1,254	9.8	5.2	35.1	12.2
1999	6,736	2,826	3,643	1,297	9.8	5.2	35.3	12.2
2000	6,591	2,881	3,413	1,255	9.5	5.3	32.9	11.4
2001	6,736	3,002	3,381	1,397	9.8	5.5	33.2	11.9
2002	6,872	3,048	3,573	1,400	9.9	5.6	33.4	11.5
2003	7,006	3,029	3,451	1,495	10.0	5.6	33.3	11.9
2004	7,218	3,113	3,541	1,577	10.3	5.8	34.1	12.0
2005	7,412	3,278	3,609	1,622	10.6	6.0	35.4	12.0
2006	7,443	3,263	3,557	1,677	10.6	6.0	35.0	12.0
2007	7,835	3,585	3,646	1,874	11.0	6.6	34.6	12.9

Note: Data are for all children under 18 who are not family heads (excludes householders, subfamily reference persons and their spouses). Inmates of institutions also are excluded. Children who are living with neither of their parents are excluded from the denominator. Based on Current Population Survey (CPS) except 1960, which is based on decennial census data. In 1982, improved data collection and processing procedures helped to identify parent-child subfamilies (See *Current Population Reports*, P-20, 399, Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1984). Some of the increase between 1981 and 1982 is a result of this data collection and processing change, and thus comparisons of estimates prior to 1982 with estimates from 1982 and later years should be made with caution.

Race categories include those of Hispanic ethnicity. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. Beginning in 2002, estimates for Whites and Blacks are for persons reporting a single race only. Persons who reported more than one race are included in the total for all persons but are not shown under any race category. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in the total for all persons but are not shown separately. Nonwhite data are shown for Black in 1960.

Source of CPS data: U.S. Census Bureau, "Marital Status and Living Arrangements," *Current Population Reports*, Series P20-212, 287, 365, 380, 399, 418, 423, 433, 445, 450, 461, 468, 478, 484, 491, 496, 506, 514 and "America's Families and Living Arrangements," *Current Population Reports*, Series P20-537, 547, 553 and ASPE tabulations of the CPS for 2007.

Source of 1960 data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1960 Census of Population, PC(2)-4B, "Persons by Family Characteristics," Tables 1 and 19.