

Chapter III. Predictors and Risk Factors Associated with Welfare Receipt

The Welfare Indicators Act challenges the Department of Health and Human Services to identify and set forth not only indicators of welfare dependence and welfare duration, but also predictors and causes of welfare receipt. Up to this point, welfare research has not established clear and definitive causes of welfare dependence. However, research has identified a number of risk factors associated with welfare utilization. For purposes of this report, the terms “predictors” and “risk factors” are used somewhat interchangeably, although the differences between them are acknowledged.

Where the Advisory Board recommended narrowing the focus of dependence indicators, it recommended an expansive view toward predictors and risk factors. The first two annual reports included a set of 30 different predictors and risk factors; of these, 20 are included in the current volume. As discussed in Chapter I, the reduction in the length of the report responds to Congressional intent and reduces overlap with other publications issued by the Department. Even with this reduction, the range of possible predictors is extremely wide, and until they are measured and analyzed over time as the PRWORA changes are implemented, their value will not be known. Some of the “predictors” included in this chapter may turn out to be simply correlates of welfare receipt, some may have a causal relationship, some may be consequences, and some may have predictive value.

For purposes of this report, the predictors/risk factors included in this chapter are grouped into three categories: economic security risk factors, employment-related risk factors, and risk factors associated with non-marital childbearing.

Economic Security Risk Factors (ECON). The first group includes six measures associated with economic security. This group encompasses three measures of poverty, as well as measures of child support receipt, food insecurity, and lack of health insurance. The tables and figures illustrating measures of economic security are labeled with the prefix ECON throughout this chapter.

Poverty measures are important predictors of dependence, because families with fewer economic resources are more likely to be dependent on means-tested assistance. In addition, poverty and other measures of deprivation, such as food insecurity, are important to assess in conjunction with the measures of dependence outlined in Chapter II. Reductions in caseloads and dependence can reduce poverty, to the extent that such reductions are associated with greater work activity and higher economic resources for former welfare families. However, reductions in welfare caseloads can increase poverty and other deprivation measures, to the extent that former welfare families are left with fewer economic resources.

Three aspects of poverty are examined in this chapter: overall poverty rates (ECON 1); the length of poverty episodes or spells (ECON 2); and the cumulative time spent in poverty over a decade (ECON 3). All three are measured using the official poverty rate, which counts all cash income, but does not take into account the value of non-cash benefits, such as food stamps, or the effects of the Earned Income Tax Credit or other taxes. Some more comprehensive measures of

poverty were shown in Chapter I (see Tables SUM 4 and SUM 5). Further work on analyzing poverty trends under alternative poverty measures is under way, and next year's report may include revised measures of poverty, following those recommended by the National Academy of Sciences.

This chapter also includes data on child support payments (ECON 4), which can play an important role in reducing dependence on government assistance and thus serve as a predictor of dependence. Household food insecurity (ECON 5) is an important measure of deprivation that, although correlated with general income poverty, provides an alternative measure of tracking the incidence of material hardship and need, and how it may change over time. Finally, health insurance (ECON 6) is both tied to the income level of the family, and may be a precursor to future health problems among both adults and children.

Employment and Work-Related Risk Factors (WORK). The second grouping, labeled with the WORK prefix, includes nine factors related to employment and barriers to employment. These measures include data on overall labor force attachment and the employment and earnings for low-skilled workers, as well as data on barriers to work. The latter category includes incidence of adult disabilities and children with chronic health conditions, adult substance abuse, levels of educational attainment and school drop-out rates, and child care costs.

Employment and earnings provide many families with an escape from dependence. It is important, therefore, to look both at overall labor force attachment (WORK 1), and at employment and earnings levels for those with low education levels (WORK 2 and WORK 3). The economic condition of the low-skill labor market is a key predictor of the ability of young adult men and women to support families without receiving means-tested assistance.

Measures of barriers to employment provide indicators of potential work limitations, which may be predictors of greater dependence. Disabling conditions (WORK 4), substance abuse (WORK 5), and chronic child health conditions (WORK 6) all have the potential of limiting the ability of the adults in the household to work. In addition, debilitating health conditions and high medical expenditures can place a strain on a family's economic resources. High child care costs (WORK 7) are both a potential barrier to work and an additional strain on financial resources. Finally, the last two measures in this group (WORK 8 and WORK 9) focus on educational attainment, because individuals with less than a high school education have the lowest amount of human capital and are at the greatest risk of becoming poor, despite their work effort.

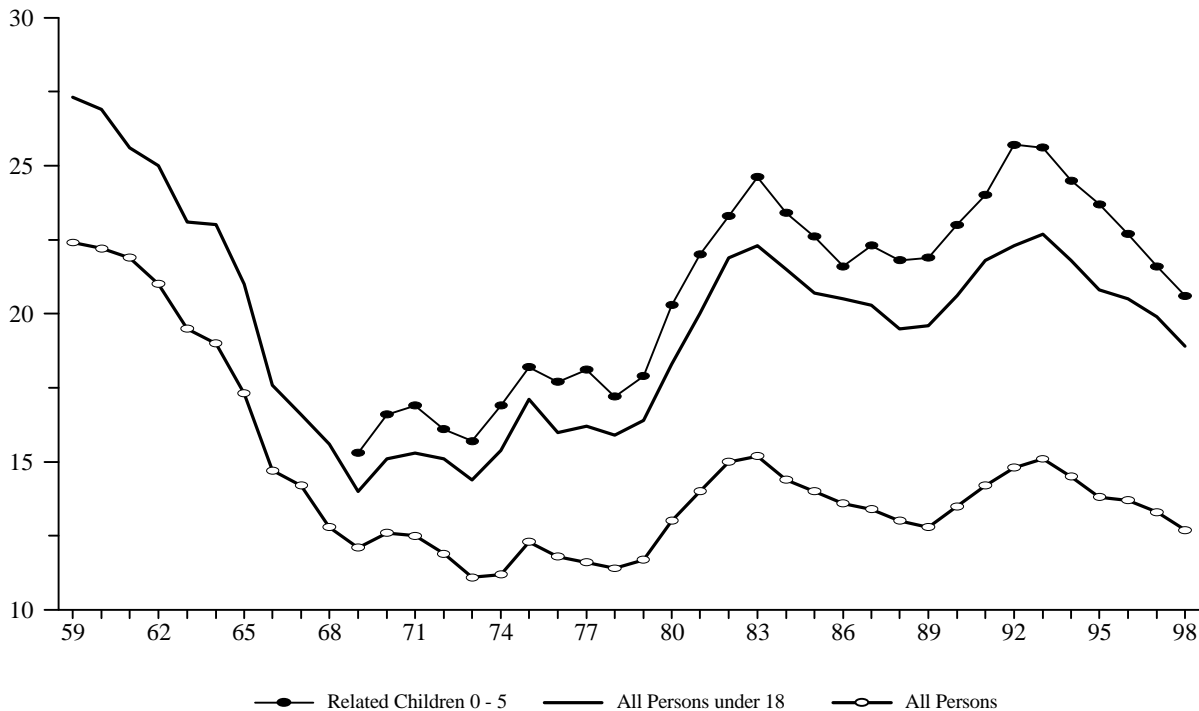
Non-Marital Birth Risk Factors (BIRTH). The final group of risk factors addresses out-of-wedlock childbearing. The tables and figures in this subsection are labeled with the BIRTH prefix. This category includes long-term time trends in births to unmarried women (BIRTH 1), births to unmarried teens (BIRTH 2 and BIRTH 3), and children living in families with never-married parents (BIRTH 4). Children living in families with never-married mothers are at high risk of dependence, and it is therefore important to track changes in the size of this vulnerable population.

As noted above, the predictors/risk factors included in this chapter do not represent an exhaustive list of measures. They are merely a sampling of available data that address in some way the

question of how a family is faring on the scale of deprivation and well-being. Such questions are a necessary part of the dependence discussion as researchers assess the effects of the major changes that have occurred in the laws governing public assistance programs.

ECONOMIC SECURITY RISK FACTOR 1. POVERTY RATES

Figure ECON 1a. Percentage of Persons in Poverty, by Age: 1959-98



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Poverty in the United States: 1998," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-207 and data published online at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty.html>.

- The percentage of persons living in poverty has continued to decline since 1993, when the poverty rate for all persons was at a ten-year high of just over 15 percent. In 1998, the overall poverty rate was just under 13 percent, the lowest level since 1989.
- While the poverty rate for children has declined along with the overall rate in the past several years, children, particularly young children, continue to have higher poverty rates than the overall population. For example, in 1998, the poverty rate for related children ages 0 to 5 was 21 percent, compared to 13 percent for the overall population.
- The poverty rate for blacks declined 7 percentage points between 1992 and 1998, from 33 percent to 26 percent, as shown in Table ECON 1a. Though at an historic low, the poverty rate for blacks remains 16 percentage points above the rate for whites. The poverty rate among Hispanics has also declined over this time period; in 1998, the Hispanic poverty rate was just about equal to that of blacks.
- The poverty rate for the elderly reached an historic low of 10.5 percent in 1995 and has remained at essentially that level since then.

Table ECON 1a. Percentage of Persons in Poverty, by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: Selected Years

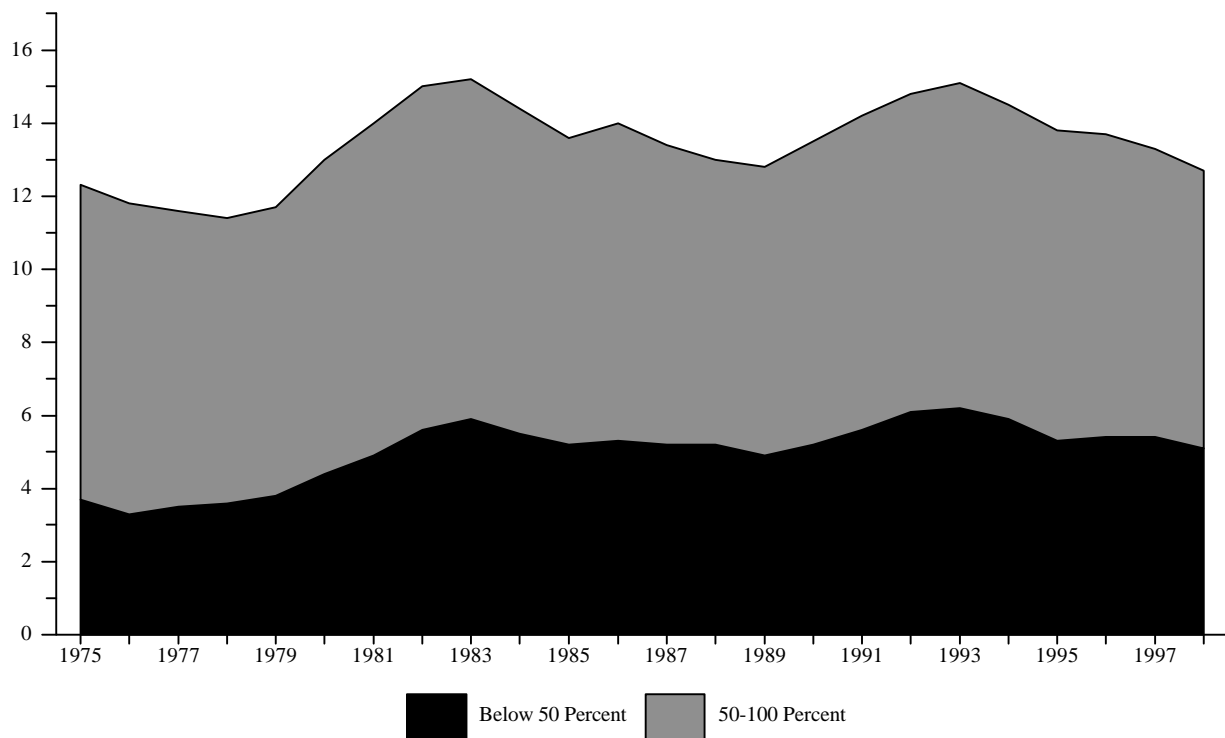
	Related Children		All Persons				Hispanic		
	Ages 0 - 5	Ages 6 - 17	Total	Under 18 ¹	18 to 64	65 & over	White	Black	Origin ²
1959	N/A	N/A	22.4	27.3	17.0	35.2	18.1	55.1	N/A
1963	N/A	N/A	19.5	23.1	N/A	N/A	15.3	N/A	N/A
1966	N/A	N/A	14.7	17.6	10.5	28.5	11.3	41.8	N/A
1969	15.3	13.1	12.1	14.0	8.7	25.3	9.5	32.2	N/A
1973	15.7	13.6	11.1	14.4	8.3	16.3	8.4	31.4	21.9
1976	17.7	15.1	11.8	16.0	9.0	15.0	9.1	31.1	24.7
1979	17.9	15.1	11.7	16.4	8.9	15.2	9.0	31.0	21.8
1980	20.3	16.8	13.0	18.3	10.1	15.7	10.2	32.5	25.7
1981	22.0	18.4	14.0	20.0	11.1	15.3	11.1	34.2	26.5
1982	23.3	20.4	15.0	21.9	12.0	14.6	12.0	35.6	29.9
1983	24.6	20.4	15.2	22.3	12.4	13.8	12.1	35.7	28.0
1984	23.4	19.7	14.4	21.5	11.7	12.4	11.5	33.8	28.4
1985	22.6	18.8	14.0	20.7	11.3	12.6	11.4	31.3	29.0
1986	21.6	18.8	13.6	20.5	10.8	12.4	11.0	31.1	27.3
1987	22.3	18.9	13.4	20.3	10.6	12.5	10.4	32.4	28.0
1988	21.8	17.5	13.0	19.5	10.5	12.0	10.1	31.3	26.7
1989	21.9	17.4	12.8	19.6	10.2	11.4	10.0	30.7	26.2
1990	23.0	18.2	13.5	20.6	10.7	12.2	10.7	31.9	28.1
1991	24.0	19.5	14.2	21.8	11.4	12.4	11.3	32.7	28.7
1992	25.7	19.4	14.8	22.3	11.9	12.9	11.9	33.4	29.6
1993	25.6	20.0	15.1	22.7	12.4	12.2	12.2	33.1	30.6
1994	24.5	19.5	14.5	21.8	11.9	11.7	11.7	30.6	30.7
1995	23.7	18.3	13.8	20.8	11.4	10.5	11.2	29.3	30.3
1996	22.7	18.3	13.7	20.5	11.4	10.8	11.2	28.4	29.4
1997	21.6	18.0	13.3	19.9	10.9	10.5	11.0	26.5	27.1
1998	20.6	17.1	12.7	18.9	10.5	10.5	10.5	26.1	25.6

¹ All persons under 18 include related children (own children, including stepchildren and adopted children, plus all other children in the household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption), unrelated individuals under 18 (persons who are not living with any relatives), and householders or spouses under age 18.

² Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Poverty in the United States: 1998," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-207 and data published online at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty.html>.

Figure ECON 1b. Percentage of Population Below 50 and 100 Percent of Poverty Level: 1975-98



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Poverty in the United States: 1998," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-207 and unpublished tables available online at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty.html>.

- Between 1993 and 1998, the percentage of the population with incomes below 50 percent of the poverty level decreased by one percentage point (from 6.2 percent in 1993 to 5.1 percent in 1998).
- In general, the percentage of the population with incomes below 50 percent of the poverty threshold has risen and fallen in a pattern that reflects to some degree the trend in the overall poverty rate. For example, the percentage of people below 50 percent of poverty rose between 1976 and 1983, then after falling slightly, rose to a second peak in 1993. The overall poverty rate – the percentage of people below 100 percent of poverty – also peaked in 1983 and 1993 in a somewhat similar pattern, although with more pronounced peaks and valleys.
- Over the past two decades, however, there has been an overall increase in the proportion of the poverty population that falls below 50 percent of the poverty threshold. From a low of 28 percent of the poverty population in 1976, the population below 50 percent of the poverty threshold rose to nearly 41 percent by 1992. In 1998, 40 percent of poor persons experienced “deep poverty,” that is, had incomes that fell below 50 percent of the poverty level.
- Not only the poverty rate, but also the total number of poor people fell in 1998, as shown in Table ECON 1b. In 1998, there were 34.5 million people with family incomes below 100 percent of the poverty threshold, 5 million fewer than the poverty population in 1959.

