

**APPENDIX C – DATA ON CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND THEIR
FAMILIES**

CONTENTS

Introduction.....	C-1
Family Formation and Living Arrangements.....	C-2
Family Formation Overview	C-2
Families with Children and Children’s Living Arrangements.....	C-18
Family Income and Resources	C-27
Family Income and Resources Overview	C-27
Child Poverty Trends.....	C-27
Family Characteristics and Income	C-44
Adolescent Pregnancy and Health Risks.....	C-56
Pregnancy.....	C-56
Drug Use.....	C-57
Diagnoses of Aids Cases	C-57
Rates of Death.....	C-58
Disconnected Youth and Related Issues.....	C-75
Educational Attainment.....	C-75
Disconnected Youth.....	C-80
Juvenile Crime and Custody	C-95
References.....	C-101

INTRODUCTION

This appendix chapter presents data on some of the factors that influence the well-being of children and youth, including their economic circumstances, family structure, health and physical development, and educational attainment. The first section of the appendix includes tables on family formation and the living arrangements of children and families. The data show that the age of first marriage has increased and that more children have been born into female-headed families since the 1950s and 1960s. The data also show that the well-being of children is affected by the composition of households. Further, the section includes data on other variables that influence family formation, such as abortions, failed pregnancies, prenatal care, and infant mortality rates.

The second section of the appendix focuses on family income and resources, as well as family income characteristics by family structure (i.e., female-headed or male-present families). The tables show trends in poverty, which, in combination with other factors, may limit the potential of children and youth as they transition to adulthood. They also indicate that black and Hispanic children tend to have far higher rates of poverty than their white counterparts. Finally, the tables display data on family compensation and earnings from

sources, such as the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and other supports, that can assist low-income families in providing for the needs of their children.

The third and fourth sections of the appendix focus on adolescents and young adults. The third section provides data on the health behavior of teenagers, which can have lasting effects on their physical and social development. Youth who engage in sexual activity put themselves at risk of sexually transmitted diseases and early pregnancy; youth who use drugs are vulnerable to long-term negative health and other outcomes. Further, children and youth who were born in the 1980s and succeeding decades have been at risk of exposure to acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). The section concludes with data on new cases of AIDS (for children, youth, and adults) and mortality rates among children and youth across different categories of causes of death.

The final section of the appendix provides data on some of the educational and social factors that can influence how well adolescents make the transition to adulthood. High school completion and performance on the SAT reasoning test, a standardized test, affect a young person's ability to enroll in college. Youth who drop out of high school are vulnerable to becoming "disconnected," meaning that they are not working or in school, and may not have access to important social networks and supports. Finally, individuals who engage in criminal activity and/or are detained in a locked facility as teenagers may be at heightened risk of negative outcomes during their early adult years.

The tables in the appendix present data for the most recent year available, usually 2004, 2005, or 2006; and where applicable, generally include data on (non-Hispanic) white, (non-Hispanic) black, and Hispanic individuals and families.

FAMILY FORMATION AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

FAMILY FORMATION OVERVIEW

This section of the appendix includes numerous tables that highlight the social context in which children develop. The tables in this section emphasize several of the factors, including marriage patterns, birth patterns, failed pregnancies and abortions that have contributed to the current living arrangements of children. Tables showing the percentage of mothers who received prenatal care and infant mortality rates are also included in this section.

Family structure in the United States has changed dramatically over the past half century. As shown in Table C-1, in 1950, the marriage rate was more than four times the divorce rate (11.1 versus 2.6); by 2006 it was only twice the divorce rate (7.3 versus 3.6). Although marriage and divorce data are usually displayed as rates, researchers generally agree that a comparison of marriage and divorce rates is misleading because the persons who are divorcing in any given year are typically not the same as those who are marrying.

Since the 1960s, couples began to postpone marriage. Table C-2 shows that in 1960 the median age at first marriage was 22.8 years for men and 20.3 years for women. In 2006, for both men and women the median age at first marriage had increased by more than four years. An increasing share of men and women also has not been married (see Table C-3). In 1960, 11.9 percent of females age 15 and older and 17.3 percent of males of the same age had not yet married, compared to 22 percent of females and 28.6 percent of males in 2006.

As shown in Table C-4, the number of births fluctuated up and down during the period from 1950 to 2005. However, the number of births in 2005 changed little from the number of births in 1960 (less than a three-percent increase over this period). In contrast, the fertility rate, which is births per 1,000 females ages 15 through 44 (i.e., females who are of childbearing age) dropped 43.5 percent from 118 births per 1,000 females in 1960 to 66.7 births per 1,000 females in 2005. Table C-4 also displays birth and fertility rate information by race. The fertility rate was consistently higher for black females than for females of all other races during the entire period from 1960 to 2005. Table C-5 displays birth and fertility rate information by Hispanic origin from 1990 through 2005. The fertility rate for Hispanic females declined over this period, but was higher than the rate for females of all races of non-Hispanic descent, as shown in Table C-5.

Table C-6 indicates that the number of births to unmarried females rose dramatically over the period 1960-2005, by 581 percent; in 1960, the number of births to unmarried females was 224,300, and the number in 2005 was 1,527,034. The rate of births to unmarried females increased but not nearly as much. While there has not been significant change since 1990 in the overall birth rate, the rate has declined for black females from 1990 through 2005. The nonmarital¹ birth rate increased 120 percent, from 21.6 births per 1,000 unmarried females in 1960 to 47.5 births per 1,000 unmarried females in 2005. However, since 1990, the birth rate to unmarried black females has decreased while the birth rate to unmarried white females has increased. Table C-7 indicates that the percentage of births to unmarried females also increased dramatically, from 5.3 percent in 1960 to 38.5 percent in 2006 (a 626 percent increase). Table C-6 and Table C-7 also show the data by race, ethnicity, and age. Table C-7 indicates that the percentage of births to unmarried young females and to certain unmarried minority females was very high in the 1960 to 2006 period. In 2006, 84.2 percent of births to females ages 15-19 were nonmarital births. Similarly, in 2006, 70.7 percent of births to black females were nonmarital births.

Table C-8 shows the number of abortions in 1990, 2000, and 2003. The number of abortions decreased from 1.6 million in 1990 to just under 1.3 million in 2003. As shown in Table C-8, in 2003, of those females who had abortions, the largest percentage was among women ages 20 through 24 (33 percent).

¹ The terms “nonmarital” and “unmarried” are synonymous. The nonmarital birth rate is the birth rate to unmarried women.

White females (who represented about 80 percent of the U.S. female population in 2003) constituted 56 percent of the females who had abortions in 2003. About eight of ten females who had abortions in 2003 were unmarried. For nearly half (46 percent) of the women who had an abortion in 2003 it was not their first abortion. Table C-9 presents abortion rates by state for selected years during the period 1991-2004. During that period, the abortion rate per 1,000 females ages 15 through 44 for the U.S. decreased from 24 per 1,000 in 1991 to 16 per 1,000 in 2004. In 2004, the abortion rate (for states for which data are available) ranged from three per 1,000 females in Idaho to 30 per 1,000 females in New York.

As mentioned above, this section also includes data on prenatal care and infant mortality. According to birth certificate data for most states and the District of Columbia, the share of infants born to females beginning care in the first trimester has steadily increased. As shown in Table C-10, in 1970, about 68 percent of infants were born to females receiving care in the first trimester, compared to 76.3 percent in 1980; 75.8 percent in 1990; and 83.9 percent in 2004. Conversely, the share of infants born to females beginning care in the third trimester or having no care has declined, from 7.9 percent in 1970 to 3.6 percent in 2004. There are substantial racial and ethnic disparities in the use of prenatal care. In 2004, black and Hispanic females were less likely to begin care early and more likely to delay care or receive no care. Nearly 89 percent of white mothers, compared to 76.5 percent of black mothers and 77.5 percent of Hispanic mothers, began care within the first twelve weeks of gestation. Black and Hispanic mothers were more than twice as likely to begin care in the third trimester or forego care altogether than white mothers.

The infant mortality rate is defined as the risk of death for infants under age one. Table C-11 shows that the infant, neonatal, and postneonatal mortality rates have declined over time. These rates declined sharply from 1950 to 2000 and stabilized from 2000 through 2004. The overall infant mortality rate has remained at about seven percent over the 2000 to 2004 period, although the black infant mortality rate has continued to be more than twice as high as the white rate, remaining at about eight points higher (5.7 for whites and 13.6 for blacks in 2004). The absolute difference in infant mortality rates between white and Hispanic infants has declined, with Hispanic infants having slightly lower rates of death than white infants in 2004.

TABLE C-1--TOTAL NUMBER AND RATES OF MARRIAGES
AND DIVORCES, SELECTED YEARS 1950-2006

Year	Number (thousands)		Rate per 1,000 population	
	Marriages	Divorces	Marriages	Divorces
1950	1,667	385	11.1	2.6
1960	1,523	393	8.5	2.2
1970	2,159	708	10.6	3.5
1980	2,390	1,189	10.6	5.2
1990	2,443	1,182	9.8	4.7
1995	2,336	1,169	8.9	4.4
1996	2,344	1,150	8.8	4.3
1997	2,384	1,163	8.9	4.3
1998	2,256	1,135	8.3	4.3
1999	2,358	NA	8.6	4.1
2000	2,329	NA	8.5	4.2
2001	2,327	NA	8.4	4.0
2002	2,254	NA	7.8	4.0
2003	2,245	NA	7.7	3.8
2004	2,279	NA	7.8	3.7
2005	2,249	NA	7.6	3.6
2006	2,160	NA	7.3	3.6

Note- The National Center on Health Statistics stopped collecting systematic and comprehensive divorce information in 1999 due to resource constraints. Also, since 1998, divorce rates have not included data from California and several other states.

NA — Not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, selected years. For 2006 data, see National Center for Health Statistics. National Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 55, No. 20, August 28, 2007. Also: U.S. Census Bureau. Statistical Abstract of the United States:2008. Table 77.

TABLE C-2--MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE, SELECTED
YEARS 1950-2006

Year	Men	Women
1950	22.8	20.3
1960	22.8	20.3
1970	23.2	20.8
1980	24.7	22.0
1990	26.1	23.9
1995	26.9	24.5
1996	27.1	24.8
1997	26.8	25.0
1998	26.7	25.0
1999	26.9	25.1
2000	26.8	25.1
2001	26.9	25.1
2002	26.9	25.3
2003	27.1	25.3
2004	27.4	25.3
2005	27.1	25.3
2006	27.5	25.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Historical Time Series, Marital Status (MS-2). Family and Living Arrangements. 2008.

TABLE C-3--PERCENT NEVER MARRIED BY AGE AND SEX,
SELECTED YEARS 1960-2006

Age and sex	Year							
	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Women (all)	11.9	13.7	17.1	18.9	19.4	21.1	21.6	22.0
20-24	28.4	35.8	50.2	62.8	66.8	72.8	74.6	75.3
25-29	10.5	10.5	20.9	31.1	35.3	38.9	41.3	43.1
30-34	6.9	6.2	9.5	16.4	19.0	21.9	23.6	24.0
35-39	6.1	5.4	6.2	10.4	12.6	14.3	15.6	16.7
40-44	6.1	4.9	4.8	8.0	8.7	11.8	12.1	13.1
45-54	7.0	4.9	4.7	5.0	6.1	8.6	9.7	10.3
55-64	8.0	6.8	4.5	3.9	4.3	4.9	6.1	6.5
65-74	8.5	7.8	5.6	4.6	4.0	3.7	4.1	3.9
75 and over		7.5	6.3	5.4	4.4	3.5	3.8	3.2
Men (all)	17.3	18.9	23.8	25.8	26.8	27.0	28.2	28.6
20-24	53.1	54.7	68.8	79.3	80.7	83.7	86.2	86.7
25-29	20.8	19.1	33.1	45.2	51.0	51.7	55.0	57.4
30-34	11.9	9.4	15.9	27.0	28.2	30.0	31.9	33.4
35-39	8.8	7.2	7.8	14.7	20.3	20.3	22.5	23.3
40-44	7.3	6.3	7.1	10.5	14.0	15.7	17.5	18.5
45-54	7.4	7.5	6.1	6.3	8.1	9.5	13.0	12.4
55-64	8.0	7.8	5.3	5.8	5.0	5.5	6.4	6.9
65-74	7.7	8.0	5.2	4.7	4.2	4.3	4.8	4.1
75 and over		6.6	4.2	3.4	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.3

Note- Although the (all) category represents the percentage of persons age 15 years and over who were never married, data for persons under age 20 are not available consistently for the selected years. Also, data for 1960 represent persons 65 years and over.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract of the United States. 2007 and selected years.

TABLE C-4--BIRTHS AND FERTILITY RATES, BY RACE OF MOTHER, SELECTED YEARS 1950-2006

[Fertility rates are births per 1,000 females ages 15-44]

Year	Number of births					Fertility rate				
	All births ¹	White	Black	American Indian	Asian/Pacific Islander	All Births ¹	White	Black	American Indian	Asian/Pacific Islander
1950 ²	3,632,000	3,108,000	NA	NA	NA	106.2	102.3	NA	NA	NA
1960 ²	4,257,850	3,600,744	602,264	21,114	NA	118.0	113.2	153.5	NA	NA
1970 ²	3,731,386	3,091,264	572,362	25,864	NA	87.9	84.1	115.4	NA	NA
1980	3,612,258	2,936,351	568,080	29,389	74,335	68.4	65.6	84.7	82.7	73.2
1990	4,158,212	3,290,273	684,336	39,051	141,635	70.9	68.3	86.8	76.2	69.6
1991	4,110,907	3,241,273	682,602	38,841	145,372	69.3	66.7	84.8	73.9	67.1
1992	4,065,014	3,201,678	673,633	39,453	150,250	68.4	66.1	82.4	73.1	66.1
1993	4,000,240	3,149,833	658,875	38,732	152,800	67.0	64.9	79.6	69.7	64.3
1994	3,952,767	3,121,004	636,391	37,740	157,632	65.9	64.2	75.9	65.8	63.9
1995	3,899,589	3,098,885	603,139	37,278	160,287	64.6	63.6	71.0	63.0	62.6
1996	3,891,494	3,093,057	594,781	37,880	165,776	64.1	63.3	69.2	61.8	62.3
1997	3,880,894	3,072,640	599,913	38,572	169,769	63.6	62.8	69.0	60.8	61.3
1998	3,941,553	3,118,727	609,902	40,272	172,652	64.3	63.6	69.4	61.3	60.1
1999	3,959,417	3,132,501	605,970	40,170	180,776	64.4	64.0	68.5	59.0	60.9
2000	4,058,814	3,194,005	622,598	41,668	200,543	65.9	65.3	70.0	58.7	65.8
2001	4,025,933	3,177,626	606,156	41,872	200,279	65.3	65.0	67.6	58.1	64.2
2002	4,021,726	3,174,760	593,691	42,368	210,907	64.8	64.8	65.8	58.0	64.1
2003	4,089,950	3,225,848	599,847	43,052	221,203	66.1	66.1	66.3	58.4	66.3
2004	4,112,052	3,222,928	616,074	43,927	229,123	66.3	66.1	67.6	58.9	67.1
2005	4,138,349	3,229,294	633,134	44,813	231,108	66.7	66.3	69.0	59.9	66.6

C-7

¹For 1950-1991 includes births to races not shown separately.

²Data for 1950-1970 are by race of child.

Note- The preliminary 2006 data only provides a White (non-Hispanic) and a Black (non-Hispanic) segmentation of the data. Prior year data include Hispanics in the racial breakouts.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. National Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 56, No. 6. December 5, 2007.

TABLE C-5--BIRTHS AND FERTILITY RATES BY HISPANIC ORIGIN
OF MOTHER, 1990-2006

Year	Number of births			Fertility rate		
	All	Hispanic origin	Non-Hispanic origin	All	Hispanic origin	Non-Hispanic origin
1990 ¹	4,092,994	595,073	3,457,417	71.0	107.7	67.1
1991 ²	4,094,566	623,085	3,434,464	69.3	106.9	65.2
1992 ²	4,049,024	643,271	3,365,862	68.4	106.1	64.2
1993	4,000,240	654,418	3,295,345	67.0	103.3	62.7
1994	3,952,767	665,026	3,245,115	65.9	100.7	61.6
1995	3,899,589	679,768	3,160,495	64.6	98.8	60.2
1996	3,891,494	701,339	3,133,484	64.1	97.5	59.6
1997	3,880,894	709,767	3,115,174	63.6	94.2	59.3
1998	3,941,553	734,661	3,158,975	64.3	93.2	60.0
1999	3,959,417	764,339	3,147,580	64.4	93.0	60.0
2000	4,058,814	815,868	3,199,994	65.9	95.9	61.1
2001	4,025,933	851,851	3,149,572	65.3	96.0	60.1
2002	4,021,726	876,642	3,119,944	64.8	94.4	59.6
2003	4,089,950	912,329	3,149,034	66.1	96.9	60.5
2004	4,112,052	946,349	3,133,125	66.3	97.8	60.5
2005	4,138,349	985,505	3,123,005	66.7	99.4	60.4

¹ Excludes data for New Hampshire and Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin.

² Excludes data for New Hampshire, which did not report Hispanic origin.

NA — Not available.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. National Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 56, No. 6. December 5, 2007 .

TABLE C-6--NUMBER AND RATE OF BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED
FEMALES, BY AGE AND RACE OF MOTHER, SELECTED YEARS
1960-2005

Year	Age of mother	Number of births			Rate per 1,000 unmarried women		
		All Races	White	Black	All Races	White	Black
1960							
	Under 15	4,600	1,200	NA	NA	NA	NA
	15-19	87,100	32,800	NA	15.3	6.6	NA
	15-17	43,700	15,100	NA	NA	NA	NA
	18-19	43,400	17,800	NA	NA	NA	NA
	20-24	68,000	26,700	NA	39.7	18.2	NA
	25-29	32,100	10,700	NA	45.1	18.2	NA
	30-34	18,900	6,000	NA	27.8	10.8	NA
	35-39	10,600	3,900	NA	14.1	NA	NA
	40 + ¹	3,000	1,300	NA	3.6	NA	NA
	Total ²	224,300	82,500	NA	21.6	9.2	NA
1970							
	Under 15	9,500	2,500	6,800	NA	NA	NA
	15-19	190,400	79,300	107,800	22.4	10.9	96.9
	15-17	96,100	36,200	58,400	17.1	7.5	77.9
	18-19	94,300	43,200	49,500	32.9	17.6	136.4
	20-24	126,700	62,100	61,800	38.4	22.5	131.5
	25-29	40,600	18,000	21,300	37.0	21.1	100.9
	30-34	19,100	7,700	10,700	27.1	14.2	71.8
	35-39	9,400	4,000	5,100	13.6	7.6	32.9
	40 + ¹	3,000	1,400	1,600	3.5	2.0	10.4
	Total	398,700	175,100	215,100	26.4	13.9	95.5
1980							
	Under 15	9,024	3,166	5,691	NA	NA	NA
	15-19	262,777	130,417	126,276	27.6	16.5	87.9
	15-17	121,900	58,705	60,548	20.6	12.0	68.8
	18-19	140,877	71,712	65,728	39.0	24.1	118.2
	20-24	237,265	116,445	114,538	40.9	25.1	112.3
	25-29	99,583	48,772	47,594	34.0	21.5	81.4
	30-34	40,984	21,325	18,160	21.1	14.1	46.7
	35-39	13,187	7,298	5,338	9.7	7.1	19.0
	40 + ¹	2,927	1,611	1,202	2.6	1.8	5.5
	Total ²	665,747	328,984	318,799	29.4	18.1	81.1
1990							
	Under 15	10,675	4,157	6,240	NA	NA	NA
	15-19	349,970	199,896	139,442	42.5	30.6	106.0
	15-17	142,398	78,086	60,102	29.6	20.4	78.8
	18-19	207,572	121,810	79,340	60.7	44.9	143.7
	20-24	403,873	232,529	157,819	65.1	48.2	144.8
	25-29	229,991	131,967	89,614	56.0	43.0	105.3
	30-34	118,200	68,400	44,930	37.6	29.9	61.5
	35-39	44,149	27,050	14,946	17.3	14.5	25.5
	40 + ¹	8,526	5,699	2,313	3.6	3.2	5.1

TABLE C-6--NUMBER AND RATE OF BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED
FEMALES, BY AGE AND RACE OF MOTHER, SELECTED YEARS
1960-2005 -continued

Year	Age of mother	Number of births			Rate per 1,000 unmarried females		
		All Races	White	Black	All Races	White	Black
	Total ²	1,165,384	669,698	445,304	43.8	32.9	90.5
1995							
	Under 15	11,441	5,196	5,876	NA	NA	NA
	15-19	375,738	236,546	127,241	43.8	35.0	91.2
	15-17	161,140	98,415	57,766	30.1	23.3	67.4
	18-19	214,598	138,131	69,475	66.5	54.7	129.2
	20-24	432,003	271,466	145,134	68.7	57.2	124.6
	25-29	228,614	143,006	75,815	54.3	47.4	82.3
	30-34	133,282	82,392	44,690	38.9	33.7	53.3
	35-39	60,234	37,931	19,271	19.3	16.8	25.3
	40 + ¹	12,664	8,455	3,462	4.7	4.2	6.0
	Total ²	1,253,976	784,992	421,489	44.3	37.0	74.5
2000							
	Under 15	8,219	4,173	3,785	NA	NA	NA
	15-19	369,456	242,505	113,671	39.0	32.7	75.0
	15-17	137,906	89,014	43,819	23.9	19.7	48.3
	18-19	231,550	153,491	69,852	62.2	53.1	115.0
	20-24	503,602	322,075	163,259	72.2	61.7	129.0
	25-29	255,092	162,667	80,916	58.5	52.9	85.9
	30-34	130,213	83,128	40,501	39.3	35.9	50.2
	35-39	69,523	41,364	19,907	19.7	17.9	25.4
	40 + ¹	15,938	10,443	4,610	5.0	4.5	6.3
	Total ²	1,347,043	866,355	426,649	44.1	38.2	70.5
2001							
	Under 15	7,494	3,833	3,440	NA	NA	NA
	15-19	352,026	232,945	106,005	37.0	31.3	69.9
	15-17	127,638	82,713	40,238	22.0	18.1	43.8
	18-19	224,388	150,232	65,767	60.6	52.1	110.2
	20-24	514,959	335,051	160,840	71.3	61.8	122.8
	25-29	257,702	166,999	79,107	59.5	54.6	84.1
	30-34	135,040	87,461	40,831	40.4	37.2	51.1
	35-39	65,257	42,346	19,622	20.4	18.6	25.4
	40 + ¹	16,771	11,213	4,688	5.3	4.9	6.3
	Total ²	1,349,249	879,848	414,533	43.8	38.5	68.1
2005							
	Under 15	6,590	3,520	2,833	NA	NA	NA
	15-19	345,413	232,747	99,904	34.5	29.9	60.6
	15-17	121,112	80,350	36,214	19.7	16.8	35.4
	18-19	224,301	152,397	63,690	58.4	50.9	101.6
	20-24	584,792	393,403	168,183	74.9	66.6	120.7
	25-29	331,820	219,861	96,528	71.1	66.3	93.8
	30-34	161,752	107,832	45,111	50.0	49.1	54.0
	35-39	75,717	51,046	20,506	24.5	23.8	26.1
	40 + ¹	20,950	14,151	5,549	6.2	5.8	7.1
	Total ²	1,527,034	1,022,560	438,614	47.5	43.0	67.8

¹Rates computed by relating total births to unmarried women ages 40 years and over to unmarried women ages 40-44 years.

²Rates computed by relating total births to unmarried females, regardless of age of mother, to unmarried females ages 15-44 years.

Note- In 1960, the racial categories only included white and other races.

NA – Not available.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. National Vital Statistics Reports. Vol. 48, No. 16. Nonmarital Childbearing in the United States: 1940-99. October 18, 2000. For 2000 data, see National Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 50, No. 5. For 2001 data, see National Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 51, No. 2. Also see: National Center for Health Statistics. National Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 56, No. 6. Births: Final Data for 2005 (includes rate data for 1970-2005). For 2006 data, see: National Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 56, No. 7. December 5, 2007.

TABLE C-7--PERCENTAGE OF ALL BIRTHS THAT WERE TO UNMARRIED FEMALES, BY RACE, ETHNICITY, AND AGE, SELECTED YEARS 1960-2006

	1960	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Births	5.3	10.7	18.4	22.0	28.0	32.2	33.2	34.6	35.8	36.9	38.5
Race/Ethnicity											
White (non-Hispanic)	NA	NA	9.6	12.4	16.9	21.2	22.1	23.6	24.5	25.3	26.6
Black (non-Hispanic)	NA	NA	57.3	62.1	66.7	70.0	68.7	68.5	69.3	69.9	70.7
Hispanic	NA	NA	23.6	29.5	36.7	40.8	42.7	45.0	46.4	48.0	49.9
Asian or Pacific Islander	NA	NA	7.3	9.5	13.3	16.3	14.8	15.0	15.5	16.2	16.3
American Indian or Alaskan Native	NA	NA	39.2	46.8	53.6	57.2	58.4	61.3	62.3	63.5	64.6
Age											
Under 15 years	67.9	80.8	88.7	91.8	91.6	93.5	96.5	97.1	97.4	98.0	98.3
15-19	14.8	29.5	47.6	58.0	67.1	75.2	78.8	81.3	82.4	83.3	84.2
20-24	4.8	8.9	19.4	26.3	36.9	44.7	49.5	53.2	54.8	56.2	57.9
25-29	2.9	4.1	9.0	12.7	18.0	21.5	23.5	26.4	27.8	29.3	31.0
30-34	2.8	4.5	7.5	9.7	13.3	14.7	14.0	15.1	16.1	17.0	18.3
35-39	3.0	5.2	9.4	11.2	13.9	15.7	14.3	14.8	15.2	15.7	16.4
40 years and over	3.1	5.7	12.1	14.0	17.0	18.1	16.8	17.9	18.2	18.8	19.4

C-12

NA - Not available.

Source: Child Trends. Data Bank. Percentage of Births to Unmarried Women. Also: National Center for Health Statistics. National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol.48, No. 16. October 18, 2000. Also: National Center on Health Statistics. Births: Final Data for 2005 (and other selected years). Vol. 56, No. 6. For 2006 data, see National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 56, No. 7.

TABLE C-8--ABORTIONS BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS,
1990, 2000, AND 2003

Characteristics	Numbers in thousands			Percent distribution		
	1990	2000	2003	1990	2000	2003
Total Abortions	1,609	1,313	1,287	100	100	100
Age of woman:						
Less than 15 years old	13	9	8	1	1	1
15 to 19	351	235	212	22	18	17
20 to 24	532	430	430	33	33	33
25 to 29	360	303	294	22	23	23
30 to 34	216	190	196	13	15	15
35 to 39	108	110	108	7	8	8
40 years and over	29	37	40	2	3	3
Race of woman:						
White	1,039	733	715	65	56	56
Black and other	570	580	572	35	44	44
Marital status:						
Married	341	246	229	21	19	18
Unmarried	1,268	1,067	1,058	79	81	82
Number of prior abortions:						
None	891	699	693	55	53	54
One	443	355	343	28	27	27
Two or more	275	259	251	17	20	19

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Statistical Abstract of the United States: Table 97. 2008.

