

**NLWJC - Kagan**

**DPC - Box 055 - Folder-002**

**Race - Race Initiative: Research  
Questions [3]**



# ONE AMERICA IN THE 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY

## The President's Initiative on Race

*Race initiative - research*

*The New Executive Office Building  
Washington, DC 20503  
202/395-1010*

### MEMORANDUM

To: Data Collection Working Group  
From: Judith Winston *JW*  
Date: August 13, 1997  
Re: Data collection needs

Thank you for your help collecting data for the President's Initiative on Race. In addition to the data requests in this document, we would also like you to provide us with basic demographic data including:

- the racial composition of the U.S. population, including origin of recent immigrants
- the geographic distribution of races, ethnicities, immigrants
  - distribution among rural, suburban, and urban areas
- components of change, including birth, death, immigration and migration
- projections for the future

as well as any other data you deem useful.

We have identified eight broad categories that require researching. Suggested data elements for each of these categories are outlined on the attached sheets. For each of these categories, it would be helpful for you to identify the following information:

1. Key indicators of progress
2. Trends in disparities among races
  - where have positive changes occurred (especially those where government intervention has made a difference)
  - where are disparities growing
  - where are disparities due to race and where are they due to class
  - what are the effects of urban/rural location
3. Costs of discrimination
4. Data sources, upcoming studies, other sources of information

We assume that you will work with relevant federal agencies to obtain this information. We would like to have a first draft of the statistics by the end of the month. Please contact Michele Cavataio at 395-1013 if you need assistance.

Thank you very much.

*① 50 pgs CIA report (Addendum)  
② "A Common Destiny"*

## **1. Economic status**

### **a. Income, poverty, child poverty**

### **b. Labor markets**

- employment (specified for age/sex), unemployment, non-employment
- hours (and number of jobs held)
- wages and non-wage compensation (health benefits, pension)
- occupation/industry (manufacturing vs. service)
- non-wage characteristics of jobs (e.g. working conditions, health risks)
- impact of immigration on labor markets
- promotion/mobility/leadership positions
- segregation
- access/enrollment in job training
- success rates of job training
- access to transportation to jobs
- access to child care
- is there some way to measure social networks?

### **c. Wealth/credit**

- wealth
- business ownership
- home ownership
- retirement wealth
- access to credit and credit institutions
- AFDC/food stamps/ other forms of assistance

### **Possible Resources:**

DOL Glass Ceiling Reports

Small Business Association

Bureau of Labor Statistics

EEOC, Job Patterns for Minorities and Women in Private Industry

## **2. Educational status**

### **a. Early childhood education**

- family reading to young children
- access to kindergarten/early childhood programs

### **b. Enrollment**

- grade retention
- expulsion/suspension rates
- remedial education, tracking, special education
- dropout rates
- detached youth (youth neither in school nor working)
- post-secondary enrollment
- immediate transition from high school to college
- college completion (2 year, 4 year)
- enrollment in vocational schools
- graduate schooling
- access to after-school programs
- education attainment levels
- receive student aid (federal, private)
- receive school breakfasts/lunches

### **c. Quality of schooling**

- access to technology
- teacher quality (% teachers with degree in subject they are teaching)
- teacher/student ratios; class size
- funding
- facilities
- parental involvement
- perception of safety at school
- parent perception of school quality
- desegregation; impact of desegregation (successes and failures)

### **d. Achievement**

- NAEP math, science and reading at 4, 8, 12 grades
- achievement gaps between high and low poverty schools
- SATs/ACTs

### **e. LEP**

- children with difficulty speaking English
- children who speak something besides English at home
- access to/quality of bilingual education

f. Civil Rights Complaints

Possible Resources:

Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics

National Center for Education Statistics:

    Youth Indicators 1996

    Digest of Education Statistics

    The Condition of Education 1997

Department of Education Planning and Evaluation Service

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant

Secretary for Planning and Evaluation

Children's Defense Fund

### **3. Health Status and Health Care**

#### **a. Pregnancy and Infancy**

- access to early prenatal care
- infant mortality
- low birthweight

#### **b. Childhood and young adulthood**

- child mortality rates
- homicide rates/victims of violent crimes
- Prime killers of children and youth (e.g. motor vehicles, firearms)
- immunization
- children in households reporting "not enough to eat"
- teen birth rates

#### **c. Adulthood**

#### **d. Older ages**

#### **e. Specific diseases or conditions**

#### **f. Health Care**

- access to insurance
- availability of health services
- comparative costs of health services
- quality of health services

#### **g. Health behaviors**

- drug, alcohol, tobacco use
- fire arm access

#### **Possible Resources:**

Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics

National Center for Education Statistics, Youth Indicators 1996

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation

Centers for Disease Control

Children's Defense Fund

#### **4. Civic Behavior and Attitudes**

##### **a. Political Behavior**

- voting, by age cohort
- holding public office, by different levels and rural vs. urban
- impact of having minorities in public office
- causes of transitions in big cities from black to white mayors
- redistricting
- other political participation

##### **b. Religious behavior**

- church attendance
- political/educational activity through church
- church segregation/integration

##### **c. Social behavior**

- peer influence
- TV watching
- computer use
- civic disengagement

#### **Possible Resources:**

Southwest Voter Research Institute

Midwest/Northeast Voter Education Project

LEAP

Native American Law Center, Boulder, CO

National Indian Youth Council, Albuquerque, NM

Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies 1997 National Opinion Poll

Gallup Poll

University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research

Professor Robert Putnam, Harvard (civic disengagement)

## **5. Criminal Justice**

- a. Nature and distribution of offenses, offenders
- b. Bias in criminal justice system (sentencing, death row, probation)
- c. Characteristics of offenders/victims
- d. Recidivism
- e. Literacy of prisoners/ prisoner education opportunities
- f. Public attitudes towards criminal justice system
- g. Jury participation by race
- h. Police brutality
- i. Hate crimes
  - violent crimes
  - vandalism

### **Possible Resources:**

Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics  
Anti-Defamation League  
U.S. Sentencing Commission  
DOJ Study on Police Brutality



## **6. Kinship Relationships**

- a. 2 parent vs. single parent
- b. female-headed households
- c. multi-generational households
- d. family size
- e. foster care/adoption
  - inter-racial adoptions
- f. care of elderly
- g. child care patterns
- h. child support

### **Possible Resources:**

Census

## **7 . Housing and Residential Patterns**

- a. homelessness
- b. residential stability
- c. % in poor neighborhoods
- d. quality of housing
- e. segregation
- f. impact of change in neighborhood composition on property values

### **Possible Resources:**

HUD

Lawyers Committee on Civil Rights

Professor Massey, U. Penn (residential segregation)

## 8. Race Relations

- a. Racial attitudes (intergenerational differences)
- b. Developments in the 1990's
  - Rodney King beating, trials, and riots
  - OJ Simpson trials
  - The Bell Curve Controversy
  - Challenges to Affirmative Action in California
  - Immigration Scapegoating
  - Positive developments, for example:
    - responses to hate crimes (e.g. Boise, ID)
    - inter-racial, inter-denominational rebuilding of burned churches
    - US military

### Possible Resources:

ACD?

Harvard/ Kaiser Washington Post Polling Data

Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies 1997 National Opinion Poll

Gallup Poll

National Conference- Louis Harris

Time

Newsweek

Children's Defense Fund

USA Today/CNN poll on affirmative action

Community Relations Service

US Commission on Civil Rights

Race initiative - research

DRAFT

To: Race Initiative Contacts in Federal Agencies  
From: Judith Winston

Thank you for agreeing to be the President's Initiative on Race's contact in your agency and for all the work you have done already in that capacity. We are currently trying to gather data on race in the United States. We believe that the federal agencies already have the information we are seeking, so we are requesting your help in compiling the data.

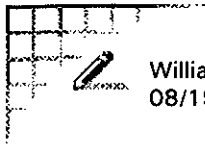
We have identified key demographic data, as well as eight broad categories that require researching. Data elements for each of these categories are outlined on the attached sheets. These elements are only suggested, so please feel free to substitute statistics you feel are better measurements for the information we are seeking. For each of these categories, we would like to identify the following information:

1. Key indicators of progress- the best ways of measuring success in each category
2. Trends in disparities among races
  - where have positive changes occurred (especially those where government intervention has made a difference)
  - where are disparities growing
  - where are disparities due to race and where are they due to class
  - what are the effects of urban/rural location
3. Costs of discrimination
4. Data sources, upcoming studies, other sources of information

I have asked Michele Cavataio of my staff, Jose Cerda of the Domestic Policy Council, and Sandy Korenman of the Council of Economic Advisors to pull together a meeting with you and the appropriate statistician/researcher in your agency to discuss what data your agency has available. This meeting will take place on Wednesday, August 20, from 2-3 PM in the Old Executive Office Building, room \_\_\_\_\_. We would appreciate it if you would come prepared to discuss the information on the attached sheets. In addition, we suggest that you share this information with and obtain input from your civil rights division. Please call Michele Cavataio at 395-1013 to confirm your attendance or if you have any questions.

Thank you very much. We look forward to meeting with you soon.

Jean Langley



William R. Kincaid  
08/19/97 06:44:48 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP, Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP  
cc: Michael Cohen/OPD/EOP, Tanya E. Martin/OPD/EOP  
Subject: Race Data

Here are suggested additions/modifications (**in bold**) to the data collection project on education from Mike and me; Allison is also bringing you marked up hard copies:

2. Educational status

a. Early childhood

-- access to **/participation in kindergarten/early childhood programs**

b. Enrollment

-- dropout/**graduation** rates

-- **years to college degree; full-time/part-time college-going**

-- receive **postsecondary** student aid (federal, private)

c. Quality of Schooling

-- **Enrollment in college prep/core academic courses**

d. Achievement

-- **Access to/participation in Advanced Placement (AP) programs**

[It might be worthwhile looking at performance on a few states' assessments, but it would be hard to do something like this nationwide]

Possible Resources: National Center for Education Statistics -- **Pat Forgione/Maureen Treacy/Marty Orland 219-1828**

Department of Education Planning and Evaluation Service-- **Val Plisko 401-1958**

**Also, under economic status, we should note that it's the Small Business Administration (not "Association.")**

Initiative  
Race - research

August 19, 1997

NOTE TO: Elena Kagan, Jose Cerda  
FROM: Cynthia Rice  
SUBJECT: Data Sources for the Race Initiative

Attached are some data sources that may be helpful for the race initiative. In addition, these individuals are good resources of information on families and social programs:

HHS: Patricia Ruggles, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Human Services Policy,  
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, 690-7409.

Labor Dept.: Ed Montgomery, Chief Economist, 219-5109 ext 156.

Census Bureau: Daniel Weinberg, Chief, Housing and Household Economics Statistics  
Div., 301/457-8550;  
Don Hernandez, Chief, Marriage and Family Statistics Div. 301/457-2465.

National Center for Health Statistics: Stephanie Ventura, Research Statistician, 301/436-8954 ext. 131.  
(Stephanie is a specialist in teen pregnancy and birth data.)

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS  
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

1996 GREEN BOOK

BACKGROUND MATERIAL AND DATA ON PRO-  
GRAMS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS



NOVEMBER 4, 1996

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NW (bet 15-17)

## APPENDIX G. DATA ON FAMILIES

### SELECTED INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF CHILDREN

Category	Teenage Pregnancy				
	1973	1980	1985	1990	1991
Female population (ages 15-19) .....	10,193,000	10,381,000	9,174,000	8,645,000	8,371,000
Births .....	604,096	552,161	467,485	521,826	520,000
Induced abortions .....	231,900	444,780	399,200	350,970	314,000
Estimated miscarriages .....	144,010	154,910	133,420	139,460	129,000
Pregnancies .....	980,000	151,850	100,110	1,012,260	963,000

Source: Ventura et al. (1995a).

Country	International Infant Mortality Rates (deaths per 1,000 live births)				
	1950-52	1970-72	1980-82	1986-88	1993
Japan .....	55.9	12.4	7.1	5.0	4.3
Sweden .....	20.9	11.0	6.9	6.0	5.8
United States (white) .....	26.0	17.1	10.5	8.7	6.8
Canada .....	39.4	17.8	9.7	7.5	7.0
England and Wales .....	29.1	17.7	11.3	9.3	7.4
United States (total) .....	28.7	19.2	12.0	10.1	8.4
Hungary .....	77.0	34.7	21.4	17.4	13.1
United States (black) .....	45.1	30.9	20.3	17.8	16.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1993); U.S. Public Health Service (1996).

Group	Living Arrangements of Children Under Age 18 (in thousands)				
	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995
Total in population .....	63,727	69,162	63,427	64,137	70,254
Living with one parent .....	5,829	8,199	12,466	15,867	18,938
Percent of all children .....	9.1	11.9	19.7	24.7	27.0
Living with never-married parent .....	243	557	1,820	4,853	6,558
Percent of all children .....	0.4	0.8	2.9	7.6	9.3

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1964, 1995b).

Ethnic Group	Children Below Poverty (number in thousands/rate per 1,000)				
	1974	1978	1990	1992	1994
Total .....	10,156 (15.4)	10,377 (16.4)	13,431 (20.6)	15,294 (22.3)	15,289 (21.8)
Black .....	3,755 (39.8)	3,833 (41.2)	4,550 (44.8)	5,106 (46.6)	4,906 (43.8)
White .....	6,223 (11.2)	6,193 (11.8)	8,232 (15.9)	9,399 (17.4)	9,346 (16.9)
Hispanic .....	NA (NA)	1,535 (28.0)	2,865 (38.4)	3,637 (40.0)	4,075 (41.5)

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1996a).

High school dropouts (percentage of status dropouts, ages 16-24)	Educational Achievement				
	1970	1975	1985	1990	1994
Total .....	15.0	13.9	12.6	12.1	10.5
White .....	13.2	11.4	10.4	9.0	7.7
Black .....	27.9	22.9	15.2	13.2	12.6
Average verbal SAT scores .....	460	434	431	424	423
Average math SAT scores .....	488	472	475	476	479

Source: National Center for Education Statistics (1995); U.S. Bureau of the Census (1995).

<sup>1</sup> White and black includes persons of Hispanic origin.

<sup>2</sup> Because of changes in data collection procedures, data may not be comparable with figures for earlier years.

NA—Not available.



TABLE G-1.—TOTAL NUMBER AND RATES OF MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES, SELECTED YEARS 1950-94

Year	Number (thousands)		Rate <sup>1</sup>	
	Marriages	Divorces	Marriages	Divorces
1950	1,667	385	11.1	2.6
1960	1,523	393	8.5	2.2
1970	2,159	708	10.6	3.5
1980	2,390	1,189	10.6	5.2
1985	2,413	1,190	10.1	5.0
1986	2,407	1,178	10.0	4.9
1987	2,421	1,157	9.9	4.8
1988	2,395	1,167	9.7	4.7
1989	2,404	1,163	9.7	4.7
1990	2,443	1,190	9.8	4.7
1991 <sup>2</sup>	2,371	1,187	9.4	4.7
1992 <sup>2</sup>	2,362	1,215	9.3	4.8
1993 <sup>2</sup>	2,334	1,187	9.0	4.6
1994 <sup>2</sup>	2,362	1,191	9.1	4.6

<sup>1</sup> Per 1,000 population.

<sup>2</sup> Provisional data.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE G-2.—PERCENT NEVER MARRIED BY AGE AND SEX, SELECTED YEARS 1960-95

Age and sex	Year					
	1960	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995
<b>Women:</b>						
Ages 20-24	28.4	35.8	50.2	62.8	65.7	66.7
Ages 25-29	10.5	10.5	20.9	31.1	33.2	35.3
Ages 30-34	6.9	6.2	9.5	16.4	18.8	19.0
<b>Men:</b>						
Ages 20-24	53.1	54.7	68.8	79.3	80.3	80.7
Ages 25-29	20.8	19.1	33.1	45.0	48.7	51.0
Ages 30-34	11.9	9.4	15.9	27.0	29.4	28.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1966; 1996b).

TABLE G-3.—NUMBER AND RATE OF BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED WOMEN BY AGE OF MOTHER, 1980, 1991

Age	Number of births		Rate <sup>1</sup>	
	Total <sup>2</sup>	White	Total <sup>2</sup>	White
<b>Under 15</b>	9,024	3,166		
15-19	262,777	130,417		
20-24	237,265	118,445		
25-29	99,583	46,722		
30-34	40,984	21,325		
35-39	13,187	7,298		
40 and over <sup>2</sup>	2,927	1,611		
<b>Total (ages 15-44)<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>665,747</b>	<b>328,984</b>		
<b>Under 15</b>	10,968	4,346		
15-19	357,483	207,035		
20-24	429,094	251,228		
25-29	234,593	136,727		
30-34	123,901	72,484		
35-39	48,353	29,607		
40 and over <sup>2</sup>	9,377	6,075		
<b>Total (ages 15-44)<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>1,213,769</b>	<b>707,502</b>		
<b>Under 15</b>	11,467	4,868		
15-19	357,432	213,080		
20-24	438,538	283,538		
25-29	233,776	139,905		
30-34	132,263	79,136		
35-39	55,570	34,283		
40 and over <sup>2</sup>	11,126	7,319		
<b>Total (ages 15-44)<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>1,240,172</b>	<b>742,129</b>		

<sup>1</sup> Includes races other than black and white.

<sup>2</sup> Rates computed by relating all births to unmarried mothers, regardless of women aged 15-44 years.

<sup>3</sup> Rates computed by relating births to unmarried mothers aged 15-44 years.

NA—Not available.

Source: Ventura et al. (1995a).

ATES OF MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES, SELECTED  
ARS 1950-94

Number (thousands)	Rate <sup>1</sup>		
	Divorces	Marriages	Divorces
667	385	11.1	2.6
523	393	8.5	2.2
159	708	10.6	3.5
390	1,189	10.6	5.2
413	1,190	10.1	5.0
407	1,178	10.0	4.9
421	1,157	9.9	4.8
395	1,167	9.7	4.7
404	1,163	9.7	4.7
443	1,190	9.8	4.7
371	1,187	9.4	4.7
362	1,215	9.3	4.8
334	1,187	9.0	4.6
362	1,191	9.1	4.6

D BY AGE AND SEX, SELECTED YEARS 1960-95

Year					
1970	1980	1990	1992	1995	
35.8	50.2	62.8	65.7	66.7	
10.5	20.9	31.1	33.2	35.3	
6.2	9.5	16.4	18.8	19.0	
54.7	68.8	79.3	80.3	80.7	
19.1	33.1	45.0	48.7	51.0	
9.4	15.9	27.0	29.4	28.2	

6b).

TABLE G-3.—NUMBER AND RATE OF BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED WOMEN BY RACE<sup>1</sup> AND  
AGE OF MOTHER, 1980, 1991, 1993

Age	Out-of-wedlock births			Rate per 1,000 unmar- ried women		
	Total <sup>1</sup>	White	Black	Total <sup>1</sup>	White	Black
1980						
Under 15	9,024	3,166	5,691	NA	NA	NA
15-19	262,777	130,417	126,278	27.6	18.5	87.9
20-24	237,265	118,445	114,538	40.9	25.1	112.3
25-29	99,583	46,722	47,594	34.0	21.5	81.4
30-34	40,984	21,325	18,160	21.1	14.1	46.7
35-39	13,187	7,298	5,338	9.7	7.1	19.0
40 and over <sup>2</sup>	2,927	1,611	1,202	2.6	1.8	5.5
Total (ages 15-44) <sup>3</sup>	665,747	328,984	318,799	29.4	18.1	81.1
1991						
Under 15	10,968	4,346	6,298	NA	NA	NA
15-19	357,483	207,035	139,325	44.8	32.8	108.5
20-24	429,094	251,228	163,532	68.0	51.5	147.5
25-29	234,593	136,727	89,198	56.5	44.6	100.9
30-34	123,901	72,484	46,370	38.1	31.1	60.1
35-39	48,353	29,607	16,357	18.0	15.2	25.6
40 and over <sup>2</sup>	9,377	6,075	2,670	3.8	3.2	5.4
Total (ages 15-44) <sup>3</sup>	1,213,769	707,502	463,750	45.2	34.6	89.5
1993						
Under 15	11,467	4,868	6,293	NA	NA	NA
15-19	357,432	213,080	133,031	44.5	33.6	102.4
20-24	438,538	283,538	159,598	69.2	54.2	142.2
25-29	233,776	139,905	84,604	57.1	46.7	94.5
30-34	132,263	79,136	47,330	38.5	32.2	57.3
35-39	55,570	34,283	18,526	19.0	16.4	25.9
40 and over <sup>2</sup>	11,126	7,319	3,094	4.4	3.9	5.8
Total (ages 15-44) <sup>3</sup>	1,240,172	742,129	452,476	45.3	35.9	84.0

<sup>1</sup> Includes races other than black and white.

<sup>2</sup> Rates computed by relating all births to unmarried mothers, regardless of age of mother, to unmar-  
ried women aged 15-44 years.

<sup>3</sup> Rates computed by relating births to unmarried mothers aged 40 years and over to unmarried  
women aged 40-44 years.

NA—Not available.

Source: Ventura et al. (1995a).

TABLE G-4.—TWO-PARENT AND ONE-PARENT FAMILIES AS PROPORTIONS OF ALL FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN PRESENT BY RACE, SELECTED YEARS 1970-95

Family type	Year (all races)						Year (white)				Year (black)			
	1970	1980	1985	1988	1992	1995	1970	1988	1992	1995	1970	1988	1992	1995
Numbers in thousands														
Two-parent family groups .....	25,823	25,231	24,573	24,977	24,880	25,640	23,477	22,012	21,909	22,320	2,071	2,055	1,948	1,962
One-parent family groups .....	3,808	6,920	8,779	9,367	10,499	11,527	2,638	6,090	6,938	7,525	1,148	3,002	3,216	3,529
Maintained by mother .....	3,415	6,230	7,737	8,146	9,028	9,833	2,330	5,100	5,753	6,239	1,063	2,812	2,994	3,197
Never married .....	248	1,063	2,208	2,707	3,284	3,680	73	1,050	1,391	1,712	173	1,605	1,799	1,818
Spouse absent .....	1,377	1,743	1,732	1,776	1,947	2,050	796	1,127	1,341	1,346	570	585	548	596
Separated .....	962	1,483	1,524	1,499	1,658	1,695	477	941	1,146	1,128	479	515	482	502
Divorced .....	1,109	2,721	3,228	3,121	3,349	3,674	930	2,568	2,692	2,900	172	471	550	664
Widowed .....	682	703	569	544	448	430	531	356	328	281	148	149	97	118
Maintained by father .....	393	692	1,042	1,221	1,472	1,694	307	989	1,186	1,286	85	191	222	332
Total with children under 18 .....	29,631	32,150	33,372	34,344	35,379	37,168	26,115	28,102	28,847	29,846	3,219	5,057	5,164	5,491
Percent distribution														
Two-parent family groups .....	87.1	78.5	73.6	72.7	70.3	69.0	89.9	78.3	75.9	74.8	64.3	40.6	37.7	35.7
One-parent family groups .....	12.9	21.5	26.3	27.3	29.7	31.0	10.1	21.7	24.1	25.2	35.7	59.4	62.3	64.3
Maintained by mother .....	11.5	19.4	23.2	23.7	25.5	26.5	8.9	18.1	19.9	20.9	33.0	55.6	58.0	58.2
Never married .....	0.8	3.3	6.6	9.0	9.3	9.9	0.3	7.0	4.8	5.7	5.4	31.7	34.8	33.1
Spouse absent .....	4.6	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.5	3.0	4.0	4.6	4.5	17.7	11.6	10.6	10.9
Separated .....	3.2	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.6	1.8	3.3	4.0	3.8	14.9	10.2	9.3	9.1
Divorced .....	3.7	8.5	9.7	9.1	9.5	9.9	3.6	9.1	9.3	9.7	5.3	19.3	10.7	12.1
Widowed .....	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.2	2.0	1.3	1.1	0.9	4.6	2.9	1.9	2.1
Maintained by father .....	1.3	2.2	3.1	3.6	4.2	4.6	1.2	3.5	4.1	4.3	2.6	3.8	4.3	6.0
Total with children under 18 .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note.—Family groups consist of family households, related subfamilies, and unrelated subfamilies. Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding.  
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1964, 1996b).

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TABLE G-5.—LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 BY RACE, SELECTED YEARS 1960-95

Living arrangements of children and marital status of parent	Numbers in thousands			Percent distribution
	1960	1970	1995	
Living with:				
Two parents .....	55,877	58,939	48,624	76.7
One parent .....	5,829	8,199	12,466	19.7
Mother only .....	5,105	7,452	11,406	18.0
Father only .....	724	748	1,060	1.7
Other relatives or nonrelatives only .....	2,021	2,024	2,337	3.7
Total number of children .....	63,727	69,162	63,427	
Percent distribution				
Two parents .....	87.7	85.2	76.7	
One parent .....	9.1	11.9	19.7	
Mother only .....	8.0	10.8	18.0	
Father only .....	1.1	1.1	1.7	
Other relatives or nonrelatives only .....	3.2	2.9	3.7	

Note.—Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding. Exclude maintain households or family groups.  
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1964, 1996b).

