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STATES ON FAMILIES.

Statistical Record for Families 1992

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PREFACE

Many Americans are convinced that the family is in the throes of a crisis. The deplorable state of the family is heard from politicians, educators, and neighbors. The same message is gravely proclaimed in White House conferences, is the subject of television documentaries, and is lamented from the pulpit. The evidence is (according to many) overwhelming—general dissatisfaction with marriage, skyrocketing divorce rate, flight of wives and mothers from the home into the workplace, unwed parenthood, voluntary childlessness, the decline of parental authority, and cohabitation. This concern is expressed in a recent book deploring the state of the family:

This book focuses on an unpleasant reality: a crisis in American domestic life. This social crisis is reflected in our unprecedented levels of divorce and illegitimacy and in our depressed rates of marriage and fertility. (Bryce J. Christensen, *Utopia Against the Family*, San Francisco: Ignatius Press, 1990).

On the other hand, there are some who perceive a strong, vibrant family in American society. Vital statistics document that Americans continue to marry at a very high rate. The percent of Americans who have married by the time of their 45th birthday has always exceeded 85 percent and currently sits at over 90 percent. Even after a failed marriage, a majority choose to remarry. National surveys measuring marital quality have found that an extraordinary level of marital satisfaction and happiness has persisted for the past 20 years. Caplow and his colleagues in their study of the changes in the family in Middletown USA concluded that there had been:

no appreciable decline in the Middletown family during the past 50 years. Insofar as changes in the institution can be measured, they seem to reflect a strengthening of the institutional form and increased satisfaction for participants. We have noted the likelihood that the trend for the entire country is similar. (Caplow, Bahr, and Chadwick, *Middletown Families*, Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1982).

This statistical handbook has been prepared so that interested individuals can make their own informed evaluation about the American family. The many tables and charts contained in these pages document substantial change in many aspects of family life, but surprising stability in others. The evaluation of whether changing family traits provide evidence of decline or improvement is left to the reader.

Most 1990 Census data will not be available for some time, but we attempted to provide the latest information available at the time of publication. We also included trends over time whenever possible. Government agencies have collected detailed statistics about marriage, divorce, and childbirth for over a hundred years, and thus, long-term trends were charted for these characteristics. Information about most family characteristics is presented for the general population, for whites, blacks, and Hispanics as well as for different age groups. In addition to government documents, we relied extensively on many other published sources, including Gallup polls, professional journals, and research monographs.

Various public domain national data bases were used extensively to provide detailed tabulations. The National Survey of Families and Households, a public-use national sample of 13,000 households, was conducted in 1987-1988. It provided a wealth of information about the American family at this particular point in time. The study oversampled black, Hispanic, and cohabiting households, and so provided sufficient numbers of these groups to make insightful generalizations to American society. The General Social Survey conducted by the National Opinion Research Center over a 20-year span (1972-1991) was also very helpful. Demographic information on family formation was obtained from the 1982 and 1988 National Surveys of Family Growth.

The combination of previously unpublished materials along with the compilation of family data from a wide array of published material provides a rich cache of information regarding the status of contemporary American families.

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Preface

Casual observation reveals that American adolescents face both a bright and challenging future as well as a dangerous and foreboding one. On the one hand, medical and nutritional advances have greatly improved the health of American teenagers and educational opportunities abound (youth in junior high school now learn to navigate the information highway, which exposes them to vast amounts of information). On the other hand, out-of-wedlock births and divorce have produced a large number of single-parent families. Poverty among children, including adolescents, has greatly increased as a consequence. Physical, emotional, and sexual abuse also are problems threatening the very life of a substantial number of adolescents. Children begetting children and children killing children, by both murder and suicide, are becoming all too frequent occurrences.

Youth in the U.S., at times, shows promise of being able to deal with serious social problems that have, to date, remained intractable. The level of educational attainment, employment preparation, and individual accomplishment of American youth signal a generation ready to make its mark on history. On the other hand, American youth's interest in drinking, drugs, sex, and violence also suggests a generation out of control.

The information contained in this book will be valuable to educators, political and civic leaders, parents, and others either concerned about or interested in America's youth. For our purposes, adolescence is defined by the range of ages 12 to 21. Therefore, our analysis focuses on the experiences of young people from age 12 to the late teens and early twenties, depending on available information. We also include some information on younger children, both as a basis for comparison to adolescents and because experience in early childhood can have profound consequences later in adolescence. For example, poor health care or extended poverty at early ages can have long-term effects. Occasionally, a source will also include data on younger children that we could not separate out, so we had to report on all children.

Major topics covered in this book include family context, sexual behavior, economics, health, education, quality of life, recreation, deviance, and parent-child relationships. The many charts and tables provide in-

formation about the opportunities available to older children and their accomplishments, as well as the problems they face and those they create. The reader can form his or her own conclusions about what society is doing right or wrong concerning the training of its youth and whether American youth poses a threat to or is the hope for our future.

When data were available, we included information about the characteristics of adolescents with single, divorced, or married mothers; of teens with white, black, and Hispanic mothers; and of teens whose mothers have different levels of education. Also, when possible, we presented the children's characteristics according to the age and social class of their mothers and the sex of the adolescents. Finally, we included data over time, when available, so that trends can be observed.

Sources Used

The 1990 U.S. Census, especially the public use sample, was used to provide detailed statistics about marriage, childbirth, and family living arrangements. Several public domain national databases were utilized extensively to create detailed tables and charts. We obtained codebooks and data tapes from five national studies of families and children and used them to create many of the tables in this volume.

In 1976, the Foundation for Child Development initiated a national longitudinal survey of children and their parents (referred to as the National Survey of Children). The purpose was to assess the physical, social, and psychological well-being of different groups of American children; to develop a profile of the way children live and the care they receive; and to document the relationships between the conditions of children's lives and measures of their development and well-being. The initial survey interviewed 2,301 children and the parent most knowledgeable about the child. A second wave of interviews was collected in 1981. Ninety percent of the children in Wave I were located and interviewed by telephone along with their parents for Wave II. The third Wave interviewed 80 percent of the children and parents from Wave II.

LABOR FORCE

No. 645. Unemployed Persons, by Sex and Reason: 1970 to 1995

[In thousands. For civilian noninstitutional population 16 years old and over. Annual averages of monthly figures. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III]

SEX AND REASON	1970	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990 ¹	1991	1992	1993	1994 ¹
Male, total	2,238	4,267	4,521	4,101	3,655	3,525	3,906	4,946	5,523	5,055	4,367	3,983
Job losers	1,199	2,649	2,749	2,432	2,078	1,975	2,257	3,172	3,593	3,150	2,416	2,190
Reentrants	282	438	409	494	503	495	528	507	495	507	408	407
New entrants	533	776	876	761	697	726	806	891	976	839	1,265	1,113
Female, total	1,855	3,370	3,791	3,324	3,046	3,003	3,140	3,683	4,090	3,885	3,629	3,421
Job losers	814	1,297	1,390	1,134	1,014	1,008	1,130	1,522	1,796	1,699	1,399	1,286
Reentrants	267	453	468	471	480	529	513	497	507	469	383	417
New entrants	774	1,620	1,933	1,719	1,552	1,466	1,500	1,661	1,787	1,717	1,927	1,718

¹ See footnote 2, table 614. ² Beginning 1994, persons who completed temporary jobs are identified separately and are included as job losers.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, monthly, January issues; Bulletin 2307; and unpublished data.

No. 646. Unemployment Rates, by Industry, 1975 to 1995, and by Sex, 1980 and 1995

[In percent. For civilian noninstitutional population 16 years old and over. Annual averages of monthly figures. Rate represents unemployment as a percent of labor force in each specified group. Data for 1985-90, and also beginning 1994, not strictly comparable with other years due to changes in industrial classification]

INDUSTRY	1975	1980	1985	1990 ¹	1994 ¹	1995	MALE		FEMALE	
							1980	1995	1980	1995
All unemployed²	8.5	7.1	7.2	5.6	6.1	5.6	6.9	5.6	7.4	5.6
Industry:										
Agriculture	10.4	11.0	13.2	9.8	11.3	11.1	9.7	10.6	15.1	12.7
Mining	4.1	6.4	9.5	4.8	5.4	5.2	6.7	5.3	4.5	4.9
Construction	18.0	14.1	13.1	11.1	11.8	11.5	14.6	11.9	8.9	7.5
Manufacturing	10.9	8.5	7.7	5.8	5.6	4.9	7.4	4.2	10.8	6.5
Transportation and public utilities	5.6	4.9	5.1	3.9	4.8	4.5	5.1	4.4	4.4	4.5
Wholesale and retail trade	8.7	7.4	7.6	6.4	7.4	6.5	6.6	5.9	8.3	7.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4.9	3.4	3.5	3.0	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.5	3.4
Services	7.1	5.9	6.2	5.0	5.9	5.4	6.3	5.7	5.8	5.3
Government	4.1	4.1	3.9	2.7	3.4	2.9	3.9	2.9	4.3	3.0

¹ See footnote 2, table 614. ² Includes the self-employed; unpaid family workers, and persons with no previous work experience, not shown separately. ³ Covers unemployed wage and salary workers.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, monthly, January issues.

No. 647. Unemployment by Occupation, 1990 to 1995, and by Sex, 1995

[For civilian noninstitutional population 16 years old and over. Annual averages of monthly data. Rate represents unemployment as a percent of the labor force for each specified group. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III. See also headline, table 631]

OCCUPATION	NUMBER (1,000)				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE			
	1990 ¹	1994 ¹	1995	1990 ¹	1994 ¹	1995		
						Total	Male	Female
Total²	7,047	7,996	7,404	5.6	6.1	5.6	5.6	5.6
Managerial and professional specialty	666	907	880	2.1	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.6
Executive, administrative, and managerial	350	454	420	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.6
Professional specialty	316	453	460	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.6
Technical sales, and administrative support	1,641	1,962	1,744	4.3	5.0	4.5	3.8	4.8
Technicians and related support	116	127	113	2.9	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.9
Sales occupations	720	907	795	4.8	5.8	5.0	3.6	6.4
Administrative support, including clerical	804	928	836	4.1	4.7	4.3	4.8	4.2
Service occupations	1,139	1,471	1,378	6.6	8.0	7.5	7.5	7.6
Private household	47	91	99	5.6	10.0	10.7	17.4	10.4
Protective service	74	96	86	3.6	4.1	3.7	3.3	5.8
Service except private household and protective	1,018	1,285	1,193	7.1	8.5	7.9	8.9	7.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	861	910	860	5.9	6.3	6.0	6.0	5.6
Mechanics and repairers	175	201	182	3.8	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.0
Construction trades	483	518	501	8.5	9.4	9.0	8.9	9.9
Other precision production, craft, and repair	202	191	177	4.7	4.5	4.2	3.9	5.4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,714	1,761	1,618	3.7	9.0	8.2	7.8	9.6
Machine operators, assemblers, inspectors	727	672	629	8.1	9.0	7.4	6.1	9.4
Transportation and material moving occupations	329	364	329	6.3	6.6	6.0	6.0	6.1
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, laborers	657	725	660	11.6	12.7	11.7	11.7	11.8
Construction laborers	177	172	179	15.1	16.9	16.7	18.1	32.7
Farming, forestry, and fishing	237	333	311	5.4	8.4	7.9	7.5	9.4

¹ See footnote 2, table 614. ² Includes persons with no previous work experience and those whose last job was in the Armed Forces.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, monthly, January issues.

No. 648. Unemployment Rates, by Educational Attainment, Sex, and Race: 1970 to 1991

[In percent. As of March. For the civilian noninstitutional population 25 to 64 years of age. Due to a change in the method of reporting educational attainment, 1992 are not comparable with data for earlier years. See table 649 for data beginning 1992. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III]

ITEM	1970	1975	1980	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Total	3.3	6.9	5.0	6.6	6.1	6.1	5.7	4.7	4.4	4.5	6.1
Less than 4 years of high school	4.6	10.7	8.4	12.1	11.4	11.6	11.1	9.4	8.9	9.6	12.3
4 years of high school, only	2.9	6.9	5.1	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.3	5.4	4.8	4.9	6.7
College: 1-3 years	2.9	5.5	4.3	5.3	4.7	4.7	4.5	3.7	3.4	3.7	5.0
4 years or more	1.3	2.5	1.9	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.7	2.2	1.9	2.9
Male: Total	2.9	6.7	4.9	6.9	6.1	6.2	6.0	5.1	4.7	4.8	6.2
Less than 4 years of high school	4.0	10.5	8.2	12.3	11.2	11.7	11.2	10.0	9.4	9.6	13.1
4 years of high school, only	2.4	6.7	5.3	8.1	7.2	7.4	6.7	6.2	5.4	5.3	7.7
College: 1-3 years	2.7	5.1	4.4	5.2	4.5	4.7	5.0	3.9	3.2	3.9	5.2
4 years or more	1.1	2.2	1.7	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.5	1.6	2.3	2.1	3.2
Female: Total	4.0	7.4	5.0	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.2	4.0	4.2	4.2	5.2
Less than 4 years of high school	5.7	10.5	8.9	11.7	11.1	10.9	8.2	8.1	9.5	10.7	15.5
4 years of high school, only	3.6	7.1	5.0	6.3	6.5	6.3	5.8	4.6	4.2	4.6	5.8
College: 1-3 years	3.1	6.3	4.1	5.3	4.8	4.8	4.0	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.8
4 years or more	1.9	3.4	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.5
White: Total	3.1	6.5	4.4	5.7	5.3	5.5	5.0	4.0	3.8	4.0	5.6
Less than 4 years of high school	4.5	10.1	7.8	10.9	10.6	10.9	10.2	8.3	7.7	8.3	11.6
4 years of high school, only	2.7	6.5	4.6	6.4	6.1	6.2	5.5	4.6	4.2	4.4	6.2
College: 1-3 years	2.8	5.1	3.9	4.6	3.9	4.2	4.1	3.2	3.0	3.3	4.6
4 years or more	1.3	2.4	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.5	2.0	1.8	2.7
Black: Total²	4.7	10.9	9.6	13.3	12.0	10.7	10.6	10.0	9.2	8.6	10.1
Less than 4 years of high school	5.2	13.5	11.7	17.4	15.3	15.3	14.8	14.6	15.9	15.9	19.9
4 years of high school, only	5.2	10.7	9.5	14.5	13.0	11.7	11.7	11.2	9.2	8.6	10.3
College: 1-3 years	3.5	9.8	9.0	9.7	10.6	8.7	7.6	7.4	6.9	6.5	8.0
4 years or more	0.9	3.9	4.0	6.2	5.4	3.2	4.2	3.3	4.7	1.9	5.2

Includes persons reporting no school years completed. ² For 1970 and 1975, data refer to Black and other workers.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 2307; and unpublished data.

No. 649. Unemployed and Unemployment Rates, by Educational Attainment, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1992 to 1995

[As of March. For the civilian noninstitutional population 25 to 64 years old. See table 618 for civilian labor force and participation rate data. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III]

YEAR, SEX, AND RACE	UNEMPLOYED (1,000)					UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ¹				
	Total	Less than high school diploma	High school graduate, no degree	Less than a bachelor's degree	College graduate	Total	Less than high school diploma	High school graduate, no degree	Less than a bachelor's degree	College graduate
Total²										
1992	6,846	1,693	2,851	1,521	782	6.7	13.5	7.7	5.9	2.9
1993	6,596	1,550	2,666	1,492	888	6.4	13.0	7.3	5.5	3.2
1994	6,126	1,463	2,388	1,453	823	5.8	12.6	6.7	5.0	2.9
1995	5,065	1,150	1,833	1,329	753	4.8	10.0	5.2	4.5	2.5
Male										
1992	4,207	1,151	1,709	854	493	7.5	14.8	8.8	6.4	3.2
1993	4,152	1,059	1,667	882	543	7.3	14.1	8.7	6.3	3.4
1994	3,498	920	1,333	779	466	6.2	12.8	7.2	5.3	2.9
1995	2,925	765	1,064	656	440	5.1	10.9	5.7	4.4	2.6
Female										
1992	2,639	542	1,142	666	289	5.7	11.4	6.5	5.3	2.5
1993	2,444	490	999	609	345	5.2	11.2	5.8	4.6	2.9
1994	2,628	543	1,055	674	357	5.4	12.4	6.2	4.7	2.9
1995	2,140	385	770	673	313	4.4	8.6	4.6	4.5	2.4
White										
1992	5,247	1,285	2,146	1,176	641	6.0	12.9	6.8	5.3	2.7
1993	5,129	1,175	2,025	1,166	763	5.8	12.4	6.5	5.0	3.1
1994	4,598	1,092	1,738	1,109	659	5.2	11.7	5.8	4.5	2.6
1995	3,858	831	1,362	1,054	612	4.3	9.2	4.6	4.2	2.3
Black										
1992	1,353	361	619	291	81	12.4	17.2	14.1	10.7	4.8
1993	1,201	321	542	266	72	10.9	17.3	12.4	9.7	4.1
1994	1,202	286	546	277	94	10.6	17.4	12.2	9.3	4.9
1995	905	225	377	218	86	7.7	13.7	8.4	6.3	4.1
Hispanic³										
1992	757	408	224	88	36	9.8	13.6	9.6	5.9	4.2
1993	826	449	215	117	46	10.3	14.5	9.1	7.0	5.2
1994	871	465	215	139	52	9.7	13.4	8.3	7.2	5.2
1995	746	393	211	102	40	8.0	10.9	6.1	5.2	3.7

¹ Percent unemployed of the civilian labor force. ² Includes other races not shown separately. ³ See footnote 3.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished data.

Mothers Working: 1980 and 1990

[Continued]

State	Women with children under 6 in labor force		Women with children 6-17 in labor force	
	1980	1990	1980	1990
Vermont	48.1%	66.0%	67.6%	82.2%
Virginia	49.8%	63.7%	64.9%	77.9%
Washington	42.7%	57.0%	63.7%	76.1%
West Virginia	31.6%	48.4%	45.9%	59.8%
Wisconsin	48.6%	66.8%	67.3%	81.1%
Wyoming	41.5%	60.7%	66.6%	77.2%
United States	45.7%	59.7%	63.0%	75.0%

Source: Population Reference Bureau, Washington, D.C., *The Challenge of Change: What the 1990 Census Tells Us About Children*, 1992, Selected from Table 18, "Percent of women with children under 18 in the labor force, by age of children, 1980 and 1990."

Parents

Single-Parent Families: 1960-1991

Single-parent families as a percentage of all families with children. The percent of children living in single-parent homes has more than tripled since 1960. Today, 17 million children live in single-parent homes. Fifty-five percent of children in Detroit live in single-parent homes, 53 percent in the District of Columbia, and 49 percent in Atlanta. About 90 percent of single-parent homes are homes without a father. Seventy-three percent of children from single-parent families will be in poverty at some point during their childhood. Twenty-two percent of children from these families will be in poverty seven years or more.

Year	Single-parent families
1960	
1965	9.1%
1970	11.0%
1975	13.0%
	18.0%
1980	
1985	20.7%
1990	24.4%
1991	26.7%
	28.6%

Source: William J. Bennett, *The Index of Leading Cultural Indicators*, Vol. 1, March 1993, p. 15. Primary sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, P-20, No. 450, "Marital Status and Living Arrangements, 1991," and David T. Ellwood, *Poor Support: Poverty in the American Family* (Basic Books, 1988).

Table E.

published for the private business sector and its major subsectors. Productivity indexes which take into account capital, labor, energy, materials, and service inputs are published for the 20 major 2-digit industry groups which comprise the manufacturing sector and for the following industries: cotton and synthetic broadwoven fabrics, household furniture, tire and inner tubes, footwear, steel, metal stampings, farm and garden machinery, refrigeration and heating equipment, motor vehicles, and railroad transportation industries. The major sector data are published in the BLS quarterly news release, *Productivity and Costs* and in the annual *Multifactor Productivity Measures* release. The specific industry productivity measures are published annually in the BLS Bulletin, *Productivity Measures for Selected Industries and Government Services*, and the *Handbook of Labor Statistics*. Detailed information on methods, limitations, and data sources appears in the *BLS Handbook of Methods*. BLS Bulletin 2414 (1992), chapters 10 and 11.

Unions—As defined here, unions include traditional labor unions and employee associations similar to labor unions. Data on union membership status provided by BLS are for employed wage and salary workers and relate to their principal job. Earnings by union membership status are usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers. The information is collected through the Current Population Survey. For a full description of the method of collection and comparability with earlier data, see "New Data on Union Members and Their Earnings" in the January 1985 issue of *Employment and Earnings*, and "Changing Employment Patterns of Organized Workers" in the February 1985 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*. Collective bargaining settlements data are available

for bargaining situations involving 1,000 or more workers in private industry and State and local government.

Work stoppages—Work stoppages include all strikes and lockouts known to BLS which last for at least 1 full day or shift and involve 1,000 or more workers. All stoppages, whether or not authorized by a union, legal or illegal, are counted. Excluded are work slowdowns and instances where employees report to work late, or leave early, to attend mass meetings or mass rallies.

Seasonal adjustment—Many economic statistics reflect a regularly recurring seasonal movement which can be estimated on the basis of past experience. By eliminating that part of the change which can be ascribed to usual seasonal variation (e.g., climate or school openings and closings), it is possible to observe the cyclical and other nonseasonal movements in the series. However, in evaluating deviations from the seasonal pattern—that is, changes in a seasonally adjusted series—it is important to note that seasonal adjustment is merely an approximation based on past experience. Seasonally adjusted estimates have a broader margin of possible error than the original data on which they are based, since they are subject not only to sampling and other errors, but also are affected by the uncertainties of the adjustment process itself.

Statistical reliability—For discussion of statistical collection, estimation, sampling procedures, and measures of statistical reliability applicable to Census Bureau and BLS data, see Appendix III.

Historical statistics—Tabular headnotes provide cross-references, where applicable, to *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970*. See Appendix IV.

No. 614. Employment Status of the Civilian Population: 1950 to 1995

[In thousands, except as indicated. Annual averages of monthly figures. For the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years old and over. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series D 11-19 and D 85-86]

YEAR	Civilian noninstitutional population	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE						NOT IN LABOR FORCE	
		Total	Percent of population	Employed	Employment/population ratio	Unemployed		Number	Percent of population
						Number	Percent of labor force		
1950	104,995	62,208	59.2	58,918	56.1	3,288	5.3	42,787	40.8
1960	117,245	69,628	59.4	65,778	56.1	3,852	5.5	47,617	40.6
1970	137,085	82,771	60.4	78,678	57.4	4,093	4.9	54,315	39.6
1980	167,745	106,940	63.8	99,303	59.2	7,637	7.1	60,805	36.2
1981	170,130	108,670	63.9	100,397	59.0	8,273	7.6	61,460	36.1
1982	172,271	110,204	64.0	99,526	57.8	10,678	9.7	62,067	36.0
1983	174,215	111,550	64.0	100,834	57.9	10,717	9.6	62,565	36.0
1984	176,383	113,544	64.4	105,005	59.5	8,539	7.5	62,839	35.6
1985	178,206	115,461	64.8	107,150	60.1	8,312	7.2	62,744	35.2
1986	180,587	117,834	65.3	109,597	60.7	8,237	7.0	62,752	34.7
1987	182,753	119,865	65.6	112,440	61.5	7,425	6.2	62,888	34.4
1988	184,613	121,669	65.9	114,968	62.3	6,701	5.5	62,944	34.1
1989	186,393	123,869	66.5	117,342	63.0	6,528	5.3	62,523	33.5
1990	189,164	125,840	66.5	118,793	62.8	7,047	5.6	63,324	33.5
1991	190,925	126,346	66.2	117,718	61.7	8,628	6.8	64,578	33.8
1992	192,805	128,105	66.4	118,492	61.5	9,613	7.5	64,700	33.6
1993	194,838	129,200	66.3	120,259	61.7	8,940	6.9	65,638	33.7
1994	196,814	131,056	66.6	123,060	62.5	7,996	6.1	65,758	33.4
1995	198,584	132,304	66.6	124,900	62.9	7,404	5.6	66,280	33.4

¹ Civilian employed as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population. ² Data beginning in 1990, and again in 1994, not strictly comparable with data for earlier years. See text, section 13, and February 1994 and March 1996 issues of *Employment and Earnings*.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 2307; and *Employment and Earnings*, monthly.

No. 615. Civilian Labor Force and Participation Rates, With Projections: 1970 to 2005

[For civilian noninstitutional population 16 years old and over. Annual averages of monthly figures. Rates are based on annual average civilian noninstitutional population of each specified group and represent proportion of each specified group in the civilian labor force. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series D 42-48]

RACE, SEX, AND AGE	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (millions)						PARTICIPATION RATE (percent)					
	1980	1990	1994 ¹	1995	2000, proj.	2005, proj.	1980	1990 ¹	1994 ¹	1995	2000, proj.	2005, proj.
Total ²	106.9	125.8	131.1	132.3	140.0	147.1	63.8	66.5	66.6	66.6	67.1	67.1
White	93.6	107.4	111.1	112.0	117.7	122.9	64.1	66.9	67.1	67.1	67.8	68.1
Male	54.5	59.6	60.7	61.1	63.1	64.9	78.2	77.1	75.9	75.7	74.9	73.9
Female	39.1	47.8	50.4	50.8	54.6	58.0	51.2	57.4	58.9	59.0	61.6	62.6
Black	10.9	13.7	14.5	14.8	15.7	16.6	61.0	64.0	63.4	63.7	62.7	61.9
Male	5.6	6.8	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.9	70.3	71.0	69.1	69.0	67.4	65.8
Female	5.3	6.9	7.4	7.6	8.1	8.7	53.1	58.3	58.7	59.5	59.0	58.6
Hispanic ³	6.1	10.7	12.0	12.3	14.3	16.3	64.0	67.4	66.1	65.8	65.4	64.7
Male	3.8	6.5	7.2	7.4	8.4	9.5	81.4	81.4	79.2	79.1	77.6	76.1
Female	2.3	4.2	4.8	4.9	5.8	6.8	47.4	53.1	52.9	52.6	53.3	53.6
Male	61.5	69.0	70.8	71.4	74.2	76.8	77.4	76.4	75.1	75.0	74.0	72.9
16 to 19 years	5.0	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.4	60.5	55.7	54.1	54.8	53.1	52.0
20 to 24 years	8.6	7.9	7.5	7.3	7.5	8.2	85.9	84.4	83.1	83.1	82.1	81.9
25 to 34 years	17.0	19.9	18.9	18.7	16.8	16.3	95.2	94.1	92.6	93.0	91.9	91.5
35 to 44 years	11.8	17.5	19.0	19.2	20.1	18.8	95.5	94.3	92.8	92.3	92.0	91.4
45 to 54 years	9.9	11.1	13.0	13.4	15.8	17.6	91.2	90.7	89.1	88.8	88.4	87.7
55 to 64 years	7.2	6.6	6.4	6.5	7.4	9.2	72.1	67.8	65.5	66.0	66.0	65.6
65 years and over	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	19.0	16.3	16.8	16.8	16.5	16.5
Female	45.5	56.8	60.2	60.9	65.8	70.3	51.5	57.5	58.8	58.9	60.6	61.7
16 to 19 years	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.2	52.9	51.6	51.3	52.2	51.2	50.7
20 to 24 years	7.3	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.5	7.1	68.9	71.3	71.0	70.3	70.5	70.7
25 to 34 years	12.3	16.1	15.5	15.5	14.3	14.2	65.5	73.5	74.0	74.9	75.3	76.4
35 to 44 years	8.6	14.7	16.3	16.6	17.8	17.1	65.5	76.4	77.1	77.2	78.7	80.0
45 to 54 years	7.0	9.1	11.4	11.8	14.8	17.1	59.9	71.2	74.6	74.4	78.2	80.7
55 to 64 years	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.4	6.6	8.6	41.3	45.2	48.9	49.2	53.4	56.6
65 years and over	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.0	8.1	8.6	9.2	8.8	9.5	10.2

¹ See footnote 2, table 614. ² Includes other races, not shown separately. ³ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 2307, *Employment and Earnings*, monthly, January issues; *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1995; and unpublished data.

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

Child care arrangements used by working mothers for school-age children, married couples with children.

[Numbers in thousands.]

Type of Arrangement	Fall 1991	Fall 1990	Fall 1988	Fall 1987	Fall 1986	Winter 1985
Married couples with children						
Number of children	16,625	16,302	16,022	14,910	15,176	14,202
Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Care in child's home	11.2%	12.6%	12.6%	14.0%	14.1%	12.8%
By father	8.4%	9.4%	9.1%	8.7%	9.1%	8.4%
By grandparent	0.9%	1.1%	0.7%	1.0%	0.9%	1.2%
By other relative	1.4%	1.7%	1.7%	3.1%	3.0%	2.0%
By nonrelative	0.5%	0.4%	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%
Care in another home	2.5%	1.9%	3.1%	4.4%	4.1%	3.6%
By grandparent	0.9%	0.6%	1.1%	1.4%	1.1%	1.3%
By other relative	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	1.1%	0.6%	0.4%
By nonrelative	1.0%	1.1%	1.7%	1.9%	2.3%	1.9%
Organized child care facilities	2.0%	2.2%	2.3%	2.4%	2.7%	2.8%
Child/group care center	1.5%	1.6%	1.4%	1.8%	1.7%	1.6%
Nursery school/preschool	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%	1.0%	1.2%
Kindergarten/grade school	79.8%	79.0%	77.5%	71.9%	72.3%	75.1%
Child cares for self	2.0%	2.3%	1.9%	3.3%	3.6%	2.3%
Mother cares for child at work ¹	2.5%	1.9%	2.6%	4.0%	3.3%	3.4%

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.

