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OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING

Room 308

x57000

TO: Tom Friedman

ROOM: _____ DATE: 4/21

☒ Per Your Request

☐ FYI

Comments:

*Statistical expert with DOJ
606-6378*

*Howard Hayghe
(not in office today.)*

From: Melinda Alter

EOP LIBRARIANS--YOUR INFORMATION PARTNERS

MARCH98

TABLE 18. PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN OF CIVILIAN WOMEN 18 YEARS AND OVER, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND MARITAL STATUS

	WITH OWN CHILDREN		TOTAL WITH OWN CHILD		6 TO 17		14 TO 17		8 TO 13		UNDER 6		3 TO 5	
	TOTAL	CHILDREN	TOTAL	CHILD	UNDER 6	YOUNGER	UNDER 6	YOUNGER	UNDER 6	YOUNGER	TOTAL	YOUNGER	UNDER 3	
TOTAL RACE														
TOTAL														
TOTAL	108141		70870		35471		19178		5547		12631		18284	
IN LABOR FORCE	63900		38293		25847		15028		4403		10825		16818	
LABOR FORCE PART. RATE	59.0		54.1		72.9		78.4		79.4		85.2		92.5	
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	44241		32577		9824		4150		1143		3006		887	
EMPLOYED	60889		38880		24209		14370		4244		10126		16339	
FULL-TIME	44511		28858		17653		10882		3433		7450		11711	
PART-TIME	16378		9822		6556		3487		811		2677		3028	
UNEMPLOYED	3011		1513		1438		658		160		498		780	
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.7		4.1		3.8		4.4		3.6		4.7		7.3	
TOTAL RACE NEVER MARRIED														
TOTAL	24808		10472		4138		1530		275		1285		2808	
IN LABOR FORCE	18885		12888		2957		1242		218		1024		1785	
LABOR FORCE PART. RATE	88.1		87.2		72.8		81.2		79.3		81.8		87.3	
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	5923		7784		1181		288		57		261		1023	
EMPLOYED	18026		13082		2544		1098		204		882		1448	
FULL-TIME	10271		8381		1910		875		167		508		1035	
PART-TIME	7755		4721		634		221		37		374		413	
UNEMPLOYED	1282		808		453		146		14		132		307	
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.5		5.8		13.1		11.8		6.6		12.9		17.5	
TOTAL RACE MARRIED, SPOUSE PRES.														
TOTAL	55241		29580		25681		13641		3818		9722		12021	
IN LABOR FORCE	34136		18007		18128		10474		3071		7403		7859	
LABOR FORCE PART. RATE	81.8		54.1		70.6		78.8		78.4		78.1		83.7	
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	21105		13573		7553		3167		847		2320		4162	
EMPLOYED	33028		15581		17447		10138		2884		1154		7308	
FULL-TIME	24333		12080		12273		7380		2363		5018		4893	
PART-TIME	8695		3521		5174		2758		621		2138		346	
UNEMPLOYED	1108		436		682		336		87		248		348	
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.2		2.7		3.8		3.2		2.8		3.4		4.5	
TOTAL RACE MARRIED, SPOUSE ABSENT														
TOTAL	4000		2188		1831		1077		304		773		288	
IN LABOR FORCE	2983		1292		1391		857		242		613		534	
LABOR FORCE PART. RATE	67.1		59.6		76.0		79.8		79.7		79.8		70.7	
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	1018		896		440		219		62		160		108	
EMPLOYED	2478		1201		1275		788		219		579		273	
FULL-TIME	2007		1003		1004		651		184		468		218	
PART-TIME	469		198		271		137		36		111		57	
UNEMPLOYED	207		91		118		59		22		37		28	
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.7		7.1		8.3		6.9		9.3		8.0		8.8	

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Living Arrangements, Children 6-17, by State: 1990

[Continued]

State	All children 6-17 living with parent '90	Living with two parents, both in LF	Living with two parents, one in LF	Living with two parents, neither in LF	Living with one parent, parent in LF	Living with one parent, parent not in LF
Wyoming	88,725	55.9%	24.8%	1.1%	14.7%	3.4%
United States	39,605,481	49.2%	23.9%	1.8%	18.5%	6.5%

Source: Population Reference Bureau, Washington, D.C., *The Challenge of Change: What the 1990 Census Tells Us About Children*, 1992, Table 24, p. 45, "Percent of Children ages 6-17, by living arrangements and parents' labor force status, 1990."

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Living Arrangements

Living Arrangements, Children Under 6, by State: 1990

Percent of children under 6, by living arrangements and parents' labor force status. In every State, more than 10% of the children are in a single, working-parent family. Among children under age 6, only 31% are in the traditional two-parent one-worker family. Forty-two percent of preschoolers living with a parent have both parents in the work force, and another 15% live with one parent who is in the work force. Therefore, 57% of all children under age 6 "share their primary caretaker with work."

State	All children <6 living with a parent 1990	Percent living with two parents, both in LF	Percent living with two parents, one in LF	Percent living with two parents, neither in LF	Percent living with one parent, parent in LF	Percent living with one parent, parent not in LF
Alabama	328,118	40.3%	29.8%	1.2%	18.4%	10.3%
Alaska	63,934	41.0%	34.7%	2.4%	13.5%	8.3%
Arizona	337,802	37.7%	33.9%	1.6%	17.2%	9.6%
Arkansas	193,003	42.6%	29.5%	1.7%	17.0%	9.2%
California	2,720,616	38.6%	33.4%	2.7%	14.5%	10.8%
Colorado	295,028	46.5%	31.2%	1.0%	13.5%	7.8%
Connecticut	264,304	44.8%	33.1%	0.7%	11.5%	9.9%
Delaware	56,314	46.1%	28.6%	0.7%	16.6%	8.0%
District of Columbia	39,689	27.3%	10.9%	0.8%	35.9%	25.0%
Florida	970,716	41.3%	29.6%	1.1%	18.9%	9.1%
Georgia	571,381	42.0%	27.5%	0.9%	18.5%	11.2%
Hawaii	95,622	45.8%	29.2%	1.7%	14.4%	9.0%
Idaho	95,260	44.8%	38.1%	1.3%	11.3%	4.5%
Illinois	987,603	41.1%	32.5%	1.0%	14.6%	10.7%
Indiana	467,441	45.7%	31.1%	0.9%	15.0%	7.3%
Iowa	229,381	56.0%	25.3%	1.1%	11.1%	6.6%
Kansas	221,797	49.4%	31.2%	1.2%	11.7%	6.5%
Kentucky	294,813	40.9%	33.7%	2.9%	12.7%	9.9%
Louisiana	392,753	33.6%	30.5%	1.8%	19.0%	15.1%
Maine	101,973	47.9%	30.7%	1.4%	11.9%	8.2%

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Living Arrangements, Children 6-17, by State: 1990

[Continued]

State	All children 6-17 living with parent '90	Living with two parents, both in LF	Living with two parents, one in LF	Living with two parents, neither in LF	Living with one parent, parent in LF	Living with one parent, parent not in LF
Iowa	468,562	63.2%	19.1%	0.9%	13.4%	3.5%
Kansas	418,617	57.4%	22.1%	1.1%	15.7%	3.6%
Kentucky	622,964	46.2%	27.3%	4.2%	15.3%	6.9%
Louisiana	777,806	38.4%	26.2%	2.8%	21.4%	11.2%
Maine	196,179	56.0%	21.7%	1.9%	15.4%	5.0%
Maryland	696,333	52.1%	19.2%	0.8%	22.0%	6.0%
Massachusetts	829,603	52.9%	21.1%	1.6%	16.8%	7.5%
Michigan	1,550,739	47.9%	24.1%	1.8%	18.3%	7.9%
Minnesota	738,679	61.8%	19.2%	1.4%	13.5%	4.1%
Mississippi	481,053	43.5%	20.4%	2.1%	24.1%	10.0%
Missouri	835,082	52.6%	22.5%	1.5%	18.0%	5.3%
Montana	144,362	54.6%	23.3%	2.1%	15.4%	4.7%
Nebraska	276,092	61.5%	19.7%	0.9%	15.0%	2.8%
Nevada	173,652	50.2%	22.1%	1.0%	22.2%	4.5%
New Hampshire	171,975	61.0%	20.1%	0.8%	15.5%	2.6%
New Jersey	1,119,935	49.4%	24.6%	1.0%	18.6%	6.4%
New Mexico	279,635	43.7%	27.2%	3.1%	18.9%	7.1%
New York	2,618,876	43.8%	25.1%	1.9%	19.3%	10.0%
North Carolina	1,004,673	53.6%	18.6%	1.1%	21.2%	5.5%
North Dakota	114,241	61.7%	20.8%	1.9%	11.9%	3.7%
Ohio	1,787,335	48.8%	25.3%	1.9%	16.9%	7.1%
Oklahoma	536,853	49.8%	25.6%	1.7%	17.7%	5.2%
Oregon	456,088	51.2%	25.0%	1.3%	18.4%	4.1%
Pennsylvania	1,767,945	49.3%	26.2%	1.7%	16.3%	6.5%
Rhode Island	140,680	53.8%	19.9%	1.4%	17.2%	7.7%
South Carolina	578,952	49.5%	19.4%	1.3%	23.1%	6.6%
South Dakota	127,225	61.0%	18.9%	1.8%	14.7%	3.5%
Tennessee	774,369	49.0%	22.7%	2.0%	19.7%	6.7%
Texas	3,004,654	45.4%	27.8%	2.0%	19.0%	5.8%
Utah	411,258	53.0%	31.8%	0.9%	11.6%	2.6%
Vermont	90,351	59.7%	18.1%	1.4%	16.4%	4.4%
Virginia	926,777	53.0%	22.2%	1.3%	18.9%	4.7%
Washington	776,761	50.8%	25.3%	1.7%	17.1%	5.2%
West Virginia	301,798	40.6%	33.7%	5.6%	13.3%	6.9%
Wisconsin	824,299	58.9%	19.5%	1.2%	15.6%	4.8%

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Living Arrangements

Living Arrangements of Children: 1960-1990

Percentage of children living with both biological parents, two parents, and mother only. According to psychologist Urie Bronfenbrenner of Cornell University, "Controlling for factors such as low income, children growing up in [single-parent] households are at a greater risk for experiencing a variety of behavioral and educational problems..."

Year	Both biological parents	Two parents	Mother only
1960	78%	88%	8%
1970	72%	85%	11%
1980	63%	77%	18%
1990	57%	73%	22%

Source: William J. Bennett, *The Index of Leading Cultural Indicators*, Vol. 1, March 1993, p. 16. Primary sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census; Donald Hernandez, and Urie Bronfenbrenner, "Discovering What Families Can Do," in *Rebuilding the Nest: A New Commitment to the American Family*, David Blankenhorn, Steven Bayme, and Jean Bethke Elshtain, eds. (Milwaukee: Family Service Agenda, 1990).

★ 839 ★

Living Arrangements

Living Arrangements, Children 6-17, by State: 1990

Percent of children aged 6-17, by living arrangements and parents' labor force status. Two-thirds of children aged 6 to 17 share their parents with work—either both parents in a two-parent family or the sole parent in a one-parent family.

State	All children 6-17 living with parent '90	Living with two parents, both in LF	Living with two parents, one in LF	Living with two parents, neither in LF	Living with one parent, parent in LF	Living with one parent, parent not in LF
Alabama	682,612	46.4%	23.3%	1.9%	21.0%	7.4%
Alaska	100,656	52.4%	24.8%	2.2%	15.2%	5.3%
Arizona	598,025	45.5%	26.5%	2.2%	19.8%	6.0%
Arkansas	399,602	50.1%	23.0%	2.4%	18.5%	6.1%
California	4,578,255	44.7%	25.9%	3.2%	18.7%	7.5%
Colorado	536,153	53.5%	22.2%	1.2%	18.5%	4.6%
Connecticut	460,375	53.7%	21.3%	0.8%	17.4%	6.8%
Delaware	99,686	54.1%	19.7%	0.8%	20.4%	5.1%
District of Columbia	64,639	28.2%	9.6%	1.0%	44.0%	17.2%
Florida	1,735,561	47.8%	21.7%	1.5%	23.0%	6.0%
Georgia	1,072,516	49.1%	20.4%	1.3%	21.8%	7.4%
Hawaii	171,939	56.8%	19.0%	2.1%	16.7%	5.4%
Idaho	203,187	54.5%	28.0%	1.4%	13.5%	2.7%
Illinois	1,851,098	49.4%	23.6%	1.2%	18.8%	7.0%
Indiana	938,049	53.6%	23.3%	1.1%	17.8%	4.2%

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Living Arrangements, Children 6-17, by State: 1990

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State	All children 6-17 living with parent '90	Living with two parents, both in LF	Living with two parents, one in LF	Living with two parents, neither in LF	Living with one parent, parent in LF	Living with one parent, parent not in LF
Iowa	468,562	63.2%	19.1%	0.9%	13.4%	3.5%
Kansas	418,617	57.4%	22.1%	1.1%	15.7%	3.6%
Kentucky	622,964	46.2%	27.3%	4.2%	15.3%	6.9%
Louisiana	777,806	38.4%	26.2%	2.8%	21.4%	11.2%
Maine	196,179	56.0%	21.7%	1.9%	15.4%	5.0%
Maryland	696,333	52.1%	19.2%	0.8%	22.0%	6.0%
Massachusetts	829,603	52.9%	21.1%	1.6%	16.8%	7.5%
Michigan	1,550,739	47.9%	24.1%	1.8%	18.3%	7.9%
Minnesota	738,679	61.8%	19.2%	1.4%	13.5%	4.1%
Mississippi	481,053	43.5%	20.4%	2.1%	24.1%	10.0%
Missouri	835,082	52.6%	22.5%	1.5%	18.0%	5.3%
Montana	144,362	54.6%	23.3%	2.1%	15.4%	4.7%
Nebraska	276,092	61.5%	19.7%	0.9%	15.0%	2.8%
Nevada	173,652	50.2%	22.1%	1.0%	22.2%	4.5%
New Hampshire	171,975	61.0%	20.1%	0.8%	15.5%	2.6%
New Jersey	1,119,935	49.4%	24.6%	1.0%	18.6%	6.4%
New Mexico	279,635	43.7%	27.2%	3.1%	18.9%	7.1%
New York	2,618,876	43.8%	25.1%	1.9%	19.3%	10.0%
North Carolina	1,004,673	53.6%	18.6%	1.1%	21.2%	5.5%
North Dakota	114,241	61.7%	20.8%	1.9%	11.9%	3.7%
Ohio	1,787,335	48.8%	25.3%	1.9%	16.9%	7.1%
Oklahoma	536,853	49.8%	25.6%	1.7%	17.7%	5.2%
Oregon	456,088	51.2%	25.0%	1.3%	18.4%	4.1%
Pennsylvania	1,767,945	49.3%	26.2%	1.7%	16.3%	6.5%
Rhode Island	140,680	53.8%	19.9%	1.4%	17.2%	7.7%
South Carolina	578,952	49.5%	19.4%	1.3%	23.1%	6.6%
South Dakota	127,225	61.0%	18.9%	1.8%	14.7%	3.5%
Tennessee	774,369	49.0%	22.7%	2.0%	19.7%	6.7%
Texas	3,004,654	45.4%	27.8%	2.0%	19.0%	5.8%
Utah	411,258	53.0%	31.8%	0.9%	11.6%	2.6%
Vermont	90,351	59.7%	18.1%	1.4%	16.4%	4.4%
Virginia	926,777	53.0%	22.2%	1.3%	18.9%	4.7%
Washington	776,761	50.8%	25.3%	1.7%	17.1%	5.2%
West Virginia	301,798	40.6%	33.7%	5.6%	13.3%	6.9%
Wisconsin	824,299	58.9%	19.5%	1.2%	15.6%	4.8%

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Living Arrangements, Children 6-17, by State: 1990

[Continued]

State	All children 6-17 living with parent '90	Living with two parents, both in LF	Living with two parents, one in LF	Living with two parents, neither in LF	Living with one parent, parent in LF	Living with one parent, parent not in LF
Wyoming	88,725	55.9%	24.8%	1.1%	14.7%	3.4%
United States	39,605,481	49.2%	23.9%	1.8%	18.5%	6.5%

Source: Population Reference Bureau, Washington, D.C., *The Challenge of Change: What the 1990 Census Tells Us About Children*, 1992, Table 24, p. 45. "Percent of Children ages 6-17, by living arrangements and parents' labor force status, 1990."

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Living Arrangements

Living Arrangements, Children Under 6, by State: 1990

Percent of children under 6, by living arrangements and parents' labor force status. In every State, more than 10% of the children are in a single, working-parent family. Among children under age 6, only 31% are in the traditional two-parent one-worker family. Forty-two percent of preschoolers living with a parent have both parents in the work force, and another 15% live with one parent who is in the work force. Therefore, 57% of all children under age 6 "share their primary caretaker with work."

State	All children <6 living with a parent 1990	Percent living with two parents, both in LF	Percent living with two parents, one in LF	Percent living with two parents, neither in LF	Percent living with one parent, parent in LF	Percent living with one parent, parent not in LF
Alabama	328,118	40.3%	29.8%	1.2%	18.4%	10.3%
Alaska	63,934	41.0%	34.7%	2.4%	13.5%	8.3%
Arizona	337,802	37.7%	33.9%	1.6%	17.2%	9.6%
Arkansas	193,003	42.6%	29.5%	1.7%	17.0%	9.2%
California	2,720,616	38.6%	33.4%	2.7%	14.5%	10.8%
Colorado	295,028	46.5%	31.2%	1.0%	13.5%	7.8%
Connecticut	264,304	44.8%	33.1%	0.7%	11.5%	9.9%
Delaware	56,314	46.1%	28.6%	0.7%	16.6%	8.0%
District of Columbia	39,689	27.3%	10.9%	0.8%	35.9%	25.0%
Florida	970,716	41.3%	29.6%	1.1%	18.9%	9.1%
Georgia	571,381	42.0%	27.5%	0.9%	18.5%	11.2%
Hawaii	95,622	45.8%	29.2%	1.7%	14.4%	9.0%
Idaho	95,260	44.8%	38.1%	1.3%	11.3%	4.5%
Illinois	987,603	41.1%	32.5%	1.0%	14.6%	10.7%
Indiana	467,441	45.7%	31.1%	0.9%	15.0%	7.3%
Iowa	229,381	56.0%	25.3%	1.1%	11.1%	6.6%
Kansas	221,797	49.4%	31.2%	1.2%	11.7%	6.5%
Kentucky	294,813	40.9%	33.7%	2.9%	12.7%	9.9%
Louisiana	392,753	33.6%	30.5%	1.8%	19.0%	15.1%
Maine	101,973	47.9%	30.7%	1.4%	11.9%	8.2%

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Living Arrangements, Children Under 6, by State: 1990

(Continued)

State	All children <6 living with a a parent 1990	Percent living with two parents, both in LF	Percent living with two parents, one in LF	Percent living with two parents, neither in LF	Percent living with one parent, parent in LF	Percent living with one parent, parent not in LF
Maryland	412,770	45.4%	27.1%	0.5%	17.9%	9.2%
Massachusetts	480,104	45.2%	31.3%	1.3%	11.0%	11.1%
Michigan	818,948	39.1%	31.7%	1.5%	15.0%	12.7%
Minnesota	399,938	55.9%	25.7%	1.6%	9.8%	6.9%
Mississippi	227,691	37.4%	24.3%	1.4%	22.5%	14.4%
Missouri	431,232	45.8%	29.7%	1.2%	15.3%	8.0%
Montana	69,712	46.4%	31.6%	2.1%	12.0%	7.8%
Nebraska	142,100	55.4%	26.3%	1.1%	12.1%	5.0%
Nevada	105,370	41.9%	31.6%	0.8%	18.8%	6.8%
New Hampshire	98,707	52.9%	31.1%	0.7%	11.0%	4.3%
New Jersey	612,973	39.6%	37.5%	0.8%	13.4%	8.6%
New Mexico	147,093	34.9%	33.2%	2.4%	18.7%	10.8%
New York	1,439,162	35.3%	34.7%	1.6%	14.4%	13.9%
North Carolina	527,309	45.4%	26.7%	0.7%	18.2%	9.0%
North Dakota	57,310	56.6%	26.8%	1.7%	8.9%	6.0%
Ohio	920,679	41.1%	32.3%	1.7%	13.5%	11.4%
Oklahoma	264,102	40.7%	35.1%	1.4%	14.9%	7.9%
Oregon	235,142	42.2%	34.4%	1.5%	14.0%	8.0%
Pennsylvania	928,270	40.4%	35.3%	1.4%	12.9%	10.0%
Rhode Island	78,579	44.2%	31.1%	1.3%	11.4%	12.1%
South Carolina	295,948	43.2%	25.2%	0.9%	20.6%	10.2%
South Dakota	64,969	55.0%	24.9%	1.8%	11.7%	6.6%
Tennessee	387,458	42.2%	29.5%	1.4%	17.2%	9.7%
Texas	1,613,991	39.4%	34.9%	1.6%	15.5%	8.7%
Utah	202,019	43.8%	41.2%	1.1%	9.1%	4.8%
Vermont	48,646	51.2%	28.8%	1.0%	11.9%	7.1%
Virginia	511,971	45.7%	30.7%	0.9%	15.1%	7.7%
Washington	427,438	41.4%	35.9%	1.7%	12.5%	8.5%
West Virginia	126,166	34.5%	39.8%	3.9%	11.3%	10.5%
Wisconsin	428,061	51.1%	26.8%	1.6%	12.3%	8.1%
Wyoming	42,206	46.1%	34.4%	1.3%	11.8%	6.3%
United States	21,273,612	41.7%	31.9%	1.5%	14.9%	9.9%

Source: Population Reference Bureau, Washington, D.C., *The Challenge of Change: What the 1990 Census Tells Us About Children*, 1992, Table 22, p. 43, "Percent of Children under 6, by living arrangements and parents' labor force status, 1990."

wedlock, 60 percent of Hispanic teen births, and 56 percent of white teen births.