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Widowed .....	682	703	569	544	448	430	531	356	328	281	148	149	97	118
Maintained by father .....	393	692	1,042	1,221	1,472	1,694	307	989	1,186	1,286	85	191	222	332
<b>Total with children under 18 .....</b>	<b>29,631</b>	<b>32,150</b>	<b>33,372</b>	<b>34,344</b>	<b>35,379</b>	<b>37,168</b>	<b>26,115</b>	<b>28,102</b>	<b>28,847</b>	<b>29,846</b>	<b>3,219</b>	<b>5,057</b>	<b>5,164</b>	<b>5,491</b>
Percent distribution														
Two-parent family groups .....	87.1	78.5	73.6	72.7	70.3	69.0	89.9	78.3	75.9	74.8	64.3	40.6	37.7	35.7
One-parent family groups .....	12.9	21.5	26.3	27.3	29.7	31.0	10.1	21.7	24.1	25.2	35.7	59.4	62.3	64.3
Maintained by mother .....	11.5	19.4	23.2	23.7	25.5	26.5	8.9	18.1	19.9	20.9	33.0	55.6	58.0	58.2
Never married .....	0.8	3.3	6.6	9.0	9.3	9.9	0.3	7.0	4.8	5.7	5.4	31.7	34.8	33.1
Spouse absent .....	4.6	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.5	3.0	4.0	4.6	4.5	17.7	11.6	10.6	10.9
Separated .....	3.2	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.6	1.8	3.3	4.0	3.8	14.9	10.2	9.3	9.1
Divorced .....	3.7	8.5	9.7	9.1	9.5	9.9	3.6	9.1	9.3	9.7	5.3	9.3	10.7	12.1
Widowed .....	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.2	2.0	1.3	1.1	0.9	4.6	2.9	1.9	2.1
Maintained by father .....	1.3	2.2	3.1	3.6	4.2	4.6	1.2	3.5	4.1	4.3	2.6	3.8	4.3	6.0
<b>Total with children under 18 .....</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note.—Family groups consist of family households, related subfamilies, and unrelated subfamilies. Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1964, 1996b).

TABLE G-5.—LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS, SELECTED YEARS 1960-95

Living arrangements of children and marital status of parent	Year				
	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995
Numbers in thousands					
Living with:					
Two parents .....	55,877	58,939	48,624	46,503	46,638
One parent .....	5,829	8,199	12,466	15,867	17,578
Mother only .....	5,105	7,452	11,406	13,874	15,396
Father only .....	724	748	1,060	1,993	2,182
Other relatives or nonrelatives only .....	2,021	2,024	2,337	1,768	1,749
<b>Total number of children .....</b>	<b>63,727</b>	<b>69,162</b>	<b>63,427</b>	<b>64,137</b>	<b>65,965</b>
Percent distribution					
Living with:					
Two parents .....	87.7	85.2	76.7	72.5	70.7
One parent .....	9.1	11.9	19.7	24.7	26.6
Mother only .....	8.0	10.8	18.0	21.6	23.3
Father only .....	1.1	1.1	1.7	3.1	3.3
Other relatives or nonrelatives only .....	3.2	2.9	3.7	2.8	2.6
<b>Percent .....</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note.—Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding. Excludes persons under 18 years old who maintain households or family groups.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1964, 1996b).

TABLE G-6.—LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS LIVING WITH ONE PARENT, SELECTED YEARS 1960-95

Living arrangements of children and marital status of parent	Year					
	1960	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995
Numbers in thousands						
Never married .....	243	557	1,820	4,853	6,258	6,558
Married, spouse absent .....	2,700	3,521	3,898	3,767	4,214	4,348
Separated .....	1,608	2,484	3,327	3,222	3,605	3,621
Widowed .....	1,543	1,649	1,469	1,125	763	830
Divorced .....	1,343	2,473	5,281	6,122	6,637	7,201
<b>Total children living with one parent .....</b>	<b>5,829</b>	<b>8,199</b>	<b>12,466</b>	<b>15,867</b>	<b>17,872</b>	<b>18,938</b>
Percent distribution						
Never married .....	4.2	6.8	14.6	30.6	35.0	34.6
Married, spouse absent .....	46.3	42.9	31.3	23.7	23.6	23.0
Separated .....	27.6	30.3	26.7	20.3	20.2	19.1
Widowed .....	26.5	20.1	11.8	7.1	4.3	4.4
Divorced .....	23.0	30.2	42.4	38.6	37.1	38.0
<b>Percent .....</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note.—Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding. Excludes persons under 18 years old who maintain households or family groups.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1964, 1996b).

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TABLE G-7.—LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF WHITE CHILDREN SELECTED YEARS 1960-95

Family type	Year			
	1960	1970	1990	1995
(Children in primary residence)				
All children (18 years and under)				
Two parents .....	50,082	52,624	43,932	45,109
One parent .....	3,932	5,109	3,381	4,581
Mother only .....	3,381	4,581	551	528
Father only .....	551	528	1,062	1,058
Other relatives or nonrelatives .....	1,062	1,058	1	1
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>55,077</b>	<b>58,790</b>	<b>52,932</b>	<b>52,932</b>
All children (18 years and under) in single-parent households				
Two parents .....	90.9	89.5	8	8
One parent .....	7.1	8.7	1.8	1.8
Mother only .....	6.1	7.8	1	1
Father only .....	1.0	0.9	1.8	1.8
Other relatives or nonrelatives .....	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Children in single-parent households				
Marital status of parent:				
Never married .....	61	131	5	5
Married, spouse absent .....	1,615	1,822	2.2	2.2
Separated .....	779	1,111	1.8	1.8
Widowed .....	1,139	1,160	1.0	1.0
Divorced .....	1,118	1,997	4.1	4.1
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>3,932</b>	<b>5,110</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.9</b>
Children in single-parent households				
Marital status of parent:				
Never married .....	1.6	2.6	7	7
Married, spouse absent .....	41.1	35.7	28	28
Separated .....	19.8	21.7	23	23
Widowed .....	29.0	22.7	12	12
Divorced .....	28.4	39.1	52	52

M—Not available.

Note.—Excludes persons under 18 years old who maintain households

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1964, 1996b).

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1,343	2,473	5,281	6,122	6,637	7,201
Total children living with one parent					
5,829	8,199	12,466	15,867	17,872	18,938
Percent distribution					
4.2	6.8	14.6	30.6	35.0	34.6
46.3	42.9	31.3	23.7	23.6	23.0
27.6	30.3	26.7	20.3	20.2	19.1
26.5	20.1	11.8	7.1	4.3	4.4
23.0	30.2	42.4	38.6	37.1	38.0
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note.—Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding. Excludes persons under 18 years old who maintain households or family groups.  
 Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1964, 1996b).

Note.—Family group  
 U.S. Bureau of the Census

TABLE G-7.—LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF WHITE CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, SELECTED YEARS 1960-95

Family type	Year					
	1960	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995
All children (numbers in thousands)						
Two parents .....	50,082	52,624	43,200	40,593	46,735	41,946
One parent .....	3,932	5,109	7,901	9,870	10,971	11,719
Mother only .....	3,381	4,581	7,059	8,321	9,250	9,827
Father only .....	551	528	842	1,549	1,721	1,892
Other relatives or nonrelatives .....	1,062	1,058	1,141	928	886	1,662
Total .....	55,077	58,790	52,242	51,390	52,493	55,327
All children (percent)						
Two parents .....	90.9	89.5	82.7	79.0	77.4	75.8
One parent .....	7.1	8.7	15.1	19.2	20.9	21.2
Mother only .....	6.1	7.8	13.5	16.2	17.6	17.8
Father only .....	1.0	0.9	1.6	3.0	3.3	3.4
Other relatives or nonrelatives .....	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.7	3.0
Children in single-parent families (numbers in thousands)						
Marital status of parent:						
Never married .....	61	131	552	1,894	2,449	2,760
Married, spouse absent .....	1,615	1,822	2,243	2,356	2,837	2,797
Separated .....	779	1,111	1,817	1,982	2,425	2,362
Widowed .....	1,139	1,160	1,000	774	624	530
Divorced .....	1,118	1,997	4,106	4,847	5,061	5,631
Total .....	3,932	5,110	7,901	9,869	10,971	11,719
Children in single-parent families (percent)						
Marital status of parent:						
Never married .....	1.6	2.6	7.0	19.2	22.3	23.6
Married, spouse absent .....	41.1	35.7	28.4	23.9	25.9	23.9
Separated .....	19.8	21.7	23.0	20.1	22.1	20.2
Widowed .....	29.0	22.7	12.7	7.8	5.7	4.5
Divorced .....	28.4	39.1	52.0	49.1	46.1	48.1

NA—Not available.

Note.—Excludes persons under 18 years old who maintain households or family groups.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1964, 1996b).

TABLE G-8.—LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF BLACK CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, SELECTED YEARS, 1960-95

Family type	Year					
	1960	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995
All children (numbers in thousands)						
Two parents	5,795	5,508	3,956	3,781	3,714	3,746
One parent	1,897	2,996	4,297	5,485	5,934	6,339
Mother only	1,723	2,783	4,117	5,132	5,607	5,881
Father only	173	213	180	353	327	458
Other relatives or nonrelatives only	959	917	1,122	752	779	1,216
Total	8,650	9,422	9,375	10,018	10,427	11,301
All children (percent)						
Two parents	67.0	58.5	42.2	37.7	35.6	33.1
One parent	21.9	31.8	45.8	54.8	56.9	56.1
Mother only	19.9	29.5	43.9	51.2	53.8	52.0
Father only	2.0	2.3	1.9	3.5	3.1	4.1
Other relatives or nonrelatives only	11.1	9.7	12.0	7.5	7.5	10.8
Children in single-parent families (numbers in thousands)						
Marital status of parent:						
Never married	182	423	1,235	2,839	3,314	3,466
Married spouse absent	1,085	1,651	1,573	1,251	1,290	1,327
Separated	829	1,343	1,463	1,125	1,156	1,122
Widowed	405	482	411	278	194	245
Divorced	225	438	1,078	1,117	1,136	1,301
Total	1,897	2,995	4,297	5,484	5,934	6,339
Children in single-parent families (percent)						
Marital status of parent:						
Never married	9.6	14.1	28.7	51.8	55.9	54.7
Married spouse absent	57.2	55.1	36.6	22.8	21.7	20.9
Separated	43.7	44.8	34.0	20.5	19.5	17.7
Widowed	21.3	16.1	9.6	5.1	3.3	3.9
Divorced	11.9	14.6	25.1	20.4	19.1	20.5

NA—Not available.

Note.—Black children include nonwhite in 1960. Excludes persons under 18 years old who maintain households or family groups.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1964, 1996b).

TABLE G-9.—LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF HISPANIC CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, SELECTED YEARS, 1970-95

Family type	Year	
	1970	1980
All children		
Two parents	3,111	4,111
One parent	NA	1,111
Mother only	NA	1,061
Father only	NA	8
Other relatives or nonrelatives only	NA	19
Total children	4,006	5,491
Children in single-parent families		
Marital status of parent:		
Never married	77.7	75.0
Married spouse absent	NA	21.0
Separated	NA	19.0
Father only	NA	1.0
Other relatives or nonrelatives only	NA	3.0
Total	NA	1,111
Children in single-parent families (percent)		
Marital status of parent:		
Never married	NA	19.0
Married spouse absent	NA	40.0
Separated	NA	34.0
Widowed	NA	8.0
Divorced	NA	30.0

NA—Not available.

Note.—Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Excludes persons who maintain households or family groups; numbers in thousands.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1964, 1973, 1996b).

NUMBERS OF BLACK CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, SELECTED YEARS 1960-95

Year					
1960	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995
<b>All children (numbers in thousands)</b>					
5,795	5,508	3,956	3,781	3,714	3,746
1,897	2,996	4,297	5,485	5,934	6,339
1,723	2,783	4,117	5,132	5,607	5,881
173	213	180	353	327	458
959	917	1,122	752	779	1,216
8,650	9,422	9,375	10,018	10,427	11,301
<b>All children (percent)</b>					
67.0	58.5	42.2	37.7	35.6	33.1
21.9	31.8	45.8	54.8	56.9	56.1
19.9	29.5	43.9	51.2	53.8	52.0
2.0	2.3	1.9	3.5	3.1	4.1
11.1	9.7	12.0	7.5	7.5	10.8
<b>Children in single-parent families (numbers in thousands)</b>					
182	423	1,235	2,839	3,314	3,466
1,085	1,651	1,573	1,251	1,290	1,327
829	1,343	1,463	1,125	1,156	1,122
405	482	411	278	194	245
225	438	1,078	1,117	1,136	1,301
1,897	2,995	4,297	5,484	5,934	6,339
<b>Children in single-parent families (percent)</b>					
9.6	14.1	28.7	51.8	55.9	54.7
57.2	55.1	36.6	22.8	21.7	20.9
43.7	44.8	34.0	20.5	19.5	17.7
21.3	16.1	9.6	5.1	3.3	3.9
11.9	14.6	25.1	20.4	19.1	20.5

n 1960. Excludes persons under 18 years old who maintain households or family groups; numbers in thousands.  
1996b).

TABLE G-9.—LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF HISPANIC CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, SELECTED YEARS 1970-95

Family type	Year				
	1970	1980	1990	1992	1995
<b>All children (numbers in thousands)</b>					
Two parents .....	3,111	4,116	4,789	4,935	6,191
One parent .....	NA	1,152	2,154	2,447	3,215
Mother only .....	NA	1,069	1,943	2,168	2,798
Father only .....	NA	83	211	279	417
Other relatives or nonrelatives only ..	NA	191	231	237	438
<b>Total children .....</b>	<b>4,006</b>	<b>5,459</b>	<b>7,174</b>	<b>7,619</b>	<b>9,843</b>
<b>All children (percent)</b>					
Two parents .....	77.7	75.4	66.8	64.8	62.9
One parent .....	NA	21.1	30.0	32.1	32.7
Mother only .....	NA	19.6	27.1	28.5	28.4
Father only .....	NA	1.5	2.9	3.7	4.2
Other relatives or nonrelatives only ..	NA	3.5	3.2	3.1	4.4
<b>Children in single-parent families (numbers in thousands)</b>					
Marital status of parent:					
Never married .....	NA	228	703	872	1,200
Married, spouse absent .....	NA	468	728	739	968
Separated .....	NA	400	577	600	803
Widowed .....	NA	103	149	137	146
Divorced .....	NA	353	574	699	901
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>2,154</b>	<b>2,447</b>	<b>3,215</b>
<b>Children in single-parent families (percent)</b>					
Marital status of parent:					
Never married .....	NA	19.8	32.6	35.6	37.3
Married, spouse absent .....	NA	40.6	33.8	30.2	30.1
Separated .....	NA	34.7	26.8	24.5	25.0
Widowed .....	NA	8.9	6.9	5.6	4.5
Divorced .....	NA	30.6	26.6	28.6	28.0

NA—Not available.

Note.—Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Excludes persons under 18 years old who maintain households or family groups; numbers in thousands.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1964, 1973, 1996b).





**18 YEARS OF AGE LIVING WITH BIOLOGICAL, STEP,  
OR FOSTER PARENTS BY RACE OF MOTHER, 1980 AND 1990**

1980		1990	
Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
39,523	83.7	37,026	81.5
5,355	11.3	6,643	14.6
727	1.5	608	1.3
1,350	2.9	974	2.1
293	0.6	197	0.4
<b>47,248</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>45,448</b>	<b>100.0</b>
35,852	84.7	32,975	83.0
4,362	10.3	5,258	13.2
664	1.6	549	1.4
1,209	2.9	815	2.1
242	0.6	135	0.3
<b>42,329</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>39,732</b>	<b>100.0</b>
2,698	71.5	2,336	63.6
877	23.2	1,149	31.3
46	1.2	38	1.0
119	3.1	97	2.6
35	0.9	51	1.4
<b>3,775</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,671</b>	<b>100.0</b>
NA	NA	3,703	81.1
NA	NA	699	15.3
NA	NA	38	0.8
NA	NA	101	2.2
NA	NA	27	0.6
<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>4,568</b>	<b>100.0</b>

NA = not available.

**TABLE G-11.—PERSONS LIVING IN MOTHER-ONLY FAMILIES BY MOTHER'S MARITAL STATUS, FAMILY LIVING ARRANGEMENT, AND FAMILY POVERTY STATUS, 1994<sup>1</sup>**

(In thousands)

Family type defined by mother's marital status	Total	Family living arrangement			
		Independent families	Extended families	Cohabiting <sup>2</sup>	Unrelated families
<b>Number of persons:</b>					
Never-married .....	9,994	5,724	2,722	990	558
Separated/other .....	6,474	4,814	1,125	250	285
Divorced .....	10,482	7,727	878	1,084	794
Widowed .....	1,312	943	202	84	82
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>28,262</b>	<b>19,208</b>	<b>4,928</b>	<b>2,409</b>	<b>1,717</b>
<b>Number of poor persons:</b>					
Never-married .....	5,824	3,849	999	678	298
Separated/other .....	3,384	2,777	367	130	110
Divorced .....	3,600	2,668	188	494	249
Widowed .....	375	240	95	15	24
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>13,183</b>	<b>9,534</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>1,318</b>	<b>681</b>
<b>Poverty rate (percent poor):</b>					
Never-married .....	58.3	67.2	36.7	68.4	53.4
Separated/other .....	52.3	57.7	32.6	52.2	38.5
Divorced .....	34.3	34.5	21.4	45.6	31.5
Widowed .....	28.6	25.5	47.1	18.3	29.0
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>39.6</b>
<b>Number of families:</b>					
Never-married .....	3,680	1,950	1,151	377	201
Separated/other .....	2,047	1,454	393	100	101
Divorced .....	3,671	2,629	349	407	286
Widowed .....	427	298	73	30	26
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>9,825</b>	<b>6,332</b>	<b>1,966</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>614</b>

<sup>1</sup>The Current Population Survey (CPS) defines families on the basis of marital and blood relations, and treats families as a basic economic unit in its measures of family poverty and income. Under such definitions, an unmarried, cohabiting, couple would be viewed as two distinct economic units; either as two unrelated individuals, if no child dependents were involved, or as one or two single-parent families, if one or both members of the couple had children residing in the household. Cohabiting couples are identifiable on the CPS only by inference. The Census Bureau identifies such families as unmarried couple households—a household with only two adults who are unrelated and of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) with or without the presence of children under the age of 15. The CPS assigns a residing child to only one of the two adult members of the unmarried couple, even though the child may be the couple's offspring.

<sup>2</sup>Single female-headed families (either primary or unrelated subfamilies) with children, living in a household with either an unrelated single adult male, or with an unrelated family headed by a single adult male.

Note.—Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Numbers are estimates subject to sampling error. Caution should be exercised in interpreting differences based on small cell sizes. Marital status and family living arrangements are for the family head, as of March 1995. Poverty status is based on family income in the prior year (1994).

Source: Table prepared by Congressional Research Service, based on analysis of the March 1995 Current Population Survey microdata files.



MOTHER-ONLY FAMILIES BY MOTHER'S MARITAL  
STATUS, AND FAMILY POVERTY STATUS, 1987

(In thousands)

Total	Family living arrangement			
	Independent families	Extended families	Cohabiting <sup>1</sup>	Unrelated families
7,210	4,116	2,325	485	284
5,607	4,333	894	190	191
8,808	6,699	840	747	521
1,872	1,507	221	80	65
3,497	16,655	4,279	1,502	1,061
1,553	3,052	1,005	319	178
3,283	2,675	347	121	141
2,913	2,232	167	341	173
610	478	82	32	18
360	8,437	1,600	813	510
63.1	74.2	43.2	65.7	62.4
58.6	61.7	38.8	63.8	73.8
33.1	33.3	19.8	45.7	33.3
32.6	31.7	37.2	40.0	(?)
48.3	50.7	37.4	54.1	48.1
190	5,509	1,702	590	388

<sup>1</sup> Single-parent or unrelated (sub)families with children, living in a household headed by a single male, or with an unrelated family headed by a single female, are deemed to be unreliable.

<sup>2</sup> Numbers are estimates subject to sampling differences based on small cell sizes. Percentages with a large sampling error. Marital status and family living arrangement data are based on family income in March 1988. Poverty status is based on family income in March 1988.

Source: Ventura et al. (1995b).

TABLE G-13.—BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES BY RACE OF MOTHER, SELECTED YEARS 1940-93

Year	Number of births					Fertility rate				
	All births <sup>1</sup>	White	Black	American Indian <sup>2</sup>	Asian or Pacific Islander	All births <sup>1</sup>	White	Black	American Indian <sup>2</sup>	Asian or Pacific Islander
1940 <sup>3</sup>	2,559,000	2,199,000	NA	NA	NA	79.9	77.1	NA	NA	NA
1950 <sup>3</sup>	3,632,000	3,108,000	NA	NA	NA	106.2	102.3	NA	NA	NA
1960 <sup>3</sup>	4,257,850	3,600,744	602,264	21,114	NA	118.0	113.2	153.5	NA	NA
1970 <sup>3</sup>	3,731,386	3,091,264	572,362	25,864	NA	87.9	84.1	115.4	NA	NA
1975 <sup>3</sup>	3,144,198	2,551,996	511,581	27,546	NA	66.0	62.5	87.9	NA	NA
1980	3,612,258	2,936,351	568,080	29,389	74,355	68.4	65.6	84.7	82.7	73.2
1985	3,760,561	3,037,913	581,824	34,037	104,606	66.3	64.1	78.8	78.6	68.4
1986	3,756,547	3,019,175	592,910	34,169	107,797	65.4	63.1	78.9	75.9	66.0
1987	3,809,510	3,043,828	611,173	35,322	116,560	65.8	63.3	80.1	75.6	67.1
1988	3,909,510	3,102,083	638,562	37,088	129,035	67.3	64.5	82.6	76.8	70.2
1989	4,040,958	3,192,355	673,124	39,478	133,075	69.2	66.4	86.2	79.0	68.2
1990	4,158,212	3,290,273	684,336	39,051	141,635	70.9	68.3	86.8	76.2	69.6
1991	4,110,907	3,241,273	682,602	38,841	145,372	69.6	67.0	85.2	75.1	67.6
1992	4,065,014	3,201,678	673,633	39,453	150,250	68.9	66.5	83.2	75.4	67.2
1993	4,000,240	3,149,833	658,875	38,732	152,800	67.6	65.4	80.5	73.4	66.7

<sup>1</sup> For 1940-91 includes births to races not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.

<sup>3</sup> Data are by race of child; see source for more information.

NA—Not available.

Source: Ventura et al. (1995b).

TABLE G-14.—NUMBERS AND RATES OF BIRTHS, ABORTIONS, AND PREGNANCIES BY AGE AT PREGNANCY OUTCOME, 1 1972-93

Age group and year	Female population in age group (thousands)	Total number (thousands)				Rate (per 1,000 females)		
		Births	Induced abortions	Estimated mis-carriages <sup>2</sup>	Pregnancies <sup>3</sup>	Birth	Abortion	Pregnancy
<b>Women ages 15-19:</b>								
1993	8,410	501	NA	NA	NA	59.6	NA	NA
1992	8,324	505	NA	NA	NA	60.7	NA	NA
1991	8,371	520	314	129	963	62.1	37.5	115.0
1990	8,645	522	351	139	1,012	60.4	40.6	117.1
1989	8,840	507	371	136	1,016	57.3	42.0	114.9
1988	9,029	478	393	135	1,006	53.0	43.5	114.4
1987	9,139	462	382	131	975	50.6	41.8	106.6
1986	9,206	462	389	131	982	50.2	42.3	106.7
1985	9,174	467	399	133	100	51.0	43.5	109.0
1984	9,287	470	399	134	1,002	50.6	42.9	107.9
1983	9,515	489	411	139	1,040	51.4	43.2	109.3
1982	9,809	514	419	145	1,077	52.4	42.7	109.8
1981	10,096	527	433	149	1,110	52.2	42.9	109.9
1980	10,381	552	445	155	1,152	53.2	42.8	111.0
1979	10,497	549	445	154	1,146	52.3	42.4	109.4
1978	10,555	543	419	151	1,113	51.5	39.7	105.4
1977	10,581	559	397	152	1,107	52.8	37.5	104.6
1976	10,582	559	363	148	1,069	52.8	34.3	101.1
1975	10,466	582	327	149	1,058	55.6	31.2	101.1
1974	10,350	595	280	147	1,022	57.5	27.0	98.8
1973	10,193	604	232	144	980	59.3	22.8	96.1
1972	9,988	616	191	142	950	61.7	19.1	95.1
<b>Women under age 15:<sup>4</sup></b>								
1993	1,735	13	NA	NA	NA	7.2	NA	NA
1992	1,679	12	NA	NA	NA	7.3	NA	NA
1991	1,661	12	12	3	28	7.2	7.4	15.6
1990	1,593	12	13	4	28	7.3	7.9	17.5
1989	1,608	11	13	4	28	7.1	7.9	17.3
1988	1,573	11	14	3	28	6.7	8.7	17.6
1987	1,613	10	14	3	27	6.2	8.7	17.4
1986	1,706	10	16	4	29	6.0	9.2	17.3
1985	1,853	10	17	4	31	5.5	9.2	16.7
1984	1,819	10	17	4	31	5.5	9.3	16.8
1983	1,781	10	16	4	30	5.5	9.2	16.7
1982	1,748	10	15	3	28	5.6	8.3	15.9
1981	1,787	10	15	3	28	5.4	8.5	15.8
1980	1,850	10	15	4	29	5.5	8.4	15.9
1979	1,944	11	16	4	31	5.5	8.3	15.8
1978	2,020	11	15	4	30	5.3	7.5	14.6
1977	2,048	11	16	4	31	5.6	7.6	15.1
1976	2,080	12	16	4	32	5.7	7.6	15.2
1975	2,118	13	16	4	32	6.0	7.2	15.1
1974	2,086	13	13	4	30	6.0	6.4	14.3
1973	2,094	13	12	4	28	6.1	5.6	13.5
1972	2,093	12	NA	NA	NA	5.8	NA	NA
<b>Women ages 15-17:</b>								
1993	5,037	191	NA	NA	NA	37.8	NA	NA
1992	4,958	188	NA	NA	NA	37.8	NA	NA
1991	4,860	188	118	56	362	38.7	24.3	74.5
1990	4,881	183	130	50	363	37.6	26.6	74.3
1989	4,974	181	139	50	370	36.4	26.0	74.4
1988	5,251	177	158	51	386	33.6	30.2	73.5
1987	5,450	173	161	51	384	31.7	29.6	70.5
1986	5,520	169	165	50	384	30.5	29.9	69.6
1985	5,409	168	166	50	384	31.0	30.6	70.0

