

- 1) Current Pop Reports Series P60-189 April 1996
Income, Poverty and Valuation of Noncash Benefits: 1994
(Bar of the Census)

14, 16, 18

- 2) Pop'n Profile 1995: P-23-189 ✓

- 3) Demographic State of the Nation
How We Are Aging

P-23-188 ✓

- 4) Current Pop'n Reports:

Household + Family: P20-483 Mar 1994

Marital Status: P20-484 "

Current Housing Reports: Nation's Housing in 1993:

H121/95-2

Amen Survey: H150/93

★ 569 ★

Costs of Before- and After-School Programs: 1991

[Continued]

	All programs	Legal status of program		
		Public ¹	Private Nonprofit ²	For-Profit ³
Average hourly fee for after-school sessions:				
All children	\$1.96	\$1.79	\$1.83	\$2.23
Kindergartners	\$2.69	\$3.23	\$2.04	\$2.87
Average hourly fee for combined before- and after-school programs:				
All children	\$1.77	\$1.64	\$1.58	\$1.85
Kindergarten	\$1.70	\$1.75	\$1.45	\$2.05
Sample size	915	400	340	169

Source: "Parent fees charged in before and after school programs by legal status," U.S. Department of Education, *National Study of Before and After School Programs: Final Report*, Table III-13, p. 54. Notes: 1. Includes public schools; state, county, and local governments; and public social service agencies. 2. Includes nonprofit religious and nonreligious private schools, church and religious groups, private organizations, and private social service/youth servicing agencies. 3. Includes for-profit private schools and private corporations. 4. Program directors could respond by giving either the percentage or the number of parents paying full fees. Reported percentages reflect those responding with a percentage since dividing the number of parents paying full fees by the number of children enrolled in the program would tend to underestimate the percentage of parents who pay full fees (some parents have more than one child enrolled in the program). 5. Basic fees of all programs, excluding any modified fees for kindergartners. 6. Includes only programs charging a different amount for kindergartners.

★ 570 ★

Child Care

Employer-Supported Child Care: 1982-1990



Number of companies supporting child care: The estimated 5,600 employers with child care programs in 1990 represent 13 percent of the 44,000 U.S. employers with more than 100 employees.

Year	# of companies
1982	600
1984	1,500
1986	2,500

[Continued]

★ 570 ★

Employer-Supported Child Care: 1982-1990

[Continued]

F-3

Year	# of companies
1988	3,300
1990	5,600

Source: "Growth of employer-supported child care," "Early Childhood Program Distinctions," Gallinsky and Friedman, *Education Before School: Investing in Quality Child Care*, Families and Work Institute, 1993, Figure 5.3, p. 124. Primary source: D.E. Friedman, "Update on Employer-Supported Child Care," distributed memo, Families and Work Institute, 1991.

★ 571 ★

Child Care

Federal Spending for Child Care: 1977-1988

Federal government program, administering agency, and federal spending in millions of dollars for child care. The 1988 expenditure of less than \$6.6 billion was less than 4 percent of total federal spending on education and social welfare, excluding health. According to the authors of *Education Before School*, "A 1987 study by the Congressional Budget Office concluded that although lower-income families would benefit more from supply-side subsidies (funds distributed directly to child care providers), demand-side emphasis has meant that a disproportionately larger share of federal child care dollars has been going to middle- and upper-income families in recent years, and consequently there has been a growing inequity in the distribution of federal child care benefits." In a demand-side strategy, funds are distributed to parents through vouchers or the tax system.

[Federal spending in millions of dollars.]

Program	Administering Agency	Federal spending			
		1977	1980	1984	1988
Title XX (Social Services Block Grants)	DHHS	\$809	\$600	\$535	\$660
Head Start	DHHS	\$448	\$735	\$996	\$1,206
Area Economic and Human Resource Development Program	Appalachian Reg'l. Comm.	\$9	\$11	\$1	\$0
Child Care Food Program	DOA	\$120	\$217	\$357	\$586
Job Training Partnership Act	DOL	—	—	\$9	\$9
Aid to Families with Dependent Children (Work-Expense Disregard)	DHHS	\$84	\$60	\$35	\$44
Work Incentive Program	DHHS	\$57	\$115	\$13	\$9
Food Stamps (Dependent Care Deduction)	DOA	\$35	\$35	\$35	\$50
Tax Exclusion for Employer-Provided Child Care	IRS	—	—	\$40	\$65

[Continued]

★ 691 ★

Total Family and Household Income by Race and Origin: 1988

[Continued]

Income level in 1988 by race and Hispanic origin	Households (in thousands)									
	All households		Family households							
			Total		Married couple		Other family, male head		Other family, female head	
	Percent	Level	Percent	Level	Percent	Level	Percent	Level	Percent	Level
\$70,000-\$79,999	2.8%	2,622	3.6%	2,368	4.2%	2,188	2.4%	69	1.0%	111
White	3.0%	2,406	3.8%	2,160	4.3%	2,002	2.7%	61	1.3%	96
Black	1.1%	118	1.5%	112	2.7%	100	1.1%	5	0.2%	7
Hispanic origin	1.4%	81	1.5%	73	1.8%	62	1.9%	6	0.4%	5
\$80,000-\$89,999	1.7%	1,595	2.1%	1,413	2.5%	1,326	1.4%	40	0.4%	47
White	1.9%	1,478	2.3%	1,303	2.6%	1,228	1.5%	33	0.6%	42
Black	0.6%	66	0.8%	61	1.4%	51	1.3%	6	0.1%	3
Hispanic origin	0.8%	47	0.9%	45	1.3%	43	0.6%	2	0.1%	1
\$90,000-\$99,999	1.2%	1,113	1.5%	1,020	1.8%	939	0.9%	27	0.5%	54
White	1.3%	1,013	1.6%	931	1.8%	856	1.2%	27	0.7%	49
Black	0.5%	50	0.5%	40	0.9%	35	0.0%	0	0.2%	5
Hispanic origin	0.8%	47	0.9%	43	0.9%	29	1.9%	6	0.7%	8
\$100,000 and over	3.2%	2,948	3.9%	2,594	4.7%	2,463	2.1%	59	0.7%	72
White	3.4%	2,734	4.2%	2,395	4.9%	2,278	2.4%	54	0.8%	62
Black	1.0%	103	1.3%	97	2.3%	85	0.4%	2	0.3%	10
Hispanic origin	1.3%	77	1.4%	67	1.8%	60	0.6%	2	0.4%	4

Source: Marshall, *The State of Families, 3: Losing Direction: Families, Human Resource Development, and Economic Performance*, Family Service America, Milwaukee, WI, 1991, Selected from Table 4.12, pp. 134-136, "All Households and Family Households, by Total Money Income in 1988, Levels and Percent Distributions." Primary source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 166 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1989), Table 3, pp. 25-26.

www.fedworld.gov → option D
Health Mail

★ 692 ★

Family and Household Income

→ 76 = \$28,860 for fam of 4

Option C
Food + Cons.
Service

Women, Infants, and Children Feeding Program: 1975-1988

WIC participation and costs. Participation requires an income of less than 185% of the poverty level, with some states requiring a lower income than this. WIC participation also includes a "nutritional risk" requirement. In 1988 there were about 7.5 million persons at risk (either nutritionally or income-wise), but only 3.6 million participants. Children and infants comprised three-quarters of participants and pregnant women comprised the other quarter.

Participants/costs	FY 1975	FY 1980	FY 1985	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988
Participants (millions)	0.5	1.9	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.6
Billions of dollars						
Expenditures						
Current dollars	\$0.09	\$0.73	\$1.49	\$1.58	\$1.66	\$1.80
Constant (1988) dollars	\$0.20	\$1.05	\$1.64	\$1.71	\$1.73	\$1.80

[Continued]

90
FY 1995
4.5
6.89 mill.
90
FY 96
2.1
3.7

1793 = 98%
eligible infants
All eligible children,
infants: 60%

USDA Food
Consumer Service
Nutrition Program
Facts - WIC
Program

Facts: www.usda.gov/fcs/library/961101-4.txt

C-3

★ 652 ★

Family Living Expenses

A - Financial - 5

Raising a Child, Single-Parent Vs. Husband-Wife Families: 1992

A comparison of estimated expenditures on a child by single-parent and husband-wife families. Estimates are for the younger child in a two-child family with household income less than \$32,100 for the overall United States.

1996 (34,700 F. 1996)

Age of child	Single-parent households	Husband-wife households
0-2	\$4,030 4770	\$4,630 5670
3-5	\$5,110 5360	\$4,970 5780
6-8	\$5,520 6060	\$4,940 5900
9-11	\$5,840 5660	\$4,780 5940
12-14	\$5,690 6120	\$5,500 6740
15-17	\$6,020 6830	\$5,870 6650
Total	\$96,630 104,400	\$92,070 110,040

Source: Family Economics Research Group, U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Expenditures on a Child by Families 1992*, Table 3, p. 9, "A comparison of estimated expenditures on a child by single-parent and husband-wife families, 1992."

★ 653 ★

Family Living Expenses

Tax Burden on Families: 1960-1990

Federal tax burden on families with children (percent of income). The tax bite on families was most severe during the 1970s, when for every \$1.00 in real income gained (above the rate of inflation), federal taxes took 66 cents.

Year	% of income
1960	12%
1965	14%
1970	16%
1975	18%
1980	24%
1985	24%
1990	24%

Source: Bennett, *The Index of Leading Cultural Indicators*, The Heritage Foundation, Washington, D.C., Vol. 1, March 1993, p. 22.

I - A - Financial - 5

★ 652 ★

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I - A - Financial - 5

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Participants/costs	FY 1975	FY 1980	FY 1985	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988
Participants (millions)	0.5	1.9	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.6

FY'90 FY'95
4.5 6.89

Billions of dollars

Expenditures

Current dollars	\$0.09	\$0.73	\$1.49	\$1.58	\$1.66	\$1.80
Constant (1988) dollars	\$0.20	\$1.05	\$1.64	\$1.71	\$1.73	\$1.80

FY'90 FY'95
\$2.1 \$3.7

Participants/costs	FY 1975	FY 1980	FY 1985	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988
Children as a percentage of recipients	75%	79%	79%	79%	74%	77%

FY'95
77%

Source: U.S. House of Representatives, 101st Congress, *U.S. Children and Their Families: Current Conditions and Recent Trends*, 1989, p. 277, "WIC Feeding Program: Participation and Costs, FY 1975-1988." Primary source: Tabulations by Child Trends, Inc., of data from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, and U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Ways and Means, 1989; and U.S. Department of Agriculture, "Estimation of Eligibility for the WIC Programs," 1987.

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A comparison of estimated expenditures on a child by single-parent and husband-wife families. Estimates are for the younger child in a two-child family with household income less than \$32,100 for the overall United States.

(34,700 for '96)

Age of child	Single-parent households	196	Husband-wife households	196
0-2	\$4,030	4770	\$4,630	5670
3-5	\$5,110	5360	\$4,970	5780
6-8	\$5,520	6060	\$4,940	5900
9-11	\$5,840	5660	\$4,780	5940
12-14	\$5,690	6120	\$5,500	6740
15-17	\$6,020	6830	\$5,870	6650
Total	\$96,630	104,400	\$92,070	110,040

Source: Family Economics Research Group, U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Expenditures on a Child by Families 1992*, Table 3, p. 9, "A comparison of estimated expenditures on a child by single-parent and husband-wife families, 1992," and 1996

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Federal tax burden on families with children (percent of income). The tax bite on families was most severe during the 1970s, when for every \$1.00 in real income gained (above the rate of inflation), federal taxes took 66 cents.

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1970	16%
1975	18%
1980	24%
1985	24%
1990	24%

Source: Bennett, *The Index of Leading Cultural Indicators*, The Heritage Foundation, Washington, D.C., Vol. 1, March 1993, p. 22

G. Abortion

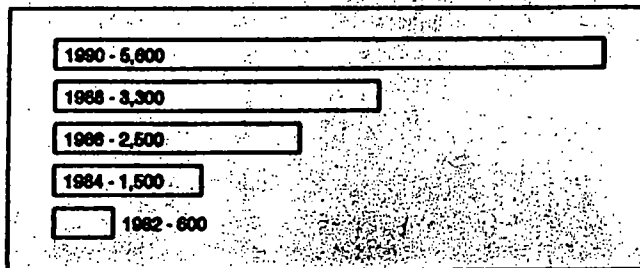
Pregnancies and Abortions, 1976- 1992 [Table 109 of Statistical Abstract; data from Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vo. 41, no. 6, Supplement; and Table 71 of SRC] *Table 110 from S. Ab., Table 116 from S. Abs.*

Numbers * 1,000

Year	Total pregnancies	Induced abortions	Number of abortions on girls aged 15-19	Rate of pregnancy per 1,000 women, 15 -44 yrs old	Rate of induced abortions per 1,000 women
1976	5002	1179	363	102.7	24.2
1980	5912	1554	445	111.9	29.4
1985	6144	1577	399	107.4	28.1
1990	6668	1609	351	113.8	27.4
1992	6484	1529	(1991) - 314	109.9	25.9

F-3

Employer-Supported Child Care: 1982-1990



Number of companies supporting child care. The estimated 5,600 employers with child care programs in 1990 represent 13 percent of the 44,000 U.S. employers with more than 100 employees.

Year	# of companies
1982	600
1984	1,500
1986	2,500
1988	3,300
1990	5,600

Source: "Growth of employer-supported child care," "Early Childhood Program Distinctions," Gellinsky and Friedman, *Education Before School: Investing in Quality Child Care*, Families and Work Institute, 1993, Figure 5.3, p. 124. Primary source: D.E. Friedman, "Update on Employer-Supported Child Care," distributed memo, Families and Work Institute, 1991.

F-3

★ 848 ★

Parents

Characteristics of Children's Families: 1970-1988

Selected characteristics of families with children.

Characteristic	Total			Two-parent			Mother-only		
	1970	1980	1988	1970	1980	1988	1970	1980	1988
Average number of children per family	2.33	1.89 <i>1994-1.84</i>	1.81	2.33	1.91 <i>1994-1.88</i>	1.84	2.36	1.87 <i>1994-1.75</i>	1.74
Educational attainment of parent									
High school grad.	61.9%	73.6%	80.1%	64.1%	76.8%	83.3%	44.5%	59.8%	67.2%
College grad.	14.9%	19.7% <i>1994-82.8</i>	22.6% <i>23.9</i>	16.3%	22.6% <i>1994-85.9</i>	26.3% <i>28.6</i>	3.2%	6.3% <i>1994-72.9</i>	8.2% <i>9.0</i>
Percent of children with mother in labor force									
Children under age 18	39.2%	53.7%	61.7%	37.6%	51.7%	61.7%	53.2%	62.5%	61.6%
Under age 6	28.6%	43.4%	52.7%	27.6%	42.2%	53.7%	40.4%	50.3%	47.4%
Ages 6-17	43.8%	58.1%	66.4%	41.8%	56.1%	66.2%	57.2%	66.6%	67.2%

Source: Suzanne M. Bianchi, *America's Children: Mixed Prospects*, Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Washington, D.C., Table 5, p. 17, "Selected Characteristics of Children's Families, 1970, 1980, and 1988." Primary sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, No. 218, Tables 1 and 14; No. 368, Tables 1 and 8; No. 437, Tables 1 and 8; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Handbook Bulletin* 2217, Table 55, and unpublished tabulations. Family includes families in which the householder has biological, adoptive, and/or stepchildren.

P20-483 (Mar 94) (Table 196)

Families Maintained by Women: 1980-1992

Women who maintain families, by race, Hispanic origin, and presence of children, 1980, 1985, and 1992. Because of the absence of a husband or a second earner, these women are very active in the labor force.

[Numbers in thousands.]

Type of family	1980	1985	1992
Total			
Total families	59,327	62,508	66,785
With children under 18	30,411	31,158	32,442

(Continued)

Families maintained by women	8,780	10,122	11,728
Percent of total families	14.8%	16.2%	17.6%
With children under 18	5,359	6,147	7,075

White families

Total families	51,989	54,116	56,925
With children under 18	25,963	26,176	26,788
Families maintained by women	6,132	6,927	7,773
Percent of white families	11.8%	12.8%	13.7%
With children under 18	3,501	4,011	4,507

Black families

Total families	6,385	6,827	7,624
With children under 18	3,888	4,009	4,389
Families maintained by women	2,501	2,950	3,577
Percent of black families	39.7%	43.2%	46.9%
With children under 18	1,771	1,991	2,355

Hispanic-origin families

Total families	3,128	3,979	5,166
With children under 18	2,146	2,641	3,334
Families maintained by women	641	951	1,244
Percent of Hispanic-origin families	20.5%	23.9%	24.1%
With children under 18	483	685	864

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, "Facts on Working Women," No. 83-3, June 1993, p. 3, Table 2, "Women Who Maintain Families, by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Presence of Children, 1980, 1985, and 1992." Primary source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, January 1981, 1986, and 1993.

★ 692 ★

Family and Household Income

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Participants/costs	FY 1975	FY 1980	FY 1985	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988
Participants (millions)	0.5	1.9	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.6

FY 90 FY 95
4.5 6.89

Billions of dollars

Expenditures						
Current dollars	\$0.09	\$0.73	\$1.49	\$1.58	\$1.66	\$1.80
Constant (1988) dollars	\$0.20	\$1.05	\$1.64	\$1.71	\$1.73	\$1.80

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Children as a percentage of recipients	75%	79%	79%	79%	74%	77%

FY 95
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Source: U.S. House of Representatives, 101st Congress, *U.S. Children and Their Families: Current Conditions and Recent Trends*, 1988, p. 277, "WIC Feeding Program: Participation and Costs, FY 1975-1988." Primary source: Tabulations by Child Trends, Inc., of data from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, and U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Ways and Means, 1989; and U.S. Department of Agriculture, "Estimation of Eligibility for the WIC Programs," 1987.

C-3

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G. Abortion

Pregnancies and Abortions, 1976- 1992 [Table 109 of Statistical Abstract; data from Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vo. 41, no. 6, Supplement; and Table 71 of SRC] *Table 110 from S.A6, Table 116 from S.A65.*

Numbers * 1,000

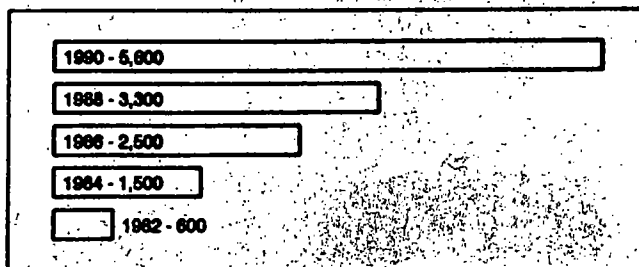
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★ 570 ★

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F-3

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Source: "Growth of employer-supported child care," "Early Childhood Program Distinctions," Gallinsky and Friedman, *Education Before School: Investing in Quality Child Care*, Families and Work Institute, 1993, Figure 5.3, p. 124. Primary source: D.E. Friedman, "Update on Employer-Supported Child Care," distributed memo, Families and Work Institute, 1991.

F-3

★ 848 ★

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Average number of children per family	2.33	1.89 <i>1994-1.84</i>	1.81	2.33	1.91 <i>1994-1.88</i>	1.84	2.36	1.87 <i>1994-1.75</i>	1.74
Educational attainment of parent									
High school grad.	61.9%	73.6%	80.1%	64.1%	76.8%	83.3%	44.5%	59.8%	67.2%
College grad.	14.9%	19.7% <i>1994-82.8</i>	22.6% <i>23.9</i>	16.3%	22.6% <i>1994-85.9</i>	26.3% <i>28.6</i>	3.2%	6.3% <i>1994-72.9</i>	8.2% <i>9.0</i>
Percent of children with mother in labor force									
Children under age 18	39.2%	53.7%	61.7%	37.6%	51.7%	61.7%	53.2%	62.5%	61.6%
Under age 6	28.6%	43.4%	52.7%	27.6%	42.2%	53.7%	40.4%	50.3%	47.4%
Ages 6-17	43.8%	58.1%	66.4%	41.8%	56.1%	66.2%	57.2%	66.6%	67.2%

Source: Suzanne M. Bianchi, *America's Children: Mixed Prospects*, Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Washington, D.C., Table 5, p. 17, "Selected Characteristics of Children's Families, 1970, 1980, and 1988." Primary sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, No. 218, Tables 1 and 14; No. 368, Tables 1 and 8; No. 437, Tables 1 and 8; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Handbook Bulletin 2217, Table 55, and unpublished tabulations. Family includes families in which the householder has biological, adoptive, and/or stepchildren.

P20-483 (Mar 94) (Table 186)

Families Maintained by Women: 1980-1992

Women who maintain families, by race, Hispanic origin, and presence of children, 1980, 1985, and 1992. Because of the absence of a husband or a second earner, these women are very active in the labor force.

[Numbers in thousands.]

Type of family	1980	1985	1992
Total			
Total families	59,327	62,508	66,785
With children under 18	30,411	31,158	32,442

(Continued)

Families maintained by women	8,780	10,122	11,728
Percent of total families	14.8%	16.2%	17.6%
With children under 18	5,359	6,147	7,075
White families			
Total families	51,989	54,116	56,925
With children under 18	25,963	26,176	26,788
Families maintained by women	6,132	6,927	7,773
Percent of white families	11.8%	12.8%	13.7%
With children under 18	3,501	4,011	4,507
Black families			
Total families	6,385	6,827	7,624
With children under 18	3,888	4,009	4,389
Families maintained by women	2,501	2,950	3,577
Percent of black families	39.7%	43.2%	46.9%
With children under 18	1,771	1,991	2,355
Hispanic-origin families			
Total families	3,128	3,979	5,166
With children under 18	2,146	2,641	3,334
Families maintained by women	641	951	1,244
Percent of Hispanic-origin families	20.5%	23.9%	24.1%
With children under 18	483	685	864

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, "Facts on Working Women," No. 93-3, June 1993, p. 3, Table 2, "Women Who Maintain Families, by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Presence of Children, 1980, 1985, and 1992." Primary source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, January 1981, 1986, and 1990.

1) Current Pop Reports Series P60-189 April 1996
Income, Poverty and Valuation of Noncash Benefits: 1994
(Bar of the Census)

14, 16, 18

2) Pop'n Profile 1995: P-23-189 ✓

3) Demographic State of the Nation
(How We Are Doing) P-23-188 ✓

4) Current Pop'n Reports:

Household + Family: P20-483 Mar 1994

Marital Status: P20-484 "

Current Housing Reports: Nation's Housing in 1993:
H121/95-2

America Survey: H150/93

Stat Record Chn.

Table 200/p 253

p 650 / #652

p- 693 / [#]692

T-848
850

570

★ 569 ★

F-3

Costs of Before- and After-School Programs: 1991

[Continued]

	All programs	Legal status of program		
		Public ¹	Private Nonprofit ²	For-Profit ³
Average hourly fee for after-school sessions:				
All children	\$1.96	\$1.79	\$1.83	\$2.23
Kindergartners	\$2.69	\$3.23	\$2.04	\$2.87
Average hourly fee for combined before- and after-school programs:				
All children	\$1.77	\$1.64	\$1.58	\$1.85
Kindergarten	\$1.70	\$1.75	\$1.45	\$2.05
Sample size	915	400	340	169

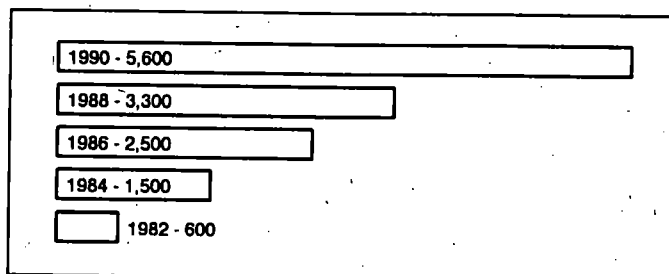
Source: "Parent fees charged in before and after school programs by legal status," U.S. Department of Education, *National Study of Before and After School Programs: Final Report*, Table III-13, p. 54. Notes: 1. Includes public schools; state, county, and local governments; and public social service agencies. 2. Includes nonprofit religious and nonreligious private schools, church and religious groups, private organizations, and private social service/youth servicing agencies. 3. Includes for-profit private schools and private corporations. 4. Program directors could respond by giving either the percentage or the number of parents paying full fees. Reported percentages reflect those responding with a percentage since dividing the number of parents paying full fees by the number of children enrolled in the program would tend to underestimate the percentage of parents who pay full fees (some parents have more than one child enrolled in the program). 5. Basic fees of all programs, excluding any modified fees for kindergartners. 6. Includes only programs charging a different amount for kindergartners.

465 2044 - Robyn
Herdman.
families + work institute - 212 - ~~465 2044~~
Nat'l Child Care Info Ctr.
Labor Project for Working Families

★ 570 ★

Child Care

Employer-Supported Child Care: 1982-1990



Number of companies supporting child care. The estimated 5,600 employers with child care programs in 1990 represent 13 percent of the 44,000 U.S. employers with more than 100 employees.

Year	# of companies
1982	600
1984	1,500
1986	2,500

[Continued]

F-3

★ 570 ★

Employer-Supported Child Care: 1982-1990

(Continued)

F-3

Year	# of companies
1988	3,300
1990	5,600

Source: "Growth of employer-supported child care," "Early Childhood Program Distinctions," Galinsky and Friedman, *Education Before School: Investing in Quality Child Care*, Families and Work Institute, 1993, Figure 5.3, p. 124. Primary source: D.E. Friedman, "Update on Employer-Supported Child Care," distributed memo, Families and Work Institute, 1991.

★ 571 ★

Child Care

Federal Spending for Child Care: 1977-1988

Federal government program, administering agency, and federal spending in millions of dollars for child care. The 1988 expenditure of less than \$6.6 billion was less than 4 percent of total federal spending on education and social welfare, excluding health. According to the authors of *Education Before School*, "A 1987 study by the Congressional Budget Office concluded that although lower-income families would benefit more from supply-side subsidies (funds distributed directly to child care providers), demand-side emphasis has meant that a disproportionately larger share of federal child care dollars has been going to middle- and upper-income families in recent years, and consequently there has been a growing inequity in the distribution of federal child care benefits." In a demand-side strategy, funds are distributed to parents through vouchers or the tax system.

[Federal spending in millions of dollars.]

Program	Administering Agency	Federal spending			
		1977	1980	1984	1988
Title XX (Social Services Block Grants)	DHHS	\$809	\$600	\$535	\$660
Head Start	DHHS	\$448	\$735	\$996	\$1,206
Area Economic and Human Resource Development Program	Appalachian Reg'l. Comm.	\$9	\$11	\$1	\$0
Child Care Food Program	DOA	\$120	\$217	\$357	\$586
Job Training Partnership Act	DOL	--	--	\$9	\$9
Aid to Families with Dependent Children (Work-Expense Disregard)	DHHS	\$84	\$60	\$35	\$44
Work Incentive Program	DHHS	\$57	\$115	\$13	\$9
Food Stamps (Dependent Care Deduction)	DOA	\$35	\$35	\$35	\$50
Tax Exclusion for Employer-Provided Child Care	IRS	--	--	\$40	\$65

(Continued)

★ 691 ★

Total Family and Household Income by Race and Origin: 1988

[Continued]

Income level in 1988 by race and Hispanic origin	Households (in thousands)									
	All households		Family households							
	Percent	Level	Total		Married couple		Other family, male head		Other family, female head	
	Percent	Level	Percent	Level	Percent	Level	Percent	Level	Percent	Level
\$70,000-\$79,999	2.8%	2,622	3.6%	2,368	4.2%	2,188	2.4%	69	1.0%	111
White	3.0%	2,406	3.8%	2,160	4.3%	2,002	2.7%	61	1.3%	96
Black	1.1%	118	1.5%	112	2.7%	100	1.1%	5	0.2%	7
Hispanic origin	1.4%	81	1.5%	73	1.8%	62	1.9%	6	0.4%	5
\$80,000-\$89,999	1.7%	1,595	2.1%	1,413	2.5%	1,326	1.4%	40	0.4%	47
White	1.9%	1,478	2.3%	1,303	2.6%	1,228	1.5%	33	0.6%	42
Black	0.6%	66	0.8%	61	1.4%	51	1.3%	6	0.1%	3
Hispanic origin	0.8%	47	0.9%	45	1.3%	43	0.6%	2	0.1%	1
\$90,000-\$99,999	1.2%	1,113	1.5%	1,020	1.8%	939	0.9%	27	0.5%	54
White	1.3%	1,013	1.6%	931	1.8%	856	1.2%	27	0.7%	49
Black	0.5%	50	0.5%	40	0.9%	35	0.0%	0	0.2%	5
Hispanic origin	0.8%	47	0.9%	43	0.9%	29	1.9%	6	0.7%	8
\$100,000 and over	3.2%	2,948	3.9%	2,594	4.7%	2,463	2.1%	59	0.7%	72
White	3.4%	2,734	4.2%	2,395	4.9%	2,278	2.4%	54	0.8%	62
Black	1.0%	103	1.3%	97	2.3%	85	0.4%	2	0.3%	10
Hispanic origin	1.3%	77	1.4%	67	1.8%	60	0.6%	2	0.4%	4

Source: Marshall, *The State of Families, 3: Losing Direction: Families, Human Resource Development, and Economic Performance*, Family Service America, Milwaukee, WI, 1991, Selected from Table 4.12, pp. 134-136, "All Households and Family Households, by Total Money Income in 1988, Levels and Percent Distributions." Primary source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 166 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1989), Table 3, pp. 25-26.

www.fedworld.gov → option D
Health Mail

★ 692 ★

Family and Household Income

→ 96 = \$28,860 for fam of 4.

Option C
Food + Cons.
Service

Women, Infants, and Children Feeding Program: 1975-1988

1993 = 98%
eligible infants
All elig. chn.
inf: 60%

WIC participation and costs. Participation requires an income of less than 185% of the poverty level, with some states requiring a lower income than this. WIC participation also includes a "nutritional risk" requirement. In 1988 there were about 7.5 million persons at risk (either nutritionally or income-wise), but only 3.6 million participants. Children and infants comprised three-quarters of participants and pregnant women comprised the other quarter.