CHILD CARE

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Providers

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

Child care arrangements used by working mothers for school-age children, single mothers with children.

[Numbers in thousands.]

Type of Arrangement	Fall 1991	Fall 1990	Fall 1988	Fall 1987	Fall 1986	Winter 1985
Single mothers with children						
Number of children	4,595	4,959	4,781	4,808	4,516	4,085
Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Care in child's home	8.6%	8.9%	9.8%	12.2%	10.5%	8.5%
By father	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%
By grandparent	2.3%	2.1%	2.5%	2.8%	2.2%	1.8%
By other relative	3.5%	4.4%	4.0%	6.8%	5.5%	5.1%
By nonrelative	2.4%	2.0%	3.1%	2.0%	2.3%	1.2%
Care in another home	7.4%	6.9%	6.9%	8.5%	10.2%	6.7%
By grandparent	2.1%	2.3%	2.3%	3.8%	3.7%	3.1%
By other relative	2.3%	2.1%	1.9%	1.4%	2.5%	1.0%
By nonrelative	3.0%	2.5%	2.7%	3.3%	3.9%	2.6%
Organized child care facilities	1.7%	2.4%	3.5%	2.1%	3.0%	3.1%
Child/group care center	1.2%	2.0%	2.7%	1.6%	2.0%	1.7%
Nursery school/preschool	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%	0.5%	1.0%	1.4%
Kindergarten/grade school	77.2%	77.1%	76.0%	68.5%	65.2%	75.5%
Child cares for self	5.1%	3.5%	3.5%	6.4%	8.5%	3.8%
Mother cares for child at work ²		1.2%	0.4%	2.2%	2.7%	2.3%
Other arrangements						

Source: O'Connell, *Where's Papa? Fathers' Role in Child Care*, Population Reference Bureau, No. 20, September 1993, selected from Table A-2, p. 20, "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. Notes: 1. Represents zero or rounds to zero. 2. Includes mothers working at home or away from home.

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Child Care Supply and Demand: 1990

[Continued]

It takes parents an average of five weeks to find child care. It takes child care centers an average of eight days to fill a vacancy. A regulated family child care provider takes 25 days to fill a vacancy, and a non-regulated provider takes 23 days. Fewer than **10 percent** of child care centers had vacancies for infants; fewer than **16 percent** had vacancies for one-year-olds; fewer than **30 percent** had vacancies for two-year-olds.

*Source: "Early Childhood Program Distinctions," Galinsky and Friedman, *Education Before School: Investing in Quality Child Care*, Families and Work Institute, 1993, p. 39.*

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*Providers***Current and Preferred Providers of Child Care**

Current providers of child care by percent of children being cared for, and preferred potential providers of child care and percent of children they would be caring for. Potential use of different child care arrangements is defined as current use by working mothers plus the use of various arrangements that would occur if the needs and preferences of nonworking mothers who said they would go to work if satisfactory child care were available were met.

Child care provider	Percent of children	
	Current use	Potential use
Mother	48.4%	29.1%
Relative	28.0%	35.7%
Nonrelative	13.5%	15.9%
Group	10.1%	17.0%
Other	1.0%	2.4%

Source: "The Child Care Challenge: What Parents Need and What Is Available in Three Metropolitan Areas: Executive Summary," Report prepared by Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, February 9, 1989, Figure 1.3, p. 12. Primary source: "Surveys of Child Care Supply and Needs," Mathematica Policy Research, Inc., 1988.

National Population Trends

KEVIN E. DEARDORFF
PATRICIA MONTGOMERY

BIRTHS

BIRTHS/ABOR

The population has grown by 13 million persons since the 1990 census.

On January 1, 1995, there were 261,638,000 people in the United States. This represents an increase of 2,471,000 (1.0 percent) over the January 1, 1994, estimate, and a gain of 12,919,000 (5.2 percent) since the 1990 census. The Nation's population growth during 1994 was mostly the result of "natural increase" (3,949,000 births minus 2,294,000 deaths). The United States also experienced a net gain from migration of 816,000 (736,000 international migrants and 80,000 returning federally affiliated U.S. citizens).

Population growth is concentrated among adults in their thirties and forties, and the elderly.

The Baby Boomers (those persons born from 1946 to 1964) continue to concentrate population growth within the age groups into which they age. The Baby Boom cohort, persons 29 to 47 years old on

January 1, 1995, accounted for 79,352,000 people or 30.3 percent of the total population.

The number of people in elderly age categories also continues to increase. The number of Americans 65 years old and over on January 1, 1995, was 33,361,000, an increase of 359,000 (1.1 percent) from a year ago and an increase of 2,281,000 (7.3 percent) from the 1990 census. A more pronounced percentage increase occurs to the oldest segment of the elderly population or those 85 years old and over. The number of persons in this category was 3,580,000 on January 1, 1995, an increase of 103,000 (3.0 percent) from 1 year ago and an increase of 559,000 (18.5 percent) from the 1990 census. This differential increase in the population 85 years old and over is the result of improvements in the life expectancy at advanced ages, continued high levels of births during the first decade of the century, and very high immigration from

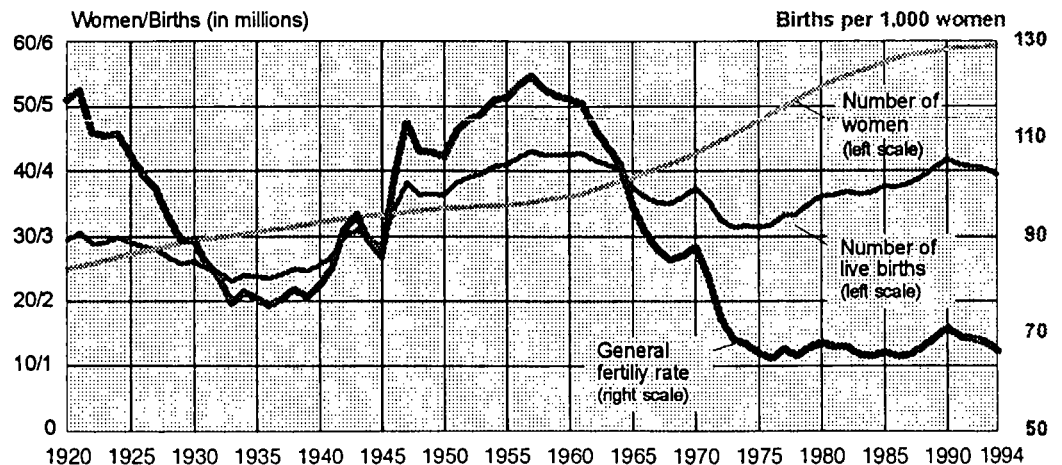
Europe during the early part of the century.

The number of births falls below the 4 million mark for the first time since 1988.

According to recent estimates, there were 3,949,000 births in 1994, a 2.2 percent decline from the previous year's total. This marks the first time since 1989 that births have not reached the 4 million mark and represents a continuation of the decline in births observed since 1990. Declining births can be the result of a decline in the number of women in childbearing ages (15 to 44 years old), a shift in the age distribution of women in the childbearing ages, or a decrease in age-specific fertility rates. Recent projections indicate neither a substantial decline in age-specific fertility rates nor a reduction in the female population 15 to 44 years old. However, a changing age structure within the female population 15 to 44 years old has led to fewer births.

Women, Live Births, and Births per 1,000
Women 15 to 44 Years Old, 1920 to 1994

(Resident population. Consistent with the 1990 census, as enumerated.)



Deaths Infant Mortality Rate, City : 1987

New Haven, CT - 20.2
Detroit, MI - 19.7
District of Columbia - 19.3
Baltimore, MD - 19.2
Savannah, GA - 19.0
Richmond, VA - 17.9
Syracuse, NY - 17.8
Portsmouth, VA - 17.7
Memphis, TN - 17.7
Flint, MI - 17.6

The 10 worst cities for infant mortality, based on the number of infants per 1,000 who died within one year of birth.

City	Rate
New Haven, CT	20.2
Detroit, MI	19.7
District of Columbia	19.3
Baltimore, MD	19.2
Savannah, GA	19.0
Richmond, VA	17.9
Syracuse, NY	17.8
Portsmouth, VA	17.7
Memphis, TN	17.7
Flint, MI	17.6

Source: "Detroit ranks 2nd-worst nationwide," *Detroit Free Press*, February 19, 1991, p. 4A.
Primary source: National Center for Health Statistics information gathered for 1987.

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Deaths

Infant Mortality Rate, States: 1987

Deaths of persons under 1 year of age per 1,000 births in 1987, ranked by state.

Area and State	Infant mortality rate-1987	
	Rate	Rank
United States	10.1	X
Alabama	12.2	4
Alaska	10.4	14
Arizona	9.5	30
Arkansas	10.3	18

[Continued]

Infant Deaths, States: 1991 and 1992 [Continued]

Area	Deaths (all ages)				Infant deaths (under 1 year)			
	1992		1991		1992		1991	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Pacific States	287,474	7.1	290,482	7.3	5,199	6.9	5,883	7.7
Washington	37,272	7.3	37,682	7.5	493	6.2	564	7.4
Oregon	25,862	8.7	25,205	8.6	306	7.4	326	7.6
California	215,206	7.0	218,735	7.2	4,168	6.9	4,761	7.8
Alaska	2,225	3.8	2,145	3.8	100	8.5	101	9.0
Hawaii	6,909	6.0	6,715	5.9	132	6.6	131	6.5

Source: Selected from "Provisional number of deaths and infant deaths, death rates and infant mortality rates: Each division and State, 1991 and 1992," National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 41, No. 13, September 28, 1993, Table 3, p. 12. Data are estimates by State of residence. Figures include revisions and, therefore, may differ from those previously published. Death rates for 1991 have been recomputed based on revised population estimates.

Deaths

Infant Deaths, United States: 1980-1990

Total number of deaths in thousands, infant deaths in thousands, death rate per 1,000 population, and infant death rate per 1,000 population, 1980 to 1990.

Year	Number (1,000) Deaths		Rate per 1,000 population Deaths	
	Total	Infant ¹	Total	Infant ²
1980	1,990	46	8.8	12.6
1981	1,978	43	8.6	11.9
1982	1,975	42	8.5	11.5
1983	2,019	41	8.6	11.2
1984	2,039	40	8.6	10.8
1985	2,086	40	8.8	10.6
1986	2,105	39	8.8	10.4
1987	2,123	38	8.8	10.1
1988	2,168	39	8.9	10.0
1989	2,150	40	8.7	9.8
1990	2,148	38	8.6	9.2

Source: Selected from "Live Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Divorces: 1950 to 1991," U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1993* (113th edition.) Washington, DC, 1993, table 91, p. 73. Primary source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, annual, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, and unpublished data. Notes: 1. Infants under 1 year, excluding fetal deaths. 2. Rates per 1,000 registered live births.

No. 105. Women Who Have Had a Child in the Last Year, by Age and Labor Force Status: 1980 to 1994

(See headnote, table 104)

YEAR	TOTAL, 18 TO 44 YEARS OLD			18 TO 29 YEARS OLD			30 TO 44 YEARS OLD		
	Number (1,000)	In the labor force		Number (1,000)	In the labor force		Number (1,000)	In the labor force	
		Number (1,000)	Percent		Number (1,000)	Percent		Number (1,000)	Percent
1980	3,247	1,233	38	2,476	947	38	770	287	37
1981	3,381	1,411	42	2,499	1,004	40	881	407	46
1982	3,433	1,508	44	2,445	1,040	43	988	469	48
1983	3,625	1,563	43	2,682	1,138	42	942	425	45
1984	3,311	1,547	47	2,375	1,058	45	936	489	52
1985	3,497	1,691	48	2,512	1,204	48	984	488	50
1986	3,625	1,805	50	2,452	1,185	48	1,174	620	53
1987	3,701	1,881	51	2,521	1,258	50	1,180	623	53
1988	3,667	1,866	51	2,384	1,177	49	1,283	688	54
1989	3,913	2,068	53	2,568	1,275	50	1,346	793	59
1990	3,688	1,985	54	2,346	1,182	50	1,342	802	60
1991	3,890	2,066	53	2,389	1,209	51	1,501	857	57

1 Lower age limit is 15 years old.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P20-482.

No. 106. Childless Women and Children Ever Born, by Race, Age, and Marital Status: 1994

(See headnote, table 104)

CHARACTERISTIC	Total number of women (1,000)	WOMEN BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN (percent)				CHILDREN EVER BORN	
		Total	None	One	Two or more	Total number (1,000)	Per 1,000 women
ALL RACES							
Women ever married	37,355	100	19.1	22.5	58.5	65,954	1,766
15 to 19 years old	393	100	49.2	43.5	7.2	230	584
20 to 24 years old	3,189	100	37.4	36.4	26.2	3,120	978
25 to 29 years old	6,283	100	28.9	29.0	42.2	8,420	1,340
30 to 34 years old	8,898	100	17.5	22.8	59.7	15,912	1,788
35 to 39 years old	9,584	100	13.3	17.0	69.7	19,408	2,025
40 to 44 years old	9,009	100	12.1	17.6	70.3	18,863	2,094
Women never married	22,733	100	79.8	10.3	9.9	8,690	382
15 to 19 years old	8,405	100	93.5	5.2	1.3	683	81
20 to 24 years old	6,121	100	79.8	12.9	7.4	1,930	315
25 to 29 years old	3,502	100	70.0	13.0	17.1	2,121	606
30 to 34 years old	2,233	100	61.4	14.1	24.4	1,924	862
35 to 39 years old	1,509	100	59.9	15.5	24.5	1,302	863
40 to 44 years old	963	100	68.4	12.6	18.9	730	758
WHITE							
Women ever married	31,863	100	19.6	22.4	58.0	55,152	1,731
15 to 19 years old	346	100	46.4	46.9	6.7	210	607
20 to 24 years old	2,762	100	37.7	36.5	25.9	2,667	966
25 to 29 years old	5,367	100	29.5	28.5	42.1	7,072	1,318
30 to 34 years old	7,643	100	18.0	22.7	59.3	13,350	1,747
35 to 39 years old	8,155	100	13.9	17.0	69.1	16,229	1,990
40 to 44 years old	7,591	100	12.5	17.1	70.4	15,624	2,058
Women never married	16,668	100	87.1	7.9	5.0	3,523	211
15 to 19 years old	6,560	100	95.4	3.8	0.8	377	57
20 to 24 years old	4,589	100	85.4	10.6	4.0	935	204
25 to 29 years old	2,481	100	79.6	10.6	9.7	886	357
30 to 34 years old	1,453	100	76.6	10.3	13.1	649	447
35 to 39 years old	927	100	76.6	11.2	12.2	401	433
40 to 44 years old	659	100	81.9	8.3	9.8	275	418
BLACK							
Women ever married	3,669	100	13.6	24.8	61.7	7,496	2,043
15 to 19 years old	22	100	(B)	(B)	(B)	13	(B)
20 to 24 years old	261	100	26.8	41.1	32.1	319	1,222
25 to 29 years old	618	100	22.2	31.5	46.3	956	1,548
30 to 34 years old	829	100	13.4	25.1	61.4	1,757	2,120
35 to 39 years old	948	100	7.7	18.3	73.9	2,141	2,259
40 to 44 years old	991	100	9.4	22.3	68.3	2,310	2,330
Women never married	4,855	100	53.8	19.4	26.8	4,743	977
15 to 19 years old	1,395	100	85.1	11.7	3.2	259	186
20 to 24 years old	1,154	100	55.2	23.3	21.5	921	798
25 to 29 years old	818	100	40.2	21.1	38.8	1,109	1,354
30 to 34 years old	695	100	30.0	21.7	48.4	1,189	1,712
35 to 39 years old	530	100	31.0	23.7	45.4	821	1,551
40 to 44 years old	263	100	32.5	24.0	43.5	443	1,685

B Base figure too small to meet statistical standards for reliability. Includes other races, not shown separately. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, series P20-482.

No. 107. Lifetime Births Expected per 1,000 Wives: 1971 to 1992

(See headnote, table 104)

YEAR	LIFETIME BIRTHS TO ALL WIVES AGED—			LIFETIME BIRTHS TO WHITE WIVES AGED—			LIFETIME BIRTHS TO BLACK WIVES AGED—			LIFETIME BIRTHS TO HISPANIC WIVES AGED—		
	18 to 24 yrs. old	25 to 29 yrs. old	30 to 34 yrs. old	18 to 24 yrs. old	25 to 29 yrs. old	30 to 34 yrs. old	18 to 24 yrs. old	25 to 29 yrs. old	30 to 34 yrs. old	18 to 24 yrs. old	25 to 29 yrs. old	30 to 34 yrs. old
1971	2,375	2,619	2,989	2,353	2,577	2,936	2,623	3,112	3,714	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1975	2,173	2,260	2,610	2,147	2,233	2,564	2,489	2,587	3,212	2,223	2,607	3,238
1980	2,134	2,166	2,248	2,130	2,146	2,223	2,155	2,426	2,522	2,428	2,495	2,909
1985	2,183	2,236	2,167	2,177	2,227	2,139	2,242	2,259	2,521	2,367	2,628	2,712
1990	2,244	2,285	2,277	2,218	2,272	2,257	2,509	2,443	2,579	2,404	2,482	2,824
1992	2,279	2,271	2,218	2,274	2,259	2,208	2,353	2,389	2,362	2,511	2,437	2,600

NA Not available. 1 Includes other races not shown separately. 2 Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

No. 108. Lifetime Births Expected by Women, 18 to 34 Years Old, by Selected Characteristics: 1992

(As of June. Covers women in the civilian noninstitutional population. Based on Current Population Survey. See text, section 1, and Appendix III)

CHARACTERISTIC	Women reporting on birth expectations (1,000)	RATE PER 1,000 WOMEN			PERCENTAGE EXPECTING—	
		Births to date	Future births expected	Lifetime births expected	No lifetime births	No future births
Total	24,223	1,135	963	2,098	9.3	48.3
White	20,141	1,077	1,014	2,091	9.3	46.1
Black	3,217	1,508	628	2,136	9.3	63.4
Hispanic	2,357	1,493	838	2,331	5.7	51.4
Not a high school graduate	3,599	1,776	616	2,393	7.6	63.8
High school, 4 years	8,760	1,325	718	2,043	9.0	37.5
College: 1 or more years	11,864	800	1,249	2,049	10.0	39.2
Some college, no degree	5,871	848	1,216	2,064	10.0	43.4
Associate degree	1,731	1,020	1,018	2,038	8.9	31.0
Bachelor's degree	3,466	663	1,380	2,043	10.3	26.0
Graduate or professional degree	795	563	1,427	1,990	12.0	44.1
In labor force	17,834	929	1,069	1,998	10.5	43.6
Employed	16,130	903	1,077	1,980	10.7	49.3
Unemployed	1,705	1,176	991	2,167	8.4	60.1
Not in labor force	6,389	1,710	667	2,377	6.0	36.8
Managerial and professional	3,760	725	1,232	1,957	11.3	41.0
Technical, sales, and admin. support	7,511	835	1,126	1,962	10.2	48.2
Service workers	3,127	1,097	974	2,071	9.5	55.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing	198	1,426	972	2,398	14.1	59.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	299	1,135	714	1,849	12.7	62.4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,235	1,223	675	1,897	13.5	62.4

Includes other races not shown separately. 2 Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Source of tables 107 and 108: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, series P20-470.

No. 109. Pregnancies, Number and Outcome: 1976 to 1992

(Live births: source of data is statistics of registered births published annually by National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). Induced abortions: derived from published reports by the Alan Guttmacher Institute. Fetal losses: based on the National Survey of Family Growth conducted by NCHS)

YEAR	NUMBER (1,000)				RATE PER 1,000 WOMEN, 15 TO 44 YEARS OLD			
	Total	Live births	Induced abortions	Fetal losses	Total	Live births	Induced abortions	Fetal losses
1976	5,002	3,168	1,179	655	102.7	65.0	24.2	13.4
1977	5,331	3,327	1,317	687	107.0	66.8	26.4	13.8
1978	5,433	3,333	1,410	690	106.7	65.5	27.7	13.5
1979	5,714	3,494	1,498	722	109.9	67.2	28.8	13.9
1980	5,912	3,612	1,554	746	111.9	68.4	29.4	14.1
1981	5,958	3,629	1,577	751	110.5	67.3	29.3	13.9
1982	6,024	3,681	1,574	769	110.1	67.3	28.5	14.1
1983	5,977	3,639	1,575	763	108.0	65.7	28.5	13.8
1984	6,019	3,669	1,577	773	107.4	65.5	28.0	14.0
1985	6,144	3,761	1,589	795	108.3	66.3	27.4	13.9
1986	6,129	3,757	1,574	798	106.7	65.4	26.9	14.1
1987	6,183	3,809	1,559	815	106.8	67.3	27.4	14.5
1988	6,341	3,910	1,591	840	109.1	69.2	26.8	15.0
1989	6,480	4,041	1,567	873	111.0	70.9	27.4	15.4
1990	6,668	4,158	1,609	902	113.8	69.6	26.3	15.2
1991	6,563	4,111	1,557	896	111.1	68.9	25.9	15.1
1992	6,484	4,065	1,529	890	109.9	68.9	25.9	15.1

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, vol. 41, No. 5, Supplement.

No. 124. Infant, Maternal, and Neonatal Mortality Rates and Fetal Mortality Ratios, by Race: 1970 to 1993

[Deaths per 1,000 live births, except as noted. Excludes deaths of nonresidents of U.S. Beginning 1980, race for live births tabulated according to race of mother, for infant and neonatal mortality rates. Beginning 1989, race for live births tabulated according to race of mother, for maternal mortality rates and mortality rates. See also Appendix III and *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series B 136-147.]

ITEM	1970	1980	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Infant deaths¹	20.0	12.6	11.2	10.8	10.6	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.4
White	17.8	10.3	9.3	9.2	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.6	7.3	6.9	6.6
Black and other	30.9	20.2	17.8	17.1	16.8	16.7	16.5	16.1	15.3	15.1	14.4	14.1	14.1
Black	32.6	22.2	20.0	19.2	19.0	18.9	18.8	18.5	18.6	18.0	17.6	16.8	16.5
Maternal deaths²	21.5	9.2	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.2	6.6	6.4	7.9	8.2	7.9	7.8	(NA)
White	14.4	6.7	5.9	5.4	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.8	5.0	(NA)
Black and other	55.9	19.8	16.3	16.9	18.1	16.0	12.0	17.4	16.5	19.1	15.6	18.2	(NA)
Black	59.8	21.5	18.3	19.7	20.4	18.8	14.2	19.5	18.4	22.4	18.3	20.8	(NA)
Fetal deaths³	14.2	9.2	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.4	(NA)
White	12.4	8.2	7.5	7.4	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.3	(NA)
Black and other	22.6	13.4	12.4	11.5	11.3	11.2	11.5	11.4	11.7	11.9	11.4	11.7	(NA)
Neonatal deaths⁴	15.1	8.5	7.3	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3
White	13.8	7.4	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.3
Black and other	21.4	13.2	11.4	10.9	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.3	10.3	9.9	9.5	9.2	9.0
Black	22.8	14.6	12.9	12.3	12.6	12.3	12.3	12.1	11.9	11.6	11.2	10.8	10.7

NA Not available. ¹ Represents deaths of infants under 1 year old, exclusive of fetal deaths. ² Per 100,000 live births from deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium. Beginning 1979, deaths are classified according to the ninth revision of the *International Classification of Diseases*; earlier years classified according to the revision in use at the time; see text, section 2. ³ Includes only those deaths with stated or presumed period of gestation of 20 weeks or more. ⁴ Represents deaths of infants under 28 days old, exclusive of fetal deaths.

No. 125. Fetal and Infant Deaths—Number and Percent Distribution: 1970 to 1992

[State requirements for reporting of fetal deaths vary. Most States require reporting of fetal deaths. There is substantial evidence that not all fetal deaths for which reporting is required are reported. For details of methodology, see Appendix III and source.]

YEAR	NUMBER					PERCENT DISTRIBUTION						
	Total	Fetal deaths		Infant deaths		Total	Fetal deaths		Infant deaths			
		Early ¹	Late ²	Neonatal	Post-neo-natal ⁵		Early ¹	Late ²	Neonatal	Post-neo-natal ⁵		
											Early ³	Late ⁴
1970	127,628	17,170	35,791	50,821	5,458	18,388	100.0	13.5	28.0	39.8	4.3	14.4
1980	78,879	10,754	22,599	25,492	5,126	14,908	100.0	13.6	28.7	32.3	6.5	18.9
1981	75,901	11,126	21,470	24,384	4,737	14,184	100.0	14.7	28.3	32.1	6.2	18.7
1982	75,095	11,028	21,666	23,706	4,629	14,066	100.0	14.7	28.9	31.6	6.2	18.7
1983	71,379	10,933	19,819	22,315	4,192	14,120	100.0	15.3	27.8	31.3	5.9	19.8
1984	69,679	10,963	19,136	21,566	4,125	13,889	100.0	15.7	27.5	31.0	5.9	19.9
1985	69,691	10,958	18,703	21,865	4,314	13,851	100.0	15.7	26.8	31.4	6.2	19.9
1986	67,863	11,100	17,872	21,053	4,159	13,679	100.0	16.4	26.3	31.0	6.1	20.2
1987	67,757	11,656	17,693	20,471	4,156	13,781	100.0	17.2	26.1	30.2	6.1	20.3
1988	68,352	11,833	17,609	20,471	4,219	14,220	100.0	17.3	25.8	29.9	6.2	20.8
1989	70,124	12,397	18,072	20,796	4,372	14,487	100.0	17.7	25.8	29.7	6.2	20.7
1990	67,696	12,554	16,791	20,020	4,289	14,042	100.0	18.5	24.8	29.6	6.3	20.7
1991	65,000	12,310	15,924	18,916	4,052	13,788	100.0	18.9	24.5	29.1	6.2	21.2
1992	63,153	12,704	15,821	17,798	4,051	12,779	100.0	20.1	25.1	28.2	6.4	21.8

¹ 20-27 weeks gestation. ² 28 weeks or more gestation. ³ Less than 7 days. ⁴ 7-27 days. ⁵ 28 days-11 months.

No. 126. Infant Deaths and Infant Mortality Rates, by Cause of Death: 1980 to 1993

[Excludes deaths of nonresidents of the United States. Deaths classified according to ninth revision of *International Classification of Diseases*. See also Appendix III.]

CAUSE OF DEATH	NUMBER			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION			INFANT MORTALITY RATE		
	1980	1990	1993	1980	1990	1993	1980	1990	1993
Total	45,526	38,351	33,466	100	100	100	12.6	9.2	8.4
Congenital anomalies	9,220	8,239	7,129	20	21	21	2.6	2.6	1.8
Sudden infant death syndrome	5,510	5,417	4,669	12	14	14	1.5	1.3	1.2
Respiratory distress syndrome	4,989	2,850	1,815	11	7	5	1.4	0.7	0.5
Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birth weight	3,648	4,013	4,310	8	10	13	1.0	1.0	1.1
Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy	1,572	1,655	1,343	4	4	4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia	1,497	762	549	3	2	2	0.4	0.2	0.1
Infections specific to the perinatal period	971	875	772	2	2	2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Accidents and adverse effects	1,166	930	898	3	2	3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes	985	975	994	2	3	3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Pneumonia and influenza	1,012	634	530	2	2	2	0.3	0.2	0.1
All other causes	14,956	12,001	10,457	33	31	31	4.1	2.9	2.6

¹ Deaths of infants under 1 year old per 1,000 live births. Sources of tables 124-126: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, annual, and *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*; and unpublished data.

No. 127. Infant Mortality Rates, by Race—States: 1980 to 1993

[Deaths per 1,000 live births, by place of residence. Represents deaths of infants under 1 year old, exclusive of fetal deaths. Excludes deaths of nonresidents of the United States. See Appendix III and *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series B 143-147, for U.S. totals.]