Table ECON 1b. Number and Percentage of Population Below 50, 75, 100, and 125 Percent of Poverty Threshold: Selected Years

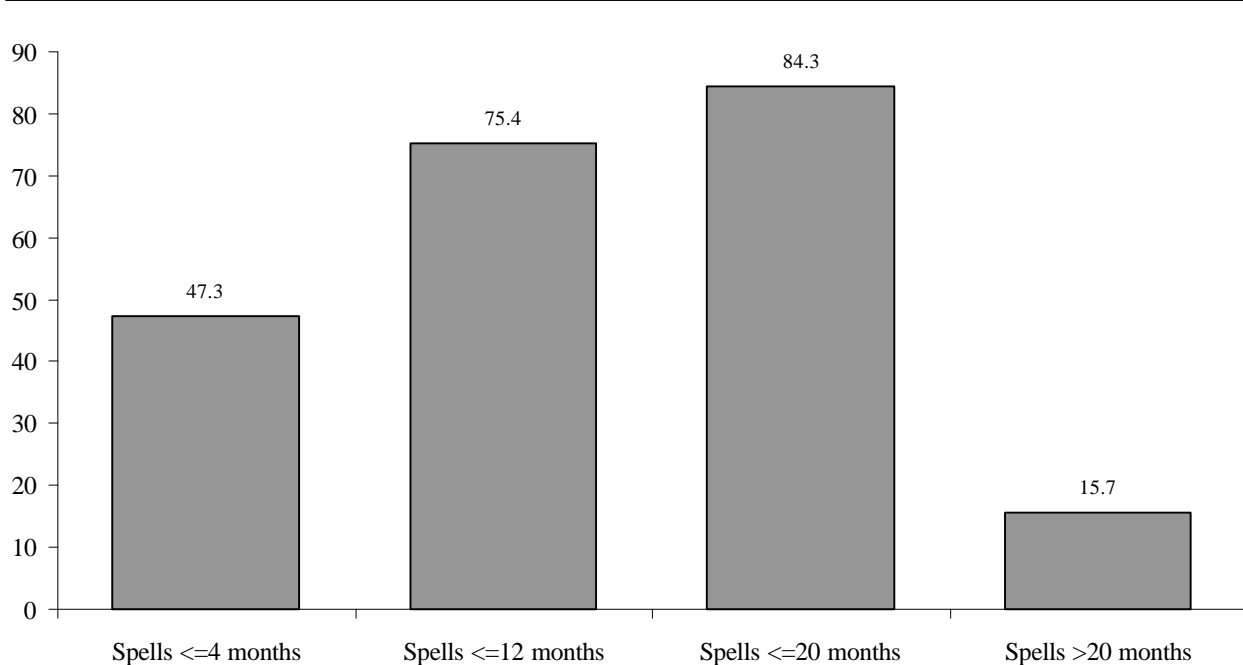
in 000's	Total Population	Below 50 percent		Below 75 percent		Below 100 percent		Below 125 percent	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1959	176,600	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	39,500	22.4	54,900	31.1
1961	181,300	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	39,600	21.9	54,300	30.0
1963	187,300	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	36,400	19.5	50,800	27.1
1965	191,400	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	33,200	17.3	46,200	24.1
1967	195,700	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	27,800	14.2	39,200	20.0
1969	199,500	9,600 ¹	4.8 ¹	16,400 ¹	8.2 ¹	24,100	12.1	34,700	17.4
1971	204,600	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	25,600	12.5	36,500	17.8
1973	208,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23,000	11.1	32,800	15.8
1975	210,900	7,700	3.7	15,400	7.3	25,900	12.3	37,100	17.6
1976	212,300	7,000	3.3	14,900	7.0	25,000	11.8	35,500	16.7
1977	213,900	7,500	3.5	15,000	7.0	24,700	11.6	35,700	16.7
1978	215,700	7,700	3.6	14,900	6.9	24,500	11.4	34,100	15.8
1979	222,900	8,600	3.8	16,300	7.3	26,100	11.7	36,600	16.4
1980	225,000	9,800	4.4	18,700	8.3	29,300	13.0	40,700	18.1
1981	227,200	11,200	4.9	20,700	9.1	31,800	14.0	43,800	19.3
1982	229,400	12,800	5.6	23,200	10.1	34,400	15.0	46,600	20.3
1983	231,700	13,600	5.9	23,600	10.2	35,300	15.2	47,000	20.3
1984	233,800	12,800	5.5	22,700	9.7	33,700	14.4	45,400	19.4
1985	236,600	12,400	5.2	22,200	9.4	33,100	13.6	44,200	18.7
1986	238,600	12,700	5.3	22,400	9.4	32,400	14.0	44,600	18.7
1987	241,000	12,500	5.2	21,700	9.0	32,200	13.4	43,100	17.9
1988	243,500	12,700	5.2	21,400	8.8	31,700	13.0	42,600	17.5
1989	246,000	12,000	4.9	20,700	8.4	31,500	12.8	42,600	17.3
1990	248,600	12,900	5.2	22,600	9.1	33,600	13.5	44,800	18.0
1991	251,200	14,100	5.6	24,400	9.7	35,700	14.2	47,500	18.9
1992	256,500	15,500	6.1	26,200	10.2	38,000	14.8	50,500	19.7
1993	259,300	16,000	6.2	27,200	10.5	39,300	15.1	51,900	20.0
1994	261,600	15,400	5.9	26,400	10.1	38,100	14.5	50,500	19.3
1995	263,700	13,900	5.3	24,500	9.3	36,400	13.8	48,800	18.5
1996	266,200	14,400	5.4	24,800	9.3	36,500	13.7	49,300	18.5
1997	268,500	14,600	5.4	24,200	9.0	35,600	13.3	47,800	17.8
1998	271,100	13,900	5.1	23,000	8.5	34,500	12.7	46,000	17.0

¹ The number of persons below 50 percent and 75 percent of poverty are estimated based on the distribution of persons below 50 percent and 75 percent for 1969 taken from the 1970 decennial census: *1970 Census of Population, Volume 1, Social and Economic Characteristics*, Table 259.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Poverty in the United States: 1998," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-207 and unpublished tables available online at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty.html>.

ECONOMIC SECURITY RISK FACTOR 2. POVERTY SPELLS

Figure ECON 2. Percentage of Poverty Spells for Individuals Entering Poverty During the 1993 SIPP Panel, by Length of Spell



Source: Unpublished data from the SIPP, 1993 panel.

- Nearly half (47 percent) of all poverty spells that began during the 1993 SIPP panel ended within 4 months and three-fourths ended within one year. Only 16 percent of all such spells were longer than 20 months.
- Spells of poverty among adults age 65 and older tend to last longer than poverty spells among younger individuals. As shown in Table ECON 2, only 65 percent of poverty spells among adults age 65 and older ended within one year compared to 80 percent for women ages 16 to 64, 75 percent for men ages 16 to 64, and 73 percent for children ages 0 to 15.
- As shown in Table ECON 2, a larger percentage of poverty spells among non-Hispanic blacks were longer than 20 months (23 percent) than was the case for spells among non-Hispanic whites (14 percent) and among Hispanics (15 percent).
- In general, poverty spells are shorter than spells of welfare receipt begun in the same time period, as can be seen by comparing Figure ECON 2 to Figure IND 5 in Chapter II. That is, there is more movement in and out of poverty than movement on and off welfare. For example, 75 percent of poverty spells lasted a year or less, whereas only 60 percent of food stamp spells and 56 percent of AFDC spells lasted a year or less.

Table ECON 2. Percentage of Poverty Spells for Individuals Entering Poverty During the 1993 SIPP Panel, by Length of Spell, Race, and Age

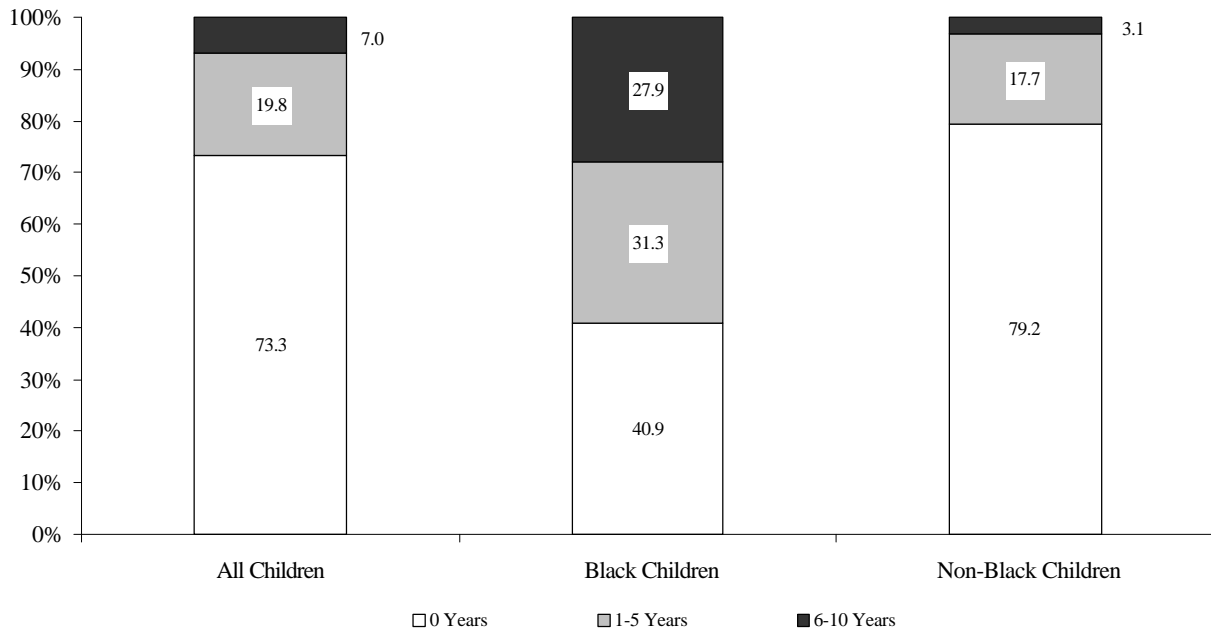
	Spells <=4 months	Spells <=12 months	Spells <=20 months	Spells >20 months
All Persons	47.3	75.4	84.3	15.7
Racial Categories				
Non-Hispanic White	47.3	78.8	86.3	13.7
Non-Hispanic Black	39.9	64.1	76.7	23.3
Hispanic	42.5	74.4	84.7	15.3
Age Categories				
Children Ages 0 – 15	43.8	73.0	82.2	17.8
Women Ages 16 – 64	47.6	79.9	88.9	11.1
Men Ages 16 – 64	51.6	75.2	84.2	15.8
Adults Age 65 and over	40.7	65.4	73.0	27.0

Note: Spell length categories are not mutually exclusive. Spells separated by only 1 month are not considered separate spells. Due to the length of the observation period, actual spell lengths for spells that lasted more than 20 months cannot be observed.

Source: Unpublished data from the SIPP, 1993 panel.

ECONOMIC SECURITY RISK FACTOR 3. LONG-TERM POVERTY

Figure ECON 3. Percentage of Children Ages 0 to 5 in 1982 Living in Poverty, by Years in Poverty



Source: Unpublished data from the PSID, 1983-1992.

- Among children who were ages 0 to 5 in 1982, nearly three-quarters (73 percent) never lived in poverty for any year over the next ten years, as shown in Figure ECON 3. One-fifth (20 percent) lived in poverty for one to five years and 7 percent were poor for six to ten years.
- During the 1982-1991 period, 28 percent of black children experienced longer-term poverty of six to ten years, a percentage much higher than that for non-black children during the same ten-year period (3 percent).
- Similar patterns existed in the 1972-1981 period, as shown in Table ECON 3. For both time periods, the percentages of all individuals who were poor for only one to two years were much larger than the percentages of all individuals who experienced longer-term poverty. For example, while 11 percent of all individuals were poor for only one to two years between 1982 and 1991, only 3 percent were poor for six to eight years and only 2 percent were poor for nine to ten years during the same time period.
- Children were more likely than others to experience long-term poverty, especially poverty of nine or ten years. This pattern was true in both time periods.

Table ECON 3. Percentage of Individuals Living in Poverty, by Years in Poverty, Race, and Age

Between 1982 and 1991:

	All Persons		
	All Persons	Black	Non-Black
0 Years	78.8	50.6	82.9
1 - 2 Years	11.3	14.9	10.7
3 - 5 Years	5.3	14.4	4.0
6 - 8 Years	2.8	11.2	2.0
9 - 10 Years	1.8	8.9	0.7
	100.0	100.0	100.0

	Children 0 - 5 in 1982		
	All Children	Black Children	Non-Black Children
0 Years	73.3	40.9	79.2
1 - 2 Years	12.3	16.5	11.6
3 - 5 Years	7.5	14.8	6.1
6 - 8 Years	3.2	11.1	1.7
9 - 10 Years	3.8	16.8	1.4

Between 1972 and 1981:

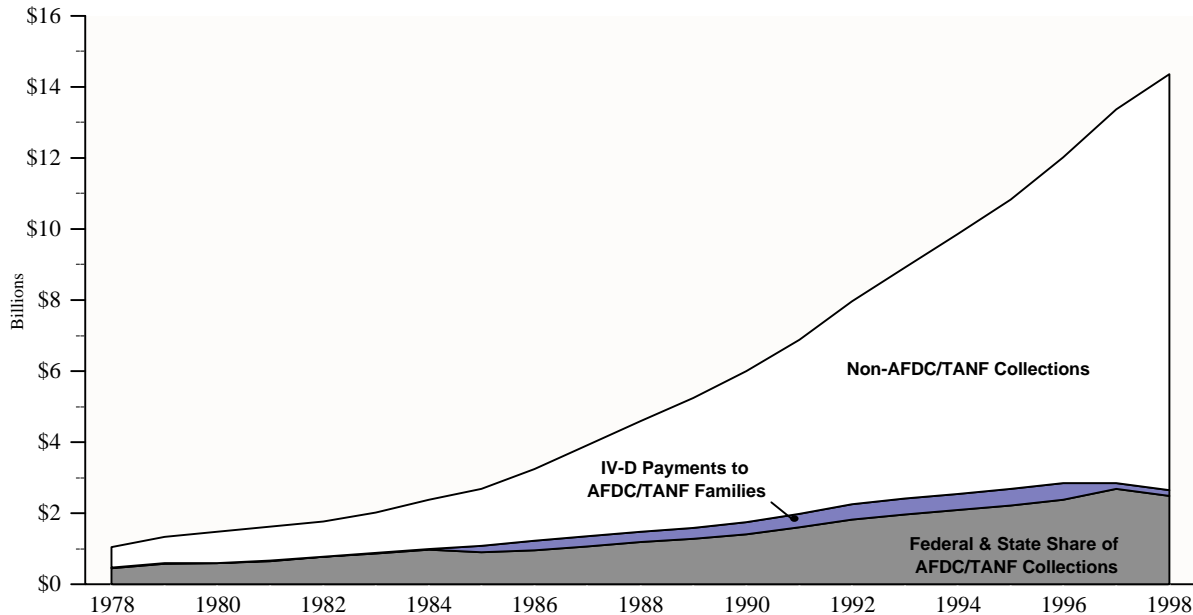
	All Persons		
	All Persons	Black	Non-Black
0 Years	79.2	45.6	83.7
1 - 2 Years	12.3	20	11.3
3 - 5 Years	4.6	16.6	3.1
6 - 8 Years	2.5	10.4	1.5
9 - 10 Years	1.2	7.5	0.4

	Children 0 - 5 in 1972		
	All Children	Black Children	Non-Black Children
0 Years	75.6	34.1	82.3
1 - 2 Years	13.1	21.7	11.7
3 - 5 Years	5.6	20.5	3.2
6 - 8 Years	3.2	11.1	1.9
9 - 10 Years	2.5	12.8	0.9

Source: Unpublished data from the PSID, 1973-1992.

