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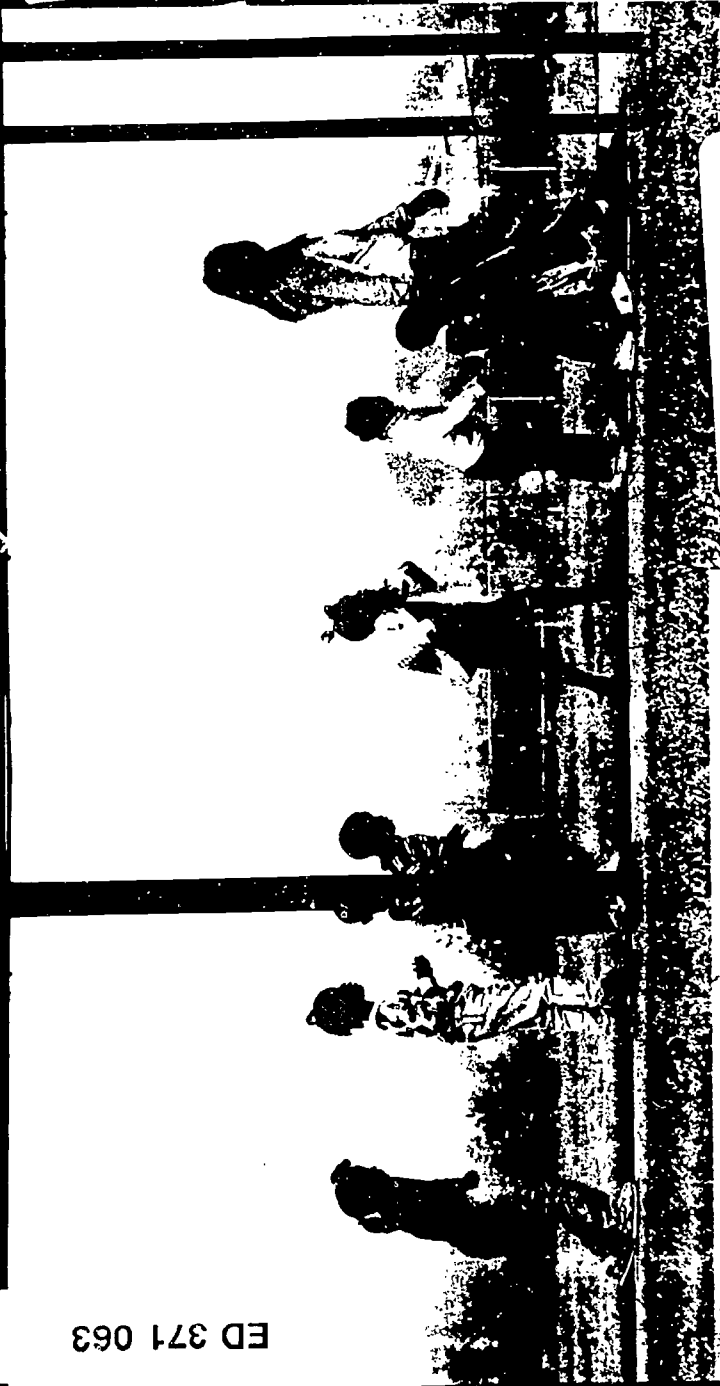
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## ABSTRACT

The Kids Count project is an effort to track the status of children in the United States on a state-by-state basis. The benchmark figures presented give policymakers a clearer picture of the educational, social, economic, and physical well-being of children. High rates of child poverty and births to single teens continue in the United States, and many teens do not graduate from high school on time. The multiple problems experienced by children result from complex social and economic pressures that lead to numbers of distressed communities. Also contributing to the crises in our communities is the decline of critical institutions. Some four million children are growing up in communities that cannot assure them the childhood and hopes to which all American children are entitled. Two figures and 13 maps present data for the nation as a whole, and individual tables for each of the states and the District of Columbia give trend information for a number of indicators of poverty, violence, health status, and family circumstances. Four appendixes provide information about the conduct of the study and multiyear data. (SLD)

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# KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK

State Profiles of Child Well-Being

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KIDS COUNT, a project of the Annie E. Casey

Foundation, is a national and state-by-state effort

to track the status of children in the United States.

By providing policy makers and citizens with bench-

marks of child well-being, KIDS COUNT seeks to

enrich local, state, and national discussions con-

cerning ways to secure better futures for all chil-

dren. At the national level, the principal activity of

the initiative is the publication of the *KIDS COUNT*

*Data Book*, which uses the best available data to

measure the educational, social, economic, and

physical well-being of children. The Foundation is

also funding 48 state-level KIDS COUNT projects that

provide a more detailed, community-by-community

picture of the condition of children.

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# KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK

State Profiles of Child Well-Being



The Annie E. Casey Foundation

This *KIDS COUNT Data Book* could not be produced and distributed without the help of numerous people. The publication was assembled and produced under the general direction of Dr. William P. O'Hare, KIDS COUNT Coordinator at the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

Frank Farrow at the Center for the Study of Social Policy in Washington, DC, and Judith Wertz, KIDS COUNT Coordinator from 1990 to 1993, deserve special recognition for their role in the creation and development of the *KIDS COUNT Data Book*. We also want to thank the staff at the Center for providing advice regarding the content in this edition of the *Data Book*.

Most of the data presented in the *Data Book* were collected and organized by the Population Reference Bureau under the direction of Dr. Martha Farnsworth Riche. We owe a special debt of gratitude to Kelvin Pollard of the Population Reference Bureau, who worked tirelessly checking and re-checking the figures seen here.

Andrea Bohlig and Kwok-fai Ting of the Kenan Institute of Private Enterprise at the University of North Carolina were responsible for processing data from the 1990 Census to provide a measure of "severely distressed neighborhoods."

We also appreciate the work of Martye T. Scobee of the Center for Urban and Economic Research at the University of Louisville for processing data from the 1990 Census to provide measures of children living in overcrowded housing and children living in houses that lack complete plumbing or kitchen facilities.

Thanks are also due Samuel Shelton and Jeffrey Fabian of KINETIK Communication Graphics, Inc., who were responsible for the design of the book, and to Podesta Associates for providing assistance in the promotion and dissemination of the *Data Book*.

Thanks also go to Children's Express, whose technicians interviewed kids across the country for the companion publication, *Kid's Voices Count*. A few of these voices are quoted on the divider pages of this *Data Book*.

Finally, we would like to thank the forty-eight state KIDS COUNT projects, and the dissemination partners listed on page 168 of this book, for helping to get the *Data Book* into the hands of national, state, and local leaders across the country.

Permission to copy, disseminate, or otherwise use information from this *Data Book* is granted as long as appropriate acknowledgment is given.

To obtain additional copies of this publication, contact the Anne E. Casey Foundation, Suite 420N, 111 Market Place, Baltimore, MD 21202, or phone 410 234-2872.

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The facts and figures in the pages that follow present a picture of childhood today that, with few exceptions, is as troubling as it is increasingly familiar to child advocates and many Americans. The 1994 *KIDS COUNT Data Book* documents continuing high rates of child poverty and births to single teens as well as the failure of many teens to graduate from high school on time. ■ The problems experienced by children are the products of multiple and sometimes complex causes. For example, over the past two decades, fundamental changes in the U.S. economy have reduced traditional job opportunities and earnings for low-skilled workers—particularly in the nation's manufacturing sector. Paralleling the decline of employment and income among young, low-skilled workers has been the rise in the number of female-headed households. It should not surprise us that when more and more young men are unable to fulfill the

## Overview

economic functions of parent and father, more and more families are likely to form without them in these roles:

Strong, capable, resourceful families are the *sine qua non* of improving outcomes for children. The inescapable reality is that we have no alternative; no substitute for families. There is no institution, program, or policy available that will successfully rear kids in the absence of strong families.

In recent years there has been a growing reaffirmation of the importance to children of parents who have the resources, knowledge, time, and maturity to raise them well. What is perhaps less well understood is that the capacity of families and the well-being of children are also inextricably linked to the well-being of the communities in which they live.

One of the most significant reports in this year's *Data Book* is that nearly 4 million American children are growing up in "severely distressed neighborhoods"—places that have high levels of four or more of the following risk factors: poverty, female-headed families, high school dropouts, unemployment, and reliance on welfare. Young people who grow up in environments where these problems are concentrated are far more likely to experience negative outcomes that are both tragic for themselves and potentially devastating to society as a whole.

When whole communities of children are at risk of poor economic, educational, social, and health outcomes, individual and family-

centered approaches—even sound ones—often prove insufficient. In circumstances like these, specialized service approaches must be augmented by social and economic initiatives that target the whole community. Otherwise, every individual intervention is likely to fail. Drug abuse, delinquency, school failure, teen pregnancy, child neglect, and family breakdown cannot be addressed successfully unless there is an impact on the community poverty, violence, disinvestment, and hopelessness that breed these hardships.

### Distressed Communities

Although the strengths and resources that reside in even the most disadvantaged communities are often underestimated, there is a point at which disinvestment, institutional erosion, service deterioration, and demoralization create a negative momentum that is simply too strong for many individuals and families to overcome.

Part of the problem in distressed communities is that public services and supports are often at their weakest, even though needs are at their greatest. The quality, coordination, and accessibility of education, health care, law enforcement, family services, child welfare, housing, employment, recreation, and crisis services have routinely been allowed to deteriorate in the very neighborhoods in which these services are most crucial to the welfare of children and families.



Also devastating to communities in crisis is the characteristic decline of critical institutions. The weakening of churches, clubs, social organizations, neighborhood networks, and small businesses often leaves troubled communities without the vibrant infrastructure necessary to shield children and families from the economic and social disadvantage that surrounds them.

The combined effects of disinvestment and decline have unmistakable consequences for the children who grow up amidst these conditions. Deprived of their share of opportunities and discouraged by the absence of positive success models among their elders, the children of distressed communities too often grow up without the experiences to imagine, conceive, or aspire to a constructive and secure future. Instead, many of these kids are drawn into counterproductive, short-term choices about staying in school, becoming a parent, abusing drugs, and engaging in illegal activities—choices that, however dysfunctional they are, too often appear to be the only options available.

### **Developing Resources, Developing Capacity**

To reverse the disinvestment, abandonment, and decline of distressed neighborhoods, key public and private institutions must make a sustained commitment to systematic reform and significant reinvestment in these communities. Such a commitment from outside, moreover, must be fashioned to enable community

institutions—for example, religious organizations, community service providers, lodges and clubs, community development corporations, and tenant associations—to become more powerful resources for the neighborhoods and people they serve.

Among notable recent examples of a reawakened commitment by the larger society to impoverished neighborhoods is the Atlanta Project, a comprehensive initiative to improve the quality of life for that city's low-income children and families. Both a "top down" and "bottom up" initiative, the Atlanta Project has brought to bear resources from government agencies, businesses, and nonprofit organizations and has empowered low-income communities to assess needs and devise strategies.

An essential part of any meaningful effort to revitalize distressed communities is a determination to reform the existing public systems of education and human services. Government cannot succeed in assisting distressed neighborhoods simply by enlarging its investment in ineffective systems. In communities where needs are great and services weak, children and families will benefit most from a decentralized, family-centered, flexible system of human services that is genuinely a part of the communities and cultures they are intended to serve.

A reformed system of educational and human services in distressed communities not only would work better for children and families, but also would contribute jobs, enterprise, and development to the neighborhoods that

## Overview

need them most. In low-income communities, billions of public dollars are now spent on a wide range of social and educational services. Yet almost all of this money is paid to teachers, day-care providers, foster families, social workers, contractors, police, and others who live someplace else. The second time those dollars are spent, they are spent somewhere else. Although we have long worried about the impact of absentee landlords and merchants in poor communities, public policy in this country has largely ignored the wasteful consequences of our own absentee human-service systems.

The reform vision sketched here is a complex and challenging one. It proposes the eventual transfer of significant resources, responsibility, and authority for child, family, and community well-being down to neighborhood-level leaders and institutions.

For such a strategy to prove both successful and responsible, at least two conditions must be met. First, the federal government, states, and cities must be prepared to share their traditional resource control and decision-making prerogatives with new partnership groups from within communities. Second, there must be a long-term commitment by all key stakeholders to build the community capacity needed to undertake and sustain this enlarged role of governance. In severely distressed neighborhoods, this means creating opportunities for residents, churches, nonprofit agencies, businesses, and other community organizations to come together to influence

and participate in efforts to achieve community goals. Over time, it means allowing community participation to become institutionalized into local governing bodies that have a fully recognized and legitimate role in defining community needs and overseeing the public and private efforts to address those needs.

This is an admittedly large challenge, involving profound change. Building capacity in disinvested communities and delegating jealously held decision making to community-level leaders will require time, risk taking, experimentation, and patience. Nevertheless, the stakes warrant the risks.

There are some 1 million children growing up in communities that cannot assure them the childhood and the hopes to which all American kids are entitled. The most obvious way—and perhaps the only way—to change the odds and outcomes that these kids face is to help change and empower the communities in which they face them.

**Douglas W. Nelson**  
Executive Director

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

In this publication, we provide the most recent data reflecting ten critical dimensions of children's lives. Our goal in providing these data is to illuminate the conditions facing America's children and to assess the trends in their well-being. By updating the assessment every year, *KIDS COUNT* provides benchmarks for evaluating broad societal efforts to improve the condition of children. States can see how they have advanced or regressed since 1985. They can also compare the status of their children to the status of those in other states across several dimensions of well-being. ■ The data on the following pages present a rich and sometimes complex picture of American children. Some indicators suggest conditions are improving, while others clearly point in the opposite direction. As you will see, the extent of progress or decline varies from state to state.

## Summary and Findings

### Environments of Risk

The forces that put children at risk of poor outcomes defy simple categorization. Some variables—for example, a mental or physical handicap—rest in the individual child's characteristics. Other risk-generating factors, such as poverty and ethnicity, are the product of much broader social and historical forces.

Still other risk factors lie in the immediate surroundings in which children grow up. In the 1995 *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, we focused on the importance of families—with a particular emphasis on the number of children born into vulnerable families. This year, as suggested in the overview, we highlight the role of "community." Our intent is to underscore the significance of the surrounding physical, social, and economic environment in shaping outcomes for kids.

Some impacts of a child's environment are obvious and direct. It takes little imagination to see how living in dangerous, overcrowded housing increases risks for kids while a solid, well-maintained home can provide essential comfort, privacy, and security.

Nearly one out of every six children lived in overcrowded housing in 1990. In several states, more than a quarter of all children live in overcrowded housing, and in some communities the proportion rises to well over half. Moreover, nearly 750,000 children live in homes that are so deteriorated that they lack complete plumbing or kitchen facilities. Clearly, this kind

of physical environment is not conducive to healthy child development. Children growing up without safe and adequate housing are likely to have a more difficult time becoming the independent, highly skilled, healthy, vigorous workers and parents we need to keep our economy strong and raise the next generation of Americans.

Of course, the environmental factors that determine the risks young people are regularly exposed to go far beyond the condition of their housing. Because the choices children make are often influenced by peers and neighbors, the neighborhoods that children live in often exert a powerful influence on their life chances. Especially among adolescents, community influences can have a profound impact on critical life-course decisions. Most of the peers and many of the role models embraced by adolescents typically come from their own neighborhood.

A child's aspirations are likewise shaped by relatively localized community forces. Decisions about staying in school, studying hard, becoming a parent, joining a gang, or becoming involved in drugs are all influenced by the neighborhood environment. Moreover, neighborhood conditions often determine the degree of personal safety, the quality of education, the opportunity for positive recreation, and the availability of jobs that a child experiences as part of growing up.

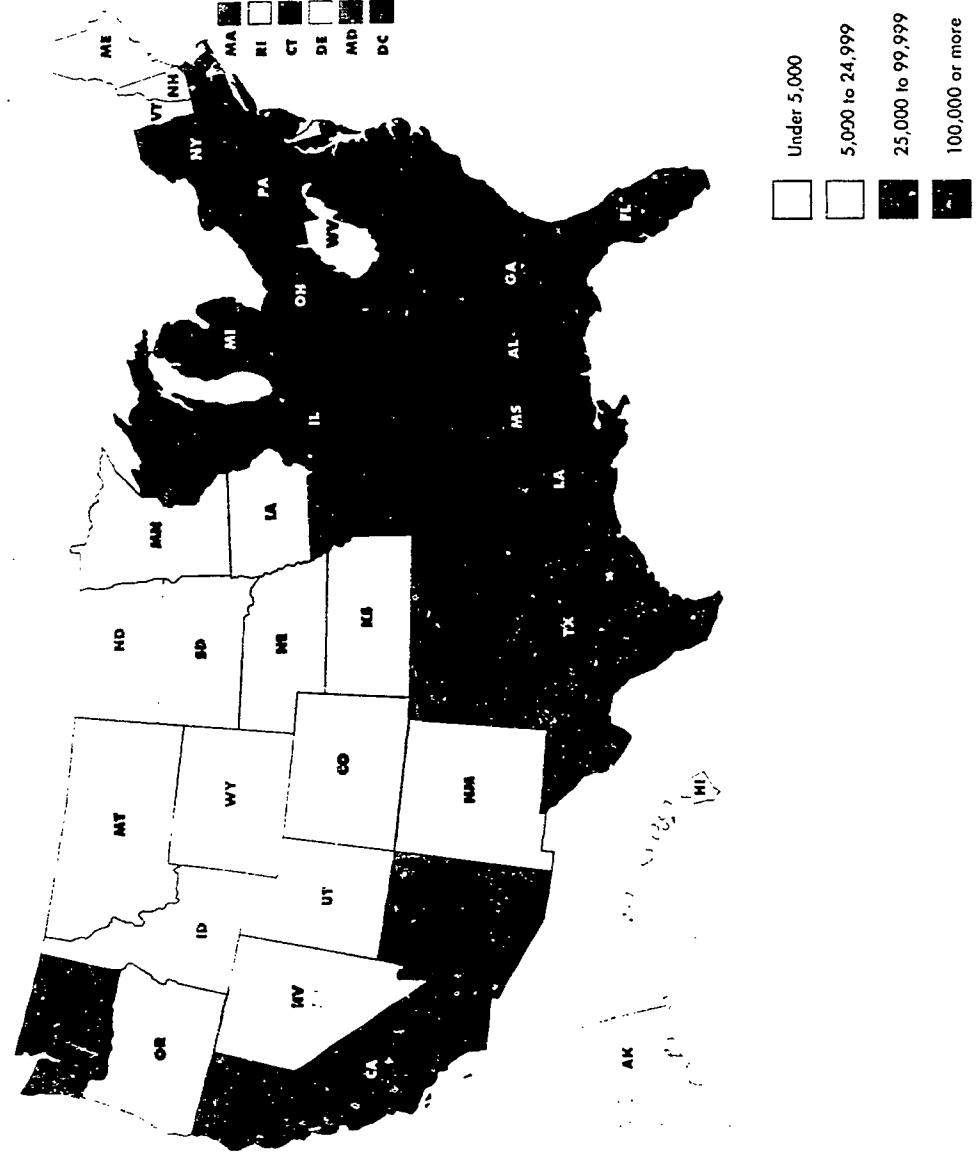
### Children Living in Severely Distressed Neighborhoods

For all the reasons cited above, it is critical to note the large number of American children who are growing up in communities that offer too few opportunities for success and too many chances to fail. The purpose of this year's *Percent of Children Living in Severely Distressed Neighborhoods* index is not simply to emphasize the dimension of this problem or the size of the population at risk. It also seeks to highlight the fact that better futures for many of our most disadvantaged kids will require action and investment on behalf of not only troubled individuals and challenged families, but also on behalf of troubled communities.

Assessing all the strengths and challenges that characterize a neighborhood is admittedly a complicated undertaking. Data are seldom available to measure many of the important dimensions that make up the quality of community life. Nonetheless, scholarly studies and popular media have typically pointed to a few key factors that most often characterize detailing of distressed neighborhoods. Five such dimensions are used here to help identify neighborhoods in crisis. They are high levels of (1) poverty, (2) female-headed families, (3) high school dropouts, (4) unemployment, and (5) reliance on welfare. For our purposes, "high levels" are defined as rates at least one standard deviation above the mean. A community

**Severely Distressed Neighborhoods**

States classified by number of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods



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that exhibits high levels in at least four of the five problem indicators is designated a "severely distressed neighborhood."

Using this definition and the 1990 Census, we find that 3.9 million American children are growing up in severely distressed environments. Children living in such neighborhoods can be found in every state except Idaho. Although many of these troubled neighborhoods are in neglected inner-city areas, there are significant numbers of such communities in rural America, especially in the South.

Nearly half of all children living in severely distressed neighborhoods live in just six states (California, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Texas). It is also important to note that in several heavily rural states—for example, Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Mississippi—the percentage of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods is comparatively high.

Children of color constitute the majority of kids living in severely distressed neighborhoods. African-American and Latino children, who are only about one-fourth of all children, make up more than 80 percent of children living in such neighborhoods. One out of every four African-American children in the United States lives in a severely distressed neighborhood, compared to one out of every ten Latino children and one out of every sixty-three white children.

It should come as no surprise that families living in communities where these problems are so intensely concentrated find it exceptionally difficult to ensure that their children will grow into healthy, skilled, and productive adults. Indeed, the tragic facts are that the children of these neighborhoods are far more likely than kids in other neighborhoods to be exposed to violence, do less well in school, become unmarried teen parents, and fail to make a smooth transition to work.<sup>3</sup> Understanding the special risks of these especially vulnerable kids, families, and communities is an important element of fashioning an effective response to the following overall portrait of the status of American children.

### KIDS COUNT Indicators

While ten measures can hardly capture the full range of conditions shaping children's lives, we believe the data provided here possess three important attributes:

1. They reflect a broad range of conditions influencing the well-being of children—for example, health, adequacy of income, educational attainment, and the chance of being arrested for a violent crime.
2. They reflect conditions across a range of developmental stages—from birth through early adulthood.
3. They are consistent across states and over time, which permits legitimate comparisons.

In the pages that follow, the most recent figures are compared to corresponding data from 1985 to assess the trends during the late 1980s and early 1990s. In addition, several background measures are provided for each state, including the percentage of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods. These data provide a general overview of children's lives today, as well as the major changes that have occurred at the national and state levels since 1985. Each of the ten measures is discussed separately below.

### Percent Low Birth-Weight Babies

Babies weighing less than 2,500 grams (about 5.5 pounds) at birth have a high probability of experiencing developmental problems. Therefore, the percent low birth-weight babies reflects a group of children who are more likely than their full-weight counterparts to have problems as they move through their early growth stages.

In 1991, 292,230 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams—making up 7.1 percent of all births, compared to only 6.8 percent in 1985. The increase in the share of low birth-weight babies raises a number of troubling issues. Perhaps most significant, the increase in low birth-weight babies probably suggests a decrease in the overall health status or health care access of young mothers. Research shows that women who do not receive early prenatal care are more likely to give birth to a low-weight baby. And mothers who lack any form of health

insurance are among those least likely to seek appropriate prenatal care. According to Census Bureau reports, almost a third (32.6 percent) of all Latinos and more than one-fifth of all African Americans had no health insurance in 1992. Among other effects, the lack of prenatal care is believed to contribute to the number of pregnant women who persist in behaviors—for example, smoking, following an unhealthy diet, abusing drugs—that add risks to the healthy birth of their babies.

Across the states and the District of Columbia, the percentage of births weighing less than 2,500 grams ranged from a low of 4.7 percent in Alaska to a high of 15.1 percent in the District of Columbia. Between 1985 and 1991, thirty-six of the fifty states and the District of Columbia experienced an increase in the percentage of births that were low birth-weight.

#### **Infant Mortality Rate**

The U.S. infant mortality rate declined from 10.6 per 1,000 births in 1985 to an all-time low of 8.9 in 1991. This decline was reflected in virtually every state. This encouraging progress is generally attributed to advances in neonatal medical care and improved public-education efforts.

The extent of progress, however, has not been uniform across population groups. Because infant mortality rates are closely linked to broader social and economic conditions, children born to poor families or into distressed neighborhoods remain at greater risk of infant death. For example, the infant mortality rate of African Americans is still more than twice that of whites.

Communities where there is a confluence of several problems, such as poverty, unemployment, and illiteracy, tend to have higher infant mortality rates than residents of more advantaged communities. One reason for the high infant mortality rate in poor neighborhoods is that residents there typically have less access to neonatal intensive care.<sup>5</sup>

#### **Child Death Rate**

In 1991 the death rate for children ages 1 to 14 fell to 30.7 per 100,000, down 9 percent from the 1985 rate of 33.8. New Hampshire, with a rate of 18.9, was the lowest, while the District of Columbia was the highest, with a rate of 55.4.

Improvements in trauma care, auto safety, and accident prevention are often credited with the modest improvements in this indicator. Despite the gains, far too many American children remain at inordinate risk of an untimely death. In 1991, 15,693 children between the ages of 1 and 14 died in the United States. The tragedies occurred with disproportionate frequency among minorities. In 1991 the child death rate for African-American children (48.1) was almost twice that for white children (27.8).

#### **Percent of All Births that Are to Single Teens**

The share of all births occurring to unmarried teenage mothers rose from 7.5 percent in 1985 to 9.0 percent in 1991. The national trend was echoed in nearly every state. Of the fifty states, only Maryland and New Jersey experienced a decrease in this measure over the past six years. Two other states, New York and Texas, showed no change.

## Summary and Findings

The trends in single-teen births are among the most alarming and consequential of the data reported in this year's *KIDS CO:NT Data Book*. Research indicates that children born to single-teenage mothers "are more likely to drop out of school, to give birth out of wedlock, to divorce or separate, and to be dependent on welfare." According to the National Center for Health Statistics, during 1991 "increases in non-marital birth rates brought each age-specific rate to the highest level ever reported during the 51 years for which this information has been available." The increasing percentage of births to single teens reflects an ever larger cohort of babies who will have to overcome high odds to succeed. Families where there is only one adult worker are likely to have low incomes. In addition to being young and unmarried, the mothers of these babies are often undereducated. Given the changing nature of our society, parents with low educational attainment are likely to have increasing difficulty in today's labor force. These parents will have to struggle especially hard to provide the economic and human resources that lead to successful child development.

### Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate

Being arrested for a violent crime is clearly a negative outcome for a young person, and an increase in this indicator is cause for concern. It is worth noting, however, that interpreting this measure is not as straightforward as it might first appear (see "Understanding the Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate Indicator").

### Understanding the Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate Indicator

With recent public opinion polls showing violent crime to be perhaps the public's primary domestic policy concern, it is important to look closely at the *KIDS CO:NT* juvenile violent crime arrest rate indicator. More than any other indicator in this year's *KIDS CO:NT Data Book*, the juvenile violent crime arrest rate shows a dramatic increase nationally and in virtually every state. This trend is consistent with many published reports, major media stories, and commentaries of elected officials and pollsters.

But what does the juvenile violent crime arrest rate really tell us about the well-being of children in America? Being arrested for a violent crime is obviously a negative outcome for any young person, and an increase in the number of young people being arrested is a cause for serious concern. Juveniles arrested for committing a violent crime represent a group of adolescents who are on a problematic path to adulthood. Furthermore, there is widespread agreement that the level of juvenile violence is unacceptably high in the United States. Nonetheless, there are a

number of reasons why the implications of this indicator are more complex than one might initially surmise.

First, this measure reflects the activity of relatively few young people. While the juvenile violent crime arrest rates have increased in recent years, less than five out of every 1,000 juveniles 10-17 years old are arrested for a violent crime in a given year.

Second, the time period reflected in this year's *Data Book* (1985, 1991) tends to overstate the long-term growth in juvenile violent crime. For example, 1985 was a relatively low point in juvenile violent crime arrest rates. Moreover, the growth of juvenile violent crime has actually slowed slightly since 1991. Data recently released by the FBI indicate that the 1991-1992 growth in juvenile violent crime arrest rates was 2 percent,

with decreases in all violent crime arrest categories except aggravated assaults.

Third, changes in arrest rates may reflect changes in police activity or public policy, rather than a surge in violent behavior among teenagers. Research conducted by the Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence at the University of Colorado indicates that approximately the same proportion of youth are com-

mitting violent acts with about the same frequency as ten years ago. But, there is no question that the lethality of that violence has increased—victims are being killed rather than injured. Researchers attribute much of the increased lethality to the growing use of hand guns.

Fourth, in more children are victims of crime than perpetrators. Given that recent surveys show that overall victimization rates for teenagers (ages 12-19) remained virtually constant between 1985 and 1991, about 176 out of every 1,000 teenagers reported being victimized by crime. This stability, however, is the product of countervailing trends. The share of teens who reported that they were victims of violent crimes increased 27 percent between 1985 and 1991, while those victimized by non-violent crimes fell by 15 percent.

Finally, although the arrest rate for violent offenses among youth has increased, there has been a slight decrease in a broader gauge of serious crimes used by the FBI to measure criminal activity (i.e., index crimes—murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft). The arrest rates among juveniles for this broader array of crimes actually fell

by 3 percent between 1981 and 1991.

What does all this mean? The fact that the juvenile violent crime arrest rate increased significantly between 1985 and 1991 is certainly a legitimate concern. But it is important to understand the limitations of this measure. The arrest indicator presented in this year's *KIDS CO:NT Data Book* needs to be viewed as only one of many measures relevant to the formulation of a public consensus aimed at improving the safety of children and communities. The selection of this indicator was determined by technical *KIDS CO:NT* criteria (unbiased data, available for every state, available over time) and our assessment that a juvenile justice measure was essential to provide a well-rounded reflection of child well-being. We will continue to explore additional indicators that offer a more complete picture in this domain.



The juvenile violent crime arrest rate reflects the number of youths between the ages of 10 and 17 arrested for homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault. Nationally, the juvenile violent crime arrest rate increased from 305 per 100,000 in 1985 to 457 per 100,000 in 1991. The rate increased in every state but two (Pennsylvania and Vermont); it more than doubled in six states.

#### **Percent Graduating from High School on Time\***

In 1991 only 68.8 percent of the young people who should have completed high school during that year did so. This marks a decline of 4 percent from the on-time graduation rate of 71.6 percent recorded in 1985.

The on-time graduation rate is an important indicator of how well youth are progressing and benefiting from a crucial phase of the educational preparation for adulthood. In many school systems around the country, especially those in wealthy suburbs, a very high percentage of students graduate on time. Students living in impoverished communities, however, often attend schools where graduating on time with a good education is not the norm.

The economic costs of not completing high school are clear, and they are increasing. In 1992 the unemployment rate for those who dropped out (11.4 percent) was nearly twice that of those who graduated from high school but did not go on to college (6.8 percent). Among those employed full-time, the median

income of high school dropouts was only half that of high school graduates. Furthermore, the real income (income adjusted for inflation) of those who failed to graduate from high school has fallen dramatically over the past two decades, while the real income of college graduates has increased.

As America moves into the twenty-first century, when advanced skills and technical knowledge will be required for a meaningful job, the prospects for those who have not completed high school will be dismal. The economic gap between those with a high school diploma and those who drop out is likely to grow even wider.

#### **Percent Teens Not in School and Not in Labor Force**

Between 1985 and 1991, the percentage of 16- to 19-year-olds who were neither in school nor in the labor force fell from 5.3 percent to 5.0 percent. This moderate improvement probably reflects a decrease in the overall unemployment rate between 1985 and 1991 and a slight increase in the number of 19-year-olds who stayed in high school longer than four years.

While the improvement in this indicator is significant, it should not obscure the high risks faced by the tens of thousands of youth who are still idle. Late adolescence is a pivotally important time in the transition to adulthood. The percentage of teens who are not in school and not in the labor force reflects a group of young people who are at high risk of delin-

## Summary and Findings

quency, crime, and diminished adult success. Clearly, those who have dropped out of school are extremely vulnerable. Also, those who have finished school but are neither working nor looking for work belong to a marginalized group. Work experience at this point in their life is crucial. People who spend a large share of their young adult years unemployed have a hard time finding work and staying employed later in life.

### Teen Violent Death Rate

The teen violent death rate reflects deaths from homicide, suicide, and accidents among youth ages 15 to 19. In 1991 this rate rose to 71.1 per 100,000, a 13 percent increase over the 1985 rate of 62.8. Thirty-three states and the District of Columbia followed the national trend toward a worsening teen violent death rate.

The trend in the teen violent death rate is even more disturbing in light of the steady decline in auto-related fatalities. It means that the overall growth in this indicator is due almost entirely to a doubling in the incidence of teenage homicide victims since 1985.

Many researchers point to the increase in handguns as an important cause of the rise of teen violent deaths. Every two hours in America today a child dies of a gunshot wound. Between 1979 and 1991, there were nearly 40,000 15- to 19-year-olds who died from firearms.

### Percent Children in Poverty

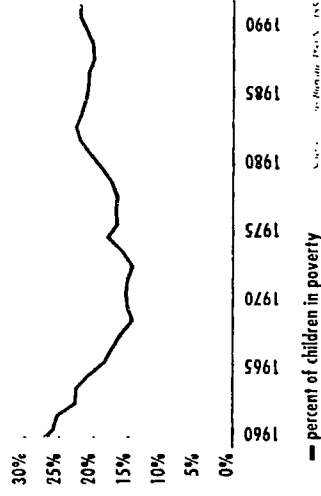
The percentage of children in poverty is perhaps the most global indicator of childhood well-being. Studies show that poverty is closely related to a broad array of undesirable outcomes in areas such as health, education, emotional well-being, and delinquency.

In 1991, one in every five (20.0 percent) of America's children lived below the poverty line. This represents a slight improvement from the 20.8 percent rate recorded in 1985. In eighteen states, however, the child poverty rate actually increased over these same years.

When viewed from a longer term vantage point, the small improvement in child poverty noted since 1985 looks more like a plateau than a trend. The longer term trend has been clearly negative. In 1969 the child poverty rate stood at 13.8 percent. Since then it climbed steadily until leveling off near the current rate of around 20 percent in the early 1980s.

Particularly striking in the recent data is that very young children (those under age 6) are among the poorest groups in the country. The poverty rate for pre-schoolers is significantly higher than the rate for all children. According to the Census Bureau, a quarter of all children under age 6 live in poverty.

**Poverty Rates for Children Under Age 18: 1960-1992**



### Percent Children in Single-Parent Families

Over the past few decades, the percentage of children in single-parent families has risen steadily, prompting growing concern among policy makers and the public. The share of children living in single-parent families increased from 22 percent in 1985 to 25.1 percent in 1991. The increase in the percentage of children living in this type of family was pervasive. All but six states recorded an increase in this measure between 1985 and 1991.