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1987	9,139	462	382	131	975	50.6	41.8	106.6
1986	9,206	462	389	131	982	50.2	42.3	106.7
1985	9,174	467	399	133	100	51.0	43.5	109.0
1984	9,287	470	399	134	1,002	50.6	42.9	107.9
1983	9,515	489	411	139	1,040	51.4	43.2	109.3
1982	9,809	514	419	145	1,077	52.4	42.7	109.8
1981	10,096	527	433	149	1,110	52.2	42.9	109.9
1980	10,381	552	445	155	1,152	53.2	42.8	111.0
1979	10,497	549	445	154	1,146	52.3	42.4	109.4
1978	10,555	543	419	151	1,113	51.5	39.7	105.4
1977	10,581	559	397	152	1,107	52.8	37.5	104.6
1976	10,582	559	363	148	1,069	52.8	34.3	101.1
1975	10,466	582	327	149	1,058	55.6	31.2	101.1
1974	10,350	595	280	147	1,022	57.5	27.0	98.8
1973	10,193	604	232	144	980	59.3	22.8	96.1
1972	9,988	616	191	142	950	61.7	19.1	95.1
Women under age 15: *								
1993	1,735	13	NA	NA	NA	7.2	NA	NA
1992	1,679	12	NA	NA	NA	7.3	NA	NA
1991	1,661	12	12	3	28	7.2	7.4	15.6
1990	1,593	12	13	4	28	7.3	7.9	17.5
1989	1,608	11	13	4	28	7.1	7.9	17.3
1988	1,573	11	14	3	28	6.7	8.7	17.6
1987	1,613	10	14	3	28	6.4	8.8	17.4

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1986	1,706	10	16	4	29	6.0	9.2	17.3
1985	1,853	10	17	4	31	5.5	9.2	16.7
1984	1,819	10	17	4	31	5.5	9.3	16.8
1983	1,781	10	16	4	30	5.5	9.2	16.7
1982	1,748	10	15	3	28	5.6	8.3	15.9
1981	1,787	10	15	3	28	5.4	8.5	15.8
1980	1,850	10	15	4	29	5.5	8.4	15.9
1979	1,944	11	16	4	31	5.5	8.3	15.8
1978	2,020	11	15	4	30	5.3	7.5	14.6
1977	2,048	11	16	4	31	5.6	7.6	15.1
1976	2,080	12	16	4	32	5.7	7.6	15.2
1975	2,118	13	16	4	32	6.0	7.2	15.1
1974	2,086	13	13	4	30	6.0	6.4	14.3
1973	2,094	13	12	4	28	6.1	5.6	13.5
1972	2,093	12	NA	NA	NA	5.8	NA	NA
Women ages 15-17:								
1993	5,037	191	NA	NA	NA	37.8	NA	NA
1992	4,958	188	NA	NA	NA	37.8	NA	NA
1991	4,860	188	118	56	362	38.7	24.3	74.5
1990	4,881	183	130	50	363	37.6	26.6	74.3
1989	4,974	181	139	50	370	36.4	26.0	74.4
1988	5,251	177	158	51	386	33.6	30.2	73.5
1987	5,450	173	161	51	384	31.7	29.6	70.5
1986	5,520	169	165	50	384	30.5	29.9	69.6
1985	5,409	168	166	50	384	31.0	30.6	70.9
1984	5,373	167	161	49	377	31.0	29.9	70.2
1983	5,424	173	166	51	390	31.8	30.7	72.0
1982	5,618	181	168	53	403	32.2	30.0	71.7
1981	5,848	187	176	55	418	32.0	30.1	71.5
1980	6,063	198	183	58	440	32.7	30.2	72.5
1979	6,200	200	179	58	437	32.3	28.8	70.4
1978	6,286	203	169	57	429	32.2	26.9	68.3
1977	6,310	214	166	59	439	33.9	26.2	69.5
1976	6,319	215	153	58	427	34.1	24.2	67.5
1975	6,288	238	152	61	440	36.1	24.1	69.9
1974	6,276	234	140	61	435	37.3	22.3	69.3
1973	6,185	238	116	59	414	38.5	18.7	66.9
1972	6,071	237	96	57	389	39.0	15.7	64.1
Women ages 18-19:								
1993	3,372	311	NA	NA	NA	92.1	NA	NA

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TABLE G-14.—NUMBERS AND RATES OF BIRTHS, ABORTIONS, AND PREGNANCIES BY AGE AT PREGNANCY OUTCOME, 1972-93—Continued

Age group and year	Female population in age group (thousands)	Total number (thousands)				Rate (per 1,000 females)		
		Births	Induced abortions	Estimated miscarriages <sup>2</sup>	Pregnancies <sup>3</sup>	Birth	Abortion	Pregnancy
1992	3,365	318	NA	NA	NA	94.5	NA	NA
1991	3,510	331	196	73	600	94.4	55.8	171.0
1990	3,762	338	221	90	649	90.0	58.8	172.6
1989	3,865	325	232	88	646	84.2	60.0	167.0
1988	3,778	302	234	84	620	79.9	62.0	164.1
1987	3,689	290	221	80	590	78.5	59.8	160.0
1986	3,686	293	224	81	598	79.6	60.8	162.3
1985	3,765	300	234	83	617	79.6	62.0	163.8
1984	3,914	303	238	84	625	77.4	60.8	159.8
1983	4,092	317	245	88	649	77.4	59.8	158.7
1982	4,191	333	250	92	674	79.4	59.7	160.9
1981	4,248	340	257	94	691	80.0	60.6	162.7
1980	4,313	354	261	97	712	81.9	60.5	164.9
1979	4,297	349	266	96	712	81.3	61.9	165.7
1978	4,269	341	250	93	683	79.8	58.4	160.1
1977	4,271	345	231	92	669	80.9	54.1	156.5
1976	4,263	343	210	90	643	80.5	49.3	150.8
1975	4,178	355	175	89	619	85.0	41.9	148.1
1974	4,074	361	140	86	587	88.7	34.3	144.2
1973	4,008	366	116	85	566	91.2	28.9	141.3
1972	3,917	380	96	85	561	96.9	24.4	143.1

<sup>1</sup> Women's age is determined by the time the pregnancy ended. More pregnancies were experienced by teenagers than are reported here because most of the 19-year-olds who became pregnant had their births or abortions at age 20 and thus were not counted.

<sup>2</sup> Calculated as 20 percent of births and 10 percent of abortions.

<sup>3</sup> Sum of births, abortions and miscarriages.

<sup>4</sup> Population is women aged 14.

NA—Not available.

Source: Ventura et al. (1995a).

TABLE G-15.—NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATE BY RACE OF CHILD AND BY RACE OF MOTHER

Year	Number of births, all women under 20			All women 15-19		
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1993	460,554	122,260	79.4	156.1	51.1	108.6
1992	474,514	122,260	79.2	155.2	51.8	112.4
1991	467,522	122,260	73.2	147.1	52.8	115.5
1990	445,892	122,260	68.2	142.6	50.8	112.8
1989	447,034	140,422	63.4	147.6	50.8	112.8
1988	446,198	146,268	60.6	144.6	50.8	112.8
1987	467,778	155,110	60.4	142.7	52.8	115.5
1986	438,000	160,285	58.9	141.8	51.8	112.4
1985	429,616	163,892	54.9	138.7	51.8	112.4
1984	437,958	168,588	54.7	137.0	51.1	108.6
1983	467,928	179,100	57.4	140.7	51.1	108.6
1982	450,856	178,948	53.6	134.5	51.8	112.4
1981	438,559	179,712	51.0	129.8	51.8	112.4
1980	429,740	176,551	49.0	123.1	51.8	112.4
1979	425,205	171,721	47.9	116.5	51.8	112.4
1978	415,202	168,359	46.4	111.8	51.8	112.4
1977	389,329	160,597	44.1	104.9	51.8	112.4
1976	396,854	161,772	44.1	104.7	51.8	112.4
1975	384,572	157,069	42.9	100.9	51.8	112.4
1974	388,209	158,944	43.7	101.7	51.8	112.4
1973	397,764	153,151	45.4	97.8	51.8	112.4
1972	379,472	145,724	44.9	94.5	51.8	112.4
1971	367,951	142,813	45.0	94.3	51.8	112.4
1970	347,288	139,357	43.9	93.9	51.8	112.4
1969	330,334	137,177	42.9	94.1	51.8	112.4
1968	328,752	136,682	43.3	95.4	51.8	112.4
1967	322,060	137,413	42.3	95.8	51.8	112.4
1966	319,560	139,967	42.5	97.6	51.8	112.4
1965	327,986	146,733	44.4	102.7	51.8	112.4
1964	345,102	157,259	47.9	111.5	51.8	112.4
1963	359,456	157,951	50.8	112.8	51.8	112.4
1962	357,548	157,375	52.8	115.5	51.8	112.4
1961	348,106	153,248	51.8	112.4	51.8	112.4
1960	347,572	149,570	51.1	108.6	51.8	112.4

<sup>1</sup> Births are tabulated by race of child through 1979, and by race of mother thereafter.

<sup>2</sup> Births per 1,000 women in specified group.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (1995); Ventura et al.

1964	3,914	303	238	79.6	62.0
1963	4,092	317	245	77.4	60.8
1962	4,191	333	250	77.4	59.8
1961	4,248	340	257	79.4	58.7
1960	4,313	354	261	80.0	59.7
1959	4,297	349	266	81.9	60.6
1958	4,269	341	266	81.3	60.5
1957	4,271	345	250	79.8	64.9
1956	4,263	343	231	80.9	165.7
1955	4,178	355	210	80.3	160.1
1954	4,178	361	175	85.0	156.5
1953	4,074	361	140	85.0	150.8
1952	4,008	366	116	88.7	148.1
1951	3,917	380	96	91.2	144.2
1950				96.9	141.3
1949					143.1

1 Women's age is determined by the time the pregnancy ended. More pregnancies were experienced by teenagers than are reported here because most of the 19-year-olds who became pregnant had their births or abortions at age 20 and thus were not counted.

2 Calculated as 20 percent of births and 10 percent of abortions.

3 Sum of births, abortions and miscarriages.

4 Population is women aged 14.

NA - Not available.

Source: Ventura et al. (1995a).

TABLE G-15.—NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES TO WOMEN AGES 15-19 BY RACE OF CHILD AND BY RACE OF MOTHER, <sup>1</sup> 1960-93

Year	Number of births, all women under 20		Birth rate <sup>2</sup>					
	White	Black	All women 15-19		15-17		18-19	
			White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1960 ...	460,654	122,260	79.4	156.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1961 ...	474,514	.....	79.2	155.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1962 ...	462,522	.....	73.2	147.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1963 ...	445,892	.....	68.2	142.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
1964 ...	447,034	140,422	63.4	147.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
1965 ...	446,198	146,268	60.6	144.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
1966 ...	467,778	155,110	60.4	142.7	26.6	97.9	108.2	219.2
1967 ...	438,000	160,285	58.9	141.8	25.7	99.5	104.0	213.4
1968 ...	429,616	163,892	54.9	138.7	25.6	98.2	100.5	206.1
1969 ...	437,958	168,588	54.7	137.0	26.4	96.9	99.2	202.5
1970 ...	467,928	179,100	57.4	140.7	29.2	101.4	101.5	204.9
1971 ...	450,856	178,948	53.6	134.5	28.5	99.4	92.3	192.6
1972 ...	438,559	179,712	51.0	129.8	29.3	99.5	84.3	179.5
1973 ...	429,740	176,551	49.0	123.1	29.2	96.0	79.3	166.6
1974 ...	425,205	171,721	47.9	116.5	28.7	90.0	77.3	158.7
1975 ...	415,202	168,359	46.4	111.8	28.0	85.6	74.0	152.4
1976 ...	389,329	160,597	44.1	104.9	26.3	80.3	70.2	142.5
1977 ...	396,854	161,772	44.1	104.7	26.1	79.6	70.5	142.9
1978 ...	384,572	157,069	42.9	100.9	24.9	75.0	69.4	139.7
1979 ...	388,209	158,944	43.7	101.7	24.7	75.7	71.0	140.4
1980 ...	397,764	153,151	45.4	97.8	25.5	72.5	73.2	135.1
1981 ...	379,472	145,724	44.9	94.5	25.4	69.3	71.5	131.0
1982 ...	367,951	142,813	45.0	94.3	25.5	69.7	70.8	128.9
1983 ...	347,288	139,357	43.9	93.9	25.0	69.6	68.8	127.1
1984 ...	330,334	137,177	42.9	94.1	24.3	69.2	68.4	128.1
1985 ...	328,752	136,682	43.3	95.4	24.4	69.3	70.4	132.4
1986 ...	322,060	137,413	42.3	95.8	23.8	69.3	70.1	135.1
1987 ...	319,560	139,967	42.5	97.6	24.6	72.1	68.9	135.8
1988 ...	327,986	146,733	44.4	102.7	26.0	75.7	69.6	142.7
1989 ...	345,102	157,259	47.9	111.5	28.1	81.9	72.9	151.9
1990 ...	359,456	157,951	50.8	112.8	29.5	82.3	78.0	152.9
1991 ...	357,548	157,375	52.8	115.5	30.7	84.1	83.5	158.6
1992 ...	348,106	153,248	51.8	112.4	30.1	81.3	83.8	157.9
1993 ...	347,572	149,570	51.1	108.6	30.3	79.8	82.1	151.9

<sup>1</sup> Births are tabulated by race of child through 1979, and by race of mother for 1980-93.

<sup>2</sup> Births per 1,000 women in specified group.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (1995); Ventura et al. (1995b).



TABLE G-16—ESTIMATED BIRTH RATES FOR UNMARRIED WOMEN AGES 15-17 AND 18-19 BY RACE OF MOTHER, SELECTED YEARS 1966-93

(Births per 1,000 women)

Year	White		Black		Hispanic <sup>1</sup>	
	15-17	18-19	15-17	18-19	15-17	18-19
1966	5.4	14.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
1970	7.5	17.6	77.9	136.4	NA	NA
1975	9.6	16.5	76.8	123.8	NA	NA
1980	12.0	24.1	68.8	118.2	NA	NA
1985	14.5	31.2	66.8	117.9	NA	NA
1986	14.9	33.5	67.0	121.1	NA	NA
1987	16.2	34.5	69.9	123.0	NA	NA
1988	17.6	36.8	73.5	130.5	NA	NA
1989	19.3	40.2	78.9	140.9	NA	NA
1990	20.4	44.9	78.8	143.7	45.9	NA
1991	21.8	49.6	80.4	148.7	50.5	NA
1992	21.6	51.5	78.0	147.8	51.0	NA
1993	22.1	52.4	76.8	141.6	51.9	114.6

<sup>1</sup> Hispanic ethnicity is independent of race; persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.  
 NA—Not available.

Note.—For 1966-75, births to unmarried women are estimated for the United States from the data for registration areas in which marital status of mother was reported. Beginning 1980, data for States in which marital status was not reported have been inferred and included with data from the remaining States. Race is determined by race of the child for 1966-89 and by race of the mother for 1990-93.  
 Source: Ventura (1995); Ventura et al. (1995b).

TABLE G-17.—ESTIMATED PREGNACIES<sup>1</sup> PER 1,000 WOMEN AGED 15-19 BY STATE AND RACE, 1980, 1985, 1990, AND 1992

State	1980			1985			1990			1992		
	Total <sup>1</sup>	White	Black	Total <sup>1</sup>	White	Nonwhite	Total <sup>1</sup>	White	Nonwhite	Total <sup>1</sup>	White	Nonwhite
Alabama	117	NA	NA	112	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	93.2	73.4	134.7
Alaska	124	NA	NA	144	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arizona	123	115	195	128	124	150	101.8	99.9	153.5	103.5	102.3	150.6
Arkansas	117	104	168	111	99	150	98.4	92.7	157.2	90.7	76.7	142.6
California	140	127	272	151	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Colorado	114	105	192	112	107	187	82.3	NA	NA	79.8	NA	NA
Connecticut	81	NA	NA	96	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	78.7	NA	NA
Delaware	106	NA	NA	101	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
District of Columbia <sup>1</sup>	200	NA	NA	211	NA	NA	255.2	NA	NA	209.4	NA	NA
Florida	131	NA	NA	126	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	131	111	172	132	115	160	110.8	88.2	162.5	106.9	79.6	162.9
Hawaii	106	81	NA	125	97	137	88.2	NA	NA	88.4	64.7	NA
Idaho	96	96	NA	78	77	NA	68.8	56.6	NA	59.7	59.4	NA
Illinois	101	78	190	103	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indiana	102	92	193	87	77	170	74.3	65.5	158.0	72.2	62.9	156.7
Iowa	79	NA	NA	67	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kansas	101	93	199	84	76	150	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

RATES FOR UNMARRIED WOMEN AGES 15-17 AND MOTHER, SELECTED YEARS 1966-93

Births per 1,000 women

	Black		Hispanic <sup>1</sup>	
	15-17	18-19	15-17	18-19
1	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	77.9	136.4	NA	NA
3	76.8	123.8	NA	NA
4	68.8	118.2	NA	NA
5	66.8	117.9	NA	NA
6	67.0	121.1	NA	NA
7	69.9	123.0	NA	NA
8	73.5	130.5	NA	NA
9	78.9	140.9	NA	NA
10	78.8	143.7	45.9	98.9
11	80.4	148.7	50.5	109.6
12	78.0	147.8	51.0	110.5
13	76.8	141.6	51.9	114.6

<sup>2</sup> Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

women are estimated for the United States from the data for mother was reported. Beginning 1980, data for States in which data have been inferred and included with data from the remaining States in the United States for 1966-89 and by race of the mother for 1990-93.

TABLE G-17.—ESTIMATED PREGNANCIES<sup>1</sup> PER 1,000 WOMEN AGED 15-19 BY STATE AND RACE, 1980, 1985, 1990, AND 1992

State	1980			1985			1990			1992		
	Total <sup>1</sup>	White	Black	Total <sup>1</sup>	White	Nonwhite	Total <sup>1</sup>	White	Nonwhite	Total <sup>1</sup>	White	Nonwhite
Alabama	117	NA	NA	112	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	93.2	73.4	134.7
Alaska	124	NA	NA	144	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arizona	123	115	195	128	124	150	101.8	99.9	153.5	103.5	102.3	150.6
Arkansas	117	104	168	111	99	150	98.4	92.7	157.2	90.7	76.7	142.6
California	140	127	272	151	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Colorado	114	105	192	112	107	187	82.3	NA	NA	79.8	NA	NA
Connecticut	81	NA	NA	96	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	78.7	NA	NA
Delaware	106	NA	NA	101	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
District of Columbia <sup>1</sup>	200	NA	NA	211	NA	NA	255.2	NA	NA	209.4	NA	NA
Florida	131	NA	NA	126	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	131	111	172	132	115	160	110.8	88.2	162.5	106.9	79.6	162.9
Hawaii	106	81	NA	125	97	137	88.2	NA	NA	88.4	64.7	NA
Idaho	96	96	NA	78	77	NA	68.8	56.6	NA	59.7	59.4	NA
Illinois	101	78	190	103	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indiana	102	92	193	87	77	170	74.3	65.5	158.0	72.2	62.9	156.7
Iowa	79	NA	NA	67	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kansas	101	93	199	84	78	150	81.1	74.5	181.1	87.0	77.8	211.9
Kentucky	111	NA	NA	92	NA	NA	91.0	84.3	164.1	81.7	75.5	149.9
Louisiana	118	93	163	109	88	142	92.1	68.7	128.8	92.6	65.3	133.7
Maine	87	86	NA	92	91	NA	88.4	87.6	NA	55.2	64.9	NA
Maryland	123	103	174	121	94	184	84.7	61.5	141.8	76.9	51.0	137.1
Massachusetts	86	NA	NA	97	NA	NA	71.1	NA	NA	69.5	NA	NA
Michigan	102	NA	NA	107	NA	NA	85.2	NA	NA	79.7	NA	NA
Minnesota	77	73	240	62	55	222	62.0	55.3	219.4	55.2	47.3	218.1
Mississippi	125	97	162	113	90	138	97.8	71.6	130.5	100.8	71.9	135.1
Missouri	106	92	205	95	79	195	82.6	64.8	197.5	78.0	60.9	188.0
Montana	93	85	NA	82	74	NA	81.7	NA	NA	70.2	61.8	NA
Nebraska	81	NA	NA	75	NA	NA	74.2	NA	NA	83.4	NA	NA
Nevada	144	134	226	125	118	168	107.5	105.8	158.8	108.0	101.9	171.2

TABLE G-17.—ESTIMATED PREGNANCIES<sup>1</sup> PER 1,000 WOMEN AGED 15-19 BY STATE AND RACE, 1980, 1985, 1990, AND 1992—Continued

State	1980			1985			1990			1992		
	Total <sup>1</sup>	White	Black	Total <sup>1</sup>	White	Nonwhite	Total <sup>1</sup>	White	Nonwhite	Total <sup>1</sup>	White	Nonwhite
New Hampshire	81	NA	NA	89	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	96	74	210	113	70	296	75.3	52.7	181.6	69.7	41.2	179.7
New Mexico	126	118	NA	116	115	126	100.4	99.8	115.5	101.8	102.2	100.8
New York	101	78	207	117	89	225	92.9	76.3	166.4	96.6	77.3	175.9
North Carolina	110	92	153	114	97	152	106.4	88.3	157.3	104.5	83.3	155.3
North Dakota	75	68	NA	60	53	NA	56.4	50.4	NA	54.2	47.8	NA
Ohio	101	88	190	96	83	177	74.6	80.5	170.1	74.5	NA	NA
Oklahoma	120	107	187	113	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oregon	119	112	NA	95	94	119	89.2	88.7	178.0	81.0	79.4	181.7
Pennsylvania	90	NA	NA	87	NA	NA	74.0	NA	NA	71.7	53.5	211.5
Rhode Island	83	NA	NA	89	NA	NA	87.7	80.4	198.9	88.1	78.0	211.8
South Carolina	114	98	140	102	92	117	95.0	76.6	127.0	88.0	68.6	119.6
South Dakota	86	74	NA	70	57	NA	56.9	48.0	NA	59.4	48.5	NA
Tennessee	113	102	157	104	95	134	101.8	88.3	165.6	94.0	77.4	162.4
Texas	137	NA	NA	131	NA	NA	102.8	96.1	153.6	103.7	98.2	148.8
Utah	95	94	NA	75	73	NA	63.0	62.2	NA	55.6	54.2	NA
Vermont	95	94	NA	82	83	NA	72.1	72.7	NA	68.7	68.4	NA
Virginia	107	94	152	106	93	141	86.5	70.4	149.1	79.0	62.9	139.4
Washington	122	NA	NA	103	97	165	95.4	NA	NA	85.1	NA	NA
West Virginia	104	NA	NA	87	NA	NA	67.4	66.4	103.9	66.1	64.6	110.5
Wisconsin <sup>2</sup>	85	NA	NA	73	NA	NA	66.6	NA	NA	60.8	45.3	226.9
Wyoming	127	NA	NA	98	NA	NA	62.2	NA	NA	53.7	NA	NA
Total	111	NA	NA	110	93	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

<sup>1</sup> Includes races other than white and black.

<sup>2</sup> Data for 1992 include residents only.

NA—Not available.

Source: U.S. Public Health Service (1993, 1995).

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TABLE G-18.—BIRTH RATES PER 1,000 WOMEN AGED 15-19 BY STATE AND RACE, 1980, 1985, 1990, AND 1992

	1980			1985			1990			1992		
	Total <sup>1</sup>	White	Black	Total <sup>1</sup>	White	Black	Total <sup>1</sup>	White	Black	Total <sup>1</sup>	White	Black
Alabama	68	53	103	64	51	94	71	55	105	73	56	109
Alaska	64	48	123	56	42	82	65	64	NA	63	50	NA
Arizona	66	60	124	67	61	122	76	72	116	82	80	112
Arkansas	75	63	118	73	61	120	80	66	132	76	62	122
California	53	51	89	53	50	93	71	74	101	74	78	95
Colorado	50	48	91	48	46	88	55	52	106	58	56	108
Connecticut	31	24	90	31	24	93	39	31	103	39	32	95
Delaware	51	37	110	51	36	116	55	37	128	60	41	123
District of Columbia	62	16	74	72	17	89	93	12	121	116	28	131
Florida	59	43	126	58	43	121	89	62	136	88	60	127
Georgia	72	54	110	68	53	98	77	57	110	75	55	116
Hawaii	51	31	143	48	27	107	51	42	NA	54	33	NA
Idaho	60	59	NA	47	45	65	51	51	NA	52	51	NA
Illinois	56	41	122	51	35	119	63	44	144	64	45	145
Indiana	58	52	112	52	46	110	59	52	122	59	51	126
Iowa	43	41	126	35	33	101	41	30	110	41	30	110

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Pennsylvania	90	NA	NA	95	94	119	89.2	88.7	178.0	81.0	79.4	181.7	NA
Rhode Island	83	NA	NA	89	NA	NA	74.0	NA	NA	71.7	53.5	211.5	NA
South Carolina	114	98	140	102	92	117	87.7	80.4	198.9	88.1	78.0	211.8	NA
South Dakota	86	74	NA	70	57	NA	95.0	76.6	127.0	88.0	68.6	119.6	NA
Tennessee	113	102	157	104	95	134	56.9	48.0	NA	59.4	48.5	NA	NA
Texas	137	NA	NA	131	NA	NA	101.8	88.3	165.6	94.0	77.4	162.4	NA
Utah	95	94	NA	75	73	NA	102.8	96.1	153.6	103.7	98.2	148.8	NA
Vermont	95	94	NA	82	83	NA	63.0	62.2	NA	55.6	54.2	NA	NA
Virginia	107	94	152	106	93	141	72.1	72.7	NA	68.7	68.4	NA	NA
Washington	122	NA	NA	103	97	165	86.5	70.4	149.1	79.0	62.9	139.4	NA
West Virginia	104	NA	NA	87	NA	NA	95.4	NA	NA	85.1	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin <sup>2</sup>	85	NA	NA	73	NA	NA	67.4	66.4	103.9	66.1	64.6	110.5	NA
Wyoming	127	NA	NA	98	NA	NA	66.6	NA	NA	60.8	45.3	226.9	NA
Total	111	NA	NA	110	93	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

<sup>1</sup> Includes races other than white and black.