TABLE C-9--ABORTIONS PER 1,000 FEMALES AGES 15-44 BY
STATE OF OCCURRENCE, SELECTED YEARS 1991-2004

State	1991	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004
Alabama	15	15	14	13	12	12
Alaska	12	14	NA	NA	13	14
Arizona	18	13	9	9	9	11
Arkansas	12	9	10	9	10	8
California	49	40	NA	NA	NA	NA
Colorado	14	14	4	8	10	11
Connecticut	24	16	18	19	17	17
Delaware	34	26	29	26	24	26
District of Columbia	NA	NA	46	39	36	18
Florida	25	26	27	27	26	27
Georgia	23	20	17	18	18	16
Hawaii	22	21	16	16	14	14
Idaho	7	4	3	3	3	3
Illinois	17	20	17	17	16	16
Indiana	10	9	9	8	9	8
Iowa	11	10	9	10	10	10
Kansas	13	19	21	21	20	20
Kentucky	11	8	5	4	4	4
Louisiana	12	11	11	11	11	11
Maine	13	10	9	9	10	10
Maryland	16	14	10	11	10	8
Massachusetts	25	21	19	18	18	18
Michigan	16	14	12	14	14	12
Minnesota	16	13	13	13	13	13
Mississippi	14	6	6	6	6	6
Missouri	13	9	7	7	7	7
Montana	18	14	13	12	12	12
Nebraska	17	13	11	10	11	10
Nevada	25	21	14	22	20	20
New Hampshire	14	10	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	21	19	18	18	18	18
New Mexico	16	13	14	13	15	15
New York	37	34	31	31	30	30

TABLE C-9--ABORTIONS PER 1,000 FEMALES AGES 15-44 BY
STATE OF OCCURRENCE, SELECTED YEARS 1991-2004 -continued

State	1991	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004
North Carolina	23	20	17	16	17	19
North Dakota	12	10	10	9	10	10
Ohio	16	15	16	15	15	14
Oklahoma	15	11	10	9	9	9
Oregon	21	20	20	18	17	16
Pennsylvania	19	15	14	14	15	14
Rhode Island	31	26	23	24	24	24
South Carolina	15	12	9	8	7	7
South Dakota	7	7	6	5	5	5
Tennessee	17	15	14	14	14	13
Texas	22	20	16	17	16	15
Utah	10	8	7	7	7	7
Vermont	22	16	14	13	13	14
Virginia	21	15	18	16	17	16
Washington	26	20	20	19	19	19
West Virginia	4	7	7	6	NA	NA
Wisconsin	14	11	10	9	9	9
Wyoming	3	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	24	20	16	16	16	16

NA – Not available.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Abortion Surveillance data. Selected years.

TABLE C-10--PERCENTAGE OF BABIES BORN TO FEMALES RECEIVING EARLY CARE, OR LATE OR NO CARE, BY RACE AND ETHNICITY OF MOTHER, SELECTED YEARS 1970-2004

Year	Percent born to females beginning care in first trimester				Percent born to females beginning care in third trimester or having no care			
	All Races	White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic ¹	All Races	White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic ¹
	1970 ²	68.0	72.3	44.2	NA	7.9	6.3	16.6
1980	76.3	81.2	60.8	60.2	5.1	3.5	9.7	12.0
1990	75.8	83.7	60.7	60.2	6.1	3.4	11.2	12.0
1995	81.3	87.1	70.4	70.8	4.2	2.5	7.6	7.4
1996	81.9	87.4	71.5	72.2	4.0	2.4	7.3	6.7
1997	82.5	87.9	72.3	73.7	3.9	2.4	7.3	6.2
1998	82.8	87.9	73.3	74.3	3.9	2.4	7.0	6.3
1999	83.2	88.4	74.1	74.4	3.8	2.3	6.6	6.3
2000	83.2	88.5	74.3	74.4	3.9	2.3	6.7	6.3
2001	83.4	88.5	74.5	75.7	3.7	2.2	6.5	5.9
2002	83.7	88.6	75.2	76.7	3.6	2.2	6.2	5.5
2003 ³	84.1	89.0	75.9	77.5	3.5	2.1	6.0	5.3
2004 ³	83.9	88.9	76.5	77.5	3.6	2.2	5.7	5.4

¹ Prior to 1993, data from states lacking a Hispanic-origin item on the birth certificate were excluded. The data for non-Hispanic white (or white) and non-Hispanic black (or black) females for years prior to 1989 are not nationally representative and are provided for comparison with Hispanic data.

² Hispanic data were not reported separately. The race groups white and black include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin.

³ Reporting areas that have adopted the 2003 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth are excluded because prenatal care data based on the 2003 revision are not comparable with earlier revisions of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth. In 2003, Pennsylvania and Washington adopted the 2003 revision; in 2004, Florida, Idaho, Kentucky, New Hampshire, New York (excluding New York City), South Carolina, and Tennessee adopted the 2003 revision. NA -- Not available.

Note- Data are based on birth certificates of infants.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Health, United States, 2007 with Chartbook Trends on the Health of Americans. Table 7: Prenatal Care for live births by detailed race and Hispanic origin of the mother: United States, selected years 1970-2004. 2007.

TABLE C-11--INFANT, NEONATAL, AND
POSTNEONATAL MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 LIVE
BIRTHS, BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, SELECTED YEARS
1950-2004

Year	All Races	White non- Hispanic	Black non- Hispanic	Hispanic
Infant mortality rate: ¹				
1950 ²	29.2	26.8	43.9	NA
1960 ²	26.0	22.9	44.3	NA
1970 ²	20.0	17.8	32.6	NA
1980 ²	12.6	10.9	22.2	NA
1990	8.9	7.2	16.9	7.5
2000	6.9	5.7	13.6	7.5
2002	7.0	5.8	13.9	5.6
2003	6.8	5.7	13.6	5.6
2004	6.8	5.7	13.6	5.5
Neonatal mortality rate: ¹				
1950 ²	20.5	19.4	27.8	NA
1960 ²	18.7	17.2	27.8	NA
1970 ²	15.1	13.8	22.8	NA
1980 ²	8.5	7.4	14.6	NA
1990	5.7	4.5	11.0	4.8
2000	4.6	3.8	9.2	3.8
2002	4.7	3.9	9.3	3.8
2003	4.6	3.8	9.3	3.9
2004	4.5	3.7	9.1	3.8
Postneonatal mortality rate: ¹				
1950 ²	8.7	7.3	16.1	NA
1960 ²	7.3	5.7	16.5	NA
1970 ²	4.9	4.0	9.9	NA
1980 ²	4.1	3.5	7.6	NA
1990	3.2	2.7	5.9	2.7
2000	2.3	1.9	4.4	1.8
2002	2.3	1.9	4.6	1.8
2003	2.2	1.9	4.3	1.7
2004	2.3	2.0	4.5	1.7

¹ Infant (under 1 year of age), neonatal (under 28 days), and postneonatal (28 days through 11 months).

² Data on Hispanic ethnicity were not reported separately. The race groups white and black include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin.

NA -- Not available.

Note- Data for 1950 through 1980 are based on death certificates, fetal death records, and birth certificates. Data for 1990 through 2004 are based on linked birth and death certificates for infants. Data for 1950 through 1970 are tabulated by race of child.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Health, United States, 2007 with Chartbook Trends on the Health of Americans. Table 22: Infant mortality rates, fetal mortality rates, and perinatal mortality rates by race: United States, selected years 1970-2004. 2007.

FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN AND CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

The number and share of single-parent families with children have risen markedly over the past 36 years, as depicted in Table C-12. In 1970, single-parent families accounted for almost 13 percent of all families with children; by 1980 their share had risen to 22 percent and by 2006 to nearly a third of all families with children. Growth in single-parent families was greatest in the decades of the 1970s and 1980s, and has slowed since 1990. The growth in the relative number of families headed by never-married mothers has accounted for much of the growth in single-parent families. Since 1970, the number of families with children headed by never-married mothers has increased almost twenty-fold, from 248,000 in 1970, to 4.6 million in 2006, with their share of all families with children having risen from under 1 percent in 1970, to nearly 12 percent in 2006. Over this same period, the number of families with children headed by divorced mothers more than tripled, from 1.1 million in 1970 to about 3.6 million in 2006, with their share rising from 3.7 percent of all families with children in 1970, to 9.1 percent in 2006. Significant growth in one-parent families maintained by a father has occurred since 1970, with their numbers having grown about six-fold during the period, from 393,000 in 1970 to 2.5 million in 2006. In 2006, over six percent of families with children were maintained by a father with no spouse present.

As shown in Table C-12, growth in the number and share of single-parent families has occurred both among white and black families, as well as among Hispanic families over the periods depicted. The prevalence of single-parent families has been much greater among black families than among white and Hispanic families with children. In 1970, 10 percent of white families with children were headed by a single parent; by 2006, 28 percent of white families with children were single-parent families. In contrast, in 1970, 36 percent of black families with children were headed by a single parent; by 2006, 63 percent of all black families with children were single-parent families. Among Hispanic families with children, in 2006, 35 percent were headed by a single parent.²

Table C-13 depicts the living arrangements of children, and mirrors the data presented for families with children depicted in Table C-12. The table shows that the share of children living in single-parent families has tripled since 1960; in 1960, 9 percent of all children lived in single-parent families, by 2006, 28 percent of children were living with only one parent, accounting for nearly 21 million children. Tables C-14 through C-17 provide corresponding data for white children and white non-Hispanic children, as well as black and Hispanic children. Table C-16 shows, for example, that 28 percent of non-Hispanic white

² Hispanics may be of any race and data for Hispanic families are available only since 1990. Most Hispanics are classified as white, and therefore, data are presented for both white non-Hispanic families and Hispanic families.

children lived in single-parent families in 2006, which compares to 56 percent of black children (Table C-15), and 29 percent of Hispanic children (Table C-17).

TABLE C-12--TWO- AND ONE-PARENT FAMILIES AS PROPORTIONS OF ALL FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN PRESENT BY RACE¹ AND ETHNICITY, SELECTED YEARS 1970-2006

	Year (all races)				
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2006
	Numbers in thousands				
Two-parent family groups	25,823	25,231	24,921	25,771	26,469
One-parent family groups	3,808	6,920	9,749	11,725	12,904
Maintained by mother	3,415	6,230	8,398	9,681	10,403
Never married	248	1,063	2,775	4,181	4,647
Separated or spouse absent	1,377	1,743	1,836	1,716	1,760
Divorced	1,109	2,721	3,194	3,392	3,577
Widowed	682	703	593	391	419
Maintained by father	393	692	1,351	2,044	2,501
Total families with children under age 18	29,631	32,150	34,670	37,495	39,373
	Percent distribution				
Two-parent family groups	87.1	78.5	71.9	68.7	67.2
One-parent family groups	12.9	21.5	28.1	31.3	32.8
Maintained by mother	11.5	19.4	24.2	25.8	26.4
Never married	0.8	3.3	8.0	11.2	11.8
Separated or spouse absent	4.6	5.4	5.3	4.6	4.5
Divorced	3.7	8.5	9.2	9.0	9.1
Widowed	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.0	1.1
Maintained by father	1.3	2.2	3.9	5.5	6.4
Total families with children under age 18	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Year (White)				
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2006 ¹
	Numbers in thousands				
Two-parent family groups	23,477	21,873	21,905	22,241	22,404
One-parent family groups	2,638	5,755	6,389	7,838	8,542
Maintained by mother	2,330	4,912	5,310	6,216	6,628
Never married	73	787	1,139	2,039	2,373
Separated or spouse absent	796	1,137	1,206	1,146	1,167
Divorced	930	2,593	2,553	2,748	2,794
Widowed	531	396	411	283	294
Maintained by father	307	843	1,079	1,622	1,914
Total families with children under age 18	26,115	27,628	28,294	30,079	30,946
	Percent distribution				
Two-parent family groups	89.9	79.2	77.4	73.9	72.4
One-parent family groups	10.1	20.8	22.6	26.1	27.6
Maintained by mother	8.9	17.8	18.8	20.7	21.4
Never married	0.3	2.8	4.0	6.8	7.7
Separated or spouse absent	3.0	4.1	4.3	3.8	3.8
Divorced	3.6	9.4	9.0	9.1	9.0
Widowed	2.0	1.4	1.5	0.9	1.0
Maintained by father	1.2	3.1	3.8	5.4	6.2
Total families with children under age 18	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE C-12--TWO-AND ONE-PARENT FAMILIES AS
PROPORTIONS OF ALL FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN PRESENT BY
RACE AND ETHNICITY, SELECTED YEARS 1970-2006 -continued

	Year (white non-Hispanic)				
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2006 ¹
	Numbers in thousands				
Two-parent family groups	NA	NA	NA	18,750	18,148
One-parent family groups	NA	NA	NA	6,096	6,431
Maintained by mother	NA	NA	NA	4,766	4,899
Never married	NA	NA	NA	1,422	1,584
Separated or spouse absent	NA	NA	NA	782	771
Divorced	NA	NA	NA	2,369	2,326
Widowed	NA	NA	NA	193	218
Maintained by father	NA	NA	NA	1,330	1,532
Total families with children under age 18	NA	NA	NA	24,846	24,579
	Percent distribution				
Two-parent family groups	NA	NA	NA	75.5	73.8
One-parent family groups	NA	NA	NA	24.5	26.2
Maintained by mother	NA	NA	NA	19.2	19.9
Never married	NA	NA	NA	5.7	6.4
Separated or spouse absent	NA	NA	NA	3.1	3.1
Divorced	NA	NA	NA	9.5	9.5
Widowed	NA	NA	NA	0.8	0.9
Maintained by father	NA	NA	NA	5.4	6.2
Total families with children under age 18	NA	NA	NA	100.0	100.0
	Year (Black)				
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2006 ¹
	Numbers in thousands				
Two-parent family groups	2,071	1,857	2,006	2,135	2,051
One-parent family groups	1,148	2,801	3,081	3,397	3,558
Maintained by mother	1,063	2,641	2,860	3,061	3,143
Never married	173	1,385	1,572	1,984	1,984
Separated or spouse absent	570	550	570	474	471
Divorced	172	570	574	524	595
Widowed	148	136	144	79	93
Maintained by father	85	160	221	336	415
Total families with children under age 18	3,219	4,658	5,087	5,532	5,609
	Percent distribution				
Two-parent family groups	64.3	39.9	39.4	38.6	36.6
One-parent family groups	35.7	60.1	60.6	61.4	63.4
Maintained by mother	33.0	56.7	56.2	55.3	56.0
Never married	5.4	29.7	30.9	35.9	35.4
Separated or spouse absent	17.7	11.8	11.2	8.6	8.4
Divorced	5.3	12.2	11.3	9.5	10.6
Widowed	4.6	2.9	2.8	1.4	1.7
Maintained by father	2.6	3.4	4.3	6.1	7.4
Total families with children under age 18	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE C-12--TWO- AND ONE-PARENT FAMILIES AS PROPORTIONS OF ALL FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN PRESENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, SELECTED YEARS 1970-2006 -continued

	Year (Hispanic) ²				
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2006
	Numbers in thousands				
Two-parent family groups	NA	NA	2,289	3,625	4,524
One-parent family groups	NA	NA	1,031	1,878	2,381
Maintained by mother	NA	NA	1,003	1,565	1,957
Never married	NA	NA	361	686	908
Separated or spouse absent	NA	NA	314	386	448
Divorced	NA	NA	266	394	521
Widowed	NA	NA	62	99	80
Maintained by father	NA	NA	28	313	424
Total families with children under age 18	NA	NA	3,320	5,503	6,905
	Percent distribution				
Two-parent family groups	NA	NA	68.9	65.9	65.5
One-parent family groups	NA	NA	31.1	34.1	34.5
Maintained by mother	NA	NA	30.2	28.4	28.3
Never married	NA	NA	10.9	12.5	13.1
Separated or spouse absent	NA	NA	9.5	7.0	6.5
Divorced	NA	NA	8.0	7.2	7.5
Widowed	NA	NA	1.9	1.8	1.2
Maintained by father	NA	NA	0.8	5.7	6.1
Total families with children under age 18	NA	NA	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Beginning in 2002, CPS respondents were allowed to indicate identification with one or more races. The 2006 data are for respondents who identified with a single, indicated, race.

² Hispanics may be of any race.

NA – Not available.

Note- Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service based on U.S. Census Bureau data on Families and Living Arrangements, available on the Internet at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/hh-fam.html>.

TABLE C-13--LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF CHILDREN UNDER 18
YEARS, SELECTED YEARS 1960-2006

Living arrangements of children and marital status of parent	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2006
All children (numbers in thousands)						
Living with:						
Two Parents	55,877	58,939	48,624	46,503	49,795	49,661
One Parent	5,829	8,200	12,466	15,867	19,220	20,619
Mother Only	5,105	7,452	11,406	13,874	16,162	17,161
Father Only	724	748	1,060	1,993	3,058	3,458
Other Relatives	1,601	1,546	1,949	1,421	2,160	2,419
Nonrelatives only	420	477	388	346	837	964
Total children	63,727	69,162	63,427	64,137	72,012	73,664
All children (percent)						
Living with:						
Two parents	87.7	85.2	76.7	72.5	69.1	67.4
One parent	9.1	11.9	19.7	24.7	26.7	28.0
Mother only	8.0	10.8	18.0	21.6	22.4	23.3
Father only	1.1	1.1	1.7	3.1	4.2	4.7
Other Relatives	2.5	2.2	3.1	2.2	3.0	3.3
Nonrelatives only	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.2	1.3
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Children in single-parent families (numbers in thousands)						
Parent Marital Status						
Never Married	243	557	1,820	4,853	7,597	8,698
Married, spouse absent or separated	2,711	3,521	3,898	3,767	3,794	3,899
Divorced	1,339	2,473	5,281	6,122	6,985	7,264
Widowed	1,540	1,649	1,469	1,125	845	759
Total	5,829	8,200	12,466	15,867	19,220	20,619
Children in single-parent families (percent)						
Parent Marital Status						
Never Married	4.2	6.8	14.6	30.6	39.5	42.2
Married, spouse absent or separated	46.5	42.9	31.3	23.7	19.7	18.9
Divorced	23.0	30.2	42.4	38.6	36.3	35.2
Widowed	26.4	20.1	11.8	7.1	4.4	3.7
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note- Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Current Population Reports, Series P-20, miscellaneous years and U.S. Census Bureau data posted on the internet under Families and Living Arrangements, at: <http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/hh-fam.html>. Estimates for 2000 and 2006 are based on Congressional Research Service analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement data for indicated years.

TABLE C-14--LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF WHITE¹ CHILDREN
UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, SELECTED YEARS 1960-2006

Family Type	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2006 ¹
All children (numbers in thousands)						
Living with:						
Two Parents	50,082	52,624	43,200	40,593	42,497	41,599
One Parent	3,932	5,110	7,901	9,869	12,192	12,693
Mother Only	3,381	4,581	7,059	8,321	9,765	10,090
Father Only	551	528	842	1,549	2,427	2,603
Other Relatives	775	695	887	708	1,132	1,372
Nonrelatives only	288	362	254	220	634	668
Total children	55,077	58,791	52,242	51,390	56,455	56,332
All children (percent)						
Living with:						
Two parents	90.9	89.5	82.7	79.0	75.3	73.8
One parent	7.1	8.7	15.1	19.2	21.6	22.5
Mother only	6.1	7.8	13.5	16.2	17.3	17.9
Father only	1.0	0.9	1.6	3.0	4.3	4.6
Other Relatives	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.4	2.0	2.4
Nonrelatives only	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.2
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Children in single-parent families (numbers in thousands)						
Parent Marital Status						
Never Married	NA	131	552	1,894	3,629	4,086
Married, spouse absent or separated	NA	1,822	2,243	2,356	2,445	2,487
Divorced	NA	1,997	4,106	4,847	5,532	5,606
Widowed	NA	1,160	1,000	774	587	514
Total	NA	5,110	7,901	9,869	12,193	12,693
Children in single-parent families (percent)						
Parent Marital Status						
Never Married	NA	2.6	7.0	19.2	29.8	32.2
Married, spouse absent	NA	35.7	28.4	23.9	20.1	19.6
Divorced	NA	39.1	52.0	49.1	45.4	44.2
Widowed	NA	22.7	12.7	7.8	4.8	4.1
Percent	NA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Beginning in 2002, CPS respondents were allowed to indicate identification with one or more races. The 2006 data are for respondents who identified with a single, indicated, race.

Estimates for 2006 represent persons reporting a single race of white alone.

Note- Number may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Reports, Series P-20, miscellaneous years and U.S. Census Bureau data posted on the internet under Families and Living Arrangements, at: <http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/hh-fam.html>. Estimates for 2000 and 2006 are based on Congressional Research Service analysis of U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement data for indicated years.

TABLE C-15--LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF BLACK¹ CHILDREN
UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, SELECTED YEARS 1960-2006

Family Type	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2006 ¹
All children (numbers in thousands)						
Living with:						
Two Parents	5,795	5,508	3,956	3,781	4,286	3,886
One Parent	1,897	2,995	4,297	5,484	6,080	6,283
Mother Only	1,723	2,783	4,117	5,132	5,596	5,743
Father Only	173	213	180	353	484	540
Other Relatives	826	822	999	655	879	836
Nonrelatives only	132	97	123	98	167	219
Total children	8,650	9,422	9,375	10,018	11,412	11,224
All children (percent)						
Living with:						
Two parents	67.0	58.5	42.2	37.7	37.6	34.6
One parent	21.9	31.8	45.8	54.8	53.3	56.0
Mother only	19.9	29.5	44.0	51.2	49.0	51.2
Father only	2.0	2.3	1.9	3.5	4.2	4.8
Other Relatives	9.5	8.7	10.7	6.5	7.7	7.4
Nonrelatives only	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.5	2.0
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Children in single-parent families (numbers in thousands)						
Parent Marital Status						
Never Married	NA	423	1,235	2,839	3,629	3,844
Married, spouse absent or separated	NA	1,651	1,573	1,251	1,089	1,098
Divorced	NA	438	1,078	1,117	1,188	1,161
Widowed	NA	482	411	278	173	180
Total	NA	2,995	4,297	5,484	6,080	6,283
Children in single-parent families (percent)						
Parent Marital Status						
Never Married	NA	14.1	28.7	51.8	59.7	61.2
Married, spouse absent or separated	NA	55.1	36.6	22.8	17.9	17.5
Divorced	NA	14.6	25.1	20.4	19.5	18.5
Widowed	NA	16.1	9.6	5.1	2.8	2.9
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Beginning in 2002, CPS respondents were allowed to indicate identification with one or more races. The 2006 data are for respondents who identified with a single, indicated, race. Estimates for 2006 represent persons reporting a single race of black alone.

Note- Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

NA - Not available.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Reports, Series P-20, miscellaneous years and U.S. Census Bureau data posted on the internet under Families and Living Arrangements, at: <http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/hh-fam.html>. Estimates for 2000 and 2006 are based on Congressional Research Service analysis of U.S. Census Bureau. Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement data for indicated years.

TABLE C-16--LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF WHITE NON-HISPANIC¹ CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, SELECTED YEARS 1960-2006

Family Type	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2006 ¹
All children (numbers in thousands)						
Living with:						
Two Parents	NA	NA	NA	35,956	35,198	32,459
One Parent	NA	NA	NA	7,829	9,047	8,899
Mother Only	NA	NA	NA	6,484	7,096	6,831
Father Only	NA	NA	NA	1,346	1,952	2,067
Other Relatives	NA	NA	NA	540	730	895
Nonrelatives only	NA	NA	NA	169	431	490
Total children	NA	NA	NA	44,495	45,407	42,744
All children (percent)						
Living with:						
Two parents	NA	NA	NA	80.8	77.5	67.6
One parent	NA	NA	NA	17.6	19.9	27.9
Mother only	NA	NA	NA	14.6	15.6	23.1
Father only	NA	NA	NA	3.0	4.3	4.8
Other Relatives	NA	NA	NA	1.2	1.6	3.2
Nonrelatives only	NA	NA	NA	0.4	1.0	1.3
Total percent	NA	NA	NA	100.0	100.0	100.0
Children in single-parent families (numbers in thousands)						
Parent Marital Status						
Never Married	NA	NA	NA	1,227	2,262	2,368
Married, spouse absent or separated	NA	NA	NA	1,674	1,640	1,526
Divorced	NA	NA	NA	4,296	4,718	4,617
Widowed	NA	NA	NA	632	428	388
Total	NA	NA	NA	7,829	9,047	8,899
Children in single-parent families (percent)						
Parent Marital Status						
Never Married	NA	NA	NA	15.7	25.0	26.6
Married, spouse absent	NA	NA	NA	21.4	18.1	17.1
Divorced	NA	NA	NA	54.9	52.1	51.9
Widowed	NA	NA	NA	8.1	4.7	4.4
Percent	NA	NA	NA	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Beginning in 2002, CPS respondents were allowed to indicate identification with one or more races. The 2006 data are for respondents who identified with a single, indicated, race. Estimates for 2006 represent persons reporting a single race of white alone and non-Hispanic.

Note- Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

NA - Not available.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau data posted on the internet under Families and Living Arrangements, at: <http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/hh-fam.html>. Estimates for 2000 and 2006 are based on Congressional Research Service analysis of U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement data for indicated years.

TABLE C-17--LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF HISPANIC CHILDREN
UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, SELECTED YEARS 1960-2006

Family Type	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2006 ¹
All children (numbers in thousands)						
Living with:						
Two Parents	NA	3,111	4,116	4,789	7,561	9,686
One Parent	NA	NA	1,152	2,154	3,425	4,277
Mother Only	NA	NA	1,069	1,943	2,919	3,674
Father Only	NA	NA	83	211	506	603
Other Relatives	NA	NA	183	177	431	531
Nonrelatives only	NA	NA	8	54	196	203
Total children	NA	4,006	5,459	7,174	11,613	14,697
All children (percent)						
Living with:						
Two parents	NA	77.7	75.4	66.8	65.1	65.9
One parent	NA	NA	21.1	30.0	29.5	29.1
Mother only	NA	NA	19.6	27.1	25.1	25.0
Father only	NA	NA	1.5	2.9	4.4	4.1
Other Relatives	NA	NA	3.4	2.5	3.7	3.6
Nonrelatives only	NA	NA	0.1	0.8	1.7	1.4
Total percent	NA	NA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Children in single-parent families (numbers in thousands)						
Parent Marital Status						
Never Married	NA	NA	228	703	1,526	1,971
Married, spouse absent or separated	NA	NA	468	728	870	1,077
Divorced	NA	NA	353	574	848	1,096
Widowed	NA	NA	103	149	182	133
Total	NA	NA	1,152	2,154	3,425	4,277
Children in single-parent families (percent)						
Parent Marital Status						
Never Married	NA	NA	19.8	32.6	44.5	46.1
Married, spouse absent or separated	NA	NA	40.6	33.8	25.4	25.2
Divorced	NA	NA	30.6	26.6	24.8	25.6
Widowed	NA	NA	8.9	6.9	5.3	3.1
Percent	NA	NA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Beginning in 2002, CPS respondents were allowed to indicate identification with one or more races. The 2006 data are for respondents who identified with a single, indicated, race.

