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ABSTRACT

This Kids Count report examines national and statewide trends in the well-being of the nation's children. The statistical portrait is based on 10 indicators of well-being: (1) low birthweight infants; (2) infant mortality; (3) child death; (4) teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide; (5) teen birth rate; (6) number of teens who are high school dropouts; (7) teens not attending school and not working; (8) children living with parents who lack full-time, year-round employment; (9) children in poverty; and (10) families headed by a single parent. The report's overview includes descriptions of risk factors and exemplary models and strategies. The report indicates that between the mid 1980s and 1990s, there were increases in the percent of low birthweight infants, teen birth rate, percent of children living in poverty, and percent of families headed by a single parent. There were declines in infant and child mortality rates; percent of teens not attending school and not working; and percent of children living with parents who lack full-time, year-round employment. There was little change in the rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide and the percent of teens who are high school dropouts. The bulk of the report is comprised of national and state profiles. National profiles include information on child health and social and economic characteristics; juvenile justice; family risk index; and trends for indicators. State rankings are provided for indicators. Three appendices provide standard scores and multi-year trend data and national composite ranks. Definitions, data sources, and criteria for selecting indicators are included. (KB)

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# 1999 KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK

## State Profiles of Child Well-Being

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

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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.





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# KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK

State Profiles of Child Well-Being

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

ISSN 1060-9814

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

To obtain additional copies of this publication, call the Casey Foundation publication line at 410.223.2890 or write to the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Attn: *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, 701 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, MD 21202.

The *KIDS COUNT Data Book: 1999* is available on the Internet at www.aecf.org.

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# OVERVIEW

## At Greatest Risk: Identifying America's Most Vulnerable Children

The destiny of every society depends on the positive development of its children. When we attend to the physical, intellectual, and moral growth of our children, we give them the skills, values, opportunities, and confidence necessary to succeed as adults, earners, parents, citizens, and leaders. There is every reason to believe that most of today's 71 million Americans who are under 18 years of age will reach adulthood capable of contributing to the economy, the community, and the larger society. That expectation is reinforced by improvements we are seeing in several important measures of childhood well-being: infant mortality rates are down, teenage pregnancy and birth rates are beginning to decline, many families with children are escaping welfare, juvenile violent crime is receding, childhood immunization rates are up, more children are enrolled in preschool programs, and more young people are completing high school.

Nevertheless, a significant fraction of our children remain at risk of not being full participants in the promise of the 21st century. While a large share of all American children are growing up without any easily identified disadvantages, more than half confront at least one vulnerability in their family circumstance that could compromise their futures. Far more alarming, 13 percent, or 9.2 million, of our children are growing up with a collection of disadvantages that could curtail, if not scuttle, their chances to become productive adult participants in the mainstream of America's future.

As a report from the National Research Council warned, millions of American youth are still "growing up in circumstances that limit the development of their potential, compromise their health, impair their sense of self, and generally restrict their chances for successful lives. For more and more children and adolescents—especially those who are poor and those who must deal with the discrimination that often faces racial and ethnic minorities—the contexts of their everyday lives fail to provide the resources, supports, and opportunities essential to healthy development and reasonable preparation for productive adulthood."[1]

Building better futures for these most vulnerable children has long been the mission of the Annie E. Casey Foundation. But before we or anyone else can focus resources effectively to make a difference for these children, we must first improve our ability to recognize who they are, where they live, what puts them at risk, and what is helping to combat the disadvantages they face. Painting a clearer portrait of the challenge we face—by counting, describing, and locating what may be the most fragile fraction of the current generation—is the goal of this *KIDS COUNT Data Book: 1999*, our tenth annual edition.

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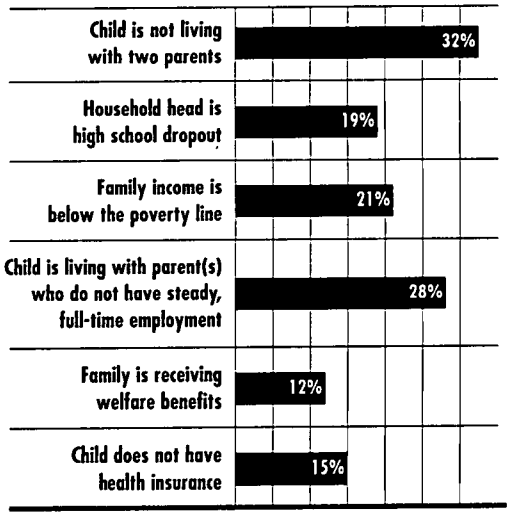
**FIGURE 1**

**Percent of Children With Certain Risks**




*SOURCE: March 1998 Current Population Survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau.*

## Identifying High-Risk Kids

There are many variables in life, such as personality, talent, accident, disability, or just plain luck, that shape a child's future. But evidence and common sense tell us that no variable is more important in determining a child's life chances than the contribution parents make to his or her upbringing. How well adult family members are able to parent their children depends, of course, on many things. Energy, creativity, resilience, flexibility, discipline, instinct, and the ability to communicate, all help to shape our success as parents. But so, too, do a family's basic economic and social conditions. Income, savings, the amount of parental time that is spent with children, the ability to secure health care, and a parent's connections to the world of work and earnings, all play a major part in how well a family can secure the well-being, development, and success of its children.

In this report, we have chosen to focus on these more quantifiable social and economic measures of family capacity. Research tells us that they correlate strongly with child outcomes. Moreover several of these indicators meet the KIDS COUNT standard for accuracy and availability in every state. Specifically, the six key measures we have identified are: child is not living with two parents; household head is high school dropout; family income is below the poverty line; child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment; family is receiving welfare benefits; and child does not have health insurance.

We know that these family variables are not destiny. Many children from families with these risks do overcome the odds. But when money, work, time, and role models are in short supply, the barriers to be overcome are greater—and fewer kids make it. To be sure, while success is never guaranteed in life, we should make every effort to see that more kids have an honest chance to achieve it.

## Conditions That Influence Family Fragility and Children's Prospects

Each of the family variables we have chosen to highlight has important consequences for children. (See Figure 1.)

**Absence of a Parent.** Some 32 percent, or nearly 23 million children, are not living with two parents. Most are growing up with a single parent, but some are growing up without either parent. That means that one of the attributes of strong families—time together[2]—is likely to be diminished since the time that a single parent has to nurture, monitor, care for, and guide children is inevitably limited. In addition, in single-parent households, there is no immediate adult back-up to reinforce disciplinary lessons or family teachings, to provide an additional role model, or simply to share the load of care.

**Parent Educational Level.** There is a well-documented correlation between a mother's level of education and a child's learning pace, especially in the early years.[3] Unfortunately, 19 percent of American children, or nearly 13.3 million, are growing up in





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homes where the head of the household is not a high school graduate. Studies broadly indicate that the less education a mother has, the less likely that her young child will be read to at home or be fully ready for school.[4] Kids born to a mom who has less than a high school diploma are now twice as likely to drop out of school as the children of a mother who is a high school graduate.[5]

**Family Poverty Status.** Despite the healthy economy of the last several years, the proportion of children in poverty, 14.7 million or nearly 21 percent, has changed little over the past decade. Virtually every study shows that kids who spend their lives in households that are poor (less than $16,300 for a family of two adults and two children in 1997) are more likely to lack nutrition, quality housing, and geographical stability, among other critical resources. This has powerful consequences. Children who grow up poor are also more likely to become teenage parents, drop out of high school, and be unemployed as young adults.[6] By contrast, families with more financial resources are able to give their children a far broader range of experiences, which increases their access to opportunities and helps build confidence, self-esteem, and aspirations to succeed.

**Parent Employment Status.** Nearly 20 million American children, or 28 percent, are growing up in households where no parent had a full-time, year-round job. Working parents serve as influential role models and impart the value of work and earning to their children. Beyond the dignity-enhancing value of work, when a parent has secure employment, children learn earlier and more broadly about the world of work and career and enlarge their own sense of adult possibilities. Equally important, secure employment and predictable household income appear to strengthen parents' ability to manage household stress and to exhibit confidence and authority to their children, which are key influences on child well-being and family safety.

**Welfare Assistance.** Twelve percent, or about 8.6 million children, are growing up in households that rely on public assistance, such as welfare and Supplemental Security Income, to get by. Chronic dependence on public assistance has been shown to undermine parental self-esteem and efficacy. Over time, many parents who rely on welfare reveal a diminished sense of control over their own lives and the lives of their children. In some instances, parents begin to feel that there is no alternative to public support, thus accommodating themselves and their children to an expectation of dependence. By contrast, parents who move from welfare toward full employment have a greater ability to marshal a range of resources and opportunities on behalf of their children.