Participants/costs	FY 1975	FY 1980	FY 1985	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988
Participants (millions)	0.5	1.9	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.6
Billions of dollars						
Expenditures						
Current dollars	\$0.09	\$0.73	\$1.49	\$1.58	\$1.66	\$1.80
Constant (1988) dollars	\$0.20	\$1.05	\$1.64	\$1.71	\$1.73	\$1.80

[Continued]

USDA Food
Consumer Service:
Nutr. Prog.
Facts - WIC
Program

90 / FY 1995
4.5 / 6.89 mill.
90 / FY '96
2.1 / 3.7

Facts: www.usda.gov/fcs/library/961101-4.txt

C-3

MEMORANDUM

TO: TOM FREEDMAN, MARY SMITH

FROM: JULIE MIKUTA

RE: STATISTICS ON THE FAMILY

DATE: JULY 27, 1997

SUMMARY

Attached are tables describing various aspects and experiences of families and young people.

I. ATTACHED TABLES

A. Households

Financial

1. Households by size (1970-1995)
2. Households, by total money income (1967-1994)
3. Families, by total money income (1967- 1994)
4. Percentage of households in selected income levels (1969 - 1994)
5. Expenditures on a child by single-parent and husband-wife households: 1992, 1996

Women and Children

1. Characteristics of children's families (1970 - 1994)
2. Women who have had a child in the last year and their percentage in the labor force (1976- 1994)
3. Proportion of children in single-parent living situations living with a divorced or never-married parent (1960-1993)
4. Children of single parents, by marital status (1960- 1993)
5. Children under 18, by presence of parents (1960- 1990): chart and table
6. Families maintained by women (1980- 1992)
7. Mothers in the labor force in selected countries: 1988

Strain
- Child care
- Latchkey kids
- Working & families
- Kids who go astray

Young girls - assertiveness
try

Child Care Conference
what are Americans concerned about?

Income levels

High SES
Middle
Lower SES

Materialistic values of kids

(11)

Workplace independence
flextime
business at home

Nad:

- try
- space
- families
- time at work
- socializing like at work.

Balance work + family

B. Poverty

1. Number of persons in poverty (1959- 1994)
2. Poverty status of persons in all families, and in families with female householder (1959 - 1994)
3. Poverty status of persons by age (1959 - 1994)
4. Poverty status of families by type of family (1959 - 1994)

C. Assistance programs

1. AFDC: Average monthly number of recipients, total amount of cash payments, and average monthly payment (1936-1994)
2. Food Stamps: Number of persons participating, and monthly average received per person (1962- 1995)
3. Women, Infants and Children Feeding Program (1975- 1995)

D. Schools and Education

1. School Enrollment (1960- 1994)

Violence/ victimization in school

1. Percentage of 8th grade students who reported that violence is a serious problem: 1988
2. Percentage of high school seniors who reported being victimized at school (1976-1993): chart and table

Reading proficiency and test scores

1. Student proficiency in reading, by age, amount of time spent on homework, reading habits and reading materials in the home (1971, 1984 and 1992)
2. Average student proficiency in reading, by selected characteristics (1971-1992)
3. Reading scores (1971 - 1992)

College

1. College enrollment of recent high school graduates (1960- 1994)
2. SAT scores of college bound seniors (1970-1995)

3. College enrollment by age and sex (1973 and 1993)

Miscellaneous

1. Long-term benefits of preschool
2. Percentage of students who reported doing at least one hour of homework each day (1978- 1990)
3. Percentage of teachers who feel that certain problems are serious or somewhat serious (1995)
4. Percentage of high school seniors reporting drug use (1975-1995)
5. High school dropouts (1970- 1994)

E. Young People and Television- Watching

1. Average daily television viewing (1960 -1992)
2. Television-related rules: 1991

F. Child Care

1. Hourly cost of child care, employed mother (1975 - 1990)
2. Child care providers, children 5- 14 years (1985 -1991)
3. Employer-supported child care (1982 -1990)

G. Abortion (1976-1992)

H. Infant Mortality (1970-1992)

I. Child Abuse and Neglect (1990- 1994)

J. Homeless Children and Youth (1989 - 1993)

In 1995, five-sixths of these non-family households were people living alone. There was a striking difference between female and male nonfamily householders. Women, who made up three-fifths of the nonfamily householders, often were elderly. Nearly half of these women were 65 or older and 44 percent were widows. In contrast, nearly three-fourths of the male nonfamily householders were aged 25 to 64, and half had never married.

Size of households. In 1995, the average number of people per household was 2.65, down from 3.14 in 1970. Between 1970 and 1990, the share of households with five or more people decreased from 21 percent to 10 percent (see figure 2). During the same period, the share of households with only one or two people increased from 46 to 57 percent. Since 1990, the size distribution of households has remained unchanged.

Only 35 percent of all households contain "own" (birth, adopted, or step-) children of the householder. By definition, nonfamily households contain no own children, although they may include other people under 18 who are not relatives of the householder. Presence of own children in married-couple and other family households is discussed in the next section of this report.

Location of households. The geographical distribution of U.S. households has shifted away from the "rust belt" toward the "sun belt" during the past 25 years. In 1970, 52 percent of all households were in the Northeast and Midwest and 48 percent were in the South and West. In 1995, these percentages were 44 and 56, respectively.

Households also have become more urbanized during this period. The share of households in metropolitan areas increased from 69 percent in 1970 to 79 percent in 1995.

Characteristics of Families

In 1995, 78 percent of the 69.3 million American families were maintained by married couples. The remaining 22 percent were maintained by women or men with no spouse present. Nearly four-fifths of the latter group were maintained by women.

The number of families maintained by people with no spouse present is increasing rapidly. Since 1970, the number of female-householder families has increased by 122 percent (from 5.5 million to 12.2 million). The number of male-householder families grew by 163 percent (from 1.2 million to 3.2 million). In contrast, married-couple families grew only 20 percent (from 44.7 million to 53.9 million).

Considerable attention is paid to the problems of one-parent families. They are much more likely to be poor than are married couples with children. Less notice is given to the situation of families with no spouse present and married-couple families without own children at home.

More than half of families had no own children under 18 at home.

In 1995, 51 percent of all families contained no own children under 18 — 7 percentage points more than in 1970, when only 44 percent of families had no own children under 18 at home.

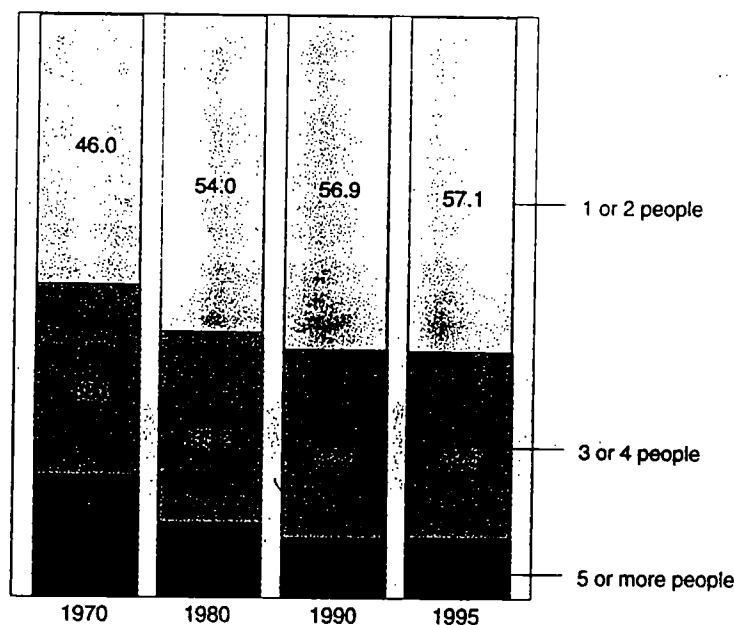
Families without own children under 18 at home are not necessarily "childless." Some contain other related children, for example, children of an adult sibling, or grandchildren. They also may include unrelated foster children. Other families include adult children who are still living at home. Still other families have adult children who are living away from home.

The last case is largely made up of families which are at the "empty nest" stage in their life cycle. In 1995, 81 percent of married couples with a householder 45 years old or older had no own children under 18 at home, compared with 68 percent in 1970.

More younger families are without own children under 18 now than in 1970. Among married-couple

Figure 2.
Households by Size: 1970 to 1995

Percent of total households



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table B-1. Households, by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder:
1967 to 1994

(Income in 1994 CPI-U-X1 adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thous.)	Percent distribution										Median income		Mean income	
		Total	Under \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 and over	Value	Standard error	Value	Standard error
												(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)
ALL RACES															
1994 ^a	98 990	100.0	4.1	9.5	9.1	16.7	14.2	16.3	16.5	7.0	6.6	32 264	147	43 133	232
1993 ^a	97 107	100.0	4.4	9.6	9.1	16.5	14.6	16.1	16.4	7.0	6.2	32 041	150	42 488	230
1992 ^a	96 426	100.0	4.2	9.6	9.1	16.1	14.6	16.8	16.7	6.9	5.7	32 361	153	41 027	172
1991	95 669	100.0	3.9	9.6	8.6	16.2	15.1	17.1	16.6	7.2	5.7	32 780	158	41 263	170
1990	94 312	100.0	3.9	9.0	8.4	16.1	14.5	17.6	17.2	7.2	6.1	33 952	173	42 411	179
1989	93 347	100.0	3.6	9.0	8.3	15.7	14.2	17.5	17.7	7.6	6.5	34 547	190	43 647	190
1988	92 830	100.0	3.7	8.4	7.9	15.9	14.1	17.6	17.7	7.4	6.1	34 106	167	42 615	190
1987	91 124	100.0	3.8	8.5	8.1	15.8	14.2	17.7	17.5	7.4	5.9	33 999	162	42 281	174
1986	89 479	100.0	4.1	8.5	8.1	16.1	14.1	17.8	17.7	6.9	5.7	33 665	174	41 592	169
1985	88 458	100.0	4.1	9.8	8.4	16.6	14.9	17.9	16.9	6.6	4.8	32 530	176	40 033	158
1984	86 789	100.0	4.0	9.9	8.9	16.7	14.8	17.9	16.7	6.4	4.6	31 972	145	39 174	144
1983	85 290	100.0	4.3	9.9	9.1	17.1	15.2	18.1	16.3	5.9	4.2	31 274	141	38 105	141
1982	83 918	100.0	4.2	10.3	8.7	17.4	15.4	18.5	15.8	5.8	3.9	31 269	141	37 684	140
1981	83 527	100.0	4.0	10.1	8.9	17.8	14.9	18.4	16.5	5.8	3.5	31 374	164	37 481	137
1980	82 368	100.0	3.7	10.1	8.8	16.8	15.2	19.1	16.9	5.9	3.6	31 891	164	37 929	139
1979 ^a	80 776	100.0	3.7	9.5	8.4	16.6	14.5	19.0	17.9	6.0	4.1	32 966	156	39 161	148
1978	77 330	100.0	3.5	9.6	8.6	16.7	14.6	18.4	17.8	5.8	3.9	33 074	134	38 927	149
1977	76 030	100.0	3.7	9.8	9.3	16.8	15.0	19.7	17.0	5.4	3.4	31 825	120	37 753	115
1976	74 142	100.0	3.6	10.0	9.2	16.9	15.3	20.0	16.6	5.1	3.1	31 651	117	37 230	115
1975	72 667	100.0	3.7	10.3	9.3	17.0	16.2	19.7	16.2	4.6	2.9	31 117	127	36 335	113
1974 ^a	71 163	100.0	3.6	9.8	8.8	16.4	16.6	19.6	16.6	5.2	3.1	31 673	123	37 390	117
1973	69 859	100.0	4.1	9.2	8.6	15.8	16.2	19.9	17.3	5.5	3.5	33 006	126	38 171	116
1972	68 251	100.0	4.5	9.2	8.5	16.2	16.2	19.9	17.0	5.0	3.4	32 367	124	37 671	117
1971	66 676	100.0	5.2	9.5	8.4	17.0	17.1	20.3	15.4	4.4	2.6	31 043	120	35 702	113
1970	64 778	100.0	5.4	9.3	8.3	16.1	17.5	20.9	15.7	4.2	2.6	31 341	115	35 887	115
1969	63 401	100.0	5.6	9.0	8.0	16.3	17.6	21.4	15.2	4.3	2.5	31 555	117	35 899	113
1968	62 214	100.0	5.9	9.0	8.4	17.1	18.3	21.5	14.2	3.6	2.1	30 438	110	34 436	110
1967	60 813	100.0	6.7	9.5	8.5	18.2	18.9	20.3	12.5	3.2	2.3	29 162	106	32 616	106
WHITE															
1994 ^a	83 737	100.0	3.3	8.4	8.7	16.4	14.4	16.7	17.3	7.5	7.2	34 028	191	45 034	262
1993 ^a	82 387	100.0	3.5	8.4	8.7	16.2	14.9	16.8	17.3	7.4	6.7	33 804	197	44 393	256
1992 ^a	81 795	100.0	3.3	8.5	8.7	15.9	15.1	17.3	17.7	7.3	6.2	34 023	165	42 880	191
1991	81 675	100.0	3.0	8.4	8.4	16.0	15.3	17.8	17.5	7.7	6.2	34 350	166	43 005	187
1990	80 968	100.0	3.0	7.9	8.1	15.9	14.7	18.0	18.1	7.6	6.6	35 413	162	44 122	197
1989	80 163	100.0	2.8	7.9	7.9	15.4	14.3	18.0	18.6	8.0	7.0	36 340	177	45 465	210
1988	79 734	100.0	3.0	8.1	7.4	15.7	14.3	18.3	18.7	7.8	6.6	36 055	213	44 432	209
1987	78 519	100.0	3.1	8.3	7.7	15.5	14.3	18.5	18.6	7.8	6.3	35 621	181	44 088	190
1986	77 284	100.0	3.2	8.5	7.8	15.7	14.2	18.4	18.6	7.4	6.2	35 394	172	43 324	185
1985	76 576	100.0	3.5	8.7	7.9	16.2	15.1	18.5	17.7	7.1	5.3	34 306	183	41 678	175
1984	75 328	100.0	3.3	8.8	8.4	16.5	15.0	18.6	17.6	6.8	5.0	33 729	170	40 790	158
1983	74 170	100.0	3.5	8.8	8.5	16.9	15.5	18.8	17.1	6.3	4.6	32 787	147	39 697	153
1982	73 182	100.0	3.5	9.2	8.2	17.1	15.6	19.1	16.7	6.3	4.3	32 736	149	39 237	153
1981	72 845	100.0	3.3	9.0	8.4	17.5	15.2	19.1	17.4	6.3	3.9	33 148	153	39 052	148
1980	71 872	100.0	3.0	9.1	8.3	16.4	15.4	19.9	17.8	6.3	3.9	33 645	173	39 459	151
1979 ^a	70 766	100.0	3.1	8.6	7.9	16.4	14.7	19.7	18.6	6.4	4.5	34 565	184	40 705	162
1978	68 028	100.0	3.0	8.6	8.2	16.3	14.7	20.0	18.7	6.2	4.3	34 382	151	40 370	162
1977	66 934	100.0	3.1	8.9	8.6	16.4	15.1	20.3	18.0	5.8	3.7	33 467	141	39 228	127
1976	65 353	100.0	3.2	9.0	8.6	16.6	15.5	20.7	17.6	5.5	3.4	33 155	137	38 662	125
1975	64 392	100.0	3.2	9.3	8.9	16.7	16.4	20.3	17.1	4.9	3.2	32 541	119	37 678	124
1974 ^a	62 984	100.0	3.1	8.9	8.2	16.0	17.0	20.3	17.5	5.6	3.4	33 438	126	38 775	126
1973	61 985	100.0	3.6	8.4	8.0	15.3	16.3	20.6	18.3	5.9	3.8	34 592	132	39 647	126
1972	60 618	100.0	4.0	8.4	7.9	15.5	16.3	20.8	17.9	5.5	3.7	33 956	130	39 136	127
1971	59 483	100.0	4.7	8.7	7.9	16.4	17.4	21.1	16.3	4.7	2.8	32 470	124	36 995	120
1970	57 575	100.0	4.8	8.5	7.8	15.5	17.7	21.7	16.5	4.5	2.9	32 643	126	37 143	122
1969	56 248	100.0	4.9	8.4	7.4	15.6	17.8	22.4	16.2	4.7	2.8	32 931	120	37 231	124
1968	55 394	100.0	5.3	8.3	7.7	16.5	18.6	22.5	15.0	3.9	2.2	31 692	118	35 674	118
1967	54 188	100.0	6.1	8.8	7.8	17.6	19.4	21.3	13.3	3.4	2.4	30 412	110	33 808	114

Table B-3. Families, by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 1994

(Income in 1994 CPI-U-X1 adjusted dollars. Families as of March of the following year. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thous.)	Percent distribution										Median income		Mean income	
		Total	Under \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 and over	Value (dollars)	Standard error (dollars)	Value (dollars)	Standard error (dollars)
ALL RACES															
1994 ¹	69 313	100.0	3.1	5.6	6.9	15.0	14.3	18.0	19.9	8.8	8.4	38 782	233	49 340	289
1993 ¹	68 506	100.0	3.4	6.0	7.0	15.1	14.8	17.7	19.6	8.6	7.8	37 905	197	48 430	299
1992 ¹	68 216	100.0	3.5	5.8	6.8	14.7	14.7	16.7	20.2	8.6	7.1	38 632	198	46 711	215
1991 ¹	67 173	100.0	3.2	5.5	6.5	14.4	15.4	18.9	20.0	8.9	7.2	39 105	195	47 046	213
1990 ¹	66 322	100.0	3.0	4.9	6.4	14.4	14.4	19.4	20.6	9.2	7.7	40 087	192	48 363	223
1989 ¹	66 090	100.0	2.8	4.9	6.4	14.1	14.0	19.2	21.1	9.4	8.2	40 890	233	49 606	238
1988 ¹	65 837	100.0	2.8	5.2	6.1	14.5	14.2	19.2	21.1	9.3	7.6	40 327	210	48 366	237
1987 ¹	65 204	100.0	2.8	5.4	6.0	14.4	14.1	19.7	21.1	9.2	7.3	40 403	187	48 118	215
1986 ¹	64 491	100.0	3.0	5.2	6.3	14.7	14.3	19.6	21.2	8.6	7.1	39 833	214	47 224	207
1985 ¹	63 558	100.0	3.0	5.6	6.6	15.2	15.2	19.8	20.3	8.2	6.1	38 200	207	45 375	197
1984 ¹	62 706	100.0	3.1	5.5	7.1	15.2	15.0	20.2	20.2	7.9	5.8	37 703	167	44 282	175
1983 ¹	62 015	100.0	3.3	5.8	7.3	15.5	15.7	20.4	19.6	7.2	5.2	36 714	(NA)	42 883	(NA)
1982 ¹	61 393	100.0	3.2	5.8	7.1	16.2	16.0	20.8	19.1	7.2	4.8	36 326	180	42 462	169
1981 ¹	61 019	100.0	2.7	5.4	7.1	16.5	15.6	21.0	20.1	7.3	4.4	36 825	158	42 499	163
1980 ¹	60 309	100.0	2.4	5.3	6.8	15.4	15.7	21.9	20.7	7.3	4.5	37 857	162	43 171	167
1979 ¹	59 550	100.0	2.2	4.8	6.5	15.4	14.9	21.7	21.9	7.4	5.2	39 227	182	44 692	178
1978 ¹	57 804	100.0	2.2	4.9	6.7	15.2	15.3	22.1	21.6	7.2	4.8	38 730	176	44 111	176
1977 ¹	57 215	100.0	2.3	4.8	7.5	15.6	15.7	22.6	20.7	6.8	4.2	37 540	134	42 828	136
1976 ¹	56 710	100.0	2.0	5.1	7.4	16.0	16.2	23.1	20.2	6.2	3.8	37 319	135	42 090	135
1975 ¹	56 245	100.0	2.0	5.3	7.6	16.3	17.2	22.8	19.6	5.6	3.5	36 177	137	40 995	132
1974 ¹	55 698	100.0	2.1	4.7	7.3	15.5	17.7	22.7	20.0	6.3	3.7	36 842	(NA)	42 007	(NA)
1973 ¹	55 053	100.0	2.0	4.9	6.8	15.2	17.1	22.7	20.6	6.6	4.1	37 838	(NA)	42 771	(NA)
1972 ¹	54 373	100.0	2.1	5.0	7.0	15.6	17.2	22.7	20.4	6.0	4.0	37 103	(NA)	42 140	(NA)
1971 ¹	53 296	100.0	2.3	5.5	7.1	16.7	18.5	23.4	18.3	5.2	3.0	35 365	(NA)	39 828	(NA)
1970 ¹	52 227	100.0	2.5	5.4	7.0	15.8	18.8	24.1	18.3	5.0	3.0	35 407	(NA)	39 853	(NA)
1969 ¹	51 586	100.0	2.4	5.5	6.7	15.8	19.1	24.7	17.8	5.0	2.9	35 481	(NA)	39 785	(NA)
1968 ¹	50 823	100.0	2.6	5.5	7.3	17.1	20.0	24.5	16.5	4.1	2.4	33 933	(NA)	38 013	(NA)
1967 ¹	50 111	100.0	2.9	6.5	7.5	18.3	20.8	23.3	14.4	3.6	2.6	32 368	(NA)	35 931	(NA)
WHITE															
1994 ¹	58 444	100.0	2.3	4.5	6.2	14.6	14.5	18.5	20.9	9.4	9.1	40 884	211	51 709	327
1993 ¹	57 881	100.0	2.4	4.7	6.4	14.7	15.0	18.5	20.8	9.1	8.5	40 306	248	50 836	334
1992 ¹	57 669	100.0	2.5	4.3	6.2	14.3	14.9	19.4	21.5	9.2	7.8	40 847	229	49 048	239
1991 ¹	57 224	100.0	2.2	4.2	5.9	14.0	15.5	19.5	21.1	9.6	7.8	41 112	229	49 263	234
1990 ¹	56 803	100.0	2.1	3.9	5.7	13.9	14.6	20.0	21.8	9.6	8.3	41 858	202	50 495	246
1989 ¹	56 590	100.0	2.1	3.8	5.7	13.5	14.1	19.9	22.2	9.9	8.8	42 996	216	51 874	263
1988 ¹	56 492	100.0	2.1	3.9	5.3	14.1	14.3	20.0	22.3	9.8	8.1	42 487	281	50 501	281
1987 ¹	56 086	100.0	2.1	4.2	5.4	13.9	14.2	20.4	22.3	9.8	7.9	42 249	201	50 264	236
1986 ¹	55 876	100.0	2.3	4.2	5.7	14.1	14.4	20.2	22.3	9.1	7.7	41 680	193	49 241	227
1985 ¹	54 991	100.0	2.4	4.5	6.0	14.7	15.2	20.4	21.3	8.8	6.6	40 152	216	47 345	215
1984 ¹	54 400	100.0	2.4	4.4	6.4	14.7	15.2	21.0	21.3	8.4	6.3	39 491	205	46 246	191
1983 ¹	53 890	100.0	2.6	4.6	6.5	15.2	16.0	21.2	20.6	7.7	5.7	38 444	(NA)	44 738	(NA)
1982 ¹	53 407	100.0	2.5	4.5	6.3	15.8	16.2	21.5	20.1	7.7	5.3	38 140	189	44 341	184
1981 ¹	53 269	100.0	2.2	4.2	6.4	16.0	15.8	21.6	21.2	7.8	4.8	38 682	201	44 302	178
1980 ¹	52 710	100.0	1.9	4.3	6.0	14.8	15.9	22.7	21.8	7.8	4.9	39 443	169	44 908	182
1979 ¹	52 243	100.0	1.7	3.8	5.7	14.7	15.1	22.5	23.1	7.9	5.6	40 933	178	46 527	192
1978 ¹	50 910	100.0	1.8	3.8	6.1	14.7	15.3	22.8	22.8	7.6	5.2	40 328	180	45 799	191
1977 ¹	50 530	100.0	1.8	3.8	6.6	15.0	15.8	23.4	21.9	7.2	4.5	39 264	145	44 547	148
1976 ¹	50 063	100.0	1.7	3.9	6.7	15.4	16.4	23.8	21.3	6.7	4.2	38 764	127	43 724	145
1975 ¹	49 873	100.0	1.7	4.3	6.9	15.8	17.3	23.6	20.6	6.0	3.8	37 625	137	42 485	142
1974 ¹	49 440	100.0	1.8	3.7	6.5	15.0	17.9	23.5	20.9	6.8	4.1	38 268	(NA)	43 552	(NA)
1973 ¹	48 919	100.0	1.6	4.0	6.0	14.4	17.2	23.6	21.8	7.1	4.4	39 546	(NA)	44 469	(NA)
1972 ¹	48 477	100.0	1.8	4.1	6.3	14.8	17.3	23.6	21.3	6.5	4.3	38 549	(NA)	43 746	(NA)
1971 ¹	47 641	100.0	2.0	4.6	6.4	15.9	18.7	24.3	19.3	5.5	3.3	36 696	(NA)	41 252	(NA)
1970 ¹	46 535	100.0	2.1	4.6	6.5	15.0	18.9	25.0	19.3	5.3	3.3	36 731	(NA)	41 246	(NA)
1969 ¹	46 022	100.0	2.0	4.8	6.0	14.9	19.2	25.7	18.9	5.4	3.1	36 839	(NA)	41 199	(NA)
1968 ¹	45 437	100.0	2.2	4.8	6.5	16.3	20.3	25.6	17.4	4.4	2.5	35 132	(NA)	39 318	(NA)
1967 ¹	44 814	100.0	2.4	5.7	6.7	17.5	21.3	24.4	15.3	3.9	2.7	33 616	(NA)	37 217	(NA)

Revised.

Table B. Percentage of Households in Selected Income Intervals: 1969, 1974, 1979, 1984, 1989, and 1994
[Intervals in 1994 dollars]

Year	Total	Less than \$25,000	\$25,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 and over
1994 ¹	100.0	39.4	47.0	13.6
1989	100.0	36.6	49.4	14.1
1984	100.0	39.5	49.4	11.0
1979 ²	100.0	38.4	51.4	10.1
1974 ³	100.0	38.6	53.0	8.3
1969	100.0	38.9	54.2	6.8

¹Reflects the implementation of 1990 census adjusted population controls, a change in data collection method from paper-pencil to computer-assisted interviewing, and changes in income reporting limits.

²Implementation of 1980 census population controls.

³Implementation of a new March CPS processing system.

Table C. Real Household Income at Selected Percentiles of the Household Income Distribution: 1969, 1974, 1979, 1984, 1989, and 1994
[Income in 1994 dollars]

Year	20th percentile limit	50th (median)	80th percentile limit	95th percentile limit
1994 ¹	13,426	32,264	62,841	109,821
1989	14,457	34,547	64,192	109,656
1984	13,551	31,972	59,023	97,706
1979 ²	14,019	32,966	58,078	93,847
1974 ³	13,878	31,973	55,205	87,378
1969	13,443	31,555	52,284	81,999

¹Reflects the implementation of 1990 census adjusted population controls, a change in data collection method from paper-pencil to computer-assisted interviewing, and changes in income reporting limits.

²Implementation of 1980 census population controls.

³Implementation of a new March CPS processing system.

Table D. Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles: 1969, 1974, 1979, 1984, 1989, and 1994

Year	95th/20th	20th/50th	80th/50th	95th/50th
1994 ¹	8.18	.42	1.95	3.40
1989	7.58	.42	1.86	3.17
1984	7.21	.42	1.85	3.06
1979 ²	6.69	.43	1.76	2.85
1974 ³	6.30	.43	1.73	2.73
1969	6.10	.43	1.66	2.60

¹Reflects the implementation of 1990 census adjusted population controls, a change in data collection method from paper-pencil to computer-assisted interviewing, and changes in income reporting limits. ²Implementation of 1980 census population controls. ³Implementation of a new March CPS processing system.

Another device by which evidence of growing income inequality can be observed is by measuring the "dollar distances" between households located at various points along the income distribution. Tables C and D show real household incomes at the 20th, 50th (the median), 80th, and 95th percentiles and various ratios of these incomes. The ratios incorporating the 50th percentile show how incomes changed in certain parts of the distribution relative to the median, while the 95th-to-20th ratio shows the extent to which the lower and upper parts of the distribution have pulled apart.

Household income at the 95th percentile in 1994 was \$109,821 compared to \$13,426 at the 20th percentile, a ratio of 8.18, or in other words, incomes at the top of the distribution were over 8 times as large as those towards the bottom of the distribution. In 1969, this ratio was 6.10. Real incomes at the 95th percentile had grown much faster than those at the 20th.

In 1994, real income at the 50th percentile (median) was \$32,264, and, at the 20th percentile, \$13,426, for an income ratio of .42. Twenty-five years earlier the ratio was .43, indicating little change in the dollar distance between

★ 652 ★

Family Living Expenses

Raising a Child, Single-Parent Vs. Husband-Wife Families: 1992

A comparison of estimated expenditures on a child by single-parent and husband-wife families. Estimates are for the younger child in a two-child family with household income less than \$32,100 for the overall United States.

(\$34,700 for '96)

Age of child	Single-parent households 196	Husband-wife households '96
0-2	\$4,030 4770	\$4,630 5670
3-5	\$5,110 5360	\$4,970 5780
6-8	\$5,520 6060	\$4,940 5900
9-11	\$5,840 5660	\$4,780 5940
12-14	\$5,690 6120	\$5,500 6740
15-17	\$6,020 6830	\$5,870 6550
Total	\$96,630 104,400	\$92,070 110,040

Source: Family Economics Research Group, U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Expenditures on a Child by Families 1992*, Table 3, p. 9, "A comparison of estimated expenditures on a child by single-parent and husband-wife families, 1992," and 1996

★ 653 ★

Family Living Expenses

Tax Burden on Families: 1960-1990

Federal tax burden on families with children (percent of income). The tax bite on families was most severe during the 1970s, when for every \$1.00 in real income gained (above the rate of inflation), federal taxes took 66 cents.

