

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 408 090

PS 025 500

TITLE KIDS COUNT Data Book 1997: State Profiles of Child Well-Being.
INSTITUTION Annie E. Casey Foundation, Baltimore, MD.
REPORT NO ISSN-1060-9814
PUB DATE 97
NOTE 357p.; For 1996 Data Book, see ED 396 854.
AVAILABLE FROM Annie E. Casey Foundation, Attn: KIDS COUNT Data Book, 701 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, MD 21202; phone: 410-223-2890.
PUB TYPE Numerical/Quantitative Data (110) -- Reports - Descriptive (141)
EDRS PRICE MF01/PC15 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Adolescents; Birth Weight; Births to Single Women; *Child Health; *Children; Crime; Delinquency; Demography; Dropout Rate; Early Parenthood; Economically Disadvantaged; Elementary Secondary Education; Infants; Mortality Rate; One Parent Family; Poverty; *Social Indicators; State Surveys; Statistical Surveys; Tables (Data); Violence; *Well Being
IDENTIFIERS Arrests; *Indicators; *United States; Working Poor

ABSTRACT

This 1997 KIDS COUNT data 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 of low birth-weight babies; (2) infant mortality rate; (3) child death rate; (4) rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide; (5) teen birth rate; (6) juvenile violent crime arrest rate; (7) percent of teens who are high school dropouts; (8) percent of teens not attending school and not working; (9) percent of children in poverty; and (10) percent of families with children headed by a single parent. An overview discusses improving education for children in poor neighborhoods. 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, information is presented on demographic changes, health and economic characteristics, and education indicators. Appendices delineate standard scores and national rankings, states in rank order by indicator, multi-year trend data for Kids Count Indicators, multi-year national composite ranks, and states in rank order by education indicator. The document ends with definitions of the Kids Count Indicators, the rationale for their selection, and primary contacts for State Kids Count Projects. (SD)

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KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK

State Profiles of Child Well-Being



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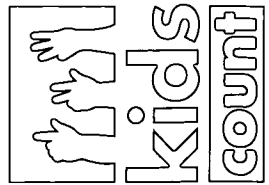
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KIDS COUNT, a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation, is a national and state-by-state effort to track the status of children in the United States. By providing policymakers and citizens with benchmarks of child well-being, KIDS COUNT seeks to enrich 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 COUNT Data Book*, which uses the best available data to measure the educational, social, economic, and physical well-being of children. The Foundation also funds a nationwide network of state-level KIDS COUNT projects that provide a more detailed community-by-community picture of the condition of children.

KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK

State Profiles of Child Well-Being



The Annie E. Casey Foundation

ISSN 1060-9814

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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 seen here.

A special thanks goes to Robert McIntire and his staff in the Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics in the Bureau of Labor Statistics for providing tabulations of the Current Population Survey microdata files from 1984 through 1995.

We also want to thank Dr. Harry Rosenberg and M. Cindy Dambreville of the Division of Vital Statistics within the National Center for Health Statistics for providing special tabulations of 1994 mortality data.

Thanks to Stephanie Ventura of the Division of Vital Statistics within the National Center for Health Statistics for providing special tabulations of 1994 fertility data.

We would also like to thank Dr. Kathleen S. Short from the Poverty and Health Statistics Branch of the U.S. Census Bureau for providing special tabulations of the March 1996 Current Population Survey on the number of children in high-poverty areas.

We also owe a special thanks to Martye T. Scobee of the Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville for providing data on the share of children living with parents who did not finish high school. And to Dr. Paul Voss and Roger Hammer at the Applied Population Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin-Madison for providing data on the share of children not in nursery school or kindergarten.

Special thanks are also due Sam 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 page 170 for helping to get the *Data Book* into the hands of national, state, and local leaders across the country.

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The *KIDS COUNT Data Online* is available on the Internet at www.aecf.org.

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Overview

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The 7.1 million children growing up in poor communities today face tough odds.¹ Research predicts that they are at greater risk of being sick and having inadequate health care; of being parents before they complete school; of being users of easily available drugs; of being exposed to violence; and of being incarcerated before they are old enough to vote. Although poor neighborhoods include individuals and families with extraordinary resilience and strength, too many kids growing up in such environments will reach adulthood unprepared to parent, to work, and to contribute to society.

Improving the odds for children in low-income communities will require many things, including greater access to supports that all families need to raise kids successfully—employment opportunities for parents, quality health care, formal and informal networks of adults who can assist in times of crisis, vibrant religious institutions, organized recreation, and safe streets. But of all the community institutions that help children become capable adults, perhaps none is more important than school. For generations, education has been the vehicle for advancing the social and economic status of children and families, compensating for poverty and distressed environments, and, for millions of kids, paving the way to opportunities unavailable to their parents. Traditionally, good

schools in America's neighborhoods fueled family dreams and fortified children's futures.

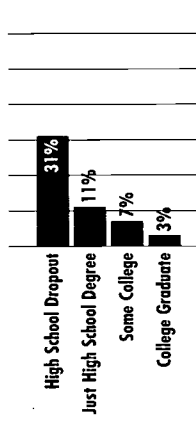
Today, the importance of education is greater than ever. Because of changes in our economy and the demands of the workplace, literacy, computational, computer-literacy, and problem-solving skills are even more powerful predictors of a child's future success. Research shows that school completion and academic success increase children's ability to escape poverty, form strong families, and raise successful kids of their own. The poverty rate for high school dropouts is 10 times that of college graduates (see Figure 1). Moreover, college graduates earn twice the annual income of adults with only a high school diploma and three times the income of high school dropouts.² In other words, a good education is one of the strongest ways to break the cycle of intergenerational poverty (see Figure 2).

Tragically, the potential of education to offset the disadvantages of growing up in a poor neighborhood is not being realized. In fact, the likelihood of getting a decent education is decreasing in the very communities where it is needed most. If our nation is to remain prosperous and committed to equality of opportunity, we must create successful schools for poor children. This fundamental challenge is the theme of our eighth annual *KIDS COUNT Data Book*.

Schools in Poor Communities

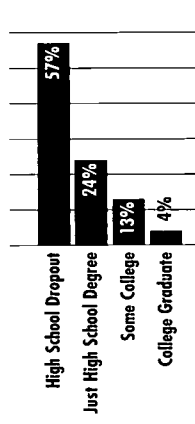
Overall, our nation's schools have made steady improvement over the last decade. For example, high school students are completing more rigorous curricula, and dropout rates have

Figure 1. Poverty Rate by Educational Attainment for Persons 25-54 in 1995



Source: Special Tabulation of U.S. Census Bureau, March 1996 Current Population Survey.

Figure 2. Child Poverty Rate by Education of Parent(s) in 1995



Source: Special Tabulation of U.S. Census Bureau, March 1996 Current Population Survey.

decreased.³ These improvements, however, are not evident in schools serving our poorest communities. In 1994, for example, the dropout rate for kids in low-income families was five times as high as that for kids in more affluent families.⁴ Moreover, schools with high proportions of poor kids score lower on standardized achievement tests, and students attending schools in poor neighborhoods learn less. According to the Center on National Education Policy, 13-year-old students in poor school districts have the math skills of 9-year-olds in more affluent schools.⁵

Few would dispute that such dismal results are connected, at least in part, to the challenges poor children bring to school each day. Children in low-income families, for example, have fewer role models to inspire academic success, and compared with other kids, they are raised in homes with fewer books and are read to less. The poor nutrition associated with poverty also affects school performance and leads to more frequent illness and school absence. In addition, many poor children live daily with the distractions of drugs and violence that afflict our most distressed communities.

The challenge of providing poor children with the education they need and deserve starts with money. According to a recent report by the U.S. General Accounting Office, more affluent districts spend about 24 percent more per student than poor districts.⁶ One consequence of this funding disparity is that schools in poor neighborhoods are more likely to have inadequate heating, plumbing, lighting, safety, and space. Students attending

such schools are also apt to have fewer and older textbooks; insufficient instructional supplies; and less access to calculators, computers, and advanced technology.

But the educational disadvantage of poor children goes beyond basic bricks, mortar, and books. Schools in high-poverty neighborhoods tend to have the least experienced and least prepared teachers. On average, such schools have more teachers with three or less years experience and, in core subjects, have more teachers who did not specialize in the subjects they teach.⁷

Perhaps the most disturbing expression of educational inequity is the low expectations we have for schools in poor neighborhoods and for the students who attend them. Typically, such schools have lower standards, as measured by the lack of challenging courses, extensive use of tracking, and inflated grading practices. According to a U.S. Department of Education report, students receiving grades of "A" in high-poverty schools achieve at about the same level as "C" and "D" students elsewhere.⁸

What Kids in Poor Communities Need

Providing poor children with the same learning opportunities that more advantaged students receive is possible, but it will require a level of imagination, commitment, and collaboration that most education-reform efforts have thus far failed to produce. The truth is, there is no easy fix to the problem of bad schools in poor neighborhoods—no one-time infusion of money, no donation of computers, and no quick influx of reading volunteers will suffice. At a minimum, turning around schools in poor

While reasonable people might debate the most powerful mix of strategies and approaches for improving the life chances of disadvantaged children, everyone agrees that a high-quality education is at least part of the solution.

communities will require a comprehensive, decade-long commitment, driven by data and informed by research and best practice.

Specifically, we can point to five ideas that have demonstrated that they can positively contribute to kids' success in school and overall development:

- preschool experiences that prepare children to learn;
- schools that are small enough to engage every child;
- high standards in curriculum, instruction, and assessment;
- strong, meaningful family participation;
- making education part of a larger community commitment to healthy youth and family development.

Preschool experiences that prepare children to learn.

High-quality early childhood care and preschool education can stimulate cognitive development, increase school readiness, and advance academic achievement in the early elementary grades.⁹ In 1993, however, 40 percent of 3- to 5-year-olds were not in nursery school or kindergarten. A growing number of states—for example, Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, and Vermont—are promoting and expanding the development of high-quality Head Start, zero-to-three, and other programs aimed at improving the chances that disadvantaged kids will begin their formal education ready to learn. In many cities, Reach Out and Read programs are integrating literacy development into well-child visits with health-care providers. Across the country, these critical preschool resources should be targeted to districts where the need is greatest.

Schools that are small enough to engage every child.

Small schools—whether freestanding or schools-within-schools—nurture positive

teacher-student relationships; provide more instructional flexibility to respond to kids' specific learning styles; and provide a safer, more secure educational climate.¹⁰ Several cities have developed models of small, supportive learning environments that improve attendance and achievement. In New York City, for example, small secondary schools created by teachers and community organizations, called New Visions Schools, are demonstrating the difference that engaging teaching can make in expanding horizons for our most at-risk kids. Since 1992, the 21 New Visions Schools have shown higher attendance rates and lower dropout rates than other public schools in the city. Moreover, students in New Visions Schools are performing at above-average levels of academic achievement.

High standards in curriculum, instruction, and assessment.

Effective schools have high learning standards, challenging curricula based on those standards, and instructional practices that keep kids actively engaged in learning. Such schools also develop assessments, tied to their standards and curricula, that are used to help kids and parents understand academic progress and to help teachers adjust instructional practices. High standards show children that schools care, that learning is valuable, and, most importantly, that they have the ability to succeed. States like Kentucky, Washington, and Maryland and districts like Milwaukee and Philadelphia have taken significant steps to set standards that are aligned with curriculum, instruction, and assessment practices. In Kentucky, for example, there have been significant achievement gains in reading, writing,

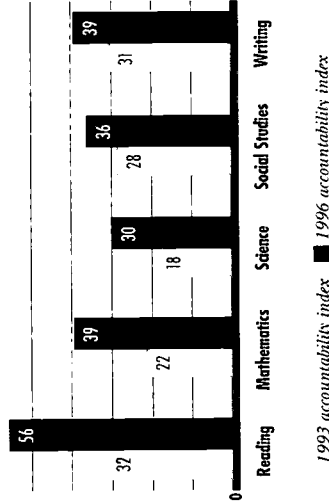
Education Reform Working in Kentucky

The Kentucky Education Reform Act (KERA), enacted in 1990, was a sweeping education reform package that put in place provisions for stronger preschool programs, ungraded primary programs, higher standards for academic performance, new curricula, school-based accountability, a new comprehensive assessment program, and family resource centers that link poor kids and families to social services. Beneficiaries of this effort include Kentucky 4th graders, whose progress toward the state's long-term goals for 2012 are shown below.

Progress Among 4th Graders in Kentucky 1992-93 to 1995-96

Long-term goal for 2012

100



1993 accountability index ■ 1996 accountability index

Source: R.C.T. Kentucky Department of Education

math, science, and social studies among 4th graders—the grade cohort that started school at the beginning of the statewide reform effort. At the local level, in Philadelphia, the Central East Middle School's Talent Development Model combines higher level courses and enriched learning experiences for all students, regardless of previous school performance, with "extra doses" of support when students show signs of falling behind their peers. This effort has resulted in significant academic gains for all students.¹¹

The likelihood of getting a decent education is decreasing in the very communities where it is needed most.

Strong, meaningful family participation. Active and informed family participation has long been recognized as a key element of successfully educating children. For some families, involvement means communicating frequently with teachers, knowing what goes on in their child's school, and helping kids with their homework. For others, it means participating on school councils that make decisions about school policy. While the level of involvement will differ from family to family, good schools welcome them as genuine partners and contributors to their children's education.¹² In poor communities, where many adults' negative school experiences have left them uncomfortable, distrustful, and hesitant to become involved, family participation is a significant challenge. It is, however, one that can be successfully addressed. For example, the Texas Interfaith Education Foundation's Alliance School Project provides opportunities for families and teachers to learn about effective school-reform practices and to work together in addressing the needs of both kids and fami-

lies. In 1993-1994, 44 of the then 55 Alliance Schools increased the numbers of students passing all sections of Texas' standardized academic skills test. And, in 1994-1995, test scores improved in 58 of the 70 Alliance Schools. Similarly, Dr. James Comer's School Development Program, operating in schools across the country, has engaged families in school-management decisions and other meaningful activities.

Making education part of a larger community commitment to healthy youth and family development. Although critically important, good schools are only one variable in the equation that determines a child's life chances. To thrive, children—especially at-risk kids—need religious institutions, family-support centers, recreational activities, cultural enrichment, libraries, and a host of other resources that contribute to their civic, social, emotional, and educational development.¹³ Even the strongest schools need to partner with organizations that will supplement their efforts and jointly accept responsibility for improving youth outcomes. Among the hundreds of school-community partnerships operating in low-income neighborhoods across the country is the New York City Beacons program. These school-based community centers, which are open in the evenings and on weekends and provide a wide range of activities and services in one setting, have demonstrated that schools, working with communities, can effectively broaden learning and extend supports to families as well as children. The Red Hook Beacon in Brooklyn, for example, offers an after-school

center for elementary school students; a computer education center for kids and adults; a newspaper written and published by neighborhood teens; weekly family nights; athletic leagues; and several different counseling and health services. Another successful partnership is the Los Angeles-based Vaughn Family Center, a collaboration of schools, local agencies, and parents that offers counseling, tutoring, housing assistance, and immunizations and that helps parents develop the skills they need to become effective advocates for their children and themselves.¹⁴

No single idea mentioned above is, in and of itself, a "magic bullet" that will ensure the effectiveness of schools in poor communities. But taken together, and viewed as parts of a whole, we believe that these proven ideas are powerful enough to improve the quality and increase the impact of education on the lives and futures of kids who are most at risk.

What Policymakers Need to Do

Across the country there are schools in distressed communities that have shown that all kids can achieve at high levels. These schools, like the kids they serve, must overcome significant odds. Unfortunately, such schools tend to be the exception rather than the rule.

As promising and vital as these exemplary schools are, the sad and simple fact is that there are too few of them to stem the tide of failure that overwhelms some of our poorest school districts. Put simply, while these successful schools may reach tens of thousands of poor kids, our nation needs an agenda that will address the needs of the millions of poor chil-

dren living in distressed communities. Such an approach requires new policies and incentives that will restructure, reform, and revitalize the operation of large school systems and that will enhance the ability of individual schools to innovate. Policymakers need to create the broad systemic conditions that will encourage the development of schools where effective teaching and learning is the norm. At a minimum, policymakers ought to:

- decentralize authority and resources to local schools;
- support and reward the development of principals and teachers;
- create systems for school-based accountability.

Decentralize authority and resources to local schools.

While decentralization of authority and resources is hardly a new idea, it is rarely done with enough depth to have a significant impact on school practice. Meaningful decentralization moves operating funds to the school level and gives spending discretion to schools. Moreover, such decentralization allows genuinely representative school-based governance structures—for example, local school councils of principals, teachers, parents, and community representatives—to make critical decisions about key personnel, curricula, schedules, instructional programs, materials, and facilities.

Support and reward the development of principals and teachers.

In addition to autonomy and resources, serious reform requires professional development that can enhance the learning environment within schools. Such development activities provide educators with regular opportuni-

ties to access knowledge and develop new skills—by working with each other and with outside sources that they believe are most credible.¹⁵ Without more serious attention to the ways in which school districts support professional development—particularly for principals—even the most thoughtful school-reform efforts will be incomplete and uneven.

The challenge for poor communities and the nation is creating the conditions that allow successful schools to be the rule rather than the exception.

Create systems for school-based accountability. In return for additional school-based authority, resources, and support, teachers and their unions must work with school district leaders to create meaningful accountability strategies that offer fair rewards and sanctions to individual schools and that provide incentives for systemwide improvement. Given the experiences of some states and districts—for example, Kentucky, Maryland, and Philadelphia—we acknowledge the difficulty in creating such a process. Yet concrete action around school accountability may be the most obvious and critical indication that public and political leaders are, in fact, serious about improving the educational quality of our most distressed schools.

Sustained Commitment and Resolve

The recommendations presented here represent a belief that our nation can and must fix our most troubled schools. Although this agenda is difficult and complex, enough is known to move forward with some confidence. What is needed now is commitment and resolve, which can only be demonstrated by taking bold action and forging new relationships among educational stakeholders. Specifically:

- School-system leaders must demonstrate that they value their relationship with local communities. They can do so by engaging and listening to community constituents and creating reform plans that respect and respond to their needs and perceptions. Equally important is providing teachers, and others who work with kids, with compensation and working environments that reflect the importance of their challenging work.
- Unions, parents, school boards, community organizations, and politicians must demonstrate that they can put aside traditional differences, can make student needs—rather than adult needs—the priority, and can work collaboratively on behalf of kids. Doing so will require these groups to move beyond traditional antagonism and finger pointing, to focus on the common objective of improving educational outcomes, and to accept collective responsibility for results.
- States must demonstrate that they will fulfill their responsibility to ensure an equitable and adequate education for all students. They can do so by providing disadvantaged districts with an equitable level of fiscal support that is sufficient to meet the varied needs of our poorest kids; by giving districts the autonomy needed to pursue creative reforms; and by holding districts publicly accountable for student success.

As any observer of education reform knows, the systemwide commitments outlined above are hard to secure. Politics, professional turf, and competing interests have too often delayed real change. Unfortunately, kids consigned to inadequate schools cannot afford further delay.

In those places where key stakeholders are unable to find the resolve and resources to make meaningful change, we ought to consider more direct ways of ensuring that poor kids have a chance at adequate schooling. If necessary, such explorations should include a variety of nontra-

ditional options and approaches such as networks of schools organized around instructional methods or educational themes; new alternative schools created through innovative public/private partnerships; multisite learning environments connected through technology; equal-access charter schools with innovative governance structures and creative curricula; and, finally, the assumption of responsibility for local schools by states where that is the only way to secure equitable educational opportunities for all kids. In addition, we believe such explorations should include consideration of school-choice programs that genuinely empower parents and that realistically expand educational options for the poorest families and kids. We believe, for example, there is merit to the idea—recently advanced by observers from both sides of the political spectrum—of providing means-tested scholarships that target our poorest families.¹⁶ These scholarships would provide all eligible families with the amount of money a district would spend annually on a given student.

In addition to adequate financial support, strong versions of school-choice strategies have to provide access to a diverse array of high-quality learning environments—including private schools and public schools in neighboring school districts—and hold those schools accountable for positive results. Finally, we believe that any choice plan worthy of serious consideration should be limited to those schools that are truly willing to provide alternative learning opportunities to *all* kids who seek them.

In sum, all strategies that might accelerate system improvements for poor students should

be considered and evaluated on their merits, rather than their politics, and tested against criteria that assess their ability to offer kids and their families quality options, real opportunities, and improved outcomes. These strategies, moreover, should be embraced, not as an evasion of the public obligation to provide free and adequate schooling, but as a last resort to fulfilling that obligation.

Conclusion

Currently, there are more than 7 million kids living in poor neighborhoods who face a grim future clouded by predictably lousy outcomes. While reasonable people might debate the most powerful mix of strategies and approaches for improving the life chances of disadvantaged children, everyone agrees that a high-quality education is at least part of the solution.

As a nation, we may not yet know how to do everything that is necessary to transform our poorest communities into family-supporting environments. We may not yet know enough about creating adequate jobs, ensuring public safety, or keeping drugs off our street corners and out of our kids' lives. We do, however, know how to create stronger schools that help children learn. The challenge for poor communities and the nation is creating the conditions that allow such schools to be the rule rather than the exception. For this, we need more than just knowledge—we need greater public will and more tenacious resolve. And we need it now.

Douglas W. Nelson
President

The 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 lives 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 wide range of factors 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 169.)

The data on the following pages present a rich but complex picture of American children. Some dimensions of well-being improved, some worsened, and some showed little change. At the national level, five of the indicators of child well-being showed conditions worsened between 1985 and 1994, four showed improvement, and one indicator showed no change. Naturally, the picture varies from state to state, and state-level measures often mask important differences within a state.¹⁷

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 five which reflect various dimensions of education.

The 10 key 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. 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.¹⁸ Differences or trends in the well-being of children can best be assessed by using these indicators collectively.

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, 287,607 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in 1994, making up 7.3 percent of all births, compared to only 6.8 percent in 1985. This represents an increase of 7 percent over the 1985-94 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 status 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.¹⁹

Mothers who lack health insurance are less likely to seek and obtain prenatal care. According to Census Bureau reports, one-third (33 percent) of all Latinos and more than one-fifth (21 percent) of all African Americans did not have health insurance in 1995. People in poverty, high school dropouts, and young adults (ages 18-24) are also less likely to have health insurance. Furthermore, the National

Institute of Medicine²⁰ identifies a mother's low level of education as a prominent risk factor for having a low birth-weight baby.

Between 1985 and 1994, no states experienced a decrease in the percent of births that were of low birth-weight. Idaho, Washington, and Vermont showed no change, while Wyoming had the largest increase (up 24 percent). In 1994 the percent of births that were low weight ranged from a low of 5.1 percent in New Hampshire to a high of 14.2 percent in the District of Columbia.

Infant Mortality Rate

Since the first year of life is more precarious than later years of childhood, negative social conditions (such as poverty and 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).²¹ The link between poverty and infant mortality helps explain why the infant mortality rate of African Americans remains more than twice that of whites (15.8 compared to 6.6 in 1994). The Infant Mortality Rate of children born to parents with low educational attainment is higher

than that for children born to parents with more education.²²

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 rate in low-income neighborhoods is that residents are less likely to receive neonatal intensive care.²³

While the infant mortality rate in the United States has been falling steadily over the past few decades, there are still 25 countries which have lower infant mortality rates than the United States.²⁴

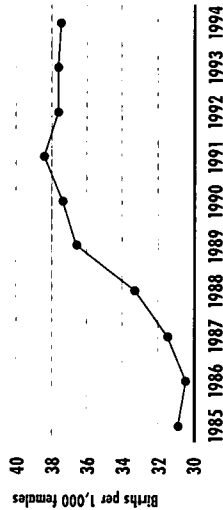
Thanks in large part to improvements in medical technology, the U.S. Infant Mortality Rate declined from 10.6 per 1,000 live births in 1985 to 8.0 in 1994. This decline was reflected in every state and the District of Columbia. In 1994 the Infant Mortality Rate ranged from a low of 5.0 in Rhode Island to a high of 18.2 in the District of Columbia.

Child Death Rate

Once children survive the first year of life, mortality drops sharply. In 1994, 15,264 children between the ages of 1 and 14 died in the United States. This amounts to 29 out of every 100,000 children in this age range, down from 34 per 100,000 in 1985.

The Child Death Rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 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.

Figure 3. Birth Rate of 15- to 17-year-olds: 1985 to 1994



SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics

The Child Death Rate decreased in 43 states, was unchanged in 1 state, and increased in 6 states and the District of Columbia. In 1994 the Child Death Rate ranged from a low of 17 in Massachusetts to a high of 61 in the District of Columbia.

Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide

The Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide (this measure was called the Teen Violent Death Rate in previous editions of the *KIDS COUNT Data Book*) reflects deaths from these three causes per 100,000 teens ages 15-19. Deaths from accident, homicide, and suicide accounted for 79 percent of all teen deaths among 15- to 19-year-olds in 1994.

While perceptions of increasing violence in our country highlight the implications of this indicator, it is important to note that accidents continue to account for far more teen deaths than any other source. Between 1985 and 1994, a decline in teen deaths due to accidents (primarily automobile accidents) was offset by a doubling in the number of homicides. The number of teen deaths due to accidents went from 8,202 in 1985 to 6,565 in 1994, while the number of teen homicides went from 1,602 to 3,569 during the same period. The number of teen suicides increased slightly during the period (from 1,849 to 1,948).

Nationally, the Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide was 69 per 100,000 teens ages 15-19 in 1994, compared to 63 in 1985. Between 1985 and 1994, this mea-

sure declined in 20 states and increased in 30 states and the District of Columbia. The Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide actually rose by more than 50 percent in 2 states and the District of Columbia.

In 1994 the Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide ranged from a low of 19 per 100,000 teens ages 15-19 in Rhode Island to a high of 346 in the District of Columbia.

Teen Birth Rate

Teenage childbearing is problematic because it often diminishes the opportunities of both the child and the mother. Births to females under age 18 are particularly troublesome because most of these mothers are unmarried and most have not completed high school. Eight to 12 years after birth, 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.²⁵ Given the changing nature of our economy, parents with low educational attainment are likely to have a more difficult time in the future finding a stable job that pays a livable wage.

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 be dependent on welfare."²⁶ Thus, the births

occurring to young teens reflects a growing group of babies who will have to overcome high odds to thrive.

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. Most (51 percent) of the fathers of children born to females under age 18 were in their 20s.²⁷ If teenage childbearing prevention programs focus solely on teenagers, they may be missing an important 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.²⁸ To the extent teen births are a result of nonvoluntary sex, prevention models which focus on choice may not be appropriate.

We are far from having a complete understanding of why teens have babies, but research has identified four conditions that are associated with teenage childbearing.²⁹ 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.

Nationally, the Teen Birth Rate increased from 31 births per 1,000 females in 1985 to 38 in 1994. However, it is important to note that the rate has inched downward over the past few years (see Figure 3). In 1991 the birth rate among 15- to 17-year-olds was 38.7, but it was 37.8 in both 1992 and 1993, and by 1994 it was

down to 37.6. The birth rate among 18- and 19-year-olds also declined during the 1991-1994 period, and the decline has been experienced by African Americans and whites alike (but not by Latinos). 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 childbearing during the 1985 to 1994 period was echoed in nearly every state. Only eight states experienced a decrease in the birth rate of 15- to 17-year-olds between 1985 and 1994. The Teen Birth Rate increased by over 50 percent in Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Nevada, and Rhode Island. In 1994 the Teen Birth Rate ranged from a low of 15 births per 1,000 females ages 15-17 in New Hampshire and North Dakota to a high of 88 in the District of Columbia.

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate

Being arrested for a violent crime is clearly a negative outcome for a young person, and an increase in this indicator is cause for concern. While violent crime has become a major social policy concern, it is important to note that perceptions do not always reflect the empirical evidence.³⁰

The Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate reflects the rate at which youths between the ages of 10 and 17 are arrested for homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault.

While there has been an increase in the Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate over the nine-year period examined here, it is important to note that there was a decline in the national

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate between 1994 and 1995. This recent decline has led some experts to change their position on the prospects for a dramatic surge in juvenile crime that was predicted a few years ago.³¹

Interviews with law enforcement officials indicate that educational and preventive services are more likely to be a deterrent to youth crime than is construction of more prisons. In a survey conducted by Northeastern University,³² the vast majority of law enforcement officials agreed that America could sharply reduce crime if government invested more in programs to help children and youth get a good start. They added that if America does not pay for needed investments in programs to help children and youth now, we will all pay far more in crime later.

Nationally, the Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate increased from 305 per 100,000 youths ages 10-17 in 1985 to 517 in 1994. The rate increased in every state except Vermont and Montana, and it more than doubled in 21 states. In 1994 the Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate ranged from a low of 40 in Vermont to a high of 1,650 in the District of Columbia.

Percent of Teens Who Are High School Dropouts

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. Data from the 1990 Census indicate that 6.2 million kids were living in neighborhoods where more than one-quarter of the 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts.

A recent report³³ from the U.S. Department of Education concludes, "In terms of employment, earnings, and family formation, dropouts from high school face difficulties in making the transition to the adult world." In any given year, the likelihood of slipping into poverty is about three times higher for high school dropouts than for those who have finished high school. Between 1992 and 1993, 5.1 percent of high school dropouts became poor, compared to only 1.8 percent of those with at least a high school diploma.³⁴

Teens who drop out of high school face enormous odds for achieving financial success in life. Data from 1995 indicate that by the time people reach prime working age (25-54), the median personal income of those with just a high school degree (\$17,500) is almost twice that of those who dropped out of high school (\$9,984). The median personal income of those with a college degree (\$34,242) is more than three times that of high school dropouts.

Ongoing changes in the economy have increased the financial costs of dropping out of high school. Between 1973 and 1995, the average hourly wage (adjusted for inflation) of high school dropouts fell by 23 percent.³⁵ The deterioration of wages among poorly educated workers has hit the youngest workers the hardest.

As America moves into the 21st century, when advanced skills and technical knowl-

edge will be required for most good-paying jobs, the prospects for those who have not completed high school will be even more 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 1994, compared to 11 percent in 1985. However, the share of dropouts actually rose in eight states between 1985 and 1994, and it was unchanged in eight other states. In 1994 the high school dropout rate ranged from a low of 3 percent in Connecticut to a high of 13 percent in Arizona, Florida, Louisiana, Texas, and West Virginia.

Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working

Late adolescence is a particularly important time for the transition to adulthood. 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 school but are not working belong to a marginalized group. Work experience at this point in their life is critical, and people who spend a large share of their young adult years unemployed have a hard time finding and keeping a job later in life.

Between 1985 and 1994, there was a small decline in the share of 16- to 19-year-olds not attending school and not working. 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 probably declined. Between 1985 and 1994, nearly every state showed improvement in this measure. In 1994 the Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working ranged from a low of 4 percent in Connecticut to a high of 17 percent in West Virginia.

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 number of undesirable outcomes in areas such as health, education, emotional well-being, and delinquency. The data shown here are based on the government's official poverty measure (\$15,569 for a family of four in 1995).

Between 1985 and 1994, there was no change in the poverty rate of children (21 percent), but this masks countervailing trends during this period. National data show that the poverty rate among related children (under age 18) declined from 1985 to 1989, increased from 19.0 percent in 1989 to 22.0 percent in 1993, before inching downward to 21.2 percent in 1994 and 20.2 percent in 1995.

Children born to parents who have not graduated from high school have a strong likelihood of growing up in poverty. In 1995 the poverty rate for children living with parents who dropped out of high school was 57 percent, compared to 4 percent for children

who have at least one parent who obtained a college degree (see Figure 2 on page 5).

Despite the enormous wealth in the United States, our child poverty rate is among the highest in the developed world. One study⁶⁶ which examined child poverty rates in 17 developed countries indicates that the child poverty rate in the United States is 50 percent higher than the next highest rate. The gap in the child poverty rate between the United States and other developed countries is a product of differences in private sector income, but the gap is greatly accentuated by enormous differences in the role government plays in alleviating child poverty. This lack of investment in our children will put us at a competitive disadvantage in the international marketplace of the 21st century.

In 1994 there were 10 states and the District of Columbia where a quarter or more of all children were poor. In 1994 the child poverty rate ranged from a low of 9 percent in New Hampshire to a high of 37 percent in the District of Columbia.

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 focus of welfare reform.

The share of families with children headed by a single parent increased from 22 per-

cent in 1985 to 26 percent in 1994. Every state except Utah recorded an increase in this measure between 1985 and 1994. In Minnesota and West Virginia, the share of children living in single-parent families increased by more than 50 percent between 1985 and 1994.

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. Only one-third of mother-headed families received child support or alimony in 1994. Moreover, public assistance seldom lifts poor children out of poverty.⁶⁷

In 1994 the Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent ranged from a low of 14 percent in Utah to a high of 58 percent in the District of Columbia.

Endnotes

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national profiles

Demographic Change

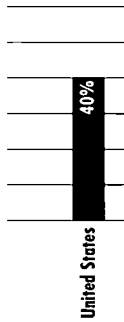
Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE		1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[68,740,000]	[71,963,900]	5%	White	[45,732,900]	[44,208,100]	-3%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	[23,630,600]	[22,972,000]	-3%	Black	[10,178,500]	[11,013,000]	8%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	[22,754,600]	[23,648,000]	4%	Hispanic	[9,599,700]	[12,466,800]	30%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	[11,340,500]	[12,654,300]	12%	Asian and Pacific Islander	[2,555,600]	[3,563,000]	39%
High school age 15-17 years old	[11,014,300]	[12,689,600]	15%	Native American	[673,300]	[713,000]	6%

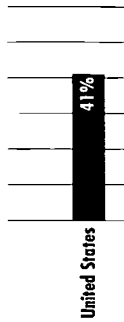
Background Information

Education Indicators

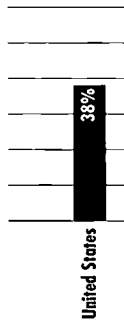
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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



Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



Health and Economic Characteristics

Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	[NATIONAL 75%]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	[NATIONAL 13%]
Median income of families with children in 1994	[NATIONAL \$37,000]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	[NATIONAL 33%]
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	[NATIONAL 9%]	Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	[NATIONAL 86%]

United States Profile



United States Profile

USA

Percent Change 1985 to 1994

Trend Data

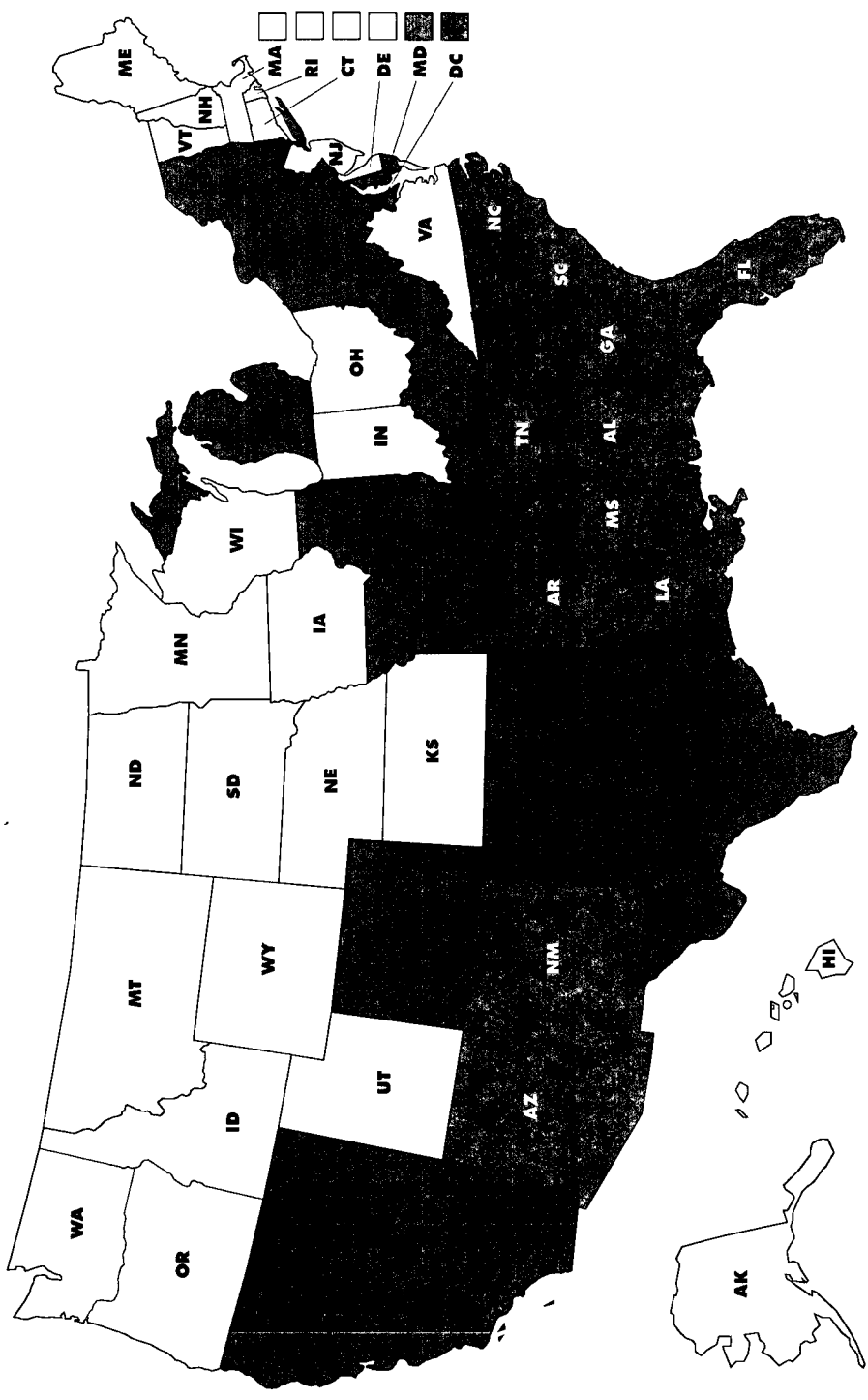
W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

Indicators*	1985-1994	1985	1994
Percent low birth-weight babies	7	6.8	7.3
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	25	10.6	8.0
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	15	34	29
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	10	63	69
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	23	31	38
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	70	305	517
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	18	11	9
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	18	11	9
Percent of children in poverty	0	21	21
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	18	22	26

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164.