Note- Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding.

NA - Not available.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Reports, Series P-20, miscellaneous years and U.S. Census Bureau data posted on the internet under Families and Living Arrangements, at: <http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/hh-fam.html>. Estimates for 2000 and 2006 are based on Congressional Research Service analysis of U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement data for indicated years.

FAMILY INCOME AND RESOURCES

FAMILY INCOME AND RESOURCES OVERVIEW

Poverty and low income place many American children at disadvantage of being able to attain their full potential as adults. By almost any indicator, poor children fare worse than their nonpoor counterparts. Poor children are generally reported to be in poorer health than non-poor children, on a variety of indicators. At birth, infants of poor mothers are more likely to be of low birth weight, and to die as infants. Poor children are more likely to suffer from chronic asthma, and more likely to suffer from lead poisoning than non-poor children. Poor children are more likely to have stunted growth and anemia, and to suffer from obesity than non-poor children – all signs of poor nutrition. It has been hypothesized that poor health and nutrition in the early years of life may translate into poorer outcomes in later years, by affecting children’s cognitive abilities and school achievement. Poor children tend to score lower on standardized tests of IQ, verbal ability, and achievement, and are less likely to advance in grade and complete high school. Poor teen adolescent girls are more likely to become teenage mothers than their non-poor counterparts, contributing to a cycle of poverty from one generation to the next.

This section of the appendix presents data on the income and poverty status of families with children. The included tables primarily distinguish families and children according to family type (e.g., female-headed families and married couples, and at times male-present families that include both married couples and male-headed families) and race and ethnicity, which bear a strong association to children’s income and poverty status. For a broader discussion of poverty, including how poverty is defined in the U.S., see Appendix G.

CHILD POVERTY TRENDS

Historical trend data show that substantial progress was made towards reducing child poverty through the 1960s, but that progress stalled soon after. More recently, beginning in the mid-1990s, progress towards reducing child poverty once again became apparent, but then regressed in the current decade. Substantial differences in the incidence in child poverty are apparent and persistent, both in terms of children’s family living arrangements (living with both parents or just one parent), and by children’s race and ethnicity.

Table C-18 depicts historical trends in child poverty since 1959. The table shows that in 1959 well over one-quarter (26.9 percent) of all children in the U.S. were poor. Within ten years, the child poverty rate was cut nearly in half, to 13.8 percent in 1969, marking a historic low. In the ten years that followed, the child poverty rate grew, reaching 16 percent by 1979. Twenty-four years after reaching its historic low, the child poverty rate reached a recent high of 22.0 percent in 1993, a full 6.0 percentage points higher than in 1969,

amounting to a 59 percent increase in the incidence of child poverty over the period. Since 1993, the child poverty rate fell to a recent low of 15.6 percent in 2000, but then once again increased, and stood at 16.9 percent in 2006.

The table shows a marked transformation in children's living arrangements and consequent effects on overall child poverty rates over the 48 years depicted. In 1959, over one in four children were poor (26.9 percent). In that year, the majority of children (91.0 percent) lived in families with a male head, comprised mostly of married couples; fewer than one in ten (9.0 percent) lived in female-headed families with no spouse present. In male-present families, the child poverty rate was 22.4, and for children in female-headed families, 72.2 percent – well over three times that of children in male-present families. In 1959, while less than one in ten children lived in female headed families (9.0 percent), children in such families accounted for nearly one quarter (24.1 percent) of all poor children. By 1978, the share of children living in female-headed families essentially doubled, accounting for 18.1 percent of all children, and the share of poor children living in such families more than doubled, accounting for nearly six of every ten poor children (58.5 percent). In that year, roughly half of all children living in female-headed families were poor (50.6 percent), compared to about one in every 13 children living in male-present families (7.9 percent). By 2006, slightly less than one in four children (24.0 percent) were living in female-headed families; with a poverty rate of 42.2 percent, they accounted for 59.7 percent of all poor children.

Table C-19 provides historical trends in child poverty by race and ethnicity since 1959. The table shows marked racial and ethnic changes in child poverty over the period examined. In 1965, the earliest year available for racial comparisons, nearly two-thirds of black children were poor (65.6 percent) compared to about one in seven white children (14.4 percent). Child poverty among black children fell markedly over the next four years, from 65.6 percent in 1965 to 39.6 percent in 1969, as did the poverty rate among white children, which fell from 14.4 percent in 1965 to 9.7 percent in 1969. After 1969, progress towards reducing child poverty for black and white children abated, and then reversed direction. Among black children, poverty rates would not begin to fall appreciably again until the late 1990s. By 1993, the poverty rate among black children reached 45.9 percent – its most recent high. Since then, the black child poverty rate has fallen substantially, reaching 30 percent in 2001, marking a historic low. Since 2001, the black child poverty rate has increased, reaching 33.0 percent in 2006.

The trend in white child poverty is somewhat more complex, as it is influenced by underlying trends among Hispanic children, who tend also to be white. It is not until 1974 that poverty among Hispanic and non-Hispanic white children can be differentiated in published Census Bureau reports based on Current Population Survey (CPS) data. In 1974, 11.0 percent of white children were poor. In that year, white non-Hispanic children had a poverty rate of 9.3 percent, but Hispanic children (most of whom are white) had a poverty rate of

28.6 percent – over three times that of their white non-Hispanic counterparts, but less than that of their black counterparts, who had a poverty rate of 39.6. Among white non-Hispanic children, their poverty rate rose from 11.0 percent in 1974 to 14.4 percent in 1983, which marked a historic high. Their poverty rate fell for the next five years, and then once again increased, reaching 12.8 percent in 1993, marking a recent high. Child poverty among non-Hispanic white children reached a historic low of 8.5 percent in 2000, but has since increased, and stood at 9.5 percent in 2006. Among Hispanic children, their poverty rate increased from 28.6 percent in 1974 to reach an all-time high twenty years later of 41.1 percent in 1994. Since the mid-1990s, poverty among Hispanic children has mostly continued to fall, reaching a historic low of 26.6 percent in 2006.

Looking at 2006, the child poverty rate among black children was highest, at 33 percent, followed by Hispanic children, at 26.6 percent, and non-Hispanic white children, at 9.5 percent. The poverty rate for black children in 2006 (33.0 percent) is significantly below what it was in 1974 (39.6 percent), whereas the poverty rate for Hispanic children in 2006 (26.6 percent) is only slightly below its 1974 level (28.6 percent) – for white non-Hispanic children, their poverty rate is essentially unchanged in 2006 (9.5 percent) compared to 1974 (9.3 percent).

Table C-20 shows child poverty rates by family type and race and ethnicity for 1998, 2002, and 2006. The table shows, for example, that in 2006, the poverty rate among all family types was lowest for non-Hispanic white children (9.5 percent), followed by Hispanic children (26.6 percent) and black children (33.0 percent). In 2006, nearly equal numbers of non-Hispanic white children (3.9 million), Hispanic children (4.0 million), and black children (3.7 million) were poor. With the exception of Hispanic children, the majority of poor children lived in female-headed families in 2006. Among black poor children, 3.0 million (81 percent) lived in female-headed families; among poor non-Hispanic white children, 2.2 million (56.1 percent) lived in female-headed families. In contrast, 1.8 million (46.7 percent) of poor Hispanic children lived in female-headed families. The table shows that the incidence of child poverty among children in married-couple families is highest among Hispanic children (poverty rate of 18.5 percent in 2006), which is over 50 percent higher than black children (poverty rate of 12.0 percent), and over four times that of white non-Hispanic children (poverty rate of 4.3 percent) living in such families. Among children living in female-headed families, non-Hispanic white children have the lowest poverty rate (32.9 percent in 2006), but that rate is nearly eight times that of their counterparts living in married-couple families (4.3 percent). Black children living in female-headed families have the highest poverty rate (49.7 percent), followed closely by Hispanic children (47.2 percent) – rates that eclipse those of their counterparts living in married-couple families: by four times for black children (12.0 percent), and by over two and one half times for Hispanic children (18.5 percent). Overall, as a result of their greater tendency to

live in married-couple families, Hispanic children have a lower overall poverty rate than black children (26.6 percent compared to 33.0 percent, respectively).

Table C-21 depicts trends in child poverty rates by race, ethnicity, and family type (female-headed or male-present households) for 1959 through 2006. Table C-22 presents trends in child poverty by children's age for 1959 through 2006. The table shows that younger children consistently have higher poverty rates than older children. This is likely due to the fact that younger children also tend to have younger parents, who are less well established in the labor market than older parents. Also, younger children are more likely than older children to have a parent who has withdrawn from the labor force, or reduced hours of work, in order to care for the child.

TABLE C-18--NUMBERS, RATES, AND PERCENT COMPOSITION OF RELATED CHILDREN BY
POVERTY STATUS AND FAMILY TYPE, 1959 TO 2006

[Numbers in thousands]

Year	Total Related Children			Children in Female-Headed Households					Children in Male-Present Households				
	Total	Poor	Poverty rate	Total	Poor	Poverty rate	Share of total children	Share of total poor children	Total	Poor	Poverty rate	Share of total children	Share of total poor children
1959	63,995	17,208	26.9	5,741	4,145	72.2	9.0	24.1	58,254	13,063	22.4	91.0	75.9
1960	65,275	17,288	26.5	5,987	4,095	68.4	9.2	23.7	59,288	13,193	22.3	90.8	76.3
1961	65,792	16,577	25.2	6,212	4,044	65.1	9.4	24.4	59,580	12,533	21.0	90.6	75.6
1962	67,385	16,630	24.7	6,419	4,506	70.2	9.5	27.1	60,966	12,124	19.9	90.5	72.9
1963	68,837	15,691	22.8	6,419	4,554	70.9	9.3	29.0	62,418	11,137	17.8	90.7	71.0
1964	69,364	15,736	22.7	6,838	4,422	64.7	9.9	28.1	62,526	11,314	18.1	90.1	71.9
1965	69,638	14,388	20.7	7,098	4,562	64.3	10.2	31.7	62,540	9,826	15.7	89.8	68.3
1966	69,869	12,146	17.4	7,106	4,262	60.0	10.2	35.1	62,763	7,884	12.6	89.8	64.9
1967 ¹	70,058	11,427	16.3	7,344	4,246	57.8	10.5	37.2	62,714	7,181	11.5	89.5	62.8
1968	70,035	10,739	15.3	7,323	4,409	60.2	10.5	41.1	62,712	6,330	10.1	89.5	58.9
1969	68,746	9,501	13.8	7,820	4,247	54.3	11.4	44.7	60,926	5,254	8.6	88.6	55.3
1970	68,815	10,235	14.9	7,987	4,689	58.7	11.6	45.8	60,828	5,546	9.1	88.4	54.2
1971 ²	68,474	10,344	15.1	9,127	4,850	53.1	13.3	46.9	59,347	5,494	9.3	86.7	53.1
1972	67,592	10,082	14.9	9,600	5,094	53.1	14.2	50.5	57,992	4,988	8.6	85.8	49.5
1973	66,626	9,453	14.2	9,929	5,171	52.1	14.9	54.7	56,697	4,282	7.6	85.1	45.3
1974 ³	65,802	9,967	15.1	10,458	5,387	51.5	15.9	54.0	55,344	4,580	8.3	84.1	46.0
1975	64,750	10,882	16.8	10,622	5,597	52.7	16.4	51.4	54,128	5,285	9.8	83.6	48.6
1976	63,729	10,081	15.8	10,739	5,583	52.0	16.9	55.4	52,990	4,498	8.5	83.1	44.6
1977	62,823	10,028	16.0	11,238	5,658	50.3	17.9	56.4	51,585	4,370	8.5	82.1	43.6
1978	61,987	9,722	15.7	11,232	5,687	50.6	18.1	58.5	50,755	4,035	7.9	81.9	41.5
1979 ⁴	62,646	9,993	16.0	11,595	5,635	48.6	18.5	56.4	51,051	4,358	8.5	81.5	43.6
1980	62,168	11,114	17.9	11,539	5,866	50.8	18.6	52.8	50,629	5,248	10.4	81.4	47.2

TABLE C-18--NUMBERS, RATES AND PERCENT COMPOSITION OF RELATED CHILDREN BY POVERTY STATUS AND FAMILY TYPE, 1959 TO 2006 -continued
[Numbers in thousands]

Year	Total Related Children			Children in Female-Headed Households					Children in Male-Present Households				
	Total	Poor	Poverty rate	Total	Poor	Poverty rate	Share of total children	Share of total poor children	Total	Poor	Poverty rate	Share of total children	Share of total poor children
1981 ⁵	61,756	12,068	19.5	12,059	6,305	52.3	19.5	52.2	49,697	5,763	11.6	80.5	47.8
1982	61,565	13,139	21.3	11,946	6,696	56.1	19.4	51.0	49,619	6,443	13.0	80.6	49.0
1983 ⁶	61,578	13,427	21.8	12,172	6,747	55.4	19.8	50.2	49,406	6,680	13.5	80.2	49.8
1984	61,681	12,929	21.0	12,536	6,772	54.0	20.3	52.4	49,145	6,157	12.5	79.7	47.6
1985	62,019	12,483	20.1	12,531	6,716	53.6	20.2	53.8	49,488	5,767	11.7	79.8	46.2
1986	62,009	12,257	19.8	12,763	6,943	54.4	20.6	56.6	49,246	5,314	10.8	79.4	43.4
1987 ⁷	63,009	12,275	19.5	13,066	7,019	53.7	20.7	57.2	49,943	5,256	10.5	79.3	42.8
1988	62,906	11,935	19.0	13,146	6,955	52.9	20.9	58.3	49,760	4,980	10.0	79.1	41.7
1989	63,225	12,001	19.0	13,316	6,808	51.1	21.1	56.7	49,909	5,193	10.4	78.9	43.3
1990	63,908	12,715	19.9	13,793	7,363	53.4	21.6	57.9	50,115	5,352	10.7	78.4	42.1
1991 ⁸	64,800	13,658	21.1	14,545	8,065	55.4	22.4	59.0	50,255	5,593	11.1	77.6	41.0
1992 ⁹	67,256	14,521	21.6	15,319	8,368	54.6	22.8	57.6	51,937	6,153	11.8	77.2	42.4
1993 ¹⁰	68,040	14,961	22.0	15,844	8,503	53.7	23.3	56.8	52,196	6,458	12.4	76.7	43.2
1994	68,819	14,610	21.2	15,924	8,427	52.9	23.1	57.7	52,895	6,183	11.7	76.9	42.3
1995	69,425	13,999	20.2	16,637	8,364	50.3	24.0	59.7	52,788	5,635	10.7	76.0	40.3
1996	69,411	13,764	19.8	16,213	7,990	49.3	23.4	58.0	53,198	5,774	10.9	76.6	42.0
1997	69,844	13,422	19.2	16,175	7,928	49.0	23.2	59.1	53,669	5,494	10.2	76.8	40.9
1998	70,253	12,845	18.3	16,550	7,627	46.1	23.6	59.4	53,703	5,218	9.7	76.4	40.6
1999	70,480	11,510	16.3	15,762	6,602	41.9	22.4	57.4	54,718	4,908	9.0	77.6	42.6
2000 ¹¹	70,538	11,005	15.6	15,717	6,300	40.1	22.3	57.2	54,821	4,705	8.6	77.7	42.8
2001	70,950	11,175	15.8	16,137	6,341	39.3	22.7	56.7	54,813	4,834	8.8	77.3	43.3

TABLE C-18--NUMBERS, RATES AND PERCENT COMPOSITION OF RELATED CHILDREN BY POVERTY STATUS AND FAMILY TYPE, 1959 TO 2006 -continued
[Numbers in thousands]

Year	Total Related Children			Children in Female-Headed Households					Children in Male-Present Households				
	Total	Poor	Poverty rate	Total	Poor	Poverty rate	Share of total children	Share of total poor children	Total	Poor	Poverty rate	Share of total children	Share of total poor children
2002	71,619	11,646	16.3	16,565	6,564	39.6	23.1	56.4	55,054	5,082	9.2	76.9	43.6
2003	71,907	12,340	17.2	16,964	7,085	41.8	23.6	57.4	54,943	5,255	9.6	76.4	42.6
2004 ¹²	72,133	12,473	17.3	17,081	7,152	41.9	23.7	57.3	55,052	5,321	9.7	76.3	42.7
2005	72,095	12,335	17.1	16,862	7,210	42.8	23.4	58.5	55,233	5,125	9.3	76.6	41.5
2006	72,609	12,299	16.9	17,416	7,341	42.2	24.0	59.7	55,193	4,958	9.0	76.0	40.3

¹Implementation of a new March Current Population Survey (CPS) processing system.

²Implementation of 1970 Census population controls.

³Implementation of a new March CPS processing system. Questionnaire expanded to ask eleven income questions.

⁴Implementation of 1980 Census population controls. Questionnaire expanded to show 27 possible values from 51 possible sources of income.

⁵Implemented three technical changes to the poverty definition. See Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980; Series P-60, No. 133.

⁶Implementation of Hispanic population weighting controls.

⁷Implementation of a new March CPS processing system.

⁸CPS file for March 1992 (1991 data) was corrected after the release of the 1991 Income and Poverty reports. Weights for nine person records were omitted on the original file.

⁹Implementation of 1990 Census population controls.

¹⁰Data collection method changed from paper and pencil to computer- assisted interviewing.

¹¹Implementation of Census 2000 based population controls and sample expanded by 28,000 households.

¹²The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC.

Source: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau. Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements. Historical Poverty Tables, Table 10.

TABLE C-19--NUMBERS, RATES AND PERCENT COMPOSITION OF RELATED CHILDREN BELOW POVERTY, BY RACE¹ AND ETHNICITY 1959-2006

[Numbers in thousands]

Year	Number					Rate					Composition			
	Total	Black	White	White non-Hispanic ¹	Hispanic ²	Total	Black	White	White non-Hispanic ¹	Hispanic ²	Black	White	White non-Hispanic ¹	Hispanic ²
1959	17,208	NA	11,386	NA	NA	26.9	NA	20.6	NA	NA	NA	66.2	NA	NA
1960	17,288	NA	11,229	NA	NA	26.5	NA	20.0	NA	NA	NA	65.0	NA	NA
1961	16,577	NA	NA	NA	NA	25.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1962	16,630	NA	NA	NA	NA	24.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1963	15,691	NA	NA	NA	NA	22.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1964	15,736	NA	NA	NA	NA	22.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1965	14,388	5,022	8,595	NA	NA	20.7	65.6	14.4	NA	NA	34.9	59.7	NA	NA
1966	12,146	4,774	7,204	NA	NA	17.4	50.6	12.1	NA	NA	39.3	59.3	NA	NA
1967 ³	11,427	4,558	6,729	NA	NA	16.3	47.4	11.3	NA	NA	39.9	58.9	NA	NA
1968	10,739	4,188	6,373	NA	NA	15.3	43.1	10.7	NA	NA	39.0	59.3	NA	NA
1969	9,501	3,677	5,667	NA	NA	13.8	39.6	9.7	NA	NA	38.7	59.6	NA	NA
1970	10,235	3,922	6,138	NA	NA	14.9	41.5	10.5	NA	NA	38.3	60.0	NA	NA
1971 ³	10,344	3,836	6,341	NA	NA	15.1	40.4	10.9	NA	NA	37.1	61.3	NA	NA
1972	10,082	4,025	5,784	NA	NA	14.9	42.7	10.1	NA	NA	39.9	57.4	NA	NA
1973	9,453	3,822	5,462	NA	1,364	14.2	40.6	9.7	NA	27.8	40.4	57.8	NA	14.4
1974 ³	9,967	3,713	6,079	4,697	1,414	15.1	39.6	11.0	9.3	28.6	37.3	61.0	47.1	14.2
1975	10,882	3,884	6,748	5,185	1,619	16.8	41.4	12.5	10.5	33.1	35.7	62.0	47.6	14.9
1976	10,081	3,758	6,034	4,664	1,424	15.8	40.4	11.3	9.6	30.1	37.3	59.9	46.3	14.1
1977	10,028	3,850	5,943	4,582	1,402	16.0	41.6	11.4	9.7	28.0	38.4	59.3	45.7	14.0
1978	9,722	3,781	5,674	4,383	1,354	15.7	41.2	11.0	9.4	27.2	38.9	58.4	45.1	13.9
1979 ³	9,993	3,745	5,909	4,476	1,505	16.0	40.8	11.4	9.6	27.7	37.5	59.1	44.8	15.1
1980	11,114	3,906	6,817	5,174	1,718	17.9	42.1	13.4	11.3	33.0	35.1	61.3	46.6	15.5

C-34

TABLE C-19--NUMBERS, RATES AND PERCENT COMPOSITION OF RELATED CHILDREN BELOW POVERTY, BY RACE¹ AND ETHNICITY 1959-2006 -continued

[Numbers in thousands]

Year	Number					Rate					Composition			
	Total	Black	White	White non-Hispanic	Hispanic ²	Total	Black	White	White non-Hispanic	Hispanic ²	Black	White	White non-Hispanic	Hispanic ²
1981 ³	12,068	4,170	7,429	5,639	1,874	19.5	44.9	14.7	12.4	35.4	34.6	61.6	46.7	15.5
1982	13,139	4,388	8,282	6,229	2,117	21.3	47.3	16.5	13.8	38.9	33.4	63.0	47.4	16.1
1983 ³	13,427	4,273	8,534	6,381	2,251	21.8	46.2	17.0	14.4	37.7	31.8	63.6	47.5	16.8
1984	12,929	4,320	8,086	5,828	2,317	21.0	46.2	16.4	13.1	38.7	33.4	62.5	45.1	17.9
1985	12,483	4,057	7,838	5,421	2,512	20.1	43.1	15.6	12.3	39.6	32.5	62.8	43.4	20.1
1986	12,257	4,037	7,714	5,388	2,413	19.8	42.7	15.3	12.2	37.1	32.9	62.9	44.0	19.7
1987 ³	12,275	4,234	7,398	4,902	2,606	19.7	44.4	14.7	11.2	38.9	34.5	60.3	39.9	21.2
1988 ³	11,935	4,148	7,095	4,594	2,576	19.0	42.8	14.0	10.5	37.3	34.8	59.4	38.5	21.6
1989	12,001	4,257	7,164	4,779	2,496	19.0	43.2	14.1	10.9	35.5	35.5	59.7	39.8	20.8
1990	12,715	4,412	7,696	5,106	2,750	19.9	44.2	15.1	11.6	37.7	34.7	60.5	40.2	21.6
1991 ³	13,658	4,637	8,316	5,497	2,977	21.1	45.6	16.4	12.4	39.8	34.0	60.9	40.2	21.8
1992 ³	14,521	5,015	8,752	5,558	3,440	21.6	46.3	16.5	12.4	39.0	34.5	60.3	38.3	23.7
1993	14,961	5,030	9,123	5,819	3,666	22.0	45.9	17.0	12.8	39.9	33.6	61.0	38.9	24.5
1994	14,610	4,787	8,826	5,404	3,956	21.2	43.3	16.3	11.8	41.1	32.8	60.4	37.0	27.1
1995	13,999	4,644	8,474	4,745	3,938	20.2	41.5	15.5	10.6	39.3	33.2	60.5	33.9	28.1
1996	13,764	4,411	8,488	4,656	4,090	19.8	39.5	15.5	10.4	39.9	32.0	61.7	33.8	29.7
1997	13,422	4,116	8,441	4,759	3,865	19.2	36.8	15.4	10.7	36.4	30.7	62.9	35.5	28.8
1998	12,845	4,073	7,935	4,458	3,670	18.3	36.4	14.4	10.0	33.6	31.7	61.8	34.7	28.6
1999 ²	11,678	3,698	7,194	3,832	3,561	16.6	32.8	13.4	8.8	29.9	31.7	61.6	32.8	30.5
2000 ³	11,005	3,495	6,834	3,715	3,342	15.6	30.9	12.4	8.5	27.6	31.8	62.1	33.8	30.4
2001 ⁴	11,175	3,423	7,086	3,887	3,433	15.8	30.0	12.8	8.9	27.4	30.6	63.4	34.8	30.7
2002 ⁵	11,646	3,570	7,203	3,848	3,653	16.3	32.1	13.1	8.9	28.2	30.7	61.8	33.0	31.4

C-35

TABLE C-19--NUMBERS, RATES AND PERCENT COMPOSITION OF RELATED CHILDREN BELOW POVERTY, BY RACE¹ AND ETHNICITY 1959-2006 -continued

[Numbers in thousands]

Year	Number					Rate					Composition			
	Total	Black	White	White non-Hispanic	Hispanic ¹	Total	Black	White	White non-Hispanic	Hispanic ¹	Black	White	White non-Hispanic	Hispanic ¹
2003	12,340	3,750	7,624	3,957	3,982	17.2	33.6	13.9	9.3	29.5	30.4	61.8	32.1	32.3
2004	12,473	3,702	7,876	4,190	3,985	17.3	33.4	14.3	9.9	28.6	29.7	63.1	33.6	31.9
2005	12,335	3,743	7,652	3,973	3,977	17.1	34.2	13.9	9.5	27.7	30.3	62.0	32.2	32.2
2006	12,229	3,690	7,522	3,930	3,959	16.9	33.0	13.6	9.5	26.6	30.2	61.5	32.1	32.4

¹Beginning in 2002, individuals on the Current Population Survey (CPS) could identify as belonging to more than one racial group. In 2002, the racial categories for whites and blacks are for individuals identifying as belonging to only one racial group; people of "mixed" race and races other than white only or black only are separately identified in 2002. Hispanics may be of any race, and are identified separately.

² For 1999, figures are based on 2000 Census population controls. For 1992, on 1990 Census population controls. For 1991, figures are revised to correct for nine omitted weights from the original March 1992 Current Population Survey (CPS) file. For 1988 and 1987, figures are based on new processing procedures and are also revised to reflect corrections to the files after publication of the 1988 advance report, *Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States: 1988*, P-60, No. 166. In 1983, implemented three technical changes to the poverty definition. The 1981 data reflect implementation of 1980 population controls and expansion of income items on the CPS questionnaire. 1979 reflects implementation of 1980 census population controls and expansion of CPS income items. 1974 reflects implementation of a new CPS processing system and expansion of the questionnaire's income items. The 1971 data reflect implementation of 1970 population controls. The 1967 data reflect implementation of a new CPS processing system.