<sup>2</sup> Data for 1992 include residents only.

NA—Not available.

Source: U.S. Public Health Service (1993, 1995).

TABLE G-18.—BIRTH RATES PER 1,000 WOMEN AGED 15-19 BY STATE AND RACE, 1980, 1985, 1990, AND 1992

	1980			1985			1990			1992		
	Total <sup>1</sup>	White	Black	Total <sup>1</sup>	White	Black	Total <sup>1</sup>	White	Black	Total <sup>1</sup>	White	Black
Alabama	68	53	103	64	51	94	71	55	105	73	56	109
Alaska	64	48	123	56	42	82	65	64	NA	63	50	NA
Arizona	66	60	124	67	61	122	76	72	116	82	80	112
Arkansas	75	63	118	73	61	120	80	66	132	76	62	122
California	53	51	89	53	50	93	71	74	101	74	78	95
Colorado	50	48	91	48	46	88	55	52	106	58	56	108
Connecticut	31	24	90	31	24	93	39	31	103	39	32	95
Delaware	51	37	110	51	36	116	55	37	128	60	41	123
District of Columbia	62	16	74	72	17	89	93	12	121	116	28	131
Florida	59	43	126	58	43	121	89	62	136	88	60	127
Georgia	72	54	110	68	53	98	77	57	110	75	55	116
Hawaii	51	31	143	48	27	107	51	42	NA	54	33	NA
Idaho	60	59	NA	47	45	65	51	51	NA	52	51	NA
Illinois	56	41	122	51	35	119	63	44	144	64	45	145
Indiana	58	52	112	52	46	110	59	52	122	59	51	126
Iowa	43	41	126	35	33	101	41	39	119	41	38	138
Kansas	57	51	125	52	47	112	56	51	132	56	50	137
Kentucky	72	69	107	63	61	91	68	84	116	65	61	112
Louisiana	76	58	110	72	53	108	74	52	109	77	51	118
Maine	47	47	NA	42	42	54	43	43	NA	40	40	NA
Maryland	43	31	76	46	32	82	62	38	97	51	32	97
Massachusetts	28	26	74	29	26	76	36	31	89	38	31	97
Michigan	45	37	92	43	35	86	59	43	131	59	42	125
Minnesota	35	33	126	31	27	129	38	31	152	38	21	163
Mississippi	84	56	120	76	52	109	81	56	113	84	57	116
Missouri	58	50	115	54	45	119	63	50	144	63	51	144
Montana	49	42	NA	44	35	114	48	40	NA	46	38	NA
Nebraska	45	41	117	40	34	129	42	37	138	41	36	121
Nevada	59	50	128	55	47	122	73	69	129	71	69	137

TABLE G-18.—BIRTH RATES PER 1,000 WOMEN AGED 15-19 BY STATE AND RACE, 1980, 1985, 1990, AND 1992—Continued

	1980			1985			1990			1992		
	Total <sup>1</sup>	White	Black	Total <sup>1</sup>	White	Black	Total <sup>1</sup>	White	Black	Total <sup>1</sup>	White	Black
New Hampshire	34	33	NA	32	33	26	33	33	NA	31	31	NA
New Jersey	35	23	97	34	22	94	41	28	100	39	26	103
New Mexico	72	66	107	73	68	104	78	76	95	80	80	77
New York	35	26	74	36	28	74	44	37	77	46	39	74
North Carolina	58	45	88	57	45	85	68	52	107	70	53	108
North Dakota	42	36	NA	36	30	92	35	29	NA	37	29	NA
Ohio	53	46	100	50	42	104	58	48	129	58	47	132
Oklahoma	75	64	126	69	60	113	67	80	116	69	63	116
Oregon	51	49	114	43	42	95	55	64	108	53	52	114
Pennsylvania	41	35	91	40	32	106	45	36	125	46	35	127
Rhode Island	33	30	96	36	31	116	44	39	114	48	40	131
South Carolina	65	49	92	63	47	91	71	64	101	70	52	100
South Dakota	53	43	NA	46	34	156	47	36	NA	48	35	NA
Tennessee	64	55	100	61	52	100	72	60	121	71	69	124
Texas	74	68	112	72	68	104	76	71	114	79	75	113
Utah	65	65	97	50	49	110	49	48	NA	46	46	NA
Vermont	40	40	NA	36	36	11	34	34	NA	37	37	NA
Virginia	48	38	82	46	36	82	53	41	99	51	39	38
Washington	47	44	97	45	41	102	53	52	94	51	49	91
West Virginia	68	67	80	54	54	67	57	57	74	56	57	77
Wisconsin	40	35	128	39	31	148	43	31	175	42	30	167
Wyoming	79	77	NA	59	56	138	56	67	NA	50	48	NA
Total	53.0	45	100	51.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

<sup>1</sup> Includes races other than white and black.

NA—Not available.

Source: U.S. Public Health Service (1993, 1995).

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TABLE G-19.—PERCENTAGE OF BABIES BORN TO MOTHERS WHO ARE LATE OR NO CARE BY RACE OF CHILD AND RACE OF MOTHER, 1970-93

Year	Percent born to women obtaining early care		
	White	Black	Total
1970	72.4	44.4	68.8
1971	75.9	55.8	72.0
1972	75.9	55.8	72.0
1973	75.9	55.8	72.0
1974	75.9	55.8	72.0
1975	75.9	55.8	72.0
1976	75.9	55.8	72.0
1977	75.9	55.8	72.0
1978	75.9	55.8	72.0
1979	75.9	55.8	72.0
1980	79.2	62.4	76.0
1981	79.3	62.1	76.0
1982	79.2	61.1	76.0
1983	79.3	61.2	76.0
1984	79.6	61.9	76.0
1985	79.3	61.5	76.0
1986	79.1	61.2	75.0
1987	79.3	60.8	76.0
1988	79.3	60.7	75.0
1989	78.9	60.6	75.0
1990	79.2	60.6	75.0
1991	79.5	61.9	76.0
1992	80.8	63.9	77.0
1993	81.8	66.0	78.0

<sup>1</sup> Includes races other than white and black.

<sup>2</sup> Figures are by race of child.

<sup>3</sup> Based on data for 39 States and the District of Columbia in 1975 and the District of Columbia in 1975.

Source: Lewis, Mathews, & Heuser (1990), National Center for Health Statistics.

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Oregon	51	49	114	43	42	95	55	64	108	53	52	116
Pennsylvania	41	35	91	40	32	106	45	36	125	46	35	127
Rhode Island	33	30	96	36	31	116	44	39	114	48	40	131
South Carolina	65	49	92	63	47	91	71	64	101	70	52	100
South Dakota	53	43	NA	46	34	156	47	36	NA	48	35	NA
Tennessee	64	55	100	61	52	100	72	60	121	71	69	124
Texas	74	68	112	72	68	104	76	71	114	79	75	113
Utah	65	65	97	50	49	110	49	48	NA	46	46	NA
Vermont	40	40	NA	36	36	11	34	34	NA	37	37	NA
Virginia	48	38	82	46	36	82	53	41	99	51	39	38
Washington	47	44	97	45	41	102	53	52	94	51	49	91
West Virginia	68	67	80	54	54	67	57	57	74	56	57	77
Wisconsin	40	35	128	39	31	148	43	31	175	42	30	167
Wyoming	79	77	NA	59	56	138	56	67	NA	50	48	NA
Total	53.0	45	100	51.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

<sup>1</sup> Includes races other than white and black.

NA—Not available.

Source: U.S. Public Health Service (1993, 1995).

TABLE G-19.—PERCENTAGE OF BABIES BORN TO WOMEN OBTAINING EARLY CARE OR LATE OR NO CARE BY RACE OF CHILD AND RACE OF MOTHER, SELECTED YEARS 1970-93

Year	Percent born to women obtaining early care			Percent born to women obtaining late or no care		
	White	Black	Total <sup>1</sup>	White	Black	Total <sup>1</sup>
1970 <sup>2,3,4</sup>	72.4	44.4	68.0	6.2	16.6	7.9
1975 <sup>2,3,4</sup>	75.9	55.8	72.4	5.0	10.5	6.0
1980 <sup>3</sup>	79.2	62.4	76.3	4.3	8.9	5.1
1981 <sup>3</sup>	79.3	62.1	76.3	4.3	9.2	5.2
1982 <sup>3</sup>	79.2	61.1	76.1	4.5	9.7	5.5
1983 <sup>3</sup>	79.3	61.2	76.2	4.6	9.8	5.6
1984 <sup>3</sup>	79.6	61.9	76.5	4.7	9.7	5.6
1985	79.3	61.5	76.2	4.8	10.2	5.7
1986	79.1	61.2	75.9	5.0	10.7	6.0
1987	79.3	60.8	76.0	5.0	11.2	6.1
1988	79.3	60.7	75.9	5.0	11.0	6.1
1989	78.9	60.6	75.5	5.2	11.9	6.4
1990	79.2	60.6	75.8	4.9	11.3	6.1
1991	79.5	61.9	76.2	4.7	10.7	5.8
1992	80.8	63.9	77.7	4.2	9.9	5.2
1993	81.8	66.0	78.9	3.9	9.0	4.8

<sup>1</sup> Includes races other than white and black.

<sup>2</sup> Figures are by race of child.

<sup>3</sup> Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in other States.

<sup>4</sup> Based on data for 39 States and the District of Columbia in 1970, and based on data for 42 States and the District of Columbia in 1975.

Source: Lewis, Matthews, & Heuser (1996); National Center for Health Statistics (1975, 1978).

TABLE G-20.—ABORTIONS PER 1,000 WOMEN AGED 15-19 BY STATE AND RACE, 1980, 1985, 1990, AND 1992

State	1980			1985			1990			1992		
	Total <sup>1</sup>	White	Black	Total <sup>1</sup>	White	Black	Total <sup>1</sup>	White	Black	Total <sup>1</sup>	White	Black
Alabama	32	NA	NA	32	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20.7	18.2	25.8
Alaska	43	NA	NA	59	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arizona	41	39	41	43	46	27	26.3	27.6	38.4	21.5	22.4	38.5
Arkansas	25	26	23	23	23	21	18.3	16.6	25.2	15.3	13.9	20.6
California	69	60	150	79	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Colorado	49	43	76	51	49	84	27.7	NA	NA	21.4	NA	NA
Connecticut	40	NA	NA	52	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	39.3	NA	NA
Delaware	40	NA	NA	37	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
District of Columbia <sup>2</sup>	114	NA	NA	113	NA	NA	162.1	NA	NA	92.3	NA	NA
Florida	55	NA	NA	51	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	41	42	36	44	42	46	35.3	29.6	46.3	32.3	24.7	47.7
Hawaii	41	40	NA	61	59	62	27.0	NA	NA	32.9	31.9	NA
Idaho	23	23	NA	21	21	NA	8.2	8.2	NA	8.0	8.0	NA
Illinois	31	25	40	38	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indiana	30	27	53	24	21	47	15.7	13.6	35.6	13.5	11.6	30.8
Iowa	25	NA	NA	25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kansas	30	29	44	23	23	28	25.0	23.7	49.2	31.3	20.1	74.5
Kentucky	22	NA	NA	16	NA	NA	23.4	20.8	48.3	17.0	14.8	37.8
Louisiana	24	22	28	22	21	24	17.8	16.7	19.6	16.1	14.0	20.2
Maine	27	27	NA	36	36	NA	25.4	24.9	NA	15.3	15.0	NA
Maryland	64	59	76	59	51	77	31.4	25.4	46.3	28.2	19.0	41.6
Massachusetts	47	NA	NA	45	NA	NA	36.0	NA	NA	31.5	NA	NA
Michigan	44	NA	NA	50	NA	NA	26.1	NA	NA	23.1	NA	NA
Minnesota	31	31	81	24	23	47	25.7	24.7	67.7	19.2	17.8	55.6
Mississippi	22	27	16	19	22	15	16.8	16.1	17.8	16.6	14.7	19.0
Missouri	34	29	61	29	25	55	19.7	14.5	53.6	14.8	10.4	42.1
Montana	32	32	NA	28	29	NA	33.3	NA	NA	24.0	23.8	NA
Nebraska	24	NA	NA	27	NA	NA	31.9	NA	NA	22.2	NA	NA
Nevada	67	67	66	57	58	45	34.2	36.9	37.9	22.2	22.2	22.2
New Hampshire	37	NA	NA	46	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	49	41	85	63	38	170	34.6	24.6	82.0	30.5	15.2	78.9
New Mexico	36	35	NA	30	33	12	22.3	24.0	20.9	21.5	22.7	25.2
New York	54	42	107	64	49	120	49.3	38.7	90.8	51.3	38.3	102.1
North Carolina	38	35	43	41	38	48	38.8	34.3	60.7	35.1	29.9	47.6
North Dakota	23	22	NA	17	18	NA	21.0	21.2	NA	16.0	17.2	NA
Ohio	35	30	64	33	28	59	16.6	12.9	40.6	16.7	NA	NA
Oklahoma	27	27	32	29	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oregon	52	49	NA	41	41	37	34.6	34.7	70.0	27.8	27.2	68.1
Pennsylvania	38	NA	NA	35	NA	NA	29.7	NA	NA	28.5	18.9	84.2
Rhode Island	40	NA	NA	40	NA	NA	43.8	41.7	84.6	40.6	37.9	80.7
South Carolina	33	36	27	26	30	20	23.6	22.3	25.9	17.7	16.3	19.9
South Dakota	21	20	NA	18	18	NA	10.1	11.0	NA	11.1	11.5	NA
Tennessee	33	33	33	29	29	31	29.5	25.0	44.4	22.7	18.9	38.3
Texas	44	NA	NA	39	NA	NA	27.4	25.5	39.6	24.8	23.2	35.4
Utah	15	14	NA	15	14	NA	14.5	14.4	NA	9.4	8.8	NA
Vermont	43	43	NA	36	36	NA	38.0	36.4	NA	33.0	32.8	NA
Virginia	45	44	48	45	43	49	33.6	29.3	50.6	27.3	23.4	41.8
Washington	60	NA	NA	46	44	62	42.2	NA	NA	34.2	NA	NA
West Virginia	20	NA	NA	19	NA	NA	10.0	9.4	29.5	10.2	9.1	39.0
Wisconsin <sup>2</sup>	34	NA	NA	25	NA	NA	24.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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State	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Alabama	114	NA	NA	113	NA	NA	162.1	NA	NA	92.3	NA	
Florida	55	NA	NA	51	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Georgia	41	42	36	44	42	46	35.3	29.6	46.3	32.3	24.7	47.7
Hawaii	41	40	NA	61	59	62	27.0	NA	NA	32.9	31.9	NA
Idaho	23	23	NA	21	21	NA	8.2	8.2	NA	8.0	8.0	NA
Illinois	31	25	40	38	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indiana	30	27	53	24	21	47	15.7	13.6	35.6	13.5	11.6	30.8
Iowa	25	NA	NA	25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kansas	30	29	44	23	23	28	25.0	23.7	49.2	31.3	20.1	74.5
Kentucky	22	NA	NA	16	NA	NA	23.4	20.8	48.3	17.0	14.8	37.8
Louisiana	24	22	28	22	21	24	17.8	16.7	19.6	16.1	14.0	20.2
Maine	27	27	NA	36	36	NA	25.4	24.9	NA	15.3	15.0	NA
Maryland	64	59	76	59	51	77	31.4	25.4	46.3	28.2	19.0	41.6
Massachusetts	47	NA	NA	45	NA	NA	36.0	NA	NA	31.5	NA	NA
Michigan	44	NA	NA	50	NA	NA	26.1	NA	NA	23.1	NA	NA
Minnesota	31	31	81	24	23	47	25.7	24.7	67.7	19.2	17.8	55.6
Mississippi	22	27	16	19	22	15	16.8	16.1	17.8	16.6	14.7	19.0
Missouri	34	29	61	29	25	55	19.7	14.5	53.6	14.8	10.4	42.1
Montana	32	32	NA	28	29	NA	33.3	NA	NA	24.0	23.8	NA
Nebraska	24	NA	NA	27	NA	NA	31.9	NA	NA	22.2	NA	NA
Nebraska	67	67	66	57	58	45	34.2	36.9	27.5	34.7	36.3	34.0

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New Hampshire	37	NA	NA	46	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	49	41	85	63	38	170	34.6	24.6	82.0	30.5	15.2	78.5
New Mexico	36	35	NA	30	33	12	22.3	24.0	20.9	21.5	22.7	25.2
New York	54	42	107	64	49	120	49.3	38.7	90.8	51.3	38.3	102.1
North Carolina	38	35	43	41	38	48	38.8	34.3	60.7	35.1	29.9	47.6
North Dakota	23	22	NA	17	18	NA	21.0	21.2	NA	16.0	17.2	NA
Ohio	35	30	64	33	28	59	16.6	12.9	40.6	16.7	NA	NA
Oklahoma	27	27	32	29	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oregon	52	49	NA	41	41	37	34.6	34.7	70.0	27.8	27.2	68.1
Pennsylvania	38	NA	NA	35	NA	NA	29.7	NA	NA	28.5	18.9	84.2
Rhode Island	40	NA	NA	40	NA	NA	43.8	41.7	84.6	40.6	37.9	80.7
South Carolina	33	36	27	26	30	20	23.6	22.3	25.9	17.7	16.3	19.9
South Dakota	21	20	NA	18	18	NA	10.1	11.0	NA	11.1	11.5	NA
Tennessee	33	33	33	29	29	31	29.5	25.0	44.4	22.7	18.9	38.3
Texas	44	NA	NA	39	NA	NA	27.4	25.5	39.6	24.8	23.2	35.4
Utah	15	14	NA	15	14	NA	14.5	14.4	NA	9.4	8.8	NA
Vermont	43	43	NA	36	36	NA	38.0	36.4	NA	33.0	32.8	NA
Virginia	45	44	48	45	43	49	33.6	29.3	50.6	27.3	23.4	41.8
Washington	60	NA	NA	46	44	62	42.2	NA	NA	34.2	NA	NA
West Virginia	20	NA	NA	19	NA	NA	10.0	9.4	29.5	10.2	9.1	39.0
Wisconsin <sup>2</sup>	34	NA	NA	25	NA	NA	24.0	NA	NA	18.7	15.5	59.8
Wyoming	29	NA	NA	30	NA	NA	5.9	NA	NA	4.1	NA	NA
Total	43	38	NA	44	38	71	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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<sup>1</sup> Includes races other than white and black.

<sup>2</sup> Data for 1992 include residents only.

NA—Not available.

Note.—Legal induced abortion data are by State of occurrence because abortion data by State of residence are not available for all States. Caution should therefore be exercised when comparing rates from State to State and over time. Rates are not available for 10 States in 1990 and 8 States in 1992 because age-specific abortion data were not available. Rates by race are not available for States that did not report abortion information by race. Rates were not computed if age or race information for more than 15 percent of the abortions was not reported, or if there were fewer than 20 abortions or fewer than 1,000 women in the group.

Source: U.S. Public Health Service (1993, 1995); Lewis, Mathews, & Heuser (1996).



TABLE G-21—INFANT, NEONATAL, AND POSTNEONATAL MORTALITY RATES BY RACE, SELECTED YEARS 1940-93

Year	Infant Mortality Rate <sup>1</sup>	All races			White			All other races		
		Total	Black	Other	Total	Black	Other	Total	Black	Other
1940	47.0	43.2	43.2	43.2	43.2	43.2	43.2	43.2	43.2	43.2
1950	29.2	26.8	26.8	26.8	26.8	26.8	26.8	26.8	26.8	26.8
1960	26.0	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9
1970	20.0	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8
1980	12.6	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
1985	10.6	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3
1986	10.4	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
1987	10.1	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6
1988	10.0	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
1989	9.8	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
1990	9.2	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
1991	8.9	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
1992	8.5	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
1993	8.4	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
Neonatal Mortality Rate <sup>3</sup>										
1940	28.8	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.2
1950	20.5	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4
1960	18.7	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2
1970	15.1	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8
1980	8.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
1985	7.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
1986	6.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
1987	6.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
1988	6.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
1989	6.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
1990	5.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
1991	5.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
1992	5.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
1993	5.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Postneonatal Mortality Rate <sup>4</sup>										
1940	18.3	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
1950	8.7	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
1960	7.3	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
1970	4.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
1980	4.1	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
1985	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
1986	3.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
1987	3.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
1988	3.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
1989	3.6	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
1990	3.4	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
1991	3.4	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
1992	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
1993	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5

<sup>1</sup>As of 1989, race for live births (the denominator of infant mortality rates) is tabulated according to race of mother; for all prior years, race is tabulated according to race of child.  
<sup>2</sup>Deaths before the age of one.  
<sup>3</sup>Deaths under 28 days.  
<sup>4</sup>Deaths from 28 days to 11 months.  
Source: Gardner & Hudson (1996).

TABLE G-22.—ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS) CASES BY AGE AT DIAGNOSIS, SEX, RACE, AND HISPANIC ORIGIN, 1985-94

Age at diagnosis, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	All years <sup>1</sup> Percent distribution	All years <sup>1</sup>	Year of report									
			1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<b>Male</b>												
All males, 13 years and over <sup>2</sup> .....	100.0	393,448	7,521	12,002	19,082	27,108	29,622	36,381	37,644	39,129	85,894	63,361
White, not Hispanic .....	53.8	211,776	4,766	7,527	12,332	16,060	17,523	20,949	20,639	20,856	43,654	29,785
Black, not Hispanic .....	30.7	120,921	1,706	2,760	4,321	7,159	8,035	10,266	11,113	12,170	28,450	22,627
Hispanic .....	14.3	56,229	989	1,608	2,242	3,648	3,735	4,766	5,447	5,616	12,724	10,160
<b>Female</b>												
All females, 13 years and over <sup>2</sup> .....	100.0	61,653	520	962	1,684	3,040	3,367	4,538	5,348	5,953	16,013	13,423
White, not Hispanic .....	25.2	15,585	141	268	545	853	943	1,223	1,347	1,476	4,068	3,109
Black, not Hispanic .....	57.3	35,332	279	523	896	1,655	1,894	2,546	3,101	3,391	9,140	7,920
Hispanic .....	16.5	10,173	97	160	229	500	496	731	852	1,017	2,633	2,295
<b>Children</b>												
All children under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	100.0	6,282	128	183	322	571	587	723	668	751	873	983
White, not Hispanic .....	19.3	1,215	26	42	85	150	111	150	143	127	149	145
Black, not Hispanic .....	59.8	3,755	84	105	162	304	335	387	406	486	533	639
Hispanic .....	19.8	1,241	18	35	72	112	134	168	112	131	180	184
Under 1 year .....	39.4	2,476	54	78	141	193	241	296	255	314	329	334
1-12 years .....	60.6	3,806	74	105	181	378	346	427	413	437	544	649

AND POSTNEONATAL MORTALITY RATES BY RACE,  
 SEX, AND HISPANIC ORIGIN, 1940-93

All races	White	All other	
		Total	Black
47.0	43.2	73.8	72.9
29.2	26.8	44.5	43.9
26.0	22.9	43.2	44.3
20.0	17.8	30.9	32.6
12.6	11.0	19.1	21.4
10.6	9.3	15.8	18.2
10.4	8.9	15.7	18.0
10.1	8.6	15.4	17.9
10.0	8.5	15.0	17.6
9.8	8.1	16.3	18.6
9.2	7.6	15.5	18.0
8.9	7.3	15.1	17.6
8.5	6.9	14.4	16.8
8.4	6.8	14.1	16.5
28.8	27.2	39.7	39.9
20.5	19.4	27.5	27.8
18.7	17.2	26.9	27.8
15.1	13.8	21.4	22.8
8.5	7.5	12.5	14.1
7.0	6.1	10.3	12.1
6.7	5.8	10.1	11.7
6.5	5.5	10.0	11.7
6.3	5.4	9.7	11.5
6.2	5.1	10.3	11.9
5.8	4.8	9.9	11.6
5.6	4.5	9.5	11.2
5.4	4.3	9.2	10.8
5.3	4.3	9.0	10.7
18.3	16.0	34.1	33.0
8.7	7.4	16.9	16.1
7.3	5.7	16.4	16.5
4.9	4.0	9.5	9.9
4.1	3.5	6.6	7.3
3.7	3.2	5.5	6.1
3.6	3.1	5.6	6.3
3.6	3.1	5.4	6.1
3.6	3.1	5.4	6.2
3.6	3.1	5.4	6.1
3.4	2.9	6.0	6.7
3.4	2.8	5.7	6.4
3.4	2.8	5.6	6.3
3.1	2.6	5.2	6.0
3.1	2.5	5.1	5.8

TABLE G-22.—ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS) CASES BY AGE AT DIAGNOSIS, SEX, RACE, AND HISPANIC ORIGIN, 1985-94

Age at diagnosis, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	All years <sup>1</sup> Percent distribution	All years <sup>1</sup>	Year of report									
			1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<b>Male</b>												
All males, 13 years and over <sup>2</sup> .....	100.0	393,448	7,521	12,002	19,082	27,108	29,622	36,381	37,644	39,129	85,894	63,361
White, not Hispanic .....	53.8	211,776	4,766	7,527	12,332	16,060	17,523	20,949	20,639	20,856	43,654	29,785
Black, not Hispanic .....	30.7	120,921	1,706	2,760	4,321	7,159	8,035	10,266	11,113	12,170	28,450	22,627
Hispanic .....	14.3	56,229	989	1,608	2,242	3,648	3,735	4,766	5,447	5,616	12,724	10,160
<b>Female</b>												
All females, 13 years and over <sup>2</sup> .....	100.0	61,653	520	962	1,684	3,040	3,367	4,538	5,348	5,953	16,013	13,423
White, not Hispanic .....	25.2	15,585	141	268	545	853	943	1,223	1,347	1,476	4,068	3,109
Black, not Hispanic .....	57.3	35,332	279	523	896	1,655	1,894	2,546	3,101	3,391	9,140	7,920
Hispanic .....	16.5	10,173	97	160	229	500	496	731	852	1,017	2,633	2,295
<b>Children</b>												
All children under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	100.0	6,282	128	183	322	571	587	723	668	751	873	983
White, not Hispanic .....	19.3	1,215	26	42	85	150	111	150	143	127	149	145
Black, not Hispanic .....	59.8	3,755	84	105	162	304	335	387	406	486	533	639
Hispanic .....	19.8	1,241	18	35	72	112	134	168	112	131	180	184
Under 1 year .....	39.4	2,476	54	78	141	193	241	296	255	314	329	334
1-12 years .....	60.6	3,806	74	105	181	378	346	427	413	437	544	649
Total <sup>2</sup> .....		461,383	8,189	13,147	21,088	30,719	33,676	41,642	43,660	45,833	102,760	77,787

<sup>1</sup> Includes cases prior to 1985.