Children growing up in single-parent households typically do not have the same economic, housing, or human resources available as those growing up in two-parent families.<sup>7</sup> For example, the most recent national figures from the Census Bureau indicate that among families with children, the poverty rate for single-parent families is 42 percent, compared to 8 percent for two-parent families.

Poverty among single-parent families is rarely eliminated by the public assistance programs available to poor children. For example, the combination of AFDC and Food Stamps is below the poverty line in every state and under 75 percent of the poverty line in thirty-eight states and the District of Columbia. In addition, relatively few single parents receive child support payments, and even fewer receive the full child support payments to which they are entitled.

- 1 Using the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development definition of overcrowding is more than one person per room.
- 2 Rakettts, Ted R. and Isabel V. Sawhill 1985. Defining and Measuring the Urban Core. *Journal of Public Welfare and Management*, Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 316-325. Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht, The Netherlands.
- 3 Poverty and Single-Parent Families. *Urban Affairs Review*, Vol. 1, No. 3, pp. 253-302. Minsky, Ronald B. and Isabel V. Sawhill. Douglas A. Wolf, 1990. "The Urban Core: Definition and Measurement." *Science*, Vol. 248, pp. 450-454.
- 4 High levels of high poverty rate (above 27.5%) (3) High percent of female headed families (above 49%) (4) High percent of high school dropouts (above 23.5%) (4) High percent of males reattached to the labor force (above 65%) (5) High percent of families receiving public assistance (above 17%) (4)
- 5 Clark, Beverly H. and Douglas Wolf, 1992. "Do Single-Parent Mothers Drop Out Among Teenage Boys?" paper delivered at the "State of the Union of the Population Association of America," Denver, CO, June 10-11, 1991. Effects of Neighborhoods on Dropping Out of School and Teenage Childbearing. in *The Urban Underclass* edited by Jencks and Peterson. The Brookings Institution, Washington, DC.
- 6 Anderson, Bligh, 1991. "Neighborhood Effects on Teenage

- 7 Program A. in *The Urban Underclass* edited by Jencks and Peterson. The Brookings Institution, Washington, DC.
- 8 Mayer, Susan F. and Christopher Jencks, 1989. *Conceiving Urban Poor Neighborhoods*. New York: Basic Books, Inc.
- 9 Howell, Emory Martin and Paul V. 1993. *The Urban Core and Their Children*. The Urban Institute, Washington, DC, pp. 1-2.
- 10 Cited in *Family Planning Perspectives*, Vol. 26, No. 1, p. 13. Alan Guttmacher Institute, New York, NY.
- 11 This measure is not the same as a dropout rate. Some of those who fail to graduate on time are dropouts, but others are simply falling behind their peers. It is worth noting, however, that those who fall behind age-grade norms are more susceptible to dropping out eventually.
- 12 U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1991. Children Living with Married Couples live in better conditions. CIPD, 11.

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When I grow up and get married,  
and if I have any kids, I want them to have  
a nice life where it will be clean,  
no drugs, no violence, or anything.

Freddie, 13  
Baltimore, MD

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Population under age 18	[ 63,604,432 ]	Percent population under age 18	[ 25.6% ]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[ \$34,175 ]
Minority population under age 18	[ 19,678,741 ]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[ 30.9% ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[ 31.4% ]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 6,322,934 ]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 13.9% ]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[ 64.6% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[ 9,095,156 ]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[ 59.7% ]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[ 12.6% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[ 12,367,705 ]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[ 55.0% ]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[ 16.1% ]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 12,043,581 ]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[ 54.9% ]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[ 1.2% ]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 38,864,215 ]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 61.1% ]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 2,727,451 ]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 4.3% ]	United States	[ 6.2% ]

Statistics are based on 1990 data, unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

# United States Profile

USA

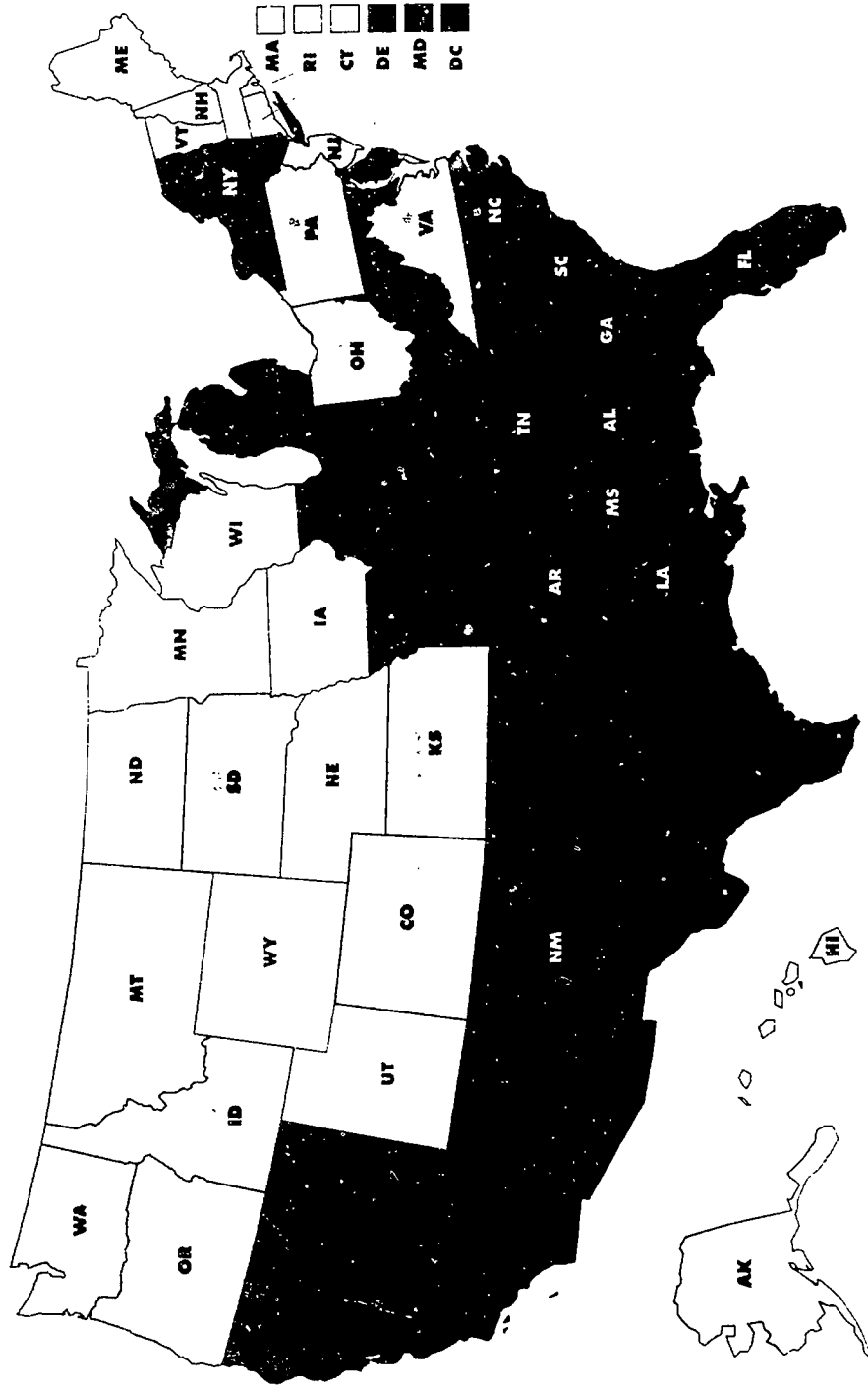
Indicators*	Percent change over time		Trend data	
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1991
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1991	5		6.8	7.1
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1985-1991		16	10.6	8.9
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children) 1985-1991		9	33.8	30.7
Percent of all births that are to single teens 1985-1991	20		7.5	9.0
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths) 1985-1991	50		305	457
Percent graduating from high school on time 1985-1991		4	71.6	68.8
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19 1985-1991		7	5.3	5.0
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens) 1985-1991	13		62.8	71.1
Percent children in poverty 1985-1991		4	20.8	20.0
Percent children in single-parent families 1985-1991	11		22.7	25.1

\* See *Dispositions and Data Sources*, page 155

■ Solid bars indicate national change

National Composite Ranks

1994



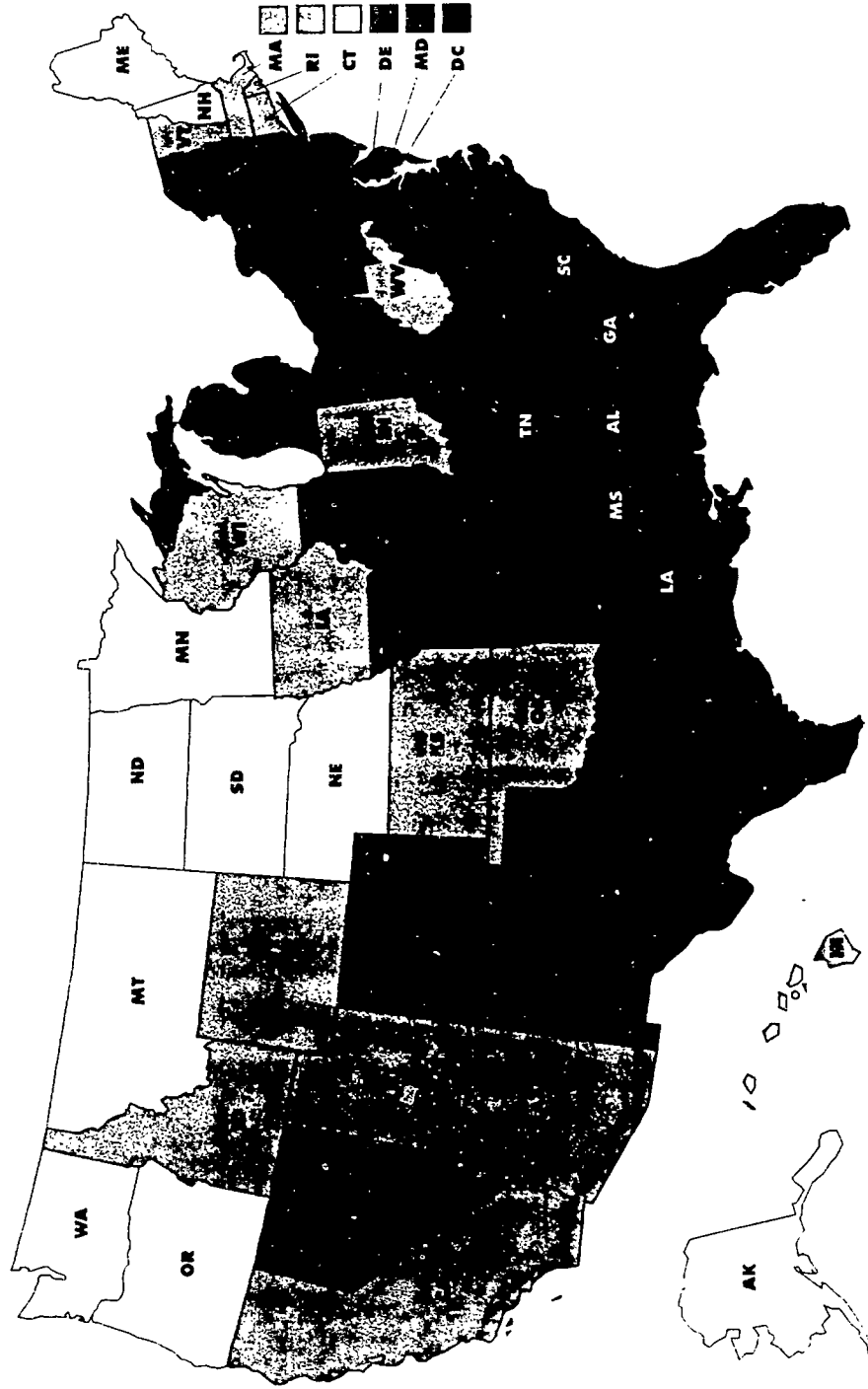
A state's National Composite Rank is determined by the sum of a state's standing on each of ten measures of the condition of children arranged in sequential order from highest (best) to the lowest (worst) (51). The measures include: percent low birth weight babies; infant mortality rate;

child death rate; percent of all births that are to single teens; juvenile violent crime arrest rate; percent graduating from high school on time; percent teens not in school and not in labor force; teen violent death rate; percent children in poverty; and percent children in single parent families.

- Rank 1-13
- Rank 14-26
- Rank 27-39
- Rank 40-51

# National Indicator Map: State Rates

Percent low birth-weight babies\*  
1991



- More than 20% better than state median (5.6 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (5.7 to 7.0)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (7.1 to 8.4)
- More than 20% worse than state median (8.5 and higher)

\* Babies weigh less than 3,500 grams (7.5 pounds) at birth.

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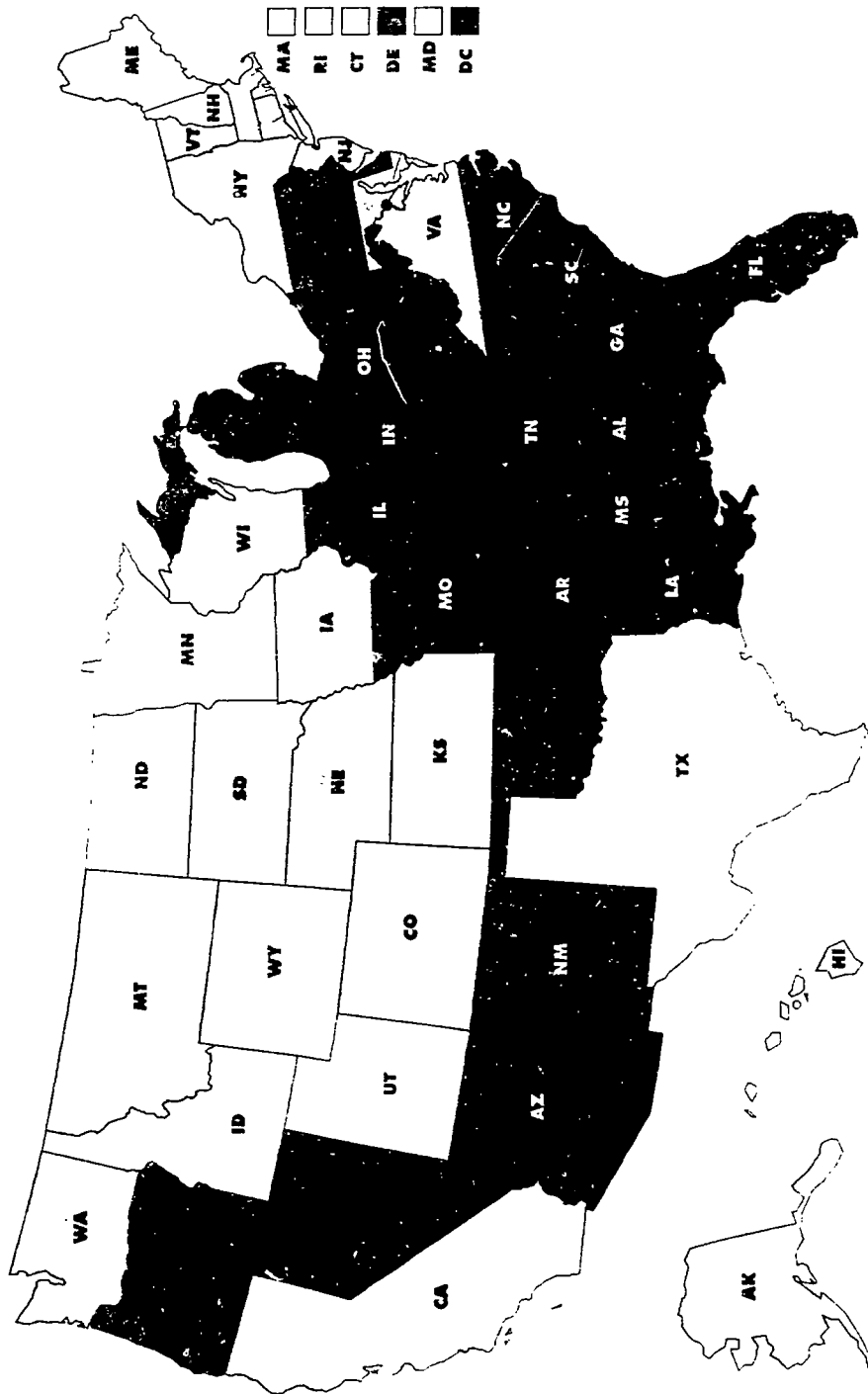










Percent of all births that  
are to single teens

1991



-  More than 20% better than state median (6.6 and lower)
-  Up to 20% better than state median (6.7 to 8.3)
-  Up to 20% worse than state median (8.4 to 10.0)
-  More than 20% worse than state median (10.1 and higher)

**BEST COPY AVAILABLE**

kids count

52

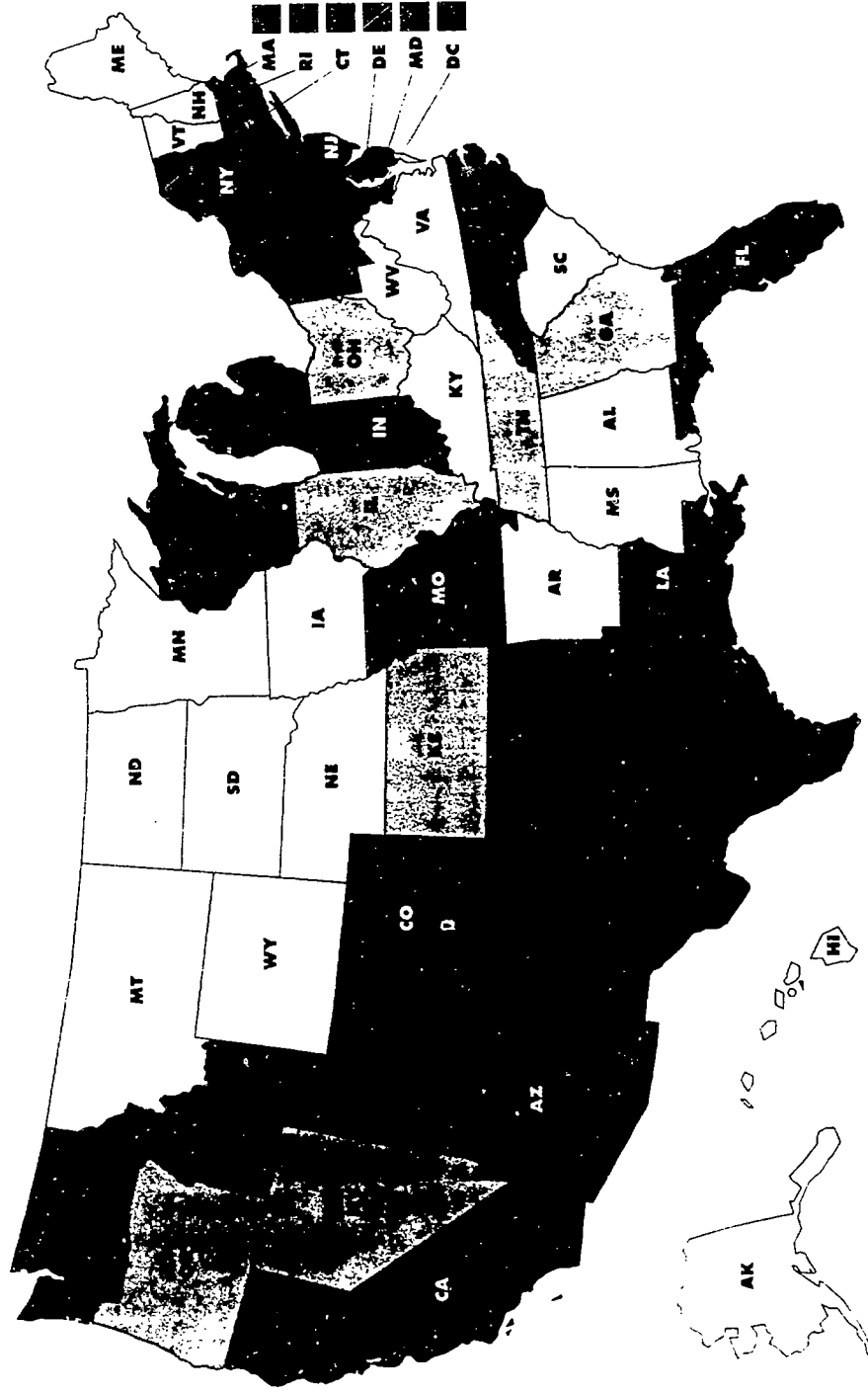
The Annie E. Casey Foundation

53

## National Indicator Map: State Rates

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate  
Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)

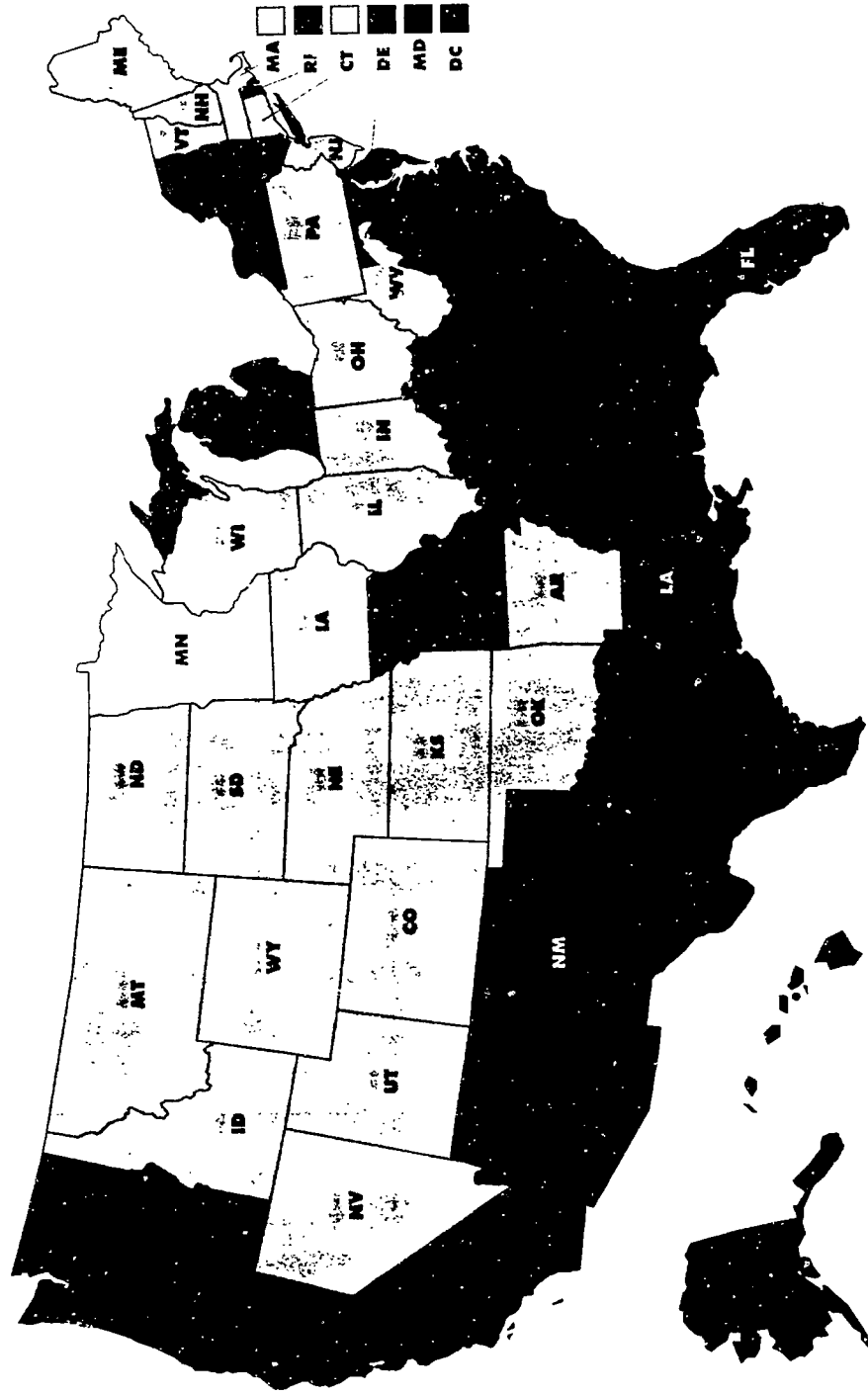
1991\*



- More than 20% better than state median (267 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (268 to 334)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (335 to 401)
- More than 20% worse than state median (402 and higher)

*This indicator is based on data from 1990 to 1992.*

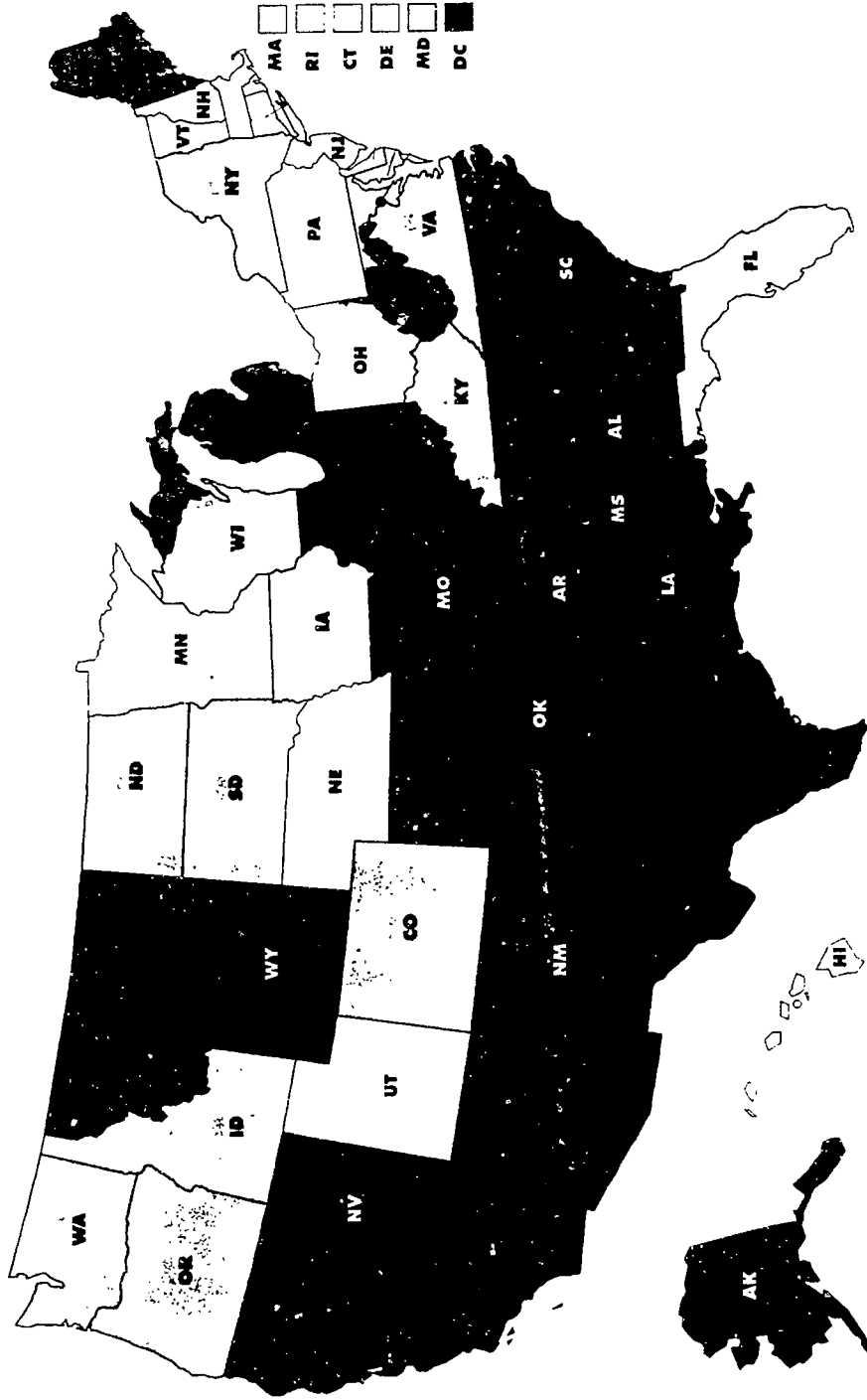
Percent graduating from high school on time  
1991



More than 20% better than state median (86.9 and higher)  
 Up to 20% better than state median (86.8 to 72.4)  
 Up to 20% worse than state median (72.3 to 57.9)  
 More than 20% worse than state median (57.8 and lower)



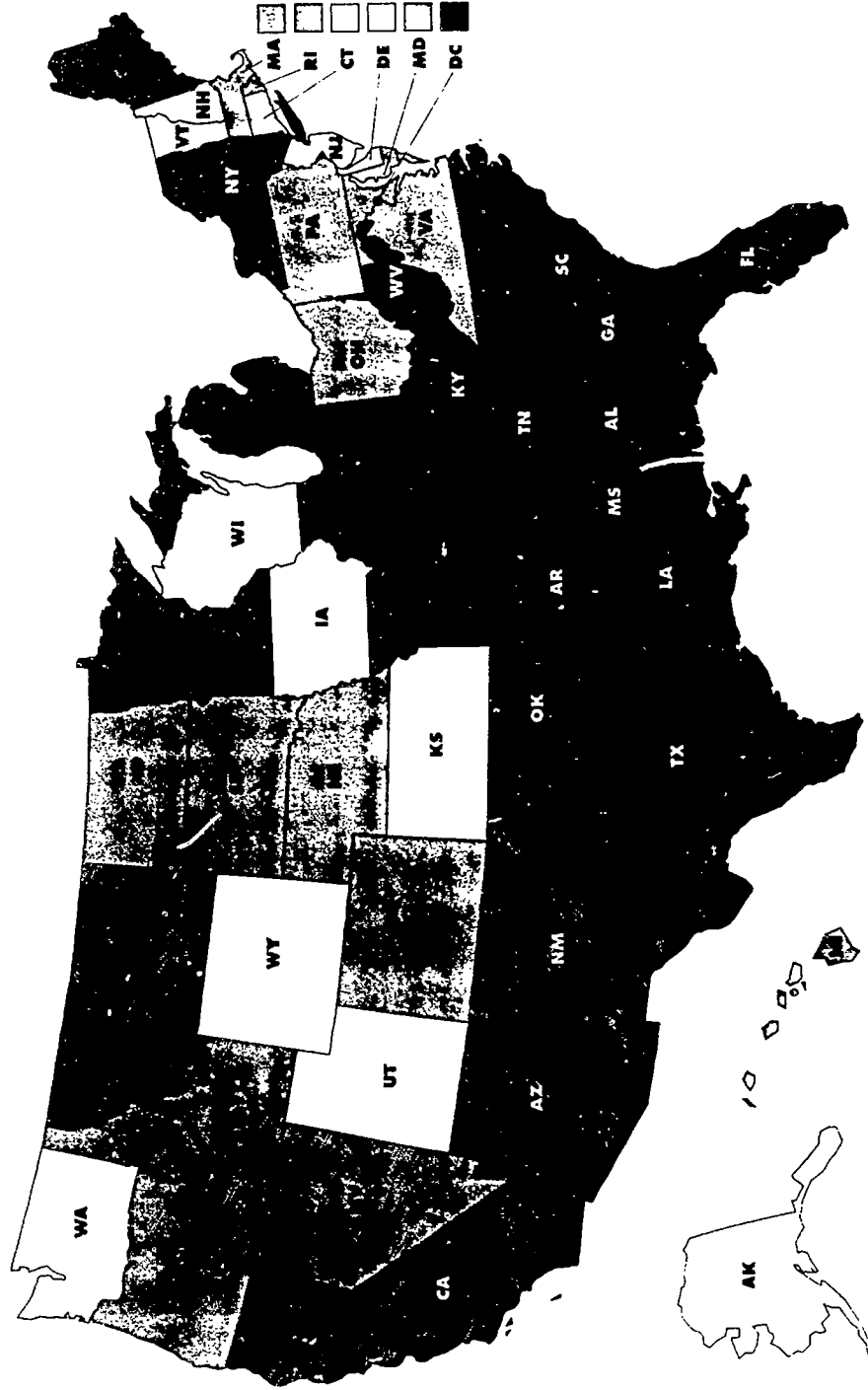
Teen violent death rate  
Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)  
1991



More than 20% better than state median (57.0 and lower)  
 Up to 20% better than state median (57.1 to 71.2)  
 Up to 20% worse than state median (71.3 to 85.4)  
 More than 20% worse than state median (85.5 and higher)