**Health Insurance Coverage.** Finally, access to decent health care has long been seen as a basic determinant of a family's capacity to promote the physical welfare of children. But 15 percent, or more than 10.7 million children, do not have health insurance. These children are more likely to suffer from health

Income, savings, the amount of parental time that is spent with children, the ability to secure health care, and a parent's connections to the world of work and earnings, all play a major part in how well a family can secure the well-being, development, and success of its children.

Nationally, there are 9.2 million children growing up
with four or more risk factors. They can be found
in all areas of the country—in states that are heavily populated;
in states that are sparsely populated;
and in rural, suburban, and urban areas.

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problems because they have fewer physician visits each year, and they are less likely to receive adequate preventive services and immunizations. A majority of uninsured children with asthma and one-third of those with recurring ear infections never see a doctor during the year.[7] Poor health and misdiagnosed or untreated conditions can interfere with a child's ability to attend school regularly or to participate in recreational and other social activities that enhance development.[8]

## The Consequences of Combined Family Risk Factors

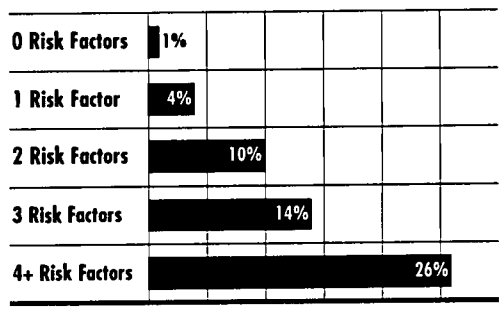
Coping with any one of these family risk factors is a challenge. But when these factors are combined, they tend to be mutually reinforcing, creating an environment of risk that reduces the chances for the long-term healthy development of children. As author Lisbeth Schorr has noted, "The research...shows that the more risk factors are present, the greater the damaging impact of each. But the impact is not just additive—risk factors multiply each other's destructive effects. In England, psychiatrist Michael Rutter found that children who encountered only one risk factor were no more likely to suffer serious consequences than children experiencing no risk factors at all. By contrast, when two or more stresses occurred together—such as being born prematurely *and* into poverty—the chance of a damaging outcome went up at least fourfold, and when four risks were present, the chances of later damage increased by a factor of ten."[9]

We have concluded that growing up with four or more of the family risk factors in our vulnerability index is cause for exceptional alarm and merits special attention and intervention. Children growing up with four or more risks simply face far greater odds of failure than the average American child. For example, when compared to 4-year-olds from families with no risk factors, a 4-year-old from a family with several risk factors similar to the ones used in our report was twice as likely to have difficulty concentrating, three times as likely to have difficulty communicating, and nearly five times as likely to be in less than very good health.[10] Such vulnerabilities could have serious implications for success in school.

As children grow older, these disadvantages persist. (See Figures 2A and 2B.) Some 26 percent of 16- to 19-year-olds with four or more of our family risk factors were high school dropouts in 1998, compared to only 1 percent of teens with none of the six risk factors. Also, 16 percent of high-risk females ages 15 to 19 were teenage mothers, compared to only one-tenth of 1 percent of those with none of the six risk factors. These dramatically differing outcomes should not be surprising. All of these family vulnerabilities have implications for a child's life from birth through adolescence. Thus, the presence of multiple family risk factors makes it more likely that a child's growth and development will erode over time and that even if the deleterious effects of one risk factor are avoided at one stage, the child will be continuously confronted with other risk factors.[11]

**FIGURE 2A**

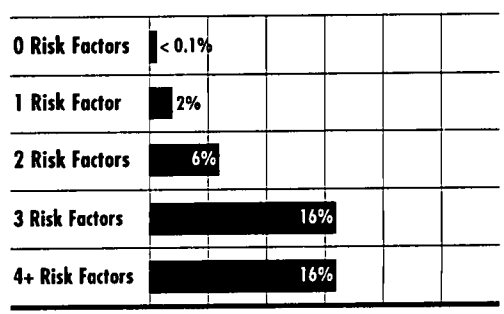
**High School Dropouts by Number of Risk Factors: 1998**




*SOURCE: March 1998 Current Population Survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau.*

**FIGURE 2B**

**Teen Parenthood by Number of Risk Factors: 1998**




*SOURCE: March 1998 Current Population Survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau.*

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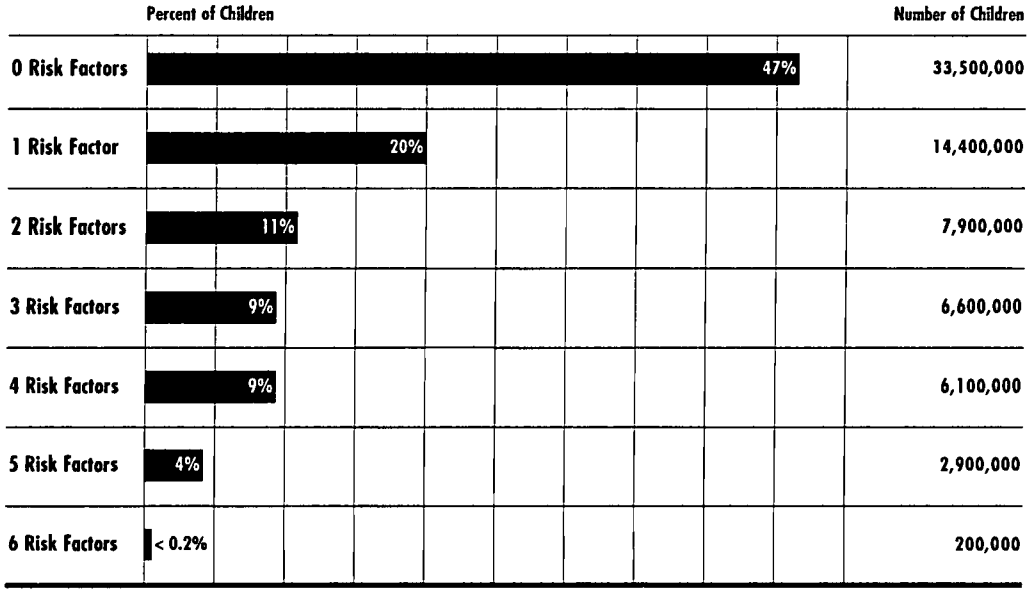
**FIGURE 3**

**Number of Risk Factors Experienced by Children: 1998**




*SOURCE: March 1998 Current Population Survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau.*

## Counting and Locating Vulnerable Kids

Nationally, there are 9.2 million children growing up with four or more risk factors. (See Figure 3.) They can be found in all areas of the country—in states that are heavily populated; in states that are sparsely populated; and in rural, suburban, and urban areas. California has the largest number of highly vulnerable children, at 1.5 million, and Wyoming has the smallest, at about 10,000. But the District of Columbia has the largest share of kids in the high-risk category, at 39 percent; followed by Louisiana, at 22 percent; and Mississippi, at 21 percent. Utah has the smallest share, at 5 percent.

Another look at the demographics of disadvantage shows the influence of race and ethnicity. Nearly 30 percent of all black children and nearly 25 percent of all Hispanic children are in the high-risk category, compared to only 6 percent of all white children. (See Figure 4.) That means black kids are almost five times as likely and Hispanic kids are four times as likely as white kids to be growing up in families with a high-risk profile.

Just as race plays a role in family vulnerability, so does place. Figure 4 shows that 20 percent of kids living in central cities are in the high-risk category, compared to only 8 percent of those living in suburbs and 14 percent of those living outside metro areas. Multiple-risk families are often concentrated in economically and socially isolated communities that are characterized by limited job opportunities, poor schools, low-quality public services, and higher levels of crime and drug involvement.

Among the 9.2 million kids who are being raised in highly vulnerable families, the available data indicate that one-third, or about 3 million children, live in poor central city neighborhoods. And of this number, more than 1.1 million children are growing up in urban neighborhoods of extreme poverty, where more than 40 percent of the households live below the poverty line. Nearly 75 percent of these high-risk kids in very high poverty neighborhoods are minority children.

We emphasize these facts about where high-risk children are living because the realities of place have an important, independent influence on family capacity and child outcomes. Perhaps most obvious is the fact that most inner-city, high-poverty neighborhoods are increasingly remote and removed from the centers of metropolitan job growth and enterprise, leaving the families who live in those communities with special obstacles to overcoming poverty, dependence, and underemployment.