DIVISION AND STATE	TOTAL			WHITE		BLACK		DIVISION AND STATE	TOTAL			WHITE		BLACK	
	1980	1990	1993	1990	1993	1990	1993		1980	1990	1993	1990	1993	1990	1993
U.S.	12.6	9.2	8.4	7.7	6.8	18.0	16.5	VA	13.6	10.2	8.7	7.5	6.7	19.5	14.9
N.E.	10.5	7.2	6.5	6.8	6.0	14.0	13.1	WV	11.8	9.9	8.6	9.6	8.1	(NA)	(NA)
ME	9.2	6.2	6.8	6.2	6.9	(NA)	(NA)	NC	14.5	10.6	10.5	8.3	7.7	16.5	17.1
NH	9.9	7.1	5.6	7.2	5.7	(NA)	(NA)	SC	15.6	11.7	10.1	8.3	6.7	17.3	15.7
VT	10.7	6.4	6.7	6.5	6.7	(NA)	(NA)	GA	14.5	12.4	10.4	9.1	7.2	18.3	16.3
MA	10.5	7.0	6.2	6.7	5.7	11.9	11.4	FL	14.6	9.6	8.6	7.6	6.6	16.8	15.3
RI	11.0	8.1	7.3	8.3	7.1	(NA)	(NA)	E.S.C.	14.5	10.4	9.7	8.1	7.5	16.4	15.7
CT	11.2	7.9	7.1	6.6	5.8	17.6	15.6	KY	12.9	8.5	8.2	8.0	7.6	14.3	14.3
M.A.	12.8	9.5	8.4	7.5	6.5	18.7	16.8	TN	13.5	10.3	9.4	8.0	6.7	17.9	17.9
NY	12.5	9.6	8.4	7.7	6.6	18.1	15.4	AL	15.1	10.8	10.3	8.3	7.9	16.0	15.1
NJ	12.5	9.0	8.3	6.8	6.1	18.4	17.5	W.S.C.	12.7	8.7	8.3	7.4	7.0	15.3	14.9
PA	13.2	9.6	8.6	7.8	6.6	20.5	19.7	AR	12.7	9.2	10.0	8.0	9.1	13.9	13.4
E.N.C.	13.0	10.1	9.3	8.0	7.4	21.0	18.7	LA	14.3	11.1	10.8	7.3	7.4	16.7	15.6
OH	12.8	9.8	9.2	8.2	7.6	19.5	17.9	OK	12.7	9.2	8.8	9.4	8.3	14.3	16.4
IN	11.9	9.6	9.2	8.9	8.0	17.4	18.3	TX	12.2	8.1	7.5	7.1	6.5	14.7	14.6
IL	14.8	10.7	9.9	7.7	7.1	22.4	19.6	Mt.	11.0	8.6	7.4	8.3	6.9	18.5	18.0
MI	12.8	10.7	9.5	7.9	7.1	21.6	18.8	MT	12.4	9.0	7.4	8.6	6.9	(NA)	(NA)
WI	10.3	8.2	7.9	7.2	7.0	19.0	16.0	ID	10.7	8.7	7.2	8.7	7.0	(NA)	(NA)
W.N.C.	11.3	8.4	8.1	7.5	7.2	18.9	17.1	WY	9.8	6.6	7.9	8.8	7.9	(NA)	(NA)
MN	10.0	7.3	7.5	6.7	7.1	23.7	14.1	CO	10.1	8.8	7.9	8.4	7.4	19.4	17.0
IA	11.8	8.1	6.9	7.8	6.4	21.9	22.9	NM	11.5	9.0	8.4	9.3	7.3	(NA)	(NA)
MO	12.4	9.4	8.4	7.8	7.1	18.2	14.8	AZ	12.4	8.8	7.6	8.2	6.0	20.6	22.1
ND	12.1	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	(NA)	(NA)	UT	10.4	7.5	6.0	7.4	6.0	(NA)	(NA)
SD	10.9	10.1	9.5	8.6	7.3	18.9	26.2	NV	10.7	8.4	6.7	8.1	6.2	14.2	14.0
NE	11.5	8.3	8.1	7.2	6.3	18.3	26.2	Pac.	11.2	7.9	6.8	7.6	6.3	17.1	15.8
KS	10.4	8.4	8.8	7.7	7.5	17.7	23.5	WA	11.8	7.8	6.4	7.6	6.0	20.6	17.8
S.A.	14.5	10.7	9.6	8.0	6.9	17.9	16.4	OR	12.2	8.3	7.2	8.1	7.0	(NA)	(NA)
DE	13.9	10.1	8.8	7.3	5.7	20.1	19.9	CA	11.1	7.9	6.8	7.5	6.3	16.8	15.6
MD	14.0	9.5	9.8	6.5	6.3	17.1	17.6	AK	12.3	10.5	8.2	8.5	6.3	(NA)	(NA)
DC	25.0	20.7	17.4	(NA)	(NA)	24.6	20.6	HI	10.3	6.7	7.2	5.1	3.8	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available. ¹ Includes other races, not shown separately. ² Based on a frequency of less than 20 infant deaths. Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, annual, and unpublished data.

No. 128. Age-Adjusted Death Rates, by Selected Causes: 1980 to 1993

[Rates per 100,000 population. For explanation of age-adjustment see text, section 2. The standard population for this table is the total population of the United States enumerated in 1940. See also headnote, table 125.]

CAUSE OF DEATH	1980	1990	1993	CAUSE OF DEATH	1980	1990	1993
All causes	585.8	520.2	513.3	Pneumonia and influenza	12.9	14.0	13.5
Major cardiovascular diseases	256.0	189.8	181.8	Pneumonia	12.4	13.7	13.3
Diseases of heart	202.0	152.0	145.3	Influenza	0.5	0.3	0.2
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease	2.6	1.5	1.3	Diabetes mellitus	10.1	11.7	12.4
Hypertensive heart disease	6.8	5.3	4.9	Suicide	11.4	11.5	11.3
Ischemic heart disease	149.6	102.6	94.9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	12.2	8.6	7.9
Other diseases of endocardium	2.0	2.5	2.6	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	4.5	4.3	4.5
All other forms of heart disease	40.6	40.1	41.1	Homicide and legal intervention	10.8	10.2	10.7
Hypertension	2.0	1.9	2.2	Septicemia	2.6	4.1	4.1
Cerebrovascular diseases	40.6	27.7	22.5	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	1.8	12.0	15.9
Atherosclerosis	5.5	5.4	5.4	Benign neoplasms	2.0	1.7	1.7
Other				Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1.7	1.3	1.2
Malignancies ²	132.8	135.0	132.6	Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction	1.4	1.1	1.0
Of respiratory and intrathoracic organs	36.4	41.4	40.8	Anemias	0.9	0.9	0.9
Of digestive organs and peritoneum	33.0	30.2	29.5	Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder	0.8	0.6	0.5
Of genital organs	13.6	13.6	13.2	Nutritional deficiencies	0.5	0.5	0.9
Of breast	12.5	12.7	11.6	Infections of kidney	0.7	0.2	0.2
Of urinary organs	5.2	5.1	5.0	Tuberculosis	0.6	0.5	0.3
Leukemia	5.4	5.0	4.9	Meningitis	0.6	0.3	0.3
Accidents and adverse effects	42.3	32.5	30.3	Viral hepatitis	0.3	0.5	0.6
Motor vehicle	22.9	18.5	16.0	Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis	0.2	0.1	0.1
All other	19.5	14.0	14.4	Hyperplasia of prostate	0.2	0.1	0.1
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions ³	15.9	19.7	21.4	Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions	9.8	7.3	7.4
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified	1.0	0.8	0.8	All other causes	36.8	38.4	39.7
Emphysema	4.0	3.7	3.9				
Asthma	1.0	1.4	1.4				
Other	9.9	13.7	15.2				

No. 115. Abortions—Number, Rate, and Ratio, by Race: 1975 to 1992

YEAR	ALL RACES			WHITE			BLACK AND OTHER		
	Abortions			Abortions			Abortions		
	Women 15-44 years old (1,000)	Number (1,000)	Rate per 1,000 women	Women 15-44 years old (1,000)	Number (1,000)	Rate per 1,000 women	Women 15-44 years old (1,000)	Number (1,000)	Rate per 1,000 women
1975	47,606	1,034	21.7	40,857	701	17.2	6,749	333	49.3
1976	52,016	1,498	28.8	44,266	1,062	24.0	3,750	435	58.2
1977	53,648	1,554	29.3	44,942	1,094	24.3	3,706	460	58.5
1978	53,901	1,577	29.3	45,494	1,108	24.3	3,777	470	55.9
1979	54,679	1,574	28.8	46,049	1,095	23.8	3,733	479	55.5
1980	55,340	1,575	28.5	46,506	1,084	23.3	3,766	481	55.5
1981	56,061	1,577	28.1	47,023	1,087	23.1	3,666	491	54.3
1982	56,754	1,589	28.0	47,512	1,076	22.6	3,660	513	55.5
1983	57,483	1,574	27.4	48,010	1,045	21.8	3,500	529	55.9
1984	58,196	1,559	27.1	48,288	1,017	21.1	3,388	542	56.0
1985	58,962	1,591	27.3	48,325	1,026	21.2	3,333	565	57.3
1986	58,365	1,567	26.8	48,104	1,006	20.9	3,099	561	54.7
1987	58,700	1,609	27.4	48,224	1,039	21.5	3,18	570	54.4
1988	59,080	1,557	26.3	48,406	982	20.3	3,033	574	53.8
1989	59,020	1,529	25.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1990									
1991									
1992									

NA Not available. Live births are those which occurred from July 1 of year shown through June 30 of the following year (to match time of conception with abortions). Births are classified by race of child 1972-1988, and by race of mother after 1988. Total numbers of abortions in 1983 and 1986 have been estimated by interpolation; 1989 and 1990 have been estimated using trends in CDC data.

No. 116: Abortions, by Selected Characteristics: 1985 to 1991

[Number of abortions from surveys conducted by source; characteristics from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control's (CDC) annual abortion surveillance summaries, with adjustments for changes in States reporting data to the CDC each year]

CHARACTERISTIC	NUMBER (1,000)			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION			ABORTION RATIO ¹		
	1985	1990	1991	1985	1990	1991	1985	1990	1991
Total abortions	1,589	1,609	1,557	100	100	100	297	280	275
Age of woman:									
Less than 15 years old	17	13	12	1	1	1	624	515	502
15 to 19 years old	399	351	314	25	22	20	462	403	379
20 to 24 years old	548	532	533	35	33	34	328	328	330
25 to 29 years old	336	360	348	21	22	22	219	224	224
30 to 34 years old	181	216	213	11	13	14	203	196	192
35 to 39 years old	57	108	107	5	7	7	280	249	241
40 years old and over	21	29	29	1	2	2	409	354	339
Race of woman:									
White	1,076	1,039	982	68	65	63	265	241	233
Black and other	513	570	574	32	35	37	397	396	398
Marital status of woman:									
Married	251	284	271	18	18	17	88	88	86
Unmarried	1,307	1,325	1,285	82	82	83	605	527	512
Number of prior live births:									
None	872	780	724	55	49	46	358	316	303
One	349	396	398	22	25	26	219	230	231
Two	240	280	281	15	17	18	286	292	294
Three	85	102	105	5	6	7	281	279	285
Four or more	43	50	50	3	3	3	230	223	218
Number of prior induced abortions:									
None	944	891	840	60	55	54	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
One	416	443	437	26	28	28	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Two or more	228	275	279	14	17	18	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Weeks of gestation:									
Less than 9 weeks	779	817	805	49	51	52	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
9 to 10 weeks	425	418	399	27	26	26	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
11 to 12 weeks	211	199	188	13	12	12	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
13 weeks or more	173	175	164	11	11	11	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available. ¹ Number of abortions per 1,000 abortions and live births. Live births are those which occurred from July 1 of year shown through June 30 of the following year (to match time of conception with abortions). ² Beginning 1985, data not exactly comparable with prior years because of a change in the method of calculation.

Source of tables 115 and 116: S.K. Henshaw and J. Van Vort, eds., *Abortion Factbook*, 1992 Edition, Readings, Trends, and State and Local Data to 1988, The Alan Guttmacher Institute, New York, NY, 1992 (copyright); S.K. Henshaw and J. Van Vort, *Abortion Services in the United States, 1991 and 1992: Family Perspectives*, 26-100, 1994; and unpublished data.

No. 117. Abortions—Number, Rate, and Abortion/Live Birth Ratio, by State: 1980 to 1992

[Number of abortions from surveys of hospitals, clinics, and physicians identified as providers of abortion services conducted by The Alan Guttmacher Institute. Abortion rates are computed per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years of age on July 1 of specified year. Abortion ratios are computed as the number of abortions per 1,000 live births from July 1 of year shown to June 30 of following year, by State of occurrence.]

DIVISION, REGION, AND STATE	NUMBER OF ABORTIONS (1,000)			RATE PER 1,000 WOMEN, 15 TO 44 YEARS OLD			RATIO: ABORTIONS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS		
	1980	1985	1992	1980	1985	1992	1980	1985	1992
United States	1,554	1,589	1,529	29.3	28.0	25.9	428	422	379
Northeast	396	407	379	34.9	(NA)	32.1	604	(NA)	506
New England	84	85	78	28.9	28.6	25.2	530	504	429
Maine	3	5	4	18.6	18.6	14.7	289	308	292
New Hampshire	5	7	4	21.1	29.0	14.6	347	419	269
Vermont	4	3	3	30.4	26.2	21.2	466	448	393
Massachusetts	46	40	41	33.5	29.3	28.4	609	533	472
Rhode Island	7	8	7	30.7	35.5	30.0	529	572	461
Connecticut	19	22	20	25.6	29.3	26.2	561	550	444
Middle Atlantic	312	322	300	37.0	37.6	34.6	627	607	530
New York	188	195	195	45.8	47.4	46.2	780	746	694
New Jersey	35	69	55	32.8	39.6	31.0	591	672	460
Pennsylvania	89	57	50	26.1	21.3	18.6	423	348	302
Midwest	318	289	262	23.3	(NA)	18.9	336	(NA)	287
East North Central	243	221	205	24.9	22.1	20.7	369	356	313
Ohio	67	57	50	26.0	22.4	19.5	397	357	294
Indiana	20	16	16	15.3	12.2	12.0	227	202	185
Illinois	69	65	68	25.9	23.8	25.4	374	372	361
Michigan	65	64	56	29.7	25.2	25.2	457	488	393
Wisconsin	22	18	15	20.1	15.7	13.6	292	246	223
West North Central	75	68	57	19.2	16.7	14.3	260	252	221
Minnesota	20	17	16	20.7	16.6	15.6	288	257	251
Iowa	9	10	7	14.3	15.0	11.4	195	248	185
Missouri	22	20	14	19.4	17.3	11.6	273	261	175
North Dakota	3	3	1	21.5	18.5	10.7	235	230	149
South Dakota	1	2	1	9.0	10.6	6.8	103	140	92
Nebraska	6	7	6	17.9	18.2	15.7	227	268	246
Kansas	14	10	13	25.6	18.2	22.4	343	264	353
South	457	453	450	25.9	(NA)	22.0	369	(NA)	323
South Atlantic	255	257	269	29.4	27.1	25.9	462	429	397
Delaware	4	5	6	25.9	30.9	35.2	395	451	502
Maryland	31	31	29	29.2	26.9	26.4	571	480	454
District of Columbia	29	24	21	168.3	145.9	138.4	1,569	1,186	1,104
Virginia	32	34	35	24.2	24.0	22.7	417	412	373
West Virginia	3	5	3	6.9	10.1	7.7	104	165	134
North Carolina	32	34	36	22.8	22.6	22.4	377	379	357
South Carolina	14	11	12	18.2	13.7	14.2	274	228	229
Georgia	38	38	40	28.4	26.1	24.0	395	397	350
Florida	74	77	85	35.5	31.8	30.0	547	465	438
East South Central	65	57	54	19.2	15.8	14.9	271	258	228
Kentucky	13	10	10	15.1	11.0	11.4	215	189	191
Tennessee	26	22	19	23.6	19.1	16.2	352	315	243
Alabama	21	19	17	23.1	20.2	18.2	331	333	277
Mississippi	6	6	8	10.6	9.7	12.4	132	142	176
West South Central	137	139	127	24.5	21.8	19.6	308	290	266
Louisiana	6	5	7	12.3	10.1	13.5	173	159	213
Oklahoma	18	19	14	17.6	17.4	13.4	218	240	195
Oklahoma	11	13	9	16.4	17.1	12.5	221	269	193
Texas	102	101	97	30.0	25.5	23.1	367	320	297
West	383	440	438	36.8	(NA)	34.1	486	(NA)	446
Mountain	68	75	70	25.0	23.6	21.0	302	316	280
Montana	4	4	3	20.1	19.0	18.2	265	288	298
Idaho	3	3	2	12.7	11.1	7.2	141	155	97
Wyoming	1	1	1	9.5	7.9	4.3	107	125	74
Colorado	23	24	20	31.4	28.8	23.6	447	438	362
New Mexico	8	6	6	27.0	17.4	17.7	358	219	228
Arizona	16	22	21	25.0	29.9	24.1	310	373	295
Utah	4	4	4	12.3	11.1	9.3	97	116	104
Nevada	9	10	13	46.6	40.5	44.2	697	641	591
Pacific	315	365	368	41.0	42.8	38.7	561	594	501
Washington	37	31	33	37.5	28.0	27.7	522	458	447
Oregon	18	15	16	28.3	22.3	23.9	396	374	372
California	250	304	304	43.7	47.9	42.1	598	640	519
Alaska	2	4	2	17.9	27.7	16.5	196	283	222
Hawaii	8	11	12	34.4	43.7	46.0	441	611	617

Represents zero. NA Not available.

Source: S.K. Henshaw and J. Van Vort, eds., *Abortion Factbook*, 1992 Edition, Readings, Trends, and State and Local Data to 1988, The Alan Guttmacher Institute, New York, NY, 1992 (copyright); S.K. Henshaw and J. Van Vort, *Abortion Services in the United States, 1991 and 1992: Family Perspectives*, 26-100, 1994; and unpublished data.

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Abortions

Abortions: 1972-1990

Total number of legal abortions performed and percent of pregnancies ending in abortion.

Year	Number	% of pregnancies ending in abortion
1972	586,800	12.9%
1976	1,179,300	23.1%
1980	1,553,900	25.7%
1985	1,588,550	25.4%
1990	1,680,000	24.6%

Source: "Abortions," William J. Bennett, *The Index of Leading Cultural Indicators*, Vol 1, March 1993, p. 10. Also, "Abortion and a Nation at War," *First Things*, October 1992. Primary source: Alan Guttmacher Institute.

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Abortions

**Pregnancies Among Teenaged Girls by Result,
Abortions: 1976 and 1980-1988**

Estimated number of induced abortions performed on teenaged girls.

[Numbers in thousands.]

Year	Total abortions	Estimated number of abortions on teenaged girls			
		Age of girl/woman			
		Under 15 yrs.	15-19 years old		
			Total	15-17 years	18-19 years
1988	1,591	14	393	158	234
1987	1,559	14	382	161	221
1986	1,574	16	389	165	224
1985	1,589	17	399	166	234
1984	1,577	17	399	161	238
1983	1,575	16	411	166	245
1982	1,574	15	419	168	250
1981	1,577	15	433	176	257
1980	1,554	15	445 ✓	183	261
1976	1,179	16	363 ✓	153	210

Source: Selected from "Estimated number of pregnancies by outcome of pregnancy, age of woman, and race: United States, 1976 and 1980-88," *National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 41, No. 6, Supplement, November 16, 1992, Table 2, pp. 8-9.

D4-5. Tenth-Graders Who Agree or Strongly Agree with Statements on Why They Go to School, 1990

Reason for going to school	All 10th graders	Sex		Race/ethnicity			Socioeconomic Status		
		Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Low	Middle	High
Think subjects are interesting	71.0%	70.1%	71.9%	68.8%	79.1%	74.5%	72.8%	68.7%	74.9%
Get a feeling of satisfaction	76.9	74.2	79.6	74.8	85.8	81.3	78.2	75.3	79.1
Nothing else to do	30.3	33.4	27.3	30.1	29.0	31.1	33.2	30.8	26.5
Need education to get a job	96.6	95.3	97.8	96.5	96.7	96.8	95.4	96.5	97.7
To meet friends	82.7	83.0	82.4	85.5	66.1	80.1	76.8	82.5	87.4
Play on a team or belong to a club	53.6	58.4	49.0	55.3	49.3	45.3	40.4	54.3	64.1
Teachers care and expect student to succeed	74.0	72.6	75.4	72.4	81.6	76.0	75.2	72.8	75.5

Source: Snyder, T. D., and C. M. Hoffman. 1993. *Digest of Education Statistics*. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics, page 143.

D5. ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

D5-1. Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) and American College Test (ACT) Scores from 1967–1990

	SAT		ACT				
	Verbal	Math	Composite	English	Math	Reading	Reasoning
1967	466	492	19.9	18.5	20.0	19.7	20.8
1970	460	488	18.6	17.7	17.6	17.4	21.1
1975	434	472	18.5	17.9	17.4	17.2	21.1
1980	424	466	18.5	17.8	17.3	17.2	21.0
1985	431	475	18.6	18.1	17.2	17.4	21.2
1990	424	476	20.6	20.5	19.9	21.2*	20.7*
1992	423	476	20.6	20.2	20.0	21.1	20.7
*1991 (1990 not available)							

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1993* (113th edition). Washington, DC, 1993, page 170.

(schools+) —
EDUCATION

Table 120.—Selected characteristics of 8th grade students in public schools, by region and state: 1992¹

Region and state	Math units required for graduation	Year of revision of state guides with NCTM standards ²	Length of school year		Passing test in math required for graduation in 1993	Percent of students with 4 or more hours of math instruction each week	Percent of students reporting					
			1989	1992			Spending 30 minutes or more on math homework each day	Spending 1 or 2 hours on all homework each day	Spending more than 2 hours on all homework each day	Positive attitudes towards math ³	Both parents living at home	Watching 6 or more hours of television each day
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
United States	—	—	—	—	—	32	64	59	8	59	75	13
Region												
Northeast	—	—	—	—	—	35	59	62	8	56	75	14
Southeast	—	—	—	—	—	37	65	56	7	59	71	17
Central	—	—	—	—	—	24	63	65	6	63	79	11
West	—	—	—	—	—	30	68	56	10	56	75	12
State												
Alabama	2	1989	175	175	Yes	60	65	59	7	62	72	20
Alaska	2	Devel., 1994	—	180	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	2	1992	175	175	No	34	65	56	5	54	76	9
Arkansas	3	1993	178	178	No	42	61	56	7	60	75	20
California	2	1991	180	180	No	43	67	63	10	56	74	10
Colorado	(4)	1994	180	(5)	No	27	65	61	7	58	77	7
Connecticut	3	Devel., 1995	180	180	No	21	61	70	9	59	79	11
Delaware	2	Devel., 1994	180	180	No	30	57	62	5	63	73	17
District of Columbia	3	1993	190	180	No	52	63	63	10	73	45	31
Florida	3	Devel., 1994	180	180	Yes	40	62	57	7	61	71	15
Georgia	3	1992	180	180	Yes	56	65	59	7	66	71	18
Hawaii	3	Devel., 1994	183	180	Yes	34	68	55	11	54	75	22
Idaho	2	1994	180	180	No	28	63	57	5	56	83	7
Illinois	2	Devel., 1994	180	180	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	2	1991	180	180	No	32	62	60	6	61	78	9
Iowa	(4)	1987	180	180	No	20	61	63	4	63	83	7
Kansas	2	1991	—	180	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	3	1993	175	175	No	47	61	54	6	57	78	13
Louisiana	3	Devel., 1994	180	180	Yes	54	62	61	10	63	71	20
Maine	2	Devel., 1994	—	175	No	12	66	70	8	61	81	8
Maryland	3	1985	180	180	Yes	45	60	65	7	61	73	17
Massachusetts	(4)	1994	—	180	No	28	67	70	9	57	77	8
Michigan	3	Devel., 1994	180	180	Yes	39	67	61	7	60	75	13
Minnesota	1	Devel., 1994	175	175	No	41	64	59	5	57	85	5
Mississippi	2	1993	—	180	Yes	60	68	60	8	67	70	21
Missouri	2	1990	—	174	No	44	66	60	6	60	77	12
Montana	2	Devel., 1995	180	180	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	(4)	Devel., 1994	(5)	(5)	No	25	69	61	5	60	81	8
Nevada	2	1993	—	180	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	2	1993	180	180	No	38	62	68	9	58	81	7
New Jersey	3	1993	180	180	Yes	28	62	68	10	62	78	13
New Mexico	3	1992	180	180	Yes	26	65	56	7	56	75	11
New York	2	Devel., 1994	180	180	Yes	20	54	66	9	62	75	15
North Carolina	2	1992	180	180	Yes	52	64	64	7	65	73	16
North Dakota	2	1993	180	180	No	44	70	63	6	55	85	5
Ohio	2	1990	182	182	Yes	26	62	62	6	62	74	12
Oklahoma	2	1993	175	175	No	37	69	59	7	58	78	11
Oregon	2	Devel., 1994	175	(5)	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	3	none	180	180	No	24	58	63	4	59	79	9
Rhode Island	2	Devel., 1994	180	180	No	43	62	67	7	56	78	9
South Carolina	3	1993	—	180	Yes	59	61	61	7	70	73	17
South Dakota	2	Devel., 1995	—	175	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	2	1991	—	180	Yes	60	67	62	6	58	73	14
Texas	3	1991	175	175	Yes	38	67	57	8	61	75	12
Utah	2	1993	—	180	No	28	62	56	5	55	85	5
Vermont	(6)	Devel., 1994	—	175	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	2	1988	180	180	Yes	38	65	63	7	63	77	15
Washington	2	Devel., 1994	—	180	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	2	1992	180	180	Yes	40	57	55	5	58	78	13
Wisconsin	2	Devel., 1995	180	180	No	32	59	61	5	59	80	8
Wyoming	(4)	1990	175	175	No	24	60	55	5	58	81	8
Outlying areas												
Guam	—	—	—	—	—	28	68	47	12	50	79	20
Virgin Islands	—	—	—	180	—	31	61	47	11	75	56	32

¹ Data are for 1992 unless otherwise specified.² Standards recommended by the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics.³ Percent of students agreeing or strongly agreeing with positive statements about mathematics.⁴ Local board determines.⁵ No statewide policy.⁶ 5 units of math and science combined.

—Data not available or not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *The State of Mathematics Achievement*, by Educational Testing Service; and Council of Chief State School Officers, *State Education Indicators*. (This table was prepared June 1994.)

No. 233. School Enrollment, Faculty, Graduates, and Finances, With Projections: 1985 to 2005

[As of fall, except as indicated]

ITEM	Unit	1985	1990	1994, prel.	1995, prel.	2000, proj.	2003, proj.	2005, proj.
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS								
School enrollment: Total	1,000.	44,979	46,448	49,826	50,776	53,668	54,312	54,587
Kindergarten through grade 8	1,000	31,225	33,973	36,225	36,814	38,484	38,725	38,289
Grades 9 through 12	1,000.	13,750	12,475	13,602	13,962	15,184	15,586	16,299
Public, total	1,000.	39,422	41,217	44,230	45,076	47,656	48,234	48,497
Kindergarten through grade 8	1,000.	27,034	29,678	31,864	32,383	33,852	34,065	33,660
Grades 9 through 12	1,000.	12,388	11,538	12,366	12,693	13,804	14,169	14,818
Private, total	1,000.	5,557	5,232	5,596	5,700	6,012	6,078	6,090
Kindergarten through grade 8	1,000.	4,195	4,095	4,360	4,431	4,632	4,661	4,609
Grades 9 through 12	1,000.	1,362	1,137	1,236	1,269	1,380	1,416	1,481
Enrollment rate:								
5 and 6 year olds	Percent	96.1	96.5	96.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
7 to 13 year olds	Percent	99.2	99.6	99.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
14 to 17 year olds	Percent	94.9	95.8	96.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Classroom teachers: Total	1,000.	2,549	2,753	2,915	3,017	3,239	3,334	3,403
Public, total	1,000.	2,206	2,398	2,547	2,631	2,826	2,910	2,971
Private, total	1,000.	343	355	368	386	413	424	432
High school graduates, total ²	1,000.	2,643	2,503	2,505	2,564	2,873	2,981	3,051
Public	1,000.	2,383	2,235	2,300	2,321	2,631	2,739	2,710
Public schools: ²								
Average daily attendance (ADA)	1,000.	36,523	38,427	41,034	41,819	44,213	44,749	44,993
Constant (1993-94) dollars								
Teachers' average salary	Dol.	33,567	36,126	35,905	36,343	37,717	37,982	38,182
Current school expenditures	Bil. dol.	184	221	244	253	293	310	321
HIGHER EDUCATION								
Enrollment, total	1,000.	12,247	13,819	14,279	14,210	15,497	15,932	16,229
Male	1,000.	5,818	6,284	6,372	6,381	6,985	7,194	7,304
Full-time	1,000.	3,608	3,808	3,855	3,903	4,458	4,654	4,753
Part-time	1,000.	2,211	2,476	2,517	2,478	2,526	2,540	2,551
Female	1,000.	6,429	7,535	7,907	7,829	8,512	8,738	8,925
Full-time	1,000.	3,468	4,013	4,283	4,161	4,713	4,901	5,047
Part-time	1,000.	2,961	3,521	3,624	3,668	3,799	3,837	3,878
Public	1,000.	9,479	10,845	11,133	11,108	12,091	12,420	12,646
Four-year institutions	1,000.	5,210	5,848	5,825	5,881	6,456	6,671	6,810
Two-year institutions	1,000.	4,270	4,996	5,308	5,227	5,635	5,749	5,836
Private	1,000.	2,768	2,974	3,145	3,102	3,406	3,512	3,582
Four-year institutions	1,000.	2,506	2,730	2,924	2,861	3,137	3,236	3,301
Two-year institutions	1,000.	261	244	221	241	269	276	281
Undergraduate	1,000.	10,597	11,959	12,263	12,171	13,336	13,757	14,035
Graduate	1,000.	1,376	1,586	1,721	1,736	1,826	1,834	1,847
First-time professional	1,000.	274	273	295	303	335	341	346
Full-time equivalent	1,000.	8,943	9,983	10,348	10,286	11,457	11,860	12,123
Public	1,000.	6,668	7,558	7,764	7,761	8,638	8,936	9,132
Private	1,000.	2,276	2,425	2,584	2,525	2,819	2,924	2,991
Faculty, total	1,000.	715	817	825	833	894	(NA)	(NA)
Public	1,000.	503	574	577	581	626	(NA)	(NA)
Private	1,000.	212	244	249	252	268	(NA)	(NA)
Degrees conferred, total ²	1,000.	1,830	2,025	2,247	2,259	2,325	2,451	2,497
Associate's	1,000.	446	482	530	534	549	576	584
Bachelor's	1,000.	988	1,095	1,192	1,195	1,211	1,288	1,316
Master's	1,000.	289	337	405	409	435	452	462
Doctorate's	1,000.	34	39	43	43	44	44	43
First-professional	1,000.	74	72	77	78	84	90	92

NA Not available. ¹ Full-time equivalents. ² For school year ending June the following year.Source, U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics*, annual, and *Projections of Educational Statistics*, annual.

