

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 396 854

PS 024 395

TITLE Kids Count Data Book 1996: State Profiles of Child Well-Being.

INSTITUTION Annie E. Casey Foundation, Baltimore, MD.

REPORT NO ISSN-1060-9814

PUB DATE 96

NOTE 345p.

AVAILABLE FROM Annie E. Casey Foundation, Attn: Kids Count Data Book, 701 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, MD 21202.

PUB TYPE Statistical Data (110) -- Books (010)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC14 Plus Postage.

DESCRIPTORS *Adolescents; Birth Weight; Child Health; *Children; Crime; Delinquency; Demography; Dropout Rate; Dropouts; Early Parenthood; Economically Disadvantaged; Infant Mortality; Mortality Rate; One Parent Family; Poverty; State Surveys; Statistical Surveys; Unemployment; Violence; *Well Being

IDENTIFIERS Arrests; United States; Working Poor

ABSTRACT

This book provides a national and state-by-state (including the District of Columbia) compilation of benchmarks of the educational, social, economic, and physical well-being of children in the United States. Ten indicators of children's well-being are taken from government sources: (1) percent low birth-weight babies; (2) infant mortality rate; (3) child death rate, ages 1-14; (4) teen violent death rate, ages 15-19; (5) teen birth rate, ages 15-17; (6) juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17; (7) percent of teens who are high school dropouts, ages 16-19; (8) percent of teens not attending school and not working, ages 16-19; (9) percent of children in poverty; and (10) percent of families with children headed by a single parent. An overview discusses the implications of the increase in percentage of American children in working-poor families and possible actions to reduce or eliminate their risks. A summary and findings section presents overall trends for each indicator. The bulk of the book consists of graphic and numerical presentations of the indicators nationwide and by state. For each state, background information is presented on demographic changes, income and poverty, health and education, and percent of children in working-poor families. Appendices delineate standard scores and national rankings, states in rank order by indicator, multi-year trend data for Kids Count Indicators, and multi-year national composite ranks. The document ends with definitions of the Kids Count Indicators, the rationale for their selection, primary contacts for State Kids Count Projects, and a list of organizations disseminating this publication. (KDFB)

* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
 * from the original document. *

ED 396 854

State Profiles of Child Well-Being



PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE AND DISSEMINATE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY W. J. Rust TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)



The Annie E. Casey Foundation

PS 024895

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION Office of Educational Research and Improvement EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC) This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it. Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality. Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK



1996

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

KIDS COF NE, a project of the Anne T. Casey

Foundation, is a national and state by state

effort to track the status of children in the

United States. By providing policymakers and

citizens with benchmarks of child well-being

KIDS COF NE seeks to enrich local, state, and

national discussions concerning ways to

secure better futures for all children. At the

national level, the principal activity of the

initiative is the publication of the annual *KIDS*

COF NE Data Book, which uses the best avail-

able data to measure the educational, social,

economic, and physical well-being of chil-

dren. The Foundation is also funding KIDS

COF NE projects in the 50 states and the

District of Columbia. These projects provide

a more detailed community-by-community

picture of the condition of children

1996

KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK

State Profiles of Child Well-Being



The Annie E. Casey Foundation

ISSN 1060-9814

Photography © Lizzie Himmel, 1995
Design: KINETIK Communication Graphics, Inc.
Copyright © 1996 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.

Most of the data presented in the *Data Book* were collected and organized by the Population Reference Bureau under the direction of Dr. Carol De Vita. We owe a special debt of gratitude to Kelvin Pollard of the Population Reference Bureau, who worked tirelessly assembling, organizing, checking, and rechecking the figures shown here.

A special thanks goes to Robert McIntyre and his staff in the Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics in the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) for providing tabulations of the Current Population Survey microdata files from 1984 through 1994.

We also want to thank Dr. Harry Rosenberg and Arthur Horn of the Division of Vital Statistics within the National Center for Health Statistics for providing special tabulations of 1993 mortality data.

We also owe a special thanks to Martye T. Scobee of the Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville and to Dr. Paul Voss as well as Robin Blakely and Roger Hammer at the Applied Population Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin—Madison for providing data on children in working-poor families by processing U.S. Census Bureau data files.

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

Finally, we would like to thank the state KIDS COUNT projects listed on pages 163 to 167 and the dissemination partners listed on page 168 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, call 410.223.2800 or write to the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Attn: *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, 701 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, MD 21202.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Table of Contents

4	Overview
12	Summary and Findings
19	National Profiles
20	United States Profile
22	National Indicator Maps
33	State Profiles
34	Profiles in alphabetical order for 50 states and the District of Columbia
136	Appendices
137	Appendix 1: KIDS COUNT Standard Scores and National Rankings
138	Appendix 2: States in Rank Order by Indicator
142	Appendix 3: Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators
156	Appendix 4: Multi-Year National Composite Ranks
157	Definitions and Data Sources
162	Criteria for Selecting KIDS COUNT Indicators
163	Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects
168	Dissemination Partners

overview



Overview

Child Poverty and the Working Poor

Although many factors put children at risk, nothing predicts bad outcomes for a kid more powerfully than growing up poor. Study after disheartening study confirm the links between living in poverty and suffering a host of busy developmental, educational, and adult outcomes. Poor children are more likely to be sick and underweight as toddlers; they are less likely to be ready for kindergarten; they are more likely to fall behind as grade-schoolers, they face a much higher prospect of dropping out of high school; they are more likely to become teen parents; they face far greater odds of being either a victim or a perpetrator of crime; and they are far less likely to be economically successful as adults.¹

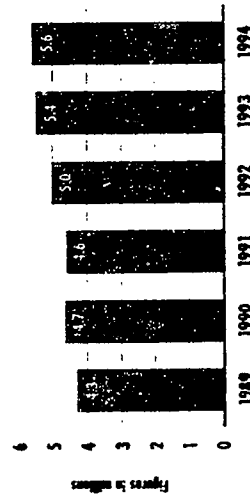
Of course, the most straightforward way to reduce the incidence of these rotten childhood outcomes is to reduce the fraction of our population who start out and grow up in poverty. Unfortunately, the actual trend in America has been heading in precisely the opposite direction. In 1974, 10.2 million American children lived below the poverty line; by 1991, the number had risen to well over 15 million. During the same period, the proportion of all American children classified as poor grew from 15.4 percent to almost 22 percent. Today fully one-quarter of the nation's population under age 6 live in poverty. Taken together, these numbers add up to a U.S. child poverty rate that is among the highest in the developed world—a distinction that threatens not only the future for many of our kids, but also the future competitiveness of our nation in a global economy.

These alarming trends have not gone unnoticed by the American public or its political leaders. Indeed, the problem of child and family poverty has emerged in recent years as a centerpiece issue in most mainstream discussions of social and economic policy in the United States. To a considerable extent, however, these debates have focused on a single dimension of the child poverty problem: namely, the condition of children whose parents are out of the labor force and dependent on public assistance. Appropriately enough, this focus on the non-working, welfare poor has generated a renewed national determination to do more to curb teenage childbearing, to promote job growth, and to accelerate the transitions from welfare to work.

Significant as they are, these policy directions actually respond to only the most obvious part of the growing child poverty crisis. What they overlook is the stunning growth in the number of American children who live in poverty *despite the fact that one or both of their parents worked all year*. In 1991 there were 5.6 million American children who fit this description. This is up from 3.4 million two decades ago. Even more ominously, in the years since 1989, a period of overall strength in the national economy, the number of children in working-poor families has jumped 30 percent. Today more than a third of all America's poor children belong to families where at least one parent works all year.

It is these poor children and their families who are the special focus of this, our seventh annual edition of the *KIDS COUNT Data Book*. We have chosen to highlight these families

Figure 1. Children in Working-Poor Families: 1989-1994



SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, *Marriage, Divorce, Remarriage*

restrictive definitions of the term preferred by some analysts. If, for example, we had added those families where at least one parent worked more than half the year (but less than a full year), the number of kids categorized as "working poor" in 1994 would have exceeded 7.5 million. Similarly, if we had counted those families with a parent who worked all year but had an income no more than 25 percent above the poverty line, the number of kids counted as "working poor" would have grown to more than 8 million.¹

It is also worth noting that the increasing numbers of working-poor families do not fit many of our broader demographic generalizations about family poverty in the United States. For example, one might be tempted to conclude that the rise in early childbearing is a major contributor to the increase in the total number of working-poor families. Surprisingly, however, only 14 percent of all the children who were in working-poor families in 1994 were born to a teenage mother. In fact, most of the kids in these families were born to women over age 25. Similarly, one might assume that the size of the working-poor population is simply a reflection of the dramatic growth in the nation's number of unmarried, single-parent families. Here, again, the data are illuminating. In 1994 half of the 5.6 million "working-poor kids" lived in married, two-parent households where at least one parent (usually the father) worked all year.

What Accounts for the Growing Number of Working-Poor Families?

No explanation of child poverty in the 1990s

not only because of their status as the so-called "forgotten poor," but also because we believe that addressing the condition of the working poor may be inseparable from the nation's more visible determination to reduce welfare dependency among the non-working poor. The goal of virtually every current welfare reform proposal is to enable AFDC recipients to become more capable of meeting the economic needs of their children through their own labor and earnings. But if we continue to see growing millions of American families who are unable to protect their kids from poverty despite year-round work efforts, it is truly hard to imagine how we will plausibly promote meaningful self-sufficiency for those millions of parents who are not yet even in the labor force.

Who Are the Working Poor?

Many different definitions of the "working poor" have been used by researchers, with the key differences usually turning on either how much time a parent works or the income threshold used to define "poverty." In this *KIDS CURRENT DATA BOOK*, we are speaking of the 5.6 million children who had at least one parent working 50 or more weeks during the past year, yet failed to accumulate a total household income above the official poverty line.² In 1994 the poverty standard for a family of three was \$11,821. (See page 157 for more information on the definition of children in working poor families.)

Of course, the number of children classified as "from working-poor families" would be far higher had we chosen any of the less

In 1994 half of the 5.6 million "working-poor kids" lived in married, two-parent households where at least one parent worked all year.

Overview

can responsibly discount the significance of America's changing family-formation patterns over the last quarter-century. Unmarried teens who bear children are less likely to enter the labor force, and their children are more likely to begin and spend their childhoods in poverty. Moreover, single-parent households, whenever and however they are formed, are going to command, on average, less income than those families who have two potential earners present.

But having acknowledged the impact on child poverty of these demographic changes, we must also recognize the equally powerful consequences, especially for the working poor, of two comparably profound economic trends: namely, globalization of markets and advances in productive technology. Together, these worldwide changes have dramatically altered the U.S. labor market, replacing growth in manufacturing and historically higher wage craft occupations with expansion in lower paying service-sector employment. At the same time, these forces have served to depress the real dollar value of most lower tier, entry-level wages. In the late 1960s, a young adult working a full-time job at the minimum wage could keep a family of three out of poverty. In 1994 a household head working at a full-time minimum-wage job earned only 70 percent of the income needed to lift a family of three out of poverty.

The implications of these fundamental economic shifts for parenting-age young adults have been aptly summarized by sociologist and demographer Reynolds Farley:¹

In the late 1950s, just about a generation ago, a young white man with a high school education, a dedication to hard work, and a strong back could likely find a good blue collar job with a prosperous manufacturing firm, a job with comprehensive fringe benefits, including health insurance for his family and provisions for retirement.... Fast-forward to the late 1980s. A young man graduating from high school with a strong back and a dedication to steady work may find a job, but the odds are not in his favor. And if he is successful, the job will pay a modest wage and may have no fringe benefits.

As Farley's observation suggests, America's changing economic realities have been most consequential for young men and women with limited education. Since the early 1970s, the median real earnings of young men with no schooling, beyond high school have fallen 30 percent.² Women with no more than a high school diploma have seen their earnings fall almost 20 percent over the same period. And for those with even less education—those who fail to graduate from high school—the changes have been even more devastating. A white high school dropout in 1994 averaged one-third less income than he would have earned in 1972. And the real earnings of black dropouts in 1994 were half what they had averaged two decades earlier.³

Given these dramatic changes in the labor market and the persistently high national rates of educational underachievement and non-completion of high school, it should come as no surprise that the ranks of working-poor families in the United States are swelling. Indeed, the conclusion is unmistakable in the data. Forty percent of parents in working-poor families are high school dropouts. Another 35 percent have no education or specialized training beyond

high school. If we consider that research indicates that children's educational achievement and high school completion rates are highly correlated with their mother's educational attainment, it becomes increasingly clear that we may be describing a problem that, left unaddressed, will take on intergenerational dimensions.

What Does It Mean for Children to Grow Up in Working-Poor Families?

Poor children growing up in working house holds face many of the same risks that poor kids in general confront. Like the children of welfare families, the children of the working poor are less likely to be fully immunized; less likely to enter school ready to learn; and far more likely to experience academic failure and to drop out. As teens, they are more liable to delinquency and pregnancy; if they do graduate, they are less likely to go to college; and, finally, like other poor kids, they face a reduced chance of being economically successful as adults.

Despite these similarities, the circumstances of children in working-poor families are distinguishable, in significant respects, from those of poor kids whose parents do not work. As one might expect, working-poor families tend to have more annual income. In 1994 the median income of working-poor families was about \$9,600; this compares to just under \$6,700 for the average family on public assistance. Moreover, low-income working families have a greater likelihood of eventually moving out of poverty than do families who have no year-round worker present. Finally, the children in working-poor families have the

intangible, but valuable, role model example of an employed parent.

While these advantages are substantial, it is important to observe that children in working-poor families also experience some distinct disadvantages *because of their parents' working status*. Most salient among these is that working-poor kids go without health insurance at a much higher rate than any other group of American children. In 1994, 27 percent of the kids from working-poor families had neither public nor private medical insurance.⁷ In many cases, this exposure stems from the fact that their parents' employment does not carry health benefits, yet they are frequently ineligible for Medicaid because they do not receive AFDC. In fact, were it not for recent changes in Medicaid policies aimed at reaching some of these children, the health-care access of kids in working-poor families would be far worse. In 1994 more than two-thirds of the working-poor kids who had some form of medical coverage received it through Medicaid.

Slightly less measurable, but equally important, risk factors faced by the children of the working poor are an insufficiency of parental time and a lack of quality preschool or other appropriate day care. Juggling the responsibilities of work and family is a challenge for Americans at all income levels, but it poses particular difficulties for the working poor and most especially for those low-income single parents who work. For these individuals, the problem of too little time is compounded by their frequent inability to afford adequate child care to compensate for

their absence from the home. According to the most recently published U.S. Census Bureau figures, the average working-poor family that pays for its own child-care spends more than a fifth (21 percent) of its limited monthly income on trying to meet this need.⁸ This compares to a figure of 7 percent for non-poor families. Even with such sacrifices, studies show that the child care received by most poor children is usually of lower quality and less benefit.⁹ In assessing this special burden on working-poor families, it must again be stressed that the situation would be far worse were it not for federally supported Head Start programs along with federal, state, and local subsidies for other forms of child care. Together, these resources currently pay for a significant fraction of the child care and summertime supervision that is necessitated by low-income parents' participation in year-round work.

What Can Be Done to Stem the Ranks of Working-Poor Children and Improve Their Futures?

There are no overnight, low-cost, quick-fix remedies that will eliminate the risks and burdens that now face the 5.6 million American children growing up in working-poor households. Nor are there any easy economic- or social-policy alternatives that will guarantee that future entrants into the labor force will more generally succeed in protecting their children from the risks of growing up poor. Nevertheless, there are things—both long term and short term—that can make a critical difference. They are things we ought to do.

Working-poor kids go without health insurance at a much higher rate than any other group of American children.

Overview

It goes without saying that combating child poverty in America cannot be separated from larger economic policies that effectively encourage competitiveness, investment, growth, productivity, and job creation. Yet, as economic indices in recent years attest, overall growth and even net job expansion do not, by themselves, guarantee that all American families will be able to contribute to national prosperity or garner their share of its benefits.

To approach that goal, we have to complement wise macroeconomic policy with an effective determination to assure that a far higher percentage of the next generation of Americans have the computational, literacy, technical, and learning skills needed to be productive participants in tomorrow's economy. The overwhelming evidence, in this *Data Book* and elsewhere, shows that men and women without these skills will be increasingly unsuccessful in securing the minimum needs of their families.

Education Reform. Foremost among the things we need to insist on is a thoroughgoing reform of public education in America—a reform that reflects a basic reordering of the nation's education priorities. Within states, a new priority has to be given to strengthening those districts that serve the highest concentrations of low income and at risk students. Within districts, priority must be given to improving those schools that have been least effective in achieving key learning benchmarks for all their students. And within individual schools, a greater priority has to be placed on engagement and achievement by those students most likely to fall behind and fail.

Over the past decade there has been a lot of encouraging talk about fundamental school reform, but the number of places that have actually acted on their rhetoric remains relatively small. One of the exceptions has been the state of Kentucky. Beginning in 1990, Kentucky made a commitment to expand and equalize its investment in all its districts, including those with the least resources and greatest challenges. At the same time, it began to implement reform provisions that establish higher academic standards *for all students*; that put in place mechanisms to recognize and reward improved district performance; that encourage school-based decision making and greater parental involvement; that enable more professional development for teachers; that increase awareness of and reliance on the latest technology; that restructure early primary education and expand preschool opportunities to assure every student masters the key foundations for later learning; and that establish family resource centers within schools to help address some of the non-academic factors that put some children at special risk of school failure.

The Kentucky education reform effort is clearly a work in progress. As one might expect, it has its critics, and doubtlessly some of the criticism will prove well-founded. Nevertheless, Kentucky's initiative has already made one invaluable contribution: It has set both an example and a standard for the kind of bold, thoughtful, and thorough rethinking of public education that will be required by every state and city if we really want to have schools that will enable more of our children to find a

productive and truly self-sufficient place in the economic mainstream of the future.

While improved public education is indispensable to assuring that more young parents in the future can command above-poverty wages, long-term school reform efforts will not immediately address the status of today's working-poor families or the prospects of those who are likely to join their ranks in the next few years. For these families—and especially for their children—we need to take some critical near-term policy steps. At an absolute minimum, we should guarantee that the young parents who take and hold low-wage jobs are not required to expose their kids to unacceptable risks as a consequence of their working.

Child Care. Perhaps the most obvious example here is day care. Working families who must settle for sub-poverty incomes should at least be assured access to decent and affordable preschool, day care, and summer programming for their kids. The failure to expand access to such programs will simply leave more and more working-poor families with a lose-lose choice: They either divert a huge fraction of their modest earnings to child care, or they deny their children the supervision and developmental experiences every kid needs. This is a choice that ultimately benefits no one: not young parents, not the children, not society. Given this, it seems utterly compelling that preserving *and expanding* day care for working-poor families would and should be an uncompromisable priority for any state or local policymaker who wishes to both reward work effort and improve outcomes for at risk children.

Health Insurance. An equally strong case can be made for ensuring that working-poor families have access to decent health care—at least for their children. As it stands now, the working poor are less likely to have coverage for their kids than either welfare recipients or better paid participants in the work force. This circumstance defies justification. In many instances, our current policies have the unmistakable effect of severely penalizing poor, young families who try to live on their earnings rather than on AFDC. Furthermore, the consequence of leaving almost 2 million children of the working poor without affordable access to early, regular, and preventive health care virtually guarantees unnecessary hardships and higher costs in the future.

In the next few years, Congress and the states will be restructuring Medicaid and refining health-care policy. It is hard to imagine any defensible outcome of these changes that does not include a stronger and more comprehensive extension of health insurance to the children of the working poor. Whether the vehicle is expanded eligibility for Medicaid managed care plans, sliding fee scales, or incentives to employers for offering dependent coverage, the result needs to be a health-care environment in which the kids of low-income working families have far more reliable access to essential health care than they do today.

Enhancing the Value of Work. Although bolstering the availability of child care and health care is essential to alleviating the burdens and risks that now threaten too many children of the working poor, it is not, by itself, a suffi-

cient response to the underlying problem. Beyond this measure, we must also find practical, affordable, and fair ways of enhancing the real value of wages earned by working-poor parents. As previously noted, the pay for low-skill jobs in the United States has been declining in real terms for a generation. The day when a full-time minimum-wage worker could support a spouse and a child above the poverty line is long past and not likely to return soon.

Permitting this circumstance to persist unaddressed is bad social policy. When breadwinners, despite their best efforts, are unable to see are enough resources to meaningfully fill that role, a host of undesirable consequences inevitably follow. The basic needs of vulnerable children go unmet. The ties that hold families together are loosened. The dignity of work is compromised. The incentive to enter and remain in the labor force is weakened. The positive example of parental work effort is diluted. And, finally, the aspiration to escape poverty through hard work is undermined.

These negative consequences—the consequences of sub-poverty wage earning—can and should be mitigated. Indeed, there are already a variety of policy and tax approaches aimed at protecting or increasing the value of earnings. Minimum-wage requirements, for example, serve to provide an across-the-board floor on how low wages can fall. Standard tax deductions for children are intended to protect more of the earnings of families with state or federal income tax liability. Certain employer tax credits have the

Overview

effect of allowing employers to offer higher wage levels than might otherwise be market-practical. Yet of all the approaches currently available, the most powerful one for assisting working-poor families is clearly the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC).

Enacted in the late 1970s and then expanded in the Reagan, Bush, and Clinton administrations, the EITC provides low-income wage earners with a refundable tax credit that enlarges their net income. The bulk of the program's benefits goes to families with children. The amount of the credit increases with work effort (up to a maximum), and it takes family size into account. For a minimum-wage worker with two children, the EITC currently has the impact of raising his or her effective pay to almost \$6 an hour. Perhaps an even better measure of its value is that in 1994 the Earned Income Tax Credit lifted 1.7 million children of low-income working parents out of poverty.

Like most things, the EITC has room for improvement. More needs to be done to minimize the false application for credits by those not eligible. And some researchers have raised reasonable questions about whether workers at the maximum EITC earning level may have an unintended incentive to curtail their work efforts. Nevertheless, the efficiency, effectiveness, and impact of the EITC vastly outweigh any of its limitations. On balance, the Earned Income Tax Credit has powerfully encouraged and rewarded work. It has improved the living standard and resources available to millions of low-income children. And it has achieved these results without the high cost of universal child tax credits or the economic downsides

that are often attributed to significant increases in the minimum wage.

For all these reasons, the EITC deserves to be defended and strengthened. At the federal level, credit increases that would enable more poor families to work their way out of poverty would be money well spent. Similarly, states that are committed to encouraging work and improving outcomes for the poor would be wise to follow the example of the seven¹⁰ states that already have created their own earned income credits to reinforce the impact of the federal program.

Conclusion

Over the past several years, a new resolve has emerged in the United States to reform the way we deal with child poverty. Political leaders across the ideological spectrum have pledged "to end welfare as we know it," to promote "work not welfare," and to "empower families" to better meet their own needs. Given the failure of our current social policies to curb the rising numbers of poor children, these calls for fundamental reform ought to be welcomed and encouraged.

At the same time, it ought to be equally clear that the practicality and morality of any employment-based solution to chronic poverty in the United States must ultimately address a fundamental question: Can we make working really "work" for the millions of disadvantaged young adults we are seeking to empower?

Moreover, can we really find lasting employment for those young adults who are now out of the labor force? Can we assure enough quality child care and enough access

to health care so that parental employment does not increase the hardships visited upon poor children? Can we adopt tax policies that will, at a minimum, reward the work of young parents with at least some hope of lifting their children out of poverty?

When we consider the condition of the 5.6 million children who today are being raised by working-poor parents, it becomes clear that these are not rhetorical questions; they are inescapable economic and social-policy challenges. The truth is, we have the knowledge, resources, and capacity—in the federal government, in the states, and in the private sector—to meet all these challenges. The open question is whether we have the resolve.

If we do not, then all of the advocacy for welfare reform—all of the promises to end the trap of intergenerational dependency—may prove to be not merely empty rhetoric, but downright political demagoguery. But if we do have the resolve to begin turning rhetoric into reality, our nation will have taken an enormous stride toward ensuring that more American families can provide for their children in a manner that sustains both dignity in the present and hope for the future.

Douglas W. Nelson

Executive Director

Annie E. Casey Foundation

The broad array of data we present each year in the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* is intended to illuminate the conditions facing America's children and to assess trends in their well-being. By updating the assessment every year, *KIDS COUNT* provides ongoing benchmarks with which to evaluate efforts to improve the well-being of children. States can see how they have advanced or regressed since 1985, and they can compare the status of their children to those in other states across several dimensions of well-being. Furthermore, yearly presentation of *KIDS COUNT* data allows us to make incremental improvements year to year as new data become available and methodology is refined.

While 10 measures can hardly capture the full range of conditions shaping kids' lives, we believe the data provided here possess three important attributes: (1) They reflect a broad range of influences affecting the well-being of children (such as health, adequacy of income, educational attainment, and the likelihood of being arrested for a violent crime). (2) They reflect experiences across a range of developmental stages—from birth through early adulthood. (3) They are consistent across states and over time, which permits legitimate comparisons. (For more information about the criteria used to select *KIDS COUNT* indicators, see page 162.)

The data on the following pages present a rich but complex picture of American children. Some dimensions of well-being

improved, others worsened, and some showed little change. At the national level, five of the indicators of child well-being showed conditions worsened between 1985 and 1993, four showed improvement, and one indicator showed no change. Naturally, the picture varies from state to state.

KIDS COUNT State Indicators

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 order to provide a framework for understanding the indicators of child well-being, several background measures are provided for each state, including the percent of children in each state living in "working-poor families."

The 10 indicators of child well-being used here are all taken from government sources and reflect the best data available for each indicator. However, it is important to recognize that no data are perfect. Many of the indicators used here are derived from samples and, like all sample data, contain a certain amount of random error. Other measures may fluctuate year to year because they are based on a small number of events. Therefore, we urge readers to focus on those differences across states and those changes over time within states that are relatively large. Small differences or changes may be due to random fluctuations." Furthermore, differences or trends in the well-being of children can be assessed best by using these indicators collectively.

At the national level, five of the indicators of child well-being showed conditions worsened between 1985 and 1993, four showed improvement, and one indicator showed no change.

Summary and Findings

Each of the 10 indicators is discussed separately below.

Percent Low Birth-Weight Babies

While most American children get off to a healthy start, 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 likely to have problems as they move through the growth stages.

Nationally, 288,482 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in 1993, making up 7.2 percent of all births, compared to only 6.8 percent in 1985. This represents an increase of 6 percent over the 1985-1993 period. The increase in the share of low birth-weight babies raises a number of troubling issues.

First, an increase in low birth-weight babies probably reflects the declining health of many mothers. Second, research shows that women who do not receive adequate early prenatal care are more likely to give birth to a low birth-weight baby. Using a combination of measures to define adequate prenatal care, only 68 percent of mothers giving birth in 1990 had received adequate prenatal care. Those mothers who lack health insurance are less likely to seek and obtain prenatal care. According to Census Bureau reports,¹⁴ more than a third (34 percent) of all Latinos and one-fifth (20 percent) of all African Americans did not have health insurance in 1991. People in poverty are also less likely to have health insurance.

Across the states and the District of Columbia, the percentage of births that are low weight ranges from a low of 4.9 percent in Alaska to a high of 14.6 percent in the District of Columbia. Between 1985 and 1993, only three states experienced a decrease in the percent of births that were low weight.

Infant Mortality Rate

Since the first year of life is more precarious than later years of childhood, negative social conditions (such as poverty or an unhealthy environment) have a big impact on this vulnerable group. The number of children, per 1,000 live births, who die before their first birthday is reflected in the Infant Mortality Rate.

Children born to families with fewer advantages are more likely to experience health problems at an early age. For example, one recent study found that the infant mortality rate for children born into poor families (13.5 deaths per 1,000 live births) was more than 50 percent higher than that for children born into families with incomes above the poverty line (8.3 deaths per 1,000 live births).¹⁵ The link between poverty and infant mortality helps explain why the Infant Mortality Rate of blacks was 16.5 compared to 6.8 for whites in 1993.

Communities where there is a confluence of several problems, such as poverty, unemployment, and illiteracy, tend to have higher infant mortality rates. One reason for the high infant mortality rates in poor neighborhoods is that residents are less likely to receive neonatal intensive care.¹⁶

While the Infant Mortality Rate in the United States has been falling steadily over the

past few decades, there are 25 countries that have lower infant mortality rates than the United States.¹⁷

Thanks in large part to improvements in medical technology, the U.S. Infant Mortality Rate declined from 10.6 per 1,000 live births in 1985 to 8.4 in 1993. This decline was reflected in every state and the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia had the highest Infant Mortality Rate (17.4 per 1,000 live births), while New Hampshire had the lowest rate (5.6 per 1,000 live births).

Child Death Rate, Ages 1-14

Once children survive the first year of life, mortality drops sharply. Nonetheless, in 1993, 15,724 children between the ages of 1 and 14 died in the United States. This amounts to 30 out of every 100,000 children in this age range.

The Child Death Rate (deaths of children ages 1 to 14 years per 100,000 children in this age group) has fallen for the past several years, due in large part to advances in medical care. The general decrease in deaths from motor vehicle accidents, which are a major cause of death among children, also has contributed to a falling Child Death Rate.

Nationally, the Child Death Rate fell from 34 (per 100,000) in 1985 to 30 in 1993, which amounts to a 12 percent decline. The Child Death Rate decreased in 41 states, was unchanged in 3 states, and increased in 6 states and the District of Columbia. In 1993 the Child Death Rate ranged from a low of 13 in New Hampshire to a high of 57 in the District of Columbia.

Teen Violent Death Rate, Ages 15-19

The Teen Violent Death Rate reflects deaths from homicide, suicide, and accidents among 15- to 19-year-olds. Perceptions of increasing violence in our country highlight the implications of this indicator.

Many researchers point to the increased availability of handguns as an important factor in 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. Declines in teen deaths due to accidents (primarily automobile accidents) were offset by a doubling in the number of homicides. Suicides stayed about the same.

Nationally, the Teen Violent Death Rate was 60 per 100,000 teens in 1993 and increased 10 percent between 1985 and 1993. The Teen Violent Death Rate was down in 21 states and up in 29 states and the District of Columbia. The Teen Violent Death Rate actually rose by more than 50 percent in 2 states and the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia had the highest Teen Violent Death Rate (393) and Hawaii had the lowest (34).

Teen Birth Rate, Ages 15-17

Teenage childbearing is problematic because it often diminishes the opportunities of both the child and the mother. Births to girls under age 18 are particularly troublesome because most of these mothers are unmarried and most have not completed high school. A child born to an unmarried, teenage, high school dropout is 10 times as likely to be living in poverty as a

child born to a mother with none of these three characteristics.¹⁶ Given the changing nature of our economy, parents with low educational attainment are likely to have an ever more difficult time finding a stable job that pays a livable wage. Parents who cut short their education to have a child may well end up as part of the working poor.

Children born to teenage mothers, most of whom are unmarried, have a relatively low probability of obtaining the emotional and financial resources they need to develop into independent, productive, well-adjusted adults. Research shows 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 become dependent on welfare."¹⁷

Teens who have babies seldom receive adequate support from the fathers of their children. According to Vivian Gadsden, "Many of the fathers of these women's children do not become involved due to their inability to make an adequate financial contribution and subsequent feelings of powerlessness."¹⁸

While teenage childbearing is usually denoted by the age of the mother, it is important to recognize that many of the fathers of these babies are not teenagers. More than half (51 percent) of the fathers of children born to females under age 18 were in their 20s. On average, the father was 3.6 years older than the mother.¹⁹ In one-fifth of the cases, the father was more than 5 years older than the mother. To the extent that teen childbearing prevention programs focus solely on teenagers, they may be missing an important

A child born to an unmarried, teenage, high school dropout is 10 times as likely to be living in poverty as a child born to a mother with none of these three characteristics.

Summary and Findings

segment of the people involved in this problem. Furthermore, while data are still scattered and preliminary, there seems to be growing evidence that the births experienced by many young teens may be the result of nonvoluntary sex.²⁰ To the extent teen births are a result of nonvoluntary sex, prevention models that focus on choice may not be appropriate.

We are far from having a complete understanding of why teens have children, but research has identified four conditions that are associated with teenage childbearing.²¹ Teens most likely to have a child are those (1) from economically disadvantaged families and communities, (2) who are not doing well in school and have low aspirations for their own educational achievement, (3) from dysfunctional families, and (4) with substance abuse and behavioral problems.

The Teen Birth Rate increased nationally from 31 births per 1,000 females in 1985 to 38 in 1993. However, the rate inched downward in the early 1990s. In 1991 the birth rate among 15- to 17-year-olds was 38.7, but it was 37.8 in 1992 and 1993. The birth rate among 18- and 19-year olds also has declined during the 1991-1993 period. However, it is important to recognize that "out-of-wedlock" births among teens continue to increase even as the overall Teen Birth Rate has fallen.

The national change in teenage fertility was echoed in nearly every state. Only six states experienced a decrease in the birth rate of young teens between 1985 and 1993: Vermont was down 11 percent; Maine, down 9 percent; New Hampshire, down 6 percent; Oklahoma, down 5 percent; and Utah and

Wyoming, each down 4 percent. The rate increased by 62 percent in Rhode Island and by 92 percent in the District of Columbia.

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate, Ages 10-17

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. While violent crime has become a major social policy concern, it is important to note that perceptions are not always consistent with the empirical evidence.²²

The Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate reflects the number of arrests per 100,000 youths between the ages of 10 and 17 for homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault. During 1993, about one-fifth (19.4 percent) of everyone arrested for a violent crime was under age 18.

Nationally, the Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate increased from 305 per 100,000 in 1985 to 506 per 100,000 in 1993. The rate increased in every state but Vermont, and it more than doubled in 18 states.

Percent of Teens Who Are High School Dropouts, Ages 16-19

Graduating from high school is critical for obtaining post-secondary education or getting a good job. In many school systems around the country, especially those in wealthy suburbs, a high percentage of students stay in school and graduate on time with a good education. However, many students, especially those living in troubled inner-city areas, often attend schools where graduating on time with a good education is not the norm. Studies show that

students from low-income households are much more likely to drop out of school. Teens who drop out of high school face enormous odds for achieving financial success in life. Over their lifetime, high school dropouts will earn significantly less than high school graduates and less than half of what college graduates are likely to make during their lifetime.²³ More than a third of adults in working-poor families are high school dropouts.

In any given year, the likelihood of slipping into poverty is much higher for high school dropouts than for those who have finished high school. Between 1991 and 1992, 5.4 percent of high school dropouts became poor, compared to only 2.0 percent of those with at least a high school diploma.²⁴

Ongoing changes in the economy have increased the financial costs of dropping out of high school. As America moves into the 21st century, when advanced skills and technical knowledge will be required for most good-paying jobs, 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.

Nationwide, 9 percent of teens ages 16-19 were dropouts in 1993, a decline of 18 percent since 1985. However, the share of dropouts actually rose in nine states between 1985 and 1993. It was unchanged in seven states. The state with the lowest high school dropout rate was Connecticut (4 percent), and the states with the highest rate were Louisiana and West Virginia (13 percent).

Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working, Ages 16-19

The transition from adolescence to adulthood is a critical period in people's lives. The Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working reflects a group of young people who are not engaged in either of the core activities that usually occupy people during this crucial period in their lives. Clearly, those who have dropped out of school are extremely vulnerable. But even those who have finished high school but are not working belong to a marginalized group. People who spend a large share of their young adult years unemployed have a hard time finding and keeping a job later in life.

Nationally, between 1985 and 1993, there was a 9 percent decline in the share of 16- to 19-year-olds neither attending school nor working (from 11 percent in 1985 to 10 percent in 1993). This probably reflects counterbalancing trends. Since the dropout rate is down, more students are in school rather than idle. Among those who are out of school, however, the share who actually found jobs has declined. Between 1985 and 1993, 38 states and the District of Columbia showed improvement on this measure, while 3 states declined. Nine states were unchanged. The state with the highest percentage of 16- to 19-year-olds out of school and out of work was West Virginia (18 percent), and the 3 states with the lowest percentage were Connecticut, Iowa, and Kansas (5 percent).

Percent of Children in Poverty

The Percent of Children in Poverty is perhaps the most global and widely used indicator of

child well-being. This is due, in part, to the fact that poverty is closely linked to a large number of undesirable outcomes in areas such as health, education, emotional well-being, and delinquency.