<sup>2</sup> Includes all other races not shown separately.

Note.—The AIDS case definition as changed in September 1987 to allow for the presumptive diagnosis of AIDS-associated diseases and conditions and to expand the spectrum of human immunodeficiency virus-associated diseases reportable as AIDS. Excludes residents of U.S. territories. Data are updated periodically because of reporting delays. Data for all years have been updated through June 30, 1995. Data are based on reporting by State health departments.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (1996).

TABLE G-23.—TOBACCO, ALCOHOL, AND DRUG USE AMONG HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS BY SUBSTANCE AND FREQUENCY OF USE, SELECTED YEARS 1975-95

Substance and frequency of use	Class of year						
	1975	1980	1985	1989	1992	1993	1994
Percentage reporting having ever used drugs							
Cigarettes	73.6	71.0	68.8	65.7	61.8	61.9	62.0
Alcohol <sup>1</sup>	90.4	93.2	92.2	90.7	87.5	80.0	80.4
Any illicit drug	55.2	65.4	60.6	50.9	40.7	42.9	45.6
Marijuana only	19.0	26.7	20.9	19.5	15.6	16.2	18.0
Any illicit drug other than marijuana <sup>2</sup>	36.2	38.7	39.7	31.4	25.1	26.7	27.6
Selected illicit drugs:							
Cocaine	9.0	15.7	17.3	10.3	6.1	6.1	5.9
Heroin	2.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2
LSD	11.3	9.3	7.5	8.3	8.6	10.3	10.5
Marijuana/hashish	47.3	60.3	54.2	43.7	32.6	35.3	38.2
PCP	NA	9.6	4.9	3.9	2.4	2.9	2.8
Percentage reporting use of drugs in the previous 30 days							
Cigarettes	36.7	30.5	30.1	28.6	27.8	29.9	31.2
Alcohol <sup>1</sup>	68.2	72.0	65.9	60.0	51.3	48.6	50.1
Any illicit drug	30.7	37.2	29.7	19.7	14.4	18.3	21.9
Marijuana only	15.3	18.8	14.8	10.6	8.1	10.4	13.1
Any illicit drug other than marijuana <sup>2</sup>	15.4	18.4	14.9	9.1	6.3	7.9	8.8
Selected illicit drugs:							
Cocaine	1.9	5.2	6.7	2.8	1.3	1.3	1.5
Heroin	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
LSD	2.3	2.3	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.6
Marijuana/hashish	27.1	33.7	25.7	16.7	11.9	15.5	19.0
PCP	NA	1.4	1.6	1.4	0.6	1.0	0.7

<sup>1</sup>In 1993, the question text was changed slightly in three of six forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Data for 1993 and years after are based on all six forms which include this change.

<sup>2</sup>Other illicit drugs include hallucinogens, cocaine, and heroin, or any other opiates, stimulants, sedatives, or tranquilizers not prescribed by a doctor.

NA— Not available.

Note.—A revised questionnaire was used in 1982 and later years to reduce the inappropriate reporting of nonprescription stimulants. This slightly reduced the positive responses for some types of drug use.

Source: Johnston, O'Malley, & Bachman (1996).

TABLE G-24.—DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION BY SEX, RACE, AND AGE FOR PERSONS UNDER AGE 25, SELECTED YEARS 1950-95

Sex, race and age	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993
	All races:							
Under 1 year	3,299.2	2,696.4	2,142.4	1,288.3	971.9	916.6	865.7	854.4
1-4 years	139.4	109.1	84.5	63.9	46.8	47.4	43.6	44.8
5-14 years	60.1	46.6	41.3	30.6	24.0	23.6	22.5	23.4
15-24 years	128.1	106.3	127.7	115.4	99.2	100.1	95.6	98.5
White males:								
Under 1 year	3,400.5	2,694.1	2,113.2	1,230.3	896.1	860.3	780.9	773.0
1-4 years	135.5	104.9	83.6	66.1	45.9	45.5	42.6	42.9
5-14 years	67.2	52.7	48.0	35.0	26.4	26.5	24.7	25.2
15-24 years	152.4	143.7	170.8	167.0	131.3	128.2	121.5	123.0
Black males:								
Under 1 year	.....	5,306.8	4,298.9	2,586.7	2,112.4	1,957.4	1,957.9	1,922.2
1-4 years	.....	208.5	150.5	110.5	85.8	88.4	77.6	86.1
5-14 years	.....	95.1	67.1	47.4	41.7	42.4	41.2	40.5
15-24 years	.....	289.7	320.6	209.1	252.2	278.1	269.4	289.4
White females:								

AND DRUG USE AMONG HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS BY  
ENCY OF USE, SELECTED YEARS 1975-95

Class of	Percentage reporting having ever used drugs						
	1980	1985	1989	1992	1993	1994	1995
71.0	68.8	65.7	61.8	61.9	62.0	62.0	64.2
93.2	92.2	90.7	87.5	80.0	80.4	80.7	80.7
65.4	60.6	50.9	40.7	42.9	45.6	48.4	48.4
26.7	20.9	19.5	15.6	16.2	18.0	20.3	20.3
38.7	39.7	31.4	25.1	26.7	27.6	28.1	28.1
15.7	17.3	10.3	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.0
1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.6
9.3	7.5	8.3	8.6	10.3	10.5	11.7	11.7
60.3	54.2	43.7	32.6	35.3	38.2	41.7	41.7
9.6	4.9	3.9	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7

Percentage reporting use of drugs in the previous 30 days

10.5	30.1	28.6	27.8	29.9	31.2	33.5
72.0	65.9	60.0	51.3	48.6	50.1	51.3
17.2	29.7	19.7	14.4	18.3	21.9	23.8
18.8	14.8	10.6	8.1	10.4	13.1	13.8
18.4	14.9	9.1	6.3	7.9	8.8	10.0
5.2	6.7	2.8	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8
0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6
2.3	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.6	4.0
3.7	25.7	16.7	11.9	15.5	19.0	21.2
1.4	1.6	1.4	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.6

Slightly in three of six forms to indicate that a "drink" meant  
d years after are based on all six forms which include this  
s, cocaine, and heroin, or any other opiates, stimulants,  
doctor.

In 1982 and later years to reduce the inappropriate reporting  
faced the positive responses for some types of drug use  
96).

TABLE G-24.—DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION BY SEX, RACE, AND AGE FOR PERSONS UNDER AGE 25, SELECTED YEARS 1950-93

Sex, race and age	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993
<b>All races:</b>								
Under 1 year .....	3,299.2	2,696.4	2,142.4	1,288.3	971.9	916.6	865.7	854.4
1-4 years .....	139.4	109.1	84.5	63.9	46.8	47.4	43.6	44.8
5-14 years .....	60.1	46.6	41.3	30.6	24.0	23.6	22.5	23.4
15-24 years .....	128.1	106.3	127.7	115.4	99.2	100.1	95.6	98.5
<b>White males:</b>								
Under 1 year .....	3,400.5	2,694.1	2,113.2	1,230.3	896.1	860.3	780.9	773.0
1-4 years .....	135.5	104.9	83.6	66.1	45.9	45.5	42.6	42.9
5-14 years .....	67.2	52.7	48.0	35.0	26.4	26.5	24.7	25.2
15-24 years .....	152.4	143.7	170.8	167.0	131.3	128.2	121.5	123.0
<b>Black males:</b>								
Under 1 year .....		5,306.8	4,298.9	2,586.7	2,112.4	1,957.4	1,957.9	1,922.2
1-4 years .....		208.5	150.5	110.5	85.8	88.4	77.6	86.1
5-14 years .....	95.1	75.1	67.1	47.4	41.7	42.4	41.2	40.5
15-24 years .....	289.7	212.0	320.6	209.1	252.2	278.1	269.4	289.4
<b>White females:</b>								
Under 1 year .....	2,566.8	2,007.7	1,614.6	962.5	690.0	659.2	618.7	617.5
1-4 years .....	112.2	85.2	66.1	49.3	36.1	37.6	33.3	33.6
5-14 years .....	45.1	34.7	29.9	22.9	17.9	17.2	16.2	17.3
15-24 years .....	71.5	54.9	61.6	55.5	45.9	46.6	43.9	44.4
<b>Black females:</b>								
Under 1 year .....		4,162.2	3,368.8	2,123.7	1,735.5	1,580.8	1,609.7	1,543.2
1-4 years .....		173.3	129.4	84.4	67.6	70.8	68.7	71.9
5-14 years .....	72.2	53.8	43.8	30.5	27.5	25.8	26.0	29.5
15-24 years .....	213.1	107.5	111.9	70.5	68.7	72.6	67.8	73.3

Note.—Death rates under 1 year (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births).

Source: Congressional Research Service.

TABLE G-25. DEATH RATES PER 100,000 BY MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT BY SEX, RACE AND AGE FOR PERSONS UNDER AGE 25, SELECTED YEARS 1950-93

Sex, race and age	Year							
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993
Age								
	Percentage reporting having ever used drugs							
Under 1 year	8.4	8.1	9.8	7.0	4.9	4.3	4.8	4.8
1-4 years	11.5	10.0	11.5	9.2	6.3	5.9	5.5	5.5
5-14 years	8.8	7.9	10.2	7.9	5.9	5.6	5.2	5.2
15-24 years	34.4	38.0	47.2	44.8	34.1	32.0	28.5	29.1
Race and sex (15-24 years)								
White male	58.3	62.7	75.2	73.8	52.5	48.3	42.3	43.8
Black male	41.6	46.4	58.1	34.9	36.1	35.0	32.4	34.3
White female	12.6	15.6	22.7	23.0	19.5	19.6	17.7	17.1
Black female	11.5	9.9	13.4	8.0	9.9	10.0	9.5	10.6

Source: Congressional Research Service.

TABLE G-26. DEATH RATES PER 100,000 FOR HOMICIDE AND LEGAL INTERVENTION ACCORDING TO SEX, RACE AND AGE IN THE UNITED STATES, SELECTED YEARS 1950-93

Sex, race, and age	Year							
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993
Age								
5-14 years	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.8
15-24 years	6.3	5.9	11.7	15.6	19.9	22.4	22.2	23.4
Race and sex (15-24 years)								
White male	3.7	4.4	7.9	15.5	15.4	16.9	17.5	17.1
Black male	58.9	46.4	102.5	84.3	138.3	158.9	154.4	167.0
White female	1.3	1.5	2.7	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.1	4.2
Black female	16.5	11.9	17.7	18.4	18.9	21.6	18.4	22.0

Source: Congressional Research Service.

TABLE G-27.—DEATH RATES PER 100,000 BY SUICIDE BY SEX, RACE, AND AGE IN THE UNITED STATES, SELECTED YEARS 1950-93

Sex, race and age	Year							
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993
Age								
5-14 years	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9
15-24 years	4.5	5.2	8.8	12.3	13.2	13.1	13.0	13.5
Race and sex (15-24 years)								
White male	6.6	8.6	13.9	21.4	23.2	23.0	22.7	23.1
Black male	4.9	4.1	10.5	12.3	15.1	16.4	18.0	20.1
White female	2.7	2.3	4.2	4.6	4.2	4.2	3.8	4.3
Black female	1.8	1.3	3.8	2.3	2.3	1.6	2.2	2.7

Source: Congressional Research Service.



TABLE G-28.—MEAN SAT SCORES FOR COLLEGE-BOUND SENIORS, 1967-94

Year	Verbal			Math		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1967 <sup>1</sup>	463	468	466	514	467	492
1968 <sup>1</sup>	464	466	466	512	470	492
1969 <sup>1</sup>	459	466	463	513	470	493
1970 <sup>1</sup>	459	461	460	509	465	488
1971 <sup>1</sup>	454	457	455	507	466	488
1972	454	452	453	505	461	484
1973	446	443	445	502	460	481
1974	447	442	444	501	459	480
1975	437	431	434	495	449	472
1976	433	430	431	497	446	472
1977	431	427	429	497	445	470
1978	433	425	429	494	444	468
1979	431	423	427	493	443	467
1980	428	420	424	491	443	466
1981	430	418	424	492	443	466
1982	431	421	426	493	443	467
1983	430	420	425	493	445	468
1984	433	420	426	495	449	471
1985	437	425	431	499	452	475
1986	437	426	431	501	451	475
1987	435	425	430	500	453	476
1988	435	422	428	498	455	476
1989	434	421	427	500	454	476
1990	429	419	424	499	455	476
1991	426	418	422	497	453	474
1992	428	419	423	499	456	476
1993	428	420	424	502	457	478
1994	425	421	423	501	460	479

<sup>1</sup>The averages for 1967-71 are estimates. College-bound seniors' reports were not prepared in those years.

Source: College Board (1995).

TABLE G-29.—EVENT DROPOUT RATES FROM 1973-94

Year	White		Total
	Male	Female	
1973	6.1	5.3	5.7
1974	7.0	5.1	6.1
1975	5.0	5.8	5.4
1976	6.3	5.0	5.7
1977	6.9	5.6	6.3
1978	6.9	5.3	6.1
1979	6.6	5.8	6.2
1980	6.4	4.9	5.7
1981	5.6	4.9	5.3
1982	5.3	4.9	5.1
1983	5.4	4.2	4.8
1984	5.3	4.6	4.9
1985	4.9	4.7	4.8
1986 <sup>3</sup>	4.2	4.1	4.2
1987 <sup>3</sup>	4.1	3.4	3.8
1988 <sup>3</sup>	5.1	4.3	4.7
1989 <sup>3</sup>	4.1	3.8	4.0
1990 <sup>3</sup>	4.1	3.5	3.8
1991 <sup>3</sup>	3.6	3.8	3.7
1992 <sup>3</sup>	3.8	4.4	4.1
1993 <sup>3</sup>	4.1	4.1	4.1
1994 <sup>4</sup>	4.6	4.9	4.7

<sup>1</sup>Event dropout rates measure the percentage of students without having completed a high school diploma.

<sup>2</sup>Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

<sup>3</sup>Numbers for these years reflect new editing procedures missing data on school enrollment items.

<sup>4</sup>The computer assisted survey instrument improved response in 1994.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1996c).

REPORTS FOR COLLEGE-BOUND SENIORS, 1967-94

	Verbal		Math		
	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
3	468	466	514	467	492
4	466	466	512	470	492
5	466	463	513	470	493
6	461	460	509	465	488
7	457	455	507	466	488
8	452	453	505	461	484
9	443	445	502	460	481
10	442	444	501	459	480
11	431	434	495	449	472
12	430	431	497	446	472
13	427	429	497	445	470
14	425	429	494	444	468
15	423	427	493	443	467
16	420	424	491	443	466
17	418	424	492	443	466
18	421	426	493	443	467
19	420	425	493	445	468
20	420	426	495	449	471
21	425	431	499	452	475
22	426	431	501	451	475
23	425	430	500	453	476
24	422	428	498	455	476
25	421	427	500	454	476
26	419	424	499	455	476
27	418	422	497	453	474
28	419	423	499	456	476
29	420	424	502	457	478
30	421	423	501	460	479

College-bound seniors' reports were not prepared in those

TABLE G-29.—EVENT DROPOUT RATES FROM GRADES 10-12 BY SEX AND RACE, 1973-94<sup>1</sup>

Year	White		Black		Hispanic <sup>2</sup>	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	1973	6.1	5.3	12.0	8.4	7.9
1974	7.0	5.1	10.8	12.2	12.5	7.2
1975	5.0	5.8	8.3	9.0	10.1	11.6
1976	6.3	5.0	8.5	6.2	7.3	6.8
1977	6.9	5.6	8.3	9.0	10.3	5.2
1978	6.9	5.3	11.0	9.7	15.6	8.5
1979	6.6	5.8	7.5	11.5	10.2	9.1
1980	6.4	4.9	8.0	8.5	16.9	6.9
1981	5.6	4.9	9.4	10.2	10.6	10.9
1982	5.3	4.9	9.0	6.5	9.5	9.0
1983	5.4	4.2	7.0	6.8	13.7	6.2
1984	5.3	4.6	6.2	5.3	12.2	10.1
1985	4.9	4.7	8.3	7.2	9.3	9.8
1986 <sup>3</sup>	4.2	4.1	5.0	4.6	11.7	12.4
1987 <sup>3</sup>	4.1	3.4	6.2	6.4	5.0	6.2
1988 <sup>3</sup>	5.1	4.3	6.7	6.0	12.3	8.4
1989 <sup>3</sup>	4.1	3.8	6.9	8.6	7.6	7.7
1990 <sup>3</sup>	4.1	3.5	4.1	6.0	8.7	7.2
1991 <sup>3</sup>	3.6	3.8	5.5	7.0	10.4	4.8
1992 <sup>3</sup>	3.8	4.4	3.3	6.7	5.8	8.6
1993 <sup>3</sup>	4.1	4.1	5.7	5.0	4.8	7.7
1994 <sup>4</sup>	4.6	4.9	6.5	5.7	8.4	10.1

<sup>1</sup>Event dropout rates measure the percentage of students who leave high school in a single year, without having completed a high school diploma.

<sup>2</sup>Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

<sup>3</sup>Numbers for these years reflect new editing procedures by the Bureau of the Census for cases with missing data on school enrollment items.

<sup>4</sup>The computer assisted survey instrument improved response rates. It was first used for the full sample in 1994.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1996c).



TABLE G-30.—HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETION RATES FOR 18-24 YEAR OLDS, BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 1972-94

Year	[In percent]		
	Total	White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic
1972	82.8	86.0	72.1
1973	83.7	87.0	71.6
1974	83.6	86.7	73.0
1975	83.8	87.2	70.2
1976	83.5	86.4	73.5
1977	83.6	86.7	73.9
1978	83.6	86.9	73.4
1979	83.1	86.6	72.6
1980	83.9	87.5	75.2
1981	83.8	87.1	76.7
1982	83.8	87.0	76.4
1983	83.9	87.4	76.8
1984	84.7	87.5	80.3
1985	85.4	88.2	81.0
1986	85.5	88.8	81.8
1987 <sup>2</sup>	84.7	87.7	81.9
1988 <sup>2</sup>	84.5	88.7	80.9
1989 <sup>2</sup>	84.7	89.0	81.9
1990 <sup>2</sup>	85.6	89.6	83.2
1991 <sup>2</sup>	84.9	89.4	82.5
1992 <sup>2,3</sup>	86.4	90.7	82.0
1993 <sup>2,3</sup>	86.2	90.1	81.9
1994 <sup>2,3,4</sup>	85.8	90.7	83.3

<sup>1</sup> Not shown separately are non-Hispanics who are neither black nor white, but who are included in the total.

<sup>2</sup> Revisions in edits were instituted by the Bureau of the Census this year for cases with missing data on school enrollment items.

<sup>3</sup> Numbers for these years reflect new wording of the educational attainment item in the Current Population Survey (CPS).

<sup>4</sup> Numbers in this year may reflect changes in CPS due to newly instituted computer assisted interviewing and/or due to the change in the population controls used this year to adjust for the 1990 Census-based estimates.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics (1996).

TABLE G-31.—TRENDS IN DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND INCOME COMPOSITION OF FEMALE-HEADED FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN, 1979, 1989, 1994, AND 1994

Category	Total			
	1979	1989	1994	1994
Number of families (in thousands)	2,458	4,431	5,110	9,215
Family characteristics:				
Percent never-married	26.0	17.6	21.3	16.5
Percent with head age 15-19	3.9	0.3	0.4	1.8
Percent with head age 20-29	36.4	17.3	16.0	27.6
Percent with head 30 and over	59.6	82.3	83.6	70.6
Percent white non-Hispanic <sup>2</sup>	43.1	64.1	63.3	59.0
Percent black non-Hispanic	44.9	27.6	26.6	32.7
Percent Hispanic	12.0	8.4	10.1	8.3
Average family size	3.7	3.0	3.0	3.4
Percent with income from:				
Earnings <sup>3</sup>	49.7	96.2	95.3	98.3
OASDI, railroad retirement	17.6	11.8	9.0	17.9

LECTION RATES FOR 18-24 YEAR OLDS, BY RACE/  
MINORITY, 1972-94

(In percent)

Total	Race/ethnicity <sup>1</sup>		
	White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic
82.8	86.0	72.1	56.2
83.7	87.0	71.6	58.7
83.6	86.7	73.0	60.1
83.8	87.2	70.2	62.2
83.5	86.4	73.5	60.3
83.6	86.7	73.9	58.6
83.6	86.9	73.4	58.8
83.1	86.6	72.6	58.5
83.9	87.5	75.2	57.1
83.8	87.1	76.7	59.1
83.8	87.0	76.4	60.9
83.9	87.4	76.8	59.4
84.7	87.5	80.3	63.7
85.4	88.2	81.0	66.6
85.5	88.8	81.8	63.5
84.7	87.7	81.9	65.1
84.5	88.7	80.9	58.2
84.7	89.0	81.9	59.4
85.6	89.6	83.2	59.1
84.9	89.4	82.5	56.5
86.4	90.7	82.0	62.1
86.2	90.1	81.9	64.4
85.8	90.7	83.3	61.8

who are neither black nor white, but who are included in  
Bureau of the Census this year for cases with missing data  
ing of the educational attainment item in the Current Popu-  
es in CPS due to newly instituted computer assisted inter-  
population controls used this year to adjust for the 1990  
sites (1996).

TABLE G-31.—TRENDS IN DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND INCOME COMPOSITION OF FEMALE-HEADED FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN, 1979, 1989,  
AND 1994

Category	Poor <sup>1</sup>			Nonpoor <sup>1</sup>			Total		
	1979	1989	1994	1979	1989	1994	1979	1989	1994
Number of families (in thousands) .....	2,458	3,434	4,105	3,729	4,431	5,110	6,187	7,865	9,215
Family characteristics:									
Percent never-married .....	26.0	37.3	41.6	10.2	17.6	21.3	16.5	26.2	30.3
Percent with head age 15-19 .....	3.9	2.9	3.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.8	1.5	1.7
Percent with head age 20-29 .....	36.4	37.3	34.2	21.7	17.3	16.0	27.6	26.0	24.1
Percent with head 30 and over .....	59.6	59.8	62.4	77.8	82.3	83.6	70.6	72.5	74.1
Percent white non-Hispanic <sup>2</sup> .....	43.1	42.6	42.7	69.4	64.1	63.3	59.0	54.7	54.1
Percent black non-Hispanic .....	44.9	42.0	39.1	24.7	27.6	26.6	32.7	33.9	32.2
Percent Hispanic .....	12.0	15.4	18.2	5.9	8.4	10.1	8.3	11.4	13.7
Average family size .....	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.2
Percent with income from:									
Earnings <sup>3</sup> .....	49.7	49.0	52.6	94.8	96.2	95.3	76.9	75.6	76.3
OASDI, railroad retirement .....	12.6	10.8	9.9	21.5	16.3	16.3	18.0	13.9	13.4
Pensions .....	1.1	1.7	1.0	4.4	5.8	4.3	3.0	4.0	2.8
UC and other compensation .....	6.3	4.7	6.3	14.9	11.3	10.9	11.5	8.4	8.9
AFDC, SSI, general assistance .....	65.0	60.9	61.8	18.2	11.0	15.4	36.8	32.8	36.1
Child support, alimony .....	18.6	26.9	29.0	44.0	45.5	47.8	33.9	37.4	39.4
Interest, dividends <sup>3</sup> .....	13.4	11.2	11.3	53.6	53.5	52.1	37.6	35.0	33.9
Food stamps .....	67.2	66.5	70.9	16.6	10.4	16.6	36.7	34.9	40.8
Housing assistance .....	21.6	29.9	30.8	6.0	6.0	7.3	12.2	16.4	17.8
Percent of total income from:									
Earnings <sup>3</sup> .....	24.8	27.8	29.0	74.2	79.1	78.7	64.9	69.7	68.8
OASDI, railroad retirement .....	5.7	5.9	5.4	6.8	4.6	4.8	6.6	4.8	4.9
Pensions .....	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1
UC and other compensation .....	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.3

TABLE G-31.—TRENDS IN DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND INCOME COMPOSITION OF FEMALE-HEADED FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN, 1979, 1989, AND 1994—Continued

Category	Poor <sup>1</sup>			Nonpoor <sup>1</sup>			Total		
	1979	1989	1994	1979	1989	1994	1979	1989	1994
AFDC, SSI, general assistance .....	38.1	32.9	30.1	3.8	1.5	2.7	10.2	37.3	38.1
Child support, alimony .....	4.8	5.8	6.3	8.1	8.1	8.1	7.5	37.7	37.7
Interest, dividends <sup>3</sup> .....	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.9	3.4	2.1	2.4	32.9	31.7
Food stamps <sup>4</sup> .....	16.5	16.5	18.4	0.9	0.4	0.9	3.8	3.4	4.3
Housing assistance <sup>4</sup> .....	8.0	9.2	8.9	0.7	0.2	0.3	2.1	1.9	2.0
Mean income per family member <sup>5</sup> (1994 dollars) .....	\$2,758	\$2,646	\$2,729	\$9,133	\$10,393	\$10,185	\$6,387	\$6,826	\$6,575
Percent with 50 percent or more of income from public assistance <sup>5</sup> .....	58.8	55.2	56.2	4.5	1.6	3.0	26.1	25.0	26.7
Percent with 90 percent or more of income from public assistance <sup>5</sup> .....	39.0	37.4	34.4	1.3	0.4	0.5	16.3	16.6	15.6

<sup>1</sup> Based on official Census Bureau poverty levels.

