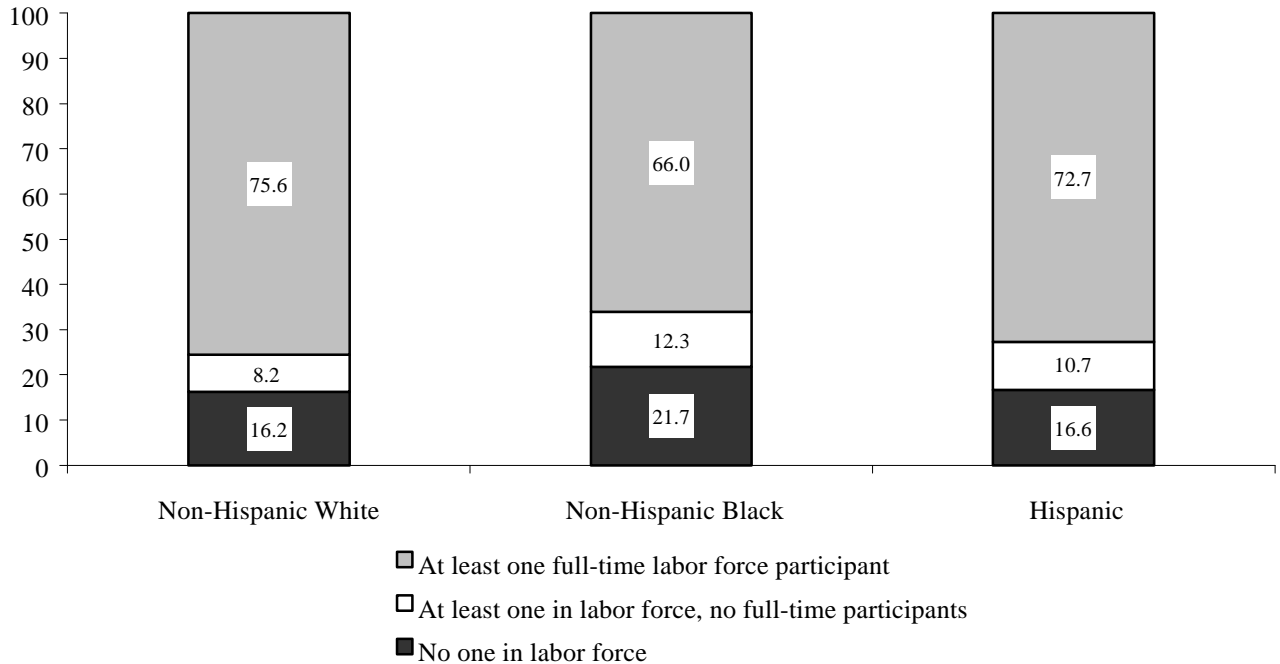


EMPLOYMENT AND WORK-RELATED RISK FACTOR 1. LABOR FORCE ATTACHMENT

This risk factor focuses exclusively on the participation of an adult in the labor market, without regard to whether means-tested assistance was received concurrently. Measuring labor force attachment reflects a critical aspect of the risk of dependence.

Figure WORK 1. Percentage of All Individuals in Families with Labor Force Participants, 1994



Source: Table WORK 1a.

- In 1994, 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.
- As shown in Table WORK 1a, younger children were slightly more likely than older children to live in families with no one in the labor force.
- Table WORK 1a shows that working-age women were more likely than working-age men to live in families with no one in the labor force, and less likely to live in families with at least one full-time labor force participant.
- The percentage of individuals in families with no one in the labor force increased slightly, from 16 percent in 1987 to 17 percent in 1994, as shown in Table WORK 1b.

Table WORK 1a. Percentage of All Individuals in Families with Labor Force Participants, 1994

	No One in Labor Force	At Least One Person in Labor Force, No Full-Time Participants	At Least One Full-Time Labor Force Participant
All Persons	16.7	9.1	74.3
Racial Categories			
Non-Hispanic White	16.2	8.2	75.6
Non-Hispanic Black	21.7	12.3	66.0
Hispanic	16.6	10.7	72.7
Age Categories			
Children Age 0 - 5	12.3	8.9	78.9
Children Age 6 - 10	11.6	9.3	79.1
Children Age 11 - 15	9.6	9.4	81.0
Women Age 16 - 64	19.2	9.4	71.4
Men Age 16 - 64	14.1	8.6	77.3

Note: Full-time labor force participants are defined as those who usually work 35 or more hours per week.

Source: Unpublished data from the SIPP, 1993 panel.

Table WORK 1b. Percentage of All Individuals in Families with Labor Force Participants, 1987 to 1994

	1987	1988	1990	1991	1993	1994
No One in the Labor Force	15.7	15.5	15.8	16.2	16.3	16.7
At Least One Person in Labor Force, no Full-Time Participants	8.3	7.7	7.8	8.6	9.5	9.1
At Least One Full-Time Labor Force Participant	76.0	76.8	76.4	75.2	74.2	74.3

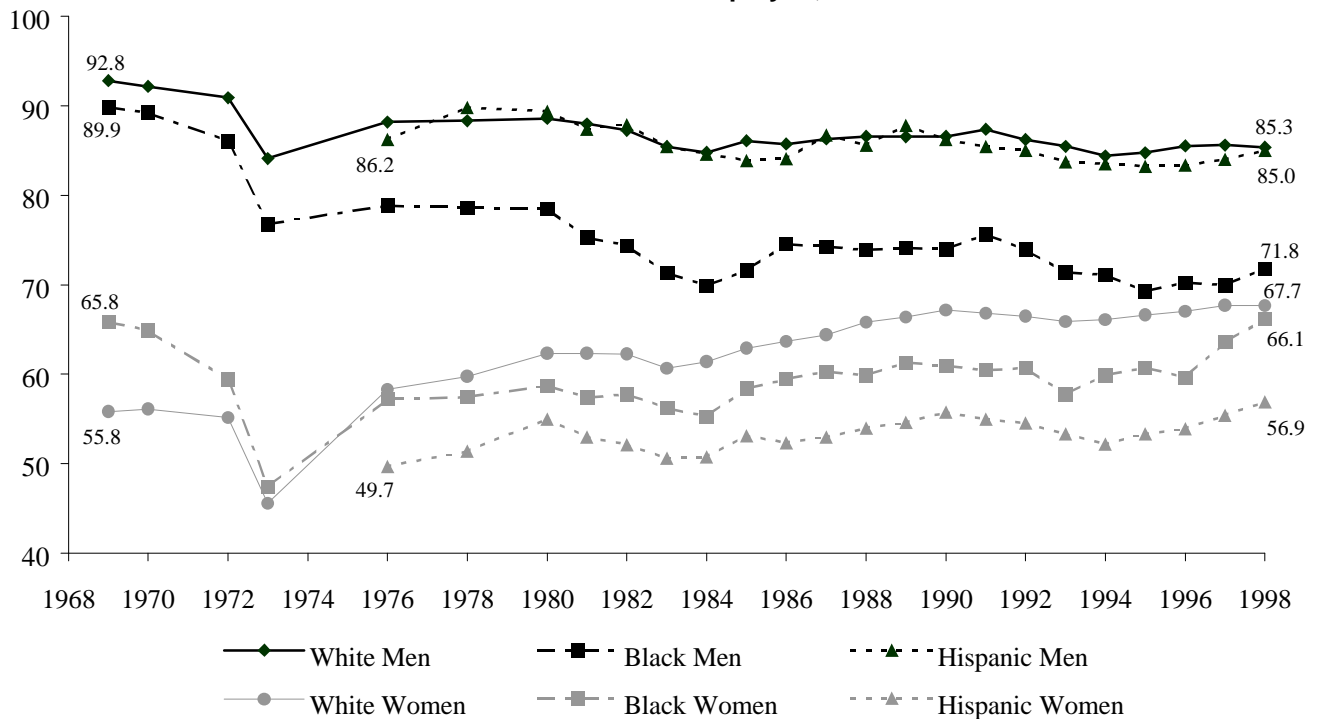
Note: Full-time labor force participants are defined as those who usually work 35 or more hours per week.

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

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

This risk factor tracks trends in the percentage of men and women with 12 years of schooling or less who are engaged in paid employment. These trends illustrate a key risk of dependence.

Figure WORK 2. Percent of All Persons Ages 18 to 65 with no more than a High School Education who were Employed, 1969 to 1998



Source: Table WORK 2.