WORKING MOTHERS

American mothers who work are more likely to be found in Midwestern cities than women with children in other cities around the country, according to U.S. Census figures. Eighteen Midwestern metro areas are among the top 25 in the country where mothers work, and almost half of those are in Wisconsin and Iowa.

Sioux Falls, S.D., on the western fringe of the Midwest, is the top employment city in the U.S. for working mothers, with 84 percent of its mothers working. Madison, Wis., is next, with 82.7 percent, followed by Sheboygan, Wis. (82 percent), Rochester, Minn. (82 percent), Springfield, Ill., and LaCrosse, Wis. (80.9 percent), and Des Moines, Iowa (80 percent).

Seventy percent of American mothers with children under the age of 18 are in the labor force. Eighty percent of working mothers in Sioux Falls have a child under age six, as do 75 percent of the working mothers in Madison. In that category, 13 metro areas in the Midwest are among the top 15 areas in the nation claiming the most working mothers of preschoolers, an average proportion of 73 percent.

Far down on the scale of metro areas where mothers work are Hispanic areas in Texas: Laredo (54.3 percent); McAllen-Edinburgh-Mission (56.6 percent); Brownsville-Harlingen (57.8 percent); and El Paso (58.9 percent). California metros with low percentages of working mothers include Yuba City (60.5), Visalia-Tulare-Porterville (62 percent); and Merced (62.8 percent) in California.

Mothers in the nation's labor force totaled six million in 1992, up from four million in 1978, according to Census Bureau figures evaluated in *American Demographics* in its November 1993 issue. Of those six million, 5.5 million held jobs, and 535,000 were looking for work. Mothers of preschoolers age three to five enrolled in nursery schools made up 26.8 percent of working mothers, up from 22.1 percent in 1978. Single married women with children, who totaled 14.6 million, made up 14.1 percent of working women in 1993, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

White working mothers among the nation's 58 million working women age 22 and older totaled 6 million in 1992, compared to 874,000 blacks, and 623,000 Hispanics, according to the Labor Department. White mothers with children in nursery schools made up 28.1 percent of the working mother total, an increase from 21.1 percent in 1978.

Black mothers of preschoolers made up 19.7 percent of the working-mother total, down from 28 percent in 1978, and Hispanic mothers 17 percent, up from 16.3 percent.

The list below shows the top 15 and bottom 15 metropolitan areas ranked by women with children in the labor force. The two right-most columns indicate the age of their children in 1990. Source, U.S. Bureau of the Census:

HIGHEST

	Rate	Under 6	6 to 17
Sioux Falls, S.D.	84%	80.3%	86.2%
Madison, Wis.	82.7	75.1	87.3
Bismarck, N.D.	82.7	75.6	85.7
Hickory-Morgan-town, N.C.	82.1	74.6	85.5
Sheboygan, Wis.	82.0	72.9	86.1
Lincoln, Neb.	81.7	76.6	84.8
Rochester, Minn.	81.0	75.8	84.4
Springfield, Ill.	80.9	70.6	85.8
LaCrosse, Wis.	80.9	70.5	85.8
Des Moines, Iowa	80.8	74.7	84.0
Columbia, Mo.	80.3	74.3	83.8
Fargo, ND-			
Moorhead, Minn.	80.1	73.2	84.1
Bristol, Conn.	80.0	70.3	85.8
St. Cloud, Minn.	79.9	75.2	82.2
Wausau, Wis.	79.8	72.6	82.9

LOWEST

Houma-Thibodaux, La.	52.2	47.3	54.3
Laredo, Texas	54.3	50.1	56.4
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, Texas	56.6	51.7	58.7
Steubenville, Ohio-Weirton, W.V.	56.7	48.9	59.4
Huntington, W.V.-Ashland, Ky.	57.8	50.2	60.7
Brownsville-Harlingen, Texas	57.8	52.5	60.1
El Paso, Texas	58.9	51.6	62.4
Las Cruces, N.M.	59.5	52.1	63.1
Yuba City, Ca.	60.5	47.5	68.5
Beaver County, Pa.	60.8	50.2	65.4
New York City	61.0	50.9	66.6
Fresno, Ca.	62.0	50.0	68.5
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, Ca.	62.0	46.0	69.6
Lake Charles, La.	62.6	56.1	65.4
Stockton, Ca.	62.7	52.4	68.0

FOCUS - 2 OF 4 STORIES

The Associated Press State & Local Wire

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November 16, 1998, Monday, BC cycle

SECTION: State and Regional

LENGTH: 1043 words

BYLINE: By The Associated Press

BODY:

Here are excerpts from recent editorials in Iowa newspapers:

On Sally Pederson's position as Lieutenant Governor

The Messenger of Fort Dodge

It always happens - the new lieutenant governor is promised a major role in the new administration. Not just a title, not just presiding over the Senate and being prepared to govern if something happens to the governor.

So it comes as no surprise that Gov.-elect Tom Vilsack has promised Lt. Gov.-elect Sally Pederson that she will be a key figure and have major responsibilities when the new Democratic Party administration takes over in mid-January, ending 30 years of Republican control.

Joy Corning, lieutenant governor under Gov. Terry Branstad the past eight years and the first to hold that office under constitutional changes approved by Iowa voters in 1988, assumed the No. 2 state governmental office in 1991 with assurance from Gov. Branstad that she'd be a major player.

A member of the Iowa Senate for six years, a leader in Cedar Falls and state education and youth programs and associations, she certainly had the experience and qualifications to handle major assignments.

And though she was a higher profile official than most predecessors, she was probably more effective in state government as a key state senator than as lieutenant governor. In any event, her eight years as lieutenant governor did not bring enough Republican support to help her when she made a short-lived bid for the party's gubernatorial nomination.

Sally Pederson, unlike Joy Corning, has never held public office, but she appears ready and eager to take on a major role in the executive branch decision making as well as special projects. She accompanied the governor-elect on his initial conferences with Branstad and she's looking for a more suitable and better located lieutenant governor's office.



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No woman has ever served as governor of Iowa, though Democrats have nominated women candidates twice in recent years. It's just a matter of time when one will be elected.

On Iowa working parents and their children

The Daily Nonpareil of Council Bluffs

A newly released report from the **Bureau of Labor Statistics** indicated that Iowa has the largest percentage of parents of school-age children at work of all the states. The study found more than 83 percent of Iowa children have both parents, or the only parent with whom the child lives, employed.

The national average is 66 percent. Eight of the top 10 states are Midwestern and rural, an area where economies are being threatened by declining farm prices.

Maurice McDonald, a professor of human development and family studies at Iowa State University, said one or both parents often must hold jobs to survive in farming.

"It has all kinds of implications for education," said Donna Eggleston, an early childhood consultant for the Iowa Department of Education.

Eggleston suggested that the ranking could be partially the result of welfare reform, changes that have forced welfare recipients into the work force - many of them into low-paying jobs.

Iowa's efforts at welfare reform date back five years, putting the state at the forefront of initiative - a factor that may also play a role in the state's high percentage of working parent of school-age children.

The high percentage of working parents increases the number of so-called "latchkey" children who are at home at least part of the day without parental supervision.

Betty Wells Brown, an associate professor of education at Briar Cliff College in Sioux City, said the high percentage of working parents translates to less interaction with parents, resulting in less learning, less help with homework and less attention to proper diet and rest.

And while Brown did not say so, those same factors all too frequently translate into reduced success in school.

With the elections behind us and the next session of the Legislature still nearly two months down the road, both political parties are promising an emphasis on education when lawmakers gather in Des Moines next January. That should be the case in a state that is losing ground to others in terms of education.

But the pre-session hype was largely the same a year ago, when Gov. Terry Branstad and lawmakers promised that 1998 would be the "Year of Education." Unfortunately, the "Year of Education" turned out to be the year of the educational Band-Aid.



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At a recent Council Bluffs School Board meeting, Iowa Senate Minority Leader Michael Gronstal, D-Council Bluffs, said Democrats have focused on five education issues: class sizes, school discipline, rebuilding schools, rewarding student achievement and raising young children's readiness for school.

Several of those issues are or will be impacted by the numbers included in the new **Bureau of Labor Statistics** report.

Reacting to a board member's comment that she is not particularly confident next year's Legislature will be any more proactive on educational issues than last, Gronstal advised, "This year, don't let us off the hook."

That's good advice.

On creating a new interest in farming

The Tribune of Ames

This is not the best year to start a \$ 2 million program to lure young people in urban areas to rural farms - low prices and evaporating foreign markets mean farm operators are lucky to break even.

But a committee formed by outgoing Gov. Terry Branstad wants to give it a try.

"There are a number of people who really do not know very much about agriculture and its key importance to this state and nation," says Robert Martin, a farm education professor at Iowa State University. "We've identified a vision, a mission."

First, the committee says, a shortage of agriculture teachers must be overcome. Then a program of grants, research and development and marketing is needed, they say.

It is a truism that many Iowans don't understand the major role farming and farm-related businesses play in the Iowa economy. While only 2 percent of the population actually farm the land, 22 percent of the economy is based on agriculture.

This may not be the best of times to create new interest in farming. Still, it could be a useful program to produce not only new farmers but to heighten the appreciation of the rest of us in cities and towns.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: November 16, 1998



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ONE AMERICA IN THE 21ST CENTURY

The President's Initiative on Race

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

To: Jose Cerda
From: Michele Cavataio
Date: September 17, 1997
Subject: Data collection

Attached are the cover memos we received from the relevant agencies on data related to race. Some of these memos do not contain actually data because the data came in big boxes which are sitting on the floor of my office. I am having someone sort through it this week, and we may eventually have a summary. Let me know if you need anything else.



U. S. Department of Justice
Office of the Deputy Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

September 9, 1997

Ms. Judith A. Winston
Executive Director
The President's Initiative on Race
New Executive Office Building
725 17th Street, N.W.
Room 3236
Washington, D.C. 20503

Re: Data Collection

Dear Ms. Winston:

As you requested, we have explored potential sources and types of data that the Justice Department could provide regarding race in the United States. What follows is an outline of the available statistical information we have identified as well as descriptive information regarding the Department's civil rights enforcement record. The narrative information may be useful in providing a sense of the kind and range of discrimination faced by Americans in every region of the country.

We have enclosed only preliminary materials that may be useful, but can provide you with any additional information described here but not enclosed.

I. Statistical Information

A. General Inventory

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) has compiled an inventory of available published statistical information on race and the criminal justice system in the United States. The inventory is fairly complete with respect to statistics published by BJS. Important statistics not available from BJS but available elsewhere are also listed in the inventory.

Crime victims, criminal offenders, and criminal justice employees are all included in the scope of the inventory. Per your request, certain topics received special attention:

- nature and distribution of offenses and offenders;
- disparity;
- offender/victim characteristics;
- recidivism;
- prisoner literacy;
- public attitudes;
- jury participation;
- police use of force; and
- hate crimes.

With respect to hate crimes, we have few sources of reliable statistical information because of the difficulty in collecting information on this type of crime. At the federal level, hate crime statistics are compiled by the FBI under the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Program. Reporting is voluntary, with only about 60 percent of the 16,000 law enforcement agencies participating in the UCR Program submitting hate crime data. Of those that do submit hate crime data, only a limited number report any hate crime within their jurisdiction, while others report only a handful of crimes. Further, the problem of underreporting is not just limited to law enforcement agencies. Victims of bias-motivated attacks often fail to report such crimes. This combination of victim and law enforcement underreporting severely hampers our ability to estimate the overall level of hate crime and any trend related to it. The Justice Department's Working Group on Hate Crimes is developing recommendations for the Attorney General on how to improve data collection. Once a report and recommendations are approved by the Attorney General, they may be useful resources. In the meantime, we have provided a brief summary of the current state of the statistics available on hate crimes.

B. Statistics on Civil Rights Prosecutions and Sentencing

A chart prepared by the Criminal Section of the Civil Rights Division entitled "Civil Rights Prosecutions involving Racial Violence" is enclosed. The chart shows the number of federal prosecutions for racially motivated crimes from 1977 to 1997, with a breakdown of "KKK" or "non-KKK" related cases. Sentencing data is included in two forms: (1) a statistical comparison of the Criminal Section's sentencing data between July 1, 1996 and June 30, 1997 and (2) a statistical comparison for fiscal years 1995 to 1997, with numbers of racial violence cases in those years.

We note that the numbers of Civil Rights Prosecutions for 1996 and 1997 do not include racially motivated church burnings because the Criminal Section began tracking church burning cases by separate code in their database for those years. Those statistics are now reported by the National Church Arson Task Force. The National Church Arson Task Force's First Year Report for the President was released in June 1997 and includes statistics on: the total number of incidents of church bombings in 1996 and 1997, broken down by the race of the members of the house of worship (African American Houses of Worship and Non-African American Houses of Worship); investigations involving fires at African American Houses of Worship between January 1996 and May 1997; and subjects arrested for suspected church arsons broken down by sex and race. The report is enclosed.

C. Statistics on Employment and Contracting

The Civil Rights Division's Employment Litigation Section has suggested that the President's Advisory Board explore the following potential sources of data:

- Urban Institute's Report on Minority Contractors (1996). This report was funded in part by the Department of Justice, and reviewed the availability and utilization of minority and non-minority contractors. The Urban Institute concluded that minority contractors are underutilized within a number of industries. However, various courts have taken issue with the data used in the studies because of their unreliability. It is our understanding that the Department of Commerce is scheduled to come out with Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (DBE) benchmarks by Standard Industry Code (SIC) on October 1, 1997. With those benchmarks, the Commerce Department is expected to do a "but for" study showing what the level of DBE contracting would look like absent discrimination.

- Urban Institute's Catalogue of Publications, Fall 1996, enclosed;
- Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's Publications including:
 - "Indicators of Equal Employment Opportunity - Status and Trends," enclosed;
 - Charge Database Information, which includes general information on the numbers and types of charges filed with the EEOC, including the bases for such charges;
 - EEO-4 Survey of State and Local Governments, which shows composition of employers' incumbent workforces;
 - EEO-1 Survey of Private Employers, which includes employers' reports on the racial composition of their workforces;
 - EEO-5 Survey of Elementary and Secondary Schools which shows the race and gender composition of the workforce and new hires; and
 - the former EEO-6 Survey of Colleges and Universities which is now known as the IPEDS-S, administered by the Department of Education.

The Employment Section also notes that the EEOC has published several booklets discussing trends shown by the EEO-1 and EEO-4 Surveys.

- Bureau of Census - Census' EEO Special File;
- Economic Census of Minority Businesses;
- Bureau of Labor Statistics information concerning earnings;
- Abstracts of General Accounting Office's Reports and Testimony for Fiscal Year 1997 also are enclosed.

D. Data on Environmental Justice

The Environment and Natural Resources Division has monitored and worked on the issue of environmental justice, which calls for the fair distribution of environmental risks and protection from environmental harms for all people regardless of race or income. Environmental justice sometimes arises in the course of our litigation, and the Environment Division also chairs a Department of Justice interagency working group that addresses cross-cutting environmental justice issues. While we have not generated any independent data on environmental equity, a tremendous amount of scholarly literature exists that examines the correlation between race and income and environmental risks or harms. This area continues to be a controversial one with researchers coming to different conclusions. Some of the studies or available information include the following:

- General Accounting Office, "Nonhazardous and Hazardous Waste: Demographics of People Living Near Waste Facilities," June 1995 (studying demographics of people living near nonhazardous municipal landfills and surveying ten other studies on populations around hazardous waste facilities).
- Vicki Been and Francis Gupta, "Coming to the Nuisance or Going to the Barrio? A Longitudinal Analysis of Environmental Justice Claims," 24 Ecol. L. Q. 1 (1997) (a nationwide study of the demographics of 544 communities before and after they became hosts for active commercial hazardous waste treatment storage and disposal facilities revealed that (1) there was no substantial evidence that the facilities that began operating between 1970 and 1990 were sited in areas that were disproportionately African American; (2) evidence shows the facilities were sited in areas that were disproportionately Hispanic at the time of the siting; and (3) the areas surrounding these facilities currently are disproportionately populated by African Americans and Hispanics).
- United Church of Christ Commission for Racial Justice, "Toxic Waste and Race in the United States: A National Report on the Racial and Socio-economic Characteristics of Communities with Hazardous Waste Sites," New York: Public Data Access, Inc. (1987) (a well-known early study concluding that race/ethnicity is a stronger indicator of proximity to waste facilities than income).

- Environmental Protection Agency Office of Environmental Justice, "Environmental Justice Bibliography" (an extensive 54-page bibliography on environmental justice articles, books, government documents, and other resources that is updated periodically). The bibliography is available on the World Wide Web at <http://www.ttemi.com/nejac/resource.html>

II. Narrative Information on Civil Rights Enforcement

In addition to the statistical information we can provide regarding race in the United States, we have gathered information about Justice Department cases or initiatives involving race that may be useful to supplement the picture painted by the statistics. Enclosed for your review are the following:

- A Memorandum entitled "Activities of the Department of Justice Regarding Race in the Clinton Administration." This document provides an analysis of the accomplishments of each of the sections of the Civil Rights Division during the Clinton Administration.
- A brief memorandum from the Civil Rights Division's Housing and Civil Enforcement Section outlining the statistical information from which they draw and that they recommend to the Advisory Group. That information includes Census Bureau data obtained during the decennial census; data compiled by financial institutions under the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act; and, data from the American Housing Survey and Current Population Study.
- "A Policy Maker's Guide to Hate Crimes," published by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. This includes a review of the issue of hate crimes which attempts to explain the scope and nature of the problem, to provide a general overview of the current responses to hate crimes, and provide a review of the efforts underway to create a baseline of raw data on hate crimes.

- There are a number of ways in which the Justice Department has worked to protect the civil rights and tribal sovereignty of Native Americans. Enclosed is a September 2, 1997 letter from Attorney General Reno to White House Chief of Staff Erskine Bowles which outlines some of the Department's efforts and may provide some information about the kind of discrimination and challenge faced by many American Indians.

III. Sample Statistical Information

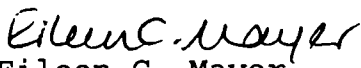
In order to provide you with some sense of what we would be able to provide you, also included herein are some sample charts and publications prepared by, or with the assistance of, the Bureau of Justice Statistics. These materials include:

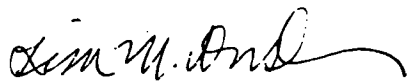
- Several statistical charts containing information which can be used as key indicators of progress, including:
 - Recidivism Rate by Race (Enclosure a).
 - Victimization Rate by Race (Enclosures b-d).
 - Literacy Rate of Offenders by Race (Enclosure e).
 - Minority Representation in the Law Enforcement Community (Enclosure f).
- Sample publications, including:
 - The 1997 BJS Publication Catalogue.
 - "Sex Offenses and Offenders, An Analysis of Data on Rape and Sexual Assaults."
 - Publications regarding prisoners, both state and federal.
 - Crime victims publications.
 - "Sentencing in the Federal Courts: Does Race Matter?"
 - The 1995 BJS "Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics."

Judith A. Winston, Executive Director
Page 8

We hope this information is helpful. Please do not hesitate to let us know if we can be of further assistance. We stand ready to provide you with any or all of the information noted in this memorandum.

Sincerely,


Eileen C. Mayer
Associate Deputy
Attorney General


Lisa M. Winston
Special Assistant to the
Deputy Attorney General

Enclosures



Washington, D.C. 20201

SEP 9 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR JUDITH WINSTON

Dr. Clay Simpson shared with me your request for data sources that would help support the President's Initiative on Race. Dr. Simpson and a number of our staff have provided a variety of sources and specific data related to health.

The Department is developing a set of health goals for the President's Initiative. At this time we anticipate our goals will focus on six areas that reflect many of the racial/ethnic disparities in health: infant mortality; diabetes; cardiovascular disease and hypertension; HIV and AIDS; breast and cervical cancer; and, immunization for both children and adults. We see these areas as indicators of the many racial and ethnic differences in morbidity and mortality. Our goals will be to focus attention and resources on these areas and through them other areas in which there are serious differentials in health status linked in significant part to race. It is only through more complete application of our current knowledge, coupled with research to understand these health differentials, that we will be able to realize the President's vision of "One America", one that is fully shared by the Secretary.

Data Sources

This Department is acutely aware of the need for racial and ethnic data for civil rights monitoring and enforcement, targeting of educational efforts, and development of culturally competent programs and policies to improve health and health care access of racial and ethnic minorities. Racial and ethnic data collection, analysis and dissemination in the Department have greatly improved since the publication of the Secretary's Task Force Report on Black and Minority Health in 1985. Examples of some of the Department's efforts to improve racial and ethnic data include publication in September 1995 of a Directory of Minority Health and Human Services Data Resources, the Health Care Financing Administration's multimillion dollar efforts to improve Hispanic origin data for Medicare beneficiaries, establishment of the DHHS Data Council's Working Group on Racial and Ethnic Data, expansion of presentation of racial and ethnic data in DHHS publications, and the convening of numerous workshops and task forces such as the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Workshop on the Use of Race and Ethnicity in Public Health Surveillance.

Significant limitations in racial and ethnic data still remain. For example, some DHHS data systems have only limited numbers of Hispanics, American Indians or Alaska Natives, or Asian or Pacific Islanders to provide stable estimates. As another example, mortality estimates for some groups, such as American Indians, Asian or Pacific Islanders or Hispanics may be underestimated due to misclassification of these persons as White or other races on the death certificates. We continue to work to overcome these limitations.

Health Status and Health Care Access Data Sources

Many of our data systems are maintained by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)--the main statistical agency for the Department. The Indian Health Service (IHS) also has data on hospitalizations and ambulatory care visits for American Indians and Alaska Natives in their health services delivery system.

The attachments include charts and tables with the most recent data, a list of relevant tables from Health United States 1996-97 (the annual report to Congress on the health of the Nation), and Trends in Indian Health 1996 (the Indian Health Service's annual report on the health of Indian people). Relevant national health objectives for the year 2000 (Healthy People 2000) are also listed.