National Composite Rank
1997



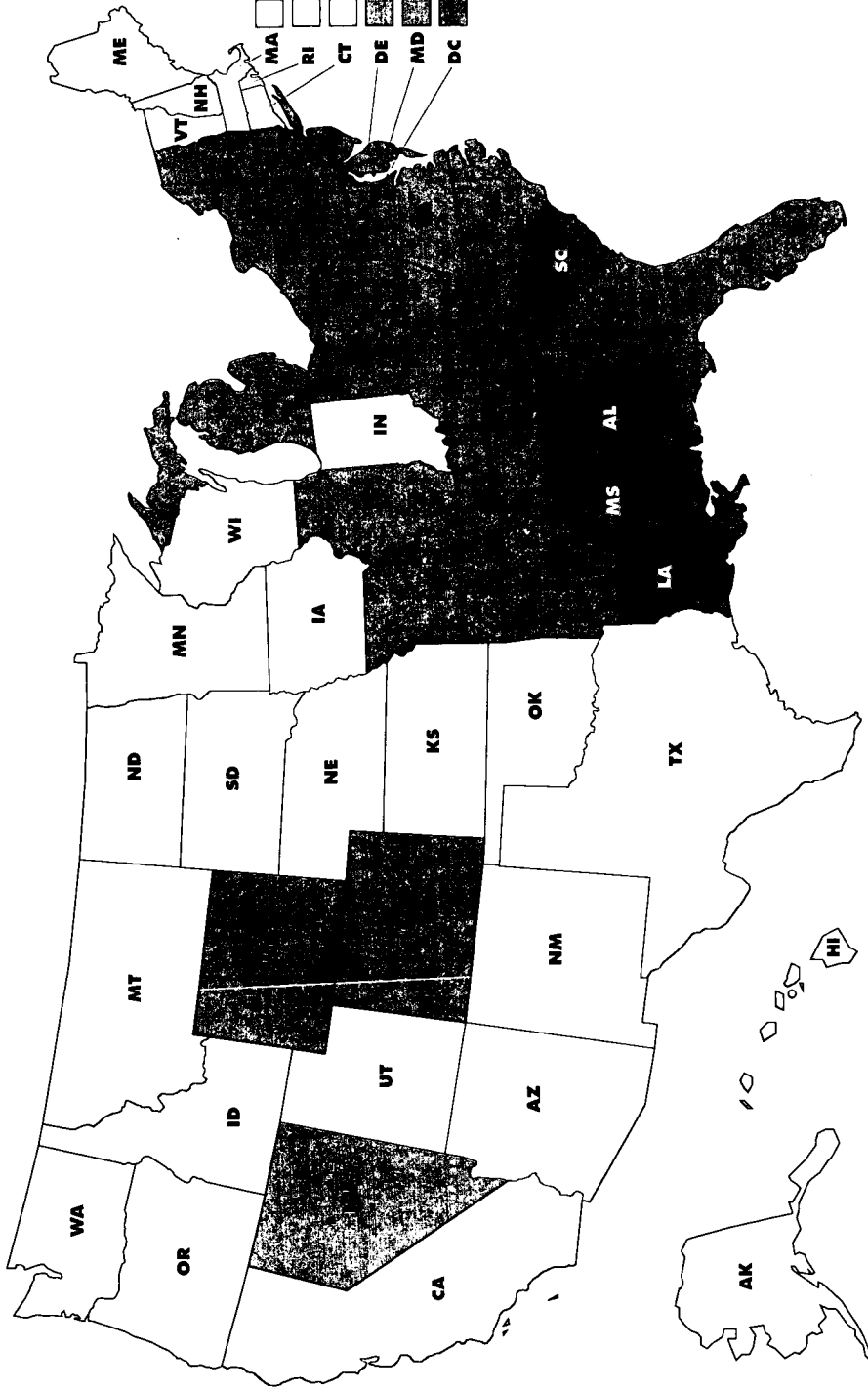
A state's National Composite Rank is determined by the sum of a state's standing on each of 10 measures of the condition of children arranged in sequential order from highest/best (1) to lowest/worst (51). The measures include: percent low birth-weight babies; infant mortality rate; child death rate;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

teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide; 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.

...ional Indicator Maps: State Rates

Percent low birth-weight babies*

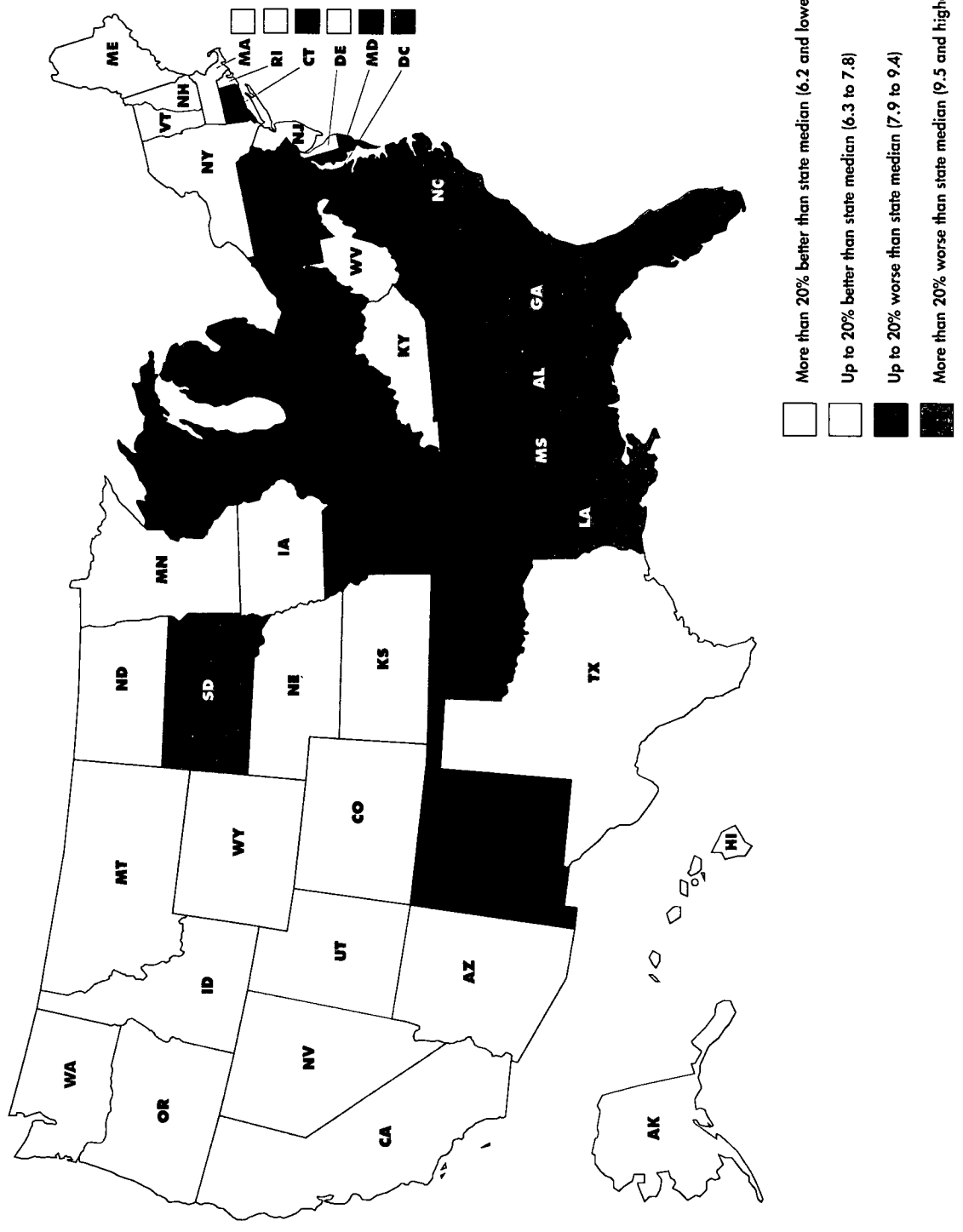
1994



- More than 20% better than state median (5.8 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (5.9 to 7.3)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (7.4 to 8.8)
- More than 20% worse than state median (8.9 and higher)

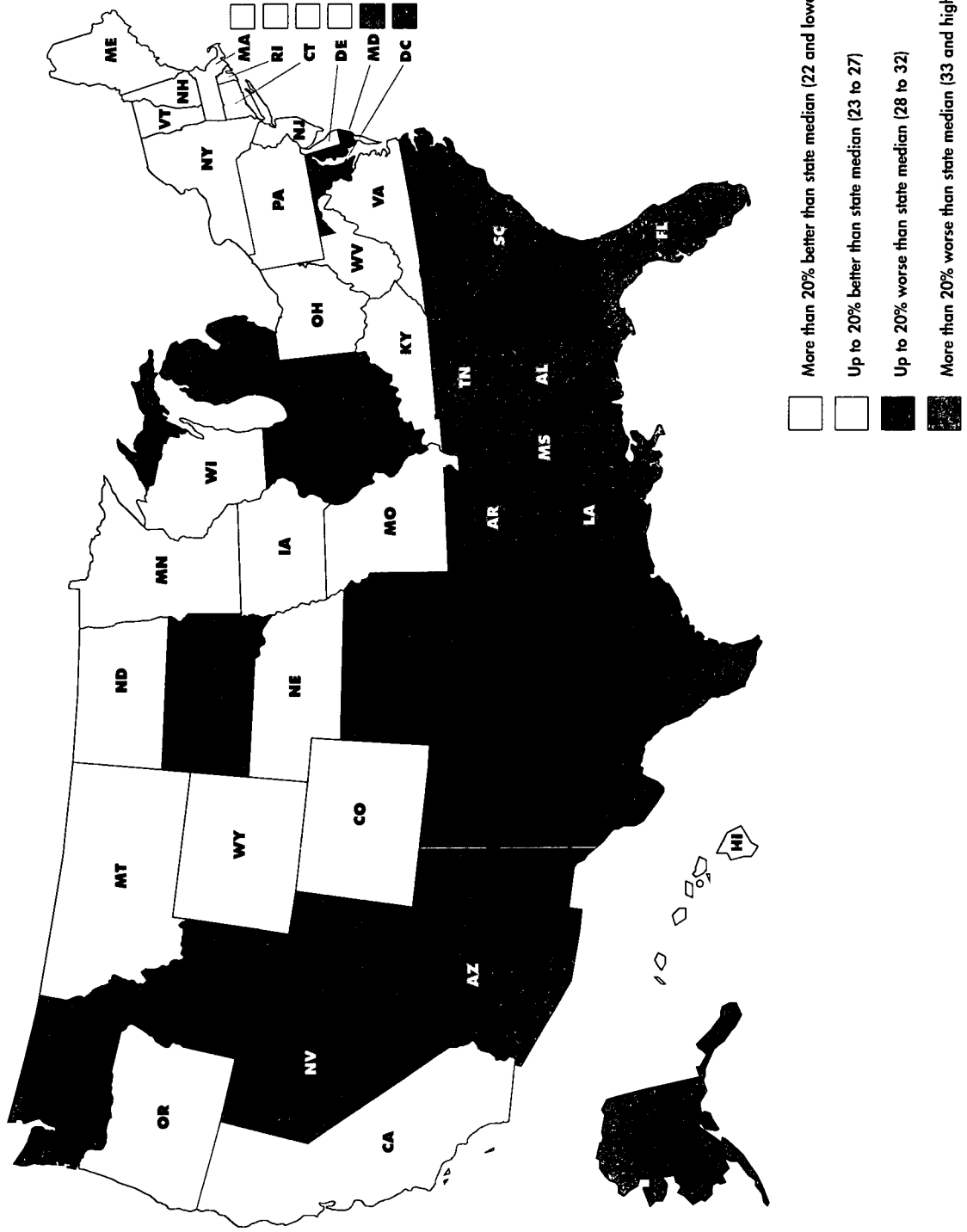
* Babies weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) at birth.

Infant mortality rate
(deaths per 1,000 live births)
1994

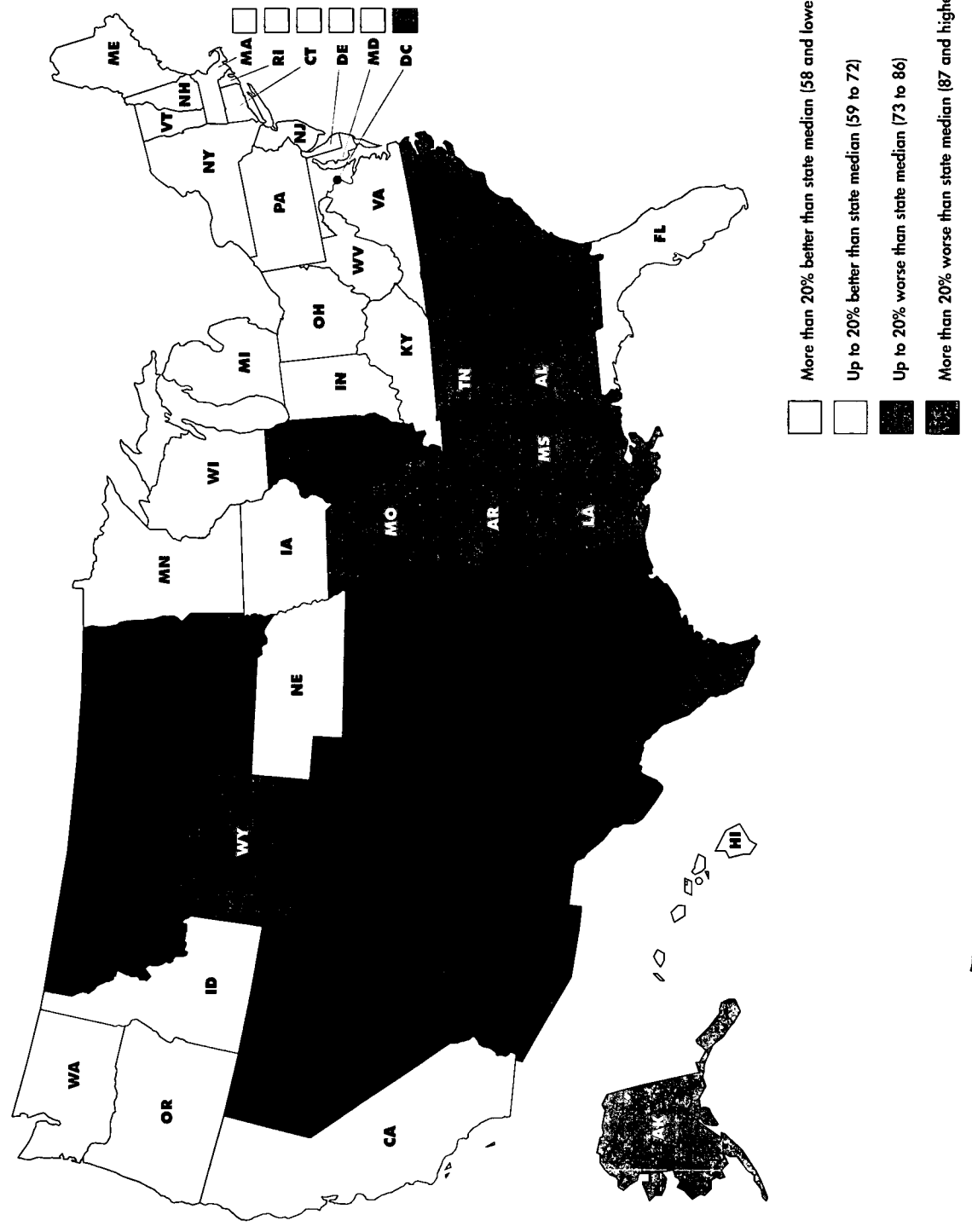


National Indicator Maps: State Rates

**Child death rate
(deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)
1994**

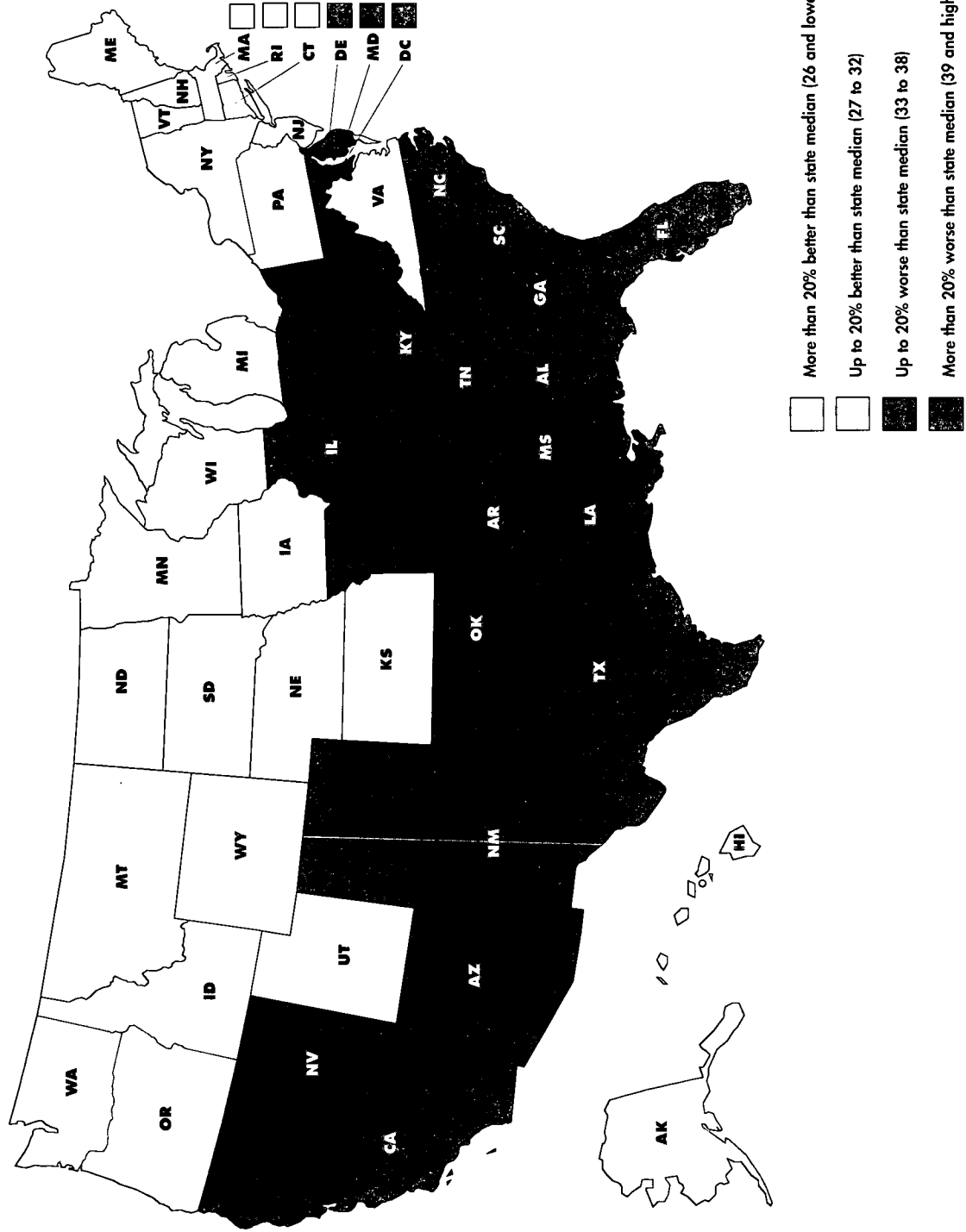


Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide
(deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)
1994

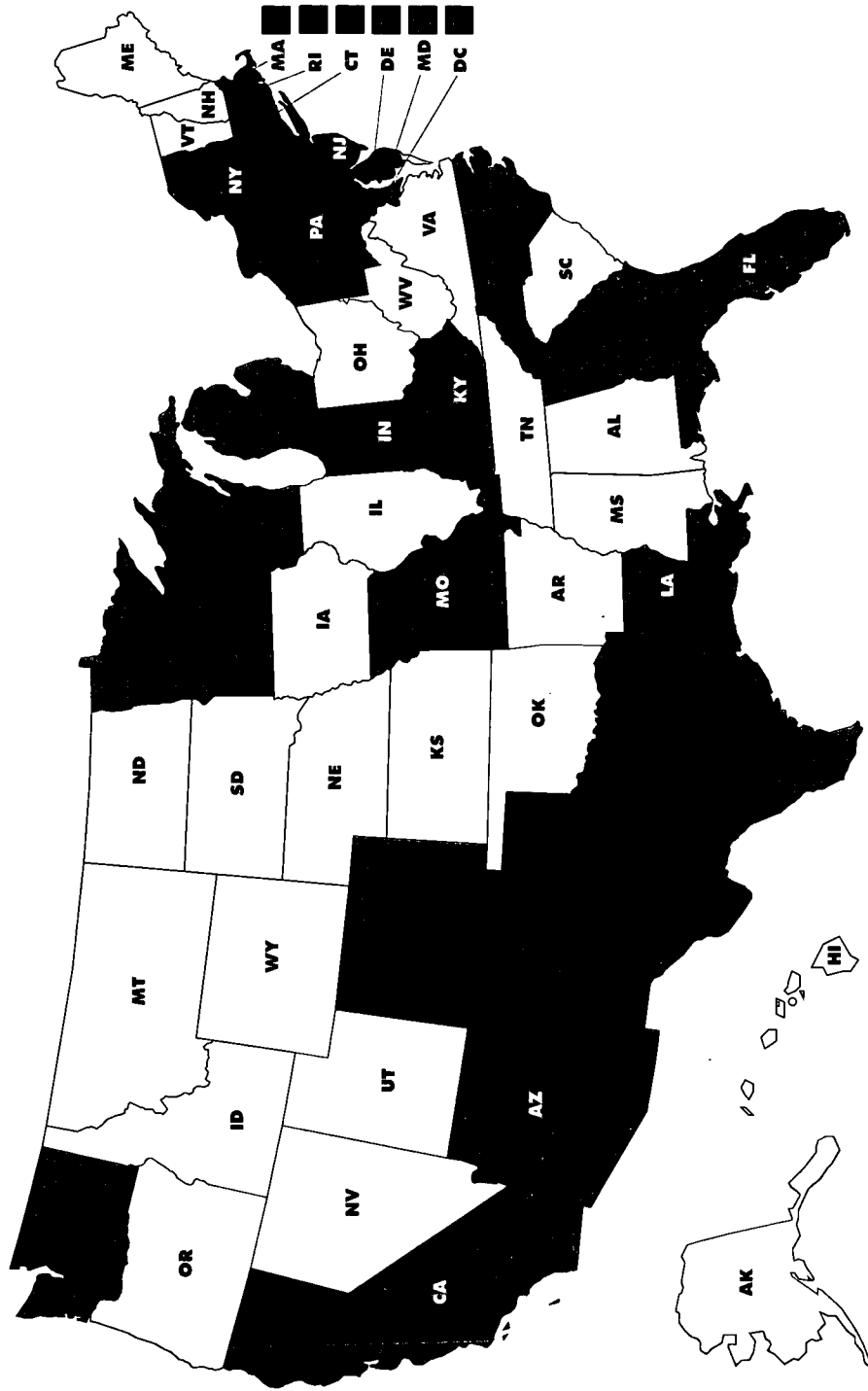


ional Indicator Maps: State Rates

Teen birth rate
(births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)
1994



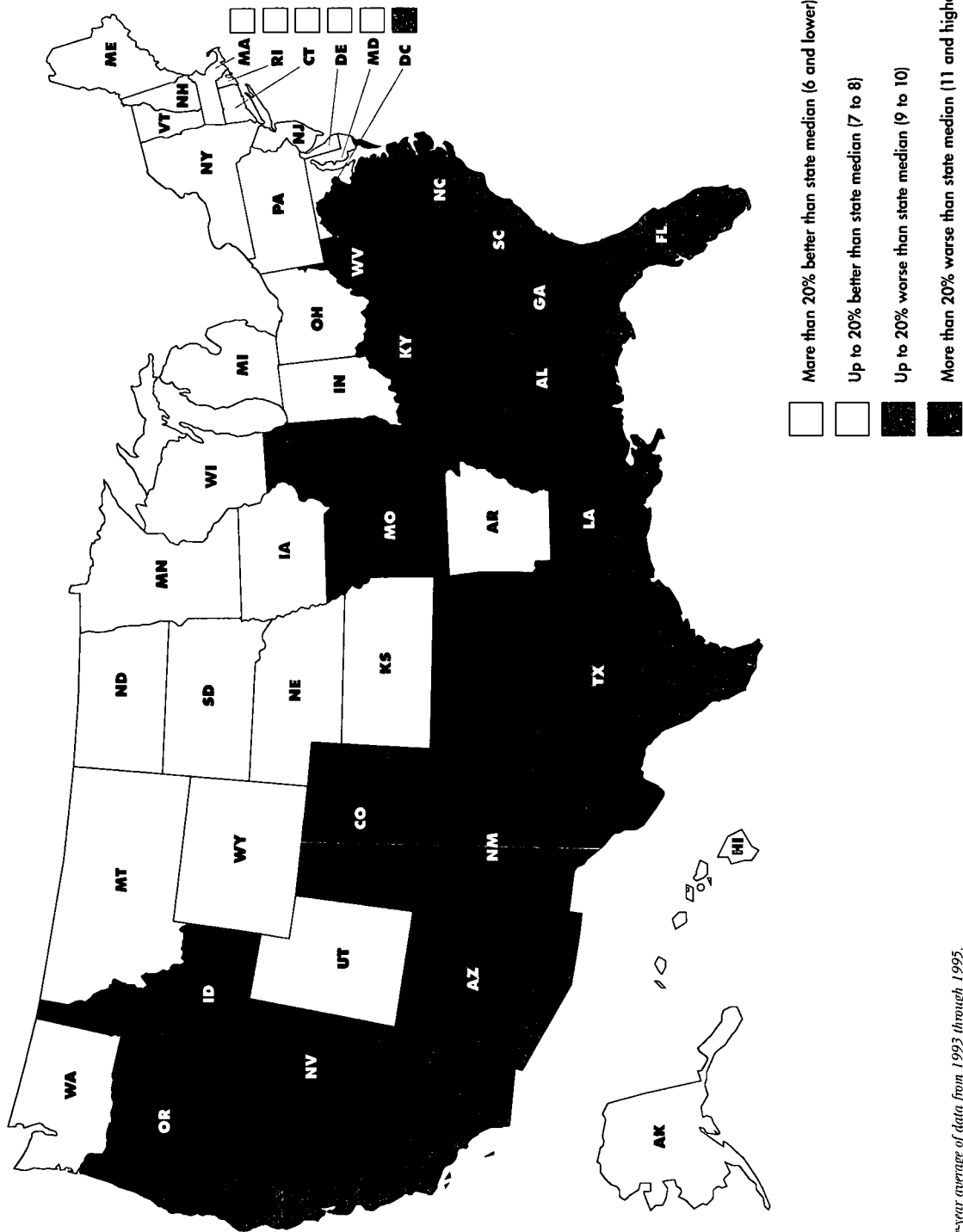
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate
(arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)
1994*



*Three-year average of data from 1993 through 1995.

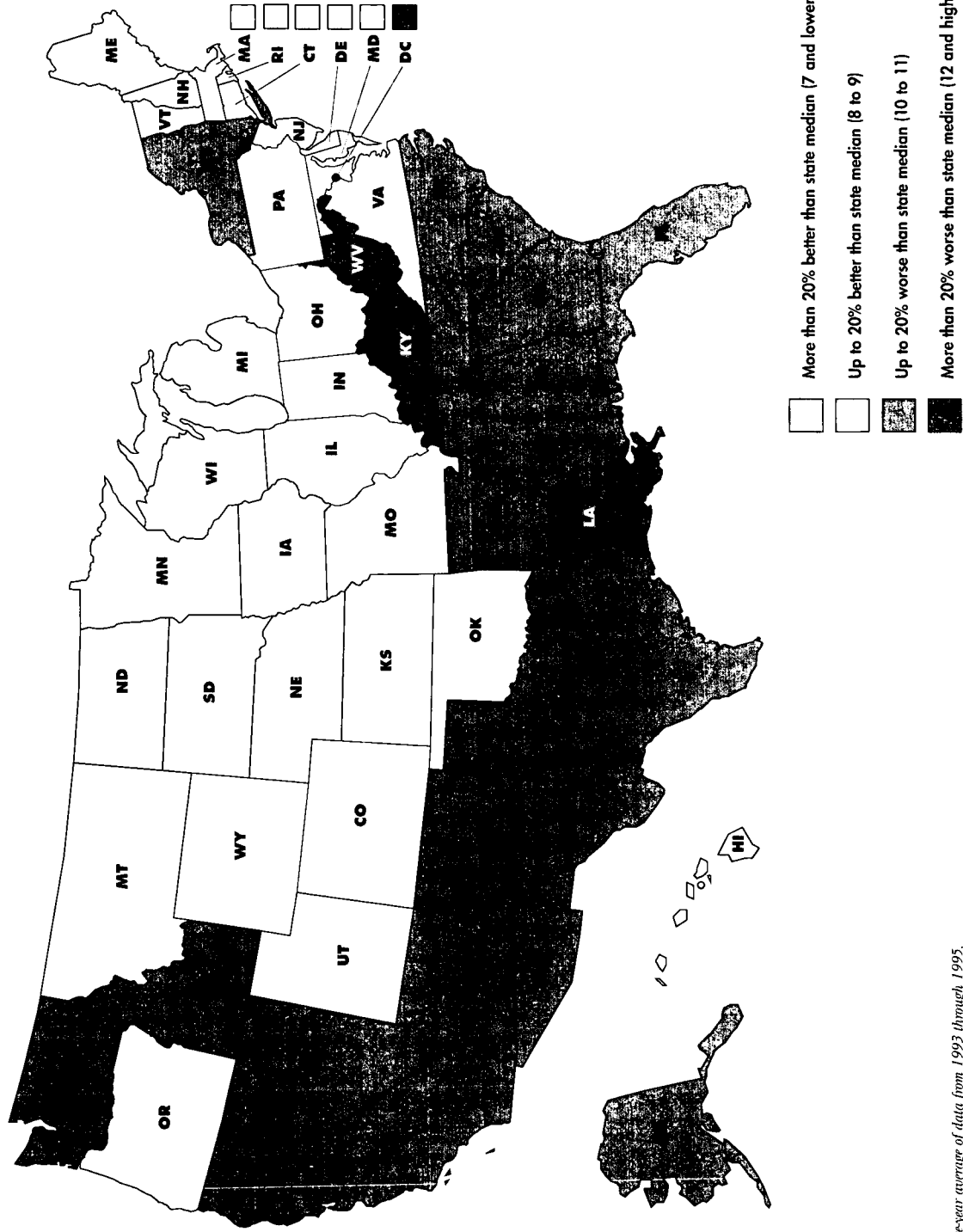
ional Indicator Maps: State Rates

**Percent of teens who are high school dropouts
(ages 16-19)**
1994*



*Three-year average of data from 1993 through 1995.

**Percent of teens not attending school and not working
(ages 16-19)**
1994*

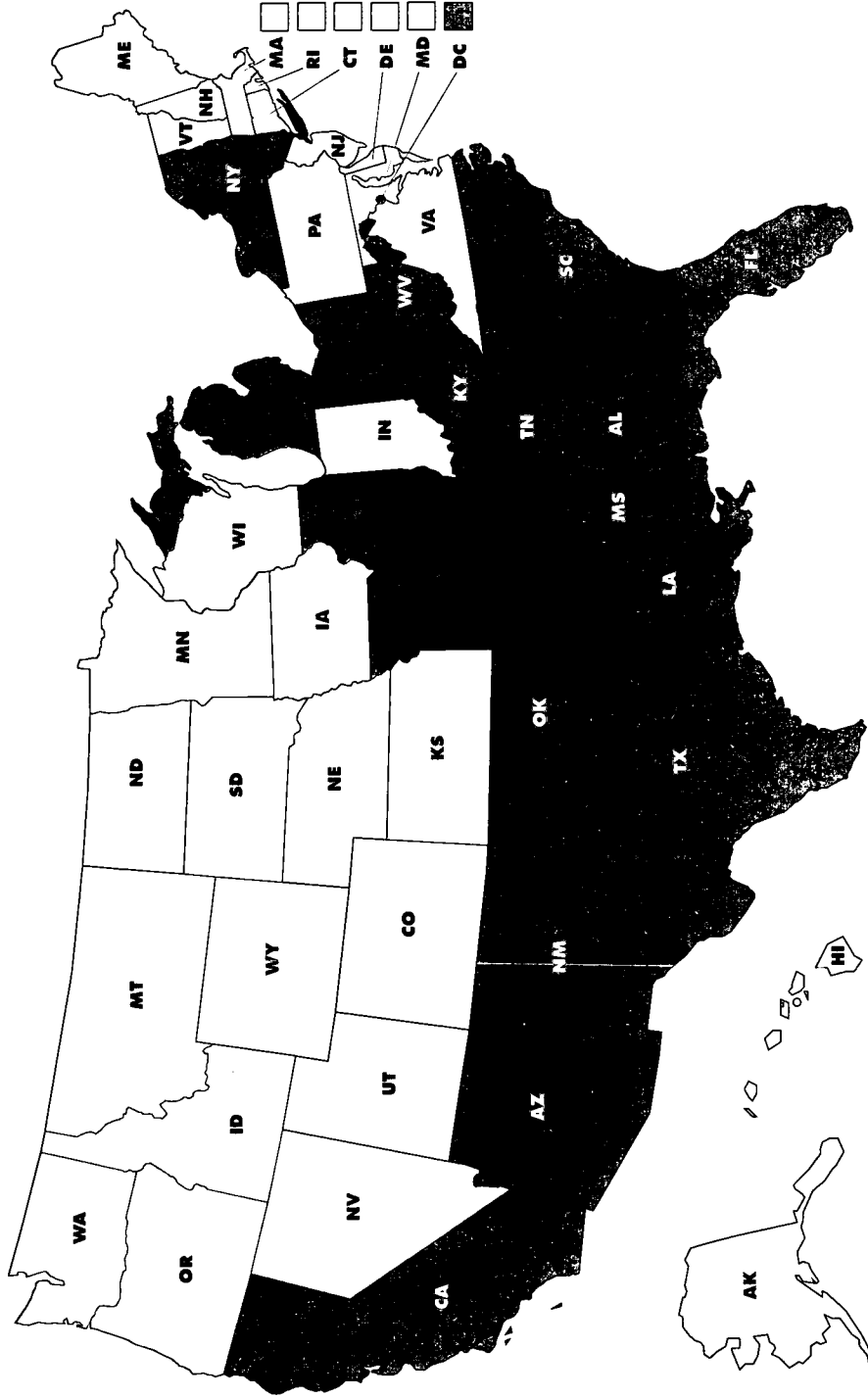


*Three-year average of data from 1993 through 1995.

National Indicator Maps: State Rates

Percent of children in poverty

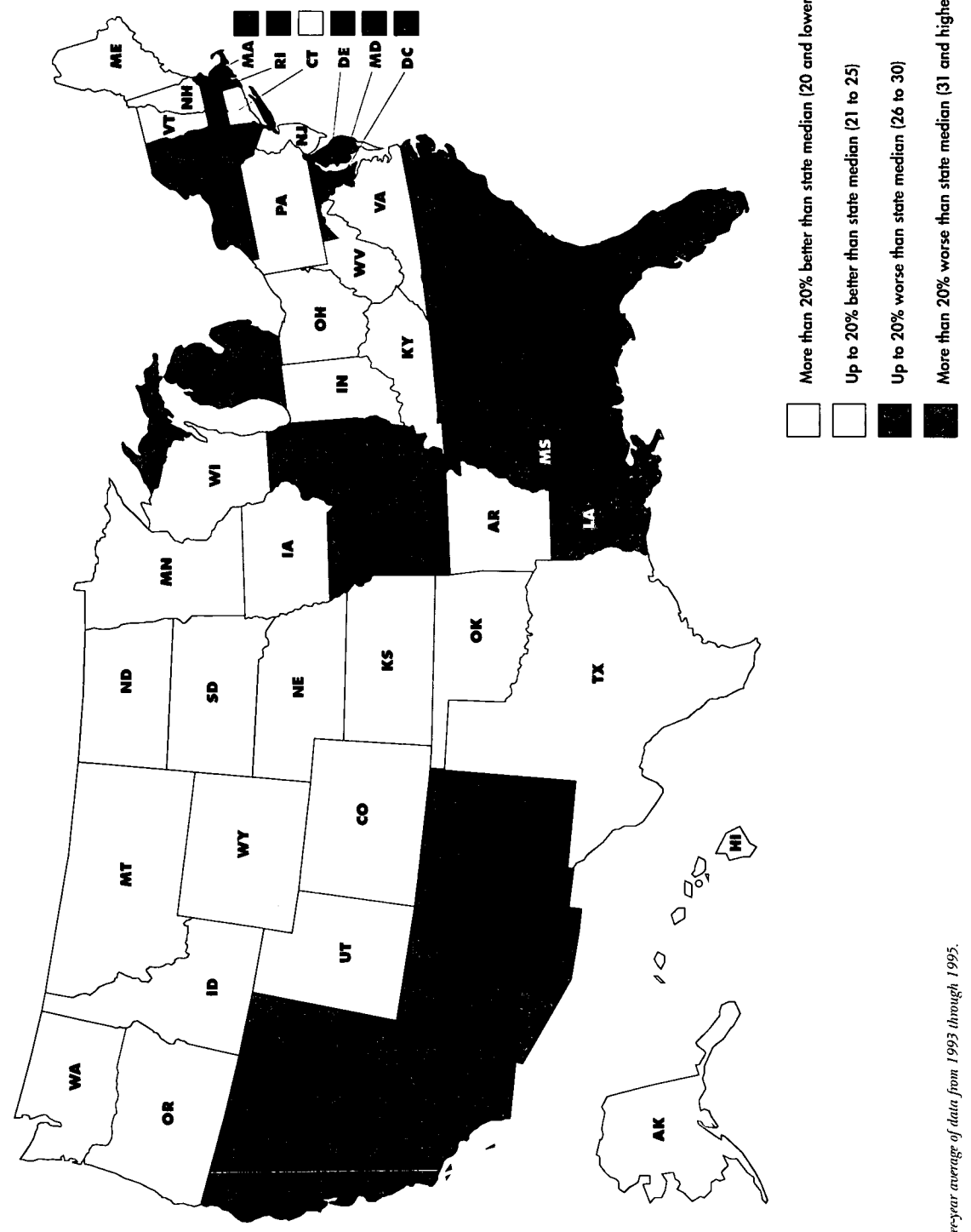
1994*



- 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)

* Five-year average of data from 1992 through 1996.