Between 1985 and 1993, there was no change in the poverty rate of children (21 percent), but this masks countervailing trends taking place in the mid-1980s and early 1990s. The child poverty rate declined in the mid- to late-1980s, but increased in the 1990s. National data⁴ show that the poverty rate among children (under age 18) increased from 19.0 percent in 1989 to 22.0 percent in 1993 before inching downward to 21.2 percent in 1994.

Despite the enormous wealth in the United States, our child poverty rate is among the highest in the developed world. Data in Table 1, which shows child poverty rates before and after the effects of government assistance programs in 17 developed countries, indicate that all of the developed countries examined here, except Italy, do more than the United States to lift poor children out of poverty. The gap between U.S. children and children in other developed countries is a product of differences in private sector income, but the gap is greatly accentuated by enormous differences in the role of government.

Based on private income alone, the child poverty rate in the United States (26 percent) is higher than every other country examined here except Ireland and the United Kingdom (30 percent). However, after taking into account public sector assistance programs, the child poverty rate in the United States is well above that of all the other developed nations

Despite the enormous wealth in the United States, our child poverty rate is among the highest in the developed world.

Summary and Findings

Table 1. Child Poverty in 17 Developed Countries Before and After Government Assistance

Country	Before Assistance	After Assistance	Percent of Children Lifted Out of Poverty by Government Assistance*
United States 1991	26%	22%	17%
Australia 1990	20%	14%	30%
Canada 1991	23%	14%	39%
Ireland 1987	30%	12%	60%
Israel 1986	23%	11%	53%
United Kingdom 1991	30%	10%	67%
Italy 1991	12%	10%	17%
Germany 1990	9%	7%	24%
France 1981	25%	7%	74%
Netherlands 1991	14%	6%	55%
Norway 1991	13%	5%	64%
Luxembourg 1985	12%	4%	67%
Belgium 1992	16%	4%	75%
Denmark 1992	16%	3%	81%
Switzerland 1982	5%	3%	38%
Sweden 1992	19%	3%	86%
Finland 1991	12%	3%	76%

SOURCE: Raminator, *et al.*, *Measuring 1995 - Doing Poorly: The Real Income of American Children in a Comparative Perspective*. Working Paper No. 127, Luxembourg Income Study, Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York.
* Based on non-sampled data.

examined in the study. The post-assistance child poverty rate in the United States (22 percent) is more than 50 percent higher than the next highest rate (Australia and Canada at 14 percent) and the post-assistance child poverty rate in the United States is more than 7 times that of Denmark, Switzerland, Sweden, or Finland.

Government assistance reduces child poverty by 17 percent in the United States. However, in all but 1 of the countries exam-

ined here the percentage is higher, and in 11 of the countries more than half of the children in poverty based on pre-assistance income are lifted out of poverty by government assistance. The lack of investment in our children will put us at a competitive disadvantage in the international marketplace of the 21st century.

This year's *KIDS COUNT Data Book* shows a quarter or more of all children were poor in 1993 in eight states and the District of Columbia. In the District of Columbia, Louisiana, and

Mississippi, more than a third of all children were poor. The District of Columbia had the highest child poverty rate (37 percent), while New Hampshire and Delaware had the lowest at 11 percent.

Percent of Families with Children Headed by a Single Parent

The Percent of Families with Children Headed by a Single Parent has risen steadily over the past few decades and is a growing point of concern among policymakers and the public.

Single-parent families, particularly those formed when unmarried teenagers give birth, are a prominent topic in the welfare reform debate.

Children growing up in single-parent households typically do not have the same economic or human resources available as those growing up in two-parent families.

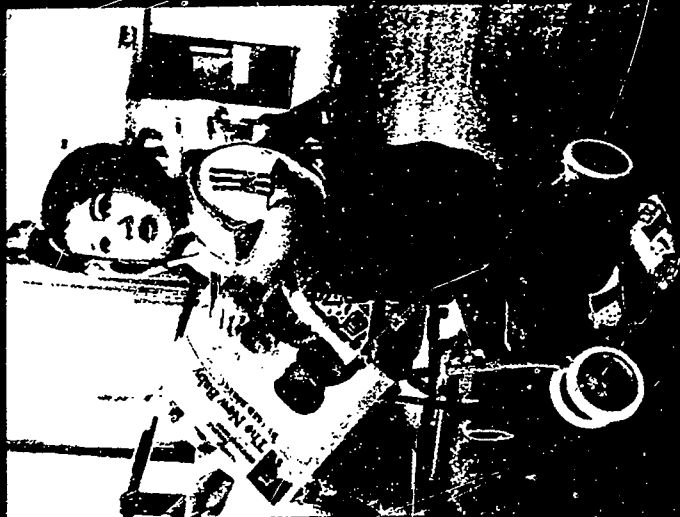
Moreover, public assistance seldom lifts poor children out of poverty. For example, the combination of benefits from AFDC and Food Stamps is less than the poverty line in every state. In addition, relatively few single parents receive the full child support payments to which they are entitled.

Nationally, the share of families headed by a single parent has increased from 22 percent in 1985 to 26 percent in 1993. Every state except Oregon recorded an increase in this measure between 1985 and 1993. The share of children living in single-parent families increased by more than 50 percent between 1985 and 1993 in West Virginia and Minnesota. Utah had the lowest percent of families with children headed by a single parent (16 percent) and the District of Columbia had the highest (58 percent).

Endnotes

- 1 See, for example, Sarfield, Barbara, 1992, "Child and Adolescent Health Status Measures," in *Future of Children*, Vol. 2, pp. 25-39. Zill, Nicholas, et al., 1995, *Approaching Kindergarten: A Look at Preschoolers in the United States*, U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, NCES 95-280, October, Chafel, Judith A., 1993, *Child Poverty and Public Policy*, Urban Institute Press, Washington, DC, and Sherman, Adoc., 1994, *Wasting America's Future*, The Beacon Press, Boston, MA.
- 2 Includes families who received child support from a presumably employed absent parent.
- 3 For a family of three, the income threshold that is 25 percent above the poverty line was \$14,776 in 1994.
- 4 Farley, Reynolds, 1995, *State of the Union: America in the 1990s Volume One: Economic Issues*, Russell Sage Foundation, New York, NY, p. x.
- 5 Mielke, Lawrence, and Jared Bernstein, 1994, *The State of Working America 1994-95*, M.E. Sharpe, Armonk, NY, p. 148.
- 6 Center for the Study of Social Policy and Philadelphia Children's Network, 1991, *World Without Work: Causes and Consequences of Black Male Joblessness*, p. 17.
- 7 This figure is derived from analysis of the March 1995 Current Population Survey conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Among all other poor children, 18 percent have no health insurance. Among all children, 14 percent lacked health insurance.
- 8 U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1994, "Who's Missing the Kibitz? Current Population Reports, Series P70-36, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, May, p. 23.
- 9 National Research Council, 1995, *Child Care for Low-Income Families: Summary of Two Workshops*, National Academy Press, Washington, DC.
- 10 Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.
- 11 For more information about the standard errors associated with the sample data used in the AIDS COZART report, contact Kelvin Pollard at the Population Reference Bureau in Washington, DC (Phone 202 483 1100).
- 12 U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995, "Health Insurance Coverage 1994," *Current Population Reports, Series P60-190*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, November.
- 13 Kieley, John L., 1995, "Poverty and Infant Mortality—United States, 1988," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*, Vol. 44, No. 49, Dec. 15, pp. 922-927.
- 14 Howell, Embury Martin, and Paul Ven, 1993, *Pediatrics*, Vol. 91, No. 2, February, pp. 464-469.
- 15 Population Reference Bureau, 1995, *1995 World Population Data Sheet*, Washington, DC.
- 16 Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1993, *KIDS COUNT Data Book 1993*, *State Profiles of Child Welfare*, Annie E. Casey Foundation, Baltimore, MD, p. 13.
- 17 Garfinkel, Irwin, and Sara S. McLanahan, 1986, *Single Mothers and Their Children*, The Urban Institute, Washington, DC, pp. 1-2.
- 18 Guleen, Vivian, 1994, "The Absence of Father Effects on Children's Development and Family Functioning," in Center for the Study of Social Policy and Philadelphia Children's Network, *World Without Work: Causes and Consequences of Black Male Joblessness*, p. 28.
- 19 Family, David J., and Jacqueline Darroch Ferrero, 1995, "How Old Are U.S. Fathers? Family Planning Perspectives, Vol. 27, No. 4, July/August, pp. 159-161.
- 20 Bryet, Delina, and David Fine, 1992, "Sexual Abuse as a Factor in Adolescent Pregnancy and Child Maltreatment," *Family Planning Perspectives*, Vol. 24, No. 1, January/February, Moore, Kristin Auleron, Christine Winquist Nord, and James L., *et al.*, 1989, "Nonvoluntary Sexual Activity Among Adolescents," *Family Planning Perspectives*, Vol. 21, No. 3, May/June.
- 21 Moore, Kristin A., Brent C. Miller, Barbara W. Sugland, Donna Ruane Morrison, Dana Glie, and Connie Blumenthal, 1995, *Beginning Too Soon: Adolescent Sexual Behavior, Pregnancy, and Parenthood*, Child Trends, Inc., Washington, DC.
- 22 Jones, Michael A., and Barry Kolberg, 1994, *Images and Reality: Juvenile Crime, Youth Violence, and Public Policy*, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, San Francisco, CA.
- 23 U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1994, "Educational Attainment in the United States, March 1993 and 1992," *Current Population Reports, Series P20-476*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington DC, May, Table D.
- 24 Unpublished tabulations from the U.S. Census Bureau's Survey of Income and Program Participation.
- 25 U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995, Material from the Income and Poverty News Briefing, October 5.

national profiles



Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 Percent Change 1990-1994		Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 Percent Change 1990-1992	
	NUMBER % CHANGE		NUMBER % CHANGE
All children under age 18	[68,018,100 6%]	White	[44,972,400 2%]
Preschool age 0-5 years old	[23,610,800 5%]	Black	[9,759,600 4%]
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	[22,489,500 5%]	Hispanic	[8,549,300 9%]
Middle school age 12-14 years old	[11,238,100 13%]	Asian and Pacific Islander	[2,248,000 12%]
High school age 15-17 years old	[10,679,600 6%]	Native American	[650,400 3%]

Income and Poverty

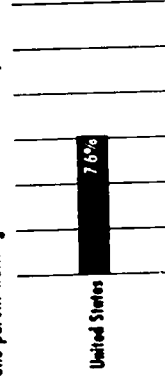
Median income of families with children in 1993	[\$35,800]	State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	[65%]
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	[3%]	Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	[85%]
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	[9%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	[32%]

Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	[75%]
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	[13%]
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	[41%]
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	[41%]

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



United States Profile **USA**

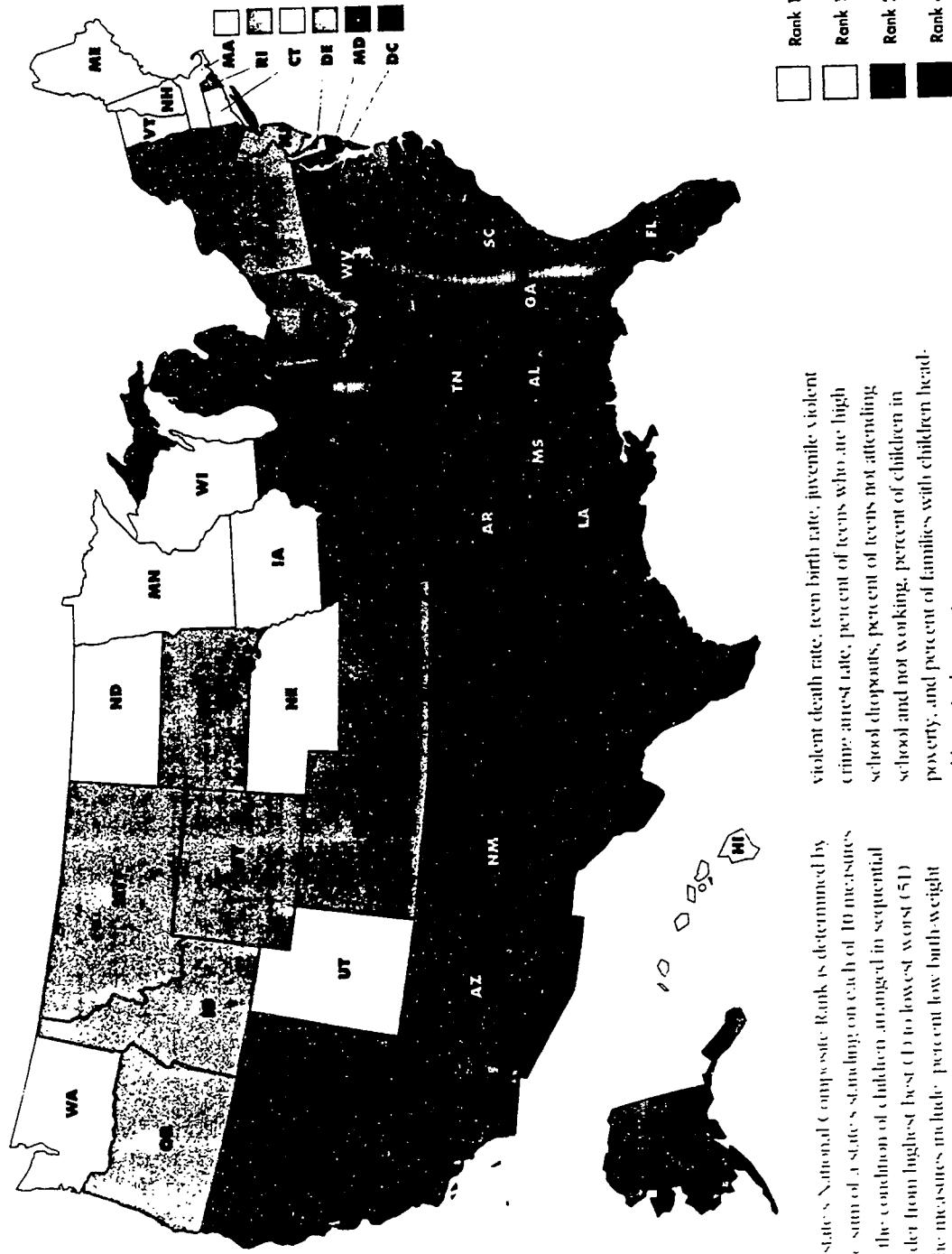
Percent Change 1985 to 1993

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R	
	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985-1993
Percent low birth-weight babies	6			7.2
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			21	8.4
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)			12	34
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	10			63
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	23			31
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	66			305
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19			18	11
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19			9	11
Percent of children in poverty			0	21
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	18			22

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

National Composite Rank

1996



violent death rate, teen birth rate, juvenile violent crime arrest rate, percent of teens who are high school dropouts, percent of teens not attending school and not working, percent of children in poverty, and percent of families with children headed by a single parent

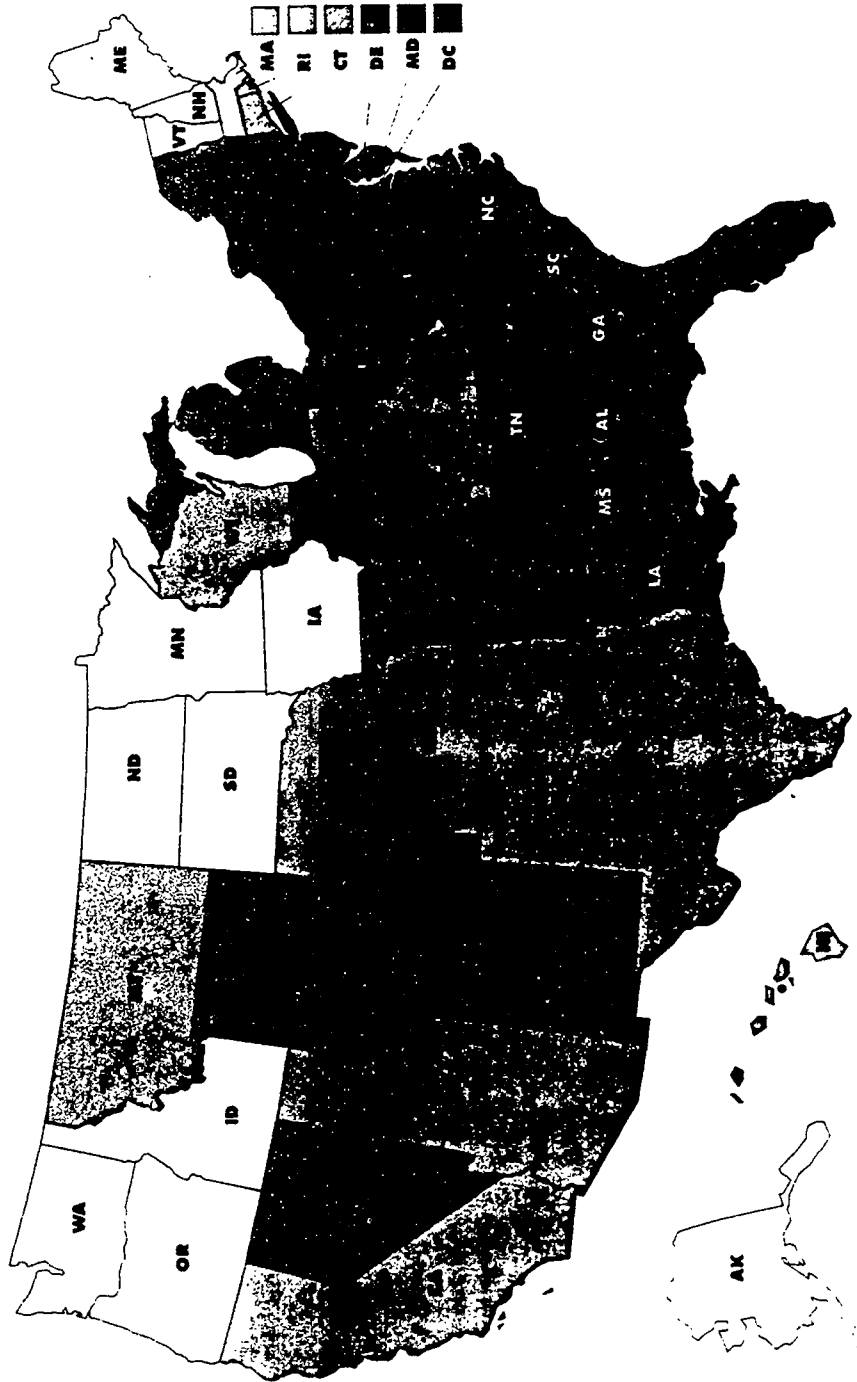
A state's National Composite Rank is determined by the sum of a state's standing on each of 10 measures of the condition of children arranged in sequential order from highest best (1) to lowest worst (51). The measures include: percent low birth-weight babies, infant mortality rate, child death rate, teen



National Indicator Maps: State Rates

Percent low birth-weight babies*

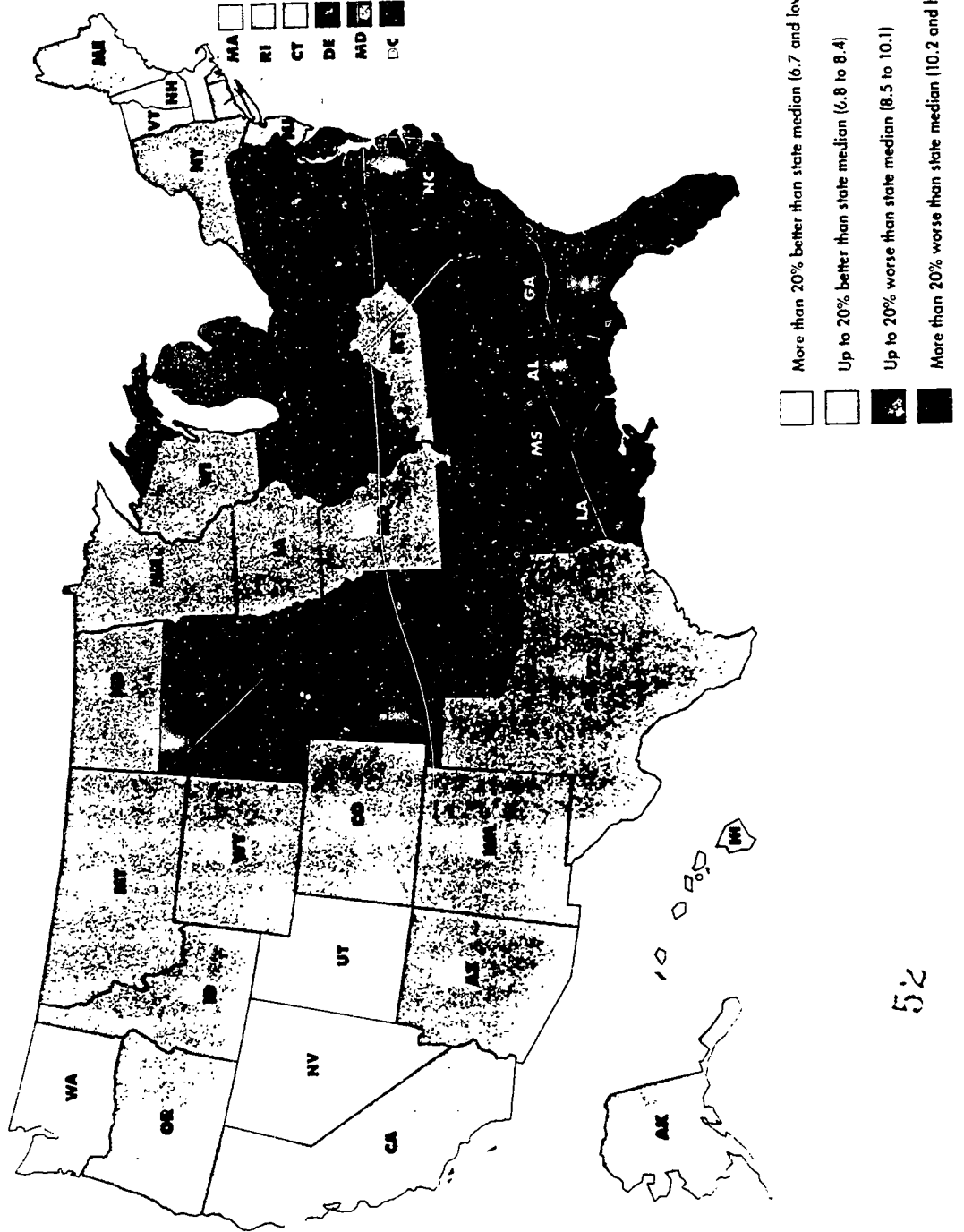
1993



* Babies weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) at birth

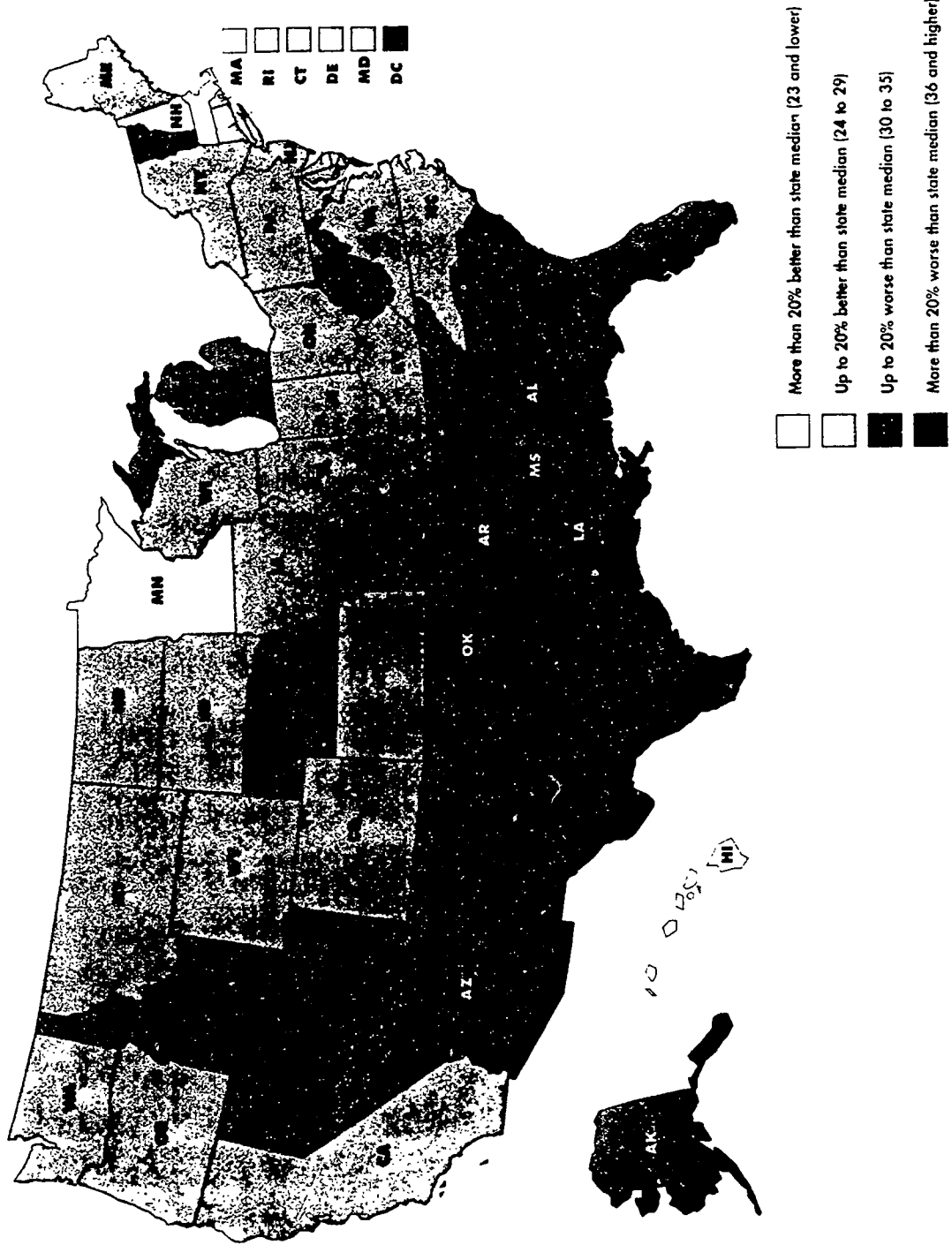
National Indicator Maps: State Rates

**Infant mortality rate
(deaths per 1,000 live births)
1993**



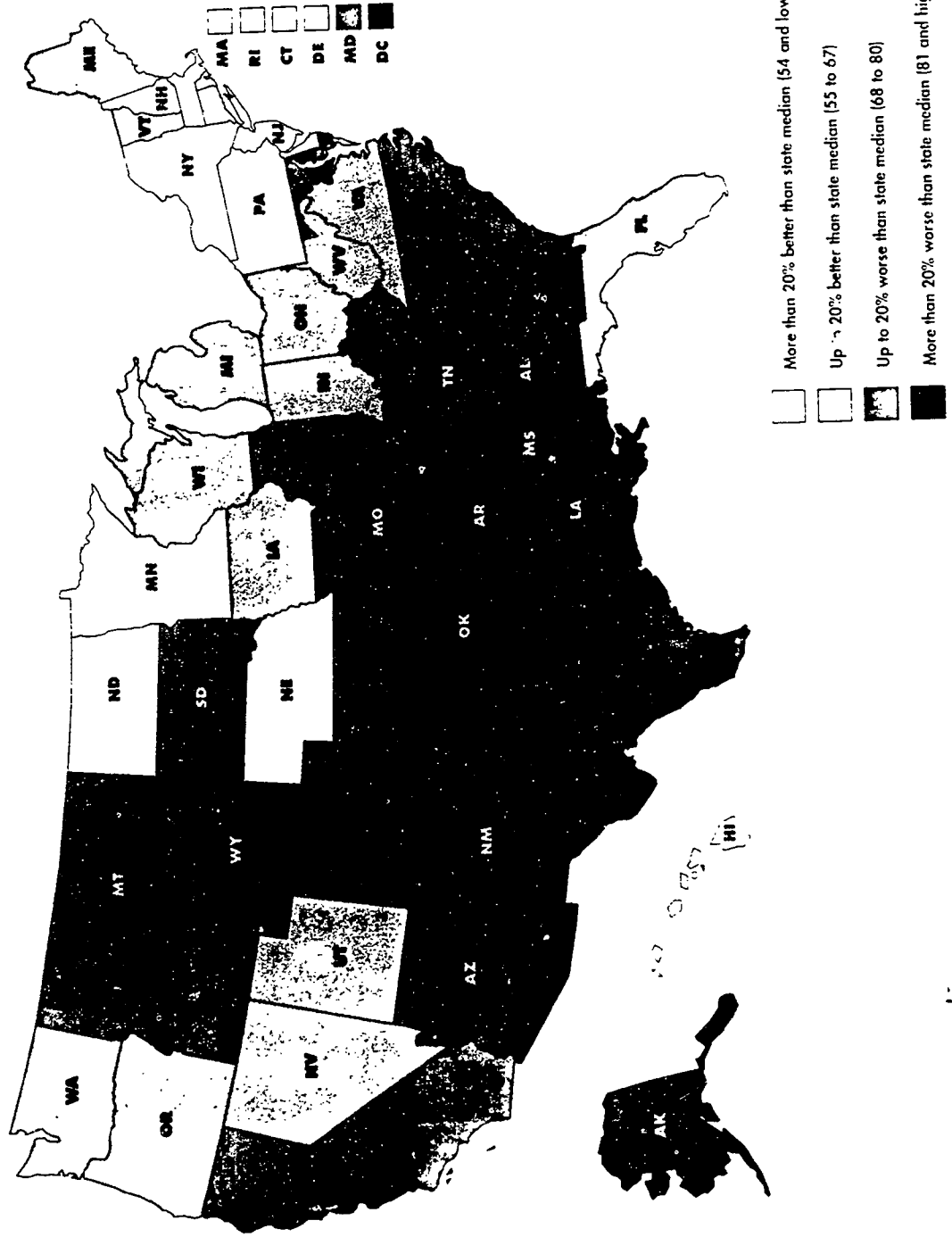
National Indicator Maps: State Rates

**Child death rate
Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)
1993**



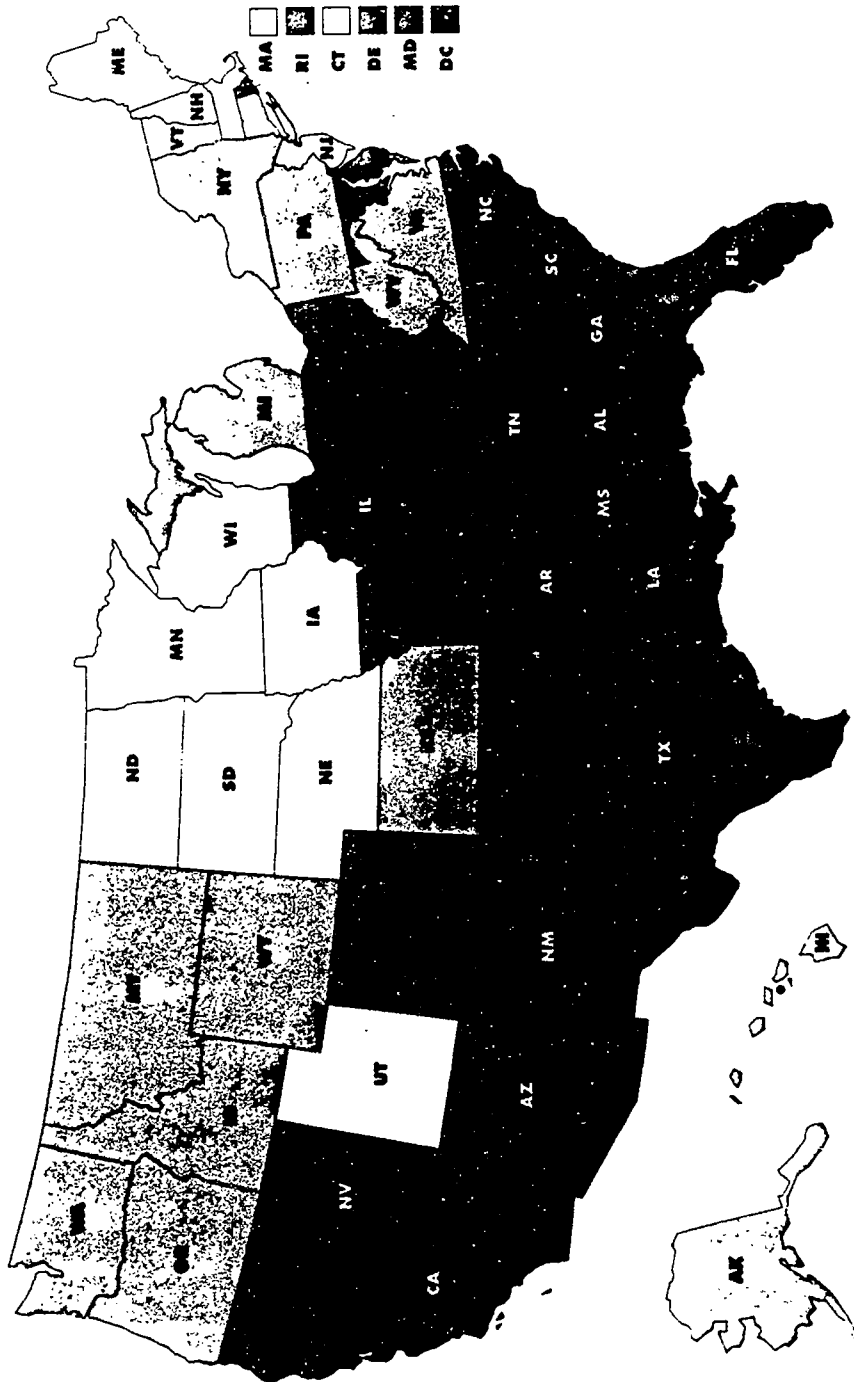
National Indicator Maps: State Rates

**Teen violent death rate
Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)
1993**



National Indicator Maps: State Rates

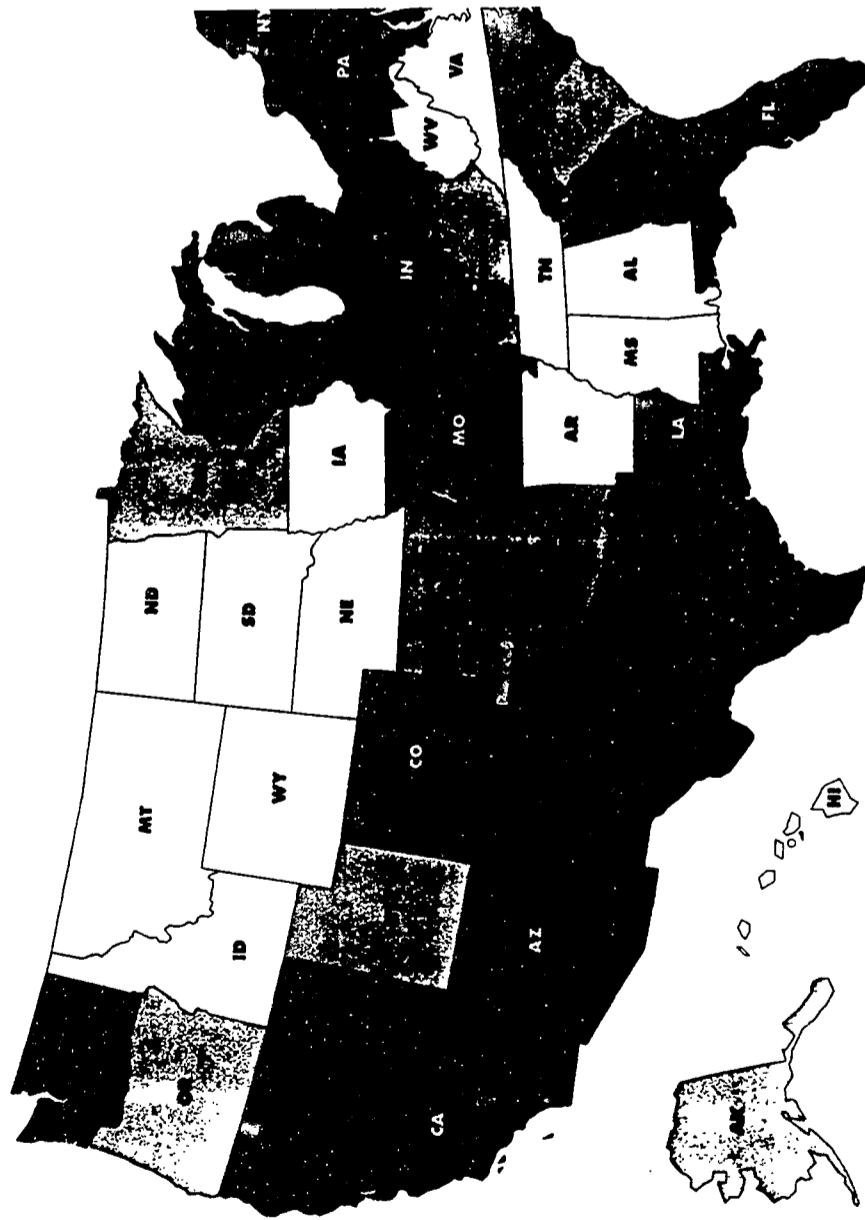
Teen birth rate
Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)
1993