But other neighborhood variables are also powerful subverters of family strength. High levels of community crime and violence, for example, clearly tend to reinforce family isolation and limit both parent and child participation in positive social, educational, and recreational activities. Similarly, communities of concentrated poverty offer young parents and children fewer positive adult role models to emulate, rely on, or learn from. The increased visibility and availability of addictive drugs, common to high-poverty neighborhoods, also exaggerates family vulnerability by increasing the likelihood of parental drug abuse and dependency. On top of all this, high-poverty neighborhoods, where the needs are greatest, too often end up with the weakest public schools, the most uneven policing, and lower quality health care resources. Taken together, these adverse community variables can conspire to create an environment that discourages the formation of families, the assumption of fatherhood responsibilities, the pursuit of academic achievement, or even the expectation of a successful and fulfilling adulthood.

## Breaking the Cycle of Disadvantage and Injustice

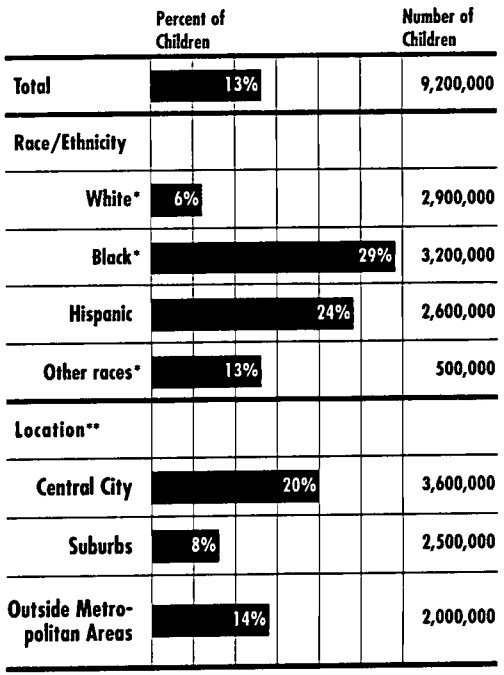
Despite these compounded challenges, many kids growing up with multiple risks in disconnected and isolated neighborhoods do overcome the odds—just as there are kids growing up without any of these risk factors who, for a variety of other reasons, do not succeed. A surprising percentage of vulnerable but resilient families find ways to mitigate the effects of poverty, overcome the barriers imposed by tough community conditions, and succeed in fulfilling the aspirations they have for their children.

But while it is essential to affirm and learn from the heroic efforts of these individual families, we must also acknowledge a shared responsibility to reduce the extraordinary challenges that too many families find themselves unable to surmount.

A first step is to own up to the limitations of our traditional approaches to meeting the

**FIGURE 4**

**Percent of Children in High-Risk Category by Race/Ethnicity and Location: 1998**




*Non-Hispanic
**There were 9.7 million kids where location could not be determined; 1.2 million of the kids were high-risk kids.

*SOURCE: March 1998 Current Population Survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau.*

needs of severely disadvantaged kids. For many of these children, our usual cluster of uncoordinated, problem-focused remedial responses simply will not be strong enough to change their futures. Some school improvement efforts here, some mentoring opportunities there, and maybe some increased sex education, however useful and well intended, have not proved and will not prove powerful enough to change the overall pattern of lousy outcomes for those children born to fragile families in troubled communities.

For these vulnerable children and families, we need to find more effective investments and more creative interventions—solutions that are relevant to complex and compounded levels of disadvantage. As our risk index suggests, to change the prospects for vulnerable kids ultimately means changing the circumstances of their families. And, as we have shown, the most vulnerable families and children face multiple, not singular, problems. Thus, the strategies needed to change their circumstances must be multi-dimensional. Moreover, our experience and analysis suggest that the most promising of these new approaches ought to be grounded in four core principles.

First, they should be **family focused**. Many conventional service and treatment programs concentrate on helping children, but ignore the family context in which children live and grow. "Successful programs *see the child in the context of family and the family in the context of its surroundings,*" notes Lisbeth Schorr.[12] Programs that have shown sustained effectiveness provide tailored aid with a goal of not just helping the children, but of helping the parents as well. Vulnerable families need opportunities to develop their inherent strengths, interact with other families that model similarly high expectations for their children, link to community resources and programs offered in settings such as schools and churches, and connect to a system of organized supports that can help parents build assets and meet their children's basic needs, like health and education.

Second, they should be **comprehensive**. Giving effective help to families confronted with multiple risks requires multi-pronged, but coordinated, strategies. Thus, we must create a variety of flexible responses.that can address the many challenges that vulnerable families face. Among the range of essential services and supports that families say they need are jobs programs, especially training and placement; economic investment; housing assistance; spiritual support; and educational assistance. Comprehensive approaches may need to include programs such as parent education, family support, crisis support, and drug treatment. These approaches should recognize the limits of narrow "service" strategies and instead see support efforts as a way to build up the community, expand economic opportunity, and create more positive social networks.[13]

Third, they should be **long term**. In many communities, society's disinvestment has worked its corrosive effect on families for decades, even generations. Not surprising, it

may take years to help families who have been operating on the margins pull themselves back into the mainstream. Any investment in changing these circumstances in the neighborhoods where families live must last longer than a year or two, or even an election cycle, or a traditional grant-making period. If we are serious about trying to address the family and community factors that put our most vulnerable children at enormous risk, then a long-term strategy is essential. It takes time to nurture the skills, resources, and relationships that will enable formerly impoverished and isolated families to restore themselves and their children to the realm of social and economic opportunity.

Fourth, they should **engage entire communities**. Dealing with vulnerable families in the context of their surroundings means dealing with vulnerable communities. If we help a few families, but leave them in decaying surroundings, then we are asking them to remain isolated heroes. Given this, it is essential to enhance and build community-based networks that provide economic and social opportunities. Such networks increase involvement of residents in community issues and foster a sense of neighborhood identity and shared responsibility.[14] Promoting community-wide change not only broadens the support for those families that are in the best position to take advantage of new opportunities, but also has ripple effects on other families and on surrounding neighborhoods and communities.

### Exemplary Models and Strategies

Some strategies that reflect these principles have emerged in recent decades. Perhaps most illustrative are the growing number of family support and family resource programs that take a holistic, community-based approach to enhancing the capacity of families to nurture their children. The most successful programs seek to establish relationships with families that are based on equality and respect and that help parents become resources to each other and advocates for themselves within their community. They are also culturally and socially welcoming to the families they serve, while stressing parent education and building parenting skills.[15]

Many of the principles embodied in these programs can be found in the Center for Family Life, which serves the Sunset Park community in Brooklyn, New York. During its nearly 20-year existence, the Center has evolved to provide an extensive array of activities that respond to the needs and aspirations of local families, including after-school child care; school-based arts, recreation, youth development, and parent education programs; employment programs for adults and youth; an emergency food bank; individual, family, and group counseling; and neighborhood foster care.

Similarly, a decade-long project to reclaim the decaying Sandtown-Winchester neighborhood in Baltimore, Maryland, and make it a more family-supporting community, has encompassed programs focused on prenatal care and early childhood intervention, day care, health care, low-income housing, and job

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The stronger families become, the better their chances of avoiding the risk factors that compromise their children's chances of success. And the more opportunities, resources, and support that families can find in their own neighborhoods, the more likely they are to receive the help and sustenance they need to raise happy, healthy, confident, and successful children.

training. In the Rebuilding Communities Initiative (RCI), the Casey Foundation has worked with five communities (in Boston, Philadelphia, the District of Columbia, Detroit, and Denver) to maximize the impact of neighborhood resources and institutions; develop effective neighborhood-based human service delivery systems; reform existing investment streams and increase public/private investments in neighborhoods; and improve neighborhood housing and physical infrastructure.

Another example is the New Community Corporation, a community development corporation in Newark, New Jersey, that is widely regarded as perhaps the most far-reaching such effort in the nation. Its focus on housing, financial services, health care, day care, and after-school programs has fostered growth, stability, and opportunity in a previously disinvested neighborhood.

### Transforming Neighborhoods, Strengthening Families

There is some evidence that these and other strategies are engendering a sense of hope, pointing the way to the kinds of investments that need to be made. In our view, these investments must not only be comprehensive, family focused, sustained, and community-wide, but they must also be grounded in two essential ideas: that families matter and that neighborhoods matter.

As we have noted, the conditions in which children grow up are heavily influenced by their families and the places where they live. The children whom we have highlighted in this report acquired their multiple risks through family disadvantages such as poverty, father absence, and welfare reliance. The data also tell us that many of the children who are growing up in families with multiple risk factors are concentrated in urban neighborhoods.