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent
1994*



*: Three-year average of data from 1993 through 1995.



state profiles

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,080,100	1,119,700	4%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	361,400	344,400	-5%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	348,400	371,400	7%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	181,800	202,200	11%
High school age 15-17 years old	188,600	201,700	7%

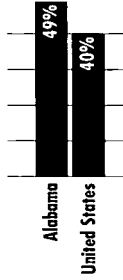
Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	709,200	735,700	4%
Black	348,400	358,600	3%
Hispanic	10,300	12,200	18%
Asian and Pacific Islander	7,800	9,900	27%
Native American	4,500	3,200	-29%

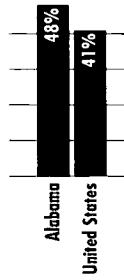
Background Information

Education Indicators

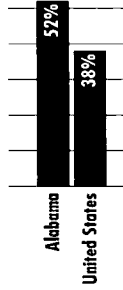
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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



Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



Health and Economic Characteristics

Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995

STATE	77%
NATIONAL	75%

Percent of children without health insurance in 1994

STATE	16%
NATIONAL	13%

Median income of families with children in 1994

STATE	\$31,400
NATIONAL	\$37,000

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994

STATE	36%
NATIONAL	33%

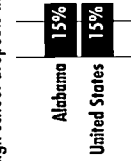
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994

STATE	11%
NATIONAL	9%

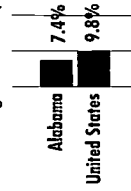
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994

STATE	88%
NATIONAL	86%

Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990





bama

AL

National Composite Rank [46]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1994		Trend Data		National Rank <small>National Rank is based on 1994 figures</small>
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1994	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1994	13		STATE: 8.0 NATIONAL: 6.8	9.0 7.3	[47]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1994		20	STATE: 12.6 NATIONAL: 10.6	10.1 8.0	[47]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1994		3	STATE: 37 NATIONAL: 34	36 29	[47]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1994	33		STATE: 73 NATIONAL: 63	97 69	[47]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1994	21		STATE: 42 NATIONAL: 31	51 38	[46]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1985-1994	147		STATE: 106 NATIONAL: 305	262 517	[9]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		27	STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 11	11 9	[35]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		29	STATE: 14 NATIONAL: 11	10 9	[31]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1994		23	STATE: 31 NATIONAL: 21	24 21	[39]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1994	23		STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 22	27 26	[38]

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

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164.

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	189,300	212,500	12%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	64,600	74,400	15%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	65,400	70,200	7%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	31,000	34,100	10%
High school age 15-17 years old	28,300	33,800	19%

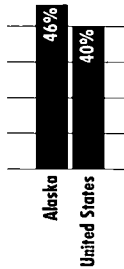
Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	125,100	127,600	2%
Black	8,400	9,300	11%
Hispanic	8,500	13,000	53%
Asian and Pacific Islander	8,800	24,400	177%
Native American	38,500	38,100	-1%

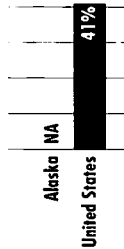
Background Information

Education Indicators

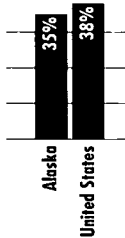
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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



Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996

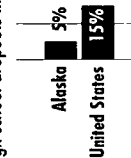


Health and Economic Characteristics

Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995

STATE	72%	NATIONAL	75%
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Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Median income of families with children in 1994

STATE	\$43,900	NATIONAL	\$37,000
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Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994

STATE	32%	NATIONAL	33%
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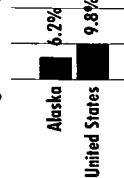
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994

STATE	2%	NATIONAL	9%
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Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994

STATE	76%	NATIONAL	86%
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Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990



NA=Not Available.

National Composite Rank [24]



Percent Change 1985 to 1994 **Trend Data** **National Rank**

National Rank is based on 1994 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1985-1994	1985-1994	1985	1994	1985	1994	
Percent low birth-weight babies	17		STATE: 4.9 NATIONAL: 6.8	5.5 7.3	[5]		
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		30	STATE: 10.8 NATIONAL: 10.6	7.6 8.0	[22]		
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)		50	STATE: 56 NATIONAL: 34	28 29	[27]		
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)		13	STATE: 105 NATIONAL: 63	91 69	[43]		
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	23		STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 31	32 38	[23]		
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	84		STATE: 209 NATIONAL: 305	384 517	[22]		
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)		30	STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 11	7 9	[12]		
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)		15	STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 11	11 9	[39]		
Percent of children in poverty		0	STATE: 12 NATIONAL: 21	12 21	[2]		
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent		14	STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 22	25 26	[26]		

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

	Number of Children 1995-2005		Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005	
	1995	2005	1995	2005
All children under age 18	1,193,300	1,374,700	White	689,600
				723,600
				5%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	427,200	443,500	Black	43,200
				50,100
				16%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	393,300	443,300	Hispanic	346,000
				473,600
				37%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	192,500	244,600	Asian and Pacific Islander	20,300
				28,500
				40%
High school age 15-17 years old	180,200	243,300	Native American	94,100
				99,000
				5%

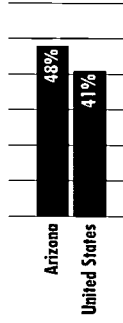
Background Information

Education Indicators

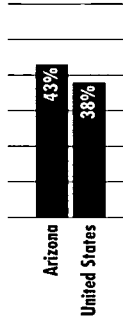
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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



Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



Health and Economic Characteristics

Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	STATE [7.4%]	NATIONAL [7.5%]	Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994	STATE [17%]	NATIONAL [13%]
Median income of families with children in 1994	STATE [\$32,400]	NATIONAL [\$37,000]	Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990	STATE [17.2%]	NATIONAL [33%]
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	STATE [11%]	NATIONAL [9%]	Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	STATE [84%]	NATIONAL [86%]

National Composite Rank [41]

Percent Change 1985 to 1994 **Trend Data** **National Rank**

National Rank is based on 1994 figures

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

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985-1994		Trend Data		National Rank
	1985-1994	1985-1994	1985	1994	
Percent low birth-weight babies	10		STATE: 6.2 NATIONAL: 6.8	STATE: 6.8 NATIONAL: 7.3	[20]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	20		STATE: 9.7 NATIONAL: 10.6	STATE: 7.8 NATIONAL: 8.0	[26]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	15		STATE: 40 NATIONAL: 34	STATE: 34 NATIONAL: 29	[44]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	6		STATE: 85 NATIONAL: 63	STATE: 80 NATIONAL: 69	[36]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	28		STATE: 39 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 50 NATIONAL: 38	[45]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	86		STATE: 280 NATIONAL: 305	STATE: 520 NATIONAL: 517	[38]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	24		STATE: 17 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 9	[47]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	0		STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 9	[39]
Percent of children in poverty	10		STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 21	STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 21	[37]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	18		STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 22	STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 26	[31]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164.

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

Demographic Change

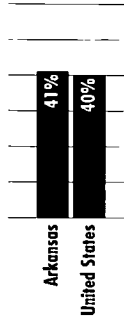
Number of Children 1995-2005		Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005	
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	649,500	651,500	0%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	208,900	201,700	-3%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	213,300	216,100	1%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	113,200	117,400	4%
High school age 15-17 years old	114,200	116,300	2%

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005		Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005	
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	491,900	494,100	0%
Black	138,700	134,300	-3%
Hispanic	10,300	13,200	28%
Asian and Pacific Islander	4,800	5,700	19%
Native American	3,800	4,200	11%

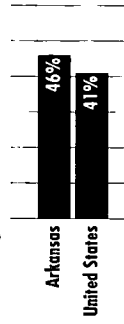
Background Information

Education Indicators

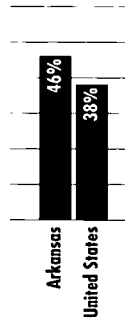
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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



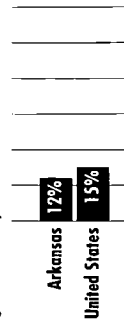
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



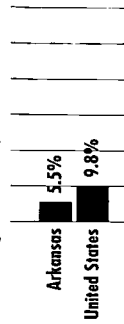
Health and Economic Characteristics

Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	STATE [71%]	NATIONAL [75%]
Median income of families with children in 1994	STATE [\$29,500]	NATIONAL [\$37,000]
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	STATE [10%]	NATIONAL [9%]
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	STATE [19%]	NATIONAL [13%]
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	STATE [36%]	NATIONAL [33%]
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	STATE [85%]	NATIONAL [86%]

Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990



National Composite Rank [40]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1994		Trend Data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1994	
Percent low birth-weight babies	2		STATE: 8.0 NATIONAL: 6.8	8.2 7.3	[40]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		21	STATE: 11.6 NATIONAL: 10.6	9.2 8.0	[42]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)		7	STATE: 43 NATIONAL: 34	40 29	[49]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	12		STATE: 81 NATIONAL: 63	91 69	[43]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	7		STATE: 46 NATIONAL: 31	49 38	[43]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	223		STATE: 95 NATIONAL: 305	307 517	[16]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)		38	STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 11	8 9	[18]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)		29	STATE: 14 NATIONAL: 11	10 9	[31]
Percent of children in poverty		24	STATE: 29 NATIONAL: 21	22 21	[36]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	14		STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 22	24 26	[15]

National Rank is based on 1994 figures

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

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164.

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005	1995		2005		% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[8,793,600	[3,661,700	[9,945,900	[3,292,400	-10%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	[3,362,200	[667,700	[3,319,900	[642,000	-4%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	[2,852,800	[3,425,100	[3,233,000	[4,599,600	13%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	[1,337,600	[988,500	[1,732,200	[1,372,000	30%
High school age 15-17 years old	[1,241,000	[50,600	[1,660,700	[39,900	34%

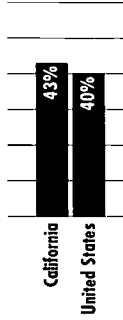
Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

White	[3,661,700	[3,292,400	-10%
Black	[667,700	[642,000	-4%
Hispanic	[3,425,100	[4,599,600	34%
Asian and Pacific Islander	[988,500	[1,372,000	39%
Native American	[50,600	[39,900	-21%

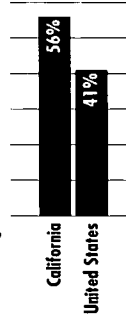
Background Information

Education Indicators

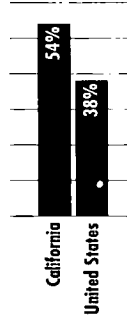
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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



Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



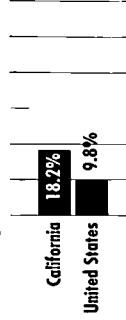
Health and Economic Characteristics

Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	STATE [72%	NATIONAL [75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	STATE [\$37,100	NATIONAL [\$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	STATE [8%	NATIONAL [9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	STATE [18%	NATIONAL [13%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	STATE [26%	NATIONAL [33%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	STATE [84%	NATIONAL [86%

Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990



National Composite Rank [32]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1994		Trend Data		National Rank <small>National Rank is based on 1994 figures</small>
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1994	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1994	3		STATE: 6.0 NATIONAL: 6.8	6.2	[14]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1994		26	STATE: 9.5 NATIONAL: 10.6	7.0 8.0	[13]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1994		21	STATE: 33 NATIONAL: 34	26 29	[16]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1994	4		STATE: 69 NATIONAL: 63	72 69	[26]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1994	48		STATE: 31 NATIONAL: 31	46 38	[40]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1985-1994	62		STATE: 402 NATIONAL: 305	651 517	[45]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		9	STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 11	10 9	[31]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		17	STATE: 12 NATIONAL: 11	10 9	[31]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1994		19	STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 21	25 21	[41]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1994		13	STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 22	26 26	[31]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164. Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

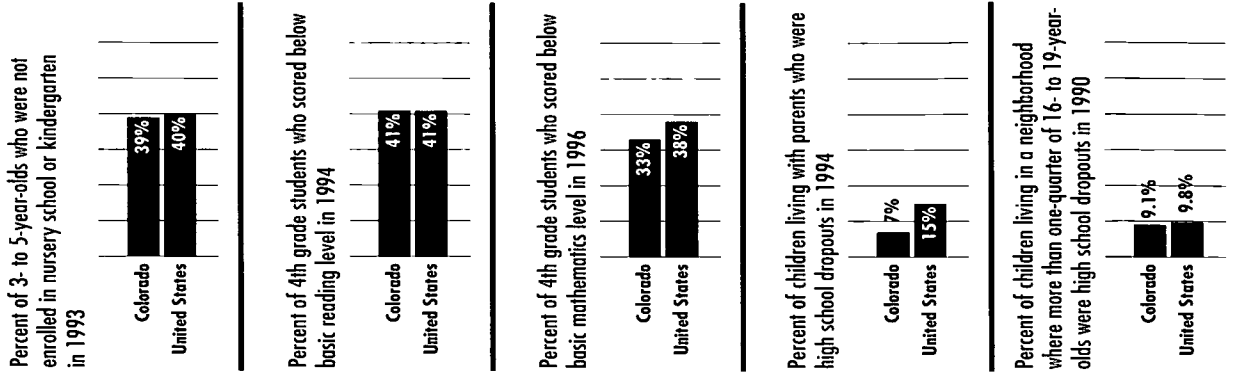
Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005		Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005	
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[981,200]	[1,077,600]	[10%]
Preschool age 0-5 years old	[325,000]	[347,200]	[7%]
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	[331,800]	[351,600]	[6%]
Middle school age 12-14 years old	[166,600]	[186,700]	[12%]
High school age 15-17 years old	[157,700]	[192,100]	[22%]

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005		1995		2005		% CHANGE	
White	[724,300]	[752,400]	[4%]				
Black	[47,000]	[59,300]	[26%]				
Hispanic	[179,600]	[221,600]	[23%]				
Asian and Pacific Islander	[22,400]	[34,000]	[52%]				
Native American	[7,900]	[10,300]	[30%]				

Background Information

Education Indicators



Health and Economic Characteristics

Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	STATE [74%]	NATIONAL [75%]
Median income of families with children in 1994	STATE [\$41,900]	NATIONAL [\$37,000]
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	STATE [6%]	NATIONAL [9%]
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	STATE [10%]	NATIONAL [13%]
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	STATE [40%]	NATIONAL [33%]
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	STATE [86%]	NATIONAL [86%]

National Composite Rank [28]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1994		Trend Data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1994	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1994	10		STATE: 7.7 NATIONAL: 6.8	8.5 7.3	[41]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1994		26	STATE: 9.4 NATIONAL: 10.6	7.0 8.0	[13]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1994		25	STATE: 32 NATIONAL: 34	24 29	[8]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1994	12		STATE: 66 NATIONAL: 63	74 69	[28]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1994	26		STATE: 27 NATIONAL: 31	34 38	[29]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1985-1994		50	STATE: 305 NATIONAL: 305	459 517	[35]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1994	38		STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 11	11 9	[35]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		10	STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 11	9 9	[23]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1994		13	STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 21	13 21	[4]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1994	4		STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 22	24 26	[15]

National Rank is based on 1994 figures

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164.
 Patterned bars indicate national change.
 Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005		Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005	
1995	2005	1995	2005
All children under age 18	797,700	White	596,800
	776,500		539,300
Preschool age 0-5 years old	276,800	Black	88,900
	245,600		96,500
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	273,700	Hispanic	92,000
	257,700		113,900
Middle school age 12-14 years old	126,800	Asian and Pacific Islander	18,600
	134,800		25,500
High school age 15-17 years old	120,400	Native American	1,400
	138,400		1,300

% CHANGE

-10%

9%

24%

37%

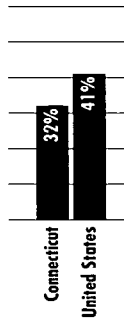
-7%

Education Indicators

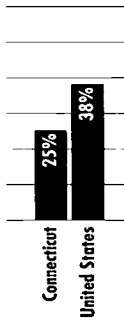
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



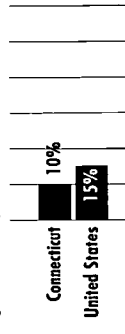
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994



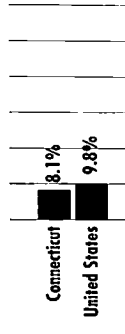
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990



Background Information

Health and Economic Characteristics

STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	86%	Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	13%
	75%		8%
Median income of families with children in 1994	\$48,700	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	33%
	\$37,000		32%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	6%	Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	86%
	9%		85%

National Composite Rank [12]

Percent Change 1985 to 1994

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

Indicators* **Trend Data** **National Rank**

National Rank is based on 1994 figures

Indicators*	1985-1994	1985	1994	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	5	STATE: 6.6 NATIONAL: 6.8	STATE: 6.9 NATIONAL: 7.3	[22]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	21	STATE: 10.0 NATIONAL: 10.6	STATE: 7.9 NATIONAL: 8.0	[29]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	4	STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 34	STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 29	[8]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	20	STATE: 49 NATIONAL: 63	STATE: 59 NATIONAL: 69	[17]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	53	STATE: 19 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 29 NATIONAL: 38	[17]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	55	STATE: 372 NATIONAL: 305	STATE: 577 NATIONAL: 517	[43]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	67	STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 3 NATIONAL: 9	[1]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	33	STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 4 NATIONAL: 9	[1]
Percent of children in poverty	50	STATE: 12 NATIONAL: 21	STATE: 18 NATIONAL: 21	[25]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	14	STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 22	STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 26	[15]

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

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164.

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	178,800	191,200	7%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	62,300	59,800	-4%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	59,700	61,900	4%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	28,900	33,900	17%
High school age 15-17 years old	27,800	35,600	28%

Background Information

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

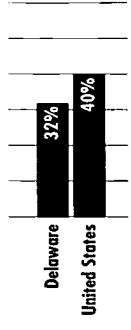
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	126,500	130,200	3%
Black	41,100	46,200	12%
Hispanic	7,400	10,000	35%
Asian and Pacific Islander	3,400	4,400	29%
Native American	500	400	-20%

Health and Economic Characteristics

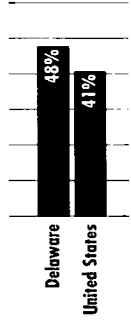
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	79%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	\$39,300	\$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	6%	9%

Education Indicators

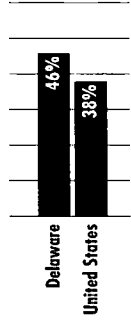
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



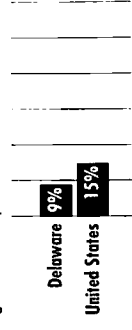
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994



Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990





aware

DE

National Composite Rank [20]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1994		Trend Data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1994	National Rank is based on 1994 figures
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1994	1		STATE: 7.3 NATIONAL: 6.8	7.4 7.3	[27]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1994		54	STATE: 14.8 NATIONAL: 10.6	6.8 8.0	[11]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1994		58	STATE: 43 NATIONAL: 34	18 29	[2]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1994	4		STATE: 50 NATIONAL: 63	52 69	[11]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1994	36		STATE: 33 NATIONAL: 31	45 38	[39]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1985-1994	105		STATE: 272 NATIONAL: 305	558 517	[41]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		30	STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 11	7 9	[12]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		13	STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 11	7 9	[10]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1994		24	STATE: 17 NATIONAL: 21	13 21	[4]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1994	22		STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 22	28 26	[41]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164.
 Patterned bars indicate national change.
 Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	114,700	129,500	13%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	47,900	43,700	-9%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	36,100	35,000	-3%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	15,500	22,400	45%
High school age 15-17 years old	15,200	28,400	87%

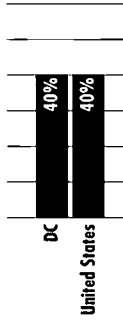
Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	17,700	27,100	53%
Black	82,500	85,100	3%
Hispanic	12,000	13,800	15%
Asian and Pacific Islander	2,300	3,400	48%
Native American	100	200	100%

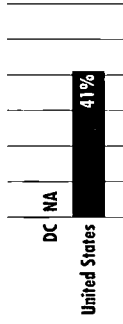
Background Information

Education Indicators

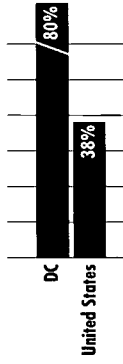
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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

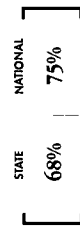


Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996

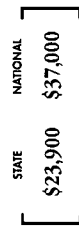


Health and Economic Characteristics

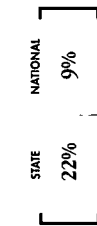
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995



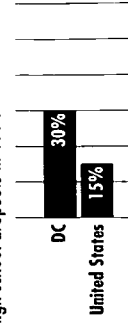
Median income of families with children in 1994



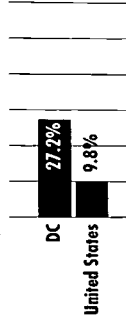
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994



Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990





National Composite Rank [51]

Percent Change 1985 to 1994 **Trend Data** **National Rank**

National Rank is based on 1994 figures

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

Indicators*

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985-1994		Trend Data		National Rank
	1985-1994	1985-1994	1985	1994	
Percent low birth-weight babies	7	13	STATE: 13.3 NATIONAL: 6.8	STATE: 14.2 NATIONAL: 7.3	[51]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	91	669	STATE: 20.8 NATIONAL: 10.6	STATE: 18.2 NATIONAL: 8.0	[51]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	91	669	STATE: 32 NATIONAL: 34	STATE: 61 NATIONAL: 29	[51]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	66	64	STATE: 45 NATIONAL: 63	STATE: 346 NATIONAL: 69	[51]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	66	64	STATE: 53 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 88 NATIONAL: 38	[51]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	64	64	STATE: 1,008 NATIONAL: 305	STATE: 1,650 NATIONAL: 517	[51]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	21	7	STATE: 14 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 9	[35]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	7	7	STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 14 NATIONAL: 9	[49]
Percent of children in poverty	12	12	STATE: 33 NATIONAL: 21	STATE: 37 NATIONAL: 21	[51]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	12	12	STATE: 52 NATIONAL: 22	STATE: 58 NATIONAL: 26	[51]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164.
 Patterned bars indicate national change.
 Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[3,371,300	3,563,000	6%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	[1,171,900	1,107,400	-6%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	[1,136,700	1,160,700	2%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	[548,300	644,300	18%
High school age 15-17 years old	[514,500	650,600	26%

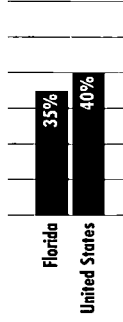
Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	[2,078,700	1,997,400	-4%
Black	[705,600	757,300	7%
Hispanic	[522,400	733,600	40%
Asian and Pacific Islander	[55,300	66,400	20%
Native American	[9,200	8,300	-10%

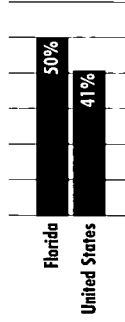
Background Information

Education Indicators

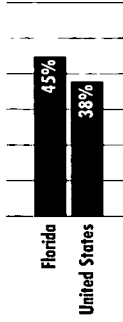
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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

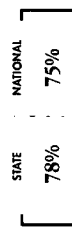


Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996

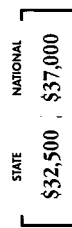


Health and Economic Characteristics

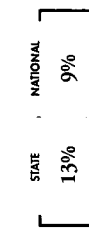
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995



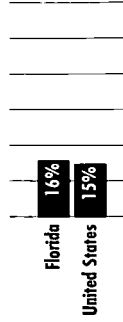
Median income of families with children in 1994



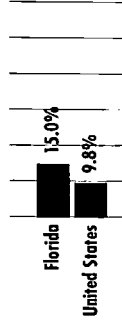
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994



Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990



National Composite Rank [47]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1994		Trend Data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1994	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1994	3		STATE: 7.5 NATIONAL: 6.8	STATE: 7.7 NATIONAL: 7.3	[36]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1994		28	STATE: 11.3 NATIONAL: 10.6	STATE: 8.1 NATIONAL: 8.0	[31]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1994		21	STATE: 42 NATIONAL: 34	STATE: 33 NATIONAL: 29	[42]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1994	4		STATE: 70 NATIONAL: 63	STATE: 67 NATIONAL: 69	[24]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1994	14		STATE: 37 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 42 NATIONAL: 38	[36]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1985-1994	68		STATE: 480 NATIONAL: 305	STATE: 805 NATIONAL: 517	[48]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		13	STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 9	[47]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1994	0		STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 9	[39]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1994		19	STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 21	STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 21	[41]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1994		20	STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 22	STATE: 30 NATIONAL: 26	[47]

National Rank is based on 1994 figures

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164. Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

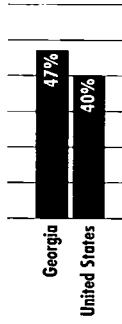
Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005		Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005	
1995	2005	1995	2005
All children under age 18	1,923,600	White	1,182,200
	2,154,800		1,255,600
	12%		6%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	664,200	Black	658,500
	672,000		779,600
	1%		18%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	631,900	Hispanic	47,700
	713,000		70,900
	13%		49%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	315,100	Asian and Pacific Islander	31,900
	383,100		45,400
	22%		42%
High school age 15-17 years old	312,300	Native American	3,200
	386,600		3,200
	24%		0%

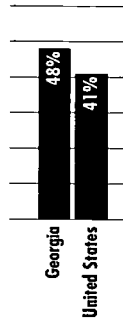
Background Information

Education Indicators

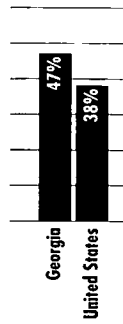
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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



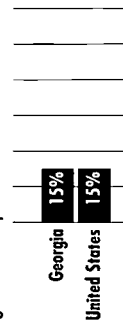
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



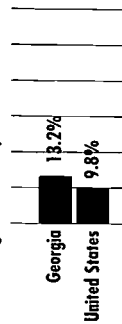
Health and Economic Characteristics

Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	STATE [75%]	NATIONAL [75%]
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	STATE [15%]	NATIONAL [13%]
Median income of families with children in 1994	STATE [\$35,400]	NATIONAL [\$37,000]
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	STATE [11%]	NATIONAL [9%]
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	STATE [41%]	NATIONAL [33%]
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	STATE [84%]	NATIONAL [86%]

Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990



National Composite Rank [45]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1994		Trend Data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1994	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1994	6		STATE: 8.1 NATIONAL: 6.8	8.6 7.3	[43]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1994		20	STATE: 12.7 NATIONAL: 10.6	10.2 8.0	[48]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1994		14	STATE: 37 NATIONAL: 34	32 29	[36]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1994	3		STATE: 72 NATIONAL: 63	74 69	[28]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1994	11		STATE: 44 NATIONAL: 31	49 38	[43]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1985-1994	209		STATE: 145 NATIONAL: 305	448 517	[34]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		14	STATE: 14 NATIONAL: 11	12 9	[44]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		23	STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 11	10 9	[31]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1994		16	STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 21	21 21	[32]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1994	16		STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 22	29 26	[44]

National Rank is based on 1994 figures

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164. ■ Solid bars indicate state change. ▨ Patterned bars indicate national change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005		Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005	
1995	2005	1995	2005
All children under age 18	309,300	White	74,800
	353,900		67,700
Preschool age 0-5 years old	114,600	Black	7,100
	122,700		6,000
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	99,400	Hispanic	42,200
	117,700		45,500
Middle school age 12-14 years old	48,900	Asian and Pacific Islander	183,800
	58,900		233,400
High school age 15-17 years old	46,400	Native American	1,400
	54,600		1,300

% CHANGE

% CHANGE

% CHANGE

% CHANGE

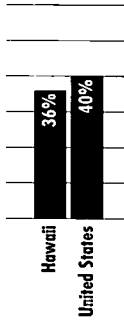
% CHANGE

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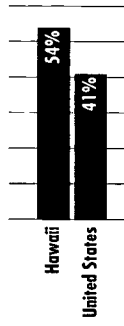
Background Information

Education Indicators

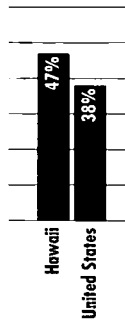
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



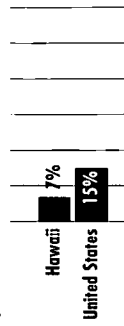
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994



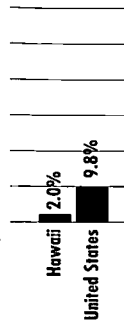
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990



Health and Economic Characteristics

Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	STATE [82%] NATIONAL [75%]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	STATE [7%] NATIONAL [13%]
Median income of families with children in 1994	STATE [\$44,100] NATIONAL [\$37,000]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	STATE [33%] NATIONAL [33%]
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	STATE [2%] NATIONAL [9%]	Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	STATE [81%] NATIONAL [86%]

Hawaii

National Composite Rank [10]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1994		Trend Data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1994	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1994	11		STATE: 6.5 NATIONAL: 6.8	7.2 7.3	[25]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1994		24	STATE: 8.8 NATIONAL: 10.6	6.7 8.0	[8]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1994		12	STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 34	23 29	[6]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1994		13	STATE: 46 NATIONAL: 63	40 69	[3]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1994	39		STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 31	32 38	[23]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1985-1994	39		STATE: 189 NATIONAL: 305	263 517	[12]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		0	STATE: 5 NATIONAL: 11	5 9	[4]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		18	STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 11	9 9	[23]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1994		18	STATE: 17 NATIONAL: 21	14 21	[11]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1994		5	STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 22	22 26	[7]

National Rank is based on 1994 figures

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

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164.

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	347,900	399,600	15%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	108,000	128,400	19%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	113,300	132,100	17%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	63,100	71,200	13%
High school age 15-17 years old	63,500	67,900	7%

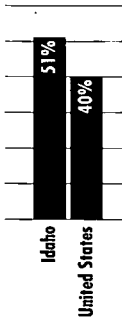
Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	308,700	337,900	9%
Black	1,300	2,100	62%
Hispanic	29,400	47,000	60%
Asian and Pacific Islander	3,600	5,500	53%
Native American	4,900	7,100	45%

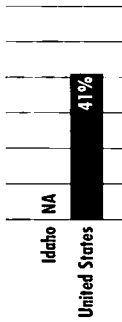
Background Information

Education Indicators

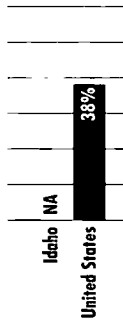
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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



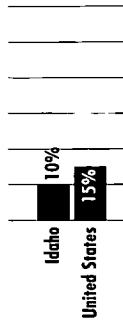
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



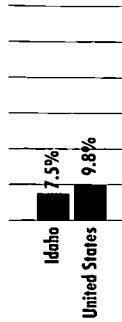
Health and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	68%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	\$35,400	\$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	5%	9%

Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990



NA=Not Available.



National Composite Rank [23]

Percent Change 1985 to 1994

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1985-1994	1985-1994	1985	1994	1985	1994	
Percent low birth-weight babies	0	0	STATE 5.5 NATIONAL 6.8	STATE 5.5 NATIONAL 7.3	[5]		
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	34	0	STATE 10.4 NATIONAL 10.6	STATE 6.9 NATIONAL 8.0	[12]		
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	9	0	STATE 35 NATIONAL 34	STATE 32 NATIONAL 29	[36]		
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	5	0	STATE 76 NATIONAL 63	STATE 72 NATIONAL 69	[26]		
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	13	0	STATE 24 NATIONAL 31	STATE 27 NATIONAL 38	[15]		
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	35	0	STATE 214 NATIONAL 305	STATE 288 NATIONAL 517	[14]		
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	0	0	STATE 11 NATIONAL 11	STATE 11 NATIONAL 9	[35]		
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	0	0	STATE 10 NATIONAL 11	STATE 10 NATIONAL 9	[31]		
Percent of children in poverty	14	0	STATE 21 NATIONAL 21	STATE 18 NATIONAL 21	[25]		
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	6	0	STATE 16 NATIONAL 22	STATE 17 NATIONAL 26	[2]		

National Rank is based on 1994 figures

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

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164.

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[3,125,900	3,151,800	1%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	[1,103,700	1,029,600	-7%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	[1,016,500	1,050,700	3%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	[509,200	543,800	7%
High school age 15-17 years old	[496,500	527,700	6%

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	[2,035,800	1,897,700	-7%
Black	[589,500	617,100	5%
Hispanic	[400,500	506,600	26%
Asian and Pacific Islander	[95,500	126,200	32%
Native American	[4,500	4,200	-7%

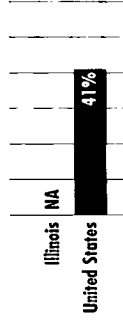
Background Information

Education Indicators

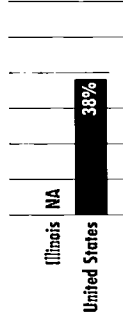
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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



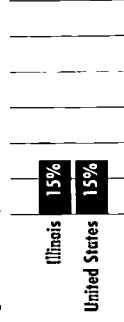
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



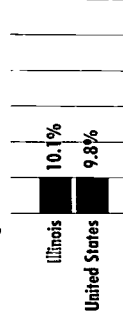
Health and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	[75%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	[\$40,100	\$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	[11%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	[10%	13%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	[28%	33%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	[88%	86%

Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990



Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1994		Trend Data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1994	National Rank is based on 1994 figures
Percent low birth-weight babies	10		STATE: 7.2 NATIONAL: 6.8	7.9 7.3	[39]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		21	STATE: 11.7 NATIONAL: 10.6	9.3 8.0	[43]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)		0	STATE: 32 NATIONAL: 34	32 29	[36]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	65		STATE: 52 NATIONAL: 63	86 69	[42]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	28		STATE: 32 NATIONAL: 31	41 38	[34]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	99		STATE: 195 NATIONAL: 305	389 517	[23]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	11		STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 11	10 9	[31]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)		18	STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 11	9 9	[23]
Percent of children in poverty		5	STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 21	21 21	[32]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	13		STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 22	26 26	[31]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,487,400	1,524,300	2%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	491,300	477,600	-3%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	485,300	505,000	4%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	253,600	270,600	7%
High school age 15-17 years old	257,100	271,000	5%

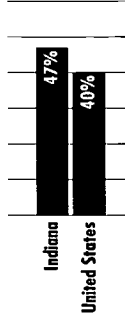
Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	1,281,400	1,290,500	1%
Black	149,300	161,900	8%
Hispanic	40,900	49,500	21%
Asian and Pacific Islander	12,600	19,400	54%
Native American	3,100	3,000	-3%

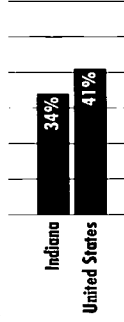
Background Information

Education Indicators

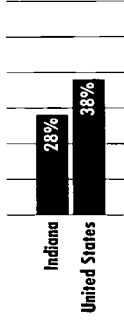
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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

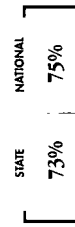


Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996

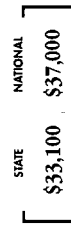


Health and Economic Characteristics

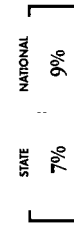
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995



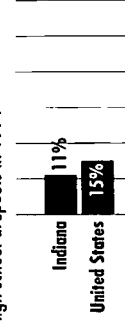
Median income of families with children in 1994



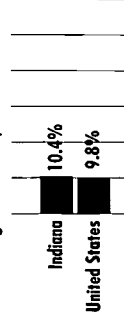
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994



Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990



National Composite Rank [26]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1994		Trend Data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1994	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1994	6		STATE: 6.4 NATIONAL: 6.8	6.8	[20]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1994		19	STATE: 10.9 NATIONAL: 10.6	8.8	[39]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1994		9	STATE: 33 NATIONAL: 34	30	[32]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1994	3		STATE: 63 NATIONAL: 63	65	[21]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1994	13		STATE: 31 NATIONAL: 31	35	[31]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1985-1994	125		STATE: 219 NATIONAL: 305	493	[36]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		27	STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 11	8	[18]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		33	STATE: 12 NATIONAL: 11	8	[18]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1994		11	STATE: 19 NATIONAL: 21	17	[22]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1994	9		STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 22	24	[15]

National Rank is based on 1994 figures

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

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164.

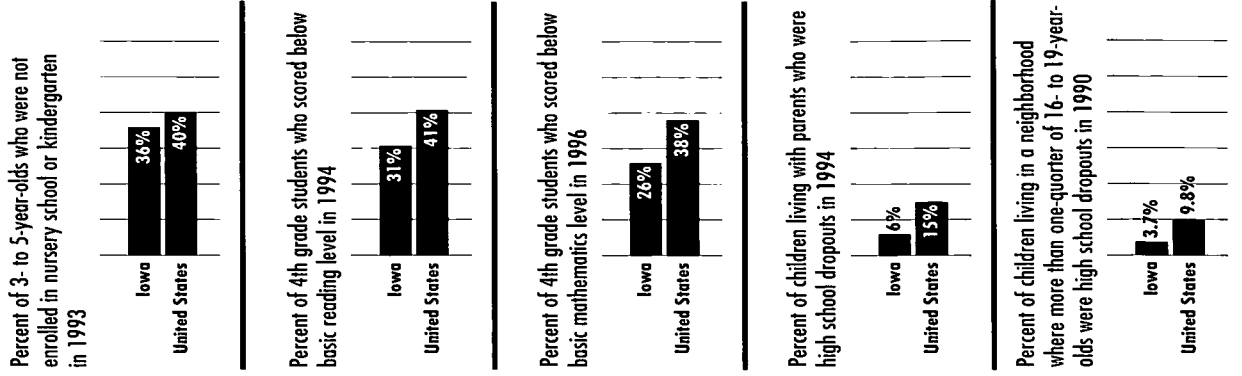
Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005		Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005	
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[724,500]	[690,800]	-5%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	[223,100]	[219,100]	-2%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	[240,000]	[226,500]	-6%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	[130,300]	[120,700]	-7%
High school age 15-17 years old	[131,100]	[124,500]	-5%

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005		1995		2005		% CHANGE	
White	[674,400]	[629,300]					-7%
Black	[19,400]	[22,300]					15%
Hispanic	[17,200]	[20,400]					19%
Asian and Pacific Islander	[10,900]	[15,600]					43%
Native American	[2,600]	[3,100]					19%

Background Information

Education Indicators



Health and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	[82%]	[75%]
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	[9%]	[13%]
Median income of families with children in 1994	[\$38,200]	[\$37,000]
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	[5%]	[9%]
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	[53%]	[33%]
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	[71%]	[86%]



National Composite Rank [5]

Percent Change 1985 to 1994

W O R S E B E T T E R

Trend Data

National Rank is based on 1994 figures

Indicators*

Indicators*	1985		1994		National Rank
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	16	16	5.1	5.9	[9]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	21	21	9.5	7.5	[20]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	11	11	28	25	[12]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	6	6	65	61	[18]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	21	21	19	23	[7]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	138	138	110	262	[9]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	33	33	6	4	[2]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	38	38	8	5	[2]
Percent of children in poverty	35	35	20	13	[4]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	11	11	19	21	[6]

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

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164.