- The percentage of low-skilled men who were employed dropped significantly between 1969 and 1984, with the largest decline among black men. During this time period, the percentage of high school-educated black men who were employed dropped 20 percentage points, from 90 percent to 70 percent; for low-skilled white men, employment rates dropped 8 percentage points over this time period, from 93 percent to 85 percent.
- Since 1984, employment levels for high school-educated white men and Hispanic men 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 1998, only 72 percent of black men with no more than a high school education were working compared to 85 percent of similarly educated white and Hispanic men.
- The employment rates for low-skilled women have steadily increased since the early 1970s. Since 1973, employment levels for white and black women have improved by about 20 percentage points. The improvement for Hispanic women, however, has been much less pronounced.

Table WORK 2. Percentage of All Persons Ages 18 to 65 with No More Than a High School Education Who Were Employed, 1969 to 1998

Year	Men			Women		
	White	Black	Hispanic	White	Black	Hispanic
1969	92.8	89.9	NA	55.8	65.8	NA
1970	92.1	89.2	NA	56.1	64.9	NA
1972	90.9	86.1	NA	55.2	59.4	NA
1973	84.1	76.8	NA	45.6	47.4	NA
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

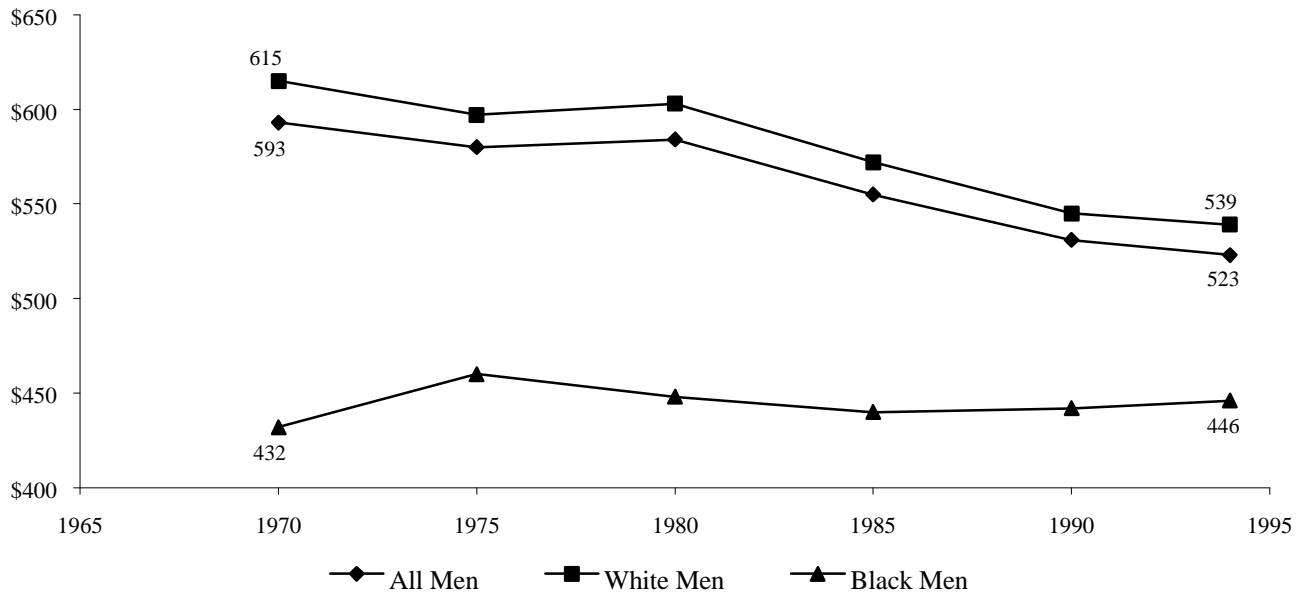
Note: White and Black includes Hispanic for all years. Hispanic was not available until 1975.

Source: ASPE tabulations of March Current Population Surveys.

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

The economic condition of the low-skill labor market is key to the ability of young adult men and women to support families without receiving means-tested assistance. This measure tracks trends in the 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 (1995 Dollars), 1970 to 1994



Source: Table WORK 3.

- Mean weekly wages for full-time work by high school-educated men 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 high school-educated white and black men, 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 (1995 Dollars), 1970 to 1994

	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

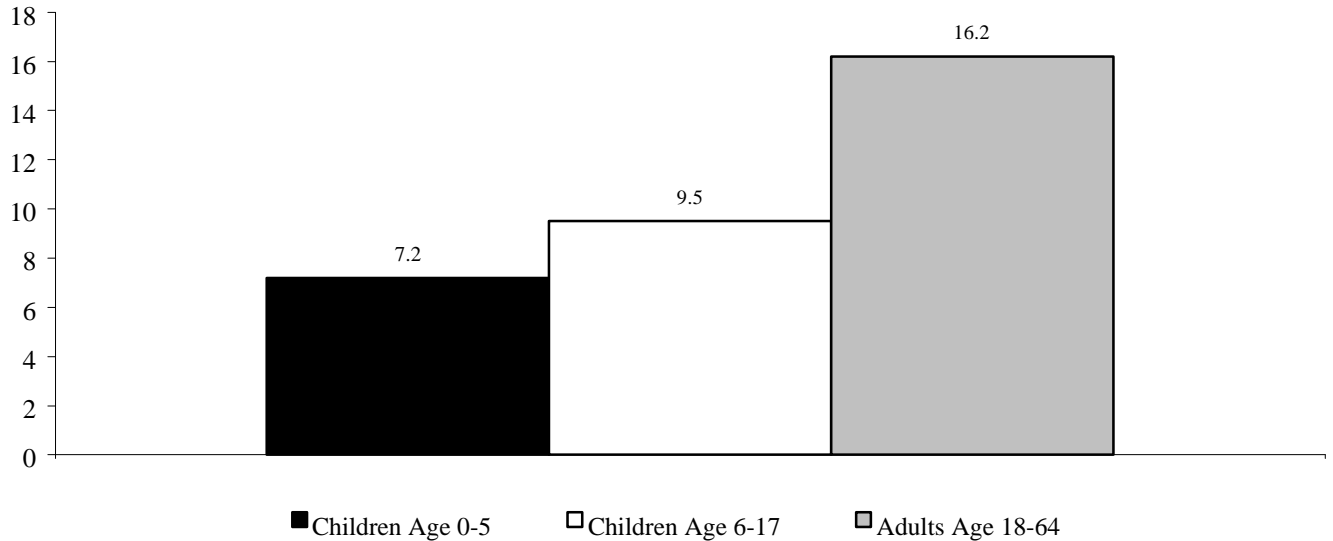
Note: Full-time, full-year workers work at least 48 weeks per year and 35 hours per week. These data have been weighted to create an average for all men with no more than a high school diploma using population numbers from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20. The population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

Health conditions that limit parents' ability to work are important predictors of family economic problems and future dependence.

Figure WORK 4. Percentage of the Total Population Reporting a Disability, 1994



Source: Table WORK 4.

- In 1994, adults 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.
- As shown in Table WORK 4, the percentage of non-Hispanic blacks who reported a functional disability was larger than the percentages for non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics.
- Table WORK 4 also shows that while adults were more likely in 1994 to report a functional disability than children, a higher percentage of children than adults were actually recipients of disability program benefits.

Table WORK 4. Percentage of the Total Population Reporting a Disability, 1994

Functional Disability

All Persons	18.3
Racial Categories	
Non-Hispanic White	8.7
Non-Hispanic Black	11.0
Hispanic	7.7
Age Categories	
Children Age 0 - 5	7.2
Children Age 6 - 17	9.5
Adults Age 18 - 64	16.2

Functional, Work, Perceived or Program Disability

Age 0 - 17

Functional Disability	8.7
Work Disability	NA
Perceived Disability	2.8
Disability Program Recipient	6.7

Age 18 - 64

Functional Disability	16.2
Work Disability	10.7
Perceived Disability	7.0
Disability Program Recipient	5.7