The Casey Foundation's conviction that more creative responses must be directed to the tough and isolated neighborhoods in which many vulnerable kids and families are trying to survive has pointed the way to our newest investment strategy: Neighborhood Transformation / Family Development. This effort, which will shape and direct a significant share of our activities over the next decade and beyond, is based on the premise that children do well when their families do well and that families do better when they live in supportive neighborhoods. We are betting that the right combination of incentives, investments, and opportunities can change neighborhood conditions in ways that support vulnerable families and help their children overcome the odds.

The stronger families become, the better their chances of avoiding the risk factors that compromise their children's chances of success. And the more opportunities, resources, and support that families can find in their own neighborhoods, the more likely they are to receive the help and sustenance they need to raise happy, healthy, confident, and successful children.

The centerpiece of this new strategy is *Making Connections*, a demonstration effort in





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which we will work with neighborhoods in 22 cities to stimulate and support local movements that engage residents, civic groups, political leaders, grassroots groups, public- and private-sector leadership, and faith-based organizations in an all-out attempt to help tough communities turn themselves around. This demonstration effort will concentrate on helping families and neighborhoods connect to the kinds of economic opportunities, social networks, and family-supporting services that can ease, reduce, and gradually repair the havoc wreaked by the risk factors described in this report.

The central goal of changing communities to strengthen families will remain the same in all of the participating sites, but the strategies for reaching that goal will vary from place to place. All of the strategies, however, will embrace certain critical values: the needs and aspirations of families must be at the center of any community change agenda; community ownership and participation in every step of the process is essential; the culture, history, language, and values of communities must be recognized and respected; the work will include the hardest to reach, most disenfranchised families; and the work should promote community efforts to address issues of race, class, and gender inequities, as well as other injustices so that they do not become barriers to progress.

Beyond the work that goes on in these 22 cities, Neighborhood Transformation / Family Development will support a wide range of local-, state-, and national-scale activities aimed at reforming the systems that serve children and families and generating the public will and political support to promote policies, principles, and practices that help families become stronger and neighborhoods become more supportive.

## Conclusion

However successful Casey may be, this is only one effort by one foundation to help vulnerable families in some of the nation's tougher communities. Our hope is that, over the next decade, this work might help influence national, state, and local entities to frontally address the key moral, social, and political challenge of our time—the persistent exclusion of far too many of our children and families from the full promise of American life. By drawing on and synthesizing the best insights, the best analysis, the best practice, the best organizing, the best system reforms, and the best policymaking, we are betting that this effort can contribute to and be part of a larger movement to improve the odds for the 9.2 million kids in America's most fragile families.

**Douglas W. Nelson**
**President**
**The Annie E. Casey Foundation**

# SUMMARY AND FINDINGS

**The broad array of data we present each year in the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* is intended to illuminate the status of America's children and to assess trends in their well-being. By updating the assessment every year, KIDS COUNT provides ongoing benchmarks with which 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 indicators 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, and educational attainment). (2) They reflect experiences across a range of developmental stages—from birth through early adulthood. (3) They permit legitimate comparisons because they are consistent across states and over time. (For more information about the criteria used to select KIDS COUNT indicators, see page 175.)

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, three of the indicators of child well-being showed conditions worsened between 1985 and 1996, and seven showed improvement. It is important to note, however, that some of the improvements were very small and may not be meaningful. Naturally, the picture varies from state to state, and state-level measures often mask important differences within a state.[16]

As the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* has developed over time, the indicators used to rank states have changed. Weaker indicators have been replaced with stronger ones. Consequently, one cannot assess changes in the well-being of children in a state by comparing rankings in the *1999 Data Book* to rankings in past *Data Books*. However, Appendix 3 shows how states would have ranked in past years if we had used the 10 measures utilized in the *1999 Data Book*.

The measures shown here are a combination of outcomes and risk factors. In some cases a measure may reflect both a negative outcome and a risk factor. For example, dropping out of high school can be seen as a negative outcome, but it also increases the risk that a person will not become a productive member of society with the ability to support a family. While conceptually there are distinctions to be made between outcomes and risk factors,

for our purposes it is sufficient to note that all of the measures used here to rank states are closely associated with problems for kids, either directly or indirectly.

The 10 indicators used to rank states reflect a developmental perspective on childhood and underscore our goal to provide a world where pregnant women and newborns thrive, infants and young children receive the support they need to enter school prepared to learn, children succeed in school, young people choose healthy behaviors, and adolescents experience a successful transition into adulthood. In all of these stages of development, young people need the economic and social assistance provided by a strong family and a supportive community.

### KIDS COUNT State Indicators

In the pages that follow, the most recent figures are compared to corresponding data from 1985 to assess the trends in each state from the mid-1980s to the mid-1990s. In order to provide a framework for better understanding the indicators of child well-being, several background measures are provided for each state.

The 10 key indicators of child well-being used here are all taken from government sources and reflect the best available state-level data for each indicator. However, it is important to recognize that no data are perfect. For example, many of the indicators used here are derived from samples, and like all sample data, they contain some random error. Other measures (the Infant Mortality Rate and the Child Death Rate, for example) are based on relatively small numbers of events in some states and may exhibit a degree of random fluctuation from year to year. Therefore, we urge readers to focus on those differences across states and those changes over time within a state that are relatively large. Small differences or changes may reflect random fluctuations rather than "real" changes in the well-being of children.[17] Furthermore, 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, 287,230 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in 1996. Low birth-weight babies were 7.4 percent of all births in 1996 compared to only 6.8 percent in 1985. This represents an increase of 9 percent over the 1985-1996 period.

The increase in the share of low birth-weight babies raises a number of troubling issues. Research shows that women who do not receive adequate early prenatal care are more likely to give birth to a low birth-weight baby and that mothers who lack health insurance are less likely to seek and obtain prenatal

care. According to a recent Census Bureau report,[18] a third (34 percent) of all Latinos and more than one-fifth (22 percent) of all African Americans did not have health insurance in 1997. People in poverty, high school dropouts, and young adults (ages 18-24) are among the groups least likely to have health insurance.

Between 1985 and 1996, New Hampshire was the only state that did not experience an increase in the percent of births that were of low birth-weight. In 1996, the percent of births that were of low weight ranged from a low of 4.8 percent in New Hampshire to a high of 14.3 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 bigger impact on this vulnerable group. The number of children who die before their first birthday is reflected in the Infant Mortality Rate, defined as the number of deaths to persons under age 1 per 1,000 live births during the year.

Children born to families with fewer advantages are more likely to experience serious 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).[19] The link between poverty and infant mortality helps explain why the Infant Mortality Rate of African Americans (a group with a high poverty rate) remains more than twice that of whites. In 1996, the Infant Mortality Rate of African Americans was 14.7 compared to 6.1 for whites. However, the Infant Mortality Rate for Hispanics (who have a slightly higher poverty rate than blacks) was only 5.9, which suggests that the link between poverty and infant mortality may be more complicated than it first appears.

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.[20]

Thanks in large part to improvements in medical technology, the U.S. Infant Mortality Rate declined from 10.6 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1985 to 7.3 in 1996. This decline was reflected in every state and the District of Columbia. In Maine, infant mortality was cut in half during this period. In 1996, the Infant Mortality Rate ranged from a low of 4.4 in Maine to a high of 14.9 in the District of Columbia.

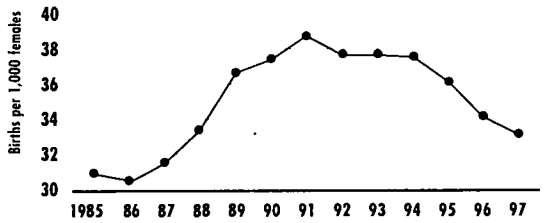
### Child Death Rate

In 1996, 14,278 children between the ages of 1 and 14 died in the United States. This amounts to 26 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 steadily 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

**FIGURE 5**

**Birth Rate of 15- to 17-Year-Olds: 1985 to 1997**




*SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics.*

major cause of death among children, also has contributed to a falling Child Death Rate.

The Child Death Rate decreased in 43 states, was unchanged in 1 state, and increased in 6 states and the District of Columbia. In 1996, the Child Death Rate ranged from a low of 16 in Rhode Island to a high of 58 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 pre-1997 editions of the *KIDS COUNT Data Book*) reflects deaths among 15- to 19-year-olds (per 100,000 teens in this age group) from these three causes. Deaths from these three sources accounted for 78 percent of all deaths in this age group in 1996.