# National Indicator Map: State Rates

Percent children in poverty  
1991\*

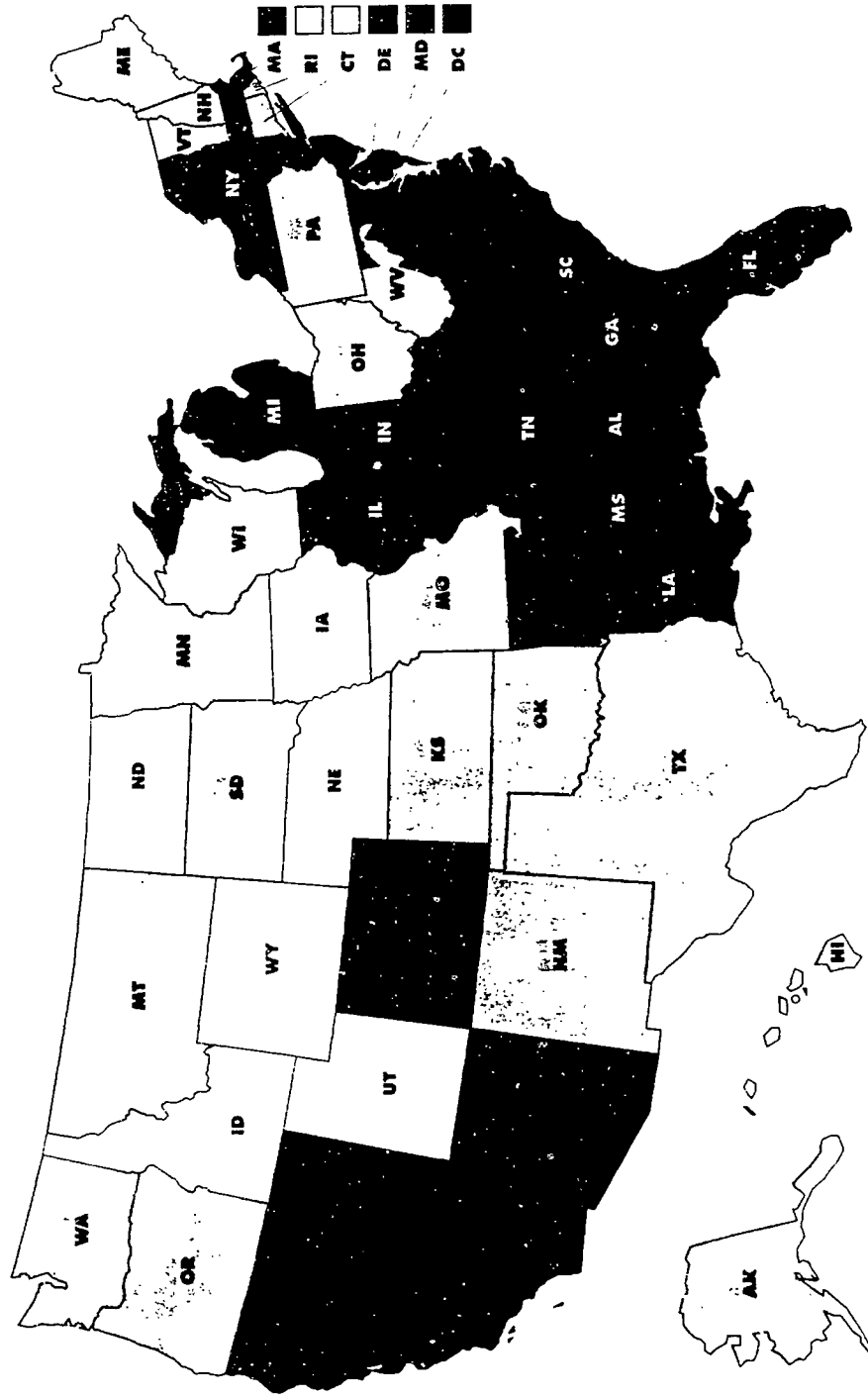


\* Data are a composite of data from 1989 to 1993

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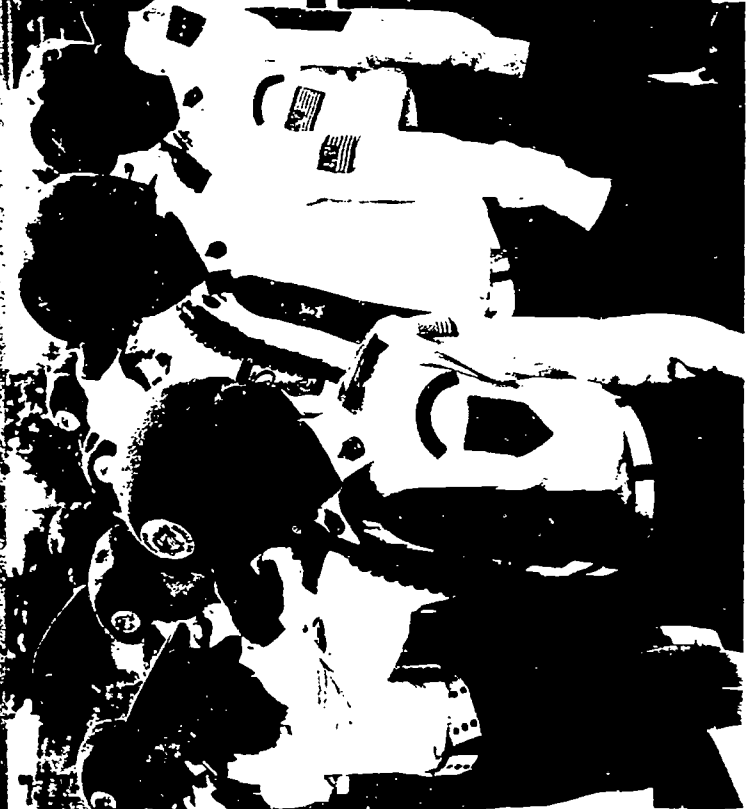
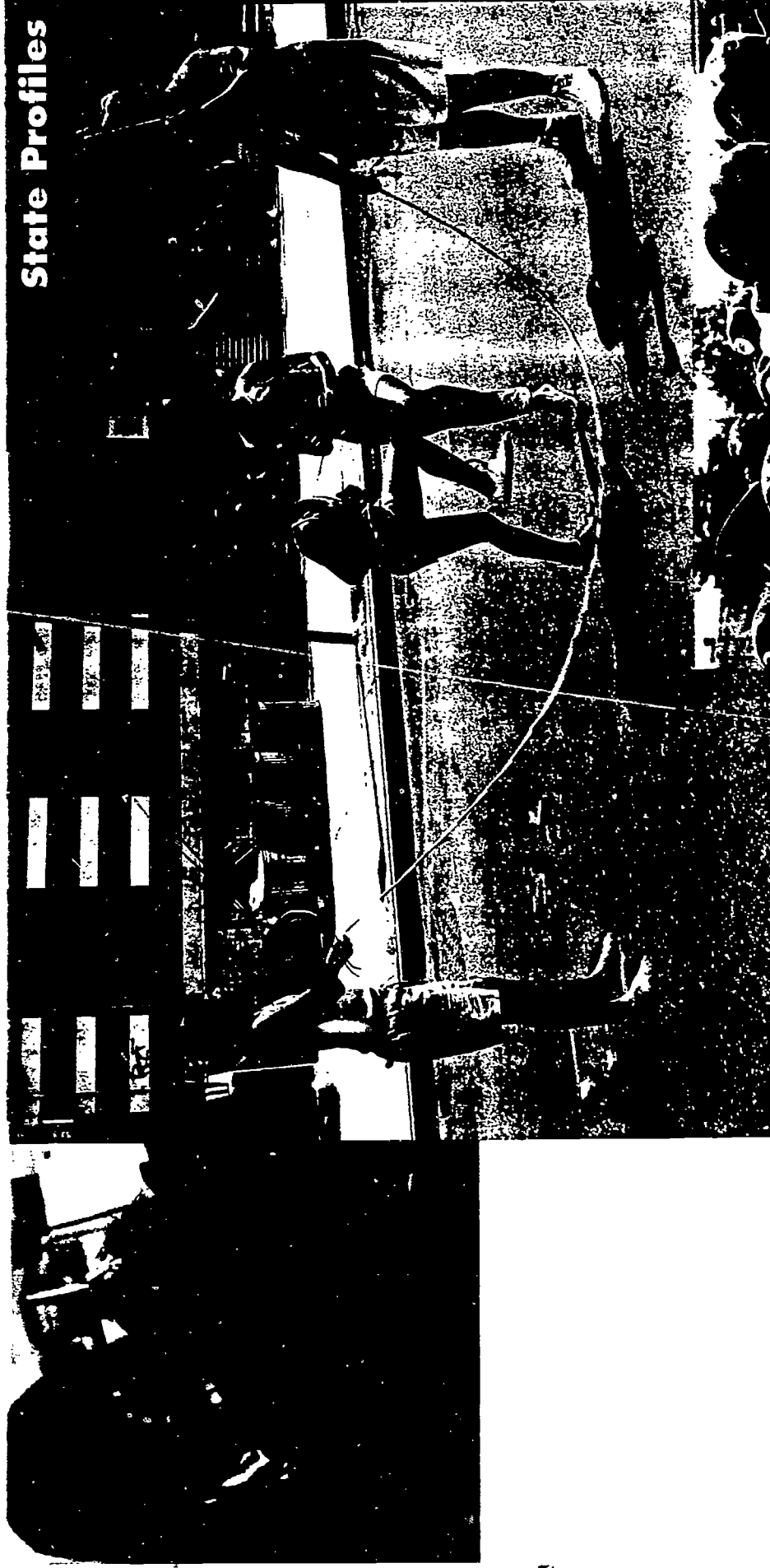


Percent children in  
single-parent families  
1991\*



- More than 20% better than state median (18.2 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (18.3 to 22.8)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (22.9 to 27.4)
- More than 20% worse than state median (27.5 and higher)

\*Percent of children in 1991.



I'm afraid  
that I'm not going to live  
to see my 21st birthday.

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Monique, 17  
Chicago, IL

**ALABAMA**  
CHILDREN'S  
STATISTICS

Population under age 18	[ 1,058,788 ]	Percent population under age 18	[ 26.2% ]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[ \$27,119 ]
Minority population under age 18	[ 361,605 ]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[ 34.2% ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[ 25.9% ]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 23,122 ]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 3.1% ]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[ 47.2% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[ 151,067 ]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[ 61.8% ]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[ 17.5% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[ 222,477 ]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[ 73.0% ]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[ 13.4% ]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 192,602 ]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[ 56.8% ]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[ 1.9% ]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 652,784 ]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 61.6% ]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 19,271 ]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 1.0% ]		

Alabama **9.6%**

United States **6.2%**

U.S. Census Bureau, *Children, Families, and Schools in the 1990s*, p. 133

National Composite Rank [ 45 ]

**National Rank**

*National Rank is based on most recent available data*

**Trend data**

**Percent change over time**

**W O R S E                      B E T T E R**

**Indicators\***

[ 46 ]

[ 46 ]

[ 48 ]

[ 45 ]

[ 11 ]

[ 39 ]

[ 28 ]

[ 43 ]

[ 44 ]

[ 45 ]

1991

1985

State

National

State

National

State

National

State

National

State

National

State

National

8.7

8.0

8.7

7.1

11.2

12.6

11.2

8.9

37.6

36.6

37.6

30.7

9.9

9.9

12.0

9.0

190

457

67.3

61.3

67.3

68.8

5.0

11.1

5.0

91.9

73.3

91.9

71.1

24.6

30.8

24.6

29.5

20.0

29.5

25.1

8

11

3

21

79

5

55

25

20

3

\* Percentages include state and change. ■ Sub Plans indicate state change.

**Background Information**

Population under age 18	[ 172,344 ]	Percent population under age 18	[ 31.3% ]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[ \$40,345 ]
Minority population under age 18	[ 54,390 ]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[ 31.6% ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[ 31.3% ]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 11,158 ]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 9.5% ]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[ 92.7% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[ 25,410 ]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[ 58.3% ]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[ 11.3% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[ 28,615 ]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[ 77.1% ]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[ 19.9% ]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 34,900 ]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[ 53.3% ]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[ 8.3% ]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 102,999 ]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 60.0% ]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 7,098 ]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 4.1% ]		

Alaska 0.5%

United States 6.2%

National Composite Rank [ 22 ]

**National Rank**

**Trend data**

**Percent change over time**

National Rank is based on most recent available data

**Indicators\***

**W O R S E**

**B E T T E R**

1985

1991

1985-1991

Percent low birth-weight babies

State 4.9  
National 6.8

1991 4.7  
1991 7.1

[ 1 ]

1985-1991

Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

State 10.8  
National 10.6

1991 8.9  
1991 8.9

[ 26 ]

1985-1991

Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)

State 56.2  
National 33.8

1991 30.3  
1991 30.7

[ 24 ]

1985-1991

Percent of all births that are to single teens

State 4.6  
National 7.5

1991 7.0  
1991 9.0

[ 10 ]

1985-1991

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)

State 209  
National 305

1991 214  
1991 457

[ 13 ]

1985-1991

Percent graduating from high school on time

State 64.9  
National 71.6

1991 72.3  
1991 68.8

[ 27 ]

1985-1991

Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19

State 7.7  
National 5.3

1991 5.0  
1991 5.0

[ 28 ]

1985-1991

Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)

State 101.9  
National 62.8

1991 112.8  
1991 71.1

[ 50 ]

1985-1991

Percent children in poverty

State 11.9  
National 20.8

1991 13.9  
1991 20.0

[ 11 ]

1985-1991

Percent children in single-parent families

State 19.4  
National 22.7

1991 21.8  
1991 25.1

[ 21 ]

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

\* See Appendix A and Data Source, page 155



**Background Information\***

Population under age 18	[ 981,119 ]	Percent population under age 18	[ 26.8% ]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[ \$31,528 ]
Minority population under age 18	[ 393,423 ]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[ 40.1% ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[ 36.6% ]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 156,782 ]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 22.8% ]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[ 63.6% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[ 133,668 ]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[ 58.3% ]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[ 16.2% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[ 166,185 ]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[ 3.9% ]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[ 25.3% ]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 185,411 ]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[ 53.2% ]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[ 2.9% ]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 576,205 ]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 58.9% ]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 12,956 ]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 1.4% ]		



\*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, and Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1993.

National Composite Rank [ 37 ]

Indicators*	Percent change over time		Trend data		National Rank <small>National Rank is based on most recent available data</small>
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1991	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1991	3		State: 6.2 National: 6.8	6.4 7.1	[ 20 ]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1985-1991	12		State: 9.7 National: 10.6	8.6 8.9	[ 23 ]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children) 1985-1991	17		State: 40.3 National: 33.8	33.6 30.7	[ 36 ]
Percent of all births that are to single teens 1985-1991	37		State: 8.1 National: 7.5	11.1 9.0	[ 41 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths) 1985-1991	81		State: 280 National: 305	506 457	[ 43 ]
Percent graduating from high school on time 1985-1991	3		State: 66.0 National: 71.6	68.2 68.8	[ 38 ]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19 1985-1991	8		State: 5.0 National: 5.3	4.6 5.0	[ 23 ]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens) 1985-1991	2		State: 85.4 National: 62.8	83.5 71.1	[ 39 ]
Percent children in poverty 1985-1991	1		State: 21.3 National: 20.8	22.1 20.0	[ 37 ]
Percent children in single-parent families 1985-1991	1		State: 23.5 National: 22.7	23.7 25.1	[ 29 ]

\* For Definitions and Data Sources, page 155. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.





**Background  
Information**

Population under age 18	[ 6,211,131 ]	Percent population under age 18	[ 26.4% ]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[ \$26,344 ]
Minority population under age 18	[ 1,501,821 ]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[ 21.3% ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[ 33.6% ]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 13,548 ]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 3.0% ]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[ 51.6% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[ 89,087 ]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[ 63.3% ]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[ 19.6% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[ 131,166 ]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[ 75.1% ]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[ 16.1% ]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 115,087 ]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[ 57.8% ]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[ 1.7% ]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 389,166 ]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 62.6% ]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	Arkansas 7.6% United States 6.2%
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 28,663 ]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 4.6% ]		

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990, Data on Children, as indicated. No. Dejections and Data Sources, page 155

National Composite Rank [ 42 ]

**National Rank**

*National Rank is based on most recent available data*

**Trend data**

**Percent change over time**

**W O R S E B E T T E R**

**Indicators\***

1985-1991  
Percent low birth-weight babies

1985 1991

State 8.0  
National 6.8

[ 42 ]

1985-1991  
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

1985 1991

State 11.6  
National 10.6

[ 40 ]

1985-1991  
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)

1985 1991

State 42.7  
National 33.8

[ 50 ]

1985-1991  
Percent of all births that are to single teens

1985 1991

State 9.6  
National 7.5

[ 44 ]

1985-1991  
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)

1985 1991

State 95  
National 305

[ 16 ]

1985-1991  
Percent graduating from high school on time

1985 1991

State 77.7  
National 71.6

[ 14 ]

1985-1991  
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19

1985 1991

State 8.2  
National 5.3

[ 28 ]

1985-1991  
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)

1985 1991

State 81.3  
National 62.8

[ 47 ]

1985-1991  
Percent children in poverty

1985 1991

State 28.7  
National 20.8

[ 45 ]

1985-1991  
Percent children in single-parent families

1985 1991

State 23.3  
National 22.7

[ 34 ]

\* Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Source: Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

**Background Information**

Population under age 18	[ 1,750,725 ]	Percent population under age 18	[ 26.0% ]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[ \$35,642 ]
Minority population under age 18	[ 416,861 ]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[ 53.8% ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[ 25.9% ]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 188,957 ]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 35.0% ]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[ 92.7% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[ 1,060,101 ]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[ 55.6% ]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[ 16.4% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[ 1,250,164 ]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[ 72.1% ]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[ 34.5% ]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 1,115,510 ]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[ 50.9% ]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[ 1.2% ]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 1,510,710 ]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 56.2% ]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 110,604 ]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 5.7% ]		

California **319**  
United States **67%**

Indicators*	Percent change over time		Trend data		National Rank <small>National Rank is based on most recent available data</small>
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1991	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1991		1	State 6.0 National 6.8	5.8 7.1	[ 13 ]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1985-1991		21	State 9.5 National 10.6	7.6 8.9	[ 12 ]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children) 1985-1991		13	State 33.3 National 33.8	28.9 30.7	[ 20 ]
Percent of all births that are to single teens 1985-1991	24		State 6.5 National 7.5	8.0 9.0	[ 17 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths) 1985-1991	60		State 402 National 305	645 457	[ 47 ]
Percent graduating from high school on time 1985-1991		7	State 66.8 National 71.6	61.9 68.8	[ 44 ]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19 1985-1991	28		State 4.5 National 5.3	5.7 5.0	[ 37 ]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens) 1985-1991	18		State 68.7 National 62.8	80.8 71.1	[ 36 ]
Percent children in poverty 1985-1991	3		State 22.1 National 20.8	21.7 20.0	[ 35 ]
Percent children in single parent families 1985-1991	11		State 22.0 National 22.7	24.3 25.1	[ 31 ]

\* See Performance and Data Source, page 155. ■ Positive 11 percent to national change ■ State 11 percent to state change

**Background Information**

Population under age 18	[ 861,266 ]	Percent population under age 18	[ 26.1% ]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[ \$35,689 ]
Minority population under age 18	[ 216,763 ]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[ 25.2% ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[ 31.8% ]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 51,202 ]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 8.4% ]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[ 63.4% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[ 131,222 ]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[ 63.2% ]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[ 11.2% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[ 176,113 ]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[ 78.9% ]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[ 9.1% ]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 177,027 ]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[ 58.7% ]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[ 0.4% ]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 562,853 ]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 65.1% ]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 28,805 ]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 3.3% ]	Colorado <b>7.5%</b> United States <b>6.2%</b>	

**Percent change over time**

**Trend data**

**National Rank**

*National Rank is based on most recent available data*

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend data		National Rank
	1985	1991	1985	1991	1985	1991	
Percent low birth-weight babies	6				State: 7.7 National: 6.8	8.2 7.1	[ 42 ]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11				State: 9.4 National: 10.6	8.4 8.9	[ 22 ]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	14				State: 32.1 National: 33.8	27.7 30.7	[ 15 ]
Percent of all births that are to single teens	37				State: 5.9 National: 7.5	8.0 9.0	[ 17 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	61				State: 305 National: 305	489 457	[ 41 ]
Percent graduating from high school on time	1				State: 73.6 National: 71.6	72.5 68.8	[ 25 ]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	16				State: 4.0 National: 5.3	3.4 5.0	[ 14 ]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	8				State: 65.8 National: 62.8	71.2 71.1	[ 26 ]
Percent children in poverty	12				State: 15.3 National: 20.8	17.1 20.0	[ 23 ]
Percent children in single parent families	12				State: 23.0 National: 22.7	25.8 25.1	[ 34 ]

\* Percent change over time based on 1985 as a base year. National change is indicated by a shaded bar. Values in bold indicate state change.

**Background  
Information\***

Population under age 18	[ 749,581 ]	Percent population under age 18	[ 22.8% ]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[ \$16,819 ]
Minority population under age 18	[ 173,358 ]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[ 23.1% ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[ 33.9% ]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 78,011 ]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 14.9% ]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[ 85.5% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[ 114,818 ]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[ 59.3% ]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[ 5.6% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[ 158,338 ]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[ 78.7% ]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[ 9.1% ]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 148,631 ]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[ 54.9% ]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[ 0.6% ]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 175,869 ]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 63.5% ]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 25,101 ]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 3.3% ]	Connecticut	5.7%
				United States	6.2%

Connecticut

\* U.S. Department of Education, Office of Data Resources, Page 155

Indicators*	Percent change over time		Trend data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1991	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1991	4		State: 6.6 National: 6.8	6.9 7.1	[ 25 ]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1985-1991		26	State: 10.0 National: 10.6	7.4 8.9	[ 8 ]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children) 1985-1991	2		State: 23.1 National: 33.8	23.7 30.7	[ 9 ]
Percent of all births that are to single teens 1985-1991	5		State: 6.6 National: 7.5	6.9 9.0	[ 9 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths) 1985-1991	24		State: 372 National: 305	460 457	[ 39 ]
Percent graduating from high school on time 1985-1991		1	State: 82.4 National: 71.6	81.8 68.8	[ 6 ]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19 1985-1991		43	State: 5.1 National: 5.3	2.9 5.0	[ 7 ]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens) 1985-1991	14		State: 49.4 National: 62.8	56.3 71.1	[ 11 ]
Percent children in poverty 1985-1991		16	State: 12.3 National: 20.8	10.2 20.0	[ 2 ]
Percent children in single-parent families 1985-1991		4	State: 22.0 National: 22.7	21.2 25.1	[ 16 ]

*National rank is based on most recent available data*

**Percent change over time**

▨ Percentages indicate national change. ▣ Solid bars indicate state change.

ERIC  
Full Text Provided by ERIC



**Background Information\***

Population under age 18	[ 163,341 ]	Percent population under age 18	[ 24.5% ]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[ \$37,304 ]
Minority population under age 18	[ 43,538 ]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[ 26.7% ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[ 35.8% ]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 7,403 ]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 6.5% ]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[ 63.0% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[ 26,979 ]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[ 65.7% ]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[ 10.8% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[ 35,412 ]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[ 81.1% ]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[ 8.1% ]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 35,327 ]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[ 60.9% ]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[ 1.0% ]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 109,499 ]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 67.2% ]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 7,007 ]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 4.3% ]		

**Delaware**

Delaware 1.7%  
United States 6.2%

\* U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *State Data on Children and Youth*, Table 155

National Composite Rank [ 29 ]

**Percent change over time**

**Trend data**

**National Rank**

*National Rank is based on most recent available data*

**W O R S E B E T T E R**

**Indicators\***

Indicators*	1985-1991	1985	1991	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	8	State: 7.3 National: 6.8	State: 7.9 National: 7.1	[ 39 ]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20	State: 14.8 National: 10.6	State: 11.8 National: 8.9	[ 50 ]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	42	State: 42.7 National: 33.8	State: 24.8 National: 30.7	[ 11 ]
Percent of all births that are to single teens	2	State: 9.7 National: 7.5	State: 9.9 National: 9.0	[ 34 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	69	State: 272 National: 305	State: 459 National: 457	[ 38 ]
Percent graduating from high school on time	2	State: 70.0 National: 71.6	State: 68.9 National: 68.8	[ 36 ]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	13	State: 6.1 National: 5.3	State: 5.4 National: 5.0	[ 34 ]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	30	State: 50 National: 62.8	State: 34.9 National: 71.1	[ 2 ]
Percent children in poverty	30	State: 16.7 National: 20.8	State: 11.7 National: 20.0	[ 3 ]
Percent children in single parent families	14	State: 24.6 National: 22.7	State: 28.0 National: 25.1	[ 41 ]

▨ Pattern: Change with ab. method; change ▣ Solid bars indicate state change

Source: U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Social Services, PHS

**Background Information\***

Population under age 18	[ 117,092 ]	Percent population under age 18	[ 19.3% ]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[ \$25,656 ]
Minority population under age 18	[ 101,818 ]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[ 87.0% ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[ 14.1% ]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 9,444 ]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 11.8% ]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[ 68.4% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[ 19,720 ]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[ 66.6% ]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[ 18.2% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[ 23,074 ]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[ 79.4% ]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[ 31.1% ]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 25,105 ]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[ 57.6% ]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[ 0.7% ]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 71,797 ]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 61.6% ]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 12,296 ]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 10.5% ]	District of Columbia	[ 25.2% ]
				United States	[ 6.2% ]

**District of Columbia**

\*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census of the District of Columbia, Table DC-155

# District of Columbia

DC

National Composite Rank [ 51 ]

## National Rank

*National Rank is based on most recent available data*

## Trend data

## Percent change over time

## W O R S E

## B E T T E R

## Indicators\*

1985 1991

Percent low birth weight babies

1985 1991

1985 1991

1985 1991

Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

1985 1991

1985 1991

1985 1991

Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)

1985 1991

1985 1991

1985 1991

Percent of all births that are to single teens

1985 1991

1985 1991

1985 1991

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)

1985 1991

1985 1991

1985 1991

Percent graduating from high school on time

1985 1991

1985 1991

1985 1991

Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19

1985 1991

1985 1991

1985 1991

Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)

1985 1991

1985 1991

1985 1991

Percent children in poverty

1985 1991

1985 1991

1985 1991

Percent children in single-parent families

1985 1991

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\* Data from the District of Columbia Department of Health and Human Services, 1985-1991. Percent change over time based on 1985 data. National rank based on most recent available data.



**Background Information\***

Population under age 18	[ 2,866,237 ]	Percent population under age 18	[ 22.2% ]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[ \$29,928 ]
Minority population under age 18	[ 1,033,368 ]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[ 36.1% ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[ 29.1% ]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 300,152 ]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 17.8% ]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[ 60.1% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[ 143,639 ]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[ 63.2% ]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[ 18.3% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[ 581,318 ]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[ 77.0% ]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[ 19.8% ]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 581,318 ]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[ 57.8% ]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[ 0.7% ]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 1,813,633 ]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 63.5% ]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 158,223 ]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 5.9% ]		

Florida 4.6%  
United States 6.2%

\* Statistics based on Population Census, 1990, not adjusted. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

**Florida**

**FL**

National Composite Rank [ 48 ]

**Percent change over time**

**Trend data**

**National Rank**

*National Rank is based on most recent available data.*

Indicators*	Percent change over time		Trend data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1991	
Percent low birth weight babies	2		State 7.5 National 6.8	7.4 7.1	[ 33 ]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20		State 11.3 National 10.6	9.0 8.9	[ 29 ]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	16		State 42.0 National 33.8	35.1 30.7	[ 40 ]
Percent of all births that are to single teens	21		State 8.4 National 7.5	10.2 9.0	[ 36 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	58		State 480 National 305	757 457	[ 49 ]
Percent graduating from high school on time	8		State 61.5 National 71.6	56.4 68.8	[ 49 ]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	20		State 5.5 National 5.3	6.5 5.0	[ 44 ]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	5		State 70.2 National 62.8	66.9 71.1	[ 22 ]
Percent children in poverty	7		State 21.4 National 20.8	22.9 20.0	[ 39 ]
Percent children in single-parent families	10		State 28.1 National 22.7	30.9 25.1	[ 47 ]

▨ Positive: Flows in both national change and Florida's indicator state change

▨ Positive: Flows in both national change and Florida's indicator state change



**Background Information\***

Population under age 18	[ 1,727,303 ]	Percent population under age 18	[ 26.7% ]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[ \$31,606 ]
Minority population under age 18	[ 632,819 ]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[ 36.6% ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[ 36.5% ]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 55,976 ]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 1.5% ]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[ 58.5% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[ 264,920 ]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[ 63.9% ]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[ 11.2% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[ 365,411 ]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[ 77.0% ]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[ 13.7% ]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 345,336 ]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[ 58.2% ]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[ 1.3% ]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 1,105,151 ]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 63.9% ]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 86,753 ]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 5.0% ]	Georgia	<b>6.2%</b>
				United States	<b>6.2%</b>

Georgia

\* U.S. Census Bureau, *Population in the United States: 1990*, p. 155

# Georgia

# GA

National Composite Rank [ 47 ]

## National Rank

National Rank is based on most recent available data.

## Trend data

## Percent change over time

### W O R S E B E T T E R

### Indicators\*

Indicators*	1985-1991	1985	1991	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	7	State: 8.1 National: 6.8	State: 8.6 National: 7.1	[ 45 ]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10	State: 12.7 National: 10.1	State: 11.4 National: 8.9	[ 48 ]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	24	State: 37.1 National: 33.8	State: 35.6 National: 30.7	[ 43 ]
Percent of all births that are to single teens	22	State: 9.8 National: 7.5	State: 12.0 National: 9.0	[ 45 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	96	State: 145 National: 305	State: 285 National: 457	[ 21 ]
Percent graduating from high school on time	1	State: 63.1 National: 71.6	State: 62.7 National: 68.8	[ 43 ]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	6	State: 5.5 National: 5.3	State: 5.8 National: 5.0	[ 40 ]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	8	State: 71.9 National: 62.8	State: 78.0 National: 71.1	[ 35 ]
Percent children in poverty	1	State: 24.6 National: 20.8	State: 24.3 National: 20.0	[ 43 ]
Percent children in the parent families	0	State: 28.5 National: 22.7	State: 28.4 National: 25.1	[ 43 ]

\* U.S. Census Bureau, 1991. **W**orse, **B**etter, **C**hanging. **N**ational Rank, with the U.S.





**Background Information\***

Population under age 18	[ 280,126 ]	Percent population under age 18	[ 25.3% ]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[ \$40,545 ]
Minority population under age 18	[ 201,691 ]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[ 72.0% ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[ 29.0% ]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 29,600 ]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 14.5% ]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[ 98.1% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[ 43,238 ]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[ 63.4% ]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[ 6.1% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[ 55,522 ]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[ 81.6% ]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[ 37.2% ]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 57,489 ]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[ 58.1% ]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[ 1.6% ]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 183,982 ]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 65.7% ]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 12,663 ]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 4.5% ]		

**Hawaii**

Hawaii 0.5%  
United States 6.2%

\* U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, 1993

Indicators*	Percent change over time		Trend data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1991	
Percent low birth-weight babies	5		State: 6.5 National: 6.8	6.8	[ 23 ]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		17	State: 8.8 National: 10.6	7.4	[ 8 ]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)		13	State: 26.0 National: 33.8	22.6	[ 5 ]
Percent of all births that are to single teens	26		State: 6.2 National: 7.5	7.8	[ 15 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	31		State: 189 National: 305	248	[ 15 ]
Percent graduating from high school on time	10		State: 72.6 National: 71.6	65.1	[ 42 ]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	14		State: 4.6 National: 5.3	5.2	[ 33 ]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)		31	State: 45.6 National: 62.8	31.5	[ 1 ]
Percent children in poverty	3		State: 16.8 National: 20.8	17.4	[ 26 ]
Percent children in single-parent families	12		State: 18.1 National: 22.7	20.2	[ 9 ]

*National Rank is based on most recent available data*

W O R S E: Above national change. B E T T E R: Below national change.



National Composite Rank [ 15 ]

**National Rank**

**Trend data**

**Percent change over time**

National Rank is based on most recent available data.

**W O R S E B E T T E R**

1985 1991

1985 1991

1991

[ 13 ]

[ 24 ]

[ +2 ]

[ 6 ]

[ 32 ]

[ 16 ]

[ 10 ]

[ 20 ]

[ 22 ]

[ 3 ]

**Indicators\***

Percent low birth-weight babies  
1985 1991

Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  
1985 1991

Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)  
1985 1991

Percent of all births that are to single teens  
1985 1991

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)  
1985 1991

Percent graduating from high school on time  
1985 1991

Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19  
1985-1991

Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)  
1985 1991

Percent children in poverty  
1985-1991

Percent children in single parent families  
1985-1991

5

17

0

74

64

4

35

14

21

4

\* Data source: Idaho Statistics, page 155. Legend: ▒ has increased substantially; ▒ has decreased substantially.

**Background Information\***

Population under age 18	[ 2,946,366 ]	Percent population under age 18	[ 25.8 <sup>0</sup> ]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[ \$36,111 ]
Minority population under age 18	[ 959,336 ]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[ 32.6 <sup>0</sup> ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[ 24.7 <sup>0</sup> ]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 302,087 ]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 11.1 <sup>0</sup> ]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[ 63.8 <sup>0</sup> ]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[ 111,075 ]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[ 58.8 <sup>0</sup> ]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[ 9.1 <sup>0</sup> ]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[ 570,181 ]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[ 75.5 <sup>0</sup> ]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[ 13.8 <sup>0</sup> ]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 550,275 ]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[ 54.2 <sup>0</sup> ]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[ 0.8 <sup>0</sup> ]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 1,812,670 ]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 61.5 <sup>0</sup> ]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 109,120 ]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 3.7 <sup>0</sup> ]		

**Illinois**

Illinois **9.5%**

United States **6.2%**

**Percent change over time**  
**W O R S E**      **B E T T E R**  
**Trend data**      **National Rank**

*National Rank is based on most recent available data*

Indicators*	1985	1991	1985	1991	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	9	7.2	State	7.8	[ 37 ]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9	11.7	State	10.7	[ 44 ]
Child death rate (per 100,000 children)	6	31.8	State	33.6	[ 36 ]
Percent of all births that are to single teens	19	8.9	State	10.5	[ 39 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	71	195	State	334	[ 25 ]
Percent graduating from high school on time	3	75.5	State	73.0	[ 24 ]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	8	5.3	State	5.8	[ 40 ]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	42	52.0	State	73.9	[ 32 ]
Percent children in poverty	6	22.1	State	20.9	[ 34 ]
Percent children in single-parent families	15	24.8	State	28.4	[ 43 ]

\* Data used here indicate not a change. Solid bars indicate state data.