For your reference, the principal data sources for information related to the six health goals we are developing are the following:

Main data sources on infant mortality are the National Vital Statistics System mortality file and the National Linked File of Live Births and Infant Deaths. Data from the National Linked File are considered to provide a more accurate picture of infant mortality for Hispanics, Asian or Pacific Islanders and American Indians or Alaska Natives, since infant mortality estimates from the National Vital Statistics System may be underestimates due to racial misclassification on death certificates.

Main data sources on diabetes, cardiovascular disease and high blood pressure include the National Health Interview Survey (self-report of previous physician diagnosis), the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (actual physical exam results), National Vital Statistics System (mortality), the National Hospital Discharge Survey (hospitalizations, amputations), the Indian Health Service patient care data (hospitalizations and ambulatory care visits), Health Care Financing Administration's End Stage

Renal Disease program, and Medicare (hospitalizations). Since approximately half of all diabetics and persons with high blood pressure are undiagnosed, data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey are preferred, although not collected as often (approximately every three years) or for all racial and ethnic minorities (most recent data are for Blacks and Mexican-Americans).

Main data sources for HIV/AIDS are the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's HIV/AIDS Surveillance Systems, National Vital Statistics Systems (mortality), and the Health Resources and Services Administration's programs (ADAP, Ryan White).

Main data sources for immunization include the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Immunization Survey, the National Health Interview Survey, and Medicare. Most of the immunization data are available for 19-35 month old children, and persons at least 65 years of age. The IHS has immunization data for certain age groups in its patient care information system. Few data are available for Asian or Pacific Islanders, or for certain age groups (older children, teenagers, young and middle-aged adults).

Main data sources for breast and cervical cancer data include the National Cancer Institute's Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results Program (incidence, survival, mortality), the National Vital Statistics System (mortality), and the National Health Interview Survey (screening). The SEER data do not include all breast and cervical cancer cases, and are not representative of all racial and ethnic minorities in the U.S.

Per your request, the Department also identified data sources for civil rights complaints, foster care, education, religion and race relations.

Civil Rights Compliance Data Sources

DHHS/OCR collects data on civil rights compliance during post-grant reviews and investigations, and complaint investigations. Reporting is also required from more than 3,000 hospitals on compliance with the Hill-Burton community service assurance under Title VI and XVI of the Public Health Service Act. The Hill-Burton reporting requirement is a triennial (once every three years) reporting requirement. DHHS has been collecting Hill-Burton data for the past 15 years--available approximately one year after data collection. In 1996, data collection focused on Title VI related issues on race and ethnicity and method of payment.

In 1996, data were also collected on a random sample of non-Hill Burton facilities that are subject to Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (380 hospitals). This is the first time since 1981 that the sampling of non-Hill Burton facilities has been done. From both sets of facilities, racial and ethnic data, and method of payment, were collected for inpatients and patients seen in emergency room.

Kinship Relationships Data

Foster care data are available annually from the Administration on Children and Families' Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (1993-1996) and are reported on the Internet. Foster care data are available for 1982-1990 (in some cases 1992) from the Voluntary Cooperative Information System which was maintained by the American Public Welfare Association with DHHS funding. Child Support Enforcement Program data are also available on an annual basis from ACF. ACF data were available on an annual basis, before block granting, from the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). The data system for Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), the replacement program for AFDC, is under development. Annual data are also available from Transitional Child Care (TCC), At-Risk Child Care (ARCC) and the Child Care and Development Block Grant Program (CCDBG).

Education Data

Education and other socioeconomic data (e.g., poverty, income, occupation) are often collected in DHHS data systems in addition to racial and ethnic data. But, few analyses presented in regular publications of health data take both race/ethnicity and other socioeconomic factors into account. The available literature suggests that although education and income do not explain all important disparities in health status, socioeconomic status does play a large role in influencing health outcomes. Therefore, there is a movement to improve the presentation of health data by race/ethnicity and other socioeconomic factors in DHHS publications.

Religious Behavior

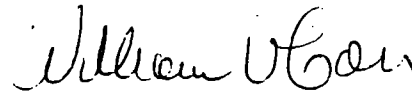
One of the best sources of national trend data on religious behavior is the annual report from the Gallup Poll: Religion in America. Gallup has also published a book reviewing trends in religious behavior from 1935-1985. Little racial and ethnic data are available since the national sample is relatively small (Call 649-924-9600). Another good source of data on religious behavior

is the General Social Survey which is conducted by National Opinion Research Center and available through the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) (Contact Tom Smith at 773-256-6288).

Race Relations

The ICPSR contains datasets on racial attitudes. These data are generally accessed by researchers who can analyze the data themselves. Since special projects have been funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF), it may be possible to have NSF analyze the data. The ICPSR contains data from the General Social Survey which is now conducted biannually (formerly used to be annually). Trend data are available for religious behavior and race relations. In 1989, the National Research Council published a book on race relations: A Common Destiny. Edited by Gerald Jaynes and Robin Williams, this book is considered an update of the Gunnar Myrdal classic report on race relations (An American Dilemma, the Negro Problem and Modern Legacy). The NRC's report also mainly focuses on Black-White relationships. Since the report has chapters on many of the focus areas covered by the August 15 memo request, it may prove useful as a reference during development of the Advisory Council's report.

As you know, Dr. Clay E. Simpson, Jr., Deputy Assistant Secretary for Minority Health, is the DHHS point of contact for the Race Initiative. Please contact Dr. Simpson or myself if you have any questions or if we can provide further information.



William V. Corr

Attachment



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND IMPROVEMENT

NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

Michelle Cavataio
One America in the 21st Century
The President's Initiative on Race
New Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20503

Dear Michelle:

We are submitting the enclosed materials to be used as briefing materials for the advisory board. They are drawn from a number of published National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) reports using NCES and other agency data. We have included information addressing all of the education indicators listed in the August 15 memorandum but one, facilities. One indicator area, SATs/ACTs, we would like to caution you in using because much of the trend that we see in the scores is a result of many more students taking the tests for college entrance. So, for this indicator you might want to consider the changes in numbers of students taking the tests as at least as important as the changes in the scores.

When we spoke on Thursday, September 4, you mentioned also that you were interested in information about church attendance and other religious activity. This is information that we have collected as part of the National Educational Longitudinal Study, but have never analyzed. Similarly, we have collected information about television watching but have not analyzed it by race and ethnicity. As with the other materials that we have sent to you, as we work with you on this project we can produce new tabulations or figures or refine ones that you see before you.

We have supplemented the topics requested with information that we found to be relevant to your topic; that is we added a few issue areas that we thought would be of particular interest to your board. Also, we reordered the indicators somewhat resulting in five major analytical areas: early childhood education (indicators A.1-2), enrollment and educational attainment (B.1-12), school environment (C.1-11), achievement (D.1-3), and students' attitudes and behaviors (E.1-5). The publications from which these indicators were drawn are also enclosed in the materials you are receiving. Wherever possible we have included tabulations or figures that present trend data. However, there were some important topics for which there were no trend data available; for these we included information for one point in time.

The Secretary's education priorities are a good place to start from for thinking about which of these indicators are significant for the advisory board's thinking. They are the following (in parentheses we have provided the key to the enclosed materials):

- Every child will read by the end of 3rd grade (A.1, D.1);
- Every child will master challenging math by the end of 8th grade (B.6, C.5, D);

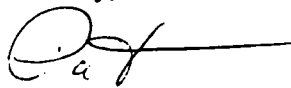
- Every 18-year-old will be prepared/have access/afford college (B.6, B.10, B.11, C.11, E.3);
- All states and schools will have challenging and clear standards of achievement for all children and effective strategies for reaching these standards (new area, we have conducted a survey from which data should soon be available);
- Talented, dedicated, and well-prepared teacher in every classroom (C.3, C.5, this also is an area to which we are currently devoting a lot of energy, there will be data available in the fall of 1998 on efforts to reach this goal); and
- Every classroom by 2000 will be connected to the Internet (C.4).

In addition, in the education equation, we feel it is important to consider:

- Coursetaking, in general (B.6);
- Safety of schools (C.9);
- Parent involvement (A.1 and C.11);
- Teacher qualifications (C.5);
- Dropout rates (A.7 and A.8);
- Proficiency scores (D.1);
- Educational aspirations (E.3); and
- Educational attainment, specifically persistence through college (B.11).

We look forward to working with you on this important project. Please let us know if you have any questions about this material or about any other data needs that you might have. Edith McArthur prepared these materials. Please contact her (phone 219-1442, fax 219-1575, or e-mail Edith_McArthur@ed.gov) or John Ralph (219-2270, same fax, e-mail John_Ralph@ed.gov) or other staff here at the Center who will be glad to help you and the advisory board.

Sincerely,



Pascal D. Forgione, Jr., Ph.D.
Commissioner

Enclosures

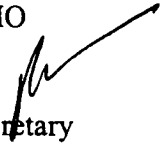
Education Indicators
for the President's Initiative on Race;
One America in the 21st Century

- A. Early childhood education
 - 1. Early childhood literacy activities
 - 2. Enrollment in center-based programs and kindergarten
- B. Enrollment and educational attainment
 - 1. Grade retention
 - 2. Early signs of school problems
 - 3. Suspension
 - 4. Special education
 - 5. School mobility
 - 6. Coursetaking
 - 7. Dropout rates
 - 8. Detached youth
 - 9. Transition from high school to work
 - 10. Postsecondary enrollment
 - 11. Remedial education in higher education
 - 12. Educational attainment
- C. School environment
 - 1. Race and ethnicity of students, teachers, principals, and faculty
 - 2. Free or reduced price lunch
 - 3. Language background and difficulty speaking English
 - 4. Computer usage
 - 5. Teacher qualifications
 - 6. Class size
 - 7. School expenditures
 - 8. Student absenteeism
 - 9. School safety
 - 10. School choice
 - 11. Parent involvement
- D. Achievement
 - 1. Proficiency scores
 - 2. Advance placement examinations
 - 3. SATs/ACTs
- E. Students' attitudes and behaviors
 - 1. Extracurricular activities
 - 2. Community service
 - 3. Educational aspirations
 - 4. Expected occupations
 - 5. Registration and voting

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C.
20210

September 4, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHELE CAVATAIO

FROM: VIRGINIA APUZZO 
Associate Deputy Secretary

SUBJECT: Data for the President's Initiative on Race

Please find attached data requested on August 20th for the purpose of briefing the President's Commission. Referring to Judith Winston's August 15 memorandum, the Department of Labor took the lead on section 1, "Economic Status." The attached material focusses primarily on 1.b (labor markets) of this category. This package also includes limited information on 1.a (poverty). The Commerce Department has agreed to provide data on section 1.c. (wealth) directly to you. While most of the data presented is available as a time series, to simplify charts and tables many of the attached data have been provided for the most recent available year only.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) maintains a rich collection of labor market information. I have included charts and dot points (stapled together as "Status of Minorities") on what we believe to be some of the critical labor market elements including data on employment and unemployment, occupations, education, and earnings. I have also included several charts showing the demographic make up of some of the Department's major programs, including the racial distribution of Job Training Partnership Act program participants, Employment Service applicants, Unemployment Insurance claimants, individuals benefiting from the minimum wage increase, and those who are protected by pensions.

These products should meet your current need for overview material. As your data needs become clearer, the Department will be able to provide additional assistance. Not only can we look more comprehensively at these data sets but the Department has additional programs and initiatives that provide insight into the status of the races. Perhaps of particular interest would be data from our Office of Federal Contract Compliance which show favorable economic impacts on minorities working for Federal contractors and subcontractors.

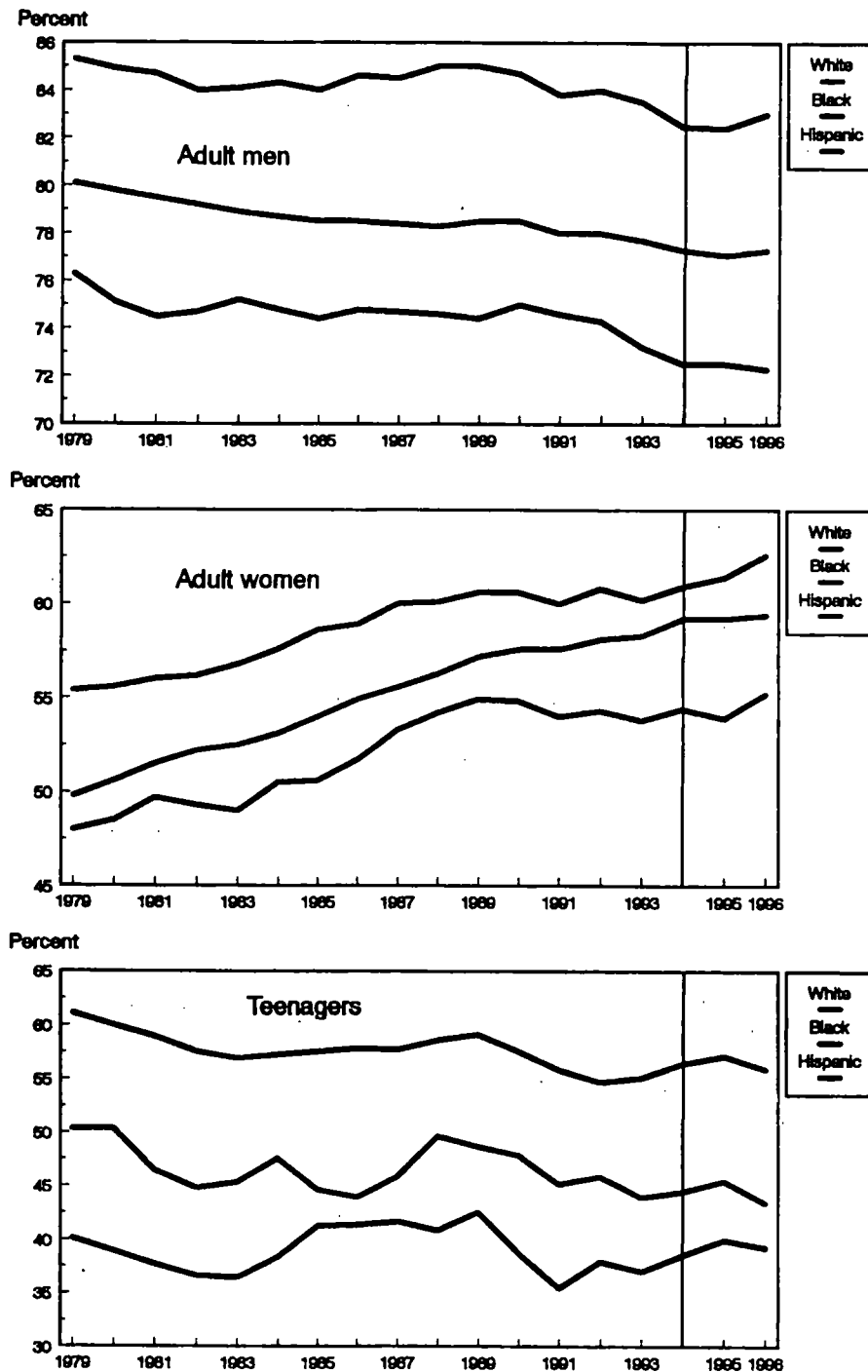
At last month's meeting you also requested that we send you examples of publications that summarize data. Attached is a short work by BLS, the Fact Sheet on Black and Hispanic Workers. Additionally, included is a large volume from our Women's Bureau, Women Workers: Trends and Issues. Also attached are two cover pages from additional volumes that may be of interest: The State of Black America from the National Urban League and From Dreams to Dust: the Deteriorating Labor Market Fortunes of Young Adults from John Hopkins University.

I hope this information proves helpful. For clarification of the materials provided please contact Lisa Stuart at 219-5108 or John Robinson at 219-6050.

Attachments

Status of Minorities

Chart 1. Labor force participation among minorities varies widely by age and gender

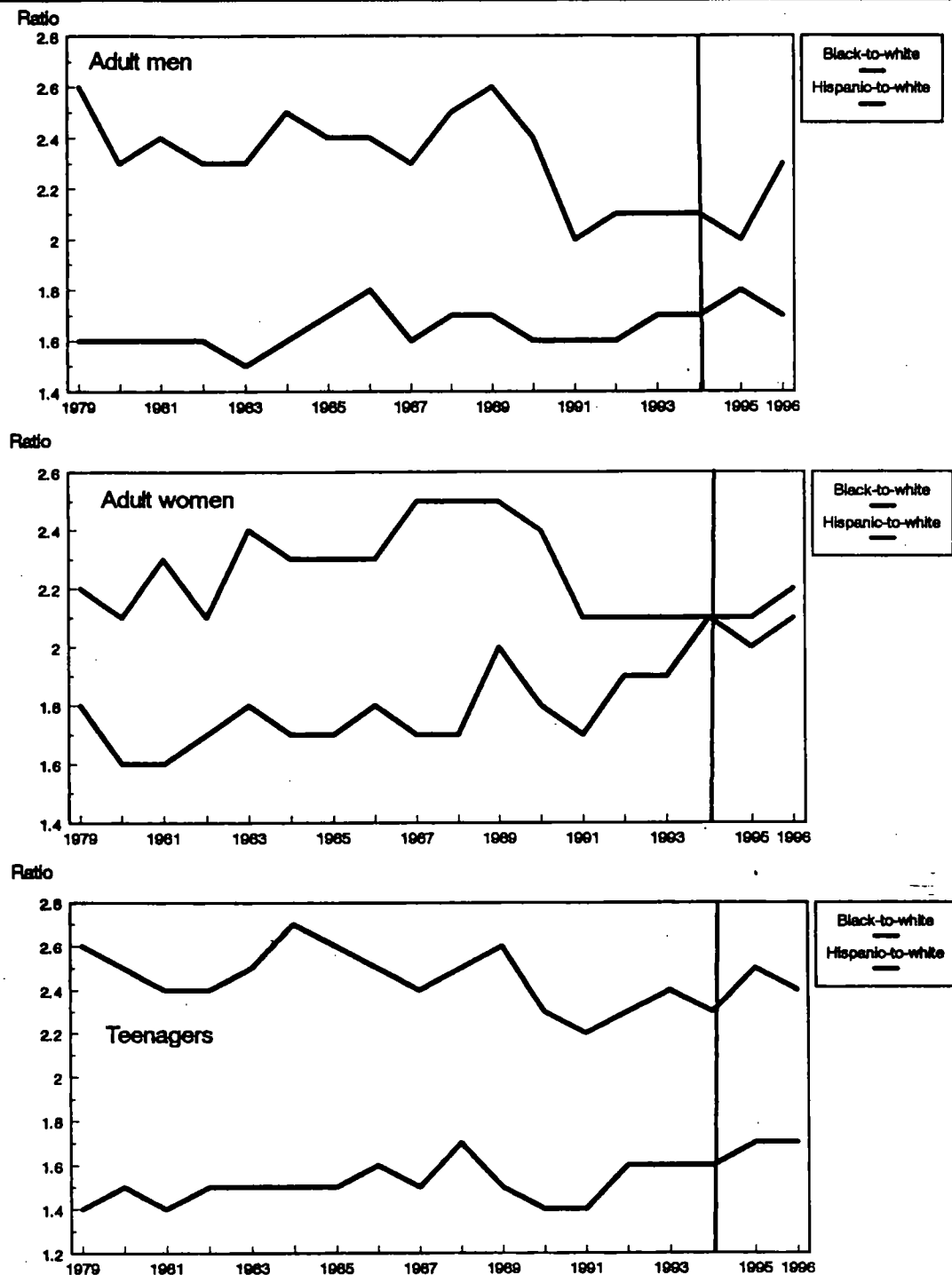


NOTE: Beginning in 1990, data reflect 1990 census-based population controls, adjusted for the estimated undercount. Beginning in 1994, data reflect the introduction of a major redesign of the Current Population Survey.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics

- Regardless of race or ethnicity, the labor force participation rate for adult women has grown during the 1980's and 1990's. While the labor force participation rate among black women exceeds that for white and Hispanic women, the rate for black men is lower than that for both white and Hispanic men.
- Among teenagers, the participation rates for blacks and Hispanics are much lower than for whites, with the rate for black teens being particularly low.