While accidents continue to account for more than twice as many teen deaths as any other source, including homicide, examination of recent trends in causes of death among teenagers provides a different picture. Between 1985 and 1996, a decline in teen deaths due to accidents (primarily automobile accidents) was partly offset by a significant increase in the number of homicides. The number of teen deaths due to accidents fell from 8,202 in 1985 to 6,756 in 1996, while the number of teen homicides increased from 1,602 to 2,924 during the same period. However, between 1994 and 1996, the number of teen homicides fell by 18 percent, which may signal a change in long-term trends. The number of teen suicides decreased very slightly (from 1,849 to 1,817) between 1985 and 1996.

The Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide was virtually the same in 1996 as it was in 1985 (62 deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19 in 1996, compared to 63 in 1985). Between 1985 and 1996, this rate declined in 28 states, was unchanged in 1 state, and increased in 21 states and the District of Columbia. In 1996, the Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide ranged from a low of 26 per 100,000 teens ages 15-19 in Rhode Island to a high of 298 per 100,000 in the District of Columbia.

### Teen Birth Rate

Teenage childbearing is problematic because it often diminishes the opportunities of both the child and the young mother. Births to females under age 18 are particularly troublesome because most of these mothers are unmarried, and the vast majority 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.[21]

Children born to teenage mothers 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 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."[22] Thus, babies born to young teens

reflect a group of children who will have to overcome high odds to thrive.

While teen 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. A majority (51 percent) of the fathers of children born to females under age 18 are in their 20s.[24] If teen pregnancy prevention programs focus solely on teenagers, they may miss 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.[25] To the extent teen births are a result of nonvoluntary sex, prevention models that focus on choice may be neither appropriate nor effective.

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.[45] Teens most likely to have a child are those: (1) from economically disadvantaged families and communities; (2) not doing well in school and having 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 per 1,000 females ages 15 to 17 in 1985 to 34 in 1996. However, it is important to note that the rate has inched downward over the past several years. In 1991, the birth rate among 15- to 17-year-olds was 39, but it has steadily declined to 33 in 1997. (See Figure 5.) The birth rate among 18- and 19-year-olds also declined between 1991 and 1996, and the decline has been experienced by African Americans, Latinos, and whites.

While the recent decline in teen births is welcome news, it is important to recognize that the Teen Birth Rate in the United States is still well above that of other developed countries. Figure 6, showing the teen birth rates for several developed countries, indicates that the Teen Birth Rate in the United States is twice as high as the next highest country (United Kingdom). More information about teen sexual activity, including teen birth rates, can be obtained from *When Teens Have Sex: Issues and Trends—KIDS COUNT Special Report*, which provides a wealth of information related to teen sexual activity state by state.[26]

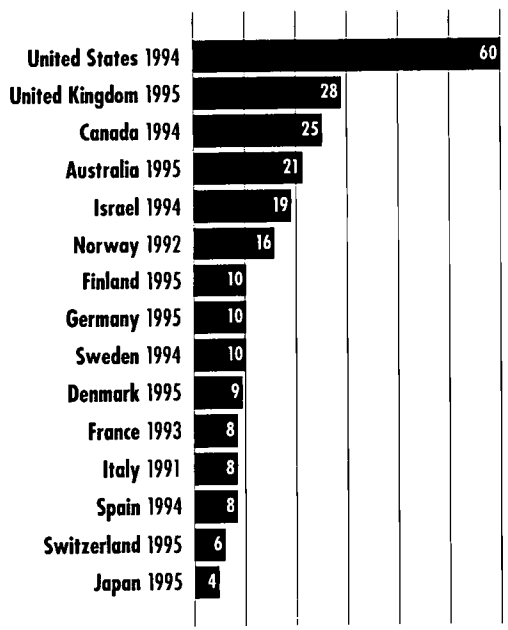
The national change in teenage childbearing between 1985 and 1996 was echoed in most states. Only 16 states experienced a decrease in the birth rate for 15- to 17-year-olds during this period. Since 1991, however, nearly every state has experienced a decline in the Teen Birth Rate. In 1996, the Teen Birth Rate ranged from a low of 15 per 1,000 females ages 15 to 17 in New Hampshire and Vermont to a high of 79 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 edu-

**FIGURE 6**

**Teen Birth Rates for Selected Developed Countries**




*SOURCE:* United Nations, Demographic Yearbook: 1996 *(New York, United Nations, 1998), pages 353-364, Table 11.*

cation. However, many students, especially those living in troubled inner-city areas, attend schools where graduating on time with a good education is more the exception than the rule.

Teens who drop out of high school face enormous odds of achieving financial success in life. 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.[47] A recent report[48] 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."

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.[49] The deterioration of wages among poorly educated workers has hit the youngest workers the hardest, and this factor is often implicated in the deterioration of family formation and family stability among young adults.[50]

As America moves into the 21st century, when advanced skills and technical knowledge will be required for most meaningful 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, there was very little change in this measure between 1985 and 1996. In 1985, 11 percent of teens ages 16-19 were high school dropouts, compared to 10 percent in 1996. However, the share of dropouts actually rose in 14 states between 1985 and 1996, and it was unchanged in 5 others. In 1996 the high school dropout rate ranged from a low of 4 percent in Wisconsin to a high of 17 percent in Nevada.

### Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working

During late adolescence, young people make some critical choices that affect their transition to adulthood. The Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working (often called a measure of Idle Youth) reflects a group of young people (ages 16-19) 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. However, even those who have finished school but are not working belong to a marginalized group. Work experience at this point in 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.

Nationwide there was a small decline in the share of 16- to 19-year-olds not attending school and not working, from 11 percent in 1985 to 9 percent in 1996. Between 1985 and 1996, only Arizona, the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, and Washington experienced an increase in the share of teens not in school and not working. In 1996, the Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working ranged from a low of 4 percent in Wisconsin and

North Dakota to a high of 17 percent in the District of Columbia.

### Percent of Children Living With Parents Who Do Not Have Full-Time, Year-Round Employment

While children who have no parent in the household who works full-time year-round are more likely to be poor, there are several additional problems associated with this situation that may not be obvious. A recent report by the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics[31] notes, "Secure parental employment may also enhance children's psychological well-being and improve family functioning by reducing negative effects that unemployment and underemployment can have on parents." Accordingly, the Interagency Forum selected this measure as one of the most important indicators of child well-being.

Since a working parent offers a strong positive role model for children, those growing up in a family without a regularly employed parent do not experience the positive effects such a parental role model offers. Also, some scholars note that the routinization of household schedules that typically accompanies full-time work is beneficial for children. Many parents who cannot find regular employment end up working at temporary or part-time jobs that do not provide enough money to support a family, that are often at odd hours requiring unusual child-care arrangements, and that offer little stability.

Nationally, the Percent of Children Living With Parents Who Do Not Have Full-Time, Year-Round Employment declined from 33 percent in 1985 to 30 percent in 1996. This amounts to a 9 percent change. Between 1985 and 1996, the share of children living with parents who do not have a full-time, year-round job declined in 44 states and was unchanged in 2 more. The 1996 figures range from a low of 17 percent in Nebraska to a high of 56 percent in the District of Columbia.

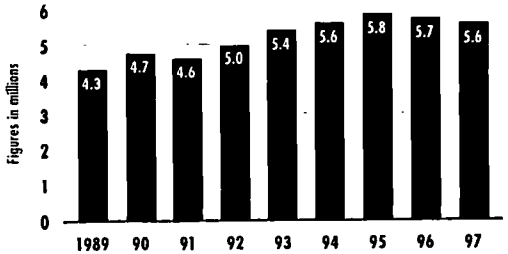
### Percent of Children in Poverty

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.[32] The data shown here are based on the government's official poverty measure, but it should be noted that a number of researchers are critical of this measure[33] and that public opinion polls[34] suggest the current poverty line ($12,931 for a family of one adult and two children in 1997) is unrealistically low.