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005		Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005	
1995	2005	1995	2005
All children under age 18	692,800	White	578,700
	699,900		558,900
	1%		-3%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	221,300	Black	52,000
	224,800		59,800
	2%		15%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	233,900	Hispanic	43,100
	229,900		57,000
	-2%		32%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	121,800	Asian and Pacific Islander	12,400
	120,700		16,700
	-1%		35%
High school age 15-17 years old	115,800	Native American	6,500
	124,500		7,500
	8%		15%

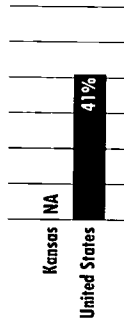
Background Information

Education Indicators

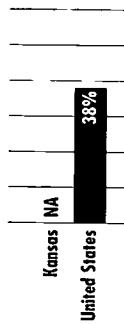
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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



Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990



Health and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	78%	75%	11%	13%
Median income of families with children in 1994	\$36,700	\$37,000	4.2%	3.3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	6%	9%	8.5%	8.6%

National Composite Rank [15]



Percent Change 1985 to 1994

Trend Data

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1994 figures

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*	1985-1994		1985		1994		National Rank
	Percent Change	Value	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	7		6.1	6.8	6.5	7.3	18
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	17		9.3	10.6	7.7	8.0	23
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	28		39	34	28	29	27
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	19		67	63	80	69	36
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	7		28	31	30	38	19
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	48		213	305	315	517	17
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	13		8	11	7	9	12
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	25		8	11	6	9	6
Percent of children in poverty	7		15	21	16	21	17
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	44		16	22	23	26	12

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164. Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[972,700]	[951,300]	-2%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	[314,500]	[293,800]	-7%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	[314,100]	[315,200]	0%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	[168,700]	[171,400]	2%
High school age 15-17 years old	[175,500]	[171,000]	-3%

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	[872,300]	[844,600]	-3%
Black	[83,900]	[86,100]	3%
Hispanic	[8,700]	[10,700]	23%
Asian and Pacific Islander	[6,600]	[8,400]	27%
Native American	[1,300]	[1,500]	15%

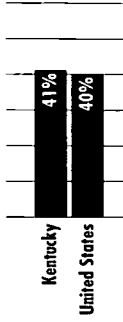
Health and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	[8.4%]	[7.5%]
Median income of families with children in 1994	[\$30,100]	[\$37,000]
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	[1.4%]	[9%]

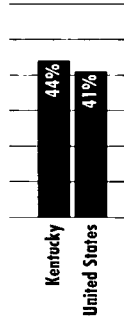
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	[13%]	[13%]
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	[39%]	[33%]
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	[90%]	[86%]

Education Indicators

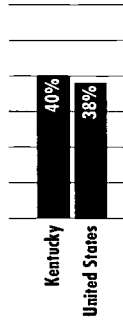
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



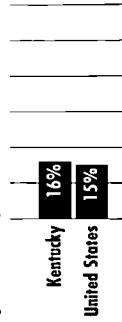
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994



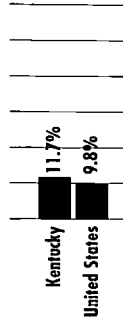
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990



National Composite Rank [38]

Percent Change 1985 to 1994 **Trend Data** **National Rank**

National Rank is based on 1994 figures

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

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985-1994		Trend Data		National Rank
	1985-1994	1985-1994	1985	1994	
Percent low birth-weight babies	10		STATE: 7.0 NATIONAL: 6.8	STATE: 7.7 NATIONAL: 7.3	[36]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		30	STATE: 11.2 NATIONAL: 10.6	STATE: 7.8 NATIONAL: 8.0	[26]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)		7	STATE: 29 NATIONAL: 34	STATE: 27 NATIONAL: 29	[20]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)		1	STATE: 67 NATIONAL: 63	STATE: 66 NATIONAL: 69	[22]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)		0	STATE: 40 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 40 NATIONAL: 38	[33]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	317		STATE: 123 NATIONAL: 305	STATE: 513 NATIONAL: 517	[37]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)		8	STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 12 NATIONAL: 9	[44]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)		20	STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 12 NATIONAL: 9	[48]
Percent of children in poverty		8	STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 21	STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 21	[45]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent		26	STATE: 19 NATIONAL: 22	STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 26	[15]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164.

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

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005		Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005	
1995	2005	1995	2005
All children under age 18	1,239,200	White	705,900
	1,204,200		647,100
Prestchool age 0-5 years old	404,100	Black	483,300
	384,200		497,000
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	406,000	Hispanic	28,500
	392,700		34,500
Middle school age 12-14 years old	215,600	Asian and Pacific Islander	15,900
	212,400		20,800
High school age 15-17 years old	213,600	Native American	5,600
	214,900		4,800

% CHANGE

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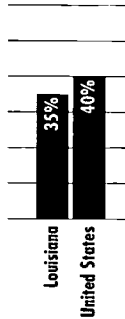
% CHANGE

% CHANGE

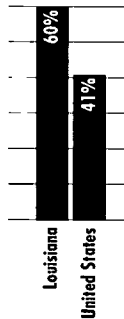
Background Information

Education Indicators

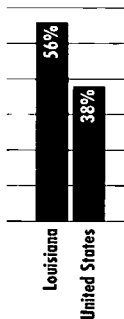
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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



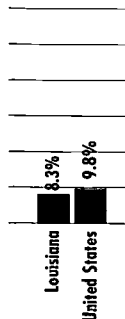
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990



Health and Economic Characteristics

Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	STATE [72%] NATIONAL [75%]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	STATE [19%] NATIONAL [13%]
Median income of families with children in 1994	STATE [\$28,700] NATIONAL [\$37,000]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	STATE [31%] NATIONAL [33%]
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	STATE [18%] NATIONAL [9%]	Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	STATE [91%] NATIONAL [86%]

National Composite Rank [50]

Trend Data **National Rank**

National Rank is based on 1994 figures

Percent Change 1985 to 1994

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

Indicators*

Indicators*	1985-1994	1985	1994	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	10	STATE: 8.7 NATIONAL: 6.8	STATE: 9.6 NATIONAL: 7.3	[49]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	11	STATE: 11.9 NATIONAL: 10.6	STATE: 10.6 NATIONAL: 8.0	[49]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	19	STATE: 43 NATIONAL: 34	STATE: 35 NATIONAL: 29	[46]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	21	STATE: 75 NATIONAL: 63	STATE: 91 NATIONAL: 69	[43]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	6	STATE: 48 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 51 NATIONAL: 38	[46]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	108	STATE: 272 NATIONAL: 305	STATE: 565 NATIONAL: 517	[42]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	13	STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 9	[47]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	18	STATE: 17 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 14 NATIONAL: 9	[49]
Percent of children in poverty	21	STATE: 28 NATIONAL: 21	STATE: 34 NATIONAL: 21	[50]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	43	STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 22	STATE: 33 NATIONAL: 26	[50]

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

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164.

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[304,900]	283,800	-7%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	[91,800]	89,900	-2%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	[106,100]	94,500	-11%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	[54,100]	48,600	-10%
High school age 15-17 years old	[52,900]	50,800	-4%

Background Information

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

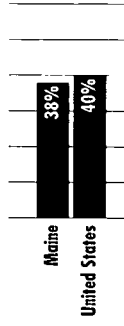
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	[296,300]	274,000	-8%
Black	[1,400]	1,200	-14%
Hispanic	[2,600]	3,600	38%
Asian and Pacific Islander	[2,700]	3,400	26%
Native American	[1,900]	1,600	-16%

Health and Economic Characteristics

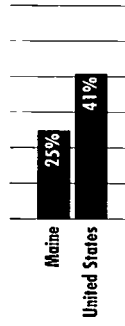
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds, who were immunized in 1995	[84%]	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	[\$34,200]	\$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	[6%]	9%

Education Indicators

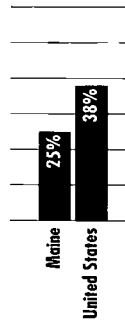
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



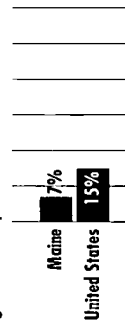
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994



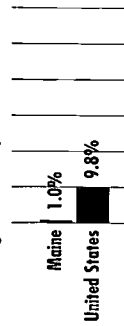
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990



National Composite Rank [2]

Percent Change 1985 to 1994

Trend Data

Percent Change 1985 to 1994

W O R S E

B E T T E R

National Rank is based on 1994 figures

Indicators*

Indicators*	1985-1994	1985	1994	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	12	5.1 NATIONAL 6.8	5.7 7.3	[7]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	32	9.1 NATIONAL 10.6	6.2 8.0	[3]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	31	29 NATIONAL 34	20 29	[3]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	6	51 NATIONAL 63	54 69	[12]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	18	22 NATIONAL 31	18 38	[4]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	56	81 NATIONAL 305	126 517	[6]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	60	10 NATIONAL 11	4 9	[2]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	50	10 NATIONAL 11	5 9	[2]
Percent of children in poverty	13	15 NATIONAL 21	17 21	[22]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	39	18 NATIONAL 22	25 26	[26]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164. ■ Solid bars indicate state change. ▨ Patterned bars indicate national change.



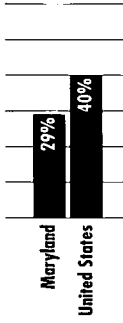
Demographic Change

	Number of Children 1995-2005			Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005		
	1995	2005	% CHANGE	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[1,272,000]	[1,333,300]	5%	[White]	[777,300]	[742,500] -4%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	[446,300]	[425,400]	-5%	[Black]	[389,700]	[448,900] 15%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	[432,000]	[445,200]	3%	[Hispanic]	[53,700]	[74,300] 38%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	[203,600]	[230,200]	13%	[Asian and Pacific Islander]	[48,200]	[64,700] 34%
High school age 15-17 years old	[190,100]	[232,500]	22%	[Native American]	[3,100]	[3,000] -3%

Background Information

Education Indicators

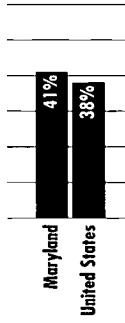
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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



Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



Health and Economic Characteristics

Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	[STATE] [78%]	[NATIONAL] [75%]	Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994	[STATE] [13%]	[NATIONAL] [15%]
Median income of families with children in 1994	[STATE] [\$46,300]	[NATIONAL] [\$37,000]	Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990	[STATE] [10.3%]	[NATIONAL] [9.8%]
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	[STATE] [7%]	[NATIONAL] [9%]			
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	[STATE] [11%]	[NATIONAL] [13%]			
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	[STATE] [33%]	[NATIONAL] [33%]			
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	[STATE] [90%]	[NATIONAL] [86%]			

National Composite Rank [30]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1994		Trend Data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1994	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1994	12		STATE 7.6 NATIONAL 6.8	8.5 7.3	[41]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1994		24	STATE 11.9 NATIONAL 10.6	9.0 8.0	[41]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1994		6	STATE 32 NATIONAL 34	30 29	[32]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1994	9		STATE 56 NATIONAL 63	61 69	[18]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1994	14		STATE 29 NATIONAL 31	33 38	[27]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1985-1994	18		STATE 596 NATIONAL 305	704 517	[46]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		0	STATE 8 NATIONAL 11	8 9	[18]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		11	STATE 9 NATIONAL 11	8 9	[18]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1994	15		STATE 13 NATIONAL 21	15 21	[15]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1994	8		STATE 24 NATIONAL 22	26 26	[31]

National Rank is based on 1994 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 164.

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[1,431,900	1,488,000	4%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	[501,700	459,800	-8%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	[487,700	480,300	-2%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	[226,600	263,400	16%
High school age 15-17 years old	[215,800	284,500	32%

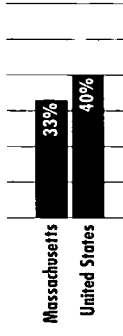
Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	[1,134,600	1,085,700	-4%
Black	[99,600	118,900	19%
Hispanic	[137,800	189,700	38%
Asian and Pacific Islander	[57,100	91,300	60%
Native American	[2,800	2,300	-18%

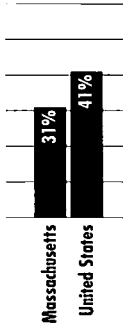
Background Information

Education Indicators

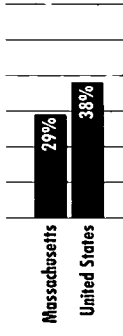
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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

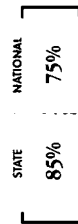


Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996

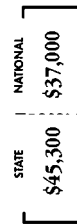


Health and Economic Characteristics

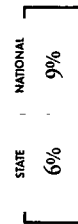
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995



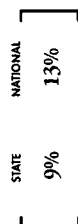
Median income of families with children in 1994



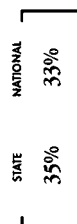
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994



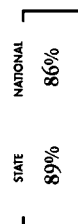
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994



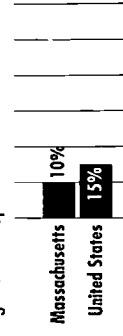
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994



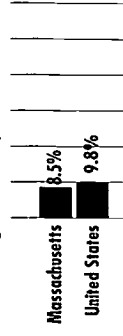
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994



Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990





National Composite Rank [8]

Percent Change 1985 to 1994

Trend Data

National Rank

National rank is based on 1994 figures

W O R S E B E T T E R

0837

Indicators*

Indicators*	1985-1994	1985	1994	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	10	STATE 5.8 NATIONAL 6.8	STATE 6.4 NATIONAL 7.3	[16]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	34	STATE 9.1 NATIONAL 10.6	STATE 6.0 NATIONAL 8.0	[2]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	32	STATE 25 NATIONAL 34	STATE 17 NATIONAL 29	[1]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	22	STATE 51 NATIONAL 63	STATE 40 NATIONAL 69	[3]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	41	STATE 17 NATIONAL 31	STATE 24 NATIONAL 38	[10]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	117	STATE 281 NATIONAL 305	STATE 610 NATIONAL 517	[44]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	23	STATE 8 NATIONAL 11	STATE 6 NATIONAL 9	[7]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	17	STATE 6 NATIONAL 11	STATE 7 NATIONAL 9	[10]
Percent of children in poverty	14	STATE 14 NATIONAL 21	STATE 16 NATIONAL 21	[17]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	18	STATE 22 NATIONAL 22	STATE 26 NATIONAL 26	[31]

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

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164.

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[2,519,500	2,455,300	-3%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	[832,200	779,600	-6%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	[844,900	816,100	-3%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	[422,900	425,400	1%
High school age 15-17 years old	[419,500	434,200	4%

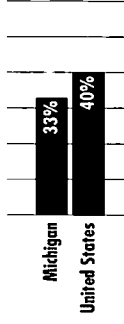
Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	[1,938,700	1,817,900	-6%
Black	[439,900	473,000	8%
Hispanic	[84,800	96,200	13%
Asian and Pacific Islander	[39,300	52,400	33%
Native American	[16,600	15,900	-4%

Background Information

Education Indicators

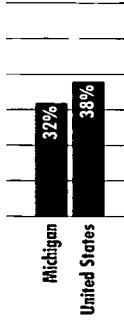
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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

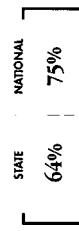


Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996

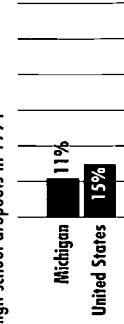


Health and Economic Characteristics

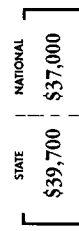
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995



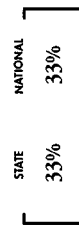
Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



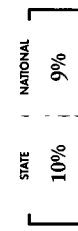
Median income of families with children in 1994



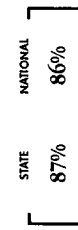
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994



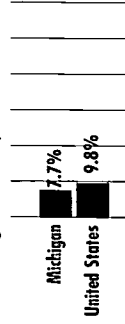
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994



Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994



Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990



NA=Not Available.

National Composite Rank [29]

Percent Change 1985 to 1994 **Trend Data** **National Rank**

National Rank is based on 1994 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1985-1994	1985-1994	1985-1994	1985-1994	1985	1994	
Percent low birth-weight babies	15				STATE 6.8 NATIONAL 6.8	7.8 7.3	[38]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		25			STATE 11.4 NATIONAL 10.6	8.6 8.0	[37]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)		19			STATE 37 NATIONAL 34	30 29	[32]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)		3			STATE 69 NATIONAL 63	71 69	[25]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	23				STATE 26 NATIONAL 31	32 38	[23]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	36				STATE 318 NATIONAL 305	431 517	[30]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)		11			STATE 9 NATIONAL 11	8 9	[18]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)		27			STATE 11 NATIONAL 11	8 9	[18]
Percent of children in poverty		9			STATE 23 NATIONAL 21	21 21	[32]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	12				STATE 25 NATIONAL 22	28 26	[41]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164. Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

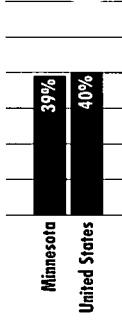
Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005		Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005	
1995	2005	1995	2005
All children under age 18	1,245,500	White	1,099,000
	1,216,400		1,022,100
	-2%		-7%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	391,000	Black	48,200
	392,100		62,900
	0%		30%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	427,500	Hispanic	31,000
	399,500		39,900
	-7%		29%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	219,600	Asian and Pacific Islander	45,100
	207,100		65,300
	-6%		45%
High school age 15-17 years old	207,300	Native American	22,200
	217,700		26,200
	5%		18%

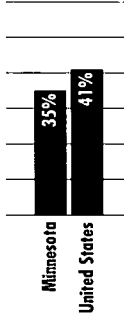
Background Information

Education Indicators

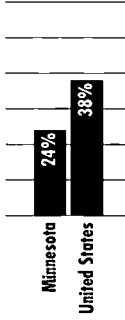
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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

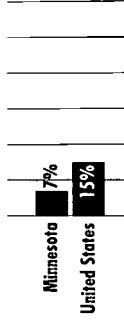


Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996

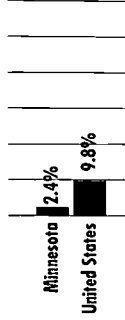


Health and Economic Characteristics

Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990



STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	79% / 75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	6% / 13%

STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1994	\$41,900 / \$37,000
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	41% / 33%

STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	5% / 9%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	85% / 86%

Percent Change 1985 to 1994

Trend Data

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1994 figures

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985-1994		Trend Data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1994	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1994	19		STATE: 4.8 NATIONAL: 6.8	STATE: 5.7 NATIONAL: 7.3	[7]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1994		20	STATE: 8.8 NATIONAL: 10.6	STATE: 7.0 NATIONAL: 8.0	[13]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1994		23	STATE: 30 NATIONAL: 34	STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 29	[6]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1994		16	STATE: 57 NATIONAL: 63	STATE: 48 NATIONAL: 69	[8]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1994	25		STATE: 16 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 20 NATIONAL: 38	[5]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1985-1994	154		STATE: 164 NATIONAL: 305	STATE: 416 NATIONAL: 517	[27]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1994	60		STATE: 5 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 9	[18]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		0	STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 9	[10]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1994		7	STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 21	STATE: 16 NATIONAL: 21	[17]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1994	56		STATE: 16 NATIONAL: 22	STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 26	[26]

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

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164.

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[761,900]	[769,400]	1%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	[250,400]	[236,300]	-6%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	[244,000]	[257,700]	6%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	[132,400]	[140,400]	6%
High school age 15-17 years old	[135,100]	[135,000]	0%

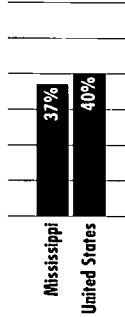
Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	[404,800]	[408,400]	1%
Black	[342,900]	[344,500]	0%
Hispanic	[5,800]	[6,700]	16%
Asian and Pacific Islander	[5,100]	[6,900]	35%
Native American	[3,200]	[2,900]	-9%

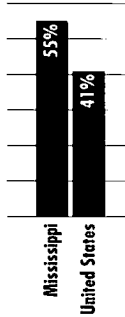
Background Information

Education Indicators

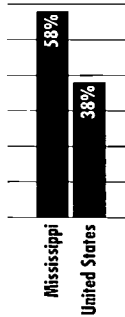
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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



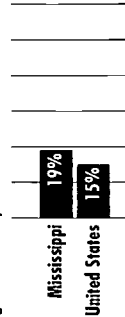
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



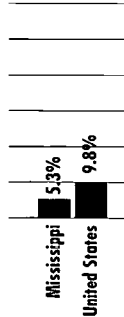
Health and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	[82%]	[75%]
Median income of families with children in 1994	[\$26,000]	[\$37,000]
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	[16%]	[9%]

Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990





National Composite Rank [49]

Percent Change 1985 to 1994

Trend Data

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1994 figures

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1994		Trend Data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1994	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1994	13		STATE 8.8 NATIONAL 6.8	9.9 7.3	[50]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1994		20	STATE 13.7 NATIONAL 10.6	11.0 8.0	[50]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1994		13	STATE 47 NATIONAL 34	41 29	[50]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1994	49		STATE 74 NATIONAL 63	110 69	[50]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1994		7	STATE 54 NATIONAL 31	58 38	[50]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1985-1994	125		STATE 131 NATIONAL 305	295 517	[15]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		17	STATE 12 NATIONAL 11	10 9	[31]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		27	STATE 15 NATIONAL 11	11 9	[39]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1994		3	STATE 34 NATIONAL 21	33 21	[49]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1994	28		STATE 25 NATIONAL 22	32 26	[49]

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

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164.

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[1,381,600]	1,389,800	1%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	[447,500]	440,700	-2%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	[461,600]	456,900	-1%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	[238,900]	244,700	2%
High school age 15-17 years old	[233,600]	247,600	6%

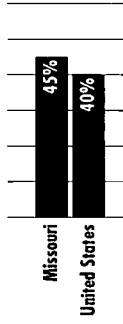
Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	[1,141,300]	1,115,700	-2%
Black	[195,300]	215,800	10%
Hispanic	[24,600]	32,200	31%
Asian and Pacific Islander	[15,200]	20,000	32%
Native American	[5,100]	6,100	20%

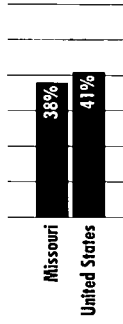
Background Information

Education Indicators

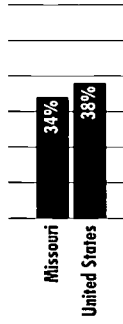
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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



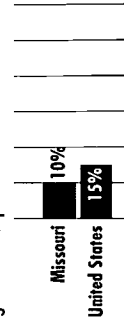
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



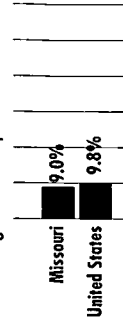
Health and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	[71%]	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	[12%]	13%
Median income of families with children in 1994	[\$35,000]	\$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	[9%]	9%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	[28%]	33%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	[83%]	86%

Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990



National Composite Rank [33]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1994		Trend Data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1994	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1994	13		STATE: 6.7 NATIONAL: 6.8	7.6 7.3	[32]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1994		21	STATE: 10.2 NATIONAL: 10.6	8.1 8.0	[31]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1994		13	STATE: 31 NATIONAL: 34	27 29	[20]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1994	50		STATE: 68 NATIONAL: 63	102 69	[48]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1994		9	STATE: 32 NATIONAL: 31	35 38	[31]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1985-1994	12		STATE: 466 NATIONAL: 305	522 517	[39]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1994	38		STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 11	11 9	[35]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		10	STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 11	9 9	[23]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1994		5	STATE: 20 NATIONAL: 21	19 21	[30]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1994	37		STATE: 19 NATIONAL: 22	26 26	[31]

National Rank is based on 1994 figures

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[236,100]	[242,500]	3%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	[69,700]	[78,100]	12%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	[80,300]	[80,300]	0%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	[43,400]	[42,100]	-3%
High school age 15-17 years old	[42,800]	[41,900]	-2%

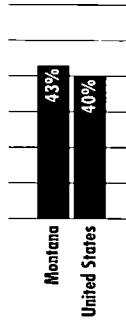
Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	[205,800]	[203,500]	-1%
Black	[800]	[1,000]	25%
Hispanic	[6,100]	[8,600]	41%
Asian and Pacific Islander	[1,800]	[2,800]	56%
Native American	[21,600]	[26,600]	23%

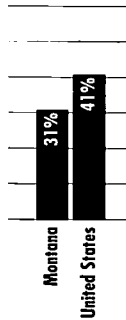
Background Information

Education Indicators

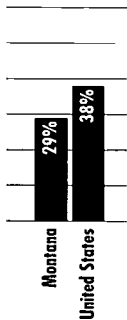
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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



Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996

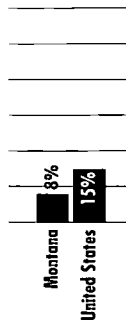


Health and Economic Characteristics

Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995

STATE	[70%]	NATIONAL	[75%]
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Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Median income of families with children in 1994

STATE	[\$32,600]	NATIONAL	[\$37,000]
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Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994

STATE	[39%]	NATIONAL	[33%]
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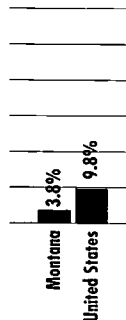
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994

STATE	[7%]	NATIONAL	[9%]
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Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994

STATE	[74%]	NATIONAL	[86%]
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Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990





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National Composite Rank [13]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1994		Trend Data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1994	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1994	9		STATE 5.7 NATIONAL 6.8	6.2 7.3	[14]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1994		28	STATE 10.3 NATIONAL 10.6	7.4 8.0	[19]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1994		28	STATE 36 NATIONAL 34	26 29	[16]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1994		13	STATE 94 NATIONAL 63	82 69	[38]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1994	0		STATE 22 NATIONAL 31	22 38	[6]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1985-1994		6	STATE 77 NATIONAL 305	72 517	[2]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1994	0		STATE 6 NATIONAL 11	6 9	[7]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		30	STATE 10 NATIONAL 11	7 9	[10]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1994		5	STATE 19 NATIONAL 21	18 21	[25]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1994	20		STATE 20 NATIONAL 22	24 26	[15]

National Rank is based on 1994 figures

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164. Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	443,300	442,700	0%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	138,900	143,000	3%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	149,600	146,000	-2%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	78,900	75,500	-4%
High school age 15-17 years old	75,900	78,200	3%

Background Information

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

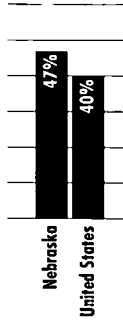
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	390,700	376,100	-4%
Black	22,100	26,100	18%
Hispanic	19,700	24,900	26%
Asian and Pacific Islander	5,500	8,800	60%
Native American	5,300	6,700	26%

Health and Economic Characteristics

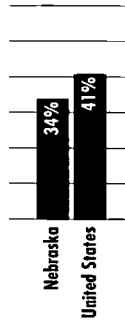
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	73%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	\$37,800	\$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	6%	9%

Education Indicators

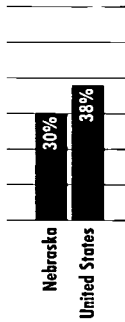
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



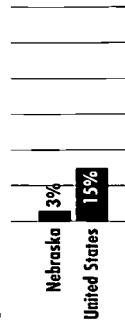
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994



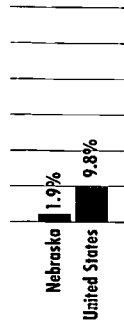
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990



National Composite Rank [6]

Percent Change 1985 to 1994

Trend Data

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1994 figures

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985-1994		Trend Data		National Rank
	1985-1994	1985-1994	1985	1994	
Percent low birth-weight babies	15		STATE: 5.3 NATIONAL: 6.8	6.1 7.3	[13]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	20		STATE: 9.6 NATIONAL: 10.6	7.7 8.0	[23]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	4		STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 34	26 29	[16]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	8		STATE: 61 NATIONAL: 63	66 69	[22]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	9		STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 31	24 38	[10]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	114		STATE: 84 NATIONAL: 305	180 517	[8]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	20		STATE: 5 NATIONAL: 11	6 9	[7]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	17		STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 11	5 9	[2]
Percent of children in poverty	28		STATE: 18 NATIONAL: 21	13 21	[4]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	12		STATE: 17 NATIONAL: 22	19 26	[3]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164.

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

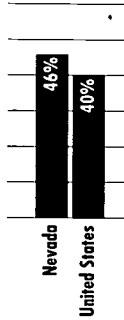
Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005		Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005					
	1995	2005	% CHANGE		1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	398,600	468,300	17%	White	273,400	286,900	5%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	143,600	152,700	6%	Black	34,400	41,300	20%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	133,000	151,600	14%	Hispanic	68,900	110,300	60%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	63,300	81,700	29%	Asian and Pacific Islander	15,100	23,200	54%
High school age 15-17 years old	58,700	82,400	40%	Native American	6,900	6,600	-4%

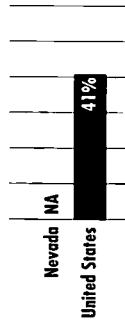
Background Information

Education Indicators

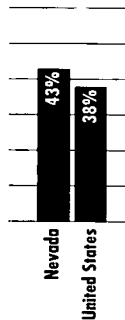
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



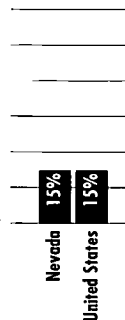
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994



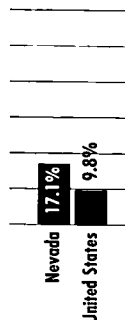
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990



Health and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	66%	75%	20%	13%
Median income of families with children in 1994	\$38,700	\$37,000	35%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	6%	9%	70%	86%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994				
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994				
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994				

National Composite Rank [34]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1994		Trend Data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1994	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1994	10		STATE: 6.9 NATIONAL: 6.8	7.6 7.3	[32]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1994		24	STATE: 8.5 NATIONAL: 10.6	6.5 8.0	[7]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1994	6		STATE: 32 NATIONAL: 34	34 29	[44]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1994	1		STATE: 73 NATIONAL: 63	74 69	[28]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1994	32		STATE: 31 NATIONAL: 31	47 38	[42]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1985-1994	56		STATE: 257 NATIONAL: 305	401 517	[25]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		8	STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 11	12 9	[44]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		15	STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 11	11 9	[39]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1994	14		STATE: 14 NATIONAL: 21	16 21	[17]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1994	4		STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 22	26 26	[31]

National Rank is based on 1994 figures

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

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164.

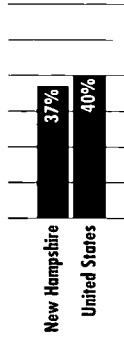
Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005		Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005	
1995	2005	1995	2005
All children under age 18	295,000	White	284,400
	303,500		288,700
	3%		2%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	94,100	Black	1,900
	94,900		2,300
	1%		21%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	104,000	Hispanic	4,900
	100,500		7,000
	-3%		43%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	50,300	Asian and Pacific Islander	3,200
	52,300		4,800
	4%		50%
High school age 15-17 years old	46,500	Native American	500
	55,800		700
	20%		40%

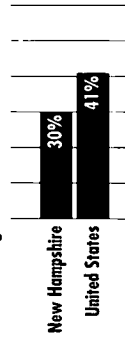
Background Information

Education Indicators

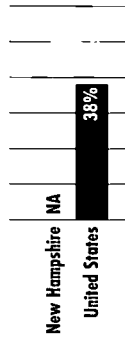
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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



Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



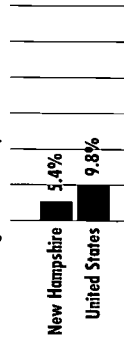
Health and Economic Characteristics

Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	STATE: 87%	NATIONAL: 75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	STATE: \$42,300	NATIONAL: \$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	STATE: 4%	NATIONAL: 9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	STATE: 10%	NATIONAL: 13%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	STATE: 42%	NATIONAL: 33%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	STATE: 79%	NATIONAL: 86%

Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990



NA=Not Available.

Percent Change 1985 to 1994

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank <small>National Rank is based on 1994 figures</small>
	1985-1994	1985-1994	1985	1994	1985	1994	
Percent low birth-weight babies	2		STATE: 5.0 NATIONAL: 6.8	5.1 7.3	[1]		
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		33	STATE: 9.3 NATIONAL: 10.6	6.2 8.0	[3]		
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)		13	STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 34	20 29	[3]		
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)		35	STATE: 63 NATIONAL: 63	41 69	[5]		
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)		6	STATE: 16 NATIONAL: 31	15 38	[1]		
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	71		STATE: 75 NATIONAL: 305	128 517	[7]		
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)		36	STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 11	7 9	[12]		
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)		14	STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 11	6 9	[6]		
Percent of children in poverty		13	STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 21	9 21	[1]		
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	29		STATE: 17 NATIONAL: 22	22 26	[7]		

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164. Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[1,963,500]	[2,023,900]	3%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	[697,100]	[644,600]	-8%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	[653,300]	[680,700]	4%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	[309,700]	[355,200]	15%
High school age 15-17 years old	[303,500]	[343,400]	13%

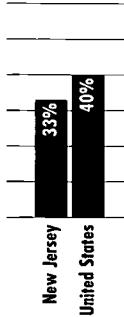
Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	[1,256,900]	[1,165,400]	-7%
Black	[316,700]	[347,100]	10%
Hispanic	[285,200]	[365,000]	28%
Asian and Pacific Islander	[101,000]	[142,300]	41%
Native American	[3,800]	[4,000]	5%

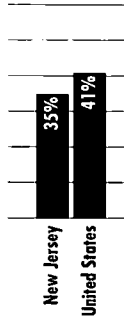
Background Information

Education Indicators

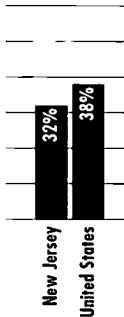
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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



Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



Health and Economic Characteristics

Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995

STATE	[76%]	NATIONAL	[75%]
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Percent of children without health insurance in 1994

STATE	[11%]	NATIONAL	[13%]
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Median income of families with children in 1994

STATE	[\$51,100]	NATIONAL	[\$37,000]
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Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994

STATE	[30%]	NATIONAL	[33%]
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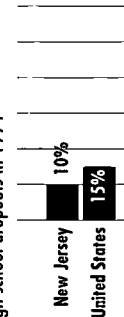
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994

STATE	[7%]	NATIONAL	[9%]
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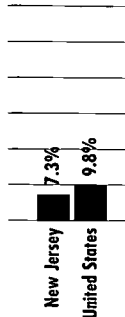
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994

STATE	[81%]	NATIONAL	[86%]
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Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990



National Composite Rank [17]

Percent Change 1985 to 1994

Trend Data

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1994 figures

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985-1994		Trend Data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1994	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1994	12		STATE: 6.8 NATIONAL: 6.8	STATE: 7.6 NATIONAL: 7.3	[32]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1994		27	STATE: 10.6 NATIONAL: 10.6	STATE: 7.7 NATIONAL: 8.0	[23]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1994		14	STATE: 29 NATIONAL: 34	STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 29	[12]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1994		20	STATE: 44 NATIONAL: 63	STATE: 35 NATIONAL: 69	[2]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1994	24		STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 38	[14]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1985-1994	14		STATE: 646 NATIONAL: 305	STATE: 736 NATIONAL: 517	[47]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		14	STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 9	[7]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		22	STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 9	[10]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1994		13	STATE: 16 NATIONAL: 21	STATE: 14 NATIONAL: 21	[11]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1994	20		STATE: 20 NATIONAL: 22	STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 26	[15]

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

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164.