³ Consistent with 2001 data through implementation of Census 2000-based population controls and a 28,000 household sample expansion.

⁴ For 2001 and earlier years, the CPS allowed respondents to report only one race group. The reference rate groups for 2001 and earlier poverty data are: white, non-Hispanic white, black, and Asian and Pacific Islander.

⁵ The 2003 CPS (data for 2002) allowed respondents to choose more than one race. The numbers and rates reported for white and black are for those who reported white and did not report any other race category, or those who reported black and did not report any other race category.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Current Population Survey (CPS) Report p60-233. Table B-2.

TABLE C-20--NUMBER OF POOR RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS BY FAMILY TYPE AND RACE AND ETHNICITY, 1998, 2002, 2006

[Numbers in thousands]

	1998			2002			2006		
	Number	Poverty rate	Percent share ¹	Number	Poverty rate	Percent share ¹	Number	Poverty rate	Percent share ¹
All Families ²	12,845	18.3	100.0	11,646	16.3	100.0	12,299	16.9	100.0
White ³	7,935	14.4	100.0	7,203	13.1	100.0	7,522	13.6	100.0
White non-Hispanic ³	NA	NA	NA	3,848	8.9	100.0	3,930	9.5	100.0
Black ³	4,073	36.4	100.0	3,570	32.1	100.0	3,690	33.0	100.0
Hispanic ⁴	3,670	33.6	100.0	3,653	28.2	100.0	3,959	26.6	100.0
Married-Couple Families ²	4,550	9.0	35.4	4,352	8.5	37.4	4,182	8.1	34.0
White ³	3,604	8.4	45.4	3,482	8.1	48.3	3,164	7.5	42.1
White non-Hispanic ³	NA	NA	NA	1,681	4.9	43.7	1,415	4.3	36.0
Black ³	536	12.1	13.2	518	11.5	14.5	543	12.0	14.7
Hispanic ⁴	1,723	23.3	46.9	1,898	21.2	52.0	1,876	18.5	47.4
Female Householder Families, No Spouse Present ²	7,627	46.4	59.4	6,564	39.6	56.4	7,341	42.1	59.7
White ³	3,875	40.0	48.8	3,271	34.7	45.4	3,840	37.8	51.1
White non-Hispanic ³	NA	NA	NA	1,949	29.2	50.6	2,206	32.9	56.1
Black ³	3,366	54.7	82.6	2,855	47.5	80.0	2,971	49.7	80.5
Hispanic ⁴	1,739	59.6	47.4	1,501	47.9	41.1	1,848	47.2	46.7

C-37

TABLE C-20--NUMBER OF POOR RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS BY FAMILY TYPE AND RACE AND ETHNICITY, 1998, 2002, 2006 -continued

[Numbers in thousands]

	1998			2002			2006		
	Number	Poverty rate	Percent share ¹	Number	Poverty rate	Percent share ¹	Number	Poverty rate	Percent share ¹
Male Householder Families, No Spouse Present ²	669	20.0	5.2	731	20.2	6.3	776	20.3	6.3
White ³	456	17.6	5.7	450	16.8	6.2	518	18.3	6.9
White non-Hispanic ³	NA	NA	NA	218	11.8	5.7	309	15.1	7.9
Black ³	171	28.6	4.2	197	32.5	5.5	175	25.9	4.7
Hispanic ⁴	207	33.7	5.6	253	28.4	6.9	235	28.0	5.9

¹ Percentage share of total for each racial/ethnic group.

² Includes races other than white, black, or Hispanic.

³ The 2003 CPS (data for 2002) allowed respondents to choose more than one race. The numbers and rates reported for white and black are for those who reported white and did not report any other race category, or those who reported black and did not report any other race category.

⁴ People of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NA - Not available.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Current Population Survey (CPS). Detailed Poverty Tables. Table 1 (1998 through 2001), Table POV21 (2002 and after).

TABLE C-21--POVERTY RATES OF CHILDREN BY FAMILY TYPE,
AND RACE¹ AND ETHNICITY, 1959- 2006

Year	Female Head					Male Present					
	Total	Black	White	White, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Total	Black	White	White, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Total
1959	26.9	81.6	64.6	NA	NA	72.2	60.6	17.4	NA	NA	22.4
1960	26.5	NA	59.9	NA	NA	68.4	NA	17.0	NA	NA	22.3
1965	20.7	NA	52.9	NA	NA	64.2	NA	11.4	NA	NA	15.7
1966	17.4	76.6	46.9	NA	NA	58.2	39.9	9.2	NA	NA	12.6
1967	16.3	72.4	42.1	NA	NA	54.3	35.3	8.7	NA	NA	11.5
1968	15.3	70.5	44.4	NA	NA	55.2	29.8	7.8	NA	NA	10.2
1969	13.8	68.2	45.2	NA	NA	54.4	25.0	6.7	NA	NA	8.6
1970	14.9	67.7	43.1	NA	NA	53.0	26.0	7.3	NA	NA	9.2
1971	15.1	56.6	44.6	NA	NA	53.1	25.5	7.4	NA	NA	9.3
1972	14.9	69.5	41.1	NA	NA	53.1	24.1	6.8	NA	NA	8.6
1973	14.2	67.2	42.1	NA	68.7	52.1	21.7	6.0	NA	18.8	7.6
1974	15.1	65.0	42.9	NA	64.3	51.5	20.0	6.9	NA	20.0	8.7
1975	16.8	66.0	44.2	NA	68.4	52.7	22.1	8.2	NA	23.8	9.8
1976	15.8	65.6	42.7	NA	67.3	52.0	19.4	7.1	NA	20.8	8.5
1977	16.0	65.7	40.3	NA	68.6	50.3	19.9	7.1	NA	17.9	8.5
1978	15.7	66.4	39.9	NA	68.9	50.6	17.6	6.8	NA	17.2	7.9
1979	16.0	63.1	38.5	NA	62.2	48.6	18.7	7.3	NA	19.2	8.5
1980	17.9	54.8	41.6	NA	65.0	50.8	20.3	9.0	NA	22.9	10.4
1981	19.5	67.7	42.8	NA	67.3	52.3	23.4	10.0	NA	24.5	11.6
1982	21.3	70.7	46.5	NA	71.8	56.0	24.1	11.6	NA	27.8	13.0
1983	21.8	68.3	47.1	NA	70.6	55.4	23.7	12.0	NA	27.3	13.5
1984	21.0	66.2	45.9	NA	71.0	54.0	24.3	11.0	NA	27.5	12.5
1985	20.1	66.9	45.2	NA	72.4	53.6	18.8	10.4	NA	27.4	11.7

C-39

TABLE C-21--POVERTY RATES OF CHILDREN BY FAMILY TYPE,
RACE¹ AND ETHNICITY, 1959- 2006 -continued

Year	Female Head					Male Present					
	Total	Black	White	White non- Hispanic	Hispanic	Total	Black	White	White non- Hispanic	Hispanic	Total
1986	19.8	67.1	46.3	NA	66.7	54.4	17.0	9.8	NA	25.8	10.8
1987	20.0	68.3	45.8	NA	70.1	54.7	19.8	9.5	NA	28.3	10.9
1987 ²	19.7	66.9	45.0	NA	69.8	53.7	19.1	9.3	NA	27.7	10.6
1988	19.0	64.7	44.9	NA	69.6	52.9	18.7	8.5	NA	25.4	10.0
1989	19.0	63.1	42.5	NA	64.3	51.1	20.0	9.1	NA	25.5	10.4
1990	19.9	64.7	45.9	NA	68.4	53.4	19.3	9.5	NA	26.7	10.7
1991	21.1	68.2	47.1	NA	68.6	55.5	17.3	10.1	NA	29.1	11.1
1992 ⁴	21.6	67.1	45.9	NA	65.9	54.6	19.4	10.3	NA	29.6	11.8
1993	22.0	65.9	45.6	NA	66.1	53.7	19.5	11.3	NA	29.9	12.4
1994	21.2	53.2	45.7	NA	68.3	52.9	17.7	10.4	NA	30.8	11.7
1995	20.2	61.6	42.5	NA	65.7	50.3	14.4	9.8	NA	28.8	10.7
1996	19.8	58.2	43.1	NA	67.4	49.3	16.0	9.9	NA	30.4	10.9
1997	19.2	55.3	44.3	NA	62.8	49.0	14.2	9.4	NA	26.9	10.2
1998	18.3	54.7	40.0	NA	59.6	46.1	14.1	8.9	NA	24.1	9.7
1999 ⁴	16.6	51.9	35.7	29.0	52.4	42.1	12.2	8.5	5.3	22.4	9.1
2000 ⁵	15.6	49.3	33.9	27.9	49.8	40.1	10.9	8.2	5.5	20.8	8.6
2001 ⁶	15.8	46.6	34.7	29.0	49.3	39.3	12.3	8.3	5.3	20.3	8.8
2002	16.3	47.5	34.7	29.2	47.9	39.6	14.0	8.6	5.3	21.9	9.2
2003 ⁸	17.2	49.8	37.0	30.7	50.6	41.8	14.2	8.9	5.4	22.3	9.6
2004	17.3	49.2	38.2	31.5	51.9	41.9	14.6	9.0	5.8	20.7	9.7
2005	17.1	50.2	38.8	33.1	50.2	42.8	15.0	8.6	5.1	20.3	9.3
2006	16.9	49.7	37.8	32.9	47.2	42.1	13.8	8.2	4.9	19.2	9.0

C-40

¹ Beginning in 2002, individuals on the Current Population Survey (CPS) could identify as belonging to more than one racial group. In 2002, the racial categories for whites and blacks are for individuals identifying as belonging to only one racial group; people of “mixed” race and races other than white only or black only are separately identified in 2002. Hispanics may be of any race, and are identified separately.

² Revised.

³ For 1992, figures are based on 1990 Census population controls.

⁴ Reflecting Census 2000-based population controls.

⁵ Reflecting Census 2000-based population controls and a 28,000 household expansion.

⁶ For 2001 and earlier years, the Current Population Survey (CPS) allowed respondents to report only one race group.

⁷ The 2003 CPS (data for 2002) allowed respondents to choose more than one race. The numbers and rates reported for white and black are for those who reported white and did not report any other race category, or those who reported black and did not report any other race category.

NA - Not available

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Current Population Survey (CPS). Series P-60 reports.

TABLE C-22 --NUMBER OF POOR CHILDREN¹ UNDER AGE 18, UNDER AGE 6, AND FROM 6 TO 17 YEARS AND THEIR POVERTY RATES, 1969-2006

[Numbers in thousands]

Year	Total number of children under age 18	Total number of poor children under age 18	Poverty rate of children under age 18	Total number of children under 6	Total number of poor children under age 6	Poverty rate of children under age 6	Total number of children age 6 -17	Total number of poor children age 6 -17	Poverty rate children age 6 -17
1969	69,789	9,821	14.1	21,578	3,298	15.3	48,211	6,523	13.5
1970	69,873	10,493	15.0	21,395	3,561	16.6	48,478	6,932	14.3
1971	68,474	10,344	15.1	20,690	3,499	16.9	47,784	6,845	14.3
1972	67,592	10,082	14.9	20,393	3,276	16.1	47,199	6,806	14.4
1973	66,626	9,453	14.2	19,747	3,097	15.7	46,879	6,356	13.6
1974	65,802	9,967	15.1	19,451	3,294	16.9	46,351	6,673	14.4
1975	64,750	10,882	16.8	19,003	3,460	18.2	45,747	7,422	16.2
1976	63,729	10,081	15.8	18,509	3,270	17.7	45,220	6,811	15.1
1977	62,823	10,028	16.0	18,335	3,326	18.1	44,488	6,702	15.1
1978	61,987	9,722	15.7	18,495	3,184	17.2	43,492	6,538	15.0
1979	60,983	9,738	16.0	18,678	3,348	17.9	42,305	6,390	15.1
1980 ²	62,168	11,114	17.9	19,661	3,986	20.3	42,507	7,128	16.8
1981	61,756	12,068	19.5	20,118	4,422	22.0	41,638	7,646	18.4
1982	61,565	13,139	21.3	20,469	4,821	23.3	41,096	8,318	20.2
1983	61,384	13,427	21.8	21,000	5,164	24.6	40,384	8,162	20.2
1984	61,681	12,929	21.0	21,082	4,938	23.4	40,599	7,991	19.7
1985	62,019	12,483	20.1	21,395	4,832	22.6	40,624	7,651	18.8
1986	62,009	12,257	19.8	21,401	4,619	21.6	40,608	7,638	18.8
1987	62,423	12,275	19.7	21,639	4,792	22.1	40,784	7,483	18.3
1988	62,906	11,935	19.0	21,998	4,800	21.8	40,908	7,135	17.4
1989	63,225	12,001	19.0	22,220	4,868	21.9	41,006	7,133	17.4
1990	61,681	12,715	19.9	22,629	5,198	23.0	41,279	7,517	18.2
1991	63,908	13,658	21.1	22,853	5,483	24.0	41,947	8,175	19.5
1992 ³	64,800	14,521	21.6	23,674	6,082	25.7	43,582	8,440	19.4
1993	67,256	14,961	22.0	23,850	6,097	25.6	44,189	8,865	20.1

TABLE C-22--NUMBER OF POOR CHILDREN¹ UNDER AGE 18, UNDER AGE 6 AND FROM 6 TO 17 YEARS AND THEIR POVERTY RATES, 1969-2006 -continued

[Numbers in thousands]

Year	Total number of children under age 18	Total number of poor children under age 18	Poverty rate of children under age 18	Total number of children under 6	Total number of poor children under age 6	Poverty rate of children under age 6	Total number of children age 6-17	Total number of poor children age 6-17	Poverty rate children age 6-17
1994	68,040	14,610	21.2	23,946	5,878	24.5	44,873	8,732	19.5
1995	68,819	13,999	20.2	23,943	5,670	23.7	45,481	8,329	18.3
1996	69,425	13,764	19.8	23,452	5,333	22.7	45,959	8,431	18.3
1997	69,411	13,422	19.2	23,363	5,049	21.6	46,481	8,373	18.0
1998	69,844	12,845	18.3	23,160	4,775	20.6	47,093	8,071	17.1
1999 ⁴	70,253	11,668	16.6	22,659	4,162	18.4	47,745	7,506	15.7
2000	70,404	11,005	15.6	22,795	4,066	17.8	47,743	6,939	14.5
2001	70,538	11,175	15.8	23,042	4,204	18.2	47,908	6,971	14.6
2002	70,950	11,646	16.3	23,247	4,296	18.5	48,372	7,350	15.2
2003	71,619	12,340	17.2	23,455	4,654	19.8	48,452	7,686	15.9
2004	71,907	12,473	17.3	23,752	4,747	20.0	48,381	7,726	16.0
2005	72,133	12,335	17.1	23,914	4,784	20.0	48,181	7,551	15.7
2006	72,095	12,299	16.9	24,204	4,830	20.0	48,404	7,468	15.4

¹ Related children living in families.

² Implementation of 1980 Census population controls.

³ Implementation of 1990 Census population controls.

⁴ Implementation of 2000 Census population weighting controls.

Note- Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Series P-60 reports for 1969 through 1986. Also: Congressional Research Service (CRS) tabulations of U.S. Census Bureau Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey for 1987 through 2006.

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS AND INCOME

Table C-23 presents trends in characteristics and income composition of female-headed families with children, by families' poverty status for selected years from 1990 through 2006. The table shows, for example, an increasing share of female-headed families with children in which the mother has never married – up from 28.3 percent in 1990 to 39.4 percent in 2006. Among poor female-headed families with children, slightly more than half were headed by never-married mothers in 2006 – up from 40.3 percent in 1990.

The table shows that the share of female-headed families with children who reported having income from earnings increased from 1990 to 2000. Since 2000, the share of these families with earnings has fallen somewhat, likely as a lingering effect of the economic recession that occurred at the beginning of the decade (March through November 2001). Among female-headed families overall, the share with earnings increased from 75.1 percent in 1990, to nearly 87 percent in 2000. By 2006, the share of such families who had earnings dropped somewhat, to about 83 percent. Even among poor female-headed families, their share with earnings increased over the period shown, from 50.5 percent in 1990 to 65.5 percent in 2000, though their share with earnings fell to 58.8 percent in 2006.

The importance of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) has grown in recent years and has likely contributed to a commensurate increased prevalence of earnings seen in recent years among female-headed families with children. In 1990, 39.1 percent of poor female-headed families with children were eligible for the EITC; by 2000 the share eligible for the EITC grew to 57.6 percent. Expansions to the EITC in 1990 (phased-in in 1991 and 1992) and in 1993 (phased-in in 1994 through 1996) expanded the credit's "work bonus" to families with children, amounting to as much as 40 additional cents for each dollar earned by a low-income family with children.

The EITC expansions, along with federal welfare reform in 1996 under the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA, PL 104-193), and a strong economy during much of the 1990s increased work and earnings among female-headed families with children, reduced their reliance on cash welfare, helped to increase their incomes, and reduced poverty. In 1990, 45 percent of female-headed families with children were poor, and in 2000, 33 percent were poor (not shown in, but calculated from Table C-23).³ Overall, among female-headed families, their mean after-tax, post-tax credit income increased from \$8,737 in 1990 to \$10,703 in 2000 in real terms.⁴ Since

³ Poverty is calculated here based on cash income only. The effect on poverty reduction would be even larger if non-cash benefits and the net effect of tax credits were included as income in the calculation.

⁴ This means that the dollars were price-adjusted to 2006 dollars by the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U).

2000, poverty among these families has increased to nearly 37 percent by 2006, and mean income per family member has dropped slightly, to \$10,635.

While the share of female-headed families with children that are poor has shrunk since 1990, among those families that remain poor, there has been a marked shift towards reduced reliance on welfare and increased reliance on earnings from work, supplemented by the EITC.

The share of poor female-headed families with children receiving cash public assistance (AFDC, TANF, or General Assistance) fell from 61.1 percent in 1990 to 19.2 percent in 2006, reflecting states' transformation of their cash welfare programs under TANF and individuals' responses to those changes. At the same time, however, the share of poor female-headed families receiving assistance from food stamps decreased from 70.7 percent in 1990 to 54.7 percent in 2006.

Among poor female-headed families with children, in 1990, earnings accounted for about 27 percent of total family income and cash welfare about 28 percent; in 2006, earnings increased to about 44 percent of total income while cash public assistance shrank to about six percent.⁵

Among poor female-headed families, mean income per family member fell from \$4,052 in 1990 to \$3,730 in 2006.⁶ However, the EITC and the Child Tax Credit (which was made partially refundable beginning in tax year 2001) closed the gap in after-tax income that occurred over the period as a result of the displacement of welfare income with earnings, whose value was in part otherwise eroded by federal payroll taxes (FICA) and, in some cases, state taxes. On an after-tax basis, mean income after taxes and credits among poor female-headed families with children was \$4,091 in 2006 – not appreciably different than in 1990, when mean after-tax tax income was estimated at \$4,083 (in 2006 constant dollars).

Tables C-24 and C-25 depict family characteristics and income composition for female-headed families and male-present families with children, respectively, in 2006, by family income to poverty ratios. Families are considered poor if their income to poverty ratio is less than 1. Based on calculations from Table C-24, for example, in 2006, 36.8 percent of female-headed families with children were poor, but 53.4 percent had family income below 1.5 times the poverty line, and 82.5 percent had family income below twice the poverty line. In comparison, while 7.5 percent of male-present families with children were poor, 15 percent had family incomes below 1.5 times the poverty line, and nearly 43 percent had incomes below twice the poverty line (calculated from Table C-25).

Among other things, the tables show the relative importance of earnings, even among poor families, in providing for income support. Among poor female-headed families with children, nearly 59 percent had income from

⁵ Total income includes cash income and the value of non-cash benefits, such as food stamps, school lunch, and housing subsidies, but excludes taxes and tax credits.

⁶ Mean income includes cash and non-cash benefits, but excludes taxes and tax credits.

earnings, and earnings accounted for 44.2 percent of their total income. Among poor female-headed families with incomes from 75 percent to 99 percent of poverty, 81.3 percent had earned income, with earnings accounting for 61 percent of their total income. Even among the poorest female-headed families, having incomes below half the poverty threshold, 40.2 percent had income from earnings, which was nearly twice the share (21.4 percent) that received TANF or other cash public assistance (8.9 percent). Food stamps provide an important income supplement to poor families, but only 58 percent of very poor female-headed families (below 50 percent of poverty) reported receiving food stamps, although most would be eligible based on their low income. About 28 percent of poor female-headed families (50 percent to 74 percent of poverty) reported receiving housing assistance. The importance of the EITC is readily apparent to poor and near-poor female-headed families; over three quarters (76.4 percent) with incomes from 75 percent to 99 percent of poverty, and about 86 percent with incomes from 100 percent to 124 percent of poverty are estimated to receive the EITC. Among these families, the EITC amounted to an income supplement of 14 percent to 12 percent, respectively. Within these income ranges, the EITC, combined with the partially refundable child tax credit more than offsets any federal or state tax liabilities they may incur, resulting in a net income supplement of 11 percent to 9 percent, for families in the range of 75 percent to 99 percent and 100 percent to 124 percent of poverty, respectively (see total after-tax income under the Child Tax Credit line). In contrast, female-headed families with incomes from 150 percent to 199 percent of poverty have a net-tax liability amounting to about 5 percent of income (i.e., after-tax income is estimated at 94.6 percent of their pre-tax cash and in-kind benefit income).

TABLE C-23--TRENDS IN DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND INCOME COMPOSITION OF FEMALE-HEADED FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN: 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2006

	Poor ¹				Nonpoor ¹				Total			
	1990	1995	2000	2006	1990	1995	2000	2006	1990	1995	2000	2006
Number of Families (in thousands)	3,722	3,874	3,099	3,804	4,488	5,370	6,171	6,519	8,211	9,244	9,269	10,323
Family Characteristics:												
Percent Never Married	40.3	43.1	49.6	50.4	18.3	22.0	31.0	33.0	28.3	30.8	37.2	39.4
Percent with head age 15 to 19	2.9	2.2	4.3	2.7	0.4	1.1	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.7	2.0
Percent with head age 20 to 29	39.1	34.2	34.6	35.6	16.3	16.0	19.4	17.8	26.7	23.7	24.5	24.3
Percent with head age 30 and over	57.9	63.6	61.1	61.8	83.3	82.9	78.7	80.6	71.8	74.8	72.8	73.7
Percent white non-Hispanic ²	40.3	37.1	38.1	40.1	61.7	60.8	55.7	52.5	52.0	50.8	49.8	47.9
Percent black non-Hispanic ²	41.7	39.8	37.2	33.8	26.6	25.0	27.4	25.5	33.5	31.2	30.6	28.6
Percent Hispanic ²	15.4	20.0	20.8	22.4	8.9	10.7	13.4	17.3	11.8	14.6	15.8	19.2
Percent "mixed" or "other" races ²	2.6	3.2	4.0	3.7	2.7	3.5	3.6	4.7	2.7	3.4	3.7	4.3
Average family size	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Percent with income from:												
Earnings ³	50.5	55.3	65.5	58.8	95.6	95.9	97.1	96.3	75.1	78.9	86.6	82.5
Social Security	9.2	11.0	9.2	11.6	14.1	14.7	13.9	13.4	11.9	13.1	12.3	12.7
Pensions	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.0	5.8	4.7	4.5	4.1	3.8	3.1	3.2	3.0
Unemployment Compensation	3.9	4.6	4.1	3.5	8.8	6.6	5.5	5.1	6.5	5.8	5.0	4.5
Worker Comp, Disability	1.5	1.5	2.4	1.7	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.1
Department of Veterans Affairs	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6
SSI	6.8	11.0	10.0	10.1	3.5	5.4	4.9	5.0	5.0	7.7	6.6	6.9
AFDC, TANF, Other Public Asst.	61.1	53.3	27.4	19.2	10.0	10.8	5.8	4.0	33.1	28.6	13.0	9.6
Child Support, Alimony	18.1	23.0	22.9	21.9	37.9	39.9	37.7	33.5	28.9	32.8	32.8	29.3
Interest, Dividends ³	11.9	13.1	11.6	9.3	51.8	52.3	44.3	37.0	33.7	35.8	33.3	26.8
Food Stamps ⁴	70.7	68.0	51.4	54.7	10.5	14.9	9.6	11.1	37.8	37.1	23.6	27.2
School Lunch ⁴	64.8	69.0	64.6	64.8	60.3	61.9	59.2	63.5	62.3	64.9	61.0	64.0

C-47

TABLE C-23--TRENDS IN DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND INCOME COMPOSITION OF FEMALE-HEADED FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN: 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2006 -continued

	Poor ¹				Nonpoor ¹				Total			
	1990	1995	2000	2006	1990	1995	2000	2006	1990	1995	2000	2006
Housing ⁴	34.1	32.4	31.1	28.0	6.3	7.5	8.0	6.8	18.9	17.9	15.7	14.6
Earned Income Tax Credit ⁵	39.1	45.6	57.6	54.3	55.4	58.2	57.8	58.2	48.0	52.9	57.7	56.8
Child Tax Credit ⁵	NA	NA	NA	15.9	NA	NA	NA	78.5	NA	NA	NA	55.4
Percent of total income from:												
Earnings ³	26.5	30.8	45.8	44.2	78.9	78.4	82.0	82.6	67.8	69.6	77.8	77.6
Social Security	4.6	5.6	5.8	7.9	3.9	4.0	3.5	3.6	4.1	4.3	3.8	4.2
Pensions	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.2	0.9
Unemployment Compensation	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5
Worker Comp, Disability	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5
Department of Veterans Affairs	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
SSI	2.9	5.5	5.0	5.3	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.4
AFDC, TANF, Other Public Asst.	27.6	20.7	8.3	5.5	1.4	1.5	0.5	0.3	6.9	5.1	1.5	1.0
Child Support, Alimony	3.4	3.9	6.1	5.5	6.0	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.2
Interest, Dividends ³	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	1.9
Food Stamps ⁴	16.7	16.4	11.5	14.9	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	3.9	3.6	1.7	2.3
School Lunch ⁴	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.9
Housing Assistance ⁴	10.0	8.5	8.7	7.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.2
Earned Income Tax Credit ⁵	2.8	7.8	13.0	12.2	1.2	2.8	2.7	2.8	1.5	3.7	3.9	4.0
Child Tax Credit ⁵	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1
Total pre-tax income including in-kind benefits	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total after-tax income including in-kind benefits ⁶	100.6	105.3	109.2	109.4	87.1	88.8	88.4	90.0	89.9	91.9	90.8	92.5
Percent with 50 percent or more of income from public assistance ⁷	59.2	54.5	34.8	36.2	2.5	3.0	1.5	1.1	28.2	24.6	12.6	14.1
Percent with 90 percent or more of income from public assistance ⁷	40.0	32.0	18.1	20.1	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	18.5	13.8	6.4	7.6
Mean income per family member (cash and in-kind) ⁸ (2006 dollars)	\$4,052	\$4,103	\$3,716	\$3,730	\$14,508	\$15,296	\$15,908	\$16,126	\$9,768	\$10,605	\$11,833	\$11,558

TABLE C-23--TRENDS IN DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND INCOME COMPOSITION OF FEMALE-HEADED FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN: 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2006 -continued

	Poor ¹				Nonpoor ¹				Total			
	1990	1995	2000	2006	1990	1995	2000	2006	1990	1995	2000	2006
Mean after-tax pre-tax credit income per family member ⁹ (2006 dollars)	\$3,961	\$4,000	\$3,575	\$3,579	\$12,415	\$13,060	\$13,611	\$13,836	\$8,582	\$9,264	\$10,257	\$10,056
Mean after-tax post-tax credit income per family member ¹⁰ (2006 dollars)	\$4,083	\$4,340	\$4,073	\$4,091	\$12,596	\$13,478	\$14,032	\$14,454	\$8,737	\$9,649	\$10,703	\$10,635

¹ Based on official U.S. Census Bureau poverty levels. Poverty status based on families' pre-tax cash income.