ECONOMIC SECURITY RISK FACTOR 4. CHILD SUPPORT

Figure ECON 4a. Total, Non-AFDC/TANF, and AFDC/TANF Title IV-D Child Support Collections: 1978-98



Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement, *Preliminary Child Support Enforcement FY 1998 Data Report*, 1999 (and earlier years), Washington, DC.

- Collections paid through the Child Support Enforcement system (Title IV-D of the Social Security Act) totalled \$14.3 billion in 1998, nearly \$1 billion more than in 1997. Over the past 10 years, collections have grown rapidly, at an average rate of \$948 million a year.
- Non-TANF collections increased by nearly \$1.2 billion between 1997 and 1998, while TANF collections declined by \$0.2 billion. The growth in non-TANF collections was due to the growth in both the number of non-custodial parents paying child support and increases in the average amount of support paid per case. Note that the 7 percent drop in TANF collections was smaller than the 20 percent drop in the number of TANF recipient families in the same year.
- In 1997 and 1998, over 94 percent of TANF collections (collections on behalf of TANF recipients and for past due support assigned to the state by former TANF recipients) were retained to reimburse the state and federal governments for the cost of welfare benefits. A larger proportion of TANF collections were paid to AFDC/TANF families between FY 1984 and FY 1996, when the first \$50 of each month's child support collection were "passed through" to families that were receiving cash benefits (see "IV-D Payments to AFDC/TANF Families" in Figure ECON 4a). The \$50 pass-through was repealed by the 1996 welfare reform law, although a number of states have opted to pass through some or all of collections to the custodial TANF family, despite the loss of revenues to the state.

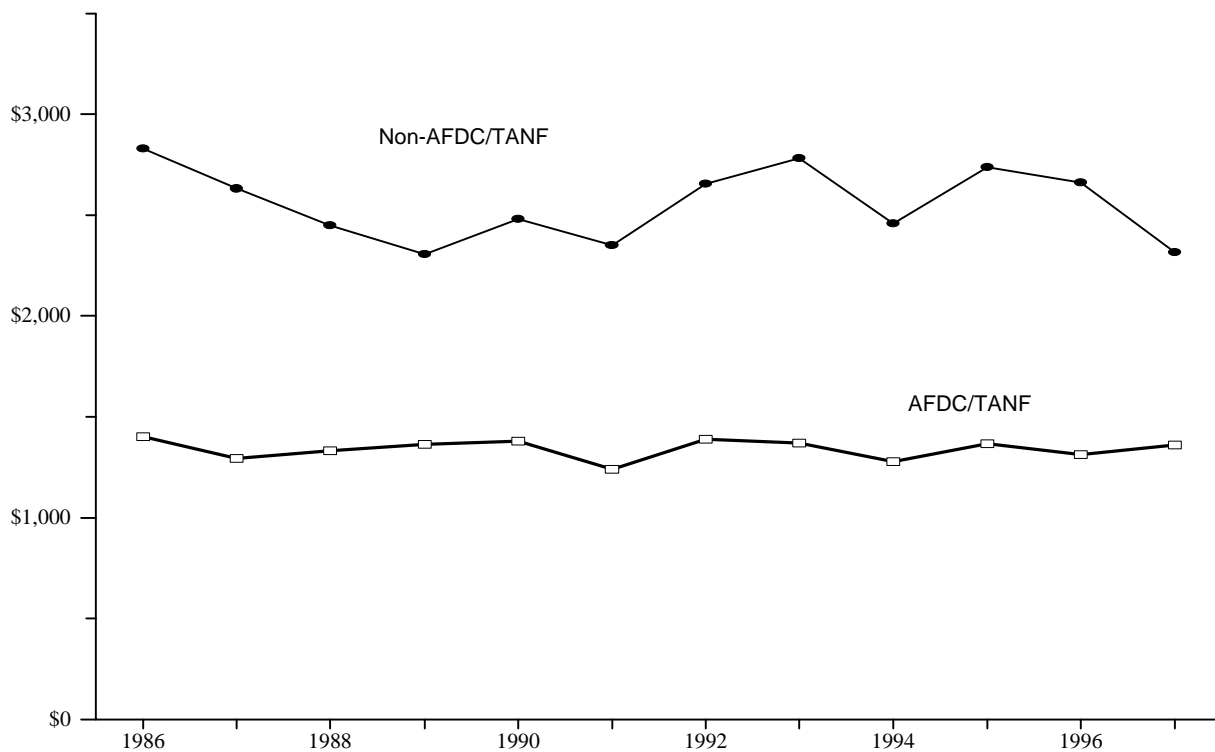
Table ECON 4a. Total, Non-AFDC/TANF, and AFDC/TANF Title IV-D Child Support Collections: 1978-98

Fiscal Year	Total Collections (in millions)						
	Total		AFDC/TANF Collections			Non-AFDC/TANF Collections	Total IV-D Administrative Expenditures
	Current Dollars	Constant '98 Dollars	Total	Payments to AFDC/TANF Families	Federal & State Share of Collections		
1978	\$1,047	\$2,568	\$472	\$13	\$459	\$575	\$312
1979	1,333	3,002	597	12	584	736	383
1980	1,478	2,985	603	10	593	874	466
1981	1,629	2,996	671	12	659	958	526
1982	1,771	3,040	786	15	771	985	612
1983	2,024	3,337	880	15	865	1,144	691
1984	2,378	3,756	1,000	17	983	1,378	723
1985	2,694	4,103	1,090	189	901	1,604	814
1986	3,249	4,821	1,225	275	955	2,019	941
1987	3,917	5,660	1,349	278	1,070	2,569	1,066
1988	4,605	6,403	1,486	289	1,188	3,128	1,171
1989	5,241	6,942	1,593	307	1,286	3,648	1,363
1990	6,010	7,584	1,750	334	1,416	4,260	1,606
1991	6,886	8,271	1,984	381	1,603	4,902	1,804
1992	7,964	9,285	2,259	435	1,824	5,705	1,995
1993	8,907	10,080	2,416	446	1,971	6,491	2,241
1994	9,850	10,860	2,550	457	2,093	7,300	2,556
1995	10,827	11,614	2,689	474	2,215	8,138	3,012
1996	12,020	12,545	2,855	480	2,375	9,165	3,055
1997	13,364	13,581	2,843	157	2,685	10,521	3,432
1998	14,348	14,348	2,650	152	2,498	11,698	3,589

Note: Not all states report current child support collections in all years. Constant dollar adjustments to the 1998 level were made using a CPI-U-X1 fiscal year average price index.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement, *Preliminary Child Support Enforcement FY 1998 Data Report*, 1999 (and earlier years), Washington, DC.

Figure ECON 4b. Average Annual Child Support Enforcement Payments for Current Support by Non-Custodial Parents with an Obligation and Payment (1997 Dollars): 1986-97



Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement, *Preliminary Child Support Enforcement FY 1997 Data Report*, 1998, and *Twentieth Annual Report to Congress, for the period ending September 30, 1995* (and earlier years), Washington, DC.

- Average payments on behalf of families not receiving AFDC/TANF have, over time, been about twice as large as those payments for families receiving AFDC/TANF, as shown in Figure ECON 4b. (Note that many families not on AFDC/TANF may have received AFDC/TANF sometime in the past.)
- Although current dollar annual payments on behalf of AFDC/TANF and non-AFDC/TANF families have increased by more than 40 percent between FY 1986 and FY 1997, when converted to constant dollars, average payments have not quite kept pace with inflation (as shown in Table ECON 4b and Figure ECON 4b).

Table ECON 4b. Average Annual Child Support Enforcement Payments for Current Support by Non-Custodial Parents with an Obligation and Payment (Nominal and 1997 Dollars): 1986-97

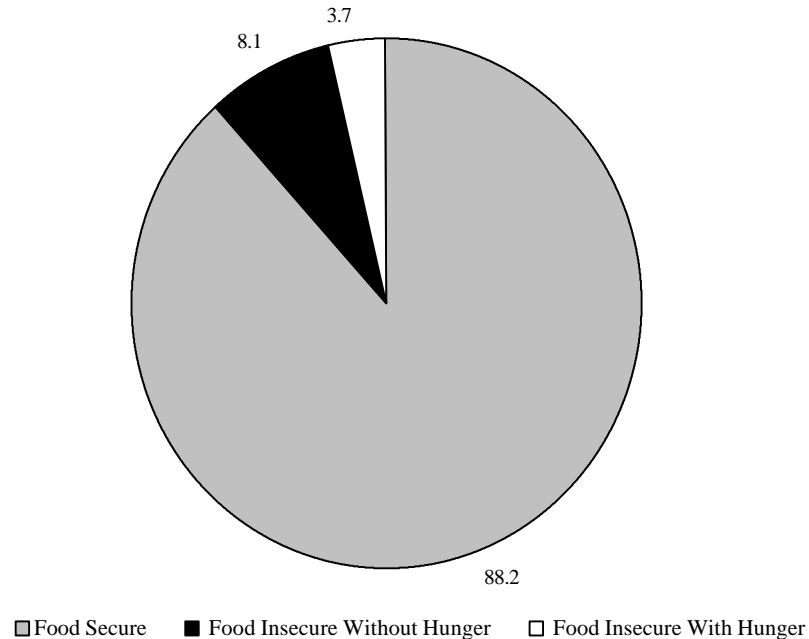
Fiscal Year	AFDC/TANF		Non-AFDC/TANF		Total		F.Y. CPI-U
	Current Dollars	Constant '97 Dollars	Current Dollars	Constant '97 Dollars	Current Dollars	Constant '97 Dollars	
1986	\$959	\$1,402	\$1,936	\$2,830	\$1,433	\$2,095	109.3
1987	910	1,294	1,851	2,632	1,416	2,013	112.4
1988	975	1,332	1,793	2,449	1,468	2,005	117.0
1989	1,046	1,363	1,770	2,307	1,457	1,899	122.6
1990	1,110	1,378	1,998	2,481	1,672	2,076	128.7
1991	1,049	1,240	1,989	2,351	1,711	2,022	135.2
1992	1,210	1,388	2,314	2,655	1,919	2,201	139.3
1993	1,230	1,370	2,498	2,782	1,990	2,216	143.5
1994	1,178	1,278	2,266	2,458	1,889	2,049	147.3
1995	1,294	1,366	2,595	2,739	2,167	2,287	151.4
1996	1,280	1,315	2,591	2,661	2,152	2,210	155.6
1997	1,361	1,361	2,315	2,315	2,118	2,118	159.8
1986-97							
- change	\$402	-\$41	\$379	-\$515	\$685	\$23	50.5
- percent	41.9%	-2.9%	19.6%	-18.2%	47.8%	1.1%	46.2%

Note: Data for 1997 are preliminary and do not include information from Florida, Hawaii, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement, *Preliminary Child Support Enforcement FY 1997 Data Report*, 1998, and *Twentieth Annual Report to Congress, for the period ending September 30, 1995* (and earlier years), Washington, DC.

ECONOMIC SECURITY RISK FACTOR 5. FOOD INSECURITY

Figure ECON 5. Percentage of Households Classified as Food Insecure: 1998



Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, ERS, calculations using data August 1998 CPS Food Security Supplement.

- A large majority (88 percent) of American households was food secure in 1998 – that is, showed little or no evidence of concern about food supply or reduction in food intake.
- Approximately 12 percent of households experienced food insecurity (not being able to afford enough food) at some level during 1998. More than two-thirds of the food insecure households were without hunger, meaning that although food insecurity was evident in their concerns and in adjustments to household food management, little or no reduction in food intake was reported.
- Less than 4 percent of all households were classified as food insecure with hunger. Thus, one or more members of these households were estimated to have experienced reduced food intake and hunger as a result of financial constraints in 1998.
- As shown in Table ECON 5, households with children under 18 were more likely than households with elderly but no children to experience food insecurity in 1998 (17.6 percent compared to 5.4 percent).
- Households with income below poverty had a higher rate of food insecurity (38 percent) than the 12 percent rate among the general population. Only 5 percent of families with incomes at or above 185 percent of the poverty level showed evidence of food insecurity.

**Table ECON 5. Percentage of Households Classified as Food Insecure,
by Selected Characteristics: 1998**

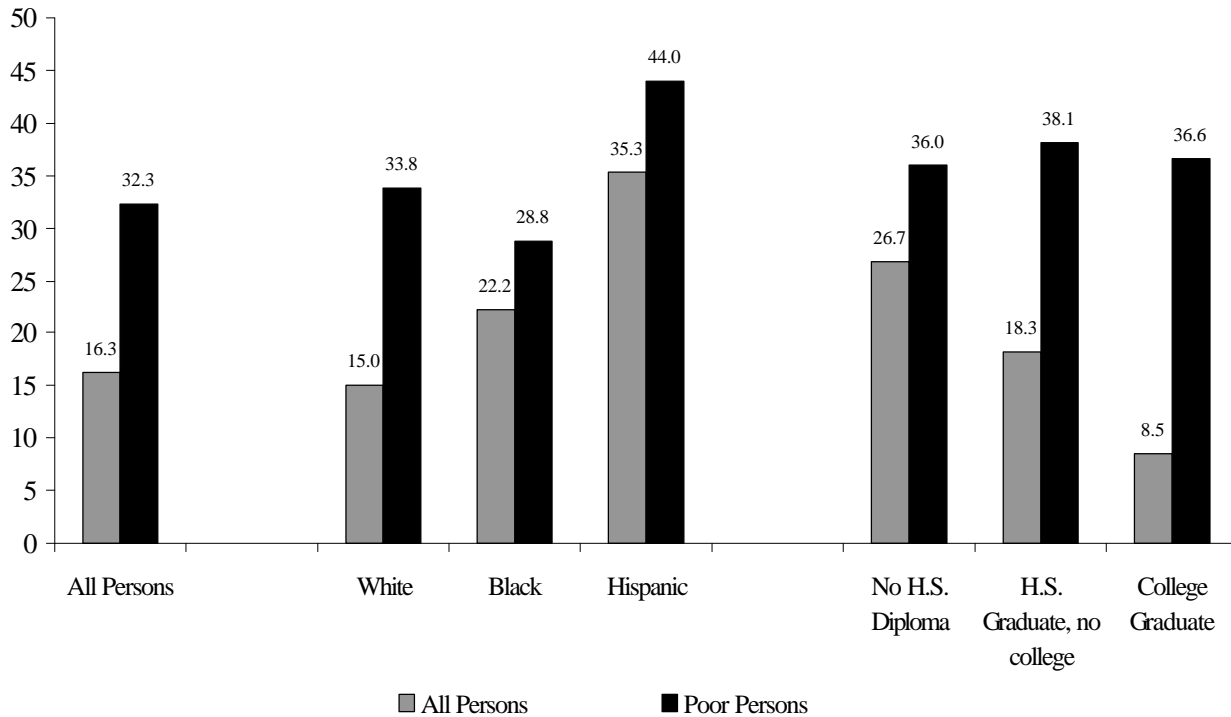
	Food Secure	Food Insecure Without Hunger	Food Insecure With Hunger
All Households	88.2	8.1	3.7
Racial Categories			
Non-Hispanic White	91.7	5.6	2.6
Non-Hispanic Black	75.7	15.8	8.5
Hispanic	75.0	18.2	6.8
Non-Hispanic Other	86.5	9.8	3.6
Households, by Age and Race			
<u>Households with Children Under 6</u>	81.2	14.8	4.0
Non-Hispanic White	87.3	10.2	2.5
Non-Hispanic Black	66.6	24.9	8.5
Hispanic	69.8	24.6	5.6
<u>Households with Children Under 18</u>	82.4	13.3	4.3
Non-Hispanic White	87.7	9.3	3.0
Non-Hispanic Black	69.1	22.5	8.4
Hispanic	69.2	23.8	7.0
<u>Households with Elderly but No Children</u>	94.6	3.7	1.7
Non-Hispanic White	96.4	2.6	1.0
Non-Hispanic Black	82.4	11.3	6.3
Hispanic	84.1	9.4	6.5
Households with Children, by Family Structure			
Married Couple Families	88.5	9.4	2.1
Female Head, No Spouse	64.6	24.8	10.6
Male Head, No Spouse	80.2	14.3	5.5
Household Income-to-Poverty Ratio			
Under 0.50	58.1	25.7	16.2
Under 1.00	61.9	24.4	13.6
Under 1.30	65.7	22.4	11.9
Under 1.85	72.0	18.7	9.3
1.85 and over	94.9	3.8	1.4

Note: Food secure households show little or no evidence of concern about food supply or reduction in food intake. Households classified as food insecure without hunger report food-related concerns, adjustments to household food management, and reduced variety and desirability of diet but report little or no reduction in food intake. Households classified as food insecure with hunger report reduced food intake and hunger, among adults at moderate levels of severity, and extending to children in households with more severe levels of hunger.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, calculations using data from the CPS Food Security Supplement, August 1998.