Year	% of income
1960	12%
1965	14%
1970	16%
1975	18%
1980	24%
1985	24%
1990	24%

Source: Bennett, *The Index of Leading Cultural Indicators*, The Heritage Foundation, Washington, D.C., Vol. 1, March 1993, p. 22.

★ 848 ★

Parents

Characteristics of Children's Families: 1970-1988

Selected characteristics of families with children.

Characteristic	Total			Two-parent			Mother-only		
	1970	1980	1988	1970	1980	1988	1970	1980	1988
Average number of children per family	2.33	1.89 <i>1994-1.84</i>	1.81	2.33	1.91 <i>1994-1.88</i>	1.84	2.36	1.87 <i>1994-1.75</i>	1.74
Educational attainment of parent									
High school grad.	61.9%	73.6%	80.1%	64.1%	76.8%	83.3%	44.5%	59.8%	67.2%
College grad.	14.9%	19.7% <i>1994-82.8</i>	22.6% <i>23.9</i>	16.3%	22.6% <i>1994-85.9</i>	26.3% <i>28.6</i>	3.2%	6.3% <i>1994-72.9</i>	8.2% <i>9.0</i>
Percent of children with mother in labor force									
Children under age 18	39.2%	53.7%	61.7%	37.6%	51.7%	61.7%	53.2%	62.5%	61.6%
Under age 6	28.6%	43.4%	52.7%	27.6%	42.2%	53.7%	40.4%	50.3%	47.4%
Ages 6-17	43.8%	58.1%	66.4%	41.8%	56.1%	66.2%	57.2%	66.6%	67.2%

Source: Suzanne M. Bianchi, *America's Children: Mixed Prospects*, Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Washington, D.C., Table 5, p. 17, "Selected Characteristics of Children's Families, 1970, 1980, and 1988." Primary sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, No. 218, Tables 1 and 14; No. 368, Tables 1 and 8; No. 437, Tables 1 and 8; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Handbook Bulletin 2217*, Table 55, and unpublished tabulations. Family includes families in which the householder has biological, adoptive, and/or stepchildren.

P20-483 (Mar 94) (Table 1 & 6)

Table H. Women 15 to 44 Years Old Who Have Had a Child in the Last Year and Their Percentage in the Labor Force: Selected Surveys, June 1976 to 1994

[Numbers in thousands]

Survey year	Number of women	In the labor force	
		Number	Percent
1994.....	3,890	2,066	53.1
1992.....	3,688	1,985	53.8
1990.....	3,913	2,068	52.8
1988.....	¹ 3,809	2,024	53.1
1987.....	¹ 3,667	1,866	50.9
1986.....	¹ 3,701	1,881	50.8
1985.....	¹ 3,625	1,805	49.8
1984.....	¹ 3,497	1,691	48.4
1983.....	¹ 3,311	1,547	46.7
1982.....	¹ 3,625	1,563	43.1
1981.....	¹ 3,433	1,508	43.9
1980.....	¹ 3,381	1,411	41.7
1978.....	¹ 3,247	1,233	38.0
1976.....	¹ 3,168	1,120	35.3
	² 2,797	865	31.0

¹Women 18 to 44 years old.

Source: June Current Population Surveys, 1976, 1978, 1980 to 1988, 1990, 1992 and 1994.

A - Women + Children - 2

A - Women + Children - 2

White children are less likely to be living with one parent than are Black children or children of Hispanic origin. The proportions living with one parent in 1993 were 21 percent for White children, 57 percent for Black children, and 32 percent for children of Hispanic origin.

Table G and figure 4 show the proportion of children in a one-parent arrangement who lived with a divorced parent compared with those living with a parent who had never been married. Notice the years 1982 and 1983 are highlighted. During these years, improvements were made to the Census Bureau's data collection and processing procedures to help identify parent-child sub-families that might otherwise have been overlooked.⁵ (This accounts for most of the large increase in children of never-married parents between 1981 and 1983.) This analysis, therefore, compares changes in the proportions before and after the improvement period rather than the overall change between the years 1970 and 1993.

Between 1970 and 1981, the proportion of children living with one parent who lived with a divorced parent rose by one-half (from 30.2 to 43.8 percent), while the proportion living with a never-married parent doubled, from 6.8 to 15.2 percent. In the 10 years since the improvements were implemented (between 1983 and 1993), the proportion of one-parent children who lived with a divorced parent declined from 42.0 to 37.1 percent, while the proportion who lived with a never-married parent continued to rise, from 24.0 to 35.0 percent. Thus, a decade ago, a child in a one-parent

situation was almost twice as likely to be living with a divorced parent as with a never-married parent, while today, the child is just slightly more likely to be living with a divorced parent (37 percent) than with a never-married parent (35 percent).

The increase in children living with one parent is also reflected in number of births to unmarried women collected by the National Center for Health Statistics. Between 1980 and 1991, the number of births to unmarried women rose by 82 percent. In 1991, there were 1.2 million births to unmarried mothers, representing 3 out of 10 total births in that year. The comparable figures for 1980 were 0.7 million births, fewer than 2 out of 10 total births.⁶

GRANDCHILDREN

In 1993, there were 3.4 million grandchildren under 18 years old living in the home of their grandparent(s). This represented 5 percent of all children under 18, up only slightly from 3 percent of all children in 1970 (table H). The number of grandchildren shown here includes only those situations where the grandparents owned or rented the home; it does not include grandparents living in the home of the child's parent(s).

Most of the increase in grandchildren living with grandparents has been among children with only a mother present in the household. Since 1970, the proportion of grandchildren with neither parent present

⁵For a more detailed discussion of the procedural improvement, see Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 399, "Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1984," p. 8.

⁶The National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 42, No. 3, Supplement, September 9, 1993, "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1991."

Table G. Proportion of Children in Single-Parent Situations Living With a Divorced or a Never-Married Parent: 1960, 1970, 1975, and 1980-1993

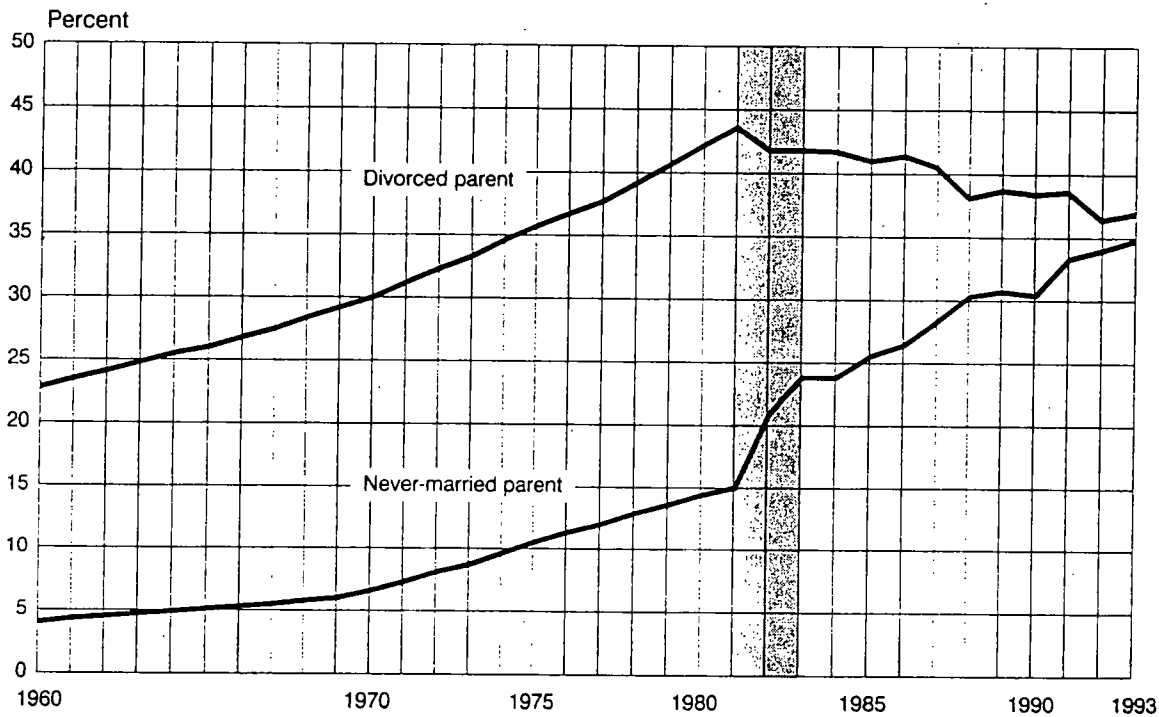
Year	Children living with a—	
	Divorced parent	Never-married parent
1960	23.0	4.2
1970	30.2	6.8
1975	35.9	10.7
1980	42.4	14.6
1981	43.8	15.2
1982*	42.0	21.0
1983**	42.0	24.0
1984	41.9	24.0
1985	41.2	25.7
1986	41.6	26.6
1987	40.7	28.5
1988	38.3	30.5
1989	38.9	30.9
1990	38.6	30.6
1991	38.8	33.5
1992	36.6	34.2
1993	37.1	35.0

*Partial implementation of processing change.

** Full implementation of processing change.

A - Women + Chn. - 3.

Figure 4.
Children of Single Parents, by Marital Status
of Parent: 1960-93



Note: Shaded area reflects processing change implementation.

has declined from 43 to 30 percent in 1993, while the proportion with mother only present has increased from 37 to 49 percent. Continued high levels of divorce and the rise in out-of-wedlock childbearing had a substantial role in this change, as did the improvement in data collection and processing mentioned in the preceding section.

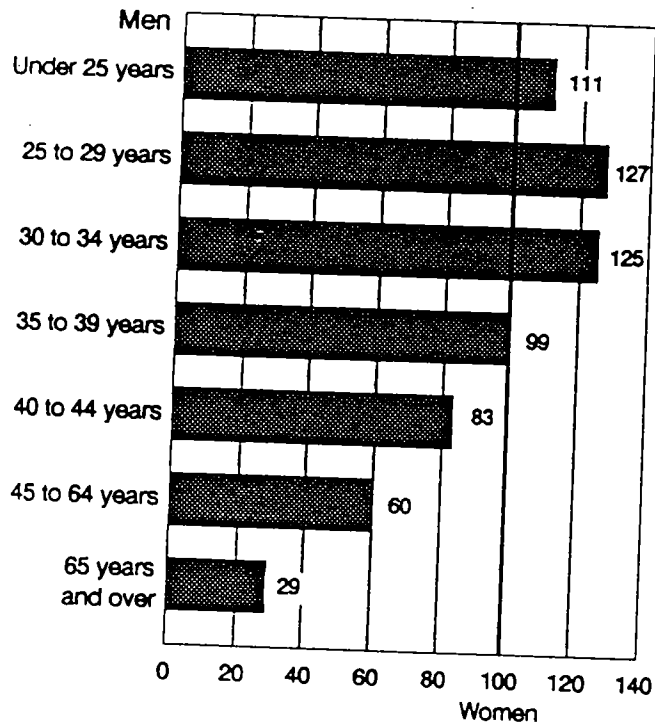
Black children were more likely to live in their grandparents' home than White children or children of Hispanic origin. In 1993, 12 percent of Black children lived in the home of their grandparents, compared with 4 percent for Whites and 6 percent for Hispanics.

Similar proportions of Black, White, and Hispanic grandchildren had only their mother present. Black grandchildren were more likely than other grandchildren to have no parent present at all and less likely to have both parents living with them in the grandparent's home. Of the 1.3 million Black grandchildren in 1993, 53 percent had only their mother present (versus 46 and 47 percent for Whites and Hispanics, respectively), 39 percent had neither parent present (versus 25 and 23 percent for Whites and Hispanics), and 4 percent had both parents present (versus 20 and 23 percent for Whites and Hispanics). White and Hispanic grandchildren were as likely to have both parents present as to have neither present.

RELATED REPORTS

Detailed statistics of household type and composition for 1993 and historical data back to 1947 on households and families by type are presented in Series P20-477, *Household and Family Characteristics: March 1993*. Projections for the United States of the number of households and families were published in Series P-25, No. 986, *Projections of the Number of Households and Families: 1986 to 2000*. Estimates of the number and characteristics of households and families that continue, discontinue, and/or are newly formed over 1-year and 2-year periods are presented in Current Population Reports, Series P23-179, *When Households Continue, Discontinue, and Form*. The most up-to-date information on the recent marital history of the population may be found in Current Population Reports, Series P23-180, *Marriage, Divorce, and Remarriage in the 1990's*. A series of graphs and interpretive text illustrating important trends of the past several decades that have influenced household and family circumstances of all persons, with special emphasis on children, is available in chartbook form in Current Population Reports, Series P23-181, *Households, Families, and Children: A Thirty-Year Perspective*. Sixteen graphs and interpretive text focusing on changes for children between 1980 and

Figure 3.
Ratio of Unmarried Men per
100 Unmarried Women: 1990



of unmarried men to unmarried women is much larger at younger ages, suggesting that the marriage prospects for younger women are better than for older women. At older ages, the ratio is considerably smaller because women are more likely to be widowed and are less likely to remarry after either divorce or widowhood.

At peak marrying ages, unmarried men outnumber unmarried women. Among persons under age 25, there were 111 unmarried men for every 100 unmarried women, and in the 25-to-29 age group, there were 127 men for every 100 women. Beginning with the 40-to-44 age group, however, the ratio begins to reverse until there were only 29 unmarried men for every 100 unmarried women in the 65-and-over group.

CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD

As marital circumstances of the adult population change, so do the living arrangements of children. With the rise in divorce and increased delay in first marriage, the proportion of children living with two parents is declining. In 1990, 73 percent of children under 18 years lived with two parents, compared with 85 percent in 1970 (table E and figure 4). These two parents are not

A - Women + Chn - 5

always the natural parents of the child; they may include stepparents and parents by adoption. It has been estimated that about 15 percent of children living with two parents are stepchildren.²

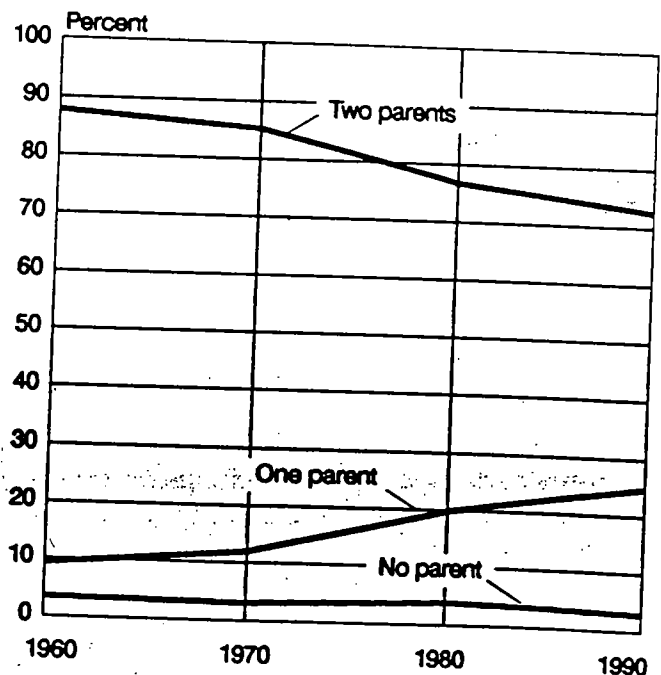
The proportion of children under 18 living with only one parent has doubled in the past two decades, from 12 percent to 25 percent. While the majority of children in a one-parent situation still live with their mothers (87 percent), the proportion living with their fathers has risen 4 percentage points in the past decade, from 9 percent in 1980 to 13 percent in 1990.

Although the largest proportion of single-parent children lived with a divorced parent (39 percent), this is slightly lower than the 1980 proportion of 42 percent. The next highest, and fastest growing, percentage lived with a parent who had never married. Between 1960 and 1990, the proportion living with a never-married parent rose from 4 percent to 31 percent (table F), as childbearing among never-married women has increased as they have postponed marriage.

Part of this striking increase in the number of children with a never-married parent is a result of a procedural improvement in the Census Bureau's data collection

²Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 162, *Studies in Marriage and the Family*, p. 29.

Figure 4.
Children Under 18, by Presence of Parents:
1960-90



(See Table E for precise numbers)
Women +
A - Children - 5

Table E. Living Arrangements of Children Under 18 Years, by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990, 1980, 1970, and 1960

(Numbers in thousands. Excludes persons under 18 years old who were maintaining households or family groups)

Living arrangement	1990	1980	1970	1960	Percent distribution			
					1990	1980	1970	1960
ALL RACES								
Children under 18 years	64,137	63,427	69,162	63,727	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Living with —								
Two parents	46,503	48,624	58,939	55,877	72.5	76.7	85.2	87.7
One parent	15,867	12,466	8,199	5,829	24.7	19.7	11.9	9.1
Mother only	13,874	11,406	7,452	5,105	21.6	18.0	10.8	8.0
Father only	1,993	1,060	748	724	3.1	1.7	1.1	1.1
Other relatives	1,422	1,949	1,547	1,601	2.2	3.1	2.2	2.5
Nonrelatives only	346	388	477	420	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
WHITE								
Children under 18 years	51,390	52,242	58,790	55,077	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Living with —								
Two parents	40,593	43,200	52,624	50,082	79.0	82.7	89.5	90.9
One parent	9,870	7,901	5,109	3,932	19.2	15.1	8.7	7.1
Mother only	8,321	7,059	4,581	3,381	16.2	13.5	7.8	6.1
Father only	1,549	842	528	551	3.0	1.6	0.9	1.0
Other relatives	708	887	696	774	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.4
Nonrelatives only	220	254	362	288	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5
BLACK¹								
Children under 18 years	10,018	9,375	9,422	8,650	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Living with —								
Two parents	3,781	3,956	5,508	5,795	37.7	42.2	58.5	67.0
One parent	5,485	4,297	2,996	1,897	54.8	45.8	31.8	21.9
Mother only	5,132	4,117	2,783	1,723	51.2	43.9	29.5	19.9
Father only	353	180	213	173	3.5	1.9	2.3	2.0
Other relatives	654	999	820	827	6.5	10.7	8.7	9.6
Nonrelatives only	98	123	97	132	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.5
HISPANIC²								
Children under 18 years	7,174	5,459	³ 4,006	(NA)	100.0	100.0	100.0	(NA)
Living with —								
Two parents	4,789	4,116	3,111	(NA)	66.8	75.4	77.7	(NA)
One parent	2,154	1,152	(NA)	(NA)	30.0	21.1	(NA)	(NA)
Mother only	1,943	1,069	(NA)	(NA)	27.1	19.6	(NA)	(NA)
Father only	211	83	(NA)	(NA)	2.9	1.5	(NA)	(NA)
Other relatives	177	183	(NA)	(NA)	2.5	3.4	(NA)	(NA)
Nonrelatives only	54	8	(NA)	(NA)	0.8	0.1	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available.

¹Black and other races for 1960.

²Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

³All persons under 18 years.

Source of 1970 Hispanic origin data: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, PC(2)-1C, *Persons of Spanish Origin*.

Source of 1960 data: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population, PC(2)-4B, *Persons by Family Characteristics*, tables 1, 2, and 19. (Excludes inmates of institutions and military in barracks.)

and processing in 1982-83.³ This procedural change helped to identify parent-child subfamilies that might otherwise have been overlooked. At least two-thirds of the measured increase between 1981 and 1983 resulted from the improvement in data collection and processing. Nevertheless, the percentage of children living with a never-married parent was increasing before the procedural change and has continued since (table G and

figure 5). Between 1970 and 1981, the proportion rose 8.4 percentage points (0.8 percentage points per year) and 6.6 percentage points between 1984 and 1990 (1.1 percentage points per year). The proportion of children living with a divorced parent rose 13.6 percentage points in the 11 years prior to the change and declined

³For a more detailed discussion of the procedural improvement, see Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 399, *Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1984*, p. 8.

Families Maintained by Women: 1980-1992

Women who maintain families, by race, Hispanic origin, and presence of children, 1980, 1985, and 1992. Because of the absence of a husband or a second earner, these women are very active in the labor force.

[Numbers in thousands.]

Type of family	1980	1985	1992
Total			
Total families	59,327	62,508	66,785
With children under 18	30,411	31,168	32,442

(Continued)

Families maintained by women	8,780	10,122	11,726
Percent of total families	14.8%	16.2%	17.6%
With children under 18	5,359	6,147	7,075

White families

Total families	51,989	54,116	56,925
With children under 18	25,963	26,176	26,788
Families maintained by women	6,132	6,927	7,773
Percent of white families	11.8%	12.8%	13.7%
With children under 18	3,501	4,011	4,507

Black families

Total families	6,385	6,827	7,624
With children under 18	3,888	4,009	4,389
Families maintained by women	2,501	2,950	3,577
Percent of black families	39.7%	43.2%	46.9%
With children under 18	1,771	1,991	2,355

Hispanic-origin families

Total families	3,128	3,979	5,166
With children under 18	2,146	2,641	3,334
Families maintained by women	641	951	1,244
Percent of Hispanic-origin families	20.5%	23.9%	24.1%
With children under 18	483	685	864

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, "Facts on Working Women," No. 93-3, June 1993, p. 3, Table 2, "Women Who Maintain Families, by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Presence of Children, 1980, 1985, and 1992." Primary source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, January 1981, 1986, and 1993.

★ 898 ★

Domestic Life

Mothers Working: 1988

Mothers in the labor force in selected countries. The proportion of U.S. mothers who work outside the home is comparable to mothers in other developed countries.

Country	Mothers, with children, in the labor force	
	Under age 18	Under age 3
United States	65%	53%
Canada	67% ¹	58%
Denmark	86%	84%
Germany (western)	48%	40%
France	66%	60%
Italy	44%	45%
Sweden	89% ¹	86% ²
United Kingdom	59%	37%

Source: Dennis A. Ahlburg and Carol J. De Vita, "New Realities of the American Family, *Population Bulletin*, Vol 47, No. 2, August 1992, p. 26, Table 6, "Mothers in the Labor Force for Selected Countries, 1988." Primary source: Constance Sorrentino, *Monthly Labor Review* (March 1990). Data for the United States, Canada, and Sweden are for 1988; data for other countries are for 1986. Notes: 1. Children under 16 years. 2. Children under 7 years.

Education

★ 899 ★

Expenditures on Education: 1970 to 1985

Total education expenditures as a percent of total government expenditure, selected countries.

Country	Education expenditure as % of total govt. expenditure					
	1970	1975	1980	1983	1984	1985
Australia	13.3%	14.8%	14.8%	13.6%	13.2%	12.8%
Canada	24.1%	17.8%	17.3%	NA	15.2%	12.7%
China	NA	4.2%	6.1%	8.1%	NA	NA
Fed. Rep. of Germany	9.2%	10.7%	10.1%	9.5%	9.2%	9.2%
France ¹	NA	NA	NA	18.5%	NA	NA
Hungary	9.6%	4.2%	5.2%	6.6%	6.4%	6.4%
India	10.7%	8.6%	10.0%	9.2%	9.0%	9.1%
Israel	8.1%	7.6%	7.3%	9.2%	9.2%	NA
Italy ²	11.0%	9.4%	NA	9.6%	9.8%	9.1%
Japan	20.4%	22.4%	19.6%	18.7%	18.1%	17.9%
Mexico ³	8.5%	11.9%	16.7%	6.4%	NA	16.2%

[Continued]

the middle and lower part of the income distribution. On the other hand, when the income ratios between the 80th and the median and the ratio between the 95th and the median are examined over the 1969-94 period, a significant widening is observed. In the former case, the ratio widened from 1.66 to 1.95 and in the latter, from 2.60 to 3.40. These ratios confirm the fact that to the extent that household incomes were rising in the 1969 to 1994 period, they were rising fastest in the upper half of the household income distribution.

State Income Data

Table E of this report shows information on median household income by State. These data are being made available to meet the large number of requests received from data users for subnational income estimates. The CPS is designed to collect reliable data on income primarily at the national level and secondarily at the regional level. When the income data are tabulated by State, the estimates are considered less reliable and, therefore, particular caution should be used when trying to interpret the results. To reduce the chances of misinterpreting annual changes in State income estimates, the Census Bureau chose to evaluate changes based on 2-year averages.

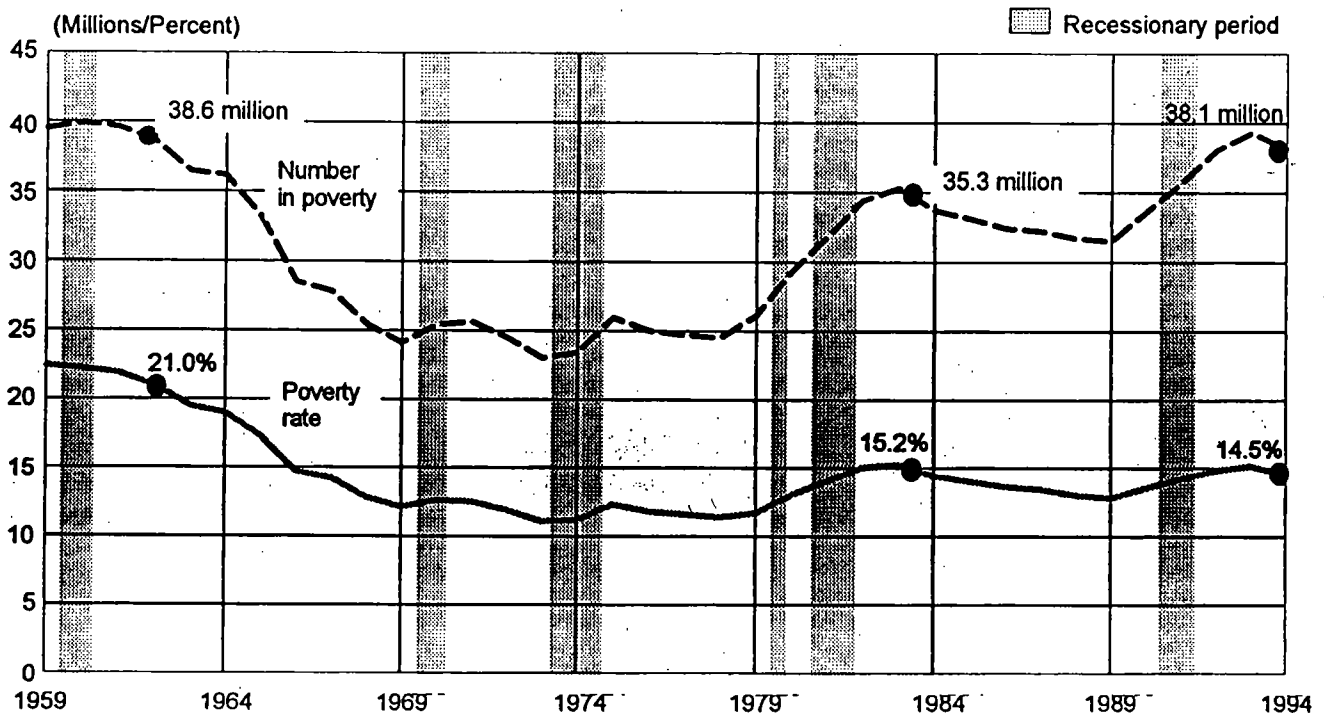
Median income of households and the respective standard errors for States for 1992, 1993, and 1994 (in 1994 constant dollars) are shown in table E. This table also

includes two 2-year averages of median household income, for 1992-1993 and 1993-1994 along with the numerical differences and percent changes between the 2-year averages by State.

Based on the two 2-year averages, real median household income declined significantly for three States, California, Kansas, and New Hampshire. The same type of comparison shows that the median household income increased for four States, Colorado, Iowa, Mississippi, and Tennessee. The median household income for the remaining 43 States and the District of Columbia did not change significantly.

The Census Bureau also chooses to use 3-year averages to evaluate the relative standing of each State. This was done, again, to reduce the chances of misinterpreting the results. Comparing the income among the States using the 3-year average of 1992-1994 shows that the median household income of Alaska, although not statistically different from that of Hawaii, was higher than the remaining 48 States and the District of Columbia. Conversely, the median household income of West Virginia, although not statistically different from the median for Mississippi, was lower than the remaining 48 States and the District of Columbia. The relative standing of the remaining States and the District of Columbia is less clear because of sampling variability surrounding the estimates.

Figure 3.
Poverty: 1959 to 1994



Shaded areas = Recessionary periods.