<sup>2</sup> Includes "other races."

<sup>3</sup> Negative incomes (i.e., losses) set to zero.

<sup>4</sup> The cash values of food stamps and housing assistance were estimated using their market values. Their cash values are excluded from total income for purposes of determining poverty status. Cash values of food stamps and housing assistance are included in total income for calculating the percentage share of total income.

<sup>5</sup> Includes cash values of food stamps and housing assistance and includes negative incomes (i.e., losses). Mean income converted to 1992 dollars using the CPI-X price index.

Note.—Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: Table prepared by Congressional Research Service based on data from annual March Current Population Surveys.

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TABLE G-32.—TRENDS IN DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND INCOME COMPOSITION OF MALE-PRESENT FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN, 1979, 1989, AND 1994

Category	Poor <sup>1</sup>			Nonpoor <sup>1</sup>			Total		
	1979	1989	1994	1979	1989	1994	1979	1989	1994
Number of families (in thousands) .....	1,663	2,142	2,614	24,315	24,761	25,583	25,978	26,903	28,198
Family characteristics:									
Percent with head age 15-19 .....	1.1	1.3	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Percent with head age 20-29 .....	25.4	26.7	24.7	19.3	15.1	12.5	19.6	16.0	13.6
Percent with head 30 and over .....	73.6	72.0	73.9	80.4	84.8	87.4	80.0	83.8	86.1
Percent white non-Hispanic <sup>2</sup> .....	66.2	59.4	55.5	86.1	83.9	82.4	84.8	81.9	79.6
Percent black non-Hispanic .....	18.0	17.0	13.9	7.7	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.8	8.7
Percent Hispanic .....	15.8	23.6	30.7	6.2	8.0	9.4	6.8	9.2	11.4
Average family size .....	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.1
Percent with income from:									
Earnings <sup>3</sup> .....	82.3	83.7	79.1	99.4	99.1	99.1	98.3	97.9	97.3
OASDI, railroad retirement .....	14.3	8.7	8.5	5.9	5.6	6.0	6.4	5.9	6.2
Pensions .....	2.1	1.7	1.5	4.1	4.7	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.8
IFC and other compensation .....	1.9	1.7	1.5	4.1	4.7	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.8

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	1979	1989	1994	1979	1989	1994	1979	1989	1994
Percent with 50 percent or more of income from public assistance <sup>5</sup> .....	58.8	55.2	56.2	4.5	1.6	3.0	26.1	25.0	26.7
Percent with 90 percent or more of income from public assistance <sup>5</sup> .....	39.0	37.4	34.4	1.3	0.4	0.5	16.3	16.6	15.6

<sup>1</sup> Based on official Census Bureau poverty levels.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes "other races."  
<sup>3</sup> Negative incomes (i.e., losses) set to zero.  
<sup>4</sup> The cash values of food stamps and housing assistance were estimated using their market values. Their cash values are excluded from total income for purposes of determining poverty status. Cash values of food stamps and housing assistance are included in total income for calculating the percentage share of total income.  
<sup>5</sup> Includes cash values of food stamps and housing assistance and includes negative incomes (i.e., losses). Mean income converted to 1992 dollars using the CPI-X price index.  
 Note.—Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: Table prepared by Congressional Research Service based on data from annual March Current Population Surveys.

TABLE G-32

TABLE G-32.—TRENDS IN DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND INCOME COMPOSITION OF MALE-PRESENT FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN, 1979, 1989, AND 1994

Category	Poor <sup>1</sup>			Nonpoor <sup>1</sup>			Total		
	1979	1989	1994	1979	1989	1994	1979	1989	1994
Number of families (in thousands) .....	1,663	2,142	2,614	24,315	24,761	25,583	25,978	26,903	28,198
Family characteristics:									
Percent with head age 15-19 .....	1.1	1.3	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Percent with head age 20-29 .....	25.4	26.7	24.7	19.3	15.1	12.5	19.6	16.0	13.6
Percent with head 30 and over .....	73.6	72.0	73.9	80.4	84.8	87.4	80.0	83.8	86.1
Percent white non-Hispanic <sup>2</sup> .....	66.2	59.4	55.5	86.1	83.9	82.4	84.8	81.9	79.6
Percent black non-Hispanic .....	18.0	17.0	13.9	7.7	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.8	8.7
Percent Hispanic .....	15.8	23.6	30.7	6.2	8.0	9.4	6.8	9.2	11.4
Average family size .....	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.1
Percent with income from:									
Earnings <sup>3</sup> .....	82.3	83.7	79.1	99.4	99.1	99.1	98.3	97.9	97.3
OASDI, railroad retirement .....	14.3	8.7	8.5	5.9	5.6	6.0	6.4	5.9	6.2
Pensions .....	2.1	1.7	1.5	4.1	4.7	4.1	4.0	4.4	3.8
UC and other compensation .....	16.8	15.7	14.5	17.2	12.9	14.1	17.2	13.2	14.2
AFDC, SSI, general assistance .....	24.3	25.0	25.2	3.2	2.7	3.4	4.5	4.5	5.4
Child support, alimony .....	7.4	12.0	13.6	11.3	15.3	16.6	11.0	15.0	16.3
Interest, dividends <sup>3</sup> .....	27.4	20.4	23.2	73.9	73.3	73.8	71.0	69.1	69.1
Food stamps .....	41.8	42.2	47.3	3.5	2.5	3.8	6.0	5.6	7.8
Housing assistance .....	7.3	10.2	11.7	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.5	2.1
Percent of total income from:									
Earnings <sup>3</sup> .....	62.5	66.8	64.4	93.2	92.7	92.5	92.7	92.2	91.9
OASDI, railroad retirement .....	8.1	5.3	5.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1
Pensions .....	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.7
UC and other compensation .....	4.4	3.5	3.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0
AFDC, SSI, general assistance .....	10.3	10.8	11.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5

TABLE G-32.—TRENDS IN DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND INCOME COMPOSITION OF MALE-PRESENT FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN, 1979, 1989, AND 1994—Continued

Category	Poor <sup>1</sup>			Nonpoor <sup>1</sup>			Total		
	1979	1989	1994	1979	1989	1994	1979	1989	1994
Child support, alimony <sup>2</sup> .....	1.5	2.2	3.0	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.3
Interest, dividends <sup>3</sup> .....	1.7	1.3	0.9	2.8	3.5	3.1	2.8	3.5	3.0
Food stamps <sup>4</sup> .....	8.7	7.7	9.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Housing assistance <sup>4</sup> .....	2.3	1.8	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mean income per family member <sup>5</sup> (1994 dollars) .....	\$2,361	\$2,555	\$2,472	\$12,295	\$13,922	\$13,996	\$11,633	\$12,905	\$12,834
Percent with 50 percent or more of income from public assistance <sup>5</sup> .....	15.3	16.5	19.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.2	2.5	2.1
Percent with 90 percent or more of income from public assistance <sup>5</sup> .....	7.1	8.9	10.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.8	1.1

<sup>1</sup>Based on official Census Bureau poverty levels.

<sup>2</sup>Includes "other races."

<sup>3</sup>Negative incomes (i.e., losses) set to zero.

<sup>4</sup>The cash values of food stamps and housing assistance were estimated using their market values. Their cash values are excluded from total income for purposes of determining poverty status. Cash values of food stamps and housing assistance are included in total income for calculating the percentage share of total income.

<sup>5</sup>Includes cash values of food stamps and housing assistance, and includes negative incomes (i.e., losses). 1979 and 1989 income converted to 1994 dollars using the CPI-X price index.

Note.—Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: Table prepared by Congressional Research Service based on data from annual March Current Population Surveys.

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TABLE G-33.—NUMBER, PERCENT COMPOSITION, AND RATES OF CHILDREN BELOW POVERTY, BY RACE, 1974-94

Year	Number				Rate			
	Total	Black	White	Hispanic <sup>2</sup>	Total	Black	White	Hispanic <sup>2</sup>
1974 .....	10,156	3,755	6,223	NA	15.4	39.8	11.2	NA
1975 .....	11,104	3,925	6,927	NA	17.1	41.7	12.7	NA
1976 .....	10,273	3,787	6,189	1,443	16.0	40.6	11.6	30.2
1977 .....	10,288	3,888	6,097	1,422	16.2	41.8	11.6	28.3
1978 .....	9,931	3,830	5,831	1,384	15.9	41.5	11.3	27.6
1979 .....	10,377	3,833	6,193	1,535	16.4	41.2	11.8	28.0
1980 .....	11,543	3,961	7,181	1,749	18.3	42.3	13.9	33.2
1981 .....	12,505	4,237	7,785	1,925	20.0	45.2	15.2	35.8
1982 .....	13,647	4,472	8,678	2,181	21.9	47.6	17.0	39.4
1983 .....	13,911	4,398	8,862	2,312	22.3	46.7	17.5	38.1
1984 .....	13,420	4,413	8,472	2,376	21.5	46.5	16.7	39.2
1985 .....	13,010	4,157	8,253	2,606	20.7	43.6	16.2	40.3
1986 .....	12,876	4,148	8,209	2,507	20.5	43.1	16.1	37.7

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Percent with 90 percent or more of income from public assistance <sup>5</sup> .....	7.1	8.9	10.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.8	1.1
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<sup>1</sup> Based on official Census Bureau poverty levels.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes "other races."  
<sup>3</sup> Negative incomes (i.e., losses) set to zero.  
<sup>4</sup> The cash values of food stamps and housing assistance were estimated using their market values. Their cash values are excluded from total income for purposes of determining poverty status. Cash values of food stamps and housing assistance are included in total income for calculating the percentage share of total income.  
<sup>5</sup> Includes cash values of food stamps and housing assistance, and includes negative incomes (i.e., losses). 1979 and 1989 income converted to 1994 dollars using the CPI-X price index.

Note.—Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.  
 Source: Table prepared by Congressional Research Service based on data from annual March Current Population Surveys.

TABLE G-33.—NUMBER, PERCENT COMPOSITION, AND RATES OF CHILDREN BELOW POVERTY,<sup>1</sup> BY RACE, 1974-94

Year	Number				Rate			
	Total	Black	White	Hispanic <sup>2</sup>	Total	Black	White	Hispanic <sup>2</sup>
1974	10,156	3,755	6,223	NA	15.4	39.8	11.2	NA
1975	11,104	3,925	6,927	NA	17.1	41.7	12.7	NA
1976	10,273	3,787	6,189	1,443	16.0	40.6	11.6	30.2
1977	10,288	3,888	6,097	1,422	16.2	41.8	11.6	28.3
1978	9,931	3,830	5,831	1,384	15.9	41.5	11.3	27.6
1979	10,377	3,833	6,193	1,535	16.4	41.2	11.8	28.0
1980	11,543	3,961	7,181	1,749	18.3	42.3	13.9	33.2
1981	12,505	4,237	7,785	1,925	20.0	45.2	15.2	35.8
1982	13,647	4,472	8,678	2,181	21.9	47.6	17.0	39.4
1983	13,911	4,398	8,862	2,312	22.3	46.7	17.5	38.1
1984	13,420	4,413	8,472	2,376	21.5	46.5	16.7	39.2
1985	13,010	4,157	8,253	2,606	20.7	43.6	16.2	40.3
1986	12,876	4,148	8,209	2,507	20.5	43.1	16.1	37.7
1987 <sup>3</sup>	12,843	4,385	7,788	2,670	20.3	45.1	15.3	39.3
1988	12,455	4,296	7,435	2,631	19.5	43.5	14.5	37.6
1989	12,590	4,375	7,599	2,603	19.6	43.7	14.8	36.2
1990	13,431	4,550	8,232	2,865	20.6	44.8	15.9	38.4
1991	14,341	4,755	8,848	3,094	21.8	45.9	16.8	40.4
1992 <sup>4</sup>	15,294	5,106	9,399	3,637	22.3	46.6	17.4	40.0
1993	15,727	5,125	9,752	3,873	22.7	46.1	17.8	40.9
1994	15,289	4,906	9,346	4,075	21.8	43.8	16.9	41.5

<sup>1</sup> Includes all persons under 18 below the poverty level, including unrelated children. <sup>2</sup> Hispanic origin may be of any race; this category is not exclusive. <sup>3</sup> The 1987 numbers have been revised. <sup>4</sup> For 1992, figures are based on 1990 census population controls.

NA—Not available.  
 Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1996a).

TABLE G-34.—COMPOSITION OF CHILD POVERTY POPULATION BY FAMILY TYPE AND RACE, 1966-94

[In thousands]

Year	Total poor	Female head			Total	Percent of total	Male present			Total
		Nonwhite	White	Hispanic <sup>1</sup>			Nonwhite	White	Hispanic <sup>1</sup>	
1966	12,146	2,150	2,112	NA	4,262	35.1	2,792	5,092	NA	7,884
1967	11,427	2,316	1,930	NA	4,246	37.2	2,382	4,799	NA	7,181
1968	10,739	2,334	2,075	NA	4,409	41.1	2,032	4,298	NA	6,330
1969	9,500	2,179	2,068	NA	4,247	44.7	1,655	3,598	NA	5,253
1970	10,235	2,442	2,247	NA	4,689	45.8	1,651	3,891	NA	5,546
1971	10,344	2,398	2,452	NA	4,850	46.9	1,605	3,889	NA	5,494
1972	10,082	2,821	2,273	NA	5,094	50.5	1,477	3,511	NA	4,988
1973	9,453	2,710	2,461	606	5,171	54.7	1,281	3,001	758	4,282
1974	9,966	2,678	2,683	621	5,361	53.8	1,209	3,396	793	4,605
1975	10,881	2,784	2,813	694	5,597	51.4	1,350	3,394	925	5,284
1976	10,080	2,870	2,713	636	5,583	55.4	1,176	3,321	789	4,497
1977	10,029	2,965	2,693	686	5,658	56.4	1,121	3,250	716	4,371
1978	9,722	3,060	2,627	663	5,687	58.5	988	3,047	692	4,035
1979	9,993	3,006	2,629	668	5,635	56.4	1,079	3,279	837	4,358
1980	11,114	3,053	2,813	809	5,866	52.8	1,244	4,004	909	5,248
1981	12,069	3,185	3,120	909	6,305	52.2	1,455	4,309	966	5,764
1982	13,139	3,447	3,249	990	6,696	51.0	1,411	5,032	1,127	6,443
1983	13,427	3,359	3,388	1,018	6,747	50.2	1,534	5,146	1,233	6,680
1984	12,929	3,395	3,377	1,093	6,772	52.4	1,448	4,709	1,223	6,157
1985	12,483	3,344	3,372	1,247	6,716	53.8	1,300	4,467	1,266	5,767
1986	12,257	3,421	3,522	1,194	6,943	56.6	1,121	4,192	1,219	5,313
1987	12,435	3,600	3,474	1,241	7,074	56.9	1,285	4,076	1,390	5,361
1987 <sup>2</sup>	12,275	3,586	3,433	1,250	7,019	57.2	1,291	3,966	1,356	5,257
1988	11,935	3,530	3,424	1,294	6,954	58.3	1,310	3,671	1,282	4,981
1989	12,001	3,553	3,255	1,158	6,808	56.7	1,285	3,908	1,338	5,193
1990	12,715	3,766	3,597	1,314	7,363	57.9	1,253	4,098	1,437	5,352
1991	13,658	4,125	3,941	1,398	8,065	59.1	1,217	4,376	1,579	5,593
1992 <sup>3</sup>	14,521	4,408	3,960	1,504	8,368	57.6	1,361	4,792	1,936	6,153
1993	14,961	4,401	4,102	1,673	8,503	56.8	1,437	5,021	1,993	6,458
1994	14,610	4,328	4,099	1,804	8,427	57.7	1,456	4,727	2,152	6,183

<sup>1</sup> Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.  
<sup>2</sup> Revised.  
<sup>3</sup> For 1992, figures are based on 1990 census population controls.  
 NA—Not available.

Note.—Includes only related children in families. 1987 revised through 1991 estimates are not comparable to prior years due to processing changes in the CPS.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1996a).

TABLE G-35.—POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN BY RACE AND SEX, 1966-94

Year	Total	Female head		
		Black	White	Hispanic <sup>1</sup>
1966	17.4	76.6	46.9	NA
1967	16.3	72.4	42.1	NA
1968	15.3	70.5	44.4	NA
1969	13.8	68.2	45.2	NA
1970	14.9	67.7	43.1	NA
1971	15.1	66.6	44.6	NA
1972	14.9	69.5	41.1	NA
1973	14.2	67.2	42.1	68.7
1974	15.1	65.0	42.9	64.3
1975	16.8	66.0	44.2	68.4
1976	15.8	65.6	42.7	67.3
1977	16.0	65.7	40.3	68.6
1978	15.7	66.4	39.9	68.9
1979	16.0	63.1	38.6	62.2
1980	17.9	64.8	41.6	65.0
1981	19.5	67.7	42.8	67.3
1982	21.3	70.7	46.5	71.8
1983	21.8	68.3	47.1	70.6
1984	21.0	66.2	45.9	71.0
1985	20.1	66.9	45.2	72.4
1986	19.8	67.1	46.3	66.7
1987	20.0	68.3	45.8	70.1
1987 <sup>2</sup>	19.7	66.9	45.0	69.8
1988	19.0	64.7	44.9	69.6
1989	19.0	63.1	42.5	64.3
1990	19.9	64.7	45.9	68.4
1991	21.1	68.2	47.1	68.6
1992 <sup>3</sup>	21.6	67.1	45.9	65.9
1993	22.0	65.9	45.6	66.1
1994	21.2	63.2	45.7	68.3

<sup>1</sup> Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.  
<sup>2</sup> Revised.  
<sup>3</sup> For 1992, figures are based on 1990 census population controls.  
 NA—Not available.  
 Note.—Data are number per 100. Persons of Hispanic origin  
 Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1996a).

**HILD POVERTY POPULATION BY FAMILY TYPE AND RACE, 1966-94**

**TABLE G-35.—POVERTY RATE OF CHILDREN BY FAMILY TYPE AND RACE, 1966-94**

(In thousands)

Year	Total	Male present				Percent of total	
		Nonwhite	White	Hispanic <sup>1</sup>	Total		
NA	4,262	35.1	2,792	5,092	NA	7,884	64.9
NA	4,246	37.2	2,382	4,799	NA	7,181	62.8
NA	4,409	41.1	2,032	4,298	NA	6,330	58.9
NA	4,247	44.7	1,655	3,598	NA	5,253	55.3
NA	4,689	45.8	1,651	3,891	NA	5,546	54.2
NA	4,850	46.9	1,605	3,889	NA	5,494	53.1
NA	5,094	50.5	1,477	3,511	NA	4,988	49.5
606	5,171	54.7	1,281	3,001	758	4,282	45.3
621	5,361	53.8	1,209	3,396	793	4,605	46.2
694	5,597	51.4	1,350	3,394	925	5,284	48.6
636	5,583	55.4	1,176	3,321	789	4,497	44.6
686	5,658	56.4	1,121	3,250	716	4,371	43.6
663	5,687	58.5	988	3,047	692	4,035	41.5
668	5,635	56.4	1,079	3,279	837	4,358	43.6
809	5,866	52.8	1,244	4,004	909	5,248	47.2
909	6,305	52.2	1,455	4,309	966	5,764	47.8
990	6,696	51.0	1,411	5,032	1,127	6,443	49.0
1,018	6,747	50.2	1,534	5,146	1,233	6,680	49.8
1,093	6,772	52.4	1,448	4,709	1,223	6,157	47.6
1,247	6,716	53.8	1,300	4,467	1,266	5,767	46.2
1,194	6,943	56.6	1,121	4,192	1,219	5,313	43.3
1,241	7,074	56.9	1,285	4,076	1,390	5,361	43.1
1,250	7,019	57.2	1,291	3,966	1,356	5,257	42.8
1,294	6,954	58.3	1,310	3,671	1,282	4,981	41.7
1,158	6,808	56.7	1,285	3,908	1,338	5,193	43.3
1,314	7,363	57.9	1,253	4,098	1,437	5,352	42.1
1,398	8,065	59.1	1,217	4,376	1,579	5,593	40.9
1,504	8,368	57.6	1,361	4,792	1,936	6,153	42.4
1,673	8,503	56.8	1,437	5,021	1,993	6,458	43.2
1,804	8,427	57.7	1,456	4,727	2,152	6,183	42.3

Year	Total	Female head				Male present			
		Black	White	Hispanic <sup>1</sup>	Total	Black	White	Hispanic <sup>1</sup>	Total
1966	17.4	76.6	46.9	NA	58.2	39.9	9.2	NA	12.6
1967	16.3	72.4	42.1	NA	54.3	35.3	8.7	NA	11.5
1968	15.3	70.5	44.4	NA	55.2	29.8	7.8	NA	10.2
1969	13.8	68.2	45.2	NA	54.4	25.0	6.7	NA	8.6
1970	14.9	67.7	43.1	NA	53.0	26.0	7.3	NA	9.2
1971	15.1	66.6	44.6	NA	53.1	25.5	7.4	NA	9.3
1972	14.9	69.5	41.1	NA	53.1	24.1	6.8	NA	8.6
1973	14.2	67.2	42.1	68.7	52.1	21.7	6.0	18.8	7.6
1974	15.1	65.0	42.9	64.3	51.5	20.0	6.9	20.0	8.7
1975	16.8	66.0	44.2	68.4	52.7	22.1	8.2	23.8	9.8
1976	15.8	65.6	42.7	67.3	52.0	19.4	7.1	20.8	8.5
1977	16.0	65.7	40.3	68.6	50.3	19.9	7.1	17.9	8.5
1978	15.7	66.4	39.9	68.9	50.6	17.6	6.8	17.2	7.9
1979	16.0	63.1	38.6	62.2	48.6	18.7	7.3	19.2	8.5
1980	17.9	64.8	41.6	65.0	50.8	20.3	9.0	22.9	10.4
1981	19.5	67.7	42.8	67.3	52.3	23.4	10.0	24.5	11.6
1982	21.3	70.7	46.5	71.8	56.0	24.1	11.6	27.8	13.0
1983	21.8	68.3	47.1	70.6	55.4	23.7	12.0	27.2	13.5
1984	21.0	66.2	45.9	71.0	54.0	24.3	11.0	27.5	12.5
1985	20.1	66.9	45.2	72.4	53.6	18.8	10.4	27.4	11.7
1986	19.8	67.1	46.3	66.7	54.4	17.0	9.8	25.8	10.8
1987	20.0	68.3	45.8	70.1	54.7	19.8	9.5	28.3	10.9
1987 <sup>2</sup>	19.7	66.9	45.0	69.8	53.7	19.1	9.3	27.7	10.6
1988	19.0	64.7	44.9	69.6	52.9	18.7	8.5	25.4	10.0
1989	19.0	63.1	42.5	64.3	51.1	20.3	9.1	25.5	10.4
1990	19.9	64.7	45.9	68.4	53.4	19.3	9.5	26.7	10.7
1991	21.1	68.2	47.1	68.6	55.5	17.3	10.1	29.1	11.1
1992 <sup>3</sup>	21.6	67.1	45.9	65.9	54.6	19.4	10.3	29.6	11.8
1993	22.0	65.9	45.6	66.1	53.7	19.5	11.3	29.9	12.4
1994	21.2	63.2	45.7	68.3	52.9	17.7	10.4	30.8	11.7

<sup>1</sup> Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

<sup>2</sup> Revised.

<sup>3</sup> For 1992, figures are based on 1990 census population controls.

NA—Not available.

Note.—Data are number per 100. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1996a).

race.  
 sus population controls.  
 amilies. 1987 revised through 1991 estimates are not com-  
 ges in the CPS.

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TABLE G-36. NUMBER OF POOR CHILDREN UNDER 6 AND FROM 6 TO 17 YEARS AND THEIR POVERTY RATES: 1966-94

Year	Total number of children under 18 (thousands)	Total number under 6 (thousands)	Total number of poor children under 6 (thousands)	Poverty rate of children under 6	Total number of poor children 6-17 years (thousands)	Poverty rate of children 6-17 years
1966	70,218	23,779	4,304	18.1	8,085	17.4
1967	70,408	23,171	4,055	17.5	7,601	16.1
1968	70,385	22,249	3,659	16.6	7,295	15.2
1969	69,090	21,681	3,361	15.5	6,330	13.4
1970	69,159	21,556	3,601	16.7	6,839	14.4
1971	68,816	20,898	3,579	17.1	6,972	14.5
1972	67,930	20,510	3,388	16.5	6,896	14.5
1973	66,959	20,043	3,204	16.0	6,438	13.7
1974	66,134	19,887	3,361	16.9	6,795	14.7
1975	65,079	19,353	3,522	18.2	7,582	16.6
1976	64,028	18,971	3,358	17.7	6,915	15.3
1977	63,137	18,518	3,426	18.5	6,862	15.4
1978	62,311	18,789	3,344	17.8	6,587	15.1
1979	63,375	19,012	3,479	18.3	6,898	15.5
1980	62,914	19,974	4,054	20.3	7,489	17.4
1981	62,449	20,396	4,487	22.0	8,018	19.1
1982	62,345	20,789	4,899	23.6	8,748	21.1
1983	62,334	21,039	5,302	25.0	8,609	20.8
1984	62,447	21,196	5,066	23.9	8,354	20.3
1985	62,876	21,526	4,951	23.0	8,059	19.5
1986	62,948	21,656	4,796	22.1	8,080	19.6
1987	63,290	21,860	4,984	22.8	7,979	19.3
1988 (revised)	63,747	22,232	4,957	22.3	7,499	18.1
1989	64,144	22,505	5,071	22.5	7,518	18.1
1990	65,049	22,937	5,412	23.6	8,019	19.0
1991	65,918	23,206	5,702	24.6	8,639	20.2
1992 <sup>1</sup>	68,440	24,070	6,360	26.4	8,934	20.1
1993	69,929	24,219	6,352	26.5	9,375	20.8
1994	70,020	24,265	6,093	25.1	9,196	20.1

<sup>1</sup> For 1992, figures are based on 1990 census population controls.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1996a).