ECONOMIC SECURITY RISK FACTOR 6. LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE

Figure ECON 6. Percentage of Persons without Health Insurance, by Income: 1998



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, March 1999.

- Poor persons were twice as likely as all persons to be without health insurance in 1998 (32 percent compared to 16 percent). While the ratio varied across categories, poor persons with family income at or below the poverty line were more likely to be without health insurance regardless of race, gender, educational attainment, or age.
- Hispanics were the racial/ethnic group least likely to have health insurance in 1998, both among the general population and those with incomes below the poverty line. While whites in general were more likely to have insurance than blacks, poor blacks were more likely to have insurance than poor whites.
- Among all persons, amount of education was inversely related to health insurance coverage, as shown in Table ECON 6. However, among poor persons, college graduates were just as likely to be without health insurance as those without a high school diploma.
- As shown in Table ECON 6, individuals ages 18 to 34 are the most likely to be without health insurance, among both the general population and the poor population. Nearly half of all 18 to 34 year-olds with incomes below the poverty line had no health insurance in 1998.

Table ECON 6. Percentage of Persons without Health Insurance, by Income and Selected Characteristics: 1998

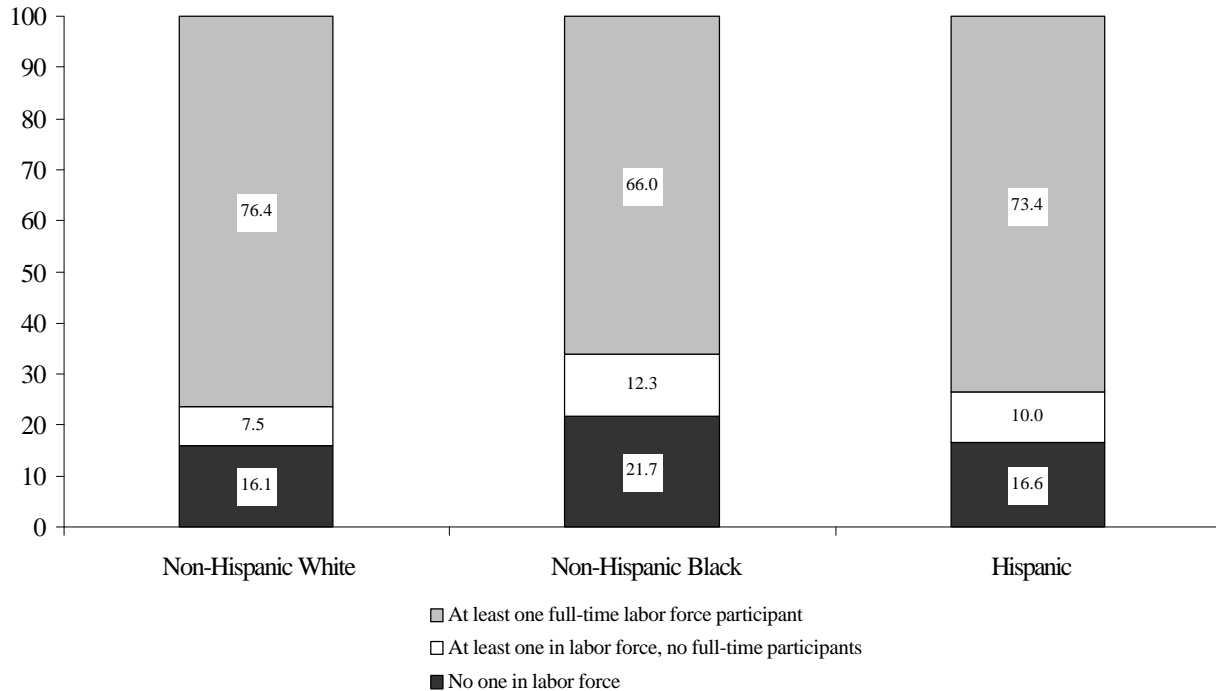
	All Persons	Poor Persons
All Persons	16.3	32.3
Male	17.3	35.7
Female	15.3	29.9
White	15.0	33.8
Black	22.2	28.8
Hispanic	35.3	44.0
No H.S. Diploma	26.7	36.0
H.S. Graduate, no college	18.3	38.1
College Graduate	8.5	36.6
Age 18 and under	15.4	25.2
Ages 18 – 24	30.0	46.7
Ages 25 – 34	23.7	49.2
Ages 35 – 44	17.2	43.5
Ages 45 – 64	14.2	34.6
Age 65 and over	1.1	3.2

Note: Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Health Insurance Coverage: 1998," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-208, 1999.

EMPLOYMENT AND WORK-RELATED RISK FACTOR 1. LABOR FORCE ATTACHMENT

Figure WORK 1. Percentage of Individuals in Families with Labor Force Participants, by Race: 1995



Source: Unpublished data from the SIPP, 1993 panel.

- In 1995, most individuals, regardless of race, lived in families with at least one person participating in the labor force on a full-time basis.
- Non-Hispanic blacks were more likely than Hispanics or non-Hispanic whites to live in families with no one in the labor force in 1995 (22 percent compared to 16 and 17 percent, respectively).
- Working-age women were more likely than working-age men to live in families with no one in the labor force, as shown in Table WORK 1a.
- Overall measures of labor force attachment have remained relatively steady over time, as shown in Table WORK 1b.
- Levels of labor force attachment are lower for welfare recipients than for the general population. For example, 22 percent of AFDC recipients, as compared with 75 percent of the general population, lived in families with at least one full-time labor force participant in 1995 (according to data shown in Figure IND 4a, in Chapter II, and Table WORK 1a). Note, however, that labor force participation of AFDC recipients has risen in recent years.

Table WORK 1a. Percentage of Individuals in Families with Labor Force Participants, by Race and Age: 1995

	No one in LF	At least one in LF No one FT	At least one FT LF Participant
All Persons	16.6	8.5	74.9
Racial Categories			
Non-Hispanic White	16.1	7.5	76.4
Non-Hispanic Black	21.7	12.3	66.0
Hispanic	16.6	10.0	73.4
Age Categories			
Children Ages 0 – 5	11.4	8.3	80.3
Children Ages 6 – 10	11.9	8.7	79.4
Children Ages 11 – 15	9.9	9.1	81.0
Women Ages 16 – 64	10.1	9.0	80.9
Men Ages 16 – 64	6.5	7.1	86.4
Adults Age 65 and over	72.0	10.1	17.8

Note: Full-time labor force participants are defined as those who usually work 35 or more hours per week. Because full calendar year data for 1995 were not available for all SIPP respondents, 1995 estimates are based on a weighting adjustment to account for those who were not interviewed for the entire year.

Source: Unpublished data from the SIPP, 1993 panel.

Table WORK 1b. Percentage of Individuals in Families with Labor Force Participants: Selected Years

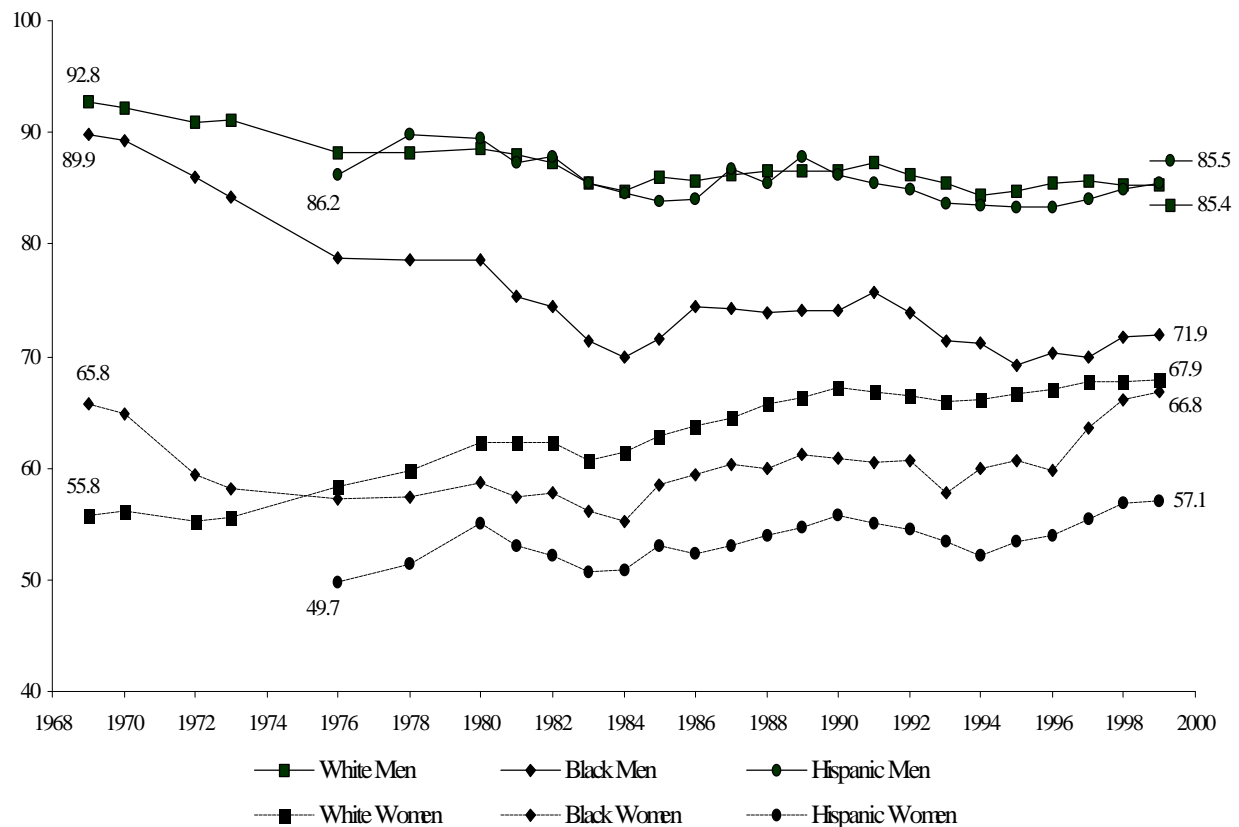
	No one in LF	At least one in LF No one FT	At least one FT LF Participant
1987	15.7	8.3	76.0
1988	15.5	7.7	76.8
1990	15.8	7.8	76.4
1991	16.2	8.6	75.2
1992	16.0	9.7	74.2
1993	16.3	9.5	74.2
1994	16.7	9.1	74.3
1995	16.6	8.5	74.9

Note: Full-time labor force participants are defined as those who usually work 35 or more hours per week. Because full calendar year data for 1995 were not available for all SIPP respondents, 1995 estimates are based on a weighting adjustment to account for those who were not interviewed for the entire year.

Source: Unpublished data from the 1987, 1990, 1992 and 1993 SIPP panels.

EMPLOYMENT AND WORK-RELATED RISK FACTOR 2. EMPLOYMENT AMONG THE LOW-SKILLED

Figure WORK 2. Percentage of All Persons Ages 18 to 65 with No More than a High School Education Who Were Employed: 1969-99



Source: ASPE tabulations of March Current Population Surveys.

- Between 1969 and 1984, the percentage of low-skilled men who were employed dropped significantly, with the largest decline among black men. During this time period, the percentage of black men with no more than a high school education who were employed dropped 20 percentage points; for low-skilled white men, employment rates dropped 8 percentage points.
- Since 1984, employment levels for white and Hispanic men with a high school education or less have leveled off, hovering close to 85 percent. Employment levels for low-skilled black men have fluctuated over the past fifteen years, rising as high as 76 percent in 1991, and falling as low as 69 percent in 1995.
- In 1999, only 72 percent of black men with no more than a high school education were working compared to 85 to 86 percent of similarly educated white and Hispanic men.
- In 1999, employment rates for black women with no more than a high school diploma were at an all-time high of 67 percent, nearly identical to the 68 percent for white women.

Table WORK 2. Percentage of All Persons Ages 18 to 65 with No More than a High School Education Who Were Employed: 1969-99

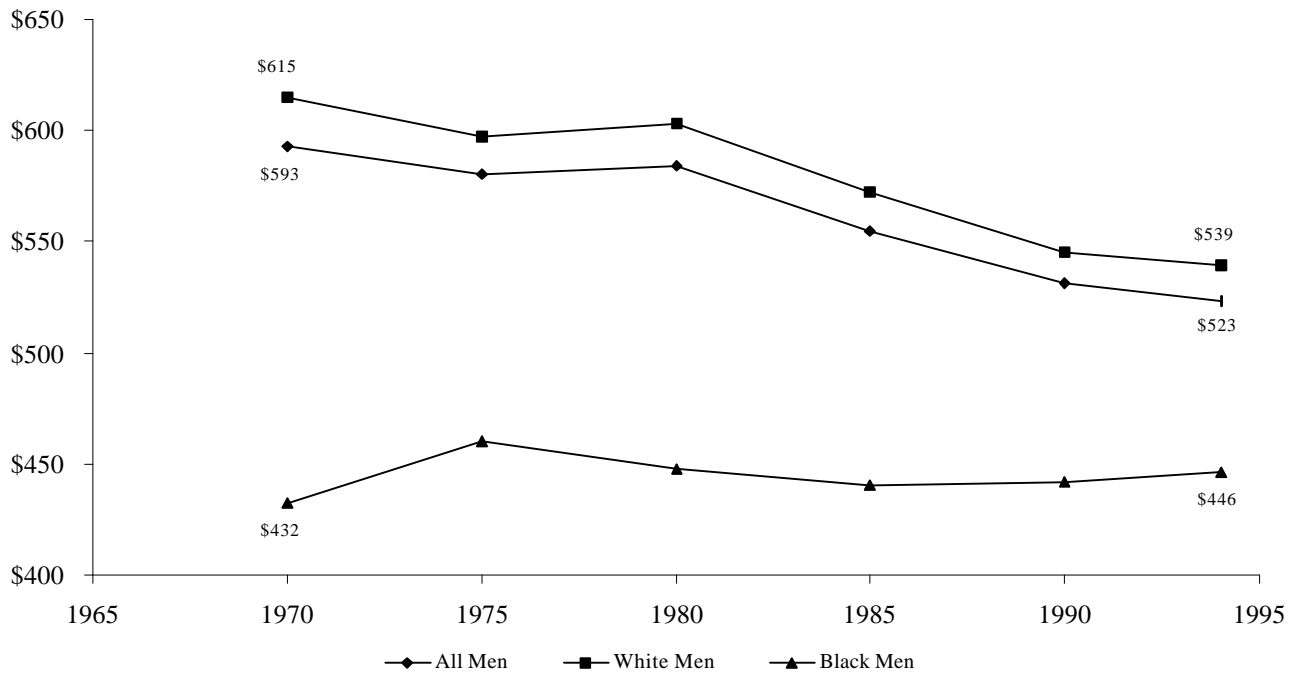
Year	Men			Women		
	White	Black	Hispanic	White	Black	Hispanic
1969	92.8	89.9	N/A	55.8	65.8	N/A
1970	92.1	89.2	N/A	56.1	64.9	N/A
1972	90.9	86.1	N/A	55.2	59.4	N/A
1973	91.1	84.3	N/A	55.6	58.1	N/A
1976	88.2	78.8	86.2	58.3	57.2	49.7
1978	88.3	78.6	89.8	59.8	57.4	51.4
1980	88.6	78.5	89.4	62.3	58.7	55.0
1981	88.0	75.3	87.4	62.3	57.4	53.0
1982	87.3	74.4	87.9	62.3	57.7	52.1
1983	85.4	71.3	85.4	60.7	56.2	50.6
1984	84.8	69.9	84.6	61.4	55.3	50.8
1985	86.1	71.6	83.9	62.9	58.4	53.1
1986	85.7	74.5	84.1	63.7	59.4	52.4
1987	86.3	74.2	86.7	64.4	60.3	53.0
1988	86.6	73.9	85.6	65.8	59.9	54.0
1989	86.5	74.1	87.8	66.4	61.3	54.6
1990	86.6	74.0	86.2	67.2	60.9	55.8
1991	87.4	75.6	85.4	66.8	60.4	55.0
1992	86.2	73.9	85.0	66.5	60.7	54.6
1993	85.5	71.4	83.7	65.9	57.8	53.3
1994	84.4	71.1	83.5	66.1	59.9	52.2
1995	84.7	69.3	83.2	66.6	60.7	53.3
1996	85.5	70.2	83.3	67.0	59.7	53.9
1997	85.6	70.0	84.0	67.7	63.6	55.4
1998	85.3	71.8	85.0	67.7	66.1	56.9
1999	85.4	71.9	85.5	67.9	66.8	57.1

Note: All data reflect employment rates for March of the given year. White and Black includes those of Hispanic origin for all years. Hispanic was not available until 1975.