Chart 2. The unemployment rates for blacks and Hispanics have consistently remained much higher than that for whites

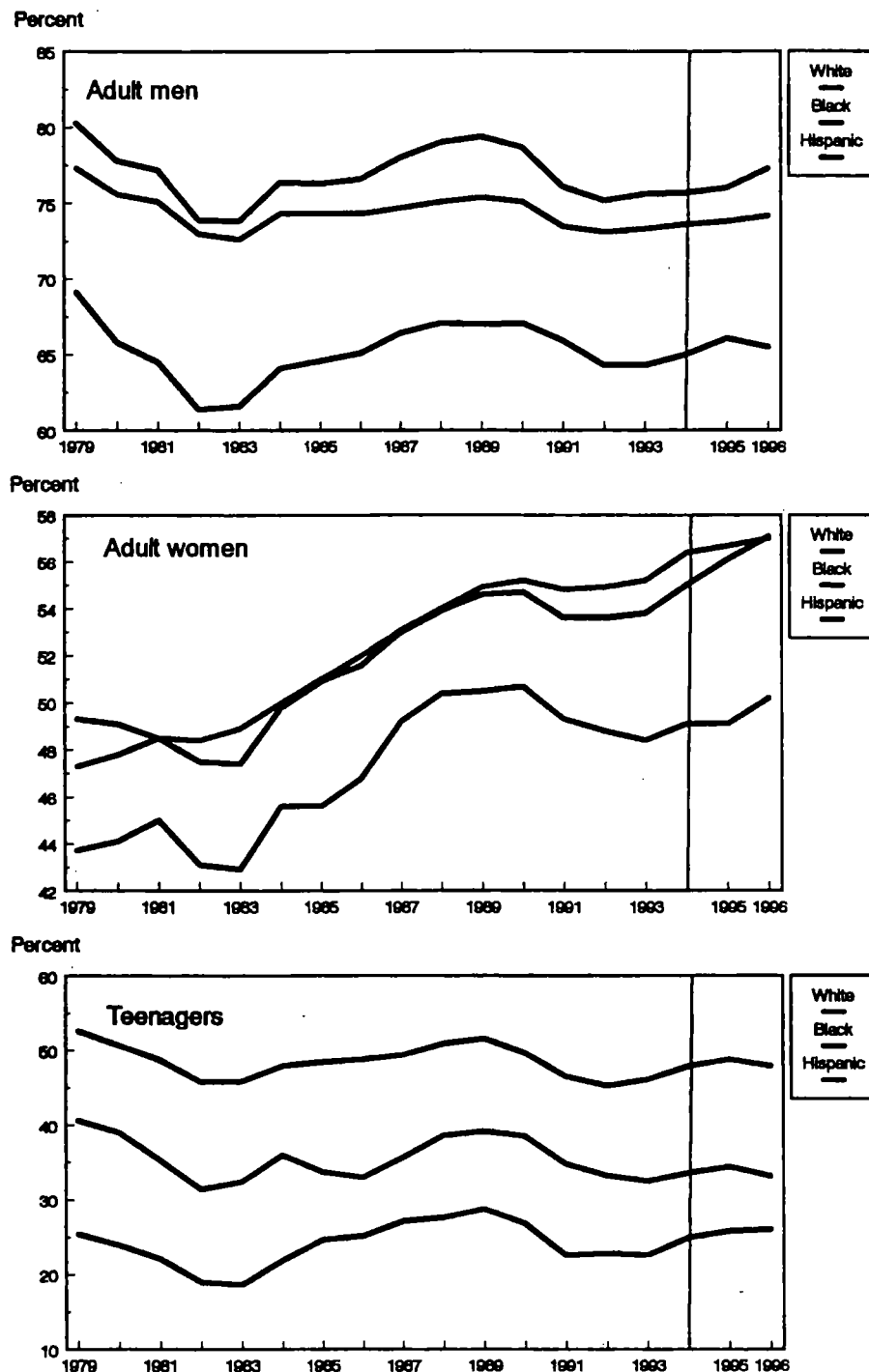


NOTE: Beginning in 1990, data reflect 1990 census-based population controls, adjusted for the estimated undercount. Beginning in 1994, data reflect the introduction of a major redesign of the Current Population Survey.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics

- Unemployment rates for black adult men, adult women, and teenagers, are generally at least twice those for their white counterparts.
- The jobless rate for Hispanic workers is not as high as that for blacks, and hence the Hispanic-to-white unemployment rate ratio is not quite as high. For adult men, women, and teens, the jobless rate for Hispanics has been between 1-1/2 to 2 times that for white workers in the same groups.

Chart 3. The employment-population ratio for minority teenagers remains quite low relative to that for white teenagers

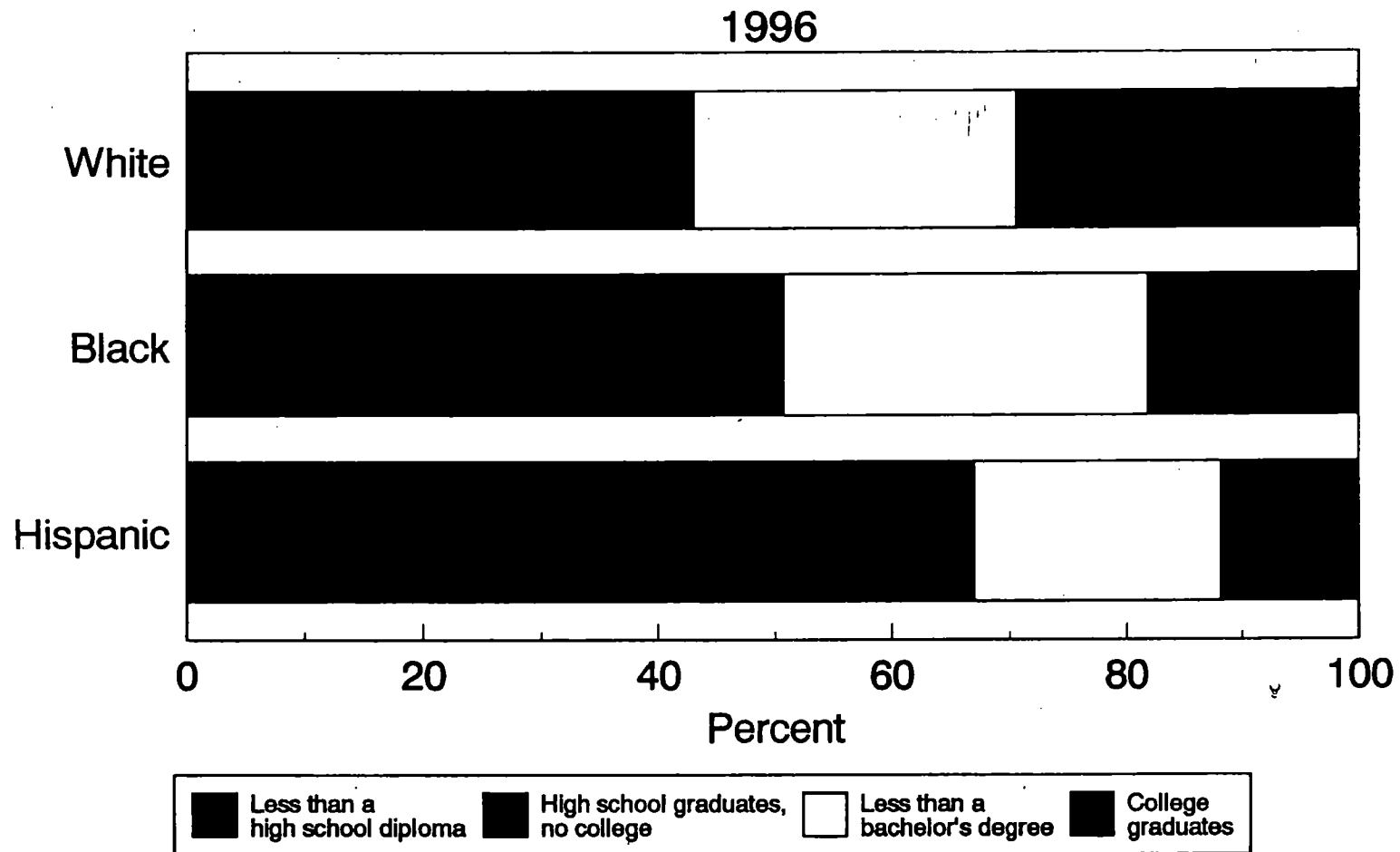


NOTE: Beginning in 1990, data reflect 1990 census-based population controls, adjusted for the estimated undercount. Beginning in 1994, data reflect the introduction of a major redesign of the Current Population Survey.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics

- The employment-population ratio for Hispanic adult men is higher than that for both whites and blacks. Among adult women, however, Hispanics are less likely to be employed than either whites or blacks.
- The ratio for white teens is higher than that for minority teens.

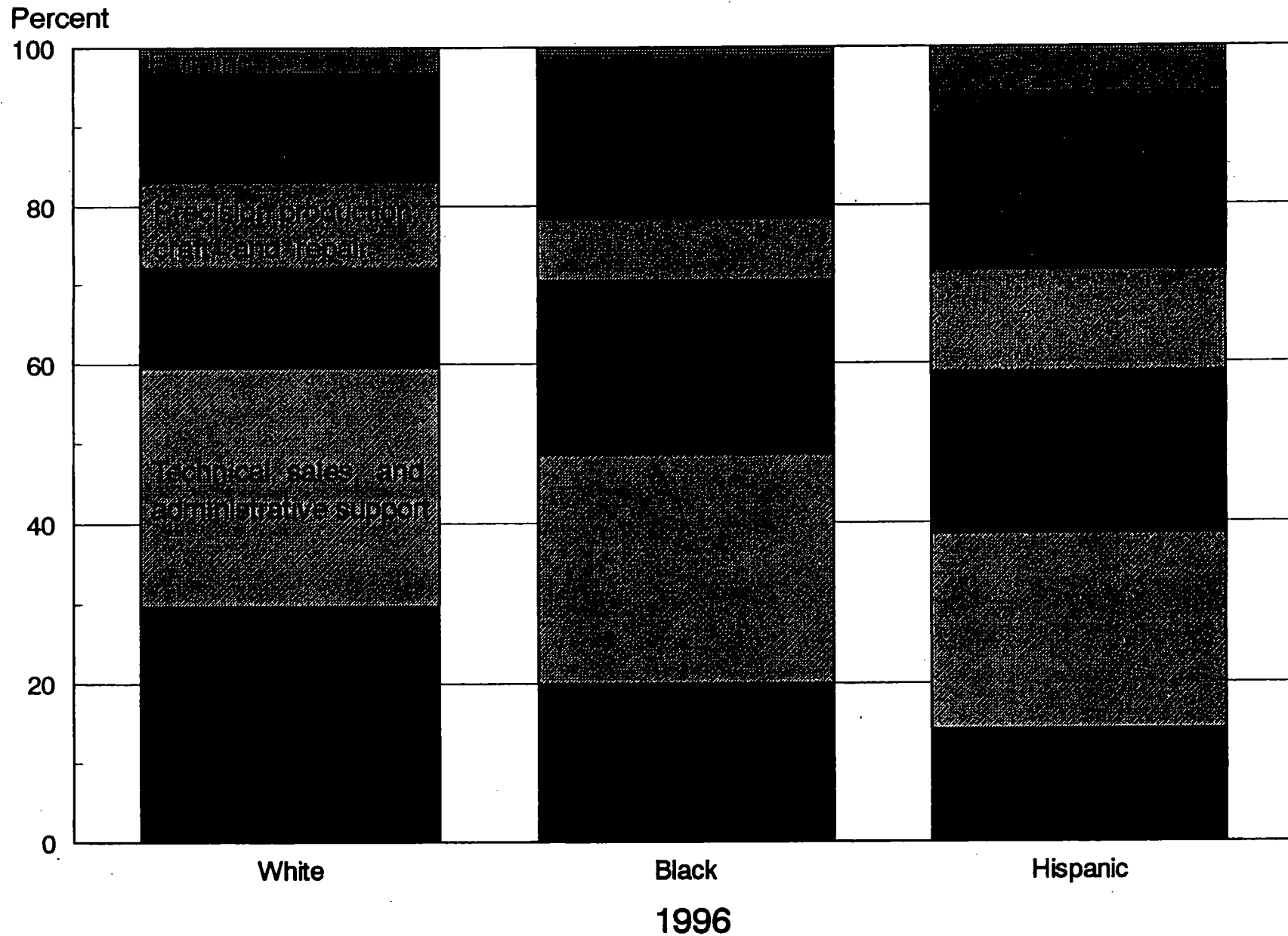
Chart 4. Minority workers tend to have less formal education than whites



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics

- Among workers 25 to 64 years old, a higher proportion of whites are college graduates than that of either blacks or Hispanics.
- A very large share of Hispanic workers have not completed high school.

Chart 5. Minority workers tend to be overrepresented in service and blue-collar occupations

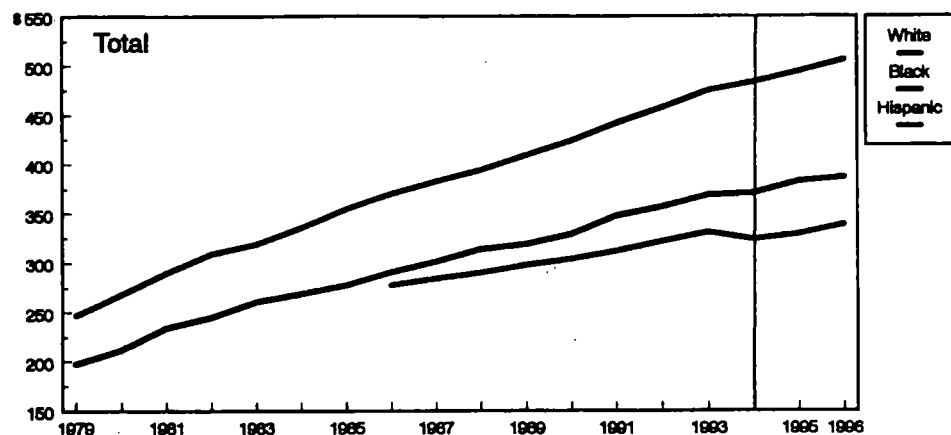


SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics

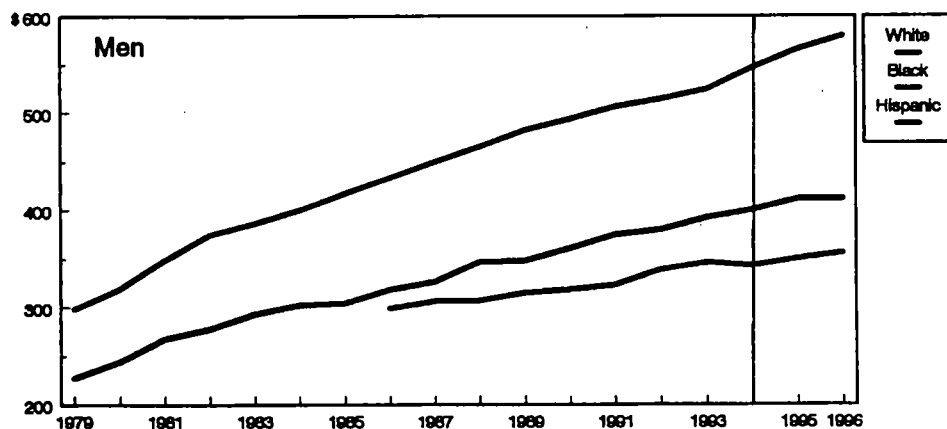
- Occupational distributions vary widely among race groups. For example, 6 in 10 whites worked either as managers or professionals or were employed in technical, sales, or administrative support occupations; this compares with about 5 in 10 black workers and about 4 of every 10 Hispanic workers.
- By contrast, black and Hispanic workers were more likely than whites to work in service occupations or as operators, fabricators, or laborers. Hispanic workers were particularly overrepresented in farming occupations. While they accounted for only 9 percent of all employed workers in 1996, Hispanics made up 19 percent of farm workers.

Chart 6. Earnings of minority workers tend to be much lower than those of whites, with the largest disparity among men

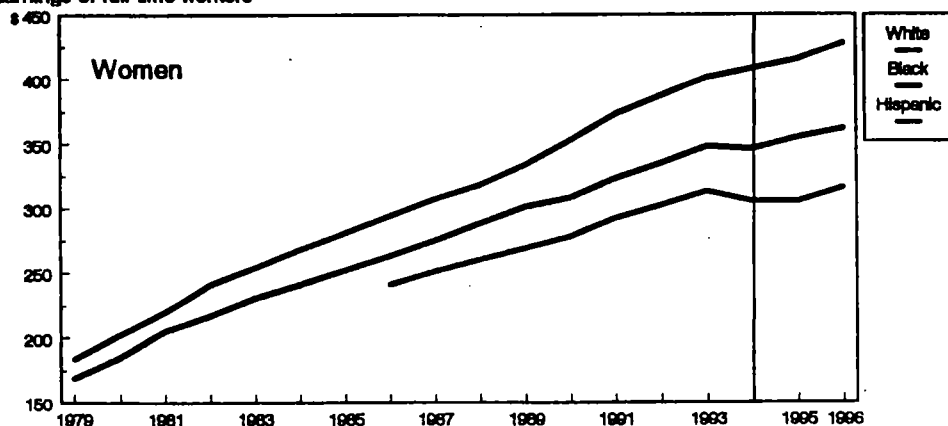
Earnings of full-time workers



Earnings of full-time workers



Earnings of full-time workers

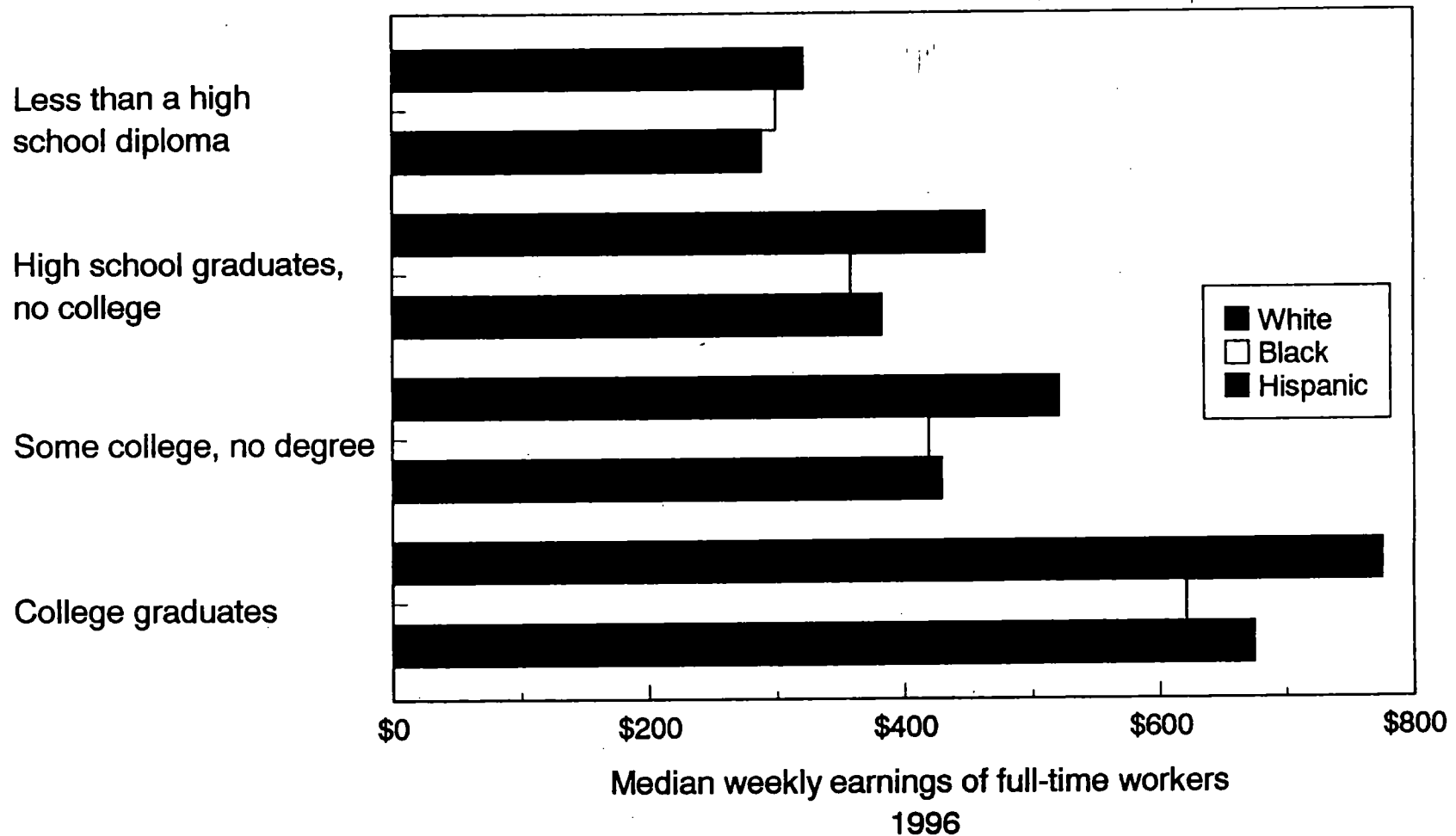


NOTE: Beginning in 1990, data reflect 1990 census-based population controls, adjusted for the estimated undercount. Beginning in 1994, data reflect the introduction of a major redesign of the Current Population Survey.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics

- The median weekly earnings for wage and salary workers who usually work full time is higher for whites than for minorities.
- The disparities are largest among men, though white women also earn considerably more than black or Hispanic women.