Population under age 18 [ 1,155,964 ]

Percent population under age 18 [ 26.3% ]

Median income of families with children in 1991 [ \$30,682 ]

**Background information\***

Minority population under age 18 [ 192,198 ]

Percent population under age 18 that is minority [ 13.2% ]

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991 [ 43.4% ]

Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home [ 51,651 ]

Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home [ 4.9% ]

AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993 [ 59.4% ]

Percent of children without health insurance in 1991 [ 10.5% ]

Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6 [ 211,627 ]

Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force [ 63.6% ]

Percent of children living in overcrowded housing [ 8.8% ]

Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17 [ 311,696 ]

Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force [ 77.4% ]

Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities [ 0.8% ]

Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force [ 283,512 ]

Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force [ 59.1% ]

Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force [ 953,125 ]

Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force [ 65.4% ]

Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods

Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent [ 52,035 ]

Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent [ 3.6% ]

Indiana 3.0%

United States 6.2%

**Indiana**

**IN**

National Composite Rank [ 31 ]

**National Rank**

**Trend data**

**Percent change over time**

*National Rank based on most recent available data*

**W O R S E B E T T E R**

**Indicators\***

Indicators*	1985	1991	1985	1991	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985 1991	6.4 6.8	6.7 7.1	[ 22 ]	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985 1991	10.9 10.6	9.1 8.9	[ 30 ]	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985 1991	33.0 33.8	31.8 30.7	[ 27 ]	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985 1991	7.9 7.5	10.3 9.0	[ 37 ]	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985 1991	219 305	421 457	[ 37 ]	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985 1991	77.3 71.6	73.7 68.8	[ 22 ]	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985 1991	5.5 5.3	4.7 5.0	[ 25 ]	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985 1991	62.8 62.8	75.9 71.1	[ 33 ]	
Percent children in poverty	1985 1991	19.0 20.8	18.9 20.0	[ 30 ]	
Percent children in single-parent families	1985 1991	21.6 22.7	27.7 25.1	[ 40 ]	

\*Solid bars indicate national change







Indicators*	Percent change over time		Trend data		National Rank <small>National Rank is based on most recent available data.</small>
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1991	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1991	11		State: 5.1 National: 6.8	5.7 7.1	[ 11 ]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1985-1991		15	State: 9.5 National: 10.6	8.0 8.9	[ 16 ]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children) 1985-1991		4	State: 27.6 National: 33.8	26.6 30.7	[ 13 ]
Percent of all births that are to single teens 1985-1991	54		State: 5.1 National: 7.5	7.8 9.0	[ 15 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths) 1985-1991	42		State: 110 National: 305	157 457	[ 10 ]
Percent graduating from high school on time 1985-1991	11		State: 89.2 National: 71.6	79.4 68.8	[ 9 ]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19 1985-1991	4		State: 2.7 National: 5.3	2.8 5.0	[ 6 ]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens) 1985-1991		0	State: 65.0 National: 62.8	64.8 71.1	[ 19 ]
Percent children in poverty 1985-1991		39	State: 20.1 National: 20.8	12.3 20.0	[ 5 ]
Percent children in single-parent families 1985-1991		10	State: 17.9 National: 22.7	16.0 25.1	[ 4 ]

▨ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

\* Data from U.S. Data Sources, page 135.



**Background Information\***

Population under age 18 [ 661,611 ]

Percent population under age 18 [ 26.7% ]

Median income of families with children in 1991 [ \$34,171 ]

Minority population under age 18 [ 100,679 ]

Percent population under age 18 that is minority [ 15.2% ]

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991 [ 29.7% ]

Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home [ 25,036 ]

Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home [ 5.3% ]

AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993 [ 70.1% ]

Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6 [ 100,728 ]

Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force [ 64.5% ]

Percent of children without health insurance in 1991 [ 9.2% ]

Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17 [ 134,969 ]

Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force [ 79.1% ]

Percent of children living in overcrowded housing [ 9.6% ]

Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force [ 135,581 ]

Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force [ 59.8% ]

Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities [ 0.1% ]

Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force [ 111,753 ]

Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force [ 66.7% ]

Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods

Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent [ 21,588 ]

Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent [ 3.3% ]

Kansas 2.0%  
United States 6.2%

National Composite Rank [ 20 ]

**National Rank**

**Trend data**

**Percent change over time**

*National rank is based on most recent available data.*

**Indicators\***

**W O R S E B E T T E R**

Indicators*	1985	1991	1985	1991	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	1985 1991	6.1 6.2	6.8 7.1	[ 19 ]	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985 1991	9.3 8.9	10.6 8.9	[ 26 ]	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985 1991	39.4 33.5	33.8 30.7	[ 35 ]	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985 1991	5.5 8.2	7.5 9.0	[ 20 ]	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985 1991	213 322	305 457	[ 24 ]	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985 1991	81.4 77.2	71.6 68.8	[ 13 ]	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985 1991	3.2 2.3	5.3 5.0	[ 3 ]	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985 1991	66.7 73.8	62.8 71.1	[ 31 ]	
Percent children in poverty	1985 1991	15.1 13.9	20.8 20.0	[ 11 ]	
Percent children in single-parent families	1985 1991	15.6 20.7	22.7 25.1	[ 11 ]	

\* Data source: Data Sources, page 1-5.   
 % National basis indicates national change.   
 ■ Solid bars indicate state change.



**Background Information\***

Population under age 18 [ 954,094 ] Percent population under age 18 [ 25.9% ] Median income of families with children in 1991 [ \$28,163 ]

Minority population under age 18 [ 95,939 ] Percent population under age 18 that is minority [ 10.1% ] Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991 [ 40.0% ]

Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home [ 20,063 ] Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home [ 2.8% ] AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993 [ 57.8% ]

Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6 [ 126,554 ] Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force [ 57.2% ] Percent of children without health insurance in 1991 [ 14.2% ]

Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17 [ 197,006 ] Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force [ 68.2% ] Percent of children living in overcrowded housing [ 9.5% ]

Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force [ 157,939 ] Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force [ 52.3% ] Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities [ 2.8% ]

Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force [ 511,254 ] Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force [ 56.6% ] Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods

Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent [ 57,841 ] Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent [ 6.0% ] Kentucky [ 7.1% ] United States [ 6.2% ]



National Composite Rank [ 36 ]

**National Rank**

**Trend data**

**Percent change over time**

*National Rank is based on most recent available data*

**W O R S E B E T T E R**

**Indicators\***

Indicators*	1985-1991	1985	1991	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	2	State: 7.0 National: 6.8	7.2 7.1	[ 29 ]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20	State: 11.2 National: 10.6	8.9 8.9	[ 26 ]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	28	State: 28.9 National: 33.8	37.0 30.7	[ 47 ]
Percent of all births that are to single teens	30	State: 7.1 National: 7.5	9.3 9.0	[ 32 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	110	State: 123 National: 305	258 457	[ 18 ]
Percent graduating from high school on time	1	State: 69.4 National: 71.6	69.0 68.8	[ 35 ]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	19	State: 7.0 National: 5.3	5.7 5.0	[ 37 ]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	5	State: 66.8 National: 62.8	70.0 71.1	[ 24 ]
Percent children in poverty	2	State: 23.7 National: 20.8	23.2 20.0	[ 40 ]
Percent children in single-parent families	15	State: 21.6 National: 22.7	24.8 25.1	[ 32 ]

\*Figures are based on Data Sources page 155. Legend: Bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate data change.



**Background information\***

Population under age 18	[ 1,227,269 ]	Percent population under age 18	[ 29.1% ]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[ \$27,956 ]
Minority population under age 18	[ 509,140 ]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[ 41.5% ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[ 26.8% ]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 19,382 ]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 5.5% ]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[ 50.5% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[ 160,610 ]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[ 56.5% ]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[ 19.3% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[ 209,380 ]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[ 67.0% ]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[ 19.6% ]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 206,578 ]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[ 50.8% ]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[ 1.5% ]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 672,352 ]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 51.7% ]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 58,718 ]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 1.8% ]		

Louisiana **17.2%**  
United States **6.2%**

**Louisiana**

**National Rank**

**Trend data**

**Percent change over time**

*National Rank is based on most recent available data.*

**Indicators\***

**W O R S E      B E T T E R**

1985    1991

Indicators*	1985	1991	Percent change over time	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	8.7	9.4	8	[ 49 ]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.9	10.5	11	[ 43 ]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	42.8	35.3	17	[ 41 ]
Percent of all births that are to single teens	10.8	13.3	23	[ 49 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	272	483	77	[ 40 ]
Percent graduating from high school on time	56.7	56.0	1	[ 50 ]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	7.2	7.3	2	[ 50 ]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	74.9	94.8	27	[ 46 ]
Percent children in poverty	28.4	32.8	16	[ 50 ]
Percent children in single-parent families	24.7	31.9	29	[ 48 ]

\* Data source: Data sources page 1-3. Solid bars indicate national change.





Population under age 18 [ 3,093,002 ] Percent population under age 18 [ 25.2% ] Median income of families with children in 1991 [ \$32,964 ]

**Background Information\***

Minority population under age 18 [ 8,406 ] Percent population under age 18 that is minority [ 2.7% ] Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991 [ -40.5% ]

Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home [ 9,886 ] Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home [ 1.4% ] AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993 [ -2.5% ]

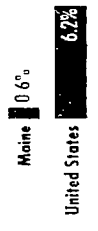
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6 [ 15,592 ] Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force [ 62.6% ] Percent of children without health insurance in 1991 [ 8.7% ]

Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17 [ 6,938 ] Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force [ 78.4% ] Percent of children living in overcrowded housing [ 5.9% ]

Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force [ 60,890 ] Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force [ 58.3% ] Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities [ 1.5% ]

Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force [ 201,058 ] Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force [ 65.0% ] Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods

Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent [ 11,148 ] Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent [ 3.6% ]



National Composite Rank [ 9 ]

**Percent change over time**

**Trend data**

**National Rank**

*National Rank is based on most recent available data*

**W O R S E      B E T T E R**

**Indicators\***

Indicators*	1985	1991	1985	1991	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	5	5	State: 5.1 National: 6.8	5.4 7.1	[ 7 ]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	-26	-26	State: 9.1 National: 10.6	6.7 8.9	[ 5 ]
Child death rate (per 100,000 children)	-25	-25	State: 28.7 National: 33.8	21.5 30.7	[ 4 ]
Percent of all births that are to single teens	21	21	State: 6.8 National: 7.5	8.2 9.0	[ 20 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	32	32	State: 81 National: 305	107 457	[ 7 ]
Percent graduating from high school on time	3	3	State: 78.7 National: 71.6	76.3 68.8	[ 15 ]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	34	34	State: 4.5 National: 5.3	2.9 5.0	[ 7 ]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	42	42	State: 50.5 National: 62.8	71.8 71.1	[ 27 ]
Percent children in poverty	22	22	State: 15.3 National: 20.8	18.7 20.0	[ 29 ]
Percent children in single parent families	25	25	State: 17.3 National: 22.7	21.7 25.1	[ 19 ]

% Upward bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Source: U.S. Dept. of Data Survey, page 135

**Background Information\***

Population under age 18	[ 1,162,241 ]	Percent population under age 18	[ 24.3% ]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[ \$11,637 ]
Minority population under age 18	[ 114,168 ]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[ 35.6% ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[ 28.5% ]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 67,904 ]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 8.1% ]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[ 66.7% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[ 190,714 ]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[ 66.2% ]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[ 10.1% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[ 252,661 ]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[ 80.6% ]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[ 9.1% ]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 261,026 ]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[ 61.1% ]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[ 0.8% ]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 744,014 ]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 66.9% ]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 53,119 ]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 1.6% ]		

Maryland **6.2%**  
United States **6.2%**



Indicators*	Percent change over time		Trend data		National Rank <small>National Rank is based on most recent available data</small>
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1991	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1991	6		State: 7.6 National: 6.8	8.1 7.1	[ 41 ]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1985-1991		23	State: 11.9 National: 10.6	9.2 8.9	[ 32 ]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children) 1985-1991			State: 31.7 National: 33.8	32.0 30.7	[ 29 ]
Percent of all births that are to single teens 1985-1991		10	State: 9.1 National: 7.5	8.2 9.0	[ 20 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths) 1985-1991	4		State: 596 National: 305	620 457	[ 46 ]
Percent graduating from high school on time 1985-1991	9		State: 77.6 National: 71.6	70.4 68.8	[ 29 ]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19 1985-1991	0		State: 4.9 National: 5.3	4.9 5.0	[ 27 ]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens) 1985-1991	19		State: 56.1 National: 62.8	66.7 71.1	[ 21 ]
Percent children in poverty 1985-1991	10		State: 13.2 National: 20.8	14.5 20.0	[ 18 ]
Percent children in single parent families 1985-1991	12		State: 25.1 National: 22.7	28.0 25.1	[ 41 ]

\* Solid bars indicate national change. ▨ Solid bars indicate state change.

Population under age 18 [ 1,353,075 ]

Percent population under age 18 [ 22.5% ]

Median income of families with children in 1991 [ \$12,877 ]

**Background Information\***

Minority population under age 18 [ 233,852 ]

Percent population under age 18 that is minority [ 17.3% ]

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991 [ 33.6% ]

Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home [ 133,528 ]

Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home [ 15.3% ]

AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993 [ 75.9% ]

Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6 [ 205,924 ]

Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force [ 59.5% ]

Percent of children without health insurance in 1991 [ 7.2% ]

Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17 [ 278,078 ]

Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force [ 77.1% ]

Percent of children living in overcrowded housing [ 8.3% ]

Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force [ 203,960 ]

Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force [ 55.0% ]

Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities [ 0.6% ]

**Massachusetts**

Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force [ 848,561 ]

Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force [ 62.8% ]

Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods

Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent [ 115,78 ]

Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent [ 3.1% ]

Massachusetts	5.1%
United States	6.2%

# Massachusetts

MA

National Composite Rank [ 10 ]

## National Rank

*National Rank is based on most recent available data*

## Trend data

## Percent change over time

### W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*	1985-1991	1985	1991	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	7	State 5.8 National 6.8	5.9 7.1	[ 15 ]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28	State 9.1 National 10.6	6.6 8.9	[ 4 ]
Child death rate (Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children))	21	State 24.5 National 33.8	19.3 30.7	[ 2 ]
Percent of all births that are to single teens	13	State 6.0 National 7.5	6.8 9.0	[ 7 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths))	76	State 281 National 305	493 457	[ 42 ]
Percent graduating from high school on time	0	State 77.4 National 71.6	77.5 68.8	[ 12 ]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force (Ages 16-19)	19	State 3.8 National 5.3	3.1 5.0	[ 10 ]
Teen violent death rate (Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens))	11	State 51.1 National 62.8	45.7 71.1	[ 5 ]
Percent children in poverty	12	State 14.3 National 20.8	15.9 20.0	[ 20 ]
Percent children in single-parent families	18	State 21.8 National 22.7	25.8 25.1	[ 34 ]

■ Past national bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change



Population under age 18	• [ 2,458,765 ]	Percent population under age 18	[ 26.5% ]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[ \$36,401 ]
Minority population under age 18	[ 511,282 ]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[ 22.1% ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[ 36.4% ]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 95,963 ]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 5.4% ]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[ -3.0% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[ 340,533 ]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[ 57.1% ]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[ 6.1% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[ 167,994 ]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[ 33.3% ]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[ 9.3% ]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 12,619 ]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[ 52.5% ]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[ 0.5% ]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 1,165,862 ]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 59.7% ]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 92,066 ]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 7.7% ]	Michigan	11.5%
				United States	6.2%

**Background Information\***

Michigan

# Michigan

# MI

National Composite Rank [ 38 ]

## Percent change over time

## Trend data

## National Rank

*National Rank is based on most recent available data*

### W O R S E B E T T E R

### Indicators\*

1985

1991

[ 37 ]

[ 42 ]

[ 30 ]

[ 31 ]

[ 35 ]

[ 33 ]

[ 45 ]

[ 34 ]

[ 32 ]

[ 38 ]

[ 37 ]

[ 42 ]

[ 30 ]

[ 31 ]

[ 35 ]

[ 33 ]

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Population under age 18	[ 1,166,783 ]	Percent population under age 18	[ 26.7% ]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[ \$36,073 ]
Minority population under age 18	[ 112,755 ]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[ 9.7% ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[ 41.6% ]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 42,163 ]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 5.1% ]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[ 75.5% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[ 193,135 ]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[ 69.3% ]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[ 5.0% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[ 231,559 ]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[ 81.7% ]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[ 7.1% ]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 262,928 ]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[ 64.6% ]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[ 0.5% ]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 819,253 ]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 70.1% ]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 29,292 ]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 2.5% ]		

**Background Information\***

**Minnesota**

Minnesota **20%**  
United States **6.2%**

\* U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Reports, Series 20-301, No. Definitions and Data Sources, Page 155*

**National Rank**

**Trend data**

**Percent change over time**

*National Rank is based on most recent available data*

**W O R S E B E T T E R**

**Indicators\***

Indicators*	1985-1991	1985	1991	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	10	State 4.8 National 6.8	State 5.3 National 7.1	[ 6 ]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15	State 8.8 National 10.6	State 7.5 National 8.9	[ 10 ]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	24	State 30.2 National 33.8	State 23.0 National 30.7	[ 7 ]
Percent of all births that are to single teens	33	State 5.0 National 7.5	State 6.6 National 9.0	[ 4 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	19	State 164 National 305	State 196 National 457	[ 12 ]
Percent graduating from high school on time	4	State 91.5 National 71.6	State 88.3 National 68.8	[ 1 ]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	4	State 2.6 National 5.3	State 2.7 National 5.0	[ 5 ]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	13	State 56.6 National 62.8	State 49.3 National 71.1	[ 8 ]
Percent children in poverty	21	State 15.3 National 20.8	State 18.5 National 20.0	[ 28 ]
Percent children in single-parent families	36	State 16.4 National 22.7	State 21.9 National 25.1	[ 22 ]

Worsening bars indicate national change. Better bars indicate state change.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, page 155



Population under age 18 [ 1,667,611 ]

Percent population under age 18 [ 29.0% ]

Median income of families with children in 1991 [ \$24,012 ]

**Background Information\***

Minority population under age 18 [ 348,727 ]

Percent population under age 18 that is minority [ 16.7% ]

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991 [ 24.8% ]

Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home [ 16,594 ]

Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home [ 3.0% ]

AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993 [ 43.0% ]

Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6 [ 101,995 ]

Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force [ 63.8% ]

Percent of children without health insurance in 1991 [ 17.3% ]

Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17 [ 143,889 ]

Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force [ 73.0% ]

Percent of children living in overcrowded housing [ 20.9% ]

Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force [ 146,503 ]

Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force [ 57.8% ]

Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods [ 2.7% ]

Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force [ 61,510 ]

Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force [ 61.8% ]

Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods [ 17.4% ]

Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent [ 38,627 ]

Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent [ 5.0% ]

Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods [ 6.2% ]

**Mississippi**

Mississippi [ 17.4% ]

United States [ 6.2% ]

\* U.S. Department of Education, Office of Data Services, 1993

**National Rank**

*National Rank is based on most recent available data*

**Trend data**

**Percent change over time**

**W O R S E      B E T T E R**

**Indicators\***

[ 50 ]

[ 48 ]

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1985

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1985-1991

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1985-1991

Percent low birth-weight babies

Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)

Percent of all births that are to single teens

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)

Percent graduating from high school on time

Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19

Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)

Percent children in poverty

Percent children in single-parent families

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Health and Human Services, and U.S. Department of Education

**Background Information\***

Population under age 18	[ 1,414,826 ]	Percent population under age 18	[ 25.7% ]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[ \$33,093 ]
Minority population under age 18	[ 216,012 ]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[ 16.4% ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[ 31.3% ]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 33,731 ]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 3.6% ]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[ 59.2% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[ 200,827 ]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[ 61.5% ]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[ 12.8% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[ 273,646 ]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[ 77.3% ]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[ 9.2% ]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 263,400 ]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[ 59.5% ]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[ 0.9% ]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 453,173 ]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 64.9% ]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 19,156 ]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 3.7% ]		

Missouri

Missouri 5.2%  
United States 6.2%



National Composite Rank [ 34 ]

Indicators*	Percent change over time		Trend data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1991	
Percent low birth- & eight babies	11		State: 6.7 National: 6.8	7.5 7.1	[ 35 ]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		0	State: 10.2 National: 10.6	10.2 8.9	[ 40 ]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)		2	State: 30.5 National: 33.8	31.3 30.7	[ 26 ]
Percent of all births that are to single teens	32		State: 7.8 National: 7.5	10.3 9.0	[ 37 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	20		State: 466 National: 305	558 457	[ 45 ]
Percent graduating from high school on time	8		State: 77.5 National: 71.6	71.0 68.8	[ 28 ]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19		18	State: 4.2 National: 5.3	3.5 5.0	[ 15 ]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	32		State: 68.4 National: 62.8	90.0 71.1	[ 42 ]
Percent children in poverty		37	State: 19.7 National: 20.8	18.4 20.0	[ 27 ]
Percent children in single-parent families	7		State: 21.3 National: 22.7	22.8 25.1	[ 25 ]

*National Rank is based on most recent available data*

W O R S E / B E T T E R indicates national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

ERIC, Full Text Provided by ERIC

Population under age 18 [ 222,104 ]

Percent population under age 18 [ 27.8% ]

Median income of families with children in 1991 [ \$28,483 ]

**Background Information\***

Minority population under age 18 [ 26,567 ]

Percent population under age 18 that is minority [ 12.0% ]

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991 [ 30.2% ]

Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home [ 6,382 ]

Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home [ 3.9% ]

AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993 [ 67.4% ]

Percent of children without health insurance in 1991 [ 11.3% ]

Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6 [ 30,165 ]

Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force [ 62.3% ]

Percent of children living in overcrowded housing [ 10.2% ]

Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17 [ 44,134 ]

Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force [ 77.3% ]

Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities [ 0.5% ]

Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force [ 40,740 ]

Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force [ 56.7% ]

Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force [ 111,760 ]

Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force [ 63.6% ]

Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods

Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent [ 8,713 ]

Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent [ 3.9% ]

**Montana**

Montana 2.3%  
United States 6.2%

**National Rank**

**Trend data**

**Percent change over time**

National Rank is based on most recent available data

**W O R S E      B E T T E R**

**Indicators\***

Indicators*	1985-1991	1985	1991	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	1	State: 5.7 National: 6.8	5.6 7.1	[ 9 ]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	32	State: 10.3 National: 10.6	7.0 8.9	[ 6 ]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	9	State: 35.7 National: 33.8	32.4 30.7	[ 31 ]
Percent of all births that are to single teens	47	State: 5.6 National: 7.5	8.3 9.0	[ 25 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	14	State: 77 National: 305	88 457	[ 6 ]
Percent graduating from high school on time	2	State: 87.1 National: 71.6	85.5 68.8	[ 4 ]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	8	State: 5.2 National: 5.3	5.6 5.0	[ 36 ]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	23	State: 93.5 National: 62.8	72.4 71.1	[ 29 ]
Percent children in poverty	7	State: 19.3 National: 20.8	20.7 20.0	[ 33 ]
Percent children in single-parent families	35	State: 15.8 National: 22.7	21.3 25.1	[ 17 ]

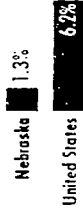
\* Percentages in bold indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1992



**Background Information\***

Population under age 18	[ 1,210,012 ]	Percent population under age 18	[ 27.2% ]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[ \$31,763 ]
Minority population under age 18	[ 110,080 ]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[ 10.3% ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[ 35.6% ]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 11,256 ]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 3.6% ]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[ 64.6% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[ 71,807 ]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[ 71.1% ]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[ 8.0% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[ 88,353 ]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[ 82.6% ]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[ 6.0% ]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 96,003 ]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[ 66.3% ]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[ 0.3% ]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 307,357 ]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 71.6% ]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 10,995 ]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 2.6% ]		



\*Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Current Population Reports, Series C-10, 1991.

# Nebraska

# NE

National Composite Rank [ 5 ]

Indicators*	Percent change over time		Trend data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1991	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1991	6		State: 5.3 National: 6.8	State: 5.6 National: 7.1	[ 9 ]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1985-1991		21	State: 9.6 National: 10.6	State: 7.6 National: 8.9	[ 12 ]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children) 1985-1991	12		State: 25.4 National: 33.8	State: 28.5 National: 30.7	[ 19 ]
Percent of all births that are to single teens 1985-1991	35		State: 5.4 National: 7.5	State: 7.3 National: 9.0	[ 12 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths) 1985-1991	36		State: 84 National: 305	State: 114 National: 457	[ 9 ]
Percent graduating from high school on time 1985-1991	5		State: 88.7 National: 71.6	State: 84.0 National: 68.8	[ 5 ]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19 1985-1991	32		State: 2.3 National: 5.3	State: 3.1 National: 5.0	[ 10 ]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens) 1985-1991		8	State: 61.3 National: 62.8	State: 56.3 National: 71.1	[ 11 ]
Percent children in poverty 1985-1991		21	State: 18.3 National: 20.8	State: 14.4 National: 20.0	[ 16 ]
Percent children in single-parent families 1985-1991	6		State: 15.3 National: 22.7	State: 16.3 National: 25.1	[ 5 ]

*National Rank is based on most recent available data*

Worse is indicated by national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports

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**Background Information\***

Population under age 18	[ 296,948 ]	Percent population under age 18	[ 24.7% ]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[ \$34,137 ]
Minority population under age 18	[ 82,501 ]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[ 27.8% ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[ 31.1% ]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 24,055 ]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 11.8% ]	AFC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[ 63.0% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[ 16,878 ]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[ 63.2% ]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[ 17.9% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[ 55,693 ]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[ 79.6% ]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[ 20.3% ]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 63,973 ]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[ 58.5% ]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[ 0.6% ]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 189,752 ]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 64.4% ]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 15,767 ]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 5.3% ]		

Nevada

3.3%

United States

6.2%



**Background Information\***

Population under age 18	[ 278,755 ]	Percent population under age 18	[ 25.1% ]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[ \$42,809 ]
Minority population under age 18	[ 9,286 ]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[ 3.3% ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[ 40.7% ]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 5,501 ]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 1.8% ]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[ 72.8% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[ 17,086 ]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[ 66.9% ]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[ 9.9% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[ 61,813 ]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[ 83.0% ]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[ 6.2% ]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 63,016 ]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[ 62.5% ]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[ 0.5% ]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 194,498 ]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 69.7% ]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 8,111 ]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 3.0% ]		

New Hampshire | 01

United States | 67%

Indicators*	Percent change over time		Trend data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1991	
Percent low birth-weight babies	2		State: 5.0 National: 6.8	4.9 7.1	[ 3 ]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	35		State: 9.3 National: 10.6	6.1 8.9	[ 2 ]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	17		State: 22.9 National: 33.8	18.9 30.7	[ 1 ]
Percent of all births that are to single teens	19		State: 4.6 National: 7.5	5.4 9.0	[ 1 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	5		State: 75 National: 305	79 457	[ 4 ]
Percent graduating from high school on time	2		State: 76.1 National: 71.6	74.3 68.8	[ 20 ]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	58		State: 2.7 National: 5.3	4.2 5.0	[ 20 ]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	15		State: 62.5 National: 62.8	52.9 71.1	[ 9 ]
Percent children in poverty	8		State: 8.0 National: 20.8	8.7 20.0	[ 1 ]
Percent children in single parent families	27		State: 15.4 National: 22.7	19.5 25.1	[ 7 ]

*National Rank is based on most recent available data*

W O R S E: Bars indicate national change. B E T T E R: Bars indicate state change.

\* Percentages and Data Sources: F-15

**Background Information\***

Population under age 18	[ 1,799,462 ]	Percent population under age 18	[ 23.5% ]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[ \$16,900 ]
Minority population under age 18	[ 510,170 ]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[ 32.8% ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[ 26.8% ]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 245,795 ]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 19.4% ]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[ 68.4% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[ 219,137 ]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[ 55.9% ]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[ 8.4% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[ 369,876 ]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[ 75.2% ]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[ 12.2% ]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 325,227 ]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[ 51.7% ]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[ 0.8% ]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 1,086,561 ]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 60.4% ]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 65,756 ]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 3.7% ]		

New Jersey **4.9%**  
United States **6.2%**



New Jersey

National Composite Rank [ 21 ]

National Rank

Trend data

National Rank is based on most recent available data

Percent change over time

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators\*

Indicators*	1985-1991	1985	1991	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	8	6.8	7.4	[ 33 ]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18	10.6	8.7	[ 24 ]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	16	33.8	30.7	[ 10 ]
Percent of all births that are to single teens	6	7.5	7.0	[ 10 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	10	646	710	[ 48 ]
Percent graduating from high school on time	2	78.3	79.5	[ 8 ]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	3	5.3	5.0	[ 23 ]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	15	62.8	71.1	[ 3 ]
Percent children in poverty	17	20.8	20.0	[ 10 ]
Percent children in single-parent families	5	22.7	23.8	[ 30 ]

Patterns of bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

See Indicators and Data Sources, page 155





**Background Information**

Population under age 18	[ +16,741 ]	Percent population under age 18	[ 29.5% ]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[ \$27,028 ]
Minority population under age 18	[ 26,611 ]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[ 59.9% ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[ 27.3% ]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 9,179 ]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 29.5% ]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[ 61.3% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[ 56,719 ]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[ 55.9% ]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[ 21.3% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[ 75,975 ]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[ 70.8% ]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[ 24.0% ]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 78,910 ]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[ 52.2% ]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[ 3.7% ]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 251,001 ]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 56.9% ]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 19,711 ]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 4.1% ]		

New Mexico **4.5%**  
United States **6.2%**

New Mexico

U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

**National Rank**

**Trend data**

*National Rank is based on most recent available data*

**Percent change over time**

**W O R S E      B E T T E R**

1991

1985

Indicators\*  
Percent low birth-weight babies  
1985-1991

State National  
7.1 7.1  
6.8 7.1

[ 27 ]

Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  
1985-1991

State National  
10.6 8.1  
10.6 8.9

[ 18 ]

Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)  
1985-1991

State National  
50.1 36.9  
33.8 30.7

[ 46 ]

Percent of all births that are to single teens  
1985-1991

State National  
8.9 12.2  
7.5 9.0

[ 47 ]

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)  
1985-1991

State National  
258 357  
305 457

[ 33 ]

Percent graduating from high school on time  
1985-1991

State National  
73.8 57.0  
71.6 68.8

[ 48 ]

Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19  
1985-1991

State National  
8.0 6.8  
5.3 5.0

[ 47 ]

Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)  
1985-1991

State National  
101.7 94.0  
62.8 71.1

[ 45 ]

Percent children in poverty  
1985-1991

State National  
27.9 28.7  
20.8 20.0

[ 48 ]

Percent children in single parent families  
1985-1991

State National  
21.7 22.8  
22.7 25.1

[ 25 ]

*■ Patterned bars indicate national change*

*\* See Data Profile, and Data Sources, page 155*

**Background information\***

Population under age 18	[ 1,259,549 ]	Percent population under age 18	[ 23.7% ]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[ \$35,099 ]
Minority population under age 18	[ 1,601,623 ]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[ 37.6% ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[ 24.5% ]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 700,788 ]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 23.3% ]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[ 85.1% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[ 548,917 ]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[ 52.5% ]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[ 9.1% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[ 795,303 ]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[ 71.9% ]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[ 19.4% ]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 700,027 ]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[ 77.9% ]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[ 1.2% ]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 2,367,594 ]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 55.4% ]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 198,263 ]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 1.7% ]		

New York **12.8%**  
United States **6.2%**

Indicators*	Percent change over time		Trend data		National Rank <small>National Rank is based on most recent available data</small>
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1991	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1991	13		State: 7.0 National: 6.8	7.9 7.1	[ 39 ]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1985-1991		13	State: 10.8 National: 10.6	9.4 8.9	[ 34 ]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children) 1985-1991		0	State: 30.3 National: 33.8	30.2 30.7	[ 23 ]
Percent of all births that are to single teens 1985-1991		0	State: 7.5 National: 7.5	7.5 9.0	[ 13 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths) 1985-1991	52		State: 632 National: 305	963 457	[ 50 ]
Percent graduating from high school on time 1985-1991	8		State: 64.2 National: 71.6	59.1 68.8	[ 47 ]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19 1985-1991		5	State: 5.4 National: 5.3	5.1 5.0	[ 31 ]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens) 1985-1991	38		State: 44.7 National: 62.8	61.5 71.1	[ 15 ]
Percent children in poverty 1985-1991		3	State: 23.2 National: 20.8	22.5 20.0	[ 38 ]
Percent children in single-parent families 1985-1991		6	State: 28.1 National: 22.7	29.8 25.1	[ 46 ]

\* Data sources in Data Sources page 155. ■ Solid bars indicate national change.



**Background Information**

Population under age 18	[ 1,606,149 ]	Percent population under age 18	[ 24.2% ]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[ \$30,337 ]
Minority population under age 18	[ 510,199 ]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[ 31.8% ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[ 37.1% ]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 51,382 ]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 1.7% ]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[ 55.8% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[ 261,942 ]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[ 66.8% ]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[ 13.1% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[ 379,650 ]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[ 80.3% ]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[ 1.1% ]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 335,319 ]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[ 61.5% ]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[ 1.1% ]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 1,086,802 ]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 67.6% ]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 76,511 ]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 4.8% ]		

North Carolina **2.6%**

United States **6.2%**

# North Carolina

# NC

National Composite Rank [ 40 ]

## National Rank

*National Rank is based on most recent available data*

## Trend data

## Percent change over time

### W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*	1985-1991	1985	1991	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	7	State 7.9 National 6.8	8.4 7.1	[ 44 ]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8	State 11.8 National 10.6	10.8 8.9	[ 45 ]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	0	State 35.7 National 33.8	35.7 30.7	[ 44 ]
Percent of all births that are to single teens	30	State 8.8 National 7.5	11.5 9.0	[ 43 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	118	State 173 National 305	379 457	[ 36 ]
Percent graduating from high school on time	5	State 70.7 National 71.6	67.3 68.8	[ 39 ]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1	State 4.9 National 5.3	4.8 5.0	[ 26 ]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	3	State 70.2 National 62.8	72.3 71.1	[ 28 ]
Percent children in poverty	8	State 20.6 National 20.8	18.9 20.0	[ 30 ]
Percent children in single-parent families	13	State 23.1 National 22.7	26.1 25.1	[ 37 ]

▨ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

\* See Descriptions and Data Sources, page 155.