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**CHILDREN UNDER 6 AND FROM 6 TO 17 YEARS AND  
POVERTY RATES, 1966-94**

	Total number of poor children under 6 (thousands)	Poverty rate of children under 6	Total number of poor children 6-17 years (thousands)	Poverty rate of children 6-17 years
9	4,304	18.1	8,085	17.4
1	4,055	17.5	7,601	16.1
9	3,659	16.6	7,295	15.2
1	3,361	15.5	6,330	13.4
6	3,601	16.7	6,839	14.4
8	3,579	17.1	6,972	14.5
0	3,388	16.5	6,896	14.5
3	3,204	16.0	6,438	13.7
7	3,361	16.9	6,795	14.7
3	3,522	18.2	7,582	16.6
1	3,358	17.7	6,915	15.3
8	3,426	18.5	6,862	15.4
9	3,344	17.8	6,587	15.1
2	3,479	18.3	6,898	15.5
4	4,054	20.3	7,489	17.4
6	4,487	22.0	8,018	19.1
9	4,899	23.6	8,748	21.1
9	5,302	25.0	8,609	20.8
6	5,066	23.9	8,354	20.3
6	4,951	23.0	8,059	19.5
6	4,796	22.1	8,080	19.6
0	4,984	22.8	7,979	19.3
2	4,957	22.3	7,499	18.1
5	5,071	22.5	7,518	18.1
7	5,412	23.6	8,019	19.0
5	5,702	24.6	8,639	20.2
0	6,360	26.4	8,934	20.1
9	6,352	26.5	9,375	20.8
5	6,093	25.1	9,196	20.1

us population controls.

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When the Federal Government began in the early 1960s, the continued existence of an "Affluent Society" seemed anomalous. Related into efforts to measure the size of the search began for programmatic ways to first rough estimates of the incidence of poverty data indicating that families generate their income on food. A poverty level is by using as a yardstick the amount of the lowest cost "nutritionally adequate" partment of Agriculture (roughly equivalent to the Food Plan). This price tag was multiplied by three to reach the poverty threshold. This procedure assumed that a family with income less than the poverty threshold could not buy an adequate diet, and twice that amount to buy a farm. Farm families were assumed to cause their needs could be met partially by growing their own food. The adjustments for sex of the head of household and nonfarm residence were abolished in 1969. The current poverty threshold is calculated simply by increasing the previous year's threshold by the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI); the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan by three.

**APPENDIX H. DATA**

**MEASURING POVERTY**

Note that the tables in this subsection are calculated using the official Census definition of poverty has remained fairly useful for measuring progress against the poverty threshold.

It should be noted that the Census Bureau has revised the poverty threshold four times since 1963 and 1981. These revisions changed the definition of poverty. The first two revisions slightly reduced the number of people considered poor, while the more recent revisions substantially increased the number. In 1984, the Census Bureau also revised the poverty threshold by including missing values for interest income, which had previously been estimated. The estimated poverty rate.

Data on income and poverty after 1987 are not available for earlier years because of changes in the Census Bureau's processing system. The new system was applied to 1987 data so that the poverty threshold could be calculated for 1987 and 1988.

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## APPENDIX H. DATA ON POVERTY

### MEASURING POVERTY

When the Federal Government began measuring poverty in the early 1960s, the continued existence of poor people in a time of the "Affluent Society" seemed anomalous. Official concern soon translated into efforts to measure the size of the poverty population, and the search began for programmatic ways to alleviate poverty. The first rough estimates of the incidence of poverty were based on survey data indicating that families generally spent about one-third of their income on food. A poverty level income was then calculated by using as a yardstick the amount of money necessary to purchase the lowest cost "nutritionally adequate" diet calculated by the Department of Agriculture (roughly equivalent to the current Thrifty Food Plan). This price tag was multiplied by three to produce a poverty threshold. This procedure assumed, then, that if a family did not have enough income to buy the lowest cost nutritionally adequate diet, and twice that amount to buy other goods and services, it was "poor." Adjustments were made for the size of the family, the sex of the family head, and for whether the family lived on a farm. Farm families were assumed to need less cash income because their needs could be met partially by farm products, particularly food. The adjustments for sex of the family head and for farm-nonfarm residence were abolished in 1981. Policy officials made one change to the basic approach for calculating the poverty threshold in 1969. The current poverty threshold is established each year simply by increasing the previous year's threshold by the change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), rather than multiplying the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan by three.

Note that the tables in this subsection provide poverty data calculated using the official Census definition of poverty. The Census definition of poverty has remained fairly standard over time and is useful for measuring progress against poverty. Under this definition, poverty is determined by comparing pretax cash income with the poverty threshold.

It should be noted that the Census Bureau revised its method of estimating the poverty threshold four times—in 1966, 1974, 1979, and 1981. These revisions changed the estimate of the poverty rate. The first two revisions slightly reduced the estimated number of poor, while the more recent revisions slightly increased the number. In 1984, the Census Bureau also revised its method of imputing missing values for interest income, which slightly lowered the estimated poverty rate.

Data on income and poverty after 1987 may not be comparable to data in earlier years because of changes in the methods used by the Census Bureau to process survey results. This new processing system was applied to 1987 data so that 1988 and 1987 data are

comparable. Revised 1987 data are denoted as 1987R. The new processing system increased aggregate income by 0.9 percent and lowered the poverty rate for 1987 by 0.1 percent.

Table H-1 shows the population, number of persons in poverty and the poverty rate in 1994 by age, race, region and family type. In 1994, 14.5 percent (38.1 million persons) of the total U.S. population lived in poverty. Of all demographic groups shown, poverty was highest among female-headed families with children (47.2 percent). Among children under age 18, nearly 22 percent, or 15.3 million children, lived in poverty in 1994.

The poverty rate among families with children held steady at 17.4 percent between 1992 and 1994. The rate actually declined somewhat for both two-parent families with children and married-couple families with children. By contrast, the rate for other families with children increased sharply from 22.9 to 24.5 percent, offsetting the improvement in poverty rates among female-headed and married-couple families with children.

The weighted average poverty thresholds for families of various sizes for selected years between 1959 and 1994 are presented in table H-2.

**TRENDS IN THE OVERALL POVERTY RATE<sup>1</sup>**

In the late 1950s, the overall poverty rate for individuals in the United States was 22 percent, representing 39.5 million poor persons (tables H-3 and H-4). Between 1959 and 1969, the poverty rate declined dramatically and steadily to 12.1 percent. As a result of a sluggish economy, the rate increased slightly to 12.5 percent by 1971. In 1972 and 1973, however, it began to decrease again. The lowest rate over the entire 24-year period occurred in 1973, when the poverty rate was 11.1 percent. At that time roughly 23 million people were poor, 42 percent less than were poor in 1959.

The poverty rate increased by 1975 to 12.3 percent, and then oscillated around 11.5 percent through 1979. After 1978, however, the poverty rate rose steadily reaching 15.2 percent in 1983. In 1994, the last year for which data are available, the poverty rate was 14.5 percent and 38.1 million people were poor.

<sup>1</sup> All poverty trend information is based upon published Census Bureau data contained in Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 124, 140, 145, 149, 154, 157, 161, 166, 168, 174, 180, and 185. These figures may differ with other parts of this report which provide a more refined breakdown of this age category. Data for blacks, the aged, and nonaged population were not available for the years 1961-65.

TABLE H-1.—POVERTY STATUS OF PERSONS BY AGE, RACE, REGION, AND FAMILY TYPE, 1994

Age, race, region, and family type	Poverty rate (percent)	Population (thousands)	Percent of total population	Number of poor (thousands)	Percent of poverty population	Poverty difference 1994-93 (thousands)	Percent of difference
<b>Age:</b>							
Under 18	21.8	70,020	26.8	15,289	40.2	-438	36.3
18 to 64	11.9	160,329	61.3	19,107	50.2	-674	55.9
65 and over	11.7	31,267	12.0	3,663	9.6	-92	7.6
Total	14.5	261,616	100.0	38,059	100.0	1,206	100.0
<b>Race:</b>							
White	11.7	216,460	82.7	25,379	66.7	-847	170.2
Black	30.6	33,353	12.7	10,196	26.8	-681	156.5
Hispanic <sup>1</sup>	30.7	27,442	10.5	8,416	22.1	290	24.0
<b>Region:</b>							
Northeast	12.9	51,185	19.6	6,597	17.3	-242	120.1
Midwest	13.0	61,379	23.5	7,965	90.9	207	17.7
South	15.2	49,052	18.7	14,717	30.0	157	13.0



TABLE H-2.—WEIGHTED AVERAGE POVERTY THRESHOLDS FOR NONFARM FAMILIES OF SPECIFIED SIZE, SELECTED YEARS 1959-94

Calendar year	Unrelated individuals			Families of two persons or more						
	All ages	Under age 65	Aged 65 or older	Two persons		Three persons	Four persons	Five persons	Six persons	Seven persons or more
				All ages	Head under age 65					
1959	\$1,467	\$1,503	\$1,397	\$1,894	\$1,952	\$2,324	\$2,973	\$3,506	\$3,944	\$4,849
1960	1,490	1,526	1,418	1,924	1,982	2,359	3,022	3,560	4,002	4,921
1965	1,582	1,626	1,512	2,048	2,114	2,514	3,223	3,797	4,264	5,248
1970	1,954	2,010	1,861	2,525	2,604	3,099	3,968	4,680	5,260	6,468
1975	2,724	2,797	2,581	3,506	3,617	4,293	5,500	6,499	7,316	9,022
1980	4,190	4,290	3,949	5,363	5,537	6,565	8,414	9,966	11,269	12,761
1981	4,620	4,729	4,359	5,917	6,111	7,250	9,287	11,007	12,449	14,110
1982	4,901	5,019	4,626	6,281	6,487	7,693	9,862	11,684	13,207	15,036
1983	5,061	5,180	4,775	6,483	6,697	7,938	10,178	12,049	13,630	15,500
1984	5,278	5,400	4,979	6,762	6,983	8,277	10,609	12,566	14,207	16,096
1985	5,469	5,593	5,156	6,998	7,231	8,573	10,989	13,007	14,696	16,656
1986	5,572	5,701	5,255	7,138	7,372	8,737	11,203	13,259	14,985	17,049
1987	5,778	5,909	5,447	7,397	7,641	9,056	11,611	13,737	15,509	17,649
1988	6,022	6,155	5,674	7,704	7,958	9,435	12,092	14,304	16,146	18,232
1989	6,310	6,451	5,947	8,076	8,343	9,885	12,574	14,990	16,921	19,162
1990	6,652	6,800	6,268	8,509	8,794	10,419	13,359	15,792	17,839	20,241
1991	6,932	7,086	6,532	8,865	9,165	10,860	13,924	16,456	18,587	21,058
1992	7,143	7,299	6,729	9,137	9,443	11,186	14,335	16,952	19,137	21,594
1993	7,363	7,518	6,930	9,414	9,728	11,522	14,763	17,449	19,718	22,383
1994	7,547	7,710	7,108	9,661	9,976	11,821	15,141	17,900	20,235	22,923

<sup>1</sup> Poverty threshold for seven persons, not seven persons or more.  
 Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, technical papers (for more information, see Series P-60, especially No. 189, or call the Housing & Household Economics Statistics Division of the Census Bureau in Washington, DC).

TABLE H-3.—NUMBER OF PERSONS IN POVERTY DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS

Year	Overall	Aged 65 or older	Children
1959	39,490	5,481	17,552
1960	39,851	NA	17,634
1961	39,628	NA	16,909
1962	38,625	NA	16,963
1963	36,436	NA	16,005
1964	36,055	NA	16,051
1965	33,185	NA	14,676
1966	28,510	5,114	12,389
1967	27,769	5,388	11,656
1968	25,389	4,632	10,954
1969	24,147	4,787	9,691
1970	25,420	4,793	10,440
1971	25,559	4,273	10,551
1972	24,460	3,738	10,284
1973	22,973	3,354	9,642
1974	23,370	3,085	10,156
1975	25,877	3,317	11,104
1976	24,975	3,313	10,273
1977	24,720	3,177	10,288
1978	24,497	3,233	9,931
1979	26,072	3,682	10,377
1980	29,272	3,871	11,543
1981	31,822	3,853	12,505
1982	34,398	3,751	13,647
1983	35,303	3,625	13,911
1984	33,700	3,330	13,420
1985	33,064	3,456	13,010
1986	32,370	3,477	12,876
1987	32,221	3,563	12,843
1988	31,745	3,481	12,455
1989	31,528	3,363	12,590
1990	33,585	3,658	13,431
1991	35,708	3,781	14,341
1992 <sup>4</sup>	38,014	3,928	15,294
1993	39,265	3,755	15,727
1994	38,059	3,663	15,289

<sup>1</sup> All children including unrelated children.  
<sup>2</sup> Does not include females living alone.  
<sup>3</sup> Hispanic origin may be of any race; it is an overlapping category.  
<sup>4</sup> For 1992, figures are based on 1990 census population controls.  
 NA—Not available.  
 Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1996 and various years).



1970	4,190	5,167	5,363	5,537	4,983	6,565	8,414	9,966	11,269	12,761
1980	4,290	3,949	5,363	5,537	4,983	6,565	8,414	9,966	11,269	12,761
1981	4,620	4,359	5,917	6,111	5,498	7,250	9,287	11,007	12,449	14,110
1982	4,901	4,626	6,281	6,487	5,836	7,693	9,862	11,684	13,207	15,036
1983	5,061	5,180	6,483	6,697	6,023	7,938	10,178	12,049	13,630	15,500
1984	5,278	5,400	6,762	6,983	6,282	8,277	10,609	12,566	14,207	16,096
1985	5,469	5,593	6,998	7,231	6,503	8,573	10,989	13,007	14,696	16,656
1986	5,572	5,701	7,138	7,372	6,630	8,737	11,203	13,259	14,986	17,049
1987	5,778	5,909	7,397	7,641	6,872	9,056	11,611	13,737	15,509	17,649
1988	6,022	6,155	7,704	7,958	7,157	9,435	12,092	14,304	16,146	18,232
1989	6,310	6,451	8,076	8,343	7,501	9,885	12,674	14,990	16,921	19,162
1990	6,652	6,800	8,509	8,794	7,905	10,419	13,359	15,792	17,839	20,241
1991	6,932	7,086	8,865	9,165	8,241	10,860	13,924	16,456	18,587	21,058
1992	7,143	7,299	9,137	9,443	8,487	11,186	14,335	16,952	19,137	21,594
1993	7,363	7,518	9,414	9,728	8,740	11,522	14,763	17,449	19,718	22,383
1994	7,547	7,710	9,661	9,976	8,967	11,821	15,141	17,900	20,235	22,923

† Poverty threshold for seven persons, not seven persons or more.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, technical papers (for more information, see Series P-60, especially No. 189, or call the Housing & Household Economics Statistics Division of the Census Bureau in Washington, DC).

TABLE H-3.—NUMBER OF PERSONS IN POVERTY FOR INDIVIDUALS IN SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS, 1959-94

Year	Overall	Aged	Children <sup>1</sup>	Individuals in female-headed families <sup>2</sup>	Black	Hispanic origin <sup>3</sup>	White
1959	39,490	5,481	17,552	7,014	9,927	NA	28,484
1960	39,851	NA	17,634	7,247	NA	NA	28,309
1961	39,628	NA	16,909	7,252	NA	NA	27,890
1962	38,625	NA	16,963	7,781	NA	NA	26,672
1963	36,436	NA	16,005	7,646	NA	NA	25,238
1964	36,055	NA	16,051	7,297	NA	NA	24,957
1965	33,185	NA	14,676	7,524	NA	NA	22,496
1966	28,510	5,114	12,389	6,861	8,867	NA	19,290
1967	27,769	5,388	11,656	6,898	8,486	NA	18,983
1968	25,389	4,632	10,954	6,990	7,616	NA	17,395
1969	24,147	4,787	9,691	6,879	7,095	NA	16,659
1970	25,420	4,793	10,440	7,503	7,548	NA	17,484
1971	25,559	4,273	10,551	7,797	7,396	NA	17,780
1972	24,460	3,738	10,284	8,114	7,710	2,414	16,203
1973	22,973	3,354	9,642	8,178	7,388	2,366	15,142
1974	23,370	3,085	10,156	8,462	7,182	2,575	15,736
1975	25,877	3,317	11,104	8,846	7,545	2,991	17,770
1976	24,975	3,313	10,273	9,029	7,595	2,783	16,713
1977	24,720	3,177	10,288	9,205	7,726	2,700	16,416
1978	24,497	3,233	9,931	9,269	7,625	2,607	16,259
1979	26,072	3,682	10,377	9,400	8,050	2,921	17,214
1980	29,272	3,871	11,543	10,120	8,579	3,491	19,699
1981	31,822	3,853	12,505	11,051	9,173	3,713	21,553
1982	34,398	3,751	13,647	11,701	9,697	4,301	23,517
1983	35,303	3,625	13,911	12,072	9,882	4,633	23,984
1984	33,700	3,330	13,420	11,831	9,490	4,806	22,955
1985	33,064	3,456	13,010	11,600	8,926	5,236	22,860
1986	32,370	3,477	12,876	11,944	8,983	5,117	22,183
1987	32,221	3,563	12,843	12,148	9,520	5,422	21,195
1988	31,745	3,481	12,455	11,972	9,356	5,357	20,715
1989	31,528	3,363	12,590	11,668	9,302	5,430	20,785
1990	33,585	3,658	13,431	12,578	9,837	6,006	22,326
1991	35,708	3,781	14,341	13,824	10,242	6,339	23,747
1992 <sup>4</sup>	38,014	3,928	15,294	14,205	10,827	7,592	25,259
1993	39,265	3,755	15,727	14,636	10,877	8,126	26,226
1994	38,059	3,663	15,289	14,380	10,196	8,416	25,379

<sup>1</sup> All children including unrelated children.

<sup>2</sup> Does not include females living alone.

<sup>3</sup> Hispanic origin may be of any race; it is an overlapping category.

<sup>4</sup> For 1992, figures are based on 1990 census population controls.

NA—Not available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1996 and various years).

Bureau excludes prob families from the poverty counts.





INDIVIDUALS IN SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS,  
1959-1994

ed	Child- dren <sup>1</sup>	Individuals in female- headed families <sup>2</sup>	Black	Hispanic origin <sup>3</sup>	White
15.2	27.3	49.4	55.1	NA	18.1
NA	26.9	48.9	NA	NA	17.8
NA	25.6	48.1	NA	NA	17.4
NA	25.0	50.3	NA	NA	16.4
NA	23.1	47.7	NA	NA	15.3
NA	23.0	44.4	NA	NA	14.9
NA	21.0	46.0	NA	NA	13.3
28.5	17.6	39.8	41.8	NA	11.3
29.5	16.6	38.8	39.3	NA	11.0
25.0	15.6	38.7	34.7	NA	10.0
25.3	14.0	38.2	32.2	NA	9.5
24.6	15.1	38.1	33.5	NA	9.9
21.6	15.3	38.7	32.5	NA	9.9
18.6	15.1	38.2	33.3	22.8	9.0
16.3	14.4	37.5	31.4	21.9	8.4
14.6	15.4	36.5	30.3	23.0	8.6
15.3	17.1	37.5	31.3	26.9	9.7
15.0	16.0	37.3	31.1	24.7	9.1
14.1	16.2	36.2	31.3	22.4	8.9
14.0	15.9	35.6	30.6	21.6	8.7
15.2	16.4	34.9	31.0	21.8	9.0
15.7	18.3	36.7	32.5	25.7	10.2
15.3	20.0	38.7	34.2	26.5	11.1
14.6	21.9	40.6	35.6	29.9	12.0
13.8	22.3	40.2	35.7	28.0	12.1
12.4	21.5	38.4	33.8	28.4	11.5
12.6	20.7	37.6	31.3	29.0	11.4
12.4	20.5	38.3	31.1	27.3	11.0
12.5	20.3	38.1	32.4	28.1	10.5
12.0	19.5	37.2	31.3	26.7	10.1
11.4	19.6	35.9	30.7	26.2	10.0
12.2	20.6	37.2	31.9	28.1	10.7
12.4	21.8	39.7	32.7	28.7	11.3
12.9	22.3	39.0	33.4	29.6	11.9
12.2	22.7	38.7	33.1	30.6	12.2
11.7	21.8	38.6	30.6	30.7	11.7

POVERTY RATES FOR INDIVIDUALS IN SELECTED  
SUBGROUPS OF THE POPULATION

As table H-4 illustrates, there are substantial differences between the overall poverty rate and the poverty rates of individuals in certain demographic subgroups. Most notably, blacks, individuals in female-headed households, and Hispanics have poverty rates that greatly exceed the average. The poverty rates for blacks and individuals in female-headed households remained above 30 percent over the 1959-94 period. The poverty rate for all Hispanics has remained near 30 percent during the 1980s and early 1990s. The poverty rate for the aged, which exceeded the overall poverty rate in 1959, fell below the overall poverty rate beginning in 1982. It was 11.7 percent in 1994. The poverty rate for whites was below the overall poverty rate throughout the entire 1959-94 period. It was 11.7 percent in 1994. The poverty rate for children exceeds the average rate; it was 21.8 percent in 1994 (see chart H-1).

POVERTY RATES FOR FAMILIES<sup>2</sup>

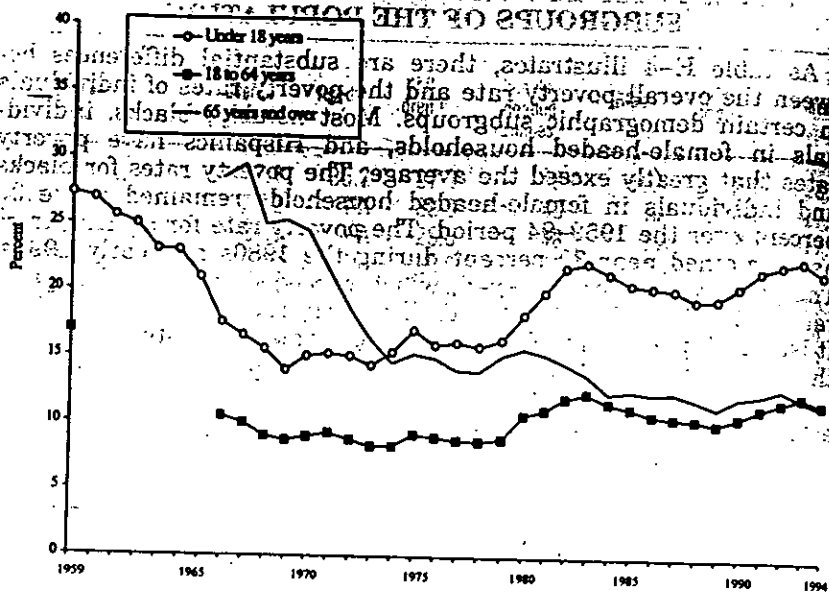
Table H-5 shows the composition of the poverty population for various demographic groups for selected years between 1959 and 1994. Table H-6 presents poverty data for families and unrelated individuals (individuals living alone). Female-headed families with children and unrelated individuals are more likely to be poor than other families with children or families with aged members. In 1994, 44.6 percent of female-headed families with children were poor, compared with 9.3 percent of male-present families. Although only about 7 percent of all families with an aged member were poor, 23.1 percent of all aged unrelated individuals were poor. About 21 percent of nonaged unrelated individuals were poor.

POVERTY UNDER ALTERNATIVE MEASURES OF INCOME AND PRICE  
INFLATION

The Census Bureau publishes data that reflect two adjustments in the official definition of poverty. The first of these is an alternative inflation adjustment. The official poverty line is based on a procedure developed in 1965 with yearly adjustments for inflation using the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The Consumer Price Index, in turn, is based on the yearly change in prices of goods used by most Americans. Prior to 1983, the CPI measured housing prices using a procedure that included changes in the asset value of owned homes. Because the asset value of houses was growing so much faster than the consumption value, the inflation rate that included asset values was excessive.

<sup>2</sup>Income figures reported in this subsection were from the March Current Population Survey (CPS) computer data tapes. There is a tendency in surveys, such as the CPS, for respondents to underreport their incomes by both source and amount. Reporting of income from earnings is usually more accurate than reporting of income from other sources. In general, CPS estimates of amounts or numbers of recipients of various cash and noncash transfer programs tend to be lower than administrative program totals. As a result, the data are a better reflection of general trends and patterns than of absolute numbers with income from a particular source, or the amount received. Unrelated subfamilies are included as families in this analysis. The Census Bureau excludes such families from its poverty counts.

CHART H-1. POVERTY RATES BY AGE, 1959-94



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

In 1983 the Bureau of Labor Statistics began using a rental equivalence approach to measure the value of housing. The official CPI-U inflation rate is based on the asset value of housing prior to 1983 and rental equivalence in 1983 and later. To provide a consistent time series, the Bureau constructed an experimental series, the CPI-U-X1, for 1967-82 based on rental equivalence.

The general effect of using the CPI-U-X1 is to lower inflation in past years which in turn has the effect of lowering poverty thresholds for those years. A lower threshold means that fewer people are poor. As can be seen by comparing the first two columns in table H-7, adjusting the poverty threshold using the CPI-U-X1 reduces the official poverty rate by an average of about 1.5 percentage points (11 percent or 3.4 million persons) per year between 1979 and 1994.