² Before 2002, "other" races were included in the white racial category. Beginning in 2002, individuals on the Current Population Survey (CPS) could identify as belonging to more than one racial group. In 2002, the racial categories for whites and blacks are for individuals identifying as belonging to only one racial group; people of "mixed" race and races other than white only or black only are separately identified in 2002. Hispanics may be of any race, and are identified separately.

³ Negative incomes (i.e., losses) set to zero.

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

⁵ The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and Child Tax Credit (CTC) are estimated based on U.S. Census Bureau tax modeling procedures.

⁶ After-tax income as percent of total income (cash and in-kind (non-cash) benefits). After-tax income includes federal income taxes (after credits) and state income taxes (after credits) as well as federal payroll (FICA) taxes.

⁷ Public assistance includes cash assistance from AFDC, TANF, General Assistance, and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) as well as the value of non-cash in-kind benefits (food stamps, school lunch, and housing assistance).

⁸ Includes cash values of food stamps and housing assistance, and includes negative incomes (i.e., losses). All dollars converted to 2006 dollars using the CPI-U (Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers).

⁹ Includes federal and state income taxes excluding tax credits (e.g., EITC, CTC) and includes federal payroll (FICA) taxes. Taxes are subtracted from families' cash and non-cash income.

¹⁰ Includes the EITC and CTC, and for 2006 only, any state tax credits.

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

NA – Child tax credit did not exist in specified years.

Source: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service based on analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) to the Current Population Survey (CPS).

TABLE C-24--DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND INCOME COMPOSITION OF FEMALE-HEADED FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN, BY POVERTY STATUS: 2006

	Ratio of Total Income to the Poverty Threshold ¹								Poverty Status		
	Under 0.5	0.5 to 0.74	0.75 to 0.99	1.00 to 1.24	1.25 to 1.49	1.50 to 1.99	2.00 to 2.99	3.00 and over	Poor	Non poor	Total
Number of Families (in thousands)	1,859	1,051	894	947	757	1,308	1,702	1,804	3,804	6,519	10,323
Percent distribution	18.0	10.2	8.7	9.2	7.3	12.7	16.5	17.5	36.8	63.2	100.0
Family Characteristics:											
Percent Never Married	55.2	47.6	43.7	42.9	42.6	37.0	29.4	24.2	50.4	33.0	39.4
Percent with head age 15 to 19	4.1	1.1	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.3	2.7	1.6	2.0
Percent with head age 20 to 29	40.0	33.5	28.8	24.0	27.1	22.5	14.8	10.0	35.6	17.8	24.3
Percent with head age 30 and over	55.9	65.4	69.8	74.0	71.4	75.9	83.5	88.7	61.8	80.6	73.7
Percent white non-Hispanic ²	40.2	37.4	43.2	42.1	43.7	48.6	55.3	61.7	40.1	52.5	47.9
Percent black non-Hispanic ²	34.7	35.4	30.0	28.7	30.9	26.9	24.4	21.6	33.8	25.5	28.6
Percent Hispanic ²	21.4	23.4	23.2	24.6	21.1	21.2	15.2	11.1	22.4	17.3	19.2
Percent "mixed" or "other" races ²	3.7	3.8	3.5	4.6	4.3	3.3	5.1	5.6	3.7	4.7	4.3
Average family size	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.1	3.2
Percent with income from:											
Earnings ³	40.2	72.7	81.3	90.7	93.7	95.9	98.6	98.4	58.8	96.3	82.5
Social Security	6.3	14.2	19.4	11.0	13.4	13.4	13.5	14.6	11.6	13.4	12.7
Pensions	0.7	0.4	2.2	1.2	3.2	3.0	4.1	6.9	1.0	4.1	3.0
Unemployment Compensation	1.9	4.3	5.8	8.3	5.8	5.0	4.7	3.4	3.5	5.1	4.5
Worker Comp, Disability	1.2	1.8	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.1	2.6	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.1
Department of Veterans Affairs	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.7	0.2	0.9	0.6
SSI	8.3	13.7	9.6	11.4	6.5	4.8	4.1	2.0	10.1	5.0	6.9
TANF, Other Public Assistance	21.5	19.1	14.4	8.7	5.3	4.5	3.4	1.2	19.2	4.0	9.6
Child Support, Alimony	17.7	26.3	25.6	25.4	26.3	33.1	36.4	38.4	21.9	33.5	29.3
Interest, Dividends ³	6.5	9.7	14.6	12.7	21.6	24.9	39.0	63.2	9.3	37.0	26.8
Food Stamps ⁴	58.1	56.5	45.7	30.4	19.9	11.6	6.4	1.1	54.7	11.1	27.2
School Lunch ⁴	61.3	69.4	66.6	71.3	67.6	64.6	63.6	56.8	64.8	63.5	64.0

C-50

TABLE C-24--DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND INCOME COMPOSITION OF FEMALE-HEADED FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN, BY POVERTY STATUS: 2006 - continued

	Ratio of Total Income to the Poverty Threshold ¹								Poverty Status		
	Under 0.5	0.5 to 0.74	0.75 to 0.99	1.00 to 1.24	1.25 to 1.49	1.50 to 1.99	2.00 to 2.99	3.00 and over	Poor	Non poor	Total
Housing ⁴	31.8	28.2	19.9	15.7	11.2	8.7	4.3	1.3	28.0	6.8	14.6
Earned Income Tax Credit ⁵	36.3	67.4	76.4	85.7	87.6	86.3	56.1	13.1	54.3	58.2	56.8
Child Tax Credit ⁵	0.4	18.2	45.4	67.4	74.9	81.4	86.8	76.0	15.9	78.5	55.4
Percent of total income from:											
Earnings ³	21.4	48.9	60.6	70.3	76.8	80.5	82.9	85.4	44.2	82.6	77.6
Social Security	4.8	8.1	10.4	5.7	5.3	5.3	3.8	2.6	7.9	3.6	4.2
Pensions	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.9
Unemployment Compensation	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5
Worker Comp, Disability	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5
Department of Veterans Affairs	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3
SSI	5.6	6.5	3.9	4.5	2.0	1.1	0.7	0.2	5.3	0.9	1.4
TANF, Other Public Assistance	8.9	4.8	3.0	1.8	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	5.5	0.3	1.0
Child Support, Alimony	5.9	5.7	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.8	5.8	4.7	5.5	5.2	5.2
Interest, Dividends ³	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.5	1.3	3.5	0.4	2.2	1.9
Food Stamps ⁴	27.0	12.2	6.6	2.9	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.0	14.9	0.5	2.3
School Lunch ⁴	5.6	3.2	2.4	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.1	3.7	0.5	0.9
Housing Assistance ⁴	16.9	5.3	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.0	7.8	0.3	1.2
Earned Income Tax Credit ⁵	6.9	15.0	14.4	12.3	9.3	5.8	1.9	0.3	12.2	2.8	4.0
Child Tax Credit ⁵	0.0	0.5	1.6	3.2	4.4	3.9	2.9	1.1	0.7	2.3	2.1
Total pre-tax income including in-kind benefits	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total after-tax income including in-kind benefits ⁶	105.4	111.8	110.9	109.1	105.8	99.7	91.6	81.9	109.4	90.0	92.5
Percent with 50 percent or more of income from public assistance ⁷	59.0	19.5	8.6	5.5	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	36.2	1.1	14.1
Percent with 90 percent or more of income from public assistance ⁷	35.3	8.1	2.8	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	20.1	0.3	7.6

TABLE C-24--DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND INCOME COMPOSITION OF FEMALE-HEADED FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN, BY POVERTY STATUS: 2006 - continued

	Ratio of Total Income to the Poverty Threshold ¹								Poverty Status		
	Under 0.5	0.5 to 0.74	0.75 to 0.99	1.00 to 1.24	1.25 to 1.49	1.50 to 1.99	2.00 to 2.99	3.00 and over	Poor	Non poor	Total
Mean income per family member (cash and in-kind) ⁸	\$2,346	\$4,554	\$5,637	\$6,912	\$8,327	\$10,326	\$14,512	\$29,963	\$3,730	\$16,126	\$11,558
Mean after-tax pre-tax credit income per family member ⁹	\$2,302	\$4,370	\$5,304	\$6,447	\$7,710	\$9,440	\$12,892	\$24,362	\$3,579	\$13,836	\$10,056
Mean after-tax post-tax credit income per family member ¹⁰	\$2,473	\$5,089	\$6,280	\$7,614	\$8,867	\$10,316	\$13,273	\$24,504	\$4,091	\$14,454	\$10,635

¹ Based on official U.S. Census Bureau poverty levels. Poverty status based on families' pre-tax cash income. Families with income to poverty ratios less than 1.0 are poor.

² The racial categories for whites and blacks are for individuals identifying as belonging to only one racial group; people of "mixed" race and races other than white only or black only are separately identified in 2002. Hispanics may be of any race, and are identified separately.

³ Negative incomes (i.e., losses) set to zero.

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

⁵ The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and Child Tax Credit (CTC) are estimated based on U.S. Census Bureau tax modeling procedures.

⁶ After-tax income as percent of total income (cash and in-kind (non-cash) benefits). After-tax income includes federal income taxes (after credits) and state income taxes (after credits) as well as federal payroll (FICA) taxes.

⁷ Public assistance includes cash assistance from AFDC, TANF, General Assistance, and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) as well as the value of non-cash in-kind benefits (food stamps, school lunch, and housing assistance).

⁸ Includes cash values of food stamps and housing assistance, and includes negative incomes (i.e. losses). All dollars converted to 2006 dollars using the CPI-U (Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers).

⁹ Includes federal and state income taxes excluding tax credits (e.g., EITC, CTC) and includes federal payroll (FICA) taxes. Taxes are subtracted from families' cash and non-cash income.

¹⁰ Includes the EITC and CTC, and for 2006 only, any state tax credits.

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

Source: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service based on analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) to the Current Population Survey (CPS).

TABLE C-25--DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND INCOME COMPOSITION OF MALE-PRESENT FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN, BY POVERTY STATUS: 2006

	Ratio of Total Income to the Poverty Threshold ¹								Poverty Status		
	Under 0.5	0.5 to 0.74	0.75 to 0.99	1.00 to 1.24	1.25 to 1.49	1.50 to 1.99	2.00 to 2.99	3.00 and over	Poor	Non poor	Total
Number of Families (in thousands)	699	666	873	1,072	1,174	2,698	5,640	17,150	2,238	27,735	29,973
Percent distribution	2.3	2.2	2.9	3.6	3.9	9.0	18.8	57.2	7.5	92.5	100.0
Family Characteristics:											
Percent male-head, spouse absent	29.1	17.3	18.8	12.8	11.5	14.4	11.0	5.0	21.6	7.7	8.7
Percent with head age 15 to 19	2.9	3.0	1.6	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.2	2.4	0.4	0.6
Percent with head age 20 to 29	32.4	21.8	26.1	25.6	22.7	21.8	17.4	7.8	26.8	12.4	13.5
Percent with head age 30 and over	64.7	75.2	72.3	72.9	76.6	77.2	82.1	91.9	70.8	87.1	85.9
Percent white non-Hispanic ²	45.3	36.0	40.3	41.7	46.8	51.6	65.0	76.4	40.6	69.1	67.0
Percent black non-Hispanic ²	15.0	12.5	14.6	10.8	10.8	11.9	9.8	7.2	14.1	8.5	8.9
Percent Hispanic ²	30.3	43.4	37.6	40.1	37.2	30.3	19.0	8.8	37.1	15.4	17.0
Percent "mixed" or "other" races ²	9.4	8.1	7.5	7.4	5.2	6.2	6.2	7.6	8.3	7.1	7.1
Average family size	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.2	3.9	4.4	4.1	4.1
Percent with income from:											
Earnings ³	58.0	86.9	90.7	95.6	96.1	98.9	99.2	99.8	79.4	99.3	97.8
Social Security	4.4	10.7	10.8	9.9	9.5	7.7	6.8	4.5	8.8	5.7	5.9
Pensions	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.9	3.0	4.2	0.9	3.5	3.3
Unemployment Compensation	2.7	5.3	6.0	7.4	5.9	7.9	6.8	4.4	4.8	5.4	5.4
Worker Comp. Disability	1.6	2.0	3.0	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.1
Department of Veterans Affairs	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.5	1.2	1.2
SSI	6.2	8.8	7.7	3.7	3.7	3.0	1.9	0.7	7.6	1.4	1.9
TANF, Other Public Assistance	8.3	6.7	4.9	2.8	2.1	1.5	0.3	0.1	6.5	0.5	0.9
Child Support, Alimony	4.3	4.0	4.6	4.8	4.1	5.5	5.7	4.9	4.3	5.1	5.0
Interest, Dividends ³	11.6	12.7	14.3	19.0	24.9	29.8	45.2	73.4	13.0	59.3	55.8
Food Stamps ⁴	35.2	36.3	31.7	21.2	12.2	7.5	1.7	0.2	34.2	2.5	4.9
School Lunch ⁴	58.8	70.7	65.5	66.0	60.2	59.7	54.2	47.6	64.9	51.4	52.4

TABLE C-25--DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND INCOME COMPOSITION OF MALE-PRESENT FAMILIES
WITH CHILDREN, BY POVERTY STATUS: 2006 - continued

	Ratio of Total Income to the Poverty Threshold ¹								Poverty Status		
	Under 0.5	0.5 to 0.74	0.75 to 0.99	1.00 to 1.24	1.25 to 1.49	1.50 to 1.99	2.00 to 2.99	3.00 and over	Poor	Non poor	Total
Housing ⁴	10.9	11.2	6.3	4.1	3.7	2.3	0.6	0.1	9.2	0.7	1.3
Earned Income Tax Credit ⁵	52.6	83.0	85.1	91.3	84.3	63.0	13.7	2.3	74.3	17.4	21.7
Child Tax Credit ⁵	5.3	55.5	75.2	86.5	90.6	92.2	93.9	72.5	47.5	80.1	77.7
Percent of total income from:											
Earnings ³	52.0	70.1	77.2	85.7	88.4	91.2	93.2	93.7	71.3	93.4	93.1
Social Security	3.5	6.2	6.9	4.8	4.3	2.7	1.9	0.5	6.2	0.8	0.9
Pensions	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.8
Unemployment Compensation	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.2
Worker Comp, Disability	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.2
Department of Veterans Affairs	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
SSI	4.6	3.8	2.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.0	3.4	0.1	0.1
TANF, Other Public Assistance	2.9	1.7	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0
Child Support, Alimony	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.3
Interest, Dividends ³	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.7	1.3	3.8	0.6	3.3	3.3
Food Stamps ⁴	17.7	7.3	4.2	2.0	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	7.2	0.1	0.1
School Lunch ⁴	5.4	2.9	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	2.8	0.1	0.2
Housing Assistance ⁴	6.4	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0
Earned Income Tax Credit ⁵	17.5	19.3	13.9	9.5	5.0	2.2	0.4	0.0	16.1	0.3	0.5
Child Tax Credit ⁵	0.3	2.1	4.0	5.7	6.1	4.9	3.4	0.8	2.9	1.4	1.4
Total pre-tax income including in-kind benefits	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total after-tax income including in-kind benefits ⁶	113.5	115.6	111.4	107.2	101.3	95.6	88.7	78.4	113.1	80.8	81.2
Percent with 50 percent or more of income from public assistance ⁷		32.6	6.9	3.8	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	13.7	0.1
Percent with 90 percent or more of income from public assistance ⁷		20.8	4.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0

C-54

TABLE C-25--DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND INCOME COMPOSITION OF MALE-PRESENT FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN, BY POVERTY STATUS: 2006 - continued

	Ratio of Total Income to the Poverty Threshold ¹								Poverty Status		
	Under 0.5	0.5 to 0.74	0.75 to 0.99	1.00 to 1.24	1.25 to 1.49	1.50 to 1.99	2.00 to 2.99	3.00 and over	Poor	Non poor	Total
Mean income per family member (cash and in-kind) ³	\$1,689	\$3,672	\$4,849	\$6,001	\$7,211	\$9,172	\$12,936	\$33,753	\$3,512	\$24,932	\$23,332
Mean after-tax pre-tax credit income per family member ⁹	\$1,581	\$3,417	\$4,501	\$5,507	\$6,548	\$8,308	\$11,329	\$26,349	\$3,267	\$19,895	\$18,654
Mean after-tax post-tax credit income per family member ¹⁰	\$1,914	\$4,249	\$5,432	\$6,480	\$7,351	\$8,787	\$11,459	\$26,413	\$3,981	\$20,079	\$18,877

¹ Based on official U.S. Census Bureau poverty levels. Poverty status based on families' pre-tax cash income. Families with income to poverty ratios less than 1.0 are poor.

² The racial categories for whites and blacks are for individuals identifying as belonging to only one racial group; people of "mixed" race and races other than white only or black only are separately identified in 2002. Hispanics may be of any race, and are identified separately.

³ Negative incomes (i.e., losses) set to zero.

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

⁵ The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and Child Tax Credit (CTC) are estimated based on U.S. Census Bureau tax modeling procedures.

⁶ After-tax income as percent of total income (cash and in-kind (non-cash) benefits). After-tax income includes federal income taxes (after credits) and state income taxes (after credits) as well as federal payroll (FICA) taxes.

⁷ Public assistance includes cash assistance from AFDC, TANF, General Assistance, and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) as well as the value of non-cash in-kind benefits (food stamps, school lunch, and housing assistance).

⁸ Includes cash values of food stamps and housing assistance, and includes negative incomes (i.e. losses). All dollars converted to 2006 dollars using the CPI-U (Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers).

⁹ Includes federal and state income taxes excluding tax credits (e.g., EITC, CTC) and includes federal payroll (FICA) taxes. Taxes are subtracted from families' cash and non-cash income.

¹⁰ Includes the EITC and CTC, and for 2006 only, any state tax credits.

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

Source: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service based on analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) to the Current Population Survey (CPS).

ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY AND HEALTH RISKS

This section focuses on the risk behaviors and health factors of children and youth, with data on teenage pregnancy; diagnoses of AIDS cases; the prevalence of recent and lifetime drug use among high school seniors; and death rates for all causes and specific causes.

PREGNANCY

Table C-26 through Table C-29 present data on teenage pregnancy. From 1991 to 2002, teen pregnancy, abortion, and birth rates fell substantially (see Table C-26). In 2002 (latest available abortion and pregnancy data), the overall pregnancy rate was 75.4 births per 1,000 teenagers ages 15-19. This figure was down nearly 36 percent from 1990 when the teen pregnancy rate was 116.9. Similarly, the abortion rate for teens was down 46 percent, from 40.5 abortions per 1,000 teen females in 1990 to 21.7 in 2002. In addition to showing the pregnancy, abortion, and birth rates for females ages 10-19, Table C-26 also shows the numbers of births, abortions, miscarriages, and pregnancies of female teens.

While the latest pregnancy and abortion data are from 2002, birth data are available for 2006. In 2006, births to teenagers accounted for 10.4 percent of all births (not shown in tables). The birth rate for U.S. teenagers increased in 2006 after a steady decline since 1991. In 2006, the teen birth rate was 41.9 per 1,000 females ages 15 through 19 (3.5 percent higher than the 2005 teen birth rate of 40.5, not shown in tables). Table C-27 presents the number of births to teens ages 15 through 19 and the birth rates of those teens by race for the period from 1950 through 2006. In 2006, the birth rate was 26.6 per 1,000 white teens ages 15 through 19 and 63.7 per 1,000 black teens the same age.

In 2005, births to females ages 10 through 19 accounted for 23.1 percent of all nonmarital births and births to teens ages 15 through 19 accounted for 22.6 percent of all nonmarital births (not shown in tables). Table C-28 displays birth rates for unmarried females ages 15 through 17 and 18 through 19 by race and ethnicity for the years 1990 through 2005. In 2005, 16.8 births per 1,000 unmarried females ages 15 through 17 were to white teens, compared to a rate of 35.4 for unmarried black teens ages 15 through 17, and a rate of 42.7 for unmarried Hispanic teens ages 15-17. Table C-28 shows birth rates for all females ages 15 through 19 by state for selected years from 1970 to 2005. Table C-29 indicates that the birth rate in 2005 was highest in Washington, D.C., with 63.4 births per 1,000 teens ages 15 through 19 and lowest in New Hampshire, at 17.9 births per 1,000 teens the same age.⁷

⁷ Although the overall teen birth rate is available for 2006 (41.9 per 1,000), the breakout by state is not yet available.

DRUG USE

In each year since 1975, the Monitoring the Future Study — funded by the National Institutes of Health and administered by the University of Michigan — has asked a nationally representative sample of approximately 16,000 high school seniors in 130 public and private high schools about their drug and alcohol use in the past 30 days (30-day prevalence) or at any time during their lifetimes (lifetime prevalence), among other questions. The share of students from each senior class reporting having ever used drugs or alcohol is higher than the share who have used within the past 30 days across all categories — cigarettes, alcohol, any illicit drug, any illicit drug other than marijuana, and selected illicit drugs such as cocaine and marijuana. As shown in Table C-30, twelfth graders in each year report using cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana more than any other drug for both the 30-day and lifetime prevalence counts. In 2007, the lifetime prevalence was 46.2 percent for cigarette use (21.6 percent for 30-day prevalence); 72.2 for alcohol use (44.4 percent for 30-day prevalence); and 41.8 percent for marijuana use (18.8 percent for 30-day prevalence).

Drug use declined among twelfth graders from 1975 through 2007 for all drug categories, though in some intermediate years, usage increased for cocaine, heroin, LSD, and marijuana. After marijuana, cocaine has been the most heavily used drug in select years. Lifetime prevalence for cocaine use was at an all-time high in 1985 at 17.3 percent, during the cocaine epidemic, and has since declined to 7.8 percent (the 30-day prevalence was 6.7 percent in 1985 and 2.0 percent in 2007). The only drug to have recent increases in lifetime prevalence or 30-day prevalence is MDMA, known commonly as “ecstasy.” After a gradual decline in lifetime prevalence from 11.0 percent in 2000 (when students were first asked about MDMA use) to 5.4 percent in 2005, usage increased to 6.5 percent in 2007 (the 30-day prevalence was 3.6 percent in 2000, 1.0 percent in 2005, and 1.6 percent in 2007).

DIAGNOSES OF AIDS CASES

The number of newly diagnosed AIDS cases for children and young adults increased from 1985, when data were first recorded on cases of AIDS, through the mid-1990s, and has since declined. Table C-31 shows that as of December 31, 2006, there were a total of 982,498 cases diagnosed in the United States. Of the 36,828 cases diagnosed in 2006, almost 27,000 (73.2 percent) occurred among males 13 years of age and older and about 9,800 (26.6 percent) among females 13 years of age and older. The remaining 38 cases (less than one percent) occurred among children under 13 years. The figures are substantially lower than those reported for each of these groups in 1995, when the number of diagnoses peaked at 52,127 for males 13 years and older; 12,986 for females 13 years and older; and 670 for children under 13.

The majority of AIDS cases among males have occurred among whites, while among females and children, the majority have been black. Of the total AIDS cases reported through 2006 among males 13 years of age and older, 45.2 percent were white, 36.6 were black, and 16.5 percent were Hispanic. Among females of the same age, 20.3 percent were white, 62.0 percent were black, and 15.9 were Hispanic; and finally, among children under 13 years, 17.5 percent were white, 61.8 percent were black, and 19.2 percent were Hispanic. For males and females 13 years of age and older, the largest percentage of AIDS cases (41.8 percent) have been among individuals ages 30 to 39, followed by individuals ages 40 to 49 (28.3 percent).

RATES OF DEATH

Table C-32 through Table C-35 show rates of death for children and youth. According to Table C-32, children are most at risk of dying within the first year of life. In 2005 (the most recent year for which data are available for rates of death), children under age one had a death rate of 692.5 per 100,000 live births. After age one, death rates fell to 29.4 deaths per 100,000 children ages one to four and 16.3 deaths per 100,000 children ages five to 14. Death rates rose again to 81.4 deaths per 100,000 in adolescence and young adulthood. The death rate has declined for children and youth across all racial and ethnic groups over time. However, the rate of death has been highest for non-Hispanic black males in all age groups compared to the rates for other males or females of any race or ethnicity. For example, in 2005, the death rate for non-Hispanic black males was 46.7 (36.7 for females) per 100,000 children ages one to four, in contrast to 29.9 for white male children (22.2 for females) and 33.2 for Hispanic male children (22.2 for females) in that same age range.

Tables C-33 through C-35 show death rates for children and young adults under age 25 for select causes — motor vehicle accidents, suicide, and homicide. Teenagers and young adults ages 15 to 24 are most likely to die in a car accident compared to their younger counterparts (see Table C-33). In 2005, the death rate for this age group was 25.9, compared to a rate of 3.6 to 3.8 for children under age 1, ages one to four, and ages four to 14. Among 15-to-24-year olds, Hispanic males are at greatest risk for dying in a car accident. In 2005, the death rate per 100,000 was 40.3 for Hispanic males, followed by non-Hispanic white males (38.2), black males (28.0), white females (15.8), Hispanic females (13.4), and black females (10.7).

Table C-34 shows the death rate for homicide among children and young adults ages five through 24 from 1950 through 2005. The death rate peaked in 1990 at 19.7 deaths per 100,000 youth ages 15 through 24 and declined to 13.0 in 2006. Black males are at the highest risk for dying by homicide; the death rate in 2005 for this population was 84.1 per 100,000 youth ages 15 to 24, followed by the death rates for Hispanic males (31.0), black females (8.8), non-

Hispanic white males (4.7), Hispanic females (3.6), and non-Hispanic white females (2.0).

Like the death rate for homicide, the suicide rate for teenagers and young adults ages 15 to 24 peaked in 1990 at 13.2 deaths per 100,000 and has since declined to 10.0 in 2005, as depicted in Table C-35. Non-Hispanic white males are more likely than their counterparts to die by suicide. In 2005, the rate for Non-Hispanic white males was 18.4. The suicide rate was greater for black (11.5) and Hispanic (12.1) males than for non-Hispanic white (3.9), Hispanic (2.7), and black (1.7) females.