Population under age 18 [ 175,385 ]

Percent population under age 18 [ 27.5% ]

Median income of families with children in 1991 [ \$33,878 ]

**Background information\***

Minority population under age 18 [ 15,824 ]

Percent population under age 18 that is minority [ 9.0% ]

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991 [ 4.6% ]

Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home [ 3,456 ]

Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home [ 2.7% ]

AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993 [ 68.1% ]

Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6 [ 28,295 ]

Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force [ 69.1% ]

Percent of children without health insurance in 1991 [ 6.4% ]

Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17 [ 34,667 ]

Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force [ 79.4% ]

Percent of children living in overcrowded housing [ 7.1% ]

Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force [ 37,549 ]

Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force [ 64.5% ]

Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities [ 0.6% ]

Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force [ 121,613 ]

Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force [ 60.2% ]

Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods

Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent [ 14,140 ]

Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent [ 2.1% ]

North Dakota 2.1%

United States 6.2%

# North Dakota

# ND

National Composite Rank [ 2 ]

## Percent change over time

## Trend data

National Rank is based on most recent available data

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend data		National Rank
	1985-1991	1991	1985	1991	1985	1991	
Percent low birth-weight babies	2		State: 4.9 National: 6.8	4.8	State: 4.9 National: 6.8	4.8	[ 2 ]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5		State: 8.5 National: 10.6	8.1	State: 8.5 National: 10.6	8.1	[ 18 ]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	21		State: 28.7 National: 33.8	22.6	State: 28.7 National: 33.8	22.6	[ 5 ]
Percent of all births that are to single teens	60		State: 4.1 National: 7.5	6.6	State: 4.1 National: 7.5	6.6	[ 4 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	12		State: 52 National: 305	59	State: 52 National: 305	59	[ 2 ]
Percent graduating from high school on time	6		State: 90.5 National: 71.6	85.6	State: 90.5 National: 71.6	85.6	[ 3 ]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	13		State: 2.4 National: 5.3	2.1	State: 2.4 National: 5.3	2.1	[ 1 ]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	11		State: 53.8 National: 62.8	60.0	State: 53.8 National: 62.8	60.0	[ 14 ]
Percent children in poverty	5		State: 16.3 National: 20.8	15.5	State: 16.3 National: 20.8	15.5	[ 19 ]
Percent children in single-parent families	37		State: 10.6 National: 22.7	14.4	State: 10.6 National: 22.7	14.4	[ 1 ]

▨ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports





**Background Information\***

Population under age 18	[ 2,799,744 ]	Percent population under age 18	[ 25.8% ]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[ \$35,768 ]
Minority population under age 18	[ 148,655 ]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[ 16.0% ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[ 30.6% ]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 100,589 ]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 5.0% ]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[ 64.2% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[ 377,833 ]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[ 57.7% ]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[ 7.5% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[ 556,327 ]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[ 72.9% ]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[ 6.8% ]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 502,792 ]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[ 53.2% ]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[ 0.9% ]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 1,677,613 ]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 59.8% ]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 95,782 ]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 3.4% ]		

Ohio [ 8.1% ]

United States [ 6.2% ]

National Composite Rank [ 25 ]

**National Rank**

*National Rank is based on most recent available data*

**Trend data**

**Percent change over time**


**W O R S E B E T T E R**

**Indicators\***

Indicators*	1985-1991	1985	1991	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	14	State: 6.6 National: 6.8	7.5 7.1	[ 35 ]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9	State: 10.3 National: 10.6	9.4 8.9	[ 34 ]
Child death rate (per 100,000 children)	8	State: 29.7 National: 33.8	27.2 30.7	[ 14 ]
Percent of all births that are to single teens	31	State: 8.1 National: 7.5	10.6 9.0	[ 40 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	74	State: 184 National: 305	320 457	[ 23 ]
Percent graduating from high school on time	4	State: 77.4 National: 71.6	74.1 68.8	[ 21 ]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	5	State: 4.0 National: 5.3	3.8 5.0	[ 19 ]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	8	State: 50.6 National: 62.8	54.8 71.1	[ 10 ]
Percent children in pov	10	State: 19.2 National: 20.8	17.3 20.0	[ 25 ]
Percent children in single-parent families	9	State: 20.6 National: 22.7	22.5 25.1	[ 24 ]

\* Shaded bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Source: *Indicators and Data Sources, page 155*

Population under age 18	[ 837,007 ]	Percent population under age 18	[ 26.6% ]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[ \$28,154 ]
Minority population under age 18	[ 214,143 ]	Percent popu. in under age 18 that is minority	[ 25.6% ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[ 36.0% ]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 28,351 ]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 4.6% ]	AEDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[ 62.7% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[ 113,617 ]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[ 59.0% ]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[ 20.3% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[ 170,437 ]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[ 74.4% ]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[ 15.6% ]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 146,861 ]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[ 54.1% ]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[ 0.7% ]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 508,984 ]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 60.8% ]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 35,890 ]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 4.3% ]		

\* Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

**National Rank**

*National Rank is based on most recent available data*

**Trend data**

**Percent change over time**

**W O R S E B E T T E R**

**Indicators\***

[ 21 ]

[ 37 ]

[ 38 ]

[ 35 ]

[ 27 ]

[ 18 ]

[ 48 ]

[ 40 ]

[ 35 ]

[ 19 ]

1985 1991  
State 6.4  
National 6.8

1985 1991  
State 10.9  
National 10.6

1985 1991  
State 41.6  
National 33.8

1985 1991  
State 6.8  
National 7.5

1985 1991  
State 165  
National 305

1985 1991  
State 72.6  
National 71.6

1985 1991  
State 9.2  
National 5.3

1985 1991  
State 79.0  
National 62.8

1985 1991  
State 18.8  
National 20.8

1985 1991  
State 20.4  
National 22.7

Percent low birth-weight babies  
1985-1991

Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  
1985-1991

Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)  
1985-1991

Percent of all births that are to single teens  
1985-1991

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)  
1985-1991

Percent graduating from high school on time  
1985-1991

Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19  
1985-1991

Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)  
1985-1991

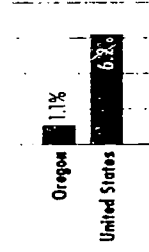
Percent children in poverty  
1985-1991

Percent children in single-parent families  
1985-1991

\* See Descriptions and Data Sources, page 155

▨ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Population under age 18	[ 724,130 ]	Percent population under age 18	[ 25.5% ]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[ \$34,723 ]
Minority population under age 18	[ 91,442 ]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[ 12.6% ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[ 37.2% ]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 36,776 ]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 7.0% ]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[ 75.2% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[ 97,601 ]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[ 59.1% ]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[ 12.5% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[ 142,823 ]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[ 76.9% ]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[ 11.9% ]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 132,101 ]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[ 54.3% ]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[ 0.6% ]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 449,247 ]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 62.0% ]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 33,177 ]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 4.6% ]		



\* Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

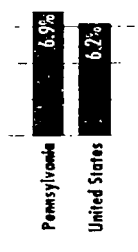
Indicators*	Percent change over time		Trend data		National Rank <small>National Rank is based on most recent available data</small>
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1991	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1991	4		State 5.1 National 6.8	4.9 7.1	[ 3 ]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1985-1991	26		State 9.9 National 10.6	7.3 8.9	[ 7 ]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children) 1985-1991	5		State 29.3 National 33.8	27.9 30.7	[ 18 ]
Percent of all births that are to single teens 1985-1991	41		State 6.0 National 7.5	8.5 9.0	[ 28 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths) 1985-1991	19		State 234 National 305	280 457	[ 20 ]
Percent graduating from high school on time 1985-1991	7		State 74.7 National 71.6	69.7 68.8	[ 31 ]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19 1985-1991	19		State 3.6 National 5.3	4.2 5.0	[ 20 ]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens) 1985-1991	7		State 73.3 National 62.8	68.2 71.1	[ 23 ]
Percent children in poverty 1985-1991	19		State 17.8 National 20.8	14.3 20.0	[ 15 ]
Percent children in single-parent families 1985-1991	0		State 21.6 National 22.7	21.6 25.1	[ 18 ]

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

See Population and Data Sources, page 155



Population under age 18	[ 2,794,810 ]	Percent population under age 18	[ 23.5% ]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[ \$35,652 ]
Minority population under age 18	[ 444,116 ]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[ 15.9% ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[ 36.5% ]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 136,203 ]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 6.8% ]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[ 69.2% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[ 373,297 ]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[ 56.4% ]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[ 7.4% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[ 558,419 ]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[ 73.3% ]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[ 7.2% ]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 494,654 ]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[ 51.9% ]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[ 0.9% ]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 1,654,671 ]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 59.2% ]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 100,727 ]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 3.6% ]		

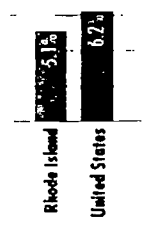


\* Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.





Population under age 18	[ 225,690 ]	Percent population under age 18	[ 22.5% ]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[ \$36,981 ]
Minority population under age 18	[ 34,694 ]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[ 15.4% ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[ 24.3% ]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 25,970 ]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 16.3% ]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[ 79.8% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[ 53,629 ]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[ 59.2% ]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[ 6.5% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[ 48,657 ]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[ 78.8% ]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[ 9.4% ]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 43,649 ]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[ 54.4% ]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[ 0.7% ]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 143,436 ]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 63.5% ]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 6,746 ]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 3.0% ]		



\* Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

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**Rhode Island**

National Composite Rank [ 13 ]

**National Rank**

*National Rank is based on most recent available data*

**Trend data**

1985 1991

**Percent change over time**

W O R S E B E T T E R

**Indicators\***

1985-1991

Percent low birth-weight babies

State 6.3  
National 6.8

[ 16 ]

1985-1991  
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

State 8.2  
National 10.6

[ 16 ]

1985-1991  
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)

State 23.5  
National 33.8

[ 12 ]

1985-1991  
Percent of all births that are to single teens

State 7.2  
National 7.5

[ 25 ]

1985-1991  
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)

State 301  
National 305

[ 44 ]

1985-1991  
Percent graduating from high school on time

State 69.7  
National 71.6

[ 34 ]

1985-1991  
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19

State 5.0  
National 5.3

[ 4 ]

1985-1991  
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)

State 38.7  
National 62.8

[ 4 ]

1985-1991  
Percent children in poverty

State 18.1  
National 20.8

[ 13 ]

1985-1991  
Percent children in single-parent families

State 22.5  
National 22.7

[ 13 ]

\*No. Indicators and Data Sources, page 155  
Patterned bars indicate national change  
Solid bars indicate state change



Population under age 18	[ 920,207 ]	Percent population under age 18	[ 26.40% ]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[ \$30,512 ]
Minority population under age 18	[ 365,577 ]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[ 39.70% ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[ 31.9% ]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 23,346 ]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 3.50% ]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[ 51.0% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[ 144,048 ]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[ 66.50% ]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[ 14.2% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[ 199,316 ]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[ 78.00% ]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[ 14.9% ]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 188,581 ]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[ 61.50% ]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[ 1.8% ]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 609,135 ]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 66.10% ]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 47,148 ]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 5.10% ]		



\* Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

National Composite Rank [ 44 ]

**National Rank**

*National Rank is based on most recent available data*

**Trend data**

**Percent change over time**

**Indicators\***

**W O R S E B E T T E R**

1985 1991

Percent low birth-weight babies  
1985-1991

State 8.6  
National 6.8

[ 48 ]

Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  
1985-1991

State 14.2  
National 10.6

[ 47 ]

Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)  
1985-1991

State 37.9  
National 33.8

[ 31 ]

Percent of all births that are to single teens  
1985-1991

State 10.7  
National 7.5

[ 48 ]

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)  
1985-1991

State 127  
National 305

[ 18 ]

Percent graduating from high school on time  
1985-1991

State 63.6  
National 71.6

[ 46 ]

Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19  
1985-1991

State 6.8  
National 5.3

[ 22 ]

Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)  
1985-1991

State 71.1  
National 62.8

[ 41 ]

Percent children in poverty  
1985-1991

State 24.7  
National 20.8

[ 41 ]

Percent children in single-parent families  
1985-1991

State 26.4  
National 22.7

[ 38 ]

▨ Positive bars indicate national change ▣ Solid bars indicate state change

\* S. D. Footnotes and Data Sources, page 155

Population under age 18	[ 198,462 ]	Percent population under age 18	[ 28.9% ]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[ \$31,587 ]
Minority population under age 18	[ 27,548 ]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[ 13.9% ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[ 42.0% ]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 5,849 ]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 4.1% ]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[ 66.3% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[ 31,934 ]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[ 71.3% ]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[ 11.8% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[ 37,984 ]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[ 81.8% ]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[ 11.6% ]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 43,328 ]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[ 65.0% ]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[ 1.5% ]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 139,725 ]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 70.2% ]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 6,751 ]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 3.4% ]		



\* Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

Indicators*	Percent change over time		Trend data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1991	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1991	2		State: 5.5 National: 6.8	5.4 7.1	[ 7 ]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1985-1991	5		State: 9.9 National: 10.6	9.4 8.9	[ 34 ]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children) 1985-1991	28		State: 27.9 National: 33.8	35.8 30.7	[ 45 ]
Percent of all births that are to single teens 1985-1991	43		State: 5.8 National: 7.5	8.2 9.0	[ 20 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths) 1985-1991	16		State: 97 National: 305	112 457	[ 8 ]
Percent graduating from high school on time 1985-1991	6		State: 83.7 National: 71.6	78.3 68.8	[ 10 ]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19 1985-1991	30		State: 6.0 National: 5.3	3.0 5.0	[ 9 ]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens) 1985-1991	7		State: 66.0 National: 62.8	70.6 71.1	[ 25 ]
Percent children in poverty 1985-1991	19		State: 21.1 National: 20.8	17.1 20.0	[ 23 ]
Percent children in single-parent families 1985-1991	44		State: 14.1 National: 22.7	20.3 25.1	[ 10 ]

National Rank is based on most recent available data

\* See Descriptions and Data Sources, page 155. **234** Percent and bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.



Population under age 18	[ 1,216,604 ]	Percent population under age 18	[ 24.9% ]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[ \$27,989 ]				
Minority population under age 18	[ 273,084 ]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[ 22.4% ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[ 29.0% ]				
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 28,694 ]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 3.2% ]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[ 49.9% ]				
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[ 181,078 ]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[ 62.9% ]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[ 11.7% ]				
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[ 269,968 ]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[ 74.5% ]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[ 10.8% ]				
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 230,300 ]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[ 57.6% ]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[ 1.4% ]				
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 62,490 ]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 62.7% ]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods					
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 53,829 ]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 4.4% ]	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Tennessee</td> <td>7.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>United States</td> <td>6.2%</td> </tr> </table>		Tennessee	7.3%	United States	6.2%
Tennessee	7.3%								
United States	6.2%								

\* Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

**National Rank**

**Trend data**

**Percent change over time**

*National Rank is based on most recent available data*

**Indicators\***

**W O R S E**

**B E T T E R**

1985

1991

1985-1991

Percent low birth-weight babies

12

State  
National

7.9  
6.8

[ 47 ]

1985-1991

Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

12

State  
National

11.4  
10.6

[ 39 ]

1985-1991

Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)

15

State  
National

41.1  
33.8

[ 39 ]

1985-1991

Percent of all births that are to single teens

26

State  
National

9.0  
7.5

[ 42 ]

1985-1991

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)

42

State  
National

235  
305

[ 25 ]

1985-1991

Percent graduating from high school on time

4

State  
National

66.1  
71.6

[ 37 ]

1985-1991

Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19

20

State  
National

7.2  
5.3

[ 37 ]

1985-1991

Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)

21

State  
National

67.3  
62.8

[ 38 ]

1985-1991

Percent children in poverty

4

State  
National

26.8  
20.8

[ 46 ]

1985-1991

Percent children in single-parent families

33

State  
National

24.5  
22.7

[ 49 ]

\* See Data Sources and Data Sources, page 155. ■ Solid bars indicate national change. ▨ Solid bars indicate state change.





Population under age 18	[ 4,835,839 ]	Percent population under age 18	[ 28.5% ]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[ \$30,596 ]
Minority population under age 18	[ 2,364,009 ]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[ 48.9% ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[ 29.7% ]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 974,282 ]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 28.2% ]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[ 49.4% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[ 675,110 ]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[ 58.2% ]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[ 22.5% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[ 861,999 ]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[ 72.1% ]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[ 24.8% ]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 886,056 ]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[ 53.3% ]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[ 1.8% ]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 2,819,313 ]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 58.3% ]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 216,707 ]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 4.5% ]		

Texas	4.8%
United States	6.2%

\* Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

**National Rank**

**Trend data**

**Percent change over time**

*National Rank is based on most recent available data*

**Indicators\***

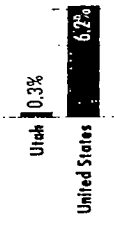
**W O R S E B E T T E R**

Indicators*	Percent change over time		Trend data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1991	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1991	5		State: 6.8 National: 6.8	7.1 7.1	[ 27 ]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1985-1991		21	State: 9.8 National: 10.6	7.7 8.9	[ 14 ]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children) 1985-1991		9	State: 36.3 National: 33.8	32.8 30.7	[ 33 ]
Percent of all births that are to single teens 1985-1991	0		State: 6.3 National: 7.5	6.3 9.0	[ 3 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths) 1985-1991	96		State: 177 National: 305	346 457	[ 30 ]
Percent graduating from high school on time 1985-1991		3	State: 65.1 National: 71.6	67.0 68.8	[ 41 ]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19 1985-1991		29	State: 7.2 National: 5.3	5.1 5.0	[ 31 ]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens) 1985-1991			State: 80.3 National: 62.8	81.1 71.1	[ 37 ]
Percent children in poverty 1985-1991		6	State: 22.7 National: 20.8	24.1 20.0	[ 42 ]
Percent children in single-parent families 1985-1991		10	State: 20.7 National: 22.7	22.8 25.1	[ 25 ]

\* Solid bars indicate state change. Patterned bars indicate national change.



Population under age 18	[ 627,444 ]	Percent population under age 18	[ 36.4% ]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[ \$35,143 ]
Minority population under age 18	[ 60,368 ]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[ 9.6% ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[ 46.5% ]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 25,434 ]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 5.5% ]	AFC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[ 67.4% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[ 76,115 ]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[ 57.0% ]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[ 9.0% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[ 81,456 ]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[ 76.2% ]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[ 13.8% ]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 106,799 ]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[ 52.2% ]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[ 0.5% ]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 372,839 ]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 59.4% ]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 11,651 ]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 2.3% ]		



\* Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

National Composite Rank [ 7 ]

Percent change over time

Trend data

National Rank

National Rank is based on most recent available data

W O R S E

B E T T E R

0332

1985

1991

Indicators\*

Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1991

State 5.7  
National 6.8

[ 16 ]

Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1985-1991

State 9.6  
National 10.6

[ 2 ]

Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children) 1985-1991

State 34.6  
National 33.8

[ 22 ]

Percent of all births that are to single teens 1985-1991

State 3.2  
National 7.5

[ 1 ]

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths) 1985-1991

State 263  
National 305

[ 31 ]

Percent graduating from high school on time 1985-1991

State 79.0  
National 71.6

[ 19 ]

Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19 1985-1991

State 5.8  
National 5.3

[ 35 ]

Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens) 1985-1991

State 65.4  
National 62.8

[ 6 ]

Percent children in poverty 1985-1991

State 14.1  
National 20.8

[ 4 ]

Percent children in single-parent families 1985-1991

State 13.7  
National 22.7

[ 2 ]

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

■ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change



Population under age 18	[ 143,083 ]	Percent population under age 18	[ 25.4% ]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[ \$37,401 ]
Minority population under age 18	[ 3,307 ]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[ 2.3% ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[ 39.8% ]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 3,212 ]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 3.1% ]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[ 82.5% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[ 22,573 ]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[ 66.0% ]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[ 6.8% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[ 31,859 ]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[ 82.2% ]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[ 5.5% ]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 30,707 ]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[ 61.9% ]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[ 0.8% ]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 99,399 ]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 69.2% ]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 4,583 ]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 3.2% ]		

Vermont [ 0.6% ]

United States [ 6.2% ]

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Reports*, *Income, Education, and Health*, *Table 1-15*

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**kids count**

248

249

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

**Vermont**

National Composite Rank [ 3 ]

**National Rank**

**Trend data**

**Percent change over time**

*National Rank is based on most recent available data*

**W O R S E B E T T E R**

**Indicators\***

Indicators*	1985-1991	1985	1991	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	4	State: 6.0 National: 6.8	State: 5.7 National: 7.1	[ 11 ]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	32	State: 8.5 National: 10.6	State: 5.8 National: 8.9	[ 1 ]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	19	State: 25.5 National: 33.8	State: 20.7 National: 30.7	[ 3 ]
Percent of all births that are to single teens	14	State: 5.9 National: 7.5	State: 6.8 National: 9.0	[ 7 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	12	State: 51 National: 305	State: 45 National: 457	[ 1 ]
Percent graduating from high school on time	10	State: 80.9 National: 71.6	State: 72.4 National: 68.8	[ 26 ]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	24	State: 4.8 National: 5.3	State: 3.6 National: 5.0	[ 17 ]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	16	State: 67.4 National: 62.8	State: 56.4 National: 71.1	[ 13 ]
Percent children in poverty	20	State: 16.5 National: 20.8	State: 13.2 National: 20.0	[ 9 ]
Percent children in single-parent families	8	State: 18.2 National: 22.7	State: 19.6 National: 25.1	[ 8 ]

\* Solid bars indicate national change. Dotted bars indicate state change.

See Datasheet and Data Source, page 135



Population under age 18	[ 1,504,738 ]	Percent population under age 18	[ 24.3% ]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[ \$39,217 ]
Minority population under age 18	[ 430,066 ]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[ 28.6% ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[ 28.9% ]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 4,634 ]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 7.0% ]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[ 63.2% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[ 240,627 ]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[ 63.7% ]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[ 12.0% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[ 329,519 ]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[ 77.9% ]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[ 9.0% ]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 310,977 ]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[ 58.8% ]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[ 1.7% ]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 977,264 ]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 65.0% ]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 65,579 ]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 4.1% ]		



\* Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

National Composite Rank [ 24 ]

**National Rank**

**Trend data**

**Percent change over time**

National Rank is based on most recent available data

**Indicators\***

**W O R S E B E T T E R**

1985 1991

Percent low birth-weight babies

1985 1991

3

State 7.0  
National 6.8

7.2  
7.1

[ 29 ]

Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

1985 1991

14

State 11.5  
National 10.6

9.9  
8.9

[ 38 ]

Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)

1985 1991

7

State 29.7  
National 33.8

27.8  
30.7

[ 17 ]

Percent of all births that are to single teens

1985 1991

13

State 7.2  
National 7.5

8.1  
9.0

[ 19 ]

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)

1985 1991

43

State 150  
National 305

214  
457

[ 13 ]

Percent graduating from high school on time

1985 1991

5

State 73.3  
National 71.6

69.5  
68.8

[ 32 ]

Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19

1985 1991

28

State 4.5  
National 5.3

3.3  
5.0

[ 13 ]

Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)

1985 1991

21

State 52.9  
National 62.8

63.9  
71.1

[ 18 ]

Percent children in poverty

1985 1991

6

State 15.3  
National 20.8

14.4  
20.0

[ 16 ]

Percent children in single-parent families

1985 1991

17

State 19.9  
National 22.7

23.3  
25.1

[ 28 ]

\* S. D. Gottman and Data Sources, page 155

■ Patterned bar indicates national change ■ V indicates state change





Population under age 18	[ 1,261,387 ]	Percent population under age 18	[ 25.9% ]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[ \$38,786 ]
Minority population under age 18	[ 223,443 ]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[ 17.7% ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[ 40.7% ]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 78,267 ]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 8.8% ]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[ 79.3% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[ 172,612 ]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[ 57.0% ]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[ 8.0% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[ 239,170 ]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[ 76.1% ]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[ 12.4% ]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 230,702 ]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[ 52.3% ]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[ 0.6% ]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 758,004 ]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 60.2% ]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 54,511 ]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 4.3% ]	Washington	2.4%
				United States	6.2%

\* Statistics are from 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

**National Rank:**

**Trend data**

**Percent change over time**

*National Rank is based on most recent available data*

**W O R S E B E T T E R**

**Indicators\***

Indicators*	1985-1991	1985	1991	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	3	State: 5.3 National: 6.8	5.1 7.1	[ 5 ]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	30	State: 10.7 National: 10.6	7.5 8.9	[ 10 ]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	34	State: 35.7 National: 33.8	23.6 30.7	[ 8 ]
Percent of all births that are to single teens	28	State: 6.0 National: 7.5	7.6 9.0	[ 14 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	106	State: 166 National: 305	342 457	[ 28 ]
Percent graduating from high school on time	8	State: 75.5 National: 71.6	69.8 68.8	[ 30 ]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	102	State: 3.2 National: 5.3	6.6 5.0	[ 45 ]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	9	State: 58.1 National: 62.8	63.1 71.1	[ 17 ]
Percent children in poverty	27	State: 15.9 National: 20.8	12.5 20.0	[ 6 ]
Percent children in single-parent families	2	State: 20.2 National: 22.7	20.7 25.1	[ 11 ]

■ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Population under age 18	[ 443,577 ]	Percent population under age 18	[ 24.7% ]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[ \$25,490 ]
Minority population under age 18	[ 21,497 ]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[ 4.8% ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[ 21.2% ]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 9,129 ]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 2.7% ]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[ 57.1% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[ 45,818 ]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[ 48.4% ]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[ 14.4% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[ 85,771 ]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[ 59.8% ]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[ 7.6% ]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 57,670 ]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[ 44.7% ]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[ 2.5% ]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 220,147 ]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 49.6% ]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 16,242 ]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 3.7% ]	West Virginia	2.9%
				United States	6.2%

\* Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Department and Data Source, page 155.

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**National Rank**

*National Rank is based on most recent available data*

**Trend data**

**Percent change over time**

**W O R S E      B E T T E R**

1985      1991

[ 23 ]

[ 20 ]

[ 25 ]

[ 33 ]

[ 3 ]

[ 10 ]

[ 42 ]

[ 30 ]

[ 47 ]

[ 23 ]

Percent low birth-weight babies

Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)

Percent of all births that are to single teens

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)

Percent graduating from high school on time

Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19

Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)

Percent children in poverty

Percent children in single-parent families

State 6.9  
National 6.8

State 10.7  
National 10.6

State 29.2  
National 33.8

State 7.3  
National 7.5

State 54  
National 305

State 75.1  
National 71.6

State 8.4  
National 5.3

State 70.1  
National 62.8

State 30.7  
National 20.8

State 17.8  
National 22.7

6.8  
7.1

8.2  
8.9

30.7  
30.7

9.8  
9.0

74  
457

78.3  
68.8

6.0  
5.0

73.4  
71.1

26.4  
20.0

22.4  
25.1

Percent change over time: W O R S E (down), B E T T E R (up)

Population under age 18	[ 1,288,982 ]	Percent population under age 18	[ 26.4% ]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[ \$39,399 ]
Minority population under age 18	[ 172,619 ]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[ 13.4% ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[ 47.9% ]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 51,171 ]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 5.5% ]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[ 75.3% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[ 199,176 ]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[ 66.8% ]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[ 6.7% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[ 266,854 ]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[ 81.1% ]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[ 8.2% ]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 271,543 ]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[ 62.1% ]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[ 0.8% ]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 885,552 ]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 68.6% ]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 18,171 ]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 3.0% ]		

Wisconsin **5.1%**  
United States **6.2%**

U.S. Census Bureau, *Population in the United States: 1990*, Statistical Tables, *Table 100-1*, *U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, 1991*

National Composite Rank [ 11 ]

**National Rank**

*National Rank is based on most recent available data.*

**Trend data**

**Percent change over time**

**W O R S E      B E T T E R**

1985      1991

**Indicators\***

Percent low birth-weight babies  
1985-1991

State 5.3  
National 6.8

[ 18 ]

Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  
1985-1991

State 9.1  
National 10.6

[ 21 ]

Child death rate: Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)  
1985-1991

State 27.8  
National 33.8

[ 21 ]

Percent of all births that are to single teens  
1985-1991

State 6.8  
National 7.5

[ 25 ]

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)  
1985-1991

State 235  
National 305

[ 29 ]

Percent graduating from high school on time  
1985-1991

State 85.3  
National 71.6

[ 7 ]

Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19  
1985-1991

State 4.7  
National 5.3

[ 2 ]

Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)  
1985-1991

State 55.0  
National 62.8

[ 16 ]

Percent children in poverty  
1985-1991

State 16.3  
National 20.8

[ 8 ]

Percent children in single parent families  
1985-1991

State 20.4  
National 22.7

[ 14 ]

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health and Medical Examination Survey, 1985-1991.

Population under age 18	[ 135,525 ]	Percent population under age 18	[ 29.9% ]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[ \$35,832 ]
Minority population under age 18	[ 15,851 ]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[ 11.7% ]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[ 38.6% ]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 3,940 ]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[ 3.9% ]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[ 62.0% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[ 17,884 ]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[ 60.7% ]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[ 9.4% ]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[ 26,620 ]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[ 77.2% ]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[ 8.4% ]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 24,475 ]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[ 57.0% ]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[ 0.6% ]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 87,171 ]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[ 64.5% ]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 4,150 ]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[ 3.1% ]	Wyoming	0.2%
				United States	6.2%

\* Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

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# Wyoming

WY

National Composite Rank [ 12 ]

## Percent change over time

## Trend data

## National Rank

National Rank is based on most recent available data

### Indicators\*

### W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*	1985-1991	1985	1991	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	1	State: 7.1 National: 6.8	7.0 7.1	[ 26 ]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	35	State: 12.2 National: 10.6	7.9 8.9	[ 15 ]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	29	State: 44.7 National: 33.8	31.8 30.7	[ 27 ]
Percent of all births that are to single teens	68	State: 4.9 National: 7.5	8.2 9.0	[ 20 ]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	26	State: 69 National: 305	87 457	[ 5 ]
Percent graduating from high school on time	6	State: 80.9 National: 71.6	85.7 68.8	[ 2 ]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	41	State: 5.9 National: 5.3	3.5 5.0	[ 15 ]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	6	State: 100.0 National: 62.8	105.6 71.1	[ 49 ]
Percent children in poverty	14	State: 14.7 National: 20.8	12.6 20.0	[ 7 ]
Percent children in single-parent families	22	State: 14.5 National: 22.7	17.7 25.1	[ 6 ]

\*No. Patterns and Data Sources, page 155  
 # Patterns and Data Sources, page 155  
 ■ Solid bars indicate national change

270

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# Appendices



My mother, she has never given up,  
and it shows me that  
no matter how hard you're going through something,  
you can't just say, 'Oh, I quit.'

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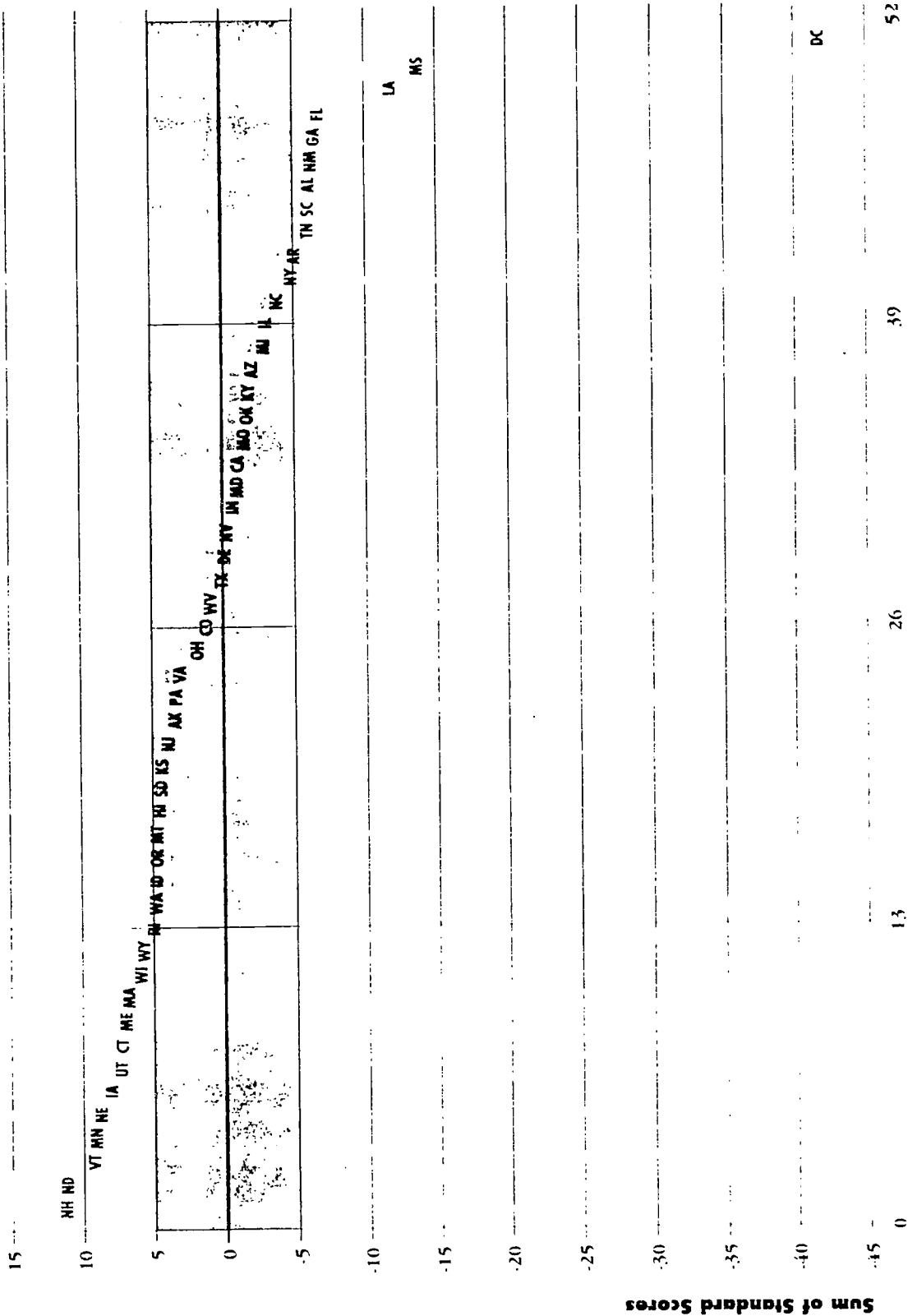
Angelica, 17  
Dallas, TX

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# KIDS COUNT Standard Scores and National Rankings

This chart assists readers in comparing states' performance based on the ten KIDS COUNT measures of child well-being. In addition to showing whether a state ranks higher or lower overall than another state, this chart shows the distance among states based on the sum of their standard scores. If a state had the exact state mean on each indicator, then the sum of the standard scores for that state would be zero.