- More than 20% better than state median (26 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (27 to 33)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (34 to 40)
- More than 20% worse than state median (41 and higher)

National Indicator Maps: State Rates

**Juvenile violent crime arrest rate
Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)
1993***

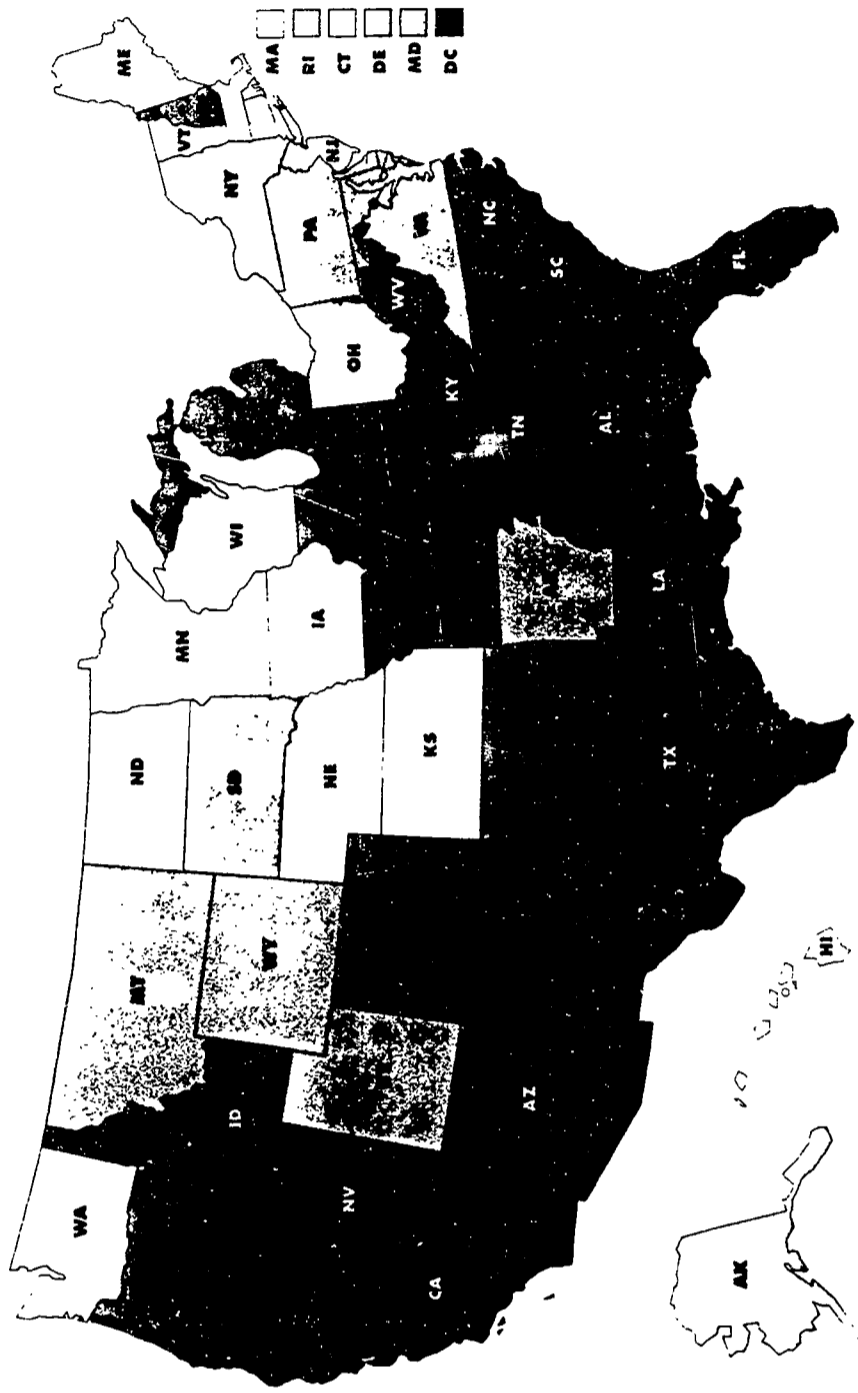


- More than 20% better than state median
- Up to 20% better than state median
- Up to 20% worse than state median
- More than 20% worse than state median

*The year 1993 is the base year through 1994

National Indicator Maps: State Rates

**Percent of teens who are high school dropouts
Ages 16-19
1993***

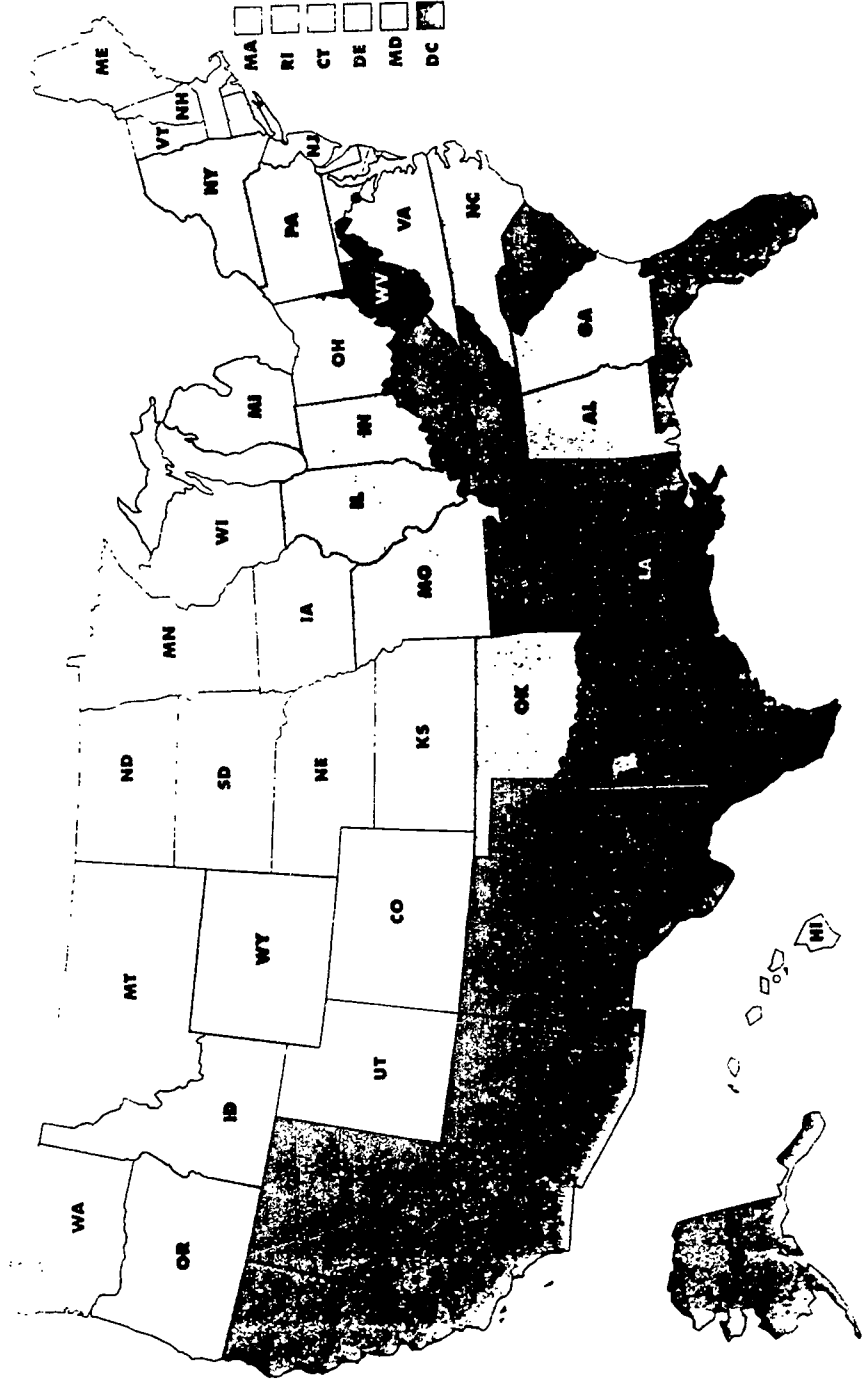


- More than 20% better than state median (6 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (7 to 8)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (9 to 10)
- More than 20% worse than state median (11 and higher)

*The year 1993 is the base year through 1994

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

Percent of teens not attending school and not working
Ages 16-19
1993*



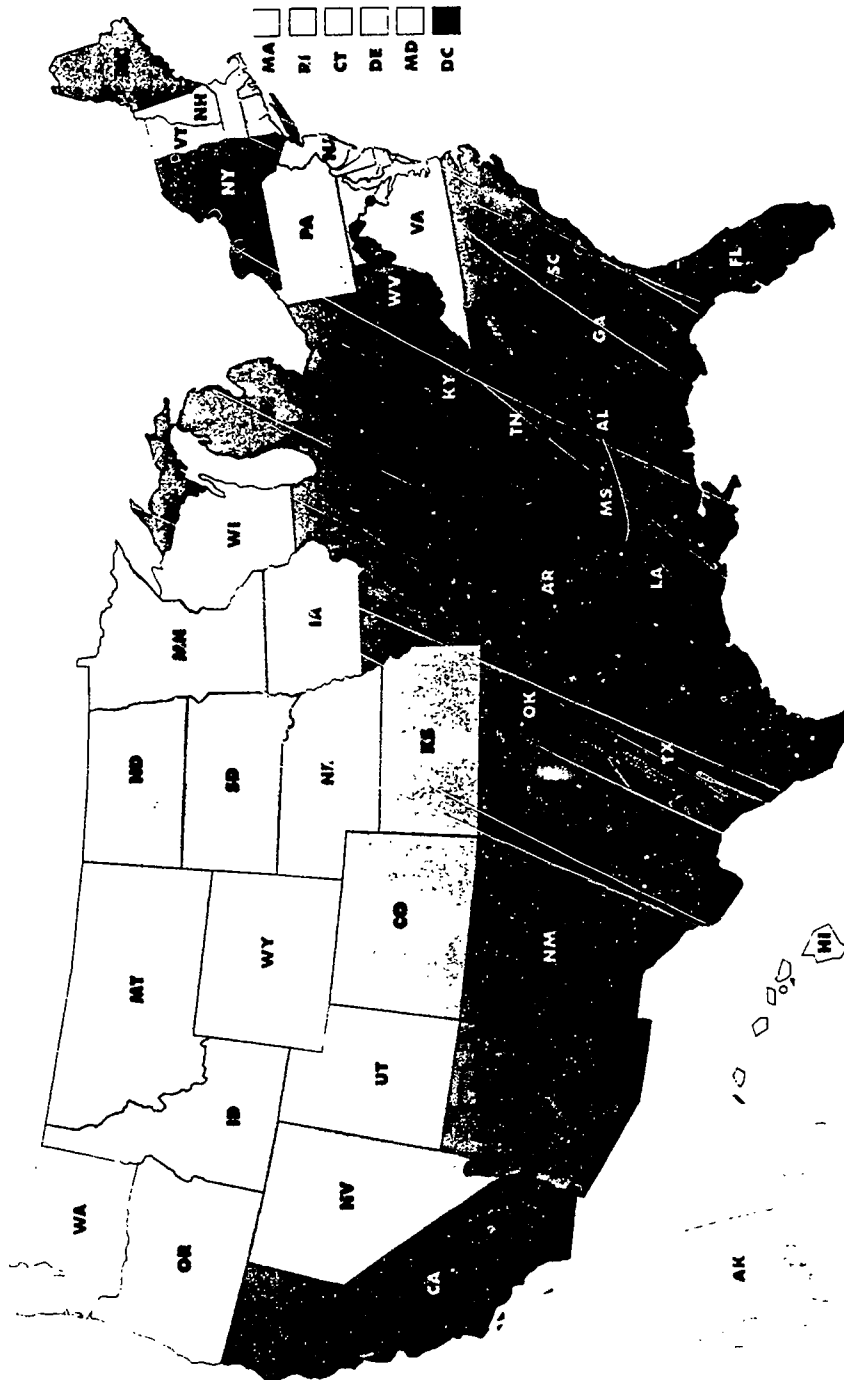
- More than 20% better than state median (8 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (9 to 10)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (11 to 12)
- More than 20% worse than state median (13 and higher)

National Indicator Maps: State Rates

National Indicator Maps: State Rates

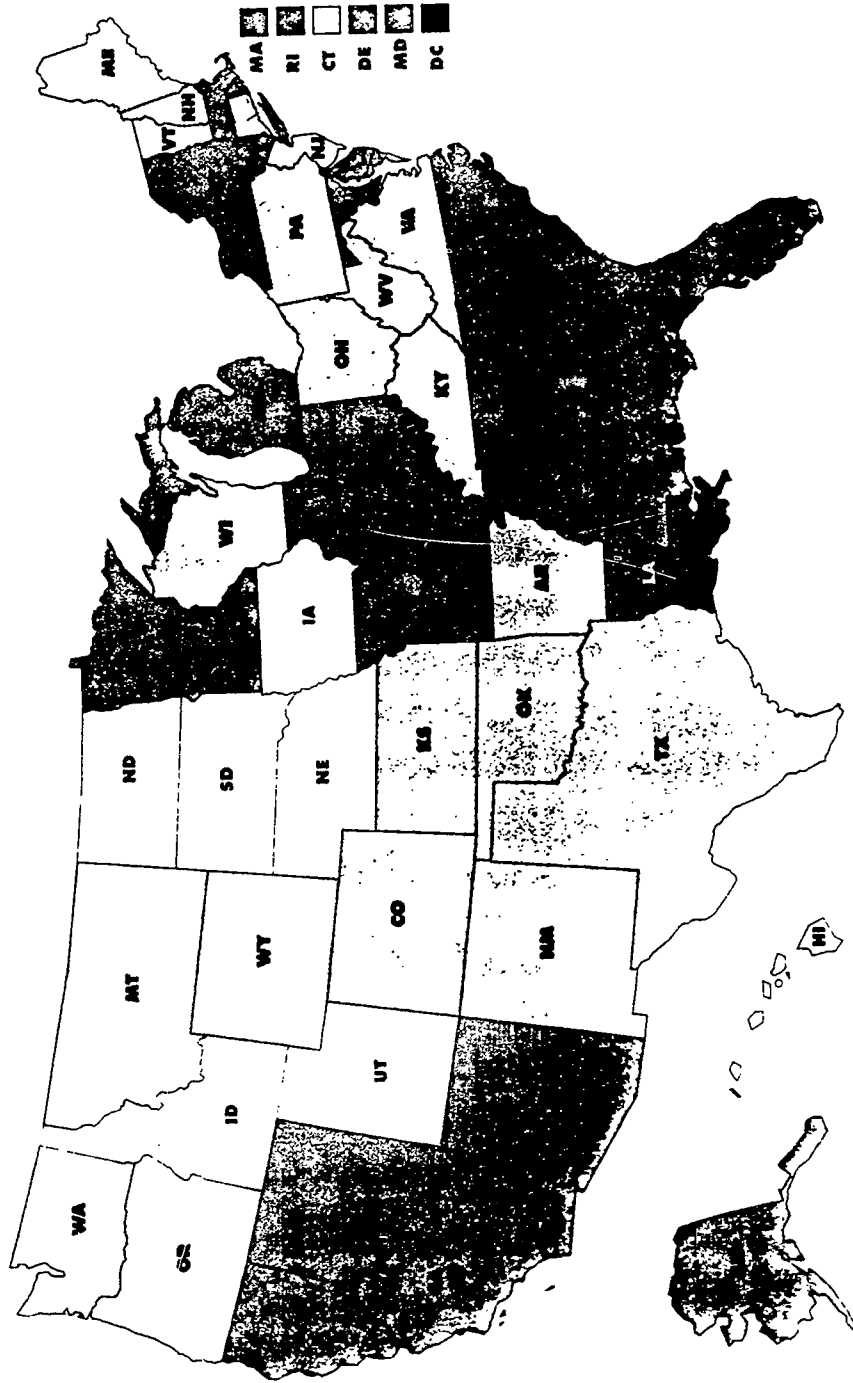
Percent of children in poverty

1995*



- More than 20% better than state median (14 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (15 to 18)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (19 to 22)
- More than 20% worse than state median (23 and higher)

**Percent of families with children
headed by a single parent
1993**



- More than 20% better than state median (20 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (21 to 25)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (26 to 30)
- More than 20% worse than state median (31 and higher)

Rational Indicator Maps: State Rates

Profiles



Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 Percent Change 1990-1994		Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 Percent Change 1990-1992	
NUMBER	% CHANGE	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[1,079,700 1%]	White	[705,000 1%]
Preschool age 0-5 years old	[360,600 4%]	Black	[348,100 1%]
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	[348,800 -2%]	Hispanic	[8,400 5%]
Middle school age 12-14 years old	[185,100 5%]	Asian and Pacific Islander	[6,800 11%]
High school age 15-17 years old	[185,200 1%]	Native American	[5,100 -9%]

Income and Poverty

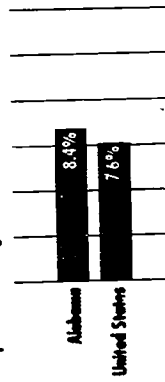
Median income of families with children in 1993	[STATE: \$30,000 NATIONAL: \$35,800]	State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	[STATE: 46% NATIONAL: 65%]
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	[STATE: 7% NATIONAL: 3%]	Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	[STATE: 90% NATIONAL: 85%]
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	[STATE: 10% NATIONAL: 9%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	[STATE: 34% NATIONAL: 32%]

Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	[STATE: 75% NATIONAL: 75%]
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	[STATE: 17% NATIONAL: 13%]
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	[STATE: 48% NATIONAL: 41%]
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	[STATE: 55% NATIONAL: 41%]

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



National Composite Rank [47]

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

Trend Data

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1993		Trend Data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies	9		STATE: 8.0 NATIONAL: 6.8	8.7 7.2	[45]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		18	STATE: 12.6 NATIONAL: 10.6	10.3 8.4	[46]
Child death rate (Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children))	8		STATE: 37 NATIONAL: 34	40 30	[46]
Teen violent death rate (Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens))	26		STATE: 73 NATIONAL: 63	92 69	[45]
Teen birth rate (Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females))	14		STATE: 42 NATIONAL: 31	48 38	[44]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths))	132		STATE: 106 NATIONAL: 305	246 506	[12]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (Ages 16-19)		20	STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 11	12 9	[45]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (Ages 16-19)		29	STATE: 14 NATIONAL: 11	10 10	[26]
Percent of children in poverty		26	STATE: 31 NATIONAL: 21	23 21	[36]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	18		STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 22	26 26	[29]

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

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	191,300	11%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	67,200	1%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	66,100	11%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	30,600	25%
High school age 15-17 years old	27,500	23%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	126,200	7%
Black	8,100	7%
Hispanic	7,500	10%
Asian and Pacific Islander	6,900	17%
Native American	37,200	9%

Income and Poverty

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	\$11,700	\$15,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	0%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	3.0%	9.0%

	STATE	NATIONAL
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	8%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	76%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	3.2%	3.2%

Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	73%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	10%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	N.A.	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	N.A.	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



N.A. = Not Available



National Composite Rank [27]

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

Trend Data

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

Indicators*	1985-1993	1985	1993	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	0	STATE 4.9 NATIONAL 6.8	4.9 7.2	[1]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	24	STATE 10.8 NATIONAL 10.6	8.2 8.4	[23]
Child death rate 1985-1993	18	STATE 56 NATIONAL 34	46 30	[50]
Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	7	STATE 105 NATIONAL 63	98 69	[47]
Teen violent death rate 1985-1993	27	STATE 26 NATIONAL 31	33 38	[24]
Teen birth rate 1985-1993	51	STATE 209 NATIONAL 305	315 506	[18]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	30	STATE 10 NATIONAL 11	7 9	[15]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	8	STATE 13 NATIONAL 11	12 10	[45]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	8	STATE 12 NATIONAL 21	13 21	[4]
Percent of children in poverty	27	STATE 22 NATIONAL 22	28 26	[41]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent				

* No. Definitions and Data Sources, page 157. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 Percent Change 1990-1994		Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 Percent Change 1990-1992	
NUMBER	% CHANGE	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,138,800 15%	White	617,500 5%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	410,000 15%	Black	37,700 6%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	375,500 13%	Hispanic	290,800 9%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	184,100 23%	Asian and Pacific Islander	16,200 13%
High school age 15-17 years old	169,200 14%	Native American	85,100 7%

Income and Poverty

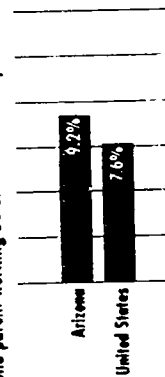
Median income of families with children in 1993		State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	
STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
\$32,000	\$35,800	62%	65%
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	5% 3%	Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	86% 85%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	10% 9%	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	32% 32%

Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE: 77% NATIONAL: 75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE: 17% NATIONAL: 13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE: 48% NATIONAL: 41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE: 49% NATIONAL: 41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)





National Composite Rank [41]

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

Trend Data National Rank

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

Indicators*	1985-1993	1985	1993	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	8	STATE 6.2 NATIONAL 6.8	6.7 7.2	[20]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	22	STATE 9.7 NATIONAL 10.6	7.6 8.4	[18]
Child death rate (Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children))	8	STATE 40 NATIONAL 34	37 30	[45]
Teen violent death rate (Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens))	7	STATE 85 NATIONAL 63	87 69	[41]
Teen birth rate (Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females))	28	STATE 39 NATIONAL 31	50 38	[46]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths))	86	STATE 280 NATIONAL 305	522 506	[38]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (Ages 16-19)	35	STATE 17 NATIONAL 11	11 9	[38]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (Ages 16-19)	0	STATE 11 NATIONAL 11	11 10	[37]
Percent of children in poverty	5	STATE 21 NATIONAL 21	22 21	[34]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	18	STATE 22 NATIONAL 22	26 26	[29]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 Percent Change 1990-1994		Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 Percent Change 1990-1992	
NUMBER	% CHANGE	NUMBER	% CHANGE
640,400	3%	White	475,100 1%
206,800	2%	Black	137,300 0%
210,700	-1%	Hispanic	8,200 9%
112,300	8%	Asian and Pacific Islander	4,300 10%
110,600	5%	Native American	3,600 0%

Income and Poverty

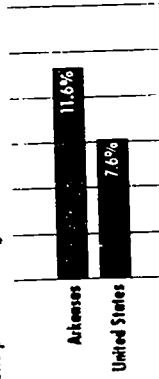
STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
\$28,500	\$35,800	50%	65%
8%	3%	81%	85%
11%	9%	35%	32%

Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE: 71%	NATIONAL: 75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE: 19%	NATIONAL: 13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE: 46%	NATIONAL: 41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE: 51%	NATIONAL: 41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



National Composite Rank [40]

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

W O R S E

B E T T E R

Indicators*

Trend Data

1985

1993

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

Indicators*	1985-1993	1985	1993	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	2	STATE: 8.0 NATIONAL: 6.8	STATE: 8.2 NATIONAL: 7.2	[+1]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	19	STATE: 11.6 NATIONAL: 10.6	STATE: 10.0 NATIONAL: 8.4	[+4]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	7	STATE: 4.3 NATIONAL: 3.4	STATE: 4.0 NATIONAL: 3.0	[+6]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	10	STATE: 81 NATIONAL: 63	STATE: 89 NATIONAL: 69	[+3]
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	0	STATE: 46 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 46 NATIONAL: 38	[+2]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	207	STATE: 95 NATIONAL: 305	STATE: 292 NATIONAL: 506	[16]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	38	STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 9	[21]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	21	STATE: 14 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 10	[37]
Percent of children in poverty	21	STATE: 20 NATIONAL: 21	STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 21	[36]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	10	STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 22	STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 26	[13]

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

U.S. Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 Percent Change 1990-1994		Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 Percent Change 1990-1992	
NUMBER	% CHANGE	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[8,677,400 11%]	White	[3,748,300 4%]
Preschool age 0-5 years old	[3,347,900 14%]	Black	[669,200 6%]
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	[2,802,300 9%]	Hispanic	[3,068,300 11%]
Middle school age 12-14 years old	[1,319,000 15%]	Asian and Pacific Islander	[883,600 14%]
High school age 15-17 years old	[1,208,100 4%]	Native American	[52,600 1%]

Income and Poverty

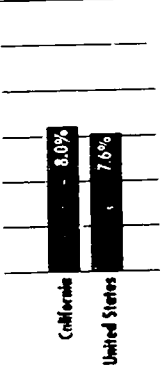
Median income of families with children in 1993		State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	
STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
\$36,400	\$35,800	79%	65%
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994		Percent of poor families with children receiving means tested assistance in 1993	
STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
3%	3%	82%	85%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993		Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	
STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
7%	9%	25%	32%

Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE	NATIONAL
	74%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE	NATIONAL
	18%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE	NATIONAL
	56%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring br # basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE	NATIONAL
	52%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



CA

National Composite Rank [33]

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

B E T T E R

W O R S E

Indicators*	Trend Data		National Rank
	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies	STATE: 6.0 NATIONAL: 6.8	STATE: 6.0 NATIONAL: 7.2	[14]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	STATE: 9.5 NATIONAL: 10.6	STATE: 6.8 NATIONAL: 8.4	[7]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	STATE: 3.3 NATIONAL: 3.4	STATE: 2.9 NATIONAL: 3.0	[23]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	STATE: 69 NATIONAL: 63	STATE: 74 NATIONAL: 69	[31]
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	STATE: 31 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 46 NATIONAL: 38	[42]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	STATE: 402 NATIONAL: 305	STATE: 641 NATIONAL: 506	[46]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 9	[38]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	STATE: 12 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 10	[37]
Percent of children in poverty	STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 21	STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 21	[40]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 22	STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 26	[29]

National Rank is based on 1993 data

*No. Dependent and Debit Sources, page 157

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

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	970,000	12%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	325,200	6%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	330,900	11%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	163,300	24%
High school age 15-17 years old	150,600	17%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	678,900	5%
Black	12,700	5%
Hispanic	162,600	6%
Asian and Pacific Islander	19,000	10%
Native American	7,200	3%

Income and Poverty

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	\$39,400	\$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	5%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	30%	9%

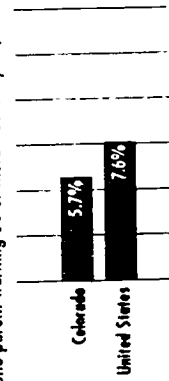
	STATE	NATIONAL
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	63%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	88%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	39%	32%

Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	75%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	11%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	41%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	38%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)





National Composite Rank [26]

Trend Data

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1985	1993	1985	1993	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies	9	9			STATE: 7.7 NATIONAL: 6.8	8.4 7.2	[42]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	16	16			STATE: 9.4 NATIONAL: 10.6	7.9 8.4	[19]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	13	13			STATE: 3.2 NATIONAL: 3.4	28 30	[16]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	11	11			STATE: 6.6 NATIONAL: 6.3	7.3 6.9	[28]
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	30	30			STATE: 27 NATIONAL: 31	35 38	[30]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	72	72			STATE: 305 NATIONAL: 305	524 506	[39]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	25	25			STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 11	10 9	[31]
Percent of teens not attending school, and not working Ages 16-19	20	20			STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 11	8 10	[13]
Percent of children in poverty	0	0			STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 21	15 21	[12]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	9	9			STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 22	25 26	[24]

*N. Indicators and Data Sources, page 157. Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Connecticut

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	788,100	5%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	279,500	1%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	266,500	9%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	124,500	9%
High school age 15-17 years old	117,600	-1%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	583,000	1%
Black	83,900	3%
Hispanic	83,600	7%
Asian and Pacific Islander	16,200	11%
Native American	1,400	-7%

Income and Poverty

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	\$17,800	\$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	1%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	5%	9%

	STATE	NATIONAL
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	83%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	87%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	33%	32%

Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	86%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	7%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	32%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	31%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



Connecticut

CT

National Composite Rank [12]

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

Trend Data

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

Indicators*	1985-1993	1985	1993	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	5	STATE: 6.6 NATIONAL: 6.8	STATE: 6.9 NATIONAL: 7.2	[23]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	29	STATE: 10.0 NATIONAL: 10.6	STATE: 7.1 NATIONAL: 8.4	[10]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	17	STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 34	STATE: 27 NATIONAL: 20	[15]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	10	STATE: 49 NATIONAL: 63	STATE: 54 NATIONAL: 69	[11]
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	37	STATE: 19 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 38	[12]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	47	STATE: 372 NATIONAL: 305	STATE: 547 NATIONAL: 506	[42]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	56	STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 4 NATIONAL: 9	[1]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	17	STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 5 NATIONAL: 10	[1]
Percent of children in poverty	42	STATE: 12 NATIONAL: 21	STATE: 17 NATIONAL: 21	[21]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	14	STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 22	STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 26	[19]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

All children under age 18
 NUMBER: 174,800 | % CHANGE: 6%

Preschool age 0-5 years old
 NUMBER: 61,300 | % CHANGE: 3%

Elementary school age 6-11 years old
 NUMBER: 58,400 | % CHANGE: 6%

Middle school age 12-14 years old
 NUMBER: 28,500 | % CHANGE: 14%

High school age 15-17 years old
 NUMBER: 26,600 | % CHANGE: 8%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

White
 NUMBER: 123,900 | % CHANGE: 3%

Black
 NUMBER: 36,200 | % CHANGE: 8%

Hispanic
 NUMBER: 6,300 | % CHANGE: 13%

Asian and Pacific Islander
 NUMBER: 2,900 | % CHANGE: 12%

Native American
 NUMBER: 510 | % CHANGE: 0%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1993
 STATE: \$38,600 | NATIONAL: \$35,800

Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994
 STATE: 4% | NATIONAL: 3%

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993
 STATE: 5% | NATIONAL: 9%

State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995
 STATE: 62% | NATIONAL: 65%

Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993
 STATE: 84% | NATIONAL: 85%

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993
 STATE: 35% | NATIONAL: 32%

Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994
 STATE: 81% | NATIONAL: 75%

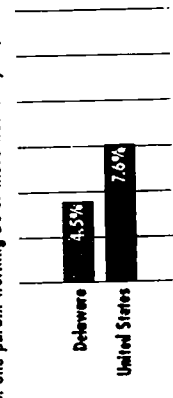
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993
 STATE: 11% | NATIONAL: 13%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994
 STATE: 48% | NATIONAL: 41%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992
 STATE: 44% | NATIONAL: 41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



National Composite Rank [21]

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

Trend Data

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

Indicators*	1985-1993	1985	1993	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	7	STATE: 7.3 NATIONAL: 6.8	STATE: 7.8 NATIONAL: 7.2	[39]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	41	STATE: 14.8 NATIONAL: 10.6	STATE: 8.8 NATIONAL: 8.4	[33]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children)	35	STATE: 4.3 NATIONAL: 3.4	STATE: 2.8 NATIONAL: 3.0	[16]
Teen violent death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens)	6	STATE: 50 NATIONAL: 63	STATE: 47 NATIONAL: 69	[7]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females)	18	STATE: 33 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 39 NATIONAL: 38	[33]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths)	41	STATE: 272 NATIONAL: 305	STATE: 383 NATIONAL: 506	[26]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	30	STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 9	[15]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	25	STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 10	[4]
Percent of children in poverty	35	STATE: 17 NATIONAL: 21	STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 21	[1]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	17	STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 22	STATE: 27 NATIONAL: 26	[39]

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

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 Percent Change 1990-1994		Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 Percent Change 1990-1992	
NUMBER	% CHANGE	NUMBER	% CHANGE
118,500	0%	White	14,600 -4%
50,000	11%	Black	89,800 -5%
36,500	3%	Hispanic	9,200 24%
16,500	2%	Asian and Pacific Islander	2,200 47%
15,600	18%	Native American	200 0%

Income and Poverty

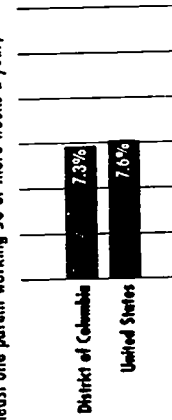
Median income of families with children in 1993		State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	
STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
\$24,100	\$35,800	68%	65%
10%	3%	87%	85%
2.4%	9%	14%	32%

Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE: 73%	NATIONAL: 75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE: 18%	NATIONAL: 13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE: N.A.	NATIONAL: 41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE: 75%	NATIONAL: 41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



N/A - Not Available

District of Columbia

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

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

Indicators*	Trend Data		National Rank
	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies	STATE 13.3 NATIONAL 6.8	14.6 7.2	[51]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	STATE 20.8 NATIONAL 10.6	17.4 8.4	[51]
Child death rate 1985-1993 (deaths per 100,000 children)	STATE 32 NATIONAL 34	57 30	[51]
Teen violent death rate 1985-1993 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	STATE 45 NATIONAL 63	393 69	[51]
Teen birth rate 1985-1993 (births per 1,000 females)	STATE 53 NATIONAL 31	102 38	[51]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate 1985-1993 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	STATE 1,008 NATIONAL 305	1,548 506	[51]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	STATE 14 NATIONAL 11	11 9	[38]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	STATE 15 NATIONAL 11	12 10	[45]
Percent of children in poverty	STATE 33 NATIONAL 21	37 21	[51]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	STATE 52 NATIONAL 22	58 26	[51]

* S. Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

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

kids count 1994 107

51

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 Percent Change 1990-1994		Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 Percent Change 1990-1992	
NUMBER	% CHANGE	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	3,262,800 13%	White	1,957,700 6%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	1,154,000 11%	Black	646,800 8%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	1,091,700 15%	Hispanic	444,400 12%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	524,700 20%	Asian and Pacific Islander	47,300 14%
High school age 15-17 years old	492,400 8%	Native American	8,900 6%

Income and Poverty

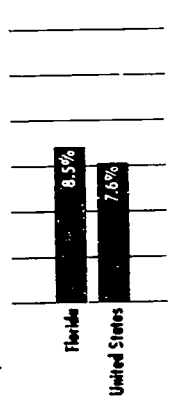
Median income of families with children in 1993		State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	
STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
\$31,700	\$35,800	59%	65%
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	3% 3%	Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	84% 85%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	1.3% 0.9%	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	28% 32%

Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE: 76% NATIONAL: 75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE: 18% NATIONAL: 13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE: 50% NATIONAL: 41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic math/mathics level in 1992	STATE: 47% NATIONAL: 41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



National Composite Rank [48]