Source: ASPE tabulations of March Current Population Surveys.

EMPLOYMENT AND WORK-RELATED RISK FACTOR 3. EARNINGS OF LOW-SKILLED WORKERS

Figure WORK 3. Mean Weekly Wages of Men Working Full-Time, Full-Year with No More than a High School Education, by Race (1995 Dollars): 1970-94



Source: Blank, R., *It Takes a Nation*, 1997.

- Mean weekly wages for full-time work by men with no more than a high school diploma have decreased in real terms over the past quarter of a century. In 1970, the mean weekly wage for low-skilled men working full-time was \$593 (in 1995 dollars); the comparable wage in 1994 was \$523, representing a decrease of 12 percent.
- A large gap exists between mean weekly wages for white and black men with low education levels, although it has been narrowing over time. In 1970, the mean weekly wage for low-skilled black men working full-time was \$432 (in 1995 dollars), or 70 percent of the \$615 average for white men. In 1994, full-time working black men with no more than a high school education received 82 percent of the weekly wages of white men, or a mean wage of \$446, compared to a mean wage for white men of \$539. The narrowing of this gap is predominantly a result of the declining value of white men's mean wages.

Table WORK 3. Mean Weekly Wages of Men Working Full-Time, Full-Year with No More than a High School Education, by Race (1995 Dollars): 1970-94

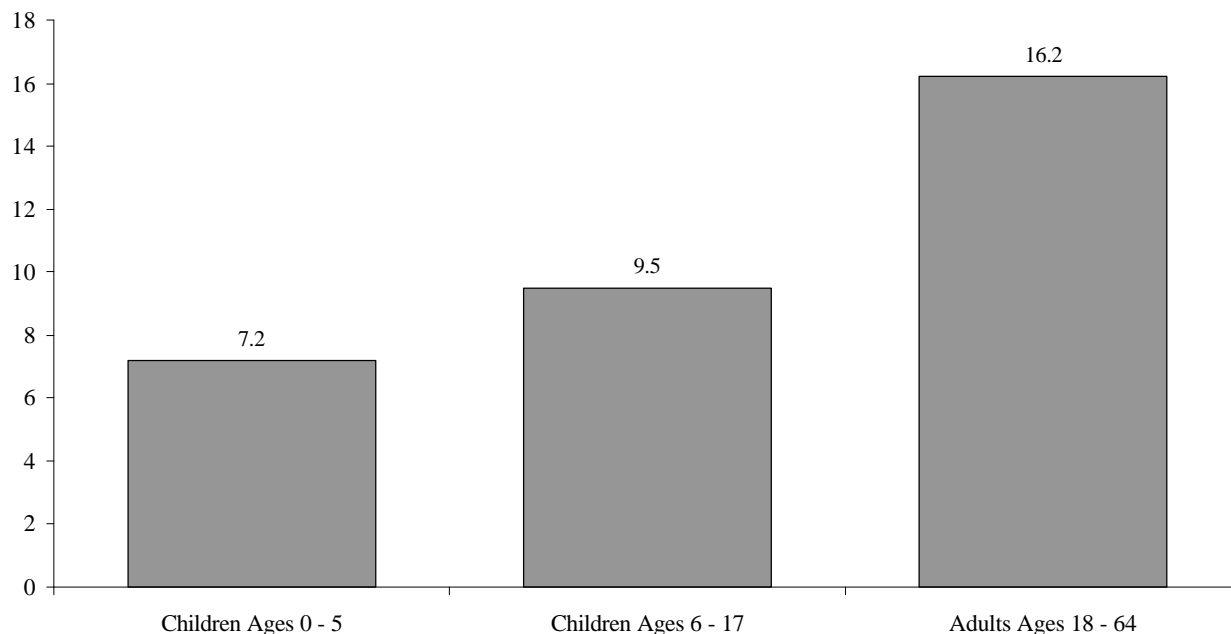
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1994
All Men	\$593	\$580	\$584	\$555	\$531	\$523
White Men	615	597	603	572	545	539
Black Men	432	460	448	440	442	446

Note: Full-time, full-year workers work at least 48 weeks per year and 35 hours per week. These data have been weighted to create an average for all men with no more than a high school diploma using population numbers from U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20. The population weights were calculated for 1970, 1980, and 1990. Other year weights were calculated using linear extrapolation.

Source: Blank, R., *It Takes a Nation*, 1997.

EMPLOYMENT AND WORK-RELATED RISK FACTOR 4. ADULT/CHILD DISABILITY

Figure WORK 4. Percentage of the Population Reporting a Disability, by Age: 1994



Source: Unpublished data from the 1994 National Health Interview Survey on Disability, Phase I; 1994 NHIS, and 1994 Family Resources Supplement.

- In 1994, adults ages 18 to 64 were more likely than school-age children to have a functional disability, and school-age children were in turn more likely to have a functional disability than younger children.
- Among the non-elderly population, disability rates were the same for non-Hispanic whites and non-Hispanic blacks (15 percent), but lower for Hispanics (11 percent), as shown in Table WORK 4.
- While adults were more likely to report a functional disability than children, a higher percentage of children than adults were actually recipients of disability program benefits in 1994, as shown in the bottom panel of Table WORK 4.

Table WORK 4. Percentage of the Population Reporting a Disability, by Race and Age: 1994

	Functional Disability
All Persons under 65 Years	13.9
Racial Categories	
(Persons under 65 Years)	
Non-Hispanic White	14.5
Non-Hispanic Black	14.5
Hispanic	11.3
Age Categories	
Children Ages 0 - 5	7.2
Children Ages 6 - 17	9.5
Adults Ages 18 - 64	16.2
Adults 65 and over	51.0
All Persons, All Ages	18.3

Functional, Work, Perceived, or Program Disability

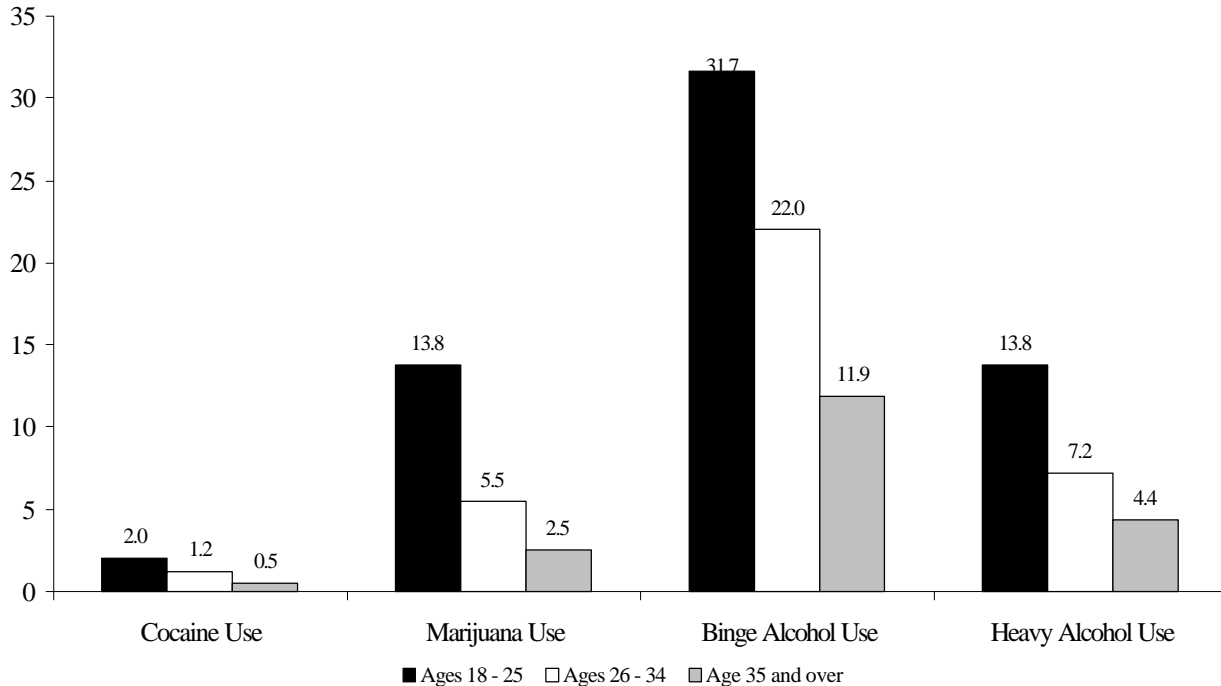
	Functional Disability	Work Disability	Perceived Disability	Disability Program Recipient
Children Age 0 - 17	8.7	NA	2.8	6.7
Adults Age 18 - 64	16.2	10.7	7.0	5.7

Note: Functional disability only includes those disabilities expected to last at least 12 months. Functional disabilities were defined as either: (1) limitations in or inability to perform a variety of physical activities (i.e. walking, lifting, reaching); (2) serious sensory impairments (i.e. inability to read newsprint even with glasses or contact lenses); (3) serious symptoms of mental illness (i.e. frequent depression or anxiety; frequent confusion, disorientation, or difficulty remembering) which has seriously interfered with life for the last year; (4) use of selected assistive devices (i.e. wheelchairs, scooters, walkers); (5) developmental delays for children identified by a physician (i.e. physical, learning); (6) for children under 5, inability to perform age-appropriate functions (i.e. sitting up, walking); and, (7) long-term care needs. Work disability is defined as limitations in or the inability to work as a result of a physical, mental or emotional health condition. Perceived disability is a new disability measure based on the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and includes individuals who were perceived by themselves or others as having a disability. Disability program recipients include persons covered by Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), Special Education Services, Early Intervention Services, and/or disability pensions.

Source: Unpublished data from the 1994 National Health Interview Survey on Disability, Phase I; 1994 NHIS, and 1994 Family Resources Supplement.

EMPLOYMENT AND WORK-RELATED RISK FACTOR 5. ADULT ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Figure WORK 5. Percentage of Adults Who Used Cocaine or Marijuana or Abused Alcohol: 1998



Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.

- In 1998, young adults (ages 18 to 25) were more likely than other adults to report cocaine use, marijuana use, or alcohol abuse in the past month. Over one-eighth (13.8 percent) of adults 18 to 25 reported using marijuana in the past month, compared with 5.5 percent of adults 26 to 34 and 2.5 percent of adults 35 and older. The age differences were somewhat less pronounced for cocaine use and alcohol abuse.
- The percentages of persons reporting binge alcohol use were significantly larger than the percentages for all other reported behaviors, across all age groups and for all years with reports on alcohol use, as shown in Table WORK 5.
- As shown in Table WORK 5, use of marijuana and cocaine has decreased across all age groups over time. For example, reported cocaine use among adults ages 18 to 25 fell from 10 percent in 1979 to 2 percent in 1998; marijuana use fell from 36 percent to 14 percent over the same time period. Alcohol abuse, however, has remained relatively consistent over time for all age groups.

**Table WORK 5. Percentage of Adults Who Used Cocaine or Marijuana or Abused Alcohol:
Selected Years**

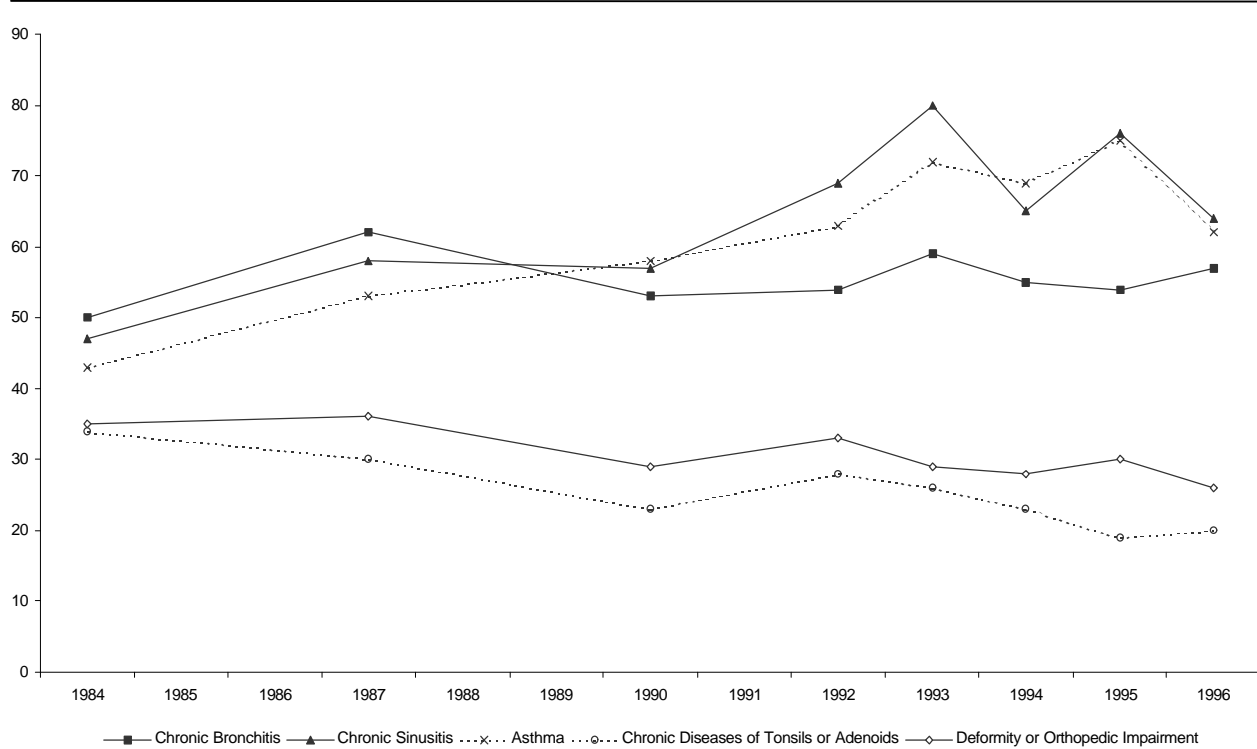
	1979	1985	1988	1991	1994	1996	1997	1998
Cocaine								
Ages 18 - 25	9.9	8.1	4.8	2.2	1.2	2.0	1.2	2.0
Ages 26 - 34	3.0	6.3	2.8	1.9	1.3	1.5	0.9	1.2
Age 35 and over	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Marijuana								
Ages 18 - 25	35.6	21.7	15.3	12.9	12.1	13.2	12.8	13.8
Ages 26 - 34	19.7	19.0	12.3	7.7	6.9	6.3	6.0	5.5
Age 35 and Above	2.9	2.6	1.8	2.6	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.5
Binge Alcohol Use								
Ages 18 - 25	N/A	34.4	28.2	31.2	33.6	32.0	28.0	31.7
Ages 26 - 34	N/A	27.5	19.7	21.5	24.0	22.8	23.1	22.0
Age 35 and Above	N/A	12.9	9.7	10.1	11.8	11.3	11.7	11.9
Heavy Alcohol Use								
Ages 18 - 25	N/A	13.8	12.0	15.2	13.2	12.9	11.1	13.8
Ages 26 - 34	N/A	11.5	7.1	7.9	8.0	7.1	7.5	7.2
Age 35 and Above	N/A	5.2	4.0	4.4	4.8	3.8	4.0	4.4

Note: Cocaine and marijuana use is defined as use during the past month. "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least one day in the past 30 days. "Occasion" means at the same time or within a couple hours of each other. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of five or more days in the past 30 days; all Heavy Alcohol Users are also "Binge" Alcohol Users.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.