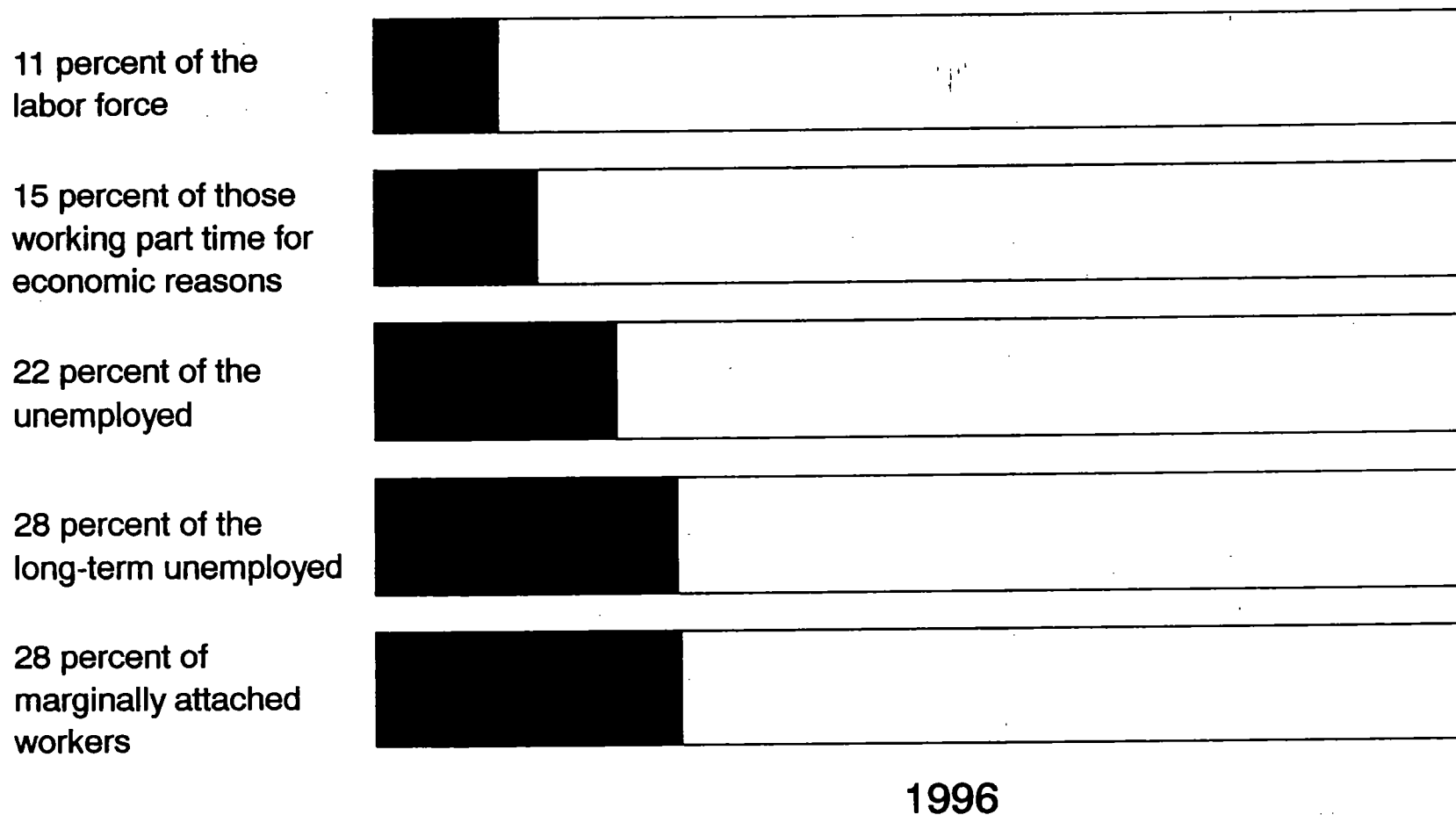
Chart 7. Education pays for everyone, regardless of race or ethnicity



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics

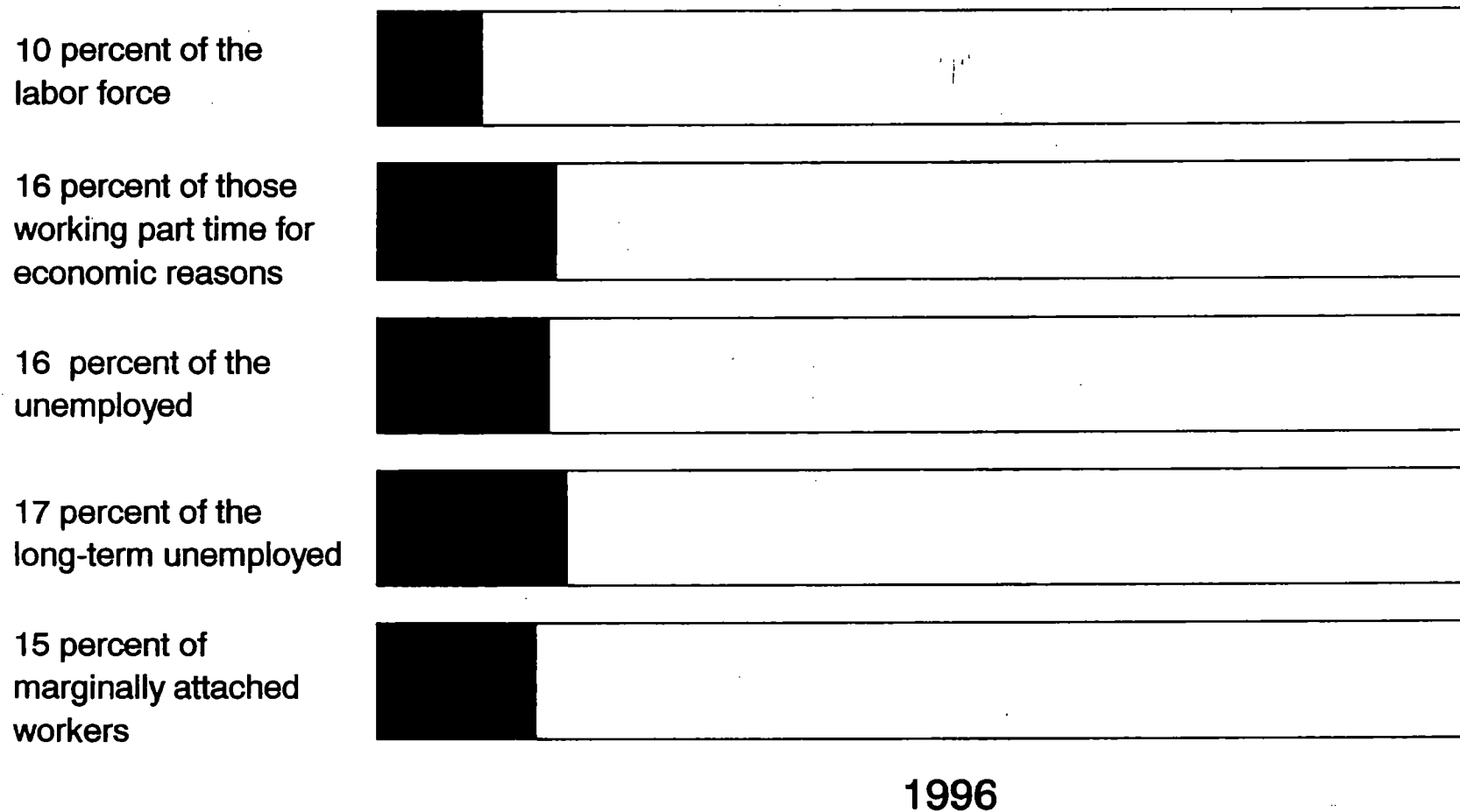
- Education pays regardless of race or ethnicity. Among workers 25 years old and over, college graduates who work full time earn substantially more than do high school graduates and more than twice as much as high school dropouts.
- Whites earn more than blacks or Hispanics at every level of education. The difference is greatest among those who are college graduates and least among those who have not completed high school.

Chart 8. Selected labor force characteristics of black workers



- Black workers account for a disproportionately high share of those encountering labor market problems, such as the visibly underemployed (employed part time for economic reasons), the unemployed, and persons outside the labor force who want to work but are not looking because they are discouraged or because their entry is impeded by other factors, such as child-care requirements (the marginally attached).
- For example, although blacks made up just 11 percent of the labor force in 1996, they accounted for 28 percent of the very long-term unemployed (persons unemployed 27 weeks or longer).

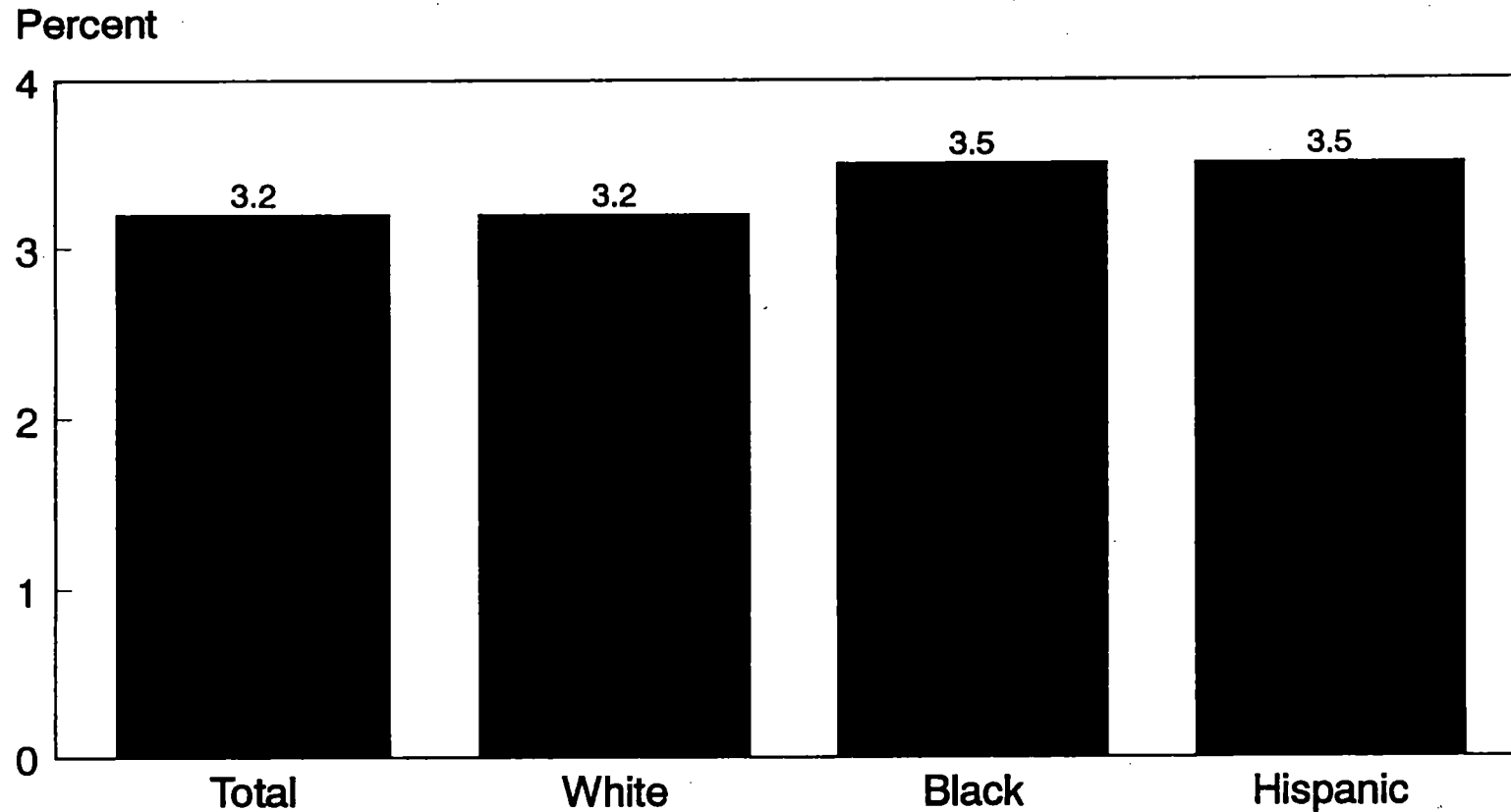
Chart 9. Selected labor force characteristics of Hispanic workers



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics

- Like black workers, Hispanics also account for a relatively large share of persons experiencing labor market difficulties.
- For example, although Hispanic workers made up 10 percent of the labor force in 1996, they accounted for 17 percent of the very long-term unemployed.

Chart 10. Displacement rates for minorities are only slightly higher than among whites

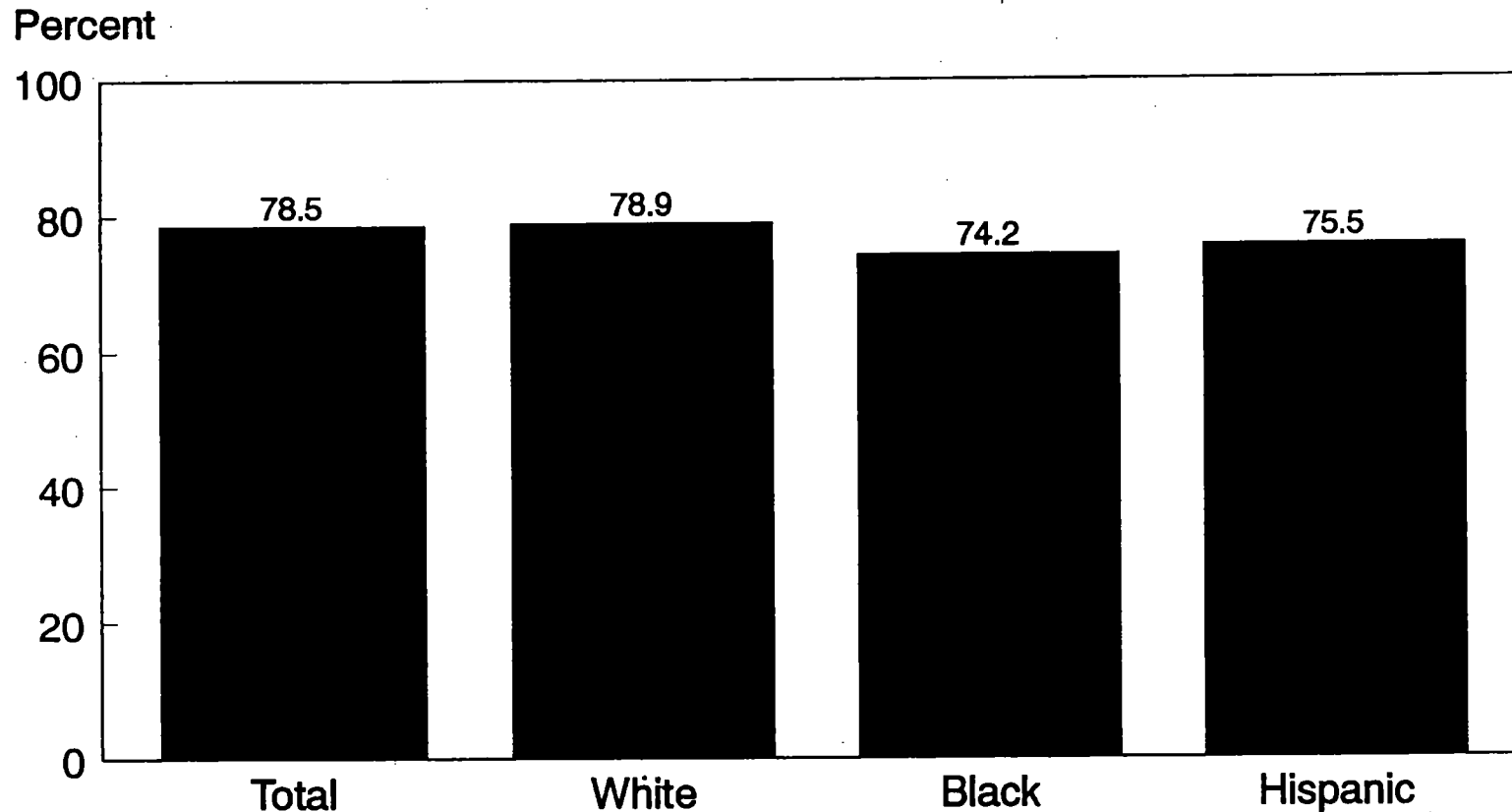


NOTE: Displacement rates are for the 1993-94 period. Displaced workers are persons 20 years and older with 3 or more years of tenure who lost or left jobs because their plant or company closed or moved, there was insufficient work for them to do, or their positions or shifts were abolished.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics

- Currently, displacement rates among minorities are only slightly higher than those among whites. For example, 3.5 percent of both blacks and Hispanics were displaced from their jobs during the 1993-94 period, not much higher than the 3.2 percent figure for whites.
- During the early 1980's, the gap in displacement rates between minorities and whites was somewhat higher.

Chart 1. Displaced minorities are less likely than whites to be reemployed

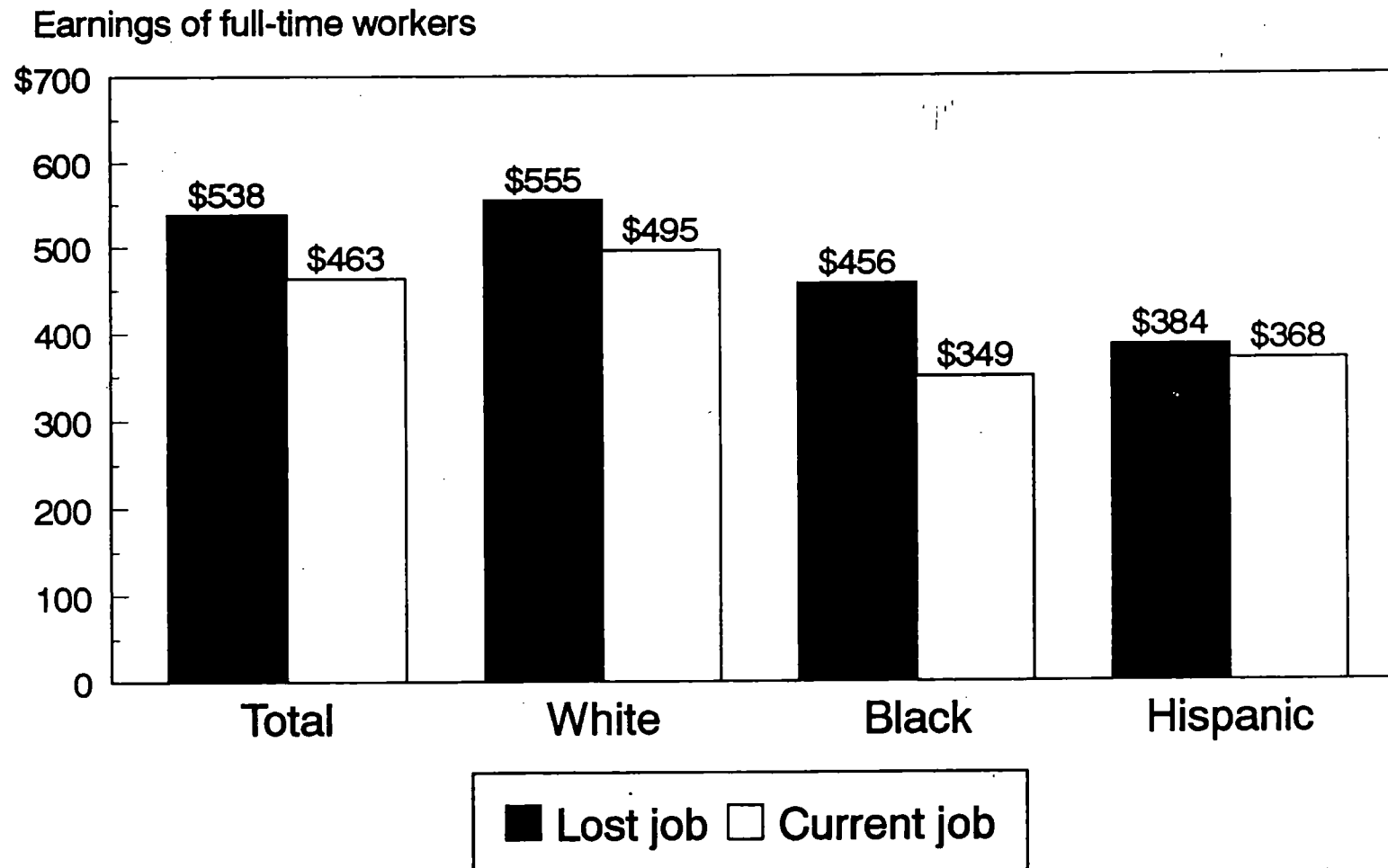


NOTE: Percent of persons displaced during 1993-94 and who were reemployed in February 1996. Displaced workers are persons 20 years and older with 3 or more years of tenure who lost or left jobs because their plant or company closed or moved, there was insufficient work for them to do, or their positions or shifts were abolished.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics

- Almost 4 out of 5 workers who were displaced during the 1993-94 period were working again in February 1996.
- Minority workers are slightly less likely than whites to be reemployed after becoming displaced. About 75 percent of blacks and Hispanics who were displaced during the 1993-94 period were working when surveyed in February 1996, compared with about 79 percent of whites.

Chart 2. Workers who are displaced tend to earn less on their new job than on their old one; this is particularly true for black workers

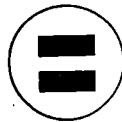


NOTE: Data pertain to displaced workers who lost full-time wage and salary jobs in 1993-94 and were reemployed in full-time wage and salary jobs in February 1996.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics

- Displaced workers earn less on their new jobs than on the ones from which they were displaced. Median weekly earnings for full-time workers displaced from jobs during the 1993-94 period were \$538; when surveyed in February 1996, their earnings were 14 percent lower (\$463).
- In terms of race and ethnicity, earnings losses were greatest for blacks (24 percent).

THE STATE OF BLACK AMERICA



Published by National Urban League, Inc.