TABLE C-26--NUMBERS AND RATES OF TEEN BIRTHS, ABORTIONS,
AND PREGNANCIES, BY AGE AT PREGNANCY OUTCOME,
SELECTED YEARS 1972-2002

Year	Total Number (in thousands)					Rate per 1,000 females		
	Female population	Births	Induced abortions	Miscarriages	Pregnancies	Birth rate	Abortion rate	Pregnancy rate
Age 15-19								
1972	9,988	616	191	142	950	61.7	19.1	95.1
1980	10,381	552	445	155	1,152	53.2	42.8	111.0
1985	9,174	467	399	133	1,000	51.0	43.5	109.0
1990	8,656	522	351	139	1,012	60.3	40.5	116.9
1991	8,407	520	314	135	969	61.8	37.4	115.3
1992	8,389	505	295	131	931	60.3	35.2	111.0
1993	8,496	501	288	129	918	59.0	33.9	108.0
1994	8,689	505	275	129	909	58.2	31.6	104.6
1995	8,929	500	263	126	889	56.0	29.4	99.6
1996	9,193	492	263	125	879	53.5	28.6	95.6
1997	9,425	483	256	122	861	51.3	27.1	91.4
1998	9,641	485	249	122	855	50.3	25.8	88.7
1999	9,762	476	241	119	836	48.8	24.7	85.7
2000	9,826	469	235	117	822	47.7	24.0	83.6
2001	9,844	446	225	112	782	45.3	22.8	79.5
2002	9,905	425	215	107	747	43.0	21.7	75.4
Age 10-14								
1972	10,347	12	NA	NA	NA	1.2	NA	NA
1980	8,926	10	15	4	29	1.1	1.7	3.2
1985	8,339	10	17	4	31	1.2	2.0	3.6
1990	8,325	12	13	4	28	1.4	1.5	3.5
1991	8,659	12	12	4	28	1.4	1.4	3.3
1992	8,897	12	13	4	29	1.4	1.4	3.4
1993	9,129	13	12	4	29	1.4	1.4	3.3
1994	9,266	13	12	4	29	1.4	1.3	3.2
1995	9,366	12	11	4	27	1.3	1.2	3.0
1996	9,477	11	10	3	25	1.2	1.1	2.7
1997	9,557	10	10	3	23	1.1	1.0	2.5
1998	9,667	9	9	3	22	1.0	1.0	2.3
1999	9,856	9	9	3	20	0.9	0.9	2.2
2000	10,041	9	9	3	20	0.9	NA	2.1
2001	10,184	8	8	2	18	0.8	NA	NA
2002	10,289	7	8	2	17	0.7	NA	NA

TABLE C-26--NUMBERS AND RATES OF TEEN BIRTHS, ABORTIONS,
AND PREGNANCIES, BY AGE AT PREGNANCY OUTCOME,
SELECTED YEARS 1972-2002 -continued

Year	Total Number (in thousands)					Rate per 1,000 females		
	Female population	Births	Induced abortions	Miscarriages	Pregnancies	Birth rate	Abortion rate	Pregnancy rate
Age 15-17								
1972	6,071	237	86	56	379	39.0	14.2	62.4
1980	6,063	198	183	58	440	32.7	30.2	72.5
1985	5,409	168	166	50	384	31.0	30.6	70.9
1990	4,888	183	130	50	363	37.5	26.6	74.2
1991	4,882	188	118	49	356	38.6	24.2	72.9
1992	4,993	188	114	49	351	37.6	22.9	70.3
1993	5,086	191	113	49	353	37.5	22.2	69.4
1994	5,249	195	110	50	356	37.2	21.0	67.7
1995	5,424	193	106	49	348	35.5	19.5	64.1
1996	5,582	186	104	48	337	33.3	18.6	60.4
1997	5,732	180	98	46	324	31.4	17.2	56.6
1998	5,790	173	95	44	312	29.9	16.4	53.9
1999	5,811	164	88	42	294	28.2	15.2	50.5
2000	5,848	157	85	40	282	26.9	14.5	48.2
2001	5,892	145	80	37	263	24.7	13.6	44.6
2002	5,967	139	78	36	252	23.2	13.1	42.3
Age 18-19								
1972	3,917	380	105	86	571	96.9	26.8	145.8
1980	4,319	354	261	97	712	81.9	60.5	164.9
1985	3,765	300	234	83	617	79.6	62.0	163.8
1990	3,768	338	221	90	649	89.8	58.7	172.4
1991	3,526	331	196	86	614	94.0	55.7	174.0
1992	3,395	318	181	82	581	93.6	53.3	171.0
1993	3,410	311	175	80	565	91.1	51.2	165.6
1994	3,440	310	165	79	553	90.2	47.8	160.8
1995	3,505	307	157	77	542	87.7	44.8	154.5
1996	3,611	306	159	77	542	84.7	44.0	150.1
1997	3,693	303	157	76	537	82.1	42.6	145.3
1998	3,851	312	154	78	543	80.9	40.0	141.1
1999	3,951	312	153	78	543	79.1	38.6	137.4
2000	3,978	312	151	77	540	78.4	37.9	135.7
2001	3,951	301	145	75	520	76.1	36.6	131.5
2002	3,938	287	137	71	495	72.8	34.8	125.6

NA -- Not available.

Source: Guttmacher Institute. U.S. Teenage Pregnancy Statistics National and State Trends and Trends by Race and Ethnicity.

Updated September 2006; Ventura et al. (2003).

TABLE C-27--NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES FOR FEMALES
AGES 15-19 BY RACE OF CHILD AND RACE OF MOTHER,¹ SELECTED
YEARS, 1950-2006

Year	Number of Births (15-19)		Birth rate ²					
	White	Black	All females 15-19		All females 15-17		All females 18-19	
			White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1950	318,522	98,100	70	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1955	372,678	108,375	79.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1960	458,130	118,044	79.4	156.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
1965	443,754	141,026	60.6	144.6	NA	NA	NA	NA
1970	463,608	171,826	57.4	140.7	29.2	101.4	101.5	204.9
1975	410,129	161,044	46.4	111.8	28.0	85.6	74.0	152.4
1980	393,564	147,378	45.4	97.8	25.5	72.5	73.2	135.1
1985	324,590	130,857	43.3	95.4	24.4	69.3	70.4	132.4
1990	354,482	151,613	50.8	112.8	29.5	82.3	78.0	152.9
1991	352,359	150,956	52.6	114.8	30.5	83.5	83.3	157.6
1992	342,739	146,800	51.4	111.3	29.9	80.5	83.2	156.3
1993	341,817	143,153	50.6	107.3	30.0	78.9	81.5	150.2
1994	348,081	140,968	50.5	102.9	30.4	75.1	81.2	146.2
1995	349,635	133,694	49.5	94.4	29.6	68.5	80.2	135.0
1996	344,685	130,596	47.5	89.6	28.0	63.3	77.6	130.5
1997	338,272	128,539	45.5	86.3	26.6	59.3	75.0	127.7
1998	340,694	126,937	44.9	83.5	25.6	55.4	74.1	124.8
1999	337,388	121,166	44.0	79.1	24.4	50.5	73.0	120.6
2000	333,013	118,954	43.2	77.4	23.3	49.0	72.3	118.8
2001	318,563	110,843	41.2	71.8	21.4	43.9	70.8	114.0
2002	305,749	103,221	39.4	66.6	20.5	40.0	68.0	107.6
2003	298,347	100,951	38.3	63.8	19.8	38.2	66.2	103.7
2004	297,133	102,793	37.7	63.3	19.5	37.2	65.0	104.4
2005	295,265	103,905	37.0	62.0	18.9	35.5	64.7	104.9
2005 ³	165,005	96,813	25.9	60.9	11.5	34.9	48.0	103.0
2006 ⁴	169,837	103,692	26.6	63.7	11.8	36.1	49.3	108.4

¹ Births are tabulated by race of child through 1975, and by race of mother for 1980-2002.

² Births per 1,000 female in specified group.

³ This row shows the 2005 data for non-Hispanic whites and non-Hispanic blacks for comparison with the 2006 preliminary data.

⁴ Preliminary data. The 2006 data only shows non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black categories.

NA -- Not available

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 56, No. 6 and Vol. 56, No. 7. December 5, 2007.

TABLE C-28--BIRTH RATES FOR UNMARRIED FEMALES
AGES 15-17 AND 18-19 BY RACE AND ETHNICITY,
1990-2005

(births per 1,000 unmarried females in specified group)

Year	White ¹		Black ¹		Hispanic ²	
	15-17	18-19	15-17	18-19	15-17	18-19
1990	20.4	44.9	78.8	143.7	45.9	98.9
1991	21.7	49.4	79.9	147.7	49.5	107.5
1992	21.4	51.2	77.2	146.4	49.2	106.6
1993	21.9	52.0	75.9	140.0	49.6	108.8
1994	23.9	55.8	73.9	139.6	55.7	115.4
1995	23.3	54.7	67.4	129.2	52.8	108.6
1996	22.3	53.5	62.6	127.2	49.7	102.3
1997	22.0	52.9	59.0	124.8	50.7	100.6
1998	21.5	53.1	55.0	121.5	49.8	101.2
1999	20.6	52.9	50.0	115.8	48.7	99.9
2000	19.7	53.1	48.3	115.0	47.0	102.2
2001	18.1	52.1	43.8	110.2	44.2	104.3
2002	17.5	51.0	39.9	104.1	43.0	105.3
2003	17.2	50.4	38.1	100.4	43.0	107.0
2004	17.1	50.4	37.0	100.9	43.3	110.1
2005	16.8	50.9	35.4	101.6	42.7	112.4

¹ Race and ethnicity are reported separately on birth certificates. Data for persons of Hispanic origin also are in data for each race group.

² Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 56, No. 6, December 5, 2007.

TABLE C-29--BIRTH RATES PER 1,000 FEMALES
AGES 15-19 YEARS, BY STATE,
SELECTED YEARS 1970-2005

State	1970 ¹	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005
Alabama	89.2	68.3	71.0	68.5	60.7	49.7
Alaska	87.3	64.4	65.3	54.5	49.0	37.3
Arizona	76.7	65.5	75.5	73.5	67.9	58.2
Arkansas	90.8	74.5	80.1	71.9	66.2	59.1
California	65.0	53.3	70.6	66.8	47.0	38.8
Colorado	64.3	49.9	54.5	52.3	51.3	42.6
Connecticut	42.5	30.5	38.8	38.6	31.1	23.3
Delaware	72.1	51.2	54.5	54.6	48.0	44.0
District of Columbia	109.5	62.4	93.1	85.2	53.2	63.4
Florida	85.0	58.5	69.1	60.2	51.1	42.4
Georgia	97.6	71.9	75.5	69.8	62.8	52.7
Hawaii	59.7	50.7	61.2	48.8	46.1	36.2
Idaho	64.5	59.5	50.6	48.7	42.9	37.7
Illinois	65.8	55.8	62.9	58.4	48.0	38.6
Indiana	73.4	57.5	58.6	56.6	49.1	43.2
Iowa	51.5	43.0	40.5	38.3	34.2	32.6
Kansas	61.4	56.8	56.1	52.0	46.1	41.4
Kentucky	85.9	72.3	67.6	62.3	55.1	49.1
Louisiana	85.4	76.0	74.2	69.9	62.1	49.1
Maine	65.4	47.4	43.0	33.9	29.2	24.4
Maryland	67.6	43.4	53.2	47.2	41.3	31.8
Massachusetts	37.8	28.1	35.1	33.3	25.9	21.8
Michigan	66.1	45.0	59.0	49.1	40.2	32.5
Minnesota	41.8	35.4	36.3	32.5	30.1	26.1
Mississippi	102.0	83.7	81.0	79.2	70.1	60.5
Missouri	70.9	57.8	62.8	55.1	48.7	42.5
Montana	57.8	48.5	48.4	42.4	36.7	35.2
Nebraska	51.5	45.1	42.3	37.8	37.7	34.2
Nevada	89.7	58.5	73.3	73.4	63.0	50.1
New Hampshire	55.3	33.6	33.0	30.3	23.3	17.9
New Jersey	47.6	35.2	40.5	37.7	31.8	23.4
New Mexico	77.3	71.8	78.2	74.0	65.6	61.6
New York	48.6	34.8	43.6	42.2	33.2	26.5
North Carolina	86.2	57.5	67.6	63.0	58.6	48.5
North Dakota	43.1	41.7	35.4	32.9	27.3	29.7
Ohio	63.3	52.5	57.9	53.4	46.0	38.9

TABLE C-29--BIRTH RATES PER 1,000 FEMALES
AGES 15-19 YEARS, BY STATE,
SELECTED YEARS 1970-2005 -continued

State	1970 ¹	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005
Oklahoma	81.1	74.6	66.8	63.7	59.7	54.2
Oregon	56.1	50.9	54.6	50.1	42.8	33.0
Pennsylvania	51.7	40.5	44.9	40.9	34.0	30.4
Rhode Island	44.5	33.0	43.9	39.8	33.6	31.4
South Carolina	88.9	64.8	71.3	62.8	58.0	51.0
South Dakota	49.8	52.6	46.8	40.9	38.1	37.5
Tennessee	87.4	64.1	72.3	66.6	59.5	54.9
Texas	84.3	74.3	75.3	75.6	68.9	61.6
Utah	54.0	65.2	48.5	40.9	38.3	33.4
Vermont	53.4	39.5	34.0	28.1	23.4	18.6
Virginia	72.4	48.3	52.9	48.4	40.9	34.4
Washington	58.0	46.7	53.1	48.0	39.2	31.1
West Virginia	71.9	67.8	57.3	52.7	46.5	43.4
Wisconsin	43.6	39.5	42.6	37.9	35.2	30.3
Wyoming	69.1	78.7	56.3	47.9	41.7	43.2
United States	66.3	53.0	59.9	56.0	47.7	40.5

¹ Birth rates for 1970 are the average for the years 1969-71.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. For 2005, National Vital Statistics System, Series 21, No. 27 (1977). For 1980, National Vital Statistics System, Series 21, No. 42 (1984). For 199-2001, National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 51, No. 12 (1993).

TABLE C-30--TOBACCO, ALCOHOL, AND DRUG USE AMONG
HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS BY SUBSTANCE AND FREQUENCY OF
USE, SELECTED YEARS 1975-2007

	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007
Percentage reporting having ever used drugs								
Cigarettes	73.6	71.0	68.8	64.4	64.2	62.5	50.0	46.2
Alcohol ¹	90.4	93.2	82.5	89.5	80.7	80.3	75.1	72.2
Any illicit drug ^{2,3}	55.2	65.4	65.4	47.9	47.9	54.0	50.4	46.8
Any illicit drug ²	36.2	38.7	39.7	29.4	28.1	29.0	27.4	25.5
Selected illicit drugs								
Cocaine	9.0	15.7	17.3	9.4	9.4	8.6	8.0	7.8
Heroin ⁴	2.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	2.4	1.5	1.5
LSD	11.3	9.3	7.5	8.7	8.7	11.1	3.5	3.4
Marijuana/hashish	47.3	60.3	54.2	40.7	40.7	48.8	44.8	41.8
PCP	NA	9.6	4.9	2.8	2.8	3.4	2.4	2.1
MDMA (Ecstasy)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.0	5.4	6.5
Methamphetamine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.9	4.5	3.0
Percentage reporting use of drugs in a 30-day period								
Cigarettes	36.7	30.5	30.1	29.4	33.5	31.4	23.2	21.6
Alcohol ¹	68.2	72.0	65.9	57.1	51.3	50.0	47.0	44.4
Any illicit drug ²	30.7	37.2	29.7	17.2	23.8	24.9	23.1	21.9
Any illicit drug ²	15.4	18.4	14.9	8.0	10.0	10.4	10.3	9.5
Selected illicit drugs								
Cocaine	1.9	5.2	6.7	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.0
Heroin ⁴	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4
LSD	2.3	2.3	1.6	1.9	4.0	1.6	0.7	0.6
Marijuana/hashish	27.1	33.7	25.7	14.0	21.2	21.6	19.8	18.8
PCP	NA	1.4	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.5
MDMA (Ecstasy)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.6	1.0	1.6
Methamphetamine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9	0.9	0.6

¹ In 1993, the question text was changed slightly in three of six questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Data for years 1993 to 2003 are based on all questionnaire forms which include this change. In 2004, the question text was changed slightly in half of the forms. The remaining forms were changed in 2005.

² Illicit drugs includes marijuana, LSD, other hallucinogens, crack, other cocaine, heroin, or any use of other narcotics, amphetamines, sedatives, or tranquilizers not prescribed by a doctor. In 2001, the question text was changed on half of the questionnaire forms. "Other psychedelics" was changed to "other hallucinogens" and "shrooms" was added to the list of examples. For the tranquilizer list of examples, Miltown was replaced with Xanax. The 2001 data are based on the changed questionnaire forms only. In 2002, the remaining forms were changed to the new wording. The data are based on all forms beginning in 2002.

³ Beginning in 1982, the question about amphetamine use was revised to get respondents to exclude the inappropriate reporting of nonprescription amphetamines. The prevalence-of-use rate dropped slightly as a result of this change.

⁴In 1995, the question was changed in half of the questionnaire forms. Separate questions were asked for use with injection and without injection. The data represent the combined data from all forms.

NA -- Not available.

Source: Johnston, L.D., O'Malley P.M., Bachmann, J.G., Schulenber, J.C., Monitoring the Future National Survey Results on Drug Use, 1975-2007, Trends in Lifetime Prevalence of Use of Various Drugs for Eighth, Tenth, and Twelfth Graders and Trends in 30-Day and Prevalence of Use of Various Drugs for Eighth, Tenth, and Twelfth Graders. 2007.

TABLE C-31--DIAGNOSED CASES OF ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS), ACCORDING TO AGE AT DIAGNOSIS, SEX, DETAILED RACE, AND ETHNICITY, SELECTED YEARS 1985-2006

Age at diagnosis, sex, race, and ethnicity	All years		Number, by year of report							Cases per 100,000 in 2006
	Percent distribution through 2006 ¹	Cumulative through 2006	1985	1990	1995	2000	2002	2004	2006	
			Male							
All males, 13 years and older	100.0	783,778	10,694	40,426	52,127	28,493	30,135	30,663	26,989	22.4
Race and Ethnicity										
White non-Hispanic	45.2	353,945	6,719	22,340	22,902	9,735	9,523	9,347	9,267	11.2
Black non-Hispanic	36.6	286,737	2,508	11,867	19,483	12,779	12,552	12,141	11,540	82.9
Hispanic	16.5	129,536	1,372	5,739	8,874	5,376	5,269	5,330	5,388	31.3
Age										
13-19 years	0.5	3,843	49	174	172	164	198	235	292	1.9
20-24 years	3.2	25,442	548	1,402	1,363	776	876	1,121	1,204	11.0
25-29 years	11.6	91,295	1,752	6,209	5,844	2,244	2,069	2,191	2,460	23.2
30-39 years	42.6	333,566	4,945	18,497	23,450	11,310	10,440	8,913	7,825	37.9
40-49 years	29.1	227,769	2,298	10,062	15,310	9,388	9,584	9,714	9,614	42.8
50-59 years	9.7	76,083	829	2,969	4,492	3,451	3,738	4,059	4,286	22.7
60 years and older	3.3	25,781	273	1,113	1,496	1,160	1,162	1,300	1,308	5.9
			Female							
All females, 13 years and older	100.0	189,562	834	5,803	12,986	10,119	9,959	10,141	9,801	7.8
Race and Ethnicity										
White non-Hispanic	20.3	38,477	228	1,481	2,997	1,698	1,696	1,711	1,659	1.9
Black non-Hispanic	62.0	117,585	457	3,314	7,586	6,652	6,624	6,735	6,391	40.4
Hispanic	15.9	30,216	140	952	2,222	1,543	1,424	1,432	1,516	9.5
Age										
13-19 years	1.5	2,859	10	81	171	175	180	169	182	1.3
20-24 years	5.7	10,783	66	388	769	550	523	503	465	4.6
25-29 years	13.6	25,803	197	1,026	1,915	1,149	1,068	1,005	962	9.5
30-39 years	40.9	77,536	385	2,687	5,834	3,875	3,478	3,304	2,925	14.4
40-49 years	26.4	49,969	86	1,088	3,178	3,050	3,177	3,487	3,312	14.5
50-59 years	8.4	16,015	34	314	802	941	1,141	1,268	1,472	7.4

TABLE C-31--DIAGNOSED CASES OF ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS), ACCORDING TO AGE AT DIAGNOSIS, SEX, DETAILED RACE, AND ETHNICITY, SELECTED YEARS 1985-2006 -continued

Age at diagnosis, sex, race, and ethnicity	All years		Number, by year of report							Cases per 100,000 in 2006
	Percent distribution through 2006 ¹	Cumulative through 2006	1985	1990	1995	2000	2002	2004	2006	
60 years and older	3.5		56	219	317	379	392	404	483	1.7
All children under age 13 ⁴	100.0	9,156	230	764	670	127	106	53	38	0.1
Race and Ethnicity										
White non-Hispanic	17.5	1,600	53	150	102	11	14	7	4	0.0
Black non-Hispanic	61.8	5,569	130	463	436	96	70	33	30	0.4
Hispanic	19.2	1,754	43	139	122	17	18	9	3	0.0
Age										
Under 1 year	37.1	3,395	102	326	200	30	43	18	15	0.4
1-12 years	62.9	5,761	128	439	470	97	63	34	23	0.0
All cases ⁴	100.0	982,498	11,758	46,994	65,783	38,739	38,132	37,276	36,828	12.3

¹ Percents do not sum to 100 percent because data do not include races other than white and black.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2008). Unpublished data. "Estimated AIDS cases diagnosed 1985-2006, by age, sex and race." Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

TABLE C-32: DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION BY SEX,
RACE, ETHNICITY, AND AGE FOR PERSONS UNDER 25,
SELECTED YEARS 1950-2003

Sex, race, ethnicity, and age	1950 ¹	1970 ¹	1990	2000	2004	2005
All races:						
Under 1 year	3,299.2	2,142.4	971.9	736.7	682.5	692.5
1-4 years	139.4	84.5	46.8	32.4	29.9	29.4
5-14 years	60.1	41.3	24.0	18.0	16.8	16.3
15-24 years	128.1	127.7	99.2	79.9	80.1	81.4
White non-Hispanic males:						
Under 1 year	3,400.5	2,113.2	865.4	658.7	625.2	625.7
1-4 years	135.5	83.6	43.8	32.4	29.0	29.9
5-14 years	67.2	48.0	25.7	20.0	17.9	17.4
15-24 years	152.4	170.8	123.4	103.5	104.8	105.8
Black males: ²						
Under 1 year	NA	4,298.9	2,112.4	1,567.6	1,414.2	1,437.2
1-4 years	1,412.6	150.5	85.8	54.5	48.6	46.7
5-14 years	95.1	67.1	41.2	28.2	26.0	27.0
15-24 years	289.7	320.6	252.2	181.4	164.3	172.1
Hispanic males:						
Under 1 year	NA	NA	921.8	637.1	636.5	670.2
1-4 years	NA	NA	53.8	31.5	30.2	33.2
5-14 years	NA	NA	26.0	17.9	16.7	15.2
15-24 years	NA	NA	159.3	107.7	115.3	120.4
White non-Hispanic females:						
Under 1 year	2,566.8	1,614.6	655.3	530.9	500.7	496.5
1-4 years	112.2	66.1	34.0	24.4	24.7	22.5
5-14 years	45.1	29.9	17.6	13.9	13.0	12.9
15-24 years	71.5	61.6	46.0	42.6	44.3	42.2
Black females: ²						
Under 1 year	NA	3,368.8	1,735.5	1,279.8	1,149.9	1,179.7
1-4 years	1,139.3	129.4	67.6	45.3	40.9	36.7
5-14 years	72.8	43.8	27.5	20.0	21.1	19.4
15-24 years	213.1	111.9	68.7	58.3	53.7	51.2
Hispanic females:						
Under 1 year	NA	NA	746.6	553.6	535.1	555.4
1-4 years	NA	NA	42.1	27.5	24.3	24.5
5-14 years	NA	NA	17.3	13.4	12.0	12.0
15-24 years	NA	NA	40.6	31.7	31.8	36.6

¹ The data for Hispanic ethnicity were not reported. The race groups white and black

include individuals of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin.

² The data for non-Hispanic blacks were not reported separately. Thus, the race group black includes individuals of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin.

Note- Beginning in 1999, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention revised its coding system for causes of death. A small share (<5%) of the changes in data from 1998 to 1999 are attributed to the new coding system.

NA -- Not available.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Health, United States, 2007 with Chartbook Trends on the Health of Americans. Table 35: Death rates for all causes, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950-2005. 2007.

TABLE C-33--DEATH RATES PER 100,000 BY MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT BY SEX, RACE, ETHNICITY, AND AGE FOR PERSONS UNDER AGE 25, SELECTED YEARS 1950-2005

	1950 ¹	1970 ¹	1990	2000	2004	2005
Age:						
Under 1 year	8.4	9.8	4.9	4.4	3.5	3.6
1-4 years	11.5	11.5	6.3	4.2	4.0	3.8
5-14 years	8.8	10.2	5.9	4.3	4.1	3.6
15-24 years	34.4	47.2	34.1	26.9	26.3	25.9
Race and Sex (15-24 years)						
White non-Hispanic males	58.3	75.2	52.3	40.3	39.1	38.2
Black males ²	42.5	58.1	36.1	30.2	26.4	28.0
Hispanic males	NA	NA	48.2	34.7	38.3	40.3
White females ²	12.6	22.7	19.5	17.1	16.8	15.8
Black females ²	11.6	13.4	9.9	11.7	10.9	10.7
Hispanic females	NA	NA	11.6	10.6	11.1	13.4

¹ The data for Hispanic ethnicity were not reported separately. The race groups white and black include individuals of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin.

² The data for non-Hispanic blacks and non-Hispanic females were not reported. Thus, the race groups black and white (females only) include individuals of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin.

Note- Beginning in 1999, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention revised its coding system for causes of death. A small share (<5%) of the changes in data from 1998 to 1999 are attributed to the new coding system.

NA -- Not available.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Health, United States, 2007 with Chartbook Trends on the Health of Americans. Table 44: Death rates for motor vehicle-related injuries, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950-2005. 2007.