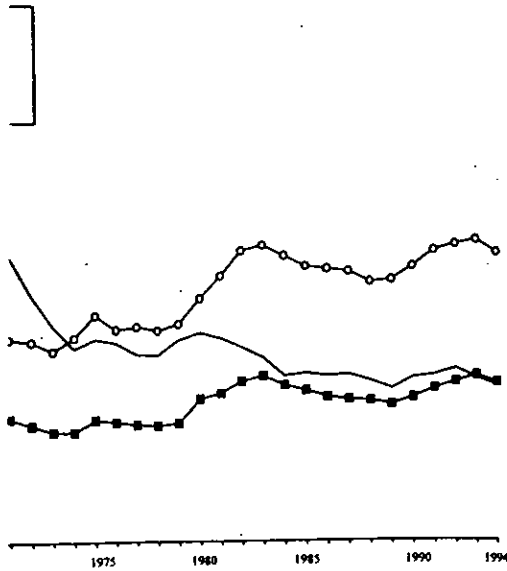
The second adjustment in the official poverty rate made by the Census Bureau is to expand the definition of income to take into account some noncash income, including government benefits. Under the procedures by which the official poverty rate is calculated, only cash, including government benefits, is counted in determining whether a family is poor; income from cash welfare programs counts, but benefits from food programs, medical care, social services, education and training, and housing are not included in the calculation. Moreover, because government spending on means-tested noncash benefits has increased more rapidly than spending on means-tested cash benefits over the years, ignoring noncash benefits may be an increasingly serious omission if we want a broad picture of the impact of government programs on poverty.

TABLE H-5.—COMPOSITION OF POVERTY POPULATION FOR SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS, SELECTED YEARS 1959-1994  
(Percent of poverty population)

Demographic group	Year															
	1959	1966	1975	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994				
Aged	13.9	17.9	12.8	10.5	10.9	11.0	10.7	10.9	10.6	10.3	9.6	9.6				
Children	43.6	42.6	42.1	38.8	39.4	38.7	39.4	39.5	39.5	39.7	39.5	39.6				
Nonaged adults	26.3	36.0	47.4	49.5	49.7	50.3	49.9	49.7	49.9	49.9	50.9	50.8				
Individuals in female-headed families <sup>2</sup>	73.7	64.0	52.6	49.5	52.6	52.9	52.4	53.4	54.0	52.6	52.4	52.8				
Individuals in all other families <sup>2</sup>	25.1	31.1	29.2	27.0	29.8	29.5	29.5	29.3	28.7	28.5	27.7	26.8				
Blacks	72.1	67.7	68.7	69.1	65.6	65.3	65.9	66.5	66.5	66.4	66.8	66.7				
Whites	2.8	1.2	2.1	3.9	4.7	5.3	4.6	4.2	4.8	5.1	5.5	6.5				
Other races	NA	NA	11.6	15.8	16.9	16.9	17.2	17.9	17.8	20.0	20.7	22.1				
Hispanic origin <sup>3</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	67.9	68.0	68.4	68.7	68.0				
Individuals in families with children <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	30.7	31.3	31.4	32.0	31.2				
Male present	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	36.6	37.2	38.1	36.7	36.9				
Female-headed	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	32.1	32.0	31.6	31.3	32.0				
Individuals in all other families	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	32.0	31.6	31.6	31.3	32.0				

<sup>1</sup> Data are for March of the following year.

POVERTY RATES BY AGE: 1959-94



of Labor Statistics began using a rental measure the value of housing. The official used on the asset value of housing prior to 1983 and later. To provide a comparable measure constructed an experimental series, based on rental equivalence. Using the CPI-U-X1 is to lower inflation has the effect of lowering poverty threshold means that fewer people are comparing the first two columns in table 1. Using the CPI-U-X1 reduces poverty threshold by an average of about 1.5 percentage points (million persons) per year between 1979

in the official poverty rate made by the and the definition of income to take into account, including government benefits, which the official poverty rate is calling government benefits, is counted in daily is poor; income from cash welfare programs from food programs, medical care, social insurance, and housing are not included in the official poverty rate because government spending on means-tested benefits increased more rapidly than spending on other benefits over the years, ignoring noncash benefits is a serious omission if we want to measure the effect of government programs on poverty.

TABLE H-5.—COMPOSITION OF POVERTY POPULATION FOR SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS, SELECTED YEARS 1959-1994<sup>1</sup>  
(Percent of poverty population)

Demographic group	Year											
	1959	1966	1975	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Aged .....	13.9	17.9	12.8	10.5	10.9	11.0	10.7	10.9	10.6	10.3	9.6	9.6
Children .....	43.6	42.6	42.1	38.8	39.4	38.7	39.4	39.5	39.5	39.7	39.5	39.6
Nonaged adults .....	42.5	39.5	45.1	50.7	49.7	50.3	49.9	49.7	49.9	49.9	50.9	50.8
Individuals in female-headed families <sup>2</sup> .....	26.3	36.0	47.4	49.5	52.6	52.9	52.4	53.4	54.0	52.6	52.4	52.8
Individuals in all other families <sup>2</sup> .....	73.7	64.0	52.6	50.5	47.4	47.1	47.6	46.6	46.0	47.4	47.6	47.2
Blacks .....	25.1	31.1	29.2	27.0	29.8	29.5	29.5	29.3	28.7	28.5	27.7	26.8
Whites .....	72.1	67.7	68.7	69.1	65.6	65.3	65.9	66.5	66.5	66.4	66.8	66.7
Other races .....	2.8	1.2	2.1	3.9	4.7	5.3	4.6	4.2	4.8	5.1	5.5	6.5
Hispanic origin <sup>3</sup> .....	NA	NA	11.6	15.8	16.9	16.9	17.2	17.9	17.8	20.0	20.7	22.1
Individuals in families with children <sup>4</sup> .....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	67.9	68.0	68.4	68.7	68.0
Male present .....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	31.3	30.3	31.4	32.0	31.2
Female-headed .....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	36.6	37.2	38.1	36.7	36.9
Individuals in all other families .....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	32.1	31.6	31.6	31.3	32.0

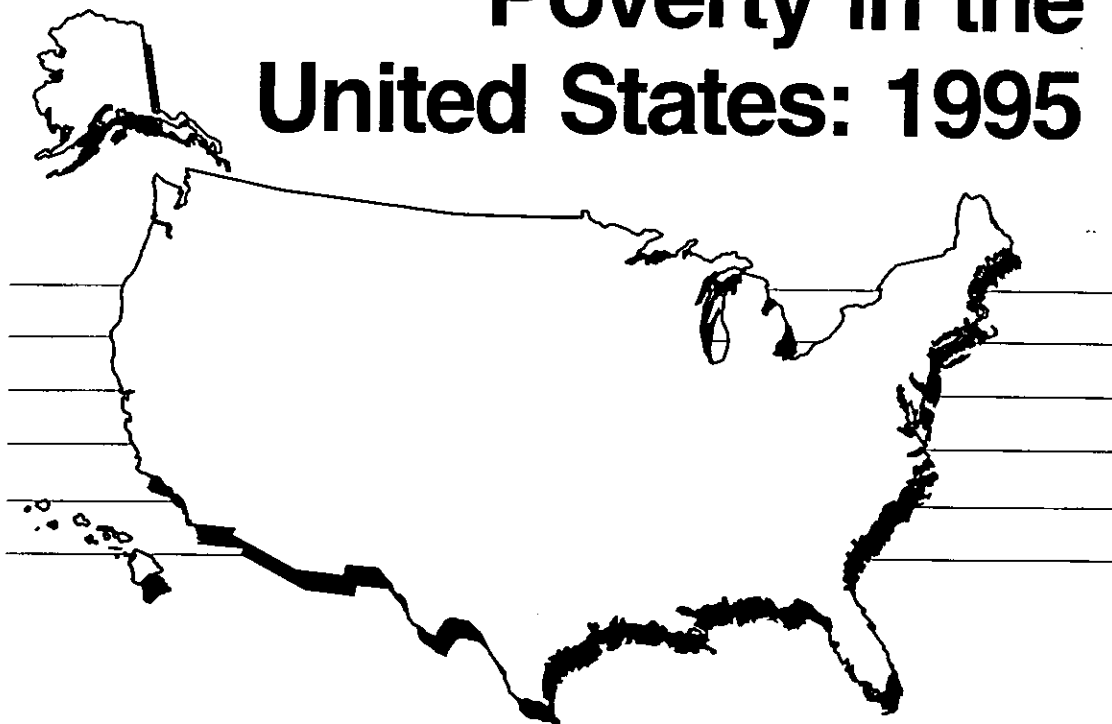
<sup>1</sup> Data are for March of the following year.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes unrelated or single individuals.  
<sup>3</sup> Hispanic origin may be of any race; therefore numbers add to more than 100 percent.  
<sup>4</sup> Family includes related children under 18.

NA—Not available.

Note.—Estimates for 1987-94 are not comparable to prior years due to processing changes in the Current Population Survey.

Source: Prepared by Congressional Research Service based on data from March Current Population Survey and U.S. Bureau of the Census (1996 and various years).

# Poverty in the United States: 1995



by  
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U.S. Department of Commerce  
Economics and Statistics Administration  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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Table A. Persons and Families in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 1994 and 1995

[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	Below poverty				1995-94 difference	
	1995		1994		Number of poor	Poverty rate
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
<b>PERSONS</b>						
Total .....	36,425	13.8	38,059	14.5	*-1,635	*-0.7
<b>Race</b>						
White .....	24,423	11.2	25,379	11.7	*-955	*-0.5
Not of Hispanic origin .....	16,267	8.5	18,110	9.4	*-1,843	*-0.9
Black .....	9,872	29.3	10,196	30.6	-324	*-1.3
Asian and Pacific Islander .....	1,411	14.6	974	14.6	*437	-0.0
Hispanic origin <sup>1</sup> .....	8,574	30.3	8,416	30.7	159	-0.4
<b>Family Status</b>						
In families .....	27,501	12.3	28,985	13.1	*-1,484	*-0.7
Householder .....	7,532	10.8	8,053	11.6	*-520	*-0.8
Related children under 18 .....	13,999	20.2	14,610	21.2	*-610	*-1.1
Related children under 6 .....	5,670	23.7	5,878	24.5	-208	-0.8
In unrelated subfamilies .....	676	46.4	786	47.7	-110	-1.3
Children under 18 .....	400	48.8	459	50.5	-60	-1.6
Unrelated individual .....	8,247	20.9	8,287	21.5	-40	-0.6
Male .....	3,382	18.0	3,276	17.8	-106	0.2
Female .....	4,865	23.5	5,012	24.9	-147	*-1.4
<b>Age</b>						
Under 18 years .....	14,665	20.8	15,289	21.8	*-624	*-1.0
18 to 24 years .....	4,553	18.3	4,538	18.0	15	0.3
25 to 34 years .....	5,196	12.7	5,463	13.2	*-267	-0.5
35 to 44 years .....	4,064	9.4	4,467	10.6	*-403	*-1.2
45 to 54 years .....	2,470	7.8	2,381	7.8	89	0.1
55 to 59 years .....	1,163	10.3	1,129	10.4	34	-0.1
60 to 64 years .....	996	10.2	1,129	11.4	*-133	*-1.2
65 years and over .....	3,318	10.5	3,663	11.7	*-345	*-1.2
<b>Nativity</b>						
Native .....	30,762	13.0	32,873	13.8	*-2,111	*-0.8
Foreign born .....	5,452	22.2	5,186	22.6	266	-0.4
Naturalized citizen .....	833	10.5	668	9.4	165	1.1
Not a citizen .....	4,619	27.8	4,518	28.5	101	-0.7
<b>Residence</b>						
In metropolitan areas .....	28,342	13.4	29,610	14.2	*-1,268	*-0.8
In central cities .....	16,269	20.6	16,098	20.9	171	-0.3
Outside central cities .....	12,072	9.1	13,511	10.3	*-1,439	*-1.2
Outside metropolitan areas .....	8,083	15.6	8,449	16.0	-366	-0.4
<b>Region</b>						
Northeast .....	6,445	12.5	6,597	12.9	-152	-0.4
Midwest .....	6,785	11.0	7,965	13.0	*-1,180	*-2.0
South .....	14,458	15.7	14,729	16.1	-271	-0.3
West .....	8,736	14.9	8,768	15.3	-32	-0.4
<b>FAMILIES</b>						
Total .....	7,532	10.8	8,053	11.6	*-520	*-0.8
<b>Race</b>						
White .....	4,994	8.5	5,312	9.1	*-317	*-0.6
Not of Hispanic origin .....	3,384	6.4	3,833	7.2	*-449	*-0.8
Black .....	2,127	26.4	2,212	27.3	-85	-0.9
Asian and Pacific Islander .....	264	12.4	208	13.1	*56	-0.7
Hispanic origin <sup>1</sup> .....	1,695	27.0	1,724	27.8	-28	-0.8
<b>Type of Family</b>						
Married couple .....	2,982	5.6	3,272	6.1	*-289	*-0.5
White .....	2,443	5.1	2,629	5.5	*-186	*-0.4
Black .....	314	8.5	336	8.7	-22	-0.3
Hispanic origin <sup>1</sup> .....	803	18.9	827	19.5	-23	-0.6
Female householder, no husband .....	4,057	32.4	4,232	34.6	-175	*-2.2
present .....	2,200	26.6	2,329	29.0	-129	*-2.4
White .....	1,701	45.1	1,715	46.1	-14	-1.0
Black .....	792	49.4	773	52.0	19	-2.6

\*Statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level.

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March 1996 Current Population Survey.



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**America's Children:  
Key National Indicators  
of Well-Being**

**1997**

**Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics**

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## Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics

The Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics was founded in 1994 and formally established by Executive Order in April 1997, to foster the coordination and collaboration of the collection and reporting of Federal data on children and families. Members of the Forum as of Spring 1997 are listed below.

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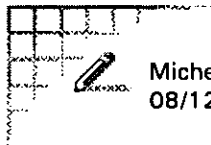
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Race Initiative - research  
questions

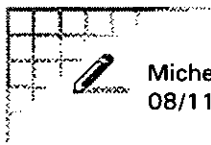


Michele Cavataio  
08/12/97 06:05:30 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Laura Emmett/WHO/EOP  
cc:  
Subject: Collecting the Facts on Race

fyi



Michele Cavataio  
08/11/97 02:30:34 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP, Sanders D. Korenman/CEA/EOP  
cc: Audrey M. Hutchinson/PIR/EOP, Robert Wexler/PIR/EOP  
Subject: Collecting the Facts on Race

Elena and Sandy,

We have been discussing the need to move ahead rapidly on collecting data for the Race Initiative. We have set up a meeting with Judy Winston for Wednesday and hope that some work can be done between now and then.

I reviewed the draft outline that Sandy prepared using Chris Edley's framework. I think that it is a good start, but it needs more detail. We would like for you all to identify one person with expertise to be our main contact for each of the broad categories we are researching. Jose Cerda had mentioned that the DPC had identified some staff members to serve in this capacity. The categories where we need a contact are:

1. health - *ummings*
2. education - *elen*
3. housing
4. crime & the criminal justice system - *cerda*
5. economic status / labor markets
6. political participation - *weinstein*
7. public attitudes about race relations

Under each of these categories, it would be helpful to identify the following information:

1. key indicators of progress
2. trends in disparities among races
  - where have positive changes occurred (especially those where government intervention has made a difference)
  - where are disparities growing
3. costs of discrimination
4. data sources, upcoming studies, other resources of information

We would expect the contacts to work closely with the federal agencies to gather this information.

Is it possible that you could bring to the Wednesday meeting the key contacts for each of the 7 areas and have each of them bring a list of the key data elements they would expect to collect?

Please feel free to call (5-1013) or email me if you have any questions or concerns.  
Thanks very much.

Race initiative -  
research questions

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

7/31

Sandy -

Sylvia asked that I track down this study  
so that we could include it in your process.  
(See attached news summary for overview.)

Thanks.

Andrew Mayock

cc: Eleanor Kagan  
Jose Carda  
Sylvia Matthews

CEA

**YAHOO!**  
NEWS

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Sunday July 20 11:38 PM EDT

## Study measures civil rights progress

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., July 20 (UPI) \_ A University of Illinois researcher says the civil rights movement and the federal laws that followed it led to a slow but measurable change in the culture of the Deep South.

Political scientist Frederick Wirt studied residents of Panola County, Mississippi, and found that after 30 years, the current generation of Deep Southerners is sharply distinguished from its predecessors.

Wirt based his study on interviews with local leaders, attitude tests of children, content analyses of newspapers and voting and job records.

Wirt concluded that although white prejudice still exists, "it is far less violent and far more willing to permit limited African-American access to power when viewed over the last quarter-century."

Wirt discusses his findings in his new book, "We Ain't What We Was: Civil Rights in the New South."

He says the term "New South" is more than a feel-good label, because the region really has undergone major change.

Wirt says thanks to the strong implementation of federal civil rights laws, "attitudes over two generations show a shifting focus of response, from heavily recalcitrant in the 1960s to the heavily pragmatic outlook of the 1990s."

Specifically, in Panola County, Wirt found significant gains for blacks in terms of voting and office-holding, as well as new attitudes among students and better job opportunities.

Wirt says his case study "in effect exemplifies a larger norm for the entire South."

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To

U of Ideas of General Interest — June 1997  
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Contact: Andrea Lynn, Humanities/Social Sciences Editor (217) 333-2177; a-lynn@uluc.edu

## RACE RELATIONS

### Dramatic changes in South a result of gradual societal adaptation

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. — The term "the New South" isn't just a public relations feel-good label; it has real meaning, particularly in the area of civil rights.

A new study finds that some of the greatest transformation in the Deep South has occurred in civil rights, and that the public and personal changes that have been made are a result of the strong implementation of civil rights law more than 30 years ago. So says Frederick Wirt, who has just completed his second major study of civil rights in the South.

According to Wirt, a professor of political science at the University of Illinois, racism continues to exist in Mississippi's Panola County, the focus of his investigation, but the current generation of southerners is sharply distinguished from its predecessors. Adaptation to change was neither overnight nor final, he finds, but "gradual and always persistent."

"The whole milieu has changed dramatically," Wirt said. "Despite the national withdrawal from protection of civil rights, I find impressive gains in civil rights for African Americans and in attitudinal changes for whites."

Specifically, Wirt finds that in Panola County and in Mississippi — areas of historical segregation — "there are significant gains for African Americans in voting and office-holding, as well as new student attitudes and better job opportunities."

Wirt discusses his findings in his new book, "We Ain't What We Was": Civil Rights in the New South" (Duke University Press). The book is dedicated to several Panola County residents of both races "who led the social change that made the New South."

For his new study, Wirt, who is the author or a co-author of 15 books, used interviews with leaders, attitude tests of children, content analyses of newspapers, school records, and voting and job data to record what has changed in the South as a result of the 1960s revolution in civil rights. He argues that his case study "in effect exemplifies a larger norm for the entire South."

"Where there is a strong implementation of national laws on rights, these laws change social reality by banning traditional practices. That new reality gives rise to citizens undertaking new behavior and that, in turn, leads to new attitudes about that reality.

"There is a generational change here," Wirt said. "White attitudes over two generations show a shifting focus of response from the heavily recalcitrant in the 1960s, to the heavily pragmatic outlook of the 1990s."

Wirt also found that in rural and small-town sections of the South, white prejudice still exists, "but it is far less violent and far more willing to permit limited African-American access to power when viewed over the last quarter-century. It is in such places," Wirt notes, "that rural juries of both races in the mid-1990s convicted the white assassin Byron De La Beckwith and white church arsonists."

Draft CEA Research Agenda

Part I: Demography

1. Racial composition of the US population: 1990s and historical trends
2. Geographic distribution
3. Components of change: birth, death and immigration
4. Projections

Part II: Disparities in the 1990s and trends in disparities

1. Economic status

a. Income and Poverty

b. Labor markets

employment, unemployment, non-employment

hours

wages and non-wage compensation

occupation/industry

non-wage characteristics of jobs (e.g., working conditions, health risks)

disability

c. Wealth/credit

financial

business ownership

home ownership

retirement wealth

credit and credit institutions

2. Educational status

a. Enrollment

Drop out rates; college enrollment and completion rates

b. Quality of schooling

c. Achievement

d. Training

3. Health status and health care

a. Health status

Pregnancy and infancy

Child hood and young adulthood

Adulthood

Older ages

{Specific diseases or conditions}

b. Health care

Insurance

Availability of health services

Health behaviors

#### 4. Political status

- a. Voting
- b. Holding public office
- c. Other political participation

#### 5. Criminal justice

- a. Offenders and victims
- b. Criminal justice process (sentencing etc.)

#### 6. Family organization

- a. Family structure
- b. Other family patterns (fostering, adoption, extension etc.)
- c. Living arrangements and family support of the older population

#### 7. Impact of immigration

- a. Labor markets
- b. Education
- c. Other

### Part III: Race relations

#### 1. Racial attitudes and behaviors

(ACD is very good on history of black white attitudes/opinions. Needs to be expanded to other groups and updated.)

#### 2. Racial segregation

Residences

Schools

Workplaces

Other

#### 3. Bias crimes, etc.

#### 4. Developments in the 1990s

Rodney King beating trials and riots

OJ Simpson trials

The Bell Curve controversy

Challenge to Affirmative Action in California

### Part IV: Discrimination

#### 1. Measurement/methods: econometric vs. audit studies

#### 2. Links between discrimination and outcomes.

(Issue: Audit studies prove discrimination exists, but how much of the disparities documented in Part II can be attributed, directly or indirectly, to discrimination?)

#### 3. Causes of discriminatory behavior

#### 4. Consequences of discrimination for society

Has the nature of discrimination changed?



# Race Initiative Research.

Edley meeting 6-25-97

Chap to whom are we a race?

Disparities

Discrimination

Race relations - attributing; interracial contact;  
interplay

Demographics

Review of lit

Current trends

Where there's disapp, what  
are terms of disapp?

Disparities - complementary policy piece -  
national report card

on same variables -

annual report from fed govt

on discrimination measurement - # to measure

challenge figure out how to define

How - why of urban inst -

to do design for  
report card on discrimination

2 interesting methodological  
issues

For AA review - CEA did:

Review of lit - how much  
discrim  
effects of  
a.a.

Do a strategy document - substantive/process

Anal - American?

Separate question - what's the harm  
(there's where to buy in white people)  
appropriate cost of discrim./racial disparities  
(some have tried this already) etc.  
what's known/knowable

## Race Initiative - Research

Bruce -  
 From CEA can  
 an agenda for  
 study, too  
 I think it's  
 pretty good.  
 Elena

## Part I: Demography

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4. Projections

## Part II: Disparities in the 1990s and trends in disparities

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  - a. Income and Poverty
  - b. Labor markets
    - employment, unemployment, non-employment hours
    - wages and non-wage compensation
    - occupation/industry
    - non-wage characteristics of jobs (e.g., working conditions, health risks)
  - c. Wealth/credit
    - disability
    - financial
    - business ownership
    - home ownership
    - retirement wealth
    - credit and credit institutions
2. Educational status
  - a. Enrollment
    - Drop out rates; college enrollment and completion rates
  - b. Quality of schooling
  - c. Achievement
  - d. Training
3. Health status and health care
  - a. Health status
    - Pregnancy and infancy
    - Child hood and young adulthood
    - Adulthood
    - Older ages
    - {Specific diseases or conditions}
  - b. Health care
    - Insurance
    - Availability of health services
    - Health behaviors

4. Political status

- a. Voting
- b. Holding public office
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3. Causes of discriminatory behavior

4. Consequences of discrimination for society  
Has the nature of discrimination changed?

## The President's Race Initiative - Potential Contributions of Treasury Economic Policy

### I) Long Term and Short Term Trends in Racial Differences

- Economic Outcomes
  - employment/population ratios
  - earnings
    - what share of earnings gap is due to general skill differences?
  - employee benefits coverage
- Health Outcomes
  - infant mortality and morbidity
  - adult mortality and morbidity
- Educational Attainment
  - pre-school
  - primary education
  - secondary education

### II) Do Rising Tides Lift Racial Boats?

- Examine impact of economic fluctuations by racial group
  - unemployment rate
  - poverty rate
- Compare role of economic fluctuations to long run trends in racial outcomes

### III) Education Policy and Race

- Impact of educational spending on educational attainment by race
  - head start funding
  - primary education financing
  - higher education financial aid

### IV) Income Support Programs and Race

- Racial distribution of utilization
  - eligibility vs. takeup: is this driven by economic characteristics or other factors

### V) Social Insurance Programs and Race

- Differential returns to Social Security
  - overall
  - decompose into effects through earnings and through life expectancy

- Differential effects of health interventions by race
  - does public insurance benefit some groups more?

VI) Capital Market Access and Race

- Racial differences in self-employment
  - what role does differential access to the capital market play?

**Question:** How to coordinate with other agencies?

- HHS & the White House are working on health outcome differences, and differential effects of health policy
- We should coordinate our economic analyses with CEA as well

Race initiative - research questions

**Andrew J. Mayock**  
06/18/97 04:16:00 PM


Record Type: Record

To: Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP, Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP  
cc: Ann F. Lewis/WHO/EOP, Beverly J. Barnes/WHO/EOP  
Subject: Additional notes from POTUS comments

In considering research (and involvement of CEA, BLS, BEA, BJS, etc.) for the race initiative, please consider the comments noted in the second paragraph of the attached e-mail.

Thanks.

----- Forwarded by Andrew J. Mayock/WHO/EOP on 06/18/97 04:13 PM -----

 **Beverly J. Barnes**  
06/17/97 02:59:18 PM  
.....

Record Type: Record

To: Ann F. Lewis/WHO/EOP, Andrew J. Mayock/WHO/EOP  
cc:  
Subject: Additional notes from POTUS comments

In a conversation with the advisory board members on the return trip, the President said he wanted staff to start right away collecting a compendium of "best practices" (not his phrase), and that he wanted that list to be made available on the web site. He also wanted the web site to be configured so individuals who have ideas to submit could add them to the web site.

He also said we need to determine quickly what scientific research need to be conducted and get it underway. He said the media responded positively when he broached this topic and the university officials (including representatives of the National Science Foundation) already had offered their services. The President posed one possible topic for study: How the lack of diversity affects white Americans.

I don't know what is possible or what is already in the works, but I thought you should know about his ideas.