Table B-5. Poverty Status of Persons by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 1994

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of March of the following year)

Year and characteristic	All persons			Persons in families						Unrelated individuals		
	Below poverty level			All families			Families with female householder, no husband present			Below poverty level		
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
ALL RACES												
1994.....	261,616	38,059	14.5	221,430	28,985	13.1	37,253	14,380	38.6	38,538	8,287	21.5
1993.....	259,278	39,265	15.1	219,489	29,927	13.6	37,861	14,636	38.7	38,038	8,388	22.1
1992 ^f	256,549	38,014	14.8	217,936	28,961	13.3	36,446	14,205	39.0	36,842	8,075	21.9
1991.....	251,179	35,708	14.2	212,716	27,143	12.8	34,790	13,824	39.7	36,839	7,773	21.1
1990.....	248,644	33,585	13.5	210,967	25,232	12.0	33,795	12,578	37.2	36,056	7,446	20.7
1989.....	245,992	31,528	12.8	209,515	24,066	11.5	32,525	11,668	35.9	35,185	6,760	19.2
1988 ^f	243,530	31,745	13.0	208,056	24,048	11.6	32,164	11,972	37.2	34,340	7,070	20.6
1987 ^f	240,982	32,221	13.4	206,877	24,725	12.0	31,893	12,148	38.1	32,992	6,857	20.8
1986.....	238,554	32,370	13.6	205,459	24,754	12.0	31,152	11,944	38.3	31,679	6,846	21.6
1985.....	236,594	33,064	14.0	203,963	25,729	12.6	30,878	11,600	37.6	31,351	6,725	21.5
1984.....	233,816	33,700	14.4	202,288	26,458	13.1	30,844	11,831	38.4	30,268	6,609	21.8
1983.....	231,700	35,303	15.2	201,338	27,933	13.9	30,049	12,072	40.2	29,158	6,740	23.1
1982.....	229,412	34,398	15.0	200,385	27,349	13.6	28,834	11,701	40.6	27,908	6,458	23.1
1981.....	227,157	31,822	14.0	198,541	24,850	12.5	28,587	11,051	38.7	27,714	6,490	23.4
1980.....	225,027	29,272	13.0	196,963	22,601	11.5	27,565	10,120	36.7	27,133	6,227	22.9
1979.....	222,903	26,072	11.7	195,860	19,964	10.2	26,927	9,400	34.9	26,170	5,743	21.9
1978.....	215,656	24,497	11.4	191,071	19,062	10.0	26,032	9,269	35.6	24,585	5,435	22.1
1977.....	213,867	24,720	11.6	190,757	19,505	10.2	25,404	9,205	36.2	23,110	5,216	22.6
1976.....	212,303	24,975	11.8	190,844	19,632	10.3	24,204	9,029	37.3	21,459	5,344	24.9
1975.....	210,864	25,877	12.3	190,630	20,789	10.9	23,580	8,846	37.5	20,234	5,088	25.1
1974.....	209,362	23,370	11.2	190,436	18,817	9.9	23,165	8,462	36.5	18,926	4,553	24.1
1973.....	207,621	22,973	11.1	189,361	18,299	9.7	21,823	8,178	37.5	18,260	4,674	25.6
1972.....	206,004	24,460	11.9	189,193	19,577	10.3	21,264	8,114	38.2	16,811	4,883	29.0
1971.....	204,554	25,559	12.5	188,242	20,405	10.8	20,153	7,797	38.7	16,311	5,154	31.6
1970.....	202,183	25,420	12.6	186,692	20,330	10.9	19,673	7,503	38.1	15,491	5,090	32.9
1969.....	199,517	24,147	12.1	184,891	19,175	10.4	17,995	6,879	38.2	14,626	4,972	34.0
1968.....	197,628	25,389	12.8	183,825	20,695	11.3	18,048	6,990	38.7	13,803	4,694	34.0
1967.....	195,672	27,769	14.2	182,558	22,771	12.5	17,788	6,898	38.8	13,114	4,998	38.1
1966.....	193,388	28,510	14.7	181,117	23,809	13.1	17,240	6,861	39.8	12,271	4,701	38.3
1965.....	191,413	33,185	17.3	179,281	28,358	15.8	16,371	7,524	46.0	12,132	4,827	39.8
1964.....	189,710	36,055	19.0	177,653	30,912	17.4	(NA)	7,297	44.4	12,057	5,143	42.7
1963.....	187,258	36,436	19.5	176,076	31,498	17.9	(NA)	7,646	47.7	11,182	4,938	44.2
1962.....	184,276	38,625	21.0	173,263	33,623	19.4	(NA)	7,781	50.3	11,013	5,002	45.4
1961.....	181,277	39,628	21.9	170,131	34,509	20.3	(NA)	7,252	48.1	11,146	5,119	45.9
1960.....	179,503	39,851	22.2	168,615	34,925	20.7	(NA)	7,247	48.9	10,888	4,926	45.2
1959.....	176,557	39,490	22.4	165,858	34,562	20.8	(NA)	7,014	49.4	10,699	4,928	46.1
WHITE												
1994.....	216,460	25,379	11.7	182,546	18,474	10.1	22,713	7,228	31.8	32,569	6,292	19.3
1993.....	214,899	26,226	12.2	181,330	18,968	10.5	23,224	7,199	31.0	32,112	6,443	20.1
1992 ^f	213,060	25,259	11.9	180,409	18,294	10.1	22,453	6,907	30.8	31,170	6,147	19.7
1991.....	210,121	23,747	11.3	177,613	17,268	9.7	21,604	6,806	31.5	31,201	5,872	18.8
1990.....	208,611	22,326	10.7	176,504	15,916	9.0	20,845	6,210	29.8	30,833	5,739	18.6
1989.....	206,853	20,785	10.0	175,857	15,179	8.6	20,362	5,723	28.1	29,993	5,063	16.9
1988 ^f	205,235	20,715	10.1	175,111	15,001	8.6	20,396	5,950	29.2	29,315	5,314	18.1
1987 ^f	203,605	21,195	10.4	174,488	15,593	8.9	20,244	5,989	29.6	28,290	5,174	18.3
1986.....	202,282	22,183	11.0	174,024	16,393	9.4	20,163	6,171	30.6	27,143	5,198	19.2
1985.....	200,918	22,860	11.4	172,863	17,125	9.9	20,105	5,990	29.8	27,067	5,299	19.6
1984.....	198,941	22,955	11.5	171,839	17,299	10.1	19,727	5,866	29.7	26,094	5,181	19.9
1983.....	197,496	23,984	12.1	171,407	18,377	10.7	19,256	6,017	31.2	25,206	5,189	20.6
1982.....	195,919	23,517	12.0	170,748	18,015	10.6	18,374	5,686	30.9	24,300	5,041	20.7
1981.....	194,504	21,553	11.1	169,868	16,127	9.5	18,795	5,600	29.8	23,913	5,061	21.2
1980.....	192,912	19,699	10.2	168,756	14,587	8.6	17,642	4,940	28.0	23,370	4,760	20.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-6. Poverty Status of Persons by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 1994

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of March of the following year)

Year and characteristic	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
	All persons			Related children in families			Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level	
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level			Number	Percent		Number	Percent
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent						
ALL RACES												
1994.....	70,020	15,289	21.8	68,819	14,610	21.2	160,329	19,107	11.9	31,267	3,663	11.7
1993.....	69,292	15,727	22.7	68,040	14,961	22.0	159,208	19,781	12.4	30,779	3,755	12.2
1992 ^r	68,440	15,294	22.3	67,256	14,521	21.6	157,680	18,793	11.9	30,430	3,928	12.9
1991.....	65,918	14,341	21.8	64,800	13,658	21.1	154,671	17,585	11.4	30,590	3,781	12.4
1990.....	65,049	13,431	20.6	63,908	12,715	19.9	153,502	16,496	10.7	30,093	3,658	12.2
1989.....	64,144	12,590	19.6	63,225	12,001	19.0	152,282	15,575	10.2	29,566	3,363	11.4
1988 ^r	63,747	12,455	19.5	62,906	11,935	19.0	150,761	15,809	10.5	29,022	3,481	12.0
1987 ^r	63,294	12,843	20.3	62,423	12,275	19.7	149,201	15,815	10.6	28,487	3,563	12.5
1986.....	62,948	12,876	20.5	62,009	12,257	19.8	147,631	16,017	10.8	27,975	3,477	12.4
1985.....	62,876	13,010	20.7	62,019	12,483	20.1	146,396	16,598	11.3	27,322	3,456	12.6
1984.....	62,447	13,420	21.5	61,681	12,929	21.0	144,551	16,952	11.7	26,818	3,330	12.4
1983.....	62,334	13,911	22.3	61,578	13,427	21.8	143,052	17,767	12.4	26,313	3,625	13.8
1982.....	62,345	13,647	21.9	61,565	13,139	21.3	141,328	17,000	12.0	25,738	3,751	14.6
1981.....	62,449	12,505	20.0	61,756	12,068	19.5	139,477	15,464	11.1	25,231	3,853	15.3
1980.....	62,914	11,543	18.3	62,168	11,114	17.9	137,428	13,858	10.1	24,686	3,871	15.7
1979.....	63,375	10,377	16.4	62,646	9,993	16.0	135,333	12,014	8.9	24,194	3,682	15.2
1978.....	62,311	9,931	15.9	61,987	9,722	15.7	130,169	11,332	8.7	23,175	3,233	14.0
1977.....	63,137	10,288	16.2	62,823	10,028	16.0	128,262	11,316	8.8	22,468	3,177	14.1
1976.....	64,028	10,273	16.0	63,729	10,081	15.8	126,175	11,389	9.0	22,100	3,313	15.0
1975.....	65,079	11,104	17.1	64,750	10,882	16.8	124,122	11,456	9.2	21,662	3,317	15.3
1974.....	66,134	10,156	15.4	65,802	9,967	15.1	122,101	10,132	8.3	21,127	3,085	14.6
1973.....	66,959	9,642	14.4	66,626	9,453	14.2	120,060	9,977	8.3	20,602	3,354	16.3
1972.....	67,930	10,284	15.1	67,592	10,082	14.9	117,957	10,438	8.8	20,117	3,738	18.6
1971.....	68,816	10,551	15.3	68,474	10,344	15.1	115,911	10,735	9.3	19,827	4,273	21.6
1970.....	69,159	10,440	15.1	68,815	10,235	14.9	113,554	10,187	9.0	19,470	4,793	24.6
1.....	69,090	9,691	14.0	68,746	9,501	13.8	111,528	9,669	8.7	18,899	4,787	25.3
1968.....	70,385	10,954	15.6	70,035	10,739	15.3	108,684	9,803	9.0	18,559	4,632	25.0
1967.....	70,408	11,656	16.6	70,058	11,427	16.3	107,024	10,725	10.0	18,240	5,388	29.5
1966.....	70,218	12,389	17.6	69,869	12,146	17.4	105,241	11,007	10.5	17,929	5,114	28.5
1965.....	69,986	14,676	21.0	69,638	14,388	20.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1964.....	69,711	16,051	23.0	69,364	15,736	22.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1963.....	69,181	16,005	23.1	68,837	15,691	22.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1962.....	67,722	16,963	25.0	67,385	16,630	24.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1961.....	66,121	16,909	25.6	65,792	16,577	25.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1960.....	65,601	17,634	26.9	65,275	17,288	26.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1959.....	64,315	17,552	27.3	63,995	17,208	26.9	96,685	16,457	17.0	15,557	5,481	35.2
WHITE												
1994.....	55,186	9,346	16.9	54,221	8,826	16.3	133,289	13,187	9.9	27,985	2,846	10.2
1993.....	54,639	9,752	17.8	53,614	9,123	17.0	132,680	13,535	10.2	27,580	2,939	10.7
1992 ^r	54,110	9,399	17.4	53,110	8,752	16.5	131,694	12,871	9.8	27,256	2,989	11.0
1991.....	52,523	8,848	16.8	51,627	8,316	16.1	130,300	12,098	9.3	27,297	2,802	10.3
1990.....	51,929	8,232	15.9	51,028	7,696	15.1	129,784	11,387	8.8	26,898	2,707	10.1
.....	51,400	7,599	14.8	50,704	7,164	14.1	128,974	10,647	8.3	26,479	2,539	9.6
1.....	51,203	7,435	14.5	50,590	7,095	14.0	128,031	10,687	8.3	26,001	2,593	10.0
1987 ^r	51,012	7,788	15.3	50,360	7,398	14.7	126,991	10,703	8.4	25,602	2,704	10.6
1.....	51,111	8,209	16.1	50,356	7,714	15.3	125,998	11,285	9.0	25,173	2,689	10.7
1.....	51,031	8,253	16.2	50,358	7,838	15.6	125,258	11,909	9.5	24,629	2,698	11.0
1984.....	50,814	8,472	16.7	50,192	8,086	16.1	123,922	11,904	9.6	24,206	2,579	10.7
1983.....	50,726	8,862	17.5	50,183	8,534	17.0	123,014	12,347	10.0	23,754	2,776	11.7
1982.....	50,920	8,678	17.0	50,305	8,282	16.5	121,766	11,971	9.8	23,234	2,870	12.4
1981.....	51,140	7,785	15.2	50,553	7,429	14.7	120,574	10,790	8.9	22,791	2,978	13.1
1980.....	51,653	7,181	13.9	51,002	6,817	13.4	118,935	9,478	8.0	22,325	3,042	13.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-7. Poverty Status of Families by Type of Family, Presence of Related Children, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 1994

(Numbers in thousands. Families as of March of the following year)

Year and characteristic	All families			Married-couple families			Male householder, no wife present			Female householder, no husband present		
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
ALL RACES												
With and Without Children Under 18 Years												
1994.....	69,313	8,053	11.6	53,865	3,272	6.1	3,228	549	17.0	12,220	4,232	34.6
1993.....	68,506	8,393	12.3	53,181	3,481	6.5	2,914	488	16.8	12,411	4,424	35.6
1992 ¹	68,216	8,144	11.9	53,090	3,385	6.4	3,065	484	15.8	12,061	4,275	35.4
1991.....	67,173	7,712	11.5	52,457	3,158	6.0	3,024	393	13.0	11,692	4,161	35.6
1990.....	66,322	7,098	10.7	52,147	2,981	5.7	2,907	349	12.0	11,268	3,768	33.4
1989.....	66,090	6,784	10.3	52,137	2,931	5.6	2,884	348	12.1	10,890	3,504	32.2
1988 ¹	65,837	6,874	10.4	52,100	2,897	5.6	2,847	336	11.8	10,890	3,642	33.4
1987 ¹	65,204	7,005	10.7	51,675	3,011	5.8	2,833	340	12.0	10,696	3,654	34.2
1986.....	64,491	7,023	10.9	51,537	3,123	6.1	2,510	287	11.4	10,445	3,613	34.6
1985.....	63,558	7,223	11.4	50,933	3,438	6.7	2,414	311	12.9	10,211	3,474	34.0
1984.....	62,706	7,277	11.6	50,350	3,488	6.9	2,228	292	13.1	10,129	3,498	34.5
1983.....	62,015	7,647	12.3	50,081	3,815	7.6	2,038	268	13.2	9,896	3,564	36.0
1982.....	61,393	7,512	12.2	49,908	3,789	7.6	2,016	290	14.4	9,469	3,434	36.3
1981.....	61,019	6,851	11.2	49,630	3,394	6.8	1,986	205	10.3	9,403	3,252	34.6
1980.....	60,309	6,217	10.3	49,294	3,032	6.2	1,933	213	11.0	9,082	2,972	32.7
1979.....	59,550	5,461	9.2	49,112	2,640	5.4	1,733	176	10.2	8,705	2,645	30.4
1978.....	57,804	5,280	9.1	47,692	2,474	5.2	1,654	152	9.2	8,458	2,654	31.4
1977.....	57,215	5,311	9.3	47,385	2,524	5.3	1,594	177	11.1	8,236	2,610	31.7
1976.....	56,710	5,311	9.4	47,497	2,606	5.5	1,500	162	10.8	7,713	2,543	33.0
1975.....	56,245	5,450	9.7	47,318	2,904	6.1	1,445	116	8.0	7,482	2,430	32.5
1974.....	55,698	4,922	8.8	47,069	2,474	5.3	1,399	125	8.9	7,230	2,324	32.1
1973.....	55,053	4,828	8.8	46,812	2,482	5.3	1,438	154	10.7	6,804	2,193	32.2
1972.....	54,236	5,303	10.0	45,752	(NA)	(NA)	1,353	(NA)	(NA)	6,191	2,100	33.9
1970.....	52,227	5,260	10.1	44,739	(NA)	(NA)	1,487	(NA)	(NA)	6,001	1,952	32.5
1969.....	51,586	5,008	9.7	44,436	(NA)	(NA)	1,559	(NA)	(NA)	5,591	1,827	32.7
1968.....	50,511	5,047	10.0	43,842	(NA)	(NA)	1,228	(NA)	(NA)	5,441	1,755	32.3
1967.....	49,835	5,667	11.4	43,292	(NA)	(NA)	1,210	(NA)	(NA)	5,333	1,774	33.3
1966.....	48,921	5,784	11.8	42,553	(NA)	(NA)	1,197	(NA)	(NA)	5,171	1,721	33.1
1965.....	48,278	6,721	13.9	42,107	(NA)	(NA)	1,179	(NA)	(NA)	4,992	1,916	38.4
1964.....	47,836	7,160	15.0	41,648	(NA)	(NA)	1,182	(NA)	(NA)	5,006	1,822	36.4
1963.....	47,436	7,554	15.9	41,311	(NA)	(NA)	1,243	(NA)	(NA)	4,882	1,972	40.4
1962.....	46,998	8,077	17.2	40,923	(NA)	(NA)	1,334	(NA)	(NA)	4,741	2,034	42.9
1961.....	46,341	8,391	18.1	40,405	(NA)	(NA)	1,293	(NA)	(NA)	4,643	1,954	42.1
1960.....	45,435	8,243	18.1	39,624	(NA)	(NA)	1,202	(NA)	(NA)	4,609	1,955	42.4
1959.....	45,054	8,320	18.5	39,335	(NA)	(NA)	1,226	(NA)	(NA)	4,493	1,916	42.6
Children Under 18 Years												
1994.....	36,782	6,408	17.4	26,367	2,197	8.3	1,750	395	22.6	8,665	3,816	44.0
1993.....	36,456	6,751	18.5	26,121	2,363	9.0	1,577	354	22.5	8,758	4,034	46.1
1992 ¹	35,851	6,457	18.0	25,907	2,237	8.6	1,569	353	22.5	8,375	3,867	46.2
1991.....	34,861	6,170	17.7	25,357	2,106	8.3	1,513	297	19.6	7,991	3,767	47.1
1990.....	34,503	5,676	16.4	25,410	1,990	7.8	1,386	260	18.8	7,707	3,426	44.5
1989.....	34,279	5,308	15.5	25,476	1,872	7.3	1,358	246	18.1	7,445	3,190	42.8
1988 ¹	34,251	5,373	15.7	25,598	1,847	7.2	1,292	232	18.0	7,361	3,294	44.7
1987 ¹	33,996	5,465	16.1	25,464	1,963	7.7	1,316	221	16.8	7,216	3,281	45.5
1986.....	33,801	5,516	16.3	25,571	2,050	8.0	1,136	202	17.8	7,094	3,264	46.0
1985.....	33,536	5,586	16.7	25,496	2,258	8.9	1,147	197	17.1	6,892	3,131	45.4
1984.....	32,942	5,662	17.2	25,038	2,344	9.4	1,072	194	18.1	6,832	3,124	45.7
1983.....	32,787	5,871	17.9	25,216	2,557	10.1	949	192	20.2	6,622	3,122	47.1
1982.....	32,565	5,712	17.5	25,276	2,470	9.8	892	184	20.6	6,397	3,059	47.8
1981.....	32,587	5,191	15.9	25,278	2,199	8.7	822	115	14.0	6,488	2,877	44.3
1980.....	32,773	4,822	14.7	25,671	1,974	7.7	802	144	18.0	6,299	2,703	42.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-7. Poverty Status of Families by Type of Family, Presence of Related Children, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 1994—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Families as of March of the following year)

Year and characteristic	All families			Married-couple families			Male householder, no wife present			Female householder, no husband present		
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
ALL RACES-Con.												
With Children Under 18 Years-Con.												
1979	32,397	4,081	12.6	25,615	1,573	6.1	747	116	15.5	6,035	2,392	39.6
1978	31,735	4,060	12.8	25,199	1,495	5.9	699	103	14.7	5,837	2,462	42.2
1977	31,637	4,081	12.9	25,284	1,602	6.3	644	95	14.8	5,709	2,384	41.8
1976	31,434	4,060	12.9	25,515	1,623	6.4	609	94	15.4	5,310	2,343	44.1
1975	31,377	4,172	13.3	25,704	1,855	7.2	554	65	11.7	5,119	2,252	44.0
1974	31,319	3,789	12.1	25,857	1,558	6.0	545	84	15.4	4,917	2,147	43.7
1973	30,977	3,520	11.4	25,983	(NA)	(NA)	397	(NA)	(NA)	4,597	1,987	43.2
1972	30,807	3,621	11.8	26,085	(NA)	(NA)	401	(NA)	(NA)	4,321	1,925	44.5
1971	30,725	3,683	12.0	26,201	(NA)	(NA)	447	(NA)	(NA)	4,077	1,830	44.9
1970	30,070	3,491	11.6	25,789	(NA)	(NA)	444	(NA)	(NA)	3,837	1,680	43.8
1969	29,827	3,226	10.8	26,083	(NA)	(NA)	360	(NA)	(NA)	3,384	1,519	44.9
1968	29,325	3,347	11.4	25,684	(NA)	(NA)	372	(NA)	(NA)	3,269	1,459	44.6
1967	29,032	3,586	12.4	25,482	(NA)	(NA)	360	(NA)	(NA)	3,190	1,418	44.5
1966	28,592	3,734	13.4	25,197	(NA)	(NA)	436	(NA)	(NA)	2,959	1,410	47.1
1965	28,100	4,379	15.6	24,829	(NA)	(NA)	398	(NA)	(NA)	2,873	1,499	52.2
1964	28,277	4,771	16.9	25,017	(NA)	(NA)	367	(NA)	(NA)	2,893	1,439	49.7
1963	28,317	4,991	17.6	25,084	(NA)	(NA)	400	(NA)	(NA)	2,833	1,578	55.7
1962	28,174	5,460	19.4	24,990	(NA)	(NA)	483	(NA)	(NA)	2,701	1,613	59.7
1961	27,600	5,500	19.9	24,509	(NA)	(NA)	404	(NA)	(NA)	2,687	1,505	56.0
1960	27,102	5,328	19.7	24,164	(NA)	(NA)	319	(NA)	(NA)	2,619	1,476	56.3
1959	26,992	5,443	20.3	24,099	(NA)	(NA)	349	(NA)	(NA)	2,544	1,525	59.9
WHITE												
With and Without Children Under 18 Years												
1994	58,444	5,312	9.1	47,905	2,629	5.5	2,508	354	14.1	8,031	2,329	29.0
1993	57,881	5,452	9.4	47,452	2,757	5.8	2,298	319	13.9	8,131	2,376	29.2
1992	57,669	5,255	9.1	47,383	2,677	5.7	2,418	333	13.8	7,868	2,245	28.5
1991	57,224	5,022	8.8	47,124	2,573	5.5	2,374	257	10.8	7,726	2,192	28.4
1990	56,803	4,622	8.1	47,014	2,386	5.1	2,277	226	9.9	7,512	2,010	26.8
1989	56,590	4,409	7.8	46,981	2,329	5.0	2,303	223	9.7	7,306	1,858	25.4
1988	56,492	4,471	7.9	46,877	2,294	4.9	2,274	231	10.2	7,342	1,945	26.5
1987	56,086	4,567	8.1	46,510	2,382	5.1	2,279	224	9.8	7,297	1,961	26.9
1986	55,676	4,811	8.6	46,410	2,591	5.6	2,038	179	8.8	7,227	2,041	28.2
1985	54,991	4,983	9.1	45,924	2,815	6.1	1,956	218	11.2	7,111	1,950	27.4
1984	54,400	4,925	9.1	45,643	2,858	6.3	1,816	189	10.4	6,941	1,878	27.1
1983	53,890	5,220	9.7	45,470	3,125	6.9	1,624	168	10.4	6,796	1,926	28.3
1982	53,407	5,118	9.6	45,252	3,104	6.9	1,648	201	12.2	6,507	1,813	27.9
1981	53,269	4,670	8.8	45,007	2,712	6.0	1,642	145	8.8	6,620	1,814	27.4
1980	52,710	4,195	8.0	44,860	2,437	5.4	1,584	149	9.4	6,266	1,609	25.7
1979	52,243	3,581	6.9	44,751	2,099	4.7	1,441	132	9.2	6,052	1,350	22.3
1978	50,910	3,523	6.9	43,636	2,033	4.7	1,356	99	7.3	5,918	1,391	23.5
1977	50,530	3,540	7.0	43,423	2,028	4.7	1,279	112	8.8	5,828	1,400	24.0
1976	50,083	3,560	7.1	43,397	2,071	4.8	1,219	110	9.0	5,467	1,379	25.2
1975	49,873	3,838	7.7	43,311	2,363	5.5	1,182	81	6.9	5,380	1,394	25.9
1974	49,440	3,352	6.8	43,049	1,977	4.6	1,182	86	7.3	5,208	1,289	24.8
1973	48,919	3,219	6.6	43,805	2,306	5.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,853	1,190	24.5
1972	48,477	3,441	7.1	42,585	(NA)	(NA)	1,220	(NA)	(NA)	4,672	1,135	24.3
1971	47,641	3,751	7.9	42,039	(NA)	(NA)	1,113	(NA)	(NA)	4,489	1,191	26.5
1970	46,601	3,708	8.0	41,092	(NA)	(NA)	1,101	(NA)	(NA)	4,408	1,102	25.0
1969	46,261	3,574	7.7	40,802	(NA)	(NA)	1,294	(NA)	(NA)	4,165	1,069	25.7
1968	45,437	3,616	8.0	40,355	(NA)	(NA)	1,029	(NA)	(NA)	4,053	1,021	25.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9.G1.—Average monthly number of recipients, total amount of cash payments, and average monthly payment, 1936-94

(Includes nonmedical vendor payments. Includes Alaska and Hawaii, beginning in 1943; Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, beginning in October 1950 and Guam, beginning in July 1959)

Year	Aid to Families With Dependent Children						Emergency Assistance ²		
	Average monthly number (in thousands)—			Amount of payments			Average monthly number of families (in thousands)	Total assistance payments during year (in thousands)	Average monthly payment per family
	Families	Recipients		Total (in thousands)	Monthly average per—				
		Total	Children		Family	Recipient			
1936.....	147	534	361	\$49,678	\$28.15	\$7.75	...	...	...
1940.....	349	1,182	840	133,770	31.98	9.43	...	...	...
1945.....	259	907	656	149,667	48.18	13.75	...	...	...
1950.....	644	2,205	1,637	551,653	71.33	17.64	...	...	...
1955.....	612	2,214	1,673	617,841	84.17	23.26	...	...	...
1960.....	787	3,005	2,314	1,000,784	105.75	27.75	...	...	...
1961.....	869	3,354	2,587	1,156,769	110.97	28.74	...	...	...
1962.....	931	3,676	2,818	1,298,774	116.30	29.44	...	...	...
1963.....	947	3,876	2,909	1,365,851	120.19	29.36	...	...	...
1964.....	992	4,118	3,091	1,510,352	126.88	30.57	...	...	...
1965.....	1,039	4,329	3,256	1,660,186	133.20	31.96	...	...	...
1966.....	1,088	4,513	3,411	1,863,925	142.83	34.42	...	...	...
1967.....	1,217	5,014	3,771	2,266,400	155.19	37.67	...	...	...
1968.....	1,410	5,705	4,275	2,849,298	168.41	41.62	...	...	...
1969.....	1,698	6,706	4,985	3,563,427	174.89	44.28	7.5	\$6,699	\$117.23
1970.....	2,208	8,466	6,214	4,852,964	183.13	47.77	7.5	11,396	126.14
1971.....	2,762	10,241	7,434	6,203,528	187.16	50.48	11.1	19,843	148.54
1972.....	3,049	10,947	7,905	6,909,260	188.87	52.60	19.9	44,180	184.91
1973.....	3,148	10,949	7,902	7,212,035	190.91	54.89	18.8	39,265	174.05
1974.....	3,230	10,864	7,822	7,916,563	204.27	60.72	31.3	64,031	170.38
1975.....	3,498	11,346	8,095	9,210,995	219.44	67.65	38.3	77,516	168.85
1976.....	3,579	11,304	8,001	10,140,543	236.10	74.75	27.5	55,673	168.43
1977.....	3,588	11,050	7,773	10,603,820	246.27	79.97	32.8	66,132	168.05
1978.....	3,522	10,570	7,402	10,730,415	253.89	84.60	34.5	80,919	195.24
1979.....	3,509	10,312	7,179	11,068,864	262.86	89.45	35.7	84,043	195.92
1980.....	3,712	10,774	7,419	12,475,245	280.03	96.49	48.6	113,238	194.29
1981.....	3,835	11,079	7,527	12,981,115	282.04	97.64	49.1	123,467	209.51
1982.....	3,542	10,258	6,903	12,877,906	303.02	103.60	27.5	102,344	278.54
1983.....	3,686	10,761	7,098	13,837,228	312.82	107.16	30.0	125,246	283.15
1984.....	3,714	10,831	7,144	14,503,710	325.44	111.60	32.1	141,137	276.97
1985.....	3,701	10,855	7,198	15,195,835	342.15	116.65	32.6	157,304	312.98
1986.....	3,763	11,038	7,334	16,033,074	355.04	121.05	34.8	178,284	362.45
1987.....	3,776	11,027	7,366	16,372,535	361.37	123.73	42.4	213,903	358.29
1988.....	3,749	10,915	7,329	16,826,794	374.07	128.47	48.8	278,906	420.89
1989.....	3,799	10,993	7,420	17,465,943	383.14	132.40	48.7	296,841	461.45
1990.....	4,057	11,695	7,917	19,066,541	391.67	135.86	56.0	348,986	476.50
1991.....	4,467	12,930	8,715	20,930,600	390.44	134.89	59.7	302,894	422.07
1992.....	4,829	13,773	9,303	21,655,881	373.71	131.03	52.7	272,853	431.41
1993.....	5,012	14,205	9,574	22,688,016	377.24	133.10	56.8	387,113	568.17
1994.....	5,035	14,164	9,570	22,827,399	377.78	134.30	60.5	802,258	1,105.95

¹ Reporting initiated July 1969. Number of States with program: 1969-70, 23; 1971, 24; 1972, 27; 1973-75, 29; 1976-78, 21; 1976-78, 26; 1979, 24; 1980-84, 27;

1985-86, 28; 1987, 29; 1988, 30; 1989, 31; 1990, 33; 1991, 34; 1992, 34; and 1993, 35.

² Excludes family count and expenditures for States providing only partial data.