EMPLOYMENT AND WORK-RELATED RISK FACTOR 6. CHILDREN'S HEALTH CONDITIONS

Figure WORK 6. Selected Chronic Health Conditions per 1,000 Children Ages 0 – 17: Selected Years



Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, *Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth: 1998*. Table HC 2.5.

- Respiratory conditions were the most prevalent chronic health conditions experienced by children ages 0 to 17 throughout the time period, especially chronic sinusitis and asthma.
- Rates for asthma show some year-to-year variation, but were higher in the mid-1990s (62 to 75 children per thousand) than in the mid-1980s (43 to 53 children per thousand).
- Like rates for asthma, the prevalence of chronic sinusitis has both increased and showed considerable year-to-year variation. The rate increased from 47 children per thousand in 1984 to a peak rate of 80 per thousand in 1993. The rate for 1996 was 64 children per thousand.
- In 1996, 26 children per thousand had a deformity or orthopedic impairment, down from a high of 36 children per thousand in 1987.
- The rate for heart disease among children has ranged from a low of 18 per thousand in 1994 to a high of 24 per thousand in 1996, with no clear trend. See Table WORK 6.

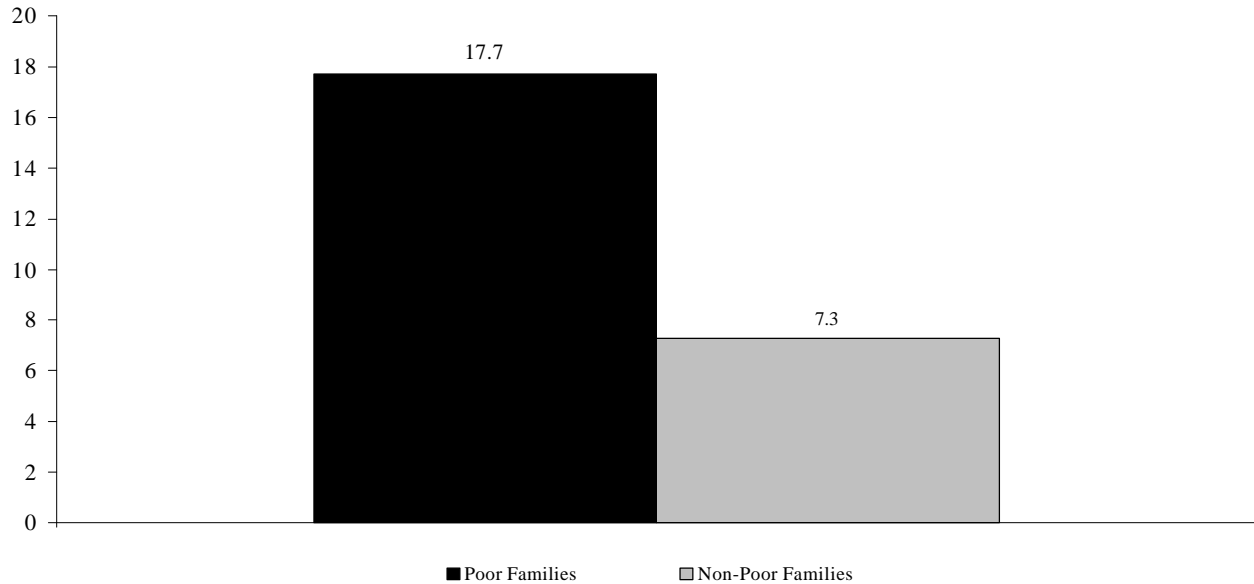
**Table WORK 6. Selected Chronic Health Conditions per 1,000 Children
Ages 0 – 17: Selected Years**

	1984	1987	1990	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Respiratory Conditions								
Chronic Bronchitis	50	62	53	54	59	55	54	57
Chronic Sinusitis	47	58	57	69	80	65	76	64
Asthma	43	53	58	63	72	69	75	62
Chronic Diseases of Tonsils or Adenoids	34	30	23	28	26	23	19	20
Impairments								
Deformity or Orthopedic Impairment	35	36	29	33	29	28	30	26
Speech Impairment	16	19	14	21	20	21	18	16
Hearing Impairment	24	16	21	15	17	18	15	13
Visual Impairment	9	10	9	10	7	9	7	6
Other Conditions								
Heart Disease	23	22	19	19	20	18	19	24
Anemia	11	8	10	11	9	12	7	5
Epilepsy	7	4	4	3	5	5	4	5

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, *Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth: 1998*. Table HC 2.5.

EMPLOYMENT AND WORK-RELATED RISK FACTOR 7. CHILD CARE EXPENDITURES

Figure WORK 7. Percentage of Monthly Income Spent on Child Care for Preschoolers by Families with Employed Mothers: 1993



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "What Does It Cost to Mind Our Preschoolers," *Current Population Reports*, Series P70-52, 1995.

- Poor families with employed mothers of preschoolers spent a much larger percentage of their monthly family income on child care in 1993 relative to non-poor families with employed mothers (18 percent compared to 7 percent).
- As shown in Table WORK 7, employed single mothers (no husband present) spent a larger percentage of their monthly family income on child care expenses than did employed married mothers (12 percent compared to 7 percent).
- Employed mothers who received assistance from AFDC, WIC or food stamps spent a larger percentage of their total monthly family income on child care relative to non-recipients (13 percent compared to 7 percent). Among recipients of these programs, AFDC recipients spent the largest percentage (17 percent) of their monthly family income on child care, as shown in Table WORK 7.

Table WORK 7. Percentage of Monthly Income Spent on Child Care for Preschoolers by Families with Employed Mothers, by Selected Characteristics: 1993

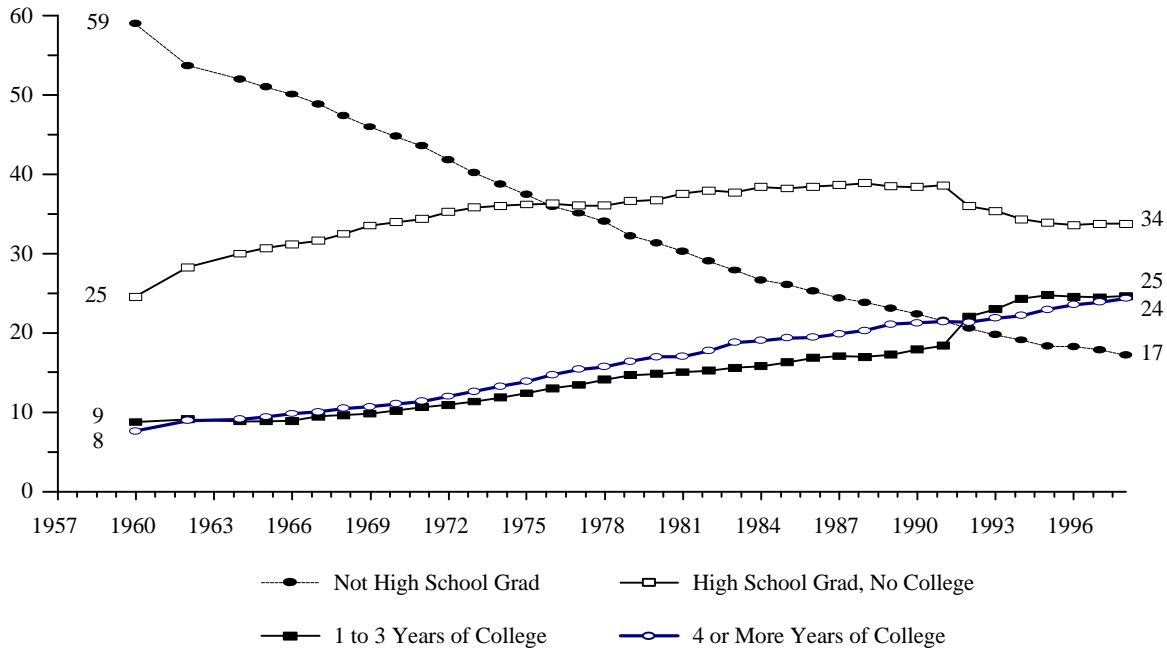
All Families	7.6
Racial Categories	
Non-Hispanic White	7.4
Non-Hispanic Black	8.5
Hispanic	9.0
Marital Status	
Married, Husband Present	7.0
Widowed, Separated, Divorced	12.3
Never Married	12.5
Poverty Status	
Poor	17.7
Non-Poor	7.3
Program Participation	
<i>Recipients</i>	12.8
AFDC	17.1
WIC	12.3
Food Stamps	14.6
<i>Non-Recipients</i>	7.3

Note: Non-recipients are those in families not receiving AFDC, general assistance, food stamps or WIC.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "What Does It Cost to Mind Our Preschoolers," *Current Population Reports*, Series P70-52, 1995.

EMPLOYMENT AND WORK-RELATED RISK FACTOR 8. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Figure WORK 8. Percentage of Adults Age 25 and Over, by Level of Educational Attainment: 1960-98



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Education and Social Stratification Branch, Historical Tables, "Table A-1. Years of School Completed by People 25 Years Old and Over, by Age and Sex: Selected Years 1940 to 1998," Internet Release date: December 10, 1998.

- Since 1960 there has been a marked decline in the percentage of the population who has not earned a high school diploma, from 59 percent in 1960 to 17 percent in 1998.
- The percentage of the population receiving a high school education but with no subsequent college was 25 percent in 1960 and rose to 39 percent in 1988. Since then it has fallen to 34 percent, although some of this decline is a result of a change in the survey methodology in 1992 (see note to Table WORK 8).
- Between 1960 and 1990, the percentage of the population with some college (one to three years), more than doubled, from 9 percent to 18 percent. The apparent jump in 1992 is a result of a change in the survey methodology (see note to Table WORK 8), but the trend continues upward, reaching 25 percent in 1998.
- The percentage of the population completing four or more years of college more than tripled from 1960 to 1998, rising steadily from 8 percent to 24 percent.

**Table WORK 8. Percentage of Adults Age 25 and Over, by Level of Educational Attainment:
Selected Years**

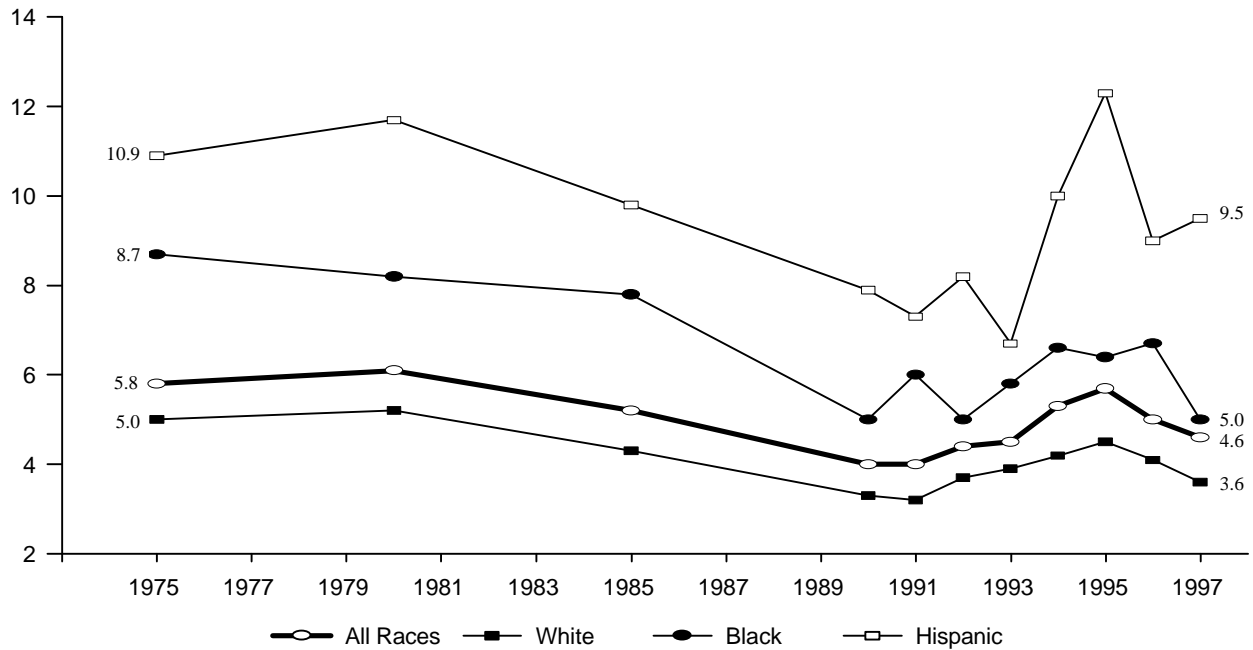
Year	Not a High School Graduate	Finished High School, No College	One to Three Years Of College	Four or More Years Of College
1940.....	76	14	5	5
1950.....	67	20	7	6
1960.....	59	25	9	8
1965.....	51	31	9	9
1970.....	45	34	10	11
1975.....	37	36	12	14
1980.....	31	37	15	17
1981.....	30	38	15	17
1982.....	29	38	15	18
1983.....	28	38	16	19
1984.....	27	38	16	19
1985.....	26	38	16	19
1986.....	25	38	17	19
1987.....	24	39	17	20
1988.....	24	39	17	20
1989.....	23	38	17	21
1990.....	22	38	18	21
1991.....	22	39	18	21
1992.....	21	36	22	21
1993.....	20	35	23	22
1994.....	19	34	24	22
1995.....	18	34	25	23
1996.....	18	34	25	24
1997.....	18	34	24	24
1998.....	17	34	25	24

Note: Completing the GED is not considered completing high school within this table. Beginning with data for 1992, a new survey question results in different categories than for prior years. Data shown as Finished High School, No College was previously from the category "High School, 4 years" and is now from the category "High School Graduate." Data shown as One to Three Years of College was previously from the category "College 1 to 3 years" and is now the sum of the categories: "Some College" and two separate "Associate Degree" categories. Data shown as Four or more Years of College was previously from the category "College 4 years or more," and is now the sum of the categories: "Bachelor's Degree," "Master's Degree," "Doctorate Degree," and "Professional Degree."

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Education and Social Stratification Branch, Historical Tables, "Table A-1. Years of School Completed by People 25 Years Old and Over, by Age and Sex: Selected Years 1940 to 1998," Internet Release date: December 10, 1998.

EMPLOYMENT AND WORK-RELATED RISK FACTOR 9. HIGH-SCHOOL DROPOUT RATES

Figure WORK 9. Percentage of Students Enrolled in Grades 10 to 12 in the Previous Year Who Were Not Enrolled and Had Not Graduated in the Survey Year, by Race: 1975-97



Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, *Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth: 1998*. Table EA 1.4.