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

Trend Data

B E T T E R

W O R S E

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

Indicators*	1985-1993	1985	1993	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	0	STATE 7.5 NATIONAL 6.8	7.5 7.2	[33]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	24	STATE 11.3 NATIONAL 10.6	8.6 8.4	[29]
Child death rate (Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children))	19	STATE 4.2 NATIONAL 3.4	3.4 3.0	[40]
Teen violent death rate (Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens))	9	STATE 7.0 NATIONAL 6.3	6.4 6.9	[22]
Teen birth rate (Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females))	14	STATE 37 NATIONAL 31	42 38	[37]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths))	63	STATE 480 NATIONAL 305	783 506	[49]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (Ages 16-19)	20	STATE 15 NATIONAL 11	12 9	[45]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (Ages 16-19)	0	STATE 11 NATIONAL 11	11 10	[37]
Percent of children in poverty	19	STATE 21 NATIONAL 21	25 21	[43]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	20	STATE 25 NATIONAL 22	30 26	[47]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157
 ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 Percent Change 1990-1994		Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 Percent Change 1990-1992	
	NUMBER % CHANGE		NUMBER % CHANGE
All children under age 18	[1,892,300 9%]	White	[1,127,900 3%]
Preschool age 0-5 years old	[657,100 9%]	Black	[607,900 5%]
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	[620,600 7%]	Hispanic	[37,700 14%]
Middle school age 12-14 years old	[313,700 15%]	Asian and Pacific Islander	[26,000 18%]
High school age 15-17 years old	[300,800 7%]	Native American	[3,200 0%]

Income and Poverty

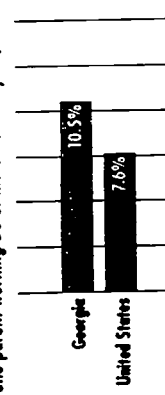
	STATE NATIONAL		STATE NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	[\$33,500 \$35,800]	State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	[57% 65%]
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	[5% 3%]	Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	[84% 85%]
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	[1.2% 0.9%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	[39% 32%]

Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	[STATE NATIONAL]	Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	[79% 75%]
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	[STATE NATIONAL]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	[15% 13%]
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	[STATE NATIONAL]	Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	[48% 41%]
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	[STATE NATIONAL]	Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	[45% 41%]

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



National Composite Rank [43]

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

Trend Data

B E T T E R

W O R S E

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

Indicators*	1985		1993		National Rank
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	8.1	6.8	8.7	7.2	[45]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	12.7	10.6	10.4	8.4	[47]
Child death rate	37	34	34	30	[40]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children)	34	34	34	30	[40]
Teen violent death rate	72	63	76	69	[33]
Teen violent death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens)	63	63	69	69	[33]
Teen birth rate	44	31	49	38	[45]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females)	31	31	38	38	[45]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate	145	305	392	506	[28]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths)	305	305	506	506	[28]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts	14	11	10	9	[31]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (Ages 16-19)	11	11	9	9	[31]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working	13	11	9	10	[22]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (Ages 16-19)	11	11	10	10	[22]
Percent of children in poverty	25	21	23	21	[36]
Percent of children in poverty (1985-1993)	21	21	21	21	[36]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	25	22	29	26	[45]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent (1985-1993)	22	22	26	26	[45]

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

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 Percent Change 1990-1994		Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 Percent Change 1990-1992	
NUMBER	% CHANGE	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	304,100 8%	White	76,700 -1%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	112,500 11%	Black	8,100 4%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	98,100 3%	Hispanic	36,500 16%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	48,100 12%	Asian and Pacific Islander	170,700 4%
High school age 15-17 years old	45,400 8%	Native American	1,200 9%

Income and Poverty

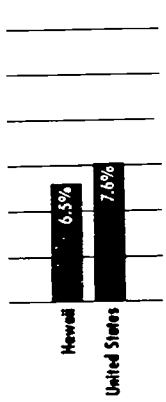
Median income of families with children in 1993		State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	
STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
\$44,200	\$35,800	97%	65%
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	2% 3%	Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	79% 85%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	3% 9%	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	30% 32%

Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE: 86% NATIONAL: 75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE: 7% NATIONAL: 13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE: 54% NATIONAL: 41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE: 46% NATIONAL: 41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



National Composite Rank [11]

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies	5				STATE: 6.5 NATIONAL: 6.8	6.8	[22]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		18			STATE: 8.8 NATIONAL: 10.6	7.2	[11]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)		15			STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 34	22	[3]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)		26			STATE: 46 NATIONAL: 63	34	[1]
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	30				STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 31	30	[19]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	35				STATE: 189 NATIONAL: 305	255	[13]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19		0			STATE: 5 NATIONAL: 11	5	[2]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19		9			STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 11	10	[26]
Percent of children in poverty		12			STATE: 17 NATIONAL: 21	15	[12]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent		10			STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 22	23	[13]

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

* No. Dependent and Data Sources, page 157

■ Solid bars indicate state change

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 Percent Change 1990-1994		Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 Percent Change 1990-1992	
NUMBER	% CHANGE	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	339,300 10%	White	291,400 5%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	105,200 7%	Black	1,200 0%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	111,800 1%	Hispanic	24,600 9%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	61,800 18%	Asian and Pacific Islander	3,000 3%
High school age 15-17 years old	60,600 26%	Native American	4,500 0%

Income and Poverty

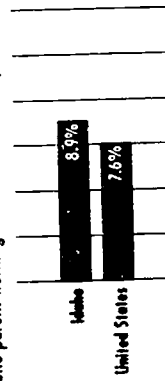
Median income of families with children in 1993	STATE: \$33,900 NATIONAL: \$35,800	State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	STATE: 60% NATIONAL: 65%
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	STATE: 7% NATIONAL: 3%	Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	STATE: 80% NATIONAL: 85%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	STATE: 5% NATIONAL: 9%	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	STATE: 50% NATIONAL: 32%

Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE: 64% NATIONAL: 75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE: 15% NATIONAL: 13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE: N.A. NATIONAL: 41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE: 36% NATIONAL: 41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



N.A. - Not Available

Idaho

ID

National Composite Rank [24]

National Rank

Trend Data

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*	1985-1993		1985		1993		National Rank
	State	National	State	National	State	National	
Percent low birth-weight babies	4	5	5.5	6.8	5.3	7.2	[5]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	31	10	10.4	10.6	7.2	8.4	[11]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	9	3	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.0	[35]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	3	7	7.6	6.3	7.8	6.9	[35]
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	21	21	24	31	29	38	[17]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	36	21	21.4	30.5	29.2	50.6	[16]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	9	11	11	11	12	9	[45]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	0	10	10	11	10	10	[26]
Percent of children in poverty	14	21	21	21	18	21	[25]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	6	16	16	22	17	26	[2]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157. ■ Solid bars indicate state change. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[3,083,300]	[4%]
Preschool age 0-5 years old	[1,089,900]	[5%]
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	[1,004,500]	[1%]
Middle school age 12-14 years old	[507,200]	[9%]
High school age 15-17 years old	[481,700]	[3%]

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	[2,018,500]	[1%]
Black	[565,900]	[3%]
Hispanic	[356,800]	[7%]
Asian and Pacific Islander	[85,100]	[8%]
Native American	[4,700]	[-4%]

Health and Education

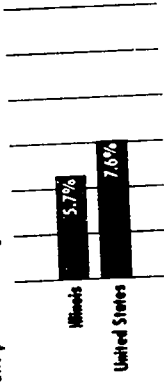
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	[STATE: 68% NATIONAL: 75%]
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	[STATE: 10% NATIONAL: 13%]
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	[STATE: N.A. NATIONAL: 41%]
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	[STATE: N.A. NATIONAL: 41%]

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1993	[STATE: \$38,600 NATIONAL: \$35,800]
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	[STATE: 4% NATIONAL: 3%]
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	[STATE: 11% NATIONAL: 9%]
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	[STATE: 63% NATIONAL: 65%]
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	[STATE: 88% NATIONAL: 85%]
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	[STATE: 28% NATIONAL: 32%]

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



N.A. - Not Available

National Composite Rank [34]

Percent Change 1985 to 1993 **Trend Data** **National Rank**

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

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

Indicators*	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985-1993	1993	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	13	7.2	7.2	8.1	[40]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	15	11.7	10.6	9.9	[43]
Child death rate (Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children))	9	3.2	3.4	2.9	[23]
Teen violent death rate (Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens))	52	5.2	6.3	7.9	[36]
Teen birth rate (Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females))	28	3.2	3.1	4.1	[36]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths))	118	195	305	425	[35]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (Ages 16-19)	0	9	11	9	[27]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (Ages 16-19)	9	11	11	10	[26]
Percent of children in poverty	5	22	21	21	[32]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	13	23	22	26	[29]

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

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

kids count 1996

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

All children under age 18
 NUMBER: 1,473,400 | % CHANGE: 1%

Preschool age 0-5 years old
 NUMBER: 488,000 | % CHANGE: 1%

Elementary school age 6-11 years old
 NUMBER: 482,300 | % CHANGE: 3%

Middle school age 12-14 years old
 NUMBER: 253,700 | % CHANGE: 6%

High school age 15-17 years old
 NUMBER: 249,400 | % CHANGE: 4%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

White
 NUMBER: 1,269,000 | % CHANGE: 0%

Black
 NUMBER: 145,500 | % CHANGE: 1%

Hispanic
 NUMBER: 37,800 | % CHANGE: 3%

Asian and Pacific Islander
 NUMBER: 10,500 | % CHANGE: 5%

Native American
 NUMBER: 3,200 | % CHANGE: -6%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1993
 STATE: \$31,500 | NATIONAL: \$35,800

Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994
 STATE: 7% | NATIONAL: 3%

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993
 STATE: 9% | NATIONAL: 9%

State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995
 STATE: 58% | NATIONAL: 65%

Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993
 STATE: 90% | NATIONAL: 85%

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993
 STATE: 4.2% | NATIONAL: 3.2%

Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994
 STATE: 74% | NATIONAL: 75%

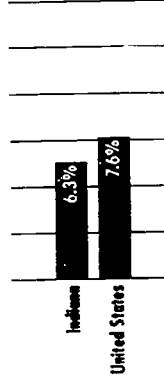
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993
 STATE: 10% | NATIONAL: 13%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994
 STATE: 34% | NATIONAL: 41%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992
 STATE: 38% | NATIONAL: 41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



Indiana

IN

National Composite Rank [28]

Percent Change 1985 to 1993 **Trend Data** **National Rank**

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985	1993	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies	9				STATE: 6.4 NATIONAL: 6.8	7.0 7.2	[24]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		16			STATE: 10.9 NATIONAL: 10.6	9.2 8.4	[37]
Child death rate (Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children))		15			STATE: 33 NATIONAL: 34	28 30	[16]
Teen violent death rate (Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens))		6			STATE: 63 NATIONAL: 63	59 69	[17]
Teen birth rate (Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females))	10				STATE: 31 NATIONAL: 31	34 38	[27]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths))	116				STATE: 219 NATIONAL: 305	474 506	[37]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (Ages 16-19)		9			STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 11	10 9	[31]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (Ages 16-19)		17			STATE: 12 NATIONAL: 11	10 10	[26]
Percent of children in poverty		0			STATE: 19 NATIONAL: 21	19 21	[28]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	23				STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 22	27 26	[39]

* No. of patients and Data Sources, page 157
■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	729,000	1%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	226,700	-4%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	243,800	-4%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	132,000	12%
High school age 15-17 years old	126,500	12%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	688,800	1%
Black	18,700	7%
Hispanic	14,600	13%
Asian and Pacific Islander	9,600	12%
Native American	2,500	0%

Income and Poverty

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	\$36,600	\$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	7%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	5%	9%

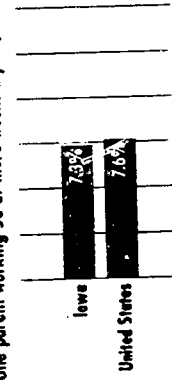
	STATE	NATIONAL
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	67%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	74%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	51%	32%

Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	81%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	8%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	31%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	26%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



DMOJ

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

Trend Data

B E T T E R

W O R S E

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

Indicators*	1985-1993		1985		1993		National Rank
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	12	12	5.1	6.8	5.7	7.2	[10]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	27	27	9.5	10.6	6.9	8.4	[9]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	14	14	28	34	24	30	[5]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	12	12	65	63	57	69	[15]
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	21	21	19	31	23	38	[6]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	100	100	110	305	220	506	[10]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	17	17	6	11	5	9	[2]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	38	38	8	11	5	10	[1]
Percent of children in poverty	35	35	20	21	13	21	[4]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	5	5	19	22	20	26	[5]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, Page 157

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

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

All children under age 18
 NUMBER: 690,900 | % CHANGE: 4%

Preschool age 0-5 years old
 NUMBER: 223,000 | % CHANGE: -3%

Elementary school age 6-11 years old
 NUMBER: 235,500 | % CHANGE: 1%

Middle school age 12-14 years old
 NUMBER: 121,000 | % CHANGE: 17%

High school age 15-17 years old
 NUMBER: 111,300 | % CHANGE: 14%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

White
 NUMBER: 572,500 | % CHANGE: 2%

Black
 NUMBER: 49,600 | % CHANGE: 4%

Hispanic
 NUMBER: 38,700 | % CHANGE: 5%

Asian and Pacific Islander
 NUMBER: 10,900 | % CHANGE: 10%

Native American
 NUMBER: 6,400 | % CHANGE: -3%

Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994
 STATE: 82% | NATIONAL: 75%

Percent of children without health insurance in 1993
 STATE: 11% | NATIONAL: 13%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994
 STATE: N.A. | NATIONAL: 41%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992
 STATE: N.A. | NATIONAL: 41%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1993
 STATE: \$36,000 | NATIONAL: \$35,800

Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994
 STATE: 5% | NATIONAL: 3%

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993
 STATE: 6% | NATIONAL: 9%

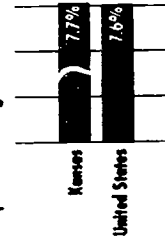
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995
 STATE: 69% | NATIONAL: 65%

Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993
 STATE: 95% | NATIONAL: 85%

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993
 STATE: 41% | NATIONAL: 32%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



N.A. = Not Available

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank <small>National Rank is based on 1993 figures</small>
	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985-1993	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	8				6.1	6.6	[19]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	3				9.3	8.8	[33]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children)				26	39	29	[23]
Teen violent death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens)	19				67	73	[28]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females)	11				28	31	[22]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths)	77				213	577	[25]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	4			25	8	6	[7]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19				38	8	5	[1]
Percent of children in poverty	7				15	16	[18]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	31				21	21	[7]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	969,500	1%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	312,600	2%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	314,400	-4%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	170,500	5%
High school age 15-17 years old	172,100	6%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	867,100	1%
Black	83,600	1%
Hispanic	7,500	6%
Asian and Pacific Islander	5,600	8%
Native American	1,200	-8%

Income and Poverty

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	\$29,200	\$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	7%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	16%	9%

	STATE	NATIONAL
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	53%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	91%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	40%	32%

Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE: 80%	NATIONAL: 79%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE: 13%	NATIONAL: 13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE: 44%	NATIONAL: 41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE: 47%	NATIONAL: 41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



National Rank

Trend Data

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

B E T T E R

W O R S E

Indicators*

Indicators*	1985-1993		1985-1993		National Rank
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.2	[25]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	11.2	8.2	10.6	8.4	[23]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	29	29	34	30	[23]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	67	79	63	69	[36]
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	40	40	31	38	[34]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	123	372	305	506	[23]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	13	11	11	9	[38]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	15	12	11	10	[45]
Percent of children in poverty	24	27	21	21	[46]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	19	24	22	26	[19]

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

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,235,200	0%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	404,100	-2%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	408,700	-5%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	215,800	8%
High school age 15-17 years old	206,600	8%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	715,200	-1%
Black	474,300	2%
Hispanic	27,300	1%
Asian and Pacific Islander	14,800	7%
Native American	5,900	-5%

Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE: 71%	NATIONAL: 75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE: 19%	NATIONAL: 13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE: 60%	NATIONAL: 41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE: 59%	NATIONAL: 41%

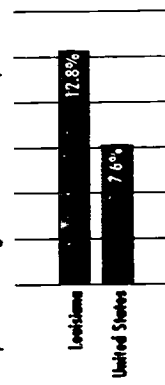
Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1993	STATE: \$28,000	NATIONAL: \$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990:1994	STATE: 9%	NATIONAL: 3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	STATE: 19%	NATIONAL: 9%

State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	STATE: 49%	NATIONAL: 65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	STATE: 92%	NATIONAL: 85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	STATE: 30%	NATIONAL: 32%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



Louisiana

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1993		Trend Data		National Rank <small>National Rank is based on 1993 figures</small>
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1993	7		STATE 8.7 NATIONAL 6.8	9.3 7.2	[48]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1993	9		STATE 11.9 NATIONAL 10.6	10.8 8.4	[49]
Child death rate 1985-1993	5		STATE 43 NATIONAL 34	41 30	[48]
Teen violent death rate 1985-1993	51		STATE 75 NATIONAL 63	113 69	[50]
Teen birth rate 1985-1993	10		STATE 48 NATIONAL 31	53 38	[48]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate 1985-1993	107		STATE 272 NATIONAL 305	563 506	[44]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19 1985-1993	13		STATE 15 NATIONAL 11	13 9	[50]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19 1985-1993	21		STATE 17 NATIONAL 11	13 10	[50]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1993	25		STATE 28 NATIONAL 21	35 21	[50]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1993	19		STATE 23 NATIONAL 22	32 26	[50]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

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

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	305,700	-1%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	94,800	-10%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	106,000	1%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	53,300	8%
High school age 15-17 years old	51,500	2%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	296,900	-2%
Black	1,700	6%
Hispanic	2,500	0%
Asian and Pacific Islander	2,400	9%
Native American	2,000	-5%

Income and Poverty

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	\$33,500	\$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	2%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	7%	9%

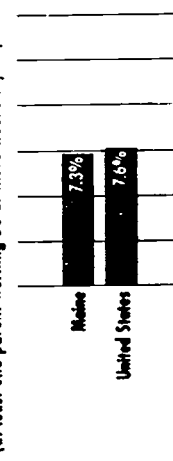
	STATE	NATIONAL
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	68%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	79%	75%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	44%	32%

Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	82%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	10%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	29%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	24%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



Percent Change 1985 to 1993

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank <small>National Rank is based on 1993 figures</small>
	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies	6				STATE: 5.1 NATIONAL: 6.8	5.4 7.2	[7]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		25			STATE: 9.1 NATIONAL: 10.6	6.8 8.4	[7]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)		17			STATE: 29 NATIONAL: 34	24 30	[5]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	24				STATE: 51 NATIONAL: 63	63 69	[20]
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)		9			STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 31	20 38	[4]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	37				STATE: 81 NATIONAL: 305	119 506	[7]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19		50			STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 11	5 9	[2]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19		40			STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 11	6 10	[4]
Percent of children in poverty	27				STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 21	19 21	[28]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	33				STATE: 18 NATIONAL: 22	24 26	[19]

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994		Percent Change 1990-1994		Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992		Percent Change 1990-1992	
NUMBER	% CHANGE	NUMBER	% CHANGE	NUMBER	% CHANGE	NUMBER	% CHANGE
1,262,900	8%	White	773,100	3%			
454,600	5%	Black	361,000	6%			
425,000	10%	Hispanic	42,800	17%			
199,500	16%	Asian and Pacific Islander	42,400	11%			
183,800	5%	Native American	3,000	-6%			

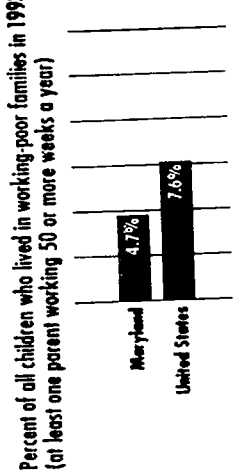
Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1993		State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	
STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
\$43,700	\$45,800	65%	65%
0%	3%	89%	85%
6%	9%	30%	32%

Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994		Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	
STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
79%	75%	11%	13%
45%	41%	43%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families



National Composite Rank [31]

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1993 figures.

Trend Data

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

Indicators*	1985-1993		1985		1993		National Rank
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	17		7.6	6.8	8.5	7.2	[43]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	18		11.9	10.6	9.8	8.4	[42]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	9		32	34	29	30	[23]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	23		56	63	69	69	[27]
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	17		29	31	34	38	[27]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	14		596	305	681	506	[47]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	0		8	11	8	9	[21]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	11		9	11	10	10	[26]
Percent of children in poverty	15		13	21	15	21	[12]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	8		24	22	26	26	[29]

155

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,423,800	5%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	509,300	2%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	479,400	8%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	224,400	11%
High school age 15-17 years old	210,700	-2%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	1,112,700	-1%
Black	93,600	9%
Hispanic	120,400	11%
Asian and Pacific Islander	48,000	17%
Native American	2,900	-3%

Income and Poverty

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	\$45,100	\$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	2%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	6%	9%

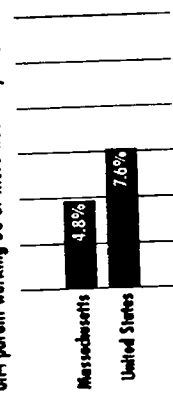
	STATE	NATIONAL
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	76%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	89%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	34%	32%

Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE	NATIONAL
	82%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE	NATIONAL
	9%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE	NATIONAL
	31%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE	NATIONAL
	30%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



National Composite Rank [13]

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies	7				STATE: 5.8 NATIONAL: 6.8	6.2 7.2	[17]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			32		STATE: 9.1 NATIONAL: 10.6	6.2 8.4	[3]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)			16		STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 34	21 30	[2]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)			24		STATE: 51 NATIONAL: 63	39 69	[4]
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	41				STATE: 17 NATIONAL: 31	24 38	[8]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	109				STATE: 281 NATIONAL: 305	586 506	[45]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19			25		STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 11	6 9	[7]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	33				STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 11	8 10	[13]
Percent of children in poverty	14				STATE: 14 NATIONAL: 21	16 21	[18]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	18				STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 22	26 26	[29]

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 Percent Change 1990-1994		Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 Percent Change 1990-1992	
NUMBER	% CHANGE	NUMBER	% CHANGE
2,524,800	2%	White	1,936,500 1%
845,800	-1%	Black	428,400 2%
843,800	2%	Hispanic	80,600 4%
426,500	10%	Asian and Pacific Islander	36,500 7%
408,700	3%	Native American	17,100 -3%

Income and Poverty

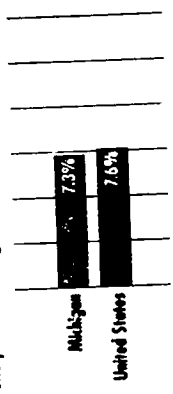
STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
\$17,700	\$35,800	71%	65%
8%	3%	87%	85%
10%	9%	34%	32%

Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE: 61% NATIONAL: 75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE: 7% NATIONAL: 13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE: N.A. NATIONAL: 41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE: 38% NATIONAL: 41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



Available



Michigan

National Composite Rank [30]

National Rank

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

Trend Data

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

Indicators*	1985-1993		1985		1993
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	12		6.8	6.8	7.6
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	17		11.4	10.6	9.5
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children) Ages 1-14	16		37	34	31
Teen violent death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens) Ages 15-19	3		69	63	67
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females) Ages 15-17	27		26	31	33
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths) Ages 10-17	33		318	305	422
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	0		9	11	9
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	18		11	11	9
Percent of children in poverty	4		23	21	22
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	17		25	22	28

[36]

[40]

[31]

[24]

[24]

[34]

[27]

[22]

[34]

[41]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

All children under age 18
 NUMBER: 1,240,300 | % CHANGE: 6%

Preschool age 0-5 years old
 NUMBER: 396,800 | % CHANGE: -3%

Elementary school age 6-11 years old
 NUMBER: 428,300 | % CHANGE: 5%

Middle school age 12-14 years old
 NUMBER: 217,500 | % CHANGE: 21%

High school age 15-17 years old
 NUMBER: 197,800 | % CHANGE: 15%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

White
 NUMBER: 1,077,300 | % CHANGE: 2%

Black
 NUMBER: 41,700 | % CHANGE: 14%

Hispanic
 NUMBER: 25,700 | % CHANGE: 14%

Asian and Pacific Islander
 NUMBER: 39,500 | % CHANGE: 14%

Native American
 NUMBER: 21,100 | % CHANGE: 7%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1993
 STATE: \$49,200 | NATIONAL: \$35,800

Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994
 STATE: 6% | NATIONAL: 3%

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993
 STATE: 6% | NATIONAL: 9%

State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995
 STATE: 74% | NATIONAL: 65%

Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993
 STATE: 84% | NATIONAL: 85%

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993
 STATE: 39% | NATIONAL: 32%

Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994
 STATE: 81% | NATIONAL: 75%

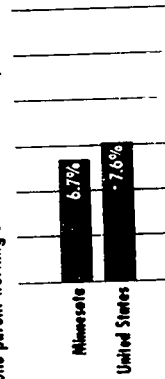
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993
 STATE: 6% | NATIONAL: 13%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994
 STATE: 35% | NATIONAL: 41%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992
 STATE: 28% | NATIONAL: 41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



National Composite Rank [8]

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

Trend Data

W O R S E B E T T E R

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

Indicators*

Indicators*	1985-1993	1985	1993	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	15	STATE: 4.8 NATIONAL: 6.8	STATE: 5.5 NATIONAL: 7.2	[8]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	15	STATE: 8.8 NATIONAL: 10.6	STATE: 7.5 NATIONAL: 8.4	[16]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	23	STATE: 30 NATIONAL: 34	STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 30	[4]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	21	STATE: 57 NATIONAL: 63	STATE: 45 NATIONAL: 69	[6]
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	25	STATE: 16 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 20 NATIONAL: 38	[4]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	107	STATE: 164 NATIONAL: 305	STATE: 339 NATIONAL: 506	[20]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	20	STATE: 5 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 9	[7]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	0	STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 10	[10]
Percent of children in poverty	20	STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 21	STATE: 18 NATIONAL: 21	[25]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	63	STATE: 16 NATIONAL: 22	STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 26	[29]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994		Percent Change 1990-1994		Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992		Percent Change 1990-1992	
NUMBER	% CHANGE	NUMBER	% CHANGE	NUMBER	% CHANGE	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	756,000	1%	White	396,600	-1%		
Preschool age 0-5 years old	217,300	2%	Black	338,700	0%		
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	244,100	-5%	Hispanic	5,500	4%		
Middle school age 12-14 years old	133,300	6%	Asian and Pacific Islander	4,400	5%		
High school age 15-17 years old	131,300	4%	Native American	3,200	0%		

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1993		State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	
STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
\$25,400	\$35,800	42%	65%
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	12% 3%	Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	91% 85%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	16% 9%	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	23% 32%

Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE: 83% NATIONAL: 75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE: 17% NATIONAL: 13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE: 55% NATIONAL: 41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE: 63% NATIONAL: 41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



Mississippi

National Composite Rank [49]

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

Trend Data

B E T T E R

W O R S E

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

Indicators*

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1993		Trend Data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1993	15		STATE: 8.8 NATIONAL: 6.8	10.1 7.2	[50]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1993		16	STATE: 13.7 NATIONAL: 10.6	11.5 8.4	[50]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children) 1985-1993		13	STATE: 4.7 NATIONAL: 3.4	4.1 3.0	[48]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens) 1985-1993	47		STATE: 7.4 NATIONAL: 6.3	10.9 6.9	[49]
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females) 1985-1993	7		STATE: 5.4 NATIONAL: 3.1	5.8 3.8	[50]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) 1985-1993	118		STATE: 131 NATIONAL: 305	286 506	[15]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19 1985-1993		25	STATE: 12 NATIONAL: 11	9 9	[27]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19 1985-1993		27	STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 11	11 10	[37]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1993		3	STATE: 3.4 NATIONAL: 2.1	3.3 2.1	[49]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1993	20		STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 22	30 26	[47]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

All children under age 18
 NUMBER: 1,379,100 | % CHANGE: 5%

Preschool age 0-5 years old
 NUMBER: 452,700 | % CHANGE: 1%

Elementary school age 6-11 years old
 NUMBER: 462,400 | % CHANGE: 2%

Middle school age 12-14 years old
 NUMBER: 238,800 | % CHANGE: 14%

High school age 15-17 years old
 NUMBER: 225,200 | % CHANGE: 9%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

White
 NUMBER: 1,122,100 | % CHANGE: 2%

Black
 NUMBER: 186,600 | % CHANGE: 4%

Hispanic
 NUMBER: 22,700 | % CHANGE: 6%

Asian and Pacific Islander
 NUMBER: 13,300 | % CHANGE: 14%

Native American
 NUMBER: 5,100 | % CHANGE: -4%

Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994
 STATE: 64% | NATIONAL: 75%

Percent of children without health insurance in 1993
 STATE: 12% | NATIONAL: 13%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994
 STATE: 38% | NATIONAL: 41%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992
 STATE: 36% | NATIONAL: 41%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1993
 STATE: \$33,700 | NATIONAL: \$35,800

Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994
 STATE: 5% | NATIONAL: 3%

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993
 STATE: 9% | NATIONAL: 9%

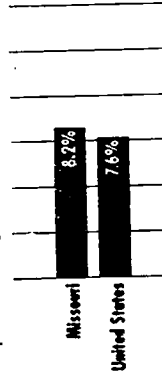
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995
 STATE: 58% | NATIONAL: 65%

Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993
 STATE: 87% | NATIONAL: 85%

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993
 STATE: 27% | NATIONAL: 32%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



National Rank

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

Trend Data

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

Indicators*	1985		1993		National Rank
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	17	6.7	17	7.5	[33]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	18	10.2	18	8.4	[26]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	3	3.1	3	3.2	[35]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	43	68	43	97	[46]
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	16	32	16	37	[32]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	15	466	15	535	[41]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	25	11	25	10	[31]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	0	10	0	10	[26]
Percent of children in poverty	5	20	5	21	[32]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	37	19	37	26	[29]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 137

175 85

kids count 1996

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 Percent Change 1990-1994		Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 Percent Change 1990-1992	
NUMBER	% CHANGE	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	237,400 7%	White	197,700 1%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	71,500 2%	Black	800 0%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	81,500 4%	Hispanic	5,500 8%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	43,200 18%	Asian and Pacific Islander	1,500 7%
High school age 15-17 years old	41,200 19%	Native American	20,100 4%

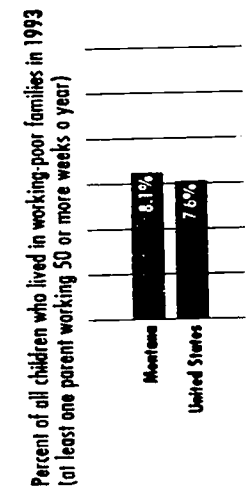
Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE: 75% NATIONAL: 75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE: 11% NATIONAL: 13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE: 31% NATIONAL: 41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE: N.A. NATIONAL: 41%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1993	STATE: \$31,500 NATIONAL: \$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	STATE: 7% NATIONAL: 3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	STATE: 7% NATIONAL: 9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	STATE: 67% NATIONAL: 65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	STATE: 72% NATIONAL: 85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	STATE: 37% NATIONAL: 32%

Children in Working-Poor Families



NA Not Available



National Composite Rank [17]

National Rank

Trend Data

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

Indicators*	1985-1993		1985		1993	National Rank
	Percent Change	1985-1993	STATE	NATIONAL	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies	5	5.7	6.0	6.8	7.2	[14]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	28	10.3	7.4	10.6	8.4	[15]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children)	22	36	28	34	30	[16]
Teen violent death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens)	12	9.4	105	6.3	69	[48]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females)	23	22	27	31	38	[14]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths)	5	77	81	305	506	[4]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (Ages 16-19)	17	6	7	11	9	[15]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (Ages 16-19)	20	10	8	11	10	[13]
Percent of children in poverty	5	19	18	21	21	[25]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	23	20	25	22	26	[24]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157. ■ Patterened boxes indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

All children under age 18
 NUMBER | % CHANGE
 [441,600 | 3%]

Preschool age 0-5 years old
 NUMBER | % CHANGE
 [140,000 | -4%]

Elementary school age 6-11 years old
 NUMBER | % CHANGE
 [150,500 | 0%]

Middle school age 12-14 years old
 NUMBER | % CHANGE
 [78,300 | 15%]

High school age 15-17 years old
 NUMBER | % CHANGE
 [72,900 | 11%]

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1993
 STATE | NATIONAL
 [\$37,200 | \$35,800]

Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994
 STATE | NATIONAL
 [6% | 3%]

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993
 STATE | NATIONAL
 [6% | 9%]

Health and Education

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

White
 NUMBER | % CHANGE
 [391,100 | 1%]

Black
 NUMBER | % CHANGE
 [21,300 | 2%]

Hispanic
 NUMBER | % CHANGE
 [16,600 | 12%]

Asian and Pacific Islander
 NUMBER | % CHANGE
 [4,600 | 15%]

Native American
 NUMBER | % CHANGE
 [5,100 | 4%]

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994
 STATE | NATIONAL
 [72% | 75%]

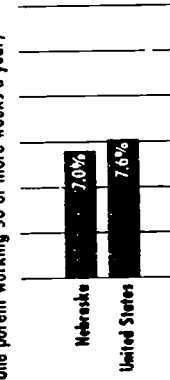
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993
 STATE | NATIONAL
 [8% | 13%]

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994
 STATE | NATIONAL
 [34% | 41%]

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992
 STATE | NATIONAL
 [32% | 41%]

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)





Nebraska

NE

National Composite Rank [7]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1993		Trend Data		National Rank <small>National Rank is based on 1993 figures</small>
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1993	11		STATE: 5.3 NATIONAL: 6.8	5.9 7.2	[12]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1993		5	STATE: 9.6 NATIONAL: 10.6	9.1 8.4	[36]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children) 1985-1993	20		STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 34	30 30	[30]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens) 1985-1993		11	STATE: 61 NATIONAL: 63	54 69	[11]
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females) 1985-1993	5		STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 31	23 38	[6]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) 1985-1993	81		STATE: 84 NATIONAL: 305	152 506	[8]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19 1985-1993	20		STATE: 5 NATIONAL: 11	6 9	[7]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19 1985-1993	0		STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 11	6 10	[4]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1993		28	STATE: 18 NATIONAL: 21	13 21	[4]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1993	17		STATE: 17 NATIONAL: 22	19 26	[3]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 Percent Change 1990-1994		Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 Percent Change 1990-1992	
NUMBER	% CHANGE	NUMBER	% CHANGE
375,700	26%	White	240,400 12%
136,900	22%	Black	28,900 12%
125,200	26%	Hispanic	51,500 21%
59,500	37%	Asian and Pacific Islander	11,400 24%
54,200	25%	Native American	6,100 13%

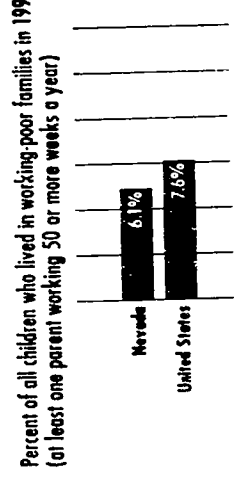
Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1993		State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	
STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
\$3,200	\$3,800	62%	65%
4%	3%	Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	67% 85%
6%	9%	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	32% 32%

Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE: 69% NATIONAL: 75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE: 19% NATIONAL: 13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE: N.A. NATIONAL: 41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE: N.A. NATIONAL: 41%

Children in Working-Poor Families



N.A. = Not Available

Nevada

National Composite Rank [29]

National Rank

National Rank is
based on 1993 figures

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*	Trend Data		National Rank
	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1993	STATE: 6.9 NATIONAL: 6.8	7.4 7.2	[31]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1993	STATE: 8.5 NATIONAL: 10.6	6.7 8.4	[5]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children) 1985-1993	STATE: 3.2 NATIONAL: 3.4	3.1 3.0	[31]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens) 1985-1993	STATE: 7.3 NATIONAL: 6.3	5.7 6.9	[15]
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females) 1985-1993	STATE: 31 NATIONAL: 31	45 38	[41]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) 1985-1993	STATE: 257 NATIONAL: 305	393 506	[29]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19 1985-1993	STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 11	12 9	[45]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19 1985-1993	STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 11	12 10	[45]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1993	STATE: 14 NATIONAL: 21	16 21	[18]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1993	STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 22	26 26	[29]

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

* See Explanations and Data Sources, page 187

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

All children under age 18
 NUMBER [291,600] % CHANGE [4%]

Preschool age 0-5 years old
 NUMBER [97,500] % CHANGE [-5%]

Elementary school age 6-11 years old
 NUMBER [101,300] % CHANGE [8%]

Middle school age 12-14 years old
 NUMBER [48,700] % CHANGE [18%]