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[500,100]	568,500	14%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	[166,700]	186,300	12%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	[166,100]	191,000	15%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	[85,500]	99,000	16%
High school age 15-17 years old	[81,800]	92,200	13%

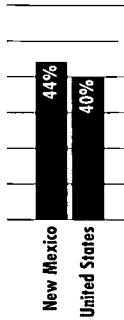
Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	[197,400]	208,300	6%
Black	[9,800]	10,000	2%
Hispanic	[230,100]	270,900	18%
Asian and Pacific Islander	[5,000]	7,300	46%
Native American	[57,700]	71,900	25%

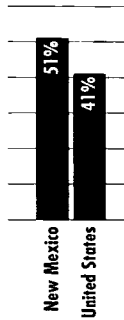
Background Information

Education Indicators

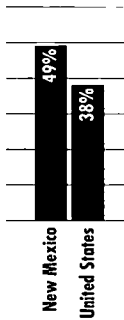
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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

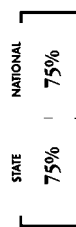


Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996

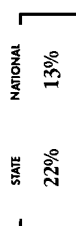


Health and Economic Characteristics

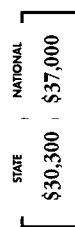
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995



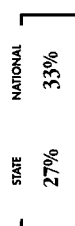
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994



Median income of families with children in 1994



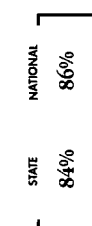
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994



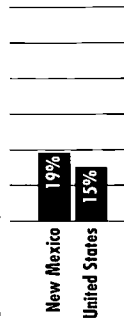
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994



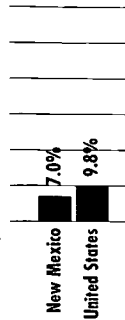
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994



Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990





National Composite Rank [44]

Percent Change 1985 to 1994

Trend Data

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1994 figures

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1994		Trend Data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1994	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1994	5		STATE 7.1 NATIONAL 6.8	7.3 7.3	[26]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1994		22	STATE 10.6 NATIONAL 10.6	8.3 8.0	[34]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1994		36	STATE 50 NATIONAL 34	32 29	[36]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1994		18	STATE 102 NATIONAL 63	84 69	[41]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1994	24		STATE 42 NATIONAL 31	52 38	[48]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1985-1994	67		STATE 258 NATIONAL 305	431 517	[30]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		8	STATE 12 NATIONAL 11	11 9	[35]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		27	STATE 15 NATIONAL 11	11 9	[39]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1994		4	STATE 28 NATIONAL 21	29 21	[48]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1994	35		STATE 20 NATIONAL 22	27 26	[38]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164.
 Patterned bars indicate national change.
 Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[4,536,900]	[4,610,500]	2%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	[1,636,300]	[1,456,000]	-11%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	[1,493,500]	[1,519,600]	2%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	[709,800]	[816,300]	15%
High school age 15-17 years old	[697,200]	[818,600]	17%

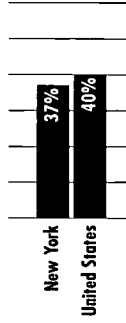
Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	[2,680,300]	[2,467,000]	-8%
Black	[796,200]	[836,700]	5%
Hispanic	[829,500]	[992,000]	20%
Asian and Pacific Islander	[216,300]	[300,900]	39%
Native American	[14,600]	[14,100]	-3%

Background Information

Education Indicators

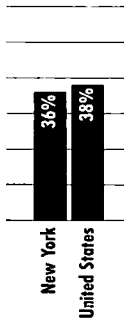
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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



Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



Health and Economic Characteristics

Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995

STATE	[78%]	NATIONAL	[75%]
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Percent of children without health insurance in 1994

STATE	[11%]	NATIONAL	[13%]
-------	---------	----------	---------

Median income of families with children in 1994

STATE	[\$36,600]	NATIONAL	[\$37,000]
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Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994

STATE	[26%]	NATIONAL	[33%]
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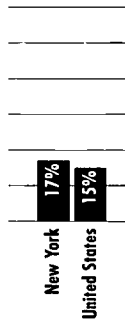
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994

STATE	[12%]	NATIONAL	[9%]
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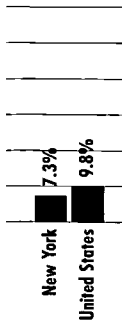
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994

STATE	[87%]	NATIONAL	[86%]
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Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990



National Composite Rank [36]

Percent Change 1985 to 1994

Trend Data

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1994 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		1985		1994		National Rank
	W	O	R	S	E	W	O	N	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1994							STATE 7.0	STATE 7.6	[32]
							NATIONAL 6.8	NATIONAL 7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1994							STATE 10.8	STATE 7.8	[26]
							NATIONAL 10.6	NATIONAL 8.0	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1994							STATE 30	STATE 25	[12]
							NATIONAL 34	NATIONAL 29	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1994							STATE 45	STATE 56	[14]
							NATIONAL 63	NATIONAL 69	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1994							STATE 22	STATE 30	[19]
							NATIONAL 31	NATIONAL 38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1985-1994							STATE 632	STATE 1,082	[50]
							NATIONAL 305	NATIONAL 517	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1994							STATE 9	STATE 8	[18]
							NATIONAL 11	NATIONAL 9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1994							STATE 10	STATE 10	[31]
							NATIONAL 11	NATIONAL 9	
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1994							STATE 23	STATE 25	[41]
							NATIONAL 21	NATIONAL 21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1994							STATE 27	STATE 30	[47]
							NATIONAL 22	NATIONAL 26	

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

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164.

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[1,799,100]	[1,934,500]	8%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	[621,000]	[579,600]	-7%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	[595,400]	[626,600]	5%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	[292,000]	[357,500]	22%
High school age 15-17 years old	[290,700]	[370,700]	28%

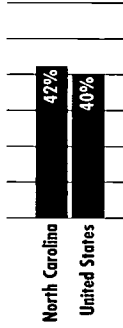
Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	[1,218,800]	[1,287,200]	6%
Black	[496,600]	[547,300]	10%
Hispanic	[34,300]	[42,400]	24%
Asian and Pacific Islander	[21,600]	[29,500]	37%
Native American	[27,800]	[28,100]	1%

Background Information

Education Indicators

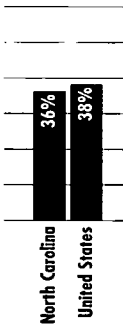
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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



Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



Health and Economic Characteristics

Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995

STATE	[82%]	NATIONAL	[75%]
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Percent of children without health insurance in 1994

STATE	[13%]	NATIONAL	[13%]
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Median income of families with children in 1994

STATE	[\$34,100]	NATIONAL	[\$37,000]
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Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994

STATE	[36%]	NATIONAL	[33%]
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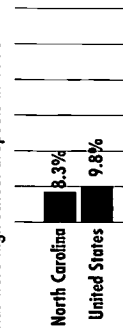
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994

STATE	[8%]	NATIONAL	[9%]
-------	--------	----------	--------

Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994

STATE	[87%]	NATIONAL	[86%]
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Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990



National Composite Rank [42]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1994		Trend Data		National Rank <small>National Rank is based on 1994 figures</small>
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1994	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1994	10		STATE: 7.9 NATIONAL: 6.8	8.7 7.3	[44]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1994		15	STATE: 11.8 NATIONAL: 10.6	10.0 8.0	[46]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1994		11	STATE: 36 NATIONAL: 34	32 29	[36]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1994	11		STATE: 70 NATIONAL: 63	78 69	[35]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1994	22		STATE: 36 NATIONAL: 31	44 38	[38]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1985-1994	157		STATE: 173 NATIONAL: 305	445 517	[33]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		15	STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 11	11 9	[35]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		9	STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 11	10 9	[31]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1994		0	STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 21	21 21	[32]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1994	29		STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 22	27 26	[38]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164. Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[170,400]	[163,800]	-4%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	[51,000]	[52,500]	3%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	[57,800]	[52,200]	-10%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	[31,400]	[27,600]	-12%
High school age 15-17 years old	[30,300]	[31,500]	4%

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	[152,900]	[140,800]	-8%
Black	[1,300]	[1,300]	0%
Hispanic	[2,300]	[3,400]	48%
Asian and Pacific Islander	[1,500]	[2,000]	33%
Native American	[12,500]	[16,200]	30%

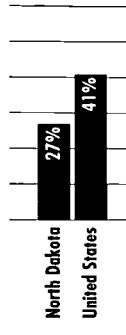
Background Information

Education Indicators

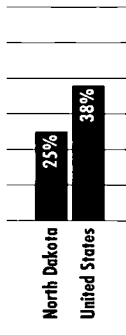
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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

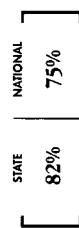


Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996

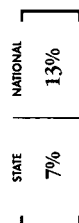


Health and Economic Characteristics

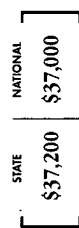
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995



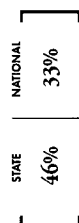
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994



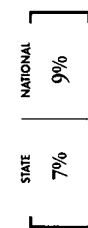
Median income of families with children in 1994



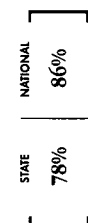
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994



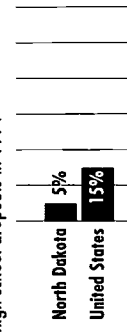
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994



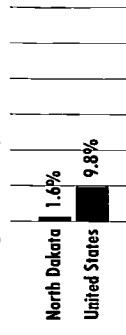
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994



Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990





National Composite Rank [3]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1994		Trend Data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1994	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1994	10		STATE: 4.9 NATIONAL: 6.8	5.4 7.3	[4]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1994		15	STATE: 8.5 NATIONAL: 10.6	7.2 8.0	[18]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1994		7	STATE: 29 NATIONAL: 34	27 29	[20]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1994	39		STATE: 54 NATIONAL: 63	75 69	[32]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1994		12	STATE: 17 NATIONAL: 31	15 38	[1]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1985-1994	102		STATE: 52 NATIONAL: 305	105 517	[4]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		0	STATE: 5 NATIONAL: 11	5 9	[4]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		17	STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 11	5 9	[2]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1994		13	STATE: 16 NATIONAL: 21	14 21	[11]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1994	46		STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 22	19 26	[3]

National Rank is based on 1994 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 164.

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005		Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005	
1995	2005	1995	2005
All children under age 18	2,859,800	White	2,368,700
	2,765,700		2,223,300
Preschool age 0-5 years old	935,600	Black	399,100
	879,000		431,600
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	952,200	Hispanic	55,900
	915,700		61,400
Middle school age 12-14 years old	488,600	Asian and Pacific Islander	31,400
	482,200		44,700
High school age 15-17 years old	483,400	Native American	4,700
	488,800		4,700

% CHANGE

1995

2005

% CHANGE

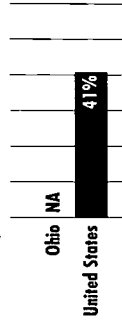
Background Information

Education Indicators

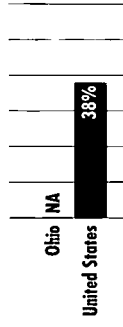
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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



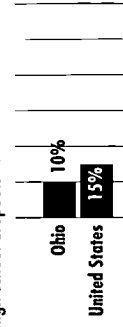
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



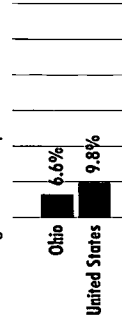
Health and Economic Characteristics

Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	STATE [77%]	NATIONAL [75%]
Median income of families with children in 1994	STATE [\$38,500]	NATIONAL [\$37,000]
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	STATE [10%]	NATIONAL [9%]
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	STATE [9%]	NATIONAL [13%]
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	STATE [33%]	NATIONAL [33%]
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	STATE [88%]	NATIONAL [86%]

Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990



National Composite Rank [25]

Trend Data

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1994 figures

Percent Change 1985 to 1994

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

Indicators*

Indicators*	1985-1994		1985		1994		National Rank
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	14		6.6	6.8	7.5	7.3	[29]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	16		10.3	10.6	8.7	8.0	[38]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	10		30	34	27	29	[20]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	8		51	63	47	69	[6]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	17		29	31	34	38	[29]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	122		184	305	409	517	[26]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	0		7	11	7	9	[12]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	20		10	11	8	9	[18]
Percent of children in poverty	0		19	21	19	21	[30]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	25		20	22	25	26	[26]

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

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164.



Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[878,000]	[852,100]	-3%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	[279,000]	[269,000]	-4%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	[292,200]	[274,300]	-6%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	[156,800]	[152,200]	-3%
High school age 15-17 years old	[150,000]	[156,600]	4%

Background Information

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

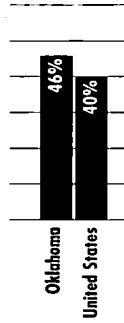
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	[646,500]	[603,500]	-7%
Black	[86,100]	[95,800]	11%
Hispanic	[42,300]	[50,500]	19%
Asian and Pacific Islander	[11,800]	[14,800]	25%
Native American	[91,400]	[87,500]	-4%

Health and Economic Characteristics

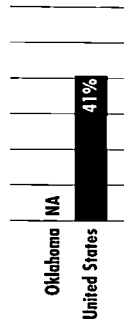
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	[72%]	[75%]
Median income of families with children in 1994	[\$30,600]	[\$37,000]
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	[11%]	[9%]

Education Indicators

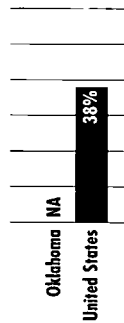
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



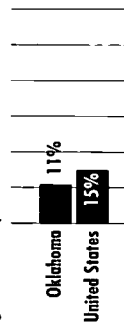
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994



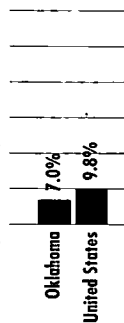
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990



NA=Not Available.

National Composite Rank [31]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1994		Trend Data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1994	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1994	9		STATE: 6.4 NATIONAL: 6.8	7.0 7.3	[23]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1994		22	STATE: 10.9 NATIONAL: 10.6	8.5 8.0	[36]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1994		24	STATE: 42 NATIONAL: 34	32 29	[36]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1994	5		STATE: 79 NATIONAL: 63	83 69	[40]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1994		2	STATE: 42 NATIONAL: 31	41 38	[34]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1985-1994	118		STATE: 165 NATIONAL: 305	359 517	[21]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		18	STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 11	9 9	[29]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		25	STATE: 12 NATIONAL: 11	9 9	[23]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1994		26	STATE: 19 NATIONAL: 21	24 21	[39]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1994		20	STATE: 20 NATIONAL: 22	24 26	[15]

National Rank is based on 1994 figures

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

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164.

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[797,000]	[821,300]	3%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	[254,700]	[263,200]	3%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	[267,200]	[270,400]	1%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	[138,900]	[142,900]	3%
High school age 15-17 years old	[136,300]	[144,800]	6%

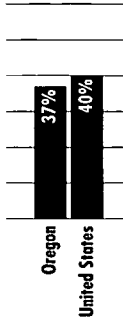
Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	[682,300]	[670,900]	-2%
Black	[17,400]	[19,000]	9%
Hispanic	[58,200]	[82,200]	41%
Asian and Pacific Islander	[26,500]	[35,300]	33%
Native American	[12,700]	[13,900]	9%

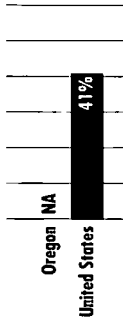
Background Information

Education Indicators

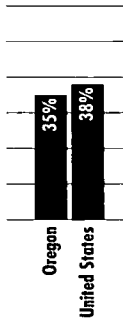
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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



Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996

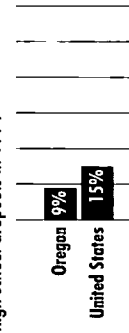


Health and Economic Characteristics

Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995

STATE	[71%]	NATIONAL	[75%]
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Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Median income of families with children in 1994

STATE	[\$36,800]	NATIONAL	[\$37,000]
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Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994

STATE	[45%]	NATIONAL	[33%]
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Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994

STATE	[6%]	NATIONAL	[9%]
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Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994

STATE	[84%]	NATIONAL	[86%]
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Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990



NA=Not Available.

National Composite Rank [21]

Percent Change 1985 to 1994

Trend Data **National Rank**

National Rank is based on 1994 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		1985		1994		National Rank
	1985-1994	1985-1994	1985-1994	1985-1994	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies		4			5.1	6.8	5.3	7.3	[2]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			28		9.9	10.6	7.1	8.0	[16]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			14		29	34	25	29	[12]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)				23	73	63	56	69	[14]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	30				23	31	30	38	[19]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	52				234	305	356	517	[19]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)		22			9	11	11	9	[35]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)			18		11	11	9	9	[23]
Percent of children in poverty			11		18	21	16	21	[17]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent		4			23	22	24	26	[15]

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

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164.

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[2,909,300]	[2,845,200]	-2%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	[953,400]	[880,900]	-8%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	[983,300]	[941,000]	-4%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	[492,300]	[505,500]	3%
High school age 15-17 years old	[480,300]	[517,800]	8%

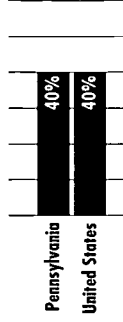
Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	[2,397,700]	[2,240,700]	-7%
Black	[350,200]	[390,800]	12%
Hispanic	[105,300]	[136,200]	29%
Asian and Pacific Islander	[52,500]	[73,200]	39%
Native American	[3,600]	[4,300]	19%

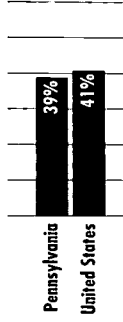
Background Information

Education Indicators

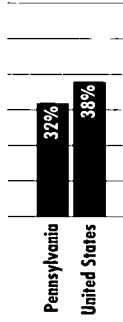
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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



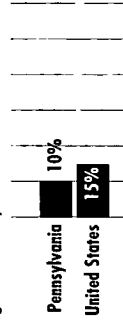
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



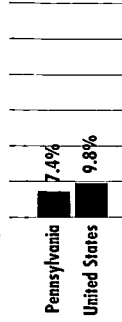
Health and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	[80%]	[75%]
Median income of families with children in 1994	[\$40,400]	[\$37,000]
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	[8%]	[9%]

Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990



National Composite Rank [27]

Percent Change 1985 to 1994

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1985-1994	1985-1994	1985	1994	1985	1994	
Percent low birth-weight babies	12				STATE: 6.6 NATIONAL: 6.8	STATE: 7.4 NATIONAL: 7.3	[27]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			25		STATE: 11.0 NATIONAL: 10.6	STATE: 8.2 NATIONAL: 8.0	[33]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			13		STATE: 31 NATIONAL: 34	STATE: 27 NATIONAL: 29	[20]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)		7			STATE: 46 NATIONAL: 63	STATE: 49 NATIONAL: 69	[9]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	12				STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 28 NATIONAL: 38	[16]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	118				STATE: 388 NATIONAL: 305	STATE: 845 NATIONAL: 517	[49]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	14				STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 9	[18]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)			18		STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 9	[23]
Percent of children in poverty			11		STATE: 19 NATIONAL: 21	STATE: 17 NATIONAL: 21	[22]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	22				STATE: 18 NATIONAL: 22	STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 26	[7]

National Rank is based on 1994 figures

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164. Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[237,600]	[244,300]	3%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	[82,100]	[75,500]	-8%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	[80,000]	[78,300]	-2%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	[38,700]	[44,000]	14%
High school age 15-17 years old	[36,800]	[46,500]	26%

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	[192,400]	[179,700]	-7%
Black	[13,600]	[16,000]	18%
Hispanic	[22,800]	[34,400]	51%
Asian and Pacific Islander	[7,500]	[12,100]	61%
Native American	[1,300]	[2,100]	62%

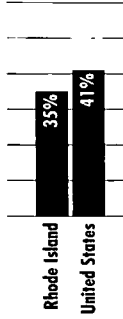
Background Information

Education Indicators

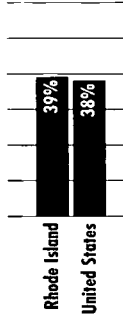
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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

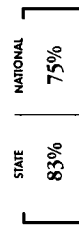


Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996

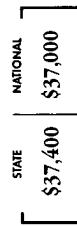


Health and Economic Characteristics

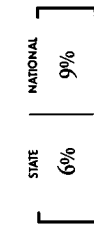
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995



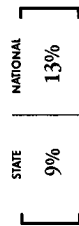
Median income of families with children in 1994



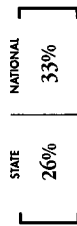
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994



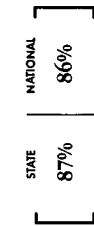
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994



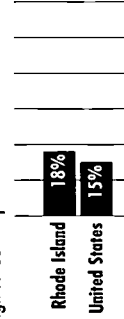
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994



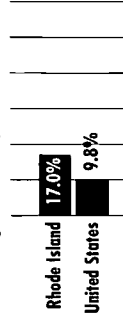
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994



Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990





National Composite Rank [14]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1994		Trend Data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1994	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1994	3		STATE: 6.3 NATIONAL: 6.8	STATE: 6.5 NATIONAL: 7.3	[18]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1994		39	STATE: 8.2 NATIONAL: 10.6	STATE: 5.0 NATIONAL: 8.0	[1]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1994	8		STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 34	STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 29	[16]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1994		51	STATE: 39 NATIONAL: 63	STATE: 19 NATIONAL: 69	[1]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1994	52		STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 32 NATIONAL: 38	[23]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1985-1994	76		STATE: 301 NATIONAL: 305	STATE: 529 NATIONAL: 517	[40]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		47	STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 9	[18]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		30	STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 9	[10]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1994		0	STATE: 18 NATIONAL: 21	STATE: 18 NATIONAL: 21	[25]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1994	27		STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 22	STATE: 28 NATIONAL: 26	[41]

National Rank is based on 1994 figures

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164.

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

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[944,400]	[979,500]	4%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	[318,400]	[299,200]	-6%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	[309,600]	[321,700]	4%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	[157,000]	[177,000]	13%
High school age 15-17 years old	[159,400]	[181,600]	14%

Background Information

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

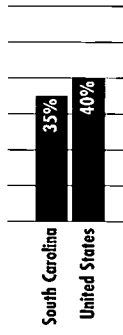
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	[569,500]	[592,700]	4%
Black	[353,300]	[360,400]	2%
Hispanic	[11,900]	[14,800]	24%
Asian and Pacific Islander	[7,600]	[9,700]	28%
Native American	[2,100]	[1,900]	-10%

Health and Economic Characteristics

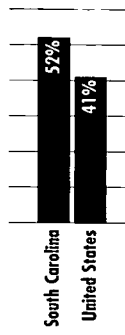
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	[81%]	[75%]
Median income of families with children in 1994	[\$31,200]	[\$37,000]
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	[15%]	[9%]
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	[13%]	[13%]
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	[30%]	[33%]
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	[89%]	[86%]

Education Indicators

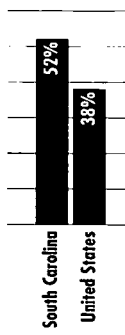
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



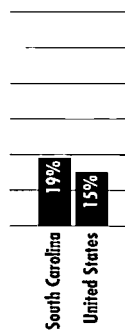
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994



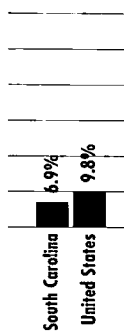
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990



National Composite Rank [48]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1994		Trend Data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1994	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1994	7		STATE 8.6 NATIONAL 6.8	9.2 7.3	[48]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1994		35	STATE 14.2 NATIONAL 10.6	9.3 8.0	[43]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1994	3		STATE 38 NATIONAL 34	39 29	[48]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1994	6		STATE 71 NATIONAL 63	75 69	[32]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1994	12		STATE 41 NATIONAL 31	46 38	[40]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1985-1994	213		STATE 127 NATIONAL 305	397 517	[24]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1994	10		STATE 10 NATIONAL 11	11 9	[35]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		15	STATE 13 NATIONAL 11	11 9	[39]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1994		4	STATE 25 NATIONAL 21	26 21	[45]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1994	12		STATE 26 NATIONAL 22	29 26	[44]

National Rank is based on 1994 figures

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

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164.

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	206,400	210,900	2%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	63,600	69,300	9%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	69,300	68,800	-1%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	37,200	36,000	-3%
High school age 15-17 years old	36,300	36,800	1%

Background Information

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

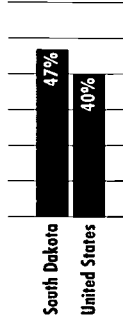
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	175,600	172,500	-2%
Black	1,300	1,800	38%
Hispanic	2,900	3,800	31%
Asian and Pacific Islander	1,400	2,100	50%
Native American	25,300	30,700	21%

Health and Economic Characteristics

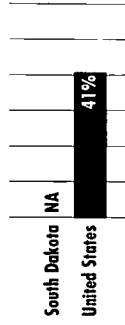
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	79%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	\$55,000	\$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	8%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	11%	13%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	49%	33%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	78%	86%

Education Indicators

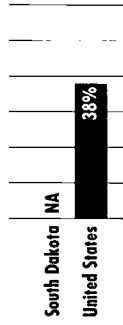
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



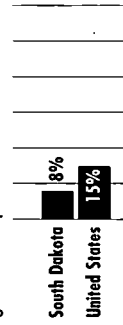
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994



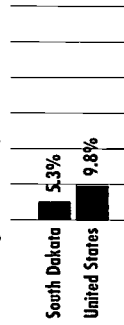
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990



NA=Not Available.

National Composite Rank [18]

Percent Change 1985 to 1994

Trend Data

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1994 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1985-1994	1985-1994	1985	1994	1985	1994	
Percent low birth-weight babies	7				STATE 5.5 NATIONAL 6.8	STATE 5.9 NATIONAL 7.3	[9]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		3			STATE 9.9 NATIONAL 10.6	STATE 9.6 NATIONAL 8.0	[45]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)		11			STATE 28 NATIONAL 34	STATE 31 NATIONAL 29	[35]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	24				STATE 66 NATIONAL 63	STATE 82 NATIONAL 69	[38]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)		4			STATE 24 NATIONAL 31	STATE 23 NATIONAL 38	[7]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	170				STATE 97 NATIONAL 305	STATE 262 NATIONAL 517	[9]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)		0			STATE 8 NATIONAL 11	STATE 8 NATIONAL 9	[18]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)		25			STATE 8 NATIONAL 11	STATE 6 NATIONAL 9	[6]
Percent of children in poverty		14			STATE 21 NATIONAL 21	STATE 18 NATIONAL 21	[25]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	25				STATE 16 NATIONAL 22	STATE 20 NATIONAL 26	[5]

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

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164.

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[1,310,300]	[1,407,500]	7%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	[440,600]	[435,600]	-1%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	[426,700]	[463,600]	9%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	[219,700]	[252,600]	15%
High school age 15-17 years old	[223,300]	[255,700]	15%

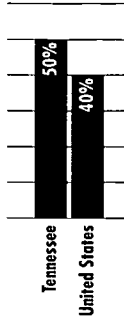
Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	[1,003,700]	[1,057,300]	5%
Black	[276,900]	[309,600]	12%
Hispanic	[14,400]	[19,400]	35%
Asian and Pacific Islander	[12,700]	[18,000]	42%
Native American	[2,600]	[3,200]	23%

Background Information

Education Indicators

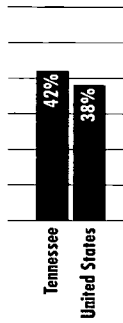
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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



Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996

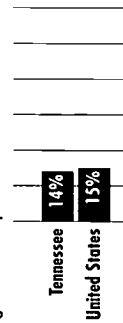


Health and Economic Characteristics

Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995

STATE	[73%]	NATIONAL	[75%]
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Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Median income of families with children in 1994

STATE	[\$31,600]	NATIONAL	[\$37,000]
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Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994

STATE	[28%]	NATIONAL	[33%]
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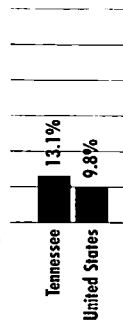
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994

STATE	[13%]	NATIONAL	[9%]
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Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994

STATE	[89%]	NATIONAL	[86%]
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Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990



National Composite Rank [43]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1994		Trend Data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1994	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1994	11		STATE: 7.9 NATIONAL: 6.8	8.8 7.3	[45]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1994		22	STATE: 11.4 NATIONAL: 10.6	8.9 8.0	[40]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1994		20	STATE: 41 NATIONAL: 34	33 29	[42]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1994	36		STATE: 67 NATIONAL: 63	91 69	[43]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1994		10	STATE: 39 NATIONAL: 31	43 38	[37]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1985-1994	34		STATE: 235 NATIONAL: 305	316 517	[18]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		33	STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 11	10 9	[31]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		31	STATE: 16 NATIONAL: 11	11 9	[39]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1994		15	STATE: 27 NATIONAL: 21	23 21	[37]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1994	32		STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 22	29 26	[44]

National Rank is based on 1994 figures

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

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164.

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[5,400,400]	[5,975,600]	11%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	[1,890,100]	[1,950,900]	3%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	[1,765,700]	[1,958,800]	11%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	[891,200]	[1,042,700]	17%
High school age 15-17 years old	[853,400]	[1,023,100]	20%

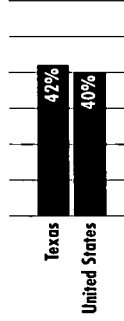
Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	[2,642,900]	[2,617,700]	-1%
Black	[706,800]	[800,600]	13%
Hispanic	[1,913,000]	[2,362,800]	24%
Asian and Pacific Islander	[123,800]	[179,700]	45%
Native American	[13,900]	[14,800]	6%

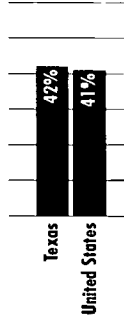
Background Information

Education Indicators

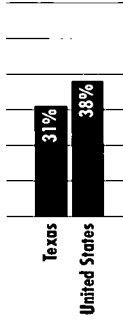
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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



Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996

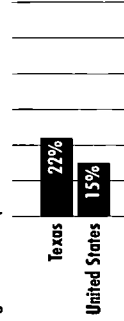


Health and Economic Characteristics

Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995

STATE	[71%]	NATIONAL	[75%]
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Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Median income of families with children in 1994

STATE	[\$32,800]	NATIONAL	[\$37,000]
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Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994

STATE	[33%]	NATIONAL	[33%]
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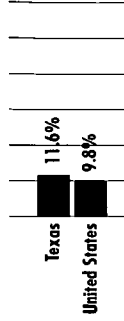
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994

STATE	[10%]	NATIONAL	[9%]
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Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994

STATE	[87%]	NATIONAL	[86%]
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Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990



National Composite Rank [39]

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1994 figures

Trend Data

Percent Change 1985 to 1994

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

Indicators*	1985		1994		National Rank
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1994	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.3	[23]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1994	9.8	10.6	7.1	8.0	[16]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1994	36	34	29	29	[31]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1994	80	63	75	69	[32]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1994	46	31	52	38	[48]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1985-1994	177	305	427	517	[28]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1994	16	11	13	9	[47]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1994	13	11	11	9	[39]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1994	23	21	25	21	[41]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1994	18	22	24	26	[15]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164.

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

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	674,600	758,500	12%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	220,500	249,000	13%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	214,800	241,900	13%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	118,200	130,900	11%
High school age 15-17 years old	121,100	136,700	13%

Background Information

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

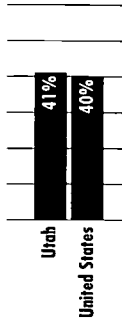
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	598,500	647,500	8%
Black	4,500	7,100	58%
Hispanic	43,700	61,600	41%
Asian and Pacific Islander	16,000	25,200	58%
Native American	12,000	17,200	43%

Health and Economic Characteristics

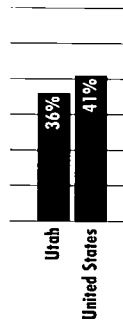
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	72%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	\$40,300	\$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	4%	9%

Education Indicators

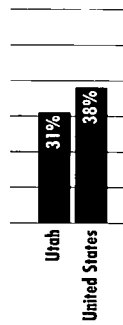
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



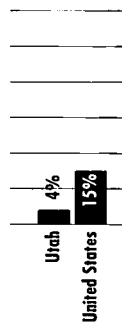
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994



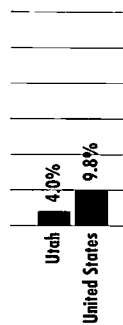
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990





National Composite Rank [7]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1994		Trend Data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1994	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1994	4		STATE 5.7 NATIONAL 6.8	STATE 5.9 NATIONAL 7.3	[9]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1994		35	STATE 9.6 NATIONAL 10.6	STATE 6.2 NATIONAL 8.0	[3]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1994		20	STATE 35 NATIONAL 34	STATE 28 NATIONAL 29	[27]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1994	14		STATE 65 NATIONAL 63	STATE 74 NATIONAL 69	[28]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1994		7	STATE 27 NATIONAL 31	STATE 25 NATIONAL 38	[12]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1985-1994	36		STATE 263 NATIONAL 305	STATE 357 NATIONAL 517	[20]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		30	STATE 10 NATIONAL 11	STATE 7 NATIONAL 9	[12]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		33	STATE 9 NATIONAL 11	STATE 6 NATIONAL 9	[6]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1994		14	STATE 14 NATIONAL 21	STATE 12 NATIONAL 21	[2]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1994		7	STATE 15 NATIONAL 22	STATE 14 NATIONAL 26	[1]

National Rank is based on 1994 figures

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

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164.

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[146,800]	[149,800]	2%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	[45,600]	[45,500]	0%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	[51,000]	[48,800]	-4%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	[25,700]	[26,600]	4%
High school age 15-17 years old	[24,400]	[28,800]	18%

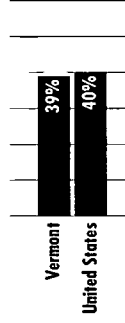
Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	[142,700]	[144,200]	1%
Black	[800]	[900]	13%
Hispanic	[1,200]	[2,100]	75%
Asian and Pacific Islander	[1,500]	[2,100]	40%
Native American	[500]	[400]	-20%

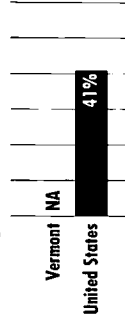
Background Information

Education Indicators

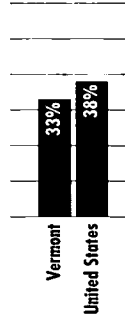
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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

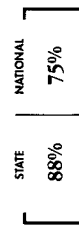


Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996

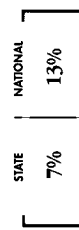


Health and Economic Characteristics

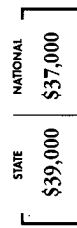
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995



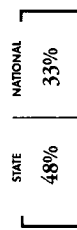
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994



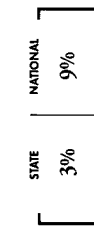
Median income of families with children in 1994



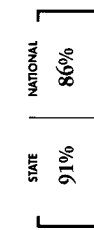
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994



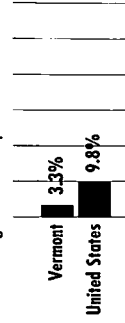
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994



Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994



Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990



NA=Not Available.

National Composite Rank [4]

Percent Change 1985 to 1994

W O R S E B E T T E R

National Rank is based on 1994 figures

Trend Data National Rank

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985-1994		Trend Data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1994	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1994	0		STATE: 6.0 NATIONAL: 6.8	STATE: 6.0 NATIONAL: 7.3	[12]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1994	12		STATE: 8.5 NATIONAL: 10.6	STATE: 7.5 NATIONAL: 8.0	[20]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1994	16		STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 34	STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 29	[5]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1994	30		STATE: 67 NATIONAL: 63	STATE: 47 NATIONAL: 69	[6]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1994	11		STATE: 19 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 17 NATIONAL: 38	[3]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1985-1994	22		STATE: 51 NATIONAL: 305	STATE: 40 NATIONAL: 517	[1]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1994	33		STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 9	[7]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1994	36		STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 9	[10]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1994	24		STATE: 17 NATIONAL: 21	STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 21	[4]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1994	5		STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 22	STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 26	[7]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

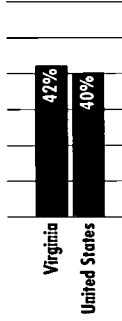
Number of Children 1995-2005		Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005	
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[1,612,500]	[1,728,400]	7%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	[559,500]	[534,800]	-4%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	[535,100]	[572,700]	7%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	[261,500]	[304,600]	16%
High school age 15-17 years old	[256,400]	[316,400]	23%

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005		1995		2005		% CHANGE	
White	[1,114,900]	[1,117,700]	0%				
Black	[375,400]	[429,100]	14%				
Hispanic	[63,400]	[95,900]	51%				
Asian and Pacific Islander	[55,600]	[82,300]	48%				
Native American	[3,200]	[3,300]	3%				

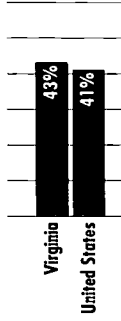
Background Information

Education Indicators

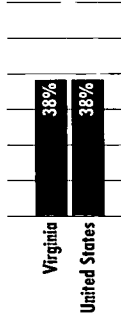
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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



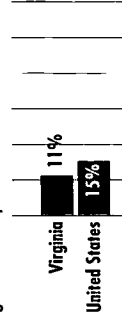
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



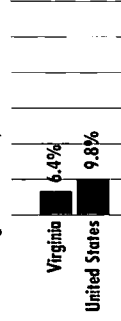
Health and Economic Characteristics

Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	STATE [79%]	NATIONAL [75%]
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	STATE [12%]	NATIONAL [13%]
Median income of families with children in 1994	STATE [\$40,300]	NATIONAL [\$37,000]
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	STATE [6%]	NATIONAL [9%]
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	STATE [40%]	NATIONAL [33%]
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	STATE [77%]	NATIONAL [86%]

Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990



Percent Change 1985 to 1994

Trend Data

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1994 figures

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*	1985-1994		1985		1994		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	7		7.0	7.5	7.5	7.3	[29]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		28	11.5	8.3	10.6	8.0	[34]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)		10	30	27	34	29	[20]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	19		53	63	63	69	[20]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	11		28	31	31	38	[22]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	76		150	264	305	517	[13]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)		25	12	9	11	9	[29]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)		20	10	8	11	9	[18]
Percent of children in poverty		13	15	13	21	21	[4]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	15		20	23	22	26	[12]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164.  Patterned bars indicate national change.  Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[1,418,400]	[1,495,800]	5%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	[468,100]	[483,200]	3%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	[478,200]	[494,400]	3%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	[242,200]	[258,000]	7%
High school age 15-17 years old	[229,900]	[260,100]	13%

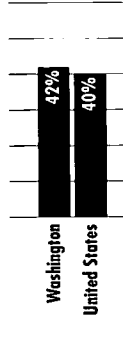
Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	[1,138,000]	[1,133,800]	0%
Black	[53,900]	[52,500]	-3%
Hispanic	[112,700]	[159,100]	41%
Asian and Pacific Islander	[83,600]	[117,800]	41%
Native American	[30,200]	[32,600]	8%

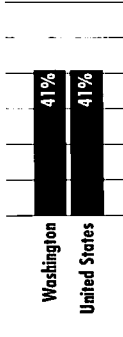
Background Information

Education Indicators

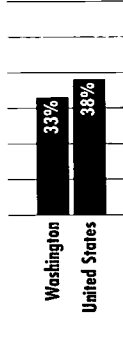
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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

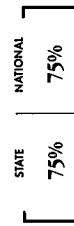


Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996

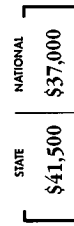


Health and Economic Characteristics

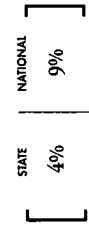
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995



Median income of families with children in 1994



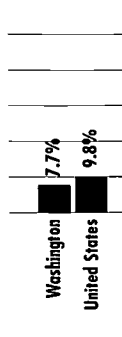
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994



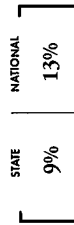
Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



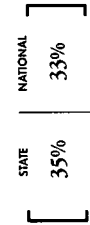
Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990



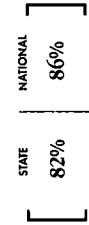
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994



Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994



Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994



National Composite Rank [16]

Percent Change 1985 to 1994

Trend Data National Rank

National Rank is based on 1994 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		1985		1994		National Rank
	Value	Direction	Value	Direction	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1994	0	Worse	0	Better	5.3	6.8	5.3	7.3	[2]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1994	42	Better	42	Worse	10.7	10.6	6.2	8.0	[3]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1994	22	Better	22	Worse	36	34	28	29	[27]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1994	7	Better	7	Worse	58	63	54	69	[12]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1994	16	Worse	16	Better	25	31	29	38	[17]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1985-1994	159	Worse	159	Better	166	305	430	517	[29]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1994	11	Better	11	Worse	9	11	8	9	[18]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1994	9	Better	9	Worse	11	11	10	9	[31]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1994	6	Better	6	Worse	16	21	15	21	[15]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1994	33	Worse	33	Better	18	22	24	26	[15]

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

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164.