Table 9.H1.—Number of persons participating, value of bonus coupons, and average bonus per person, fiscal years 1962-95¹

Fiscal year	Persons participating, average during year (in thousands)	Annual bonus value of coupons (in thousands)	Annual average monthly bonus ² per person
1962	143	\$13,153	\$7.66
1963	226	18,639	6.87
1964	367	28,643	6.50
1965	424	32,494	6.39
1966	864	64,781	6.25
1967	1,447	105,455	6.07
1968	2,211	172,982	6.52
1969	2,878	228,587	6.62
1970	4,340	550,806	10.58
1971	9,368	1,522,904	13.55
1972	11,103	1,794,875	13.47
1973	12,190	2,102,133	14.37
1974	12,896	2,725,988	17.62
1975	17,063	4,386,144	21.42
1976	18,557	5,310,133	23.85
1977	17,058	5,057,700	24.71
1978	16,044	5,165,209	26.83
1979	17,710	6,484,538	30.51
1980	21,077	8,685,521	34.34
1981	22,430	10,615,964	39.44
1982 ³	21,716	10,205,799	39.18
1983	21,630	11,153,867	42.98
1984	20,858	10,696,100	42.74
1985	19,910	10,744,200	44.99
1986	19,428	10,604,550	45.49
1987	19,113	10,500,344	45.78
1988	18,644	11,149,051	50.00
1989	18,766	11,676,436	51.85
1990	20,038	14,184,028	59.01
1991	22,629	17,307,235	63.89
1992	25,403	20,899,531	68.57
1993	26,982	22,005,194	67.96
1994	27,476	23,749,813	69.01
1995	26,619	22,765,849	71.27

¹ Between 1974 and 1979, SSI recipients were made ineligible for food stamps in Massachusetts, Wisconsin, California and selected counties in New York and Virginia because those areas supplemented SSI payments in amounts that included the value of food stamps. As of 1983 and 1992, SSI recipients were returned to the Food Stamp Program in Massachusetts and Wisconsin, respectively, when these States chose to stop including a value for food stamps in the SSI supplement.

² That portion of the food stamp allotment, before the elimination of the purchase requirement, represented the government's share of total food stamps received. Since January 1979, only the bonus portion of the total food stamp allotment is received by participants.

³ Excludes participants and benefits under the Puerto Rico Nutrition Assistance Program after July 1, 1982.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Service.

Women, Infants, and Children Feeding Program: 1975-1988

WIC participation and costs. Participation requires an income of less than 185% of the poverty level, with some states requiring a lower income than this. WIC participation also includes a "nutritional risk" requirement. In 1988 there were about 7.5 million persons at risk (either nutritionally or income-wise), but only 3.6 million participants. Children and infants comprised three-quarters of participants and pregnant women comprised the other quarter.

Participants/costs	FY 1975	FY 1980	FY 1985	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988
Participants (millions)	0.5	1.9	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.6

FY'90 FY'95
4.5 6.89

Billions of dollars

Expenditures

	FY 1975	FY 1980	FY 1985	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988
Current dollars	\$0.09	\$0.73	\$1.49	\$1.58	\$1.66	\$1.80
Constant (1988) dollars	\$0.20	\$1.05	\$1.64	\$1.71	\$1.73	\$1.80

FY'90 FY'96
\$2.1 \$3.7

Participants/costs	FY 1975	FY 1980	FY 1985	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988
Children as a percentage of recipients	75%	79%	79%	79%	74%	77%

FY'95
77%

Source: U.S. House of Representatives, 101st Congress, *U.S. Children and Their Families: Current Conditions and Recent Trends, 1988*, p. 277, "WIC Feeding Program: Participation and Costs, FY 1975-1988." Primary source: Tabulations by Child Trends, Inc., of data from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, and U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Ways and Means, 1988; and U.S. Department of Agriculture, "Estimation of Eligibility for the WIC Programs," 1987.

D. Schools and Education

- The enrollment rate of 3-5 year olds in preprimary school:
1970-- 37%
1994-- 61%
- Persons 25 years and older completing college:
1970-- 11%
1995-- 23%

1. School Enrollment: 1960 -1994 [Data: SA 240]

Year	All Levels	Elementary	High School	College
1960	46.3	32.4	10.2	3.6
1970	60.4	37.1	14.7	7.4
1980	58.6	30.6	14.6	11.4
1985	59.8	30.7	14.1	12.5
1990	63	33.2	12.8	13.6
1994	69.3	34.6	14.6	15

Numbers from 1970 include nursery schools. Elementary includes kindergarten and grades 1-8; high school, grades 9-12; and college: 2-year, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate and professional schools.

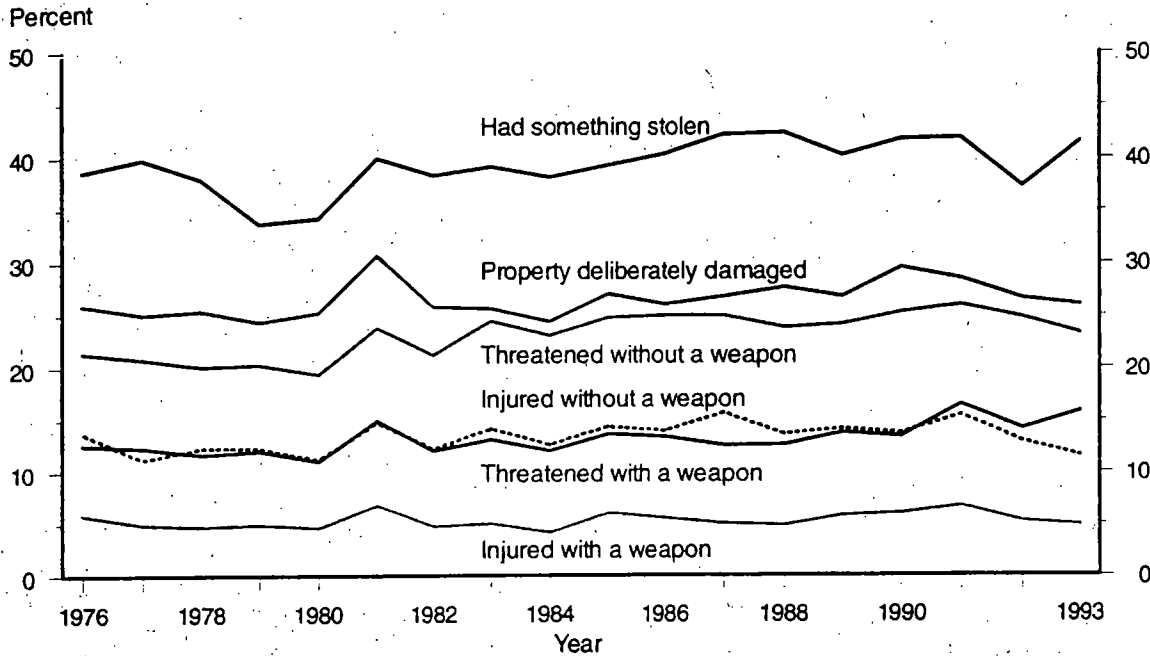
Table 47-2 Percentage of eighth-grade students who reported that violence is a serious problem in their school, by type of violence and student and school characteristics: 1988

Characteristic	Physical conflicts among students	Robbery or theft	Vandalism of school property	Student possession of weapons	Physical abuse of teachers	Verbal abuse of teachers
Total	16.6	13.5	14.5	11.3	7.9	11.5
Sex						
Male	14.9	13.1	14.4	11.9	7.8	11.9
Female	18.3	13.9	14.6	10.7	8.0	11.1
Race/ethnicity						
White	14.7	11.9	12.8	9.7	7.0	10.9
Black	25.6	20.1	19.5	16.8	9.6	14.1
Hispanic	17.8	14.3	17.6	13.7	10.4	13.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	17.6	16.5	20.1	14.3	11.7	11.4
American Indian/Alaskan Native	21.9	18.2	20.0	16.9	9.2	12.3
Urbanicity						
Urban	20.1	16.0	17.7	13.4	8.9	12.9
Suburban	15.7	12.2	13.7	10.7	7.8	11.7
Rural	15.2	13.2	13.1	10.4	7.3	10.2
Size of school						
Less than 400	10.0	9.8	10.4	8.5	6.6	9.0
400-599	16.2	13.0	14.9	10.4	7.8	11.5
600-799	18.2	14.7	14.6	11.7	8.6	12.1
800-999	20.5	15.6	16.5	13.2	8.5	12.6
1,000 or more	21.5	16.1	8.1	14.6	8.7	13.4

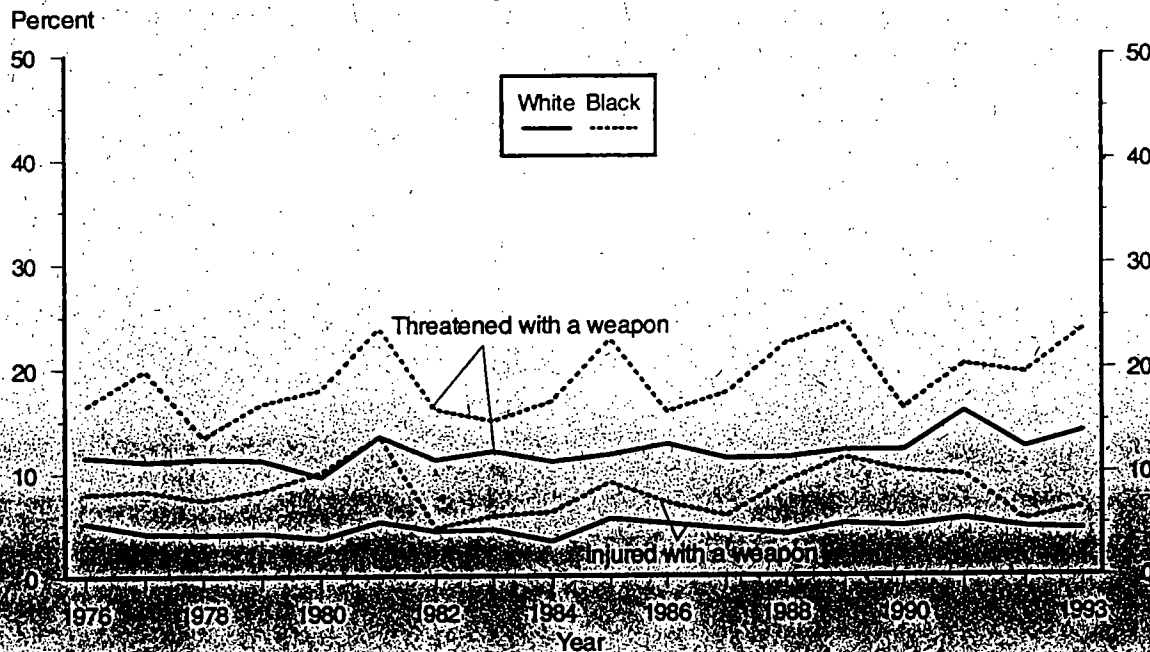
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988, Base Year (1988), Student Survey.

percentage of high school seniors who reported being victimized at school, by type of victimization and race/ethnicity: 1976-93

By type of victimization



By race/ethnicity



D-Violence-2

Table 47-1 Percentage of high school seniors who reported being victimized at school, by type of victimization: 1976-93

Year	Had something stolen	Property deliberately damaged	Injured with a weapon	Threatened with a weapon	Injured without a weapon	Threatened without a weapon
1976	38.5	25.8	5.7	12.5	13.6	21.3
1977	39.7	24.9	4.8	12.2	11.1	20.7
1978	37.8	25.3	4.6	11.6	12.2	20.0
1979	33.6	24.2	4.8	11.9	12.2	20.2
1980	34.1	25.1	4.5	10.9	11.1	19.3
1981	39.8	30.6	6.6	14.8	14.6	23.7
1982	38.2	25.7	4.6	11.9	12.1	21.1
1983	39.0	25.5	4.9	13.0	14.0	24.3
1984	38.0	24.2	4.0	11.9	12.5	22.9
1985	39.1	26.9	5.9	13.5	14.2	24.6
1986	40.2	25.9	5.4	13.2	13.8	24.8
1987	42.0	26.6	4.9	12.4	15.5	24.8
1988	42.2	27.5	4.7	12.5	13.5	23.7
1989	40.1	26.6	5.6	13.6	14.0	24.0
1990	41.6	29.4	5.8	13.2	13.6	25.1
1991	41.7	28.3	6.5	16.3	15.3	25.8
1992	37.1	26.4	5.1	14.0	12.8	24.6
1993	41.4	25.8	4.7	15.6	11.4	23.1

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future Study*.

D-Reading-1

Table 107.—Student proficiency in reading, by age, amount of time spent on homework, reading habits, and reading materials in the home: 1971, 1984, and 1992

Time spent on homework, reading habits, and reading materials in the home	Average proficiency score						Percent					
	9-year-olds		13-year-olds		17-year-olds ¹		9-year-olds		13-year-olds		17-year-olds ¹	
	1984	1992	1984	1992	1984	1992	1984	1992	1984	1992	1984	1992
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Materials read a few times a year or more												
Poems	211	211	260	264	290	294	70	70	68	74	76	84
Plays	211	208	260	262	290	293	56	54	59	64	63	71
Biographies	213	212	261	263	292	294	45	47	62	72	59	69
Science books	212	211	259	261	289	293	84	88	90	92	70	80
Books about other places	211	211	259	262	289	294	79	81	83	80	81	84
Frequency of reading for fun												
Daily	214	215	264	269	297	304	53	56	35	37	31	27
W /	212	212	254	260	290	291	28	28	35	32	34	33
Monthly	204	204	255	257	290	287	7	6	14	13	17	18
Yearly	197	197	252	250	280	282	3	3	7	8	10	12
Never	198	189	239	246	269	268	9	7	8	10	9	11
Time spent on homework each day												
None	212	211	254	253	276	274	36	32	23	21	22	22
Didn't do assignment	198	193	247	251	287	286	4	4	4	4	11	12
Less than 1 hour	218	215	261	260	290	291	42	47	36	36	26	29
1 to 2 hours	216	211	266	269	296	298	13	12	29	29	27	25
More than 2 hours	201	195	264	267	303	308	6	5	9	10	13	12
	1971	1992	1971	1992	1971	1992	1971	1992	1971	1992	1971	1992
Reading materials in the home²												
0 to 2	186	197	227	241	246	269	28	37	17	22	11	18
3	208	214	249	256	274	286	33	33	25	31	22	27
4	223	224	267	271	296	299	39	30	58	48	67	55

¹ Excludes persons not enrolled in school.² The 4 items in the scale were: newspaper subscription, magazine subscription, more than 25 books in the home, and encyclopedia in the home.

NOTE.—These test scores are from the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). The NAEP scores have been evaluated at certain performance levels. A score of 300 implies an ability to find, understand, summarize, and explain relatively complicated literary and informational material. A score of 250 implies an ability to search for specific information, interrelate ideas, and make generalizations about literature, science, and social studies materials. A score of 200 implies an ability to understand

combine ideas, and make inferences based on short, uncomplicated passages about specific or sequentially related information. A score of 150 implies an ability to locate brief, simple directions and carry out simple concrete reading tasks. Scale ranges from 0 to 500.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *The Reading Report Card, 1971-88*, and *NAEP 1992 Trends in Academic Progress*, by Educational Testing Service. (This table was prepared April 1994.)

D-Reading-1

D-Reading 2

D-Reading-2

Table 105.—Average student proficiency in reading, by age and selected characteristics of students, 1971 to 1992

Selected characteristics of students	9-year-olds						13-year-olds						17-year-olds					
	1971	1980	1984	1988	1990	1992	1971	1980	1984	1988	1990	1992	1971	1980	1984	1988	1990	1992
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total	207.6	215.0	210.9	211.8	209.2	210.5	255.2	258.5	257.1	257.5	256.8	259.8	285.2	288.5	288.9	290.1	290.2	289.7
Sex																		
Male	201.2	210.0	207.5	207.5	204.0	205.9	249.6	254.3	252.6	251.8	250.5	254.1	278.9	281.8	283.8	288.0	284.0	284.2
Female	213.9	220.1	214.2	216.3	214.5	215.4	260.8	262.6	261.7	263.0	263.1	265.3	291.3	289.2	293.9	293.8	296.5	295.7
Race/ethnicity																		
White	214.0	221.3	218.2	217.7	217.0	217.9	260.9	264.4	262.6	261.3	262.3	266.4	291.4	292.8	295.2	294.7	296.6	297.4
Black	170.1	189.3	185.7	188.5	181.8	184.5	222.4	232.8	236.3	242.9	241.5	237.6	238.7	243.1	254.3	274.4	267.3	260.6
Hispanic	(?)	190.2	187.2	193.7	189.4	191.7	(?)	237.2	239.6	240.1	237.8	239.2	(?)	261.4	268.1	270.8	274.8	271.2
Parental education																		
Not high school graduate	188.6	194.3	195.1	192.5	192.6	194.9	238.4	238.5	240.0	246.5	240.8	239.2	261.3	262.1	269.4	267.4	269.7	270.8
Graduated high school	207.8	213.0	208.9	210.8	209.1	207.4	255.5	253.5	253.4	252.7	251.4	252.1	283.0	277.5	291.2	282.0	282.9	280.5
Post high school	223.9	226.0	222.9	220.0	217.7	219.5	270.2	270.9	267.6	265.3	266.9	269.9	302.2	298.9	301.2	299.5	299.9	298.6
Control of school																		
Public	—	213.5	209.4	210.2	207.5	208.6	—	256.9	255.2	256.1	255.0	257.2	—	284.4	287.2	288.7	288.6	287.8
Private	—	227.0	222.8	223.4	228.3	224.7	—	270.6	271.2	268.3	269.7	276.3	—	298.4	303.0	299.6	311.0	309.6
Type of community																		
Advantaged urban	229.8	232.5	230.8	222.4	227.1	233.6	272.9	276.8	274.5	266.3	270.1	280.8	305.9	300.8	302.2	301.0	299.9	302.6
Disadvantaged urban	179.2	187.6	191.5	192.0	186.1	183.5	234.3	241.6	238.9	239.0	241.0	230.9	259.7	258.1	265.7	276.0	273.3	266.7
Extreme rural	200.2	211.8	201.2	213.7	209.4	206.5	247.4	254.8	254.9	262.4	251.2	257.2	276.8	279.0	282.7	286.6	289.9	285.3
Other	207.8	214.5	211.3	211.3	209.8	211.6	255.4	257.9	257.1	257.3	257.5	261.2	285.2	288.6	288.9	288.3	290.9	292.6
Region																		
Northeast	213.0	221.1	215.7	215.2	217.4	217.6	261.1	260.0	260.4	258.6	258.9	264.6	291.3	285.9	292.2	294.8	295.7	297.3
Southeast	193.9	210.3	204.3	207.2	197.4	199.3	244.7	252.6	256.4	257.6	255.5	253.8	270.5	280.1	284.7	285.5	285.1	278.4
Central	214.9	216.7	215.3	218.2	212.7	215.8	260.1	264.5	258.8	255.9	257.4	263.5	290.7	287.4	290.0	291.2	293.5	293.8
West	205.0	212.8	207.8	207.9	209.6	209.3	253.6	256.4	253.8	257.9	255.6	257.5	283.7	287.3	288.4	289.0	286.8	290.4

¹ All participants of this age were in school.

² Test scores of Hispanics were not tabulated separately.

— Data not available.

NOTE.—These test scores are from the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). The NAEP scores have been evaluated at certain performance levels. A score of 300 implies an ability to find, understand, summarize, and explain relatively complicated literary and informational material. A score of 250 implies an ability to search for specific information, interrelate ideas, and make generalizations about literature, science, and social studies materials.

A score of 200 implies an ability to understand, combine ideas, and make inferences based on short, uncomplicated passages about specific or sequentially related information. A score of 150 implies an ability to follow brief written directions and carry out simple, discrete reading tasks. Scale ranges from 0 to 500.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *The Reading Report Card, 1971-88* and *NAEP 1992 Trends in Academic Progress*, by Educational Testing Service. (This table was prepared April 1994.)

Table 106.—Student proficiency in reading, by percentile and age: 1971 to 1992

Percentile	9-year-olds						13-year-olds						17-year-olds ¹					
	1971	1980	1984	1988	1990	1992	1971	1980	1984	1988	1990	1992	1971	1980	1984	1988	1990	1992
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Average	207.6	215.0	210.9	211.8	209.2	210.5	255.2	258.5	257.1	257.5	256.8	259.8	285.2	288.5	288.9	290.1	290.2	289.7
Standard deviation	42.1	37.9	41.1	41.2	44.7	40.3	35.7	34.9	35.5	34.7	36.0	39.4	45.8	41.8	40.3	37.1	41.3	43.0
Percentiles																		
5th	134.8	148.5	140.5	141.9	134.8	140.7	192.8	199.1	196.7	199.5	195.7	190.9	206.1	213.0	218.9	228.1	220.0	214.3
10th	151.6	165.1	156.7	156.0	150.1	156.0	207.8	212.8	210.2	212.9	209.8	207.9	225.3	230.8	238.0	241.5	236.9	232.7
25th	180.0	191.1	183.7	184.3	178.7	183.1	232.3	235.3	233.9	234.2	233.2	234.7	255.9	258.7	262.5	265.7	263.5	262.6
50th	209.3	217.2	212.6	213.7	210.3	213.6	257.0	259.6	258.2	257.9	257.3	261.6	287.7	287.5	290.3	291.1	291.1	293.0
75th	236.7	241.3	239.6	240.1	240.3	239.3	279.9	282.8	281.6	281.4	281.5	287.0	316.7	314.8	318.8	316.0	318.6	319.4
90th	260.5	261.7	262.8	263.0	265.7	259.9	299.6	302.3	301.7	301.6	302.0	309.2	341.7	332.5	338.6	336.9	342.7	342.7
95th	274.1	273.3	276.5	277.5	280.4	272.1	310.8	313.9	313.7	313.7	314.4	321.8	356.5	350.9	352.6	348.7	356.0	355.8

¹ All participants of this age were in school.

NOTE.—These test scores are from the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). The NAEP scores have been evaluated at certain performance levels. A score of 300 implies an ability to find, understand, summarize, and explain relatively complicated literary and informational material. A score of 250 implies an ability to search for specific information, interrelate ideas, and make generalizations about literature, science, and social studies materials. A score of 200 implies an ability to understand, combine ideas, and make inferences based on short uncomplicated

passages about specific or sequentially related information. A score of 150 implies an ability to follow brief written directions and carry out simple, discrete reading tasks. Scale ranges from 0 to 500.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *The Reading Report Card, 1971-88*, and *NAEP 1992 Trends in Academic Progress*, by Educational Testing Service. (This table was prepared April 1994.)

Table 108.—Percent of students at or above selected reading proficiency levels,¹ by sex, race/ethnicity, and age: 1971 to 1992

Sex, race/ethnicity, and level	9-year-olds ²							13-year-olds ²							17-year-olds ²						
	1971	1975	1980	1984	1988	1990	1992	1971	1975	1980	1984	1988	1990	1992	1971	1975	1980	1984	1988	1990	1992
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Total																					
Level 150 ³	90.6	93.1	94.6	92.3	92.7	90.1	92.3	99.8	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.5	99.8	99.7	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.8
Level 200 ⁴	58.7	62.1	67.7	61.5	62.6	58.9	62.0	93.0	93.2	94.8	93.9	94.9	93.8	92.7	96.0	96.4	97.2	98.3	98.9	98.1	97.1
Level 250 ⁵	15.6	14.6	17.7	17.2	17.5	18.4	16.2	57.8	58.6	60.7	59.0	58.7	58.7	61.6	78.6	80.1	80.7	83.1	85.7	84.1	82.5
Level 300 ⁶	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.7	0.7	9.8	10.2	11.3	11.0	10.9	11.0	15.3	39.0	38.7	37.8	40.3	40.9	41.4	43.2
Level 350 ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	6.8	6.2	5.3	5.7	4.6	7.0	6.8
Male																					
Level 150 ³	87.9	91.0	92.9	90.4	90.4	87.9	90.2	99.6	99.6	99.8	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.2	99.4	99.5	99.8	99.9	100.0	99.8	99.7
Level 200 ⁴	52.7	56.2	62.7	58.0	58.4	53.8	56.9	90.7	90.9	93.4	92.2	92.8	91.4	90.4	94.7	95.3	96.3	97.6	98.5	97.0	96.3
Level 250 ⁵	12.0	11.5	14.6	15.9	15.8	16.1	14.2	51.6	51.7	55.9	54.0	52.3	52.4	55.5	74.4	75.6	77.9	79.6	82.9	79.7	78.4
Level 300 ⁶	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.5	7.3	7.0	9.1	9.0	8.6	7.6	12.8	33.9	33.7	35.0	35.4	37.1	36.1	38.4
Level 350 ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	5.2	5.1	4.5	4.8	3.5	5.6	5.3
Female																					
Level 150 ³	93.2	95.3	96.4	94.2	94.9	92.4	94.4	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.9
Level 200 ⁴	64.6	68.1	72.7	65.2	66.9	64.2	67.3	95.2	95.5	96.1	95.8	96.9	96.3	95.0	97.3	97.5	98.1	99.0	99.3	99.2	97.9
Level 250 ⁵	19.2	17.7	20.7	18.4	19.1	20.8	18.2	64.0	65.5	65.4	64.0	65.0	65.0	67.5	82.6	84.3	83.6	86.8	88.2	88.6	86.8
Level 300 ⁶	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.6	2.0	0.8	12.3	13.5	13.5	13.2	13.2	14.5	17.7	44.0	43.6	40.7	45.0	44.4	46.8	48.5
Level 350 ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	8.4	7.3	6.0	6.7	5.5	8.5	8.4
White⁸																					
Level 150 ³	94.0	96.0	97.1	95.4	95.1	93.5	95.8	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9
Level 200 ⁴	65.0	69.0	74.2	68.6	68.4	66.0	69.3	96.2	96.4	97.1	96.2	96.0	96.0	95.9	97.9	98.6	99.1	99.0	99.3	98.8	98.6
Level 250 ⁵	18.0	17.4	21.0	20.9	20.3	22.6	19.6	64.2	65.5	67.8	65.3	63.7	64.8	68.5	83.7	86.2	86.9	88.0	88.7	88.3	88.0
Level 300 ⁶	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.2	0.9	11.3	12.1	13.6	13.1	12.4	13.3	18.1	43.2	43.9	43.3	46.3	45.4	47.5	50.1
Level 350 ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	7.7	7.2	6.2	6.9	5.5	8.7	8.3
Black⁸																					
Level 150 ³	69.7	80.7	84.9	81.3	83.2	76.9	79.6	98.6	98.4	99.3	99.4	99.8	99.4	98.7	97.6	97.7	99.0	99.9	100.0	99.6	99.1
Level 200 ⁴	22.0	31.6	41.3	36.6	39.4	33.9	36.6	74.2	76.9	84.1	85.5	91.3	87.7	82.0	81.9	82.0	85.6	85.9	98.0	95.7	91.6
Level 250 ⁵	1.6	2.0	4.1	4.5	5.6	5.2	4.6	21.1	24.8	30.1	34.6	40.2	41.7	38.4	40.1	43.0	44.0	65.7	75.8	69.1	61.4
Level 300 ⁶	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.8	1.5	1.8	2.8	4.6	4.6	5.7	7.7	8.1	7.1	16.2	24.9	19.7	16.9
Level 350 ⁷	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.6
Hispanic																					
Level 150 ³	—	80.8	84.5	82.0	85.6	83.7	83.4	—	99.6	99.7	99.5	99.2	99.1	98.1	—	99.3	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.7	99.8
Level 200 ⁴	—	34.6	41.6	39.6	45.9	40.9	43.1	—	81.3	86.8	86.7	87.4	85.8	83.4	—	88.7	83.3	85.6	96.3	95.9	93.4
Level 250 ⁵	—	2.6	5.0	4.3	8.6	5.8	7.2	—	32.0	35.4	39.0	38.0	37.2	40.9	—	52.9	62.2	68.3	71.5	75.2	69.2
Level 300 ⁶	—	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	—	2.2	2.3	4.1	4.4	3.9	6.0	—	12.6	16.5	21.2	23.3	27.1	27.3
Level 350 ⁷	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	—	1.2	1.3	2.0	1.3	2.4	2.3

¹As measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP).

²All participants of this age were in school.

³Able to follow brief written directions and carry out simple, discrete reading tasks.

⁴Able to understand, combine ideas, and make inferences based on short uncomplicated passages about specific or sequentially related information.

⁵Able to search for specific information, interrelate ideas, and make generalizations about literature, science, and social studies materials.

⁶Able to find, understand, summarize, and explain relatively complicated literary and informational material.

⁷Able to understand the links between ideas even when those links are not explicitly stated and to make appropriate generalizations even when the texts lack clear introductions or explanations.

⁸Data for 1971 include persons of Hispanic origin.

—Data not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *The Reading Report Card, 1971–88* and *NAEP 1992 Trends in Academic Progress*, by Educational Testing Service. (This table was prepared April 1994.)

D. Schools and Education: College**1. College Enrollment of Recent High School Graduates (1960-1994) [Data: SA Table 279]**

Year	Number of High School Graduates (1,000)	Percent Enrolled in College
1960	1679	45.1
1970	2757	51.8
1980	3089	49.3
1985	2666	57.7
1990	2355	59.9
1994	2517	61.9

2. SAT Scores of College-Bound Seniors: 1970 - 1995 [Date: SA Table 274]

Year	Number of Participants (1,000)	Verbal Test Scores	Math Test Scores
1967		466	492
1970		460	488
1975	996	434	472
1980	992	424	466
1985	977	431	475
1990	1026	424	476
1995	1068	428	482

School Enrollment

ROSALIND R. BRUNO

Enrollment levels have fluctuated over the last two decades.

In 1993, 65.4 million students were enrolled in school. 68 percent of these students were enrolled in either elementary school (47 percent) or in high school (21 percent). Children enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten made up 11 percent of enrollees. College students accounted for 21 percent of enrollees.

In general, the number of students enrolled in kindergarten through grade 12 mirrors the population 5 to 17 years old, because nearly all persons in that age group are enrolled in school. Nursery school and college enrollment trends reflect changes in the size of the age-eligible population and the rate of enrollment.

In the 20-year period between 1973 and 1993, enrollment in kindergarten through high school declined by 3 percent, while nursery school enrollment more than doubled and college enrollment rose by 55 percent.

In the period, the number of children 3 and 4 years old

enrolled in nursery school increased from 1.2 to 2.7 million; the proportion enrolled increased from 18 percent in 1973 to 34 percent in 1993.