No. 234. Federal Funds for Education and Related Programs: 1993 to 1995

[In millions of dollars, except percent. For fiscal years ending in September. Figures represent unbudgeted funds.]

LEVEL, AGENCY, AND PROGRAM	1993	1994	1995 ¹	1993	1994	1995 ¹
Total, all programs	67,740.6	63,800.3	73,828.1	720.9	795.9	836.4
Percent of federal budget outlays	4.8	4.4	4.9	2.3	2.3	2.3
Elementary/secondary education programs	30,834.3	32,305.6	35,191.6	239.3	275.3	293.6
Department of Education	1,615.0	1,684.7	1,737.2	132.9	156.7	157.9
State and local government programs	2,032.6	1,470.0	1,588.8	132.9	156.7	157.9
Indian education	99.9	79.1	82.8	61.6	79.8	81.7
Education for the handicapped	2,564.1	2,980.3	3,611.7	71.4	76.9	76.2
Vocational and adult education	190.4	1,340.8	1,543.8	56.6	57.1	57.1
Department of Agriculture	7,154.5	7,604.5	8,169.5	920.9	1,043.7	1,218.8
Child nutrition programs	6,596.6	7,043.7	7,644.8	604.7	680.7	752.6
Agricultural Marketing Service—commodities ²	389.9	400.0	400.0	74.9	88.0	107.0
Department of Defense ²	1,895.7	1,895.7	1,920.0	57.8	58.4	58.0
Overseas dependent schools	279.6	849.6	845.3	25.2	25.2	25.2
Section 504 programs	279.6	265.0	261.0	25.2	25.2	25.2
Department of Health and Human Services	4,114.5	4,669.2	5,090.2	256.1	284.0	303.4
Head Start	2,776.3	3,215.9	3,534.0	410.7	450.9	465.1
Social security student benefits	601.7	614.3	619.2	35.3	40.9	45.1
Department of the Interior ²	536.5	485.8	493.6	181.2	142.2	150.2
Mineral Leasing Act and other funds	143.8	61.5	57.0	1,983.8	2,244.2	2,554.1
Indian Education	391.8	423.6	436.6	443.7	426.3	430.7
Inmate programs	107.9	112.4	138.8	96.9	107.9	125.2
Department of Labor	106.1	111.2	135.3	58.0	58.0	58.0
Job Corps	949.3	4,011.2	4,299.5	56.8	62.0	63.9
Vocational training for disabled veterans	216.3	265.6	266.6	88.7	101.0	103.7
Other agencies and programs	132.8	95.6	79.8	215.2	242.0	207.1
Higher education programs	17,844.0	11,333.8	17,690.1	311.5	312.7	337.4
Department of Education ²	14,660.7	8,081.4	14,061.3	28	22	21
Student financial assistance	7,078.3	7,118.0	7,254.8	100.8	99.1	100.0
Federal Family Education Loans	5,554.9	2,800.3	4,742.5	14,955.1	15,627.0	15,925.8
Department of Agriculture	32.7	679.0	727.3	436.2	424.4	424.4
Department of Defense	696.8	130.2	133.0	2,002.6	2,002.6	2,002.6
Tuition assistance for military personnel	123.4	141.5	207.0	2,707.3	2,707.3	2,707.3
Service academies	128.0	141.5	207.0	5,095.0	6,639.9	6,639.9
Senior ROTC	184.1	212.0	228.4	1,367.5	1,548.5	1,808.2
Professional development education	261.3	212.0	228.4	1,831.6	1,831.6	1,831.6
Department of Energy	17.7	18.0	17.0			

¹ Estimated. ² Includes other programs and agencies, not shown separately. ³ Starting in 1994, the Special Milk Program was included in the Child Nutrition Program, the Act of August 1935 for use in child nutrition programs. ⁴ Program provides for the education of dependents of federal employees residing on federal property where free public education is unavailable in the nearby community. ⁵ Instructional costs only including academics, audiovisual, academic computer center, faculty training, military training, physical education, and libraries. ⁶ Beginning 1992, includes alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health training programs.

Source: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics*, 1995.

No. 235. School Expenditures, by Source of Funds in Constant (1992-93) Dollars: 1980 to 1993

[In billions of dollars. For school years ending in year shown. Includes nursery, kindergarten, and special programs when provided by school system. Data are deflated by the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers, on a school year basis (supplied by the U.S. National Center for Education Statistics). Distribution by source of funds is estimated.]

SOURCE OF FUNDS AND CONTROL OF SCHOOL	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Total	304.0	333.8	353.0	374.1	385.6	408.0	427.9	439.2	447.7	458.0
Federal	34.7	28.7	30.8	32.3	32.9	34.1	35.5	36.3	38.4	40.1
State	118.0	129.5	137.9	145.0	148.9	153.1	159.4	161.3	159.9	159.9
Local	79.5	85.3	88.9	94.0	97.6	108.4	109.8	112.3	114.9	118.3
All other	71.8	90.2	95.4	102.6	106.3	112.4	123.2	129.3	134.5	139.8
Public	252.3	270.5	286.4	301.8	310.8	329.4	346.7	355.4	361.0	369.3
Federal	27.2	21.3	22.7	23.1	23.6	24.6	25.7	26.5	28.3	30.1
State	117.3	128.7	137.0	143.9	147.5	151.6	157.8	160.0	158.3	158.3
Local	79.1	85.0	88.7	93.7	97.2	108.0	109.3	111.7	114.5	117.8
All other	28.6	35.4	38.1	41.0	42.6	45.3	53.9	57.2	60.0	63.1
Private	51.8	63.3	66.5	72.4	74.8	78.6	81.3	83.9	86.6	88.7
Federal	7.5	7.4	8.1	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.0
State and local	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.0
All other	43.1	54.7	57.1	61.6	63.7	67.2	69.6	72.3	74.5	76.7
Elementary and secondary	189.5	201.3	211.9	224.5	231.3	246.3	259.0	264.9	269.4	275.3
Federal	17.3	12.3	13.0	13.2	13.4	14.1	14.6	15.1	16.4	17.6
State	82.1	90.0	95.7	102.1	104.8	108.1	112.8	115.2	115.3	115.8
Local	75.4	81.9	85.4	90.2	93.6	104.2	105.4	107.7	110.3	113.5
All other	13.8	17.2	17.8	19.0	19.4	20.0	26.2	27.0	27.4	28.3
Public	176.2	184.6	194.6	206.2	212.5	227.0	238.5	244.1	248.6	253.9
Federal	17.3	12.3	13.0	13.2	13.4	14.1	14.6	15.1	16.4	17.6
State	82.1	90.0	95.7	102.1	104.8	108.1	112.8	115.2	115.3	115.8
Local	75.4	81.9	85.4	90.2	93.6	104.2	105.4	107.7	110.3	113.5
All other	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	5.7	6.3	6.6	6.9
Private	13.2	16.7	17.3	18.3	18.8	19.3	20.4	20.8	21.5	21.5
Higher education	114.7	132.5	141.1	149.7	154.3	161.7	169.0	174.2	178.2	182.7
Federal	17.4	16.4	17.8	19.1	19.4	20.0	20.9	21.2	22.0	22.5
State	36.0	39.6	42.2	42.9	44.0	45.0	46.7	46.2	44.7	44.0
Local	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.7
All other	58.0	72.9	77.4	83.7	86.9	92.4	97.1	102.3	107.0	111.4
Public	76.0	85.8	91.8	95.6	98.3	102.4	108.2	111.1	112.4	115.5
Federal	9.9	9.0	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.5	11.1	11.4	11.9	12.4
State	35.2	38.7	41.3	41.8	42.9	43.5	45.1	44.8	43.0	42.5
Local	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.3
All other	28.1	34.9	37.6	40.4	42.0	44.6	47.9	50.8	53.4	56.2
Private	38.6	46.6	49.2	54.1	56.0	59.3	60.8	63.1	65.8	67.2
Federal	7.5	7.4	8.1	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.0
State and local	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.0
All other	29.9	38.0	39.8	43.3	44.9	47.7	49.2	51.5	53.7	55.2

Beginning in 1989-90, includes all fees for transportation, books, and food services.

Source: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics*, annual.

No. 236. Enrollment in Public and Private Schools, by Control and Level, With Projections: 1970 to 2005

[In thousands. As of fall. Data are for regular day schools and exclude independent nursery schools and kindergartens, residential schools for exceptional children, subcollegiate departments of colleges, Federal schools for Indians, and federally operated schools on Federal installations. College data include degree-credit and nondegree-credit enrollment.]

CONTROL OF SCHOOL AND LEVEL	1970	1980	1985	1990	1993, prel.	1994, prel.	1995, proj.	2000, proj.	2003, proj.	2004, proj.	2005, proj.
Total	59,838	58,305	57,226	60,267	63,253	64,106	64,986	69,165	70,243	70,527	70,816
Public	52,322	50,335	48,901	52,061	54,665	55,364	56,184	59,747	60,654	60,896	61,144
Private	7,516	7,971	8,325	8,206	8,587	8,741	8,801	9,418	9,589	9,631	9,672
Kindergarten through 8	36,610	31,639	31,229	33,973	35,796	36,225	36,814	38,484	38,726	38,518	38,289
Public	32,558	27,647	27,034	29,878	31,515	31,864	32,383	33,852	34,065	33,882	33,680
Private	4,052	3,992	4,195	4,095	4,280	4,360	4,431	4,632	4,661	4,636	4,609
Grades 9 through 12	14,647	14,570	13,750	12,475	13,152	13,602	13,962	15,184	15,585	15,931	16,299
Public	13,336	13,231	12,388	11,338	11,961	12,366	12,693	13,804	14,169	14,483	14,818
Private	1,311	1,339	1,362	1,137	1,191	1,236	1,269	1,380	1,416	1,448	1,481
College	8,581	12,097	12,247	13,820	14,305	14,279	14,210	15,497	15,932	16,078	16,229
Public	6,428	9,457	9,479	10,845	11,189	11,134	11,108	12,091	12,420	12,531	12,646
Private	2,153	2,640	2,768	2,975	3,116	3,145	3,101	3,406	3,512	3,547	3,582

Source: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics*, annual; *Projections of Education Statistics*, annual; and unpublished data.

No. 237. School Enrollment, by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Age: 1980 to 1994

[As of October. Covers civilian noninstitutional population enrolled in nursery school and above. Based on Current Population Survey, see text, section 1. See *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series H 442-476 for enrollment 5-34 years old.]

AGE	1970	1980	1985	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
ENROLLMENT										
Total 3 to 34 years old	60,357	57,348	58,013	58,846	59,235	60,588	61,276	62,084	62,730	66,427
3 and 4 years old	1,461	2,280	2,801	2,797	2,898	3,292	3,068	3,063	3,275	3,917
5 and 6 years old	7,000	5,853	6,697	7,044	6,990	7,207	7,178	7,252	7,298	7,752
7 to 13 years old	28,943	23,751	22,849	24,044	24,431	25,016	25,445	25,768	26,110	26,768
14 and 15 years old	7,869	7,282	7,362	6,481	6,493	6,555	6,634	6,861	7,011	7,519
16 and 17 years old	6,927	7,129	6,654	6,561	6,254	6,098	6,155	6,272	6,339	6,895
18 and 19 years old	3,322	3,788	3,716	4,059	4,125	4,044	3,969	4,012	4,063	4,180
20 and 21 years old	1,949	2,515	2,708	2,724	2,630	2,852	3,041	3,027	2,810	3,133
22 to 24 years old	1,410	1,931	2,068	2,092	2,207	2,231	2,365	2,577	2,579	2,724
25 to 29 years old	1,011	1,714	1,942	1,773	1,960	2,013	2,045	1,907	1,942	2,070
30 to 34 years old	466	1,105	1,218	1,271	1,248	1,281	1,377	1,344	1,303	1,468
35 years old and over	(NA)	1,290	1,766	2,270	2,230	2,439	2,620	2,473	2,634	2,845
ENROLLMENT RATE										
Total 3 to 34 years old	56.4	49.7	48.3	48.7	49.1	50.2	50.7	51.4	51.8	53.3
3 and 4 years old	20.5	36.7	38.9	38.2	39.1	44.4	40.5	39.7	40.4	47.3
5 and 6 years old	89.5	95.7	96.1	96.0	95.2	96.5	95.5	95.5	95.4	96.7
7 to 13 years old	99.2	99.3	99.2	99.7	99.3	99.6	99.7	99.4	99.5	99.3
14 and 15 years old	98.1	98.2	98.1	98.9	98.8	99.0	98.8	99.1	98.9	98.6
16 and 17 years old	90.0	89.0	91.7	91.6	92.7	92.5	93.3	94.1	94.0	94.1
18 and 19 years old	47.7	46.4	51.6	55.7	56.0	57.2	59.6	61.4	61.6	60.2
20 and 21 years old	31.9	31.0	35.3	39.1	33.5	39.7	42.0	44.0	42.7	44.9
22 to 24 years old	14.9	16.3	16.9	18.3	19.9	21.0	22.2	23.7	23.6	24.1
25 to 29 years old	7.5	9.3	9.2	8.3	9.3	9.7	10.2	9.8	10.2	10.8
30 to 34 years old	4.2	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.8	6.2	6.1	5.9	6.7
35 years old and over	(NA)	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3

NA Not available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P20-487; and earlier reports.

No. 238. School Enrollment, by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Age: 1980 to 1994

[See headnote, table 237]

AGE	WHITE			BLACK			HISPANIC ORIGIN ¹		
	1980	1990	1994	1980	1990	1994	1980	1990	1994
ENROLLMENT									
Total 3 to 34 years old	47,673	48,899	52,482	8,251	8,854	10,337	4,263	6,073	7,947
3 and 4 years old	1,844	2,700	3,059	371	452	697	172	249	376
5 and 6 years old	4,781	5,750	6,052	904	1,129	1,296	491	835	1,065
7 to 13 years old	19,585	20,076	21,152	3,598	3,832	4,230	2,009	2,794	3,508
14 and 15 years old	6,038	5,265	5,909	1,088	1,023	1,220	568	739	904
16 and 17 years old	5,937	4,858	5,421	1,047	962	1,151	454	592	784
18 and 19 years old	3,199	3,271	3,386	494	596	549	226	329	475
20 and 21 years old	2,206	2,402	2,532	242	305	371	111	213	252
22 to 24 years old	1,669	1,781	2,149	196	274	356	93	121	240
25 to 29 years old	1,473	1,706	1,625	187	162	264	54	130	197
30 to 34 years old	942	1,090	1,197	124	119	203	54	72	146
35 years old and over	1,104	2,096	2,340	186	238	365	(NA)	145	236
ENROLLMENT RATE									
Total 3 to 34 years old	48.9	49.5	52.6	53.9	51.9	56.4	49.8	47.4	49.0
3 and 4 years old	36.3	44.9	47.0	38.2	41.6	51.9	28.5	29.8	30.8
5 and 6 years old	95.8	96.5	96.6	95.4	96.3	97.2	94.5	94.8	96.1
7 to 13 years old	99.2	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.8	99.6	99.2	99.4	99.3
14 and 15 years old	98.2	99.1	98.7	97.9	99.2	99.2	94.3	99.0	96.3
16 and 17 years old	88.5	92.5	94.3	90.6	91.7	95.4	81.8	85.4	88.3
18 and 19 years old	46.3	57.1	60.9	45.7	55.2	54	37.8	44.1	51.4
20 and 21 years old	31.9	41.0	46.2	23.4	28.4	34.9	19.5	27.2	24.9
22 to 24 years old	16.4	20.2	23.5	13.6	20.0	22.6	11.7	9.9	15.1
25 to 29 years old	9.2	9.9	10.4	8.8	6.1	10.5	6.9	6.3	6.1
30 to 34 years old	6.3	5.9	6.6	6.8	4.4	7.2	5.1	3.6	5.7
35 years old and over	1.3	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.9	(NA)	2.1	2.7

and Educational

in B and Chapter 1 of ESEA (SOP):

No. 269. Private Elementary and Secondary Schools—Enrollment and Tuition, by Orientation: 1993-94

(For school year ending in year shown. Based on survey and subject to sampling error; for details see source)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION			
15 years old	6-11 years old	12-17 years old	18-21 years old
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
46.5	46.1	23.5	18.6
11.1	30.9	43.0	34.2
29.1	19.7	27.1	31.6
4.8	1.6	2.9	8.7
7.0	1.2	1.5	2.7
0.2	0.2	0.9	2.4
0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9
(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1.2	0.2	0.7	0.9

in classroom for less than 21 percent
in classroom between 21 and 60 percent
in classroom for more than 60 percent of
most, but not duplicated in the total.
is System (DANS):

CHARACTERISTIC	ENROLLMENT (1,000)				SCHOOLS			
	Total	Catholic	Other religious	Non-sectarian	Total	Catholic	Other religious	Non-sectarian
Total	4,970.6	2,516.1	1,686.1	768.5	26,093	8,351	12,180	5,563
School enrollment:								
Less than 150 students	890.3	168.2	509.0	213.1	14,155	1,572	8,499	4,084
150 to 299 students	1,482.2	853.1	467.7	161.3	6,820	3,815	2,232	773
300 to 499 students	1,243.6	719.0	359.3	165.3	3,272	1,885	973	414
500 to 749 students	736.1	432.6	196.8	106.7	1,229	729	327	172
750 or more students	618.5	343.2	153.3	122.0	619	350	149	120
Percent minority students:								
Less than 5 percent	1,855.4	876.6	774.1	204.7	10,750	3,152	6,137	1,461
5 percent, less than 20 percent	1,620.4	761.7	502.8	355.8	7,482	2,376	3,070	2,036
20 percent, less than 50 percent	704.4	375.8	189.6	139.0	3,785	1,095	1,395	1,295
50 percent or more	790.5	502.0	219.6	68.9	4,076	1,727	1,578	771
Average annual tuition (dol.):								
Total	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	3,116	2,178	2,915	6,631
Elementary	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	2,138	1,628	2,606	4,693
Secondary	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	4,578	3,643	5,261	9,525
Combined	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	4,266	4,153	2,831	7,056

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics*, 1995.

1960 to 1994

1970, series H 535-544)

1991	1992	1993	1994
7,339	7,174	7,114	7,055
1,064	1,984	1,992	2,004
109	110	112	118
12	11	12	11
96	98	100	107
1,269	1,249	1,231	1,238
587	584	585	615
44	45	45	47
6	6	7	6
37	38	38	40

the NCEA Data Bank—U.S. Catholic
1994-1995 Annual Statistical Report on
Schools in America, 1995 edition, annual

Teachers—Selected

See table 253 for similar data on

X	RACE/ETHNICITY			
	White	Black	Hispanic	
285	348	12	12	
62.8	59.4	55.8	57.4	
26.3	30.2	26.4	19.9	
3.0	2.6	4.8	4.4	
0.8	1.6	1.0	2.3	
20.6	20.4	26.9	25.5	
35.8	33.6	34.9	41.8	
29.9	30.0	27.9	21.6	
13.7	16.0	10.3	11.1	
230	278	9	10	
21,657	23,415	22,532	22,013	
20,669	22,000	20,796	20,672	

and associates degrees, not shown

1995.

No. 270. High School Dropouts, by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1973 to 1994

(In percent. As of October)

ITEM	1973	1975	1980	1985	1987 ¹	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
EVENT DROPOUTS²												
Total³	6.3	5.8	6.0	5.2	4.1	4.8	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.2	5.0
White	5.7	5.4	5.6	4.8	3.7	4.7	3.9	3.8	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.7
Male	6.1	5.0	6.4	4.9	4.1	5.1	4.1	4.1	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.6
Female	5.3	5.8	4.9	4.7	3.4	4.3	3.8	3.5	3.8	4.4	4.1	4.9
Black	10.1	8.7	8.3	7.7	6.4	6.3	7.7	5.1	6.2	4.9	5.4	6.2
Male	12.0	8.3	8.0	8.3	6.2	6.7	6.9	4.1	5.5	3.3	5.7	6.5
Female	8.4	9.0	8.5	7.2	6.4	6.0	8.6	6.0	7.0	6.7	5.0	5.7
Hispanic ⁴	10.0	10.9	11.5	9.7	5.6	10.5	7.7	8.0	7.3	7.9	5.4	9.2
Male	7.9	10.1	16.9	9.3	5.0	12.3	7.6	8.7	10.4	5.8	5.7	8.4
Female	12.0	11.6	6.9	9.8	6.2	8.4	7.7	7.2	4.8	8.6	5.0	10.1
STATUS DROPOUTS⁵												
Total³	15.7	15.6	15.6	13.9	14.5	14.6	14.4	13.6	14.2	12.7	12.7	13.3
White	14.2	13.9	14.4	13.5	14.2	14.2	14.1	13.5	14.2	12.2	12.2	12.7
Male	13.8	13.5	15.7	14.7	15.1	15.4	15.4	14.2	15.4	13.3	13.0	13.6
Female	14.5	14.2	13.2	12.3	13.2	13.0	12.8	12.8	13.1	11.1	11.5	11.7
Black	26.5	27.3	23.5	17.6	17.0	17.7	16.4	15.1	15.6	16.3	16.4	15.5
Male	25.9	27.8	26.0	18.8	18.7	18.9	18.6	13.6	15.4	15.5	15.6	17.5
Female	27.1	26.9	21.5	16.6	15.4	16.6	14.5	16.2	15.8	17.1	17.2	13.7
Hispanic ⁴	38.9	34.9	40.3	31.5	32.8	39.6	37.7	37.3	39.6	33.9	32.7	34.7
Male	36.5	32.6	42.6	35.8	34.5	40.2	40.3	39.8	44.4	38.4	34.7	36.1
Female	41.3	36.8	38.1	27.0	30.3	38.8	35.0	34.5	34.5	29.6	31.0	33.1

¹ Beginning 1987 reflects new editing procedures for cases with missing data on school enrollment. ² Percent of students who drop out in a single year without completing high school. For grades 10 to 12. ³ Includes other races, not shown separately. ⁴ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. ⁵ Percent of the population who have not completed high school and are not enrolled, regardless of when they dropped out. For persons 18 to 24 years old.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P20-487.

279. College Enrollment of Recent High School Graduates: 1960 to 1994

[For persons 16 to 24 who graduated from high school in the preceding 12 months. Includes persons receiving GED's.
Based on surveys and subject to sampling error.]

YEAR	NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (1,000)					PERCENT ENROLLED IN COLLEGE ²				
	Total ¹	Male	Female	White	Black	Total ¹	Male	Female	White	Black
1960	1,679	756	923	1,565	(NA)	45.1	54.0	37.9	45.8	(NA)
1961	1,763	790	973	1,612	(NA)	48.0	56.3	41.3	49.5	(NA)
1962	1,838	872	966	1,660	(NA)	49.0	55.0	43.5	50.6	(NA)
1963	1,741	794	947	1,615	(NA)	45.0	52.3	39.0	45.6	(NA)
1964	2,145	997	1,148	1,964	(NA)	48.3	57.2	40.7	49.2	(NA)
1965	2,659	1,254	1,405	2,417	(NA)	50.9	57.3	45.3	51.7	(NA)
1966	2,612	1,207	1,405	2,403	(NA)	50.1	58.7	42.7	51.7	(NA)
1967	2,525	1,142	1,383	2,267	(NA)	51.9	57.6	47.2	53.0	(NA)
1968	2,606	1,184	1,422	2,303	(NA)	55.4	63.2	48.9	56.6	(NA)
1969	2,842	1,352	1,490	2,538	(NA)	53.3	60.1	47.2	55.2	(NA)
1970	2,757	1,343	1,414	2,461	(NA)	51.8	55.2	48.5	52.0	(NA)
1971	2,872	1,369	1,503	2,596	(NA)	53.4	57.6	49.7	54.0	(NA)
1972	2,961	1,420	1,541	2,614	(NA)	49.2	52.7	45.9	49.4	(NA)
1973	3,059	1,458	1,601	2,707	(NA)	46.6	50.1	43.4	48.1	(NA)
1974	3,101	1,491	1,610	2,736	(NA)	47.5	49.4	45.8	47.1	(NA)
1975	3,186	1,513	1,673	2,825	(NA)	50.7	52.6	49.0	51.2	(NA)
1976	2,987	1,450	1,537	2,640	320	48.8	47.2	50.3	48.9	41.9
1977	3,140	1,482	1,658	2,768	335	50.6	52.2	49.3	50.7	49.6
1978	3,161	1,485	1,676	2,750	352	50.1	51.0	49.3	50.1	45.7
1979	3,160	1,474	1,686	2,776	324	49.3	50.4	48.4	49.6	45.4
1980	3,089	1,500	1,589	2,682	361	49.3	46.7	51.8	49.9	41.8
1981	3,053	1,490	1,563	2,626	359	53.9	54.8	53.1	54.6	42.9
1982	3,100	1,508	1,592	2,644	384	50.6	49.0	52.1	52.0	36.5
1983	2,964	1,390	1,574	2,496	392	52.7	51.9	53.4	55.0	38.5
1984	3,012	1,429	1,583	2,514	438	55.2	56.0	54.5	57.9	40.2
1985	2,666	1,286	1,380	2,241	333	57.7	58.6	56.9	59.4	42.3
1986	2,786	1,331	1,455	2,307	386	53.8	55.9	51.9	56.0	36.5
1987	2,647	1,278	1,369	2,207	337	56.8	58.4	55.3	56.6	51.9
1988	2,673	1,334	1,339	2,187	382	58.9	57.0	60.8	60.7	45.0
1989	2,454	1,208	1,245	2,051	337	59.6	57.6	61.6	60.4	52.8
1990	2,355	1,169	1,185	1,921	341	59.9	57.8	62.0	61.5	46.3
1991	2,276	1,139	1,137	1,867	320	62.4	57.6	67.1	64.6	45.6
1992	2,398	1,216	1,182	1,900	353	61.7	59.6	63.8	63.4	47.9
1993	2,338	1,118	1,219	1,910	302	62.6	59.7	65.4	62.8	55.6
1994	2,244	1,244	1,273	2,065	318	61.9	60.6	63.2	63.6	50.9

NA Not available. ¹ Includes other races, not shown separately. ² As of October.

Source: U.S. Department of Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics*, 1995.

No. 280. College Enrollment, by Sex and Attendance Status: 1983 to 1993

[As of fall. In thousands]

SEX AND AGE	1983		1988		1989		1991		1993, prel.	
	Total	Part time	Total	Part time	Total	Part time	Total	Part time	Total	Part time
Total	12,465	5,204	13,055	5,619	13,539	5,878	14,359	6,244	14,305	6,178
Male	6,024	2,264	6,002	2,340	6,190	2,450	6,502	2,573	6,427	2,537
14 to 17 years old	102	16	55	5	71	12	46	6	83	10
18 to 19 years old	1,256	158	1,290	132	1,342	113	1,217	121	1,224	138
20 to 21 years old	1,241	205	1,243	216	1,189	198	1,306	230	1,294	209
22 to 24 years old	1,158	382	1,106	378	1,090	367	1,214	378	1,260	392
25 to 29 years old	1,115	624	875	485	1,038	639	1,082	587	950	564
30 to 34 years old	570	384	617	456	603	439	664	475	661	484
35 years old and over	583	494	816	668	857	682	972	775	955	739
Female	6,441	2,940	7,053	3,278	7,349	3,428	7,857	3,672	7,877	3,641
14 to 17 years old	142	16	115	17	101	12	76	1	93	6
18 to 19 years old	1,496	179	1,536	195	1,515	184	1,496	185	1,416	172
20 to 21 years old	1,125	204	1,278	218	1,253	213	1,462	239	1,414	279
22 to 24 years old	884	378	932	403	1,104	470	1,072	412	1,263	493
25 to 29 years old	917	658	932	633	1,052	732	1,053	679	1,058	689
30 to 34 years old	721	553	698	499	750	563	804	593	811	575
35 years old and over	1,126	953	1,563	1,313	1,574	1,253	1,895	1,564	1,824	1,427

Source: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics*, annual.