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[421,900]	[394,700]	-6%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	[128,400]	[119,800]	-7%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	[133,600]	[131,600]	-1%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	[76,000]	[72,200]	-5%
High school age 15-17 years old	[83,900]	[71,100]	-15%

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	[400,400]	[371,800]	-7%
Black	[15,800]	[15,300]	-3%
Hispanic	[2,800]	[3,900]	39%
Asian and Pacific Islander	[2,300]	[3,300]	43%
Native American	[500]	[400]	-20%

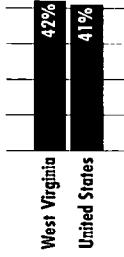
Background Information

Education Indicators

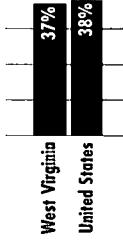
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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



Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



Health and Economic Characteristics

Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995

STATE	[68%]	NATIONAL	[75%]
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Percent of children without health insurance in 1994

STATE	[13%]	NATIONAL	[13%]
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Median income of families with children in 1994

STATE	[\$27,500]	NATIONAL	[\$37,000]
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Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994

STATE	[32%]	NATIONAL	[33%]
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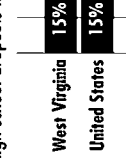
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994

STATE	[14%]	NATIONAL	[9%]
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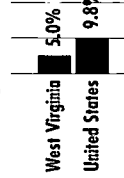
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994

STATE	[92%]	NATIONAL	[86%]
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Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990



Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1994		Trend Data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1994	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1994	9		STATE: 6.9 NATIONAL: 6.8	7.5 7.3	[29]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1994		37	STATE: 10.7 NATIONAL: 10.6	6.7 8.0	[8]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1994		7	STATE: 29 NATIONAL: 34	27 29	[20]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1994		30	STATE: 70 NATIONAL: 63	49 69	[9]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1994	3		STATE: 32 NATIONAL: 31	33 38	[27]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1985-1994	44		STATE: 54 NATIONAL: 305	78 517	[3]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		0	STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 11	13 9	[47]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		6	STATE: 18 NATIONAL: 11	17 9	[51]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1994		10	STATE: 31 NATIONAL: 21	28 21	[47]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1994	56		STATE: 16 NATIONAL: 22	25 26	[26]

National Rank is based on 1994 figures

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

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164.

Demographic Change

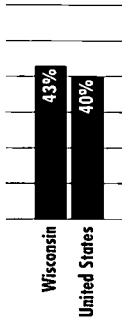
Number of Children 1995-2005		Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005	
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[1,353,200]	[1,322,000]	-2%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	[419,400]	[418,200]	0%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	[461,700]	[435,600]	-6%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	[239,800]	[229,100]	-4%
High school age 15-17 years old	[232,300]	[239,000]	3%

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	[1,150,800]	[1,073,600]	-7%
Black	[109,800]	[132,100]	20%
Hispanic	[45,600]	[50,600]	11%
Asian and Pacific Islander	[31,200]	[49,400]	58%
Native American	[15,800]	[16,300]	3%

Background Information

Education Indicators

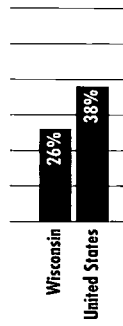
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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



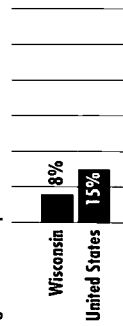
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



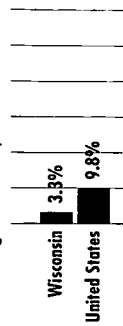
Health and Economic Characteristics

Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	STATE [78%]	NATIONAL [75%]
Median income of families with children in 1994	STATE [\$43,200]	NATIONAL [\$37,000]
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	STATE [5%]	NATIONAL [9%]
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	STATE [7%]	NATIONAL [13%]
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	STATE [44%]	NATIONAL [33%]
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	STATE [84%]	NATIONAL [86%]

Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990





Percent Change 1985 to 1994

Trend Data National Rank

National Rank is based on 1994 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1985-1994	1985-1994	1985	1994	1985	1994	
Percent low birth-weight babies	21				STATE 5.3 NATIONAL 6.8	STATE 6.4 NATIONAL 7.3	[16]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		13			STATE 9.1 NATIONAL 10.6	STATE 7.9 NATIONAL 8.0	[29]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)		14			STATE 28 NATIONAL 34	STATE 24 NATIONAL 29	[8]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	2				STATE 55 NATIONAL 63	STATE 56 NATIONAL 69	[14]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	5				STATE 22 NATIONAL 31	STATE 23 NATIONAL 38	[7]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	84				STATE 235 NATIONAL 305	STATE 432 NATIONAL 517	[32]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)			38		STATE 8 NATIONAL 11	STATE 5 NATIONAL 9	[4]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)			72		STATE 9 NATIONAL 11	STATE 7 NATIONAL 9	[10]
Percent of children in poverty		13			STATE 16 NATIONAL 21	STATE 14 NATIONAL 21	[11]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent		15			STATE 20 NATIONAL 22	STATE 23 NATIONAL 26	[12]

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

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164.

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[136,300]	[145,500]	7%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	[39,400]	[47,500]	21%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	[45,500]	[47,600]	5%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	[25,800]	[25,200]	-2%
High school age 15-17 years old	[25,600]	[25,100]	-2%

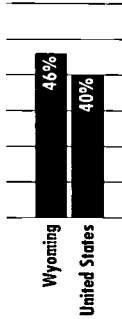
Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	[119,700]	[121,800]	2%
Black	[1,100]	[1,700]	55%
Hispanic	[10,400]	[14,100]	36%
Asian and Pacific Islander	[1,000]	[1,900]	90%
Native American	[4,100]	[6,000]	46%

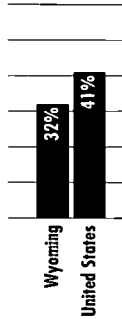
Background Information

Education Indicators

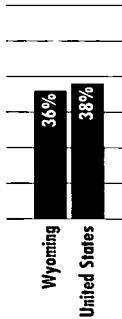
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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



Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



Health and Economic Characteristics

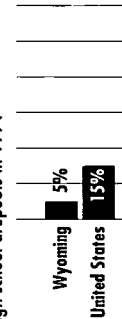
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995

STATE	[79%]	NATIONAL	[75%]
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Percent of children without health insurance in 1994

STATE	[13%]	NATIONAL	[13%]
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Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



Median income of families with children in 1994

STATE	[\$38,900]	NATIONAL	[\$37,000]
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Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994

STATE	[45%]	NATIONAL	[33%]
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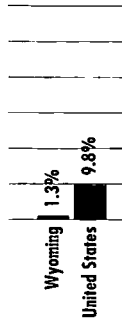
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994

STATE	[5%]	NATIONAL	[9%]
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Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994

STATE	[84%]	NATIONAL	[86%]
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Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990



National Composite Rank [19]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1994		Trend Data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1994	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1994	24		STATE: 7.1 NATIONAL: 6.8	8.8 7.3	[45]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1994		45	STATE: 12.2 NATIONAL: 10.6	6.7 8.0	[8]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1994		47	STATE: 45 NATIONAL: 34	24 29	[8]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1994	3		STATE: 100 NATIONAL: 63	103 69	[49]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1994		11	STATE: 28 NATIONAL: 31	25 38	[12]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1985-1994	70		STATE: 69 NATIONAL: 305	117 517	[5]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		11	STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 11	8 9	[18]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1994		18	STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 11	9 9	[23]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1994		13	STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 21	13 21	[4]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1994	47		STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 22	22 26	[7]

National Rank is based on 1994 figures

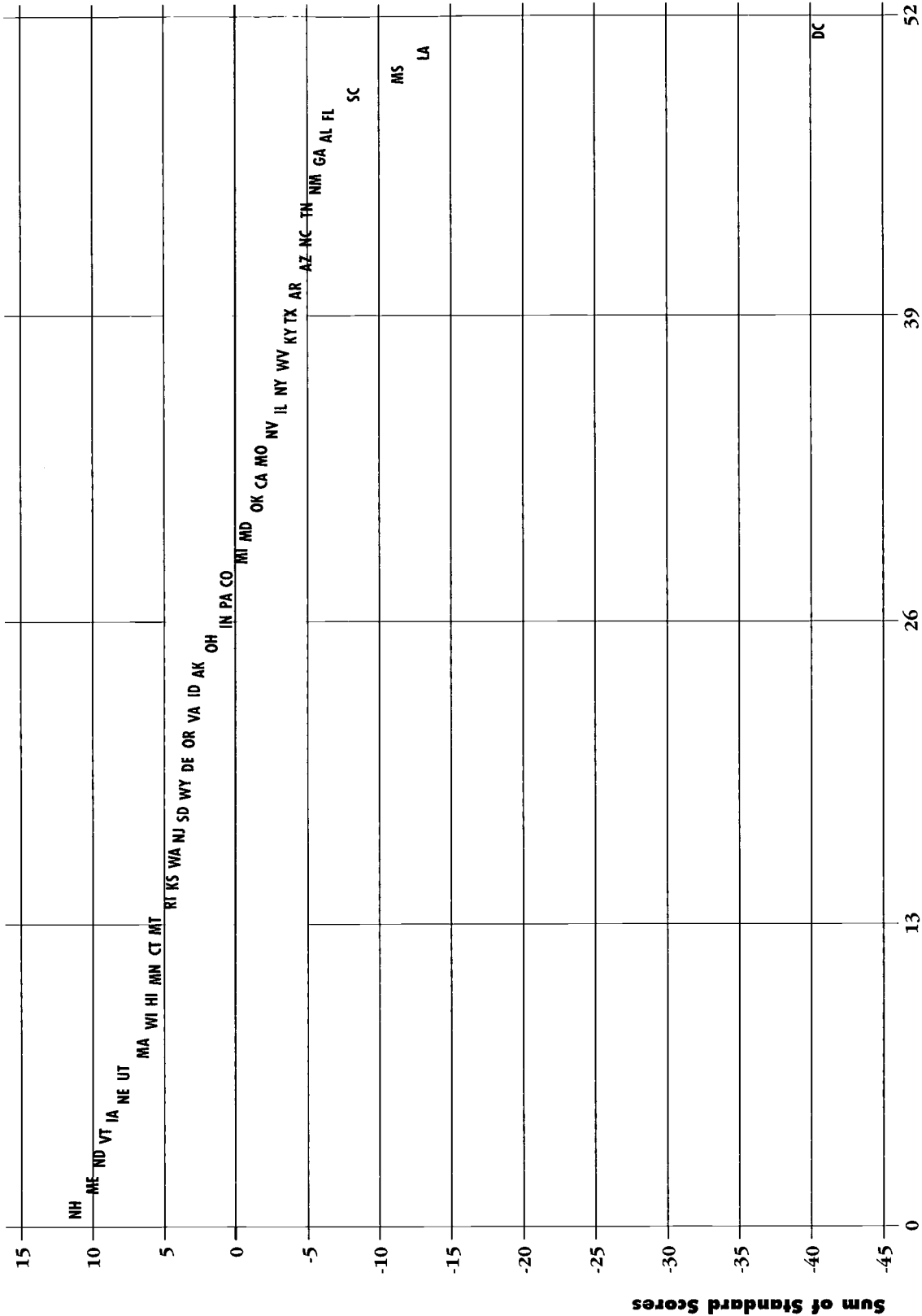
Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164.

appendices

KIDS COUNT Standard Scores and National Rankings

This chart assists readers in comparing states' performance based on the 10 KIDS COUNT measures of child well-being. In addition to showing whether a state ranks higher or lower over all than another state, this chart shows the differences among states based on the sum of their standard scores. If a state had the exact state mean on each indicator, then the sum of the standard scores for that state would be zero. States are highly clustered near the middle of the distribution, as evidenced by the large number of states in the shaded area.



National Composite Rank

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 high- or/better rank.

Percent low birth-weight babies
1994

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	5.1	27	Delaware	7.4
2	Oregon	5.3	27	Pennsylvania	7.4
2	Washington	5.3	29	Ohio	7.5
4	North Dakota	5.4	29	Virginia	7.5
5	Alaska	5.5	29	West Virginia	7.5
5	Idaho	5.5	32	Missouri	7.6
7	Maine	5.7	32	Nevada	7.6
7	Minnesota	5.7	32	New Jersey	7.6
9	Iowa	5.9	32	New York	7.6
9	South Dakota	5.9	36	Florida	7.7
9	Utah	5.9	36	Kentucky	7.7
12	Vermont	6.0	38	Michigan	7.8
13	Nebraska	6.1	39	Illinois	7.9
14	California	6.2	40	Arkansas	8.2
14	Montana	6.2	41	Colorado	8.5
16	Massachusetts	6.4	41	Maryland	8.5
16	Wisconsin	6.4	43	Georgia	8.6
18	Kansas	6.5	44	North Carolina	8.7
18	Rhode Island	6.5	45	Tennessee	8.8
20	Arizona	6.8	45	Wyoming	8.8
20	Indiana	6.8	47	Alabama	9.0
22	Connecticut	6.9	48	South Carolina	9.2
23	Oklahoma	7.0	49	Louisiana	9.6
23	Texas	7.0	50	Mississippi	9.9
25	Hawaii	7.2	51	District of Columbia	14.2
26	New Mexico	7.3			

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)
1994

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Rhode Island	5.0	26	Kentucky	7.8
2	Massachusetts	6.0	26	New York	7.8
3	Maine	6.2	29	Connecticut	7.9
3	New Hampshire	6.2	29	Wisconsin	7.9
3	Utah	6.2	31	Florida	8.1
3	Washington	6.2	31	Missouri	8.1
7	Nevada	6.5	33	Pennsylvania	8.2
8	Hawaii	6.7	34	New Mexico	8.3
8	West Virginia	6.7	34	Virginia	8.3
8	Wyoming	6.7	36	Oklahoma	8.5
11	Delaware	6.8	37	Michigan	8.6
12	Idaho	6.9	38	Ohio	8.7
13	California	7.0	39	Indiana	8.8
13	Colorado	7.0	40	Tennessee	8.9
13	Minnesota	7.0	41	Maryland	9.0
16	Oregon	7.1	42	Arkansas	9.2
16	Texas	7.1	43	Illinois	9.3
18	North Dakota	7.2	43	South Carolina	9.3
19	Montana	7.4	45	South Dakota	9.6
20	Iowa	7.5	46	North Carolina	10.0
20	Vermont	7.5	47	Alabama	10.1
22	Alaska	7.6	48	Georgia	10.2
23	Kansas	7.7	49	Louisiana	10.6
23	Nebraska	7.7	50	Mississippi	11.0
23	New Jersey	7.7	51	District of Columbia	18.2
26	Arizona	7.8			

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)
1994

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Massachusetts	17	27	Alaska	28
2	Delaware	18	27	Kansas	28
3	Maine	20	27	Utah	28
3	New Hampshire	20	27	Washington	28
5	Vermont	21	31	Texas	29
6	Hawaii	23	32	Indiana	30
6	Minnesota	23	32	Maryland	30
8	Colorado	24	32	Michigan	30
8	Connecticut	24	35	South Dakota	31
8	Wisconsin	24	36	Georgia	32
8	Wyoming	24	36	Idaho	32
12	Iowa	25	36	Illinois	32
12	New Jersey	25	36	New Mexico	32
12	New York	25	36	North Carolina	32
12	Oregon	25	36	Oklahoma	32
16	California	26	42	Florida	33
16	Montana	26	42	Tennessee	33
16	Nebraska	26	44	Arizona	34
16	Rhode Island	26	44	Nevada	34
20	Kentucky	27	46	Louisiana	35
20	Missouri	27	47	Alabama	36
20	North Dakota	27	48	South Carolina	39
20	Ohio	27	49	Arkansas	40
20	Pennsylvania	27	50	Mississippi	41
20	Virginia	27	51	District of Columbia	61
20	West Virginia	27			

Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide
(deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)
1994

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Rhode Island	19	26	Idaho	72
2	New Jersey	35	28	Colorado	74
3	Hawaii	40	28	Georgia	74
3	Massachusetts	40	28	Nevada	74
5	New Hampshire	41	28	Utah	74
6	Ohio	47	32	North Dakota	75
6	Vermont	47	32	South Carolina	75
8	Minnesota	48	32	Texas	75
9	Pennsylvania	49	35	North Carolina	78
9	West Virginia	49	36	Arizona	80
11	Delaware	52	36	Kansas	80
12	Maine	54	38	Montana	82
12	Washington	54	38	South Dakota	82
14	New York	56	40	Oklahoma	83
14	Oregon	56	41	New Mexico	84
14	Wisconsin	56	42	Illinois	86
17	Connecticut	59	43	Alaska	91
18	Iowa	61	43	Arkansas	91
18	Maryland	61	43	Louisiana	91
20	Virginia	63	43	Tennessee	91
21	Indiana	65	47	Alabama	97
22	Kentucky	66	48	Missouri	102
22	Nebraska	66	49	Wyoming	103
24	Florida	67	50	Mississippi	110
25	Michigan	71	51	District of Columbia	346
26	California	72			

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)
1994

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	15	27	Maryland	33
1	North Dakota	15	27	West Virginia	33
3	Vermont	17	29	Colorado	34
4	Maine	18	29	Ohio	34
5	Minnesota	20	31	Indiana	35
6	Montana	22	31	Missouri	35
7	Iowa	23	33	Kentucky	40
7	South Dakota	23	34	Illinois	41
7	Wisconsin	23	34	Oklahoma	41
10	Massachusetts	24	36	Florida	42
10	Nebraska	24	37	Tennessee	43
12	Utah	25	38	North Carolina	44
12	Wyoming	25	39	Delaware	45
14	New Jersey	26	40	California	46
15	Idaho	27	40	South Carolina	46
16	Pennsylvania	28	42	Nevada	47
17	Connecticut	29	43	Arkansas	49
17	Washington	29	43	Georgia	49
19	Kansas	30	45	Arizona	50
19	New York	30	46	Alabama	51
19	Oregon	30	46	Louisiana	51
22	Virginia	31	48	New Mexico	52
23	Alaska	32	48	Texas	52
23	Hawaii	32	50	Mississippi	58
23	Michigan	32	51	District of Columbia	88
23	Rhode Island	32			

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)
1994

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Vermont	40	27	Minnesota	416
2	Montana	72	28	Texas	427
3	West Virginia	78	29	Washington	430
4	North Dakota	105	30	Michigan	431
5	Wyoming	117	30	New Mexico	431
6	Maine	126	32	Wisconsin	432
7	New Hampshire	128	33	North Carolina	445
8	Nebraska	180	34	Georgia	448
9	Alabama	262	35	Colorado	459
9	Iowa	262	36	Indiana	493
9	South Dakota	262	37	Kentucky	513
12	Hawaii	263	38	Arizona	520
13	Virginia	264	39	Missouri	522
14	Idaho	288	40	Rhode Island	529
15	Mississippi	295	41	Delaware	558
16	Arkansas	307	42	Louisiana	565
17	Kansas	315	43	Connecticut	577
18	Tennessee	316	44	Massachusetts	610
19	Oregon	356	45	California	651
20	Utah	357	46	Maryland	704
21	Oklahoma	359	47	New Jersey	736
22	Alaska	384	48	Florida	805
23	Illinois	389	49	Pennsylvania	845
24	South Carolina	397	50	New York	1,082
25	Nevada	401	51	District of Columbia	1,650
26	Ohio	409			

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)
1994

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Connecticut	3	18	Washington	8
2	Iowa	4	18	Wyoming	8
2	Maine	4	29	Oklahoma	9
4	Hawaii	5	29	Virginia	9
4	North Dakota	5	31	California	10
4	Wisconsin	5	31	Illinois	10
7	Massachusetts	6	31	Mississippi	10
7	Montana	6	31	Tennessee	10
7	Nebraska	6	35	Alabama	11
7	New Jersey	6	35	Colorado	11
7	Vermont	6	35	District of Columbia	11
12	Alaska	7			
12	Delaware	7	35	Idaho	11
12	Kansas	7	35	Missouri	11
12	New Hampshire	7	35	New Mexico	11
12	Ohio	7	35	North Carolina	11
12	Utah	7	35	Oregon	11
18	Arkansas	8	35	South Carolina	11
18	Indiana	8	44	Georgia	12
18	Maryland	8	44	Kentucky	12
18	Michigan	8	44	Nevada	12
18	Minnesota	8	47	Arizona	13
18	New York	8	47	Florida	13
18	Pennsylvania	8	47	Louisiana	13
18	Rhode Island	8	47	Texas	13
18	South Dakota	8	47	West Virginia	13

States in Rank Order by Indicator

Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)
1994

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Connecticut	4	23	Oklahoma	9
2	Iowa	5	23	Oregon	9
2	Maine	5	23	Pennsylvania	9
2	Nebraska	5	23	Wyoming	9
2	North Dakota	5	31	Alabama	10
6	Kansas	6	31	Arkansas	10
6	New Hampshire	6	31	California	10
6	South Dakota	6	31	Georgia	10
6	Utah	6	31	Idaho	10
10	Delaware	7	31	New York	10
10	Massachusetts	7	31	North Carolina	10
10	Minnesota	7	31	Washington	10
10	Montana	7	39	Alaska	11
10	New Jersey	7	39	Arizona	11
10	Rhode Island	7	39	Florida	11
10	Vermont	7	39	Mississippi	11
10	Wisconsin	7	39	Nevada	11
18	Indiana	8	39	New Mexico	11
18	Maryland	8	39	South Carolina	11
18	Michigan	8	39	Tennessee	11
18	Ohio	8	39	Texas	11
18	Virginia	8	48	Kentucky	12
23	Colorado	9	49	District of Columbia	14
23	Hawaii	9	49	Louisiana	14
23	Illinois	9	49	West Virginia	17
23	Missouri	9	51		

Percent of children in poverty
1994

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	9	25	Montana	18
2	Alaska	12	25	Rhode Island	18
2	Utah	12	25	South Dakota	18
4	Colorado	13	30	Missouri	19
4	Delaware	13	30	Ohio	19
4	Iowa	13	32	Georgia	21
4	Nebraska	13	32	Illinois	21
4	Vermont	13	32	Michigan	21
4	Virginia	13	32	North Carolina	21
4	Wyoming	13	36	Arkansas	22
11	Hawaii	14	37	Arizona	23
11	New Jersey	14	37	Tennessee	23
11	North Dakota	14	39	Alabama	24
11	Wisconsin	14	39	Oklahoma	24
15	Maryland	15	41	California	25
15	Washington	15	41	Florida	25
17	Kansas	16	41	New York	25
17	Massachusetts	16	41	Texas	25
17	Minnesota	16	45	Kentucky	26
17	Nevada	16	45	South Carolina	26
17	Oregon	16	47	West Virginia	28
22	Indiana	17	48	New Mexico	29
22	Maine	17	49	Mississippi	33
22	Pennsylvania	17	50	Louisiana	34
25	Connecticut	18	51	District of Columbia	37
25	Idaho	18			

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent
1994

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Utah	14	26	Maine	25
2	Idaho	17	26	Minnesota	25
3	Nebraska	19	26	Ohio	25
3	North Dakota	19	26	West Virginia	25
5	South Dakota	20	31	Arizona	26
6	Iowa	21	31	California	26
7	Hawaii	22	31	Illinois	26
7	New Hampshire	22	31	Maryland	26
7	Pennsylvania	22	31	Massachusetts	26
7	Vermont	22	31	Missouri	26
7	Wyoming	22	31	Nevada	26
12	Kansas	23	38	Alabama	27
12	Virginia	23	38	New Mexico	27
12	Wisconsin	23	38	North Carolina	27
15	Arkansas	24	41	Delaware	28
15	Colorado	24	41	Michigan	28
15	Connecticut	24	41	Rhode Island	28
15	Indiana	24	44	Georgia	29
15	Kentucky	24	44	South Carolina	29
15	Montana	24	44	Tennessee	29
15	New Jersey	24	47	Florida	30
15	Oklahoma	24	47	New York	30
15	Oregon	24	49	Mississippi	32
15	Texas	24	50	Louisiana	33
15	Washington	24	51	District of Columbia	58
26	Alaska	25			

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

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2
	Rank	N.A.								
	1994 raw data	287,607 births								
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	10.6	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.4
	Rank	N.A.								
	1994 raw data	31,710 deaths								
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	34	34	33	33	32	31	31	29	29
	Rank	N.A.								
	1994 raw data	15,264 deaths								
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	63	68	66	70	69	71	71	67	69
	Rank	N.A.								
	1994 raw data	12,082 deaths								
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	31	31	32	34	36	37	39	38	38
	Rank	N.A.								
	1994 raw data	195,169 births								
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate	305	310	319	347	385	429	457	483	504
	Rank	N.A.								
	1994 raw data	N.A.								
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	11	10	10	10	11	10	10	9	9
	Rank	N.A.								
	1994 raw data	N.A.								
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	9
	Rank	N.A.								
	1994 raw data	N.A.								
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	21	21	20	20	20	20	20	21	21
	Rank	N.A.								
	1994 raw data	N.A.								
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	22	22	22	23	23	24	25	25	26
	Rank	N.A.								
	1994 raw data	N.A.								

10-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Alabama

1985	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.4	8.7	8.5	8.7	9.0	
1986	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.7	
1987	5,504 births									
1988	12.6	13.3	12.2	12.1	12.1	10.8	11.2	10.5	10.3	10.1
1989	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.7
1990	618 deaths									
1991	3.7	4.2	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.5	4.0	3.6
1992	3.6	4.5	3.7	3.5	3.3	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.6	4.7
1993	303 deaths									
1994	7.3	8.5	8.8	7.4	7.5	10.2	9.2	8.8	9.2	9.7
1995	3.8	4.4	4.6	2.8	3.0	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.7
1996	301 deaths									
1997	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.1
1998	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.7	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.6
1999	4,597 births									
2000	10.6	9.6	8.8	11.7	13.7	17.8	19.0	21.3	25.0	26.2
2001	1.1	1.0	8	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	9
2002	N.A.									
2003	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
2004	4.5	4.2	4.6	5.1	5.1	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.5	3.5
2005	N.A.									
2006	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
2007	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.2	2.5	2.6	3.1
2008	N.A.									
2009	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4
2010	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.4	3.9	3.6	3.9
2011	N.A.									
2012	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7
2013	3.0	3.9	4.4	4.2	3.5	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.8
2014	N.A.									

Alaska

1985	4.9	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.5
1986	2	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	5
1987	588 births									
1988	10.8	10.8	10.4	11.6	9.2	10.5	8.9	8.6	8.2	7.6
1989	3.0	3.3	3.4	4.4	2.0	4.2	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.2
1990	81 deaths									
1991	5.6	4.8	5.3	4.6	4.6	4.1	3.0	3.6	4.6	2.8
1992	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	2.2	4.4	5.0	2.7
1993	42 deaths									
1994	10.5	11.9	8.5	9.8	15.4	9.7	11.3	11.0	9.8	9.1
1995	5.1	5.1	4.3	4.8	5.0	4.3	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.3
1996	42 deaths									
1997	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2
1998	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3
1999	426 births									
2000	2.0.9	2.1.7	1.6.5	1.8.4	1.9.9	2.1.2	2.1.4	2.5.6	3.2.1	3.8.4
2001	2.6	2.6	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.2
2002	N.A.									
2003	1.0	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	7	7
2004	2.5	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.2
2005	N.A.									
2006	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
2007	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.5	2.4	3.2	4.1	4.5	3.9
2008	N.A.									
2009	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2
2010	2	4	3	6	1.2	1.3	1.1	9	4	2
2011	N.A.									
2012	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.5
2013	3.0	3.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.1	2.6
2014	N.A.									

Arizona

1985	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.8
1986	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0
1987	4,797 births									
1988	9.7	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.2	8.8	8.6	8.4	7.6	7.8
1989	1.7	1.5	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.8	2.6
1990	554 deaths									
1991	4.0	4.5	4.1	4.3	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.4
1992	4.1	4.8	4.5	5.0	4.4	3.3	3.5	4.0	4.5	4.4
1993	305 deaths									
1994	8.5	9.6	8.4	8.7	8.7	7.5	8.3	7.4	8.7	8.0
1995	4.7	4.7	4.2	4.4	4.3	3.0	3.9	3.4	4.1	3.6
1996	223 deaths									
1997	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0
1998	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.3	3.9	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5
1999	4,127 births									
2000	2.80	2.88	3.00	3.14	3.82	4.46	5.06	5.29	5.27	5.20
2001	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.8
2002	N.A.									
2003	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.3
2004	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.9	3.8	4.7
2005	N.A.									
2006	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1
2007	2.4	3.5	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.1	3.7	3.9
2008	N.A.									
2009	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
2010	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.7
2011	N.A.									
2012	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6
2013	3.0	3.2	2.4	1.7	2.0	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.9	3.1
2014	N.A.									

Arkansas

1985	8.0	7.6	7.7	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
1986	4.5	4.0	3.9	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0
1987	2,833 births									
1988	11.6	10.3	10.3	10.7	10.2	9.2	10.2	10.3	10.0	9.2
1989	4.0	2.8	3.3	3.5	3.4	2.8	4.0	4.6	4.4	4.2
1990	320 deaths									
1991	4.3	4.5	4.0	3.9	4.5	3.8	4.4	3.8	4.0	4.0
1992	4.5	4.8	4.3	4.2	4.9	4.4	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.9
1993	197 deaths									
1994	8.1	7.5	8.8	8.4	9.5	8.1	9.5	9.2	8.9	9.1
1995	4.6	2.7	4.6	4.1	4.7	3.9	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.3
1996	166 deaths									
1997	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.9
1998	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3
1999	2,593 births									
2000	9.5	10.0	10.8	11.8	15.0	20.0	24.9	28.0	29.7	30.7
2001	N.A.									
2002	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
2003	3.8	3.0	3.1	3.8	3.8	3.2	1.6	1.1	2.1	1.8
2004	N.A.									
2005	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
2006	4.3	3.5	3.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.2	3.0	3.7	3.1
2007	N.A.									
2008	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2
2009	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.4	3.9	3.6	3.6
2010	N.A.									
2011	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4
2012	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.5
2013	N.A.									

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

California

Indicators

Indicators	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.2
	Rank	16	17	17	15	17	14	13	14	14
1994 raw data 34,937 births										
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	9.5	8.9	9.0	8.6	8.5	7.9	7.6	7.0	6.8
	Rank	13	7	14	12	12	9	12	8	7
1994 raw data 3,967 deaths										
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	33	32	32	31	31	30	29	27	26
	Rank	28	19	17	16	15	26	20	19	23
1994 raw data 1,794 deaths										
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	69	76	71	72	79	72	81	72	74
	Rank	31	30	26	23	37	21	36	29	31
1994 raw data 1,459 deaths										
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	31	31	33	36	40	45	47	46	46
	Rank	30	31	33	33	34	38	40	41	42
1994 raw data 26,923 births										
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate	402	415	431	482	565	625	645	647	653
	Rank	45	45	45	45	47	47	47	46	46
1994 raw data N.A.										
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	11	11	12	13	14	13	13	12	11
	Rank	30	30	36	38	46	43	44	42	38
1994 raw data N.A.										
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	12	11	11	10	11	11	12	12	11
	Rank	35	30	32	30	35	34	42	41	37
1994 raw data N.A.										
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	21	21	21	20	20	21	22	23	24
	Rank	31	31	35	33	32	33	35	37	40
1994 raw data N.A.										
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	23	23	23	24	24	25	25	25	26
	Rank	37	32	30	34	31	34	31	27	29
1994 raw data N.A.										

Colorado

Indicators	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.5	8.4
	Rank	42	42	43	40	41	42	42	44	42
1994 raw data 4,617 births										
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	9.4	8.6	9.8	9.6	8.7	8.8	8.4	7.6	7.9
	Rank	12	4	26	24	15	23	22	16	19
1994 raw data 378 deaths										
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	32	32	32	26	28	26	28	30	28
	Rank	23	19	17	5	5	10	15	27	16
1994 raw data 184 deaths										
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	66	83	63	66	67	68	71	74	73
	Rank	24	39	15	15	21	19	25	34	28
1994 raw data 183 deaths										
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	27	27	28	29	31	33	35	36	35
	Rank	23	25	24	24	24	26	25	31	30
1994 raw data 2,517 births										
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate	305	298	292	331	380	458	489	526	531
	Rank	41	41	38	39	39	43	41	40	39
1994 raw data N.A.										
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	8	9	10	10	10	10	9	11	10
	Rank	10	16	23	24	24	26	23	37	31
1994 raw data N.A.										
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	10	11	11	10	9	9	9	9	8
	Rank	15	30	32	30	22	18	14	16	13
1994 raw data N.A.										
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	15	16	16	17	19	18	17	16	15
	Rank	8	15	19	23	30	24	22	19	12
1994 raw data N.A.										
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	23	24	24	25	26	26	25	26	25
	Rank	37	39	36	39	42	36	31	32	24
1994 raw data N.A.										

10-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Connecticut

1981	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.9	1991	7.66
1982	24	23	23	24	24	21	25	24	1992	7.66
1983	3,146	births							1993	7.66
1984	10.0	9.1	8.8	8.9	8.8	7.9	7.4	7.6	1994	7.1
1985	21	9	11	17	16	9	8	16	10	29
1986	360	deaths								
1987	23	31	24	27	24	22	24	18	27	24
1988	1	14	2	6	2	3	8	3	15	8
1989	151	deaths								
1990	49	50	46	65	59	51	56	49	54	59
1991	7	7	5	12	13	4	11	8	11	17
1992	114	deaths								
1993	19	19	21	23	25	26	26	26	26	29
1994	5	7	9	9	10	13	11	13	12	17
1995	1,652	births								
1996	372	375	384	405	417	438	460	510	554	577
1997	43	43	44	43	44	40	39	39	42	43
1998	N.A.									
1999	9	9	7	7	8	8	7	5	4	3
2000	17	16	10	9	13	13	9	2	1	1
2001	N.A.									
2002	6	5	4	5	6	7	7	6	5	4
2003	1	1	1	2	5	7	8	4	1	1
2004	N.A.									
2005	12	12	10	8	7	8	10	13	17	18
2006	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	21	25
2007	N.A.									
2008	21	20	20	21	20	22	23	24	24	24
2009	25	16	15	17	9	17	18	23	19	15
2010	N.A.									

Delaware

1981	7.3	7.4	6.7	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.9	7.6	7.8	7.4
1982	39	37	23	36	36	37	39	38	39	27
1983	770	births								
1984	14.8	11.5	11.7	11.8	11.8	10.1	11.8	8.6	8.8	6.8
1985	50	41	43	45	47	38	50	26	33	11
1986	71	deaths								
1987	43	32	33	30	35	37	25	24	28	18
1988	45	19	21	11	33	42	10	8	16	2
1989	25	deaths								
1990	50	61	41	71	43	60	35	43	47	52
1991	8	14	1	22	2	12	2	6	7	11
1992	23	deaths								
1993	33	35	35	36	40	38	40	44	39	45
1994	36	36	36	33	34	32	33	38	33	39
1995	582	births								
1996	272	250	265	269	360	446	459	438	390	558
1997	36	32	31	31	38	41	38	36	26	41
1998	N.A.									
1999	10	10	11	11	11	10	9	9	7	7
2000	25	26	31	29	28	26	23	27	15	12
2001	N.A.									
2002	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	6	7
2003	7	9	14	15	11	18	14	16	4	10
2004	N.A.									
2005	17	15	15	15	13	11	12	12	11	13
2006	18	8	13	13	6	3	3	2	1	4
2007	N.A.									
2008	23	23	23	23	25	26	26	26	27	28
2009	37	32	30	27	35	36	36	32	39	41
2010	N.A.									

District of Columbia

1981	13.3	12.2	13.5	14.3	15.9	15.1	15.4	14.3	14.6	14.2
1982	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
1983	1,403	births								
1984	20.8	21.1	19.3	23.2	22.9	20.7	21.0	19.6	17.4	18.2
1985	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
1986	181	deaths								
1987	32	33	38	41	41	51	55	60	57	61
1988	23	26	39	45	48	51	51	51	51	51
1989	56	deaths								
1990	45	63	67	162	237	208	279	269	393	346
1991	3	15	21	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
1992	90	deaths								
1993	53	51	56	68	80	88	105	90	102	88
1994	50	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
1995	682	births								
1996	1,008	993	1,038	1,096	1,257	1,413	1,437	1,522	1,577	1,650
1997	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
1998	N.A.									
1999	14	13	15	15	15	15	13	11	11	11
2000	43	37	49	49	49	49	44	37	38	35
2001	N.A.									
2002	15	14	13	13	13	14	14	13	12	14
2003	45	44	42	44	44	49	47	47	45	49
2004	N.A.									
2005	33	31	30	28	26	27	29	34	37	37
2006	50	49	47	47	44	47	48	50	51	51
2007	N.A.									
2008	52	53	54	55	55	54	56	57	58	58
2009	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
2010	N.A.									

Florida

1981	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.7
1982	40	40	39	39	38	34	33	34	33	36
1983	14,753	births								
1984	11.3	11.0	10.6	10.6	9.8	9.6	9.0	8.8	8.6	8.1
1985	36	35	38	34	30	32	29	29	29	31
1986	1,548	deaths								
1987	42	41	41	42	38	37	35	32	34	33
1988	43	43	45	48	41	42	39	35	40	42
1989	865	deaths								
1990	70	70	72	86	74	76	67	63	64	67
1991	33	20	29	43	29	34	21	22	22	24
1992	545	deaths								
1993	37	37	38	42	45	45	44	42	42	42
1994	38	38	38	41	42	38	37	36	37	36
1995	10,145	births								
1996	480	528	550	592	644	726	757	765	794	805
1997	47	47	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	48
1998	N.A.									
1999	15	14	14	13	14	13	12	12	12	13
2000	45	42	46	38	46	43	39	42	45	47
2001	N.A.									
2002	11	10	9	9	10	11	11	11	11	11
2003	24	22	20	21	31	34	32	30	37	39
2004	N.A.									
2005	21	21	20	19	20	22	23	24	25	25
2006	31	31	30	31	32	37	38	39	43	41
2007	N.A.									
2008	25	24	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	30
2009	44	39	36	39	42	46	44	44	44	47
2010	N.A.									