Contact Janet Zobel @ 212.558.5300

From
Dreams
to Dust:
The
Deteriorating
Labor
Market
Fortunes of
Young
Adults

JOHNS HOPKINS

Institute for Policy Studies

Andrew Sam

W. Neal Fogg

Robert Taggart

Sar Levitan

Center for

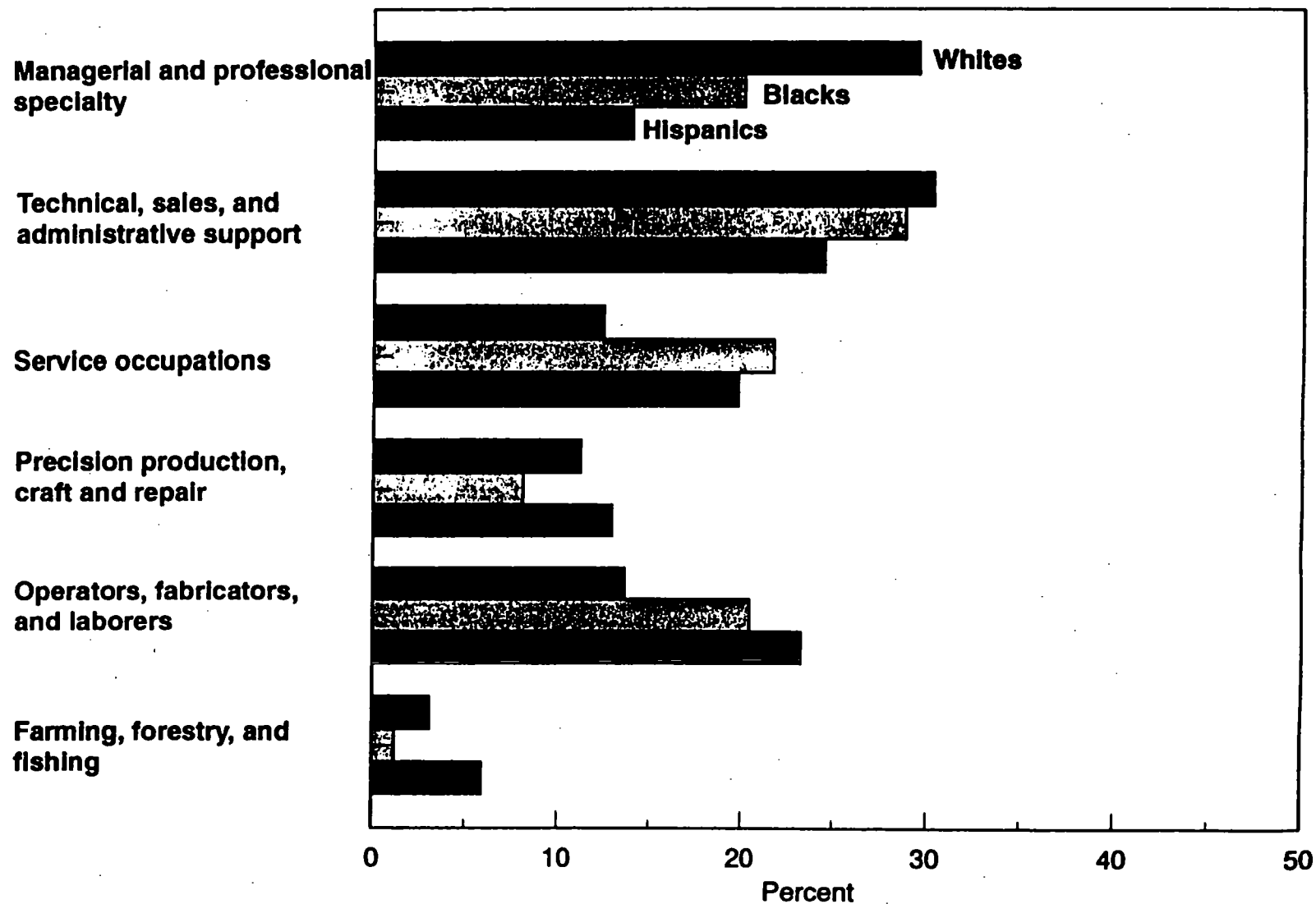
Social Policy Studies

Policy Issues

Monograph 96-02

August 1996

Chart 5. Percent distribution of employed persons by major occupation, race, and Hispanic origin, 1995 annual averages



Poverty Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin

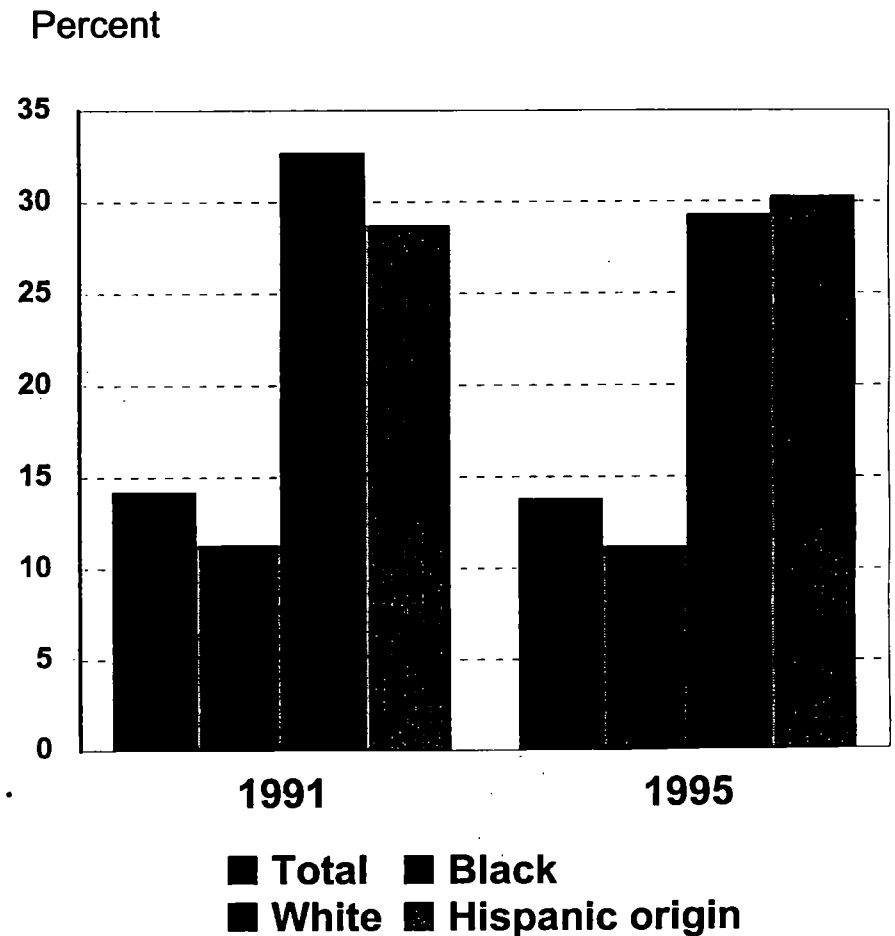
Between 1994 and 1995, the poverty rate decreased significantly for Whites and Blacks. There was no significant change for people of Hispanic origin or Asians and Pacific Islanders.

In 1995, the poverty rate was 11.2 percent for all Whites, 8.5 percent for non-Hispanic Whites, and 29.3 percent blacks. For persons of Hispanic origin (who may be of any race), the poverty rate was 30.3 percent, not significantly different from that for Blacks. For Asians and Pacific Islanders, the poverty rate was 14.6 percent in 1995.

Even though the poverty rate for Whites was lower than that for the other racial and ethnic groups, the majority of poor people in 1995 were White (67 percent) and 45 percent were non-Hispanic White.

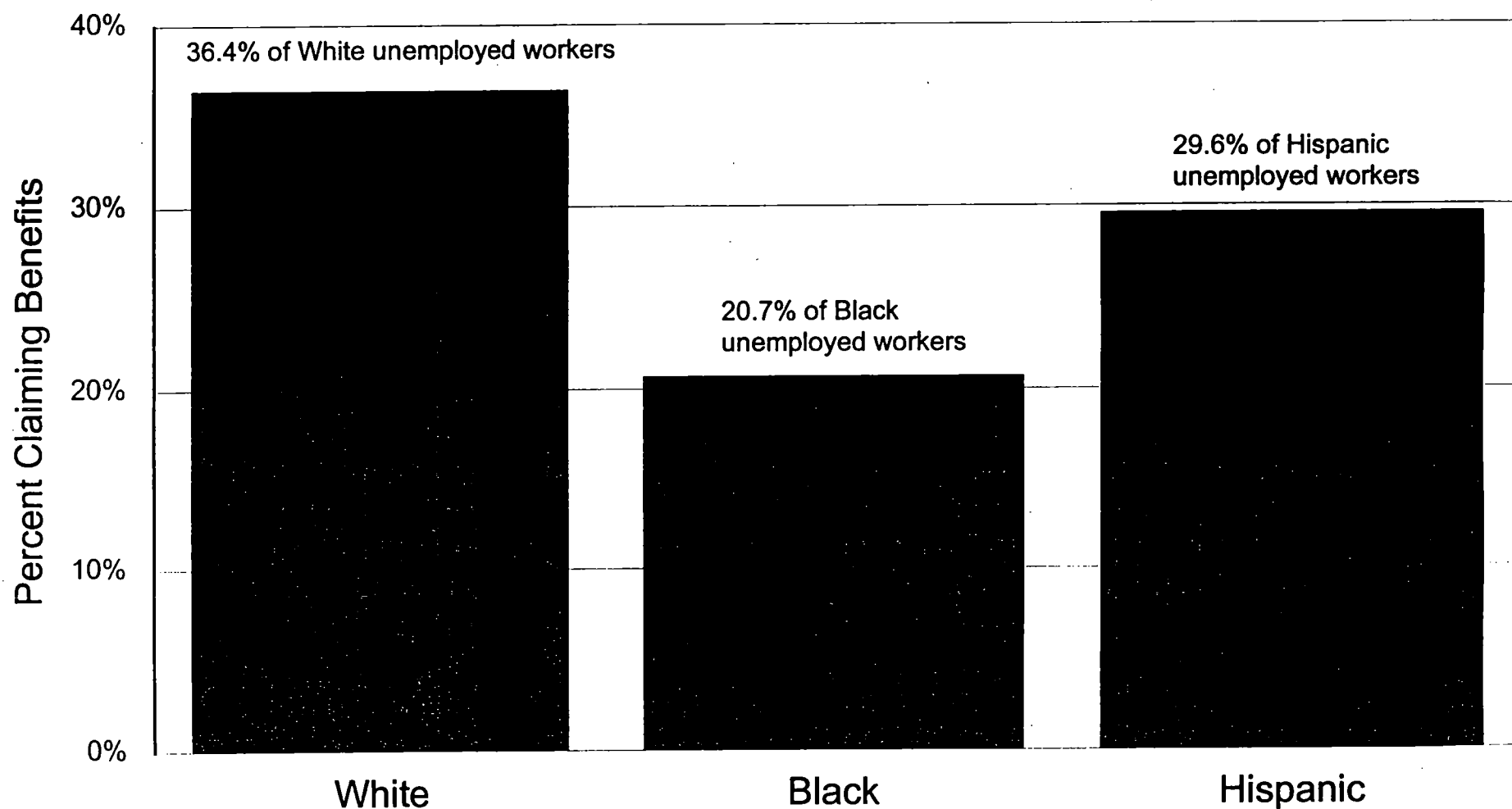
In 1995, of all individuals under 18 years, 20.8 percent were living below the poverty level. Youth poverty rates were 16.2 percent of (all)Whites, 41.9 percent of Blacks, 40.0 percent of Hispanics, and 19.5 percent of Asian and Pacific Islanders.

Data is from the U.S. Department of Commerce publication, Poverty in the United States: 1995 by Eleanor Baugher and Leatha Lamison-White (P60-194).

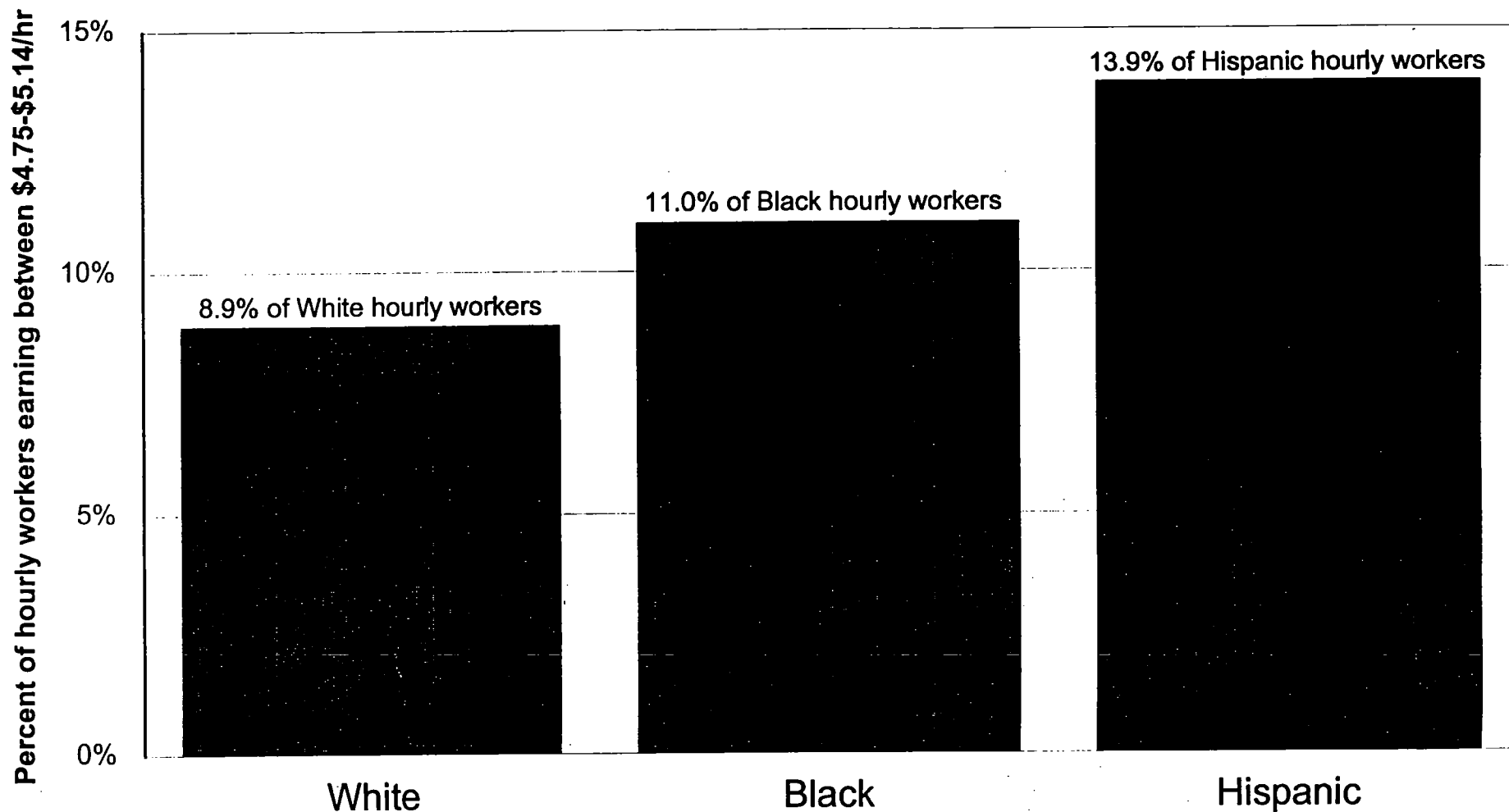


Source: Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey.

Percent Claiming Unemployment Benefits by Race and Hispanic Origin May 1997

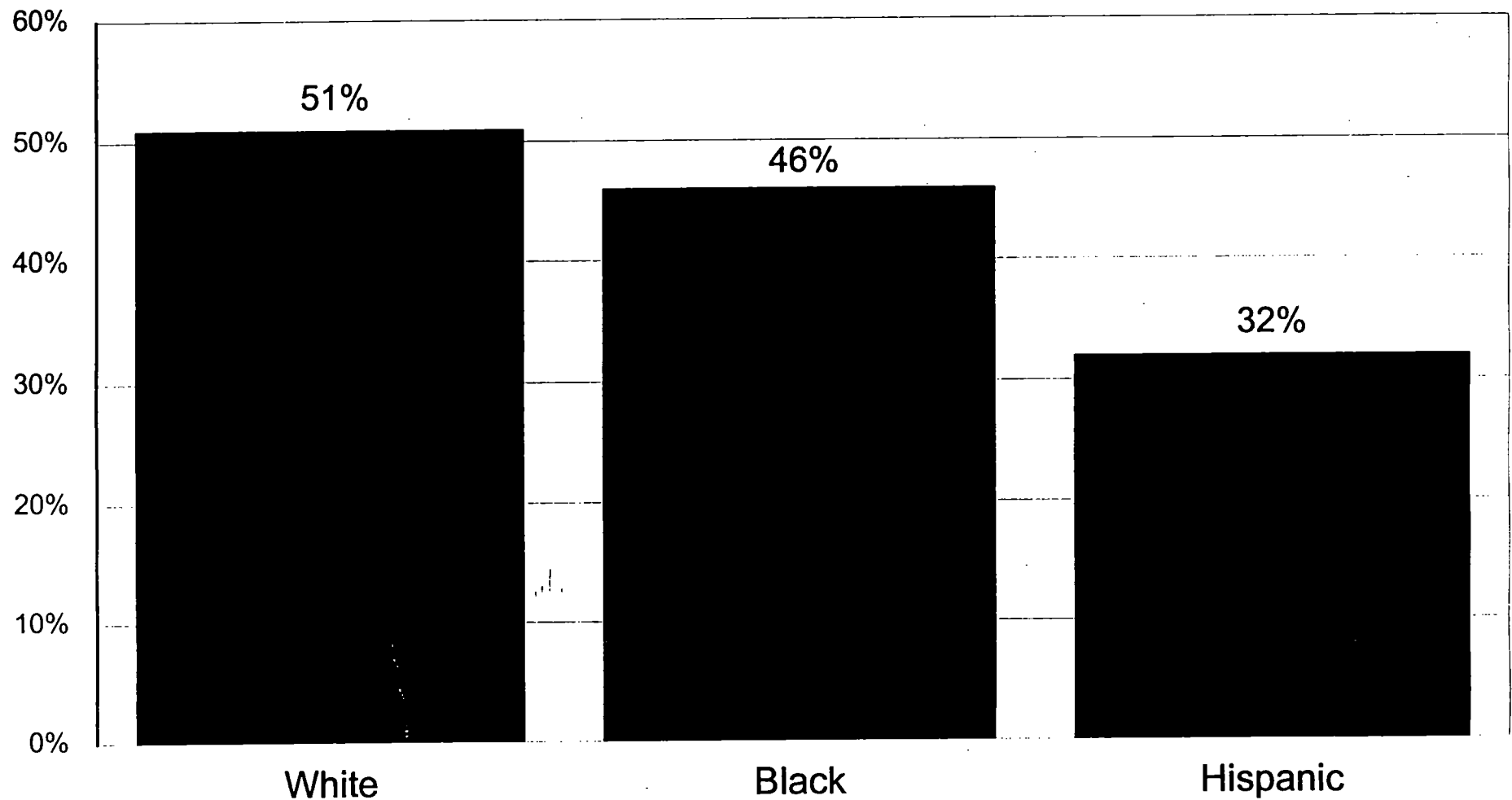


Hourly Workers By Race Expected To Be Directly Affected By The Minimum Wage Increase of September 1997



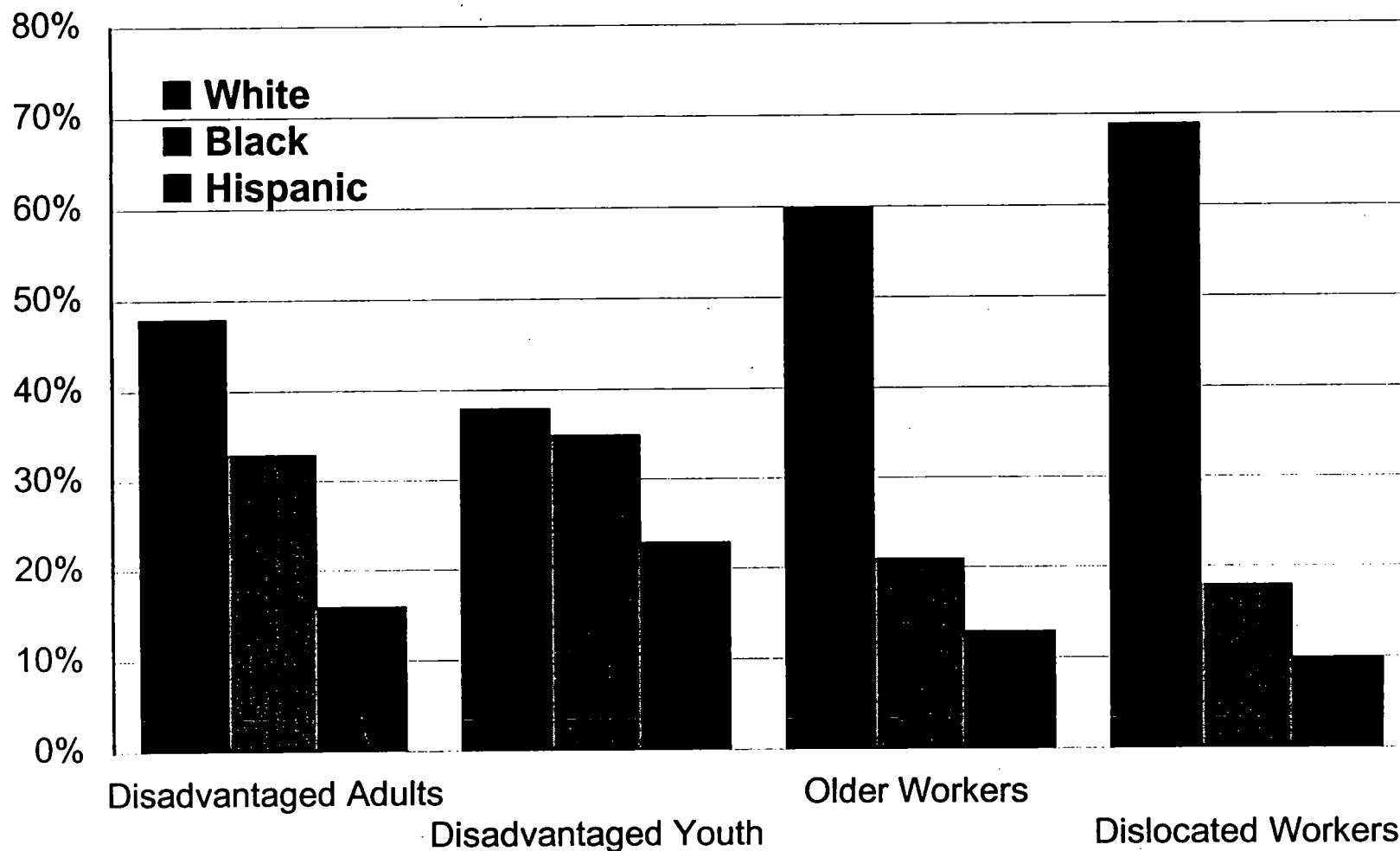
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, First Quarter 1997 averages

Pension Plan Participation by Race and Hispanic Origin



JOB TRAINING:

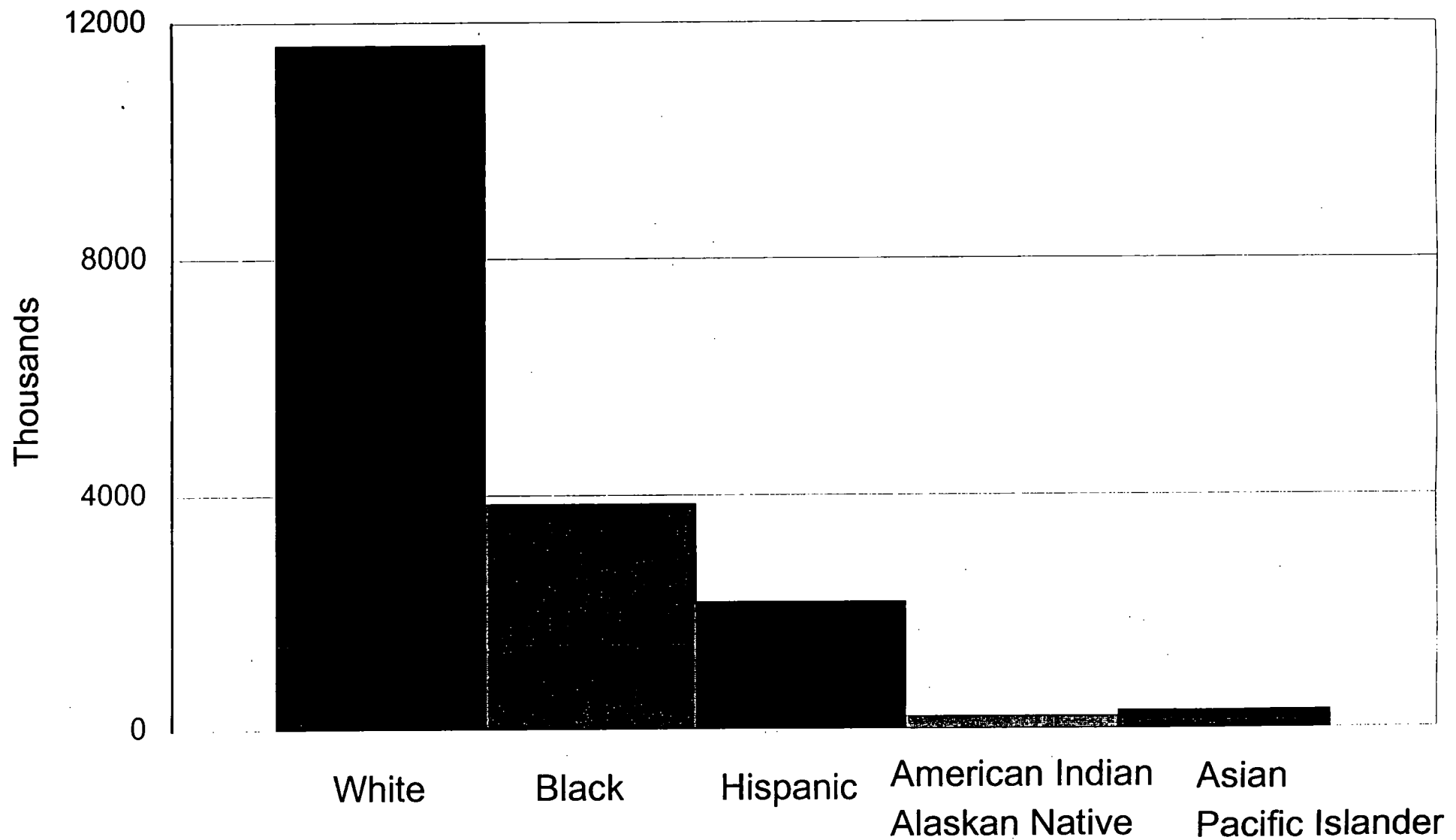
Program Participants by Race and Hispanic Origin



Source: Department of Labor, Job Training Partnership Act Standardized Program Information Report, Program Year 1995.