TABLE C-34--DEATH RATES PER 100,000 BY HOMICIDE BY
SEX, RACE, ETHNICITY, AND AGE FOR PERSONS UNDER AGE
25, SELECTED YEARS 1950-2005

	1950 ¹	1970 ¹	1990	2000	2004	2005
Age:						
5-14 years	0.5	0.9	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.8
15-24 years	5.8	11.3	19.7	12.6	12.2	13.0
Race and Sex (15-24 years):						
White non-Hispanic males	3.2	7.6	7.5	4.7	4.7	4.7
Black males ²	53.8	98.3	137.1	85.3	77.6	84.1
Hispanic males	NA	NA	55.4	28.5	29.6	31.0
White non-Hispanic females ²	1.3	2.7	3.3	2.3	2.3	2.0
Black females ²	16.5	17.7	18.9	10.7	8.8	8.8
Hispanic females	NA	NA	8.1	3.7	3.3	3.6

¹ The data for Hispanic ethnicity were not reported separately. The race groups white and black include individuals of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin.

² The data for non-Hispanic blacks were not reported. Thus, the race group black includes individuals of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin.

Note- Beginning in 1999, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention revised its coding system for causes of death. A small share (<5%) of the changes in data from 1998 to 1999 are attributed to the new coding system.

NA -- Not available.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Health, United States, 2007 with Chartbook Trends on the Health of Americans. Table 45 Death rates by homicide, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950-2005. 2007.

TABLE C-35-- DEATH RATES PER 100,000 BY SUICIDE BY
SEX, RACE, ETHNICITY, AND AGE IN THE UNITED STATES,
SELECTED YEARS 1950-2005

	1950 ¹	1970 ¹	1990	2000	2004	2005
Age:						
5-14 years	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
15-24 years	4.5	8.8	13.2	10.2	10.3	10.0
Race and Sex (15-24 years):						
White non-Hispanic males	6.6	13.9	24.4	19.5	19.0	18.4
Black males ²	4.9	10.5	15.1	14.2	12.2	11.5
Hispanic males	NA	NA	14.7	10.9	12.8	12.1
White non-Hispanic females	2.7	4.2	4.3	3.3	4.0	3.9
Black females ²	1.8	3.8	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.7
Hispanic females	NA	NA	3.1	2.0	2.5	2.7

¹ The data for Hispanic ethnicity were not reported separately. The race groups white and black include individuals of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin.

² The data for non-Hispanic blacks were not reported. Thus, the race group black includes individuals of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin.

Note- Beginning in 1999, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention revised its coding system for causes of death. A small share (<5%) of the changes in data from 1998 to 1999 are attributed to the new coding system.

NA -- Not available.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Health, United States, 2007 with Chartbook Trends on the Health of Americans. Table 46 Death rates by suicide, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950-2005. 2007.

DISCONNECTED YOUTH AND RELATED ISSUES

This section provides an overview of educational attainment among high school students, as well as the educational and employment challenges that some youth experience. The section profiles a particular sub-set of youth who are not working or in school, known as “disconnected” youth. The Congressional Research Service (CRS) uses a definition of disconnectedness to include noninstitutionalized youth ages 16 through 24 who did not work anytime during a previous year due primarily to a reason other than school and were presently not working or in school.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Table C-36 presents the high school completion rate for 18 through 24-year-olds. This rate measures the percentage of young adults who are not enrolled in high school and who have earned a high school diploma or equivalent credential, including a general education development (GED) certificate. However, an individual who did not complete high school is not necessarily a dropout. Students who, based on their age or grade in a prior year, might be expected to have completed high school may not yet have graduated and never have been a dropout. The high school completion rate in 2003 was 87.1 percent. This represents an increase of slightly more than three percentage points from the 1980 completion rate of 83.9 percent, the first year of data presented in the table. The high school completion rate has increased for young adults overall, including for whites and minorities. In 1980, the completion rate was 87.5 percent for non-Hispanic whites, 75.2 percent for non-Hispanic blacks, and 57.1 percent for Hispanics; the corresponding rates in 2003 were 91.9 percent, 85.0 percent, and 69.2 percent, respectively.

The SAT reasoning test is a standardized test that is required for admission to most four-year colleges and universities. According to the College Board, a non-profit organization which administers the SAT, the test is designed to objectively measure a student’s college readiness. The test has three sections: critical reading (formerly known as verbal), mathematics, and writing. As shown in Table C-37, from 1975 to 2007, the average scores for critical reading and mathematics have remained fairly stable. For males and females combined over this period, the average critical reading scores have ranged from a low of 500 to a high of 512 and the average mathematics scores have ranged from 492 to 520. Females have tended to score lower, with a 2007 average of 502 in reading and 499 in mathematics, compared to males, who had an average reading score of 504 and an average math score of 533. In 2006, the first class of students took a new writing section of the test. The average score for females and males combined was 497 in 2006 and 494 in 2007; however, female test takers scored higher than their male counterparts in both years (502 compared to 491 in 2006 and 500 compared to 489 in 2007).

Not all youth go on to college because they pursue employment or other opportunities, or they drop out of high school. The event dropout rate indicates the share of youth ages 15 through 24 who were enrolled in 10th, 11th, or 12th grade as of October of one school year but had dropped out by October of the next school year without a high school diploma or equivalent credential.⁸ This method does not include individuals outside of the public school system or individuals who may have dropped out during a preceding school year. Table C-38 depicts data on the event dropout rate from 1980 through 2003. Over this period, the event dropout rate decreased by about two percentage points, from 6.1 percent to 4.0 percent. The dropout rate for males has been slightly higher than the rate for females — in 2003, the male dropout rate was 4.2 percent, compared to 3.8 percent for females. Since 1980, the dropout rate has decreased for youth who are non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and Hispanic. The non-Hispanic white dropout rate was highest in 1980 at 5.2 percent and has since declined to 3.2 percent in 2003. The non-Hispanic black dropout rate was highest in 1981 at 9.7 percent and declined to 4.8 percent in 2003. The dropout rate among Hispanic students has declined most significantly, from a high of 12.4 percent in 1995 to 7.1 percent in 2003.

⁸ Alternatively, the status dropout rate measures the proportion of the population which has not completed high school and which are not enrolled at a single point in time, regardless of when they dropped out.

TABLE C-36--HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETION RATES
FOR 18-24 YEAR OLDS, BY RACE AND ETHNICITY,
1980-2003 (in percent)

Year	All Races	Race/Ethnicity		
		White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic
1980	83.9	87.5	75.2	57.1
1981	83.8	87.1	76.7	59.1
1982	83.8	87.0	76.4	60.9
1983	83.9	87.4	76.8	59.4
1984	84.7	87.5	80.3	63.7
1985	85.4	88.2	81.0	66.6
1986	85.5	88.8	81.8	63.5
1987	84.7	87.7	81.9	65.1
1988	84.5	88.7	80.9	58.2
1989	84.7	89.0	81.9	59.4
1990	85.6	89.6	83.2	59.1
1991	84.9	89.4	82.5	56.5
1992	86.4	90.7	82.0	62.1
1993	86.2	90.1	81.9	64.4
1994	85.8	90.7	83.3	61.8
1995	85.3	89.8	84.5	62.8
1996	86.2	91.5	83.0	61.9
1997	85.9	90.5	82.0	66.7
1998	84.8	90.2	81.4	62.8
1999	85.9	91.2	83.5	63.4
2000	86.5	91.8	83.7	64.1
2001	86.5	91.0	85.6	65.7
2002	86.6	91.8	84.7	67.3
2003	87.1	91.9	85.0	69.2

Note- For 1987 through 1989, the data reflect new editing procedures instituted by the U.S. Census Bureau for cases with missing data on school enrollment items. For 1992 through 2003, the data reflect new wording of the educational attainment measure in the Current Population Survey (U.S. Census Bureau) beginning in 1992. For 1994 through 2003, the data reflect changes to the Current Population Survey (U.S. Census Bureau) beginning in 1994 due to newly instituted computer-assisted interviewing and the change in the population controls used in the 1990 Census-based estimates.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics. Status completion rates of 18- through 24-year-olds not currently enrolled in high school or below, by sex and race/ethnicity: October 1972 through October 2003. 2006.

TABLE C-37--MEAN SAT REASONING SCORES FOR COLLEGE-
BOUND SENIORS, SELECTED YEARS 1975-2007

Year	Critical Reading ¹			Math			Writing ¹		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1975	515	509	512	518	479	498	NA	NA	NA
1980	506	498	502	515	473	492	NA	NA	NA
1985	514	503	509	522	480	500	NA	NA	NA
1990	505	496	500	521	483	501	NA	NA	NA
1995	505	502	504	525	490	506	NA	NA	NA
1996	507	503	505	527	492	508	NA	NA	NA
1997	507	503	505	530	494	511	NA	NA	NA
1998	509	502	505	531	496	512	NA	NA	NA
1999	509	502	505	531	495	511	NA	NA	NA
2000	507	504	505	533	498	514	NA	NA	NA
2001	509	502	506	533	498	514	NA	NA	NA
2002	507	502	504	534	500	516	NA	NA	NA
2003	512	503	507	537	503	519	NA	NA	NA
2004	512	504	508	537	508	519	NA	NA	NA
2005	513	505	508	538	504	520	NA	NA	NA
2006	505	502	503	539	502	518	491	502	497
2007	504	502	502	533	499	515	489	500	494

¹ In 2005, the College Board made changes to the types of questions asked on the test. The Verbal section was renamed the Critical Reading section and a new Writing section was added.

Note- For 1972 through 1986, a formula was applied to the original mean and standard deviation to convert the mean to the recentered scale. For 1987 through 1995, individual student scores were converted to the recentered scale and then the mean was recomputed. From 1996-1999, nearly all students received scores on the recentered scale. Any scale on the original scale was converted to the recentered scale prior to computing the mean. From 2000-2003, all scores are reported on the recentered scale.

NA -- Not available.

Source: College Board. Total group mean SAT reasoning test scores, college-bound seniors, 1972-2007. 2007.

TABLE C-38--EVENT DROPOUT RATES FROM GRADES 10-12,
BY SEX, RACE, AND ETHNICITY, 1980-2003 (In Percent)

Year	Total ¹	Sex		Race/ethnicity		
		Male	Female	White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic
1980	6.1	6.7	5.5	5.2	8.2	11.7
1981	5.9	6.0	5.8	4.8	9.7	10.7
1982	5.5	5.8	5.1	4.7	7.8	9.2
1983	5.2	5.8	4.7	4.4	7.0	10.1
1984	5.1	5.4	4.8	4.4	5.7	11.1
1985	5.2	5.4	5.0	4.3	7.8	9.8
1986	4.7	4.7	4.7	3.7	5.4	11.9
1987	4.1	4.3	3.8	3.5	6.4	5.4
1988	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.2	5.9	10.4
1989	4.5	4.5	4.5	3.5	7.8	7.8
1990	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.3	5.0	7.9
1991	4.1	3.8	4.2	3.2	6.0	7.3
1992	4.4	3.9	4.9	3.7	5.0	8.2
1993	4.5	4.6	4.3	3.9	5.8	6.7
1994	5.3	5.2	5.4	4.2	6.6	10.0
1995	5.7	6.2	5.3	4.5	6.4	12.4
1996	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.1	6.7	9.0
1997	4.6	5.0	4.1	3.6	5.0	9.5
1998	4.8	4.6	4.9	3.9	5.2	9.4
1999	5.0	4.6	5.4	4.0	6.5	7.8
2000	4.8	5.5	4.1	4.1	6.1	7.4
2001	5.0	5.6	4.3	4.1	6.3	8.8
2002	3.6	3.7	3.4	2.6	4.9	5.8
2003	4.0	4.2	3.8	3.2	4.8	7.1

¹ Data include race groups other than non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black.

Note- For 1987 through 1989, the data reflect new editing procedures instituted by the U.S. Census Bureau for cases with missing data on school enrollment items. For 1992 through 2003, the data reflect new wording of the educational attainment measure in the Current Population Survey (U.S. Census Bureau) beginning in 1992. For 1994 through 2003, the data reflect changes to the Current Population Survey (U.S. Census Bureau) beginning in 1994 due to newly instituted computer-assisted interviewing and the change in the population controls used in the 1990 Census-based estimates.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics. Event dropout rates of 15- through 24-year-olds who dropped out of grades 10-12, by sex and race/ethnicity: October 1972 through October 2003. 2006.

DISCONNECTED YOUTH

Advocates and researchers have begun to focus more on vulnerable youth who experience poor outcomes in education and employment. Generally characterized as "disconnected," these youth are not attending school or working. They also may not be embedded in strong social networks that provide assistance in the form of employment connections, health insurance coverage, tuition, and other supports such as housing and financial assistance. However, there is no uniform definition of the term "disconnected."

An analysis by the Congressional Research Service of the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (CPS) data used a definition of disconnectedness to include noninstitutionalized youth ages 16 through 24 who did not work anytime during a previous year due primarily to a reason other than school and were presently⁹ not working or in school. The definition excludes youth who are married to a connected spouse *and* are parenting, based on the assumption that these young people work in the home and rely on financial and social support from their spouses. According to this definition, 1.8 million youth — or 4.9 percent of the general youth population — were disconnected in 2007, as displayed in Table C-39. Table C-40 shows that the disconnected youth population increases to five million youth and 13.4 percent of the general youth population if the definition is changed to include those youth who are not working or in school during a specific point-in-time — March or April of each year.

The rates of disconnectedness have fluctuated over the period from 1988 through 2007, with a low of 2.4 percent in 1990, and a high of 4.8 percent in 2005. A greater share of female youth tends to be disconnected. In 2007, 1.1 million females (5.8 percent of the population) were disconnected, compared to about 753,000 males (four percent of the population). While most disconnected youth are non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black and Hispanic youth have a great chance of being disconnected. Table C-41 shows that approximately four percent of white youth were disconnected in 2007, compared to about 9 percent of black youth and six percent of Hispanic youth.

Table C-42 indicates that disconnected youth have fewer years of education than their peers who are working or in school. While the share of disconnected and connected youth who lacked a high school diploma or GED certificate was nearly the same --- 44.3 percent for disconnected youth and 39.4 percent for connected youth --- almost half of all disconnected youth had *only* a high school diploma or passed the GED test, compared to 22.2% of connected youth. Further, approximately 11 percent of disconnected youth had a high school diploma or GED certificate *and* some additional schooling, compared to about approximately 40 percent of connected youth. Among 24-year-olds, 18.4 percent of those who were disconnected and 60.7 percent of those who were

⁹ The CPS surveys households in March or April. Therefore, "presently" refers to whether youth were working or in school in one of these months.

connected attained their high school diploma or passed the GED test *and* had some additional schooling.

Some youth who are not working or in school may nonetheless receive financial assistance and other support from their families, spouses, or cohabiting partners. Compared to youth who are working or in school, a slightly larger share of disconnected youth tend to be married. Disconnected youth are less likely, however, to live with their parents or other relatives. Table C-43 shows that in 2007, 9.1 percent of disconnected youth lived with their spouses and 69 percent lived with their parents or other relatives. The balance of disconnected youth lived with their partners (12.2 percent) or a non-relative (6.1 percent), or lived alone (3.8 percent). Slightly more than seven percent of connected youth lived with their spouses and approximately 73 percent lived with their parents. Other connected youth lived with their partners (7.5 percent) or non-relatives (7.4 percent), or lived alone (4.3 percent).

Some youth who meet the definition of “disconnected” live with their biological children, adoptive children, or step-children.¹⁰ Table C-44 indicates that about 23 percent of disconnected youth in 2007 were parenting, compared to nearly 11 percent of connected youth. A far greater share of disconnected parenting youth were young women — 36.3 percent of disconnected females were parenting compared to 3.8 percent of disconnected males. These young women may have had limited financial and other support to care for their children. About two out of three disconnected females with children did not have a partner or spouse.¹¹ Although approximately one-third of the disconnected females were cohabiting with their partners, we can assume that these relationships are more tenuous than if the couples were married. Finally, nearly two percent of disconnected females with children were married to a partner who was also disconnected.¹²

Table C-45 shows that among disconnected married females, black and Hispanic females were overrepresented relative to their share of the general population in 2007. Black young women ages 16 through 24 comprised 14.1 percent of the general population of this age group, but made up 26.9 percent of the disconnected female population with children. Similarly, Hispanic females comprised 17.6 percent of the general population and 24.7 percent of the disconnected mother population. White young women were underrepresented because they made up 61.4 percent of the general population, compared to 43.7 percent of the disconnected mother population. Hispanic young women were overrepresented among those disconnected mothers with disconnected spouses (34.1 percent) and cohabiting partners (25.4 percent), and among those who did not have a spouse or partner (23.7 percent). As shown in Table C-45, few, if

¹⁰ As indicated above, youth with children who are married to a connected spouse are excluded from the definition.

¹¹ This calculation was derived from figures displayed in the table.

¹² Spouses could have been of any age.

any, disconnected mothers with a disconnected spouse were black. Black females who were parenting comprised a relatively small share (7.6 percent) of disconnected mothers with a cohabiting partner; however, they made up 39 percent of the disconnected mothers without a spouse or partner. Relative to their share of the general population, white females tended to make up a proportional percentage of disconnected mothers with a disconnected spouse (65.9 percent) and with a cohabiting partner (63 percent), relative to their share of the population. They comprised about one-third of disconnected mothers without a spouse or partner present.

Disconnected youth were more likely than connected youth to be poor, as show in Table C-46. About 48 percent of disconnected youth and 15 percent of connected youth in 2007 were poor based on their family income in 2006. A greater share of black disconnected youth reported being poor that same year than their disconnected white and Hispanic peers. Approximately 56 percent of black disconnected youth were poor, compared to about 52 percent and 43 percent of disconnected Hispanic and white youth, respectively.

TABLE C-39--DISCONNECTED YOUTH AGES 16 THROUGH 24 BY SEX
AND AGE, SELECTED YEARS 1988-2007

Sex and Age	1988	1990	1995	2000	2003	2005	2007
Number							
Males							
16	4,815	22,011	37,433	30,633	29,251	48,085	38,102
17	34,458	26,034	56,143	30,661	55,170	68,535	37,157
18	37,520	37,973	59,467	45,439	103,419	91,474	71,955
19	81,772	47,589	69,974	80,021	114,685	114,232	100,004
20	87,841	50,913	100,057	111,810	106,185	125,680	126,058
21	54,280	63,257	55,548	96,411	82,238	110,015	105,483
22	93,385	44,258	96,064	49,240	93,434	108,378	87,926
23	113,866	46,605	61,286	74,820	85,113	108,995	90,984
24	97,418	49,155	79,698	40,039	74,614	111,565	95,504
Total	605,355	387,796	615,668	559,073	744,110	886,959	753,173
Percent of Youth Population							
Males							
16	0.3	1.3	2.0	1.5	1.4	2.1	1.7
17	1.8	1.5	2.9	1.4	2.5	3.0	1.6
18	2.0	2.1	3.4	2.3	5.1	4.6	3.4
19	4.7	2.6	3.9	3.8	6.3	6.3	5.4
20	5.1	2.9	5.9	5.7	4.8	5.9	6.0
21	3.1	3.6	3.2	4.9	4.2	5.5	4.9
22	5.2	2.6	5.7	2.7	4.6	5.2	4.4
23	5.6	2.7	3.4	4.3	4.7	5.4	4.5
24	5.0	2.6	3.8	2.3	3.8	5.5	4.6
Total	3.6	2.4	3.8	3.2	4.1	4.8	4.0
Number							
Females							
16	20,654	20,822	30,845	51,265	31,611	34,842	34,432
17	27,120	35,818	44,328	43,178	35,750	40,629	47,745
18	70,894	85,529	124,356	67,672	78,053	81,257	81,124
19	102,679	90,833	110,521	113,094	106,793	113,660	138,785
20	147,081	138,962	152,945	116,781	120,061	156,694	123,989
21	139,659	102,786	106,761	111,779	126,822	147,580	160,308
22	160,167	150,942	175,215	84,630	136,731	161,894	175,840
23	153,640	145,823	160,538	105,318	150,173	155,533	140,693
24	180,816	156,918	153,814	97,348	138,733	134,564	171,449
Total	1,002,710	928,433	1,059,324	791,065	924,725	1,026,653	1,074,363
Percent of Youth Population							
Females							
16	1.2	1.3	1.7	2.7	1.5	1.6	1.5
17	1.5	2.2	2.5	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.2
18	3.9	4.8	7.2	3.4	4.0	4.1	4.1
19	5.6	4.7	6.3	5.7	6.1	6.2	7.3
20	7.9	7.7	9.2	6.0	6.0	8.0	6.2
21	7.3	5.9	6.5	6.1	6.4	7.4	7.9
22	8.6	7.9	9.5	4.7	6.8	7.9	9.1
23	7.9	7.8	8.5	5.8	7.8	7.9	7.0
24	8.9	8.5	7.4	5.3	6.9	6.3	8.0
Total	6.0	5.8	6.5	4.6	5.2	5.7	5.8

TABLE C-39--DISCONNECTED YOUTH AGES 16 THROUGH 24 BY SEX
AND AGE, SELECTED YEARS 1988-2007 -continued

Sex and Age	1988	1990	1995	2000	2003	2005	2007
Number							
Males and females							
16	25,469	42,833	68,278	81,898	60,862	82,926	72,534
17	61,579	61,853	100,471	73,838	90,920	109,164	84,902
18	108,414	123,503	183,823	113,111	181,472	172,731	153,079
19	184,450	138,423	180,494	193,115	221,478	227,892	238,789
20	234,923	189,874	253,002	228,591	226,245	282,374	250,047
21	193,940	166,043	162,308	208,190	209,060	257,596	265,791
22	253,552	195,200	271,279	133,870	230,165	270,272	263,766
23	267,506	192,428	221,824	180,138	235,286	264,528	231,677
24	278,233	206,073	233,512	137,387	213,346	246,129	266,952
Total	1,608,065	1,316,229	1,674,992	1,350,138	1,668,835	1,913,612	1,827,536
Percent of Youth Population							
Males and females							
16	0.7	1.3	1.9	2.1	1.4	1.9	1.6
17	1.6	1.9	2.7	1.8	2.1	2.5	1.9
18	3.0	3.5	5.3	2.8	4.6	4.3	3.7
19	5.2	3.7	5.1	4.7	6.2	6.3	6.3
20	6.5	5.4	7.5	5.9	5.4	6.9	6.1
21	5.3	4.7	4.8	5.5	5.3	6.4	6.3
22	6.9	5.4	7.7	3.7	5.7	6.5	6.7
23	6.8	5.3	6.0	5.1	6.3	6.6	5.7
24	7.0	5.5	5.6	3.9	5.4	5.9	6.3
Total	4.8	4.1	5.2	3.9	4.6	5.2	4.9

Note- The data include only the civilian noninstitutional population. Disconnected youth are defined as those individuals who were not working or in school in the previous year nor at the time of the survey (generally March of the current year). The definition excludes youth who are married to a connected partner *and* are parenting. Connected youth were working or in school over that same period.

Source: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service based on analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey (CPS).

TABLE C-40--DISCONNECTED YOUTH AGES 16 THROUGH 24
BY SEX AND AGE BASED ON POINT-IN-TIME ESTIMATE,
SELECTED YEARS 1988-2007

Sex and Age	1988	1990	1995	2000	2003	2005	2007
Number							
Males							
16	54,619	82,686	199,538	177,124	182,458	221,388	180,719
17	107,793	102,702	249,081	181,027	254,346	252,312	212,878
18	233,872	192,540	273,378	253,051	349,641	336,505	323,258
19	247,020	258,071	292,003	300,256	397,349	321,381	298,035
20	258,910	216,297	271,244	294,493	327,891	359,809	353,202
21	217,754	252,320	246,729	263,781	304,672	287,187	322,276
22	259,293	191,451	237,079	193,024	263,128	324,784	276,883
23	301,311	180,107	253,330	228,340	279,941	252,529	260,649
24	256,502	196,176	228,755	147,258	208,620	275,875	255,375
Total	1,937,076	1,672,350	2,251,137	2,038,354	2,568,046	2,631,770	2,483,275
Percent of Youth Population							
Males							
16	3.0	4.9	10.8	8.5	8.5	9.9	7.9
17	5.5	6.0	13.0	8.5	11.7	11.1	9.2
18	12.7	10.8	15.8	12.6	17.2	17.1	15.1
19	14.2	14.0	16.3	14.4	21.7	17.8	16.0
20	15.0	12.5	16.1	15.0	14.8	16.8	16.8
21	12.5	14.2	14.2	13.5	15.6	14.3	14.9
22	14.4	11.4	14.0	10.6	13.0	15.5	13.7
23	14.9	10.4	14.0	13.0	15.4	12.5	12.8
24	13.2	10.4	10.9	8.5	10.7	13.6	12.2
Total	11.5	10.4	13.9	11.9	14.4	14.5	13.4
Number							
Females							
16	85,785	77,336	206,173	181,914	169,905	189,940	149,296
17	129,144	143,264	205,928	199,007	210,885	183,953	186,372
18	257,912	253,819	314,249	294,482	287,439	282,534	277,110
19	295,905	273,998	276,090	341,264	338,430	333,462	305,015
20	351,107	266,241	355,596	326,298	338,418	346,910	314,371
21	329,247	296,223	333,205	275,808	322,975	315,095	361,441
22	317,651	338,894	316,430	242,616	335,177	378,196	317,921
23	318,948	301,099	316,430	265,066	326,073	314,904	296,446
24	321,967	283,170	333,295	244,771	282,254	312,658	328,950
Total	2,407,666	2,234,044	2,657,396	2,371,225	2,611,556	2,657,653	2,536,922
Percent of Youth Population							
Females							
16	4.8	4.8	11.4	9.5	8.0	8.8	6.5
17	7.0	8.8	11.5	10.1	10.1	8.9	8.5
18	14.3	14.4	18.2	14.6	14.9	14.1	14.2
19	16.2	14.3	15.7	17.1	19.2	18.3	16.0
20	18.8	14.8	21.3	16.8	17.0	17.6	15.7
21	17.3	17.0	20.2	15.0	16.3	15.8	17.8
22	17.1	17.8	17.2	13.4	16.6	18.4	16.4
23	16.5	16.1	16.7	14.7	17.0	15.9	14.8
24	15.9	15.3	16.1	13.4	14.1	14.8	15.3
Total	14.3	13.9	16.4	13.9	14.7	14.6	13.7

TABLE C-40--DISCONNECTED YOUTH AGES 16 THROUGH 24
BY SEX AND AGE BASED ON POINT-IN-TIME ESTIMATE,
SELECTED YEARS 1988-2007--continued

Sex and Age	1988	1990	1995	2000	2003	2005	2007
	Number						
Males and females							
16	140,405	160,022	405,711	359,038	352,363	411,328	330,014
17	236,936	245,966	455,009	380,033	465,231	436,265	399,250
18	491,784	446,359	587,627	547,533	637,079	619,040	600,369
19	542,925	532,069	568,093	641,520	735,779	654,843	603,049
20	610,017	482,538	626,840	620,791	666,308	706,719	667,573
21	547,002	548,543	579,934	539,589	627,647	602,282	683,717
22	576,944	530,345	553,509	435,640	598,306	702,980	594,805
23	620,259	481,206	569,761	493,406	606,015	567,434	557,095
24	578,470	479,346	562,050	392,029	490,874	588,532	584,325
Total	4,344,742	3,906,394	4,908,533	4,409,579	5,179,602	5,289,423	5,020,197
	Percent of Youth Population						
Males and females							
16	3.9	4.9	11.1	9.0	8.3	9.3	7.2
17	6.3	7.4	12.3	9.3	10.9	10.1	8.8
18	13.5	12.5	17.0	13.6	16.1	15.6	14.6
19	15.2	14.1	16.0	15.7	20.5	18.1	16.0
20	17.0	13.7	18.7	15.9	15.8	17.2	16.3
21	15.0	15.6	17.1	14.2	15.9	15.1	16.3
22	15.8	14.8	15.7	12.0	14.8	16.9	15.0
23	15.7	13.3	15.4	13.9	16.2	14.2	13.8
24	14.5	12.8	13.5	11.0	12.4	14.2	13.8
Total	13.0	12.2	15.1	12.7	14.4	14.4	13.4

Note- The data include only the civilian noninstitutional population. Disconnected youth are defined as those individuals who were not working or in school in the previous year nor at the time of the survey (generally March of the current year). The definition excludes youth who are married to a connected partner *and* are parenting. Connected youth were working or in school over that same period.