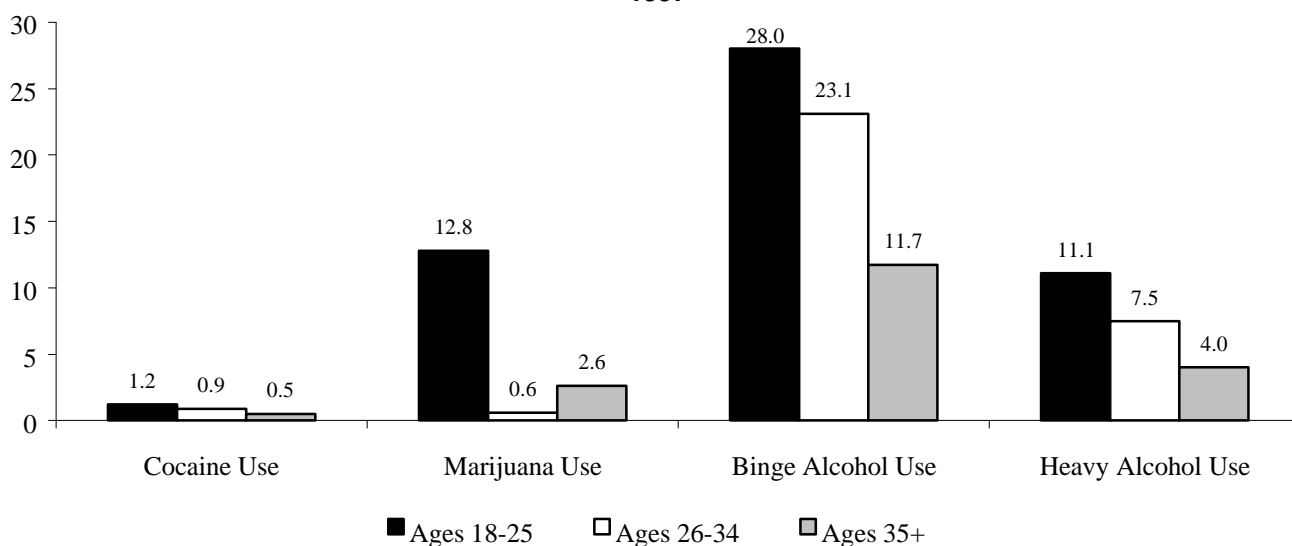
Note: Functional disability only includes those disabilities expected to last at least 12 months. Functional disabilities were defined as either: (1) limitations in or inability to perform a variety of physical activities (i.e. walking, lifting, reaching); (2) serious sensory impairments (i.e. inability 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, scooter, 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

Adult alcohol and substance abuse is a risk factor for dependence.

Figure WORK 5. Percentage of Adults who used Cocaine, Marijuana, or Alcohol, 1997



Source: Table WORK 5.

- In 1997, young adults (age 18 to 25) were more likely than other adults to report cocaine use, marijuana use, or alcohol abuse in the past month. One-eighth (13 percent) of adults 18 to 25 reported using marijuana in the past month, compared with 6 percent of adults 26 to 34 and 3 percent of adults 35 and older. The age differences were 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. In 1997, for example, about one-fourth of adults under 35 (28 percent for adults 18 to 25, and 23 percent for adults 26 to 34) reported drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion at least once within the past month.
- As shown in Table WORK 5, marijuana use was more prevalent than heavy alcohol use among adults ages 18 to 25 in the most recent years (1996 and 1997), as had been the case in earlier years (1985 and 1988). In the intervening years, however, heavy alcohol use was more prevalent than marijuana use among this age group. The recent trend is a result of both increasing marijuana use and decreasing heavy alcohol use in the 1990s, a reversal of the prior trend.

Table WORK 5. Percentage of Adults Who Used Cocaine, Marijuana, or Alcohol, 1979 to 1997

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

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. Data for 1997 are preliminary.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Preliminary Estimates, 1998*.

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

Health limitations may limit the labor force participation of parents and therefore illustrate a risk of dependence.

Table WORK 6. Selected Chronic Health Conditions per 1,000 Children Ages 0 to 17, 1984 to 1994

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

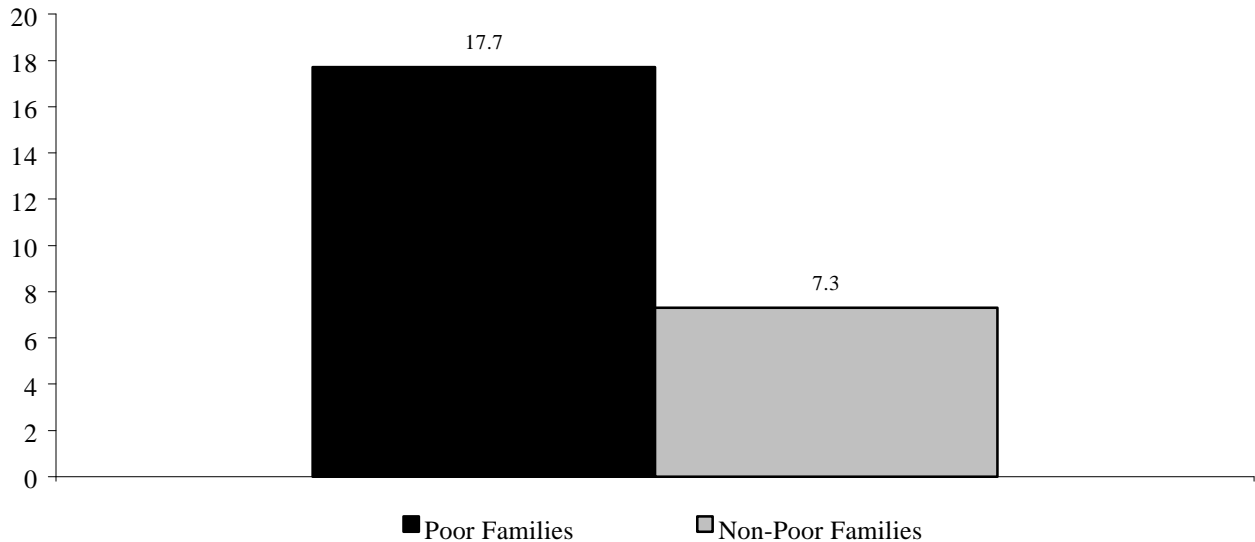
Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, *Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth: 1997*. Table HC 2.4.

- Respiratory conditions were the most prevalent chronic health conditions experienced by children ages 0 to 17 throughout the time period, especially asthma. In 1994, 69 children per thousand had asthma, up from 43 children per thousand in 1984. The prevalence of chronic sinusitis also increased, from 47 children per thousand in 1984, to 65 children per thousand by 1994.
- In 1994, 28 children per thousand had a deformity or orthopedic impairment, down from 35 children per thousand in 1984.

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

Proportion of total family income spent on child care in families with employed mothers is an important dimension of the risk of dependency.

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



Source: Table WORK 7.

- 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.
- Table WORK 7 shows that 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 of their monthly family income on child care.

Table WORK 7. Percentage of Monthly Income Spent on Child Care for Preschoolers by Families with Employed Mothers, 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	
Recipient	12.8
AFDC	17.1
WIC	12.3
Food Stamps	14.6
Non-Recipient	7.3

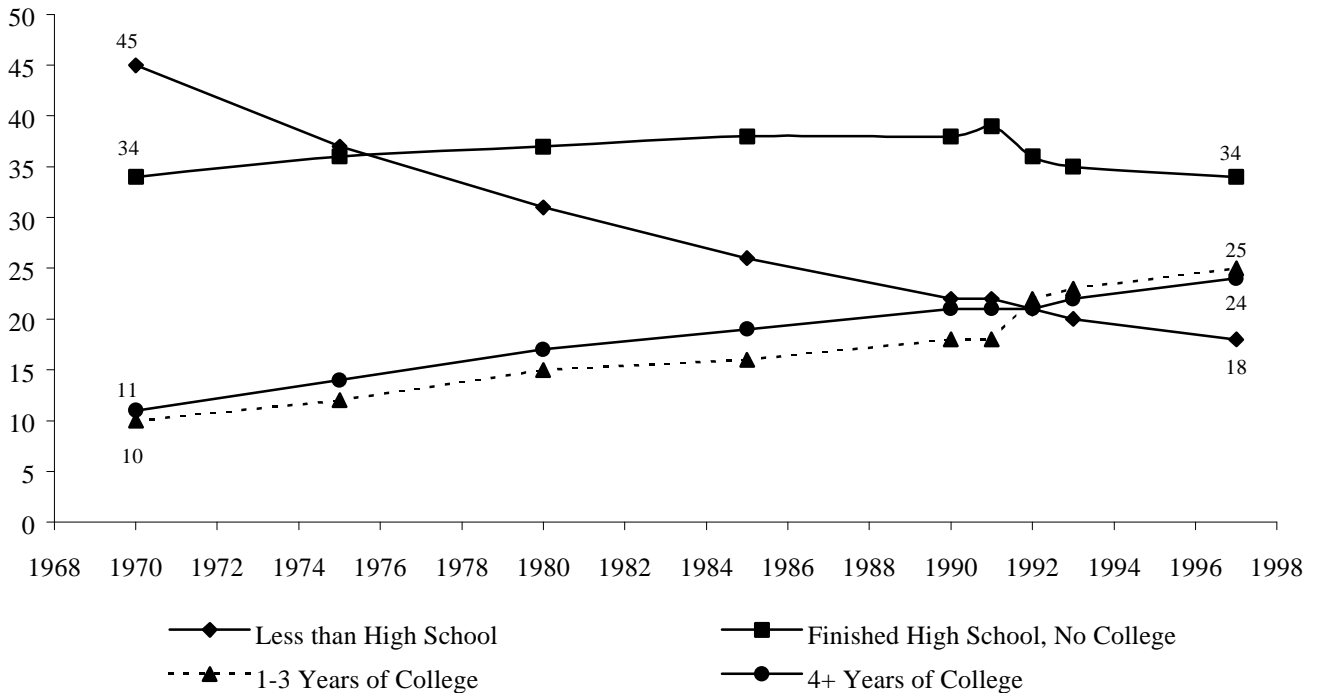
Note: Non-recipients are those in families not receiving AFDC, general assistance, Food Stamps or WIC.