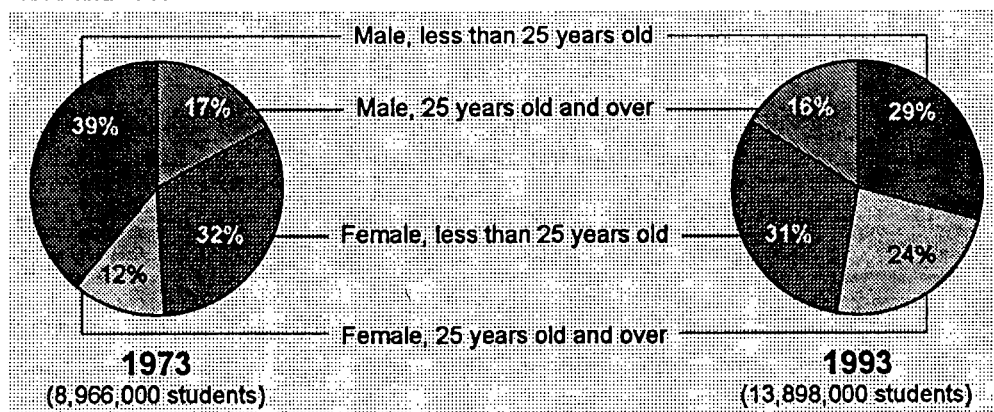
At the same time, elementary school enrollment declined from 31.5 to 30.6 million students. This decline was in direct response to changes in the number of births that occurred 6 to 13 years before the enrollment estimates. So, just as the end of the Baby Boom (1964) eventually resulted in a decline in elementary school enrollment in the 1970's and early 1980's, the gradual increase in the annual number of births during the 1980's ensures increases in elementary school enrollment during the 1990's. Elementary school enrollment reached a low of around 27 million in the mid-1980's (1985-87) and has increased since.

Changes in high school enrollment reflect shifts in the 14 to 17 age group. The number of persons in this age group declined during the 1980's, causing the number of students enrolled in high school to drop from 15.7 million in the mid-1970's to about 12.8 million in 1990.

As relatively larger birth cohorts began to move into the 14 to 17 age range in the early 1990's, high school enrollment grew to 13.7 million in 1993.

At the college level, 13.9 million students were enrolled in 1993, compared with 9.0 million in 1973. The percentage of full-time students declined from 70 percent in 1973 to 61 percent in 1993. Among students 25 years old and over, only 38 percent were enrolled full time in 1993, compared with 83 percent of younger students. The number of these "older" college students increased from 2.6 million in 1973 to 5.6 million in 1993 or from 29 to 40 percent of all college students. At the same time, the percentage of all college students who were women increased from 44 to 54 percent. Thus, during this 20-year period, there has been a shift in the age and sex distribution of the college population from majority male to majority female and a substantial gain for older students. The largest losses were among younger men and the largest gains among older women.

College Enrollment, by Age and Sex:
1973 and 1993



★ 200 ★

Nursery School/Preschool

D-Misc-1

Long-Term Benefits of Preschool

The High/Scope Perry Preschool Project assessed whether high-quality preschool programs could provide both short- and long-term benefits to children living in poverty and at high risk of failing in school. The study followed into adulthood 123 such children from African-American families who lived in the neighborhood of the Perry Elementary School in Ypsilanti, Michigan, in the 1960s. At the beginning of the study, the children were randomly divided into a program group, who received a high-quality, active learning preschool program, and a no-program group, who received no preschool program. This table presents findings at age 27.

Variable	Preschool	No preschool
\$2,000 or more in earnings per month	29%	7%
Own home	36%	13%
High school graduates	71%	54%
Ever on Social Services in past 10 years	59%	80%
Five or more arrests	7%	35%

Source: "Changed Lives, Significant Benefits: The High/Scope Perry Preschool Project to Date," *High/Scope ReSource*, Summer 1993, Figure 1, p. 10.

★ 201 ★

Nursery School/Preschool

Pre-Kindergarten Experience by Parental Educational Level: 1991

Nursery school and kindergarten experiences of first and second graders, by educational attainment of parents, 1991.

	Total	Parents highest level of educational attainment					
		Less than high school	High school or equivalency	Voc./tech. or some college	College graduate	Graduate or professional	No parent in household
Number of 1st and 2nd grade children in thousands	7,547	791	2,393	2,288	1,051	947	78
Attendance at day care centers, nursery schools, prekindergarten, and Head Start on a regular basis prior to starting first grade							
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Attending day care or nursery school	15%	8%	15%	17%	16%	12%	18%
Attending nursery or day care center	34%	27%	32%	31%	40%	48%	29%

[Continued]

D-Misc-1

D-Misc-2

D3-2. Percentage of 17-Year-Olds Who Spent Given Amounts of Time Doing Homework Each Day, by Sex, School Type, and Parents' Highest Level of Education, 1990

Characteristics	Time Spent on Homework					
	Had none	Did not do	½ hour	1 hour	2 hours	Greater than 2 hours
Total	6.4%	8.4%	19.2%	33.2%	19.7%	13.1%
Sex:						
Male	7.6	12.4	22.6	34.1	15.3	8.0
Female	5.4	4.7	15.9	32.4	23.8	17.9
School Type:						
Public	6.8	8.6	19.6	33.4	19.2	12.3
Private	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parents' highest level of education:						
Less than high school	12.6	12.5	19.4	31.1	14.8	9.6
High school graduate	10.3	7.1	21.1	34.5	17.4	9.5
Some college	5.9	8.5	20.6	33.2	20.2	11.6
College graduate	2.5	7.8	17.4	33.0	22.3	17.0

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.
 — Not Available

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *The Condition of Education*, 1993. Washington, DC, page 352.

D3-3. Percentage of Students Who Reported Doing at Least One Hour of Homework Each Day, by Age, Sex, School Type, and Parents' Highest Level of Education, 1978–1990

Year	Total	Sex		School Type		Parents' highest Level of Education			
		Male	Female	Public	Private	Less than high school	Graduated high school	More than high school	Graduated college
13-year-olds:									
1982	39.6%	35.2%	44.0%	37.9%	53.3%	33.8%	35.4%	39.5%	47.0%
1986	74.1	70.8	77.3	73.8	—	68.7	73.4	75.4	76.7
1990	70.8	64.5	76.9	69.2	84.2	60.4	66.1	72.5	76.3
1999									
17-year-olds:									
1978	32.5	26.8	37.7	31.6	47.9	26.0	28.3	32.2	40.3
1982	37.4	31.4	43.1	36.2	51.1	29.0	33.7	38.7	45.2
1986	66.8	58.4	74.8	66.0	—	62.6	64.6	63.7	71.9
1990	66.0	57.4	74.1	64.9	—	55.5	61.5	65.0	72.3
— Not available									

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *The Condition of Education*, 1993. Washington, DC, page 122.

D-Misc-2

Table 147.—Percent of high school seniors reporting drug use, by type of drug and frequency of use: 1975 to 1995

Type of drug and frequency of use	Class of 1975	Class of 1979	Class of 1980	Class of 1981	Class of 1982	Class of 1983	Class of 1984	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Percent reporting having ever used drugs																		
Alcohol ¹	90.4	93.0	93.2	92.6	92.8	92.6	92.6	92.2	91.3	92.2	92.0	90.7	89.5	88.0	87.5	80.0	80.4	80.7
Any illicit drug abuse	55.2	65.1	65.4	65.6	64.4	62.9	61.6	60.6	57.6	56.6	53.9	50.9	47.9	44.1	40.7	42.9	45.6	48.4
Marijuana only	19.0	27.7	26.7	22.8	23.3	22.5	21.3	20.9	19.9	20.8	21.4	19.5	18.5	17.2	15.6	16.2	18.0	20.3
Any illicit drug other than marijuana ²	36.2	37.4	38.7	42.8	41.1	40.4	40.3	39.7	37.7	35.8	32.5	31.4	29.4	26.9	25.1	26.7	27.6	28.1
Use of selected drugs																		
Cocaine	9.0	15.4	15.7	16.5	16.0	16.2	16.1	17.3	16.9	15.2	12.1	10.3	9.4	7.8	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.0
Heroin	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.6
LSD	11.3	9.5	9.3	9.8	9.6	8.9	8.0	7.5	7.2	8.4	7.7	8.3	8.7	8.8	8.6	10.3	10.5	11.7
Marijuana/hashish	47.3	60.4	60.3	59.5	58.7	57.0	54.9	54.2	50.9	50.2	47.2	43.7	40.7	36.7	32.6	35.3	38.2	41.7
PCP	—	12.8	9.6	7.8	6.0	5.6	5.0	4.9	4.8	3.0	2.9	3.9	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.7
Percent reporting use of drugs in the past 12 months																		
Alcohol ¹	84.8	88.1	87.9	87.0	86.8	87.3	86.0	85.6	84.5	85.7	85.3	82.7	80.6	77.7	76.8	72.7	73.0	73.7
Any illicit drug abuse	45.0	54.2	53.1	52.1	49.4	47.4	45.8	46.3	44.3	41.7	38.5	35.4	32.5	29.4	27.1	31.0	35.8	39.0
Marijuana only	18.8	26.0	22.7	18.1	19.3	19.0	17.8	18.9	18.4	17.6	17.4	15.4	14.6	13.2	12.2	13.9	17.8	19.6
Any illicit drug other than marijuana ²	26.2	28.2	30.4	34.0	30.1	28.4	28.0	27.4	25.9	24.1	21.1	20.0	17.9	16.2	14.9	17.1	18.0	19.4
Use of selected drugs																		
Cocaine	5.6	12.0	12.3	12.4	11.5	11.4	11.6	13.1	12.7	10.3	7.9	6.5	5.3	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.0
Heroin	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.1
LSD	7.2	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.1	5.4	4.7	4.4	4.5	5.2	4.8	4.9	5.4	5.2	5.6	6.8	6.9	8.4
Marijuana/hashish	40.0	50.8	48.8	46.1	44.3	42.3	40.0	40.6	38.8	36.3	33.1	29.6	27.0	23.9	21.9	26.0	30.7	34.7
PCP	—	7.0	4.4	3.2	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.4	1.3	1.2	2.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8
Percent reporting use of drugs in the past 30 days																		
Alcohol ¹	68.2	71.8	72.0	70.7	69.7	69.4	67.2	65.9	65.3	66.4	63.9	60.0	57.1	54.0	51.3	48.6	50.1	51.3
Any illicit drug abuse	30.7	38.9	37.2	36.9	32.5	30.5	29.2	29.7	27.1	24.7	21.3	19.7	17.2	16.4	14.4	18.3	21.9	23.8
Marijuana only	15.3	22.2	18.8	15.2	15.5	15.1	14.1	14.8	13.9	13.1	11.3	10.6	9.2	9.3	8.1	10.4	13.1	13.8
Any illicit drug other than marijuana ²	15.4	16.8	18.4	21.7	17.0	15.4	15.1	14.9	13.2	11.6	10.0	9.1	8.0	7.1	6.3	7.9	8.8	10.0
Use of selected drugs																		
Cocaine	1.9	5.7	5.2	5.8	5.0	4.9	5.8	6.7	6.2	4.3	3.4	2.8	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8
Heroin	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6
LSD	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.6	4.0
Marijuana/hashish	27.1	36.5	33.7	31.6	28.5	27.0	25.2	25.7	23.4	21.0	18.0	16.7	14.0	13.8	11.9	15.5	19.0	21.2
PCP	—	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.6

¹ Survey question changed in 1993; data are not comparable to figures for earlier years.

² Other illicit drugs include any use of hallucinogens, cocaine, and heroin, or any use of other opiates, stimulants, sedatives, or tranquilizers not under a doctor's orders.

—Data 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 abuse.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, *Drug Use Among American High School Students and Other Young Adults. National Trends Through 1988*; and press releases dated January 1992, April 1993, and January 1994; and University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, unpublished data. (This table was prepared April 1996.)

Table 148.—Percent of teachers (grades 7 to 12) who feel that certain problems are serious or somewhat serious: 1995

Teacher and student characteristics	Drinking	Lack basic skills	Drug use	Teen pregnancy	Dropouts	Violence in and around school	Carrying handguns, knives, and weapons	Teenage suicides
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All teachers	76	74	63	59	43	41	25	15
Location								
Inner city	61	87	73	81	69	72	46	18
Other urban	69	79	73	71	52	54	31	21
Suburb	77	68	59	43	29	41	20	15
Small town	80	72	67	58	40	28	18	10
Rural	80	74	55	62	47	30	24	13
Region								
East	79	70	68	51	36	42	22	14
Midwest	80	66	62	58	37	37	19	16
South	68	78	56	67	49	45	31	11
West	79	82	75	57	54	38	28	17
School level								
Junior high	63	74	58	46	30	43	27	14
High school	87	72	69	69	54	38	23	16
Teaching experience								
Fewer than 10 years	83	71	75	58	43	49	34	18
10 to 19 years	70	72	57	55	40	35	21	12
20 years or more	76	76	62	63	47	40	23	14

SOURCE: Metropolitan Life/Louis Harris Associates, Inc., *The Metropolitan Life Survey of The American Teacher, 1984-1995*. (This table was prepared April 1996.)

D-Misc - 23
D-Misc - 4
Direct of Ed'n Statistics 1996

Miscellaneous - 5: High School Dropouts (1970- 1994) [Data: SA Table 270]

Year	Number of Dropouts (1,000)	Percent of Population
1970	4670	12.2
1980	5212	12
1985	4456	10.6
1990	3854	10.1
1994	3820	9.5

Dropout numbers represent persons not in regular school and who have not completed the 12th grade or received a general equivalency degree.

★ 892 ★

Television and Video

Television Viewing: 1960-1992

Average daily television viewing per household. It has been estimated that by the time the average child reaches age 18, he or she will have witnessed more than 15,000 murders on television or in the movies.

Year	Hours
1960	5:06
1965	5:29
1970	5:56
1975	6:07
1980	6:36
1985	7:07
1990	6:55
1992	7:04

Source: William J. Bennett, *The Index of Leading Cultural Indicators*, Vol. 1, March 1993, p. 20. Primary source: Nielsen Media Research.

★ 893 ★

Television and Video

Television-Related Rules: 1991

Average hours of television watched daily by 3- to 8-year-olds, and percentage of families with television-related rules, by grade of child.

	Total	Not enrolled in school	Grade of student enrollment				
			Nursery school	Kinder- garten	First grade	Second grade	Third grade+
Number of children	22,294	4,853	3,571	4,023	3,993	3,554	2,270
Average hours of television daily³	2.5	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.3
Percentage with television related rules⁴							
What shows child may watch	85%	82%	87%	85%	86%	87%	86%
How early or late child may watch	89%	80%	87%	90%	94%	94%	93%
Hours child may watch over all	56%	50%	55%	56%	59%	60%	61%
Hours child may watch on weekdays	60%	47%	55%	61%	66%	67%	68%

Source: Selected from "Home activities of 3- to 8-year-olds, by grade of student: 1991," National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics 1992*, Table 136, p. 135. Primary source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Home Activities of 3- to 8-year-olds." Notes: 1. Includes children enrolled in nursery school, prekindergarten, and Head Start. 2. Includes children enrolled in kindergarten and in transitional grades between kindergarten and first grade, such as transitional kindergarten or prefirst grade. 3. Includes hours watching television shows and video tapes. 4. Includes children whose parents reported viewing hours.

★ 579 ★

Child Care

Hourly Cost of Child Care, Mother Employed: 1975-1990 - I

Mean hourly payment for youngest child under 5, employed mothers paying for child care.

Type of primary arrangement	Hourly cost		
	1975	1985	1990
Relative	\$0.84	\$1.33	\$1.11
In-home	\$1.22	\$1.84	\$2.30
Family day care	\$1.29	\$1.37	\$1.35
Center	\$1.40	\$1.60	\$1.67

Source: Willer et al., *The Demand and Supply of Child Care in 1990: Joint Findings from the National Child Care Survey 1990 and A Profile of Child Care Settings*, 1991, National Association for the Education of Young Children, Washington, DC, Figure 12, p. 47, "Mean Hourly Payment for Youngest Child Under 5, Employed Mothers Paying for Child Care 1975-1990." Primary source: 1975, National Child Care Consumer Study (Unco, 1975). 1985, The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, 1985 (Hofferth, 1987). 1990, National Child Care Survey 1990.

★ 580 ★

Child Care

Hourly Cost of Child Care, Mother Employed: 1975-1990 - II

Mean hourly expenditure for youngest child under five, employed mothers paying for care, in constant 1990 dollars.

Year	Relative	In-home	Family care	Center
1975	\$0.84	\$1.22	\$1.29	\$1.40
1985	\$1.33	\$1.86	\$1.37	\$1.60
1990	\$1.11	\$2.30	\$1.30	\$1.67

Source: "Mean Hourly Expenditure for Youngest Under Five, Employed Mothers Paying for Child Care, 1975-1990," "Early Childhood Program Distinctions," Galinsky and Friedman, *Education Before School: Investing in Quality Child Care*, Families and Work Institute, 1993, Figure 4.3, p. 92. Primary source: S.L. Hofferth, A. Brayfield, S. Deltch, and P. Holcomb, *The National Child Care Survey, 1990* (Washington, DC: The Urban Institute, 1991), pp. 139.

★ 513 ★

Providers

F-2

Child Care Providers, Children 5-14 Years: 1985-1991 - I

Child care arrangements used by working mothers for school-age children, total, all families with children.

[Numbers in thousands.]

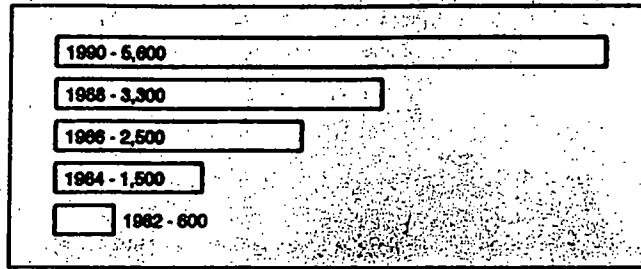
Type of Arrangement	Fall 1991	Fall 1990	Fall 1988	Fall 1987	Fall 1986	Winter 1985
All families with children						
Number of children	21,220	21,261	20,804	19,718	19,692	18,287
Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Care in child's home	10.7%	11.7%	11.9%	13.5%	13.2%	11.8%
By father	6.6%	7.3%	7.1%	6.7%	7.2%	6.6%
By grandparent	1.2%	1.3%	1.1%	1.5%	1.2%	1.3%
By other relative	1.9%	2.3%	2.2%	4.0%	3.6%	2.7%
By nonrelative	0.9%	0.8%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.1%
Care in another home	3.6%	3.1%	4.0%	5.4%	5.5%	4.3%
By grandparent	1.2%	1.0%	1.4%	1.9%	1.7%	1.7%
By other relative	1.0%	0.7%	0.7%	1.1%	1.1%	0.5%
By nonrelative	1.4%	1.4%	1.9%	2.3%	2.7%	2.1%
Organized child care facilities	1.9%	2.2%	2.5%	2.3%	2.7%	2.8%
Child/group care center	1.4%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%
Nursery school/preschool	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%	0.6%	1.0%	1.2%
Kindergarten/grade school	79.2%	78.6%	77.2%	71.1%	70.6%	75.2%
Child cares for self	2.7%	2.6%	2.3%	4.1%	4.8%	2.7%
Mother cares for child at work ¹	2.0%	1.8%	2.1%	3.6%	3.2%	3.2%

Source: O'Connell, *Where's Papa? Fathers' Role in Child Care*, Population Reference Bureau, No. 20, September 1993, selected from Table A-2, p. 19, "Primary Child Care Arrangement Used by Working Mothers for School-age Children (Ages 5-14), 1985-1991." Primary source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1985-1991 Surveys of Income and Program Participation. Percentages may not add to total because of rounding. Note: 1. Includes mothers working at home or away from home.

F-2

F-3

Employer-Supported Child Care: 1982-1990



Number of companies supporting child care. The estimated 5,600 employers with child care programs in 1990 represent 13 percent of the 44,000 U.S. employers with more than 100 employees.

Year	# of companies
1982	600
1984	1,500
1986	2,500
1988	3,300
1990	5,600

Source: "Growth of employer-supported child care," "Early Childhood Program Distinctions," Gellinsky and Friedman, *Education Before School: Investing in Quality Child Care*, Families and Work Institute, 1993, Figure 5.3, p. 124. Primary source: D.E. Friedman, "Update on Employer-Supported Child Care," distributed memo, Families and Work Institute, 1991.

F-3

G. Abortion

Pregnancies and Abortions, 1976- 1992 [Table 109 of Statistical Abstract; data from Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vo. 41, no. 6, Supplement; and Table 71 of SRC] *Table 110 from S. Ab, Table 116 from S. Abg.*

Numbers * 1,000

Year	Total pregnancies	Induced abortions	Number of abortions on girls aged 15-19	Rate of pregnancy per 1,000 women, 15 -44 yrs old	Rate of induced abortions per 1,000 women
1976	5002	1179	363	102.7	24.2
1980	5912	1554	445	111.9	29.4
1985	6144	1577	399	107.4	28.1
1990	6668	1609	351	113.8	27.4
1992	6484	1529	(1991) - 314	109.9	25.9

H. Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births.) [Table 124 of Stat Ab]

Year	Infant deaths	Maternal deaths	Fetal deaths	Neonatal deaths
1970	20.2	21.5	14.2	15.1
1980	12.6	9.2	9.2	8.5
1985	10.6	7.8	7.9	7.0
1990	9.2	8.2	7.5	5.8
1992	8.5	7.8	7.4	5.4

Infant deaths are deaths of infants under 1 year old, exclusive of fetal and neonatal deaths. Maternal deaths are per 100,000 live births from deliveries and complications of pregnancy and childbirth. Fetal deaths are those with stated or presumed gestation of 20 weeks or more. Neonatal deaths are those of infants under 28 days, exclusive of fetal deaths.

I. Child Abuse and Neglect Cases Substantiated and Indicated (1990-1994) [Table 347 of S.A.; DHHS, *Child Maltreatment, 1994*]

Type of Substantiated Maltreatment	1990	1992	1993	1994
Victims, total	761,153	1,054,456	1,067,231	1,197,133
Neglect	343,312	455,319	475,153	535,510
Physical abuse	188,960	213,726	233,487	258,320
Sexual abuse	120,732	130,739	139,817	139,980
Emotional maltreatment	46,315	49,527	48,288	47,610
Medical neglect	NA	25,503	23,009	25,018
Other and unknown	61,834	179,642	147,477	190,695

J. Homeless Children and Youth (1989- 1993)

	1989	1991	1993
Total number of homeless children and youth (K -12)	272,773	327,416	744,266
Numbers of Homeless by Grade Level			
Elementary (K-6)	132,959	158,664	425,465
Middle/Jr High (7-9)	57,731	69,224	166,595
High School (10-12)	70,071	76,844	139,430
Unspecified grade level	12,012	19,684	12,776
School attendance (Percentage not attending school during their homelessness)	28%	20%	23%

Source: National Coalition on the Homeless, Various reports to Congress.

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Statistical Record OF Children

1994

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PREFACE

Much attention has been focused in recent years on America's children. Profound changes have taken place in society and in the lives of children in this century and especially since the 1960s. Children are growing up in a technologically sophisticated world without the family stability that was once perceived. Issues relating to their health, education, and economic well-being are acknowledged to be of crucial importance as children prepare to compete in an increasingly interdependent world. Simultaneously, the "kids' market" has been identified as a lucrative one, and information on children is in demand for business purposes. **Statistical Record of Children** is a compilation of easy-to-use statistical data on these and other topics relating to children, gathered from a multitude of sources. Included are hard-to-get census data and data from non-government sources, both published and unpublished, in a single accessible compilation. Also included in many cases are excerpts of commentary from the statistical table's source that give context to the table or offer additional helpful information.

MULTIPLE SOURCES

The data compiled for **Statistical Record of Children** have been collected from periodical literature, government documents and databases, reports and studies from associations, companies, institutions, research centers, organizations, and other materials that regularly provide statistical information on children. Not just a repackaging of U.S. Census Bureau information, here is a compilation of data—more than 900 tables—from many sources illustrating the condition of children in America.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface	xxvii
CHAPTER 1 - POPULATION	1
<i>Adoption and Substitute Care</i>	1
Table 1 Adoption Estimates, Various Years	1
Table 2 Adoption and Substitute Care Populations: 1986-1988	2
Table 3 Adoption, Foster Care, and Waiting Children	3
Table 4 Adoptions, by State: 1987-1990	4
Table 5 Children Entering Substitute Care, by Race and State: 1988	6
Table 6 Children Leaving Substitute Care - Length of Time in Care: 1986-1988	7
Table 7 Children Leaving Substitute Care, Trends: 1986-1988	7
Table 8 Children Leaving Substitute Care, by Race and State: 1988	8
Table 9 Children and Adults Waiting for Adoptions: 1988	9
Table 10 Foster Care Population by State: 1982 and 1987-1988	11
Table 11 Number of Children Ever Adopted	13
Table 12 Public Agency Adoptions, by State: 1990	14
Table 13 Substitute Care Population Flow Overview and Outcomes: 1986-1988	16
Table 14 Substitute Care Population Flow, States: 1988	17
Table 15 Substitute Care Population Flow: 1986-1988	19
Table 16 Substitute Care Population by Age: 1986-1988	19
Table 17 Substitute Care Population by Reason and State: 1988	20
Table 18 Substitute Care Trends: 1980-1988	21
Table 19 Total Children Served by Substitute Care: 1984-1988	22
Table 20 Transracial Adoption, New York City	23
<i>Cities</i>	23
Table 21 Population, Cities: 1990 Census	23
<i>Estimates and Projections</i>	29
Table 22 American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut Population, United States: 1992 to 2002	29
Table 23 American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Population, United States: 2003 to 2050	35
Table 24 Asian and Pacific Islander Population, United States: 1992 to 2002	41
Table 25 Asian and Pacific Islander Population, United States: 2003 to 2050	47
Table 26 Black Population, United States: 1992 to 2002	53
Table 27 Black Population, United States: 2003 to 2050	59
Table 28 Components of Population Change (Births and Deaths), 1995 and 2000, By Race and Hispanic Origin	66
Table 29 Components of Population Change (Births and Deaths): 1992-2050	67
Table 30 Hispanic Origin Population, United States: 1992 to 2002	67
Table 31 Hispanic Origin Population, United States: 2003 to 2050	73
Table 32 Population, United States: 1990 to 2050	80
Table 33 White Population, United States: 1992 to 2002	80

CHAPTER 1 - POPULATION continued:

Table 34	White Population, United States: 2003 to 2050	86
<i>Households and Families</i>		93
Table 35	Black Families, United States: March 1992	93
Table 36	Families, Metropolitan Areas: 1990	94
Table 37	Families, States: 1990	96
Table 38	Families, United States: March 1992	98
Table 39	Family Groups with Children by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1970-1992	99
Table 40	Hispanic Families, United States: March 1992	100
Table 41	Household Composition by Presence of Own Children Under 18: 1970-1992	101
Table 42	Household Size: 1970-1992	102
Table 43	Households by Type, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1970-1992	103
Table 44	White Families, United States: March 1992	104
<i>Immigration</i>		105
Table 45	Refugee Children, Country of Origin: Fiscal Year 1992	105
Table 46	Refugee Children: Fiscal Years 1985-1992	106
Table 47	Refugee Children: October 1992-May 1993	107
<i>States</i>		107
Table 48	Population, States, by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1980-1990	107
Table 49	Population, States: 1990 Census	109
Table 50	Population, States: 1980-1990	110
X Table 51	States' Share of Child Population, by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990	112
<i>United States</i>		114
Table 52	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut Population: 1990 Census	114
Table 53	Asian and Pacific Islander Population: 1990 Census	115
Table 54	Black Population: 1990 Census	116
Table 55	Components of Population Change (Births and Deaths) by Race and Hispanic Origin, 1980-1991	117
Table 56	Components of Population Change (Births and Deaths), 1980 to 1991	118
Table 57	Hispanic Origin Population: 1990 Census	119
Table 58	Mobility Status of Children by Age: 1989 to 1990	120
Table 59	Population and Hispanic Origin Population: 1980 to 1991	120
Table 60	Population by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Single Years of Age, United States: 1991	122
Table 61	Population, United States, by Race: 1980 to 1991	123
Table 62	Population, United States: 1970 to 1991	124
Table 63	Population, United States: 1990 Census	125
Table 64	White Population: 1990 Census	126

CHAPTER 2 - VITAL STATISTICS

<i>Abortions</i>		128
Table 65	Abortions Performed on Teenage Girls: 1973-1990	128
Table 66	Abortions and Abortion-Related Deaths: 1973-1987	129
Table 67	Abortions, by Race: 1972 to 1988	129
Table 68	Abortions, by State: 1980-1988	130
Table 69	Abortions, by State: 1988	132
X Table 70	Abortions: 1972-1990	134
X Table 71	Pregnancies Among Teenaged Girls by Result, Abortions: 1976 and 1980-1988	134
X Table 72	Pregnancy Rate Among Teenaged Girls by Result, Abortions: 1976 and 1980-1988	135

CHAPTER 2 - VITAL STATISTICS continued:

Births

Table 73	Birth Rates and Numbers of Births to Teens, by State: 1980-1989	136
Table 74	Births and Birth Rates by Race: 1940-1991	138
Table 75	Births and Birth Rates, United States: 1980-1992	139
Table 76	Births by Apgar Scores, Black Children: 1990 - I	140
Table 77	Births by Apgar Scores, Black Children: 1990 - II	141
Table 78	Births by Apgar Scores, Black Mothers: 1990 - I	141
Table 79	Births by Apgar Scores, Black Mothers: 1990 - II	142
Table 80	Births by Apgar Scores, White Children: 1990 - I	143
Table 81	Births by Apgar Scores, White Children: 1990 - II	143
Table 82	Births by Apgar Scores, White Mothers: 1990 - I	144
Table 83	Births by Apgar Scores, White Mothers: 1990 - II	145
Table 84	Births by Apgar Scores: 1990 - I	146
Table 85	Births by Apgar Scores: 1990 - II	147
Table 86	Births by Period of Gestation and Birth Weight, Black Children: 1990	147
Table 87	Births by Period of Gestation and Birth Weight, Black Mothers: 1990	148
Table 88	Births by Period of Gestation and Birth Weight, White Children: 1990	148
Table 89	Births by Period of Gestation and Birth Weight, White Mothers: 1990	149
Table 90	Births by Period of Gestation and Birth Weight: 1990	150
Table 91	Births by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1985 and 1990	150
Table 92	Births of Low-birth-weight Babies by Race and Hispanic Origin - I: 1980-1984	151
Table 93	Births of Low-birth-weight Babies by Race and Hispanic Origin - II: 1985-1990	152
Table 94	Births to Adolescents by Race and Ethnic Group: 1989	154
Table 95	Births to Girls, Aged 10-14: 1970-1984	154
Table 96	Births to Teenaged Girls and Race of Child: 1980-1990	155
Table 97	Births to Unmarried Black Women: 1960-1990	156
Table 98	Births to Unmarried White Women: 1960-1990	157
Table 99	Births to Unmarried Women: 1960-1990	157
Table 100	Births, 20 Largest Metropolitan Areas: 1988	158
Table 101	Births, States: 1991-1992	159
Table 102	Pregnancies Among Teenaged Girls by Result, Births: 1976 and 1980-1988	161
Table 103	Pregnancy Rate Among Teenaged Girls by Result, Births: 1976 and 1980-1988	161