High school age 15-17 years old
 NUMBER [41,100] % CHANGE [5%]

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1993
 STATE [\$42,600] NATIONAL [\$35,800]

Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994
 STATE [4%] NATIONAL [3%]

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993
 STATE [5%] NATIONAL [9%]

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

White
 NUMBER [270,500] % CHANGE [0%]

Black
 NUMBER [1,700] % CHANGE [-19%]

Hispanic
 NUMBER [4,000] % CHANGE [0%]

Asian and Pacific Islander
 NUMBER [2,900] % CHANGE [7%]

Native American
 NUMBER [500] % CHANGE [0%]

Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994
 STATE [83%] NATIONAL [75%]

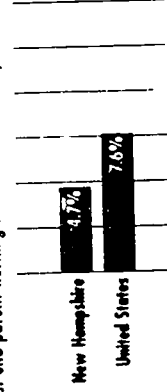
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993
 STATE [10%] NATIONAL [13%]

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994
 STATE [30%] NATIONAL [41%]

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992
 STATE [26%] NATIONAL [41%]

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



National Composite Rank [1]

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*	Trend Data		1985	1993	National Rank
	STATE	NATIONAL			
Percent low birth-weight babies	5.0	6.8	5.0	5.0	[2]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	9.3	10.6	9.3	5.6	[1]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	2.3	3.4	2.3	1.3	[1]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	6.3	6.3	6.3	36	[2]
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	16	31	16	15	[1]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	75	305	75	117	[6]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	11	11	11	9	[27]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	7	11	7	8	[13]
Percent of children in poverty	8	21	8	11	[1]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	17	22	17	22	[9]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, Page 137

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

Back ground information

New Jersey

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

All children under age 18
 NUMBER: 1,930,500 | % CHANGE: 7%

Preschool age 0-5 years old
 NUMBER: 693,600 | % CHANGE: 7%

Elementary school age 6-11 years old
 NUMBER: 634,000 | % CHANGE: 8%

Middle school age 12-14 years old
 NUMBER: 305,700 | % CHANGE: 8%

High school age 15-17 years old
 NUMBER: 297,200 | % CHANGE: 1%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

White
 NUMBER: 1,228,500 | % CHANGE: 1%

Black
 NUMBER: 300,600 | % CHANGE: 3%

Hispanic
 NUMBER: 248,600 | % CHANGE: 11%

Asian and Pacific Islander
 NUMBER: 85,900 | % CHANGE: 9%

Native American
 NUMBER: 3,200 | % CHANGE: 0%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1993
 STATE: \$49,400 | NATIONAL: \$35,800

Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994
 STATE: 2% | NATIONAL: 3%

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993
 STATE: 8% | NATIONAL: 9%

State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995
 STATE: 67% | NATIONAL: 65%

Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993
 STATE: 82% | NATIONAL: 85%

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993
 STATE: 30% | NATIONAL: 32%

Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994
 STATE: 71% | NATIONAL: 75%

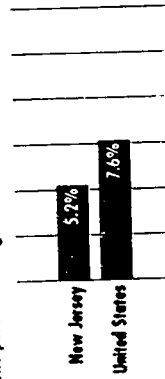
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993
 STATE: 10% | NATIONAL: 13%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994
 STATE: 35% | NATIONAL: 41%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992
 STATE: 30% | NATIONAL: 41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



National Composite Rank [19]

New Jersey

National Rank

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

Trend Data

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

B E T T E R
W O R S E

Indicators*

Indicators*	1985-1993	1985	1993	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	12	STATE: 6.8 NATIONAL: 6.8	7.6 7.2	[36]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	27	STATE: 10.6 NATIONAL: 10.6	8.3 8.4	[25]
Child death rate (ages 1-14) (deaths per 100,000 children)	10	STATE: 29 NATIONAL: 34	26 30	[13]
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19) (deaths per 100,000 teens)	9	STATE: 44 NATIONAL: 63	40 69	[5]
Teen birth rate (ages 15-17) (births per 1,000 females)	19	STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 31	25 38	[10]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (ages 10-17) (arrests per 100,000 youths)	11	STATE: 646 NATIONAL: 305	720 506	[48]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	14	STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 11	6 9	[7]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	11	STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 11	8 10	[13]
Percent of children in poverty	6	STATE: 16 NATIONAL: 21	15 21	[12]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	15	STATE: 20 NATIONAL: 22	23 26	[13]

* See Disputations and Data Sources, page 157. ■ Solid bars indicate state change. ▨ Patterned bars indicate national change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

All children under age 18
 NUMBER: 497,300 | % CHANGE: 11%

Preschool age 0-5 years old
 NUMBER: 166,900 | % CHANGE: 7%

Elementary school age 6-11 years old
 NUMBER: 166,800 | % CHANGE: 7%

Middle school age 12-14 years old
 NUMBER: 84,700 | % CHANGE: 21%

High school age 15-17 years old
 NUMBER: 78,800 | % CHANGE: 15%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

White
 NUMBER: 186,300 | % CHANGE: 4%

Black
 NUMBER: 9,400 | % CHANGE: 2%

Hispanic
 NUMBER: 214,400 | % CHANGE: 5%

Asian and Pacific Islander
 NUMBER: 4,300 | % CHANGE: 13%

Native American
 NUMBER: 54,500 | % CHANGE: 9%

Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994
 STATE: 73% | NATIONAL: 75%

Percent of children without health insurance in 1993
 STATE: 22% | NATIONAL: 13%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994
 STATE: 51% | NATIONAL: 41%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992
 STATE: 48% | NATIONAL: 41%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1993
 STATE: \$30,100 | NATIONAL: \$35,800

State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995
 STATE: 65% | NATIONAL: 65%

Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994
 STATE: 6% | NATIONAL: 7%

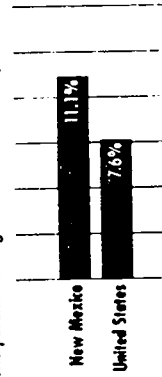
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993
 STATE: 81% | NATIONAL: 85%

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993
 STATE: 12% | NATIONAL: 9%

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993
 STATE: 28% | NATIONAL: 32%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



NM

New Mexico

National Composite Rank [42]

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

Trend Data

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

Indicators*	1985-1993		1985		1993		National Rank
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	3	3	7.1	6.8	7.3	7.2	[28]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	21	21	10.6	10.6	8.4	8.4	[26]
Child death rate (Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children))	30	30	50	34	35	30	[42]
Teen violent death rate (Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens))	12	12	102	63	90	69	[44]
Teen birth rate (Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females))	29	29	42	31	54	38	[49]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths))	49	49	258	305	385	506	[27]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (Ages 16-19)	17	17	12	11	10	9	[31]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (Ages 16-19)	20	20	15	11	12	10	[45]
Percent of children in poverty	4	4	28	21	27	21	[46]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	25	25	20	22	25	26	[24]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 Percent Change 1990-1994		Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 Percent Change 1990-1992	
NUMBER	% CHANGE	NUMBER	% CHANGE
4,511,100	5%	White	2,690,100 1%
1,647,600	8%	Black	774,800 2%
1,466,400	5%	Hispanic	748,600 10%
705,600	5%	Asian and Pacific Islander	189,700 12%
691,500	0%	Native American	14,500 -4%

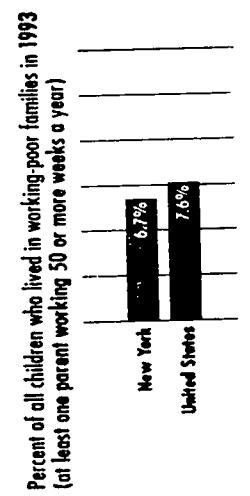
Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE: 77%	NATIONAL: 75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE: 11%	NATIONAL: 13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE: 43%	NATIONAL: 41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE: 41%	NATIONAL: 41%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1993	STATE: \$36,400	NATIONAL: \$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	STATE: 2%	NATIONAL: 3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	STATE: 11%	NATIONAL: 9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	STATE: 83%	NATIONAL: 65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	STATE: 86%	NATIONAL: 85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	STATE: 25%	NATIONAL: 32%

Children in Working-Poor Families



National Rank

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

Trend Data

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*	1985		1993		National Rank
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1993	7.0	6.8	7.7	7.2	[38]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1993	10.8	10.6	8.4	8.4	[26]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children) 1985-1993	30	34	28	30	[16]
Teen violent death rate 1985-1993	45	63	53	69	[10]
Teen birth rate 1985-1993	22	31	30	38	[19]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) 1985-1993	632	305	1,061	506	[50]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19 1985-1993	9	11	8	9	[21]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19 1985-1993	10	11	10	10	[26]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1993	23	21	25	21	[43]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1993	27	22	21	2	[45]

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

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

All children under age 18
 NUMBER: 1,756,000 | % CHANGE: 9%

Preschool age 0-5 years old
 NUMBER: 612,100 | % CHANGE: 10%

Elementary school age 6-11 years old
 NUMBER: 575,200 | % CHANGE: 9%

Middle school age 12-14 years old
 NUMBER: 286,100 | % CHANGE: 10%

High school age 15-17 years old
 NUMBER: 282,600 | % CHANGE: 4%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1993
 STATE: \$32,700 | NATIONAL: \$35,800

Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994
 STATE: 7% | NATIONAL: 3%

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993
 STATE: 9% | NATIONAL: 9%

Health and Education

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

White
 NUMBER: 1,135,900 | % CHANGE: 3%

Black
 NUMBER: 465,300 | % CHANGE: 4%

Hispanic
 NUMBER: 27,500 | % CHANGE: 14%

Asian and Pacific Islander
 NUMBER: 17,100 | % CHANGE: 14%

Native American
 NUMBER: 26,500 | % CHANGE: 1%

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994
 STATE: 84% | NATIONAL: 75%

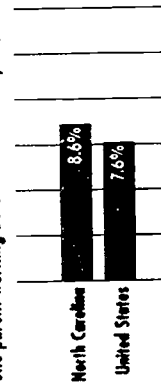
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993
 STATE: 13% | NATIONAL: 13%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994
 STATE: 41% | NATIONAL: 41%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992
 STATE: 48% | NATIONAL: 41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



National Composite Rank [39]

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

Trend Data

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*	1985-1993		1985		1993		National Rank
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	9	9	7.9	6.8	8.6	7.2	[44]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	11	11	11.8	10.6	10.5	8.4	[48]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	19	19	36	34	29	30	[23]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	9	9	70	63	76	69	[33]
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	19	19	36	31	43	38	[38]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	148	148	173	305	429	506	[36]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	15	15	13	11	11	9	[38]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	9	9	11	11	10	10	[25]
Percent of children in poverty	15	15	21	21	20	21	[31]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	21	21	21	22	26	26	[29]

* See Dispositions and Data Sources, page 157

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

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994		Percent Change 1990-1994		Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992		Percent Change 1990-1992	
NUMBER	% CHANGE	NUMBER	% CHANGE	NUMBER	% CHANGE	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	171,600	2%	White	154,900	-3%		
Preschool age 0-5 years old	52,000	-11%	Black	1,400	8%		
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	59,000	-5%	Hispanic	2,200	5%		
Middle school age 12-14 years old	31,200	10%	Asian and Pacific Islander	1,300	30%		
High school age 15-17 years old	29,300	10%	Native American	12,200	6%		

Income and Poverty

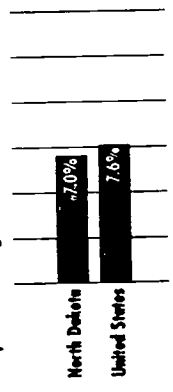
Median income of families with children in 1993		State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	
STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
\$36,200	\$35,800	68%	65%
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	8% / 3%	Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	78% / 85%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	8% / 9%	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	48% / 32%

Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE: 81% NATIONAL: 75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE: 7% NATIONAL: 13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE: 27% NATIONAL: 41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE: 26% NATIONAL: 41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



North Dakota **ND**

National Composite Rank [2]

Trend Data

National Rank vs
based on 1993 figures

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1993		Trend Data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1993	8		STATE: 4.9 NATIONAL: 6.8	5.3 7.2	[5]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1993		7	STATE: 8.5 NATIONAL: 10.6	7.9 8.4	[19]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children) 1985-1993		17	STATE: 29 NATIONAL: 34	24 30	[5]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens) 1985-1993		6	STATE: 5.4 NATIONAL: 6.3	5.1 6.9	[9]
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females) 1985-1993	6		STATE: 17 NATIONAL: 31	18 38	[3]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) 1985-1993	38		STATE: 52 NATIONAL: 305	72 506	[2]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19 1985-1993		0	STATE: 5 NATIONAL: 11	5 9	[2]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19 1985-1993		0	STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 11	6 10	[4]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1993		6	STATE: 16 NATIONAL: 21	15 21	[12]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1993	16		STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 22	19 26	[3]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

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

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	2,854,200	2%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	943,600	-1%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	950,900	0%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	490,300	10%
High school age 15-17 years old	469,500	4%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	2,358,300	0%
Black	383,100	4%
Hispanic	53,600	2%
Asian and Pacific Islander	28,000	8%
Native American	4,800	-4%

Income and Poverty

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	\$37,100	\$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	6%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	10%	9%

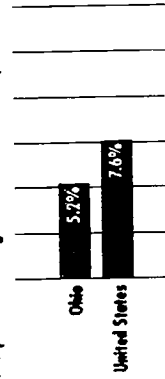
	STATE	NATIONAL
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	63%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	88%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	30%	32%

Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	73%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	9%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	N.A.	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	41%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



N.A. Not Available

National Composite Rank [25]

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

Trend Data

B E T T E R

W O R S E

Indicators*

Indicators*	1985		1993		National Rank
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	6.6	6.6	7.5	7.5	[33]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	10.3	10.6	9.2	8.4	[37]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	30	34	28	30	[16]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	51	63	56	69	[13]
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	29	31	35	38	[30]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	184	305	393	506	[29]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	7	11	6	9	[7]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	10	11	8	10	[13]
Percent of children in poverty	19	21	19	21	[28]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	20	22	25	26	[24]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	879,900	5%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	284,800	2%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	394,700	1%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	155,000	14%
High school age 15-17 years old	145,500	8%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	635,700	2%
Black	83,200	4%
Hispanic	37,800	9%
Asian and Pacific Islander	10,400	11%
Native American	91,400	0%

Income and Poverty

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	\$29,700	\$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	4%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	11%	9%

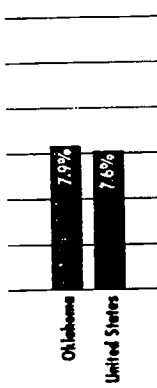
	STATE	NATIONAL
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	62%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	84%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	35%	32%

Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE: 76%	NATIONAL: 75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE: 21%	NATIONAL: 13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE: N.A.	NATIONAL: 41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE: 38%	NATIONAL: 41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



N.A. = Not Available



OK

Oklahoma

National Composite Rank [32]

Trend Data

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*	1985-1993		1985		1993		National Rank
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	5		6.4	6.7	6.8	7.2	[20]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	19		10.9	8.8	10.6	8.4	[33]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	14		42	36	34	30	[44]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	9		79	86	63	69	[40]
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	5		42	40	31	38	[34]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	109		165	345	305	506	[21]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 14-19	9		11	10	11	9	[31]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	17		12	10	11	10	[26]
Percent of children in poverty	21		19	23	21	21	[36]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	15		20	23	22	26	[13]

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

219

107

kids count 1996

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	782,500	8%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	252,300	2%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	262,900	5%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	136,600	17%
High school age 15-17 years old	130,600	17%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	664,700	5%
Black	16,700	5%
Hispanic	49,000	11%
Asian and Pacific Islander	23,300	15%
Native American	12,600	4%

Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE: 71%	NATIONAL: 75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE: 1.2%	NATIONAL: 1.3%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE: N.A.	NATIONAL: 41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE: N.A.	NATIONAL: 41%

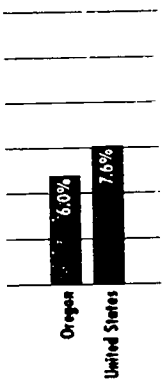
Income and Poverty

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	\$35,700	\$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	6%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	5%	9%

	STATE	NATIONAL
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	73%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	82%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	48%	32%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



Not Available



National Composite Rank [20]

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1993		Trend Data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1993	2		STATE 5.1 NATIONAL 6.8	5.2 7.2	[3]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1993		27	STATE 9.9 NATIONAL 10.6	7.2 8.4	[11]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children) 1985-1993		0	STATE 29 NATIONAL 34	29 30	[23]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens) 1985-1993		18	STATE 73 NATIONAL 63	60 69	[19]
Teen birth rate Ages 15-19 (births per 1,000 females) 1985-1993	30		STATE 23 NATIONAL 31	30 38	[19]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) 1985-1993	48		STATE 234 NATIONAL 305	346 506	[22]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19 1985-1993	11		STATE 9 NATIONAL 11	10 9	[31]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19 1985-1993		9	STATE 11 NATIONAL 11	10 10	[26]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1993		17	STATE 18 NATIONAL 21	15 21	[12]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1993		0	STATE 23 NATIONAL 22	23 26	[13]

* S. C. Dajimantom and Data Sources, page 187. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

223

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

All children under age 18
 NUMBER: 2,897,600 | % CHANGE: 3%

Preschool age 0-5 years old
 NUMBER: 914,600 | % CHANGE: 0%

Elementary school age 6-11 years old
 NUMBER: 976,400 | % CHANGE: 4%

Middle school age 12-14 years old
 NUMBER: 488,400 | % CHANGE: 10%

High school age 15-17 years old
 NUMBER: 468,200 | % CHANGE: 3%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

White
 NUMBER: 2,369,300 | % CHANGE: 0%

Black
 NUMBER: 330,000 | % CHANGE: 4%

Hispanic
 NUMBER: 94,200 | % CHANGE: 9%

Asian and Pacific Islander
 NUMBER: 45,800 | % CHANGE: 11%

Native American
 NUMBER: 3,400 | % CHANGE: 0%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1993
 STATE: \$39,000 | NATIONAL: \$35,800

Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994
 STATE: 5% | NATIONAL: 3%

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993
 STATE: 8% | NATIONAL: 9%

State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995
 STATE: 68% | NATIONAL: 65%

Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993
 STATE: 81% | NATIONAL: 85%

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993
 STATE: 39% | NATIONAL: 32%

Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994
 STATE: 77% | NATIONAL: 75%

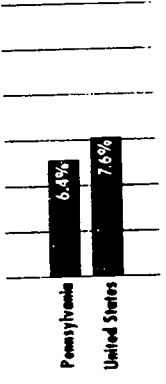
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993
 STATE: 9% | NATIONAL: 13%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994
 STATE: 39% | NATIONAL: 41%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992
 STATE: 34% | NATIONAL: 41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



National Composite Rank [23]

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

Trend Data

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

Indicators*	1985		1993		National Rank
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	6.6	6.8	7.4	7.2	[31]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	11.0	10.6	8.6	8.4	[29]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	31	34	25	30	[11]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	46	63	50	69	[8]
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	25	31	28	38	[16]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	388	305	524	506	[39]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	7	11	8	9	[21]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	11	11	9	10	[22]
Percent of children in poverty	19	21	17	21	[21]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	18	22	22	26	[9]

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

See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

All children under age 18
 NUMBER: 239,800 | %CHANGE: 6%

Preschool age 0-5 years old
 NUMBER: 85,100 | %CHANGE: 4%

Elementary school age 6-11 years old
 NUMBER: 99,700 | %CHANGE: 6%

Middle school age 12-14 years old
 NUMBER: 38,700 | %CHANGE: 12%

High school age 15-17 years old
 NUMBER: 36,200 | %CHANGE: 1%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

White
 NUMBER: 193,200 | %CHANGE: 1%

Black
 NUMBER: 12,800 | %CHANGE: 8%

Hispanic
 NUMBER: 18,800 | %CHANGE: 15%

Asian and Pacific Islander
 NUMBER: 6,600 | %CHANGE: 6%

Native American
 NUMBER: 1,200 | %CHANGE: 0%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1993
 STATE: \$36,800 | NATIONAL: \$35,800

Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994
 STATE: 2% | NATIONAL: 3%

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993
 STATE: 6% | NATIONAL: 9%

State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995
 STATE: 78% | NATIONAL: 65%

Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993
 STATE: 89% | NATIONAL: 85%

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993
 STATE: 26% | NATIONAL: 32%

Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994
 STATE: 82% | NATIONAL: 75%

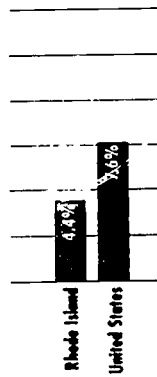
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993
 STATE: 8% | NATIONAL: 13%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994
 STATE: 35% | NATIONAL: 41%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992
 STATE: 44% | NATIONAL: 41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



Rhode Island

RI

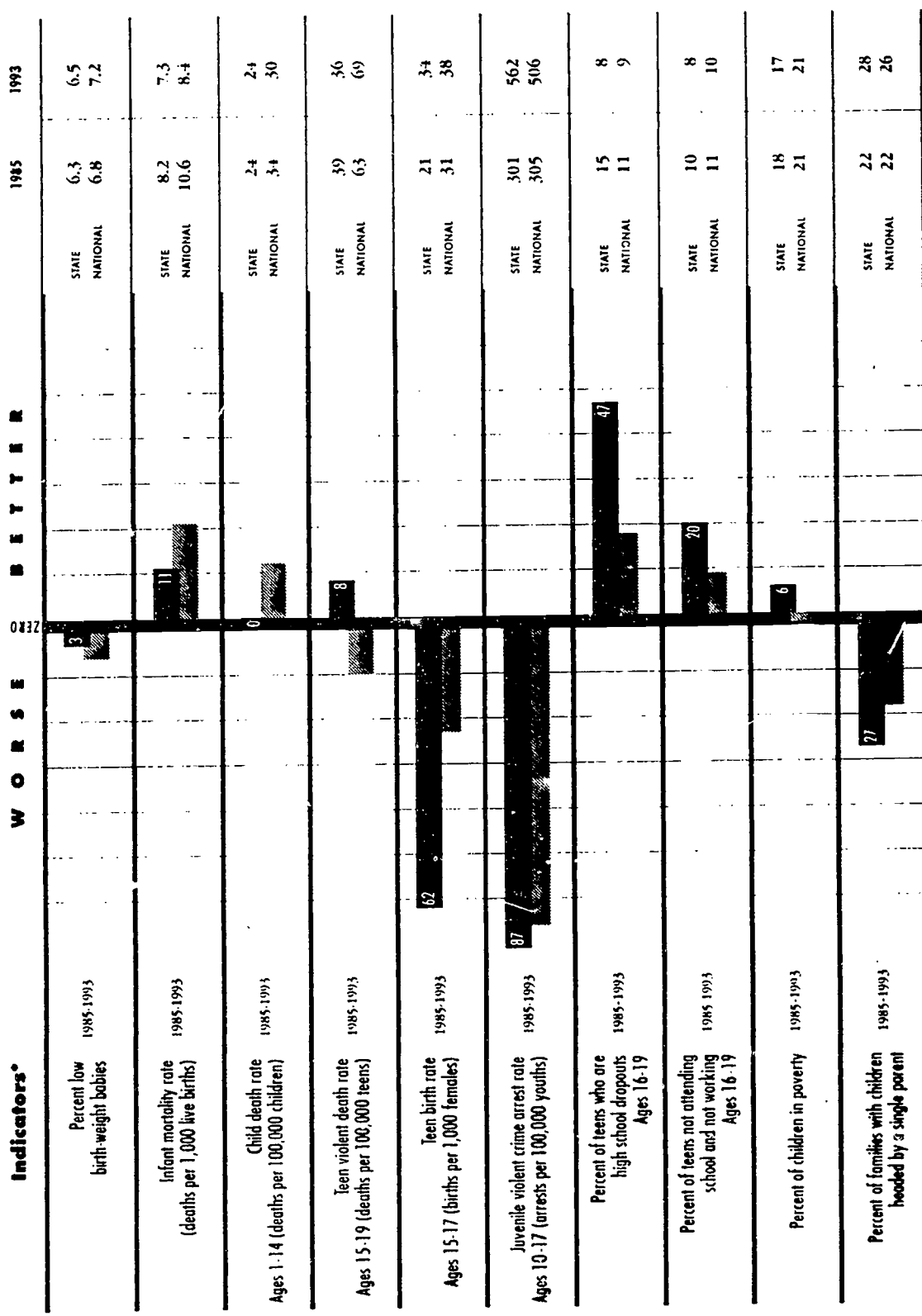
Percent Change 1985 to 1993

Trend Data

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

W O R S E B E T T E R



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

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157.

Background Information

South Carolina

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	952,300	3%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	327,800	5%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	308,600	0%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	159,000	7%
High school age 15-17 years old	156,900	2%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	568,500	2%
Black	356,600	2%
Hispanic	11,100	13%
Asian and Pacific Islander	6,700	6%
Native American	2,200	-4%

Income and Poverty

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	\$31,800	\$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	4%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	13%	9%

	STATE	NATIONAL
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	50%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	89%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	32%	32%

Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE	NATIONAL
	84%	79%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE	NATIONAL
	14%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE	NATIONAL
	52%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE	NATIONAL
	51%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



National Composite Rank [46]

South Carolina

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

BETTER

WORSE

Indicators*

Indicators*	Trend Data		National Rank
	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies	STATE: 8.6 NATIONAL: 6.8	STATE: 9.5 NATIONAL: 7.2	[48]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	STATE: 14.2 NATIONAL: 10.6	STATE: 10.1 NATIONAL: 8.4	[45]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children)	STATE: 38 NATIONAL: 34	STATE: 35 NATIONAL: 50	[42]
Teen violent death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens)	STATE: 71 NATIONAL: 63	STATE: 73 NATIONAL: 69	[28]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females)	STATE: 41 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 44 NATIONAL: 38	[40]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths)	STATE: 127 NATIONAL: 305	STATE: 323 NATIONAL: 506	[19]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (Ages 16-19)	STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 9	[38]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (Ages 16-19)	STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 10	[37]
Percent of children in poverty	STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 21	STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 21	[40]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 22	STATE: 28 NATIONAL: 26	[41]

* See Departments and Data Sources, page 157. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 Percent Change 1990-1994		Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 Percent Change 1990-1992	
NUMBER	% CHANGE	NUMBER	% CHANGE
208,400	5%	White	174,800 2%
65,400	-2%	Black	1,300 8%
70,600	0%	Hispanic	2,400 4%
37,500	18%	Asian and Pacific Islander	1,300 18%
34,900	17%	Native American	24,400 6%

Income and Poverty

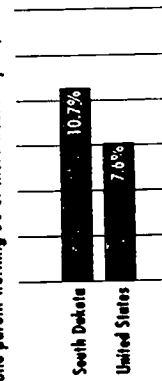
Median income of families with children in 1993		State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	
STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
\$33,600	\$55,800	66%	65%
11%	3%	80%	85%
4%	9%	48%	32%

Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE: 74%	NATIONAL: 75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE: 11%	NATIONAL: 13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE: N.A.	NATIONAL: 41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE: N.A.	NATIONAL: 41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



N.A. = Not Available

South Dakota

SD

National Composite Rank [14]

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

B E T T E R

W O R S E

Indicators*

Indicators*	Trend Data		National Rank
	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1993	STATE: 5.5 NATIONAL: 6.8	STATE: 5.5 NATIONAL: 7.2	[8]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1993	STATE: 9.9 NATIONAL: 10.6	STATE: 9.5 NATIONAL: 8.4	[40]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children) 1985-1993	STATE: 28 NATIONAL: 34	STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 30	[13]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens) 1985-1993	STATE: 66 NATIONAL: 63	STATE: 83 NATIONAL: 69	[38]
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females) 1985-1993	STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 38	[10]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) 1985-1993	STATE: 97 NATIONAL: 305	STATE: 201 NATIONAL: 506	[9]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19 1985-1993	STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 9	[15]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19 1985-1993	STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 10	[4]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1993	STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 21	STATE: 17 NATIONAL: 21	[21]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1993	STATE: 16 NATIONAL: 22	STATE: 20 NATIONAL: 26	[5]

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

239

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

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

All children under age 18
 NUMBER: 1,296,300 | % CHANGE: 6%

Preschool age 0-5 years old
 NUMBER: 437,900 | % CHANGE: 8%

Elementary school age 6-11 years old
 NUMBER: 421,600 | % CHANGE: 3%

Middle school age 12-14 years old
 NUMBER: 219,800 | % CHANGE: 10%

High school age 15-17 years old
 NUMBER: 217,000 | % CHANGE: 9%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

White
 NUMBER: 961,600 | % CHANGE: 2%

Black
 NUMBER: 261,000 | % CHANGE: 3%

Hispanic
 NUMBER: 11,700 | % CHANGE: 14%

Asian and Pacific Islander
 NUMBER: 10,400 | % CHANGE: 11%

Native American
 NUMBER: 2,500 | % CHANGE: 4%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1993
 STATE: \$29,500 | NATIONAL: \$35,800

Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994
 STATE: 8% | NATIONAL: 3%

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993
 STATE: 14% | NATIONAL: 9%

State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995
 STATE: 48% | NATIONAL: 65%

Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993
 STATE: 90% | NATIONAL: 85%

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993
 STATE: 3.1% | NATIONAL: 3.2%

Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994
 STATE: 74% | NATIONAL: 75%

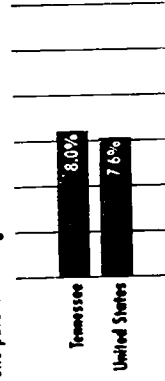
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993
 STATE: 11% | NATIONAL: 13%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994
 STATE: 42% | NATIONAL: 41%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992
 STATE: 51% | NATIONAL: 41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



Percent Change 1985 to 1993

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank <small>National Rank is based on 1993 figures</small>
	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies	11				STATE: 7.9 NATIONAL: 6.8	8.8 7.2	[47]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		18			STATE: 11.4 NATIONAL: 10.6	9.4 8.4	[39]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)		22			STATE: 41 NATIONAL: 34	32 30	[35]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	25				STATE: 67 NATIONAL: 63	84 69	[39]
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	10				STATE: 39 NATIONAL: 31	45 38	[38]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	17				STATE: 235 NATIONAL: 305	274 506	[14]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19		27			STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 11	11 9	[38]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19		31			STATE: 16 NATIONAL: 11	11 10	[37]
Percent of children in poverty		11			STATE: 27 NATIONAL: 21	24 21	[40]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	36				STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 22	30 26	[47]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157
 ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

All children under age 18
 NUMBER: 5,301,400 | % CHANGE: 9%

Preschool age 0-5 years old
 NUMBER: 1,854,700 | % CHANGE: 9%

Elementary school age 6-11 years old
 NUMBER: 1,749,500 | % CHANGE: 6%

Middle school age 12-14 years old
 NUMBER: 877,600 | % CHANGE: 17%

High school age 15-17 years old
 NUMBER: 819,600 | % CHANGE: 8%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

White
 NUMBER: 2,562,000 | % CHANGE: 3%

Black
 NUMBER: 668,400 | % CHANGE: 4%

Hispanic
 NUMBER: 1,736,700 | % CHANGE: 7%

Asian and Pacific Islander
 NUMBER: 104,000 | % CHANGE: 13%

Native American
 NUMBER: 13,500 | % CHANGE: -1%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1993
 STATE: \$32,100 | NATIONAL: \$35,800

Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994
 STATE: 5% | NATIONAL: 3%

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993
 STATE: 10% | NATIONAL: 9%

State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995
 STATE: 48% | NATIONAL: 65%

Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993
 STATE: 85% | NATIONAL: 85%

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993
 STATE: 3.2% | NATIONAL: 3.2%

Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994
 STATE: 71% | NATIONAL: 75%

Percent of children without health insurance in 1993
 STATE: 22% | NATIONAL: 13%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994
 STATE: 42% | NATIONAL: 41%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992
 STATE: 42% | NATIONAL: 41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



National Rank

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

Trend Data

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*	1985-1993		1995		1993
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	7.1	6.8	6.8	6.8	[25]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	7.5	9.8	10.6	10.6	[16]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	31	3.6	3.4	3.4	[31]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	74	80	6.3	6.3	[31]
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	51	46	31	31	[47]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	420	177	305	305	[33]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	12	16	11	11	[45]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	11	13	11	11	[37]
Percent of children in poverty	25	23	21	21	[43]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	23	18	22	22	[13]

■ Patterened bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

*See Descriptions and Data Sources, page 157

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	671,900	7%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	217,500	5%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	216,700	-4%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	119,900	13%
High school age 15-17 years old	117,900	30%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	588,900	4%
Black	4,000	5%
Hispanic	38,200	8%
Asian and Pacific Islander	13,500	17%
Native American	11,000	8%

Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE: 70%	NATIONAL: 75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE: 10%	NATIONAL: 13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE: 36%	NATIONAL: 41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE: 33%	NATIONAL: 41%

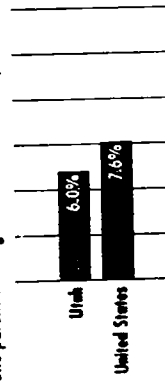
Income and Poverty

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	\$39,000	\$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	9%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	5%	9%

	STATE	NATIONAL
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	67%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	79%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	46%	32%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



Percent Change 1985 to 1993

Trend Data

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*	1985-1993		1985		1993		National Rank
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	1	1	5.7	6.8	5.9	7.2	[12]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	38	38	9.6	10.6	6.0	8.4	[2]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	6	6	35	34	33	30	[38]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	3	3	65	63	67	69	[24]
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	4	4	27	31	26	38	[12]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	43	43	263	305	375	506	[24]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	30	30	10	11	7	9	[15]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	33	33	9	11	6	10	[4]
Percent of children in poverty	14	14	14	21	12	21	[3]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	7	7	15	22	16	26	[1]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

251

123

kids count 1996

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	145,600	1%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	46,400	-8%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	50,600	3%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	25,200	15%
High school age 15-17 years old	23,400	6%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	140,200	0%
Black	700	0%
Hispanic	1,100	0%
Asian and Pacific Islander	1,100	10%
Native American	500	0%

Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994

STATE	88%	NATIONAL	75%
-------	-----	----------	-----

Percent of children without health insurance in 1993

STATE	6%	NATIONAL	13%
-------	----	----------	-----

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994

STATE	N.A.	NATIONAL	41%
-------	------	----------	-----

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992

STATE	N.A.	NATIONAL	41%
-------	------	----------	-----

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1993

STATE	\$39,000	NATIONAL	\$35,800
-------	----------	----------	----------

Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994

STATE	3%	NATIONAL	3%
-------	----	----------	----

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993

STATE	4%	NATIONAL	9%
-------	----	----------	----

State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995

STATE	80%	NATIONAL	65%
-------	-----	----------	-----

Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993

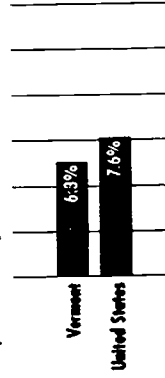
STATE	85%	NATIONAL	85%
-------	-----	----------	-----

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993

STATE	48%	NATIONAL	32%
-------	-----	----------	-----

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



N.A. = Not Available



Percent Change 1985 to 1993

Trend Data

National Rank

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies	5				STATE: 6.0 NATIONAL: 6.8	5.7 7.2	[10]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	21				STATE: 8.5 NATIONAL: 10.6	6.7 8.4	[5]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children)	37				STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 34	33 30	[38]
Teen violent death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens)	12				STATE: 67 NATIONAL: 63	59 69	[17]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females)	11				STATE: 19 NATIONAL: 31	17 38	[2]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths)	20				STATE: 51 NATIONAL: 305	41 506	[1]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (Ages 16-19)	33				STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 11	6 9	[7]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (Ages 16-19)	36				STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 11	7 10	[10]
Percent of children in poverty	24				STATE: 17 NATIONAL: 21	13 21	[4]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	5				STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 22	22 26	[9]

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

*So, Distributions and Data Sources, page 157

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

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,603,000	6%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	562,100	5%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	530,600	6%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	260,700	12%
High school age 15-17 years old	249,700	4%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	1,100,500	2%
Black	357,500	5%
Hispanic	52,900	12%
Asian and Pacific Islander	49,400	12%
Native American	3,200	-3%