Sum of Standard Scores

National Composite Rank

274

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274 Kids count

135

Percent low birth-weight babies 1991

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Alaska	47	27	New Mexico	7.1
2	North Dakota	48	27	Texas	7.1
3	New Hampshire	49	29	Kentucky	7.2
3	Oregon	49	29	Nevada	7.2
5	Washington	5.1	29	Virginia	7.2
6	Minnesota	5.3	32	Pennsylvania	7.3
7	Maine	5.4	33	Florida	7.4
7	South Dakota	5.4	33	New Jersey	7.4
9	Montana	5.6	35	Missouri	7.5
9	Nebraska	5.6	35	Ohio	7.5
11	Iowa	5.7	37	Illinois	7.8
11	Vermont	5.7	37	Michigan	7.8
13	California	5.8	39	Delaware	7.9
13	Idaho	5.8	39	New York	7.9
15	Massachusetts	5.9	41	Maryland	8.1
16	Rhode Island	6.0	42	Arkansas	8.2
16	Utah	6.0	42	Colorado	8.2
18	Wisconsin	6.1	44	North Carolina	8.4
19	Kansas	6.2	45	Georgia	8.6
20	Arizona	6.4	46	Alabama	8.7
21	Oklahoma	6.6	47	Tennessee	8.8
22	Indiana	6.7	48	South Carolina	9.2
23	Hawaii	6.8	49	Louisiana	9.4
23	West Virginia	6.8	50	Mississippi	9.7
25	Connecticut	6.9	51	District of Columbia	15.4
26	Wyoming	7.0			

This chart lists the states in rank order by each of the ten KIDS COUNT indicators based on the most recent data available. This chart allows the reader to compare the relative performance of states on each individual measure. The highest best rank is one (1), the lowest worst rank is fifty one (51). Whenever there is a tie of two or more states, each state is assigned the same higher better rank.

Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1991

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Vermont	5.8	26	Alaska	8.9
2	New Hampshire	6.1	26	Kentucky	8.9
2	Utah	6.1	29	Florida	9.0
4	Massachusetts	6.6	30	Indiana	9.1
5	Maine	6.7	30	Pennsylvania	9.1
6	Montana	7.0	32	Maryland	9.2
7	Oregon	7.3	32	Nevada	9.2
8	Hawaii	7.4	34	Ohio	9.4
8	Connecticut	7.4	34	New York	9.4
10	Missouri	7.5	34	South Dakota	9.4
10	Washington	7.5	37	Oklahoma	9.6
12	California	7.6	38	Virginia	9.9
12	Nebraska	7.6	39	Tennessee	10.0
14	Texas	7.7	40	Arkansas	10.2
15	Wyoming	7.9	40	Missouri	10.2
16	Rhode Island	8.0	42	Michigan	10.4
16	Iowa	8.0	43	Louisiana	10.5
18	New Mexico	8.1	44	Illinois	10.7
18	North Dakota	8.1	45	North Carolina	10.8
20	West Virginia	8.2	46	Alabama	11.2
21	Wisconsin	8.3	47	South Carolina	11.3
22	Colorado	8.4	48	Georgia	11.4
23	Arizona	8.6	48	Mississippi	11.4
24	Idaho	8.7	50	Delaware	11.8
24	New Jersey	8.7	51	District of Columbia	21.0
26	Kansas	8.9			

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KIDS COUNT

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The Annie E. Casey Foundation

## States in Rank Order by Indicator

Child death rate  
Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)  
1991

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	189	27	Wyoming	318
2	Massachusetts	193	27	Indiana	318
3	Vermont	207	29	Maryland	320
4	Maine	215	30	Michigan	321
5	Hawaii	226	31	South Carolina	324
5	North Dakota	226	31	Montana	324
7	Minnesota	230	33	Texas	328
8	Washington	236	34	Nevada	329
9	Connecticut	237	35	Kansas	335
10	New Jersey	246	36	Arizona	336
11	Delaware	248	36	Illinois	336
12	Rhode Island	254	38	Oklahoma	342
13	Iowa	266	39	Tennessee	349
14	Ohio	272	40	Florida	351
15	Pennsylvania	277	41	Louisiana	353
15	Colorado	277	42	Idaho	355
17	Virginia	278	43	Georgia	356
18	Oregon	279	44	North Carolina	357
19	Nebraska	285	45	South Dakota	358
20	California	289	46	New Mexico	369
21	Wisconsin	295	47	Kentucky	370
22	Utah	297	48	Alabama	376
23	New York	302	49	Mississippi	411
24	Alaska	303	50	Arkansas	443
25	West Virginia	307	51	District of Columbia	554
26	Missouri	311			

Percent of all births that  
are to single teens  
1991

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Utah	5.4	25	Wisconsin	8.3
1	New Hampshire	5.4	28	Oregon	8.5
3	Texas	6.3	29	Nevada	8.7
4	North Dakota	6.6	30	Pennsylvania	9.0
4	Minnesota	6.6	31	Michigan	9.1
6	Idaho	6.7	32	Kentucky	9.3
7	Vermont	6.8	33	West Virginia	9.8
7	Massachusetts	6.8	34	Delaware	9.9
9	Connecticut	6.9	35	Oklahoma	10.0
10	Alaska	7.0	36	Florida	10.2
10	New Jersey	7.0	37	Missouri	10.3
12	Nebraska	7.3	37	Indiana	10.3
13	New York	7.5	39	Illinois	10.5
14	Washington	7.6	40	Ohio	10.6
15	Iowa	7.8	41	Arizona	11.1
15	Hawaii	7.8	42	Tennessee	11.3
17	Colorado	8.0	43	North Carolina	11.5
17	California	8.0	44	Arkansas	11.9
19	Virginia	8.1	45	Georgia	12.0
20	Wyoming	8.2	45	Alabama	12.0
20	Maine	8.2	47	New Mexico	12.2
20	Maryland	8.2	48	South Carolina	12.4
20	Kansas	8.2	49	Louisiana	13.3
20	South Dakota	8.2	50	Mississippi	16.2
25	Rhode Island	8.3	51	District of Columbia	16.5
25	Montana	8.3			

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate  
Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)  
1991

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Vermont	45	27	Oklahoma	339
2	North Dakota	59	28	Washington	342
3	West Virginia	74	29	Wisconsin	343
4	New Hampshire	79	30	Texas	346
5	Wyoming	87	31	Utah	347
6	Montana	88	32	Idaho	352
7	Maine	107	33	New Mexico	357
8	South Dakota	112	34	Pennsylvania	367
9	Nebraska	114	35	Michigan	373
10	Iowa	157	36	North Carolina	379
11	Alabama	190	37	Indiana	421
12	Minnesota	196	38	Delaware	459
13	Virginia	214	39	Connecticut	460
13	Alaska	214	40	Louisiana	483
15	Hawaii	248	41	Colorado	489
16	Arkansas	249	42	Massachusetts	493
17	Mississippi	255	43	Arizona	506
18	South Carolina	258	44	Rhode Island	542
18	Kentucky	258	45	Missouri	558
20	Oregon	280	46	Maryland	620
21	Georgia	285	47	California	645
24	Nevada	307	48	New Jersey	710
23	Ohio	320	49	Florida	757
24	Kansas	322	50	New York	963
25	Illinois	334	51	District of Columbia	1,437
25	Tennessee	334			

Percent graduating from high school on time 1991

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Minnesota	88.3	27	Alaska	72.3
2	Wyoming	85.7	28	Missouri	71.0
3	North Dakota	85.6	29	Maryland	70.4
4	Montana	85.5	30	Washington	69.8
5	Nebraska	84.0	31	Oregon	69.7
6	Connecticut	81.8	32	Virginia	69.5
7	Wisconsin	79.9	33	Michigan	69.4
8	New Jersey	79.5	34	Rhode Island	69.3
9	Iowa	79.4	35	Kentucky	69.0
10	South Dakota	78.3	36	Delaware	68.9
10	West Virginia	78.3	37	Tennessee	68.7
12	Massachusetts	77.5	38	Arizona	68.2
13	Kansas	77.2	39	North Carolina	67.3
14	Arkansas	76.7	39	Alabama	67.3
15	Maine	76.3	41	Texas	67.0
16	Idaho	75.7	42	Hawaii	65.1
17	Pennsylvania	75.4	43	Georgia	62.7
18	Oklahoma	74.9	44	California	61.9
19	Utah	74.7	45	Mississippi	61.0
20	New Hampshire	74.3	46	South Carolina	60.9
21	Ohio	74.1	47	New York	59.1
22	Indiana	73.7	48	New Mexico	57.0
23	Nevada	73.2	49	Florida	56.4
24	Illinois	73.0	50	Louisiana	56.0
25	Colorado	72.5	51	District of Columbia	50.6
26	Vermont	72.4			

Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19 1991

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	North Dakota	2.1	27	Maryland	4.9
2	Wisconsin	2.2	28	Alabama	5.0
3	Kansas	2.3	28	Arkansas	5.0
4	Rhode Island	2.5	28	Alaska	5.0
5	Minnesota	2.7	31	Texas	5.1
6	Iowa	2.8	31	New York	5.1
7	Connecticut	2.9	33	Hawaii	5.2
7	Maine	2.9	34	Delaware	5.4
9	South Dakota	3.0	35	Utah	5.5
10	Nebraska	3.1	36	Montana	5.6
10	Massachusetts	3.1	37	Kentucky	5.7
10	Idaho	3.1	37	Tennessee	5.7
13	Virginia	3.3	37	California	5.7
14	Colorado	3.4	40	Illinois	5.8
15	Missouri	3.5	40	Georgia	5.8
15	Wyoming	3.5	42	West Virginia	6.0
17	Vermont	3.6	43	Nevada	6.3
18	Pennsylvania	3.7	44	Florida	6.5
19	Ohio	3.8	45	Washington	6.6
20	New Hampshire	4.2	45	Michigan	6.6
20	Oregon	4.2	47	New Mexico	6.8
22	South Carolina	4.5	48	Oklahoma	7.2
23	Arizona	4.6	48	Mississippi	7.2
23	New Jersey	4.6	50	Louisiana	7.3
25	Indiana	4.7	51	District of Columbia	16.1
26	North Carolina	4.8			

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# States in Rank Order by Indicator

Teen violent death rate  
Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)  
1991

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Hawaii	31.5	27	Maine	71.8
2	Delaware	34.9	28	North Carolina	72.3
3	New Jersey	37.3	29	Montana	72.4
4	Rhode Island	38.1	30	West Virginia	73.4
5	Massachusetts	45.7	31	Kansas	73.8
6	Utah	47.8	32	Illinois	73.9
7	Pennsylvania	49.1	33	Indiana	75.9
8	Minnesota	49.3	34	Michigan	77.0
9	New Hampshire	52.9	35	Georgia	78.0
10	Ohio	54.8	36	California	80.8
11	Nebraska	56.3	37	Texas	81.1
11	Connecticut	56.3	38	Tennessee	81.3
13	Vermont	56.4	39	Arizona	83.5
14	North Dakota	60.0	40	Oklahoma	87.4
15	New York	61.5	41	South Carolina	88.0
16	Wisconsin	62.5	42	Missouri	90.0
17	Washington	63.1	43	Alabama	91.9
18	Virginia	63.9	44	Nevada	93.5
19	Iowa	64.8	45	New Mexico	94.0
20	Idaho	65.5	46	Louisiana	94.8
21	Maryland	66.7	47	Arkansas	95.5
22	Florida	66.9	48	Mississippi	98.6
23	Oregon	68.2	49	Wyoming	105.6
24	Kentucky	70.0	50	Alaska	112.8
25	South Dakota	70.6	51	District of Columbia	778.8
26	Colorado	71.2			

Percent children  
in poverty  
1991

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	8.7	27	Missouri	18.4
2	Connecticut	10.2	28	Minnesota	18.5
3	Delaware	11.7	29	Maine	18.7
4	Utah	12.1	30	North Carolina	18.9
5	Iowa	12.3	30	Indiana	18.9
6	Washington	12.5	32	Michigan	20.5
7	Wyoming	12.6	33	Montana	20.7
8	Wisconsin	12.7	34	Illinois	20.9
9	Vermont	13.2	35	California	21.7
10	New Jersey	13.4	35	Oklahoma	21.7
11	Kansas	13.9	37	Arizona	22.1
11	Alaska	13.9	38	New York	22.5
13	Rhode Island	14.0	39	Florida	22.9
14	Nevada	14.2	40	Kentucky	23.2
15	Oregon	14.3	41	South Carolina	23.9
16	Virginia	14.4	42	Texas	24.1
16	Nebraska	14.4	43	Georgia	24.3
18	Maryland	14.5	44	Alabama	24.6
19	North Dakota	15.5	45	Arkansas	24.9
20	Massachusetts	15.9	46	Tennessee	25.8
21	Pennsylvania	16.2	47	West Virginia	26.4
22	Idaho	17.0	48	New Mexico	28.7
23	South Dakota	17.1	49	District of Columbia	29.5
23	Colorado	17.1	50	Louisiana	32.8
25	Ohio	17.3	51	Mississippi	33.9
26	Hawaii	17.4			

Percent children in  
single-parent families  
1991

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	North Dakota	14.4	25	Texas	22.8
2	Utah	14.8	28	Virginia	23.3
3	Idaho	15.1	29	Arizona	23.7
4	Iowa	16.0	30	New Jersey	23.8
5	Nebraska	16.3	31	California	24.3
6	Wyoming	17.7	32	Kentucky	24.8
7	New Hampshire	19.5	33	Nevada	24.9
8	Vermont	19.6	34	Arkansas	25.8
9	Hawaii	20.2	34	Colorado	25.8
10	South Dakota	20.3	34	Massachusetts	25.8
11	Kansas	20.7	37	North Carolina	26.1
11	Washington	20.7	38	Michigan	27.5
13	Rhode Island	20.8	38	South Carolina	27.5
14	Wisconsin	20.9	40	Indiana	27.7
15	Pennsylvania	21.1	41	Delaware	28.0
16	Connecticut	21.2	41	Maryland	28.0
17	Montana	21.3	43	Illinois	28.4
18	Oregon	21.6	43	Georgia	28.4
19	Oklahoma	21.7	45	Alabama	29.5
19	Maine	21.7	46	New York	29.8
21	Alaska	21.8	47	Florida	30.9
22	Minnesota	21.9	48	Louisiana	31.9
23	West Virginia	22.4	49	Tennessee	32.6
24	Ohio	22.5	50	Mississippi	34.9
25	Missouri	22.8	51	District of Columbia	57.3
25	New Mexico	22.8			



Appendix 3

This chart provides the rate for each of the ten KIDS COUNT indicators for the years between the base year and the most recent year of data and, where possible, the raw data behind the most recent rate. In addition, this chart includes a state's national rank by indicator for each year.

Percent low birth-weight babies	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	Percent of all births that are to single teens	Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)
1985 1986 1988 1989 1991 1996 1998	1985 1986 1988 1989 1991 1996 1998	1985 1986 1988 1989 1991 1996 1998	1985 1986 1988 1989 1991 1996 1998	1985 1986 1988 1989 1991 1996 1998
8.0 8.0 8.0 8.3 8.4 8.7	12.6 13.3 12.2 12.1 12.1 10.8 11.2	36.6 42.0 36.5 36.3 35.2 38.5 37.6	9.9 10.1 10.5 10.6 11.7 11.5 12.0	106 96 88 117 137 178 190
4.9 4.6 4.8 5.0 4.9 4.8 4.7	4.6 4.9 4.7 4.6 4.8 4.6 4.6	36 46 37 38 34 48 48	47 46 47 44 47 45 45	11 10 8 11 11 12 11
2 1 1 5 1 1 1	30 33 34 44 20 42 26	312 deaths	7,526 births	NA
544 births	104 deaths	56.2 47.8 52.9 45.5 45.9 41.4 30.3	4.6 5.0 5.7 5.8 6.3 6.3 7.0	209 217 165 184 199 212 214
6.2 6.2 6.4 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.4	9.7 9.4 9.5 9.7 9.2 8.8 8.6	51 51 51 51 50 49 24	4 5 9 7 6 10	26 26 17 18 15 15 13
19 18 19 20 20 20 20	17 15 20 25 20 23 23	44 deaths	820 births	NA
4,367 births	584 deaths	40.3 45.0 40.7 42.7 39.1 33.0 33.6	8.1 8.5 9.0 9.4 9.5 10.2 11.1	280 288 300 314 382 446 506
8.0 7.6 7.7 8.2 8.3 8.2 8.2	11.6 10.3 10.3 10.7 10.2 9.2 10.2	41 48 45 50 46 35 36	36 36 37 38 36 39 41	38 39 39 38 40 41 43
45 40 39 46 45 44 42	40 28 33 35 34 28 40	269 deaths	7,560 births	NA
2,904 births	363 deaths	42.7 45.3 39.6 39.0 45.0 38.0 44.3	9.6 10.0 10.2 10.6 11.1 11.8 11.9	95 100 108 118 150 200 249
6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.1 5.8 5.8	9.5 8.9 9.0 8.6 8.5 7.9 7.6	45 49 43 42 49 47 50	44 45 45 44 45 47 44	9 11 11 12 13 14 16
16 17 17 15 17 14 13	13 7 14 12 12 9 12	215 deaths	4,206 births	NA
35,465 births	4,653 deaths	33.3 31.9 32.2 31.5 30.5 30.3 28.9	6.5 6.8 6.8 7.2 7.5 7.7 8.0	402 415 431 482 565 625 645
6.8 6.8 6.9 6.9 7.0 7.0 7.1	10.6 10.4 10.1 10.0 9.8 9.2 8.9	29 20 19 23 15 28 20	21 21 19 20 22 20 17	45 45 45 45 47 47 47
292,230 births	36,766 deaths	1,857 deaths	49,011 births	NA
6.8 6.8 6.9 6.9 7.0 7.0 7.1	10.6 10.4 10.1 10.0 9.8 9.2 8.9	33.8 33.7 33.3 33.2 32.4 30.5 30.7	7.5 7.7 7.9 8.2 8.6 8.7 9.0	305 310 319 347 385 429 457
292,230 births	36,766 deaths	15,693 deaths	368,451 births	NA

# Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Year	Percent graduating from high school on time		Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19		Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)		Percent children in poverty		Percent children in single-parent families					
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
1985	64.3	67.4	70.2	74.9	69.0	65.9	67.3	11.1	11.0	8.3	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.0
1986	44	40	36	23	35	39	39	50	50	49	39	42	41	28
1987	39,042 graduates							NA						
1988	64.9	68.3	66.7	65.5	62.2	70.6	72.3	7.7	7.3	5.8	5.0	4.6	5.3	5.0
1989	43	38	42	43	44	30	27	44	44	37	34	26	30	28
1990	5,458 graduates							NA						
1991	66.0	64.7	64.4	61.1	64.9	68.5	68.2	5.0	6.2	5.6	4.6	5.5	5.5	4.6
1985	41	43	46	48	40	35	38	26	41	34	28	38	35	23
1986	31,282 graduates							NA						
1987	77.7	78.0	77.5	77.2	77.0	76.4	76.7	8.2	7.4	6.3	5.9	5.3	5.3	5.0
1988	17	16	18	17	15	19	14	46	45	41	37	35	30	28
1989	25,668 graduates							NA						
1990	66.8	66.7	66.1	65.9	64.4	63.1	61.9	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.5	5.4	5.7
1991	39	42	43	42	42	43	44	14	20	22	21	23	32	37
1985	234,164 graduates							NA						
1986	71.6	71.5	71.5	71.2	69.6	68.7	68.8	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0
1987	2,237,482 graduates							NA						
1988	62.8	68.5	66.5	69.7	69.3	70.9	71.1	20.8	20.5	20.0	19.6	19.5	19.8	20.0
1989	12,199 deaths							NA						
1990	284 deaths							NA						
1991	44 deaths							NA						
1985	73.2	84.6	87.7	74.4	75.5	101.7	91.9	30.8	31.7	31.0	30.4	29.4	26.7	24.6
1986	39	44	46	29	33	48	43	49	50	49	49	49	47	44
1987	284 deaths							NA						
1988	104.9	119.0	85.4	97.5	153.8	96.9	112.8	11.9	12.6	12.4	12.8	14.0	14.5	13.9
1989	51	51	43	48	50	44	50	2	4	4	9	13	16	11
1990	85.4	95.6	83.8	87.0	86.6	75.1	83.5	21.3	20.7	20.0	19.6	20.8	20.8	22.1
1991	47	47	42	44	43	32	39	34	32	31	33	36	33	37
1985	212 deaths							NA						
1986	81.3	75.0	88.4	83.6	94.7	80.7	95.5	28.7	28.4	29.6	28.5	27.6	26.4	24.9
1987	46	28	48	41	47	39	47	47	46	47	48	47	46	45
1988	169 deaths							NA						
1989	23.3	25.4	27.4	27.5	27.4	27.2	25.8	23.5	23.7	23.5	23.1	23.2	22.7	23.7
1990	22.0	21.8	22.1	22.6	22.9	23.6	24.3	22.0	21.8	22.1	22.6	22.9	23.6	24.3
1991	30	24	26	27	26	30	31	30	24	26	27	26	30	31
1985	22.7	23.1	23.5	23.8	24.1	24.7	25.1	22.7	23.1	23.5	23.8	24.1	24.7	25.1
1986	NA							NA						



Appendix 3

Year	Percent low birth-weight babies	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	Percent of all births that are to single teens	Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)
1985	7.7	9.4	32.1	5.9	305
1986	7.7	8.6	32.1	6.2	298
1987	7.9	9.8	31.6	6.8	292
1988	7.8	9.6	25.6	7.4	331
1989	7.8	8.7	28.3	7.4	380
1990	8.0	8.8	28.3	7.5	458
1991	8.2	8.4	25.8	8.0	489
1985	4.2	12	26	14	41
1986	4.3	4	24	17	38
1987	4.0	26	17	17	39
1988	4.1	5	7	17	39
1989	4.1	7	11	17	39
1990	4.2	15	7	17	41
1991	4.2	23	11	17	41
1985	6.6	10.0	23.1	6.6	372
1986	6.7	9.1	30.6	5.5	375
1987	6.7	8.8	24.2	5.5	384
1988	6.9	8.9	27.2	6.7	405
1989	6.6	7.9	24.1	6.9	417
1990	6.6	7.4	21.6	6.9	438
1991	6.9	7.4	23.7	6.9	460
1985	24	21	2	22	43
1986	23	9	14	8	43
1987	24	11	3	15	44
1988	24	17	2	9	44
1989	24	16	2	9	44
1990	24	9	3	9	40
1991	25	8	3	9	39
1985	7.3	14.8	42.7	9.7	272
1986	7.4	11.5	32.0	9.3	250
1987	7.4	11.7	32.5	9.7	265
1988	7.5	11.8	29.7	9.6	269
1989	7.5	10.1	34.8	9.8	360
1990	7.6	11.8	36.8	9.3	446
1991	7.9	11.6	24.8	9.9	459
1985	39	50	45	45	36
1986	23	41	22	43	32
1987	36	45	21	39	31
1988	36	47	11	39	31
1989	37	38	33	34	38
1990	37	50	42	34	41
1991	39	50	11	34	38
1985	13.3	20.8	32.4	16.3	1,008
1986	12.2	21.1	33.3	15.6	993
1987	13.5	19.3	37.7	16.7	1,038
1988	14.3	23.2	41.1	17.2	1,257
1989	15.9	22.9	51.3	16.5	1,413
1990	15.1	21.0	40.9	16.5	1,437
1991	15.4	21.0	55.4	16.5	1,437
1985	51	51	27	51	51
1986	51	51	30	51	51
1987	51	51	39	51	51
1988	51	51	47	51	51
1989	51	51	48	51	51
1990	51	51	51	51	51
1991	51	51	51	51	51
1985	7.5	11.3	42.0	8.4	480
1986	7.7	11.0	40.9	8.8	528
1987	7.7	10.6	42.1	9.2	550
1988	7.7	9.8	37.8	9.6	644
1989	7.4	9.6	36.9	9.9	726
1990	7.4	9.0	35.1	10.2	757
1991	7.4	9.0	35.1	10.2	757
1985	40	36	44	38	47
1986	39	35	43	38	47
1987	39	38	41	36	47
1988	38	34	41	36	49
1989	38	30	41	36	49
1990	34	32	40	36	49
1991	33	29	40	36	49
1985	8.1	12.7	37.1	9.8	145
1986	8.2	12.5	40.2	10.1	122
1987	8.4	12.6	39.8	10.6	139
1988	8.4	12.3	35.9	11.4	176
1989	8.7	11.4	35.6	12.0	239
1990	8.6	11.4	35.9	11.5	289
1991	8.6	11.4	35.6	12.0	285
1985	47	47	37	46	16
1986	47	48	41	46	14
1987	47	50	39	44	14
1988	47	48	43	46	15
1989	47	50	43	46	25
1990	47	45	39	45	20
1991	45	48	35	45	16
1985	6.5	8.8	26.0	6.2	189
1986	6.9	9.3	27.9	6.1	208
1987	7.0	8.9	27.5	6.4	214
1988	6.9	7.2	22.3	6.5	223
1989	7.1	8.3	29.5	7.1	220
1990	7.1	6.7	26.1	7.6	248
1991	6.8	7.4	22.6	7.8	248
1985	23	5	7	19	24
1986	31	14	5	13	25
1987	28	13	2	11	25
1988	30	2	9	13	25
1989	26	10	12	19	25
1990	26	3	5	15	20
1991	23	8	5	15	16
1985	5.5	10.4	35.5	3.8	214
1986	5.6	11.3	38.2	4.4	226
1987	5.1	10.4	34.5	5.0	218
1988	5.5	8.8	38.2	5.3	248
1989	5.7	9.7	35.5	5.8	299
1990	5.7	8.7	34.5	6.7	347
1991	5.8	8.7	35.5	6.7	352
1985	11	25	31	2	28
1986	6	38	40	2	27
1987	14	34	44	4	27
1988	8	16	42	4	30
1989	9	29	36	5	33
1990	12	22	42	6	34
1991	13	24	36	6	32
1985	6.8	10.6	33.8	7.5	305
1986	6.9	10.4	33.2	7.9	310
1987	6.9	10.1	32.4	8.2	319
1988	7.0	9.8	30.5	8.6	347
1989	7.0	9.2	30.7	8.7	385
1990	7.1	8.9	30.5	8.7	429
1991	7.1	8.9	30.7	9.0	457
1985	292,230	36,766	15,693	368,451	NA
1986	292,230	36,766	15,693	368,451	NA
1987	292,230	36,766	15,693	368,451	NA
1988	292,230	36,766	15,693	368,451	NA
1989	292,230	36,766	15,693	368,451	NA
1990	292,230	36,766	15,693	368,451	NA
1991	292,230	36,766	15,693	368,451	NA

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kids count

# Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

	Percent graduating from high school on time	Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	Percent children in poverty	Percent children in single-parent families
1981	73.7	3.6	62.8	15.3	23.0
1986	74.7	3.5	62.8	15.8	23.6
1991	74.4	3.5	66.8	17.0	25.4
1996	73.0	3.3	68.0	18.5	26.3
1999	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2000	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2001	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2002	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2003	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2004	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2005	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2006	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2007	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2008	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2009	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2010	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2011	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2012	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2013	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2014	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2015	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2016	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2017	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2018	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2019	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2020	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2021	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2022	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2023	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2024	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2025	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2026	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2027	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2028	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2029	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2030	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2031	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2032	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2033	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2034	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2035	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2036	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2037	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2038	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2039	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2040	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2041	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2042	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2043	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2044	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2045	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2046	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2047	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2048	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2049	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2050	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2051	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2052	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2053	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2054	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2055	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2056	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2057	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2058	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2059	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2060	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2061	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2062	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2063	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2064	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2065	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2066	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2067	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2068	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2069	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2070	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2071	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2072	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2073	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2074	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2075	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2076	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2077	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2078	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2079	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2080	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2081	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2082	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2083	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2084	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2085	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2086	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2087	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2088	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2089	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2090	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2091	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2092	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2093	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2094	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2095	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2096	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2097	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2098	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2099	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3
2100	72.5	3.4	71.2	20.2	26.3

Appendix 3

Year	Percent low birth-weight babies	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	Percent of all births that are to single teens	Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)
1985	7.2	11.7	31.8	8.9	195
1986	7.4	12.1	32.1	9.3	229
1987	7.5	11.6	32.7	9.6	316
1988	7.7	11.3	31.8	10.0	433
1989	7.6	11.7	34.1	10.6	413
1990	7.6	11.7	28.7	10.6	364
1991	7.8	10.7	33.6	10.5	334
15,130 births					
1985	38	41	25	40	25
1986	37	45	24	42	28
1987	37	42	23	40	28
1988	38	42	25	41	28
1989	37	44	30	42	28
1990	37	44	20	41	28
1991	37	44	36	39	25
2,083 deaths					
1985	6.4	10.9	33.0	7.9	219
1986	6.5	11.3	34.2	8.3	240
1987	6.6	11.0	34.2	8.6	268
1988	6.6	10.2	34.2	8.8	278
1989	6.6	9.6	29.8	9.1	319
1990	6.7	9.6	31.8	10.3	352
1991	6.7	9.1	31.8	10.3	421
5,716 births					
1985	21	32	28	35	29
1986	20	38	32	35	31
1987	23	30	19	35	32
1988	23	34	31	35	32
1989	22	34	29	34	33
1990	21	32	26	36	34
1991	22	30	27	37	35
8,861 births					
1985	5.1	9.5	27.6	5.1	110
1986	5.2	8.5	31.9	5.5	120
1987	5.4	9.1	26.9	5.9	130
1988	5.4	8.7	28.8	6.4	136
1989	5.4	8.3	30.9	7.2	142
1990	5.7	8.1	25.7	7.2	150
1991	5.7	8.0	26.6	7.8	157
2,210 births					
1985	5	13	8	8	12
1986	5	2	20	8	13
1987	11	15	17	11	13
1988	7	14	10	10	13
1989	10	10	17	10	12
1990	10	12	10	12	10
1991	11	16	13	15	10
3,041 births					
1985	6.1	9.3	39.4	5.5	213
1986	6.2	8.9	38.3	6.2	236
1987	6.1	9.5	33.0	6.4	235
1988	6.1	8.8	31.2	6.7	220
1989	6.2	8.4	29.4	7.1	229
1990	6.2	8.4	33.5	8.2	264
1991	6.2	8.9	35	20	322
18,181 births					
1985	18	10	40	10	27
1986	19	7	39	17	30
1987	17	19	26	13	30
1988	17	20	30	15	24
1989	17	18	19	15	22
1990	17	18	24	20	21
1991	19	26	35	20	24
2,344 births					
1985	7.0	11.2	28.9	7.1	123
1986	6.8	9.8	32.0	7.6	112
1987	6.7	9.7	33.9	7.8	111
1988	6.9	10.7	34.3	8.4	85
1989	7.1	8.5	29.4	8.7	130
1990	7.2	8.5	37.0	9.0	168
1991	7.2	8.9	37.0	9.3	258
33,342 births					
1985	33	35	13	27	13
1986	26	24	22	31	12
1987	29	26	31	30	12
1988	24	35	32	30	7
1989	24	20	26	31	10
1990	26	20	47	32	18
1991	29	26	47	32	18
3,891 births					
1985	8.7	11.9	42.8	10.8	272
1986	8.6	11.8	41.3	11.0	284
1987	8.8	11.0	38.8	11.5	307
1988	8.8	11.4	36.1	11.9	350
1989	9.1	10.5	37.5	12.4	385
1990	9.2	10.5	44	13.3	432
1991	9.4	11.1	41	13.3	483
49,484 births					
1985	49	43	47	49	36
1986	49	44	42	49	38
1987	48	45	37	49	41
1988	49	44	45	49	42
1989	49	44	44	49	42
1990	49	47	44	49	42
1991	49	43	41	49	40
6,767 births					
1985	5.1	7	28.7	6.8	81
1986	5.4	8.8	23.7	7.2	91
1987	4.9	7.9	21.5	7.0	100
1988	4.9	8.3	31.0	7.5	101
1989	4.9	7.4	27.4	8.2	93
1990	5.4	6.7	21.5	7.9	94
1991	5.4	6.7	21.5	8.2	107
5,901 births					
1985	5	7	11	23	7
1986	9	6	2	25	8
1987	4	4	7	21	10
1988	1	4	20	18	9
1989	1	3	15	22	7
1990	4	1	4	23	7
1991	7	5	4	20	7
901 births					
1985	7.6	11.7	31.7	9.1	596
1986	7.7	11.5	30.9	9.1	549
1987	8.1	10.3	27.2	8.6	531
1988	8.1	9.5	32.0	8.3	509
1989	8.0	9.2	32.0	8.2	541
1990	7.8	9.2	28	8.2	569
1991	8.1	9.2	32.0	8.2	620
41,424 births					
1985	41	43	23	43	48
1986	42	41	14	40	48
1987	45	41	29	39	48
1988	42	41	18	36	47
1989	42	31	22	32	46
1990	41	32	13	29	46
1991	41	29	29	28	46
6,391 births					
1985	6.8	10.6	33.8	7.5	305
1986	6.8	10.4	33.3	7.7	310
1987	6.9	10.1	32.4	7.9	319
1988	6.9	9.8	30.5	8.6	347
1989	7.0	9.2	30.7	8.6	385
1990	7.0	8.9	30.7	8.7	429
1991	7.1	8.9	30.7	9.0	457
292,230 births					
				368,451 births	NA