Source: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service based on analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey (CPS).

TABLE C-41--DISCONNECTED YOUTH AGES 16 THROUGH 24 BY RACE¹, ETHNICITY,² AND SEX, SELECTED YEARS 1998-2007

Race/Ethnicity, Sex, and Age	1988	1990	1995	2000	2003	2005	2007
White non-Hispanic (number)							
Males	319,400	191,996	242,869	207,703	295,682	375,724	355,545
Females	407,223	426,569	418,503	297,280	388,452	459,706	478,708
Total	726,623	618,564	661,372	504,982	684,134	835,430	834,253
White non-Hispanic (percent)							
Males	2.6	1.7	2.2	1.8	2.6	3.2	3.0
Females	3.3	3.7	3.8	2.7	3.5	4.1	4.2
Total	3.0	2.7	3.0	2.2	3.0	3.7	3.6
Black non-Hispanic (number)							
Males	184,660	127,314	219,362	215,324	292,601	292,320	231,604
Females	366,886	296,931	326,208	177,900	209,150	212,505	258,394
Total	551,545	424,245	545,570	393,224	501,752	504,825	489,998
Black non-Hispanic (percent)							
Males	8.3	5.8	9.8	8.9	12.4	11.9	9.0
Females	15.0	12.4	13.0	6.7	8.1	8.1	9.5
Total	11.8	9.2	11.5	7.8	10.2	9.9	9.2
Hispanic (number)							
Males	88,771	56,196	136,563	112,031	114,037	175,751	111,551
Females	185,907	174,247	272,402	251,465	261,028	273,813	269,632
Total	274,678	230,444	408,965	363,496	375,065	449,565	381,183
Hispanic (percent)							
Males	5.3	3.2	5.9	4.2	3.5	5.3	3.2
Females	11.6	10.7	13.3	10.3	9.1	9.2	8.6
Total	8.3	6.8	9.4	7.1	6.1	7.1	5.8
Other non-Hispanic (number)							
Males	12,525	12,289	16,873	24,015	41,790	43,164	54,473
Females	42,694	30,687	42,212	64,420	66,094	80,629	67,628
Total	55,219	42,976	59,085	88,436	107,884	123,792	122,101
Other non-Hispanic (percent)							
Males	2.1	2.2	2.8	2.4	3.5	3.5	4.2
Females	7.8	5.4	6.8	7.2	5.4	6.6	5.2
Total	4.9	3.8	4.8	4.6	4.5	5.1	4.7

¹Beginning in 2002, CPS respondents were allowed to indicate identification with one or more races. The 2006 data are for respondents who identified with a single, indicated, race.

²Hispanics may be of any race.

³For 2001 and earlier years, the CPS allowed respondents to report only one race group. The reference rate groups for 2001 and earlier for disconnected youth are: non-Hispanic white, black non-Hispanic, and Asian and Pacific Islander.

Note- The data include only the civilian noninstitutional population. Disconnected youth are defined as those individuals who were not working or in school in the previous year nor at the time of the survey (generally March of the current year). The definition excludes youth who are married to a connected partner *and* are parenting. Connected youth were working or in school over that same period.

Source: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service based on analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey (CPS).

TABLE C-42--EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF CONNECTED AND DISCONNECTED YOUTH 16 THROUGH 24 YEARS, 2007

Disconnected status and educational attainment	All	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Connected (number)										
Lacks high school diploma/GED	14,041,831	4,427,759	4,280,483	2,455,632	731,477	494,888	414,720	379,238	393,021	463,612
High school diploma/GED <i>only</i>	7,926,213	24,991	101,880	875,932	1,314,706	1,193,136	1,147,658	1,126,501	1,040,681	1,100,726
High school diploma/GED <i>and some additional schooling</i>	13,687,539	29,289	55,636	620,452	1,482,650	2,164,703	2,364,546	2,190,957	2,364,378	2,414,929
Total	35,654,583	4,482,039	4,437,999	3,952,017	3,528,833	3,852,727	3,926,924	3,696,695	3,798,080	3,979,268
Connected (percent)										
Lacks high school diploma/GED	39.4	98.8	96.5	62.1	20.7	12.8	10.6	10.3	10.3	11.7
High school diploma/GED <i>only</i>	22.2	0.6	2.3	22.2	37.3	31.0	29.2	30.5	27.4	27.7
High school diploma/GED <i>and some additional schooling</i>	38.4	0.7	1.3	15.7	42.0	56.2	60.2	59.3	62.3	60.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Disconnected (number)										
Lacks high school diploma/GED	809,807	69,571	75,456	119,882	123,775	92,406	97,902	91,567	70,857	68,392
High school diploma/GED <i>only</i>	826,628	2,963	5,486	31,407	103,332	135,807	126,544	134,793	136,771	149,525
High school diploma/GED <i>and some additional schooling</i>	191,101	0	3,960	1,790	11,682	21,834	41,344	37,405	24,049	49,036
Total	1,827,536	72,534	84,902	153,079	238,789	250,047	265,791	263,766	231,677	266,952
Disconnected (percent)										
Lacks high school diploma/GED	44.3	95.9	88.9	78.3	51.8	37.0	36.8	34.7	30.6	25.6
High school diploma/GED <i>only</i>	45.2	4.1	6.5	20.5	43.3	54.3	47.6	51.1	59.0	56.0
High school diploma/GED <i>and some additional schooling</i>	10.5	0.0	4.7	1.2	4.9	8.7	15.6	14.2	10.4	18.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note- The data include only the civilian noninstitutional population. Disconnected youth are defined as those individuals who were not working or in school in the previous year nor at the time of the survey (generally March of the current year). The definition excludes youth who are married to a connected partner *and* are parenting. Connected youth were working or in school over that same period.

Source: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service based on analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey (CPS).

TABLE C-43--LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF CONNECTED AND DISCONNECTED YOUTH AGES 16 THROUGH 24,
2007

Disconnected status and living arrangements	All	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Connected (number)										
Living with:										
Parents or other relative(s)	25,811,824	4,452,300	4,349,183	3,661,860	2,864,927	2,822,735	2,447,181	1,996,771	1,694,437	1,522,429
Spouse ^a	2,614,482	4,908	13,521	42,619	78,870	192,958	309,181	420,128	623,194	929,102
Cohabiting Partner	2,642,379	7,859	27,576	117,884	231,743	312,323	403,320	480,011	511,183	550,479
Non-relative(s)	2,611,965	16,804	42,262	97,659	226,791	333,271	451,114	509,369	536,481	398,215
Living alone	1,531,261	0	3,798	25,644	99,996	139,680	257,183	234,940	343,440	426,580
Total	35,211,910	4,481,871	4,436,341	3,945,667	3,502,328	3,800,967	3,867,979	3,641,218	3,708,735	3,826,804
Connected (percent)										
Living with:										
Parents or other relative(s)	73.3	99.3	98.0	92.8	81.8	74.3	63.3	54.8	45.7	39.8
Spouse ^a	7.4	0.1	0.3	1.1	2.3	5.1	8.0	11.5	16.8	24.3
Cohabiting Partner	7.5	0.2	0.6	3.0	6.6	8.2	10.4	13.2	13.8	14.4
Non-relative(s)	7.4	0.4	1.0	2.5	6.5	8.8	11.7	14.0	14.5	10.4
Living alone	4.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	2.9	3.7	6.6	6.5	9.3	11.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Disconnected (number)										
Living with:										
Parents or other relative(s)	1,260,100	68,829	77,877	130,520	170,372	195,459	171,531	157,566	150,914	137,030
Spouse ^a	165,683	3,012	1,233	3,623	29,076	13,427	26,257	39,198	14,747	35,110
Cohabiting Partner	222,409	0	3,802	12,270	24,075	19,292	29,254	40,356	41,501	51,860
Non-relative(s)	110,714	692	1,990	6,666	9,671	8,324	24,281	20,625	14,692	23,773
Living alone	68,631	0	0	0	5,595	13,546	14,468	6,019	9,824	19,179
Total	1,827,536	72,534	84,902	153,079	238,789	250,047	265,791	263,766	231,677	266,952

TABLE C-43--LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF CONNECTED AND DISCONNECTED YOUTH AGES 16 THROUGH 24,
2007--continued

Disconnected status and living arrangements	All	16	Disconnected (percent)							
			17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Living with:										
Parents or other relative(s)	69.0	94.9	91.7	85.3	71.3	78.2	64.5	59.7	65.1	51.3
Spouse ^a	9.1	4.2	1.5	2.4	12.2	5.4	9.9	14.9	6.4	13.2
Cohabiting Partner	12.2	0.0	4.5	8.0	10.1	7.7	11.0	15.3	17.9	19.4
Non-relative(s)	6.1	1.0	2.3	4.4	4.1	3.3	9.1	7.8	6.3	8.9
Living alone	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	5.4	5.4	2.3	4.2	7.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

C-90

^aThis includes married individuals who live with relatives or non-relatives.

Note- The data include only the civilian noninstitutional population. Disconnected youth are defined as those individuals who were not working or in school in the previous year nor at the time of the survey (generally March of the current year). Connected youth were working or in school over that same period.

Source: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service based on analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey (CPS).

TABLE C-44--PARENTING STATUS OF CONNECTED AND DISCONNECTED YOUTH AGES 16 THROUGH 24 BY SEX AND LIVING ARRANGMENT, 2007

Sex, disconnected status, and living arrangement	Has a child ¹	Does not have a child
Connected (number)		
Males		
Spouse present ²	596,648	487,407
Cohabiting partner present	365,444	795,352
No spouse or partner present	76,425	15,943,073
Total	1,038,517	17,225,832
Females		
Spouse present ²	1,272,269	700,830
Cohabiting partner present	466,430	1,015,153
No spouse or partner present	1,114,788	12,820,764
Total	2,853,487	14,536,747
Total	3,892,004	31,762,579
Connected (percent)		
Males		
Spouse present ²	3.3	2.7
Cohabiting partner present	2.0	4.4
No spouse or partner present	0.4	87.3
Total	5.7	94.3
Females		
Spouse present ²	7.3	4.0
Cohabiting partner present	2.7	5.8
No spouse or partner present	6.4	73.7
Total	16.4	83.6
All males and females	10.9	89.1
Disconnected (number)		
Males		
Spouse present ³	6,094	14,504
Cohabiting partner present	11,854	13,690
No spouse or partner present	10,728	696,304
Total	28,676	724,498
Females		
Spouse present ³	18,008	127,077
Cohabiting partner present	128,102	68,764
No spouse or partner present	244,055	488,357
Total	390,165	684,198
Total	418,841	1,408,696
Disconnected (percent)		
Males		
Spouse present ³	0.8	1.9
Cohabiting partner present	1.6	1.8
No spouse or partner present	1.4	92.4
Total	3.8	96.2
Females		
Spouse present ³	1.7	11.8
Cohabiting partner present	11.9	6.4
No spouse or partner present	22.7	45.5
Total	36.3	63.7
All males and females	22.9	77.1

¹Child refers to a biological child, adopted child, stepchild, or the child of a cohabiting partner.

²Includes spouses who are connected and disconnected.

³Married youth who are not working or in school meet the CRS definition of disconnected if their spouse is disconnected, or if their spouse is connected and they do not have children.

Note- The data include only the civilian noninstitutional population. Disconnected youth are defined as those individuals who were not working or in school in the previous year nor at the time of the survey (generally March of the current year). Connected youth were working or in school over that same period.

Source: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service based on analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey (CPS).

TABLE C-45--PARENTING STATUS OF DISCONNECTED FEMALES
AGES 16 THROUGH 24 BY RACE,¹ ETHNICITY,² AND LIVING
ARRANGEMENT, 2007

Living arrangement by race and ethnicity	Has a child ³	Does not have a child
Number		
Disconnected spouse present		
White non-Hispanic	11,860	50,802
Black non-Hispanic	0	4,591
Hispanic	6,148	57,199
Other non-Hispanic	0	14,485
Total	18,008	127,077
Cohabiting partner present		
White non-Hispanic	80,766	38,029
Black non-Hispanic	9,688	2,161
Hispanic	32,533	24,966
Other non-Hispanic	5,114	3,607
Total	128,102	68,764
No spouse or partner present		
White non-Hispanic	77,990	219,261
Black non-Hispanic	95,291	146,662
Hispanic	57,817	90,969
Other non-Hispanic	12,957	31,464
Total	244,055	488,357
All living arrangements		
White non-Hispanic	170,616	308,092
Black non-Hispanic	104,979	153,415
Hispanic	96,498	173,134
Other non-Hispanic	18,071	49,557
Total	390,165	684,198
Percent		
Disconnected spouse present		
White non-Hispanic	65.9	40.0
Black non-Hispanic	0.0	3.6
Hispanic	34.1	45.0
Other non-Hispanic	0.0	11.4
Total	100.0	100.0
Cohabiting partner present		
White non-Hispanic	63.0	55.3
Black non-Hispanic	7.6	3.1
Hispanic	25.4	36.3
Other non-Hispanic	4.0	5.2
Total	100.0	100.0
No spouse or partner present		
White non-Hispanic	32.0	44.9
Black non-Hispanic	39.0	30.0
Hispanic	23.7	18.6
Other non-Hispanic	5.3	6.4
Total	100.0	100.0

TABLE C-45--PARENTING STATUS OF DISCONNECTED FEMALES
 AGES 16 THROUGH 24 BY RACE¹, ETHNICITY,² AND LIVING
 ARRANGMENT, 2007 -continued

Living arrangement by race and ethnicity	Has a child ³	Does not have a child
All living arrangements		
White non-Hispanic	43.7	45.0
Black non-Hispanic	26.9	22.4
Hispanic	24.7	25.3
Other non-Hispanic	4.6	7.2
Total	100.0	100.0

¹ Beginning in 2002, CPS respondents were allowed to indicate identification with one or more races. The 2006 data are for respondents who identified with a single, indicated, race.

² Hispanics may be of any race.

³ Child refers to a biological child, adopted child, stepchild, or the child of a cohabiting partner.

Note- The data include only the civilian noninstitutional population. Disconnected youth are defined as those individuals who were not working or in school in the previous year nor at the time of the survey (generally March of the current year).

Source: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service based on analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey (CPS).

TABLE C-46--POVERTY STATUS IN 2006 AMONG CONNECTED
AND DISCONNECTED YOUTH AGES 16-24 BY RACE¹ AND
ETHNICITY,² 2007

Disconnected Status and Race/Ethnicity	Poor	Nonpoor
	Connected (number)	
White non-Hispanic	2,592,614	19,374,360
Black non-Hispanic	1,150,470	3,646,965
Hispanic	1,138,805	4,857,492
Other non-Hispanic	426,560	2,024,642
Total	5,308,450	29,903,460
Connected (percent)		
White non-Hispanic	11.8	88.2
Black non-Hispanic	24.0	76.0
Hispanic	19.0	81.0
Other non-Hispanic	17.4	82.6
Total	15.1	89.4
Disconnected (number)		
White non-Hispanic	361,404	472,849
Black non-Hispanic	275,122	214,876
Hispanic	197,695	183,489
Other non-Hispanic	41,863	80,238
Total	876,085	951,451
Disconnected (percent)		
White non-Hispanic	43.3	56.7
Black non-Hispanic	56.1	43.9
Hispanic	51.9	48.1
Other non-Hispanic	34.3	65.7
Total	47.9	52.1

¹ Beginning in 2002, CPS respondents were allowed to indicate identification with one or more races. The 2006 data are for respondents who identified with a single, indicated, race.

² Hispanics may be of any race.

Note- The data include only the civilian noninstitutional population. Disconnected youth are defined as those individuals who were not working or in school in the previous year nor at the time of the survey (generally March of the current year). Connected youth were working or in school over that same period.

Source: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service based on analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey (CPS).

JUVENILE CRIME AND CUSTODY

Table C-47 provides data on the property crime index arrest rate per 100,000 juveniles in select years since 1980. This index includes arrests of youth ages 10 to 17 for burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The arrest rates for property crimes peaked in 1990 and declined sharply in subsequent years. In 2006, the crime rate was 1,215.4 per 100,000 juveniles ages 10 through 17. Males remain more likely than females to be arrested for property offenses. In 2006, approximately 1,606 arrests were made per 100,000 males, compared to about 806 arrests per 100,000 females. Despite

improvements in the last two decades, African American youth have a greater likelihood of being arrested for a property crime than youth of any other race. In 2006, the arrest rate was 2,277.9 per 100,000 black youth; 1,046.1 per 100,000 white youth; 953.8 per 100,000 American Indian youth; and 460.6 per 100,000 youth of Asian or Pacific Islander descent.

The rates reported in Table C-48 are per 100,000 juveniles ages 10 through 17 who have committed murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Over the period from 1980 to 1995, the violent crime index arrest rate for all juveniles increased from 334.1 to 516.3. The rate subsequently declined through 2004 and increased slightly in 2006, to 302.1. The violent crime arrest rates for males and females followed a similar pattern, with arrest rates peaking in 1995 at 856.0 per 100,000 males and 157.6 per 100,000 females and declining by 2006 to 486.2 and 108.7 for males and females, respectively. Youth of African American descent were most likely to be arrested for violent crime offenses over the 1980 to 2006 period. In 2006, 934.2 black youth per 100,000 were arrested, compared to 184.2 white youth, 173.7 per 100,000 American Indian youth, and 78.1 per 100,000 youth of Asian or Pacific Islander descent.

TABLE C-47--PROPERTY CRIME INDEX OFFENSES: ARREST RATES PER 100,000 JUVENILES AGES 10 THROUGH 17 BY SEX AND RACE, SELECTED YEARS 1980-2006

Year	Total	Sex		Race/Ethnicity ¹			
		Male	Female	White	Black	American Indian	Asian/Pacific Islander
1980	2,562.2	4,081.9	975.7	2,251.6	4,885.9	2,759.1	1,693.8
1985	2,370.7	3,664.8	1,012.5	2,149.0	4,464.7	2,610.0	1,128.3
1990	2,563.2	3,902.5	1,151.6	2,338.7	4,407.8	2,570.9	1,252.7
1995	2,438.7	3,515.4	1,301.9	2,122.2	4,441.3	2,477.1	1,306.3
2000	1,606.4	2,181.9	999.2	1,440.5	2,779.0	1,513.2	795.2
2002	1,447.1	1,918.8	951.2	1,307.7	2,447.2	1,354.4	671.7
2004	1,344.6	1,732.7	937.0	1,197.7	2,287.8	1,308.9	556.2
2006	1,215.4	1,605.5	805.8	1,046.1	2,277.9	953.8	460.6

¹ The data for the race groups includes individuals of both Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. The data for Hispanic ethnicity were not reported separately.

Note- The property crime index includes burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The arrest rates are per 100,000 for each individual gender and racial category.

Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice. Juvenile Arrest Rates by Offense, Sex, and Race 1980-2006. 2007.

TABLE C-48-- VIOLENT CRIME INDEX OFFENSES: ARREST RATES PER 100,000 JUVENILES AGES 10 THROUGH 17 BY SEX AND RACE, SELECTED YEARS 1980-2006

Year	Total	Sex		Race/Ethnicity ¹			
		Male	Female	White	Black	American Indian	Asian/Pacific Islander
1980	334.1	586.7	70.4	189.4	1,190.4	211.8	134.0
1985	303.0	527.7	67.1	172.3	1,096.3	183.3	86.5
1990	428.4	735.6	104.6	253.5	1,433.8	217.4	133.9
1995	516.3	856.0	157.6	308.2	1,668.2	312.3	189.3
2000	307.8	489.1	116.4	219.7	818.5	198.4	116.3
2002	276.5	439.6	104.9	195.9	735.3	200.9	95.8
2004	269.5	427.8	103.1	182.2	745.5	173.8	77.5
2006	302.1	486.2	108.7	184.2	934.2	173.7	78.1

¹ The data for the race groups includes individuals of both Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. The data for Hispanic ethnicity were not reported separately.

Note- The violent crime index includes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. The arrest rates are per 100,000 for each individual gender and racial category.

Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice. Juvenile Arrest Rates by Offense, Sex, and Race 1980-2006. 2007.

Since 1997, the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement (CJRP) has collected data on individual juveniles ages 10 to 17 in public and private residential placement facilities that detain juveniles.¹ Public facilities are operated by state or local government agencies. Private facilities are operated by private nonprofit or for-profit corporations or organizations, and tend to be more numerous, but smaller, than public facilities. The CJRP provides one-day population counts of juveniles who are committed as part of a court-ordered disposition, prior to adjudication, or after adjudication. Table C-49 shows the number and rate of youth in public and private facilities by race, ethnicity, and gender for selected years from 1997 through 2006. Public facilities tend to hold the majority of juvenile offenders on any given day. In 2006, about 62,000 youth were in public facilities, compared to about 27,100 youth in private facilities, as calculated from Table C-49.

Males are more likely to be committed than females, with 326 per 100,000 males and 55 females per 100,000 females in public facilities in 2006 (138 per 100,000 males and 103.8 per 100,000 females were in private facilities that same year). Non-Hispanic black males have the greatest chance of being committed to a public or private residential facility, followed by Hispanic males, black females, white females, and Hispanic females (though white females were more likely to be committed to a private facility while Hispanic females were more likely to be committed to a public facility). In 2006, approximately 840 per 100,000 black males were committed to a public facility and about 374 were committed to private facilities. The rates of commitment for white and Hispanic males and females in public and private facilities ranged from approximately 17 per 100,000 (for Hispanic females in private facilities) to 430 per 100,000 (for Hispanic males in public facilities).

The rate of commitment has declined for all racial and ethnic groups over time. For example, the rate declined for black males in public facilities from 1,145 in 1997 to 840 in 2006.

¹ Data on juvenile residential placements were previously gathered through the biennial Children in Custody (CIC) Census. The CIC is not comparable to the CJRP because the survey collected aggregate data on all juveniles held in each facility (e.g., number of juvenile offenders and non-offenders in the facility). CJRP data are collected for each individual youth.

TABLE C-49--NUMBER OF JUVENILES AGES 10 TO 17 IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE JUVENILE FACILITIES, AND RATE PER 100,000 JUVENILES IN THE POPULATION, BY GENDER, RACE, AND ETHNICITY,¹ SELECTED YEARS 1997-2006

	1997		1999		2001		2003		2006	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Public Facilities										
Male										
White non-Hispanic	22,029	206.0	22,560	209.9	22,572	208.6	19,560	181.9	17,079	163.3
Black non-Hispanic	27,336	1,145.0	27,021	1,087.0	25,776	995.4	21,990	824.4	22,518	840.0
Hispanic	14,679	645.0	14,421	582.0	12,654	473.0	13,053	454.0	13,596	430.0
Total ²	64,044	417.0	64,002	407.0	61,002	379.0	54,603	335.0	53,193	326.0
Female										
White non-Hispanic	3,990	206.0	4,158	41.0	4,413	43.1	3,948	38.8	3,594	36.3
Black non-Hispanic	3,204	139.0	3,540	147.3	3,567	142.2	3,267	126.2	3,168	121.8
Hispanic	1,272	60.0	1,308	56.4	1,503	59.3	1,626	59.4	1,788	59.4
Total ²	8,466	58.0	9,006	61.0	9,483	62.0	8,841	57.0	8,550	55.0
Private Facilities										
Male										
White non-Hispanic	10,398	97.2	11,511	107.1	11,673	107.9	11,208	104.2	9,381	89.7
Black non-Hispanic	9,801	410.6	10,260	412.7	9,657	372.9	9,621	360.7	10,023	373.9
Hispanic	2,826	124.3	3,291	132.9	3,351	125.3	3,201	111.5	3,141	99.4
Total ²	23,025	150.0	25,062	160.0	24,681	153.0	24,030	147.0	22,545	138.0
Female										
White non-Hispanic	3,030	30.0	2,682	26.4	2,667	26.1	2,592	25.5	2,436	24.6
Black non-Hispanic	1,557	67.4	1,521	63.3	1,743	69.5	1,854	71.6	1,626	62.5
Hispanic	549	25.8	558	24.1	501	19.8	525	19.2	501	16.6
Total ²	5,136	123.2	4,761	113.8	4,911	115.3	4,971	116.2	4,563	103.8

¹Hispanics may be of any race.

²Data include race groups other than white and black.

Note- The arrest rates are per 100,000 for each individual gender and racial category. The numbers and rates are based on one-day counts of the population in October of each survey year and do not include data on juvenile non-offenders in public or private facilities or juveniles held in adult prisons or jails. One-day counts give a picture of the standing population in public and private facilities. These counts are substantially different from annual admission and release data, which give a measure of facility population flow. One-day counts in years prior to 1997 are not reported in the table because they include aggregated data on all juveniles held in each facility (e.g., juvenile offenders and nonoffenders in the facility). More recent counts collect an individual record on each juvenile offender younger than 21 held in the facility, including information on the juvenile's race/ethnicity and other characteristics.

Note- Public facilities are those facilities operated by state or local government agencies in which the employees working daily in the facilities and directly with the residents are state or local government employees. Private facilities are those facilities operated by private non-profit or for-profit corporations or organizations in which the employees working daily in the facilities and directly with the residents are employees of that private corporation or organization.
Source: M. Sickmund. Analysis of Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement Data 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, and 2006: One-Day Count and Rate/100,000 of Juveniles Held in Public and Private Facilities, National Center for Juvenile Justice. 2008.

REFERENCES

Duncan, G.J., Brooks-Gunn, J. (Eds.) (1997). *Consequences of Growing Up Poor*. Russell Sage Foundation, New York, NY.

Hauser, R.M., Brown, B.V., Prosser, W.R. (Eds.) (1997). *Indicators of Children's Well-Being*. Russell Sage Foundation, New York, NY.

Mayer, S.C. (1997). *What Money Can't Buy*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, MA.