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

Completed schooling is one measure of job-skill level. Individuals with no more 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. This risk factor tracks the trend in educational attainment.

Figure WORK 8. Percentage of Adults Ages 25 and Over by Level of Educational Attainment, 1970 to 1997



Source: Table WORK 8.

- Since 1970 there has been a marked decline in the percentage of the population with less than a high school education, dropping from 45 percent in 1970 to 18 percent in 1997.
- The percentage of the population receiving a high school education but with no subsequent college was 34 percent in 1970, rose somewhat in the 1970s and 1980s, and then fell back to 34 percent by 1997.
- Since 1970 there has been a consistent increase in the percentage of the population with some college (one to three years), rising from 11 to 25 percent.
- The percentage of the population completing four or more years of college more than doubled from 1970 to 1997, rising steadily from 11 to 24 percent.

Table WORK 8. Percentage of Adults Ages 25 and Over by Level of Educational Attainment, 1970 to 1997

	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1997
Less than High School	45	37	31	26	22	22	21	20	18
Finished High School, No College	34	36	37	38	38	39	36	35	34
One to Three Years of College	10	12	15	16	18	18	22	23	25
Four or More Years of College	11	14	17	19	21	21	21	22	24

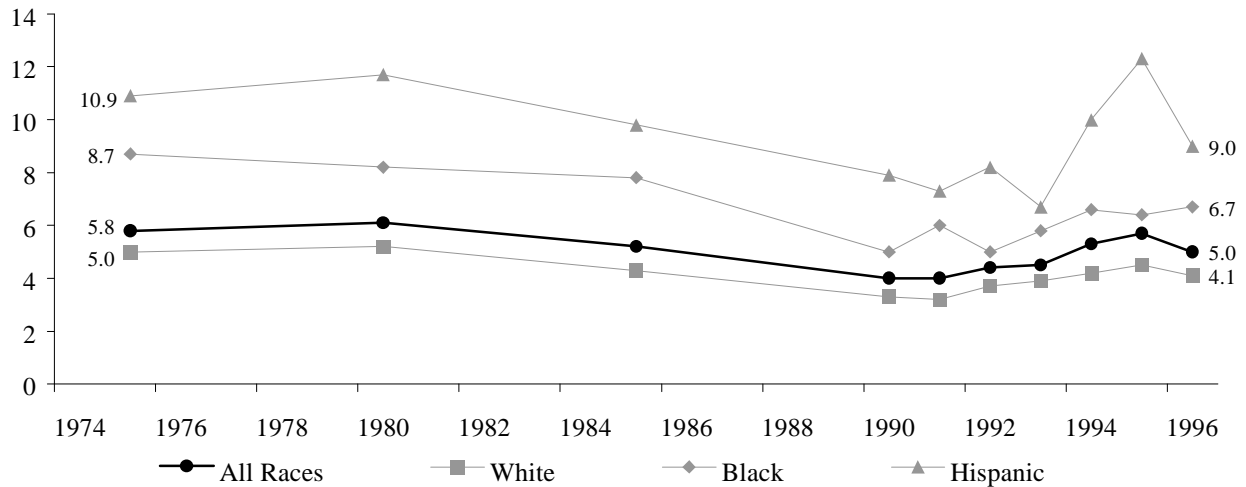
Note: Completing the GED is not considered completing high school within this table. Beginning with data for 1992, a new question results in different categories than for earlier years. Data shown as 'High School, 4 years' is now collected by the category 'High School Graduate.' Data shown as 'College 1 to 3 years,' is now collected by 'Some College;' and two 'Associate Degree' categories. Data shown as 'College 4 years or more,' is now collected by the categories, 'Bachelor's Degree; Master's Degree;' 'Doctorate Degree;' 'Professional Degree.'

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Educational Attainment in the United States" *Current Population Reports*, Series P20, Nos. 476 (1994) and 505 (1998).

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

Although some teens who drop out of high school eventually graduate or obtain GEDS, dropout rates are reliable risk factors associated with teen problem behavior and future economic problems.

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, 1975 to 1996



Source: Table WORK 9.

- After declining steadily during the 1980s and the 1990s, dropout rates for teens in grades 10 to 12 began rising, from a total dropout rate of 4 percent in 1990 to a rate of 6 percent in 1995. The overall rate dropped back to 5 percent in 1996.
- Dropout rates are highest for Hispanic teens. In 1996, the dropout rate was 9 percent for Hispanic teens, compared to 7 percent for black teens and 4 percent for white teens.

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, 1975 to 1996

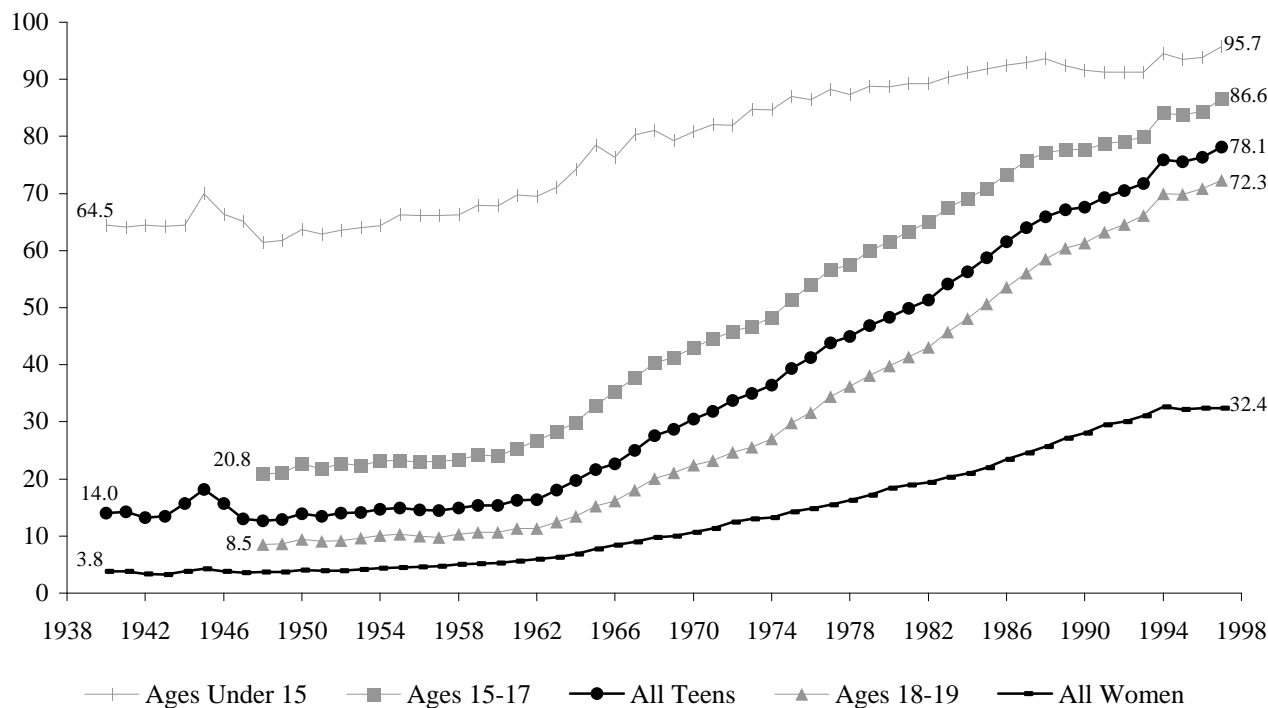
	1975	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Total	5.8	6.1	5.2	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.5	5.3	5.7	5.0
White	5.0	5.2	4.3	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.1
Black	8.7	8.2	7.8	5.0	6.0	5.0	5.8	6.6	6.4	6.7
Hispanic	10.9	11.7	9.8	7.9	7.3	8.2	6.7	10.0	12.3	9.0

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.