Deaths

Table 104	Death Rates, Black Population: 1980-1992	162
Table 105	Death Rates, White Population: 1980-1992	163
Table 106	Death Rates: 1980-1992	164
Table 107	Deaths, Hispanic Origin Population: 1990	166
Table 108	Infant Deaths and Low Birth Weight Rates, States: 1980-1989	166
Table 109	Infant Deaths and Low Birth Weight Rates, Race: 1983-1987	168
Table 110	Infant Deaths, 20 Largest Metropolitan Areas: 1988	169
Table 111	Infant Deaths, States: 1991 and 1992	170
Table 112	Infant Deaths, United States: 1980-1990	172
Table 113	Infant Mortality Rate, Cities: 1987	173
Table 114	Infant Mortality Rate, States: 1987	173
Table 115	Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Deaths by Age: 1988 and 1989	175

Life Expectancy

Table 116	Life Expectancy at Birth, Black Population: 1980-1991	176
Table 117	Life Expectancy at Birth, White Population: 1980-1991	177

CHAPTER 2 - VITAL STATISTICS continued:

Table 118	Life Expectancy at Birth: 1980-1991	178
Overview		179
Table 119	Vital Statistics Rates: 1985-1992	179

CHAPTER 3 - EDUCATION

		180
<i>Civics</i>		180
Table 120	Eighth Graders, Knowledge of Civics: 1988	180
Table 121	Eighth Graders, Proficiency in Civics: 1976-1988	181
Table 122	Fourth Graders, Knowledge of Civics: 1988	181
Table 123	Fourth Graders, Proficiency in Civics: 1988	182
<i>Computer Use</i>		182
Table 124	Instructional Use of Computers: 1989	182
Table 125	Microcomputers in Private Schools: 1983-1991	184
Table 126	Microcomputers in Public Elementary Schools: 1981-1991	184
Table 127	Technology in Public Schools: 1992 and 1993	185
<i>Elementary/Middle School</i>		186
Table 128	Attendance Patterns, Eighth Graders: 1988 - I	186
Table 129	Attendance Patterns, Eighth Graders: 1988 - II	187
Table 130	Catholic Elementary Schools: 1974-1991	187
Table 131	Characteristics of Eighth Graders: 1990	188
Table 132	Eighth Graders' Attitudes About School Climate: 1988 - I	189
Table 133	Eighth Graders' Attitudes About School Climate: 1988 - II	190
Table 134	Expected Occupations of Eighth Graders: 1988	191
Table 135	Number of Elementary Schools: 1975-1991	192
Table 136	Public Schools by Grade Span, Average Size, and State: 1990-1991	192
Table 137	Public Schools by Type and Size: 1990-1991	194
Table 138	Public Schools by Type and State: 1987-1988 to 1990-1991	195
Table 139	School Officials Reporting Problems in School: 1990-1992	197
Table 140	Self Esteem - I	198
Table 141	Self Esteem - II	198
Table 142	Staffing in Private Elementary Schools: 1987-1988	199
Table 143	Top Ten Banned Books in Public Schools: 1993	200
Table 144	Type of Elementary Schools: 1974-1991	201
<i>English</i>		201
Table 145	Eighth Graders' Attitudes About English Class: 1988	201
<i>Enrollment</i>		203
Table 146	3- to 8-Year-Olds Enrolled in School: 1972-1990	203
Table 147	9- to 14-Year-Olds Enrolled in School: 1972-1990	203
Table 148	Enrollment Below Modal Grade, 13-Year-Olds: 1974-1989	204
Table 149	Enrollment Below Modal Grade, 8-Year-Olds: 1974-1989	204
Table 150	Enrollment Below Modal Grade, Language Minority Students: 1979-1989	205
Table 151	Enrollment by Size of Private Schools: 1987-1988	206
Table 152	Enrollment by Size of Public Schools: 1987-1988	207
Table 153	Enrollment in Catholic Schools: 1970-1990	208
Table 154	Enrollment in Nursery School: 1973 and 1992	209
Table 155	Enrollment in Preschool by Level and Attendance Status: 1980-1991	209
Table 156	Enrollment in Preschool: 1993	210
Table 157	Enrollment in Private Schools: 1970-2002	211
Table 158	Enrollment in Public Schools, by Sex: 1970-1991	212

CHAPTER 3 - EDUCATION continued:

Table 159	Enrollment in Public Schools, by State: 1988-1990	213
Table 160	Enrollment in Public Schools: 1970-2002	214
Table 161	Enrollment in Public and Private Schools: 1970-1992	215
Table 162	Enrollment: In Public Schools, 1976 to 1983 - I	216
Table 163	Enrollment: In Public Schools, 1983 to 1990 - II	217
Table 164	Kindergarten Enrollment of Minorities: 1980-1990	218
Table 165	Kindergarten Enrollment: 1974-1989	219
Table 166	Most Segregated States for Black Students: 1991-1992	220
Table 167	Most Segregated States for Hispanic Students: 1991-1992	221
Table 168	Preschool Enrollment by State: 1990	221
Table 169	Preschool Enrollment of Minorities: 1980-1990	223
Table 170	Preschool Enrollment: 1974-1989	224
Table 171	Projections of Public and Private School Enrollment: 1992-2003	225
<i>History</i>		226
Table 172	History Achievement, Eighth Graders, by Selected Characteristics: 1988 - I	226
Table 173	History Achievement, Fourth Graders, by Selected Characteristics: 1988 - II	227
Table 174	History Proficiency of Eighth Graders: 1988 - I	227
Table 175	History Proficiency of Fourth Graders: 1988 - II	229
Table 176	Responses to History Questions: 1988	231
<i>Mathematics</i>		232
Table 177	Eighth Graders Meeting Mathematics Standards, Race/Ethnicity and Sex: 1990 and 1992	232
Table 178	Eighth Graders' Attitudes About Mathematics: 1988	233
Table 179	Elementary and Middle Schoolers' Attitudes About Mathematics: 1991	234
Table 180	Fourth Graders Meeting Mathematics Standards, Race/Ethnicity and Sex: 1990 and 1992	235
Table 181	Mathematics Achievement, 13-Year-Olds, by Selected Characteristics: 1977 to 1990	236
Table 182	Mathematics Achievement, 13-Year-Olds, by State: 1990	237
Table 183	Mathematics Achievement, 9-Year-Olds, by Selected Characteristics: 1977 to 1990	238
Table 184	Mathematics Instructional Practices, Eighth Grade, by Race/Ethnicity: 1992	239
Table 185	Mathematics Instructional Practices, Eighth Grade, by Sex: 1992	240
Table 186	Mathematics Instructional Practices, Eighth Grade, by Sex: 1990	241
Table 187	Mathematics Instructional Practices, Eighth Grade: 1992	242
Table 188	Mathematics Instructional Practices, Fourth Grade, Sex and Race/Ethnicity: 1990	243
Table 189	Mathematics Instructional Practices, Fourth Grade: 1992	244
Table 190	Mathematics Proficiency of 13-Year-Olds: 1977-1990	245
Table 191	Mathematics Proficiency of 13-Year-Olds: 1990 and 1992	246
Table 192	Mathematics Proficiency of 9-Year-Olds: 1977-1990	247
Table 193	Mathematics Proficiency of 9-Year-Olds: 1990 and 1992	248
Table 194	Mathematics Proficiency, Eighth Graders, by State: 1990	248
Table 195	Priority of Mathematics in Schools, Fourth and Eighth Grades: 1992	250
Table 196	State Comparisons	250
Table 197	Student Attitudes Toward Mathematics, Fourth and Eighth Grades, by Sex: 1990 and 1992	251
Table 198	Students Meeting Mathematics Standards: 1990 and 1992	251

CHAPTER 3 - EDUCATION continued:

<i>Nursery School/Preschool</i>	252
Table 199 Adult Perceptions of School Readiness: 1993	252
Table 200 Long-Term Benefits of Preschool	253
Table 201 Pre-Kindergarten Experience by Parental Educational Level: 1991	253
Table 202 Quality of Home-Based Preschools: 1990	254
Table 203 Quality of Preschool Centers: 1990	255
<i>Reading</i>	257
Table 204 Assessing Students' Progress in Reading, Grade 4: 1992	257
Table 205 Eighth Graders Meeting Reading Standards, Race/Ethnicity and Sex: 1990	257
Table 206 Fourth Graders Meeting Reading Standards, Race/Ethnicity and Sex: 1990	258
Table 207 Percentiles of Reading Proficiency by State, Grade 4: 1992	259
Table 208 Percentiles of Reading Proficiency, Grade 4: 1992	260
Table 209 Percentiles of Reading Proficiency: 1970-71 to 1989-90	261
Table 210 Reading Achievement by Gender and State, Grade 4: 1992	261
Table 211 Reading Achievement by Race/Ethnicity and State, Grade 4: 1992	263
Table 212 Reading Achievement by Region: 1992	264
Table 213 Reading Achievement by Selected Characteristics: 1970-71 to 1989-90	265
Table 214 Reading Achievement by Selected Characteristics: 1992	266
Table 215 Reading Achievement by Selected Habits: 1983 and 1990	267
Table 216 Reading Achievement by State, Grade 4: 1992	268
Table 217 Reading Achievement by Type of School: 1992	269
Table 218 Reading Achievement, 13-Year-Olds: 1970 to 1990	270
Table 219 Reading Achievement, 9-Year-Olds: 1970 to 1990	271
Table 220 Reading Achievement: 1992	272
Table 221 Reading Instruction, Grade 4: 1992	272
Table 222 Students Meeting Reading Standards: 1992	273
Table 223 Students Reading Books of Their Own Choosing: 1992	274
<i>Science</i>	274
Table 224 Eighth Graders' Attitudes About Science: 1988	274
Table 225 Priority of Science in Schools, Fourth and Eighth Grades: 1990 and 1992	275
Table 226 Science Achievement, 13-Year-Olds, by Selected Characteristics: 1976 to 1990	276
Table 227 Science Achievement, 9-Year-Olds, by Selected Characteristics: 1976 to 1990	277
Table 228 Science Instructional Practices, Eighth Grade, Sex and Race/Ethnicity: 1990	278
Table 229 Science Instructional Practices, Eighth Grade: 1990	279
Table 230 Science Proficiency of 13-Year-Olds: 1976-1990	280
Table 231 Science Proficiency of 9-Year-Olds: 1976-1990	281
Table 232 Student Attitudes Toward Science, Fourth and Eighth Grades, by Sex: 1990	282
Table 233 Trends in Science Proficiency: 1977 and 1990	283
<i>Sexual Harassment at School</i>	284
Table 234 Behavioral Impact of Sexual Harassment	284
Table 235 Educational Impact of Sexual Harassment	285
Table 236 Emotional Impact of Sexual Harassment	285
Table 237 Grade Level of First Experience of Sexual Harassment	286
Table 238 Locations for Sexual Harassment	287
Table 239 Reasons for Sexual Harassment	288
<i>Social Studies</i>	289
Table 240 Eighth Graders' Attitudes About Social Studies Class: 1988	289

CHAPTER 3 - EDUCATION continued:

<i>Special Education</i>	290
Table 241 Age of Eligibility for Free Appropriate Public Education	290
Table 242 Attendance and Services, Special Education, by State: 1989 and 1992	292
Table 243 Black Students Labeled Retarded, States - I	294
Table 244 Black Students Labeled Retarded, States - II	295
Table 245 Disabled Children Being Educated by Law, by Disability: 1980-1991	295
Table 246 Disabled Children Being Educated by Law, by State and Disability: 1990-1991 - I	296
Table 247 Disabled Children Being Educated by Law, by State and Disability: 1990-1991 - II	297
Table 248 Disabled Children Being Educated by Law, by State and Disability: 1990-1991 - III	299
Table 249 Disabled Children Being Educated by Law, by State and Disability: 1990-1991 - IV	301
Table 250 Disabled Children Being Educated by Law, by State: 1990-1991 - I	302
Table 251 Disabled Children Being Educated by Law, by State: 1990-1991 - II	304
Table 252 Disabled Infants and Toddlers: 1990	306
Table 253 Disabled Students Leaving School: 1988-1989	308
Table 254 Education of Children with Disabilities: 1987-1990	308
Table 255 Educational Environment, Disabled 6- 11-Year-Olds: 1989-1990	310
Table 256 Educational Environment, Disabled Pre-Schoolers: 1989-1990	312
Table 257 Gifted Students in Public Schools: 1993	313
Table 258 Interaction in the Classroom, Young Children with Disabilities	316
Table 259 Participation in Special Programs: 1987-1988	317
Table 260 Preschool Programs for Children with Disabilities	318
Table 261 Programs Offered in Private School, Fourth Grade: 1987-1988	319
Table 262 Programs Offered in Public School, Fourth Grade: 1987-1988	319
Table 263 Special Education Population in Six States: 1993	320
Table 264 Special Education Students by Race	320
Table 265 Special Education Students in Regular Classes: 1993 - I	321
Table 266 Special Education Students in Regular Classes: 1993 - II	321
Table 267 Special Education, by Type of Problem	322
<i>Teachers</i>	323
Table 268 Pupil-Teacher Ratios, Projections: 1992-2003	323
Table 269 Pupil-Teacher Ratios: 1978-1991	323
Table 270 Teachers in Public and Private Schools, Projections: 1992-2003	324
Table 271 Teachers in Public and Private Schools: 1978-1991	325
<i>Victimization Prevention Programs</i>	326
Table 272 Disclosures of Victimizations	326
Table 273 Evaluation of Programs	327
Table 274 Exposure to Programs	327
Table 275 Exposure to Programs by Type of School	328
Table 276 Injuries Resulting from Responses to Victimization Threats	329
Table 277 Negative Effects and Characteristics of Parents	330
Table 278 Negative Effects of Programs	331
Table 279 Negative Effects of Programs, Parents' Reports	331
Table 280 Program Contents	332
Table 281 Program Features	332
Table 282 Response to Victimization Threats	333

CHAPTER 3 - EDUCATION continued:

Table 283	Use of Programs	334
<i>Writing</i>		334
Table 284	Eighth Graders: Trends in Writing Proficiency: 1983 to 1990	334
Table 285	Eighth Graders: Trends in Writing Proficiency: 1984 and 1990	336
Table 286	Fourth Graders: Trends in Writing Proficiency: 1983 to 1990	336
Table 287	Fourth Graders: Trends in Writing Proficiency: 1984 and 1990	338
Table 288	Student Attitudes Toward Writing, Fourth and Eighth Grades: 1984 and 1990	338
Table 289	Writing by Type of Assignment: 1983-1990	339

CHAPTER 4 - HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND MEDICAL CARE

<i>Alcohol, Cigarettes, Drugs</i>		340
Table 290	Annual Prevalence of Use of Drugs and Characteristics of Users: 1992 - I	340
Table 291	Annual Prevalence of Use of Drugs and Characteristics of Users: 1992 - II	341
Table 292	Cocaine-related Emergency Room Visits: 1989-1991	341
Table 293	Consequences of Substance Abuse Nationwide: 1993	342
Table 294	Disapproval of Drug Use: 1991-1992	343
Table 295	Drug Usage Rates: 1992	344
Table 296	Frequency of Use of Drugs: 1992 - I	344
Table 297	Frequency of Use of Drugs: 1992 - II	345
Table 298	Getting Drugs at School: 1993	346
Table 299	Occasions of Heavy Drinking and Tobacco Use: 1992	347
Table 300	Perceptions of Availability of Drugs: 1991 and 1992	348
Table 301	Perceptions of Harmfulness of Drugs: 1991 and 1992	349
Table 302	School Grade at Which Drug Use Began: 1992	350
Table 303	Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Military Dependents	351
Table 304	Substance-Exposed Infants	352
Table 305	Tobacco Use Among Military Dependents	353
Table 306	Tobacco Use Among Military Dependents by Age, Intensity, and Duration	354
Table 307	Tobacco Use Among Military Dependents by Grade in School	355
Table 308	Trends in Drug Use by Friends: 1991-1992	355
Table 309	Trends in Drug Use: 1991 and 1992	356
Table 310	Use of Alcohol and Cigarettes by Race and Sex: 1991	357
Table 311	Use of Alcohol and Cigarettes: 1982-1991	358
Table 312	Use of Cocaine and Other Drugs by Race and Sex: 1991	359
Table 313	Use of Cocaine: 1982-1991	360
Table 314	Use of Drugs by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1991-1992	360
Table 315	Use of Drugs by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1991-1992	361
Table 316	Use of Marijuana by Race and Sex: 1991	362
Table 317	Use of Marijuana: 1982-1991	363
Table 318	Using Drugs at School: 1992	363
<i>Causes of Death</i>		364
Table 319	Accidental Deaths by State: 1989	364
Table 320	Child Abuse and Neglect: 1986	365
Table 321	Childhood Deaths, 1980 and 1988, and Projections, 2000	366
Table 322	Deaths Due to Unintentional Injury, Children Aged 1-4: 1988	366
Table 323	Deaths Due to Unintentional Injury, Children Aged 1-4: 1990	367
Table 324	Deaths Due to Unintentional Injury, Children Aged 5-9: 1988	367
Table 325	Deaths Due to Unintentional Injury, Children Aged 5-9: 1990	368
Table 326	Deaths by Firearm Injuries, by Race and Sex: 1980-1985	368

CHAPTER 4 - HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND MEDICAL CARE continued:

Table 327	Deaths by Firearm Injuries, by Race and Sex: 1986-1990	369
Table 328	Deaths by Homicide and Legal Intervention, by Race and Sex: 1980-1990	370
Table 329	Deaths by Suicide, Adolescents, 1980-1986	372
Table 330	Deaths by Suicide, by Race and Sex: 1980-1990	373
Table 331	Deaths by Unintentional Injury, Adolescents, 1988	374
Table 332	Deaths by Unintentional Injury, Adolescents, 1990	374
Table 333	Deaths from Cerebrovascular Diseases, by Sex and Race: 1980-1990	375
Table 334	Deaths from Heart Disease, by Sex and Race: 1980-1990	376
Table 335	Deaths from Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Infection, by Race and Sex: 1987-1990	377
Table 336	Deaths from Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Infection, by Race: 1987-1990	378
Table 337	Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms (Tumors), by Sex and Race: 1980-1990	379
Table 338	Deaths from Ten Leading Causes of Death, Black Children: 1992	380
Table 339	Deaths from Ten Leading Causes of Death, White Children: 1992	382
Table 340	Deaths from Ten Leading Causes of Death: 1992	384
Table 341	Deaths in Motor Vehicle Accidents, by Race and Sex: 1980-1990	385
Table 342	Deaths in Motor Vehicle Crashes, by Race: 1980-1990	386
Table 343	Desipramine Linked to Deaths of Children	388
Table 344	Drowning: 1986	388
Table 345	Franklin County Deceased Child Review: 1989	390
Table 346	Infant Deaths, Causes: 1989-1992	391
Table 347	Leading Causes of Death of Children Aged 10-14: 1988	391
Table 348	Leading Causes of Death of Children Aged 10-14: 1990	392
Table 349	Leading Causes of Death, Children Aged 1-4: 1988	393
Table 350	Leading Causes of Death, Children Aged 1-4: 1990	394
Table 351	Leading Causes of Death, Children Aged 5-9: 1988	394
Table 352	Leading Causes of Death, Children Aged 5-9: 1990	395
Table 353	Leading Causes of Injury Deaths by Sex: 1988	395
Table 354	Leading Causes of Injury Deaths of Children Aged 1-4: 1988	396
Table 355	Leading Causes of Injury Deaths of Children Aged 10-14: 1988	397
Table 356	Leading Causes of Injury Deaths of Children Aged 5-9: 1988	397
Table 357	Motor Vehicle Accident Deaths, by Type and Location: 1992	398
Table 358	Nine Leading Causes of Death by Single Year of Age: 1989	399
Table 359	Pedalcycle Deaths: 1970-1992	399
Table 360	Pedestrian Deaths and Injuries, Types: 1992	400
Table 361	SIDS Deaths and Season of the Year	401
Table 362	SIDS Deaths, Race, and Region: 1980-1988	401
Table 363	SIDS Deaths, States: 1987	402
Table 364	Toy-Related Deaths: 1989-1990	404
<i>Conditions and Treatments</i>		405
Table 365	Acute Conditions by Type: 1990	405
Table 366	Child Safety Seats	405
Table 367	Chronically Ill Children with Special Needs: 1988	406
Table 368	Congenital Anomalies--Trends: 1970-1989	407
Table 369	Dental Caries	407
Table 370	Dental Visits: 1983 and 1989	408
Table 371	Diagnostic and Nonsurgical Procedures: 1980-1991	408
Table 372	Health Index: 1990	410

CHAPTER 4 - HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND MEDICAL CARE continued:

Table 373	Hospital Discharges, Length of Stay, and Diagnosis: 1980-1991	410
Table 374	Hospital Stays and Diagnosis: 1980-1991	412
Table 375	Hospital Stays by Family Income and Race: 1991	413
Table 376	Hospital Stays by Family Income: 1990	413
Table 377	Hospital Stays: 1986 and 1991	414
Table 378	Hyperactive Children	414
Table 379	Injuries Associated with Farm Machinery: 1990	415
Table 380	Injuries Associated with Sports - I	415
Table 381	Injuries Associated with Sports - II	416
Table 382	Injuries Associated with Sports and Recreation Equipment: 1989 and 1991	416
Table 383	Klinefelter Syndrome	417
Table 384	Lead Exposure - I	417
Table 385	Lead Exposure - II	418
Table 386	Lead Exposure - III	418
Table 387	Lead Paint and Asbestos	419
Table 388	Lyme Disease: 1994	419
Table 389	Motor Vehicle Accident Injuries, by Type and Location: 1992	420
Table 390	Near-Drowning, Treatment: 1986	420
Table 391	No Dental Visit in the Last Year: 1989	421
Table 392	No Physician Contacts: 1990	422
Table 393	No Physician Contacts: 1991	422
Table 394	Office Visits to Physicians: 1985 and 1990 - I	423
Table 395	Office Visits to Physicians: 1985 and 1990 - II	423
Table 396	Operations: 1980-1991	424
Table 397	Passive Smoking	425
Table 398	Passive Smoking, Asthma, and Respiratory Disorders	425
Table 399	Physician Contacts by Poverty Status: 1990	426
Table 400	Physician Contacts by Poverty Status: 1991	427
Table 401	Physician Contacts: 1986 and 1991	427
Table 402	Respiratory Syncytial Virus Injection: 1993	428
Table 403	Risks of Harm to Children	428
Table 404	School Bus Accidents by State: 1991-1992	429
Table 405	Self-Assessment of Health: 1986 and 1981	430
Table 406	Sledding Accidents	431
<i>Developmental, Learning, Emotional Problems</i>		431
Table 407	Attention Deficit Disorder and Ritalin in Michigan	431
Table 408	Childhood Depression	432
Table 409	Delays in Growth or Development: 1988	433
Table 410	Dyslexia	434
Table 411	Effects of Prenatal Alcohol Exposure on IQ at Age 4	435
Table 412	Emotional Problems	435
Table 413	Emotional or Behavioral Problems	436
Table 414	Learning Disabilities: 1988	437
Table 415	Problems Lasting 3 Months or More or Requiring Help: 1988	439
Table 416	Profound Developmental Disorders	440
Table 417	Treatment	441
Table 418	When Problem was Noticed: 1988	441
<i>Diseases</i>		442
Table 419	AIDS Cases by Age at Diagnosis: 1985-1992	442

CHAPTER 4 - HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND MEDICAL CARE continued:

Table 420	AIDS Cases by Age at Diagnosis: All Years	443
Table 421	AIDS Cases: 1981-1992	444
Table 422	Disability Days Associated with Acute Conditions: 1983-1991	444
Table 423	Disease Rates: 1980-1991	445
Table 424	Leukemia and Day Care	446
Table 425	Limitation of Activity from Chronic Conditions: 1986 and 1991	446
Table 426	Measles and Mumps: 1993	447
Table 427	Measles: 1989-1990	447
Table 428	Pediatric AIDS Cases: 1990-1991	448
Table 429	Pediatric AIDS Cases: 1991-1992	449
Table 430	Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Infancy	450
Table 431	Sexually Transmitted Diseases: 1980-1987	450
Table 432	Tuberculosis: 1993	451
<i>Health Care Coverage</i>		451
Table 433	Health Care Coverage by Type: 1980-1989	451
Table 434	Health Care Coverage: 1987-1989	452
Table 435	Health Care Coverage: 1988	453
Table 436	Office Visits to Physicians, Children with Insurance: 1988	453
<i>Nutrition</i>		454
Table 437	Children Receiving Adequate Nutrients: 1986	454
Table 438	Current Dietary Intake	456
Table 439	Fat Intake and Television Commercials	457
Table 440	Malnutrition	458
Table 441	Recommended Dietary Intake	458
Table 442	Reliance on Charity for Food	459
Table 443	Restaurant Meals	459
Table 444	School Lunch Survey	459
<i>Prenatal Care</i>		461
Table 445	Prenatal Care for Live Births: 1980-1985	461
Table 446	Prenatal Care for Live Births: 1986-1990	462
<i>Summary</i>		464
Table 447	Children's Well-Being by State	464
<i>Teenage Pregnancy and Childbearing</i>		465
Table 448	Abnormal Conditions of Babies Born to Teenage Mothers: 1990	465
Table 449	Births to Hispanic Teenage Mothers by Smoking Status of Mother: 1990	466
Table 450	Births to Teenage Mothers by Drinking Status of Mother: 1990	467
Table 451	Births to Teenage Mothers by Smoking Status of Mother: 1990	468
Table 452	Congenital Anomalies of Babies Born to Teenage Mothers: 1990	470
Table 453	Low Birth Weight Babies and Smoking: 1990	473
Table 454	Number of Teenage Mothers: 1983	473
Table 455	Pregnancies Among Teenaged Girls by Result, Fetal Losses: 1976 and 1980-1988	474
Table 456	Pregnancies by Age of Teenaged Girl: 1976 and 1980-1988	475
Table 457	Pregnancies by Race of Teenaged Girl	476
Table 458	Pregnancies by Race of Teenaged Girl and Outcome, Percent Distribution: 1988	476
Table 459	Pregnancies by Race of Teenaged Girl and Outcome: 1988	477
Table 460	Pregnancy Rate Among Teenaged Girls by Result, Fetal Losses: 1976 and 1980-1988	478

CHAPTER 4 - HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND MEDICAL CARE continued:

Table 461	Pregnancy Rate Among Teenaged Girls: 1976 and 1980-1988	479
Table 462	Teenage Mothers and Infant Mortality	479
Table 463	Teenage Mothers and Long Term Effects	480
Table 464	Teenage Mothers and Low Birth Weight	481
Table 465	Teenage Pregnancy, Birth, and Abortion Rates: 1960-1990	481
<i>Vaccinations</i>		482
Table 466	Adverse Reactions to DTP Vaccine	482
Table 467	Fully Immunized Two-Year-Olds: 1991	483
Table 468	Vaccinations for Selected Diseases: 1983-1991	483
Table 469	Vaccine Developed for Chicken Pox	484

CHAPTER 5 - CHILD CARE

<i>Population</i>		485
Table 470	Characteristics of Child Care Population: 1988	485
Table 471	Characteristics of Children Being Cared for Outside the Home: 1988	487
Table 472	Characteristics of Children Being Cared for at Home: 1988	488
Table 473	Characteristics of Children Being Cared for in Another Home: 1988	490
Table 474	Characteristics of Children Being Cared for in Group Care: 1988	491
Table 475	Characteristics of Children in Multiple Care Arrangements: 1988 - I	493
Table 476	Characteristics of Children in Multiple Care Arrangements: 1988 - II	494
Table 477	Child Care Experience by Parental Educational Level: 1991	495
Table 478	Enrollment in Before- and After-School Programs by Background: 1991	496
Table 479	Enrollment in Before- and After-School Programs by Grade: 1991	497
Table 480	Enrollment in Before- and After-School Programs by Race/Ethnicity: 1991	497
Table 481	Enrollment in Before- and After-School Programs by Type: 1991	498
Table 482	Enrollment in Before- and After-School Programs, Low-Income Children: 1991	499
Table 483	Enrollment in Child Care Programs by Type: 1991	500
Table 484	Enrollment in Public School-Based Before- and After-School Programs: 1991	501
Table 485	Mothers Not Working Because of Child-Care Problems: 1986	502
Table 486	Number of Children Sharing Care: 1988 - I	503
Table 487	Number of Children Sharing Care: 1988 - II	505
Table 488	Poverty Status of Unemployed Mothers with Child-Care Problems: 1986	506
Table 489	Preschool Children with Mothers in the Labor Force: 1970-1995	507
Table 490	Sick Children and Missed Work Days	508
Table 491	What Children Learn From Others in Day Care	508
<i>Programs</i>		509
Table 492	Before- and After-School Programs Beyond Grade 3: 1991	509
Table 493	Before- and After-School Programs, Activities: 1991	510
Table 494	Before- and After-School Programs, Child Groupings: 1991	511
Table 495	Before- and After-School Programs, Children Planning Activities: 1991	512
Table 496	Before- and After-School Programs, Parent Involvement: 1991	512
Table 497	Before- and After-School Programs, Requests for Special Services: 1991	514
<i>Providers</i>		515
Table 498	Admission Policies of Providers: 1990	515
Table 499	Before- and After-School Programs, Availability: 1991 - I	515
Table 500	Before- and After-School Programs, Availability: 1991 - II	516
Table 501	Before- and After-School Programs, Credentials: 1991	517
Table 502	Before- and After-School Programs, Facilities: 1991 - I	518