Income and Poverty

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	\$40,400	\$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	2%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	5%	9%

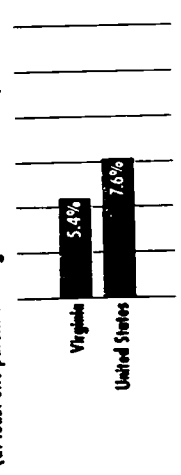
	STATE	NATIONAL
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	62%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	79%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	34%	32%

Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE: 81%	NATIONAL: 75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE: 13%	NATIONAL: 13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE: 43%	NATIONAL: 41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE: 40%	NATIONAL: 41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



National Rank

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

Trend Data

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

B E T T E R

W O R S E

Indicators*

Indicators*	1985		1993		National Rank
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1993	7.0	6.8	7.3	7.2	[28]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1993	11.5	10.6	8.7	8.4	[32]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children) 1985-1993	30	34	28	30	[16]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens) 1985-1993	53	63	56	69	[13]
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females) 1985-1993	28	31	31	38	[22]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) 1985-1993	150	305	243	506	[11]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19 1985-1993	12	11	7	9	[15]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19 1985-1993	10	11	8	10	[13]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1993	15	21	13	21	[4]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1993	20	22	22	26	[9]

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

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

259
Kids count 1996

258

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

All children under age 18
 NUMBER: 1,407,600 | %CHANGE: 11%

Preschool age 0-5 years old
 NUMBER: 473,700 | %CHANGE: 6%

Elementary school age 6-11 years old
 NUMBER: 475,200 | %CHANGE: 9%

Middle school age 12-14 years old
 NUMBER: 238,400 | %CHANGE: 23%

High school age 15-17 years old
 NUMBER: 220,300 | %CHANGE: 18%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

White
 NUMBER: 1,106,100 | %CHANGE: 6%

Black
 NUMBER: 52,000 | %CHANGE: 6%

Hispanic
 NUMBER: 97,200 | %CHANGE: 12%

Asian and Pacific Islander
 NUMBER: 71,700 | %CHANGE: 15%

Native American
 NUMBER: 28,800 | %CHANGE: 7%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1993
 STATE: \$40,900 | NATIONAL: \$35,800

Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994
 STATE: 4% | NATIONAL: 3%

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993
 STATE: 3% | NATIONAL: 9%

State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995
 STATE: 77% | NATIONAL: 65%

Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993
 STATE: 80% | NATIONAL: 85%

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993
 STATE: 34% | NATIONAL: 32%

Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994
 STATE: 74% | NATIONAL: 75%

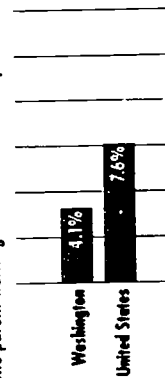
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993
 STATE: 9% | NATIONAL: 13%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994
 STATE: 41% | NATIONAL: 41%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992
 STATE: N.A. | NATIONAL: 41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



N/A Not Available

Washington

WA

National Composite Rank [9]

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank <small>National Rank is based on 1993 figures</small>
	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985-1993	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	2				5.3	7.2	[3]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			40		10.7	8.4	[4]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)			33		36	30	[5]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	9				58	69	[20]
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	16				25	38	[17]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	149				166	506	[31]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19			33		9	9	[7]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19			27		11	10	[13]
Percent of children in poverty			13		16	21	[10]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	39				18	26	[24]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	429,400	-4%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	129,800	-1%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	136,800	-10%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	78,900	-2%
High school age 15-17 years old	83,900	2%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	416,600	-2%
Black	16,000	-2%
Hispanic	2,600	0%
Asian and Pacific Islander	2,200	5%
Native American	500	-17%

Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE: 66%	NATIONAL: 75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE: 14%	NATIONAL: 13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE: 42%	NATIONAL: 41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE: 46%	NATIONAL: 41%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1993	STATE: \$26,900	NATIONAL: \$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	STATE: 9%	NATIONAL: 3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	STATE: 14%	NATIONAL: 9%

State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995

STATE	55%	NATIONAL	65%
-------	-----	----------	-----

Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993

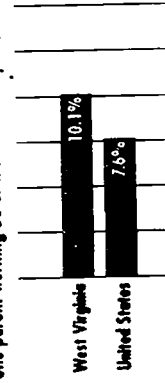
STATE	90%	NATIONAL	85%
-------	-----	----------	-----

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993

STATE	26%	NATIONAL	32%
-------	-----	----------	-----

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



West Virginia

WV

National Composite Rank [45]

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank <small>National Rank is based on 1993 figures</small>
	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985-1993	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies	3				STATE: 6.9 NATIONAL: 6.8	7.2 7.2	[27]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			20		STATE: 10.7 NATIONAL: 10.6	8.6 8.4	[29]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)			7		STATE: 29 NATIONAL: 34	31 30	[31]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)			4		STATE: 70 NATIONAL: 63	67 69	[24]
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)			3		STATE: 32 NATIONAL: 31	33 38	[24]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)			35		STATE: 54 NATIONAL: 305	73 506	[3]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19			0		STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 11	13 9	[50]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19			0		STATE: 18 NATIONAL: 11	18 10	[51]
Percent of children in poverty			6		STATE: 31 NATIONAL: 21	29 21	[48]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent			50		STATE: 16 NATIONAL: 22	24 26	[19]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

All children under age 18
 NUMBER: 1,346,500 | % CHANGE: 4%

Preschool age 0-5 years old
 NUMBER: 424,100 | % CHANGE: -4%

Elementary school age 6-11 years old
 NUMBER: 461,700 | % CHANGE: 3%

Middle school age 12-14 years old
 NUMBER: 237,800 | % CHANGE: 16%

High school age 15-17 years old
 NUMBER: 222,900 | % CHANGE: 12%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

White
 NUMBER: 1,142,500 | % CHANGE: 2%

Black
 NUMBER: 102,600 | % CHANGE: 5%

Hispanic
 NUMBER: 42,000 | % CHANGE: 6%

Asian and Pacific Islander
 NUMBER: 26,100 | % CHANGE: 15%

Native American
 NUMBER: 15,100 | % CHANGE: 6%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1993
 STATE: \$41,700 | NATIONAL: \$35,800

Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994
 STATE: 7% | NATIONAL: 3%

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993
 STATE: 4% | NATIONAL: 9%

State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995
 STATE: 73% | NATIONAL: 65%

Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993
 STATE: 81% | NATIONAL: 85%

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993
 STATE: 44% | NATIONAL: 32%

Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994
 STATE: 76% | NATIONAL: 75%

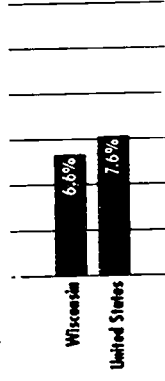
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993
 STATE: 7% | NATIONAL: 13%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994
 STATE: 29% | NATIONAL: 41%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992
 STATE: 28% | NATIONAL: 41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



National Composite Rank [10]

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

Trend Data

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1993		Trend Data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1993	15		STATE: 5.3 NATIONAL: 6.8	STATE: 6.1 NATIONAL: 7.2	[16]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1993		13	STATE: 9.1 NATIONAL: 10.6	STATE: 7.9 NATIONAL: 8.4	[19]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children) 1985-1993		14	STATE: 28 NATIONAL: 34	STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 30	[5]
Teen violent death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens) 1985-1993	18		STATE: 55 NATIONAL: 65	STATE: 65 NATIONAL: 69	[23]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females) 1985-1993	9		STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 38	[8]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths) 1985-1993	76		STATE: 235 NATIONAL: 305	STATE: 413 NATIONAL: 506	[31]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19 1985-1993		38	STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 5 NATIONAL: 9	[2]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19 1985-1993		27	STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 10	[10]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1993		13	STATE: 16 NATIONAL: 21	STATE: 14 NATIONAL: 21	[10]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1993	20		STATE: 20 NATIONAL: 22	STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 26	[19]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 Percent Change 1990-1994	
All children under age 18	NUMBER % CHANGE 137,400 1%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	NUMBER % CHANGE 40,100 .7%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	NUMBER % CHANGE 46,800 .4%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	NUMBER % CHANGE 26,000 16%
High school age 15-17 years old	NUMBER % CHANGE 24,500 16%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 Percent Change 1990-1992	
White	NUMBER % CHANGE 121,700 1%
Black	NUMBER % CHANGE 1,100 .8%
Hispanic	NUMBER % CHANGE 10,500 1%
Asian and Pacific Islander	NUMBER % CHANGE 800 0%
Native American	NUMBER % CHANGE 3,800 6%

Health and Education

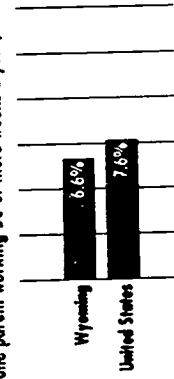
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	STATE NATIONAL 78% 75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	STATE NATIONAL 1.2% 1.3%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	STATE NATIONAL 3.2% 4.1%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE NATIONAL 3.0% 4.1%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1993	STATE NATIONAL \$37,400 \$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	STATE NATIONAL 7% 3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	STATE NATIONAL 4.5% 3.2%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	STATE NATIONAL 6.1% 6.5%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	STATE NATIONAL 30% 8.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	STATE NATIONAL 4.5% 3.2%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



National Composite Rank [16]

National Rank

Trend Data

Percent Change 1985 to 1993

National Rank is based on 1993 figures

B E T T E R

W O R S E

Indicators*

Indicators*	1985		1993		National Rank
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	7.1	6.8	7.3	7.2	[28]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	12.2	10.6	7.9	8.4	[19]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	45	34	25	30	[11]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	100	63	87	69	[41]
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	28	31	27	38	[14]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	69	305	108	506	[5]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	9	11	8	9	[21]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	11	11	9	10	[22]
Percent of children in poverty	15	21	13	21	[4]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	15	22	21	26	[7]

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

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

appendices

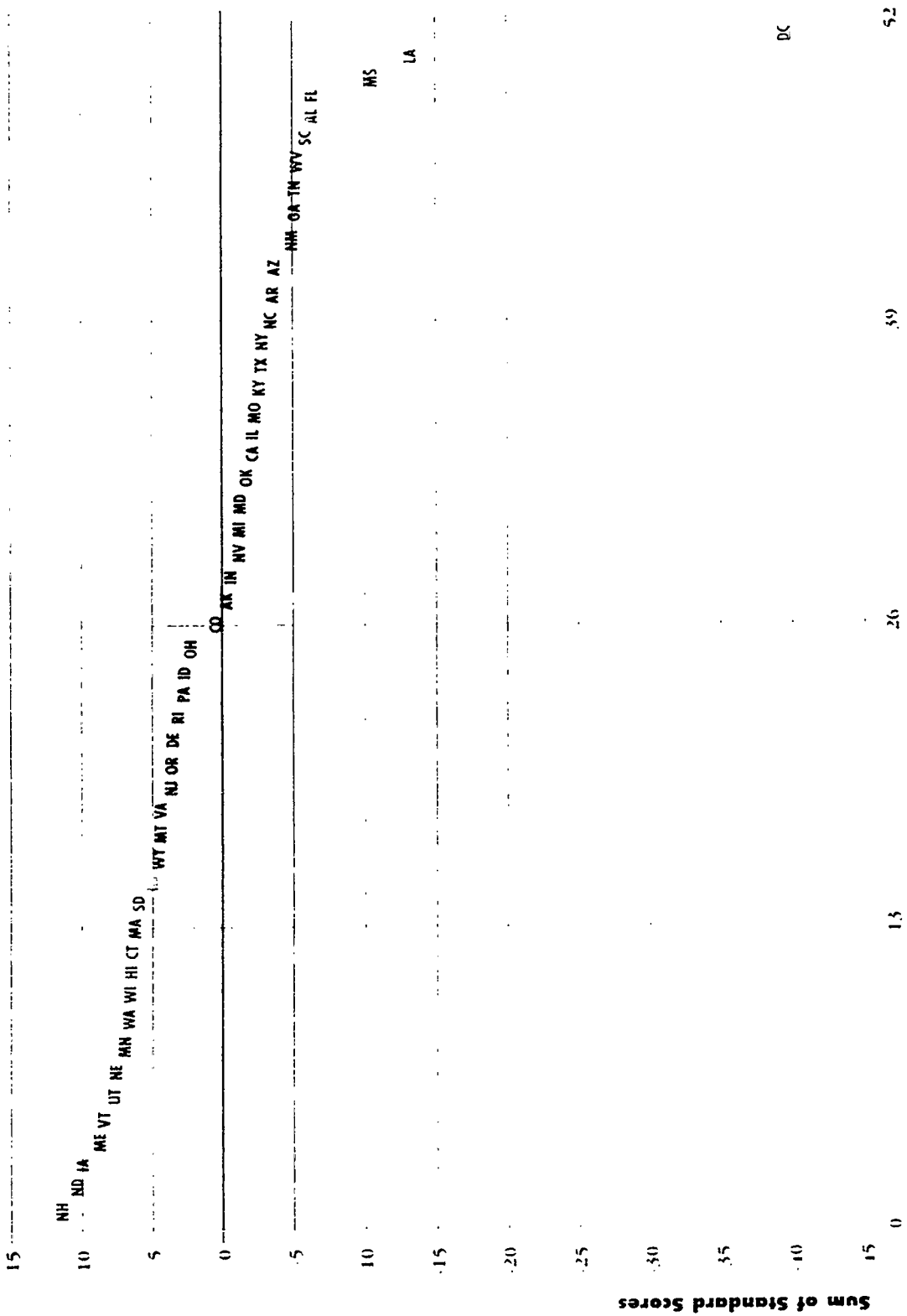


277

276

KIDS COUNT Standard Scores and National Rankings

This chart assists readers in comparing states' performance based on the KIDS COUNT Standard Scores. Each child will benefit in addition to showing whether a state ranks high or low on each of them in that state. This chart shows the difference in score states based on the sum of their standard scores. If a state had the exact same score on each indicator, this is the sum of the standard scores for that state. Would you, your state, are highly educated in the world? The distribution of each indicator is shown in the number of children in the state.



Appendix 2

This set of tables lists the states in rank order for each of the 10 KIDS COUNT indicators based on the most recent data available. This set of tables allows the reader to easily 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.

Percent low birth-weight babies 1993

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Alaska	4.9	27	West Virginia	7.2
2	New Hampshire	5.0	28	New Mexico	7.3
3	Oregon	5.2	28	Virginia	7.3
3	Washington	5.2	28	Wyoming	7.3
5	Idaho	5.3	31	Nevada	7.4
5	North Dakota	5.3	31	Pennsylvania	7.4
7	Maine	5.4	33	Florida	7.5
8	Minnesota	5.5	33	Missouri	7.5
8	South Dakota	5.5	33	Ohio	7.5
10	Iowa	5.7	36	Michigan	7.6
10	Vermont	5.7	36	New Jersey	7.6
12	Nebraska	5.9	38	New York	7.7
12	Utah	5.9	39	Delaware	7.8
14	California	6.0	40	Illinois	8.1
14	Montana	6.0	41	Arkansas	8.2
16	Wisconsin	6.1	42	Colorado	8.4
17	Massachusetts	6.2	43	Maryland	8.5
18	Rhode Island	6.5	44	North Carolina	8.6
19	Kansas	6.6	45	Alabama	8.7
20	Arizona	6.7	45	Georgia	8.7
20	Oklahoma	6.7	47	Tennessee	8.8
22	Hawaii	6.8	48	Louisiana	9.3
23	Connecticut	6.9	48	South Carolina	9.3
24	Indiana	7.0	50	Mississippi	10.1
25	Kentucky	7.1	51	District of Columbia	14.6
25	Texas	7.1			

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1993

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	5.6	26	New Mexico	8.4
2	Utah	6.0	26	New York	8.4
3	Massachusetts	6.2	29	Florida	8.6
4	Washington	6.4	29	Pennsylvania	8.6
5	Nevada	6.7	29	West Virginia	8.6
5	Vermont	6.7	32	Virginia	8.7
7	California	6.8	33	Delaware	8.8
7	Missouri	6.8	33	Kansas	8.8
9	Iowa	6.9	33	Oklahoma	8.8
10	Connecticut	7.1	36	Nebraska	9.1
11	Hawaii	7.2	37	Indiana	9.2
11	Idaho	7.2	37	Ohio	9.2
11	Oregon	7.2	39	Tennessee	9.4
14	Rhode Island	7.3	40	Michigan	9.5
15	Montana	7.4	40	South Dakota	9.5
16	Minnesota	7.5	42	Maryland	9.8
16	Texas	7.5	43	Illinois	9.9
18	Arizona	7.6	44	Arkansas	10.0
19	Colorado	7.9	45	South Carolina	10.1
19	North Dakota	7.9	46	Alabama	10.3
19	Wisconsin	7.9	47	Georgia	10.4
19	Wyoming	7.9	48	North Carolina	10.5
23	Alaska	8.2	49	Louisiana	10.8
23	Kentucky	8.2	50	Mississippi	11.5
25	New Jersey	8.3	51	District of Columbia	17.4
26	Missouri	8.4			

States in Rank Order by Indicator

Child death rate
Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)
1993

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	13	23	Maryland	29
2	Massachusetts	21	23	North Carolina	29
3	Hawaii	22	23	Oregon	29
4	Minnesota	23	30	Nebraska	30
5	Iowa	24	31	Michigan	31
6	Maine	24	31	Nevada	31
7	North Dakota	24	31	Texas	31
8	Rhode Island	24	31	West Virginia	31
9	Washington	24	35	Idaho	32
10	Wisconsin	24	35	Missouri	32
11	Pennsylvania	25	35	Tennessee	32
11	Wyoming	25	38	Utah	33
13	New Jersey	26	38	Vermont	33
13	South Dakota	26	40	Florida	34
15	Connecticut	27	40	Georgia	34
16	Colorado	28	42	New Mexico	35
16	Delaware	28	42	South Carolina	35
16	Indiana	28	44	Oklahoma	36
16	Montana	28	45	Arizona	37
16	New York	28	46	Alabama	40
16	Ohio	28	46	Arkansas	40
16	Virginia	28	48	Louisiana	41
23	California	29	48	Mississippi	41
23	Illinois	29	50	Alaska	46
23	Kansas	29	51	District of Columbia	57
23	Kentucky	29			

Teen violent death rate
Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)
1993

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Hawaii	34	27	Maryland	69
2	New Hampshire	36	28	Colorado	73
2	Rhode Island	36	28	Kansas	73
4	Massachusetts	39	28	South Carolina	73
5	New Jersey	40	31	California	74
6	Minnesota	45	31	Texas	74
7	Delaware	47	33	Georgia	76
8	Pennsylvania	50	33	North Carolina	76
9	North Dakota	51	35	Idaho	78
10	New York	53	36	Illinois	79
11	Connecticut	54	36	Kentucky	79
11	Nebraska	54	38	South Dakota	83
13	Ohio	56	39	Tennessee	84
13	Virginia	56	40	Oklahoma	96
15	Iowa	57	41	Arizona	87
15	Nevada	57	41	Wyoming	87
17	Indiana	59	43	Arkansas	89
17	Vermont	59	44	New Mexico	90
19	Oregon	60	45	Alabama	92
20	Maine	63	46	Missouri	97
20	Washington	63	47	Alaska	98
22	Florida	64	48	Montana	105
23	Wisconsin	65	49	Mississippi	109
24	Michigan	67	50	Louisiana	113
24	Utah	67	51	District of Columbia	393
24	West Virginia	67			

Teen birth rate
Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)
1993

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	15	27	Indiana	34
2	Vermont	17	27	Maryland	34
3	North Dakota	18	27	Rhode Island	34
4	Maine	20	30	Colorado	35
4	Minnesota	20	30	Ohio	35
6	Iowa	23	32	Missouri	37
6	Nebraska	23	33	Delaware	39
8	Massachusetts	24	34	Kentucky	40
8	Wisconsin	24	34	Oklahoma	40
10	New Jersey	25	36	Illinois	41
10	South Dakota	25	37	Florida	42
12	Connecticut	26	38	North Carolina	43
12	Utah	26	38	Tennessee	43
14	Montana	27	40	South Carolina	44
14	Wyoming	27	41	Nevada	45
16	Pennsylvania	28	42	Arkansas	46
17	Idaho	29	42	California	46
17	Washington	29	44	Alabama	48
19	Hawaii	30	45	Georgia	49
19	New York	30	46	Arizona	50
19	Oregon	30	47	Texas	51
22	Kansas	31	48	Louisiana	53
22	Virginia	31	49	New Mexico	54
24	Alaska	33	50	Mississippi	58
24	Michigan	33	51	District of Columbia	102
24	West Virginia	33			

Appendix 2

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate
Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)
1993

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Vermont	41	27	New Mexico	385
2	North Dakota	72	28	Georgia	392
3	West Virginia	73	29	Nevada	393
4	Montana	81	29	Ohio	393
5	Wyoming	108	31	Washington	413
6	New Hampshire	117	31	Wisconsin	413
7	Maine	119	33	Texas	420
8	Nebraska	152	34	Michigan	422
9	South Dakota	201	35	Illinois	425
10	Iowa	220	36	North Carolina	429
11	Virginia	243	37	Indiana	474
12	Alabama	246	38	Arizona	522
13	Hawaii	255	39	Colorado	524
14	Tennessee	274	39	Pennsylvania	524
15	Mississippi	286	41	Missouri	535
16	Arkansas	292	42	Connecticut	547
16	Idaho	292	43	Rhode Island	562
18	Alaska	315	44	Louisiana	563
19	South Carolina	323	45	Massachusetts	586
20	Minnesota	339	46	California	641
21	Oklahoma	345	47	Maryland	681
22	Oregon	346	48	New Jersey	720
23	Kentucky	372	49	Florida	783
24	Utah	375	50	New York	1,061
25	Kansas	377	51	District of Columbia	1,548
26	Delaware	383			

282

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts
Ages 16-19
1993

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Connecticut	4	27	Illinois	9
2	Hawaii	5	27	Michigan	9
2	Iowa	5	27	Mississippi	9
2	Maine	5	27	New Hampshire	9
2	North Dakota	5	31	Colorado	10
2	Wisconsin	5	31	Georgia	10
7	Kansas	6	31	Indiana	10
7	Massachusetts	6	31	Missouri	10
7	Minnesota	6	31	New Mexico	10
7	Nebraska	6	31	Oklahoma	10
7	New Jersey	6	31	Oregon	10
7	Ohio	6	38	Arizona	11
7	Vermont	6	38	California	11
7	Washington	6	38	District of Columbia	11
15	Alaska	7			
15	Delaware	7	38	Kentucky	11
15	Montana	7	38	North Carolina	11
15	South Dakota	7	38	South Carolina	11
15	Utah	7	38	Tennessee	11
15	Virginia	7	45	Alabama	12
21	Arkansas	8	45	Florida	12
21	Maryland	8	45	Idaho	12
21	New York	8	45	Nevada	12
21	Pennsylvania	8	45	Texas	12
21	Rhode Island	8	50	Louisiana	13
21	Wyoming	8	50	West Virginia	13

States in Rank Order by Indicator

States in Rank Order by Indicator

Percent of teens not attending school and not working
Ages 16-19
1993

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Connecticut	5	26	Hawaii	10
1	Iowa	5	26	Idaho	10
1	Kansas	5	26	Illinois	10
4	Delaware	6	26	Indiana	10
4	Maine	6	26	Maryland	10
4	Nebraska	6	26	Missouri	10
4	North Dakota	6	26	New York	10
4	South Dakota	6	26	North Carolina	10
4	Utah	6	26	Oklahoma	10
10	Minnesota	7	26	Oregon	10
10	Vermont	7	37	Arizona	11
10	Wisconsin	7	37	Arkansas	11
13	Colorado	8	37	California	11
13	Massachusetts	8	37	Florida	11
13	Montana	8	37	Mississippi	11
13	New Hampshire	8	37	South Carolina	11
13	New Jersey	8	37	Tennessee	11
13	Ohio	8	37	Texas	11
13	Rhode Island	8	45	Alaska	12
13	Virginia	8	45	District of Columbia	12
13	Washington	8	45	Kentucky	12
23	Georgia	9	45	Nevada	12
23	Michigan	9	45	New Mexico	12
23	Pennsylvania	9	45	Louisiana	13
23	Wyoming	9	50	West Virginia	18
26	Alabama	10	51	Alabama	18

Percent of children
in poverty
1993

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Delaware	11	25	Montana	18
1	New Hampshire	11	28	Indiana	19
3	Utah	12	28	Maine	19
4	Alaska	13	28	Ohio	19
4	Iowa	13	31	North Carolina	20
4	Nebraska	13	32	Illinois	21
4	Vermont	13	32	Missouri	21
4	Virginia	13	34	Arizona	22
4	Wyoming	13	34	Michigan	22
10	Washington	14	36	Alabama	23
10	Wisconsin	14	36	Arkansas	23
12	Colorado	15	36	Georgia	23
12	Hawaii	15	36	Oklahoma	23
12	Maryland	15	40	California	24
12	New Jersey	15	40	South Carolina	24
12	North Dakota	15	40	Tennessee	24
12	Oregon	15	43	Florida	25
18	Kansas	16	43	New York	25
18	Massachusetts	16	43	Texas	25
18	Nevada	16	46	Kentucky	27
21	Connecticut	17	46	New Mexico	27
21	Pennsylvania	17	48	West Virginia	29
21	Rhode Island	17	49	Mississippi	33
21	South Dakota	17	50	Louisiana	35
25	Idaho	18	51	District of Columbia	37
25	Minnesota	18	51	Alabama	37

Percent of families with children
headed by a single parent
1993

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Utah	16	24	Ohio	25
2	Idaho	17	24	Washington	25
3	Nebraska	19	29	Alabama	26
3	North Dakota	19	29	Arizona	26
5	Iowa	20	29	California	26
5	South Dakota	20	29	Illinois	26
7	Kansas	21	29	Maryland	26
7	Wyoming	21	29	Massachusetts	26
9	New Hampshire	22	29	Minnesota	26
9	Pennsylvania	22	29	Missouri	26
9	Vermont	22	29	Nevada	26
9	Virginia	22	29	North Carolina	26
13	Arkansas	23	39	Delaware	27
13	Hawaii	23	39	Indiana	27
13	New Jersey	23	41	Alaska	28
13	Oklahoma	23	41	Michigan	28
13	Oregon	23	41	Rhode Island	28
13	Texas	23	41	South Carolina	28
19	Connecticut	24	45	Georgia	29
19	Kentucky	24	45	New York	29
19	Maine	24	47	Florida	30
19	West Virginia	24	47	Mississippi	30
19	Wisconsin	24	47	Tennessee	30
24	Colorado	25	50	Louisiana	32
24	Montana	25	51	District of Columbia	58
24	New Mexico	25	51	District of Columbia	58

Appendix 3

This chart provides the rate for each of the 10 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.

USA

Indicators	Rate	Rank	1993 raw data	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Percent low birth-weight babies	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2
	N.A.		288,482 births									
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	10.6	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.4			
	N.A.		33,466 deaths									
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	34	34	33	33	32	31	31	29	30			
	N.A.		15,724 deaths									
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	63	68	66	70	69	71	71	67	69			
	N.A.		11,897 deaths									
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	31	31	32	34	36	37	39	38	38			
	N.A.		199,535 births									
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	305	310	319	347	385	429	457	483	504			
	N.A.											
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	11	10	10	10	11	10	10	9	9			
	N.A.											
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10			
	N.A.											
Percent of children in poverty	21	21	20	20	20	20	20	21	21			
	N.A.											
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	22	22	22	23	23	24	25	25	26			
	N.A.											

2:3

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Alabama				Alaska				Arizona				Arkansas				California			
Year	Births	Deaths	Rate	Year	Births	Deaths	Rate	Year	Births	Deaths	Rate	Year	Births	Deaths	Rate	Year	Births	Deaths	Rate
1985	8.0	8.0	8.0	4.9	4.6	4.8	5.0	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.2	8.0	7.6	7.7	8.2	6.0	6.0	6.0	
1986	4.5	4.6	4.5	2	1	1	5	19	18	19	20	45	40	39	46	16	17	17	
1987	5.347	5.47	5.4	10.8	10.8	10.4	11.6	9.7	9.4	9.5	9.2	11.6	10.3	10.3	10.7	35,163	35,163	35,163	
1988	12.6	13.3	12.2	30	33	34	44	17	15	20	25	40	28	33	35	9.5	8.9	9.0	
1989	46	49	47	91	91	91	92	555	555	555	555	342	342	342	4,001	4,001	4,001		
1990	37	42	37	56	48	53	46	40	45	41	43	43	45	40	39	33	32	31	
1991	34	45	37	51	51	51	51	41	48	45	50	45	45	48	43	28	19	17	
1992	331	331	331	69	69	69	69	320	320	320	320	196	196	196	1,973	1,973	1,973		
1993	73	85	80	105	119	85	98	85	96	84	87	81	81	75	88	69	76	71	
1994	38	44	46	51	51	43	48	47	47	42	44	46	46	27	46	31	30	26	
1995	281	281	281	43	43	43	43	231	231	231	231	140	140	140	1,473	1,473	1,473		
1996	42	41	42	26	27	29	29	39	40	43	44	46	46	44	45	31	31	33	
1997	43	44	43	21	25	27	24	39	43	44	43	46	46	47	49	30	31	33	
1998	106	96	88	209	217	165	184	280	288	300	316	282	282	282	282	402	415	431	
1999	11	10	8	26	26	17	18	38	39	39	38	40	41	43	41	45	45	45	
2000	15	14	14	10	9	9	8	17	16	15	15	15	16	13	11	13	11	12	
2001	45	42	46	25	16	17	14	51	50	49	49	49	51	49	38	38	30	36	
2002	14	14	13	13	12	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	14	13	14	
2003	43	44	42	38	35	32	37	24	35	40	41	43	47	41	37	43	35	32	
2004	31	32	31	12	12	13	13	21	21	20	21	21	22	22	22	29	28	30	
2005	48	50	49	2	4	3	6	31	31	30	33	36	33	35	34	47	46	48	
2006	22	24	26	22	23	25	26	22	23	22	21	22	22	22	22	29	28	30	
2007	30	39	44	30	32	41	42	30	32	24	17	20	28	31	27	29	25	20	
2008	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
2009	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
2010	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
2011	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
2012	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
2013	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
2014	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
2015	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
2016	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
2017	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
2018	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
2019	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
2020	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
2021	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
2022	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
2023	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
2024	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
2025	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
2026	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
2027	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
2028	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
2029	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
2030	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	

Delaware

Connecticut

Colorado

Indicators

Indicators	Rate	Rank	1993 raw data	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Percent low birth-weight babies	7.3	7.4	8.7	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
	827											
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	14.8	11.5	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8
	93											
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children)	43	32	33	30	35	37	25	24	28	28	28	28
	38											
Teen violent death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens)	50	61	41	71	43	60	35	43	47	47	47	47
	20											
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females)	33	35	35	36	40	38	40	44	39	39	39	39
	496											
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (Arrests per 100,000 youths)	272	250	265	269	340	446	659	432	383	383	383	383
	36											
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	10	10	11	11	11	11	10	9	9	9	9	9
	25											
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	7											
Percent of children in poverty	17	15	15	15	13	11	12	12	11	11	11	11
	18											
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	37	32	30	27	35	34	32	39	34	34	34	34
	N.A.											