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Georgia

Indicators

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.6
	Rank	47	47	47	47	47	47	45	44	45	43
	1994 raw data	9,557 births									
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	12.7	12.5	12.7	12.6	12.3	12.4	11.4	10.3	10.4	10.2
	Rank	47	47	48	50	49	50	48	46	47	48
	1994 raw data	1,129 deaths									
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	37	40	40	38	36	36	36	31	34	32
	Rank	36	41	43	40	36	39	43	31	40	36
	1994 raw data	479 deaths									
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	72	74	75	82	81	74	78	73	76	74
	Rank	37	26	32	38	39	29	35	31	33	28
	1994 raw data	366 deaths									
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	44	43	44	45	50	50	51	48	49	49
	Rank	46	45	45	46	49	48	47	45	45	43
	1994 raw data	7,105 births									
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate	145	122	139	176	239	289	285	352	398	448
	Rank	16	14	14	15	23	24	21	25	29	34
	1994 raw data	N.A.									
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	14	14	13	12	12	11	11	10	10	12
	Rank	43	42	38	34	35	32	36	32	31	44
	1994 raw data	N.A.									
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	13	12	12	11	11	12	11	11	9	10
	Rank	38	35	40	37	35	40	32	30	22	31
	1994 raw data	N.A.									
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	25	24	23	23	23	23	24	24	23	21
	Rank	42	42	40	42	41	42	41	39	36	32
	1994 raw data	N.A.									
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	25	26	26	26	26	26	27	29	29	29
	Rank	44	47	44	42	42	36	41	44	45	44
	1994 raw data	N.A.									

Hawaii

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	6.5	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.2	8.3	6.7	7.4	6.3	7.2
	Rank	23	29	31	28	30	26	23	27	22	25
	1994 raw data	1,369 births									
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	8.8	9.3	8.9	7.2	8.3	6.7	7.4	6.3	7.2	6.7
	Rank	5	14	13	2	10	3	8	4	11	8
	1994 raw data	130 deaths									
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	26	28	27	22	22	30	26	23	25	22
	Rank	7	5	6	2	11	10	5	11	3	6
	1994 raw data	54 deaths									
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	46	38	49	56	45	51	32	41	34	40
	Rank	5	2	6	6	4	4	1	5	1	3
	1994 raw data	31 deaths									
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	23	22	24	24	28	32	35	31	30	32
	Rank	15	13	16	12	17	23	25	22	19	23
	1994 raw data	696 births									
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate	189	208	214	223	220	223	248	244	258	263
	Rank	24	25	25	25	20	16	15	13	13	12
	1994 raw data	N.A.									
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	5	5	6	7	7	7	6	6	5	5
	Rank	1	3	6	9	8	7	6	6	2	4
	1994 raw data	N.A.									
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	11	10	9	9	9	10	10	12	10	9
	Rank	24	22	20	21	22	24	23	41	26	23
	1994 raw data	N.A.									
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	17	16	16	16	17	17	17	16	15	14
	Rank	18	15	19	20	23	22	22	19	12	11
	1994 raw data	N.A.									
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	21	21	20	21	21	21	21	22	23	22
	Rank	25	20	15	17	16	10	8	11	13	7
	1994 raw data	N.A.									

50-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Idaho

1985	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.5
1986	11	6	14	8	9	12	13	9	5	5
1987	958 births									
1988	10.4	11.3	10.4	8.8	9.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	7.2	6.9
1989	25	38	34	16	29	22	24	29	11	12
1990	121 deaths									
1991	35	33	38	40	38	35	35	37	32	32
1992	30	26	39	44	41	36	39	46	35	36
1993	84 deaths									
1994	76	90	90	94	79	85	65	68	78	72
1995	43	46	49	47	37	42	19	27	35	26
1996	71 deaths									
1997	24	25	22	26	28	26	30	29	29	27
1998	17	19	10	16	17	13	19	16	17	15
1999	788 births									
2000	214	226	218	248	299	347	352	328	297	288
2001	28	27	27	30	33	34	32	21	16	14
2002	N.A.									
2003	11	11	10	10	11	11	12	11	12	11
2004	30	30	23	24	28	32	39	37	45	35
2005	N.A.									
2006	10	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
2007	15	30	32	30	31	24	23	25	26	31
2008	N.A.									
2009	21	21	20	18	18	17	17	17	18	18
2010	31	31	30	26	25	22	22	23	25	25
2011	N.A.									
2012	16	16	15	16	17	19	19	18	17	17
2013	4	3	2	2	3	4	4	2	2	2
2014	N.A.									

Illinois

1985	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.7	8.1	7.9
1986	38	37	37	37	38	37	37	40	40	39
1987	14,931 births									
1988	11.7	12.1	11.6	11.3	11.7	10.7	10.7	10.1	9.9	9.3
1989	41	45	42	42	46	44	44	44	43	43
1990	1,753 deaths									
1991	32	32	33	32	34	29	34	29	29	32
1992	23	19	21	24	30	20	35	25	23	36
1993	773 deaths									
1994	52	60	56	67	66	73	74	70	79	86
1995	12	13	10	16	20	24	31	28	36	42
1996	681 deaths									
1997	32	31	33	36	40	40	41	40	41	41
1998	33	31	33	33	34	35	34	34	36	34
1999	9,590 births									
2000	195	229	316	433	413	364	334	376	426	389
2001	25	28	42	44	43	37	25	30	33	23
2002	N.A.									
2003	9	9	9	9	10	11	10	10	9	10
2004	17	16	17	19	24	32	31	32	27	31
2005	N.A.									
2006	11	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	10	9
2007	24	22	25	30	31	34	32	30	26	23
2008	N.A.									
2009	22	23	22	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
2010	37	38	38	36	36	33	33	33	32	32
2011	N.A.									
2012	23	24	24	24	25	26	26	26	26	26
2013	37	39	36	34	35	36	36	32	29	31
2014	N.A.									

Indiana

1985	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	7.0	6.8
1986	21	20	21	23	22	21	22	21	24	20
1987	5,638 births									
1988	10.9	11.3	10.1	11.0	10.2	9.6	9.1	9.4	9.2	8.8
1989	32	38	30	39	34	32	30	37	37	39
1990	728 deaths									
1991	33	34	32	34	33	30	32	29	28	30
1992	28	32	17	30	27	26	27	25	16	32
1993	344 deaths									
1994	63	63	62	69	57	62	76	63	59	65
1995	20	15	14	17	11	15	33	22	17	21
1996	269 deaths									
1997	31	29	29	32	33	35	35	35	34	35
1998	30	29	27	30	27	30	25	29	27	31
1999	4,240 births									
2000	219	240	268	278	319	352	421	456	482	493
2001	29	31	32	33	34	35	37	37	37	36
2002	N.A.									
2003	11	13	13	13	11	10	10	11	10	8
2004	30	37	38	38	28	26	31	37	31	18
2005	N.A.									
2006	12	13	11	10	8	10	10	11	10	8
2007	35	42	32	30	11	24	23	30	26	18
2008	N.A.									
2009	19	18	15	16	17	19	19	20	19	17
2010	24	23	13	20	23	30	29	30	28	22
2011	N.A.									
2012	22	23	23	23	23	26	28	29	27	24
2013	30	32	30	27	25	36	44	44	39	15
2014	N.A.									

Iowa

1985	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.9
1986	5	6	5	11	7	10	11	13	10	9
1987	2,172 births									
1988	9.5	8.5	9.1	8.7	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.0	6.9	7.5
1989	13	2	15	14	10	12	16	21	9	20
1990	277 deaths									
1991	28	32	27	29	31	26	27	21	24	25
1992	8	19	6	8	15	10	13	4	5	12
1993	142 deaths									
1994	65	76	63	65	73	58	65	49	57	61
1995	22	30	15	12	27	10	19	8	15	18
1996	125 deaths									
1997	19	18	19	20	22	20	23	21	23	23
1998	5	6	5	5	5	3	5	5	6	7
1999	1,403 births									
2000	110	120	130	136	142	150	157	192	226	262
2001	12	13	13	13	12	10	10	10	10	9
2002	N.A.									
2003	6	5	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	4
2004	5	3	2	5	3	4	3	2	2	2
2005	N.A.									
2006	8	6	6	7	8	7	6	5	5	5
2007	7	2	4	10	11	7	5	1	1	2
2008	N.A.									
2009	20	21	18	17	15	14	12	13	13	13
2010	29	31	25	23	15	13	3	4	4	4
2011	N.A.									
2012	19	19	19	19	20	20	20	20	20	21
2013	15	12	12	8	9	6	5	5	5	6
2014	N.A.									

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Kansas

Kentucky

Indicators

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.5	
	Rank	18	18	19	19	17	17	19	19	18	
	1994 raw data	2,417 births									
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	9.3	8.9	9.5	8.0	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.7	8.8	7.7
	Rank	10	7	20	6	16	18	26	28	33	23
	1994 raw data	286 deaths									
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	39	38	33	34	31	29	34	28	29	28
	Rank	40	39	21	30	15	20	35	21	23	27
	1994 raw data	152 deaths									
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	67	72	71	75	67	73	74	79	73	80
	Rank	26	22	26	31	21	24	31	40	28	36
	1994 raw data	146 deaths									
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	28	28	28	29	29	30	29	30	31	30
	Rank	25	27	24	24	21	18	16	19	22	19
	1994 raw data	1,648 births									
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate	213	236	235	220	229	264	322	337	336	315
	Rank	27	30	30	24	22	21	24	22	20	17
	1994 raw data	N.A.									
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	8	7	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	7
	Rank	10	8	6	5	3	4	3	6	7	12
	1994 raw data	N.A.									
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	8	8	6	6	6	7	6	6	5	6
	Rank	7	9	4	5	5	7	5	4	1	6
	1994 raw data	N.A.									
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	15	14	13	13	13	13	14	15	16	16
	Rank	8	6	5	6	6	7	11	14	18	17
	1994 raw data	N.A.									
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	16	16	16	17	18	20	21	21	21	23
	Rank	4	3	3	5	5	6	8	8	7	12
	1994 raw data	N.A.									

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	7.0	7.1	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.2	6.8	7.1	7.7
	Rank	33	34	26	24	24	26	29	23	25	36
	1994 raw data	4,056 births									
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	11.2	9.8	9.7	10.7	9.2	8.5	8.9	8.3	8.2	7.8
	Rank	35	21	24	35	20	20	26	22	23	26
	1994 raw data	413 deaths									
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	29	32	34	34	33	29	37	32	29	27
	Rank	11	19	30	30	27	20	46	35	23	20
	1994 raw data	204 deaths									
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	67	70	71	77	73	75	70	73	79	66
	Rank	26	20	26	34	27	30	24	31	36	22
	1994 raw data	189 deaths									
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	40	38	38	38	41	41	43	39	40	40
	Rank	41	39	38	36	37	36	36	33	34	33
	1994 raw data	3,306 births									
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate	123	112	111	85	130	168	258	351	380	513
	Rank	13	12	12	7	10	11	18	24	24	37
	1994 raw data	N.A.									
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	13	14	13	13	13	12	12	11	11	12
	Rank	38	42	38	38	38	39	39	37	38	44
	1994 raw data	N.A.									
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	15	16	15	15	14	14	14	13	12	12
	Rank	45	48	48	48	49	49	47	47	45	48
	1994 raw data	N.A.									
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	24	24	23	22	21	22	23	25	27	26
	Rank	41	42	40	38	36	37	38	44	46	45
	1994 raw data	N.A.									
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	19	20	21	22	23	23	24	24	24	24
	Rank	15	16	20	22	25	21	28	23	19	15
	1994 raw data	N.A.									

11-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Louisiana

1985	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.8	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.6
1986	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9
1987	6,521 births									
1988	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.0	11.4	11.1	10.5	9.4	10.8	10.6
1989	4.3	4.4	4.5	3.9	4.4	4.7	4.3	3.7	4.9	4.9
1990	718 deaths									
1991	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.5	4.0	4.1	3.5
1992	4.5	4.3	4.2	3.5	4.4	4.4	3.9	4.9	4.8	4.6
1993	338 deaths									
1994	7.5	8.0	7.8	8.2	8.6	11.5	9.5	9.7	11.3	9.1
1995	4.2	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.9	4.6	4.7	5.0	4.3
1996	311 deaths									
1997	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.1
1998	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.6
1999	5,200 births									
2000	2.72	2.84	3.07	3.50	3.85	4.32	4.83	5.65	5.74	5.65
2001	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.2
2002	N.A.									
2003	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
2004	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.7	3.8	4.3	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.7
2005	N.A.									
2006	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
2007	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.3	4.7	5.0	5.0	4.9
2008	N.A.									
2009	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4
2010	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
2011	N.A.									
2012	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3
2013	3.7	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0
2014	N.A.									

Maine

1985	5.1	5.1	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.7
1986	5	3	9	4	1	4	7	2	7	7
1987	822 births									
1988	9.1	8.8	8.3	7.9	7.4	6.2	6.7	5.6	6.8	6.2
1989	7	6	4	4	3	1	5	1	7	3
1990	89 deaths									
1991	2.9	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.7	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.0
1992	1.1	2	8	1.6	2.2	1.3	3	6	5	3
1993	48 deaths									
1994	5.1	4.5	4.9	6.5	5.1	6.0	7.2	5.4	6.3	5.4
1995	9	5	6	1.2	8	1.2	2.7	1.4	2.0	1.2
1996	45 deaths									
1997	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.8
1998	1.0	1.3	7	7	5	6	7	5	4	4
1999	454 births									
2000	8.1	9.1	10.0	10.1	9.3	9.4	10.7	11.0	12.0	12.6
2001	7	8	10	9	7	7	7	7	7	6
2002	N.A.									
2003	1.0	1.0	9	9	8	7	6	5	5	4
2004	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.9	1.3	7	6	2	2	2
2005	N.A.									
2006	1.0	9	7	6	7	8	9	7	6	5
2007	1.5	1.4	1.0	5	8	1.2	1.4	1.0	4	2
2008	N.A.									
2009	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7
2010	8	8	1.3	1.3	2.0	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.2
2011	N.A.									
2012	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5
2013	1.1	1.0	1.2	8	9	6	8	1.1	1.9	2.6
2014	N.A.									

Maryland

1985	7.6	7.7	7.8	8.1	8.0	7.8	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.5
1986	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.1
1987	6,260 births									
1988	11.9	11.7	11.5	11.3	10.3	9.5	9.2	9.8	9.8	9.0
1989	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2	3.8	3.1	3.2	4.2	4.2	4.1
1990	664 deaths									
1991	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.2	2.7	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.0
1992	2.3	1.4	2.1	1.6	2.2	1.3	2.7	2.7	2.3	3.2
1993	299 deaths									
1994	5.6	5.9	6.6	6.9	7.0	7.7	6.7	6.3	6.9	6.1
1995	1.6	1.1	1.9	1.7	2.5	3.6	2.1	2.2	2.7	1.8
1996	185 deaths									
1997	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.3
1998	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7
1999	2,913 births									
2000	5.96	5.49	5.31	5.09	5.41	5.69	6.20	6.66	6.92	7.04
2001	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6
2002	N.A.									
2003	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	8	8
2004	1.0	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	3.1	1.9	2.1	1.8
2005	N.A.									
2006	9	9	9	8	9	10	11	11	10	8
2007	1.1	1.4	2.0	1.5	2.2	2.4	3.2	3.0	2.6	1.8
2008	N.A.									
2009	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5
2010	4	2	5	6	6	7	1.8	9	1.2	1.5
2011	N.A.									
2012	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6
2013	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.1	2.9
2014	N.A.									

Massachusetts

1985	5.8	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.4
1986	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6
1987	5,332 births									
1988	9.1	8.5	7.2	7.9	7.7	7.0	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.0
1989	7	2	1	4	4	4	4	4	5	3
1990	502 deaths									
1991	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.7
1992	4	4	2	3	1	1	1	1	4	2
1993	192 deaths									
1994	5.1	5.2	4.5	5.0	4.4	4.8	4.6	3.6	3.9	4.0
1995	9	8	4	3	3	3	5	2	4	3
1996	139 deaths									
1997	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4
1998	3	4	5	6	9	8	9	10	8	10
1999	2,432 births									
2000	2.81	2.78	2.84	3.43	3.82	4.71	4.93	5.68	5.93	6.10
2001	3.9	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.4
2002	N.A.									
2003	8	8	8	8	9	9	8	7	6	6
2004	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.1	7	7
2005	N.A.									
2006	6	7	8	7	8	8	9	8	8	7
2007	1	6	14	10	11	12	14	13	13	10
2008	N.A.									
2009	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6
2010	5	6	9	11	15	17	20	23	18	17
2011	N.A.									
2012	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
2013	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.1
2014	N.A.									

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Michigan

Indicators

Indicator	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Percent low birth-weight babies 1994 raw data	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.8
	28	29	36	35	37	37	37	37	37	36	37	36	38
10,708 births													
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1994 raw data	11.4	11.4	10.7	11.1	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.2	9.5	8.6			
	37	40	39	41	41	44	42	45	40	37			
1,191 deaths													
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1994 raw data	37	34	35	33	31	30	32	31	31	30			
	36	32	33	26	15	26	27	31	31	32			
585 deaths													
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1994 raw data	69	75	78	72	75	73	77	64	67	71			
	31	27	35	23	30	24	34	25	24	25			
476 deaths													
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1994 raw data	26	26	28	29	35	36	36	34	33	32			
	21	21	24	24	31	31	30	27	24	23			
6,303 births													
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1994 raw data	318	349	350	349	352	363	373	387	429	431			
	42	42	43	41	37	36	35	34	35	30			
N.A.													
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1994 raw data	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8			
	17	16	17	19	19	22	23	27	27	18			
N.A.													
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1994 raw data	11	10	10	9	9	10	11	10	9	8			
	24	22	25	21	22	24	32	25	22	18			
N.A.													
Percent of children in poverty 1994 raw data	23	22	21	20	20	20	20	22	22	21			
	38	37	35	33	32	32	32	34	34	32			
N.A.													
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1994 raw data	25	25	25	25	25	26	27	28	28	28			
	44	43	41	39	35	36	41	41	41	41			
N.A.													

Minnesota

Indicator	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Percent low birth-weight babies 1994 raw data	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.7			
	1	3	4	5	1	4	6	4	8	7			
3,634 births													
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1994 raw data	8.8	9.2	8.7	7.8	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.1	7.5	7.0			
	5	12	9	3	2	6	10	9	16	13			
452 deaths													
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1994 raw data	30	29	25	29	29	21	23	23	23	23			
	17	7	4	8	8	2	5	6	4	6			
221 deaths													
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1994 raw data	57	77	60	60	62	56	49	52	45	48			
	17	32	13	8	18	9	7	12	6	8			
153 deaths													
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1994 raw data	16	16	17	17	19	20	21	20	20	20			
	1	1	3	2	3	3	3	4	4	5			
1,896 births													
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1994 raw data	164	198	171	196	210	226	196	259	347	416			
	18	23	19	20	17	17	12	15	21	27			
N.A.													
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1994 raw data	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	6	6	8			
	1	3	6	5	8	7	9	6	7	18			
N.A.													
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1994 raw data	7	7	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	7			
	5	6	4	5	5	2	1	1	10	10			
N.A.													
Percent of children in poverty 1994 raw data	15	16	16	17	18	19	18	18	18	16			
	8	15	19	23	25	30	27	26	25	17			
N.A.													
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1994 raw data	16	19	20	20	19	21	23	25	26	25			
	4	12	15	13	6	10	18	27	29	26			
N.A.													

10-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Mississippi

1985	1986	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	
8.8	8.7	9.0	8.7	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.1	9.9
50	50	50	48	50	50	50	50	50	50
4,133 births									
13.7	12.4	13.7	12.3	11.6	12.1	11.4	11.9	11.5	11.0
48	46	50	47	45	49	48	50	50	50
460 deaths									
47	42	42	38	47	45	41	44	41	41
49	45	48	40	51	50	49	50	48	50
241 deaths									
74	84	76	80	75	100	99	103	109	110
41	42	34	37	30	47	48	48	49	50
239 deaths									
54	50	49	53	58	57	61	59	58	58
51	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
3,739 births									
131	135	155	183	216	253	255	280	291	295
15	15	15	17	19	19	17	16	15	15
N.A.									
12	13	13	12	11	10	9	9	9	10
35	37	38	34	28	26	23	27	27	31
N.A.									
15	17	16	16	13	13	13	12	11	11
45	49	49	49	44	43	45	41	37	39
N.A.									
34	34	34	34	34	34	34	33	33	33
51	51	51	51	50	50	51	49	49	49
N.A.									
25	26	26	27	28	28	29	30	30	32
44	47	44	48	49	48	49	48	47	49
N.A.									

Missouri

1985	1986	1988	1989	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
6.7	6.8	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.6
27	25	31	26	24	26	35	32	33	32
5,569 births									
10.2	10.7	10.2	10.1	9.9	9.4	10.2	8.5	8.4	8.1
22	31	31	30	31	30	40	25	26	31
597 deaths									
31	33	36	33	34	33	31	33	32	27
21	26	36	26	30	33	25	38	35	20
295 deaths									
68	86	78	72	83	82	90	85	97	102
30	45	35	23	41	40	42	43	46	48
375 deaths									
32	31	33	34	37	39	39	38	37	35
33	31	33	32	32	33	32	32	32	31
3,872 births									
466	480	501	513	513	533	558	549	543	522
46	46	46	47	45	45	45	42	41	39
N.A.									
8	9	10	11	11	10	9	9	10	11
10	16	23	29	28	26	23	27	31	35
N.A.									
10	9	10	11	11	11	10	10	10	9
15	14	25	37	35	34	23	25	26	23
N.A.									
20	20	18	18	18	18	18	20	21	19
29	27	25	26	25	24	27	30	32	30
N.A.									
19	21	22	22	22	22	23	23	26	26
15	20	24	22	20	21	18	32	29	31
N.A.									

Montana

1985	1986	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	
5.7	5.9	5.5	6.0	5.5	6.2	5.6	6.0	6.0	6.2
13	16	12	15	9	17	9	16	14	14
691 births									
10.3	9.6	10.0	8.7	11.3	9.0	7.0	7.5	7.4	7.4
23	20	29	14	42	25	6	15	15	19
82 deaths									
36	40	34	29	36	28	32	39	28	26
32	41	30	8	36	16	27	48	16	16
47 deaths									
94	98	98	83	81	97	72	80	105	82
48	48	51	40	39	43	27	41	48	38
54 deaths									
22	21	22	23	22	24	23	25	27	22
10	9	10	9	5	8	5	10	14	6
438 births									
77	76	69	50	48	68	88	90	83	72
6	5	4	2	1	4	6	5	4	2
N.A.									
6	6	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	6
5	6	2	5	3	4	6	11	15	7
N.A.									
10	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	7
15	14	14	15	11	12	12	16	13	10
N.A.									
19	20	20	22	23	22	21	20	18	18
24	27	30	38	41	37	33	30	25	25
N.A.									
20	21	22	23	24	23	22	23	25	24
18	20	24	27	31	21	13	15	24	15
N.A.									

Nebraska

1985	1986	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	
5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.9	6.1
8	14	12	13	14	7	9	10	12	13
1,416 births									
9.6	10.1	8.6	9.0	7.9	8.3	7.6	7.4	9.1	7.7
15	25	7	19	5	16	12	13	36	23
179 deaths									
25	30	35	33	31	32	28	26	30	26
4	10	33	26	15	32	15	15	30	16
90 deaths									
61	68	79	74	58	75	56	49	54	66
19	19	39	28	12	30	11	8	11	22
79 deaths									
22	19	20	22	23	23	24	23	23	24
10	7	7	7	8	6	7	7	6	10
851 births									
84	86	91	104	117	125	114	133	155	180
8	7	9	10	9	9	9	8	8	8
N.A.									
5	4	5	5	6	5	5	6	6	6
1	1	2	3	3	3	3	6	7	7
N.A.									
6	6	6	6	5	5	5	6	6	5
1	2	4	5	2	2	1	4	4	2
N.A.									
18	18	18	18	16	15	14	14	13	13
21	23	25	26	20	17	11	9	4	4
N.A.									
17	17	16	17	17	17	17	19	19	19
9	7	3	5	3	3	2	4	3	3
N.A.									

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Nevada

New Hampshire

Indicators	1985	1986	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	6.9	7.4	6.9	7.5	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.4	7.6								
	Rank	31	37	27	37	33	32	29	26	31	32									
1,808 births																				
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	8.5	9.1	9.6	8.4	8.1	8.4	9.2	6.7	6.7	6.5									
	Rank	2	9	22	10	9	18	32	6	5	7									
156 deaths																				
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	32	30	31	41	37	36	33	30	31	34									
	Rank	23	10	14	45	39	39	33	27	31	44									
101 deaths																				
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	73	80	81	79	101	98	94	84	84	57	74								
	Rank	38	33	41	36	48	46	44	42	15	28									
65 deaths																				
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	31	32	32	38	41	43	44	42	45	47									
	Rank	30	35	32	36	37	37	37	36	41	42									
1,214 births																				
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate	257	279	269	278	254	272	307	362	397	401									
	Rank	33	37	33	33	27	22	22	27	28	25									
N.A.																				
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	13	14	11	12	14	16	15	13	12	12									
	Rank	38	42	31	34	46	51	50	49	45	44									
N.A.																				
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	13	12	11	10	11	12	12	12	12	11									
	Rank	38	35	32	30	35	40	42	41	45	39									
N.A.																				
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	14	15	14	14	13	14	14	15	16	16									
	Rank	5	8	9	11	6	13	11	14	18	17									
N.A.																				
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	25	26	27	26	26	26	26	26	26	26									
	Rank	44	47	49	42	42	36	36	32	29	31									
N.A.																				

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
5.0	5.2	4.9	4.8	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.0	5.1											
4	6	2	2	5	2	3	7	2	1											
772 births																				
9.3	9.1	7.8	8.3	8.0	7.1	6.1	5.9	5.6	6.2											
10	9	2	9	6	5	2	2	1	3											
94 deaths																				
23	25	22	25	29	23	19	11	13	20											
1	3	1	4	8	4	1	1	1	3											
47 deaths																				
63	66	74	72	65	51	53	36	36	41											
20	18	31	23	19	4	9	2	2	5											
29 deaths																				
16	16	18	17	18	17	17	15	15	15											
1	1	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1											
311 births																				
75	78	75	70	65	62	79	105	119	128											
5	6	6	5	5	2	4	6	6	7											
N.A.																				
11	12	11	11	11	9	8	8	9	7											
30	36	31	29	28	22	16	19	27	12											
N.A.																				
7	6	5	6	7	7	8	8	8	6											
5	2	2	5	8	7	12	13	13	6											
N.A.																				
8	6	5	5	6	7	9	10	11	9											
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1											
N.A.																				
17	16	16	16	19	19	20	20	22	22											
9	3	3	2	6	4	5	5	9	7											
N.A.																				

10-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

New Jersey

1981 1988 1990 1991 1992 1993 1996 1991

6.8 6.8 7.0 7.0 7.3 7.0 7.4 7.2 7.6 7.6
28 25 31 31 34 25 33 27 36 32
8,900 births

10.6 9.8 9.4 9.9 9.3 9.0 8.7 8.4 8.3 7.7
26 21 19 27 25 24 23 25 23
910 deaths

29 31 33 33 27 27 25 26 26 25
11 14 21 26 4 13 10 15 13 12
380 deaths

44 43 44 48 41 41 37 40 40 35
2 3 3 2 1 2 3 4 5 2
169 deaths

21 21 23 24 26 24 26 24 25 26
8 9 13 12 14 8 11 8 10 14
3,700 births

646 586 538 530 588 674 710 729 729 736
50 49 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 47
N.A.

7 7 7 7 8 7 7 7 6 6
7 8 10 9 13 7 9 11 7 7
N.A.

9 8 7 7 8 8 9 9 8 7
11 9 10 10 11 12 14 16 13 10
N.A.

16 15 13 13 13 13 13 15 15 14
14 8 5 6 6 7 7 14 12 11
N.A.

20 20 20 20 21 21 22 23 23 24
18 16 15 13 16 10 13 15 13 15
N.A.

New Mexico

1981 1988 1991 1991 1991 1991 1991 1991

7.1 7.1 7.1 7.2 7.0 7.4 7.1 7.2 7.3 7.3
36 34 34 34 27 34 27 27 28 26
2,018 births

10.6 9.5 8.1 10.0 8.5 9.0 8.1 7.6 8.4 8.3
26 18 3 29 12 25 18 16 26 34
229 deaths

50 39 43 42 36 35 37 33 35 32
50 40 49 48 36 36 46 38 42 36
125 deaths

102 111 90 103 101 121 94 78 90 84
50 49 49 49 48 50 44 38 44 41
108 deaths

42 43 44 44 47 47 50 51 54 52
43 45 45 43 43 42 44 46 49 48
1,988 births

258 272 278 292 327 344 357 365 390 431
34 35 34 36 35 33 33 28 26 30
N.A.

12 11 11 10 9 9 10 10 10 11
35 30 31 24 19 22 31 32 31 35
N.A.

15 14 13 12 11 11 11 11 12 11
45 44 42 41 35 34 32 30 45 39
N.A.

28 27 27 27 28 29 29 27 27 29
45 45 45 45 47 49 48 47 46 48
N.A.

20 22 23 24 24 24 23 23 25 27
18 27 30 34 31 28 18 15 24 38
N.A.

New York

1981 1981 1981 1981 1981 1981 1981 1981

7.0 7.3 7.6 7.8 7.7 7.6 7.9 7.6 7.7 7.6
33 36 38 40 38 37 39 38 38 32
21,086 births

10.8 10.7 10.7 10.8 10.6 9.6 9.4 8.8 8.4 7.8
30 31 39 37 39 32 34 29 26 26
2,169 deaths

30 32 29 30 30 29 30 27 28 25
17 19 10 11 11 20 22 19 16 12
895 deaths

45 47 54 59 53 61 62 56 53 56
3 6 9 7 9 14 15 16 10 14
641 deaths

22 22 23 25 27 28 29 29 30 30
10 13 13 15 16 16 16 16 19 19
10,054 births

632 641 693 749 838 909 963 1,046 1,078 1,082
49 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50
N.A.

9 9 10 9 9 8 9 8 8 8
17 16 23 19 19 13 23 19 21 18
N.A.

10 10 10 9 9 9 10 9 10 10
15 22 25 21 22 18 23 16 26 31
N.A.

23 23 23 22 21 22 23 23 25 25
38 38 40 38 36 37 38 37 43 41
N.A.

27 27 27 28 28 28 29 29 30
50 50 49 50 49 48 44 44 45 47
N.A.

North Carolina

1981 1981 1981 1981 1981 1981 1981 1981

7.9 7.9 7.9 8.0 8.1 8.0 8.4 8.4 8.6 8.7
43 44 43 43 43 42 44 43 44 44
8,784 births

11.8 11.5 11.9 12.5 11.3 10.6 10.8 10.0 10.5 10.0
42 41 46 49 42 43 45 43 48 46
1,017 deaths

36 37 37 39 38 31 36 34 29 32
32 38 37 42 41 30 43 40 23 36
443 deaths

70 72 67 69 69 72 72 72 76 78
33 22 21 17 24 21 27 29 33 35
370 deaths

36 35 37 40 44 45 46 44 43 44
37 36 37 39 40 38 39 38 38 38
5,981 births

173 187 211 240 289 338 379 411 435 445
21 22 24 27 32 32 36 35 36 33
N.A.

13 13 13 13 13 14 13 12 11 11
38 37 38 38 38 47 44 42 38 35
N.A.

11 10 10 9 9 10 10 11 10 10
24 22 25 21 22 24 23 30 26 31
N.A.

21 19 19 18 18 18 19 19 20 21
31 26 28 26 25 24 29 28 31 32
N.A.

21 21 22 23 23 23 24 25 26 27
25 20 24 27 25 21 28 27 29 38
N.A.

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

North Dakota

Indicators	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.5	4.8	5.1	5.3
	Rank	2	2	2	2	4	11	2	3	5
	1994 raw data	465 births								
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	8.5	8.4	8.7	10.5	8.0	8.0	8.1	7.8	7.9
	Rank	2	1	9	33	6	11	18	19	19
	1994 raw data	62 deaths								
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	29	31	41	30	32	31	23	26	24
	Rank	11	14	45	11	22	30	5	15	5
	1994 raw data	36 deaths								
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	54	35	63	73	45	69	60	46	51
	Rank	14	1	15	27	4	20	14	7	9
	1994 raw data	36 deaths								
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	17	16	15	16	16	16	18	18	15
	Rank	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3
	1994 raw data	218 births								
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate	52	53	47	49	58	63	59	66	73
	Rank	2	3	2	1	3	3	2	2	2
	1994 raw data	N.A.								
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	5	4	3	2	3	3	4	5	5
	Rank	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
	1994 raw data	N.A.								
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	6	6	5	4	4	5	5	6	5
	Rank	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	4	4
	1994 raw data	N.A.								
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	16	16	16	16	15	16	15	15	14
	Rank	14	15	19	20	15	20	18	14	12
	1994 raw data	N.A.								
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	13	14	14	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rank	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3
	1994 raw data	N.A.								

Ohio

Indicators	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.4	7.5
	Rank	24	24	22	28	27	26	35	34	33
	1994 raw data	11,622 births								
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	10.3	10.6	9.3	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.4	9.4	9.2
	Rank	23	30	18	25	31	36	34	37	37
	1994 raw data	1,362 deaths								
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	30	29	33	31	29	29	27	24	28
	Rank	17	7	21	16	8	20	13	8	16
	1994 raw data	593 deaths								
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	51	52	57	53	53	55	55	54	56
	Rank	9	8	11	4	9	8	10	14	13
	1994 raw data	361 deaths								
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	29	28	29	31	34	34	36	35	34
	Rank	28	27	27	28	28	29	30	29	30
	1994 raw data	7,698 births								
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate	184	205	222	241	263	284	320	358	399
	Rank	23	24	28	28	28	23	23	26	30
	1994 raw data	N.A.								
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	7	8	7	7	7	7	7	6	7
	Rank	7	13	10	9	8	7	9	6	7
	1994 raw data	N.A.								
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	8	8
	Rank	15	22	20	21	22	18	14	13	13
	1994 raw data	N.A.								
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	19	20	19	18	18	18	17	18	19
	Rank	24	27	28	26	25	24	22	26	28
	1994 raw data	N.A.								
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	20	20	20	22	23	23	24	25	25
	Rank	18	16	15	22	25	21	18	23	24
	1994 raw data	N.A.								

11-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Oklahoma

1985	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.5	9.0	8.5	9.2	9.6	8.8	8.8	8.5
1986	21	22	23	22	21	21	21	21	21	20	23
1987	3,206 births										
1988	10.9	10.4	9.6	9.0	8.5	9.2	9.6	8.8	8.8	8.5	
1989	32	29	22	19	12	28	37	29	33	36	
1990	388 deaths										
1991	42	34	33	35	35	36	34	31	36	32	
1992	43	32	21	33	33	39	35	31	44	36	
1993	221 deaths										
1994	79	73	69	70	88	83	87	78	86	83	
1995	44	25	24	20	44	41	40	38	40	40	
1996	199 deaths										
1997	42	39	38	39	39	39	42	41	40	41	
1998	43	41	38	38	33	33	35	35	34	34	
1999	2,855 births										
2000	165	184	208	238	285	318	339	346	351	359	
2001	19	21	23	26	30	30	27	23	22	21	
2002	N.A.										
2003	11	11	12	13	13	13	12	11	9	10	9
2004	30	30	36	38	38	39	36	27	31	29	
2005	N.A.										
2006	12	12	13	14	13	13	12	11	10	9	
2007	35	35	42	46	44	43	42	30	26	23	
2008	N.A.										
2009	19	20	21	21	20	21	22	22	23	24	
2010	24	27	35	36	32	33	35	34	36	39	
2011	N.A.										
2012	20	22	23	23	22	22	22	23	23	24	
2013	18	27	30	27	20	17	13	15	13	15	
2014	N.A.										

Oregon

1985	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.3	
1986	5	3	9	9	6	3	3	4	3	2	
1987	2,218 births										
1988	9.9	9.4	10.4	8.6	8.9	8.3	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.1	
1989	19	15	34	12	18	16	7	9	11	16	
1990	295 deaths										
1991	29	33	33	36	31	29	28	28	29	25	
1992	11	26	21	35	15	20	15	21	23	12	
1993	156 deaths										
1994	73	83	86	93	75	73	68	60	60	56	
1995	38	39	44	46	30	24	23	19	19	14	
1996	120 deaths										
1997	23	23	26	28	28	31	31	30	30	30	
1998	15	16	20	21	17	21	21	19	19	19	
1999	1,904 births										
2000	234	167	171	190	210	241	280	322	353	356	
2001	30	18	19	19	17	18	20	20	23	19	
2002	N.A.										
2003	9	9	9	9	10	8	9	10	10	11	
2004	17	16	17	19	24	13	23	32	31	35	
2005	N.A.										
2006	11	11	10	9	8	7	9	10	10	9	
2007	24	30	25	21	11	7	14	25	26	23	
2008	N.A.										
2009	18	17	15	15	14	15	14	15	15	16	
2010	21	22	13	13	12	17	11	14	12	17	
2011	N.A.										
2012	23	23	24	24	24	24	23	24	23	24	
2013	37	32	36	34	31	28	18	23	13	15	
2014	N.A.										

Pennsylvania

1985	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.4	
1986	24	29	27	28	30	26	32	27	31	27	
1987	11,630 births										
1988	11.0	10.2	10.4	9.9	10.2	9.6	9.1	9.0	8.6	8.2	
1989	34	26	34	27	34	32	30	34	29	33	
1990	1,293 deaths										
1991	31	29	31	31	28	28	28	25	25	27	
1992	21	7	14	16	5	16	15	11	11	20	
1993	622 deaths										
1994	46	54	51	54	60	54	49	51	50	49	
1995	5	10	8	5	14	7	7	11	8	9	
1996	376 deaths										
1997	25	24	25	26	29	28	29	29	28	28	
1998	19	18	19	16	21	16	16	16	16	16	
1999	6,373 births										
2000	388	383	305	296	248	337	367	488	532	845	
2001	44	44	40	37	26	31	34	38	40	49	
2002	N.A.										
2003	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	
2004	7	8	10	9	8	7	9	11	21	18	
2005	N.A.										
2006	11	9	8	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	
2007	24	14	14	10	11	18	14	16	22	23	
2008	N.A.										
2009	19	18	17	15	16	16	16	17	17	17	
2010	24	23	24	13	20	20	20	23	21	22	
2011	N.A.										
2012	18	18	19	20	20	21	21	21	22	22	
2013	11	10	12	13	9	10	8	8	9	7	
2014	N.A.										