Note: Totals do not equal 100% because not all races are shown.

Employment Service Applicants



Source: Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration 9002 Quarterly Report, Program Year 1995.

FACT SHEET ON BLACK AND HISPANIC WORKERS

- *BULLETS**
- *TABLES**
- *CHARTS**

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
APRIL 1996**

OVERVIEW

Blacks and Hispanics continue to lag considerably behind whites according to nearly every measure of labor market success. Blacks comprise this country's largest minority group -- 23 million persons of working age (16 years and over) in 1995, of whom 14.8 million were in the labor force. Despite recent labor market improvements, blacks continue to hold proportionately fewer jobs than whites and have much higher rates of unemployment. This problem is compounded by the fact that, once unemployed, blacks tend to remain jobless longer than whites. Among those who are employed, blacks are more likely than whites to be working part time involuntarily and to hold lower-skilled, lower-paying jobs. Blacks also comprise a disproportionate number of discouraged workers -- persons outside the labor force who want a job but aren't looking for work because they believe their job search would be in vain.

Hispanic workers -- persons who identify themselves as Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or of other Hispanic origin or descent -- comprise one of the Nation's fastest-growing minority groups, with a working-age population of 18.6 million and a labor force of 12.3 million in 1995. Over the past decade, their labor force has nearly doubled. While some indicators show that Hispanic workers tend to be somewhat more successful in the labor market than blacks, they still lag behind white workers in most labor market performance categories.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND RELATED LABOR MARKET PROBLEMS

- * Blacks are still more than twice as likely as whites to be unemployed, a situation that has persisted for several decades. In 1995, the unemployment rate for black workers was 10.4 percent, compared to 4.9 percent for whites. In the past, the unemployment rate for Hispanics hovered roughly midway between that for whites and blacks. Recently, however, the gap between the Hispanic and black jobless rates has narrowed; in 1995, the unemployment rate for Hispanics was 9.3 percent. (See table 1.)

- * The higher unemployment rates for blacks and Hispanics occur across all major age-sex groups. In 1995, the rates for black adult men and adult women were 8.8 and 8.6 percent, respectively, compared to 7.7 and 8.9 percent for Hispanics and 4.3 for white adult men and adult women. Black teenagers, a group especially vulnerable to joblessness, had an unemployment rate of 35.7 percent in 1995, compared with 24.4 percent for Hispanic teens and 14.5 percent for white teenagers. (See table 1.)

- * Not only are blacks more likely to be unemployed than whites, but they also spend more time looking for work. In 1995, the average duration of unemployment for blacks was 19.6 weeks, compared to 15.7 weeks for whites. The average duration of unemployment for Hispanics was 16.6 weeks.

- * The historically higher jobless rates for minority workers are associated with many factors, not all of which are measurable. These include their somewhat younger age profile; lower levels of schooling; their tendency to be employed in occupations that are more subject to unemployment; their greater concentration in the central cities of our urban areas, where job opportunities may be more limited; and the likelihood that they are subject to a greater degree of discrimination in the workplace.

- * Minorities are more likely than whites to be reported as discouraged workers -- persons who indicate that they want a job but are *not currently looking for work* (and hence are not classified as unemployed) because they believe their search would be in vain. The existence of a sizable number of people who do not participate in the job market because of their discouragement over job prospects is a serious labor market problem, since these people represent additional labor resources that are not being utilized.

- * The majority of persons who work part time (less than 35 hours a week) do so by choice. However, some would prefer and are available for full-time work but must settle for part time employment because their workweek has been cut back or they could only find part-time jobs. In 1995, minority workers were more likely than whites to be working part time for these "economic reasons."

EMPLOYMENT

- * Blacks and Hispanics hold proportionately fewer jobs than whites. In 1995, the percent of the black working-age population that was employed (the employment-population ratio) was less than that for whites. Black and Hispanic teenagers are particularly disadvantaged in this area. (See table 1.)

- * Although there has been occupational upgrading among minorities over the past decade, they continued to be concentrated in less-skilled, lower-paying occupations. In 1995, black and Hispanic men were about half as likely as white men to be employed as managers or professionals and much more likely to be employed as operators, fabricators, and laborers. Black and Hispanic women were much more likely than white women to be employed in generally lower-paid service occupations. (See table 2.)

- * The earnings levels of blacks and Hispanics are much lower than that of whites. In 1995, the median weekly earnings of black men and Hispanic men working at full-time jobs (\$411, and \$350, respectively) were well below the figure for white men (\$566). The earnings of minority women were also below that of their white counterparts. (See table 3.)

- * For men, the earnings disparity between minority and white workers occurs across all major occupational groupings. For example, the 1995 median weekly earnings of white men working full time in the high-paying managerial and professional specialty category -- \$844 -- were well above the figures for Hispanic men (\$666) and black men (\$641). Among women, the earnings gap between minority workers and whites is, in general, smaller, and in some major occupational categories the earnings levels are quite close. For example, the median weekly earnings of black and Hispanic women working full time in technical, sales, and administrative support positions, at \$367 and \$343, respectively, were only slightly below the \$385 figure for white women. (See table 4.)

- * In 1995, Hispanic workers were more likely than blacks or whites to have hourly earnings at or below the minimum wage -- \$4.25 an hour. (See table 5.)

EDUCATION

- * With regard to level of schooling, in 1995, 87 percent of black adult workers (25 years and over) and only 64 percent of Hispanic workers had completed at least a high school education, compared to 90 percent of white workers. Data for November 1989 show that among Hispanics who had not completed high school, two-thirds were foreign born. For both blacks and Hispanics, the proportion of workers who were college graduates was well below that of whites. (See table 6.)

- * Among minorities as well as whites, there is a clear relationship between years of schooling completed and labor market success. For each group, the higher the level of educational attainment, the greater the likelihood of being employed, and correspondingly, the less likelihood of being unemployed. (See table 6.)
- * Minorities earn less than whites regardless of educational level. Among persons who have not completed high school, Hispanics usually working full time earned \$265 per week in 1995 and blacks made \$277, below the median weekly earnings for whites with similar years of schooling (\$298). Among those who have obtained at least a bachelor's degree, blacks' and Hispanics' weekly earnings were each \$620, compared with \$739 for whites. (See table 7.)
- * Among minority youth (16 to 24 years of age), 19 percent of black and 21 percent of Hispanic high school students were employed in October 1994, a much lower proportion than for white students--39 percent. (See table 8.)
- * Unemployment rates were higher for minorities regardless of school enrollment. Of those enrolled in school, the largest differences in the unemployment rates were among those attending high school. Jobless rates for black and Hispanic students enrolled in high school, at 38.2 and 27.9 percent, respectively, were about twice that for their white counterparts (15.1 percent). Unemployment rates for black and Hispanic high school graduates (with no college education), at 22.9 and 14.5 percent, respectively, were much higher than that for their white counterparts (9.2 percent). (See table 8.)

FAMILY

- * In 1994, higher proportions of both black (60 percent) and Hispanic (65 percent) families had children under 18 years old, compared with white families (48 percent). These proportions have changed little over the past decade. (See table 9.)
- * The majority of both white and Hispanic families with children are two-parent families. By contrast, two-parent black families comprise only 40 percent of all black families with children. (See table 9.)
- * About 53 percent of the Hispanic and 66 percent of black single mothers (never-married, divorced, widowed, or separated) were labor force participants, smaller proportions than for white mothers. By contrast, there was relatively little difference in the proportions of single fathers who were in the labor force. (See table 9.)
- * Black and Hispanic families generally earn much less than white families. In 1993, the median weekly earnings for black families were \$490, not much different from \$505 for Hispanic families, but well below the \$739 figure for white families. (See table 10.)

Table 1. Employment status of noninstitutional population, 1985 and 1995 annual averages

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex and age	Black		Hispanic origin		White	
	1985	1995	1985	1995	1985	1995
TOTAL						
Civilian noninstitutional population....	19,664	23,246	11,528	18,629	153,679	166,914
Civilian labor force.....	12,364	14,817	7,448	12,267	99,926	111,950
Percent of population.....	62.9	63.7	64.6	65.8	65.0	67.1
Employed.....	10,501	13,279	6,664	11,127	93,736	106,490
Percent of population.....	53.4	57.1	57.8	59.7	61.0	63.8
Unemployed.....	1,864	1,538	785	1,140	6,191	5,459
Unemployment rate.....	15.1	10.4	10.5	9.3	6.2	4.9
Men, 20 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population....	7,731	9,280	5,036	8,375	67,386	74,879
Civilian labor force.....	5,749	6,730	4,232	6,898	52,895	57,719
Percent of population.....	74.4	72.5	84.0	82.4	78.5	77.1
Employed.....	4,992	6,137	3,845	6,367	50,061	55,254
Percent of population.....	64.6	66.1	76.4	76.0	74.3	73.8
Unemployed.....	757	593	387	530	2,834	2,465
Unemployment rate.....	13.2	8.8	9.1	7.7	5.4	4.3
Women, 20 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population....	9,773	11,682	5,258	8,382	74,394	80,567
Civilian labor force.....	5,727	7,175	2,667	4,520	40,190	47,686
Percent of population.....	58.6	61.4	50.7	53.9	54.0	59.2
Employed.....	4,977	6,556	2,403	4,116	37,907	45,643
Percent of population.....	50.9	56.1	45.7	49.1	51.0	56.7
Unemployed.....	750	620	264	404	2,283	2,042
Unemployment rate.....	13.1	8.6	9.9	8.9	5.7	4.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years						
Civilian noninstitutional population....	2,160	2,284	1,234	1,872	11,900	11,468
Civilian labor force.....	889	911	549	850	6,841	6,545
Percent of population.....	41.2	39.9	44.5	45.4	57.5	57.1
Employed.....	532	586	416	645	5,768	5,593
Percent of population.....	24.6	25.7	33.7	34.5	48.5	48.8
Unemployed.....	357	325	134	205	1,074	952
Unemployment rate.....	40.2	35.7	24.3	24.4	15.7	14.5

Table 2. Employed persons by occupation, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, 1995 annual averages

Occupation	Men			Women		
	Black	Hispanic origin	White	Black	Hispanic origin	White
Total employed (thousands).....	6,422	6,725	58,146	6,857	4,403	48,344
Managerial and professional specialty.....	1,139	805	16,515	1,512	744	14,808
Executive, administrative, and managerial.....	589	451	8,947	644	370	6,452
Professional specialty.....	550	354	7,568	868	373	8,356
Technical, sales, and administrative support.....	1,135	1,024	11,615	2,673	1,695	20,569
Technicians and related support.....	148	128	1,663	230	112	1,698
Sales occupations.....	451	509	6,905	732	539	6,461
Administrative support, including clerical.....	537	387	3,047	1,711	1,045	12,410
Service occupations.....	1,142	1,067	5,240	1,739	1,128	7,968
Private household.....	7	7	28	130	196	610
Protective service.....	305	144	1,527	101	22	244
Service, except private household and protective.....	830	916	3,685	1,508	909	7,114
Precision production, craft, and repair.....	918	1,285	10,985	155	145	965
Mechanics and repairers.....	349	352	3,779	19	13	150
Construction trades.....	350	573	4,479	12	7	105
Other precision production, craft, and repair.....	220	360	2,727	124	125	710
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	1,949	1,973	11,147	763	604	3,349
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	668	790	4,041	551	459	2,180
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	677	478	3,858	82	33	396
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers...	604	704	3,248	130	112	774
Farming, forestry, and fishing.....	139	571	2,646	15	87	684

Table 2. Employed persons by occupation, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, 1995 annual averages

Occupation	Men			Women		
	Black	Hispanic origin	White	Black	Hispanic origin	White
Total employed (thousands).....	6,241	6,530	57,452	6,595	4,258	47,738
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty.....	17.7	12.0	28.4	22.1	16.9	30.6
Executive, administrative, and managerial.....	9.2	6.7	15.4	9.4	8.4	13.3
Professional specialty.....	8.6	5.3	13.0	12.7	8.5	17.3
Technical, sales, and administrative support.....	17.7	15.2	20.0	39.0	38.5	42.5
Technicians and related support.....	2.3	1.9	2.9	3.4	2.5	3.5
Sales occupations.....	7.0	7.6	11.9	10.7	12.2	13.4
Administrative support, including clerical.....	8.4	5.8	5.2	25.0	23.7	25.7
Service occupations.....	17.8	15.9	9.0	25.4	25.6	16.5
Private household.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.9	4.5	1.3
Protective service.....	4.7	2.1	2.6	1.5	.5	.5
Service, except private household and protective.....	12.9	13.6	6.3	22.0	20.6	14.7
Precision production, craft, and repair.....	14.3	19.1	18.9	2.3	3.3	2.0
Mechanics and repairers.....	5.4	5.2	6.5	.3	.3	.3
Construction trades.....	5.5	8.5	7.7	.2	.2	.2
Other precision production, craft, and repair.....	3.4	5.4	4.7	1.8	2.8	1.5
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	30.3	29.3	19.2	11.1	13.7	6.9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	10.4	11.7	6.9	8.0	10.4	4.5
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	10.5	7.1	6.6	1.2	.7	.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	9.4	10.5	5.6	1.9	2.5	1.6
Farming, forestry, and fishing.....	2.2	8.5	4.6	.2	2.0	1.4

¹Data not shown where base is less than 50,000.

Table 3. Median usual weekly earnings of full- or part-time wage and salary workers by race, sex, and Hispanic origin, 1985 and 1995 annual averages

Full- or part-time status, race, sex, and Hispanic origin	Number of workers (in thousands)		Median weekly earnings	
	1985	1995	1985	1995
Full-time workers				
Black	8,393	10,596	\$277	\$383
Men	4,367	5,279	304	411
Women	4,026	5,317	252	355
Hispanic origin	5,285	8,719	269	329
Men	3,391	5,597	295	350
Women	1,893	3,122	229	305
White	66,481	74,874	355	494
Men	40,030	43,747	417	566
Women	26,452	31,127	281	415
Part-time workers¹				
Black	1,680	2,035	89	135
Men	600	718	87	133
Women	1,080	1,317	90	135
Hispanic origin	933	1,668	97	139
Men	366	616	96	144
Women	567	1,052	97	136
White	15,380	17,702	95	141
Men	4,650	5,312	88	128
Women	10,731	12,390	98	146

¹Earnings data for part-time workers are not strictly comparable.

Table 4. Median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by occupation, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, 1995 annual averages

Occupation	Men			Women		
	Black	Hispanic origin	White	Black	Hispanic origin	White
Managerial and professional specialty.....	\$641	\$666	\$844	\$566	\$513	\$608
Executive, administrative, and managerial.....	607	636	854	563	498	570
Professional specialty.....	678	707	835	568	544	637
Technical, sales, and administrative support.....	421	432	579	367	343	385
Technicians and related support.....	602	550	644	462	441	479
Sales occupations.....	378	412	594	260	277	347
Administrative support, including clerical.....	410	412	503	383	358	384
Service occupations.....	307	284	377	263	230	264
Private household.....	(')	(')	(')	216	182	186
Protective service.....	411	519	585	408	(')	453
Service, except private household and protective.....	270	268	306	258	238	264
Precision production, craft, and repair.....	483	405	546	340	306	384
Mechanics and repairers.....	501	428	546	(')	(')	564
Construction trades.....	445	381	515	(')	(')	387
Other precision production, craft, and repair.....	486	415	586	316	303	360
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	368	313	425	288	244	302
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	391	309	433	291	238	299
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	390	395	496	309	(')	363
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	317	284	332	252	256	292
Farming, forestry, and fishing.....	268	266	298	(')	221	247

'Data not shown where base is less than 50,000.

Table 5. Employed wage and salary workers paid hourly rates with earnings at or below the prevailing Federal minimum wage by race, sex, and Hispanic origin, 1995 annual averages

Sex, race, and Hispanic origin	Number of workers (in thousands)				Percent of all workers paid hourly rates		
	Total paid hourly rates	At or below \$4.25			At or below \$4.25		
		Total	At \$4.25	Below \$4.25	Total	At \$4.25	Below \$4.25
Black	8,957	498	314	184	5.6	3.5	2.1
Men	4,281	191	120	71	4.5	2.8	1.7
Women	4,676	308	194	114	6.6	4.1	2.4
Hispanic origin	7,624	566	363	203	7.4	4.8	2.7
Men	4,637	289	179	110	6.2	3.9	2.4
Women	2,987	277	184	93	9.3	6.2	3.1
White	56,475	2,995	1,549	1,446	5.3	2.7	2.6
Men	28,609	1,078	637	441	3.8	2.2	1.5
Women	27,866	1,916	911	1,005	6.9	3.3	3.6

Table 6. Employment status of persons 25 years and over by educational attainment, race, and Hispanic origin, 1995 annual averages

(Numbers in thousands)

(Numbers in thousands)

Educational attainment, race, and Hispanic origin	Civilian noninsti- tutional population	Civilian labor force					
		Total	Percent of population	Employed		Unemployed	
				Total	Percent of population	Total	Percent of labor force
Black							
Total, 25 years and over.....	18,409	12,152	66.0	11,249	61.1	902	7.4
Less than a high school diploma.....	4,667	1,691	36.2	1,482	31.7	209	12.4
High school graduates, no college.....	6,477	4,513	69.7	4,142	64.0	371	8.2
Some college, no degree.....	3,470	2,722	78.4	2,517	72.5	205	7.5
Associate degree.....	1,200	1,006	83.8	960	80.0	46	4.6
College graduates.....	2,594	2,220	85.6	2,149	82.8	71	3.2
Hispanic origin							
Total, 25 years and over.....	14,229	9,599	67.5	8,873	62.4	725	7.6
Less than a high school diploma.....	6,469	3,574	55.3	3,204	49.5	370	10.4
High school graduates, no college.....	3,792	2,817	74.3	2,624	69.2	193	6.8
Some college, no degree.....	1,923	1,519	79.0	1,427	74.2	92	6.1
Associate degree.....	693	565	81.5	534	77.1	31	5.5
College graduates.....	1,352	1,124	83.1	1,084	80.2	40	3.5
White							
Total, 25 years and over.....	141,133	94,139	66.7	90,498	64.1	3,641	3.9
Less than a high school diploma.....	23,695	9,473	40.0	8,690	36.7	783	8.3
High school graduates, no college.....	47,954	31,071	64.8	29,776	62.1	1,295	4.2
Some college, no degree.....	25,004	17,933	71.7	17,265	69.0	667	3.7
Associate degree.....	10,442	8,224	78.8	7,970	76.3	253	3.1
College graduates.....	34,038	27,438	80.6	26,796	78.7	642	2.3

Table 7. Median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by educational attainment, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, 1995 annual averages