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

	District of Columbia										Florida										Georgia										Hawaii										Idaho									
1993	13.3	12.2	13.5	14.3	15.9	15.1	15.4	14.3	14.6	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.7	6.5	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.1	6.8	7.2	6.8	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.3				
1992	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	40	48	39	39	38	34	33	34	33	1,551 births	47	47	47	47	47	47	45	44	45	23	29	31	28	30	26	23	27	22	11	6	14	8	9	12	13	9	5				
1991	19.3	18.5	19.3	22.2	22.9	20.7	21.0	19.6	17.4	11.3	11.0	10.6	10.6	9.8	9.6	9.0	8.8	8.6	9,653 births	47	47	47	47	47	47	45	44	45	23	29	31	28	30	26	23	27	22	925 births	10.4	11.3	10.4	8.8	9.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	7.2			
1990	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	36	55	38	34	30	32	29	29	29	1,658 births	47	47	48	50	49	50	48	46	47	5	14	13	2	10	3	8	4	11	25	38	34	16	29	22	24	29	11				
1989	32	33	38	41	41	51	55	60	57	42	41	41	42	38	37	35	32	34	1,153 deaths	37	40	40	38	34	36	36	31	34	26	28	27	22	30	26	23	25	22	35	33	38	40	38	35	35	37	32				
1988	23	26	39	45	48	51	51	51	51	43	43	45	48	41	42	39	35	40	488 deaths	34	41	43	40	36	39	43	31	40	7	5	6	2	11	10	5	11	3	30	26	39	44	41	36	39	46	35				
1987	45	43	67	162	237	208	279	269	393	70	70	72	86	74	76	67	63	64	1,153 deaths	72	74	75	82	81	74	78	73	76	46	38	49	56	45	51	32	41	34	76	90	94	79	85	65	68	78					
1986	3	15	21	51	51	51	51	51	51	33	20	29	43	29	34	21	22	22	348 deaths	37	26	32	36	39	29	35	31	33	5	2	6	6	4	4	1	5	1	43	46	49	47	37	42	19	27	35				
1985	106 deaths	53	51	56	48	80	88	105	90	102	37	37	38	42	45	45	44	42	42	44	43	44	45	50	50	51	48	49	23	22	24	24	28	32	35	31	30	24	25	22	26	28	26	30	29	29				
1984	784 births	1,008	993	1,030	1,096	1,257	1,413	1,437	1,494	1,548	480	528	550	592	644	726	757	754	783	6,000 births	145	122	139	176	239	289	285	346	392	189	208	214	223	220	223	248	241	255	189	208	214	248	299	347	352	323	292			
1983	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	47	47	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	6,000 births	16	14	14	15	23	24	21	24	28	24	25	25	25	20	16	15	13	13	24	25	27	30	33	34	32	21	16			
1982	14	13	15	15	15	15	13	11	11	15	14	14	13	14	13	12	12	12	12	N.A.	14	14	13	12	12	11	11	10	10	5	5	6	7	7	6	6	5	11	11	10	10	11	11	12	11	12				
1981	43	37	49	49	49	49	44	37	38	45	42	46	38	46	43	39	42	45	N.A.	43	42	38	34	35	32	36	32	31	1	3	6	9	8	7	6	6	2	30	30	23	24	28	32	39	37	45				
1980	15	14	13	13	13	14	14	13	12	11	10	9	9	10	11	11	11	11	N.A.	13	12	12	11	11	12	11	11	9	11	10	9	9	10	10	12	10	10	11	11	10	10	11	11	12	11	10	10			
1979	45	44	42	44	44	49	47	47	45	24	22	20	21	31	34	32	30	37	N.A.	38	35	40	37	35	40	32	30	22	24	22	20	21	22	24	23	41	26	15	30	32	30	31	24	23	25	26				
1978	33	31	30	28	26	27	29	34	37	21	21	20	19	20	21	23	24	25	N.A.	25	24	23	23	23	23	24	24	23	17	16	16	16	17	17	17	16	15	21	21	20	18	18	17	17	17	18				
1977	50	49	47	47	44	47	48	50	51	31	31	30	31	32	37	38	39	43	N.A.	42	42	40	42	41	42	41	39	36	18	15	19	20	23	22	22	19	12	31	31	30	26	25	22	22	23	25				
1976	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	25	24	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	N.A.	25	26	26	26	26	26	27	27	29	21	21	20	21	21	21	21	22	23	16	16	15	16	17	19	19	18	17				
1975	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	44	39	36	39	42	46	44	44	47	N.A.	44	47	44	42	42	36	41	44	45	25	20	15	17	16	10	8	11	13	4	3	2	2	3	4	4	2	2				
1974	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	21	21	20	15	17	16	10	8	11	13	4	3	2	2	3	4	4	2				

Appendix 3

Illinois

Indiana

Iowa

Indicators

Indicators	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993		
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate Rank 1993 raw data	7.2 38 15,365 births	7.4 37 15,365 births	7.4 37 15,365 births	7.5 37 15,365 births	7.7 38 15,365 births	7.7 37 15,365 births	7.8 37 15,365 births	7.7 37 15,365 births	8.1 40 15,365 births	6.4 21 5,851 births	6.4 20 5,851 births	6.5 21 5,851 births	6.6 23 5,851 births	6.6 22 5,851 births	6.6 21 5,851 births	6.7 22 5,851 births	6.7 21 5,851 births	7.0 24 5,851 births	3.1 5 2,172 births	3.1 6 2,172 births	5.1 5 2,172 births	5.4 11 2,172 births	5.4 10 2,172 births	5.7 11 2,172 births	5.7 13 2,172 births	5.7 10 2,172 births		
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate Rank 1993 raw data	11.7 41 1,880 deaths	12.1 45 1,880 deaths	11.6 42 1,880 deaths	11.3 42 1,880 deaths	11.7 44 1,880 deaths	10.7 44 1,880 deaths	10.7 44 1,880 deaths	10.1 44 1,880 deaths	9.9 43 1,880 deaths	10.9 32 769 deaths	11.3 34 769 deaths	10.1 34 769 deaths	10.2 34 769 deaths	9.6 32 769 deaths	9.6 30 769 deaths	9.1 26 769 deaths	9.4 27 769 deaths	9.2 28 769 deaths	9.5 13 261 deaths	8.5 2 261 deaths	9.1 15 261 deaths	8.7 14 261 deaths	8.3 10 261 deaths	8.1 12 261 deaths	8.0 16 261 deaths	8.0 21 261 deaths		
Child death rate (Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children))	Rate Rank 1993 raw data	32 23 705 deaths	32 19 705 deaths	33 21 705 deaths	32 24 705 deaths	34 30 705 deaths	34 26 705 deaths	34 25 705 deaths	34 25 705 deaths	29 23 705 deaths	33 28 317 deaths	34 32 317 deaths	34 32 317 deaths	33 30 317 deaths	33 27 317 deaths	32 25 317 deaths	32 25 317 deaths	29 16 317 deaths	28 16 317 deaths	28 7 135 deaths	32 8 135 deaths	27 6 135 deaths	29 8 135 deaths	31 15 135 deaths	26 13 135 deaths	27 14 135 deaths	21 5 135 deaths		
Teen violent death rate (Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens))	Rate Rank 1993 raw data	52 12 615 deaths	60 13 615 deaths	56 10 615 deaths	67 16 615 deaths	66 20 615 deaths	73 24 615 deaths	74 31 615 deaths	70 28 615 deaths	79 36 615 deaths	63 20 240 deaths	62 15 240 deaths	69 14 240 deaths	69 17 240 deaths	57 11 240 deaths	62 15 240 deaths	63 22 240 deaths	59 17 240 deaths	59 17 240 deaths	65 22 113 deaths	76 30 113 deaths	63 15 113 deaths	65 12 113 deaths	73 13 113 deaths	58 12 113 deaths	65 10 113 deaths	49 8 113 deaths	57 15 113 deaths	
Teen birth rate (Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females))	Rate Rank 1993 raw data	32 33 9,445 births	31 33 9,445 births	33 33 9,445 births	36 33 9,445 births	40 34 9,445 births	40 35 9,445 births	41 34 9,445 births	41 34 9,445 births	41 34 9,445 births	31 30 4,073 births	29 30 4,073 births	29 30 4,073 births	32 27 4,073 births	33 25 4,073 births	35 29 4,073 births	35 29 4,073 births	35 27 4,073 births	34 27 4,073 births	19 5 1,376 births	18 6 1,376 births	19 5 1,376 births	20 5 1,376 births	22 5 1,376 births	20 5 1,376 births	23 5 1,376 births	21 5 1,376 births	23 6 1,376 births	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths))	Rate Rank 1993 raw data	195 25 N.A.	229 28 N.A.	316 42 N.A.	433 44 N.A.	413 43 N.A.	344 37 N.A.	376 25 N.A.	425 35 N.A.	425 35 N.A.	219 29 N.A.	240 31 N.A.	278 32 N.A.	319 33 N.A.	352 34 N.A.	421 26 N.A.	448 35 N.A.	474 37 N.A.	474 37 N.A.	110 12 N.A.	120 13 N.A.	130 13 N.A.	136 13 N.A.	142 12 N.A.	150 10 N.A.	157 10 N.A.	187 10 N.A.	220 10 N.A.	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (Ages 16-19)	Rate Rank 1993 raw data	9 17 N.A.	9 16 N.A.	9 17 N.A.	9 19 N.A.	10 24 N.A.	10 31 N.A.	10 32 N.A.	9 27 N.A.	9 27 N.A.	11 30 N.A.	13 38 N.A.	13 38 N.A.	13 28 N.A.	11 26 N.A.	10 26 N.A.	11 31 N.A.	10 31 N.A.	10 31 N.A.	6 5 N.A.	5 3 N.A.	5 2 N.A.	6 5 N.A.	6 5 N.A.	6 4 N.A.	5 3 N.A.	5 2 N.A.	5 3 N.A.	5 2 N.A.
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (Ages 16-19)	Rate Rank 1993 raw data	11 24 N.A.	10 22 N.A.	10 25 N.A.	10 34 N.A.	11 34 N.A.	11 34 N.A.	11 34 N.A.	10 26 N.A.	10 26 N.A.	12 35 N.A.	13 42 N.A.	13 42 N.A.	11 24 N.A.	10 23 N.A.	10 23 N.A.	11 30 N.A.	11 30 N.A.	10 26 N.A.	5 6 N.A.	6 4 N.A.	7 4 N.A.	7 10 N.A.	8 7 N.A.	7 6 N.A.	5 5 N.A.	5 5 N.A.	5 5 N.A.	5 5 N.A.
Percent of children in poverty	Rate Rank 1993 raw data	22 37 N.A.	23 38 N.A.	22 38 N.A.	21 36 N.A.	21 36 N.A.	21 33 N.A.	21 33 N.A.	21 33 N.A.	21 32 N.A.	19 24 N.A.	18 23 N.A.	15 20 N.A.	16 23 N.A.	17 30 N.A.	19 30 N.A.	20 28 N.A.	19 28 N.A.	19 28 N.A.	20 21 N.A.	21 21 N.A.	18 18 N.A.	17 17 N.A.	15 15 N.A.	14 14 N.A.	12 12 N.A.	13 13 N.A.	13 13 N.A.	4 4 N.A.
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate Rank 1993 raw data	23 37 N.A.	24 39 N.A.	24 36 N.A.	24 34 N.A.	25 35 N.A.	26 36 N.A.	26 36 N.A.	26 36 N.A.	26 36 N.A.	22 22 N.A.	23 23 N.A.	23 23 N.A.	23 23 N.A.	23 23 N.A.	23 23 N.A.	23 23 N.A.	23 23 N.A.	26 26 N.A.	26 26 N.A.	19 19 N.A.	19 19 N.A.	19 19 N.A.	20 20 N.A.	20 20 N.A.	20 20 N.A.	20 20 N.A.	20 20 N.A.	5 5 N.A.

Multi-Year Trend Data for Kids Count Indicators

Massachusetts

Michigan

Minnesota

Indicators

Indicators	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate 5.8	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.2	5.8	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.5	7.6	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.5
	Rank 15	15	15	15	16	15	15	16	17	28	29	36	35	37	37	37	37	36	1	3	4	5	1	4	6	4	8
	1993 raw data 5,195 births									10,661 births									3,532 births								
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate 9.1	8.5	7.2	7.9	7.7	7.0	6.6	6.5	6.2	11.4	11.4	10.7	11.1	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.2	9.5	8.8	9.2	8.7	7.8	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.1	7.5
	Rank 7	2	1	4	4	4	4	5	3	37	40	39	41	41	44	42	45	40	5	12	9	3	2	6	10	9	16
	1993 raw data 528 deaths									1,326 deaths									466 deaths								
Child death rate (Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children))	Rate 25	26	24	24	22	20	19	21	21	37	34	35	33	31	30	32	31	31	30	29	25	29	29	21	23	23	23
	Rank 4	4	2	3	1	1	1	4	2	36	32	33	26	15	26	27	31	31	17	7	4	8	8	2	5	6	4
	1993 raw data 238 deaths									613 deaths									225 deaths								
Teen violent death rate (Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens))	Rate 51	52	45	50	44	48	46	36	39	69	75	78	72	75	73	77	64	67	57	77	60	60	62	56	49	52	45
	Rank 9	8	4	3	3	3	5	2	4	31	27	35	23	30	24	34	25	24	17	32	13	8	18	9	7	12	6
	1993 raw data 135 deaths									439 deaths									136 deaths								
Teen birth rate (Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females))	Rate 17	17	19	21	24	24	25	25	24	26	26	28	29	35	36	36	34	33	16	16	17	17	19	20	21	20	20
	Rank 3	4	5	6	9	8	9	10	8	21	21	24	24	31	31	30	27	24	1	1	3	2	3	3	3	4	4
	1993 raw data 2,361 births									6,349 births									1,861 births								
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths))	Rate 281	278	284	343	382	471	493	541	536	318	349	350	349	352	343	373	281	422	164	198	171	196	210	226	196	252	339
	Rank 39	36	37	40	40	44	42	44	45	42	42	43	41	37	36	35	34	34	18	23	19	20	17	17	12	15	20
	1993 raw data N.A.									N.A.									N.A.								
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (Ages 16-19)	Rate 8	8	8	8	9	9	8	7	6	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	6	6
	Rank 10	13	15	14	19	22	16	11	7	17	16	17	19	19	22	23	27	27	1	3	6	5	8	7	9	6	7
	1993 raw data N.A.									N.A.									N.A.								
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (Ages 16-19)	Rate 6	7	8	7	8	8	9	8	8	11	10	10	9	9	10	11	10	9	7	7	6	6	6	5	5	5	7
	Rank 1	6	14	10	11	12	14	13	13	24	22	25	21	22	24	32	25	22	5	6	4	5	5	2	1	1	10
	1993 raw data N.A.									N.A.									N.A.								
Percent of children in poverty	Rate 14	14	14	14	15	15	16	17	16	23	22	21	20	20	20	20	22	22	15	16	16	17	18	19	18	18	18
	Rank 5	6	9	11	15	17	20	23	18	38	37	35	33	32	32	32	34	34	8	15	19	23	25	30	27	26	25
	1993 raw data N.A.									N.A.									N.A.								
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate 22	22	23	24	25	26	26	26	26	25	25	25	25	25	26	27	28	28	16	19	20	20	19	21	23	25	26
	Rank 30	27	30	34	35	36	36	32	29	44	43	41	39	35	36	41	41	41	4	12	15	13	6	10	18	27	29
	1993 raw data N.A.									N.A.									N.A.								

MULTI-YEAR TRENDS FOR KIDS IN INDICATORS

Indicators	New Hampshire					New Jersey					New Mexico																
	Rate	Rank	1993 raw data	Rate	Rank	1993 raw data	Rate	Rank	1993 raw data	Rate	Rank	1993 raw data	Rate	Rank	1993 raw data												
Percent low birth-weight babies	5.0	3.2	4.9	4.8	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.0	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.0	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.4	7.1	7.2	7.3	
	4	6	2	2	5	2	3	7	2	28	25	31	31	34	25	33	27	36	36	34	34	34	27	34	27	27	28
	765 births					8,844 births					2,032 births																
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	9.3	9.1	7.8	8.3	8.0	7.1	6.1	5.9	5.6	10.6	10.8	9.4	9.9	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.3	10.6	9.5	8.1	10.0	8.5	9.0	8.1	7.6	8.4
	10	9	2	9	6	5	2	2	1	26	21	19	27	25	25	24	23	25	26	18	3	29	12	25	18	16	26
	87 deaths					977 deaths					235 deaths																
Child death rate	23	25	22	25	29	23	19	11	13	29	31	33	33	27	27	25	26	26	50	39	43	42	36	35	37	33	35
Teen violent death rate (deaths per 100,000 children)	1	3	1	4	8	4	1	1	1	11	14	21	26	4	13	10	15	13	50	40	49	48	36	36	46	38	42
	29 deaths					383 deaths					133 deaths																
Teen violent death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens)	63	66	74	72	65	51	53	36	36	44	43	44	48	41	41	37	40	40	102	111	90	103	101	121	94	78	90
	20	18	31	23	19	4	9	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	50	49	49	49	48	50	44	38	44
	25 deaths					196 deaths					111 deaths																
Teen birth rate	16	16	18	17	18	17	17	15	15	21	21	23	24	26	24	26	24	25	42	43	44	44	47	47	50	51	54
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females)	1	1	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	8	9	13	12	14	8	11	8	10	43	45	45	43	43	42	44	46	49
	302 births					3,572 births					1,958 births																
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths)	75	78	75	70	65	62	79	103	117	446	546	538	530	588	674	710	720	720	258	272	278	292	327	344	357	359	385
	5	6	6	5	5	2	4	6	6	50	49	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	34	35	34	36	35	33	33	27	27
	N.A.					N.A.					N.A.																
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts	11	12	11	11	11	9	8	8	9	7	7	7	8	7	7	7	6	6	12	11	11	10	9	9	10	10	10
	30	36	31	29	28	22	16	19	27	7	8	10	9	13	7	9	11	7	35	36	31	24	19	22	31	32	31
	N.A.					N.A.					N.A.																
Percent of teens not attending school and not working	7	6	5	6	7	7	8	8	8	9	8	7	7	8	8	9	8	8	15	14	13	12	11	11	11	11	12
	5	2	2	5	8	7	12	13	13	11	9	10	10	11	12	14	16	13	45	44	42	41	35	34	32	30	45
	N.A.					N.A.					N.A.																
Percent of children in poverty	8	6	5	5	6	7	9	10	11	16	15	13	13	13	13	13	15	15	20	27	27	27	28	29	29	27	27
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	5	6	6	7	7	14	12	45	45	45	45	47	49	48	47	46
	N.A.					N.A.					N.A.																
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	17	16	16	16	19	19	20	20	22	20	20	20	21	21	22	23	23	23	20	22	23	24	24	24	24	23	25
	9	3	3	2	6	4	5	5	9	18	16	15	13	16	10	13	15	13	18	27	30	34	31	28	18	15	24
	N.A.					N.A.					N.A.																



Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Year	New York	North Carolina	North Dakota	Ohio	Oklahoma
1985	7.8 7.3 7.6 7.8 7.7 7.6 7.9 7.6 7.7	7.9 7.9 7.9 8.0 8.1 8.0 8.4 8.4 8.6	4.9 4.9 4.9 4.8 5.0 5.5 4.8 5.1 5.3	6.6 6.7 6.6 6.9 7.0 7.1 7.5 7.4 7.5	6.4 6.5 6.7 6.5 6.5 6.6 6.6 6.7 6.7
1986	33 36 38 40 38 37 39 38 38	43 44 43 43 43 42 44 43 44	2 2 2 2 2 4 11 2 3 5	24 24 22 28 27 26 35 34 33	21 22 23 22 21 21 21 21 20
1987	21,702 births	8,739 births	461 births	11,875 births	3,071 births
1988	10.8 10.7 10.7 10.8 10.6 9.6 9.4 8.8 8.4	11.8 11.5 11.9 12.5 11.3 10.6 10.8 10.8 10.5	8.5 8.4 8.7 10.5 8.0 8.8 8.1 7.8 7.9	10.3 10.6 9.3 9.7 9.9 9.8 9.4 9.4 9.2	10.9 10.4 9.6 9.0 8.5 9.2 9.6 8.8 8.8
1989	30 31 39 37 39 32 34 29 26	42 41 44 49 42 43 45 43 48	2 1 9 33 6 11 18 19 19	23 30 18 25 31 34 34 37 37	32 29 22 19 12 28 37 29 33
1990	2,371 deaths	1,946 deaths	69 deaths	1,440 deaths	409 deaths
1991	30 32 29 30 30 29 30 27 28	36 37 37 39 38 31 34 34 29	29 31 41 36 32 31 23 26 24	30 29 33 31 29 29 27 24 28	42 34 33 35 35 34 34 31 36
1992	17 19 16 11 11 20 22 19 16	32 38 37 42 41 30 43 40 23	11 14 45 11 22 30 5 15 5	17 7 21 16 8 20 13 8 16	43 32 21 33 33 39 35 31 44
1993	949 deaths	398 deaths	33 deaths	624 deaths	245 deaths
1994	45 47 54 59 53 61 62 56 53	70 72 67 69 69 72 72 72 76	54 35 63 73 45 69 60 46 51	51 52 57 53 53 55 55 54 56	79 73 69 70 88 83 87 78 86
1995	3 6 9 7 9 14 15 16 10	33 22 21 17 24 21 27 29 33	14 1 15 27 4 20 14 7 9	9 8 11 4 9 8 10 14 13	44 25 24 20 44 41 40 36 45
1996	646 deaths	352 deaths	24 deaths	425 deaths	201 deaths
1997	22 22 23 25 27 28 29 29 30	36 35 37 40 44 45 46 44 43	17 16 15 16 16 16 18 18 18	29 28 29 31 34 34 36 35 35	42 39 38 39 39 39 42 41 40
1998	10 13 13 15 16 16 16 19	37 36 37 39 40 38 39 38 38	3 1 1 1 1 1 2 3 3	28 27 27 28 28 29 30 29 30	43 41 32 38 33 33 35 35 34
1999	9,953 births	5,743 births	242 births	7,739 births	2,772 births
2000	632 641 683 749 838 909 963 1,029 1,061	173 187 211 240 289 338 379 405 429	52 53 47 49 58 63 59 64 72	184 205 222 241 263 284 320 352 393	165 184 208 238 285 318 339 340 345
2001	49 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	21 22 24 27 32 32 34 35 36	2 3 2 1 3 3 2 2 2	23 24 28 28 28 23 23 26 29	19 21 23 26 30 30 27 22 21
2002	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2003	9 9 10 9 9 8 9 8 8	13 13 13 13 13 14 13 12 11	5 4 3 2 3 3 4 5 5	7 8 7 7 7 7 7 6 6	11 11 12 13 13 13 12 11 9 10
2004	17 16 23 19 19 13 23 19 21	38 37 38 38 38 47 44 42 38	1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2	7 13 10 9 8 7 9 6 7	30 30 36 38 38 39 36 27 31
2005	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2006	18 16 10 9 9 9 10 9 10	11 10 10 9 9 10 10 11 10	6 6 5 4 4 5 5 6 6	10 10 9 9 9 9 9 8 8	12 12 13 14 13 13 12 11 10
2007	15 22 25 21 22 18 23 16 26	24 22 25 21 22 24 23 30 26	1 2 2 1 1 2 1 4 4	15 22 20 21 22 18 14 13 13	35 35 42 46 46 43 42 30 26
2008	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2009	23 23 23 22 21 22 23 23 25	21 19 19 18 18 18 19 19 20	16 16 16 16 15 16 15 15 15	19 20 19 18 18 18 17 18 19	19 20 21 21 20 21 22 22 23
2010	38 23 40 38 36 37 38 37 43	31 26 28 26 25 24 29 28 31	14 15 19 20 15 20 18 14 12	24 27 28 26 25 24 22 26 28	24 27 35 36 32 33 35 34 36
2011	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2012	27 27 27 28 28 28 28 29 29	21 21 22 23 23 23 24 25 26	13 14 14 14 15 16 17 18 19	20 20 20 22 23 23 24 25	20 22 23 23 22 22 22 23 23
2013	50 50 49 50 49 48 44 44 45	25 20 24 27 25 21 28 27 29	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 3	18 16 15 22 25 21 18 23 24	18 27 30 27 20 17 13 15 13
2014	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Multi-Year Trend Data for Kids Count Indicators

Indicators	Oregon			Pennsylvania			Rhode Island		
	Rate	Rank	1993 raw data	Rate	Rank	1993 raw data	Rate	Rank	1993 raw data
Percent low birth-weight babies	5.1	5	2,179 births	6.6	24	11,828 births	6.3	20	895 births
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	9.4	19	298 deaths	11.0	34	1,375 deaths	8.2	1	102 deaths
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	29	11	174 deaths	31	21	574 deaths	24	3	44 deaths
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	73	38	123 deaths	46	5	379 deaths	39	1	21 deaths
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	23	15	1,843 births	25	19	6,303 births	21	8	572 births
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	234	30	N.A.	388	44	N.A.	301	40	N.A.
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	9	17	N.A.	7	7	N.A.	15	45	N.A.
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	11	24	N.A.	11	24	N.A.	10	15	N.A.
Percent of children in poverty	18	21	N.A.	19	24	N.A.	18	21	N.A.
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	23	37	N.A.	18	11	N.A.	22	30	N.A.

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

	South Carolina										South Dakota										Tennessee										Texas										Utah									
1985	8.6	8.6	9.0	9.2	8.7	9.2	9.0	9.3	5.5	5.3	5.2	4.7	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.5	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.9	8.2	8.2	8.8	8.5	8.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.1	5.7	5.4	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.9	1985								
1986	48	48	48	50	49	47	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	43	44	46	42	44	44	47	44	47	28	25	27	26	27	24	27	25	25	13	12	15	14	13	12	1986							
1987	5,012	14.2	13.2	12.7	12.3	12.8	11.7	11.3	10.4	10.1	9.9	10.1	9.6	10.1	9.4	9.3	9.5	11.4	11.0	11.7	10.8	10.8	10.3	10.0	9.4	9.4	9.8	9.5	9.1	9.0	9.2	8.1	7.7	7.8	7.5	9.6	8.6	8.0	8.0	7.5	6.1	5.9	1987							
1988	49	48	48	47	50	48	47	48	45	19	19	28	30	28	38	34	36	40	37	35	43	37	40	41	39	37	39	18	18	15	19	20	12	14	19	16	15	4	11	6	6	7	2	2	1988					
1989	543	38	46	38	41	40	38	32	36	35	28	42	43	31	37	38	28	26	41	33	32	36	30	35	32	32	32	36	36	33	35	34	33	33	31	31	35	28	34	31	32	25	30	30	1989					
1990	39	50	39	45	47	44	27	44	42	8	45	49	16	39	44	43	21	13	42	26	17	35	11	36	39	35	35	32	36	21	33	30	33	31	31	30	5	30	16	22	6	22	27	38	1990					
1991	260	71	83	88	84	70	76	88	73	73	66	72	73	92	78	97	88	83	67	82	86	77	76	75	81	77	84	80	82	68	75	78	80	81	77	74	65	80	75	62	61	66	48	57	67	1991				
1992	190	34	39	46	41	25	34	41	31	28	24	22	30	15	35	43	44	38	26	36	44	34	34	30	36	36	39	45	36	23	31	35	38	36	31	22	33	32	10	16	17	6	17	24	1992					
1993	3,279	41	39	40	44	47	47	48	46	44	24	23	24	26	25	24	26	27	25	39	38	39	41	44	45	43	43	46	44	44	45	47	48	50	51	51	27	26	27	28	26	26	27	26	26	26	1993			
1994	127	148	166	182	202	256	258	382	323	97	91	70	81	68	111	112	141	201	235	258	231	206	228	300	334	297	274	177	182	187	201	246	298	346	380	420	283	268	280	273	285	297	347	343	375	1994				
1995	14	16	18	16	16	20	18	19	19	10	8	5	6	6	8	8	9	9	31	33	29	23	21	28	25	18	14	22	20	22	22	25	27	30	33	33	35	34	35	32	30	26	31	29	24	1995				
1996	10	9	10	11	11	11	10	11	10	8	7	7	8	8	8	8	7	7	15	14	13	12	12	13	13	12	11	16	16	15	14	13	12	12	12	12	10	10	10	10	9	8	7	7	7	7	1996			
1997	25	16	23	29	28	32	36	32	38	10	8	10	14	13	13	16	19	15	45	42	38	34	35	43	44	42	38	50	50	49	47	38	39	39	42	45	25	26	23	24	19	13	9	11	15	1997				
1998	38	35	25	21	22	24	23	30	37	7	9	10	10	8	5	5	4	4	49	44	42	37	35	43	45	47	37	38	42	42	41	35	34	32	30	37	11	14	14	15	11	12	8	4	4	1998				
1999	35	23	22	22	22	22	24	25	24	21	21	20	19	19	18	17	16	17	27	25	25	25	26	26	26	24	24	23	23	23	24	24	24	24	25	14	13	12	12	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	1999			
2000	42	38	38	38	40	37	41	44	40	31	31	30	31	30	24	22	19	21	44	44	44	44	44	44	46	46	40	38	38	40	43	43	43	41	39	43	5	4	3	3	3	4	3	2	3	3	3	1999		
2001	26	25	24	23	23	25	26	26	28	16	17	18	19	19	18	17	16	17	22	22	22	23	25	26	28	30	30	18	19	18	19	21	22	23	23	23	15	16	16	16	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	1999		
2002	49	43	36	27	25	34	36	32	41	6	7	8	8	9	17	18	11	5	30	27	24	27	35	36	44	48	47	11	12	8	8	16	17	18	15	13	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1999		

Appendix 3

Multi-Year Trend Data for Kids Count Indicators

Indicators	Vermont					Virginia					Washington										
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1993	1985	1986	1987	1988	1993	1985	1986	1987	1988	1993						
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	6.0	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.7	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.3	1993	
	Rank 1993 raw data	16	6	7	5	9	7	11	10	10	33	32	27	31	30	32	29	34	28	28	1992
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	8.5	10.0	8.5	6.8	6.9	6.4	5.8	7.2	6.7	11.5	11.1	10.2	10.4	10.0	10.2	9.9	9.5	8.7	1991	
	Rank 1993 raw data	2	24	6	1	1	2	1	11	5	39	37	31	32	33	40	38	41	32	32	1990
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	Rate	25	34	28	27	32	25	21	25	33	30	30	31	30	31	28	28	24	28	28	1989
	Rank 1993 raw data	4	36	8	6	22	6	3	11	38	17	10	14	11	15	16	15	8	16	16	1988
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	Rate	67	82	80	70	45	58	56	57	59	53	63	66	60	61	72	64	61	56	56	1987
	Rank 1993 raw data	26	36	40	20	4	10	11	17	17	13	15	19	8	16	21	18	21	13	13	1986
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	Rate	19	17	16	19	19	20	21	17	17	28	26	27	28	32	32	32	31	31	31	1985
	Rank 1993 raw data	5	4	2	4	3	3	3	2	2	25	21	22	21	26	23	23	22	22	22	1992
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	Rate	51	52	55	54	53	49	45	49	41	150	153	159	156	170	187	214	229	243	243	1991
	Rank 1993 raw data	1	2	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	17	17	16	14	14	13	13	12	11	11	1990
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	Rate	9	7	6	5	6	8	8	8	6	12	11	9	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	1989
	Rank 1993 raw data	17	8	6	3	3	13	16	19	7	35	30	17	14	13	13	9	31	15	15	1988
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	Rate	11	9	6	5	5	6	7	7	7	10	8	7	8	8	8	7	7	8	8	1987
	Rank 1993 raw data	24	14	4	2	2	5	8	10	10	15	9	10	15	11	12	8	10	13	13	1986
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	17	16	13	12	13	13	13	13	13	15	15	14	15	15	14	14	14	13	13	1985
	Rank 1993 raw data	18	15	5	3	6	7	7	4	4	8	8	9	13	15	13	11	9	4	4	1993
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	21	22	21	22	22	21	21	21	22	20	21	21	21	22	24	23	22	22	22	1992
	Rank 1993 raw data	25	27	20	22	20	10	8	8	9	18	20	20	17	20	28	18	11	9	9	1991

1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993

4,063 births
6,917 births
827 deaths
347 deaths
234 deaths
3,621 births

504 deaths
248 deaths
2,977 births

N.A.
N.A.
N.A.
N.A.
N.A.
N.A.

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

West Virginia				Wisconsin				Wyoming				USA			
1985	1986	1987	1988	1985	1986	1987	1988	1985	1986	1987	1988	1985	1986	1987	1988
6.9	7.0	7.1	6.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	7.1	6.8	7.7	7.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0
31	32	34	21	8	12	9	11	36	25	39	31	N.A.	N.A.	285,432	285,432
187	102	9.8	9.0	9.1	9.2	8.6	8.4	122	10.9	9.2	8.9	10.6	10.4	10.1	10.0
28	26	26	19	7	12	7	10	45	34	17	17	N.A.	N.A.	33,446	33,446
29	33	30	34	28	30	30	31	45	35	26	30	34	34	33	33
11	26	12	35	8	10	12	16	48	35	5	11	N.A.	N.A.	15,724	15,724
70	84	78	74	55	59	57	64	100	116	64	114	63	68	66	70
33	42	35	28	15	11	11	11	49	50	18	50	N.A.	N.A.	11,897	11,897
32	31	31	31	22	21	22	23	28	26	23	24	31	31	32	34
33	31	31	28	10	9	10	10	25	21	13	12	N.A.	N.A.	190,535	190,535
54	47	46	52	235	235	214	247	69	66	84	87	305	310	319	347
3	1	1	3	31	29	25	29	4	4	7	8	N.A.	N.A.	429	457
13	13	13	13	8	6	5	4	9	9	9	8	11	10	10	10
38	37	38	38	10	6	2	2	17	16	15	14	N.A.	N.A.	10	10
18	17	17	16	9	7	6	5	11	11	8	8	11	11	10	10
51	49	50	51	11	6	4	2	24	30	14	15	N.A.	N.A.	20	20
31	30	29	27	16	15	15	13	15	15	15	15	21	21	20	20
48	47	46	45	14	8	13	6	8	8	13	13	N.A.	N.A.	22	22
16	17	18	19	20	19	17	18	15	15	18	26	N.A.	N.A.	22	22
4	7	8	8	18	12	7	7	2	2	8	13	N.A.	N.A.	23	23
				18	12	7	6	2	2	8	9	N.A.	N.A.	24	24
				10	13	15	19	5	5	5	5	N.A.	N.A.	25	25
												N.A.	N.A.	26	26

Appendix 4

Multi-Year National Composite Ranks

The 1996 *KIDS COUNT Data Book* is the seventh annual profile of child well-being produced by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. However, the indicators of child well-being have changed each year, making year-to-year comparisons of state ranks problematic. This chart provides national composite rankings for 1988 through 1996 using a consistent set of indicators—namely, those used to derive the 1996 composite rankings. The national composite rankings for the 1996 *KIDS COUNT Data Book* are based on data from 1993 (the most recent available year); similarly, the national composite rankings for 1988 through 1995 are based on data from three years prior to the year profiled. In other words, the data used to generate the rankings shown here reflect the same years shown in Appendix 3.

	AL	AK	AZ	AR	CA	CO	CT	DE	DC	FL	GA	HI	ID	IL	IN	IA	KS
1988	46	39	41	47	31	24	8	33	51	42	44	9	23	26	28	6	15
1989	48	35	44	41	28	26	10	24	51	43	46	9	23	29	30	8	14
1990	48	32	41	44	30	27	4	22	51	43	47	11	25	29	26	6	13
1991	48	31	42	46	30	25	11	26	51	45	44	9	24	33	28	6	13
1992	47	33	43	48	35	26	8	27	51	45	46	13	25	38	24	10	9
1993	48	27	41	43	36	25	10	28	51	46	47	13	24	37	26	6	11
1994	47	24	46	43	36	27	10	26	51	44	45	11	25	35	28	5	14
1995	46	26	43	40	36	28	10	24	51	47	44	16	25	35	32	3	15
1996	47	27	41	40	33	26	12	21	51	48	43	11	24	34	28	5	15

	KY	LA	ME	MD	MA	MI	MN	MS	MO	MT	NE	NV	NH	NJ	NM	NY	NC
1988	35	49	7	27	5	34	2	50	25	21	4	30	3	18	48	29	38
1989	38	49	3	27	6	34	5	50	32	21	4	35	2	16	45	31	37
1990	38	49	7	31	8	35	3	50	36	21	10	28	1	15	46	33	40
1991	39	49	7	29	8	27	5	50	32	16	10	35	3	19	47	34	40
1992	32	49	7	29	12	28	6	50	31	22	4	36	3	15	42	30	40
1993	32	49	8	29	12	30	4	50	34	19	7	40	1	15	44	33	39
1994	39	50	9	30	12	31	6	49	29	13	3	38	2	20	40	37	41
1995	37	50	4	29	11	31	8	49	33	22	5	30	1	20	38	34	42
1996	36	50	4	31	13	30	8	49	35	17	7	29	1	19	42	38	39

	ND	OH	OK	OR	PA	RI	SC	SD	TN	TX	UT	VT	VA	WA	WV	WI	WY
1988	1	16	36	20	19	13	43	11	45	40	14	12	22	17	37	10	32
1989	1	18	33	20	17	13	47	22	42	40	11	12	19	15	39	7	25
1990	2	19	34	24	16	14	42	20	45	37	17	9	18	23	39	5	12
1991	1	20	37	23	15	12	43	17	41	38	14	2	18	22	36	4	21
1992	1	20	34	18	14	16	44	17	41	37	11	2	19	23	39	5	21
1993	2	23	38	14	18	16	42	21	45	35	9	3	22	20	31	5	17
1994	1	23	33	15	21	22	42	17	48	34	7	4	18	16	32	8	19
1995	2	21	27	18	19	13	45	14	48	39	7	6	17	12	41	9	23
1996	2	25	32	20	23	22	46	14	44	37	6	5	18	9	45	10	16

Definitions and Data Sources

Child Death Rate, Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children) is the number of deaths of children between ages 1 and 14, from all causes, 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, 1993/1992/1991/1990/1989 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 each year from 1989 through 1993. 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 in Working-Poor Families is the percentage of all children in a state who live in families where (1) at least one parent worked 50 or more weeks a year (full time or part time), or the family received child support from a non-custodial parent, and (2) the total family income was below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The state figures shown here represent an average of Current Population Survey data collected from 1991 through 1995. We refer to the data collected in March 1993 as 1993 data even though they reflect 1992 income. In calendar year 1992, the poverty threshold for a typical family of three persons was \$11,186.

SOURCE: The Applied Population Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin—Madison, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), various years

Infant Mortality Rate (deaths 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 1993 data: *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1993," Vol. 44, No. 7, Supplement (February 29, 1996), Table 25. 1992 data: *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1992," Vol. 43, No. 6, Supplement (December 8, 1994), Table 27. 1991 data: *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1991," Vol. 42, No. 2, Supplement (August 31, 1993), Table 24. 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 (arrests per 100,000 youths) is the number of arrests of youths 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 some local law enforcement agencies do not submit their

data to the FBI, the reported number of juveniles arrested for a violent crime in each state was adjusted to compensate for the proportion of the state population not covered by local law enforcement agencies submitting reports to the FBI. In 1993, crime figures were reported for jurisdictions representing 80 percent of the U.S. population.

The data shown here represent three-year averages. For example, the figure for 1993 is the average of data from 1992 through 1994. Due to changes in data collection procedures, 1993 data were unavailable for Illinois, 1994 data were unavailable for Montana, and 1993 and 1994 data were unavailable for Kansas. As a result, Illinois' 1993 figure is a two-year average of 1992 and 1994 data; Montana's figure is an average of 1992 and 1993 data; and the 1993 statistic for Kansas actually represents 1992 data.

While policies and practices regarding arrests of persons 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 ones.

SOURCES: Arrest Statistics: The Annie E. Casey Foundation and Population Reference Bureau, joint analysis of data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States: Uniform Crime Reports*, 1984 through 1991. **Population Statistics:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division

Median Income of Families with Children in 1993 is the median annual income of families with "related children" under age 18 living in the household. "Related children" include children related to the family by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well

as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the family and living in the household. Figures are rounded to the nearest \$100. The median income is the dollar amount that divides the income distribution into two equal groups—half with income above the median, half with income below it. The figures shown here represent an average of data from 1991 through 1995. Although we refer to data collected in March 1993 as 1993 data, they actually reflect 1992 income. Therefore, figures are expressed in 1992 dollars.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1991 through 1995.

National Composite Rank for each state was obtained by converting the 1993 numerical values for each of the 10 indicators into standard scores, summing these 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 (1) to lowest worst (51). Standard scores are derived by subtracting the mean score from the observed score and dividing the amount by the standard deviation for that distribution of scores. All measures were given the same weight in calculating the overall standard score. In other words, no attempt was made to judge the relative importance of each indicator.

Number of Children in 1994 is the total resident population under age 18 as of July 1, 1994, including dependents of Armed Forces personnel

stationed in the area. Estimates are rounded to the nearest hundred.