While recent public policy discussions have focused on children in welfare-dependent families, during the 1990s there has been a significant increase in children in working-poor families (where at least one parent worked 26 or more weeks, and family income was below poverty level). The number of children living in working-poor families increased from 4.3 million in 1989 to 5.6 million in 1997. (See Figure 7.) This increase is even more remarkable considering the economic boom of the mid-1990s. The stock market has hit an all-time high, and the unemployment rate has hit a 25-

**FIGURE 7**

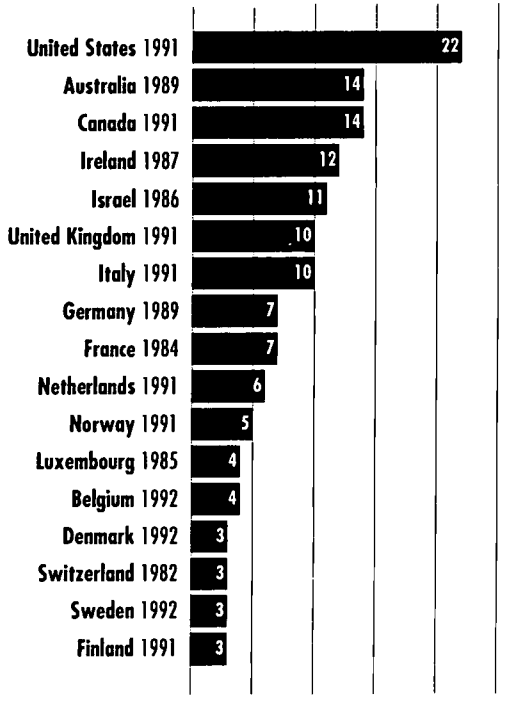
**Children in Working-Poor Families: 1989-1997**




*SOURCE: Census Bureau's March Current Population Survey, various years.*

**FIGURE 8**

**Percent of Children Living in Poverty for Selected Developed Countries**




*SOURCE: Rainwater, Lee, and Timothy M. Smeeding, 1995,* Doing Poorly: The Real Income of American Children in a Comparative Perspective, *Working Paper No. 127, Luxembourg Income Study, Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York.*

year low, yet the number of children in working-poor families has grown by nearly a third since 1989.[35]

Moreover, growth in the ranks of poor children over the past few decades has not been due to an increase in the number of welfare-dependent families, but rather it is because the ranks of the working-poor have been growing. Between 1976 and 1997, the number of poor children increased by approximately 3.3 million. Roughly two-thirds of the increase occurred among children in families who had income from earnings, but no income from welfare. The number of children living in poor families totally dependent on welfare actually fell slightly over the past few decades.

It is also noteworthy that a large segment of children in poverty do not receive benefits from the government's major needs-based cash assistance programs such as AFDC/TANF/SSI (Aid to Families With Dependent Children/ Temporary Assistance to Needy Families/ Supplemental Security Income). Census Bureau data indicate that only 40 percent of children in poverty resided in a family that received cash public assistance (AFDC/TANF/SSI) in 1997.

Despite the enormous wealth in the United States, our child poverty rate is among the highest in the developed world. One study[36] that examined child poverty rates in 17 developed countries (see Figure 8) indicates that the child poverty rate in the United States was not only the highest among the 17 countries studied, but it was 50 percent higher than the next highest rate. The gap in the child poverty rate between the United States and other developed countries is partly 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. The lack of investment in our children will put us at a competitive disadvantage in the international marketplace of the 21st century.

In nine states and the District of Columbia, a quarter or more of all children were poor in 1996. The child poverty rate in 1996 ranged from a low of 10 percent in Alaska, New Hampshire, and Utah to a high of 40 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 concern among policymakers and the public. Single-parent families, particularly those formed when unmarried teenagers give birth, are a prominent focus of welfare reform.

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. Almost half (49 percent) of children in female-headed families were poor in 1997,[37] and only about a third (34 percent) of female-headed families received child support or alimony in 1996. One recent study found that youths raised in fatherless families were much more likely to be incarcerated even after controlling for other factors such as poverty.[38]

The large majority of single-parent families were headed by women, but the number of father-only families is growing rapidly. The Census Bureau reports that there were a little over 2 million father-only families in 1998 compared to 8.8 million mother-only families,[9] but the number of father-only families grew by 103 percent between 1985 and 1996, while the number of mother-only families increased by only 29 percent during the period.

Nationwide, the Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent increased from 22 percent in 1985 to 27 percent in 1996. During this period, only Utah and Colorado recorded a decreased share of kids living in single-parent families. In five states (Kansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, West Virginia, and Wyoming), the share of children living in single-parent families increased by more than 50 percent between 1985 and 1996. In 1996, the Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent ranged from a low of 14 percent in Utah to a high of 62 percent in the District of Columbia.

## A NOTE ON JUVENILE VIOLENT CRIME ARREST RATES

Regular readers of the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* will note that this year we stopped using the Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate (JVCAR) as one of the 10 indicators used for ranking states. It is important to note, however, that we still present this measure for states where reliable data are available, although the figures presented in this year's *Data Book* are not exactly comparable to those of past years.

The decision to discontinue using the JVCAR as one of the 10 key indicators was made after extensive consultation with experts in the collection and use of juvenile justice data and members of our KIDS COUNT network of state grantees. The decision was made for several reasons. First, the Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate is a product of both adolescent behavior and policing policies. Therefore, changes over time or differences across states may have more to do with differences in police practices than differences in youth behavior or well-being. Second, this measure reflects experiences of only a very small fraction of young people. In 1996, only about 0.5 percent of youths ages 10-17 were arrested for a violent crime nationwide; in many states it was much lower. Third, there is no consensus about the meaning of this indicator. Some people have expressed the view that a high Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate was a positive sign because it meant that young lawbreakers were being diverted before they became hardened criminals. Fourth, the underlying administrative database used to calculate this measure appears to be deteriorating. The number of states not reporting any data for juvenile violent crime arrests increased from zero in 1992 to five in 1996. The data for 1992 covered 84 percent of the population, but the data for 1996 covered only 72 percent. Moreover, many experts believe that the number of states with missing Uniform Crime Report (UCR) data is likely to increase in the near future as states switch to new incident-based reporting systems.

In addition to the Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate, we also present a Juvenile Property Crime Arrest Rate (JPCAR) in the states where data are available. This rate is based on arrests for burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. This measure is offered to provide a more complete picture of juvenile arrests. It is noteworthy that in many states where the JVCAR is high, the JPCAR is low, and vice versa.

We want to emphasize that this shift in our use of the Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate should not be seen as an indication of waning interest in juvenile justice issues. It is simply a reflection of the lack of systematic, reliable, comparable measures of juvenile arrests and detention across states.

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# NATIONAL PROFILES

## Demographic Change

### Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 69,527,900 | 71,963,900 | 4% |
| White* | 45,646,600 | 44,208,100 | –3% |
| Black* | 10,185,900 | 11,013,000 | 8% |
| Hispanic | 10,328,300 | 12,466,800 | 21% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 2,692,400 | 3,563,000 | 32% |
| Native American* | 674,800 | 713,000 | 6% |

*Non-Hispanic*

## Child Health

| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 20% | 17% | –15% |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 38% | 38% | 0% |

## Social and Economic Characteristics

| | NATIONAL |
|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 9% |

| | NATIONAL |
|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 25% |

## Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

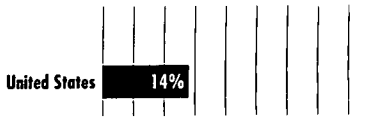
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

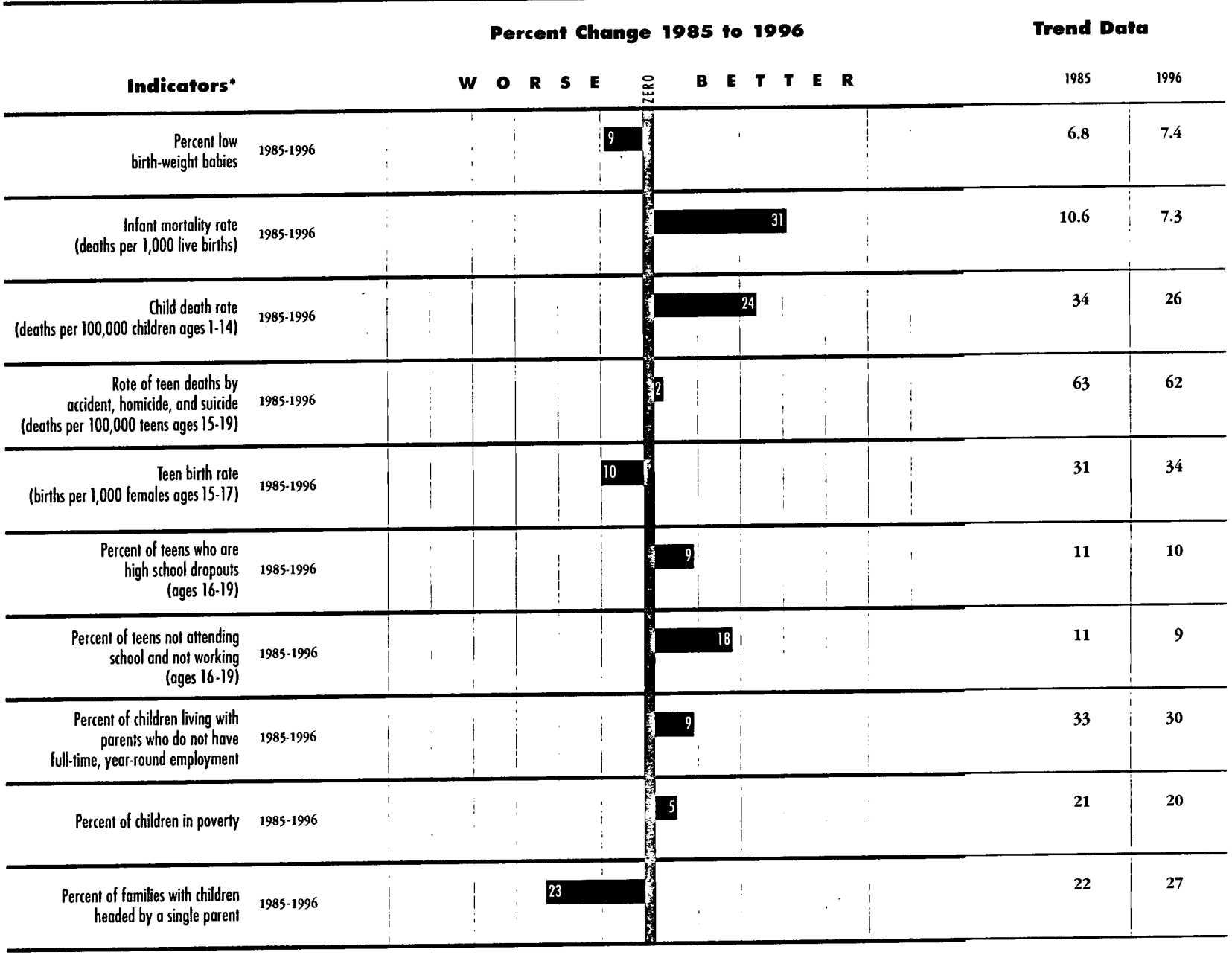
## Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfore benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