Educational attainment, race, and Hispanic origin	Both sexes	Men	Women
Black			
Total, 16 years and over.....	\$383	\$411	\$355
Less than a high school diploma.....	277	301	246
High school graduates, no college.....	336	377	305
Some college, no degree.....	381	412	358
Associate degree.....	438	494	405
College graduates.....	620	655	600
Hispanic origin			
Total, 16 years and over.....	329	350	305
Less than a high school diploma.....	265	282	225
High school graduates, no college.....	346	382	305
Some college, no degree.....	404	454	365
Associate degree.....	462	527	388
College graduates.....	620	663	574
White			
Total, 16 years and over.....	494	566	415
Less than a high school diploma.....	298	321	251
High school graduates, no college.....	420	493	349
Some college, no degree.....	466	550	390
Associate degree.....	528	607	456
College graduates.....	739	842	629

Table 8. Employment status of persons 16 to 24 years old by school enrollment, educational attainment, race, and Hispanic origin, October 1994 51

(Numbers in thousands)

Numbers in thousands							
Characteristic	Civilian noninsti- tutional population	Civilian labor force					
		Total	Percent of population	Employed		Unemployed	
				Total	Percent of population	Number	Percent of labor force
Black							
Total 16 to 24 years.....	4,868	2,707	55.6	2,058	42.3	649	24.0
Enrolled in school.....	2,427	933	38.5	690	28.4	243	26.0
High school.....	1,390	430	31.0	266	19.1	165	38.2
College.....	1,037	503	48.5	425	40.9	78	15.6
Full-time students.....	869	360	41.4	290	33.4	69	19.3
Part-time students.....	168	143	85.4	134	80.1	9	6.2
Not enrolled in school.....	2,441	1,773	72.7	1,367	56.0	406	22.9
Less than a high school diploma.....	618	338	54.6	224	36.2	114	33.7
High school graduates, no college...	1,154	856	74.2	660	57.2	196	22.9
Less than a bachelor's degree.....	548	469	85.6	378	69.0	91	19.4
College graduates.....	121	110	91.2	105	86.9	5	4.7
Hispanic origin							
Total 16 to 24 years.....	4,411	2,678	60.7	2,309	52.3	369	13.8
Enrolled in school.....	1,750	747	42.7	632	36.1	115	15.4
High school.....	1,080	318	29.4	229	21.2	89	27.9
College.....	671	429	64.0	403	60.1	26	6.1
Full-time students.....	436	234	53.8	219	50.2	16	6.7
Part-time students.....	235	195	82.9	184	78.4	10	5.3
Not enrolled in school.....	2,661	1,932	72.6	1,677	63.0	255	13.2
Less than a high school diploma.....	1,322	838	63.4	717	54.2	121	14.5
High school graduates, no college...	913	719	78.8	615	67.4	104	14.5
Less than a bachelor's degree.....	358	313	87.4	289	80.7	24	9.0
College graduates.....	68	62	(¹)	57	(¹)	5	(¹)
White							
Total 16 to 24 years.....	25,918	17,687	68.2	16,027	61.8	1,660	9.4
Enrolled in school.....	13,488	7,357	54.5	6,682	49.5	674	9.2
High school.....	6,270	2,902	46.3	2,465	39.3	437	15.1
College.....	7,218	4,454	61.7	4,217	58.4	237	5.3
Full-time students.....	5,909	3,270	55.3	3,073	52.0	198	6.0
Part-time students.....	1,309	1,184	90.4	1,144	87.4	40	3.4
Not enrolled in school.....	12,431	10,330	83.1	9,345	75.2	985	9.5
Less than a high school diploma.....	2,835	1,840	64.9	1,504	53.0	337	18.3
High school graduates, no college...	5,422	4,621	85.2	4,195	77.4	425	9.2
Less than a bachelor's degree.....	2,816	2,584	91.8	2,424	86.1	158	6.1
College graduates.....	1,359	1,286	94.7	1,222	89.9	64	5.0

¹Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table 9. Selected characteristics of families by race and Hispanic origin, March 1984 and 1994

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Black		Hispanic origin		White	
	1984	1994	1984	1994	1984	1994
Total families.....	6,779	8,116	3,837	6,075	54,263	58,428
With children under 18 ¹	3,985	4,901	2,551	3,916	26,525	28,163
Percent of all families.....	58.8	60.4	66.5	64.5	48.9	48.2
Married-couple families.....	1,873	1,950	1,866	2,628	21,743	21,876
Percent of all families with children.....	47.0	39.8	73.1	67.1	82.0	77.7
Father in labor force, only ²	471	394	872	1,064	8,674	6,294
Both parents in labor force ²	1,278	1,347	893	1,351	12,199	14,524
Maintained by women ³	1,976	2,705	621	1,102	4,108	5,213
Mother in labor force.....	1,223	1,781	298	582	2,969	3,649
Maintained by men.....	136	247	65	187	675	1,074
Father in labor force.....	102	211	52	164	616	962
With no children under 18.....	2,794	3,215	1,286	2,159	27,738	30,265
Married-couple families.....	1,586	1,801	900	1,425	23,765	25,587
Percent of all families with no children.....	56.8	56.0	70.0	66.0	85.7	84.5
Husband in labor force, only ²	295	266	273	347	5,598	4,252
Husband and wife in labor force ²	691	763	353	612	9,562	11,558
Maintained by women ³	979	1,196	269	496	2,976	3,383
Householder in labor force.....	463	665	148	296	1,462	1,833
Maintained by men ³	230	212	117	235	996	1,289
Householder in labor force.....	147	135	95	195	689	865

¹Children are own children and include sons, daughters, and adopted or step-children. Excluded are nieces, nephews, grandchildren, and other related or unrelated children.

²Includes men in the Armed Forces living with their families on or off post.

³Refers to families maintained by never married, widowed, divorced, or separated persons.

(Numbers in thousands)

Presence of children and number of earners	Black		Hispanic origin		White	
	Number	Median weekly earnings	Number	Median weekly earnings	Number	Median weekly earnings
Families with wage and salary earnings ¹	5,268	\$490	3,879	\$505	37,458	\$739
WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18						
Total.....	3,050	464	2,518	483	20,277	734
Married-couple families.....	1,551	688	1,916	552	16,386	822
One earner.....	460	372	834	339	5,771	549
Father.....	328	379	697	361	4,935	598
Two or more earners.....	1,091	820	1,083	717	10,615	957
Father and mother.....	1,024	836	887	744	9,842	974
Families maintained by women ²	1,329	304	461	309	3,019	355
One earner.....	1,169	283	367	269	2,487	317
Mother.....	1,106	287	329	287	2,372	324
Two or more earners.....	160	552	95	483	532	569
Mother and other relative in family.....	150	553	83	481	509	578
Families maintained by men ²	171	377	141	368	872	506
One earner.....	154	349	115	313	749	478
Father.....	151	553	113	315	731	483
Two or more earners.....	17	(³)	26	(³)	124	759
Father and other relative in family.....	16	(³)	25	(³)	122	761
WITH NO CHILDREN UNDER 18						
Total.....	2,218	524	1,360	545	17,181	745
Married-couple families.....	1,147	647	884	607	13,901	806
One earner.....	449	321	344	323	5,019	424
Husband.....	211	383	215	381	2,820	538
Two or more earners.....	698	892	540	799	8,882	1,018
Husband and wife.....	567	949	393	850	7,730	1,047
Families maintained by women ²	839	426	288	451	2,336	513
One earner.....	484	277	139	269	1,145	336
Householder.....	289	305	66	280	506	358
Two or more earners.....	355	637	148	649	1,191	716
Householder and other relative in family.....	302	655	115	619	1,047	718
Families maintained by men ²	232	464	189	484	943	598
One earner.....	118	277	66	302	449	445
Householder.....	55	352	41	(³)	266	512
Two or more earners.....	114	703	123	610	494	774
Householder and other relative in family.....	103	709	112	619	458	777

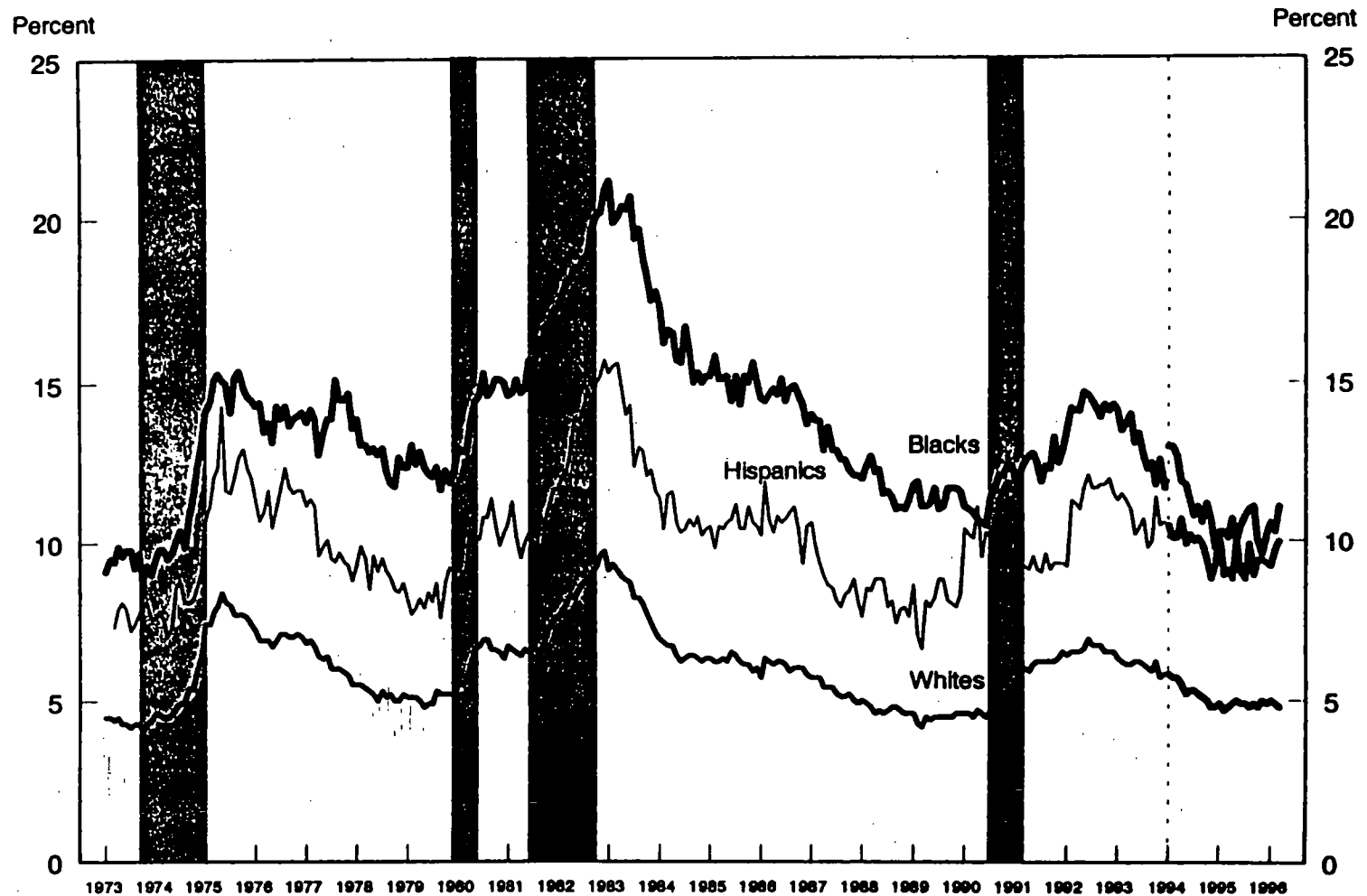
¹Data exclude families in which the husband, wife, or person maintaining the family is either self-employed or in Armed Forces.

²Families maintained by never married, widowed, divorced, or separated persons.

³Median not shown where base is less than 50,000.

NOTE: Children are own children and include sons, daughters, and adopted or step-children. Excluded are nieces, nephews, grandchildren, and other related or unrelated children.

Chart 1. Unemployment rates for whites, blacks, and persons of Hispanic origin, seasonally adjusted, 1973-96



NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions. Beginning in 1994, household data reflect the introduction of a major redesign of the Current Population Survey questionnaire and collection methodology and are not directly comparable with data for prior years. Beginning in 1990, these data incorporate 1990 Census-based population controls, adjusted for the estimated undercount.

Chart 2. Unemployment rates for major age-sex groups by race and Hispanic origin, 1995 annual averages

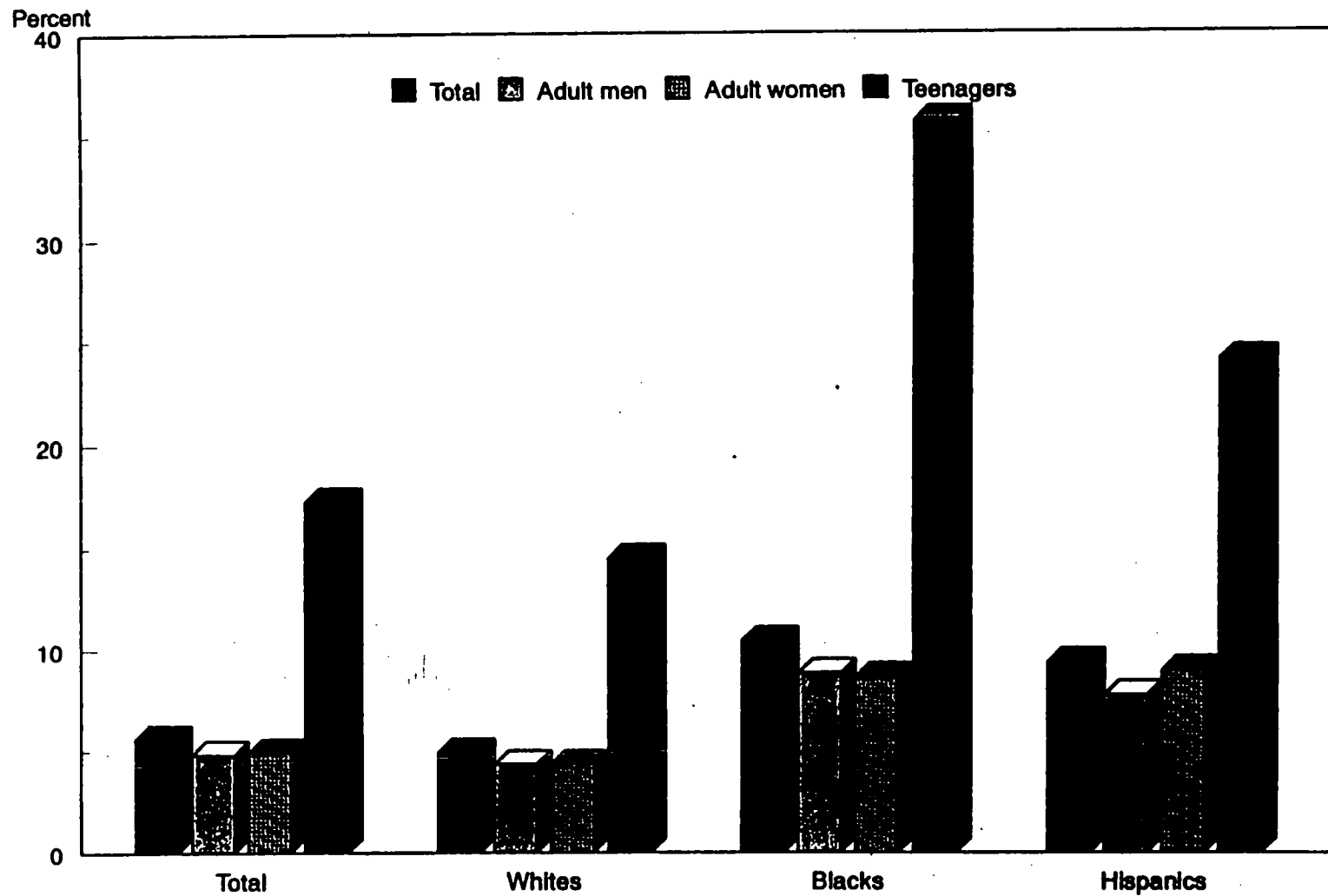
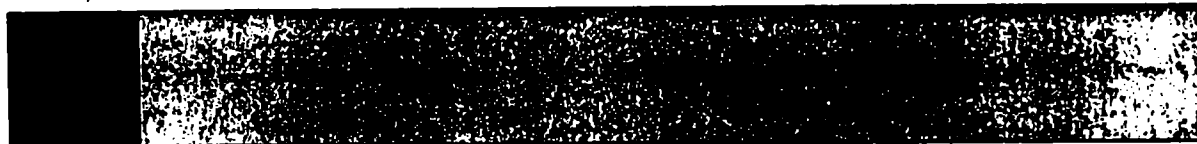


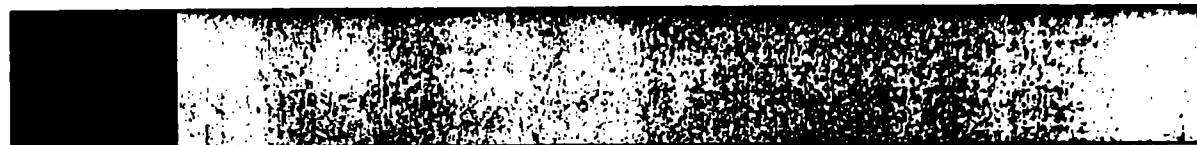
Chart 3. Selected labor force characteristics of black workers, 1995 annual averages

Blacks comprise:

**11 percent of the
labor force**



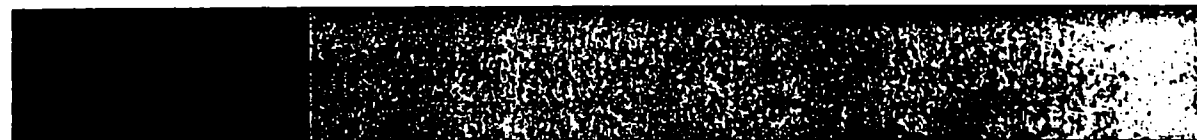
**14 percent of those
working part time for
economic reasons**



**21 percent of the
unemployed**



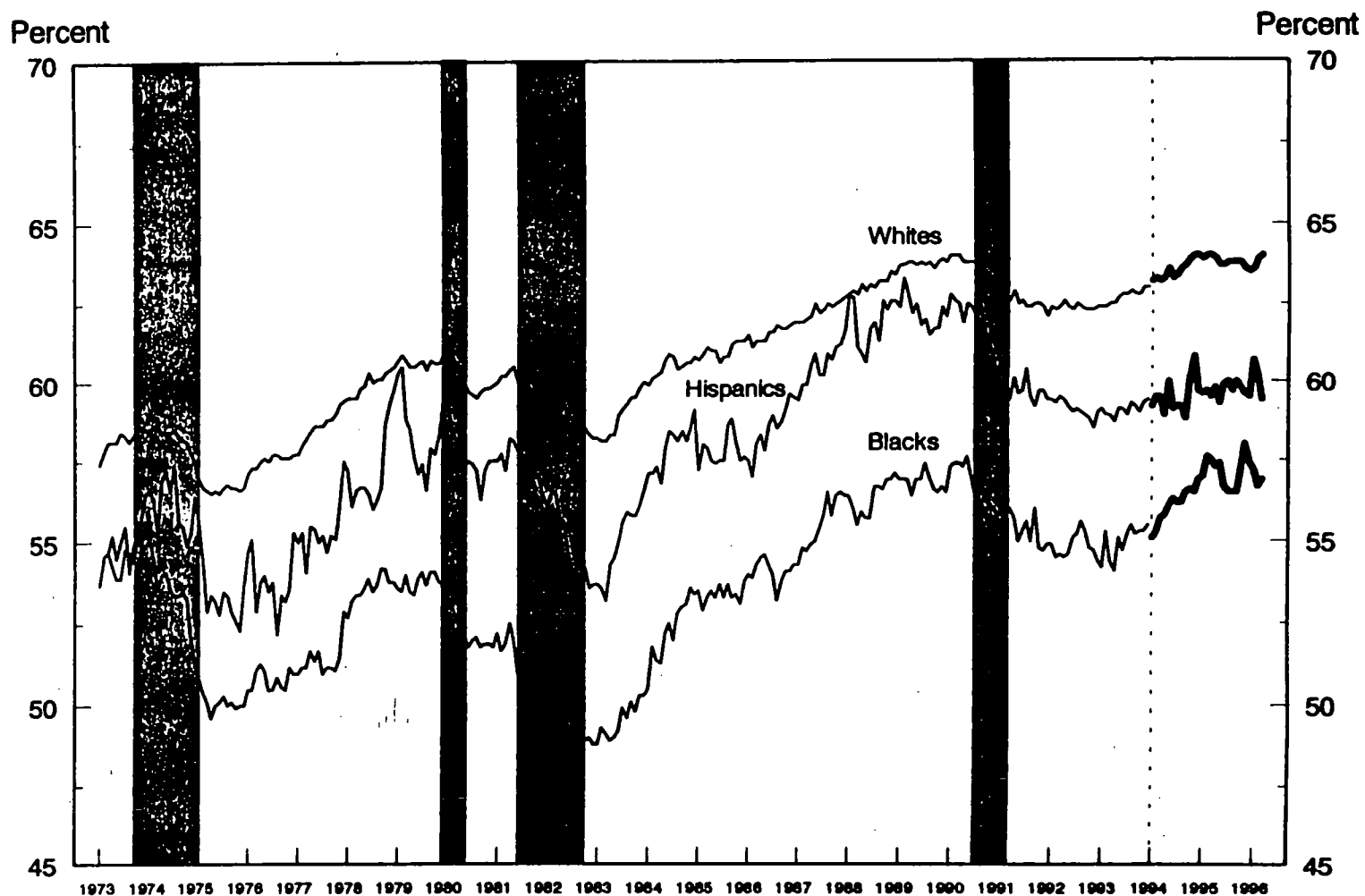
**25 percent of the
long-term unemployed**



**31 percent of
discouraged workers**



Chart 4. Civilian employment-population ratios for whites, blacks, and persons of Hispanic origin, seasonally adjusted, 1973-96



NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions. Beginning in 1994, household data reflect the introduction of a major redesign of the Current Population Survey questionnaire and collection methodology and are not directly comparable with data for prior years. Beginning in 1990, these data incorporate 1990 Census-based population controls, adjusted for the estimated undercount.