- After declining steadily during the 1980s, dropout rates for teens in grades 10 to 12 began rising, from a total dropout rate of 4.0 percent in 1991 to a peak of 5.7 percent in 1995. The overall rate has declined since then, dropping to 4.6 percent in 1997.
- Among races, dropout rates are highest for Hispanic teens over time. In 1997, the dropout rate was 9.5 percent for Hispanic teens, compared to 5.0 percent for black teens and 3.6 percent for white teens.

Table WORK 9. Percentage of Students Enrolled in Grades 10 to 12 in the Previous Year Who Were Not Enrolled and Had Not Graduated in the Survey Year, by Race: Selected Years

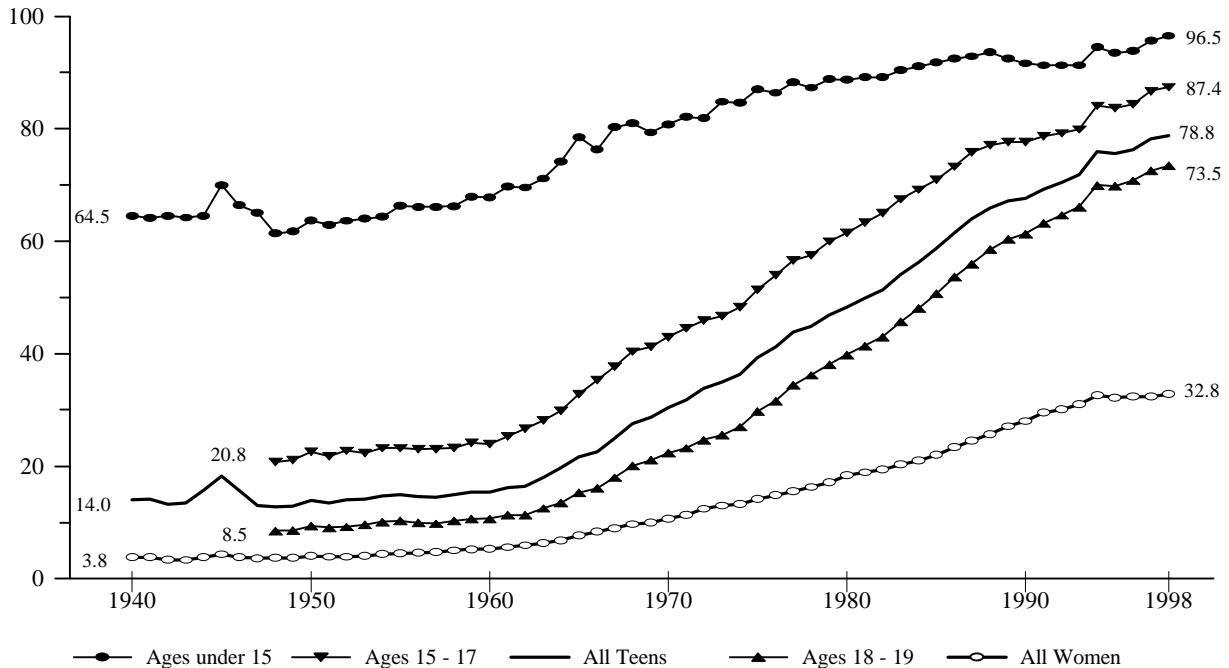
	1975	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Total	5.8	6.1	5.2	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.5	5.3	5.7	5.0	4.6
White	5.0	5.2	4.3	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.1	3.6
Black	8.7	8.2	7.8	5.0	6.0	5.0	5.8	6.6	6.4	6.7	5.0
Hispanic	10.9	11.7	9.8	7.9	7.3	8.2	6.7	10.0	12.3	9.0	9.5

Note: Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, *Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth: 1998*. Table EA 1.4.

NON-MARITAL BIRTH RISK FACTOR 1. BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED WOMEN

Figure BIRTH 1. Percentage of Births to Unmarried Women, by Age Group: 1940-98



Sources: Ventura, S.J., National Center for Health Statistics, "Births to Unmarried Mothers: United States, 1980 - 1992," Vital and Health Statistics, Series 21, No. 53, 1995; Ventura, S.J., Martin, J.A., Curtin, S.C., Mathews, T.J., National Center for Health Statistics, "Births: Final Data for 1997," National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 47(18), 1999; Martin, J.A., Smith, B.L., Mathews, T.J., Ventura, S.J., National Center for Health Statistics, "Births and Deaths: Preliminary Data for 1998," National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 47(25), 1999.

- The percentage of children born outside of marriage to women of all ages has increased over the past half-century, from 4 percent in 1940 to 33 percent in 1998. This increase reflects changes in several factors: the rate at which unmarried women have children, the rate at which married women have children, and the rate at which women marry.
- The percentage of children born outside of marriage is especially high among teen women, as shown in Figure BIRTH 1. Among teens, close to four-fifths (79 percent) of births were outside of marriage in 1998. The comparable percentage for all women is 33 percent.
- Figure BIRTH 1 shows that the percentage of unmarried births to all women has leveled off since 1994. Growth in the percentage of unmarried births to teen mothers has also slowed since 1994, but it is still rising (from 76 percent in 1994 to 79 percent in 1997).
- The trend toward leveling off has occurred among black teens and all black women while among white teens and all white women the trend continues upward (see Table B-1 in Appendix B for non-marital birth data by age and race).

Table BIRTH 1. Percentage of Births to Unmarried Women, by Age Group: 1940-98

	Under 15	15-17 Years	18-19 Years	All Teens	All Women
1940	64.5	N/A	N/A	14.0	3.8
1941	64.1	N/A	N/A	14.2	3.8
1942	64.5	N/A	N/A	13.2	3.4
1943	64.2	N/A	N/A	13.4	3.3
1944	64.5	N/A	N/A	15.7	3.8
1945	70.0	N/A	N/A	18.2	4.3
1946	66.4	N/A	N/A	15.7	3.8
1947	65.1	N/A	N/A	13.0	3.6
1948	61.4	20.8	8.5	12.7	3.7
1949	61.8	21.1	8.6	12.9	3.7
1950	63.7	22.6	9.4	13.9	4.0
1951	62.9	21.8	9.1	13.5	3.9
1952	63.6	22.8	9.2	14.0	3.9
1953	64.0	22.3	9.6	14.1	4.1
1954	64.4	23.2	10.1	14.7	4.4
1955	66.3	23.2	10.3	14.9	4.5
1956	66.1	23.0	10.0	14.6	4.6
1957	66.1	23.1	9.8	14.5	4.7
1958	66.2	23.3	10.3	14.9	5.0
1959	67.9	24.2	10.6	15.4	5.2
1960	67.8	24.0	10.7	15.4	5.3
1961	69.7	25.3	11.3	16.2	5.6
1962	69.5	26.7	11.3	16.4	5.9
1963	71.1	28.2	12.5	18.0	6.3
1964	74.2	29.9	13.5	19.7	6.8
1965	78.5	32.8	15.3	21.6	7.7
1966	76.3	35.3	16.1	22.6	8.4
1967	80.3	37.7	18.0	25.0	9.0
1968	81.0	40.4	20.1	27.6	9.7
1969	79.3	41.3	21.1	28.7	10.0
1970	80.8	43.0	22.4	30.5	10.7
1971	82.1	44.5	23.2	31.8	11.3
1972	81.9	45.9	24.7	33.8	12.4
1973	84.8	46.7	25.6	35.0	13.0
1974	84.6	48.3	27.0	36.4	13.2

(over)

Table BIRTH 1. Percentage of Births to Unmarried Women, by Age Group: 1940-98 (continued)

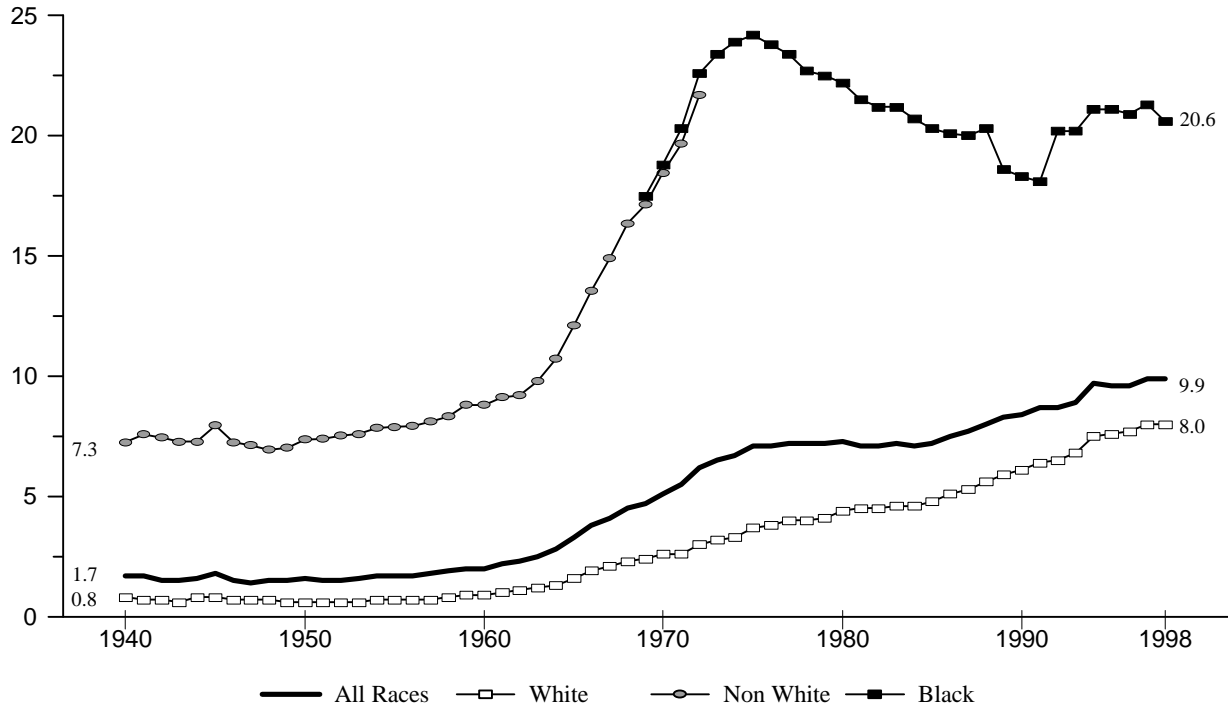
	Under 15	15-17 Years	18-19 Years	All Teens	All Women
1975	87.0	51.4	29.8	39.3	14.2
1976	86.4	54.0	31.6	41.2	14.8
1977	88.2	56.6	34.4	43.8	15.5
1978	87.3	57.5	36.2	44.9	16.3
1979	88.8	60.0	38.1	46.9	17.1
1980	88.7	61.5	39.8	48.3	18.4
1981	89.2	63.3	41.4	49.9	18.9
1982	89.2	65.0	43.0	51.4	19.4
1983	90.4	67.5	45.7	54.1	20.3
1984	91.1	69.2	48.1	56.3	21.0
1985	91.8	70.9	50.7	58.7	22.0
1986	92.5	73.3	53.6	61.5	23.4
1987	92.9	75.8	56.0	64.0	24.5
1988	93.6	77.1	58.5	65.9	25.7
1989	92.4	77.7	60.4	67.2	27.1
1990	91.6	77.7	61.3	67.6	28.0
1991	91.3	78.7	63.2	69.3	29.5
1992	91.3	79.2	64.6	70.5	30.1
1993	91.3	79.9	66.1	71.8	31.0
1994	94.5	84.1	70.0	75.9	32.6
1995	93.5	83.7	69.8	75.6	32.2
1996	93.8	84.4	70.8	76.3	32.4
1997	95.7	86.7	72.5	78.2	32.4
1998	96.5	87.4	73.5	78.8	32.8

Notes: Births to unmarried women in the United States for 1940 - 1979 are estimated from data for registration areas in which marital status of the mother was reported; see sources below. Beginning in 1980, births to unmarried women in the United States are based on data from states reporting marital status directly and data from non-reporting states for which marital status was inferred from other information on the birth certificate; see sources below. Data for 1998 are preliminary.

Sources: Ventura, S.J., National Center for Health Statistics, "Births to Unmarried Mothers: United States, 1980 - 1992," *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 21, No. 53, 1995; Ventura, S.J., Martin, J.A., Curtin, S.C., Mathews, T.J., National Center for Health Statistics, "Births: Final Data for 1997," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47(18), 1999; Martin, J.A., Smith, B.L., Mathews, T.J., Ventura, S.J., National Center for Health Statistics, "Births and Deaths: Preliminary Data for 1998," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47(25), 1999.

NON-MARITAL BIRTH RISK FACTOR 2. BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED TEENS

Figure BIRTH 2. Percentage of All Births to Unmarried Teens Ages 15 – 19, by Race: 1940-98



Sources: Ventura, S.J., National Center for Health Statistics, "Births to Unmarried Mothers: United States, 1980–1992," *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 21, No. 53, 1995; Ventura, S.J., Martin, J.A., Curtin, S.C., Mathews, T.J., National Center for Health Statistics, "Births: Final Data for 1997," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47(18), 1999; Martin, J.A., Smith, B.L., Mathews, T.J., Ventura, S.J., National Center for Health Statistics, "Births and Deaths: Preliminary Data for 1998," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47(25), 1999.

- In contrast to Figure BIRTH 1, which showed births to unmarried teens as a percentage of all teen births, Figure BIRTH 2 shows births to unmarried teens as a percentage of births to all women. Births to unmarried teens as a percentage of all births have risen over time, from 2 percent in 1940 to 10 percent in 1998. This percentage is affected by several factors: the age distribution of the population, the marriage rate among teens, the birth rate among unmarried teens, and the birth rate among all other women.
- Since 1960, the trend in the percentage of all births that were to unmarried teens has been upward among white women.
- Among black women, the percentage of all births that were to unmarried teens varied greatly during the same period, peaking in 1975, then falling until the early 1990s. The sharp increase in the percentage for black women in the early 1970s reflects a rise in non-marital teen births concurrent with a decline in total black births. The percentage of all births that were to unmarried black teens has leveled off over the last five years.

Table BIRTH 2. Percentage of All Births to Unmarried Teens Ages 15 – 19, by Race: 1940-98

	All Races	White	Black
1940	1.7	0.8	N/A
1941	1.7	0.7	N/A
1942	1.5	0.7	N/A
1943	1.5	0.6	N/A
1944	1.6	0.8	N/A
1945	1.8	0.8	N/A
1946	1.5	0.7	N/A
1947	1.4	0.7	N/A
1948	1.5	0.7	N/A
1949	1.5	0.6	N/A
1950	1.6	0.6	N/A
1951	1.5	0.6	N/A
1952	1.5	0.6	N/A
1953	1.6	0.6	N/A
1954	1.7	0.7	N/A
1955	1.7	0.7	N/A
1956	1.7	0.7	N/A
1957	1.8	0.7	N/A
1958	1.9	0.8	N/A
1959	2.0	0.9	N/A
1960	2.0	0.9	N/A
1961	2.2	1.0	N/A
1962	2.3	1.1	N/A
1963	2.5	1.2	N/A
1964	2.8	1.3	N/A
1965	3.3	1.6	N/A
1966	3.8	1.9	N/A
1967	4.1	2.1	N/A
1968	4.5	2.3	N/A
1969	4.7	2.4	17.5
1970	5.1	2.6	18.8
1971	5.5	2.6	20.3
1972	6.2	3.0	22.6
1973	6.5	3.2	23.4
1974	6.7	3.3	23.9

(over)

**Table BIRTH 2. Percentage of All Births to Unmarried Teens Ages 15 – 19, by Race:
1940-98 (continued)**

	All Races	White	Black
1975	7.1	3.7	24.2
1976	7.1	3.8	23.8
1977	7.2	4.0	23.4
1978	7.2	4.0	22.7
1979	7.2	4.1	22.5
1980	7.3	4.4	22.2
1981	7.1	4.5	21.5
1982	7.1	4.5	21.2
1983	7.2	4.6	21.2
1984	7.1	4.6	20.7
1985	7.2	4.8	20.3
1986	7.5	5.1	20.1
1987	7.7	5.3	20.0
1988	8.0	5.6	20.3
1989	8.3	5.9	18.6
1990	8.4	6.1	18.3
1991	8.7	6.4	18.1
1992	8.7	6.5	20.2
1993	8.9	6.8	20.2
1994	9.7	7.5	21.1
1995	9.6	7.6	21.1
1996	9.6	7.7	20.9
1997	9.9	8.0	21.3
1998	9.9	8.0	20.6

Notes: Births to unmarried women in the United States for 1940–1979 are estimated from data for registration areas in which marital status of the mother was reported; see sources below. Beginning in 1980, births to unmarried women in the United States are based on data from states reporting marital status directly and data from non-reporting states for which marital status was inferred from other information on the birth certificate; see sources below. Data for 1998 are preliminary.