SOURCE: Data provided by U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division, Population Estimates Branch.

Percent of 2-Year-Olds Immunized in 1994

is derived from the National Immunization Survey (NIS), which provides state estimates of vaccination coverage levels among children ages 19-35 months in 1994. The figures given here reflect the percentage of children who have "4:3:1 Series Coverage"; that is, four doses of diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and pertussis vaccine (DTP), three doses of poliovirus vaccine, and one dose of measles-mumps-rubella vaccine. The figures were derived from a national sample of 26,247 children with at least 250 children in each state.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, "State and National Vaccination Coverage Levels Among Children Aged 19-35 Months—United States, April-December 1994," Vol. 44, No. 33 (August 25, 1995), pp. 613, 619-623.

Percent of 4th Grade Students Scoring Below

Basic Mathematics Level in 1992 is the share of 4th grade public school students failing to reach the basic proficiency level in mathematics, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), which is conducted by the U.S. Department of Education.

The mathematics assessment measures five content areas—(1) numbers and operations; (2) measurement; (3) geometry; (4) data analysis, statistics, and probability; and (5) algebra and func-

tions. The NAEP uses three proficiency categories—Advanced, Proficient, and Basic. Fourth grade students performing at the basic level showed some evidence of understanding the mathematical concepts and procedures in the five NAEP content areas. Nine states (Alaska, Illinois, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Vermont, and Washington) did not participate in the 1992 NAEP Math Assessment.

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, *NAEP 1992 Mathematics Report Card for the Nation and the States*, April 1993, Table 4.

Percent of 4th Grade Students Scoring Below

Basic Reading Level in 1994 is the share of 4th grade public school students failing to reach the basic proficiency level in reading, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), which is conducted by the U.S. Department of Education.

The reading assessment measures three global purposes for reading—reading for literary experience, reading to gain information, and reading to perform a task. The NAEP uses three proficiency categories—Advanced, Proficient, and Basic. Fourth grade students at the basic level could understand uncomplicated narratives and high-interest informative texts. They identified obvious themes, located explicit information, summarized parts of text, and made judgments about characters' actions. Nine states (Alaska, Illinois, Kansas, Nevada, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, and Vermont) did not participate in the 1991 NAEP Reading Assessment. Two other states (Idaho and Michigan) did not meet minimum school participation guidelines, and the District of

Definitions and Data Sources

Columbia withdrew from the 1994 NAEP Assessment after data were collected. Therefore, scores were not reported for Idaho, Michigan, and the District of Columbia. In addition, the data for Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Tennessee were published even though they did not meet all guidelines for samples established by NAEP.

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, *NAEP 1991 Reading A First Look*, Revised Edition, October 1995, Table 12

Percent Change in Per Capita Income 1990-1994. Per capita income is the mean income of every man, woman, and child in a particular state. It is calculated by dividing the total income in a state by that state's total population, including families without children and persons not living in a family. This item corrects changes in a state's economic resources between 1990 and 1994. The percentage change shown here is based on income figures that take changes due to inflation into account.

SOURCE: Data provided by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Percent Change Over Time Analysis was computed by comparing the 1993 data for each of the 10 indicators with the data for the base year (1985). To calculate percent change, the value for 1985 is subtracted from the value for 1993, and that quantity is divided by the value for 1985. The results are multiplied by 100 for readability. The percent change was calculated on rounded data, and the "percent change" figure has been rounded to the nearest whole number.

Percent of Children in Poverty is the share of 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. Only children who live in a household where they are related to the head of the household (referred to as the householder by the Census Bureau) are included in this analysis. 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.

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. Poverty thresholds vary by family size and composition. In calendar year 1992, the poverty threshold for a typical family of four persons was \$14,345. The data shown here represent five-year averages. For example, the figure for 1993 represents an average of CPS data collected from 1991 through 1995. We refer to the data collected in March 1993 as 1993 data even though they reflect 1992 income.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1983 through 1995.

Percent of Children in Extreme Poverty (Income Below 50% of Poverty Level) in 1993 is the share of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes that are less than half of the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the

U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Poverty thresholds vary by family size and composition. In calendar year 1992, a typical family of four fell in this category if their income fell below \$7,168. Only children who live in a household where they are related to the head of the household (referred to as the householder by the Census Bureau) are included in this analysis. 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. The figures shown here represent a five-year average of data collected from March 1991 through March 1995. We refer to the data collected in March 1993 as 1993 data even though they reflect 1992 income.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1991 through 1995.

Percent of Children Without Health

Insurance in 1993 is the percentage of children under age 18 who were not covered by any kind of private or public health insurance, including Medicaid, during the previous calendar year. The figures shown here represent a five-year average of data from 1991 through 1995. We refer to data collected in March 1993 as 1993 data even though they reflect insurance status in 1992.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1991 through 1995.

Percent of Families with Children Headed by a Single Parent is the percentage of all families with "own children" under age 18 who are headed by a person—male or female—without a spouse present in the home. "Own children" are never-married children under 18 who are related to the household head by birth, marriage, or adoption. The figures are derived from the monthly Current Population Survey. Questions regarding family type are collected for all families in the survey each month. A yearly average was calculated based on responses for the 12 months in the calendar year. The figures shown here represent three year averages. For example, the figure for 1993 represents an average of data from 1992 through 1994.

SOURCE: Special tabulations of 1984-1994 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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, 1993 data: *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1993, Vol. 41, No. 3, Supplement (September 21, 1995), Tables 8 and 16. 1992 data: *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1992, Vol. 43, No. 5, Supplement (October 25, 1994), Tables 8 and 16. 1991 data: *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1991, Vol. 42, No. 3,

Supplement (September 9, 1993), Tables 6 and 14. 1990 data: *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1990, Vol. 41, No. 9, Supplement (February 25, 1993), Tables 6 and 14. 1989 data: *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1989, Volume 40, No. 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.

Percent of Mother-Headed Families

Receiving Child Support or Alimony in 1993 is the percentage of families headed by an unmarried woman (living with one or more of her own children under age 18) receiving either child support or alimony payments during the previous calendar year. "Own children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption. Families categorized as receiving child support or alimony include those receiving partial payment as well as those receiving full payment. It should also be noted that there is no child support award in place in many of these families. Nationally, only 56 percent of all mother-headed families had a child support award in place in 1992.

The figures shown here represent an average of data from 1991 through 1995. We refer to data collected in March 1993 as 1993 data even though they reflect income received during 1992. **SOURCE:** Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1991 through 1995.

Percent of Poor Families with Children Receiving Means-Tested Assistance in 1993 reflects the percentage of poor families with related children under age 18 who receive benefits from programs designed to assist low-income persons and families. The means-tested assistance programs included in this measure are Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), General Assistance, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Medicaid, Food Stamps, free or reduced-price school lunches, and housing or rent subsidies. These programs account for the vast majority of money spent on means-tested benefits. Since benefits often go to the household rather than to an individual child, we assume that children living in such a household are helped by that assistance. Please note this measure reflects only poor families with children, but many means-tested programs also provide benefits to persons and families with incomes above the poverty line.

The figures shown here represent an average of data from 1991 through 1995. We refer to data collected in March 1993 as 1993 data even though they reflect benefits received during 1992. **SOURCE:** Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1991 through 1995.

Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working, Ages 16-19 is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school (full time or part time) and not employed (full time or part time.)

This measure is based on analysis of the 12-month Current Population Survey (CPS) file

Definitions and Data Sources

Definitions and Data Sources

maintained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Each month the CPS asks respondents in about 60,000 households nationwide about their activities related to the labor force and education. Questions regarding school enrollment and employment are asked of all 16- to 19-year-olds in the sample each month. A yearly average was calculated based on responses for the nine months children typically are in school (September through May). The figures shown here represent three year averages. For example data for 1993 represent an average of data from 1992 through 1994.

SOURCE: Special tabulations of 1984-994 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Percent of Teens Who Are High School Dropouts, Ages 16-19 is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates. This measure is based on analysis of the 12-month Current Population Survey (CPS) file maintained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Each month the CPS asks respondents in about 60,000 households nationwide about their activities related to the labor force and education.

For this indicator, a percentage was calculated for each year based on data for the nine months children typically are in school (September through May). The figures shown here represent three-year averages. For example, data for 1993 represent an average of data from 1992 to 1994.

SOURCE: Special tabulations of 1984-1994 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 provides mutually exclusive categories for five large racial ethnic groups. The Census Bureau, like most federal agencies, uses two distinct questions to collect data on race and Hispanic origin. One question is used to identify an individual's race; the other, to ascertain whether or not that person is of Hispanic origin. Consequently, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. (For example, a person of Puerto Rican ancestry may be both black and Hispanic.)

In order to provide mutually exclusive groupings, those identifying themselves as Hispanic were removed from each of the racial categories. In other words, the racial categories used here ("White," "Black," "Asian and Pacific Islander," and "Native American") do not include anyone who indicated that they were Hispanic. All persons who identified themselves as Hispanic were included in the "Hispanic" category. Racial and ethnic identification was done through self-reporting. Estimates, which are as of July 1, 1992, are rounded to the nearest hundred.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division, Estimates of the Population of States by Age, Sex, and Race: 1990-1992, machine-readable diskette file.

State AFDC and Food Stamp Benefits as a Percent of Poverty Line in 1995 expresses the value of the combination of current-year state AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) and Food Stamp benefits as a percentage of the previous year's U.S. poverty threshold for a one-parent family of four persons. For such a family, the poverty threshold in 1994 was \$15,150. (To

reflect higher costs of living, the threshold was increased by 25 percent in Alaska and 15 percent in Hawaii.) All statistics are as of January 1995.

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

Teen Birth Rate, Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females) is the number of births to teenagers between ages 15 and 17 per 1,000 females in this age group. Data reflect the mother's place of residence. This measure of teenage childbearing focuses on the fertility of all girls ages 15-17, regardless of marital status. We omitted births to girls under age 15, since less than 5 percent of teen births occurred to girls in that age group.

SOURCE: Child Trends, Inc., 1996, *Facts at a Glance*, Washington, DC.

Teen Violent Death Rate, Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens) is the number of deaths from homicide, suicide, and accidents of 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 (NCHS), Division of Vital Statistics. Deaths from 1985 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State, for each year from 1985 to 1993. **Population Statistics:** Bureau of the Census, Population Division.

Criteria for Selecting KIDS COUNT Indicators

Over the past several years, a set of criteria has been developed to select the statistical indicators used in the national *KIDS COUNT Data Book* to measure change over time and to rank the states. These criteria are described below.

- 1. Data must be from a reliable source.** All of our data come from U.S. government agencies. Most of the data have been published or released to the public in some other form before we use it.
- 2. The statistical indicator must be available and consistent over time.** Changes in methodologies, practices, or policies may affect year-to-year comparability.
- 3. The statistical indicator must be available and consistent across "all states."** In practical terms this means data collected by the federal government or some other national organization.
- 4. The data item should reflect a salient outcome or measure of well-being.** We focus on outcome measures rather than programmatic or service data (such as dollars spent on education or welfare costs), which are not always related to the actual well-being of children.
- 5. The data item must be easily understandable to the public.** We are trying to reach an educated lay public, not academic scholars or researchers. Measures that are too complex will not be effective.
- 6. The data item must have a relatively unambiguous interpretation.** If the value of an indicator changes, we want to be sure there is widespread agreement that this is a good thing (or a bad thing) for kids.
- 7. There should be a high probability that the measure will continue to be produced in the near future.** We want to establish a series of indicators that can be produced year after year.

328

Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects

The Annie E. Casey Foundation funds KIDS COUNT projects in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. These projects provide a more detailed, community-by-community picture of the condition of children.

Alabama	VOICES for Alabama's Children P.O. Box 550189 Birmingham, AL 35255 205 939-9917 205 939-6061 FAX	California	Children Now 1212 Broadway, Suite 530 Oakland, CA 94612 510 763-2444 510 763-1974 FAX
Art Turner <i>KIDS COUNT Project Director</i>		Amy Abraham <i>Director of Development</i>	
Alaska	University of Alaska— Anchorage Institute of Social and Economic Research 3211 Providence Drive Anchorage, AK 99508 907 786-7710 907 786-7743 FAX	Colorado	Colorado Children's Campaign 225 E. 10th Avenue Suite B 300 Denver, CO 80203 1004 303 839-1580 303 839-1354 FAX
Norm Dinges <i>Project Director</i>		Shanna Shulman <i>KIDS COUNT Coordinator</i>	
Arizona	Children's Action Alliance 4001 N. 3rd Street, Suite 160 Phoenix, AZ 85012 602 266-0707 602 263-8792 FAX	Connecticut	Connecticut Association for Human Services 880 Ashlum Avenue Hartford, CT 06105 860 522-7762 860 520-4234 FAX
Carol Kamin <i>Executive Director</i>		Michelle Doucette Cunningham <i>Kids 2000 Project Director</i>	
Arkansas	Arkansas Advocates for Children & Families 103 E. 7th Street, Suite 931 Little Rock, AR 72201-4531 501 371-9678 501 371-9681 FAX	Delaware	University of Delaware 121 Townsend Hall Newark, DE 19717 1305 302 831-4966 302 831-4987 FAX
Amy Rossi <i>Executive Director</i>		Mary Ann Polling <i>KIDS COUNT Project Director</i>	

Definitions and Data Sources

Columbia withdrew from the 1991 NAEP Assessment after data were collected. Therefore, scores were not reported for Idaho, Michigan, and the District of Columbia. In addition, the data for Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Tennessee were published even though they did not meet all guidelines for samples established by NAEP.

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, *NAEP 1991 Reading: A First Look*, Revised Edition, October 1995, Table 12

Percent Change in Per Capita Income 1990-1994. Per capita income is the mean income of every man, woman, and child in a particular state. It is calculated by dividing the total income in a state by that state's total population, including families without children and persons not living in a family. This item connotes changes in a state's economic resources between 1990 and 1994. The percentage change shown here is based on income figures that take changes due to inflation into account.

SOURCE: Data provided by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Percent Change Over Time Analysis was computed by comparing the 1993 data for each of the 10 indicators with the data for the base year (1985). To calculate percent change, the value for 1985 is subtracted from the value for 1993, and that quantity is divided by the value for 1985. The results are multiplied by 100 for readability. The percent change was calculated on rounded data, and the "percent change" figure has been rounded to the nearest whole number.

Percent of Children in Poverty is the share of 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. Only children who live in a household where they are related to the head of the household (referred to as the householder by the Census Bureau) are included in this analysis. 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.

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. Poverty thresholds vary by family size and composition. In calendar year 1992, the poverty threshold for a typical family of four persons was \$14,335. The data shown here represent five-year averages. For example, the figure for 1993 represents an average of CPS data collected from 1991 through 1995. We refer to the data collected in March 1993 as 1993 data even though they reflect 1992 income.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1983 through 1995

Percent of Children in Extreme Poverty (Income Below 50% of Poverty Level) in 1993 is the share of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes that are less than half of the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the

U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Poverty thresholds vary by family size and composition. In calendar year 1992, a typical family of four fell in this category if their income fell below \$7,168. Only children who live in a household where they are related to the head of the household (referred to as the householder by the Census Bureau) are included in this analysis. 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. The figures shown here represent a five-year average of data collected from March 1991 through March 1995. We refer to the data collected in March 1993 as 1993 data even though they reflect 1992 income.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1991 through 1995.

Percent of Children Without Health

Insurance in 1993 is the percentage of children under age 18 who were not covered by any kind of private or public health insurance, including Medicaid, during the previous calendar year. The figures shown here represent a five-year average of data from 1991 through 1995. We refer to data collected in March 1993 as 1993 data even though they reflect insurance status in 1992.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1991 through 1995.

Percent of Families with Children Headed by a Single Parent is the percentage of all families with "own children" under age 18 who are headed by a person—male or female—without a spouse present in the home. "Own children" are never-married children under 18 who are related to the household head by birth, marriage, or adoption.

The figures are derived from the monthly Current Population Survey. Questions regarding family type are collected for all families in the survey each month. A yearly average was calculated based on responses for the 12 months in the calendar year. The figures shown here represent three-year averages. For example, the figure for 1993 represents an average of data from 1992 through 1994.

SOURCE: Special tabulations of 1984-1994 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics

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, 1993 data; *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1993," Vol. 43, No. 3, Supplement (September 21, 1995), Tables 8 and 16. 1992 data; *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1992," Vol. 43, No. 5, Supplement (October 25, 1994), Tables 8 and 16. 1991 data; *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1991," Vol. 42, No. 3,

Supplement (September 9, 1995), Tables 6 and 14. 1990 data; *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1990," Vol. 41, No. 9, Supplement (February 25, 1993), Tables 6 and 14. 1989 data; *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1989," Volume 40, No. 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.

Percent of Mother-Headed Families Receiving Child Support or Alimony in 1993 is the percentage of families headed by an unmarried woman (living with one or more of her own children under age 18) receiving either child support or alimony payments during the previous calendar year. "Own children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption. Families categorized as receiving child support or alimony include those receiving partial payment as well as those receiving full payment. It should also be noted that there is no child support award in place in many of these families. Nationally, only 56 percent of all mother-headed families had a child support award in place in 1992.

The figures shown here represent an average of data from 1991 through 1995. We refer to data collected in March 1993 as 1993 data even though they reflect income received during 1992. **SOURCE:** Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1991 through 1995.

Percent of Poor Families with Children Receiving Means-Tested Assistance in 1993 reflects the percentage of poor families with related children under age 18 who receive benefits from programs designed to assist low-income persons and families. The means-tested assistance programs included in this measure are Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), General Assistance, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Medicaid, Food Stamps, free or reduced-price school lunches, and housing or rent subsidies. These programs account for the vast majority of money spent on means-tested benefits. Since benefits often go to the household rather than to an individual child, we assume that children living in such a household are helped by that assistance. Please note this measure reflects only poor families with children, but many means-tested programs also provide benefits to persons and families with incomes above the poverty line.

The figures shown here represent an average of data from 1991 through 1995. We refer to data collected in March 1993 as 1993 data even though they reflect benefits received during 1992. **SOURCE:** Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1991 through 1995.

Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working, Ages 16-19 is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school (full time or part time) and not employed (full time or part time).

This measure is based on analysis of the 12-month Current Population Survey (CPS) file

Definitions and Data Sources

maintained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Each month the CPS asks respondents in about 60,000 households nationwide about their activities related to the labor force and education. Questions regarding school enrollment and employment are asked of all 16- to 19-year-olds in the sample each month. A yearly average was calculated based on responses for the nine months children typically are in school (September through May). The figures shown here represent three-year averages. For example, data for 1993 represent an average of data from 1992 through 1994.

SOURCE: Special tabulations of 1984-1994 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Percent of Teens Who Are High School

Dropouts, Ages 16-19 is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates. This measure is based on analysis of the 12-month Current Population Survey (CPS) file maintained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Each month the CPS asks respondents in about 60,000 households nationwide about their activities related to the labor force and education.

For this indicator, a percentage was calculated for each year based on data for the nine months children typically are in school (September through May). The figures shown here represent three-year averages. For example, data for 1993 represent an average of data from 1992 to 1994.

SOURCE: Special tabulations of 1984-1994 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 provides mutually exclusive categories for five large racial ethnic groups. The Census Bureau, like most federal agencies, uses two distinct questions to collect data on race and Hispanic origin. One question is used to identify an individual's race; the other, to ascertain whether or not that person is of Hispanic origin. Consequently, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. (For example, a person of Puerto Rican ancestry may be both black and Hispanic.)

In order to provide mutually exclusive groupings, those identifying themselves as Hispanic were removed from each of the racial categories. In other words, the racial categories used here ("White," "Black," "Asian and Pacific Islander," and "Native American") do not include anyone who indicated that they were Hispanic. All persons who identified themselves as Hispanic were included in the "Hispanic" category. Racial and ethnic identification was done through self-reporting. Estimates, which are as of July 1, 1992, are rounded to the nearest hundred.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division, Estimates of the Population of States by Age, Sex, and Race: 1990-1992, machine-readable diskette file.

State AFDC and Food Stamp Benefits as a

Percent of Poverty Line in 1995 expresses the value of the combination of current-year state AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) and Food Stamp benefits as a percentage of the previous year's U.S. poverty threshold for a one-parent family of four persons. For such a family, the poverty threshold in 1994 was \$15,150. (To

reflect higher costs of living, the threshold was increased by 25 percent in Alaska and 15 percent in Hawaii.) All statistics are as of January 1995.

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

Teen Birth Rate, Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females) is the number of births to teenagers between ages 15 and 17 per 1,000 females in this age group. Data reflect the mother's place of residence. This measure of teenage childbearing focuses on the fertility of all girls ages 15-17, regardless of marital status. We omitted births to girls under age 15, since less than 5 percent of teen births occurred to girls in that age group.

SOURCE: Child Trends, Inc., 1996, *Facts at a Glance*, Washington, DC.

Teen Violent Death Rate, Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens) is the number of deaths from homicide, suicide, and accidents of 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 (NCHS), 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 1993. **Population Statistics:** Bureau of the Census, Population Division.

Criteria for Selecting KIDS COUNT Indicators

Over the past several years, a set of criteria has been developed to select the statistical indicators used in the national *KIDS COUNT Data Book* to measure change over time and to rank the states. These criteria are described below.

- 1. Data must be from a reliable source.** All of our data come from U.S. government agencies. Most of the data have been published or released to the public in some other form before we use it.
- 2. The statistical indicator must be available and consistent over time.** Changes in methodologies, practices, or policies may affect year-to-year comparability.
- 3. The statistical indicator must be available and consistent across "all states."** In practical terms this means data collected by the federal government or some other national organization.
- 4. The data item should reflect a salient outcome or measure of well-being.** We focus on outcome measures rather than programmatic or service data (such as dollars spent on education or welfare costs), which are not always related to the actual well-being of children.
- 5. The data item must be easily understandable to the public.** We are trying to reach an educated lay public, not academic scholars or researchers. Measures that are too complex will not be effective.
- 6. The data item must have a relatively unambiguous interpretation.** If the value of an indicator changes, we want to be sure there is widespread agreement that this is a good thing (or a bad thing) for kids.
- 7. There should be a high probability that the measure will continue to be produced in the near future.** We want to establish a series of indicators that can be produced year after year.

Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects

The Annie E. Casey Foundation funds KIDS COUNT projects in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. These projects provide a more detailed, community-by-community picture of the condition of children.

Alabama	VOICES for Alabama's Children P.O. Box 550189 Birmingham, AL 35255 205 939-9917 205 939-6061 FAX	California	Children Now 1212 Broadway, Suite 530 Oakland, CA 94612 510 763-2444 510 763-1974 FAX
Art Turner KIDS COUNT Project Director	Amy Abraham Director of Development	Colorado	Colorado Children's Campaign 225 E. 16th Avenue Suite B-300 Denver, CO 80203-1604 303 839-1580 303 839-1354 FAX
Alaska	University of Alaska— Anchorage Institute of Social and Economic Research 3211 Providence Drive Anchorage, AK 99508 907 786-7710 907 786-7743 FAX	Connecticut	Connecticut Association for Human Services 880 Asylum Avenue Hartford, CT 06105 860 522-7762 860 520-4234 FAX
Norm Dinges Project Director	Children's Action Alliance 4001 N. 3rd Street, Suite 160 Phoenix, AZ 85012 602 266-0707 602 263-8792 FAX	Michelle Doucette Cunningham Kids COUNT Project Director	
Arizona	Children's Action Alliance 4001 N. 3rd Street, Suite 160 Phoenix, AZ 85012 602 266-0707 602 263-8792 FAX	Delaware	University of Delaware 121 Townsend Hall Newark, DE 19717-1303 302 831-4966 302 831-4987 FAX
Carol Kamin Executive Director	Arkansas Advocates for Children & Families 103 E. 7th Street, Suite 931 Little Rock, AR 72201-4531 501 371-9678 501 371-9681 FAX	Mary Ann Poling KIDS COUNT 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			

Primary Contacts for State Kids Count Projects

State	Organization	Contact Name	Address	Phone	Fax
Washington, DC	DC Children's Trust Fund	Carolyn S. Abdallah KIDS COUNT Project Manager	1730 K Street, NW, Suite 304 Washington, DC 20006	202 466-0983	202 331-3759 FAX
Florida	Florida Mental Health Institute University of South Florida	Kathy Goltry KIDS COUNT Project Director	13801 Bruce B. Downs Boulevard Tampa, FL 33612	813 974-6405	813 974-4406 FAX
Georgia	Georgians for Children	Carrol Massey Executive Director	3091 Maple Drive, NE, Suite 111 Atlanta, GA 30305	404 365-8948	404 365-9009 FAX
Hawaii	University of Hawaii Center on the Family	Marcela Hartsock KIDS COUNT Project Director	2515 Campus Road Miller Hall 103 Honolulu, HI 96822	808 956-4136	808 956-4147 FAX
Idaho	State of Idaho Dept. of Juvenile Corrections	Sharon H. Hixon Administrator	P.O. Box 83720 400 N. 10th Street, 2nd Floor Boise, ID 83720-0285	208 334-5100	208 334-5120 FAX
Illinois	Voices for Illinois Children	Anil Nagle Program Associate	208 S. LaSalle Street, Suite 1580 Chicago, IL 60601	312 456-0600	312 456-0088 FAX
Indiana	Indiana Youth Institute	Judith Erickson Director of Research Services	3901 N. Meridian Street Suite 200 Indianapolis, IN 46208-1010	317 924-3657	317 924-1314 FAX
Iowa	Child & Family Policy Center Fleming Building	Mike Crawford KIDS COUNT Project Director	218 Sixth Avenue, Suite 1201 Des Moines, IA 50309	515 280-9027	515 244-8997 FAX
Kansas	Kansas Action for Children	Joyce Martin KIDS COUNT Project Director	715 S.W. 10th Street P.O. Box 403 Topeka, KS 66601-0103	913 232-0550	913 232-0699 FAX
Kentucky	Kentucky Youth Advocates, Inc.	Debra Miller Deputy Director	621 Shelby Street Frankfort, KY 40601	502 875-4865	502 875-2507 FAX
Louisiana	Agenda for Children	Judy Watts President/CEO	P.O. Box 51837 New Orleans, LA 70151	504 586-8509	504 586-8522 FAX
Maine	Maine Children's Alliance	Elinor Goldberg Executive Director	P.O. Box 2116 Augusta, ME 04338	207 623-1868	207 626-3302 FAX

Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects

Maryland	Advocates for Children & Youth, Inc. 500 Cathedral Street, Suite 300 Baltimore, MD 21201 410 547-9200 410 547-8690 FAX	Mississippi	Mississippi Forum on Children & Families, Inc. 585 Woodland Hills Building 3000 Old Canton Road Jackson, MS 39216 601 366-9083 601 982-8055 FAX	Nevada	WE CAN, Inc. 3641 W. Sahara, Suite C-3 Las Vegas, NV 89109 702 368-1533 702 368-1540 FAX
Jann Jackson <i>Executive Director</i>	Alma Ellis <i>KIDS COUNT Project Coordinator</i>	Paula Ford <i>Executive Director</i>			
Massachusetts	Massachusetts Committee for Children & Youth 14 Beacon Street, Suite 700 Boston, MA 02108 617 742-8555 617 742-7808 FAX	Missouri	Citizens for Missouri's Children 2717 Sutton Avenue, Suite 200 St. Louis, MO 63143 314 647-2003 314 644-5437 FAX	New Hampshire	The New Hampshire Alliance for Children & Youth 125 Airport Road Concord, NH 03301 603 225-0900 603 225-4346 FAX
Jetta Bernier <i>Executive Director</i>	Susan S. Scribner <i>Program Analyst</i>	Mary Ann Barton <i>KIDS COUNT Director</i>			
Michigan	Michigan League for Human Services 300 N. Washington Square Suite 401 Lansing, MI 48103 517 487-5436 517 371-4546 FAX	New Jersey	Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies The Montana Coalition P.O. Box 876 Helena, MT 59621 406 449-8611 406 449-3703 FAX	Association for Children of New Jersey 35 Halsey Street Newark, NJ 07102 201 643-3876 201 643-9153 FAX	
Jane Zehnder-Merrell <i>KIDS COUNT Project Director</i>	Elizabeth Roethlisper <i>Executive Director</i>	Eloisa Hernandez <i>KIDS COUNT Director</i>			
Minnesota	Minnesota KIDS COUNT Children's Defense Fund—Minnesota 500 Rice Street St. Paul, MN 55103 612 227 6121 612 227-2553 FAX	New Mexico	Voices for Children in Nebraska 7521 Main Street, Suite 103 Omaha, NE 68127 402 597-3100 402 597-2705 FAX	New Mexico Advocates for Children & Families P.O. Box 26666 Albuquerque, NM 87125-6666 505 841-1710 505 841-1702 FAX	
Diane Benjamin <i>KIDS COUNT Director</i>	Kathy Bigsby Moore <i>Executive Director</i>	Alice Otero <i>KIDS COUNT Director</i>			

New York	Association of New York State Youth Bureaus 1500 Central Avenue Albany, NY 12205 518 464-9667 518 464-9563 FAX	Oklahoma	Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy 320 N.W. 13th Street, Suite 101 Oklahoma City, OK 73102 405 236-5437 405 236-5439 FAX	South Carolina	South Carolina Budget & Control Board P.O. Box 12411 Columbia, SC 29211 803 734-2291 803 734-1276 FAX
Glenn Read <i>Executive Director</i>	Marlo Nash <i>KIDS COUNT Coordinator</i>	Baron Holmes <i>Project Director</i>	Children First for Oregon 921 S.W. Morrison, Suite 118 Portland, OR 97205 503 294-1456 503 294-1806 FAX	University of South Dakota KIDS COUNT Project 414 E. Clark Street Vermillion, SD 57069 605 677-5287 605 677-5427 FAX	
North Carolina	North Carolina Child Advocacy Institute 1318 Dale Street, Suite 110 Raleigh, NC 27605-1275 919 834-6623 919 829-7299 FAX	Oregon	Children First for Oregon 921 S.W. Morrison, Suite 118 Portland, OR 97205 503 294-1456 503 294-1806 FAX	South Dakota	Terry Haven <i>Data Coordinator</i>
Julie Rehder <i>Program Manager</i>	North Dakota KIDS COUNT University of North Dakota Collette Hall, Room 3 P.O. Box 7090 Grand Forks, ND 58202-7090 701 777-4086 701 777-4257 FAX	Pennsylvania	Children First for Oregon 921 S.W. Morrison, Suite 118 Portland, OR 97205 503 294-1456 503 294-1806 FAX	Tennessee	Tennessee Commission on Children & Youth Gateway Plaza, 1st Floor 710 James Robertson Parkway Nashville, TN 37243-0880 615 741-2633 615 741-5956 FAX
North Dakota	Ann Lochner <i>Director</i>	Frederick K. Richmond <i>Director of Operations and Research</i>	Children First for Oregon 921 S.W. Morrison, Suite 118 Portland, OR 97205 503 294-1456 503 294-1806 FAX	Denise Dunbar <i>KIDS COUNT Director</i>	
Ohio	Children's Defense Fund—Ohio 52 E. Lynn Street, Suite 400 Columbus, OH 43215 614 221-2244 614 221-2247 FAX	Rhode Island	Children First for Oregon 921 S.W. Morrison, Suite 118 Portland, OR 97205 503 294-1456 503 294-1806 FAX	Texas	Center for Public Policy Priorities of the Benedictine Health Resource Center 900 Lydia Street Austin, TX 78702 512 320-0222 512 320-0227 FAX
Mark Real <i>Director</i>	Elizabeth Burke Bryant <i>KIDS COUNT Coordinator</i>	The Rhode Island Foundation 70 Elm Street Providence, RI 02903 401 274-4504 401 331-8085 FAX	Children First for Oregon 921 S.W. Morrison, Suite 118 Portland, OR 97205 503 294-1456 503 294-1806 FAX	Patrick Bresette <i>Associate Director for Children's Initiatives</i>	

Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects

Utah	Utah Children 717 E. South Temple Street Suite 150 Salt Lake City, UT 84102 801 364-1182 801 364-1186 FAX	West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund Atlas Building 1031 Quarrier Street, Suite 313 Charleston, WV 25301 304 345-2101 304 345-2102 FAX
KIDS COUNT Coordinator		
Vermont	Vermont Children's Forum P.O. Box 261 Montpelier, VT 05601 802 229-6377 802 229-4929 FAX	Wisconsin Wisconsin Council on Children & Families 16 N. Carroll Street, Suite 420 Madison, WI 53703 608 284-0580 608 284-0583 FAX
Carlen Finn KIDS COUNT Coordinator		
Virginia	Action Alliance for Virginia's Children & Youth 1221 Franklin Street Richmond, VA 23219 804 649-0181 804 649-0161 FAX	Wyoming Wyoming PARENT, Inc. 1050 N. Third Street, Suite 1 Laramie, WY 82070 307 745-0990 307 745-0990 FAX
Susan Gholston Project Director		
Washington	Human Services Policy Center Institute for Public Policy & Mgt. Graduate School of Public Affairs University of Washington 521 Parrington, Box 353060 Seattle, WA 98195-3060 206 543-0190 206 543-1096 FAX	
Rick Brandon Executive Director		

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 Maternal & Child Health Programs	Education Commission of the States	National Association of Homes & Services for Children	Society of Pediatric Nurses
American Association of School Administrators	Association of State & Territorial Health Officials	Families & Work Institute	National Association of Partners in Education	The State Legislative Leaders Foundation
American Baptist Churches	Big Brothers & Big Sisters of America	Family Impact Seminar	National Association of School Nurses	The United Methodist Church/The General Board of Church and Society
American College of Obstetricians & Gynecologists	Black Professional Men, Inc.	Family Resource Coalition	National Association of Social Workers	United Church of Christ
American Federation of Teachers	Boys & Girls Clubs of America	Food Research & Action Center	National Association of State Boards of Education	United Way of America/Mobilization for Children
American Medical Association	Business Roundtable	Girl Scouts of the USA	National Association of State Budget Officers	US Bureau of the Census
American Public Health Association	Catholic Charities, USA	Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies Coalition	National Association of State Education Boards	US Chamber of Commerce
American Public Welfare Administration	Center for Law & Social Policy	Institute for Educational Leadership	National Association of State Budget Officers	US Conference of Mayors
American School Health Association	Center on Budget & Policy Priorities	Joint Center for Political & Economic Studies	National Association of State Universities & Land Grant Colleges	USDA/4-H Extension Service
American Speech-Language-Hearing Association	Child Welfare League of America	Kiwanis International	National Association of WIC Directors	Women in Community Service
American Youth Policy Forum	Coalition of Community Foundations for Youth	March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation	National Black Child Development Institute	YMCA of the USA
ASSA	Council of Chief State School Officers	Mental Health Law Project	National Center on Education & the Economy	Youth United Ministries
Association of American Medical Colleges	Council of Governors Policy Advisors	National Alliance of Business	National Center on Fathering & Families	YWCA of the USA
Association of Junior Leagues International, Inc.	Council of the Great City Schools	National Assembly of National Voluntary Health and Social Welfare Organizations	National Center on Fathers & Families	Zero to Three
		National Association of Children's Hospitals & Related Institutions, Inc.	National Coalition of 100 Black Women	
		National Association of Public Health Administrators		
		National Association of State Boards of Education		
		National Association of State Universities & Land Grant Colleges		
		National Center for Political & Economic Studies		
		National Education Association		
		National Elementary School Association		
		National Fatherhood Initiative		
		National Institute for Responsible Fatherhood		
		National League of Cities		
		National Mental Health Association		
		National Perinatal Association		
		National School Boards Association		
		National Youth Employment Coalition		
		Parent Action		
		Physicians for Social Responsibility		

The Annie E. Casey Foundation is a private, non-profit organization dedicated to helping children and families build better futures for disadvantaged children in the United States. It was established in 1921 by Jim Casey, one of the founders of United Parcel Service, and his siblings, who named the Foundation in honor of their mother.

The primary mission of the Foundation is to foster public policies, human service reforms, and community supports 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

701 St. Paul Street
 Baltimore, MD 21202
 Fax 410 547-6624
 410 547-6600
 Douglas W. Nelson
 Executive Director



The Annie E. Casey
Foundation

701 St. Paul Street
Baltimore, MD 21202
410.547.6600
Fax 410.547.6624

310

311