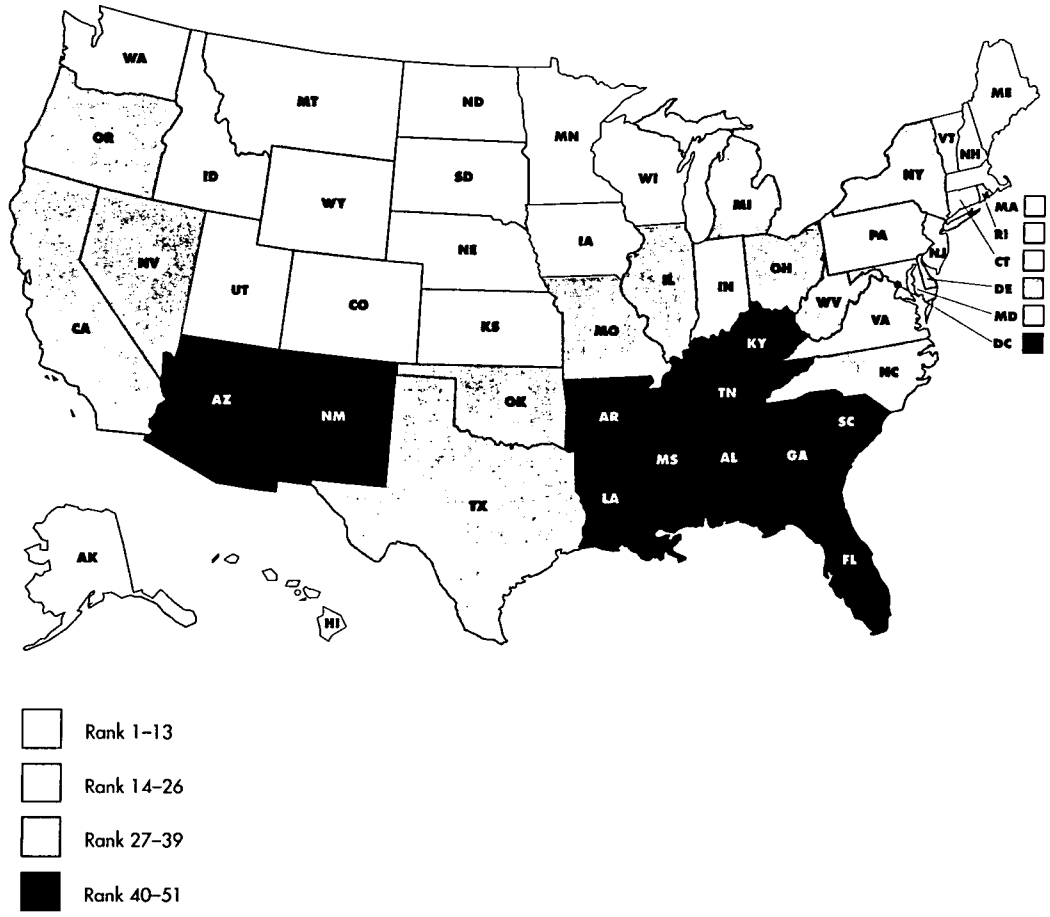





**See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.*

## National Composite Rank: 1999

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 are: percent low birth-weight babies; infant mortality rate; child death rate; rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide; teen birth rate; percent of teens who are high school dropouts; percent of teens not attending school and not working; percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment; percent of children in poverty; and percent of families with children headed by a single parent.

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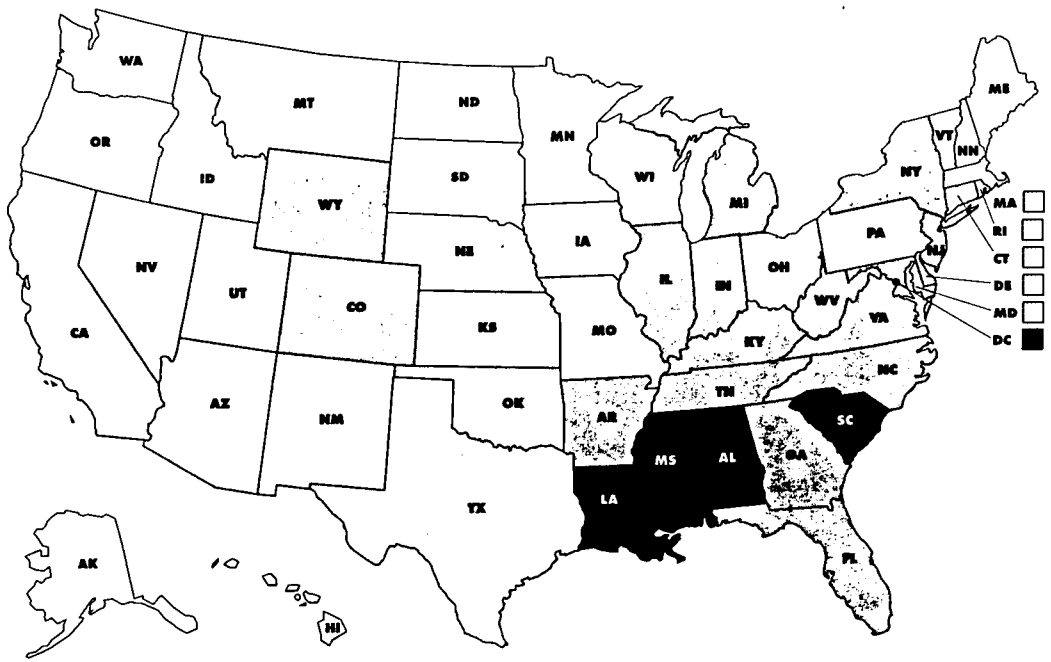
## Percent low birth-weight babies: 1996*




More than 20% better than state median (6.0 and lower)

Up to 20% better than state median (6.1 to 7.5)

Up to 20% worse than state median (7.6 to 9.0)