TEEN BEHAVIOR RISK FACTOR 1. PERCENTAGE OF BIRTHS THAT ARE TO UNMARRIED WOMEN WITHIN AGE GROUPS

This risk factor shows the percentage of all births, within each age group, that are to unmarried women.

Figure TEEN 1. Percentage of Births That Are to Unmarried Women, by Age Group, 1940 to 1997



Source: Table TEEN 1.

- 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 32 percent in 1997. 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 for teen women, as shown in Figure TEEN 1. Among teens, over three-quarters (78 percent) of births were outside of marriage in 1997. The comparable percentage for all women is 32 percent.
- Figure TEEN 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 78 percent in 1997).
- The trend toward leveling off has occurred for both black and white women (see Table C-1 in Appendix C for non-marital birth data by age and race).

Table TEEN 1. Percentage of Births That Are to Unmarried Women by Age Group, 1940 to 1997

Year	Under 15	15-17 Years	18-19 Years	All Teens	All Women
1940	64.5	NA	NA	14.0	3.8
1941	64.1	NA	NA	14.2	3.8
1942	64.5	NA	NA	13.2	3.4
1943	64.2	NA	NA	13.4	3.3
1944	64.5	NA	NA	15.7	3.8
1945	70.0	NA	NA	18.2	4.3
1946	66.4	NA	NA	15.7	3.8
1947	65.1	NA	NA	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
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

Table TEEN 1. Percentage of Births That Are to Unmarried Women by Age Group, 1940 to 1997
(continued)

Year	Under 15	15-17 Years	18-19 Years	All Teens	All Women
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	86.6	72.3	78.1	32.4

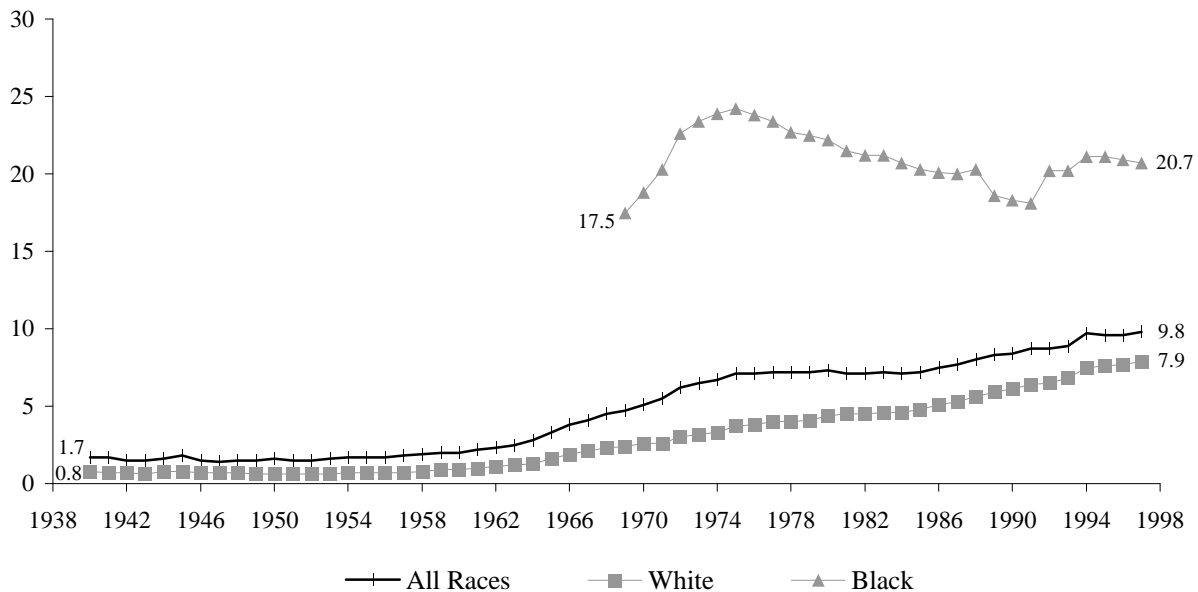
Notes: Births to unmarried women in the United States for 1940 - 1979 are estimated from data for registration areas in which marital status of the mother was reported; see sources below. Beginning in 1980, births to unmarried women in the United States are based on data from states reporting marital 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 1997 are preliminary.

Sources: U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, "Births to Unmarried Mothers: United States, 1980 - 1992"; *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 21, No. 53, 1995; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, "Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1995," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 11, Supplement, 1997; Ventura, S.J., Anderson, R.N., Martin, J.A, and Smith, B.L., "Births and Deaths: Preliminary Data for 1997," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47, No. 4, National Center for Health Statistics, Hyattsville, MD, 1998.

TEEN BEHAVIOR RISK FACTOR 2. PERCENTAGE OF ALL BIRTHS THAT ARE TO UNMARRIED TEENS

This risk factor shows the percentage of total births that are to unmarried teen mothers each year.

**Figure TEEN 2. Percentage of all Births That Are to Unmarried Teens
Ages 15-19, 1940 to 1997**



Source: Table TEEN 2.

- In contrast to Figure TEEN 1, which showed births to unmarried teens as a percentage of all teen births, Figure TEEN 2 shows births to unmarried teens as a percentage of births to all women, teens or adults, married or unmarried. Births to unmarried teens as a percentage of all births have risen, from 2 percent in 1940 to 10 percent in 1997. 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.
- The percentage of all births that were to unmarried teens leveled off over the last four years for births to both white and black women.
- Between 1970 and 1994, the percentage of all births that were to unmarried teens had been increasing steadily among white women.
- Among births to 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.

Table TEEN 2. Percentage of All Births That Are to Unmarried Teens Ages 15 to 19, 1940 to 1997

Year	All Races	White	Black
1940	1.7	0.8	NA
1941	1.7	0.7	NA
1942	1.5	0.7	NA
1943	1.5	0.6	NA
1944	1.6	0.8	NA
1945	1.8	0.8	NA
1946	1.5	0.7	NA
1947	1.4	0.7	NA
1948	1.5	0.7	NA
1949	1.5	0.6	NA
1950	1.6	0.6	NA
1951	1.5	0.6	NA
1952	1.5	0.6	NA
1953	1.6	0.6	NA
1954	1.7	0.7	NA
1955	1.7	0.7	NA
1956	1.7	0.7	NA
1957	1.8	0.7	NA
1958	1.9	0.8	NA
1959	2.0	0.9	NA
1960	2.0	0.9	NA
1961	2.2	1.0	NA
1962	2.3	1.1	NA
1963	2.5	1.2	NA
1964	2.8	1.3	NA
1965	3.3	1.6	NA
1966	3.8	1.9	NA
1967	4.1	2.1	NA
1968	4.5	2.3	NA
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
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

**Table TEEN 2. Percentage of All Births That Are to Unmarried Teens
Ages 15 to 19, 1940 to 1997 (continued)**

Year	All Races	White	Black
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	9.8	7.9	20.7

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 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. 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. Data for 1997 are preliminary.

Sources: U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, "Births to Unmarried Mothers: United States, 1980 - 1992," *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 21, No. 53, 1995; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, "Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1995," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 11, Supplement, 1997; Ventura, S.J., Anderson, R.N., Martin, J.A., Smith, B.L., "Births and Deaths: Preliminary Data for 1997," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47, No. 4, National Center for Health Statistics, Hyattsville, MD, 1998.

TEEN BEHAVIOR RISK FACTOR 3. UNMARRIED TEEN BIRTH RATES WITHIN AGE GROUPS

This indicator tracks trends in the number of births per 1,000 unmarried teen women within specific age groups.