Sources: Ventura, S.J., National Center for Health Statistics, “Births to Unmarried Mothers: United States, 1980–1992,” *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 21, No. 53, 1995; Ventura, S.J., Martin, J.A., Curtin, S.C., Mathews, T.J., National Center for Health Statistics, “Births: Final Data for 1997,” *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47(18), 1999; Martin, J.A., Smith, B.L., Mathews, T.J., Ventura, S.J., National Center for Health Statistics, “Births and Deaths: Preliminary Data for 1998,” *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47(25), 1999.

NON-MARITAL BIRTH RISK FACTOR 3. UNMARRIED TEEN BIRTH RATES WITHIN AGE GROUPS

Figure BIRTH 3a. Births per 1,000 Unmarried Teens Ages 15 - 17, by Race: 1960-97

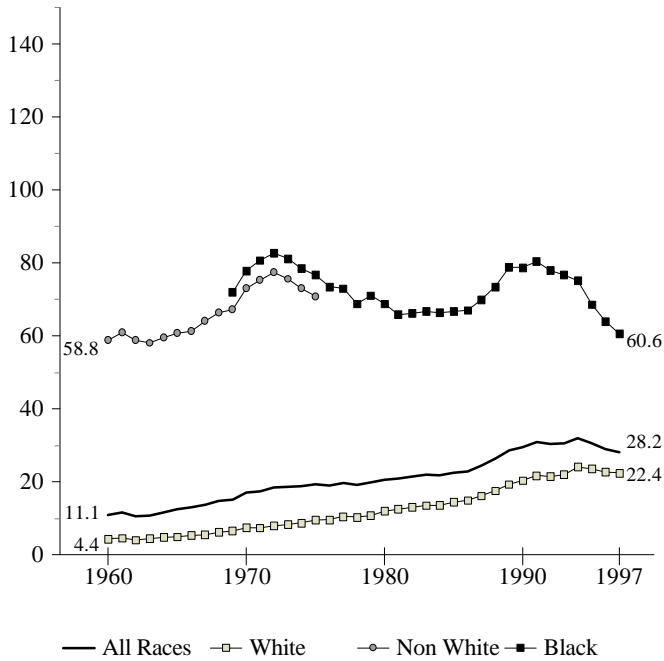
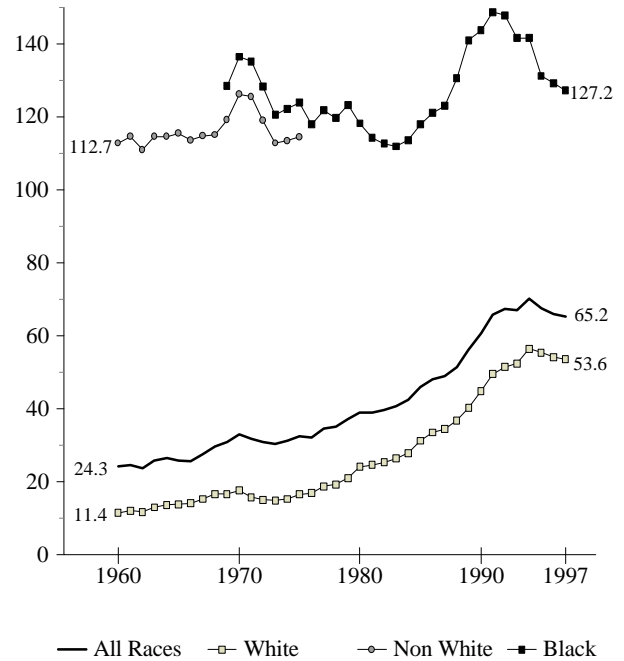


Figure BIRTH 3b. Births per 1,000 Unmarried Teens Ages 18 and 19, by Race: 1960-97



Sources: Ventura, S.J., National Center for Health Statistics, "Births to Unmarried Mothers: United States, 1980-1992," *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 21, No. 53, 1995; Ventura, S.J., Martin, J.A., Curtin, S.C., Mathews, T.J., National Center for Health Statistics, "Births: Final Data for 1997," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47(18), 1999; Martin, J.A., Smith, B.L., Mathews, T.J., Ventura, S.J., National Center for Health Statistics, "Births and Deaths: Preliminary Data for 1998," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47(25), 1999.

- The birth rate per 1,000 unmarried teens fell between 1994 and 1997 for both black and white teens and for both younger (15 to 17 years) and older age groups (18 to 19 years). Declines were larger among black teens than among white teens.
- Prior to 1994, birth rates among unmarried white teens in both age groups rose steadily for nearly three decades (4 to 24 percent among 15 to 17 year-olds and 11 to 56 percent among 18 to 19 year-olds).
- Among unmarried black teens in both age groups, birth rates varied greatly over the period, reaching peaks in both the early 1970s and early 1990s. Rates for both age groups were lower in 1997 than in 1969. While birth rates among unmarried black teens remain high compared to rates for unmarried white teens, the gap between black and white teens is narrowing.

Table BIRTH 3. Births per 1,000 Unmarried Teen Women Within Age Groups, by Race: 1960-97

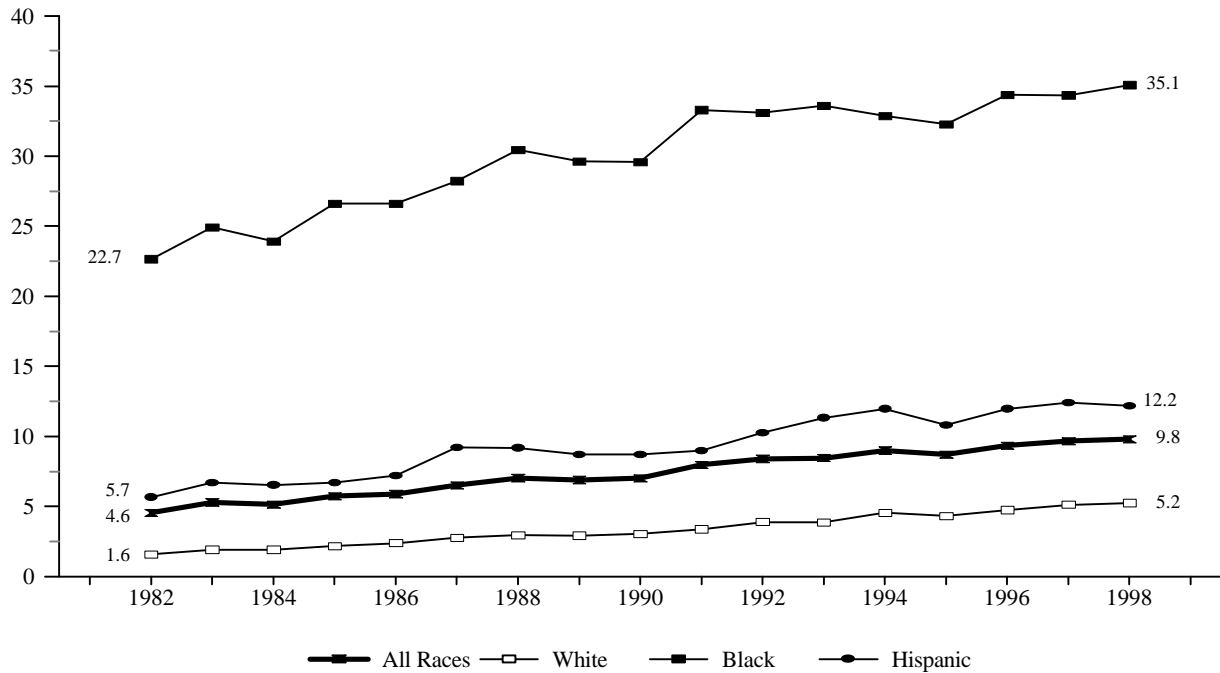
	Ages 15 – 17			Ages 18 – 19		
	Total	White	Black	Total	White	Black
1960	11.1	4.4	N/A	24.3	11.4	N/A
1961	11.7	4.6	N/A	24.6	12.1	N/A
1962	10.7	4.1	N/A	23.8	11.7	N/A
1963	10.9	4.5	N/A	25.8	13.0	N/A
1964	11.6	4.9	N/A	26.5	13.6	N/A
1965	12.5	5.0	N/A	25.8	13.9	N/A
1966	13.1	5.4	N/A	25.6	14.1	N/A
1967	13.8	5.6	N/A	27.6	15.3	N/A
1968	14.7	6.2	N/A	29.6	16.6	N/A
1969	15.2	6.6	72.0	30.8	16.6	128.4
1970	17.1	7.5	77.9	32.9	17.6	136.4
1971	17.5	7.4	80.7	31.7	15.8	135.2
1972	18.5	8.0	82.8	30.9	15.1	128.2
1973	18.7	8.4	81.2	30.4	14.9	120.5
1974	18.8	8.8	78.6	31.2	15.3	122.2
1975	19.3	9.6	76.8	32.5	16.5	123.8
1976	19.0	9.7	73.5	32.1	16.9	117.9
1977	19.8	10.5	73.0	34.6	18.7	121.7
1978	19.1	10.3	68.8	35.1	19.3	119.6
1979	19.9	10.8	71.0	37.2	21.0	123.3
1980	20.6	12.0	68.8	39.0	24.1	118.2
1981	20.9	12.6	65.9	39.0	24.6	114.2
1982	21.5	13.1	66.3	39.6	25.3	112.7
1983	22.0	13.6	66.8	40.7	26.4	111.9
1984	21.9	13.7	66.5	42.5	27.9	113.6
1985	22.4	14.5	66.8	45.9	31.2	117.9
1986	22.8	14.9	67.0	48.0	33.5	121.1
1987	24.5	16.2	69.9	48.9	34.5	123.0
1988	26.4	17.6	73.5	51.5	36.8	130.5
1989	28.7	19.3	78.9	56.0	40.2	140.9
1990	29.6	20.4	78.8	60.7	44.9	143.7
1991	30.9	21.8	80.4	65.7	49.6	148.7
1992	30.4	21.6	78.0	67.3	51.5	147.8
1993	30.6	22.1	76.8	66.9	52.4	141.6
1994	32.0	24.1	75.1	70.1	56.4	141.6
1995	30.5	23.6	68.6	67.6	55.4	131.2
1996	29.0	22.7	64.0	65.9	54.1	129.2
1997	28.2	22.4	60.6	65.2	53.6	127.2

Note: Rates are per 1,000 unmarried women in specified group. Births to unmarried women in the U. S. for 1940–1979 are estimated from data for registration areas in which marital status of the mother was reported; see sources below (rates for 1960–65 are calculated by ASPE from National Center for Health Statistics estimates of births and Census population estimates). Beginning in 1980, births to unmarried women in the U.S. are based on data from states reporting marital status directly and data from non-reporting states for which marital status was inferred from other information on the birth certificate; see sources below. Beginning in 1980, data are tabulated by the race of the mother. Prior to 1980, data are tabulated by the race of the child; see sources below. Rates for 1981-1989 have been revised and differ, therefore, from rates published in *Vital Statistics in the United States, Vol. 1, Natality*, for 1991 and earlier years.

Source: See Figures BIRTH 3a and 3b.

NON-MARITAL BIRTH RISK FACTOR 4. NEVER-MARRIED FAMILY STATUS

Figure BIRTH 4. Percentage of All Children Living in Families With Never-Married Female Head, by Race: 1982-98



Source of CPS data: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Marital Status and Living Arrangements," *Current Population Reports*, Series P20-212, 287, 365, 380, 399, 418, 423, 433, 445, 450, 461, 468, 478, 484, 491, 496, 506, 514, various years.

Source of 1960 data: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population, PC(2)-4B, "Persons by Family Characteristics," tables 1 and 19.

- The percentage of children living in families with never-married female heads increased from 5 percent in 1982 to 10 percent in 1998. This increase reflects growth across all racial categories.
- The percentage of white children living in families headed by never-married women has increased significantly, from less than 2 percent in 1982 to over 5 percent in 1998. The percentage remains low, however, relative to proportions for other racial categories.
- Among Hispanics, the percentage of children living with never-married female heads more than doubled over the past sixteen years, going from less than 6 percent in 1982 to 12 percent in 1998.
- The percentage of black children living in families headed by never-married women was much higher than the percentages for other groups throughout the time period. In 1998, 35 percent of black children, compared to 12 percent of Hispanic children and 5 percent of white children, lived in families headed by never-married women.

Table BIRTH 4. Number and Percentage of All Children Living in Families with Never-Married Female Head, by Race and Hispanic Origin: Selected Years

	Number of Children (in thousands)				Percentage ⁴			
	All Races	White	Black	Hispanic	All Races	White	Black	Hispanic
1960 ¹	221	49	173	–	0.4	0.1	2.2	–
1970 ²	527	110	442	–	0.8	0.2	5.2	–
1975	1,166	296	864	–	1.8	0.5	9.9	–
1980 ²	1,745	501	1,193	210	2.9	1.0	14.5	4.0
1982 ³	2,768	793	1,947	291	4.6	1.6	22.7	5.7
1984	3,131	959	2,109	357	5.2	1.9	23.9	6.5
1986	3,606	1,174	2,375	451	5.9	2.3	26.6	7.2
1987	3,985	1,385	2,524	587	6.5	2.8	28.2	9.2
1988	4,302	1,482	2,736	600	7.0	3.0	30.4	9.2
1989	4,290	1,483	2,695	592	6.9	2.9	29.6	8.7
1990	4,365	1,527	2,738	605	7.0	3.0	29.6	8.7
1991	5,040	1,725	3,176	644	8.0	3.4	33.3	9.0
1992	5,410	2,016	3,192	757	8.4	3.9	33.1	10.3
1993	5,511	2,015	3,317	848	8.5	3.9	33.6	11.3
1994	6,000	2,412	3,321	1,083	9.0	4.5	32.9	12.0
1995	5,862	2,317	3,255	1,017	8.7	4.3	32.3	10.8
1996	6,365	2,563	3,567	1,161	9.4	4.8	34.4	12.0
1997	6,598	2,788	3,575	1,242	9.7	5.1	34.3	12.4
1998	6,700	2,850	3,644	1,254	9.8	5.2	35.1	12.2

¹ Decennial census data. Nonwhite data are shown for Black in 1960.

² Revised based on population from the decennial census for that year.

³ Introduction of improved data collection and processing procedures that helped to identify parent-child subfamilies. (See *Current Population Reports*, P-20, 399, Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1984.)

⁴ Children not living with one or both parents are excluded from the denominator.

Note: Data are for all children under 18 who are not family heads (excludes householders, subfamily reference persons, and their spouses). Also excludes inmates of institutions; children who are living with neither of their parents are excluded from the denominator. Based on Current Population Survey (CPS) except where otherwise indicated.

Source of CPS data: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Marital Status and Living Arrangements," *Current Population Reports*, Series P20-212, 287, 365, 380, 399, 418, 423, 433, 445, 450, 461, 468, 478, 484, 491, 496, 506, 514, various years.

Source of 1960 data: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population, PC(2)-4B, "Persons by Family Characteristics," tables 1 and 19.