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# Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Year	Percent graduating from high school on time	Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	Percent children in poverty	Percent children in single-parent families
1985	75.5	5.3	52.0	22.1	24.8
1986	75.8	5.4	59.9	22.6	25.7
1987	75.6	4.3	56.5	22.0	26.2
1988	75.5	4.6	67.1	21.4	26.6
1989	75.5	4.9	65.6	21.0	27.2
1990	72.9	5.4	73.2	20.9	27.7
1991	73.0	5.8	73.9	20.9	28.4
1985	24	30	12	37	43
1986	21	31	13	38	43
1987	19	23	10	37	42
1988	21	28	16	37	42
1989	25	30	20	34	41
1990	24	32	27	34	43
1991	24	40	32	34	43
1985	103,379 graduates	NA	583 deaths	NA	NA
1986	77.3	5.5	62.8	19.0	21.6
1987	73.7	4.9	61.7	17.8	20.9
1988	74.1	5.1	68.9	15.4	20.6
1989	72.2	4.5	57.3	16.4	21.2
1990	73.7	4.7	62.4	17.1	23.0
1991	73.7	4.7	75.9	18.6	25.8
1985	22	32	21	25	25
1986	33	30	17	23	19
1987	19	32	14	22	19
1988	23	27	18	23	22
1989	26	27	22	23	22
1990	22	27	33	31	28
1991	22	25	33	30	28
1985	58,558 graduates	NA	311 deaths	NA	NA
1986	89.2	2.7	65.0	20.1	17.9
1987	86.4	2.4	63.3	18.3	17.2
1988	83.7	2.3	72.5	16.9	16.2
1989	82.7	2.0	58.2	13.7	15.0
1990	79.4	2.8	64.8	14.9	15.6
1991	79.4	2.8	64.8	12.3	16.0
1985	3	4	22	30	13
1986	5	2	31	33	12
1987	5	1	16	26	9
1988	7	3	13	23	7
1989	6	2	27	18	7
1990	9	6	32	14	8
1991	11	3	21	5	9
1985	24,414 graduates	NA	125 deaths	NA	NA
1986	69.4	7.0	66.7	15.1	15.6
1987	67.4	7.1	72.3	14.4	15.2
1988	69.0	6.2	73.8	12.5	16.3
1989	67.1	2.2	72.6	13.2	17.7
1990	69.0	2.7	70.0	12.9	18.3
1991	69.0	2.3	70.0	13.3	19.6
1985	9	6	26	9	7
1986	8	4	24	7	7
1987	9	2	27	10	8
1988	11	1	32	9	8
1989	12	3	21	7	9
1990	13	6	24	9	10
1991	13	3	31	11	11
1985	24,414 graduates	NA	124 deaths	NA	NA
1986	69.4	7.0	66.8	23.7	21.6
1987	67.4	7.1	70.7	21.8	22.1
1988	69.0	6.2	73.8	22.7	21.5
1989	67.1	2.2	72.6	21.2	22.3
1990	69.0	2.7	70.0	22.0	23.7
1991	69.0	2.3	70.0	23.2	24.1
1985	37	40	27	41	25
1986	39	42	20	42	27
1987	38	43	26	40	24
1988	35	41	34	38	26
1989	35	42	28	38	26
1990	35	43	30	40	32
1991	35	37	24	40	31
1985	35,835 graduates	NA	194 deaths	NA	NA
1986	56.7	7.2	74.9	28.4	24.7
1987	61.8	7.5	78.4	30.2	26.2
1988	60.1	7.0	82.0	31.0	27.7
1989	58.7	8.4	94.8	34.6	31.3
1990	56.0	7.3	94.8	33.8	31.9
1991	56.0	7.3	94.8	32.8	31.9
1985	51	41	42	46	42
1986	49	46	33	48	44
1987	47	45	37	49	45
1988	50	48	42	50	46
1989	47	49	46	51	49
1990	50	50	46	50	48
1991	50	50	46	50	48
1985	33,489 graduates	NA	308 deaths	NA	NA
1986	78.7	4.5	50.5	15.3	17.3
1987	76.0	3.8	49.5	15.2	18.9
1988	74.4	3.7	64.5	14.8	19.6
1989	73.9	2.6	60.3	16.1	20.6
1990	76.3	2.7	71.8	18.5	21.2
1991	76.3	2.9	71.8	18.7	22.2
1985	13	14	9	10	11
1986	19	10	5	12	14
1987	25	12	8	14	15
1988	24	4	12	22	20
1989	21	6	27	29	19
1990	15	6	27	29	21
1991	15	7	27	29	19
1985	13,151 graduates	NA	61 deaths	NA	NA
1986	77.6	4.9	56.1	13.2	25.1
1987	76.4	4.5	66.3	12.6	24.9
1988	74.1	4.7	66.7	12.7	25.4
1989	70.4	5.2	66.7	13.4	26.8
1990	70.4	4.3	66.7	14.5	27.5
1991	70.4	4.9	66.7	15.5	27.7
1985	18	24	16	4	44
1986	23	20	11	3	39
1987	27	27	6	6	40
1988	27	30	8	8	43
1989	32	32	11	12	43
1990	21	27	21	18	42
1991	27	27	21	18	41
1985	39,014 graduates	NA	200 deaths	NA	NA
1986	71.6	5.3	62.8	20.8	22.7
1987	71.5	5.2	66.5	20.5	23.1
1988	71.2	4.8	69.3	19.6	23.8
1989	68.7	4.9	71.1	19.8	24.1
1990	68.8	5.0	70.9	20.0	24.7
1991	68.8	5.0	71.1	20.0	25.1
1985	2,237,482 graduates	NA	12,199 deaths	NA	NA

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Percent low birth-weight babies	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	Percent of all births that are to single teens	Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)
1985	1985	1985	1985	1985
1986	1986	1986	1986	1986
1987	1987	1987	1987	1987
1988	1988	1988	1988	1988
1989	1989	1989	1989	1989
1990	1990	1990	1990	1990
1991	1991	1991	1991	1991
5.8 5.8 5.7 6.0 5.9 5.9 5.9	9.1 8.5 7.2 7.9 7.7 7.0 6.6	24.5 25.9 24.0 23.7 22.3 19.5 19.3	6.0 6.1 6.4 6.5 6.8 6.6 6.8	281 278 284 343 382 471 493
15 15 15 15 16 15 15	7 2 1 4 4 4 4	4 4 2 3 1 1 2	16 15 13 11 11 9 7	39 36 37 40 40 44 42
5,197 births	579 deaths	207 deaths	6,019 births	NA
6.8 6.9 7.2 7.3 7.6 7.6 7.8	11.4 11.4 10.7 11.1 11.1 10.7 10.4	37.1 34.3 35.2 33.1 31.3 29.8 32.1	6.8 7.2 7.6 7.8 8.6 9.1 9.1	318 349 350 349 352 363 373
28 29 36 35 37 37 37	37 40 39 41 41 44 42	37 34 35 27 21 26 30	23 25 29 28 29 32 31	42 42 43 41 37 36 35
11,669 births	1,555 deaths	625 deaths	13,653 births	NA
4.8 5.1 5.0 5.0 4.9 5.1 5.3	8.8 9.2 8.7 7.8 7.1 7.3 7.5	30.2 28.8 24.9 29.2 28.5 21.4 23.0	5.0 5.2 5.5 5.5 5.9 6.4 6.6	164 198 171 196 210 226 196
1 3 4 5 1 4 6	5 12 9 3 2 6 10	19 8 4 9 8 2 7	7 7 7 5 6 8 4	18 23 19 20 17 17 12
3,568 births	503 deaths	218 deaths	4,439 births	NA
8.8 8.7 9.0 8.7 9.4 9.6 9.7	13.7 12.4 13.7 12.3 11.6 12.1 11.4	47.0 42.1 41.8 37.8 47.3 44.7 41.1	13.9 13.9 14.1 14.9 15.8 15.5 16.2	131 135 155 183 216 253 255
50 50 50 48 50 50 50	48 46 50 47 45 49 48	49 47 48 40 51 50 49	50 50 50 50 50 50 50	15 15 15 17 19 19 17
4,197 births	494 deaths	239 deaths	7,001 births	NA
6.7 6.8 7.0 6.8 6.9 7.1 7.5	10.2 10.7 10.2 10.1 9.9 9.4 10.2	30.5 33.1 36.0 33.4 34.2 32.8 31.3	7.8 8.1 8.4 8.9 9.5 10.1 10.3	466 480 501 513 513 533 558
27 25 31 26 24 26 35	22 31 31 30 31 30 40	21 28 36 29 31 34 26	34 34 33 35 36 38 37	46 46 46 47 45 45 45
5,990 births	806 deaths	330 deaths	8,115 births	NA
5.7 5.9 5.5 6.0 5.5 6.2 5.6	10.3 9.6 10.0 8.7 11.3 9.0 7.0	35.7 40.6 33.7 29.3 36.4 28.2 32.4	5.6 5.9 6.5 6.6 6.7 7.9 8.3	77 76 69 50 48 68 83
13 16 12 15 9 17 9	23 20 29 14 42 25 6	32 42 30 10 37 18 31	12 13 16 14 9 23 25	6 5 4 2 1 4 6
643 births	81 deaths	57 deaths	953 births	NA
5.3 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.8 5.3 5.6	9.6 10.1 8.6 9.0 7.9 8.3 7.6	25.4 29.6 35.0 32.7 30.8 31.6 28.5	5.4 5.5 6.1 6.5 6.6 7.2 7.3	84 86 91 104 117 125 114
8 14 12 13 14 7 9	15 25 7 19 5 16 12	5 10 33 26 16 32 19	9 8 12 11 8 12 12	8 7 9 10 9 9 9
1,344 births	182 deaths	98 deaths	1,748 births	NA
6.9 7.4 6.9 7.5 7.2 7.2 7.2	8.5 9.1 9.6 8.4 8.1 8.4 9.2	31.7 29.9 31.3 40.6 37.4 36.3 32.9	5.5 5.6 5.1 6.1 7.1 7.2 8.7	257 279 269 278 254 272 307
31 37 27 37 33 32 29	2 2 22 10 9 18 32	23 12 16 45 39 41 34	10 11 5 8 13 12 29	33 37 33 33 27 22 22
1,588 births	202 deaths	85 deaths	1,926 births	NA
6.8 6.8 6.9 6.9 7.0 7.0 7.1	10.6 10.4 10.1 10.0 9.8 9.2 8.9	33.8 33.7 33.3 33.2 32.4 30.5 30.7	7.5 7.7 7.9 8.2 8.6 8.7 9.0	305 310 319 347 385 429 457
292,230 births	36,766 deaths	15,693 deaths	368,451 births	NA

# Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Percent graduating from high school on time		Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19		Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)		Percent children in poverty		Percent children in single-parent families	
Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank
77.4	20	3.8	9	51.1	7	14.3	7	21.8	29
75.9	20	3.9	13	52.4	9	14.0	6	23.1	32
76.5	20	3.9	15	44.7	4	14.1	9	23.5	32
74.4	25	4.1	19	50.4	3	14.0	9	23.5	32
72.0	27	4.1	18	44.4	3	14.1	11	24.5	34
76.6	17	3.7	15	47.8	5	15.9	20	25.4	34
77.5	12	3.4	10	45.7	5	15.9	20	25.4	34
52,075 graduates	NA	168 deaths	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
69.3	38	4.6	17	78.4	32	23.3	40	24.1	39
74.0	39	4.3	18	72.4	28	20.8	37	24.5	37
62.0	43	5.4	30	75.0	37	20.8	34	25.2	34
69.4	33	5.9	35	72.6	24	19.8	32	26.2	40
69.4	33	6.7	45	77.0	34	20.1	32	26.9	38
88,234 graduates	NA	516 deaths	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
91.5	1	2.6	3	56.6	17	15.3	10	16.4	10
90.9	1	2.7	3	59.8	32	16.0	16	17.6	9
89.4	1	3.0	5	61.9	13	17.5	22	18.2	10
88.3	1	3.5	7	56.1	37	18.1	25	18.9	11
88.3	1	4.8	8	49.3	48	18.5	28	21.2	18
46,474 graduates	NA	144 deaths	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
63.6	46	12.8	51	74.4	41	33.7	51	27.5	46
64.8	45	14.2	51	80.4	37	34.2	51	28.5	46
60.1	42	9.4	51	75.8	43	33.7	51	29.4	47
63.8	45	7.8	49	98.6	48	34.4	51	30.8	48
61.0	45	7.2	48	98.6	48	33.9	51	33.3	50
23,665 graduates	NA	211 deaths	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
77.5	19	4.2	13	68.4	30	19.7	29	21.3	24
74.4	24	4.6	23	78.2	45	18.5	27	22.6	27
70.3	28	3.7	19	81.6	41	18.0	26	23.0	24
71.0	28	4.1	32	90.0	42	17.6	24	22.5	23
46,928 graduates	NA	316 deaths	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
87.1	5	5.2	29	93.5	48	21.5	28	15.8	9
86.2	6	5.8	36	82.8	48	20.4	34	17.8	11
85.5	4	4.9	30	72.4	43	21.6	33	18.8	12
85.5	4	4.8	32	96.8	29	20.7	33	19.5	15
9,013 graduates	NA	42 deaths	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
88.7	4	2.3	1	61.3	19	16.3	23	15.3	5
85.4	4	3.1	5	79.5	39	17.5	25	15.0	6
84.2	5	2.8	4	57.8	12	15.8	26	15.1	4
84.0	5	4.8	8	56.3	11	14.4	16	14.8	3
16,500 graduates	NA	63 deaths	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
69.5	36	4.0	10	72.7	38	13.6	5	23.1	35
73.7	26	4.6	23	79.4	46	14.4	9	24.8	41
73.2	23	6.2	40	93.5	44	13.3	10	25.4	36
73.2	23	6.0	39	101.4	46	13.6	13	26.2	38
9,370 graduates	NA	72 deaths	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
71.6	71	5.3	52	62.8	62	20.8	20	22.7	22
71.5	71	5.0	48	66.5	69	19.6	19	23.5	24
68.7	71	4.8	49	69.3	70	19.8	20	23.8	24
68.8	71	4.9	50	71.1	71	20.0	20	24.1	24
2,237,482 graduates	NA	12,199 deaths	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Appendix 3

Year	Percent low birth-weight babies	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	Percent of all births that are to single teens	Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)
1986	5.0	9.3	22.9	4.6	75
1987	5.2	9.1	21.9	4.7	78
1988	4.9	7.8	25.2	4.9	75
1989	4.8	8.3	29.5	4.7	70
1990	5.1	8.0	23.4	4.9	70
1991	4.9	8.3	18.9	5.2	65
1992	2	9	4	2	65
1993	2	9	9	2	5
1994	2	9	4	3	5
1995	2	9	6	2	5
1996	2	9	4	2	2
1997	793 births	99 deaths	42 deaths	886 births	NA
1998	6.8	10.6	29.4	7.5	646
1999	7.0	9.4	32.8	7.4	586
2000	7.3	9.9	27.2	7.3	538
2001	7.0	9.9	24.6	7.1	530
2002	31	27	4	13	588
2003	33	25	10	11	674
2004	8,940 births	1,054 deaths	353 deaths	8,520 births	48
2005	7.1	10.6	50.1	8.9	258
2006	7.2	9.5	43.1	9.9	272
2007	7.0	8.1	42.3	9.9	278
2008	7.4	10.0	36.5	10.8	292
2009	7.1	8.5	35.3	11.0	327
2010	34	29	38	11.4	344
2011	34	18	46	12.2	357
2012	34	3	37	14	34
2013	34	29	36	14	35
2014	1,970 births	225 deaths	134 deaths	3,396 births	NA
2015	7.0	10.8	30.3	7.5	632
2016	7.6	10.7	29.3	7.4	641
2017	7.7	10.8	30.1	7.2	693
2018	7.6	10.8	30.2	7.4	749
2019	38	39	23	20	838
2020	38	37	23	25	909
2021	33	30	23	19	963
2022	36	31	23	16	50
2023	22,925 births	2,753 deaths	1,025 deaths	21,847 births	50
2024	7.9	11.8	35.7	8.8	173
2025	7.9	11.9	37.5	9.3	187
2026	8.1	12.5	39.0	9.6	211
2027	8.0	11.3	30.7	9.6	240
2028	8.1	10.6	35.7	10.8	289
2029	43	42	43	43	338
2030	43	46	43	43	379
2031	43	49	44	40	21
2032	44	42	43	40	22
2033	44	42	43	43	24
2034	8,612 births	1,106 deaths	455 deaths	11,790 births	27
2035	4.9	8.5	28.7	4.1	52
2036	4.9	8.4	40.8	4.5	53
2037	5.0	8.7	32.4	4.6	47
2038	5.5	10.5	31.4	5.0	49
2039	5.5	8.0	22.6	5.3	58
2040	4	9	5	3	63
2041	4	33	31	3	59
2042	11	6	5	3	2
2043	2	1	5	2	3
2044	2	9	3	2	2
2045	2	3	3	3	3
2046	429 births	72 deaths	31 deaths	583 births	NA
2047	6.6	10.3	29.7	8.1	184
2048	6.6	10.6	33.0	9.0	205
2049	7.0	9.3	29.2	9.6	222
2050	7.1	9.7	27.2	10.1	241
2051	24	23	14	40	263
2052	26	31	14	40	284
2053	35	17	14	40	320
2054	12,427 births	1,559 deaths	600 deaths	17,631 births	23
2055	6.4	10.9	41.6	6.8	165
2056	6.5	10.4	32.6	7.3	184
2057	6.5	9.0	35.2	8.1	208
2058	6.6	8.5	34.2	8.5	238
2059	21	32	32	27	285
2060	22	29	32	32	318
2061	22	19	32	32	339
2062	21	22	34	32	19
2063	21	22	34	32	21
2064	21	28	38	32	23
2065	3,130 births	460 deaths	227 deaths	4,764 births	NA
2066	6.8	10.6	33.8	7.5	305
2067	6.9	10.4	33.2	7.9	310
2068	6.9	10.0	30.7	8.2	319
2069	7.0	9.8	32.4	8.6	347
2070	7.1	9.2	30.5	8.7	385
2071	292,230 births	36,766 deaths	15,693 deaths	368,451 births	457
2072	6.8	10.6	33.3	7.5	305
2073	6.9	10.1	32.4	7.7	310
2074	7.0	9.8	30.7	8.2	319
2075	7.1	9.2	30.7	8.6	347
2076	7.1	8.9	30.7	8.7	385
2077	7.1	8.9	30.7	8.7	429
2078	7.1	8.9	30.7	8.7	457

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Kids count 300

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# Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Year	Percent graduating from high school on time	Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	Percent children in poverty	Percent children in single-parent families
1985	76.1	2.7	62.5	8.0	15.4
1986	77.2	3.2	65.9	5.1	14.4
1987	77.7	3.5	74.4	5.1	14.9
1988	77.4	6.7	31	1	15.4
1989	77.2	5	23	1	14.9
1990	77.2	7	19	1	14.9
1991	74.3	4	4	1	14.9
10,059 graduates	NA	NA	37 deaths	NA	NA
1985	78.3	4.8	44.0	16.2	22.7
1986	77.4	4.5	42.9	15.1	22.7
1987	77.2	3.8	44.1	13.5	22.7
1988	77.2	3.4	47.8	12.6	22.7
1989	77.2	3.7	41.5	12.9	22.7
1990	79.5	4.6	37.3	13.3	22.7
1991	79.5	2.3	2	10	23.8
67,003 graduates	NA	182 deaths	NA	NA	NA
1985	73.8	8.0	101.7	27.9	21.7
1986	72.3	7.7	89.9	27.3	23.2
1987	71.7	7.2	102.5	27.4	24.9
1988	71.9	6.9	100.9	27.8	24.9
1989	60.0	6.7	121.1	28.5	23.0
1990	57.3	6.6	94.0	28.7	23.6
1991	57.0	6.8	94.0	28.7	22.6
15,157 graduates	NA	109 deaths	NA	NA	NA
1985	64.2	5.4	44.7	39	28.1
1986	62.9	5.7	53.5	42	29.0
1987	61.1	5.8	61.5	41	30.1
1988	60.4	5.1	59.2	41	30.1
1989	60.4	4.7	59.2	41	30.1
1990	59.1	4.7	60.7	41	30.1
1991	59.1	4.7	61.5	41	29.5
45,467 graduates	NA	717 deaths	NA	NA	NA
1985	70.7	4.9	70.2	20.6	23.1
1986	67.8	4.1	66.8	19.2	23.3
1987	67.6	4.8	69.0	18.6	24.5
1988	67.6	4.6	71.7	18.0	24.6
1989	67.3	4.8	72.3	18.9	25.2
1990	67.3	4.6	72.3	18.9	25.4
1991	67.3	4.8	72.3	18.9	26.1
62,792 graduates	NA	340 deaths	NA	NA	NA
1985	90.5	2.4	53.8	16.3	10.6
1986	88.4	2.2	63.3	16.5	10.8
1987	86.8	2.6	72.9	16.0	11.2
1988	85.6	2.1	44.7	15.5	11.6
1989	85.6	1.6	60.0	15.6	12.4
1990	85.6	1.6	60.0	15.5	12.9
1991	85.6	2.1	60.0	15.5	14.4
7,573 graduates	NA	27 deaths	NA	NA	NA
1985	77.4	4.0	50.6	19.2	20.6
1986	80.3	4.1	56.9	18.3	20.9
1987	76.4	4.1	54.8	17.8	21.1
1988	74.1	4.3	54.8	17.3	21.7
1989	74.1	4.3	54.8	17.3	22.2
1990	74.1	4.3	54.8	17.3	22.5
1991	74.1	4.3	54.8	17.3	22.5
107,484 graduates	NA	419 deaths	NA	NA	NA
1985	72.6	9.2	79.0	18.8	20.4
1986	71.8	8.3	69.2	20.9	22.3
1987	71.7	8.5	70.0	20.1	22.0
1988	72.6	6.7	83.2	21.3	22.5
1989	74.9	7.2	87.4	21.7	22.5
1990	74.9	6.6	87.4	21.7	22.5
1991	74.9	6.6	87.4	21.7	22.5
31,323 graduates	NA	201 deaths	NA	NA	NA
1985	71.6	5.3	62.8	20.8	22.7
1986	71.5	5.2	66.5	20.0	23.1
1987	71.2	5.0	69.3	19.5	23.5
1988	68.8	4.8	71.1	20.0	23.8
1989	68.8	4.9	71.1	20.0	24.1
1990	68.8	5.0	71.1	20.0	24.7
1991	68.8	5.0	71.1	20.0	25.1
2,237,482 graduates	NA	12,199 deaths	NA	NA	NA

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Appendix 3

Percent low birth-weight babies	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	Percent of all births that are to single teens	Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)
1985	1985	1985	1985	1985
1986	1986	1986	1986	1986
1987	1987	1987	1987	1987
1988	1988	1988	1988	1988
1989	1989	1989	1989	1989
1990	1990	1990	1990	1990
1991	1991	1991	1991	1991
5.1	9.9	29.3	6.0	234
5	19	15	6.0	167
3	15	26	6.5	171
9	34	25	7.1	190
6	12	35	7.3	210
3	18	17	7.9	210
3	16	21	8.1	17
3	16	18	8.5	18
2,088 births	309 deaths	165 deaths	3,616 births	NA
6.6	11.0	30.9	7.7	388
6.9	10.2	28.7	8.0	303
6.9	10.4	30.9	8.4	305
7.1	10.2	30.9	8.4	296
7.1	10.4	28.1	8.9	248
7.3	9.1	28.5	8.8	337
7.3	9.1	27.7	9.0	307
24	34	22	33	44
29	27	7	33	44
28	30	14	33	40
26	32	18	33	36
32	30	6	31	35
32	30	19	30	36
30	32	15	30	39
12,287 births	1,543 deaths	614 deaths	15,183 births	NA
6.3	8.2	23.5	7.2	301
6.4	9.4	20.6	7.0	288
6.0	8.4	29.5	7.3	282
6.2	8.2	21.1	7.8	287
6.2	10.2	25.4	7.9	344
6.0	10.2	25.4	8.4	436
20	1	3	28	40
20	15	11	28	39
17	5	1	23	36
16	8	3	25	35
16	34	12	28	36
16	12	5	28	36
16	16	12	28	36
872 births	118 deaths	46 deaths	1,217 births	NA
8.6	14.2	37.9	10.7	147
8.6	13.2	45.9	11.0	148
9.0	12.7	38.2	11.6	166
9.2	12.8	41.0	12.0	182
9.2	11.7	32.4	12.4	202
48	49	39	48	14
48	48	50	48	16
50	47	44	48	16
47	48	44	48	16
48	47	44	48	16
48	50	44	48	16
5,279 births	649 deaths	236 deaths	7,138 births	NA
5.5	9.9	27.9	5.8	97
5.2	13.3	41.6	5.6	91
4.7	9.9	42.9	6.9	70
5.4	10.1	31.0	7.2	81
5.4	10.1	37.4	7.5	88
5.4	9.4	35.8	8.2	111
7	19	10	13	10
7	49	45	11	8
7	28	46	20	8
7	38	45	22	5
7	34	45	22	6
7	34	45	22	8
590 births	103 deaths	57 deaths	903 births	NA
7.9	11.4	41.1	9.0	235
8.1	11.7	36.3	9.0	258
8.2	10.8	35.3	10.0	231
8.2	10.3	34.9	10.3	206
8.8	10.0	35.3	11.3	228
43	37	42	41	31
44	42	26	41	33
44	44	18	41	29
47	39	38	42	23
47	41	37	42	21
6,547 births	744 deaths	333 deaths	8,412 births	NA
6.8	9.8	36.3	6.3	177
6.9	9.5	36.1	6.8	182
6.8	9.1	33.0	7.1	187
7.0	9.2	34.3	7.4	201
6.9	8.0	32.6	6.3	246
7.1	8.1	32.8	6.3	298
28	18	35	20	22
27	15	37	21	20
27	19	33	22	22
27	20	33	22	22
27	14	33	22	25
27	24	33	26	27
22,381 births	2,448 deaths	1,281 deaths	19,992 births	NA
5.7	9.6	34.6	3.2	263
5.4	8.6	28.4	3.7	268
5.7	8.0	32.5	4.4	285
6.0	8.0	29.7	4.4	273
13	15	30	1	35
15	4	16	1	34
12	11	7	1	35
12	6	26	1	34
16	7	22	1	32
16	2	22	1	30
2,172 births	220 deaths	151 deaths	1,949 births	NA
6.8	10.6	33.8	7.5	305
6.8	10.4	33.3	7.7	310
6.9	10.1	32.4	7.9	319
7.0	9.8	30.5	8.2	347
7.1	9.2	30.7	8.6	385
7.1	8.9	30.7	8.7	429
292,230 births	36,766 deaths	15,693 deaths	368,451 births	NA

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Kids count

### Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Year	Percent graduating from high school on time	Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	Percent children in poverty	Percent children in single-parent families	OR		PA		RI		SC		SD		TN		TX		UT		USA	
						Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank
1985	74.7	3.6	73.3	17.8	21.6	74.7	21	78.7	19.2	20.2	18.1	24.7	21.1	32	66.0	7.2	42	7.1	35	5.8	12	71.5	22.7
1986	74.6	3.8	73.0	17.2	22.7	74.6	21	78.4	18.0	20.0	16.5	23.4	22.1	43	83.7	6.0	41	6.9	32	5.5	9	71.2	23.1
1987	74.6	3.9	73.0	17.2	22.7	74.6	21	78.4	18.0	20.0	16.5	23.4	22.1	43	83.7	6.0	41	6.9	32	5.5	9	71.2	23.1
1988	74.6	3.9	73.0	17.2	22.7	74.6	21	78.4	18.0	20.0	16.5	23.4	22.1	43	83.7	6.0	41	6.9	32	5.5	9	71.2	23.1
1989	74.6	3.9	73.0	17.2	22.7	74.6	21	78.4	18.0	20.0	16.5	23.4	22.1	43	83.7	6.0	41	6.9	32	5.5	9	71.2	23.1
1990	74.6	3.9	73.0	17.2	22.7	74.6	21	78.4	18.0	20.0	16.5	23.4	22.1	43	83.7	6.0	41	6.9	32	5.5	9	71.2	23.1
1991	74.6	3.9	73.0	17.2	22.7	74.6	21	78.4	18.0	20.0	16.5	23.4	22.1	43	83.7	6.0	41	6.9	32	5.5	9	71.2	23.1
1992	74.6	3.9	73.0	17.2	22.7	74.6	21	78.4	18.0	20.0	16.5	23.4	22.1	43	83.7	6.0	41	6.9	32	5.5	9	71.2	23.1
1993	74.6	3.9	73.0	17.2	22.7	74.6	21	78.4	18.0	20.0	16.5	23.4	22.1	43	83.7	6.0	41	6.9	32	5.5	9	71.2	23.1
1994	74.6	3.9	73.0	17.2	22.7	74.6	21	78.4	18.0	20.0	16.5	23.4	22.1	43	83.7	6.0	41	6.9	32	5.5	9	71.2	23.1
1995	74.6	3.9	73.0	17.2	22.7	74.6	21	78.4	18.0	20.0	16.5	23.4	22.1	43	83.7	6.0	41	6.9	32	5.5	9	71.2	23.1
1996	74.6	3.9	73.0	17.2	22.7	74.6	21	78.4	18.0	20.0	16.5	23.4	22.1	43	83.7	6.0	41	6.9	32	5.5	9	71.2	23.1
1997	74.6	3.9	73.0	17.2	22.7	74.6	21	78.4	18.0	20.0	16.5	23.4	22.1	43	83.7	6.0	41	6.9	32	5.5	9	71.2	23.1
1998	74.6	3.9	73.0	17.2	22.7	74.6	21	78.4	18.0	20.0	16.5	23.4	22.1	43	83.7	6.0	41	6.9	32	5.5	9	71.2	23.1
1999	74.6	3.9	73.0	17.2	22.7	74.6	21	78.4	18.0	20.0	16.5	23.4	22.1	43	83.7	6.0	41	6.9	32	5.5	9	71.2	23.1
2000	74.6	3.9	73.0	17.2	22.7	74.6	21	78.4	18.0	20.0	16.5	23.4	22.1	43	83.7	6.0	41	6.9	32	5.5	9	71.2	23.1
2001	74.6	3.9	73.0	17.2	22.7	74.6	21	78.4	18.0	20.0	16.5	23.4	22.1	43	83.7	6.0	41	6.9	32	5.5	9	71.2	23.1
2002	74.6	3.9	73.0	17.2	22.7	74.6	21	78.4	18.0	20.0	16.5	23.4	22.1	43	83.7	6.0	41	6.9	32	5.5	9	71.2	23.1
2003	74.6	3.9	73.0	17.2	22.7	74.6	21	78.4	18.0	20.0	16.5	23.4	22.1	43	83.7	6.0	41	6.9	32	5.5	9	71.2	23.1
2004	74.6	3.9	73.0	17.2	22.7	74.6	21	78.4	18.0	20.0	16.5	23.4	22.1	43	83.7	6.0	41	6.9	32	5.5	9	71.2	23.1
2005	74.6	3.9	73.0	17.2	22.7	74.6	21	78.4	18.0	20.0	16.5	23.4	22.1	43	83.7	6.0	41	6.9	32	5.5	9	71.2	23.1
2006	74.6	3.9	73.0	17.2	22.7	74.6	21	78.4	18.0	20.0	16.5	23.4	22.1	43	83.7	6.0	41	6.9	32	5.5	9	71.2	23.1
2007	74.6	3.9	73.0	17.2	22.7	74.6	21	78.4	18.0	20.0	16.5	23.4	22.1	43	83.7	6.0	41	6.9	32	5.5	9	71.2	23.1
2008	74.6	3.9	73.0	17.2	22.7	74.6	21	78.4	18.0	20.0	16.5	23.4	22.1	43	83.7	6.0	41	6.9	32	5.5	9	71.2	23.1
2009	74.6	3.9	73.0	17.2	22.7	74.6	21	78.4	18.0	20.0	16.5	23.4	22.1	43	83.7	6.0	41	6.9	32	5.5	9	71.2	23.1
2010	74.6	3.9	73.0	17.2	22.7	74.6	21	78.4	18.0	20.0	16.5	23.4	22.1	43	83.7	6.0	41	6.9	32	5.5	9	71.2	23.1
2011	74.6	3.9	73.0	17.2	22.7	74.6	21	78.4	18.0	20.0	16.5	23.4	22.1	43	83.7	6.0	41	6.9	32	5.5	9	71.2	23.1
2012	74.6	3.9	73.0	17.2	22.7	74.6	21	78.4	18.0	20.0	16.5	23.4	22.1	43	83.7	6.0	41	6.9	32	5.5	9	71.2	23.1
2013	74.6	3.9	73.0	17.2	22.7	74.6	21	78.4	18.0	20.0	16.5	23.4	22.1	43	83.7	6.0	41	6.9	32	5.5	9	71.2	23.1
2014	74.6	3.9	73.0	17.2	22.7	74.6	21	78.4	18.0	20.0	16.5	23.4	22.1	43	83.7	6.0	41	6.9	32	5.5	9	71.2	23.1
2015	74.6	3.9	73.0	17.2	22.7	74.6	21	78.4	18.0	20.0	16.5	23.4	22.1	43	83.7	6.0	41	6.9	32	5.5	9	71.2	23.1
2016	74.6	3.9	73.0	17.2	22.7	74.6	21	78.4	18.0	20.0	16.5	23.4	22.1	43	83.7	6.0	41	6.9	32	5.5	9	71.2	23.1
2017	74.6	3.9	73.0	17.2	22.7	74.6	21	78.4	18.0	20.0	16.5	23.4	22.1	43	83.7	6.0	41	6.9	32	5.5	9	71.2	23.1
2018	74.6	3.9	73.0	17.2	22.7	74.6	21	78.4	18.0	20.0	16.5	23.4	22.1	43	83.7	6.0	41	6.9	32	5.5	9	71.2	23.1
2019	74.6	3.9	73.0	17.2	22.7	74.6	21	78.4	18.0	20.0	16.5	23.4	22.1	43	83.7	6.0	41	6.9	32	5.5	9	71.2	23.1
2020	74.6	3.9	73.0	17.2	22.7	74.6	21	78.4	18.0	20.0	16.5	23.4	22.1	43	83.7	6.0	41	6.9	32	5.5	9	71.2	23.1
2021	74.6	3.9	73.0	17.2	22.7	74.6	21	78.4	18.0	20.0	16.5	23.4	22.1	43	83.7	6.0	41	6.9	32	5.5	9	71.2	23.1
2022	74.6	3.9	73.0	17.2	22.7	74.6	21	78.4	18.0	20.0	16.5	23.4	22.1	43	83.7	6.0	41	6.9	32	5.5	9	71.2	23.1

3117 kids count

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Appendix 3

Percent low birth-weight babies	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	Percent of all births that are to single teens	Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)
1985	1985	1985	1985	1985
6.0	8.5	25.5	5.9	51
5.2	10.0	35.8	5.9	52
5.3	8.5	28.0	5.7	55
5.0	6.8	26.9	5.7	54
5.5	6.9	31.8	5.7	53
5.3	6.4	25.5	6.0	49
5.7	5.8	20.7	6.8	45
1991	1991	1991	1991	1991
16	7	6	14	1
6	24	36	13	2
5	6	9	6	3
9	1	6	4	4
7	1	23	6	7
11	2	9	4	1
451 births	46 deaths	24 deaths	539 births	NA
7.0	11.5	29.7	7.2	150
6.9	10.2	31.2	7.2	153
7.1	11.1	29.8	7.2	159
7.2	10.4	31.2	7.2	170
7.2	10.2	28.1	7.9	187
7.2	9.9	27.8	8.0	214
33	39	17	28	17
32	37	11	28	17
31	31	15	20	16
30	32	12	20	14
32	33	19	25	14
34	40	17	25	13
7,017 births	965 deaths	335 deaths	7,910 births	NA
5.3	10.7	35.7	6.0	166
5.2	9.8	31.1	6.4	172
5.3	9.7	35.1	6.7	177
5.6	9.0	27.6	7.0	199
5.3	7.5	23.6	7.3	240
5.1	8.2	23.6	7.6	289
8	28	16	16	20
6	21	34	19	19
7	24	18	18	21
5	8	8	15	24
4,059 births	600 deaths	247 deaths	6,083 births	NA
6.9	10.7	29.2	7.3	54
7.0	10.2	33.4	7.8	47
6.6	9.0	30.2	8.5	46
7.1	8.2	30.7	9.3	52
6.8	8.2	25.3	9.7	71
31	28	14	30	3
32	26	31	32	1
26	37	25	34	1
23	20	7	33	3
1,539 births	185 deaths	103 deaths	2,214 births	NA
5.3	9.1	27.8	6.8	235
5.4	9.2	30.4	7.0	235
5.8	8.4	31.0	7.3	214
5.9	8.2	29.5	7.5	247
6.1	8.3	29.8	8.0	265
8	7	9	23	31
12	12	13	23	29
9	10	13	25	29
18	15	20	27	29
4,425 births	599 deaths	306 deaths	5,995 births	NA
7.1	12.2	44.7	4.9	69
6.8	10.9	35.2	5.0	66
7.0	9.2	26.3	5.8	84
7.3	8.9	30.1	6.2	87
7.4	7.9	38.5	7.0	104
36	45	48	6	4
25	34	35	5	4
34	17	5	10	7
26	21	14	9	8
469 births	53 deaths	34 deaths	547 births	NA
6.8	10.6	33.8	7.5	305
6.9	10.4	33.3	7.7	310
6.9	10.1	32.4	8.2	319
7.0	9.2	30.5	8.6	347
7.1	8.9	30.7	9.0	429
292,230 births	36,766 deaths	15,693 deaths	368,451 births	NA

# Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Year	Percent graduating from high school on time	Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	Percent children in poverty	Percent children in single-parent families
1985	78.8	3.1	67.4	16.5	19.2
1986	16	6	37	15	19.7
1987	13	12	39	15	20.6
1988	77.4	9	45.2	12.4	20.2
1989	80.4	15	56.4	13.3	20.3
1990	72.4	17	63.9	14.4	20.1
1991	78.4	3.6	63.9	13.2	19.6
5,212 graduates					
1985	74.0	7	16	10	NA
1986	35	10	19	8	NA
1987	14	7	8	10	NA
1988	71.6	3.5	66.0	14.4	21.4
1989	71.3	3.4	59.7	14.6	22.6
1990	69.9	3.3	71.6	14.4	23.5
1991	72.4	3.3	63.9	14.4	24.3
58,441 graduates					
1985	77.8	4.0	75.6	15.9	20.2
1986	17	6	27	14	18
1987	18	18	24	18	22
1988	77.1	5.2	69.1	15.6	22.6
1989	74.7	5.7	64.5	14.8	22.9
1990	74.7	6.6	63.1	12.9	22.0
1991	69.8	6.6	63.1	12.5	21.4
42,514 graduates					
1985	76.2	8.6	83.8	30.7	17.8
1986	21	49	35	48	12
1987	13	48	28	46	10
1988	77.3	7.4	74.0	27.3	18.4
1989	78.0	6.0	89.0	26.9	19.7
1990	78.3	6.0	73.4	26.4	21.5
1991	78.3	4.2	73.4	26.4	21.2
21,064 graduates					
1985	85.4	3.9	59.4	16.3	20.4
1986	7	26	12	16	20
1987	8	15	11	13	18
1988	81.1	3.5	63.9	14.8	18.6
1989	82.7	2.2	62.5	12.6	17.5
1990	79.9	2.1	62.5	12.7	19.0
1991	79.9	2.2	62.5	12.7	20.9
49,340 graduates					
1985	89.3	5.2	115.8	14.7	14.5
1986	2	38	50	8	4
1987	2	33	18	13	3
1988	88.3	3.6	83.9	14.8	14.2
1989	85.1	3.3	105.6	14.5	14.9
1990	85.1	3.3	105.6	12.6	16.4
1991	85.7	3.5	105.6	12.6	17.7
5,728 graduates					
1985	71.5	5.2	68.5	20.8	22.7
1986	71.5	5.0	66.5	20.0	23.1
1987	71.5	5.0	69.7	19.6	23.5
1988	71.2	4.8	69.3	19.8	24.1
1989	68.7	5.0	71.1	20.0	24.7
1990	68.8	5.0	71.1	20.0	25.1
1991	68.8	5.0	71.1	20.0	25.1
2,237,482 graduates					



## Definitions and Data Sources

**AIDC and Food Stamp Benefits as Percent of Poverty Line in 1993** is the percentage of the previous year's U.S. poverty threshold for one-parent family of four persons which is covered by the combination of current-year state AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) and Food Stamp benefits. For such a family, the poverty threshold in 1992 was \$11,343. (To reflect higher costs of living, the threshold was increased by 25 percent in Alaska and 15 percent in Hawaii.)