No. 281. College Enrollment

[In thousands. As of fall. Totals may differ due to rounding. Includes persons receiving GED's. Includes racial/ethnic data. Nonresident alien.

CHARACTERISTIC	1978	1980
Total	11,231.2	12,086.2
Male	5,621.5	5,868.1
Female	5,609.6	6,218.1
Public	8,769.8	9,458.1
Private	2,461.4	2,628.1
2-year	4,028.8	4,511.1
4-year	7,202.4	7,575.1
Undergraduate	9,665.8	10,469.1
Graduate	1,310.4	1,340.1
First professional	255.0	276.1
White	9,194.0	9,833.1
Male	4,613.1	4,772.1
Female	4,580.9	5,061.1
Public	7,136.1	7,659.1
Private	2,057.9	2,176.1
2-year	3,166.9	3,559.1
4-year	6,027.1	6,274.1
Undergraduate	7,871.6	8,491.1
Graduate	1,094.1	1,104.1
First professional	229.3	247.1
Black	1,054.4	1,106.1
Male	453.3	463.1
Female	601.1	643.1
Public	839.5	876.1
Private	214.9	230.1
2-year	442.6	473.1
4-year	611.8	633.1
Undergraduate	966.5	1,010.1
Graduate	76.4	74.1
First professional	11.4	11.1
Hispanic	417.3	471.1
Male	212.5	231.1
Female	204.7	240.1
Public	362.5	391.1
Private	51.7	80.1
2-year	226.9	241.1
4-year	190.4	230.1
Undergraduate	384.0	471.1
Graduate	28.0	36.1
First professional	5.4	7.1
Asian	77.9	81.1
Male	36.8	39.1
Female	41.0	42.1
Public	68.5	71.1
Private	9.5	10.1
2-year	43.1	44.1
4-year	34.8	37.1
Undergraduate	71.9	74.1
Graduate	4.9	5.1
First professional	1.1	1.1
Asian	235.1	241.1
Male	126.3	131.1
Female	108.7	110.1
Public	195.4	201.1
Private	39.6	40.1
2-year	97.2	101.1
4-year	137.8	140.1
Undergraduate	202.8	208.1
Graduate	27.5	28.1
First professional	4.8	5.1
Nonresident alien	252.6	258.1
Male	179.5	181.1
Female	73.1	77.1
Public	167.7	171.1
Private	84.8	87.1
2-year	52.0	54.1
4-year	200.5	204.1
Undergraduate	170.1	171.1
Graduate	79.5	80.1
First professional	3.0	3.1

Non-Hispanic.
Source: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, annual.

No. 271. High School Dropouts by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1970 to 1994

(As of October. For persons 14 to 24 years old. See table 273 for definition of dropouts)

AGE AND RACE	NUMBER OF DROPOUTS (1,000)					PERCENT OF POPULATION				
	1970	1980	1985	1990	1994	1970	1980	1985	1990	1994
Total dropouts ^{1,2}	4,670	5,212	4,456	3,854	3,820	12.2	12.0	10.6	10.1	9.5
16 to 17 years	617	709	505	418	362	8.0	8.8	7.0	6.3	4.9
18 to 21 years	2,138	2,578	2,095	1,921	1,903	16.4	15.8	14.1	13.4	13.7
22 to 24 years	1,770	1,798	1,724	1,458	1,462	18.7	15.2	14.1	13.8	12.9
White ²	3,577	4,169	3,593	3,127	2,910	10.8	11.3	10.3	10.1	9.1
16 to 17 years	485	619	424	334	282	7.3	9.2	7.1	6.4	4.9
18 to 21 years	1,618	2,032	1,678	1,516	1,411	14.3	14.7	13.6	13.1	12.8
22 to 24 years	1,356	1,416	1,372	1,235	1,142	16.3	14.0	13.3	14.0	12.5
Black ²	1,047	934	748	611	629	22.2	16.0	12.6	10.9	10.3
16 to 17 years	125	80	70	73	51	12.8	6.9	6.5	5.9	4.2
18 to 21 years	500	486	376	345	367	30.5	23.0	17.5	16.0	17.6
22 to 24 years	397	346	279	185	201	37.8	24.0	17.8	13.5	12.7
Hispanic ^{2,3}	(NA)	919	820	1,122	1,359	(NA)	29.5	23.3	26.8	25.4
16 to 17 years	(NA)	92	97	89	98	(NA)	16.6	14.6	12.9	11.0
18 to 21 years	(NA)	470	335	502	608	(NA)	40.3	29.3	32.9	31.4
22 to 24 years	(NA)	323	365	523	616	(NA)	40.6	33.9	42.8	38.8

NA Not available. ¹ Includes other groups not shown separately. ² Includes persons 14 to 15 years, not shown separately. ³ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Current Population Reports*. P20-487; and earlier reports.

No. 272. Enrollment Status, by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Sex: 1975 and 1994

(As of October. For persons 18 to 21 years old: For the civilian noninstitutional population. Based on the Current Population Survey; see text, section 1 and Appendix III)

CHARACTERISTIC	TOTAL PERSONS 18 TO 21 YEARS OLD (1,000)		PERCENT DISTRIBUTION							
	1975	1994	Enrolled in high school	High school graduates				Not high school graduates		1994
				Total	In college	1975	1994			
Total ¹	15,693	13,927	5.7	8.7	78.0	77.5	33.5	43.6	16.3	13.7
White	13,448	11,038	4.7	7.9	80.6	79.2	34.6	45.5	14.7	12.8
Black	1,997	2,081	12.5	12.4	60.4	69.7	24.9	31.6	27.0	17.6
Hispanic ²	899	1,937	12.0	13.7	57.2	54.6	24.4	23.5	30.8	31.4
Male	7,584	6,923	7.4	10.5	76.6	74.5	35.4	40.9	15.9	14.8
White	6,545	5,523	6.2	9.7	79.7	76.3	36.9	42.6	14.1	13.8
Black	911	1,009	15.9	14.1	55.0	65.3	23.9	29.0	20.0	20.2
Hispanic ²	416	1,009	17.3	16.7	54.6	50.0	25.2	20.2	27.9	32.8
Female	8,109	7,003	4.2	6.9	79.2	80.4	31.8	46.4	16.6	12.5
White	6,903	5,515	3.2	6.1	81.4	82.0	32.4	48.5	15.3	11.7
Black	1,085	1,072	9.7	10.8	65.0	73.9	25.8	34.0	25.4	15.2
Hispanic ²	484	928	7.6	10.7	59.3	59.5	23.6	27.0	33.1	29.8

¹ Includes other races not shown separately. ² Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Current Population Reports*. P20-487; and earlier reports.

No. 273. Employment Status of High School Graduates and School Dropouts: 1980 to 1993

(In thousands, except percent. As of October. For civilian noninstitutional population 16 to 24 years old. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III)

EMPLOYMENT STATUS, SEX, AND RACE	GRADUATES ¹				DROPOUTS ²			
	1980	1985	1990	1993	1980	1985	1990	1993
Civilian population	11,622	10,381	8,370	6,819	5,254	4,323	3,800	3,390
In labor force	9,795	8,825	7,107	5,652	3,549	2,920	2,506	2,084
Percent of population	84.3	85.0	84.9	82.9	67.5	67.5	66.0	61.5
Employed	8,567	7,707	6,279	4,969	2,651	2,165	1,993	1,658
Percent of labor force	87.5	87.3	88.3	87.9	74.7	74.1	79.5	79.6
Unemployed	1,228	1,118	828	683	898	755	513	426
Unemployment rate, total ³	12.5	12.7	11.7	12.1	25.3	25.9	20.5	20.4
Male	13.5	12.5	11.1	12.2	23.5	23.9	18.8	17.5
Female	11.5	12.9	12.3	11.9	28.7	29.8	23.5	26.8
White	10.8	9.8	9.0	10.6	21.6	23.6	17.0	18.3
Black	26.1	29.4	26.0	21.1	43.9	41.5	43.3	34.4
Not in labor force	1,827	1,556	1,262	1,167	1,705	1,403	1,294	1,305
Percent of population	15.7	15.0	15.1	17.1	32.5	32.5	34.1	38.5

¹ For persons not enrolled in college who have completed 4 years of high school only. ² For persons not in regular school and who have not completed the 12th grade nor received a general equivalency degree. ³ Includes other races not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Bulletin 2307. *News*, USDL 94-252, May 20, 1994; and unpublished data.

No. 274. Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) Scores and Characteristics of College-Bound Seniors: 1967 to 1995

(For school year ending in year shown. Data are for the SAT I: Reasoning Tests. Prior to 1994, named Scholastic Aptitude Test)

TYPE OF TEST AND CHARACTERISTIC	Unit	1967	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1992	1993	1994	1995
TEST SCORES ¹											
Verbal total ²	Point	466	460	434	424	431	424	423	424	423	426
Male	Point	463	459	437	428	437	429	428	428	425	429
Female	Point	468	461	431	420	425	419	419	420	421	426
Math total ²	Point	492	488	472	466	475	476	476	478	479	482
Male	Point	514	509	495	491	499	499	499	502	501	503
Female	Point	467	465	449	443	452	455	456	457	460	463
PARTICIPANTS											
Total	1,000	(NA)	(NA)	996	992	977	1,026	1,034	1,044	1,050	1,066
Male	Percent	(NA)	(NA)	49.9	48.2	48.3	47.8	47.6	47.4	46.9	45.4
Female	Percent	(NA)	(NA)	86.0	82.1	81.0	73.0	71.5	70.4	69.4	69.2
Black	Percent	(NA)	(NA)	7.9	9.1	7.5	10.0	10.4	10.8	10.8	10.7
Obtaining scores of—											
600 or above:											
Verbal	Percent	(NA)	(NA)	7.9	7.2	7.9	7.4	7.3	7.8	7.6	8.3
Math	Percent	(NA)	(NA)	15.6	15.1	17.1	18.4	18.1	18.8	18.9	21.5
Below 600:											
Verbal	Percent	(NA)	(NA)	37.8	41.8	39.4	41.2	41.3	41.3	42.3	40.2
Math	Percent	(NA)	(NA)	28.5	30.2	28.2	28.4	28.2	27.7	27.0	28.4
Selected intended area of study:											
Business and commerce	Percent	(NA)	(NA)	11.5	18.6	21.0	21.0	16.6	15.0	13.8	13.3
Engineering	Percent	(NA)	(NA)	6.7	11.1	11.7	10.0	10.5	10.2	9.4	8.8
Social science	Percent	(NA)	(NA)	7.7	7.8	7.5	13.0	12.1	12.2	12.1	11.6
Education	Percent	(NA)	(NA)	9.1	6.1	4.7	7.0	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.1
SAT average ³ by high school rank:											
Top tenth	Point	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	539	547	549	549	550	549	556
Second tenth	Point	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	470	482	481	480	481	481	485
Second fifth	Point	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	431	442	438	438	439	439	441
Third fifth	Point	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	386	396	392	392	393	394	394

NA Not available. ¹ Minimum score 200; maximum score, 800. ² 1967 and 1970 are estimates based on total number of persons taking SAT.

Source: College Entrance Examination Board, New York, NY. *National College-Bound Senior*, annual (copyright).

No. 275. American College Testing (ACT) Program Scores and Characteristics of College-Bound Students: 1967 to 1995

(For academic year ending in year shown. Except as indicated, test scores and characteristics of college-bound students. Through 1985, data based on 10 percent sample; thereafter, based on all ACT tested seniors)

TYPE OF TEST AND CHARACTERISTIC	Unit	1967	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990 ¹	1992 ¹	1993 ¹	1994 ¹	1995 ¹
TEST SCORES ²											
Composite	Point	19.9	18.6	18.5	18.5	18.6	20.6	20.6	20.7	20.8	20.8
Male	Point	20.3	19.5	19.3	19.3	19.4	21.0	20.9	21.0	20.9	21.0
Female	Point	19.4	17.8	17.9	17.8	17.9	20.3	20.5	20.5	20.7	20.7
English	Point	18.5	17.7	17.9	17.8	18.1	20.5	20.2	20.3	20.3	20.2
Male	Point	17.6	17.1	17.3	17.3	17.6	20.1	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8
Female	Point	19.4	18.3	18.3	18.2	18.6	20.9	20.6	20.6	20.7	20.6
Math	Point	20.0	17.6	17.4	17.3	17.2	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.2	20.2
Male	Point	21.1	19.3	18.9	18.9	18.6	20.7	20.7	20.8	20.8	20.9
Female	Point	18.8	16.2	16.2	16.0	16.0	19.3	19.5	19.6	19.6	19.7
Reading ³	Point	19.7	17.4	17.2	17.2	17.4	(NA)	21.1	21.2	21.2	21.3
Male	Point	20.3	18.7	18.2	18.3	18.3	(NA)	21.1	21.2	21.1	21.1
Female	Point	19.0	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.6	(NA)	21.1	21.2	21.4	21.4
Science reasoning ⁴	Point	20.8	21.1	21.1	21.0	21.2	(NA)	20.7	20.8	20.9	21.0
Male	Point	21.6	22.4	22.4	22.3	22.6	(NA)	21.4	21.5	21.6	21.6
Female	Point	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	(NA)	20.1	20.3	20.4	20.5
PARTICIPANTS ⁵											
Total	1,000	788	714	822	836	739	817	832	876	892	945
Male	Percent	52	46	45	45	46	46	45	45	45	44
White	Percent	(NA)	77	83	83	82	79	80	80	79	80
Black	Percent	4	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9
Obtaining composite scores ⁶											
of—27 or above	Percent	14	14	13	13	14	12	12	12	13	13
18 or below	Percent	21	33	33	33	32	35	35	35	34	34
Planned educational major:											
Business	Percent	18	21	20	19	21	20	17	15	14	14
Engineering	Percent	8	6	8	10	9	9	11	10	9	9
Social science	Percent	10	9	6	6	7	10	10	10	9	9
Education	Percent	16	12	9	7	6	8	9	9	10	9

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History

History Achievement, Fourth Graders, by Selected Characteristics: 1988 - II

Percentage of fourth graders at or above selected history proficiency levels, by sex, race/ethnicity, and region.^{1,2,3} Virtually no fourth graders were able to interpret historical information and ideas.

Sex, region, and race/ethnicity	Simple historical facts	Beginning historical information and interpretation	Basic historical terms and relationships
All students	76.0%	15.9%	0.2%
Male	77.1%	19.0%	0.3%
Female	74.9%	12.7%	0.1%
White	84.8%	19.8%	0.3%
Black	49.0%	4.2%	4
Hispanic	54.3%	4.2%	4
Region			
Northeast	77.1%	18.8%	0.1%
Southeast	69.2%	13.0%	0.1%
Central	82.0%	17.7%	0.2%
West	76.4%	14.7%	0.4%

Source: Selected from "Percentage of students at or above selected history proficiency levels, by age, sex, race/ethnicity, and region: 1988," National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics 1992*, Table 110, p. 117. Primary source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *The U.S. History Report Card*, prepared by Educational Testing Service. Notes: 1. Score of 200 or more. Know some historical facts of the type learned from everyday experiences and able to read simple timelines, graphs, and maps. 2. Score of 250 or more. Know a variety of historical facts of the type learned from historical studies. Developing sense of chronology. 3. Score of 300 or more. Demonstrate broad knowledge of historical terms, facts, regions, and ideas. Some knowledge of content of primary texts in U.S. political history. 4. Virtually no students were able to perform at this level.

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History

History Proficiency of Eighth Graders: 1988 - I

Average history proficiency scores on a scale ranging from 0 to 500 by characteristics of eighth graders.

Characteristic	Score, 1988
United States	263.9
Sex	
Male	266.2
Female	261.6

[Continued]

History Proficiency of Eighth Graders: 1988 - I

[Continued]

Characteristic	Score, 1988
Race	
White	270.4
Black	246.0
Hispanic	244.3
Region	
Northeast	270.1
Southeast	258.0
Central	265.3
West	262.8
Size and type of community	
Rural	266.8
Urban disadvantaged	246.2
Urban advantaged	275.9
Hours of TV viewing each day	
0 to 2 hours	269.6
3 to 5 hours	265.0
6 or more hours	251.1
Hours spent on homework each day	
None assigned	253.4
Did not do it	247.2
1/2 hour or less	264.2
1 hour	265.7
2 hours	267.9
More than 2 hours	267.2
Parents' level of education	
Not high school diploma	244.9
Graduated high school	256.1
Some college	269.1
Graduated college	274.9
Reading materials in the home	
0 to 2 types	246.6
3 types	261.3
4 types	272.0
Parents living at home	
Both	268.1
One parent	255.1
Neither	248.3

[Continued]

History Proficiency of Eighth Graders: 1988 - I

[Continued]

Characteristic	Score, 1988
Mothers working outside the home	
Full-time	265.3
Part-time	267.4
Not at all	264.2

Source: Selected from "Student proficiency in geography, U.S. history, and literature, by student characteristics: 1986 and 1988," National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics 1992*, Table 109, p. 116. Primary source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress, Literature and U.S. History, *The U.S. History Report Card*, prepared by Educational Testing Service. As with the NAEP reading scale, these scales range from 0 to 500. However, the distribution of scores varies by subject. Therefore, avoid direct score comparisons among the subjects.

History

History Proficiency of Fourth Graders: 1988 - II

Average history proficiency scores on a scale ranging from 0 to 500 by characteristics of fourth graders.

Characteristic	Score, 1988
United States	220.6
Sex	
Male	222.9
Female	218.2
Race	
White	227.5
Black	199.5
Hispanic	202.7
Region	
Northeast	222.6
Southeast	215.5
Central	223.8
West	220.7
Size and type of community	
Rural	222.0
Urban disadvantaged	198.2
Urban advantaged	236.9
Hours of TV viewing each day	
0 to 2 hours	222.6
3 to 5 hours	222.5

[Continued]

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History Proficiency of Fourth Graders: 1988 - II

(Continued)

Characteristic	Score, 1988
6 or more hours	210.8
Hours spent on homework each day	
None assigned	223.6
Did not do it	209.0
1/2 hour or less	221.6
1 hour	223.2
Parents' level of education	
Not high school diploma	202.7
Graduated high school	214.1
Some college	228.0
Graduated college	231.4
Reading materials in the home	
0 to 2 types	207.7
3 types	220.2
4 types	231.1
Parents living at home	
Both	223.1
One parent	212.2
Neither	202.0

Source: Selected from "Student proficiency in geography, U.S. history, and literature, by student characteristics: 1986 and 1988," National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics 1992*, Table 109, p. 116. Primary source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress, Literature and U.S. History, *The U.S. History Report Card*, prepared by Educational Testing Service. As with the NAEP reading scale, these scales range from 0 to 500. However, the distribution of scores varies by subject. Therefore, avoid direct score comparisons among the subjects.

D4-3. Parents' Evaluation of Public Schools, 1990

Characteristic	Evaluation*			Don't know
	A	B	C, D, or F	
Teachers care about students	43%	40%	15%	2%
Teacher's skills	43	42	12	3
Principal is effective leader	47	32	14	7
Maintains order and discipline	50	34	14	2
Help student learn right from wrong	47	33	18	3
Safety for students	52	30	17	1
Inform parents of student progress	59	26	13	2
Facilitating parents' input about school	35	32	30	4

Sample: (N=1417), percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.
 *An "A" grade means the parents have a very positive evaluation; "B" equals good evaluation; "C" equals mediocre evaluation, and "D" or "F" are negative evaluations.

Source: Moore, K. A. 1992. *National Commission on Children: 1990 Survey of Parents and Children*. (Data Set 19, H. M. Daley, E. C. Peterson, E. L. Lang, & J. J. Card, Archivists) [machine-readable data file and documentation]. Washington, DC: Child Trends, Inc. (Producer). Los Altos, CA: Sociometrics Corporation, American Family Data Archive (Producer & Distributor).

D4-4. Adolescents' Educational Values, by Sex, Age, Race, and Social Class, 1991

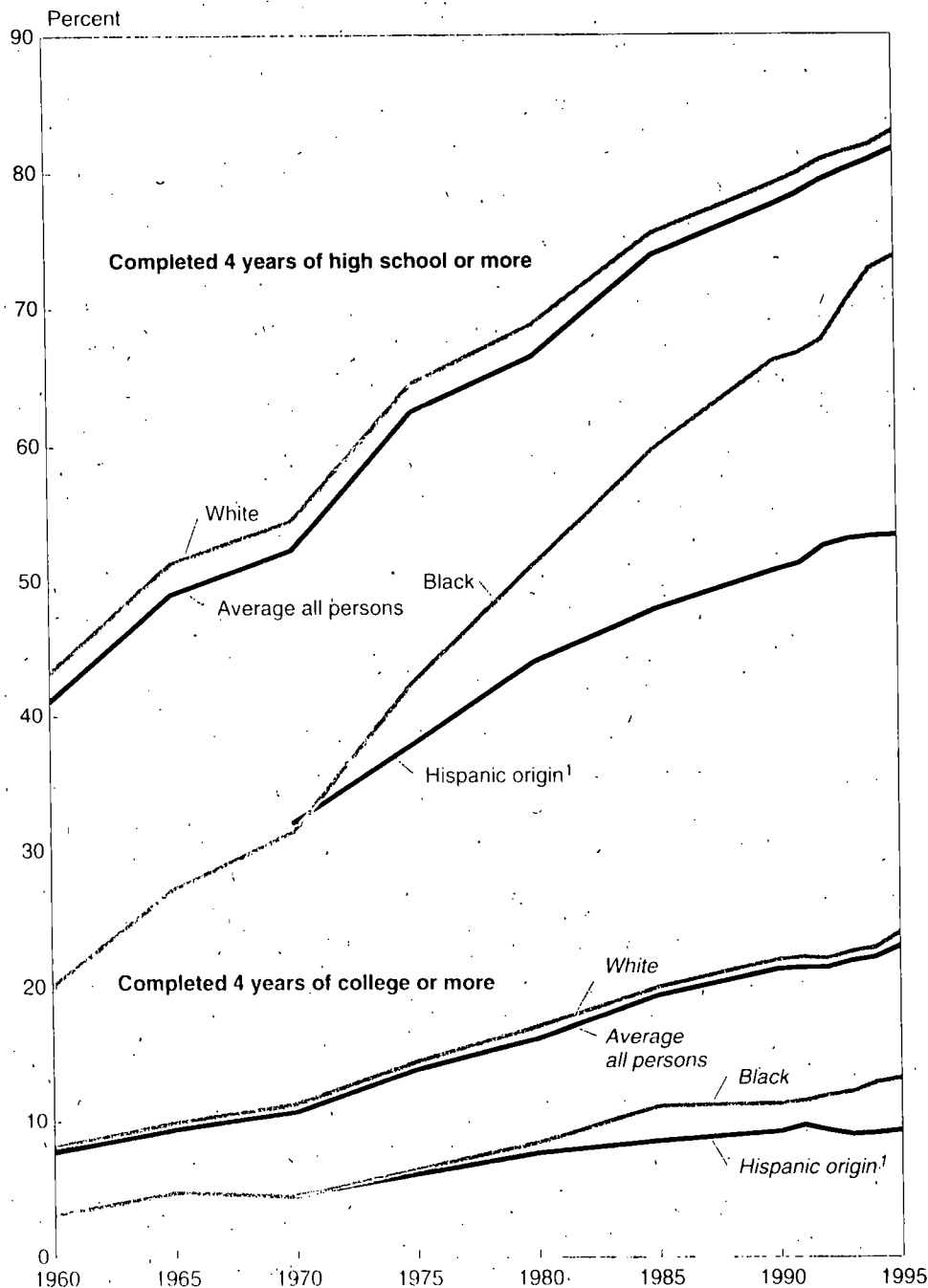
Survey question: Now, I'm going to read a list of statements. For each of them, tell me whether you agree very much, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat, or disagree very much. If you neither agree nor disagree with a statement, you can tell me that.			
Student Characteristic	Percent Agreeing with Educational Value		
	Want to reach top of chosen career	Main purpose of education is to get a good job	Knowledge is important for its own sake
National	78%	55%	46%
Sex:			
Male	79	52	41
Female	78	58	51
Age:			
13-15 years	80	61	42
16-17 years	75	48	50
Race:			
White	77	53	44
Nonwhite	83	64	52
Above-average students	82	50	50
Average and below	74	62	40
Social class:*			
White-collar background	83	50	46
Blue-collar background	72	60	45

*Primary wage earner in the family occupied a white- or blue-collar job.

Source: Bezilla, Robert (ed.). 1993. *American's Youth in the 1990s*. Princeton, NJ: The George H. Gallup International Institute. Page 145.

Figure 4.1
**Educational Attainment by Race and Hispanic Origin:
 1960 to 1995**

(For persons 25 years old and over)



¹ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for 1960 and 1965 not available for persons of Hispanic origin. Source: Charts prepared by U.S. Bureau of the Census. For data, see table 241.

This section presents information concerning formal education at various levels, and private schools. Data show school-age population, enrollment, educational attainment, personnel, and financial education. In addition, data are available for libraries, computer and adult education. The decennial censuses and the Current Population Survey (CPS), both conducted by the Census Bureau, the biennial, and other products by the National Center for Education Statistics, a part of the Department of Education, are conducted by the National Education Association.

The censuses of population and housing included data on school enrollment since 1840 and on educational attainment since 1940. The CPS includes data on school enrollment and on educational attainment since 1947.

The National Center for Education Statistics is continuing its statistical studies and reports by the U.S. Office of Education. The annual *Condition of Education* provides information on pupils, staff, financial expenditures, the elementary, secondary, and higher education levels. It is a source for detailed information on Federal funds for education of enrollment, graduation, and other data. *The Condition of Education* is published annually, presents information on education of interest to policymakers.

Other sources of data include studies by the National Center for Education Statistics and reports of education in the United States. The census of education, conducted by the Bureau every 5 years (for the years "6" and "7"), provides

No. 231. School Enrollment: 1965 to 2006

[In thousands. As of fall. See *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series H 421-429]

ITEM AND YEAR	TOTAL		K THROUGH GRADE 8		GRADES 9 THROUGH 12		COLLEGE	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
1965	46,143	8,251	30,563	4,900	11,610	1,400	3,970	1,951
1970	52,322	7,516	32,558	4,052	13,336	1,311	6,428	2,153
1975	53,654	7,350	30,515	3,700	14,304	1,300	8,835	2,350
1980	50,335	7,971	27,647	3,992	13,231	1,339	9,457	2,640
1981	49,691	8,225	27,280	4,100	12,764	1,400	9,647	2,725
1982	49,262	8,330	27,161	4,200	12,405	1,400	9,696	2,730
1983	48,935	8,497	26,981	4,315	12,271	1,400	9,683	2,782
1984	48,686	8,465	26,905	4,300	12,304	1,400	9,477	2,765
1985	48,901	8,325	27,034	4,195	12,388	1,362	9,479	2,768
1986	49,467	8,242	27,420	4,116	12,333	1,336	9,714	2,790
1987	49,982	8,272	27,933	4,232	12,076	1,247	9,973	2,793
1988	50,349	8,136	28,501	4,036	11,687	1,206	10,161	2,894
1989	51,120	8,316	29,152	4,162	11,390	1,193	10,578	2,961
1990	52,061	8,206	29,878	4,095	11,338	1,137	10,845	2,974
1991	53,357	8,248	30,506	4,074	11,541	1,125	11,310	3,049
1992	54,200	8,478	31,081	4,212	11,735	1,163	11,385	3,103
1993, prel.	54,665	8,587	31,515	4,280	11,961	1,191	11,189	3,116
1994, prel.	55,364	8,741	31,864	4,360	12,366	1,236	11,134	3,145
1995, prel.	56,184	8,801	32,383	4,431	12,693	1,269	11,108	3,101
1996, proj.	57,140	8,942	32,837	4,493	13,049	1,304	11,254	3,145
1997, proj.	57,930	9,067	33,226	4,547	13,299	1,329	11,405	3,191
1998, proj.	58,615	9,192	33,522	4,587	13,466	1,346	11,627	3,259
1999, proj.	59,251	9,319	33,692	4,610	13,673	1,367	11,886	3,342
2000, proj.	59,747	9,418	33,852	4,632	13,804	1,380	12,091	3,406
2001, proj.	60,116	9,488	34,029	4,656	13,862	1,386	12,225	3,446
2002, proj.	60,421	9,545	34,098	4,666	14,004	1,400	12,319	3,479
2003, proj.	60,654	9,589	34,065	4,661	14,169	1,416	12,420	3,512
2004, proj.	60,896	9,631	33,882	4,636	14,483	1,448	12,531	3,547
2005, proj.	61,144	9,672	33,680	4,609	14,818	1,481	12,646	3,582
2006, proj.	61,296	9,707	33,507	4,585	15,021	1,501	12,768	3,621

Source: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics*, annual, and *Projections of Education Statistics*, annual.