Figure TEEN 3a. Births per 1,000 Unmarried Teens Ages 15 to 17, 1966 to 1996

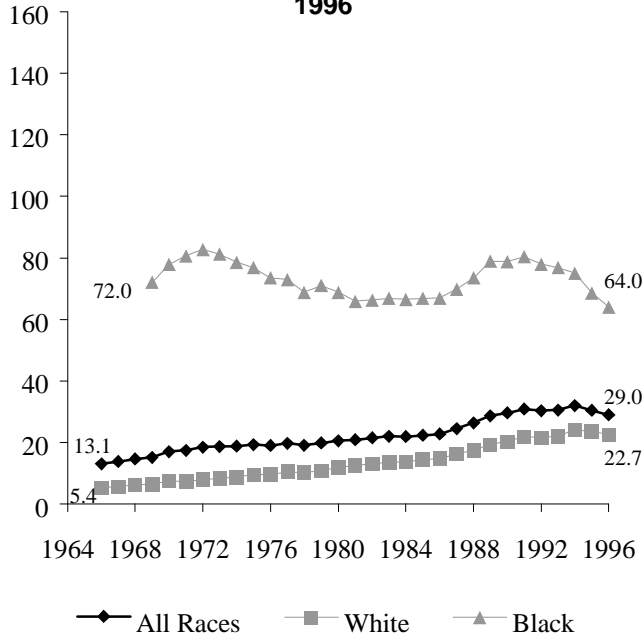
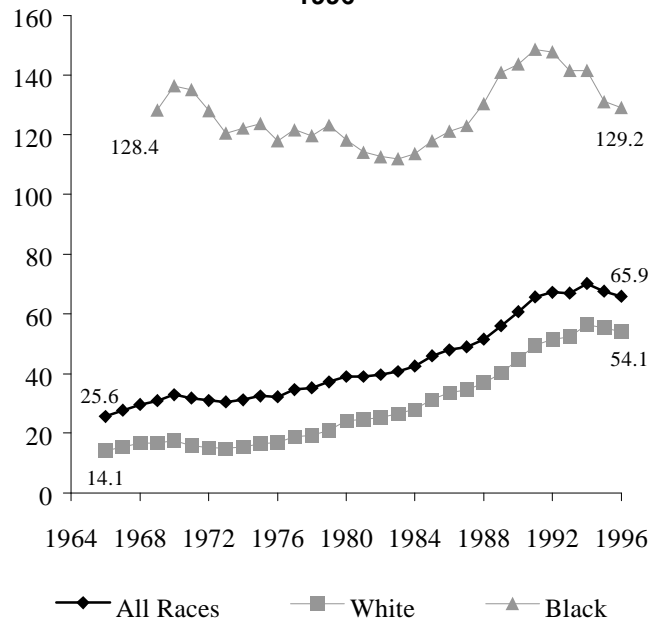


Figure TEEN 3b. Births per 1,000 Unmarried Teens Ages 18 to 19, 1966 to 1996



Source: Table TEEN 3.

- The birth rate per 1,000 single teens fell between 1994 and 1996 for both black and white teens in the 15 to 17 and 18 to 19 age groups, with the largest relative decline among black teens age 15 to 17.
- Prior to 1994, birth rates among single white teens in both age groups rose steadily for nearly three decades.
- Among single black teens in both age groups, birth rates varied greatly over the period, peaking in 1991, and falling thereafter. Rates for both age groups were lower in 1996 than in 1970.

Table TEEN 3. Births per 1,000 Unmarried Teen Women Within Age Groups, 1966 to 1996

Year	Ages 15-17			Ages 18-19		
	Total	White	Black	Total	White	Black
1966	13.1	5.4	NA	25.6	14.1	NA
1967	13.8	5.6	NA	27.6	15.3	NA
1968	14.7	6.2	NA	29.6	16.6	NA
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

Note: Rates are per 1,000 unmarried women in specified group; rates prior to 1980 are estimated.

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.

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.

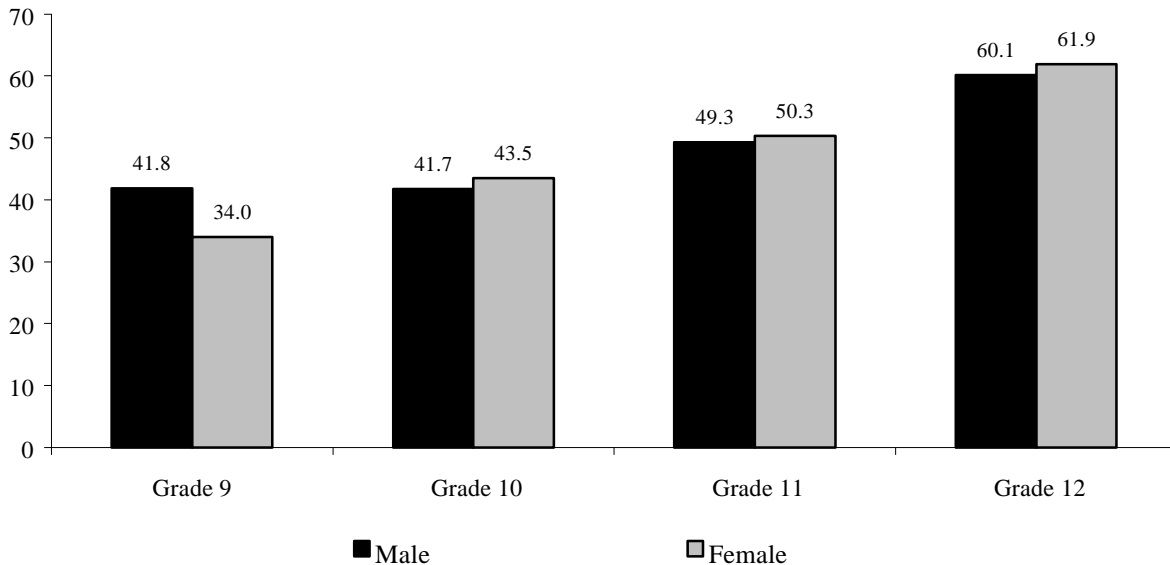
Sources: U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, "Births to Unmarried Mothers: United States, 1980 - 1992," *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 21, No. 53, 1995 and U.S.

Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, "Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1996," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 46, No. 11, Supplement, 1998.

TEEN BEHAVIOR RISK FACTOR 4. EARLY SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Early sexual intercourse is a strong predictor of subsequent childbearing at an early age, which increases the risk of dependence.

Figure TEEN 4. Percentage of High School Students Grades 9 to 12 Who Reported Ever Having Sexual Intercourse, 1997



Source: Table TEEN 4.

- Between 1995 and 1997, the percentage of high school students reporting ever had sexual intercourse dropped by 5 percentage points, from 53 percent to 48 percent, as shown in Table TEEN 4.
- The percentage of high school students who report ever having had sexual intercourse increases with each grade, particularly among female students. In 1997, the rates rose from 34 percent for female 9th grade students to 62 percent for female 12th grade students, as depicted in Figure TEEN 4.
- Female students in grade 9 were less likely than their male counterparts to report ever having had sexual intercourse (34 percent compared to 42 percent). By grades 10 through 12, however, rates reported by female students had risen slightly above rates reported by male students.
- As shown in Table TEEN 4, in 1997, four-fifths (80 percent) of non-Hispanic black male students reported ever having had sexual intercourse, a percentage that is 14 percentage points above the 66 percent reported by non-Hispanic black female students. Among Hispanic students, the rate for males (58 percent) is 12 percentage points higher than the rate for females (46 percent). Among non-Hispanic white students, however, nearly equal percentages of males and females report ever having had sexual intercourse – 43 percent for males and 44 percent for females.

Table TEEN 4. Percentage of High School Students Grades 9 to 12 Who Reported Ever Having Sexual Intercourse, 1995 and 1997

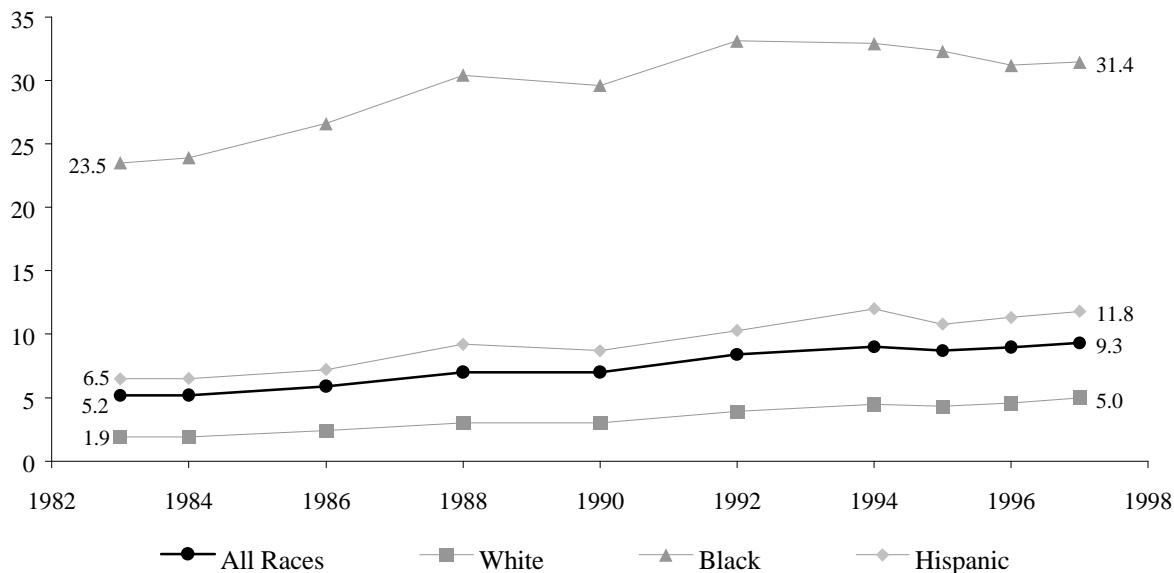
	1995			1997		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	53.1	54.0	52.1	48.4	48.9	47.7
Grade						
9	36.9	40.6	32.1	38.0	41.8	34.0
10	48.0	50.0	46.0	42.5	41.7	43.5
11	58.6	57.1	60.2	49.7	49.3	50.3
12	66.4	67.1	66.0	60.9	60.1	61.9
Racial Categories						
Non-Hispanic White	48.9	48.9	49.0	43.6	43.3	44.0
Non-Hispanic Black	73.4	81.0	67.0	72.7	80.3	65.6
Hispanic	57.6	62.0	53.3	52.2	57.7	45.7