Rhode Island

1985	6.3	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.5	
1986	20	20	17	15	19	17	16	18	18	18	
1987	864 births										
1988	8.2	9.4	8.4	8.2	10.2	8.1	8.0	7.4	7.3	5.0	
1989	1	15	5	8	34	12	16	13	14	1	
1990	68 deaths										
1991	24	21	29	21	25	24	25	16	24	26	
1992	3	1	10	1	3	5	10	2	5	16	
1993	48 deaths										
1994	39	43	42	38	47	35	38	34	36	19	
1995	1	3	2	1	7	1	4	1	2	1	
1996	11 deaths										
1997	21	21	24	26	28	32	30	30	34	32	
1998	8	9	16	16	17	23	19	19	27	23	
1999	568 births										
2000	301	288	282	287	344	436	542	588	569	529	
2001	40	39	36	35	36	39	44	45	43	40	
2002	N.A.										
2003	15	14	13	13	12	11	9	7	8	8	
2004	45	42	38	38	35	32	23	11	21	18	
2005	N.A.										
2006	10	9	9	9	9	10	10	9	8	7	
2007	15	14	20	21	22	24	23	16	13	10	
2008	N.A.										
2009	18	16	14	12	12	12	14	16	17	18	
2010	21	15	9	3	4	4	11	19	21	25	
2011	N.A.										
2012	22	23	21	21	21	23	25	26	28	28	
2013	30	32	20	17	16	21	31	32	41	41	
2014	N.A.										

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

South Carolina

South Dakota

Indicators

Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	8.6	8.6	8.6	9.0	9.2	8.7	9.2	9.0	9.3	9.2	1991
	Rank	48	48	48	50	49	47	48	48	48	48	1996
1994 raw data												
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	14.2	13.2	12.7	12.3	12.8	11.7	11.3	10.4	10.1	9.3	1991
	Rank	49	48	48	47	50	48	47	48	45	43	1996
1994 raw data												
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	38	46	38	41	40	38	32	36	35	39	1991
	Rank	39	50	39	45	47	44	27	44	42	48	1996
1994 raw data												
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	71	83	88	84	70	76	88	73	73	75	1991
	Rank	36	39	46	41	25	34	41	31	28	32	1996
1994 raw data												
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	41	39	40	44	47	47	48	46	44	46	1991
	Rank	42	41	42	43	43	42	41	41	40	40	1996
1994 raw data												
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate	127	148	166	182	202	256	258	309	329	397	1991
	Rank	14	16	18	16	16	20	18	19	19	24	1996
1994 raw data												
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	10	9	10	11	11	11	11	10	11	11	1991
	Rank	25	16	23	29	28	32	36	32	38	35	1996
1994 raw data												
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	13	12	10	9	9	10	10	11	11	11	1991
	Rank	38	35	25	21	22	24	23	30	37	39	1996
1994 raw data												
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	25	23	22	22	22	22	22	24	25	24	1991
	Rank	42	38	38	38	40	37	41	44	40	45	1996
1994 raw data												
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	26	25	24	23	23	25	26	26	28	29	1991
	Rank	49	43	36	27	25	34	36	32	41	44	1996
1994 raw data												

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
5.5	5.3	5.2	4.7	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.9
11	11	6	1	7	4	7	4	8	9
615 births									
9.9	13.3	9.9	10.1	9.6	10.1	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.6
19	49	28	30	28	38	34	36	40	45
101 deaths									
28	42	43	31	37	38	36	28	26	31
8	45	49	16	39	44	43	21	13	35
50 deaths									
66	72	73	92	78	97	71	88	83	82
24	22	30	45	35	43	25	44	38	38
47 deaths									
24	23	24	26	25	24	26	27	25	23
17	16	16	16	10	8	11	15	10	7
392 births									
97	91	70	81	88	111	112	144	204	262
10	8	5	6	6	8	8	9	9	9
N.A.									
8	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	7	8
10	8	10	14	13	13	16	19	15	18
N.A.									
8	8	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6
7	9	10	10	8	5	5	4	4	6
N.A.									
21	21	20	19	19	18	17	16	17	18
31	31	30	31	30	24	22	19	21	25
N.A.									
16	17	18	19	20	22	23	22	20	20
4	7	8	8	9	17	18	11	5	5
N.A.									

10-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Tennessee

5861	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.9	8.2	8.2	8.8	8.5	8.8	8.8
19861	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.4	4.7	4.5
5861	6,444 births									
19861	11.4	11.0	11.7	10.8	10.8	10.3	10.0	9.4	9.4	8.9
19861	3.7	3.5	4.3	3.7	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.0
5861	652 deaths									
19861	4.1	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.3
19861	4.2	2.6	1.7	3.5	1.1	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.5	4.2
5861	336 deaths									
19861	6.7	8.2	8.6	7.7	7.6	7.5	8.1	7.7	8.4	9.1
19861	2.6	3.6	4.4	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.6	3.6	3.9	4.3
5861	326 deaths									
19861	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.3
19861	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.7
5861	4,547 births									
19861	2.35	2.58	2.31	2.06	2.28	3.00	3.34	2.99	2.77	3.16
5861	3.1	3.3	2.9	2.3	2.1	2.8	2.5	1.8	1.4	1.8
5861	N.A.									
19861	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0
19861	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.4	3.5	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.8	3.1
5861	N.A.									
19861	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1
19861	4.9	4.4	4.2	3.7	3.5	4.3	4.5	4.7	3.7	3.9
5861	N.A.									
19861	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.3
19861	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.0	3.7
5861	N.A.									
19861	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.9
19861	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.7	3.5	3.6	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.4
5861	N.A.									

Texas

5861	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.0	9.2	8.1	7.7	7.8	7.5	7.1
19861	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3
5861	22,486 births										
19861	9.8	9.5	9.1	9.0	9.2	8.0	7.5	7.8	7.5	7.1	
19861	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.6	
5861	2,289 deaths										
19861	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.9	
19861	3.2	3.6	2.1	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	
5861	1,227 deaths										
19861	8.0	8.2	6.8	7.5	7.8	8.0	8.1	7.7	7.4	7.5	
19861	4.5	3.6	2.3	3.1	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.1	3.2	
5861	1,019 deaths										
19861	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	
19861	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	
5861	20,680 births										
19861	1.77	1.82	1.87	2.01	2.46	2.98	3.46	3.86	4.26	4.27	
5861	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.3	2.8	
5861	N.A.										
19861	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	
19861	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.7	
5861	N.A.										
19861	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
19861	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.7	3.9	
5861	N.A.										
19861	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	
19861	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.9	4.3	4.1	
5861	N.A.										
19861	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	
19861	1.1	1.2	8	8	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.5	
5861	N.A.										

Utah

5861	5.7	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.6	5.9	5.9
19861	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.2	9
5861	2,248 births									
19861	9.6	8.6	8.8	8.0	8.0	7.5	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.2
19861	1.5	4	1.1	6	6	7	2	2	2	3
5861	236 deaths									
19861	3.5	2.8	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.3	2.8
19861	3.0	5	3.0	1.6	2.2	6	2.2	2.7	3.8	2.7
5861	144 deaths									
19861	6.5	8.0	7.5	6.2	6.1	6.6	4.8	5.7	6.7	7.4
19861	2.2	3.3	3.2	1.0	1.6	1.7	6	1.7	2.4	2.8
5861	140 deaths									
19861	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5
19861	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2
5861	1,433 births									
19861	2.63	2.68	2.80	2.73	2.85	2.97	3.47	3.69	3.82	3.57
19861	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.6	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.0
5861	N.A.									
19861	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	9	8	7	7	7	7
19861	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.3	9	1.1	1.5	1.2
5861	N.A.									
19861	9	9	8	8	8	8	7	6	6	6
19861	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.2	8	4	4	6
5861	N.A.									
19861	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
19861	5	4	3	3	3	4	3	2	3	2
5861	N.A.									
19861	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4
19861	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
5861	N.A.									

Vermont

5861	6.0	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.0
19861	1.6	6	7	5	9	7	11	10	10	10	12
5861	439 births										
19861	8.5	10.0	8.5	6.8	6.9	6.4	5.8	7.2	6.7	7.5	
19861	2	2.4	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	5	20
5861	55 deaths										
19861	2.5	3.6	2.8	2.7	3.2	2.5	2.1	2.5	3.3	2.1	
19861	4	3.6	8	6	2.2	6	3	1.1	3.8	5	
5861	24 deaths										
19861	6.7	8.2	8.0	7.0	4.5	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.9	4.7	
19861	2.6	3.6	4.0	2.0	4	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.7	6	
5861	18 deaths										
19861	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	
19861	5	4	2	4	3	3	3	2	2	3	
5861	187 births										
19861	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.3	4.9	4.5	5.0	4.2	4.0	
5861	1	2	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	
5861	N.A.										
19861	9	7	6	5	6	8	8	8	6	6	
19861	1.7	8	6	6	3	3	1.3	1.6	1.9	7	
5861	N.A.										
19861	1.1	9	6	5	5	6	7	7	7	7	
19861	2.4	1.4	4	2	2	2	5	8	10	10	
5861	N.A.										
19861	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	
19861	1.8	1.5	5	3	6	7	7	4	4	4	
5861	N.A.										
19861	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	
19861	2.5	2.7	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.0	8	8	9	7	
5861	N.A.										

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Virginia

Indicators	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.5		
	Rank	33	32	27	31	30	32	29	34	28	29		
1994 raw data													
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	11.5	11.1	10.2	10.4	10.0	10.2	9.9	9.5	8.7	8.3		
	Rank	39	37	31	32	33	40	38	41	32	34		
1994 raw data													
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	30	30	31	30	31	28	28	24	28	27		
	Rank	17	10	14	11	15	16	15	8	16	20		
1994 raw data													
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	53	63	66	60	61	72	64	61	56	63		
	Rank	13	15	19	8	16	21	18	21	13	20		
1994 raw data													
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	28	26	27	28	32	32	32	31	31	31		
	Rank	25	21	22	21	26	23	23	22	22	22		
1994 raw data													
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate	150	153	159	156	170	187	214	233	247	264		
	Rank	17	17	16	14	14	13	13	12	11	13		
1994 raw data													
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	12	11	9	8	8	8	7	7	7	9		
	Rank	35	30	17	14	13	13	9	11	15	29		
1994 raw data													
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	10	8	7	8	8	8	7	7	8	8		
	Rank	15	9	10	15	11	12	8	10	13	18		
1994 raw data													
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	15	15	14	15	15	14	14	14	13	13		
	Rank	8	8	9	13	15	13	11	9	4	4		
1994 raw data													
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	20	21	21	21	22	24	23	22	22	23		
	Rank	18	20	20	17	20	28	18	11	9	12		
1994 raw data													

Washington

Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.3			
	Rank	8	6	7	10	12	7	5	7	3	2		
1994 raw data													
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	10.7	9.8	9.7	9.0	9.2	7.8	7.5	6.8	6.4	6.2		
	Rank	28	21	24	19	20	8	10	7	4	3		
1994 raw data													
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	36	31	35	32	28	28	24	25	24	28		
	Rank	32	14	33	24	5	16	8	11	5	27		
1994 raw data													
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	58	75	69	76	67	64	63	53	63	54		
	Rank	18	27	24	33	21	16	16	13	20	12		
1994 raw data													
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	25	25	26	27	29	30	31	31	29	29		
	Rank	19	19	20	20	21	18	21	22	17	17		
1994 raw data													
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate	166	172	177	199	240	289	342	380	420	430		
	Rank	20	19	21	21	24	24	28	32	31	29		
1994 raw data													
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	9	8	10	11	13	11	10	8	6	8		
	Rank	17	13	23	29	38	32	31	19	7	18		
1994 raw data													
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	11	10	11	10	10	10	10	9	8	10		
	Rank	24	22	32	30	31	24	23	16	13	31		
1994 raw data													
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	16	16	16	15	14	13	12	13	14	15		
	Rank	14	15	19	13	12	7	3	4	10	15		
1994 raw data													
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	18	21	25	26	25	24	24	25	25	24		
	Rank	11	20	41	42	35	28	28	27	24	15		
1994 raw data													

10-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

West Virginia

1985	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.4	6.6	7.1	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.5
1986	31	32	34	21	22	26	23	27	27	29
1987	1,396 births									
1988	10.7	10.2	9.8	9.0	9.4	9.9	8.2	9.2	8.6	6.7
1989	28	26	26	19	26	37	20	35	29	8
1990	144 deaths									
1991	29	33	30	36	33	25	31	28	31	27
1992	11	26	12	35	27	6	25	21	31	20
1993	86 deaths									
1994	70	84	78	74	89	73	73	66	67	49
	33	42	35	28	46	24	30	26	24	9
	68 deaths									
	32	31	31	31	34	33	33	33	33	33
	33	31	31	28	28	26	24	25	24	27
	1,320 births									
	54	47	46	52	62	71	74	74	74	78
	3	1	1	3	4	5	3	3	3	3
	N.A.									
	13	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	13	13
	38	37	38	38	38	39	39	42	50	47
	N.A.									
	18	17	17	17	16	16	17	18	18	17
	51	49	50	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
	N.A.									
	31	30	29	27	27	26	26	28	29	28
	48	47	46	45	46	44	46	48	48	47
	N.A.									
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	4	7	8	8	9	10	13	15	19	26
	N.A.									

Wisconsin

1985	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.4
1986	8	12	9	11	14	15	18	14	16	16
1987	4,349 births									
1988	9.1	9.2	8.6	8.4	9.1	8.2	8.3	7.2	7.9	7.9
1989	7	12	7	10	19	15	21	11	19	29
1990	541 deaths									
1991	28	30	30	31	30	25	29	26	24	24
1992	8	10	12	16	11	6	20	15	5	8
1993	236 deaths									
1994	55	59	57	64	60	67	63	60	65	56
	15	11	11	11	14	18	16	19	23	14
	204 deaths									
	22	21	22	23	25	24	25	24	24	23
	10	9	10	9	10	8	9	8	8	7
	2,489 births									
	235	235	214	247	265	307	343	377	420	432
	31	29	25	29	29	29	29	31	31	32
	N.A.									
	8	6	5	4	4	4	3	4	5	5
	10	6	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	4
	N.A.									
	9	7	6	5	5	4	5	5	7	7
	11	6	4	2	2	1	1	1	10	10
	N.A.									
	16	15	15	13	12	12	13	14	14	14
	14	8	13	6	4	4	7	9	10	11
	N.A.									
	20	19	17	18	19	21	22	23	24	23
	18	12	7	7	6	10	13	15	19	12
	N.A.									

Wyoming

1985	7.1	6.8	7.7	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.0	7.3	7.3	8.8
1986	36	25	39	31	34	34	26	32	28	45
1987	564 births									
1988	12.2	10.9	9.2	8.9	9.4	8.6	7.9	8.9	7.9	6.7
1989	45	34	17	17	26	21	15	33	19	8
1990	43 deaths									
1991	45	35	26	30	39	30	32	34	25	24
1992	48	35	5	11	44	26	27	40	11	8
1993	25 deaths									
1994	100	116	64	114	88	78	106	116	87	103
	49	50	18	50	44	37	49	50	41	49
	41 deaths									
	28	26	23	24	25	30	26	25	27	25
	25	21	13	12	10	18	11	10	14	12
	296 births									
	69	66	84	87	104	85	87	89	110	117
	4	4	7	8	8	6	5	4	5	5
	N.A.									
	9	9	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	8
	17	16	15	14	8	13	16	19	21	18
	N.A.									
	11	11	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9
	24	30	14	15	11	18	14	16	22	23
	N.A.									
	15	15	15	15	15	13	13	13	13	13
	8	8	13	13	15	7	7	4	4	4
	N.A.									
	15	15	18	20	20	20	20	20	21	22
	2	2	8	13	9	6	5	5	7	7
	N.A.									

USA

1985	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3
1986	N.A.									
1987	287,607 births									
1988	10.6	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.0
1989	N.A.									
1990	31,710 deaths									
1991	34	34	33	33	32	31	31	29	30	29
1992	N.A.									
1993	15,264 deaths									
1994	63	68	66	70	69	71	71	67	69	69
	N.A.									
	12,082 deaths									
	31	31	32	34	36	37	39	38	38	38
	N.A.									
	195,149 births									
	305	310	319	347	385	429	457	483	504	517
	N.A.									
	N.A.									
	11	10	10	10	11	10	10	9	9	9
	N.A.									
	N.A.									
	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9
	N.A.									
	N.A.									
	21	21	20	20	20	20	20	21	21	21
	N.A.									
	N.A.									
	22	22	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	26
	N.A.									
	N.A.									

	AL	AK	AZ	AR	CA	CO	CT	DE	DC	FL	GA	HI	ID	IL	IN	IA	KS	KY	LA	ME
1988	46	39	41	47	31	24	8	33	51	42	44	9	23	26	28	6	15	35	49	7
1989	48	36	44	41	28	26	10	24	51	43	46	9	23	29	30	8	14	38	49	3
1990	48	32	41	44	30	27	4	22	51	43	47	11	25	29	26	6	13	38	49	7
1991	48	31	42	46	30	25	11	26	51	45	44	9	24	33	28	6	13	39	49	7
1992	47	33	43	48	35	26	8	27	51	45	46	13	25	38	24	10	9	32	49	7
1993	48	27	41	43	36	25	10	28	51	46	47	13	24	37	26	6	11	32	49	8
1994	47	24	46	43	36	27	10	26	51	44	45	11	25	35	28	5	14	39	50	9
1995	45	26	43	40	36	28	10	24	51	47	44	16	25	35	32	3	15	37	50	4
1996	47	27	41	40	33	26	12	21	51	48	43	11	24	34	28	3	15	36	50	4
1997	46	24	41	40	32	28	12	20	51	47	45	10	23	35	26	5	15	38	50	2

The 1997 *KIDS COUNT Data Book* is the eighth 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 1997 using a consistent set of indicators—namely, those used to derive the 1997 composite rankings. The national composite rankings for the 1997 *KIDS COUNT Data Book* are based on data from 1994 (the most recent available year); similarly, the national composite rankings for 1988 through 1996 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.

Multi-Year National Composite Ranks

11-Year National Composite Ranks

MD MA MI MN MS MO MT NE NV NH NJ NM NY NC ND OH OK OR PA RI SC SD TN TX UT VT VA WA WV WI WY

27 5 34 2 50 25 21 4 30 3 18 48 29 38 1 16 36 20 19 13 43 11 45 40 14 12 22 17 37 10 32

27 6 34 5 50 32 21 4 35 2 16 45 31 37 1 18 33 20 17 13 47 22 42 40 11 12 19 15 39 7 25

31 8 35 3 50 36 21 10 28 1 15 46 33 40 2 19 34 24 16 14 42 20 45 37 17 9 18 23 39 5 12

29 8 27 5 50 32 16 10 35 3 19 47 34 40 1 20 37 23 15 12 43 17 41 38 14 2 18 22 36 4 21

29 12 28 6 50 31 22 4 36 3 15 42 30 40 1 20 34 18 14 16 44 17 41 37 11 2 19 23 39 5 21

29 12 30 4 50 34 19 7 40 1 15 44 33 39 2 23 38 14 18 16 42 21 45 35 9 3 22 20 31 5 17

30 12 31 6 49 29 13 3 38 2 20 40 37 41 1 23 33 15 21 22 42 17 48 34 7 4 18 16 32 8 19

29 11 31 8 49 33 22 5 30 1 20 38 34 42 2 21 27 18 19 13 46 14 48 39 7 6 17 12 41 9 23

31 13 30 8 49 35 17 7 29 1 19 42 38 39 2 25 32 20 23 22 46 14 44 37 6 5 18 9 45 10 16

30 8 29 11 49 33 13 6 34 1 17 44 36 42 3 25 31 21 27 14 48 18 43 39 7 4 22 16 37 9 19

States in Rank Order by Education Indicator

This set of tables lists the states in rank order based on the five key education indicators provided for each state in the body of the report. The tables allow the reader to easily compare states on these key measures. Whenever there is a tie of two or more states, each state is assigned the same higher/better rank.

Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Connecticut	23	24	Kentucky	41
2	Maryland	29	24	Ohio	41
3	Delaware	32	24	Utah	41
3	Rhode Island	32	29	Arizona	42
5	Massachusetts	33	29	North Carolina	42
5	Michigan	33	29	Texas	42
5	New Jersey	33	29	Virginia	42
8	Florida	35	29	Washington	42
8	Louisiana	35	34	California	43
8	South Carolina	35	34	Montana	43
11	Hawaii	36	34	Wisconsin	43
11	Iowa	36	37	New Mexico	44
13	Mississippi	37	38	Missouri	45
13	New Hampshire	37	39	Alaska	46
13	New York	37	39	Nevada	46
13	Oregon	37	39	North Dakota	46
17	Maine	38	39	Oklahoma	46
18	Colorado	39	39	Wyoming	46
18	Minnesota	39	44	Georgia	47
18	Vermont	39	44	Indiana	47
21	District of Columbia	40	44	Nebraska	47
21	Illinois	40	44	South Dakota	47
21	Pennsylvania	40	48	Alabama	49
24	Arkansas	41	49	Tennessee	50
24	Kansas	41	50	Idaho	51
			51	West Virginia	55

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

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Maine	25	27	Maryland	45
2	North Dakota	27	28	Arkansas	46
3	Wisconsin	29	29	Alabama	48
4	New Hampshire	30	29	Arizona	48
5	Iowa	31	29	Delaware	48
5	Massachusetts	31	29	Georgia	48
5	Montana	31	33	Florida	50
8	Connecticut	32	34	New Mexico	51
8	Wyoming	32	35	South Carolina	52
10	Indiana	34	36	Hawaii	54
10	Nebraska	34	37	Mississippi	55
12	Minnesota	35	38	California	56
12	New Jersey	35	39	Louisiana	60
12	Rhode Island	35	—	Alaska	NA
15	Utah	36	—	District of Columbia	NA
16	Missouri	38	—	Idaho	NA
17	Pennsylvania	39	—	Illinois	NA
18	Colorado	41	—	Kansas	NA
18	North Carolina	41	—	Michigan	NA
18	Washington	41	—	Nevado	NA
21	Tennessee	42	—	Ohio	NA
21	Texas	42	—	Oklahoma	NA
21	West Virginia	42	—	Oregon	NA
24	New York	43	—	South Dakota	NA
24	Virginia	43	—	Vermont	NA
26	Kentucky	44	—		

NA=Not Available.

es in Rank Order by Education Indicator

Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Minnesota	24	27	Rhode Island	39
2	Connecticut	25	28	Kentucky	40
2	Maine	25	29	Maryland	41
2	North Dakota	25	30	Tennessee	42
5	Iowa	26	31	Arizona	43
5	Wisconsin	26	31	Nevada	43
7	Indiana	28	33	Florida	45
8	Massachusetts	29	34	Arkansas	46
8	Montana	29	34	Delaware	46
10	Nebraska	30	36	Georgia	47
11	Texas	31	36	Hawaii	47
11	Utah	31	38	New Mexico	49
13	Michigan	32	39	Alabama	52
13	New Jersey	32	39	South Carolina	52
13	Pennsylvania	32	41	California	54
16	Colorado	33	42	Louisiana	56
16	Vermont	33	43	Mississippi	58
16	Washington	33	44	District of Columbia	80
19	Missouri	34	—	Idaho	NA
20	Alaska	35	—	Illinois	NA
20	Oregon	35	—	Kansas	NA
22	New York	36	—	New Hampshire	NA
22	North Carolina	36	—	Ohio	NA
22	Wyoming	36	—	Oklahoma	NA
25	West Virginia	37	—	South Dakota	NA
26	Virginia	38	—		

Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Nebraska	3	27	Indiana	11
2	Utah	4	27	Michigan	11
3	Alaska	5	27	Oklahoma	11
3	North Dakota	5	27	Virginia	11
3	Vermont	5	31	Arkansas	12
3	Wyoming	5	32	Maryland	13
7	Iowa	6	33	North Carolina	14
7	Kansas	6	33	Tennessee	14
7	Washington	6	35	Alabama	15
10	Colorado	7	35	Georgia	15
10	Hawaii	7	35	Illinois	15
10	Maine	7	35	Nevada	15
10	Minnesota	7	35	West Virginia	15
14	Montana	8	40	Florida	16
14	New Hampshire	8	40	Kentucky	16
14	South Dakota	8	42	Arizona	17
14	Wisconsin	8	42	New York	17
18	Delaware	9	44	Rhode Island	18
18	Oregon	9	45	Mississippi	19
20	Connecticut	10	45	New Mexico	19
20	Idaho	10	45	South Carolina	19
20	Massachusetts	10	48	Louisiana	20
20	Missouri	10	49	Texas	22
20	New Jersey	10	50	California	26
20	Ohio	10	51	District of Columbia	30
20	Pennsylvania	10			

Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Maine	1.0	26	Pennsylvania	7.4
2	Wyoming	1.3	28	Idaho	7.5
3	North Dakota	1.6	29	Michigan	7.7
4	Nebraska	1.9	29	Washington	7.7
5	Hawaii	2.0	31	Connecticut	8.1
6	Minnesota	2.4	32	Delaware	8.3
7	Vermont	3.3	32	Louisiana	8.3
7	Wisconsin	3.3	32	North Carolina	8.3
9	Iowa	3.7	32	Oregon	8.3
10	Montana	3.8	36	Massachusetts	8.5
11	Utah	4.0	37	Missouri	9.0
12	West Virginia	5.0	38	Colorado	9.1
13	Mississippi	5.3	39	Illinois	10.1
13	South Dakota	5.3	40	Maryland	10.3
15	Kansas	5.4	41	Indiana	10.4
15	New Hampshire	5.4	42	Texas	11.6
17	Arkansas	5.5	43	Kentucky	11.7
18	Alaska	6.2	44	Tennessee	13.1
19	Virginia	6.4	45	Georgia	13.2
20	Ohio	6.6	46	Florida	15.0
21	South Carolina	6.9	47	Rhode Island	17.0
22	New Mexico	7.0	48	Nevada	17.1
22	Oklahoma	7.0	49	Arizona	17.2
24	New Jersey	7.3	50	California	18.2
24	New York	7.3	51	District of Columbia	27.2
26	Alabama	7.4			

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

SOURCES: Death Statistics: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). **1989 through 1994 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 1994. **1985 through 1988 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.

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. **1994 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1994," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 3, Supplement (September 30, 1996), Table 29. **1993 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1993," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 44, No. 7, Supplement (February 29, 1996), Table 25. **1992 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1992," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 43, No. 6, Supplement (December 8, 1994), Table 27. **1991 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1991," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 42, No. 2, Supplement (August 31, 1993), Table 24. **1990 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1990," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 41, No. 7, Supplement (January 7, 1993), Table 25. **1989 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1989," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 40, No. 8, Supplement 2 (January 7, 1992), Table 25.

1985 through 1988 data: *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. II, Mortality, Part B, Table 8-2.

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 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 every year, the 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 1995, crime figures were reported for jurisdictions representing 75 percent of the U.S. population.

The data shown here represent three-year averages. For example, the figure for 1994 is the average of data from 1993 through 1995. Due to changes in data collection procedures, 1993 and 1995 data were unavailable for Illinois, 1994 and 1995 data were unavailable for Montana, and 1995 data were unavailable for Kansas and New Hampshire. As a result, the figure for Illinois is solely 1994 data; the 1994 figure for Montana actually represents 1993 data; and the 1994 figures for Kansas and New Hampshire are two-year averages of 1993 and 1994 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: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports*, 1984 through 1995. **Population**

Statistics: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division.

Median Income of Families With Children in 1994 is the median annual income of families with "related children" under age 18 living in the household. "Related children" include the children of the householder (head of the household) by birth, marriage, or adoption; as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the householder and living in the household. Figures are rounded to the nearest \$100. The median income is the dollar amount which 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 1992 through 1996. Although we refer to data collected in March 1994 as 1994 data, they actually reflect 1993 income. Figures are expressed in 1993 dollars.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1992 through 1996.

National Composite Rank for each state was obtained by converting the 1994 numerical values for each of the 10 indicators into standard scores, summing those standard scores to create a total standard score for each state, and ranking states on the basis of their total standard score in sequential order from highest/best (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 1995-2005 is the total resident population under age 18 as of July 1 of their respective years, including dependents of Armed Forces personnel stationed in the area. The 1995 figure represents Census Bureau estimates as of July 1, 1995, while the 2005 total represents the Census Bureau's projections as of July 1, 2005. Population figures are rounded to the nearest hundred. The rounded numbers are used to calculate the "Percent Change 1995-2005" figures, which are themselves rounded to the nearest whole number.

SOURCES: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of state estimate and projection data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (online). **1995 data:** Available at <http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/state/s95ag/s95ag795.txt> (July 12, 1996). **2005 data:** Available at <http://www.census.gov/population/projections/state/yr01to05/> (various files, December 20, 1996).

Percent Change Over Time Analysis was computed by comparing the 1994 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 1994, 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 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. **1994 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1994," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 44, No. 11, Supplement (June 24, 1996), Tables 8 and 16. **1993 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics,

1993," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 44, No. 3, Supplement (September 21, 1995), Tables 8 and 16. **1992 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1992," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 43, No. 5, Supplement (October 25, 1994), Tables 8 and 16. **1991 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1991," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 42, No. 3, Supplement (September 9, 1993), Tables 6 and 14. **1990 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1990," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 41, No. 9, Supplement (February 25, 1993), Tables 6 and 14. **1989 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1989," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 40, No. 8, Supplement (December 12, 1991), Tables 6 and 14. **1985 through 1988 data:** *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. 1, Natality, Table 1-82.

Percent of 2-Year-Olds Who Were Immunized in 1995 is derived from the National Immunization

Survey (NIS), which provides state estimates of vaccination coverage levels among children ages 19 to 35 months. The survey data were collected from July 1994 through June 1995. 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, three doses of Poliovirus vaccine, and one dose of Measles-Mumps-Rubella vaccine. The figures were derived from a national sample of 35,440 children with a minimum of roughly 450 per state.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "National, State, and Urban Area Vaccination Coverage Levels Among Children Aged 19-35 Months—United States, July 1994-June 1995," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Vol. 45, No. 24 (June 21, 1996), pp. 508-513.

Percent of 3- to 5-Year-Olds Who Were Not Enrolled in Nursery School or Kindergarten in 1993 is the percentage of 3- to 5-year-olds not enrolled in a nursery school or kindergarten program with a specific educational component. This data item reflects the extent to which children ages 3 to 5 are not gaining experience in a preschool learning environment.

This information is collected on the October supplement to the Current Population Survey conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. To reduce random fluctuations due to small sample sizes, the figures provided here reflect five-year averages of data from October 1991 through October 1995.

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 (October supplement), 1991 through 1995.

Percent of 4th Grade Students Who Scored Below Basic Mathematics Level in 1996 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), 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; and (5) algebra and functions. The NAEP uses three proficiency categories—Advanced, Proficient, and Basic. Fourth grade students performing at the Basic level showed some basic understanding of mathematical concepts and procedures in the five NAEP content areas. Seven states (Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oklahoma, and South Dakota) did not participate in the 1996 NAEP Math Assessment for grade 4 students. In addition, the data for 11 other states (Alaska, Arkansas, Iowa, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, New

Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Vermont) were published even though they did not meet all of the school participation rate guidelines for public schools.

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, *NAEP 1996 Mathematics Report Card for the Nation and the States*, February 1997, Table 3.2.

Percent of 4th Grade Students Who Scored

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), 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 1994 NAEP Reading Assessment. Two other states (Idaho and Michigan) did not meet minimum school participation guidelines, and the District of 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 seven other states (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 1994 Reading: A First Look*, Revised Edition, October 1995, Table 12.

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 householder'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 householder.

In the Current Population Survey (CPS), families are surveyed each March and asked about their income in the previous calendar year. Poverty status is determined by comparing the income from the previous calendar year to the family composition as of the survey date in March. In calendar year 1993, the poverty threshold for a typical family of four persons was \$14,763. The data shown here represent five-year averages. For example, the figure for 1994 represents an average of CPS data collected from 1992 through 1996. We refer to the data collected in March 1994 as 1994 data even though they reflect 1993 income.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1983 through 1996.

Percent of Children in Extreme Poverty

(Income Below 50% of Poverty Level) in 1994 is the share of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below 50 percent of the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. In calendar year 1993, a

typical family of four fell in this category if their income fell below \$7,382. 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 householder'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 householder. The figures shown here represent a five-year average of data collected from 1992 through 1996. We refer to the data collected in March 1994 as 1994 data even though they reflect 1993 income.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1992 through 1996.

Percent of Children Living in a Neighborhood Where More Than One-Quarter of 16- to 19-Year-Olds Were High School Dropouts in 1990

is the percentage of children living in a Census tract or Block Numbering Area where at least one-fourth of teens ages 16 to 19 were neither enrolled in school nor high school graduates. This measure reflects the share of children living in areas where dropping out of high school is not an unusual event.

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

Percent of Children Living With Parents Who

Were High School Dropouts in 1994 reflects the home educational environment of children in a state. This measure is based on the highest educational attainment of the parent(s) in the household where the child is living. For children in single-parent families, the measure reflects the educational attainment of that parent.

For children in two-parent families, the attainment of the parent with the most education is used. These data come from the March supplement to the Current Population Survey. The figures provided here reflect a five-year average of data from 1992 through 1996.

SOURCE: The Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1992 through 1996.

Percent of Children Without Health Insurance

in 1994 is the percentage of children under age 18 who were not covered by any kind of public or private health insurance, including Medicaid, during the entire previous calendar year. The figures shown here represent a five-year average of data from 1992 through 1996.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1992 through 1996.

Percent of Families With Children Headed by a

Single Parent is the percentage of all families with "own children" under age 18 living in the household, who are headed by a person—male or female—without a spouse present in the home. "Own children" are never-married children under age 18 who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

The figures are derived from the monthly Current Population Survey conducted by the Census Bureau. Questions regarding family type are collected for all family households 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 1994 represents an average of data from 1993 through 1995.

Like all estimates derived from samples, these figures contain some amount of random error. The Bureau of Labor Statistics suggests that state rankings based on these figures should be used with caution.

SOURCE: Special tabulations of 1984-1995 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Percent of Mother-Headed Families Receiving

Child Support or Alimony in 1994 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 children under age 18 who are sons or daughters by birth, stepchildren, or adopted children of the householder. Those 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 for many of these families. Nationally, only 56 percent of all mother-headed families had a child support award in place in 1991.

The figures shown here represent an average of data from 1992 through 1996. We refer to data collected in March 1994 as 1994 data even though they reflect income received during 1993.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1992 through 1996.

Percent of Poor Families With Children

Receiving Means-Tested Assistance in 1994

reflects the share 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 a household rather than to an individual child, we assume that children living in a household receiving means-tested assistance 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 level.

The figures shown here represent an average of data from 1992 through 1996. We refer to data collected in March 1994 as 1994 data even though they reflect benefits received during 1993.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1992 through 1996.

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- or part-time) and not employed (full- or part-time).

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. Questions regarding school enrollment and employment are asked all 16- to 19-year-olds in the sample each month. A yearly average was calculated based on responses for the 9 months children typically are in school (September through May). The figures shown here represent three-year averages. For example, data for 1994 represent an average of data from 1993 through 1995.

Like all estimates derived from samples, these figures contain some amount of random error. The Bureau of Labor Statistics suggests that state rankings based on these figures should be used with caution.

SOURCE: Special tabulations of 1984-1995 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.

Those who have a GED or equivalent are included as high school graduates in this measure. The measure used here is defined as a "status dropout" rate by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) as shown in their publication *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1994* (page 1). Currently, only 17 states and the District of Columbia have submitted dropout data to the NCES that meet quality and comparability levels needed to justify publishing estimates (see NCES, *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1994*, page 5). For the measures presented here, we focus on teens ages 16 to 19 rather than young adults ages 18 to 24 (which is the focus of *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1994*) because a large share of 18- to 24-year-olds migrate across state lines each year. The high interstate migration rates of 18- to 24-year-olds confounds the connection between state policies and programs and state dropout rates.

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 variable, a percentage was calculated for each year based on data for the 9 months children typically are in school (September through

May). The figures shown here represent three-year averages. For example, data for 1994 represent an average of data from 1993 through 1995.

Like all estimates derived from samples, these figures contain some amount of random error. The Bureau of Labor Statistics suggests that state rankings based on these figures should be used with caution.

SOURCE: Special tabulations of 1984-1995 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005 provides mutually exclusive categories for the five largest 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 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, Hispanics 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 considered themselves to be Hispanic were included in the "Hispanic" category.

The 1995 figure represents Census Bureau projections as of July 1, 1995, while the 2005 total represents the Census Bureau's projections as of July 1, 2005. Population figures are rounded to the nearest hundred. The rounded numbers are used to calculate the "Percent Change 1995-2005" figures, which are themselves rounded to the nearest whole number.

SOURCES: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of state projection data from U.S. Bureau of the Census (online). **1995 data:** Available at [\[sus.gov/projections/state/yr95to00/\]\(http://www.census.gov/projections/state/yr95to00/\) \(various files, December 20, 1996\). **2005 data:** Available at <http://www.census.gov/population/projections/state/yr01to05/> \(various files, December 20, 1996\).](http://www.cen-</p>
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Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)

is the number of deaths from accident, homicide, and suicide per 100,000 teens between ages 15 and 19. (Previous editions of the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* referred to this measure as the Teen Violent Death Rate.) The data are reported by place of residence, not the place where the death occurred.

SOURCES; Death statistics: Special tabulations by National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics, "Deaths From 282 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State," for each year from 1985 to 1994. **Population statistics:** Bureau of the Census, Population Division.

Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)

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 rather than place of birth. This measure of teenage childbearing focuses on the fertility of all females ages 15-17, regardless of marital status. We did not include births to females under age 15 in this analysis, since less than 5 percent of teen births occurred to females in that age group.

SOURCES: 1994 data: National Center for Health Statistics, "Recent Declines in Teenage Birth Rates in the United States: Variations by State, 1990-94," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 5, Supplement (December 19, 1996), Table 4. **1985 through 1993 data:** Child Trends, Inc., *Facts at a Glance* (Washington, DC: 1996).

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.

For additional information on characteristics of good indicators of child well-being see:

America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, Forthcoming from the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, Washington, DC.

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth: 1996, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, Washington, DC.

"Indicators of Children's Well-Being: A Conference," in *FOCUS*, Vol. 16, No. 3, Spring 1995, Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

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The Annie E. Casey Foundation funds a nationwide network of KIDS COUNT projects that provide a more detailed, community-by-community picture of the condition of children.

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