No. 232. School Expenditures, by Type of Control and Level of Instruction in Constant (1993-94) Dollars: 1960 to 1995

[In millions of dollars. For school years ending in year shown. Total expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools include current expenditures, interest on school debt and capital outlay. Data deflated by the Consumer Price Index, wage earners, and clerical workers through 1975; thereafter, all urban consumers, on a school year basis (supplied by the National Center for Education Statistics). See also Appendix III. See *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series H 494, 499, and 500 for related but not comparable data, and H 513-519 for private schools]

YEAR	Total	ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS			COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES		
		Total	Public	Private ¹	Total	Public	Private ¹
1960	118,735	83,169	77,695	5,474	35,566	19,426	16,140
1970	264,987	167,152	157,475	9,677	97,835	62,838	34,997
1975	306,775	194,363	183,070	11,293	112,413	76,131	36,282
1980	311,948	194,298	180,738	13,561	117,649	78,038	39,611
1983	315,944	191,765	176,421	15,344	124,178	80,949	43,230
1984	328,393	199,681	183,161	16,520	128,712	83,499	45,213
1985	342,373	206,537	189,395	17,142	135,836	88,069	47,767
1986	362,106	217,410	199,673	17,737	144,696	94,151	50,544
1987	383,803	230,302	211,505	18,798	153,501	97,999	55,501
1988	395,544	237,294	217,982	19,312	158,250	100,799	57,451
1989	418,510	252,612	232,826	19,786	165,898	105,094	60,805
1990	439,000	265,630	244,672	20,958	173,371	110,994	62,378
1991	450,552	271,793	250,502	21,291	178,758	114,025	64,733
1992, prel.	459,258	276,402	255,032	21,371	182,856	115,344	67,512
1993, est.	469,815	282,492	260,435	22,057	187,422	118,461	68,961
1994, est.	486,100	294,600	272,000	22,600	191,500	120,900	70,600
1995, est.	494,137	298,932	275,989	22,942	195,205	123,072	72,132

¹ Estimated.Source: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics*, annual.

Education

This section presents data primarily concerning formal education as a whole, at various levels, and for public and private schools. Data shown relate to the school-age population and school enrollment, educational attainment, education personnel, and financial aspects of education. In addition, data are shown for libraries, computer usage in schools, and adult education. The chief sources are the decennial census of population and the Current Population Survey (CPS), both conducted by the Bureau of the Census (see text, section 1); annual, biennial, and other periodic surveys conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics, a part of the U.S. Department of Education; and surveys conducted by the National Education Association.

The censuses of population have included data on school enrollment since 1840 and on educational attainment since 1940. The CPS has reported on school enrollment annually since 1945 and on educational attainment periodically since 1947.

The National Center for Education Statistics is continuing the pattern of statistical studies and surveys conducted by the U.S. Office of Education since 1870. The annual *Digest of Education Statistics* provides summary data on pupils, staff, finances, including government expenditures, and organization at the elementary, secondary, and higher education levels. It is also a primary source for detailed information on Federal funds for education, projections of enrollment, graduates, and teachers. *The Condition of Education*, issued annually, presents a summary of information on education of particular interest to policymakers.

Other sources of data include special studies by the National Center for Education Statistics and annual or biennial reports of education agencies in individual States. The census of governments, conducted by the Bureau of the Census every 5 years (for the years ending in "2" and "7"), provides data on school district

In Brief

The enrollment rate of 3 to 5 year olds in preprimary school:

1970	37 percent
1994	61 percent

Persons 25 years old and over completing college:

1970	11 percent
1995	23 percent

Elementary and secondary schools with microcomputers:

1985	78 percent
1994	97 percent

finances and State and local government expenditures for education. Reports published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics contain data relating civilian labor force experience to educational attainment (see also tables 617, 618, 640, 648, and 649 in section 13).

Types and sources of data—The statistics in this section are of two general types. One type, exemplified by data from the Bureau of the Census, is based on direct interviews with individuals to obtain information about their own and their family members' education. Data of this type relate to school enrollment and level of education attained, classified by age, sex, and other characteristics of the population. The school enrollment statistics reflect attendance or enrollment in any regular school within a given period; educational attainment statistics reflect the highest grade completed by an individual or, beginning in 1992, the highest diploma or degree received.

For enrollment data starting in October 1994, the CPS used 1990 census population controls plus adjustments for undercount. Also the survey changed from paper to computer assisted technology; for years 1981 through 1993, 1980 population controls were used; 1971 through 1980, 1970 census population controls had been used. These changes had little impact on summary measures (e.g., medians) and proportional measures (e.g., enrollment rates); however, use of

No. 243. Educational Attainment, by Selected Characteristic: 1995

[For persons 25 years old and over. As of March. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III. For composition of regions, see table 27]

CHARACTERISTIC	Population (1,000)	PERCENT OF POPULATION—HIGHEST LEVEL					
		Not a high school graduate	High school graduate	Some college, but no degree	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Advanced degree
Total persons	166,438	18.3	33.9	17.6	7.1	15.2	7.8
Age:							
25 to 34 years old	41,388	12.9	34.0	19.6	8.6	19.5	5.5
35 to 44 years old	42,335	11.6	33.3	19.4	9.0	17.4	9.2
45 to 54 years old	30,693	13.7	32.5	18.0	7.7	16.4	11.6
55 to 64 years old	20,755	22.8	37.3	15.6	5.2	10.9	8.1
65 to 74 years old	18,214	31.1	36.4	14.4	3.9	9.0	5.2
75 years old or over	13,053	43.2	30.2	12.4	2.9	7.1	4.1
Sex: Male	79,463	18.3	31.9	17.4	6.5	16.5	9.4
Female	86,975	18.4	35.7	17.9	7.8	14.0	6.2
Race: White	141,113	17.0	34.0	17.7	7.3	15.8	8.2
Black	18,457	26.2	36.2	18.0	6.3	9.6	3.7
Other	6,869	24.6	25.9	14.7	6.3	18.8	9.7
Hispanic origin, Hispanic	14,171	46.6	26.3	13.2	4.6	6.5	2.7
Non-Hispanic	152,267	15.7	34.6	18.0	7.4	16.0	8.2
Region: Northeast	33,580	16.6	37.2	13.3	6.7	16.4	9.9
Midwest	38,534	16.1	37.5	17.4	7.4	14.8	6.9
South	58,380	21.6	32.9	17.8	6.5	14.1	7.0
West	35,945	17.0	28.7	21.7	8.4	16.3	7.9
Marital status:							
Never married	23,926	16.7	31.1	17.1	6.9	19.7	8.4
Married spouse present	105,558	15.4	34.2	17.7	7.5	16.3	8.8
Married spouse absent	6,339	31.2	32.8	17.7	6.0	8.6	3.7
Separated	4,546	28.9	35.5	18.8	6.1	7.8	2.8
Widowed	13,343	40.9	33.3	12.6	3.8	6.4	2.9
Divorced	17,273	16.0	36.9	21.7	8.0	11.4	5.9
Civilian labor force status:							
Employed	105,163	10.6	33.0	19.1	8.6	18.8	9.9
Unemployed	5,193	22.6	36.1	19.5	6.6	10.6	4.6
Not in the labor force	55,309	32.9	35.6	14.5	4.3	8.9	3.8

* Includes vocational degrees.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P20-476; and unpublished data.

No. 244. Mean Monthly Income, by Highest Degree Earned: 1993

[For persons 18 years old and over. Based on the Survey of Income and Program Participation; see source for details]

CHARACTERISTIC	Total persons	LEVEL OF HIGHEST DEGREE								
		Not a high school graduate	High school graduate only	Some college, no degree	Voca- tional	Asso- ciate's	Bache- lor's	Master's	Profes- sional	Doc- torate
MEAN MONTHLY INCOME¹ (dol.)										
All persons²	1,687	906	1,380	1,579	1,736	1,985	2,625	3,411	5,534	4,328
Age: 18 to 24 years old	709	459	783	610	1,017	912	1,128	1,351	1,295	(B)
25 to 34 years old	1,622	936	1,310	1,610	1,643	1,760	2,341	2,648	3,515	3,465
35 to 44 years old	2,082	1,032	1,603	1,936	2,030	2,145	2,891	3,180	6,537	4,032
45 to 54 years old	2,302	1,096	1,711	2,484	1,990	2,534	3,345	3,983	6,606	5,267
55 to 64 years old	1,922	1,045	1,535	1,974	1,731	2,969	3,397	4,462	6,921	4,246
65 years old and over	1,329	878	1,217	1,648	1,516	1,697	2,324	3,163	3,820	3,639
Sex: Male	2,230	1,211	1,812	2,045	2,318	2,561	3,430	4,298	6,312	4,421
Female	1,186	621	1,008	1,139	1,373	1,544	1,809	2,505	3,530	4,020
Race: White	1,756	951	1,422	1,649	1,768	2,021	2,682	3,478	5,590	4,449
Black	1,192	713	1,071	1,222	1,428	1,746	2,333	2,834	3,445	3,778
Hispanic ³	1,126	786	1,106	1,239	1,329	2,069	2,186	2,605	2,317	2,677

B Base figure too small to meet statistical standards for reliability of a derived figure. ¹ For definition of mean, see Guide to Tabular Presentation. ² Includes other races, not shown separately. ³ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P70-51; unpublished data.

[As of April 1. For persons 25 years old and over]

STATE	Population (1,000)
United States	158,868
Alabama	2,546
Alaska	323
Arizona	2,301
Arkansas	1,496
California	18,695
Colorado	2,107
Connecticut	2,199
Delaware	428
District of Columbia	409
Florida	8,887
Georgia	4,023
Hawaii	710
Idaho	601
Illinois	7,291
Indiana	3,489
Iowa	1,777
Kansas	1,566
Kentucky	2,334
Louisiana	2,537
Maine	796
Maryland	3,123
Massachusetts	3,962
Michigan	5,843
Minnesota	2,771
Mississippi	1,539
Missouri	3,292
Montana	303
Nebraska	996
Nevada	790
New Hampshire	714
New Jersey	5,166
New Mexico	923
New York	11,819
North Carolina	4,253
North Dakota	307
Ohio	6,025
Oklahoma	1,985
Oregon	1,855
Pennsylvania	7,873
Rhode Island	829
South Carolina	2,168
South Dakota	431
Tennessee	3,139
Texas	10,311
Utah	897
Vermont	357
Virginia	3,975
Washington	3,126
West Virginia	1,172
Wisconsin	3,094
Wyoming	278

¹ For persons 16 to 19 years old, At or received a general equivalency diploma.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Enrollment in Public Schools: 1970-2002

[Continued]

Fall of year/ period	Grades K-12	Grades K-8
Percentage change		
1970-84	-14.6%	-17.4%
1984-90	4.6%	10.5%
Projected percentage change		
1991-2002	13.2%	10.1%

Source: Selected from "Elementary and secondary school enrollment, by control of school and level, with projections: 1970-2002," National Center for Education Statistics, *The Condition of Education 1992*, p. 94. Primary sources: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Historical Trends: State Education Facts*, forthcoming, Common Core of Data, various years, *Digest of Education Statistics 1991*, table 3 *Projections of Education Statistics to 2002*, 1991, table 1.

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Enrollment

Enrollment in Public and Private Schools: 1970-1992

Total school enrollment, total enrollment in public and private schools, enrollment figures for kindergarten to grade 8, and ratio of kindergarten to grade 8 enrollment to all 5- to 13-year-olds.

[In thousands.]

Year	All schools		Public schools		Private schools		All public and private schools Ratio
	Total	K-8	Total	K-8	Total	K-8	
Fall 1970	51,257	36,610	45,894	32,558	5,363	4,052	99.8
Fall 1971	51,271	36,218	46,071	32,318	5,200	3,900	100.0
Fall 1972	50,726	35,579	45,726	31,879	5,000	3,700	99.7
Fall 1973	50,445	35,101	45,445	31,401	5,000	3,700	100.2
Fall 1974	50,073	34,671	45,073	30,971	5,000	3,700	100.6
Fall 1975	49,819	34,215	44,819	30,515	5,000	3,700	100.9
Fall 1976	49,478	33,822	44,311	29,997	5,167	3,825	100.9
Fall 1977	48,717	33,172	43,577	29,375	5,140	3,797	101.0
Fall 1978	47,637	32,195	42,551	28,463	5,086	3,732	100.3
Fall 1979	46,651	31,734	41,651	28,034	5,000	3,700	101.0
Fall 1980	46,208	31,639	40,877	27,647	5,331	3,992	101.7
Fall 1981	45,544	31,380	40,044	27,280	5,500	4,100	102.0
Fall 1982	45,166	31,361	39,566	27,161	5,600	4,200	102.4
Fall 1983	44,967	31,296	39,252	26,981	5,715	4,315	102.9
Fall 1984	44,908	31,205	39,208	26,905	5,700	4,300	103.2

[Continued]

Enrollment in Public Schools, by State: 1988-1990

(Continued)

State	Fall 1988		Fall 1989		Fall 1990	
	Total	K-8 ¹	Total	K-8 ¹	Total	K-8
Oklahoma	580,426	413,656	578,580	420,940	579,087	424,901
Oregon	461,752	328,226	472,394	340,264	484,652	350,798
Pennsylvania	1,659,714	1,131,662	1,655,279	1,147,986	1,667,834	1,172,164
Rhode Island	133,585	95,285	135,729	98,412	138,813	101,797
South Carolina	615,774	437,826	616,177	443,712	622,112	452,033
South Dakota	126,910	92,556	127,329	93,596	129,164	95,169
Tennessee	821,580	585,972	819,660	590,121	824,595	598,111
Texas	3,283,707	2,392,079	3,328,514	2,443,245	3,382,887	2,510,955
Utah	431,119	319,423	438,554	324,004	447,891	326,266
Vermont	93,381	66,761	94,779	69,103	95,762	70,860
Virginia	982,393	699,064	985,346	712,297	998,601	728,282
West Virginia	335,912	231,819	327,540	227,251	322,389	224,057
Wisconsin	774,857	535,215	782,905	549,143	797,621	565,520
Wyoming	97,793	70,415	97,172	70,130	98,226	70,940

Source: Selected from "Enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools, by level and State: Fall 1980 to fall 1991," National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics 1992*, Table 41, pp. 52-53. Primary source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data survey. Notes: 1. Includes a relatively small number of prekindergarten students. 2. Beginning in 1983, data include students enrolled in public schools on Federal bases and other special arrangements.

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Enrollment

Enrollment in Public Schools: 1970-2002

Estimated enrollment in thousands in grades K-8 (includes most kindergarten and some nursery school). From 1970 to 1984, total public school enrollment fell about 15 percent, but rose about 5 percent from 1984 to 1990. Total public school enrollment is projected to rise from 41.6 million to 47 million from 1991 to 2002, an increase of 13 percent.

[In thousands.]

Fall of year/ period	Grades K-12	Grades K-8
1970	45,894	32,558
1984	39,208	26,905
1990	41,026	29,742
Projected		
1991	41,575	30,186
2002	47,068	33,245

[Continued]

D8-5. Students' Victimization at School, by Sex, Age, Race, and Social Class, 1992

Survey question: When you are at school, do you ever fear for your physical safety, or not? During the past 12 months have any of the following happened to you at school: Have you been physically assaulted or beaten up? Have you had money stolen? Have you had your personal property damaged or stolen?

Student Characteristic	Victimization			
	Fear for safety	Physical assault	Money stolen	Property vandalized
National	24%	7%	15%	14%
Sex:				
Male	23	9	10	17
Female	25	5	19	10
Age:				
13-15 years	28	8	16	14
16-17 years	19	4	13	13
Race:				
White	23	7	15	14
Non-white	30	6	14	12
Social class:				
White-collar background	21	4	14	12
Blue-collar background	27	8	16	17

Source: Bezilla, Robert (ed.). 1993. *American's Youth in the 1990s*. Princeton, NJ: The George H. Gallup International Institute, page 77.

D8-6. Tenth Graders' Attitudes about School Climate, by Sex, Race, and Social Class, 1992

Statements about school climate	Total	Percent who "strongly agree" or "agree" with statement							
		Sex		Race/ethnicity			Socioeconomic Status		
		Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Low	Middle	High
Students get along well with teachers	74.9%	74.7%	75.2%	77.0%	62.8%	73.3%	68.6%	74.3%	82.7%
There is real school spirit	70.4	71.7	69.2	71.7	67.5	67.1	69.7	71.1	70.5
Rules for behavior are strict	63.8	65.5	62.1	64.4	62.3	63.7	65.1	62.2	65.8
Discipline is fair	70.2	69.3	71.0	70.4	65.1	72.5	66.0	69.6	74.7
Other students often disrupt class	70.7	71.6	69.8	69.9	76.3	69.1	74.0	72.2	64.3
Teaching is good	81.9	80.6	83.2	81.1	83.1	84.9	82.5	80.3	84.9
Teachers are interested in students	76.0	74.8	77.1	75.6	76.0	77.3	74.5	74.5	80.6
Teachers praise my effort when I work hard	57.2	56.1	58.2	54.4	64.6	64.6	60.9	55.4	57.9
I often feel "put down" by my teachers	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.2	16.3	15.7	17.2	16.3	13.7
Teachers listen to what I have to say	70.1	68.1	72.0	68.8	74.8	73.4	71.0	68.3	73.5
I don't feel safe at this school	8.0	8.8	7.3	6.7	12.8	10.8	10.8	8.1	5.1
Disruptions by other students interfere with my learning	39.9	38.5	41.3	36.7	51.1	44.6	44.6	41.3	32.0
Misbehaving students often get away with it	52.7	55.8	49.7	53.4	45.5	53.8	50.7	52.2	55.0

Source: Snyder, T. D., and C. M. Hoffman. 1993. *Digest of Education Statistics*. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics, page 136.

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★ 826 ★

Violence

Experiences With Violence at School - II

Percent of eighth graders who have experienced various types of violence at school, total and by sex, 1988.

While at school, were you or have you...	Total	Females	Males
Been involved in physical fights?			
0 times	55.8%	66.6%	43.5%
1 time	16.5%	13.2%	19.6%
2 times	10.0%	6.4%	13.4%
3 or more times	17.8%	11.8%	23.4%
Been robbed?			
0 times	82.4%	86.5%	78.5%
1 time	8.8%	6.8%	10.8%
2 times	3.6%	3.1%	4.0%
3 or more times	5.2%	3.6%	6.7%
Been threatened?			
0 times	62.3%	69.4%	55.4%
1 time	19.0%	16.3%	21.5%
2 times	5.5%	4.7%	6.4%
3 or more times	13.2%	9.6%	16.7%
Been attacked?			
0 times	83.6%	90.0%	77.5%
1 time	9.5%	6.6%	12.3%
2 times	3.9%	2.0%	5.7%
3 or more times	3.0%	1.4%	4.5%
Carried a knife?			
Never	86.4%	95.5%	77.7%
Less than monthly	5.6%	2.0%	9.0%
More than monthly	8.0%	2.6%	13.3%
Carried a handgun?			
Never	98.3%	98.9%	97.7%
Less than monthly	0.5%	0.2%	0.8%
More than monthly	1.3%	1.0%	1.6%

Source: Selected from "Experience of adolescents with drugs and violence, by grade and sex: 1987-88," National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics 1992*, Table 138, p. 137. Primary sources: American School Health Association, Association for the Advancement of Health Education, and Society for Public Health Education, *The National Adolescent Student Health Survey: A Report on the Health of America's Youth*. This table was prepared April 1992. "More than monthly" includes "a few times a month," "a few times a week," and "nearly every day."

★ 827 ★

Violence

Experiences with Violence: 1987-1988

Percent of eighth graders who have experienced various types of violence outside of school, total and by sex, 1988.

While outside of school have you...	Total	Females	Males
Been robbed?			
0 times	83.9%	84.8%	83.1%
1 time	8.3%	8.0%	8.4%
2 times	3.2%	3.0%	3.3%
3 or more times	4.7%	4.1%	5.2%
Been threatened?			
0 times	68.0%	72.8%	63.4%
1 time	16.2%	14.6%	17.7%
2 times	5.1%	4.6%	5.6%
3 or more times	10.7%	8.0%	13.2%
Been attacked?			
0 times	82.8%	88.5%	77.3%
1 time	8.9%	4.4%	13.1%
2 times	3.2%	3.0%	3.4%
3 or more times	5.1%	4.1%	6.1%
Been raped or an attempted rape?			
0 times	88.2%	83.4%	92.8%
1 time	5.7%	9.1%	2.5%
2 times	2.0%	3.1%	0.9%
3 or more times	4.1%	4.4%	3.9%
Could you get a gun?			
Yes	27.3%	20.6%	33.6%
No	42.2%	48.5%	36.3%

Source: Selected from "Experience of adolescents with drugs and violence, by grade and sex: 1987-88," National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics 1992*, Table 138, p. 137. Primary sources: American School Health Association, Association for the Advancement of Health Education, and Society for Public Health Education, *The National Adolescent Student Health Survey: A Report on the Health of America's Youth*. This table was prepared April 1992.

★ 214 ★

Reading

Reading Achievement by Selected Characteristics: 1992

Average reading proficiency by race/ethnicity, gender, type of community, and parents' education level, grades 4 and 8. Results from the NAEP 1992 Reading Assessment.

Characteristic	Grade 4		Grade 8	
	% of students	Avg. prof. ¹	% of students	Avg. prof. ¹
Race/Ethnicity				
White	71%	226	70%	268
Black	16%	193	16%	238
Hispanic	9%	202	10%	242
Asian/Pacific Islander	2%	216	3%	270
American Indian	2%	208	1%	251
Gender				
Male	51%	214	51%	254
Female	49%	222	49%	267
Type of Community				
Advantaged urban	10%	240	10%	280
Disadvantaged urban	9%	188	10%	237
Extreme rural	12%	220	7%	263
Other	69%	218	72%	260
Parents' Education				
Graduated college	39%	227	41%	271
Some education after high school	9%	224	19%	266
Graduated high school	12%	213	24%	251
Did not finish high school	4%	199	8%	243
I don't know	36%	211	8%	238

Source: Selected from "Average Reading Proficiency by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, Type of Community, and Parents' Education Level, Grades 4, 8, and 12, 1992 Reading Assessment," National Center for Education Statistics, *NAEP 1992 Reading Report Card for the Nation and the States: Data from the National and Trial State Assessments*, Table 5, p. 24. Note: 1. Average proficiency on Reading Scale—ranges from 0 to 500.

★ 215 ★

Reading

Reading Achievement by Selected Habits: 1983 and 1990

Reading proficiency by age, amount of time spent on homework, and reading habits: 1983-84 and 1989-90.

Time spent on homework and reading habits	Proficiency score				Percent			
	9-year-olds		13-year-olds		9-year-olds		13-year-olds	
	1983-84	1989-90	1983-84	1989-90	1983-84	1989-90	1983-84	1989-90
Students who ever read								
Poems	211	208	260	260	70%	66%	68%	75%
Plays	211	206	260	262	56%	45%	59%	62%
Biographies	213	212	261	262	45%	46%	62%	62%
Science books	212	209	259	260	84%	86%	90%	90%
Books about other places	211	210	259	260	79%	75%	83%	83%
Frequency of reading for fun								
Daily	214	215	264	269	53%	54%	35%	35%
Weekly	212	211	255	255	28%	25%	35%	32%
Monthly	204	210	255	251	7%	6%	14%	13%
Y ly	197	198	252	245	3%	4%	7%	9%
Never	198	192	239	247	9%	12%	9%	11%
Time spent on homework each day								
None	213	208	254	252	36%	31%	23%	21%
Didn't do assignment	199	187	247	244	4%	5%	4%	5%
l than 1 hour	218	214	261	258	42%	46%	36%	37%
1 to 2 hours	216	214	266	265	13%	12%	29%	28%
More than 2 hours	201	194	265	262	6%	6%	9%	8%
No. of reading materials in the home								
0 to 2	--	196	--	240	--	36%	--	21%
3	--	211	--	255	--	34%	--	32%
4	--	226	--	266	--	29%	--	47%

Source: Selected from "Student proficiency in reading, by age, amount of time spent on homework, and reading habits: 1970-71, 1983-84, and 1989-90," National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics 1992*, Table 104, p. 113. Primary source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *The Reading Report Card, 1971-88* and *Trends in Academic Progress*, by Educational Testing Service. Reading materials in the home included newspaper subscription, magazine subscription, more than 25 books in the home, and encyclopedia in the home.

★ 899 ★

Expenditures on Education: 1970 to 1985

[Continued]

Country	Education expenditure as % of total govt. expenditure					
	1970	1975	1980	1983	1984	1985
Norway	15.5%	14.7%	13.8%	12.9%	12.8%	13.6%
Soviet Union ⁴	12.8%	12.9%	11.2%	10.2%	10.2%	NA
Sweden	NA	13.4%	14.1%	12.5%	12.2%	12.6%
United Kingdom	14.1%	14.3%	13.9%	11.5%	11.3%	NA
United States	19.4%	18.1%	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC, *Children's Well-Being: An International Comparison*, selected from Table 21, "Total Education Expenditure as a Percent of Gross National Product and as a Percent of Total Government Expenditure, Selected Countries: 1970 to 1985." Primary source: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, 1985, *Statistical Yearbook 1985*, Paris, table 4.1; 1988, *Statistical Yearbook 1988*, Paris, table 4.1; and 1988, *Statistical Yearbook 1988*, Paris, table 4.1. Notes: 1. Metropolitan France. 2. Data for 1984 and 1985 refer to expenditure by the Ministry of Education only. 3. Data for 1980 and 1983 to 1985 refer to expenditure by the Ministry of Education (central government) only. 4. Expenditure on education is calculated as percentage of net material product.

★ 900 ★

Education

Mathematics Achievement: 1991

Percentage correct on mathematics assessment and percentile scores, selected countries. These results are from the second International Assessment of Educational Progress. The topical area in which the U.S. average was higher than the topical average for all countries was data analysis, statistics, and probability, a section that focused on mathematical applications.

Country	Average percent correct			Percentile scores					
	Total	Male	Female	1st	5th	10th	90th	95th	99th
Age 9									
Korea	74.8%	77.2%	72.4%	26.2	41.0	50.8	93.4	95.1	98.4
Taiwan	68.1%	68.4%	67.8%	19.2	32.1	41.0	91.8	95.1	98.4
Soviet Union ¹	65.9%	66.4%	65.4%	20.0	30.8	37.7	90.2	93.4	98.4
Spain ²	61.9%	61.9%	61.8%	18.8	26.8	32.8	86.9	90.2	96.7
Canada ³	59.9%	59.9%	60.0%	19.6	28.3	35.7	83.6	88.5	93.4
United States	58.4%	58.7%	58.0%	18.0	24.6	29.5	83.6	90.2	96.7
Age 13									
Korea	73.4%	74.4%	72.2%	20.0	33.3	41.3	96.0	97.3	100.0
Taiwan	72.7%	73.1%	72.4%	18.7	26.7	35.0	97.3	98.7	100.0
Soviet Union ¹	70.2%	70.0%	70.3%	20.9	35.2	42.7	92.0	94.7	98.7
France	64.2%	65.5%	62.8%	22.7	30.7	37.3	89.3	92.0	97.3
Canada ⁴	62.0%	63.0%	60.9%	21.3	32.0	37.3	86.7	91.8	97.3

[Continued]

D8-7: Students' Report of Being Victims of Violence at School, 1977 and 1992.

Survey question: When you are at school, do you ever fear for your physical safety or not? During the past 12 months have any of the following happened to you at school: Have you been physically assaulted or beaten up? Have you had money stolen? Have you had your personal property damaged or stolen?

Violent Behavior	Year	
	1992	1977
Been physically assaulted	7%	4%
Had money stolen	15	12
Had property stolen	NA	24
Had property vandalized	14	11
Ever feared for physical safety	24	18
NA = Not available		

Source: Bezilla, Robert (ed.). 1993. *American's Youth in the 1990s*. Princeton, NJ: The George H. Gallup International Institute, page 10.