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, Surveillance Summaries*, Vol. 45 No. SS-4 and Vol. 47, No. SS-3, Table 26.

TEEN BEHAVIOR RISK FACTOR 5. NEVER-MARRIED FAMILY STATUS

This measure complements the measures of nonmarital births by showing the “stock” of children living with never-married women. Children living with never-married women are at increased risk of dependence.

Figure TEEN 5. Percentage of all Children Living in Families Headed by Never-Married Women, 1983 to 1997



Source: Table TEEN 5.

- The percentage of children living with never-married women increased from 5 percent in 1983 to 9 percent in 1997. This increase reflects growth across all racial categories, as shown in Figure TEEN 5.
- A very small percentage (2 percent) of white children were living in families headed by never-married women in 1983. Although this percentage increased by 150 percent over the time period, the percentage of white children in families headed by never-married women was still relatively small (5 percent) in 1997.
- 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 1997, for example, 31 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 TEEN 5. Percentage of all Children Living in Families Headed by Never-Married Women, 1983 to 1997

Year	All	White	Black	Hispanic
1983	5.2	1.9	23.5	6.5
1984	5.2	1.9	23.9	6.5
1986	5.9	2.4	26.6	7.2
1988	7.0	3.0	30.4	9.2
1990	7.0	3.0	29.6	8.7
1992	8.4	3.9	33.1	10.3
1994	9.0	4.5	32.9	12.0
1995	8.7	4.3	32.3	10.8
1996	9.0	4.6	31.2	11.3
1997	9.3	5.0	31.4	11.8

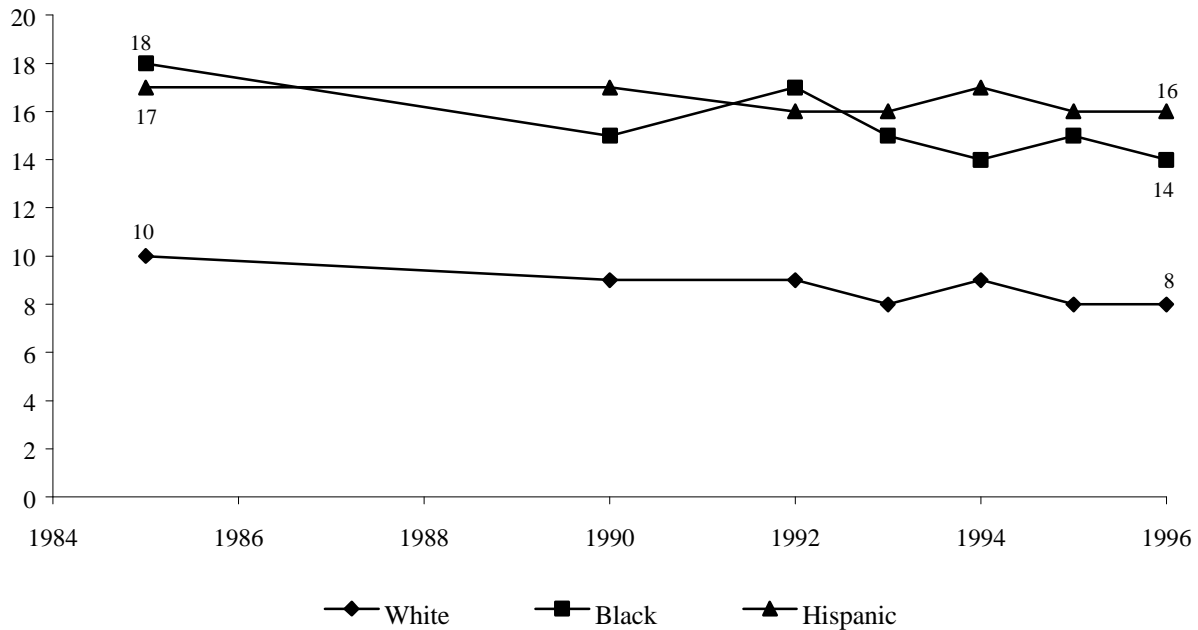
Note: Data are for all children under 18 who are not family heads.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Marital Status and Living Arrangements," *Current Population Reports*, Series P20-399, 418, 433, 450, 468, 484, 491, 496, and 505, various years.

TEEN BEHAVIOR RISK FACTOR 6. DETACHED YOUTH

Teens who are neither in school nor working are likely to be at significant risk of dependence.

Figure TEEN 6. Percentage of Youths Ages 16 to 19 Who Were Neither in School Nor Working by Race, 1985 to 1996



Source: Table TEEN 6.

- Black and Hispanic youths ages 16 to 19 are more likely than white youths to be neither in school nor working. In 1996, for example, Hispanic youths were twice as likely as white youths to be out of school and work, 16 percent compared to 8 percent.
- In 1975, 12 percent of all youths ages 16 to 19 were neither in school nor working, as shown in Table TEEN 6. This percentage has gradually declined since then, reaching 9 percent in 1996.
- The percentage of female youths who are neither in school nor working in 1996 was higher (11 percent) than the comparable percentage (8 percent) of male youths.

Table TEEN 6. Percentage of Youths Ages 16 to 19 Who Were Neither in School Nor Working, 1975 to 1996

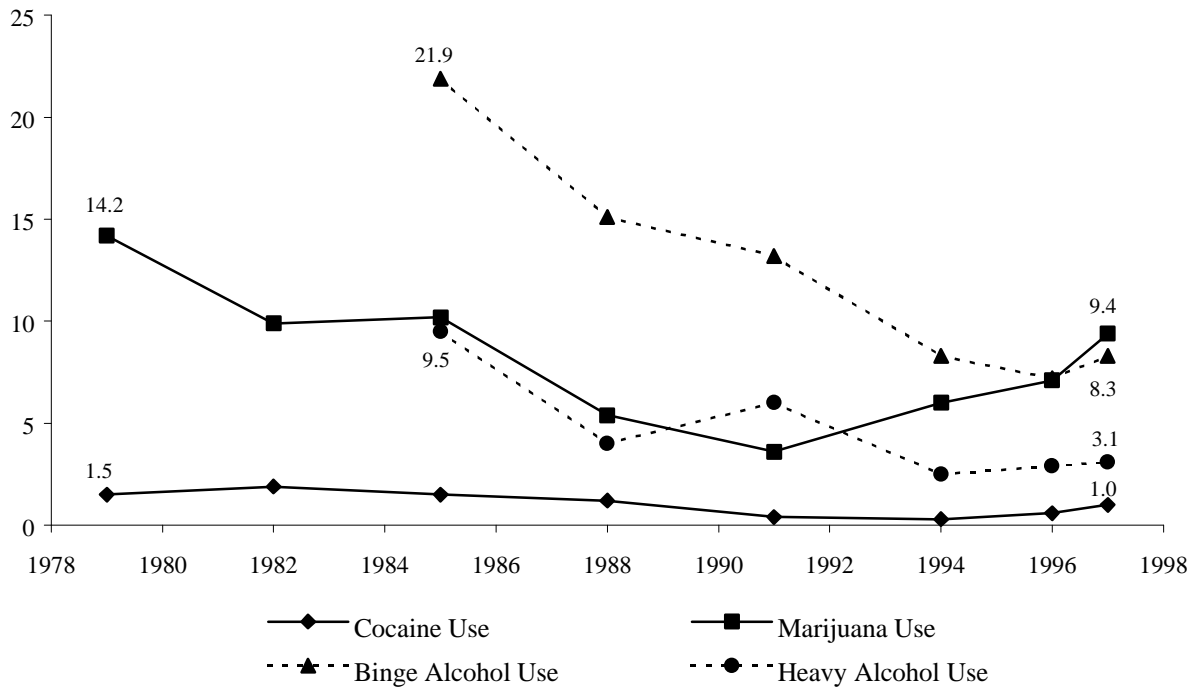
	1975	1985	1990	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
All Youths	12	11	10	10	9	10	9	9
Male		9	8	8	8	8	8	8
Female		13	12	12	11	11	11	11
Racial Categories								
White		10	9	9	8	9	8	8
Black		18	15	17	15	14	15	14
Hispanic		17	17	16	16	17	16	16

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 ES 3.6.