**SOURCE:** *Data are provided by the Congressional Research Service, Education and Public Welfare Division, Library of Congress.*

**Child Death Rate, Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)** is the number of deaths from all causes to children between ages 1 and 14, per 100,000 children in this age range. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.

**SOURCES:** *Death statistics: National Center for Health Statistics, 1991/1990/1989 data: Special tabulations by NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics Deaths from 282 Selected Causes, by 5 Year Age Groups, Race and Sex, U.S. and Each State, for the years 1991, 1990, and 1989 1988/1987/1986/1985 data: Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II Mortality Part B, Table 8-3*  
**Population statistics:** *U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division*

**Children Ages 5-17 Who Do Not Speak English at Home** is the number of children between ages 5 and 17 who speak a language other than English at home as recorded in the 1990 Decennial Census. Children reporting that they speak a language other than English at home are included in this category regardless of their proficiency in English or the primary of English in the home.

**SOURCE:** *1990 Census data as published in The Challenge of Change: What the 1990 Census Tells U.S. About Children, a report prepared by the Population Reference Bureau for the Center for the Study of Social Policy, September 1992, Table 34*

**Children Under Age 6 with Both or Only Parent in the Labor Force.** Children under age 6 are included in this category if they live with only one parent and that parent is in the labor force (i.e., working or looking for work), or if they live with two parents and both are in the labor force. Parenthood is determined by birth, marriage, or adoption.

**SOURCE:** *1990 Census data as published in The Challenge of Change: What the 1990 Census Tells U.S. About Children, a report prepared by the Population Reference Bureau for the Center for the Study of Social Policy, September 1992, Tables 21 and 23*

**Children Under Age 18 with Both or Only Parent in the Labor Force.** Children under age 18 are included in this category if they live with only one parent and that parent is in the labor force (i.e., working or looking for work), or if they live with two parents and both are in the labor force. Parenthood is determined by birth, marriage, or adoption.

**SOURCE:** *1990 Census data as published in The Challenge of Change: What the 1990 Census Tells U.S. About Children, a report prepared by the Population Reference Bureau for the Center for the Study of Social Policy, September 1992, Tables 21 and 23*

**Children Under Age 18 Who Are Not Living with a Parent** is the number of children who do not live in the same household with at least one of their parents. Parenthood is determined by birth, marriage, or adoption. This figure includes children living in group quarters. There are a small number of children (those living in unrelated subfamilies) where it could not be determined from Summary Tape File 3 tables whether or not they were living with a parent. These children are counted as not living with a parent.

**SOURCE:** *Population Reference Bureau analysis of U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 3, Tables P-23, P-26, and P-41*

**Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live**

**births)** is the number of deaths occurring to infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.

**SOURCES:** *National Center for Health Statistics 1991*; Monthly Vital Statistics Report, *Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1991*; Vol. 42, No. 2, *Supplement August, 31, 1993*, Table 2; **1990 data:** Monthly Vital Statistics Report, *Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1990*; Vol. 41, No. 7, *Supplement (January 7, 1993)*, Table 25; **1989 data:** Monthly Vital Statistics Report, *Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1989*; Vol. 40, Number 8, *Supplement 2 (January 7, 1992)*, Table 25 **1988/1987/1986/1985 data:** Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II, *Mortality, Part B, Table 8-2*

**Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate, Ages**

**10-17 (per 100,000 youths)** is the number of arrests of persons under age 18 for violent offenses (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault), per 100,000 youths between ages 10 and 17. The annual arrest figures include all arrests of youths for violent offenses during the year, including repeated arrests of the same individual for different offenses. Because a small number of local law enforcement agencies do not submit their data to the FBI, the number of juveniles arrested for a violent crime was adjusted to compensate for the proportion of the population not covered by local law enforcement agencies submitting reports to the FBI. In 1991, the national reporting rate was 83 percent. The data shown here represent three-year averages. For example, the figure for 1991 is the average of data from 1990, 1991, and 1992.

While policies and practices regarding arrests of those under 18 may vary from state to state, it is widely believed that the policies and practices are more consistent for violent crimes than for less serious crime.

**SOURCE: Arrest Statistics:** *The Annie E. Casey Foundation analysis of data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 1984 through 1992* **Population Statistics:** *U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division*

**Median Income of Families with Children**

**in 1991** is the median annual income for families with related children under age 18 living in the household. "Related children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces and nephews, who are related to the family head and living in the household.

The median income is the dollar amount which divides the income distribution into two equal groups—half with income above the median and half with income below the median. The figures shown here represent an average of data from 1989 to 1993. Although we refer to data collected in March 1991 as 1991 data, they actually reflect 1990 income. Therefore, figures are expressed in 1990 dollars.

**SOURCE:** *Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1989 through 1993.*

## Definitions and Data Sources

**Minority Population Under Age 18** is the total population that is under age 18 and identified as African American, Hispanic, Asian American, Pacific Islander, American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.

**SOURCE:** *U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing, 1990, Summary Report, Part 1*

**National Composite Rank** for each state was obtained by converting the 1991 numerical values for each of the ten indicators into standard scores, summing those standard scores to create a total standard score for each state, and ranking states on the basis of their total standard score in sequential order from highest (best) to lowest (worst) (51). Standard scores are derived by subtracting the mean score from the observed score, and dividing by the standard deviation for that distribution of scores. Whenever there was a tie of two or more states, each state was assigned the same lower (better) rank. For example, if three states tied for 20th, each was assigned a rank of 20, while the state with the next higher score received a rank of 23. All measures were given the same weight in calculating the overall standard score; no attempt was made to judge the relative importance of each indicator.

**Percent of All Births that Are to Single Teens** is the percentage of live births which occur to unmarried women under age 20. Data are reported by the mother's place of residence.

**SOURCES:** *National Center for Health Statistics, 1991 data:* Monthly Vital Statistics Report, *Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1991, Vol. 12, Number 3, Supplement (September 9, 1991), Table 6, and special tabulations performed by Natality Division, 1990 data:* Monthly Vital Statistics Report, *Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1990, Vol. 11, Number 9, Supplement (February 25, 1993), Table 6, and special tabulations performed by Natality Division, 1989 data:* Monthly Vital Statistics Report, *Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1989, Vol. 10, Number 8, Supplement (December 12, 1991), Table 6, and special tabulations performed by Natality Division, 1988/1987/1986/1985 data:* Vital Statistics of the United States, *Vol. 1, Natality, Tables 1-77 and 1-82*

**Percent Change Over Time Analysis** was computed by comparing the 1991 data for each of the ten indicators with the data for the base year (1985). To calculate percent change, the value for 1985 is subtracted from the value for 1991 and that quantity is divided by the value for 1985. The results are multiplied by 100 for readability. The percent change was calculated on unrounded data and the "percent change" figure has been rounded to the nearest whole number.

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### Percent of Children Living in Severely

**Distressed Neighborhoods** is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in a Census tract or Block Numbering Area (BNA) with at least four of the five following characteristics:

1. High poverty rate (above 27.5%);
2. High percent of female-headed families (above 39.6%);
3. High percent of high school dropouts (above 22.3%);
4. High percent of males unattached to the labor force (above 36.5%);
5. High percent of families receiving public assistance income (above 17.0%).

"High percent" is defined as more than one standard deviation above the national mean for all Census tracts/BNAs. This threshold is derived from past research studies on this topic.

Requiring a Census tract/BNA to have all five of the characteristics outlined above in order to be deemed a severely distressed neighborhood seemed overly rigorous and would have resulted in many truly distressed neighborhoods not being identified as such. On the other hand, using only three of five characteristics seemed overly lax and would have resulted in including many neighborhoods that are not experiencing a severe level of distress. Consequently, we decided to use four out of five characteristics as the threshold for identifying a severely distressed neighborhood.

Census tracts are relatively homogeneous areas which average about 4,000 people each. BNAs are geographic units used by the Census Bureau in rural areas which are designed to be roughly equivalent to Census tracts. A small number of tracts/BNAs were not included in the analysis because they had fewer than 20 people providing data and the estimates would have been too unstable.

**SOURCE:** *The Kenan Institute of Private Enterprise at the University of North Carolina, analysis of U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 3*

### Percent of Children Living in Houses Without Complete Plumbing or Kitchen

**Facilities.** If a child lived in a house that lacked complete plumbing facilities or lacked a complete kitchen he/she is included in this group. A child living in a house that lacked both complete plumbing and complete kitchen facilities is counted only once in this tabulation. According to Census Bureau definitions, complete plumbing facilities include (1) hot and cold piped water; (2) a flush toilet; and (3) a bathtub or shower. Complete kitchen facilities include (1) an installed sink with piped water; (2) a range, cook top, and convection or microwave oven; and (3) a refrigerator, all located within the structure.

**SOURCE:** *Center for Urban and Economic Research at the University of Louisville, analysis of U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing 1990, Five-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample.*

## Definitions and Data Sources

**Percent of Children Living in Overcrowded Housing** is the share of children living in households where there is more than one person per room. The Census Bureau definition of rooms includes living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodgers' rooms. The Census files "top-code" the number of rooms in a house at nine or more. Consequently, children living in houses with nine or more rooms are assumed to live in housing that is not overcrowded regardless of the number of people in the household.

**SOURCE:** *Center for Urban and Economic Research at the University of Louisville, analysis of U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing 1990, Five Percent Public Use Microdata Sample.*

**Percent Children in Poverty** is the percentage of related children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. These "related children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the family head. Children under age 18 who do not live in a household where they are related to the head of the household (referred to as the householder by the Census Bureau) are not included in this analysis.

In the Current Population Survey (CPS), families are surveyed each March and asked about their income in the previous calendar year. Poverty status is determined by comparing the income from the previous calendar year to the family composition as of the survey date in March. In calendar year 1990, the poverty threshold for a typical family of four persons was \$13,359. The data shown here represent five-year averages. For example, the figure for 1991 represents an average of data from 1989 through 1993. We refer to the data collected in March 1991 as 1991 data even though they reflect 1990 income.

**SOURCE:** *Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1983 through 1993.*

**Percent Children in Single-Parent Families** is the percentage of related children under age 18 who live in families headed by a person—male or female—without a spouse present in the home. These "related children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the family head. Children under age 18 who do not live in a household where they are related to the head of the household (referred to as the householder by the Census Bureau) are not included in this analysis. The figures shown here represent five-year averages. For example, the figure for 1991 represents an average of data from 1989 through 1993.

**SOURCE:** *Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1983 through 1993.*

**Percent of Children Without Health Insurance** is the percentage of related children under age 18 who are not covered by any kind of public or private health insurance, including Medicaid. These "related children" include a household head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as any other person under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the household head. Children under age 18 who do not live in a household where they are related to the head of the household (referred to as the household head by the Census Bureau) are not included in this analysis. The figures shown here represent a five-year average of data from 1989 through 1993.

**SOURCE:** *Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1989 through 1993.*

**Percent Graduating from High School on Time** is computed by dividing the number of public high school graduates in 1991 by the public ninth grade enrollment four years earlier as reported by the U.S. Department of Education. We adjust the 1987 ninth grade enrollments to include a prorated portion of secondary school students not classified by grade. Adjustments are also made for net migration during the four-year period. A more detailed explanation of this data item is available from Kelvin M. Pollard at the Population Reference Bureau (phone: 202-483-1100).

**SOURCES:** *Population Reference Bureau analysis of unpublished data from the U.S. Department of Education and the U.S. Bureau of the Census*

**Percent Low Birth-Weight Babies** is the percentage of live births weighing under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). The data are reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth. Births of unknown weight are not included in these calculations.

**SOURCES:** *National Center for Health Statistics 1991 data: Monthly Vital Statistics Report, "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1991," Vol. 42, Number 3, Supplement (September 9, 1993), Tables 6 and 14 1990 data: Monthly Vital Statistics Report, "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1990," Vol. 41, Number 9, Supplement (February 25, 1993), Tables 6 and 14. 1989 data: Monthly Vital Statistics Report, "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1989," Volume 40, Number 8, Supplement (December 12, 1991), Tables 6 and 14 1988/1987/1986/1985 data: Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. 1, Natality, Table 1-82*

## Definitions and Data Sources

### Percent of Mother-Headed Families

**Receiving Child Support or Alimony in 1991** is the percentage of families headed by an unmarried woman (with one or more own children under age 18) receiving either child support or alimony payments. Own children include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption. The figures shown here represent an average of data from 1989 through 1993.

**SOURCE:** *Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement) 1993 through 1993.*

### Percent Teens Not in School and Not in

**Labor Force, Ages 16-19** is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school (full or part time), not in the labor force, not in the Armed Forces, and not married full-time homemakers. The figures shown here represent five-year averages. For example, data for 1991 represent an average of data from 1989 through 1993.

**SOURCE:** *Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement) 1983 through 1993.*

**Population Under Age 18** is the total resident population under age 18, including dependents of Armed Forces personnel stationed in the area.

**SOURCE:** *U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing 1990, Summary Table 1A-1.*

### Teen Violent Death Rate, Ages 15-19

(**per 100,000 teens**) is the number of deaths from homicide, suicide, and accidents to teens between ages 15 and 19, per 100,000 teens in this age group. The data are reported by place of residence, not the place where the death occurred.

**SOURCES: Death statistics:** *Special tabulations by National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics. Deaths from 282 Selected Causes, by 5 Year Age Groups, Race and Sex, U.S. and Each State, for each year from 1985 to 1991. Population statistics:* *U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division.*

### Women in Labor Force with Youngest

**Child Ages 6 to 17** is the number of women ages 16 and over (regardless of marital status) whose youngest child is between ages 6 and 17, and who are in the paid labor force.

**SOURCE:** *1990 Census data as published in The Challenge of Change: What the 1990 Census Tells Us About Children, a report prepared by the Population Reference Bureau for the Center for the Study of Social Policy, September 1992, Tables 17 and 18.*

### Women in Labor Force with Youngest

**Child Under Age 6** is the number of women ages 16 and over (regardless of marital status) whose youngest child is under age 6, and who are in the paid labor force.

**SOURCE:** *1990 Census data as published in The Challenge of Change: What the 1990 Census Tells Us About Children, a report prepared by the Population Reference Bureau for the Center for the Study of Social Policy, September 1992, Tables 17 and 18.*

**Alabama**

**Alabama Power Foundation**

17N-0011, P.O. Box 2641

Birmingham, AL 35291

**205 250-2224**

**205 250-1860 Fax**

**Art Turner**

*Project Director KIDS COUNT*

**Colorado**

**Colorado Children's Campaign**

1600 Sherman Street, Suite B-300

Denver, CO 80203-1604

**303 839-1580**

**303 839-1354 Fax**

**Beverly Buck**

*Program Director*

**Arizona**

**Children's Action Alliance**

4001 N. 3rd Street, Suite 160

Phoenix, AZ 85012

**602 266-0707**

**602 263-8792 Fax**

**Gail Jacobs**

*Senior Program Associate*

**Connecticut**

**Connecticut Association**

**for Human Services**

880 Asylum Avenue

Hartford, CT 06105

**203 522-7762**

**203 520-4234 Fax**

**Michelle Doucette**

**Cunningham**

*Kids 2000 Project Director*

**Arkansas**

**Arkansas Advocates for**

**Children & Families**

103 E. 7th Street, Suite 931

Little Rock, AR 72201-4531

**501 371-9678**

**501 371-9681 Fax**

**Amy Rossi**

*Executive Director*

**Delaware**

**University of Delaware**

125 Townsend Hall

Newark, DE 19717-1303

**302 831-2509**

**302 831-3651 Fax**

**Patricia Tanner-Nelson**

*Cooperative Extension Specialist*

**California**

**Children Now**

1212 Broadway, Suite 530

Oakland, CA 94612

**510 763-2444**

**510 763-1974 Fax**

**Joe Liu**

*Senior Associate for Policy*

**District of Columbia**

**The Committee on Strategies to**

**Reduce Chronic Poverty of the Greater**

**Washington Research Center**

1129 20th Street, NW, Suite 204

Washington, DC 20036

**202 466-6680**

**202 466-7967 Fax**

**Carrie L. Thornhill**

*President*

## Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects

<b>Florida</b>	<b>Florida Mental Health Institute University of South Florida</b> 13301 Bruce B. Downs Boulevard Tampa, FL 33612 813 974-6405 813 974-4406 Fax	<b>Illinois</b>	<b>Voices for Illinois Children</b> 208 S. LaSalle Street, Suite 1580 Chicago, IL 60604 312 456-0600 312 456-0088 Fax
<b>Kathy Shanley</b> <i>KIDS COUNT Project Director</i>		<b>Regina McGraw</b> <i>Vice President, Communications</i>	
<b>Georgia</b>	<b>Georgians for Children</b> 3091 Maple Drive, NE, Suite 111 Atlanta, GA 30305 404 365-8948 404 365-9009 Fax	<b>Indiana</b>	<b>Indiana Youth Institute</b> 333 N. Alabama Avenue, Suite 200 Indianapolis, IN 46204 317 634-4222 317 685-2264 Fax
<b>Laurie Dopkins</b> <i>KIDS COUNT Project Director</i>		<b>Judith Erickson</b> <i>Director of Research Services</i>	
<b>Hawaii</b>	<b>University of Hawaii Center on the Family</b> 3050 Maile Way - Gilmore 211 Honolulu, HI 96822 808 956-6997 808 956-6442 Fax	<b>Iowa</b>	<b>Child &amp; Family Policy Center</b> 100 Court Avenue, Suite 312 Des Moines, IA 50309 515 280-9027 515 243-5941 Fax
<b>Marcia Hartsock</b> <i>KIDS COUNT Project Director</i>		<b>Mike Crawford</b> <i>KIDS COUNT Project Director</i>	
<b>Idaho</b>	<b>Idaho Office for Children</b> 1109 Maine Street - Lower Level Boise, ID 83720-7000 208 334-2651 208 334-3267 Fax	<b>Kansas</b>	<b>Kansas Action for Children</b> 715 S.W. 10th Street P.O. Box 463 Topeka, KS 66601-0463 913 232-0550 913 232-0699 Fax
<b>Sharon Hixon</b> <i>Administrator</i>		<b>Joyce Martin</b> <i>KIDS COUNT Project Director</i>	

<p><b>Kentucky</b></p> <p><b>Debra Miller</b> <i>Deputy Director</i></p> <p><b>Kentucky Youth Advocates, Inc.</b> 624 Shelby Street Frankfort, KY 40601 <b>502 875-4865</b> <b>502 875-2507 Fax</b></p>	<p><b>Massachusetts</b></p> <p><b>Jetta Bernier</b> <i>Executive Director</i></p> <p><b>Massachusetts Committee for Children &amp; Youth</b> 14 Beacon Street, Suite 706 Boston, MA 02108 <b>617 742-8555</b> <b>617 742-7808 Fax</b></p>
<p><b>Louisiana</b></p> <p><b>Judy Watts</b> <i>President &amp; CEO</i></p> <p><b>Agenda for Children</b> P O Box 51837 New Orleans, LA 70151 <b>504 586-8509</b> <b>504 586-8522 Fax</b></p>	<p><b>Michigan</b></p> <p><b>Beverly MacDonald</b> <i>Vice President for Program Development</i></p> <p><b>Michigan League for Human Services</b> 300 N. Washington Square, Suite 401 Lansing, MI 48933 <b>517 487-5436</b> <b>517 371-4546 Fax</b></p>
<p><b>Maine</b></p> <p><b>Kris Sahonchik</b> <i>Project Director</i></p> <p><b>Maine Children's Alliance University of Southern Maine Center for Child &amp; Family Policy</b> 96 Falmouth Street Portland, ME 04103 <b>207 780-4430</b> <b>207 780-4417 Fax</b></p>	<p><b>Minnesota</b></p> <p><b>Juan Martinez</b> <i>Data Analyst</i></p> <p><b>Children's Defense Fund—Minnesota</b> 550 Rice Street St. Paul, MN 55103 <b>612 227-6121</b> <b>612 227-2553 Fax</b></p>
<p><b>Maryland</b></p> <p><b>Anne Parsons</b> <i>KIDS COUNT Coordinator</i></p> <p><b>Advocates for Children &amp; Youth, Inc.</b> 300 Cathedral Street, Suite 500 Baltimore, MD 21201 <b>410 547-9200</b> <b>410 547-8690 Fax</b></p>	<p><b>Mississippi</b></p> <p><b>Alma Ellis</b> <i>KIDS COUNT Coordinator</i></p> <p><b>Mississippi Forum on Children &amp; Families, Inc.</b> 585 Woodland Hills Building 3000 Old Canton Road Jackson, MS 39216 <b>601 366-9083</b></p>

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## Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects

<b>Missouri</b>	<b>Citizens for Missouri's Children</b> 2717 Sutton Avenue, Suite 200 St. Louis, MO 63113 314 647-2003 314 644-5437 Fax	<b>New Jersey</b>	<b>Association for Children of New Jersey</b> 35 Halsey Street Newark, NJ 07102 201 643-3876 201 643-9153 Fax
<b>Beth Griffin</b> <i>Executive Director</i>		<b>Jane Garland</b> <i>KIDS COUNT Director</i>	
<b>Montana</b>	<b>Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies The Montana Coalition</b> P.O. Box 876 Helena, MT 59624 406 449-8611 406 449-3703 Fax	<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>New Mexico Advocates for Children &amp; Families</b> P.O. Box 26666 Albuquerque, NM 87125-6666 505 841-1710 505 841-1702 Fax
<b>Elizabeth Roeth</b> <i>Executive Director</i>		<b>Alice Otero</b> <i>KIDS COUNT Project Director</i>	
<b>Nebraska</b>	<b>Voices for Children in Nebraska</b> 14615 Grover Street Omaha, NE 68114 402 334-1194 402 334-2165 Fax	<b>New York</b>	<b>Association of New York State Youth Bureaus</b> Capital View Office Park Rensselaer, NY 12144 518 486-7202 518 486-7095 Fax
<b>Kathy Bigsby Moore</b> <i>Executive Director</i>		<b>Sabrina Ty</b> <i>KIDS COUNT Coordinator</i>	
<b>New Hampshire</b>	<b>The New Hampshire Alliance for Children &amp; Youth</b> 125 Airport Road Concord, NH 03301 603 225-0900 603 225-4346 Fax	<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>North Carolina Child Advocacy Institute</b> 1318 Dale Street, Suite 110 Raleigh, NC 27605-1275 919 834-6623 919 829-7299 Fax
<b>Cheyne Foreman</b> <i>KIDS COUNT Director</i>		<b>John Niblock</b> <i>KIDS COUNT Coordinator</i>	



<b>North Dakota</b>	<b>North Dakota KIDS COUNT Children and Family Training Center University of North Dakota</b> Gillette Hall, Room 10, P.O. Box 7090 Grand Forks, ND 58202-7090 701 777-3442 701 777-4257 Fax	<b>Pennsylvania</b>	<b>Pennsylvania Partnerships for Children</b> 931 N. Front Street, Suite 101 Harrisburg, PA 17102-3433 717 236-5680 717 236-7745 Fax
<b>Ann Lochner</b> <i>Project Director</i>		<b>Fredrick K. Richmond</b> <i>Director of Operations and Research</i>	
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>Children's Defense Fund—Ohio</b> 52 E. Lynn Street, Suite 400 Columbus, OH 43215 614 221-2244 614 221-2247 Fax	<b>Rhode Island</b>	<b>The Rhode Island Foundation</b> 70 Elm Street Providence, RI 02903 401 274-4564 401 331-8085 Fax
<b>Mark Real</b> <i>Director</i>		<b>Catherine Boisvert-Walsh</b> <i>Program Officer</i>	
<b>Oklahoma</b>	<b>Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy</b> 420 N.W. 13th Street Oklahoma City, OK 73103 405 236-5437 405 236-5439 Fax	<b>South Carolina</b>	<b>South Carolina Budget &amp; Control Board</b> 1310 Lady Street, Suite 501 P.O. Box 12444 Columbia, SC 29211 803 734-2291 803 734-2117 Fax
<b>Shaun Chavis</b> <i>KIDS COUNT Coordinator</i>		<b>Baron Holmes</b> <i>Project Director</i>	
<b>Oregon</b>	<b>Children First for Oregon</b> P.O. Box 23519 Portland, OR 97281 503 526-6417 503 526-6442 Fax	<b>South Dakota</b>	<b>University of South Dakota</b> 414 E. Clark Street Vermillion, SD 57069 605 677-5287 605 677-5427 Fax
<b>William Weismann</b> <i>Executive Director</i>		<b>Terry Haven</b> <i>Data Coordinator</i>	

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## Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects

<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>Washington</b>
<b>Denise Dunbar</b> <i>KIDS COUNT Director</i>	<b>Richard Brandon</b> <i>Executive Director</i>
Tennessee Commission on Children & Youth Gateway Plaza 710 James Robertson Parkway Nashville, TN 37243-0800 615 741-2633 615 741-5956 Fax	Human Services Policy Center Institute for Public Policy & Management Graduate School of Public Affairs University of Washington 321 Parlington, Mail Stop DC-11 Seattle, WA 98195 206 543-0190 206 543-1096 Fax
<b>Texas</b>	<b>West Virginia</b>
<b>Patrick Bresette</b> <i>Associate Director for Children's Initiatives</i>	<b>Margie Hale</b> <i>Executive Director</i>
Center for Public Policy Priorities of the Benedictine Health Resource Center 900 Lydia Street Austin, TX 78702 512 320-0222 512 320-0227 Fax	West Virginia Task Force on Children, Youth & Families 1031 Quarrier Street, Suite 313 Atlas Building Charleston, WV 25301 304 345-2101 304 345-2102 Fax
<b>Utah</b>	<b>Wisconsin</b>
<b>Cynthia Taylor</b> <i>KIDS COUNT Coordinator</i>	<b>Anne Arnesen</b> <i>Director</i>
Utah Children 757 E. South Temple Street, Suite 150 Salt Lake City, UT 84102 801 364-1182 801 364-1186 Fax	Wisconsin Council on Children & Families 16 N. Carroll Street, Suite 120 Madison, WI 53703 608 258-4380 608 258-4384 Fax
<b>Vermont</b>	<b>Wyoming</b>
<b>Beth Burgess</b> <i>KIDS COUNT Coordinator</i>	<b>Michael Moe</b> <i>KIDS COUNT Project Director</i>
Vermont Children's Forum P.O. Box 261 Montpelier, VT 05601 802 229-6377 802 229-4929 Fax	Wyoming P.A.R.E.N.T., Inc. 1897 Capitol Avenue, Suite 205 Cheyenne, WY 82001 307 638-4000

**The Annie E. Casey Foundation wishes to thank the following organizations for their assistance in disseminating the *KIDS COUNT Data Book*.**

American Academy of Pediatrics	Association of Junior Leagues International, Inc.	Association of Maternal and Child Health Programs	Association of State and Territorial Dental Directors	Association of State and Territorial Health Officers	Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America	Boys and Girls Clubs of America	The Business Roundtable	Catholic Charities USA	Center for Youth Development and Policy Research, Academy for Educational Development (AED)	Center on Budget and Policy Priorities	Child Welfare League of America	Coalition of Community Foundations for Youth	Council of Chief State School Officers	American Baptist Churches USA	American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists	American Federation of Teachers	American Home Economics Association	American Medical Association	American Public Health Association	American Public Welfare Association	American School Health Association	American Speech-Language Hearing Association	American Youth Policy Forum	Association of American Medical Colleges	National Academy of Education	National Association of Children's Hospitals and Related Institutions, Inc. (NACHRI)	National Association of Community Health Centers, Inc.	National Association of National Association of Counties	National Association of Homes and Services for Children	National Association of Partners in Education, Inc. (NAPE)	National Association of School Nurses	National Association of Social Workers	National Association of Special Education	National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors (NASADAD)	National Association of State Boards of Education	National Association of State Budget Officers	National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges	The Council of the Great City Schools	Family Impact Seminar, American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy Research and Education Foundation	Family Resource Coalition	Food Research and Action Center (FRAC)	Girl Scouts of the USA	General Board of Church and Society of The United Methodist Church	Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies Coalition	Institute for Educational Leadership	Kiwanis International	Linking Networks for Kids (LINKS)	March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation	National Alliance of Black School Educators	National Alliance of Business	National Assembly of National Voluntary Health and Social Services Organizations	National Black Child Development Institute	National Center on Education and the Economy	National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality	National Congress of Parents and Teachers (PTA)	National Council of Churches	National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges	National Council of La Raza	National Education Association	National Elementary School Center (NESC)	National Governors' Association	National Head Start Association	National Health/Education Consortium	National League of Cities	National Mental Health Association	National PTA	National Network of Runaway and Youth Services	National Perinatal Association	National Ready to Learn Council	National School Boards Association	National Youth Employment Coalition	Parent Action	Physicians for Social Responsibility	United Methodist Church	United Church of Christ Office for Church in Society	U.S. Chamber of Commerce	The U.S. Conference of City Human Services Officials	The U.S. Conference of Mayors	USDA/Extension Service, 4-H Youth Development	United Way of America's Mobilization for America's Children	Women in Community Service, Inc.	YMCA of the USA	YWCA of the USA	Zero to Three/National Center for Clinical Infant Programs
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The Annie E. Casey Foundation is a private charitable organization dedicated to helping build better futures for disadvantaged children in the United States. It was established in 1918 by Jim Casey, one of the founders of United Parcel Service, and his siblings in honor of their mother. The primary mission of the Foundation is to foster public policies and human-service reforms that more effectively meet the needs of today's vulnerable children and families. In pursuit of this goal, the Foundation makes grants that help states, cities, and communities fashion more innovative, cost-effective responses to these needs.

**The Annie E. Casey  
Foundation**

One Lafayette Place  
Greenwich, CT 06830  
Fax 203 661-5127  
203 661-2773  
Douglas W. Nelson  
Executive Director

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**The Annie E. Casey  
Foundation**

One Lafayette Place  
Greenwich, CT 06830  
Fax 203 661-5177  
203 661-2773

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