D9. POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

D9-1. Enrollment Status of Persons 18- to 21-Years-Old, by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Sex, 1975 and 1991

Characteristic	Total Persons 18 to 21 Years Old (1,000)		PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
			Enrolled in high school		High school graduates						Not high school graduates	
					Total		In college		Not in college			
					1975	1991	1975	1991	1975	1991		
					1975	1991	1975	1991	1975	1991		
Total	15,693	13,906	5.7	8.2	78.0	77.7	33.5	42.2	44.5	35.5	16.3	14.1
White	13,448	11,187	4.7	6.9	80.6	79.1	34.6	44.1	46.0	35.0	14.7	13.9
Black	1,997	2,138	12.5	14.2	60.4	69.3	24.9	28.3	35.6	41.0	27.0	16.6
Hispanic	899	1,637	12.0	13.4	57.2	51.6	24.4	23.9	32.8	27.7	30.8	35.1
Male	7,584	6,772	7.4	10.5	76.6	75.0	35.4	40.1	41.3	34.9	15.9	14.6
White	6,545	5,459	6.2	8.9	79.7	76.1	36.9	41.4	42.8	34.7	14.1	15.0
Black	911	1,026	15.9	18.9	55.0	66.3	23.9	26.8	31.1	39.5	29.0	14.7
Hispanic	416	826	17.3	13.9	54.6	45.3	25.2	17.8	29.3	27.5	27.9	41.0
Female	8,109	7,134	4.2	6.0	79.2	80.3	31.8	44.2	47.4	36.1	16.6	13.6
White	6,903	5,728	3.2	5.0	81.4	82.1	32.4	46.8	49.0	35.3	15.3	12.8
Black	1,085	1,112	9.7	9.6	65.0	71.9	25.8	29.7	39.2	42.3	25.4	18.4
Hispanic	484	812	7.6	12.8	59.3	58.1	23.6	30.0	35.7	28.1	33.1	29.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1993* (113th edition). Washington, DC, 1993, page 169.

Domestic Life

★ 897 ★

Average Household Size by World Region: 1970-1985

Estimates of the changes in household size (number of persons). The family has undergone major structural transformations in many regions of the world, prompting concern about the ability of the family to discharge its traditional functions towards its members and society.

Region	1970	1975	1980	1985
Developed countries	3.36	3.18	3.03	2.90
Northern America	3.23	3.04	2.88	2.73
Japan	3.90	3.60	3.39	3.22
Oceania	3.65	3.52	3.40	3.25
Northern Europe	3.00	2.87	2.75	2.67
Western Europe	2.98	2.86	2.73	2.64
Southern Europe	3.67	3.53	3.40	3.28
Eastern Europe	3.10	2.97	2.84	2.73
USSR	3.57	3.32	3.14	2.98
Developing countries	5.07	5.00	4.89	4.76
Eastern Africa	4.99	4.97	4.95	4.93
Northern Africa	5.44	5.41	5.31	5.15
Middle Africa	4.58	4.60	4.62	4.66
Southern Africa	5.00	5.05	5.09	5.09
Western Africa	4.90	4.93	4.97	5.00
Caribbean	4.67	4.64	4.56	4.44
Middle America	5.01	4.99	4.90	4.80
Temperate South America	4.02	3.85	3.69	3.53
Tropical South America	5.19	5.10	4.96	4.81
China	4.58	4.42	4.21	4.01
East Asia ¹	5.63	5.33	5.02	4.64
South Asia	5.46	5.44	5.39	5.28

Source: United Nations, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, "Estimates and projections of households" (provisional report, 22 January 1979), table 5. Note: 1. Excluding China and Japan.

Table 145.—Percent of high school students who reported experience with drugs and violence on school property, by race/ethnicity, grade, and sex: 1993

Type of violence	Race/ethnicity			Grade				Type of drug-related behavior	Race/ethnicity			Grade			
	White	Black	Hispanic	9	10	11	12		White	Black	Hispanic	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Felt too unsafe to go to school ¹								Cigarette use on school property ¹							
Total	3.0	7.1	10.1	6.1	5.2	3.3	3.0	Total	14.6	5.9	11.1	11.3	12.3	13.9	15.0
Male	2.9	7.0	10.4	5.8	5.1	3.2	3.3	Male	14.7	7.3	10.6	11.4	12.8	12.9	16.5
Female	3.1	7.3	9.8	6.4	5.4	3.5	2.7	Female	14.5	4.5	11.6	11.3	11.8	14.9	13.3
Carried a weapon on school property ^{1,2}								Smokeless tobacco use on school property ⁴							
Total	10.9	15.0	13.3	12.6	11.5	11.9	10.8	Total	8.7	1.4	2.3	5.6	6.3	7.3	7.7
Male	17.7	18.2	20.2	19.1	17.0	18.2	17.2	Male	16.0	2.8	4.4	10.8	11.3	12.9	14.5
Female	3.4	11.9	6.6	5.6	5.6	5.0	4.1	Female	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.1	0.7
Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property ³								Alcohol use on school property ¹							
Total	6.3	11.2	8.6	9.4	7.3	7.3	5.5	Total	4.6	6.9	6.8	5.2	4.7	5.2	5.5
Male	8.1	12.6	10.7	10.6	9.1	9.5	7.6	Male	5.5	8.7	7.3	5.5	4.8	6.3	7.5
Female	4.4	9.8	6.4	8.1	5.4	4.8	3.3	Female	3.6	5.1	6.2	4.8	4.7	3.9	3.5
In a physical fight on school property ³								Marijuana use on school property ¹							
Total	15.0	22.0	17.9	23.1	17.2	13.8	11.4	Total	5.0	7.3	7.5	4.4	6.5	6.5	5.1
Male	22.5	28.6	24.1	33.2	25.0	20.0	16.5	Male	7.1	10.1	10.0	5.9	9.2	8.7	7.3
Female	6.8	15.5	11.7	12.7	8.8	7.0	6.1	Female	2.8	4.5	4.9	2.8	3.6	4.0	2.7
Property stolen or deliberately damaged on school property ³								Offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property ³							
Total	32.0	35.5	32.2	37.2	32.8	32.3	28.9	Total	24.1	17.5	34.1	21.8	23.7	27.5	23.0
Male	35.9	39.2	36.7	41.3	37.5	36.4	33.2	Male	28.8	20.3	41.5	24.6	27.9	32.9	28.2
Female	27.7	31.8	27.6	33.0	27.6	27.9	24.2	Female	18.9	14.8	26.8	18.4	19.2	21.7	17.5

¹ On one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.² Such as a gun, knife, or club.³ One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey.⁴ Used chewing tobacco or snuff during the 30 days preceding the survey.SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease, Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Adolescent and School Health, *The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System: 1993*. (This table was prepared June 1995.)

Crime in the schools

- ♦ Victimization rates of high school seniors changed little between 1976 and 1993, with the exception of a slight increase in the percentage of students who reported being threatened both with and without a weapon. The most common type of victimization reported by high school seniors in 1993 was having something stolen (41 percent) (see supplemental table 47-1).
- ♦ Black and white high school seniors were about equally likely to report being victimized at school, except that blacks were more likely than whites to have been threatened or injured with a weapon. Twenty-four percent of black high school seniors reported being threatened with a weapon in 1993 compared to 14 percent of white seniors.
- ♦ Twelfth-grade males were more likely than 12th-grade females to report that they were threatened at school and that they got into a physical fight either at school or when going to or from school (see supplemental table 47-3).
- ♦ Only about 5 percent of students attended schools equipped with metal detectors. Students attending a public school, a high school, a school located in an urban area, or a school with an enrollment above 1,000 were more likely to have metal detectors or security guards in their schools than were students attending other types of schools (see supplemental table 47-4).

Violence in and around schools directly affects educators and students by reducing school effectiveness and inhibiting students' learning. Additionally, unsafe school environments may place students who are already at risk of school failure for other reasons in further jeopardy. In recent years, educators and policymakers have voiced growing concern about possible increases in the incidences of school-related criminal behavior. Studying trends in victimization rates provides a picture of the safety of today's schools.

Percentage of high school seniors who reported being victimized at school, by type of victimization and race/ethnicity: 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	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1976	38.9	35.9	25.1	30.1	5.0	7.8	11.4	16.3	13.2	14.3	21.2	24.2
1977	40.4	32.8	24.3	21.0	4.0	8.1	11.0	19.7	10.6	11.4	20.2	24.2
1978	38.8	32.4	25.7	21.2	3.9	7.2	11.2	13.3	11.5	14.4	20.4	17.5
1979	34.6	27.2	24.5	20.8	4.0	8.1	11.1	16.5	11.7	9.8	20.3	17.9
1980	34.3	33.1	25.3	21.9	3.5	9.9	9.5	17.8	10.3	14.9	19.0	20.0
1981	40.1	39.2	30.4	29.8	5.1	13.4	13.4	23.7	13.8	19.1	23.6	25.0
1982	37.9	42.0	25.6	25.4	4.2	4.5	11.1	15.9	11.8	11.7	21.3	19.5
1983	39.4	39.2	25.0	23.1	4.3	5.6	11.9	14.8	13.4	13.2	23.9	24.5
1984	38.4	35.3	24.3	21.8	3.2	6.0	10.9	16.7	12.1	13.3	23.0	24.4
1985	39.3	35.2	26.6	28.0	5.4	8.9	11.6	22.6	13.6	18.2	24.5	25.2
1986	41.1	36.3	25.7	24.5	4.9	6.9	12.6	15.7	14.5	12.8	25.7	22.7
1987	42.1	39.4	27.0	25.0	4.4	5.6	11.2	17.5	15.4	15.4	25.4	20.2
1988	41.4	46.6	27.4	25.8	3.9	9.0	11.3	22.2	13.5	16.6	24.3	27.7
1989	39.4	46.4	26.0	28.9	4.9	11.3	12.0	24.1	13.7	17.8	24.5	21.0
1990	41.6	42.2	28.9	26.1	4.6	10.0	12.0	16.0	13.6	10.0	26.1	21.7
1991	41.4	44.3	28.4	24.6	5.3	9.6	15.7	20.2	15.4	17.1	26.5	27.5
1992	36.2	44.2	25.7	28.3	4.5	5.2	12.3	19.4	12.7	13.6	25.5	20.5
1993	41.6	46.0	25.8	26.3	4.3	6.4	13.8	23.5	11.0	11.5	23.8	22.3

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

FOOD STAMPS/
AFDC

No. 600. Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI)—Recipients and Payments, by State and Other Areas: 1990 to 1994

[Recipients as of December. Data for SSI cover Federal SSI payments and/or federally-administered State supplementation except as noted. For explanation of methodology, see Appendix III]

DIVISION AND STATE OR OTHER AREA	AFDC							SSI			
	Recipients (1,000)			Payments for year (mil. dol.)			Average monthly payment per family	Recipients (1,000)		Payments for year (mil. dol.)	
	1990	1993	1994	1990	1993	1994		1990	1994	1990	1994
Total U.S.	12,159	14,257	13,974	19,078	22,688	22,867	\$392	3,817	6,296	16,133	25,291
New England	577	661	639	1,250	1,516	1,497	535	527	209	274	652
ME	62	65	61	104	115	107	422	393	24	30	56
NH	21	30	29	35	65	62	431	451	7	10	37
VT	25	28	27	51	55	52	527	549	10	13	31
MA	282	313	288	647	753	730	356	553	119	157	397
RI	52	63	63	104	136	136	499	499	17	23	53
CT	135	163	171	309	388	397	571	553	32	43	96
Middle Atlantic	1,903	2,194	2,208	3,623	4,337	4,444	472	468	711	957	2,533
NY	1,031	1,240	1,273	2,337	2,887	2,993	556	543	415	564	1,557
NJ	323	340	324	459	531	524	352	358	105	140	254
PA	549	614	611	827	919	927	382	367	191	252	562
East North Central	2,397	2,528	2,383	3,611	3,739	3,659	379	356	622	898	2,021
OH	657	694	634	896	976	940	328	318	156	236	483
IN	164	220	203	174	209	229	263	263	60	85	174
MI	656	709	713	868	908	932	342	322	177	260	593
WI	684	676	619	1,232	1,208	1,136	464	430	143	207	483
West North Central	236	228	214	441	439	423	464	462	86	110	288
MN	647	731	690	955	1,079	1,072	366	356	216	288	584
IA	177	189	169	353	386	379	512	513	40	60	110
MO	96	109	105	154	165	169	371	356	33	41	56
ND	218	264	260	237	284	287	274	260	85	110	237
SD	16	17	15	24	28	26	359	381	7	9	31
NE	19	19	18	22	25	25	272	307	10	13	26
KS	44	46	42	60	65	62	336	330	16	21	32
South Atlantic	77	87	82	103	126	124	332	347	25	36	65
DE	1,654	2,189	2,116	1,844	2,566	2,587	272	269	847	1,100	2,370
MD	22	28	26	30	40	40	292	293	8	10	22
DC	198	215	227	304	306	313	370	324	60	79	185
VA	74	75	75	87	118	127	380	389	16	20	34
WV	158	195	190	181	233	253	265	282	395	125	257
NC	109	116	109	112	122	126	249	260	347	364	516
SC	255	334	322	257	358	356	237	227	149	182	303
GA	118	142	133	97	118	115	203	186	390	108	324
FL	320	394	390	333	434	430	265	254	159	194	415
East South Central	420	692	645	443	837	826	263	282	222	317	653
KY	742	808	747	510	610	589	168	167	501	632	1,371
TN	204	211	195	185	208	199	224	210	151	156	337
AL	230	301	281	176	221	216	186	164	140	175	384
MS	132	135	124	63	95	92	115	155	133	162	351
West South Central	176	161	147	86	86	82	120	123	114	140	300
AR	1,154	1,258	1,248	811	942	937	180	176	564	735	1,478
LA	73	70	66	57	59	58	190	188	76	94	187
OK	279	256	260	188	176	169	167	165	133	179	378
TX	129	132	127	135	171	166	279	296	60	72	158
Mountain	673	799	794	431	536	544	165	159	5295	3,990	5,755
MT	454	592	579	523	783	796	297	323	162	239	476
ID	29	35	34	40	47	49	344	344	10	13	29
WY	17	23	24	20	30	30	266	285	310	316	329
CO	16	17	15	20	25	21	313	310	33	36	39
NM	109	126	115	138	163	158	320	321	338	355	310
AZ	67	101	105	66	124	144	273	352	32	343	390
UT	144	203	198	146	271	268	311	315	369	139	139
NV	47	50	48	65	78	77	347	364	13	20	38
Pacific	25	37	41	28	45	48	278	275	11	19	33
WA	2,427	3,100	3,179	5,866	7,025	7,197	606	548	984	1,172	4,646
OR	237	290	289	447	610	612	452	494	82	98	208
CA	99	115	107	150	203	197	374	395	332	345	395
AK	2,023	2,597	2,682	5,107	5,953	6,113	637	556	873	1,014	4,278
HI	24	37	37	62	111	113	651	740	35	36	34
PR	44	60	65	100	148	163	581	652	14	18	51
GU	193	186	173	74	77	74	103	106	(X)	(X)	(X)
VI	4	6	7	3	10	12	418	509	(X)	(X)	(X)
N. Mariana	3	4	4	6	3	3	279	220	(X)	(X)	(X)
	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable. ¹ See footnote 3, table 597. ² Includes data for those recipients whose residence was "unknown." ³ Data for persons with Federal SSI payments only; State has State-administered supplementation. ⁴ Data for Federal SSI payments and federally-administered supplementation only; State also has State-administered supplementation. ⁵ Data for persons with Federal SSI payments only; State supplementary payments not made.

Source: U.S. Social Security Administration, *Social Security Bulletin*, quarterly, and *Annual Statistical Supplement to the Social Security Bulletin*; and U.S. Administration for Children and Families, *Quarterly Public Assistance Statistics*, annual.

No. 601. Mothers Who Receive AFDC and/or Food Stamp Benefits—Socioeconomic Characteristics: 1993

[As of summer. Covers mothers 15 to 44 years old. AFDC=Aid to Families with Dependent Children program. Based on Survey of Income and Program Participation: see text, section 14]

CHARACTERISTIC	AFDC MOTHERS		FOOD STAMP MOTHERS		CHARACTERISTIC	AFDC MOTHERS		FOOD STAMP MOTHERS	
	Number (1,000)	Percent distribution	Number (1,000)	Percent distribution		Number (1,000)	Percent distribution	Number (1,000)	Percent distribution
Total	3,754	100	5,303	100	Married, husband absent	648	17	906	17
Age:					Widowed or divorced	851	23	1,244	23
15 to 19 years old	191	5	204	4	Never married	1,793	48	2,065	39
20 to 24 years old	866	23	1,162	22	Educational attainment:				
25 to 29 years old	865	23	1,150	22	Not a high school graduate	1,633	44	2,169	41
30 to 34 years old	921	25	1,335	25	High school, 4 years	1,422	38	2,141	40
35 to 39 years old	604	16	922	17	College: 1 or more years	698	19	992	19
40 to 44 years old	307	8	530	10	Labor force status:				
Race:					Worked all or some weeks	474	13	1,159	22
White	2,074	55	3,176	60	No job last month	3,280	87	4,144	78
Black	1,471	39	1,903	36	Monthly family income:				
Hispanic origin:					Less than \$500	1,351	36	1,635	31
Hispanic	784	21	1,060	20	\$500 to \$999	1,360	36	1,797	34
Not Hispanic	2,970	79	4,242	80	\$1,000 to \$1,499	475	13	924	17
Marital status:					\$1,500 and over	552	15	861	15
Married, husband present	472	13	1,087	20					

¹ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. ² Includes separated women. ³ Excludes those who did not report income.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Brief*, Nos. SB/95-2 and SB/95-22.

No. 602. Federal Food Programs: 1980 to 1995

For fiscal years ending in year shown: see text, section 9. Program data include Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Northern Marianas, and the former Trust Territory when a Federal food program was operated in these areas. Participation data are average monthly figures except as noted. Participants are not reported for the nutrition program for the elderly and the commodity distribution programs. Cost data are direct Federal benefits to recipients; they exclude Federal administrative payments and applicable State and local contributions. Federal costs for commodities and cash-in-lieu of commodities are shown separately from direct cash benefits for those programs receiving both.

PROGRAM	Unit	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Food Stamp:									
Participants	Million	21.1	19.9	20.1	22.6	25.4	27.0	27.5	26.6
Federal cost	Mill. dol.	8,721	10,744	14,187	17,339	20,906	22,006	22,749	22,753
Monthly average coupon value per recipient	Dollars	34.47	44.99	58.92	63.86	68.57	67.96	69.02	71.29
Nutrition assistance program for Puerto Rico:									
Federal cost	Mill. dol.	(X)	825	937	963	1,002	1,040	1,079	1,131
Free lunch school program (NSLP):									
Free lunches served	Million	1,671	1,657	1,662	1,748	1,891	1,981	2,049	2,039
Reduced-price lunches served	Million	308	285	273	293	285	287	298	308
Children participating	Million	26.6	23.6	24.1	24.2	24.6	24.9	25.3	25.6
Federal cost	Mill. dol.	2,279	2,578	3,214	3,525	3,856	4,081	4,291	4,464
School breakfast (SB):									
Children participating	Million	3.6	3.4	4.1	4.4	4.9	5.4	5.8	6.3
Federal cost	Mill. dol.	288	379	596	685	787	869	959	1,048
Special supplemental food program (WIC):									
Participants	Million	1.9	3.1	4.5	4.9	5.4	5.9	6.5	6.9
Federal cost	Mill. dol.	584	1,193	1,637	1,752	1,959	2,115	2,325	2,522
Child and adult care (CAC):									
Participants	Million	0.7	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3
Federal cost	Mill. dol.	207	390	720	834	966	1,082	1,196	1,295
Summer feeding (SF):									
Children participating	Million	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1
Federal cost	Mill. dol.	104	103	145	160	182	195	205	211
Nutrition program for the elderly:									
Meals served	Million	166	225	246	245	245	244	247	251
Federal cost	Mill. dol.	75	134	142	140	151	153	153	147
Federal cost of commodities donated to:									
Child nutrition (NSLP, CC, SF and SB)	Mill. dol.	930	840	646	729	740	706	755	737
Emergency feeding	Mill. dol.	(X)	973	286	253	230	228	222	100

X Not applicable. ¹ Puerto Rico was included in the food stamp program until June 30, 1982. ² See headnote, table 603. ³ Nine month (September through May) average daily meals (lunches or breakfasts) served divided by the ratio of average daily attendance to enrollment. ⁴ WIC serves women, infants, and children. ⁵ Program provides year-round subsidies to feed preschool children in child care centers and family day care homes. Certain care centers serving disabled or elderly adults also receive meal subsidies. ⁶ Quarterly average daily attendance at participating institutions. ⁷ Program provides free meals to children in poor areas during summer months. ⁸ Peak month (July) average daily attendance at participating institutions. ⁹ Includes the Federal cost of commodity entitlements, cash-in-lieu of commodities, and bonus foods. ¹⁰ Provides free commodities to needy persons for home consumption through food banks, hunger centers, soup kitchens and similar nonprofit agencies. Includes the Emergency Food Assistance Program, the commodity purchases for soup kitchens/food banks program, and commodity disaster relief.

Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, in "Annual Historical Review of FNS Programs" and unpublished data.

★ 671 ★

Family and Household Income

Government Benefits as Percent of Total Family Income, by Age: 1987 and 1988

Average monthly participation in means-tested programs, by monthly family benefits as a percent of family income and age. Means-tested programs include Aid to Families with Dependent Children or other cash assistance; SSI; food stamps; Special Supplemental Food Programs for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC); and means-tested veterans' compensation or pensions.

[Numbers in thousands.]

Age	1987		1988	
	Number	% distribution	Number	% distribution
All persons				
Total	22,071	100.0%	21,387	100.0%
Monthly family benefits as a percent of family income				
Under 50 percent	10,889	49.3%	10,876	50.8%
50 percent and above	11,182	50.7%	10,512	49.2%
100 percent	6,872	31.1%	6,283	29.4%
Under 18 years				
Total	5,382	100.0%	5,017	100.0%
Monthly family benefits as a percent of family income				
Under 50 percent	2,362	43.9%	2,247	44.8%
50 percent and above	3,020	56.1%	2,769	55.2%
100 percent	1,912	35.5%	1,682	33.5%
18 to 64 years				
Total	12,611	100.0%	12,429	100.0%
Monthly family benefits as a percent of family income				
Under 50 percent	6,101	48.4%	6,171	49.7%
50 percent and above	6,509	51.6%	6,256	50.3%
100 percent	4,172	33.1%	3,952	31.8%
65 years and older				
Total	4,078	100.0%	3,941	100.0%
Monthly family benefits as a percent of family income				
Under 50 percent	2,426	59.5%	2,457	62.3%

[Continued]

★ 671 ★

Government Benefits as Percent of Total Family Income, by Age: 1987 and 1988

[Continued]

Age	1987		1988	
	Number	% distribution	Number	% distribution
50 percent and above	1,652	40.5%	1,485	37.7%
100 percent	788	19.3%	650	16.5%

Source: Selected from "Average Monthly Participation in Means-Tested Programs, by Monthly Family Benefits as a Percent of Family Income, and Age: 1987 and 1988," *Current Population Reports, Household Economic Studies*, Series P70-31, 1992, Table K, p. 9. Monthly family benefits as a percent of family income are based on money income excluding capital gains, plus the value of food stamps and WIC, and before taxes.

★ 672 ★

Family and Household Income

Government Benefits as Percent of Total Family Income: 1987 and 1988

Average monthly participation in means-tested programs, by monthly family benefits as a percent of family income, race, and Hispanic origin. Means-tested programs include Aid to Families with Dependent Children or other cash assistance; SSI; food stamps; Special Supplemental Food Programs for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC); and means-tested veterans' compensation or pensions.

[Numbers in thousands.]

Race and Hispanic origin	1987		1988	
	Number	% distribution	Number	% distribution
All persons				
Total	22,071	100.0%	21,387	100.0%
Monthly family benefits as a percent of family income ¹				
Under 50 percent	10,889	49.3%	10,876	50.8%
50 percent and above	11,182	50.7%	10,512	49.2%
100 percent	6,872	31.1%	6,283	29.4%
White				
Total	13,187	100.0%	12,837	100.0%
Monthly family benefits as a percent of family income ¹				
Under 50 percent	7,147	54.2%	6,889	53.7%
50 percent and above	6,038	45.8%	5,948	46.3%
100 percent	3,459	26.2%	3,326	25.9%

[Continued]

★ 672 ★

**Government Benefits as Percent of Total Family Income:
1987 and 1988**

[Continued]

Race and Hispanic origin	1987		1988	
	Number	% distribution	Number	% distribution
Black				
Total	7,804	100.0%	7,640	100.0%
Monthly family benefits as a percent of family income ¹				
Under 50 percent	3,328	42.6%	3,652	47.8%
50 percent and above	4,475	57.3%	3,988	52.2%
100 percent	2,962	38.0%	2,592	33.9%
Hispanic origin²				
Total	3,389	100.0%	3,501	100.0%
Monthly family benefits as a percent of family income ¹				
Under 50 percent	1,451	42.8%	1,458	41.6%
50 percent and above	1,938	57.2%	2,044	58.4%
100 percent	1,277	37.7%	1,263	36.1%

Source: Selected from "Average Monthly Participation in Means-Tested Programs, by Monthly Family Benefits as a Percent of Family Income, Race and Hispanic Origin: 1987 and 1988," *Current Population Reports, Household Economic Studies*, Series P70-31, 1992, Table G, p. 7. Notes: 1. Based on money income excluding capital gains, plus the value of food stamps and WIC, and before taxes. 2. May be of any race.

★ 657 ★

Family and Household Income

AFDC Recipients and Program Cost: 1965-1987

Although the average family size decreased between 1965 and 1986 and the proportion of AFDC recipients who are children declined, children still comprised two-thirds of all recipients in 1986. Constant-dollar average payments per family decreased 23% between 1970 and 1987, from \$471 to \$361.

1995 ~~1995~~ 1996

Recipients	1965	1970	1980	1985	1986	1987
Number of children (millions)	3.3	6.2	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.4
Number of families (millions)	1.0	2.2	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8
Children per family	3.1	2.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0

1990 1993 1994

Billions of Dollars

1.848m 1.8m

Total payments						
Current dollars	\$1.7	\$4.9	\$12.5	\$15.2	\$16.0	\$16.4
Constant (1987) dollars	\$6.1	\$12.6	\$17.2	\$16.1	\$16.6	\$16.4
Children as percentage of recipients	75%	73%	69%	66%	66%	67%
Monthly average payments per family	\$133	\$183	\$280	\$342	\$355	\$361
In constant 1987 dollars	\$476	\$471	\$386	\$363	\$368	\$361

Source: U.S. House of Representatives, 101st Congress, *U.S. Children and Their Families: Current Conditions and Recent Trends*, 1989, p. 267, "Aid to Families with Dependent Children: Average Monthly Recipients and Program Cost, 1965-1987." Primary source: Trend analysis by Child Trends, Inc., of data in *Statistical Bulletin, Annual Supplement, Social Security Bulletin*, December 1988, and unpublished data. Constant dollars are based on the Consumer Price Index from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

3.C Interprogram Data

Table 3.C4.—Social Security and selected public assistance programs: Average monthly amount in current and 1995 dollars, 1950-95

Period	Consumer Price Index, all items ¹ (1982-84= 100)	Average monthly Social Security amount in current-payment status				Average monthly amount per recipient under—			
		Retired workers		Widowed mother or father and 2 children		Supplemental Security Income/ Old-Age Assistance ²		Aid to Families with Dependent Children	
		Current dollars	1995 dollars	Current dollars	1995 dollars	Current dollars	1995 dollars	Current dollars	1995 dollars
December:									
1950	25.0	\$43.86	\$269.30	\$93.90	\$576.55	\$43.05	\$264.33	\$20.85	\$128.02
1951	26.5	42.14	244.09	93.80	543.33	44.55	258.05	22.00	127.43
1952	26.7	49.25	283.14	106.00	609.40	45.80	280.55	23.45	134.82
1953	26.9	51.10	291.59	111.90	638.54	46.90	279.04	23.20	132.39
1954	26.7	59.14	340.00	130.50	750.25	46.70	279.98	23.25	133.67
1955	26.8	61.90	354.54	135.40	775.52	50.05	286.67	23.50	134.60
1956	27.6	63.09	350.88	141.00	784.18	53.25	296.15	24.80	137.93
1957	28.4	64.58	349.05	146.30	790.74	55.50	299.97	25.40	137.29
1958	28.9	66.35	352.41	151.70	805.74	56.95	302.49	26.65	141.55
1959	29.4	72.78	379.99	170.70	891.24	56.70	296.04	27.30	142.54
1960	29.8	74.04	381.38	188.00	968.39	56.90	303.39	28.35	146.03
1961	30.0	75.65	387.08	189.30	968.58	57.50	294.72	29.45	150.59
1962	30.4	76.19	384.71	190.70	962.91	61.55	310.79	29.30	147.95
1963	30.9	76.88	381.91	192.50	956.27	62.80	311.97	29.70	147.54
1964	31.2	77.57	381.63	193.40	951.50	63.65	313.15	31.50	154.98
1965	31.8	83.92	405.09	219.80	1,060.98	63.10	304.59	32.85	156.57
1966	32.9	84.35	393.55	221.90	1,035.31	68.05	317.50	36.25	169.13
1967	33.9	85.37	386.56	224.40	1,016.09	70.15	317.64	39.50	178.86
1968	35.5	98.86	427.47	257.10	1,111.69	69.55	300.73	44.75	193.50
1969	37.7	100.40	408.79	255.80	1,041.52	73.90	300.89	45.15	183.63
1970	39.8	118.10	455.49	291.10	1,122.71	77.65	299.48	50.30	194.00
1971	41.1	132.17	493.63	320.00	1,195.13	77.50	289.45	52.30	195.33
1972	42.5	162.35	586.37	383.10	1,383.67	79.95	288.76	54.10	195.40
1973	46.2	166.42	552.93	391.00	1,299.10	76.15	253.01	56.95	199.22
1974	51.9	188.21	556.65	438.40	1,296.62	91.06	269.32	63.37	167.42
1975	55.5	207.18	573.01	468.60	1,296.04	90.93	251.49	69.69	192.75
1976	58.2	224.86	593.06	503.40	1,327.70	94.37	248.90	75.20	196.34
1977	62.1	243.00	600.65	546.60	1,351.10	96.62	238.83	80.08	197.94
1978	67.7	263.20	596.77	591.90	1,342.05	100.43	227.71	83.60	189.55
1979	76.7	294.30	588.98	655.00	1,310.85	122.57	245.50	90.34	160.80
1980	86.3	341.40	607.24	759.20	1,350.37	126.20	228.03	97.10	172.71
1981	94.0	385.97	630.28	858.00	1,401.10	137.81	225.04	103.15	169.44
1982	97.6	419.30	659.45	885.50	1,392.67	145.69	229.13	106.33	167.23
1983	101.3	440.77	667.90	923.00	1,398.62	157.89	239.25	109.93	166.56
1984	105.3	460.57	671.39	948.30	1,382.37	157.88	230.15	114.72	167.23
1985	109.3	478.62	672.17	981.50	1,378.41	164.26	230.69	118.17	165.96
1986	110.5	488.44	678.51	994.00	1,380.81	173.66	241.24	122.09	169.60
1987	115.4	512.65	681.90	1,032.30	1,373.12	180.64	240.28	125.19	166.52
1988	120.5	536.77	683.77	1,070.40	1,363.54	188.23	239.78	130.30	165.98
1989	126.1	566.85	690.02	1,120.04	1,363.41	198.81	242.01	131.89	160.55
1990	133.8	602.56	691.28	1,177.70	1,351.10	212.66	243.97	135.96	155.98
1991	137.9	629.32	700.51	1,216.76	1,354.41	221.30	246.33	134.98	150.25
1992	141.9	652.64	705.99	1,252.40	1,354.78	227.39	245.98	132.92	143.79
1993	145.8	674.06	709.66	1,282.60	1,350.34	235.52	249.01	132.87	139.89
1994	149.7	697.34	715.04	1,328.40	1,362.12	242.54	248.70	133.71	137.10
1995	153.5	719.80	719.80	1,365.50	1,365.50	250.65	250.65	³ 131.43	131.43

¹ Data from Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U).