TEEN BEHAVIOR RISK FACTOR 7. TEEN ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Teen alcohol and substance abuse are important examples of teen problem behavior and may increase the risk of dependence.

Figure TEEN 7. Percentage of Teens Ages 12 to 17 Who Used Cocaine, Marijuana, or Alcohol, 1979 to 1997



Source: Table TEEN 7.

- Although both binge and heavy alcohol use declined among teens ages 12 to 17 throughout most of the period, the percentage of teens abusing alcohol rose slightly in 1997.
- Marijuana use among teens declined fairly continuously through the 1980s but has risen fairly sharply since, from a minimum of 4 percent in 1991 to 9 percent in 1997. It is still below the 14 percent level occurring in 1979.
- As shown in Table TEEN 7, cocaine use more than tripled between 1994 and 1997, and in 1997 was at its highest level (1 percent) since 1988.

Table TEEN 7. Percentage of Teens Ages 12 to 17 Who Used Cocaine, Marijuana, or Alcohol, 1979 to 1997

	1979	1982	1985	1988	1991	1994	1996	1997
Cocaine	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.0
Marijuana	14.2	9.9	10.2	5.4	3.6	6.0	7.1	9.4
Binge Alcohol Use	NA	NA	21.9	15.1	13.2	8.3	7.2	8.3
Heavy Alcohol Use	NA	NA	9.5	4.0	6.0	2.5	2.9	3.1

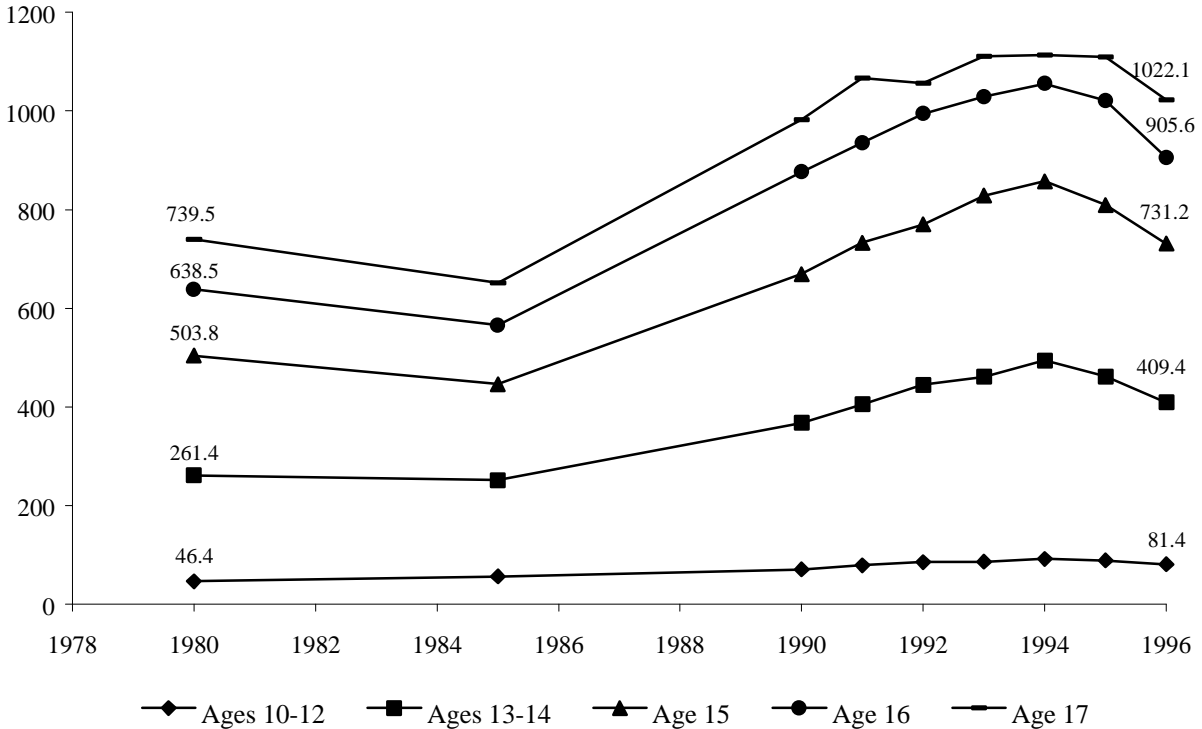
Note: Cocaine and marijuana use is defined as use during the past month. "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least one day in the past 30 days. "Occasion" means at the same time or within a couple hours of each other. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined 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: Preliminary Estimates, 1998*.

TEEN BEHAVIOR 8. TEEN VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS

Teen crime data indicate serious adolescent problem behavior and may predict future dependence.

Figure TEEN 8. Arrest Rates for Violent Crime for Youths Ages 10 to 17, per 100,000 Youths, 1980 to 1996



Source: Table TEEN 8.

- Arrest rates for violent crimes for all youths peaked in 1994 but have gradually been decreasing since that time.
- Historically, youths become more likely to be arrested for violent crimes as they grow older; 17 year-olds, for example, were more than twelve times as likely to be arrested than ten to twelve year-olds in 1996.
- Table TEEN 8 also shows that, as expected, violent crime arrest rates were consistently much higher among males than among females for all ages over the time period.

**TEEN 8. Arrest Rates for Violent Crime for Youths Ages 10 to 17, per 100,000 Youths,
1980 to 1996**

	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Total									
Ages 10-17	334.1	303.0	428.6	461.5	482.9	505.4	527.8	511.6	464.7
Ages 10-12	46.4	56.4	70.6	79.0	85.5	86.1	91.8	89.1	81.4
Ages 13-14	261.4	251.9	368.0	405.4	444.9	461.4	494.2	461.7	409.4
Age 15	503.8	446.1	669.7	732.7	770.0	828.2	857.5	809.6	731.2
Age 16	638.5	565.9	876.2	935.2	994.4	1,028.6	1,055.6	1,021.0	905.6
Age 17	739.5	651.1	982.7	1,066.5	1,056.9	1,110.2	1,113.6	1,109.4	1,022.1
Male									
Ages 10-17	587.6	529.8	740.5	797.9	825.7	857.7	888.6	855.7	772.3
Ages 10-12	81.6	99.5	119.8	135.1	145.2	114.8	153.7	147.4	133.8
Ages 13-14	445.6	426.1	603.9	668.5	725.4	744.8	793.1	737.2	649.1
Age 15	875.4	771.7	1,144.1	1,250.6	1,291.9	1,386.5	1,421.7	1,329.9	1,195.2
Age 16	1,132.6	997.3	1,534.9	1,637.3	1,730.7	1,776.5	1,809.1	1,733.5	1,530.8
Age 17	1,325.8	1,166.1	1,758.1	1,909.7	1,877.6	1,956.8	1,950.2	1,933.6	1,760.4
Female									
Ages 10-17	70.2	66.9	104.0	111.4	126.0	138.8	152.2	153.4	144.6
Ages 10-12	3.4	4.0	7.5	8.1	9.2	9.7	10.5	10.7	10.0
Ages 13-14	47.4	52.7	77.0	82.8	95.9	107.9	121.5	117.0	107.5
Age 15	63.4	55.3	88.5	93.5	112.4	118.7	130.6	134.7	123.3
Age 16	129.6	114.6	187.4	208.9	219.8	249.9	265.4	268.0	257.1
Age 17	131.0	114.1	183.9	189.0	210.6	224.5	246.8	250.3	247.5

Note: Violent crime is the sum of murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault. Rates refer to the number of arrests made per 100,000 inhabitants belonging to the prescribed age group.

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 SD 1.6.