CHAPTER 5 - CHILD CARE continued:

Table 503	Before- and After-School Programs, Facilities: 1991 - II	519
Table 504	Before- and After-School Programs, Number and Duration: 1991	520
Table 505	Before- and After-School Programs, Problems with Facilities: 1991	521
Table 506	Before- and After-School Programs, Proprietorship: 1991	522
Table 507	Before- and After-School Programs, Purposes: 1991	522
Table 508	Before- and After-School Programs, Utilization Rate: 1991	523
Table 509	Capacity of Child Care Centers and Family Day Care Providers	524
Table 510	Centers Meeting Recommendations - I	525
Table 511	Centers Meeting Recommendations - II	526
Table 512	Child Care Providers in Detail: 1965-1985	527
Table 513	Child Care Providers, Children 5-14 Years: 1985-1991 - I	528
Table 514	Child Care Providers, Children 5-14 Years: 1985-1991 - II	529
Table 515	Child Care Providers, Children 5-14 Years: 1985-1991 - III	530
Table 516	Child Care Providers, Location: 1990	531
Table 517	Child Care Providers, Preschoolers: 1977-1991 - I	531
Table 518	Child Care Providers, Preschoolers: 1977-1991 - II	532
Table 519	Child Care Providers, Preschoolers: 1977-1991 - III	533
Table 520	Child Care Providers: 1965-1990	534
Table 521	Child Care Providers: 1990	535
Table 522	Child Care Settings: 1990	535
Table 523	Child Care Supply and Demand: 1990	536
Table 524	Current and Preferred Providers of Child Care	537
Table 525	Dangers in Day Care Locations	538
Table 526	Fathers Providing Child Care by Parents' Work Schedule: 1988 and 1991	538
Table 527	Fathers Providing Child Care, Family Characteristics: 1991	539
Table 528	Fathers Providing Child Care: 1977-1991	541
Table 529	Location of Current Child Care Provider: 1990	542
Table 530	Preferred Child Care Arrangements: 1990	543
Table 531	Providers of Supplemental Care to Employed Mothers: 1990	543
Table 532	Providers of Supplemental Care to Unemployed Mothers: 1990	545
Table 533	Qualities Looked for in Child Care Centers: 1990	547
Table 534	Reasons for Changing Child Care Arrangements: 1991	548
Table 535	Types of Employer-Supported Child Care: 1990	549
Staff		549
Table 536	Before- and After-School Programs, Child-Staff Ratio: 1991	549
Table 537	Before- and After-School Programs, Staff Benefits: 1991	550
Table 538	Before- and After-School Programs, Staff Characteristics: 1991	551
Table 539	Before- and After-School Programs, Staff Qualifications: 1991	552
Table 540	Before- and After-School Programs, Staff Turnover: 1991	554
Table 541	Before- and After-School Programs, Staff Wages: 1991	554
Table 542	Before- and After-School Programs, Staff: 1991	555
Table 543	Characteristics of Child Care Workers	556
Table 544	Child Care Teachers' Salaries Versus Public School Teachers' Salaries by Region: 1988	557
Table 545	Child Care Teachers' Salaries Versus Public School Teachers' Salaries by Years of Experience: 1988	558
Table 546	Children's Relationships with Child Care Teachers - I	558
Table 547	Children's Relationships with Child Care Teachers - II	559
Table 548	Earnings and Education of Teaching Staff: 1988	559

CHAPTER 5 - CHILD CARE continued:

Table 549	Group Sizes and Child-Staff Ratios: 1990	560
Table 550	National Child Care Staffing Study: 1992	561
Table 551	Reasons for Child Care Centers' Staff Shortages	562
Table 552	Recommended Staff-Child Ratios	562
Table 553	Turnover Rates for Teaching Staff	564

CHAPTER 6 - INCOME AND EXPENDITURES*Abuse and Neglect Programs*

Table 554	Funding for Activities Under the Child Abuse Act: 1974-1989	565
Table 555	Funding for Programs Addressing Child Abuse and Neglect: 1985-1989	566

Charity

Table 556	Charity Contributions to Youth Development: 1989 and 1991	566
Table 557	Christian Children's Fund: 1992	567
Table 558	Donations to Before- and After-School Programs: 1991 - I	568
Table 559	Donations to Before- and After-School Programs: 1991 - II	569

Child Care

Table 560	Amount of Family Income Spent on Child Care: 1990	569
Table 561	Amount of Family Income Spent on Child Care: 1990	571
Table 562	Amount of Family Income Spent on Child Care: 1991	572
Table 563	Average Weekly Expenditures on Child Care	572
Table 564	Before- and After-School Programs, Income and Expenditures: 1991	573
Table 565	Child Care Center Costs and Income Level of Child	574
Table 566	Costs and Benefits of Quality Preschool Programs	575
Table 567	Costs and Benefits of Quality Preschool Programs Over Lifetime	576
Table 568	Costs at Religiously- and Nonreligiously-Sponsored Centers: 1988	577
Table 569	Costs of Before- and After-School Programs: 1991	577
Table 570	Employer-Supported Child Care: 1982-1990	578
Table 571	Federal Spending for Child Care: 1977-1988	579
Table 572	Fee Adjustments in Before- and After-School Programs: 1991	580
Table 573	Fees at Child Care Centers by Auspices: 1990	581
Table 574	Fees at Child Care Centers: 1990	582
Table 575	Fees at Family Day Care Centers: 1974-1989	583
Table 576	Funding Sources for Child Care: 1990	584
Table 577	Hourly Cost of Child Care, Mother Employed	584
Table 578	Hourly Cost of Child Care, Mother Employed, Family Characteristics	585
Table 579	Hourly Cost of Child Care, Mother Employed: 1975-1990 - I	586
Table 580	Hourly Cost of Child Care, Mother Employed: 1975-1990 - II	586
Table 581	Hourly Cost of Child Care, Mother Not Employed	587
Table 582	Persons Paying Cash for Child Care	587
Table 583	State Expenditures on Day Care: 1983-1985	588
Table 584	State Spending on Preschool Child Care	590
Table 585	Tax Credits for Child Care: 1988	590
Table 586	Yearly Cost of Child Care, Mother Employed	591
Table 587	Yearly Cost of Child Care, Mother Not Employed	592
Table 588	Yearly Cost of Child Care: 1988	592

Child Poverty

Table 589	Child Poverty by City, Alabama-Kentucky: 1989	592
Table 590	Child Poverty by City, Louisiana-Wisconsin: 1989	596
Table 591	Child Poverty in the States by Family Type: 1990 - I	599

CHAPTER 6 - INCOME AND EXPENDITURES continued:

Table 592	Child Poverty in the States by Family Type: 1990 - II	601
Table 593	Child Poverty in the States, Trends: 1979-1989	603
Table 594	Child Poverty in the States: 1990 - I	605
Table 595	Child Poverty in the States: 1990 - II	606
Table 596	Child Poverty in the States: 1990 - III	608
Table 597	Child Poverty: 1991	610
Table 598	Children in Poverty and Maternal Risk Factors: 1988	610
Table 599	Effects of Government Benefits on Poverty Status: 1987	611
Table 600	Hispanic Children in Poverty: 1991 - I	612
Table 601	Hispanic Children in Poverty: 1991 - II	612
Table 602	Hispanic Families in Poverty: 1991	613
Table 603	Percent of Children Receiving Government Benefits: 1983-1986	614
Table 604	Percent of Children Who Were Poor: 1960-1991	614
Table 605	Poverty by Race, Origin, and Family Type: 1959-1987	615
<i>Child Welfare Services</i>		615
Table 606	Child Welfare Services Expenditures: 1985	615
<i>Education</i>		617
Table 607	Annual Expenditures on Education: 1992	617
Table 608	Federal Support for Education: 1965 to 1991	619
Table 609	Head Start: 1970-1988	620
Table 610	Per-Pupil Expenditures by State: 1989-1990	620
Table 611	State General Fund Appropriations: 1994	622
Table 612	Tuition in Private Schools: 1987-1988	623
Table 613	Tuition in Private Schools: 1987-1988	623
<i>Employer Benefits</i>		623
Table 614	Corporate Support for Youth Organizations	623
Table 615	Employer-Provided Adoption Benefits: 1993	625
Table 616	Employer-Provided Child Care Programs: 1993	626
Table 617	Work and Family Benefits: 1992 and 1993	627
<i>Family Living Expenses</i>		626
Table 618	Annual Expenditures on Apparel: 1992	626
Table 619	Annual Expenditures on Entertainment: 1992	628
Table 620	Annual Expenditures on Food: 1992	628
Table 621	Annual Expenditures on Health Care and Insurance: 1992	629
Table 622	Annual Expenditures on Housing and Utilities: 1992	629
Table 623	Child's Food Budget Share: 1992	630
Table 624	Cost of Lessons	630
Table 625	Estimates of the Cost of Raising a Child	631
Table 626	Expenditures on Children in a Three-Child Household: 1992	631
Table 627	Expenditures on Children in a Two-Child Household: 1992	632
Table 628	Expenditures on Clothing, Pets, Toys, Bicycles: 1988	632
Table 629	Expenditures on a Child in a One-Child Household: 1992	633
Table 630	Expenditures on a Child, High-Income Families in the Urban Midwest: 1992	634
Table 631	Expenditures on a Child, High-Income Families in the Urban Northeast: 1992	634
Table 632	Expenditures on a Child, High-Income Families in the Urban South: 1992	635
Table 633	Expenditures on a Child, High-Income Families in the Urban West: 1992	636
Table 634	Expenditures on a Child, High-Income Families: 1992	636
Table 635	Expenditures on a Child, High-Income Rural Families: 1992	637
Table 636	Expenditures on a Child, Higher-Income Single-Parent Families: 1992	638

CHAPTER 6 - INCOME AND EXPENDITURES continued:

Table 637	Expenditures on a Child, Low-Income Families in the Urban Midwest: 1992 . . .	638
Table 638	Expenditures on a Child, Low-Income Families in the Urban Northeast: 1992 . . .	639
Table 639	Expenditures on a Child, Low-Income Families in the Urban South: 1992 . . .	640
Table 640	Expenditures on a Child, Low-Income Families in the Urban West: 1992 . . .	640
Table 641	Expenditures on a Child, Low-Income Families: 1992 . . .	641
Table 642	Expenditures on a Child, Low-Income Rural Families: 1992 . . .	642
Table 643	Expenditures on a Child, Low-Income Single-Parent Families: 1992 . . .	642
Table 644	Expenditures on a Child, Middle-Income Families in the Urban Midwest: 1992 . . .	643
Table 645	Expenditures on a Child, Middle-Income Families in the Urban Northeast: 1992 . . .	643
Table 646	Expenditures on a Child, Middle-Income Families in the Urban South: 1992 . . .	644
Table 647	Expenditures on a Child, Middle-Income Families in the Urban West: 1992 . . .	645
Table 648	Expenditures on a Child, Middle-Income Families: 1992 . . .	645
Table 649	Expenditures on a Child, Middle-Income Rural Families: 1992 . . .	646
Table 650	Influence of Children on Household Purchases . . .	647
Table 651	Projections of Expenditures on a Child Born in 1992 . . .	649
Table 652	Raising a Child, Single-Parent Vs. Husband-Wife Families: 1992 . . .	650
X Table 653	Tax Burden on Families: 1960-1990 . . .	650
	<i>Family and Household Income</i> . . .	650
Table 654	AFDC Grants and Poverty Level: 1982 and 1990 . . .	650
Table 655	AFDC Grants, Food Stamps, and Poverty Level: 1983 and 1990 . . .	652
Table 656	AFDC Payments to Teen Mothers: 1985 . . .	654
X Table 657	AFDC Recipients and Program Cost: 1965-1987 . . .	655
Table 658	AFDC Recipients: 1987 and 1988 . . .	656
Table 659	Changes in Family Income: 1973-1987 . . .	656
Table 660	Changes in Family Income: 1979-1987 . . .	657
Table 661	Characteristics of AFDC Families: 1969-1989 . . .	658
Table 662	Characteristics of AFDC Recipients: 1987 and 1988 . . .	660
Table 663	Child Support: 1978-1987 . . .	661
Table 664	Children Relying on AFDC: 1960-1990 . . .	662
Table 665	Collection of Child Support Payments: 1982 and 1988 . . .	663
Table 666	Costs of Family Support Act of 1988 . . .	665
Table 667	Distribution of Family Income by Family Type, Race, and Origin: 1987 . . .	667
Table 668	Families Relying on AFDC, by State: 1988 . . .	668
X Table 669	Food Stamp Program: 1965-1988 . . .	670
Table 670	Foster Care Payments: 1987-1989 . . .	671
X Table 671	Government Benefits as Percent of Total Family Income, by Age: 1987 and 1988 . . .	673
Table 672	Government Benefits as Percent of Total Family Income: 1987 and 1988 . . .	674
Table 673	Government Benefits by Age: 1987 and 1988 . . .	676
Table 674	Government Benefits by Hispanic Origin: 1991 . . .	676
Table 675	Household Income by Race and Origin: 1988 . . .	677
Table 676	Household Income: 1980 and 1990 Censuses . . .	678
Table 677	Household Income: 1991 . . .	678
Table 678	Household Net Worth, Black and White Households: 1988 . . .	679
Table 679	Households with Children Aged 6 to 11 Years . . .	680
Table 680	Income Sources by Family Type: 1979 and 1987 . . .	680
Table 681	Mean Family Income, States: 1990 Census . . .	682
Table 682	Median AFDC Benefits by Age: 1987 and 1988 . . .	683

CHAPTER 6 - INCOME AND EXPENDITURES continued:

Table 683	Median AFDC Benefits: 1987 and 1988	684
X Table 684	Median Family Income by Race and Origin: 1975, 1985, 1987	685
Table 685	Median Family Income: 1960-1987	686
X Table 686	Median Household Income, States: 1979 and 1989	686
Table 687	Median Weekly Family Income by Race and Type of Family: 1989 and 1990	688
Table 688	Medicaid Recipients: 1972-1987	690
X Table 689	School Lunch Program: 1960-1988	690
Table 690	Support Payments by Individuals: 1988	691
Table 691	Total Family and Household Income by Race and Origin: 1988	692
X Table 692	Women, Infants, and Children Feeding Program: 1975-1988	693
<i>Homeless Families</i>		693
Table 693	Emergency Assistance by State: 1986-1988	693
Table 694	Emergency Assistance: 1969-1987	695
Table 695	State Assistance for Homeless Families: 1986 - I	696
Table 696	State Assistance for Homeless Families: 1986 - II	697
Table 697	State Assistance for Homeless Families: 1988	698
<i>Special Education</i>		698
Table 698	Early Education Program for Children with Disabilities Projects: 1991	698
Table 699	Funding for Special Education, ESEA (SOP): 1966-1991	700
Table 700	Funding for Special Education, IDEA: 1977-1991	701
Table 701	State Grant Awards for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities: 1990	702
<i>Spending by Children</i>		704
Table 702	Children at the Supermarket	704
Table 703	Coupon Usage by Children	706
Table 704	How Adolescents Aged 12-14 View Their Own Shopping Style	706
Table 705	How Much Do Children Spend in a Week?	707
Table 706	Influence on Purchases	708
Table 707	Purchases of Sporting Goods: 1992	709
Table 708	What Do Children Buy? - I	710
Table 709	What Do Children Buy? - II	711
Table 710	What Items Do Children Use Coupons On?	712
Table 711	What Would Parents Teach Children About Money?	713
Table 712	Where Does the Spending Money Come From?	715

CHAPTER 7 - CRIMES, MISDEMEANORS, AND VIOLENCE

<i>Abuse and Neglect</i>		716
Table 713	Abuse and Neglect Cases, Action Taken, by State: 1991	715
Table 714	Abuse and Neglect Report Sources: 1991	718
Table 715	Abuse and Neglect Reports and Sources, by State: 1990	718
Table 716	Abuse and Neglect Reports, by State: 1985-1992	720
X Table 717	Abuse and Neglect Reports: 1976-1986	722
Table 718	Abuse and Neglect Victims by Maltreatment Type, by State: 1991	722
Table 719	Adjudication of Abusers	724
Table 720	Adult Implications of Childhood Sexual Abuse	725
Table 721	Adult Implications of Childhood Sexual Abuse: Cognitive	725
Table 722	Adult Implications of Childhood Sexual Abuse: Emotional	726
Table 723	Adult Implications of Childhood Sexual Abuse: Interpersonal	727
Table 724	Adult Implications of Childhood Sexual Abuse: Physical and Body Image Problems	727

CHAPTER 7 - CRIMES, MISDEMEANORS, AND VIOLENCE continued:

Table 725	Adult Implications of Childhood Sexual Abuse: Psychological	728
Table 726	Age of Abuse and Neglect Victims: 1991 - I	729
Table 727	Age of Abuse and Neglect Victims: 1991 - II	730
Table 728	Age of Child by Maltreatment Type: 1991	732
Table 729	Age of Sexual Abusers	732
Table 730	Age of Victim at Cessation of Sexual Abuse	733
Table 731	Age of Victim at Onset of Sexual Abuse	734
Table 732	Age of Victims: 1991	734
Table 733	Characteristics of Perpetrator: 1991	735
Table 734	Child Abuse Cases Reported: 1976-1991	736
Table 735	Children Who Were Raped: 1987	737
Table 736	Deaths Due to Child Abuse and Neglect, by Metropolitan Area	737
Table 737	Deaths Due to Child Abuse and Neglect, by State	739
Table 738	Dissociative Experiences During Sexual Abuse	741
Table 739	Duration of Sexual Abuse	741
Table 740	Finding Statistics on Child Abuse - I	742
Table 741	Finding Statistics on Child Abuse - II	743
Table 742	Frequency of Occurrences of Sexual Abuse	743
Table 743	Gender of Sexual Abusers	744
Table 744	Life Events of Victims of Sexual Abuse	745
Table 745	Location of Sexually Abusive Incidents	746
Table 746	Maltreatment Reports: 1985-1992	747
Table 747	Mistreated Children and the Courts	747
Table 748	Public Perception of the Causes of Child Abuse	748
Table 749	Race of Victims: 1991	748
Table 750	Relationship of Perpetrator to Victim: 1991	749
Table 751	Roundup of Statistics on Child Abuse	750
Table 752	Severity of Sexual Abuse	751
Table 753	Sex and Race of Victims, by State: 1991	752
Table 754	Sex of Victims: 1991	753
Table 755	Sexual Abuse Reported by Children and Others	754
Table 756	Sexual Abuse Reports: 1976-1986	754
Table 757	Sexual Abuse by Caretakers - I	755
Table 758	Sexual Abuse by Caretakers - II	756
Table 759	Types of Child Maltreatment Deaths: 1990-1992	756
Table 760	Types of Maltreatment: 1990-1992	757
Table 761	Types of Maltreatment: 1991	758
Table 762	Types of Victimization	758
Table 763	Types of Victimization and Perpetrator Identity	760
Table 764	Types of Victimization by Gender	761
Table 765	Victimization Resulting in Injury and Medical Attention	762
<i>Handgun Violence</i>		762
Table 766	Adult Supervision of Shooting Victims	762
Table 767	Ages of Shooters and Victims	764
Table 768	Frequency of Shootings of Children by Month	764
Table 769	Location of Handgun	765
Table 770	Location of Shootings	765
Table 771	Location of Shootings and Type of Incident	766
Table 772	Owner of Handgun	767

CHAPTER 7 - CRIMES, MISDEMEANORS, AND VIOLENCE continued:

Table 773	Relationships Between Shooters and Victims	767
Table 774	School-Year and Summertime Shootings of Children	769
Table 775	Victims and Shooters	769
<i>Juvenile Offenders</i>		769
Table 776	Age and Time Served by Juveniles in Institutions: 1987	769
Table 777	Alcohol Consumption by Persons in Juvenile Institutions: 1987	771
Table 778	Alcohol and Drug Use by Persons in Juvenile Institutions: 1987	771
Table 779	Average Time Spent in Juvenile Correctional Facilities, by State: 1982 and 1988	772
Table 780	Characteristics of Juvenile Facilities: 1985	774
Table 781	Characteristics of Juvenile Facilities: 1985-1989	774
Table 782	Characteristics of Persons in Juvenile Facilities: 1987 and 1989	775
Table 783	Characteristics of Persons in Juvenile Institutions: 1987	776
Table 784	Criminal History and Drug or Alcohol Use: 1987	777
Table 785	Criminal History of Persons in Juvenile Institutions: 1987	779
Table 786	Current Offenses of Persons in Juvenile Institutions: 1987	780
Table 787	Current Offenses of Persons in Juvenile Institutions: 1987 and 1989	781
Table 788	Custody by Minority Status: 1989	782
Table 789	Custody by Reasons and Type of Facility: 1989	783
Table 790	Delinquency Cases Adjudicated, Disposition: 1985 and 1989	783
Table 791	Delinquency Cases Adjudicated: 1985 and 1989	784
Table 792	Delinquency Cases Detained by Sex and Race: 1985 and 1989	785
Table 793	Delinquency Cases Detained: 1985 and 1989	786
Table 794	Delinquency Cases Sent to Criminal Court: 1985 and 1989 - I	786
Table 795	Delinquency Cases Sent to Criminal Court: 1985 and 1989 - II	787
Table 796	Delinquency Cases by Age at Referral: 1989	787
Table 797	Delinquency Cases by Offense: 1989	788
Table 798	Delinquency Cases by Sex and Race: 1985 and 1989	789
Table 799	Delinquency Cases, Source of Referral: 1989	790
Table 800	Delinquency Cases: 1985-1989	790
Table 801	Drug Use by Persons in Juvenile Institutions: 1987	791
Table 802	Family Structure of Persons in Juvenile Institutions: 1987	791
Table 803	History of Drug Use by Persons in Juvenile Institutions: 1987	792
Table 804	Juvenile Arrest Rates: 1990 Over 1980	793
Table 805	Membership in Gangs: 1993	794
Table 806	Offenses of Delinquency Cases: 1989	795
Table 807	Onset of Drug Use by Persons in Juvenile Institutions: 1987	795
Table 808	Operating Cost of Juvenile Facilities: 1975-1984	796
Table 809	Operating Cost of Juvenile Facilities: 1988	797
Table 810	Prior Offenses of Persons in Juvenile Institutions: 1987	797
Table 811	Use of Weapons by Persons in Juvenile Institutions: 1987	798
Table 812	Victims of Persons in Juvenile Institutions: 1987	799
Table 813	Violent Crime Arrest Rates, by State: 1986 and 1991	800
<i>Missing, Abducted, Homeless, and Runaway Children</i>		800
Table 814	Abducted Children	800
Table 815	Aftercare Services Provided to Homeless and Runaway Youth	802
Table 816	Characteristics of Homeless and Runaway Youth	802
Table 817	Emotional Problems of Homeless and Runaway Youth	804
Table 818	Estimated Number of Homeless Children	804

CHAPTER 7 - CRIMES, MISDEMEANORS, AND VIOLENCE continued:

Table 819	Estimated Number of Missing Children: 1988	805
Table 820	Family Problems of Homeless and Runaway Youth	806
Table 821	Pre-Shelter Living Arrangements of Homeless and Runaway Youth	807
Table 822	Problems of Homeless and Runaway Youth	808
Table 823	Referral Sources for Homeless and Runaway Youth	808
Table 824	Services Provided to Homeless and Runaway Youth	809
<i>Violence</i>		809
Table 825	Experiences With Violence at School - I	809
Table 826	Experiences With Violence at School - II	811
Table 827	Experiences with Violence: 1987-1988	812
Table 828	Minority Children and Crime: 1993	813
Table 829	Summary Statistics on Violence and Youth	813

CHAPTER 8 - DOMESTIC LIFE

		816
<i>Discipline</i>		815
Table 830	Parental Discipline Practices: 1988-1992	815
Table 831	Public Attitudes Toward Parent Behaviors: 1987-1992	817
<i>Language Spoken at Home</i>		817
Table 832	Children Living in Linguistic Isolation: 1990	817
Table 833	Language Spoken at Home, by State: 1990	820
Table 834	Languages Spoken in American Homes: 1990	821
<i>Living Arrangements</i>		821
Table 835	Best Metro Areas for Children: 1993	821
Table 836	Living Arrangements by Race and Origin: 1970-1990	823
Table 837	Living Arrangements of Black and White Children: 1988	824
Table 838	Living Arrangements of Children: 1960-1990	825
Table 839	Living Arrangements, Children 6-17, by State: 1990	825
Table 840	Living Arrangements, Children Under 6, by State: 1990	827
Table 841	Need for Low-Income Housing	829
Table 842	Worst Metro Areas for Children: 1993	830
<i>Opinions and Beliefs</i>		830
Table 843	Best Brand of Computer	830
Table 844	Prejudice Defined	831
Table 845	What the President Should Work On	833
<i>Parents</i>		833
Table 846	Blended Families by Race of Mother: 1980-1990	833
Table 847	Blended Families: 1980-1990	835
Table 848	Characteristics of Children's Families: 1970-1988	836
Table 849	Children Affected by Divorce: 1960-1991	837
Table 850	Families Maintained by Women: 1980-1992	837
Table 851	Labor Force Status of Families with Children: 1992 and 1993	839
Table 852	Marriage and Divorce Rates: 1960-1991	840
Table 853	Mothers Working: 1980 and 1990	840
Table 854	Single-Parent Families: 1960-1991	842
Table 855	Single-Parent Hispanic Families: 1970 to 1990	843
<i>Summary</i>		842
Table 856	A Typical Day in the United States: 1994	842

CHAPTER 9 - SPORTS AND RECREATION

<i>Computers</i>	845
Table 857 At-Home Computer Use: 1989	844
Table 858 Children Online	844
Table 859 Computer Ownership: 1992-2010	846
Table 860 What Are Computers Used For?	847
<i>Leisure</i>	847
Table 861 Children Cruising	847
Table 862 Children Who Are Read To: 1991	849
Table 863 Family Arts Activities: 1993	849
Table 864 Family Literacy Activities: 1993	850
Table 865 Favorite Types of Music	851
Table 866 How Often Do Children Visit Stores?	851
Table 867 Items Owned	852
Table 868 Magazines Aimed at Children	853
Table 869 Pet Owners	854
Table 870 Reading Discussions	854
Table 871 Reading for Fun	855
Table 872 Supermarket Shopping	855
<i>Memberships</i>	855
Table 873 Boy Scout Membership: 1980-1991	855
Table 874 Camp Fire Boys and Girls: 1994	856
Table 875 Girl Scout Membership: 1992	856
Table 876 Membership in Church-Sponsored Programs: 1993	858
<i>Sports</i>	858
Table 877 Activities Participated in During the Past Year	858
Table 878 Favorite Sport or Activity	859
Table 879 Sport Children Would Like to Try	860
Table 880 Sports Equipment Owned	861
Table 881 Sports Participation: 1992	861
Table 882 Sports Played in the Past Year	862
Table 883 Sports Played on Organized Teams	863
<i>Television and Video</i>	863
Table 884 Christmas Gift Lists: 1993	863
Table 885 Favorite Types of Television Shows	864
Table 886 Impact of Television - I	865
Table 887 Impact of Television - II	865
Table 888 Music Videos	865
Table 889 Nintendo	866
Table 890 Sports Watched on Television	867
Table 891 Television Viewing and Reading Test Scores	867
Table 892 Television Viewing: 1960-1992	868
Table 893 Television-Related Rules: 1991	868
Table 894 Video Games Owned	869
Table 895 Video Games Played	869

CHAPTER 10 - INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

<i>Child Poverty</i>	871
Table 896 Child Poverty Rates in 8 Countries	870
	870

CHAPTER 10 - INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS continued:

<i>Domestic Life</i>	872
Table 897 Average Household Size by World Region: 1970-1985	872
Table 898 Mothers Working: 1988	874
<i>Education</i>	873
Table 899 Expenditures on Education: 1970 to 1985	873
Table 900 Mathematics Achievement: 1991	875
Table 901 Number of School Days Per Year	876
Table 902 Science Achievement: 1991	877
Table 903 Student-Teacher Ratio: 1970 to 1985	877
<i>Health, Nutrition, and Medical Care</i>	877
Table 904 AIDS	879
Table 905 Blind Children Worldwide	880
Table 906 Low Birth Weight Babies: 1980-1988	881
Table 907 Malnutrition: 1983-1985	883
Table 908 Nutrient Intake: 1983-1985	883
<i>Income and Expenditures</i>	883
Table 909 Public Expenditures for Education, Selected Countries: 1988	884
Table 910 Shopping Trips: How Often?	886
Table 911 Shopping Trips: What Children Buy	885
<i>Population</i>	885
Table 912 Children in 10 Countries: 1950-1990	887
Table 913 Population Under Age 15, Worldwide: 1950-2025	888
Table 914 Population and Average Annual Growth Rate, Cities: 1992-2000	891
Table 915 Population by Age, Worldwide: 1993 and 2000	893
Table 916 Types of Households: 1960-1986	894
<i>Vital Statistics</i>	894
Table 917 Births in Europe: 1989	897
Table 918 Births to Teenage Mothers: 1970-1989	897
Table 919 Births to Unmarried Mothers: 1960-1990	898
Table 920 Divorce Rates in Developing Countries: 1970-1985	899
Table 921 Fertility Rates Worldwide: 1990-1995	901
Table 922 Fertility Rates in 10 Countries: 1921-1988	901
Table 923 Industrialized Versus Developing World: 1990s	902
Table 924 Infant Mortality Rates by Sex: 1986	903
Table 925 Infant Mortality Rates: 1987-1988	904
Table 926 Infant Mortality Rates: 1989	905
Table 927 Life Expectancy: 1970-2005	906
Table 928 Selected Comparisons, Industrialized Countries	907
Table 929 Vital Statistics, Worldwide: 1993 and 2000	

List of Sources Consulted	911
Keyword Index	929