² Beginning in 1974, represents payments to the aged under the SSI program.

³ Estimated data.

★ 669 ★

Family and Household Income

Food Stamp Program: 1965-1988

Food Stamp program participation and costs. The average amount received, in constant dollars, did not change between 1980 and 1989. In the 1989 fiscal year, \$300 was the current maximum available for a family of four, based on the cost of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's "Thrifty Food Plan." Families are expected to contribute 30% of their incomes toward food purchases. The proportion of recipients who are children was estimated to be 51% in 1984. About three in five households that receive food stamps contain children.

Participation Summary of
Food Assistance Proj
Results to July
1996
USA Govt Library

Persons/ expenditures	1965	1970	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988
Persons participating (millions of persons)	0.4	4.3	19.2	19.9	19.4	19.1	18.7
Expenditures							
Current dollars	\$0.04	\$0.58	\$9.1	\$12.5	\$19.4	\$23.2	\$24.4
Constant (1987) dollars	\$0.1	\$1.7	\$12.5	\$11.2	\$11.4	\$10.9	\$12.0

July 1995 26.0
July 1996 25.0

Billions of dollars

Dollars

Monthly maximum for a family of four	NA	NA	\$204	\$264	\$268	\$271	\$290
Monthly maximum in constant (1988) dollars	NA	NA	\$293	\$290	\$289	\$282	\$290
Monthly average received per person	\$6.39	\$10.58	\$34.34	\$45.99	\$45.49	\$45.84	\$49.80
In constant (1988) dollars	\$24.00	\$32.26	\$49.30	\$50.56	\$49.10	\$47.74	\$49.80

\$70.58 \$73.09 ?

Source: U.S. House of Representatives, 101st Congress, *U.S. Children and Their Families: Current Conditions and Recent Trends*, 1989, p. 273, "Food Stamp Program: Participation and Costs, 1965-1988." Primary source: Social Security Bulletin, Annual Statistical Supplement, 1988. Data on number of recipients are for December of each year. Constant dollars are calculated on the basis of the Consumer Price Index, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

1996 Table 3A-3

★ 684 ★

Family and Household Income

Median Family Income by Race and Origin: 1979, 1985, 1987

Median family income of children by family type, race, and Hispanic origin. Median income levels are based on children. That is, each child is characterized by the income of its family, and the median for all children is computed. After declining between 1979 and 1985, the family income of white children nearly regained its 1979 level. The family incomes of black and Hispanic children have continued to decline. Some of the income differences between black and white children are due to the greater proportion of black children living in mother-only families.

Type of family	Current Dollars			1987 Constant Dollars ¹		
	1979	1985	1987	1979	1985	1987
All types of families						
All children ²	\$19,732	\$26,720	\$29,892	\$30,875	\$28,210	\$29,892
White	\$21,058	\$28,988	\$32,217	\$32,950	\$30,604	\$32,217
Black	\$10,675	\$14,879	\$15,005	\$16,704	\$15,709	\$15,005
Hispanic	\$14,067	\$17,027	\$17,962	\$22,011	\$17,976	\$17,962
Married-couple families						
All children ²	\$22,258	\$31,451	\$35,423	\$34,828	\$33,205	\$35,423
White	\$22,714	\$32,153	\$36,158	\$35,541	\$33,946	\$36,158
Black	\$17,369	\$24,867	\$27,453	\$27,178	\$26,254	\$27,453
Hispanic	\$16,543	\$21,415	\$23,342	\$25,885	\$22,609	\$23,342
Female-headed families						
All children ²	\$7,734	\$9,472	\$9,838	\$12,102	\$10,000	\$9,838
White	\$9,058	\$11,296	\$11,703	\$14,173	\$11,926	\$11,703
Black	\$6,565	\$7,267	\$7,828	\$10,273	\$7,672	\$7,828
Hispanic	\$5,934	\$7,368	\$7,747	\$9,285	\$7,779	\$7,747

Source: Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, U.S. House of Representatives, *U.S. Children and Their Families: Current Conditions and Recent Trends*, 1989, p. 103. Primary source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 114, Table 42, January 1982; and unpublished data from the Bureau of the Census, 1989. Notes: 1. Constant dollars are calculated on the basis of the Consumer Price Index, U.S. Bureau of the Census, unpublished data. 2. Children in this analysis are related children, who are those children under 18, including biological, step-, and adopted children of the householder, and any other children related to the householder by blood, marriage, or adoption.

Current Pop'n Reports, 1995

Pop'n Profile of US.

Series P23-189

P60-189.PDF

1/pop/p60-189.pdf
 census.gov/popprod/www/abs/msp

INCOME/POVERTY.

★ 685 ★

Family and Household Income

Median Family Income: 1960-1987

Median family income of children living in families. Between 1970 and 1985, the median family income of children declined steadily, after adjusting for inflation. Since 1985, the adjusted family income of children has risen, but still remains below the 1970 level. Children living in female-headed households have fared worse.

Type of family	1960	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987
Current dollars							
All types of families	\$5,688	\$10,227	\$13,915	\$20,939	\$26,720	\$28,098	\$29,892
Husband-wife families	NA	\$11,041	\$15,534	\$23,846	\$31,451	\$33,023	\$35,423
Mother-only families	NA	\$4,145	\$5,501	\$7,938	\$9,472	\$9,467	\$9,838
Constant 1987 dollars							
All types of families	\$21,830	\$29,943	\$29,382	\$28,867	\$28,210	\$29,123	\$29,892
Husband-wife families	NA	\$32,326	\$32,800	\$32,875	\$33,205	\$34,228	\$35,423
Mother-only families	NA	\$12,136	\$11,615	\$10,944	\$10,000	\$9,813	\$9,838

Source: Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, U.S. House of Representatives, *U.S. Children and Their Families: Current Conditions and Recent Trends*, 1989, p. 101. Primary source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, various dates to February 1989. Data are for related children under 18 in families. The medians are based on children. That is, each child is characterized by the income of its family, and the median for all children is computed. So, of all children living in families in 1987, half were in families with incomes greater than \$29,892, and half were in families with lower incomes. Mother-only families are those having a female householder with no husband present. Constant dollars are calculated on the basis of the Consumer Price Index, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

★ 686 ★

Family and Household Income

Median Household Income, States: 1979 and 1989

Median household income (in 1989 dollars) and rank, 1979 and 1989, and percent change and rank, 1979 and 1989. According to a U.S. Census Bureau report dated January 25, 1994, the net worth of the typical American family fell 12 percent between 1988 and 1991, reflecting declines in home values, savings and checking account balances, rental property, and business assets.

State	1979 median income	Rank	1989 median income	Rank	1979-1989 Percent change	Rank
Alabama	\$22,909	48	\$23,597	42	3.0%	22
Alaska	\$42,594	1	\$41,408	2	-2.8%	39
Arizona	\$27,567	27	\$27,540	28	-0.1%	28
Arkansas	\$20,471	50	\$21,147	49	3.3%	21
California	\$30,575	10	\$35,798	8	17.1%	9
Colorado	\$30,262	12	\$30,140	19	-0.4%	29
Connecticut	\$33,649	4	\$41,721	1	24.0%	3
Delaware	\$29,910	13	\$34,875	9	16.6%	10
District of Columbia	\$27,170	29	\$30,727	18	13.1%	15
Florida	\$24,595	41	\$27,483	29	11.7%	16

(Continued)

No. 603. Federal Food Stamp and National School Lunch Programs, by State: 1990 to 1995

[Cost data for years ending Sept. 30. Data on food stamp households and persons are average monthly number participating in year ending Sept. 30. Data on pupils participating in National School Lunch Program are for month in which the highest number of children participated nationwide. For National School Lunch Program, covers public and private elementary and secondary schools and residential child care institutions. Food Stamp costs are for benefits only and exclude administrative expenditures. National School Lunch Program costs include Federal cash reimbursements at rates set by law for each meal served but do not include the value of USDA donated commodities utilized in this program.]

REGION, DIVISION, AND STATE	FOOD STAMP PROGRAM									NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM								
	Households participating (1,000)			Persons (1,000)			Cost (mil. dol.)			Persons (1,000)			Cost (mil. dol.)					
	1994	1995	1990	1994	1995	1990	1994	1995	1990	1994	1995	1990	1994	1995	1990	1994	1995	1990
Total U.S.	11,094	10,883	20,067	27,468	26,615	14,187	22,749	22,768	24,589	25,742	26,235	3,214	4,291	4,464	11,083	10,870	20,036	27,433
Northeast	2,203	2,207	3,589	4,927	4,876	2,462	4,191	4,347	4,033	4,144	4,257	489	673	711	2,203	2,207	3,589	4,927
N.E.	443	430	707	1,020	979	426	759	769	991	994	1,018	95	138	145	443	430	707	1,020
ME	61	60	94	136	132	63	111	112	108	107	105	11	15	16	61	60	94	136
NH	26	25	31	62	56	20	46	44	91	92	90	6	10	10	26	25	31	62
VT	29	27	38	65	59	22	44	46	47	50	50	6	10	10	29	27	38	65
MA	191	178	347	442	410	207	330	315	454	455	478	44	63	67	191	178	347	442
CT	40	40	64	93	93	42	76	82	60	61	7	11	11	12	40	40	64	93
RI	97	100	133	223	226	72	152	169	231	229	235	23	33	34	97	100	133	223
M.A.	1,760	1,777	2,882	3,907	3,897	2,036	3,432	3,578	3,042	3,151	3,239	393	535	566	1,760	1,777	2,882	3,907
NY	1,004	1,027	1,548	2,154	2,183	1,086	1,945	2,065	1,546	1,666	1,704	232	314	332	1,004	1,027	1,548	2,154
NJ	227	234	382	545	540	289	486	506	507	495	533	60	86	90	227	234	382	545
PA	530	515	952	1,208	1,173	661	1,001	1,006	990	990	1,002	102	136	143	530	515	952	1,208
Midwest	2,392	2,311	4,806	5,816	5,516	3,566	4,776	4,644	5,806	6,007	6,113	619	793	820	2,392	2,311	4,806	5,816
E.C.	1,783	1,713	3,616	4,312	4,067	2,765	3,615	3,482	3,687	3,840	3,876	421	536	555	1,783	1,713	3,616	4,312
OH	531	506	1,059	1,245	1,155	661	1,078	1,017	919	1,026	1,009	109	131	138	531	506	1,059	1,245
IN	196	183	311	518	470	226	415	382	435	465	460	54	69	70	196	183	311	518
IL	499	488	1,013	1,189	1,151	835	1,069	1,056	932	965	985	131	170	175	499	488	1,013	1,189
WI	434	418	917	1,031	971	663	834	805	733	758	770	82	108	112	434	418	917	1,031
MI	122	119	286	330	320	180	220	220	468	490	506	5	58	60	122	119	286	330
W.N.C.	609	598	1,190	1,503	1,449	801	1,162	1,162	2,119	2,166	2,237	197	257	265	609	598	1,190	1,503
IA	133	131	263	314	308	165	234	240	489	525	535	42	56	58	133	131	263	314
MN	79	75	170	196	184	109	145	141	392	380	397	31	39	40	79	75	170	196
MO	240	237	431	593	576	312	482	488	547	543	581	58	76	79	240	237	431	593
ND	18	17	39	45	41	25	34	32	94	89	90	8	9	9	18	17	39	45
SD	19	19	50	53	50	35	41	40	102	107	109	12	14	14	19	19	50	53
NE	45	43	95	111	105	59	79	77	191	211	209	18	23	24	45	43	95	111
KS	76	75	142	192	184	96	146	144	302	312	316	29	39	40	76	75	142	192
South	4,379	4,242	8,040	11,185	10,701	5,928	9,351	9,201	11,185	10,701	10,485	1,334	1,768	1,835	4,379	4,242	8,040	11,185
S.A.	1,927	1,905	2,993	4,729	4,593	2,223	4,006	4,008	4,454	4,679	4,784	558	775	815	1,927	1,905	2,993	4,729
DE	22	21	33	59	57	25	48	47	59	65	68	6	9	9	22	21	33	59
MD	165	169	255	390	399	203	350	365	347	367	372	50	10	13	165	169	255	390
DC	41	43	62	91	94	43	85	93	47	47	50	10	13	14	41	43	62	91
VA	232	235	346	547	546	247	448	450	586	601	623	60	81	87	232	235	346	547
WV	126	123	262	321	309	192	261	253	198	204	211	29	31	33	126	123	262	321
NC	259	258	419	630	614	282	430	495	749	767	769	91	117	123	259	258	419	630
SC	146	140	299	385	364	240	303	297	451	461	463	60	80	82	146	140	299	385
GA	329	329	536	830	816	382	695	700	908	975	997	106	151	160	329	329	536	830
E.S.C.	607	588	781	1,474	1,395	609	1,324	1,307	1,110	1,192	1,200	158	239	248	607	588	781	1,474
KY	912	863	1,938	2,315	2,187	1,386	1,867	1,791	2,085	2,110	2,121	281	341	349	912	863	1,938	2,315
TN	196	187	458	522	520	334	416	413	498	518	519	61	76	79	196	187	458	522
AL	307	281	527	735	662	372	600	554	590	608	615	68	88	90	307	281	527	735
MS	215	209	454	548	525	328	453	441	570	567	568	77	92	93	215	209	454	548
W.S.C.	1,540	1,474	3,109	4,141	3,922	2,319	3,479	3,402	3,351	3,561	3,580	495	682	671	1,540	1,474	3,109	4,141
AR	108	107	235	283	272	155	212	212	292	318	318	41	51	53	108	107	235	283
LA	278	267	727	756	711	549	642	629	694	687	689	104	125	126	278	267	727	756
OK	150	153	267	376	375	186	305	315	362	375	379	46	62	64	150	153	267	376
TX	1,003	948	1,880	2,726	2,564	1,429	2,320	2,246	2,003	2,182	2,194	304	414	428	1,003	948	1,880	2,726
West	2,109	2,110	3,601	5,504	5,482	2,197	4,385	4,524	4,289	4,725	4,827	657	930	974	2,109	2,110	3,601	5,504
Mountain	542	529	988	1,436	1,373	726	1,157	1,152	1,362	1,507	1,555	170	240	247	542	529	988	1,436
MT	28	28	57	71	71	41	56	57	84	91	88	10	12	13	28	28	57	71
ID	30	30	59	82	80	40	57	59	131	142	142	14	19	19	30	30	59	82
WY	13	13	28	34	34	21	27	28	57	59	58	5	7	7	13	13	28	34
CO	107	103	221	268	252	156	224	217	282	304	306	31	42	43	107	103	221	268
NM	86	87	157	244	239	117	194	196	179	187	192	30	39	40	86	87	157	244
UT	187	178	317	512	480	239	418	414	331	381	422	47	73	76	187	178	317	512
AZ	46	44	99	128	119	71	94	90	233	255	251	24	32	33	46	44	99	128
NV	44	46	50	97	99	41	88	91	67	87	97	8	15	16	44	46	50	97
Pacific	1,567	1,581	2,613	4,069	4,109	1,471	3,228	3,371	2,927	3,218	3,273	487	691	727	1,567	1,581	2,613	4,069
WA	196	204	340	468	476	229	386	417	361	411	434	43	65	69	196	204	340	468
OR	127	132	216	286	289	168	241	254	234	251	257	26	37	38	127	132	216	286
CA	1,179	1,176	1,955	3,155	3,175	968	2,395	2,472	2,147	2,350	2,392	396	558	587	1,179	1,176	1,955	3,155
AK	15	15	25	46	45	25	53	50	39	46	48	9	13	13	15	15	25	46
HI	50	55	77	115	125	81	153	177	145	160	142	14	18	20	50	55	77	115

¹ Includes Puerto Rico (for NSLP), other outlying areas and Dept. of Defense overseas.

Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. In "Annual Historical Review of FNS Programs" and unpublished data.

No. 604. Child Support—Award and Reciprocity Status of Custodial Parent: 1991

[In thousands except as noted. Custodial parents 15 years and older with own children under 21 years of age present from absent parents as of spring 1992. Covers civilian noninstitutional population. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III. For definition of mean, see Guide to Tabular Presentation]

AWARD AND RECIPIENCY STATUS	ALL CUSTODIAL PARENTS				CUSTODIAL PARENTS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL			
	Total		Mothers	Fathers	Total		Mothers	Fathers
	Number	Percent distribu- tion			Number	Percent distribu- tion		
Total	11,502	100	9,918	1,584	3,720	100	3,513	207
Payments awarded	6,190	54	5,542	648	1,438	39	1,368	71
Supposed to receive payments in 1991	5,326	46	4,883	443	1,257	34	1,200	57
Not supposed to receive payments	864	8	659	205	181	5	168	14
Payments not awarded	5,312	46	4,376	936	2,282	61	2,145	136
Supposed to receive payments	5,326	100	4,883	443	1,257	100	1,200	57
Actually received payments in 1991	4,006	75	3,728	278	859	68	845	14
Received full amount	2,742	51	2,552	189	499	40	457	2
Received partial amount	1,265	24	1,176	89	360	29	348	12
Did not receive payments	1,320	25	1,156	164	398	32	355	43
MEAN INCOME AND CHILD SUPPORT								
Received child support payments in 1991								
Mean total money income (dol.)	19,217	(X)	18,144	33,579	5,734	(X)	5,667	(B)
Mean child support received (dol.)	2,961	(X)	3,611	2,292	1,910	(X)	1,922	(B)
Received no payments in 1991								
Mean total money income (dol.)	15,919	(X)	14,602	25,184	5,399	(X)	5,525	(B)
Without child support agreement or award								
Mean total money income (dol.)	13,283	(X)	10,226	27,578	4,979	(X)	4,942	5,560

Table A. Comparison of Income Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 1993 and 1994

[Households and persons as of March of the following year]

Characteristic	1994		1993		Percent change in real income 1994 to 1993
	Number (1,000)	Median income (dollars)	Number (1,000)	Median income (1994 dollars)	
HOUSEHOLDS					
All households	98,990	32,264	97,107	32,041	0.7
Region					
Northeast	19,593	34,926	19,470	34,611	0.9
Midwest	23,683	32,505	23,385	32,204	0.9
South	34,766	30,021	33,904	29,169	*2.9
West	20,948	34,452	20,347	34,603	-0.4
Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder					
White	83,737	34,028	82,387	33,804	0.7
White, not Hispanic	77,004	35,126	75,697	35,048	0.2
Black	11,655	21,027	11,281	20,032	*5.0
Other races	3,599	32,283	3,439	32,207	0.2
Asian and Pacific Islander	2,040	40,482	2,233	39,329	2.9
Hispanic origin ¹	7,735	23,421	7,362	23,472	-0.2
Age of Householder					
15 to 24 years	5,444	19,340	5,265	19,835	-2.5
25 to 34 years	19,453	33,151	19,717	32,082	*3.3
35 to 44 years	22,914	41,667	22,293	41,908	-0.6
45 to 54 years	17,590	47,261	16,837	47,390	-0.3
55 to 64 years	12,224	35,232	12,188	34,331	2.6
65 years and over	21,365	18,095	20,806	18,206	-0.6
Type of Household					
Family households	69,305	39,390	68,490	38,444	*2.5
Married-couple families	53,858	45,041	53,171	44,233	*1.8
Male householder, no wife present	3,226	30,472	2,913	30,613	-0.5
Female householder, no husband present	12,220	19,872	12,406	19,020	*4.5
Nonfamily households	29,686	18,947	28,617	19,363	*-2.1
Male householder	13,190	24,593	12,462	25,361	*-3.0
Female householder	16,496	14,948	16,155	15,264	-2.1
EARNINGS OF YEAR-ROUND, FULL-TIME WORKERS					
Male	51,580	30,854	49,818	31,186	*-1.1
Female	34,155	22,205	33,524	22,304	-0.4
PER CAPITA INCOME					
All races	262,105	16,555	259,753	16,181	*2.3
White	216,751	17,611	215,221	17,230	*2.2
Black	33,531	10,650	33,040	10,116	*5.3
Asian and Pacific Islander	6,656	16,902	7,444	16,093	5.0
Hispanic origin ¹	27,521	9,435	26,646	9,056	4.2

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

¹Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

income between 1993 and 1994. (See tables A and 1.) The median income of these households increased by 3.3 percent, from \$32,082 to \$33,151.

Region

Among the four regions, only the South experienced a significant change in real median income between 1993 and 1994. These households experienced a 2.9 percent increase in median income, going from \$29,169 to \$30,021.

Southern households had not experienced a significant annual increase in median household income since 1986. Even with the 2.9 percent increase, the median household income of the South remained the lowest among the four regions. The median household income of the Northeast region was \$34,926; for the Midwest, \$32,505; and for the West, \$34,452.⁷

⁷The difference between the median household incomes of the Northeast and West regions was not statistically significant.

★ 604 ★

Percent of Children Who Were Poor: 1960-1991

[Continued]

Year	Children in poverty	
	Number	Percent
1990	13.4	20.6%
1991	14.3	21.8%

Source: Bennett, *The Index of Leading Cultural Indicators*, Volume I, March, 1993, p. 6.
 Primary source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Notes: 1. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, "Toward a Post-Industrial Social Policy," *The Public Interest*, No. 96 (Summer 1989). 2. William Galston, "Causes of Declining Well-Being Among U.S. Children," *The Aspen Quarterly*, Winter 1993.

★ 605 ★

Child Poverty

Poverty by Race, Origin, and Family Type: 1959-1987

Number and percentage of persons below poverty, by age, race, Hispanic origin, and family type. Children are more likely than any other age group to be living in poverty. In 1987, nearly 21 percent of all children, and more than 22 percent of preschool children, were living below the poverty line. Black and Hispanic children are two to three times more likely to be living in poverty than are white children. The poverty rate for children living in female-headed households continued to be more than twice that of children in general. Increases in poverty rates in the 1970s and 1980s corresponded with periods of recession in the national economy. However, during periods of economic growth, child poverty rates declined only slightly, and for Hispanic children they did not decline.

Characteristic	Persons below poverty level, 1959-1987					
	1959	1970	1980	1983	1986	1987
All children under 18						
Number (in thousands)	17,552	10,440	11,543	13,911	12,876	13,016
Percent	27.3%	15.1%	18.3%	22.3%	20.5%	20.6%
Persons in all families						
Persons 65 or older	35.2%	24.6%	15.7%	13.8%	12.4%	12.2%
Persons of all ages	22.4%	12.6%	13.0%	15.2%	13.6%	13.5%
All families, related children < 18						
All children	26.9%	14.9%	17.9%	21.8%	19.8%	20.0%
White	20.6%	10.5%	13.4%	17.0%	15.3%	15.0%
Black	65.3%	41.5%	42.1%	46.2%	42.7%	45.1%
Hispanic origin	NA	NA	33.0%	37.7%	37.1%	39.3%
All families, related children < 6						
All children	NA	16.6%	20.3%	24.6%	21.6%	22.3%
White	NA	11.9%	15.5%	19.6%	17.2%	17.2%
Black	NA	42.0%	45.5%	49.0%	45.1%	48.4%
Hispanic origin	NA	NA	34.4%	41.6%	40.2%	41.7%

[Continued]

1994

15,289
21.8%

11.7%

14.5%

21.2%

24.5%

B-4

★ 605 ★

Poverty by Race, Origin, and Family Type: 1959-1987

[Continued]

Characteristic	Persons below poverty level, 1959-1987					
	1959	1970	1980	1983	1986	1987
Persons in female-headed families						
Persons 65 or older	49.2%	41.1%	27.8%	23.8%	23.1%	22.1%
Persons of all ages	50.2%	38.2%	33.8%	35.6%	34.2%	33.6%
Female-headed families, related children < 18						
All children	72.2%	53.0%	50.8%	55.4%	54.4%	54.7%
White	64.6%	43.1%	41.6%	47.1%	46.3%	45.8%
Black	81.6%	67.7%	64.8%	68.3%	67.1%	68.3%
Hispanic origin	NA	NA	65.0%	70.6%	66.7%	70.1%
Female-headed families, related children < 6						
All children	NA	64.3%	65.2%	67.7%	65.2%	65.7%
White	NA	58.5%	59.8%	62.8%	60.4%	60.8%
Black	NA	70.8%	71.8%	73.8%	71.3%	71.9%
Hispanic origin	NA	NA	70.3%	82.4%	74.3%	75.0%

Source: Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, U.S. House of Representatives, *U.S. Children and Their Families: Current Conditions and Recent Trends, 1989*, p. 109. Primary source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, February 1989. The poverty level is based on money income, and does not reflect receipt of non-cash benefits such as food stamps. Poverty levels are set according to the size and composition of the family and are revised each year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. In 1987, the average poverty level for a family of four was \$11,611. In 1975, it was \$5,456.

www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/histpov/hstpo4.html
 ↓
 thru 1995 for some states

Child Welfare Services

★ 606 ★

Child Welfare Services Expenditures: 1985

Expenditures on child welfare services by type of service and state, for fiscal year 1985, revised September 22, 1988. The American Public Welfare Association has been attempting to develop a good estimate of national expenditures for Child Welfare Services. Rather than collect new data, the project seeks to clarify or enhance state expenditure data already gathered from most states. It is hoped that this information will provide a foundation for future policy and program development at the national level.

State	Adoption	Protective Services	Substitute Care	Preventive Services	Services to Juveniles	Pregnancy/Parenting	Total reported
Alabama	\$504,532	\$15,351,017	\$10,690,804	—	\$81,635	\$74,186	\$26,702,174
Alaska	—	\$9,883,800	\$16,901,600	—	\$12,865,700	\$715,600	\$42,273,100
Arizona	\$3,399,736	\$2,510,546	\$12,458,798	\$3,328,765	—	—	\$21,697,845
Arkansas	\$1,120,551	\$3,610,629	\$7,354,105	\$1,792,507	\$13,110,058	—	\$26,987,850
California	\$19,840,859	\$81,713,896	\$94,800,438	\$47,558,505	—	—	\$243,913,698
Colorado	\$6,121,293	\$29,167,744	\$15,079,408	\$14,133,814	\$4,287,727	—	\$68,789,986

[Continued]