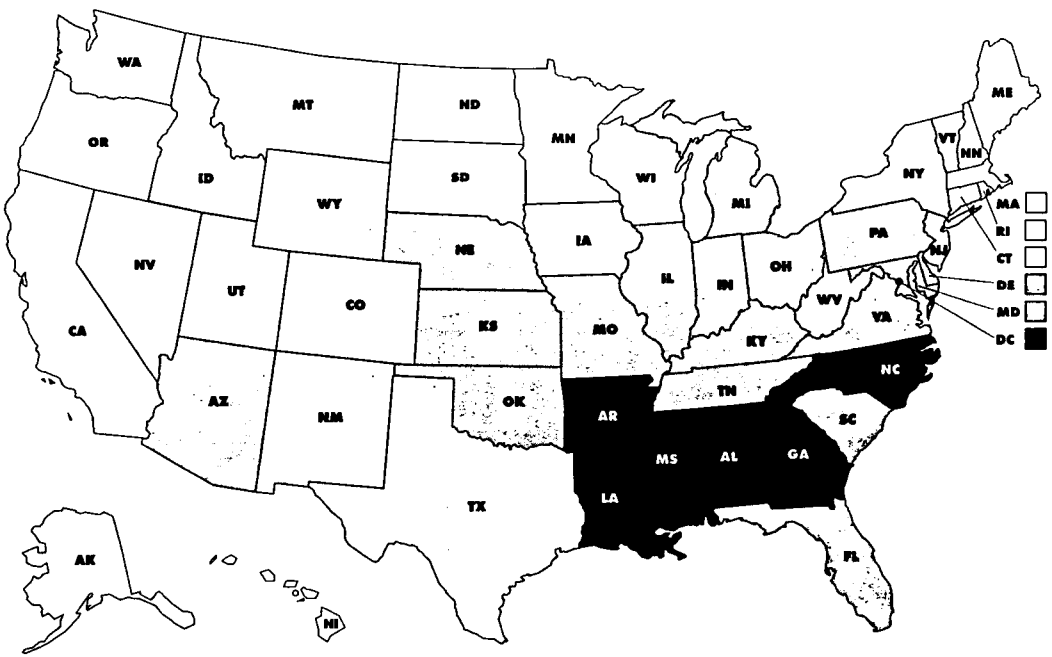
More than 20% worse than state median (9.1 and higher)

| Rank | State | Rate | Rank | State | Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | New Hampshire | 4.8 | 25 | New Mexico | 7.5 |
| 2 | Oregon | 5.3 | 25 | Ohio | 7.5 |
| 3 | Alaska | 5.5 | 25 | Pennsylvania | 7.5 |
| 4 | Washington | 5.6 | 30 | Indiana | 7.6 |
| 5 | North Dakota | 5.7 | 31 | Michigan | 7.7 |
| 6 | Idaho | 5.8 | 31 | New Jersey | 7.7 |
| 6 | Minnesota | 5.8 | 31 | New York | 7.7 |
| 6 | South Dakota | 5.8 | 31 | Virginia | 7.7 |
| 9 | Maine | 5.9 | 35 | Florida | 7.9 |
| 10 | California | 6.1 | 35 | Kentucky | 7.9 |
| 11 | Vermont | 6.2 | 37 | Illinois | 8.0 |
| 12 | Nebraska | 6.3 | 37 | West Virginia | 8.0 |
| 12 | Wisconsin | 6.3 | 39 | Wyoming | 8.4 |
| 14 | Iowa | 6.4 | 40 | Arkansas | 8.5 |
| 14 | Massachusetts | 6.4 | 40 | Delaware | 8.5 |
| 14 | Montana | 6.4 | 40 | Georgia | 8.5 |
| 17 | Utah | 6.6 | 43 | Maryland | 8.6 |
| 18 | Arizona | 6.7 | 44 | North Carolina | 8.7 |
| 19 | Kansas | 6.9 | 45 | Colorado | 8.8 |
| 19 | Rhode Island | 6.9 | 45 | Tennessee | 8.8 |
| 21 | Connecticut | 7.2 | 47 | South Carolina | 9.2 |
| 21 | Texas | 7.2 | 48 | Alabama | 9.3 |
| 23 | Hawaii | 7.3 | 49 | Louisiana | 9.9 |
| 24 | Oklahoma | 7.4 | 49 | Mississippi | 9.9 |
| 25 | Missouri | 7.5 | 51 | District of Columbia | 14.3 |
| 25 | Nevada | 7.5 | | | |

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

## Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births): 1996

| Rank | State | Rate | Rank | State | Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Maine | 4.4 | 26 | West Virginia | 7.4 |
| 2 | Massachusetts | 5.0 | 28 | Florida | 7.5 |
| 2 | New Hampshire | 5.0 | 28 | Kentucky | 7.5 |
| 4 | Rhode Island | 5.2 | 30 | Arizona | 7.6 |
| 5 | North Dakota | 5.3 | 30 | Deloware | 7.6 |
| 6 | Oregon | 5.6 | 30 | Missouri | 7.6 |
| 7 | South Dakota | 5.7 | 33 | Ohio | 7.7 |
| 8 | Hawaii | 5.8 | 33 | Virginia | 7.7 |
| 9 | California | 5.9 | 35 | Pennsylvania | 7.8 |
| 9 | Minnesota | 5.9 | 36 | Michigan | 8.1 |
| 11 | Utah | 6.0 | 37 | Kansas | 8.3 |
| 11 | Washington | 6.0 | 38 | South Carolina | 8.4 |
| 13 | Nevada | 6.2 | 39 | Maryland | 8.5 |
| 13 | New Mexico | 6.2 | 39 | Oklahoma | 8.5 |
| 15 | Texas | 6.3 | 39 | Tennessee | 8.5 |
| 16 | Connecticut | 6.4 | 42 | Illinois | 8.6 |
| 16 | Wyoming | 6.4 | 43 | Indiana | 8.7 |
| 18 | Colorado | 6.6 | 43 | Nebraska | 8.7 |
| 19 | New Jersey | 6.9 | 45 | Louisiana | 9.0 |
| 20 | Iowa | 7.0 | 46 | Georgia | 9.2 |
| 20 | Montana | 7.0 | 46 | North Corolina | 9.2 |
| 20 | New York | 7.0 | 48 | Arkansas | 9.3 |
| 23 | Vermont | 7.1 | 49 | Alabama | 10.5 |
| 24 | Alaska | 7.2 | 50 | Mississippi | 11.0 |
| 25 | Wisconsin | 7.3 | 51 | District of Columbia | 14.9 |
| 26 | Idaho | 7.4 | | | |




More than 20% better than state median (5.9 and lower)

Up to 20% better than state median (6.0 to 7.4)

Up to 20% worse than state median (7.5 to 8.9)

More than 20% worse than state median (9.0 and higher)



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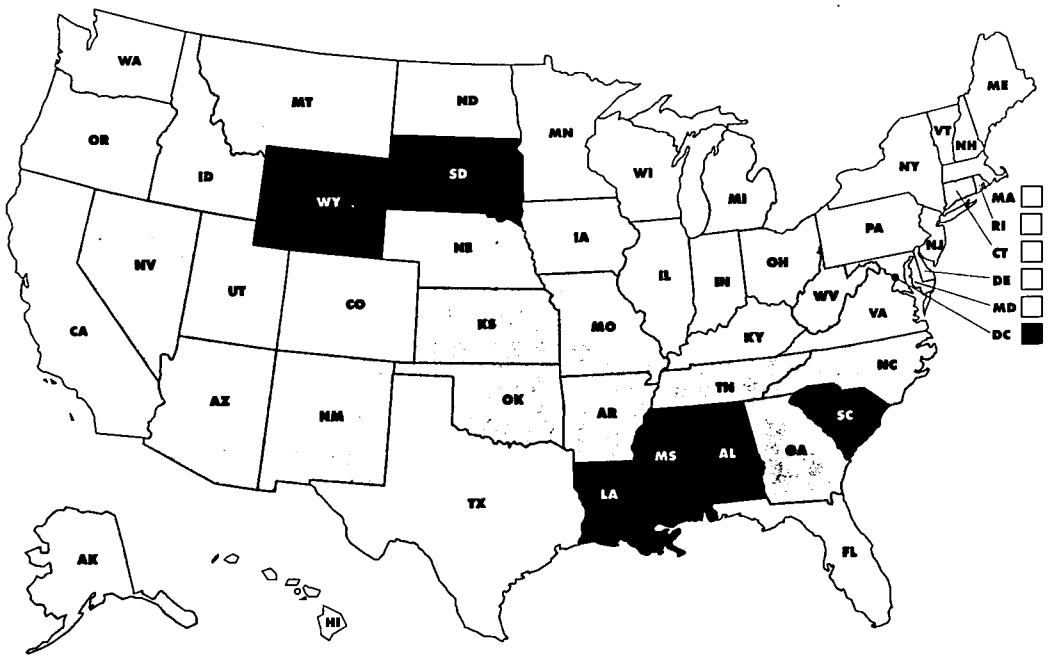
## Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14): 1996




More than 20% better than state median (23 and lower)

Up to 20% better than state median (24 to 29)

Up to 20% worse than state median (30 to 35)

More than 20% worse than state median (36 and higher)

| Rank | State | Rate | Rank | State | Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Rhode Island | 16 | 26 | Idaho | 29 |
| 2 | Massachusetts | 17 | 26 | Indiana | 29 |
| 3 | New Hampshire | 18 | 26 | Iowa | 29 |
| 4 | Delaware | 20 | 26 | Oregon | 29 |
| 4 | Minnesota | 20 | 26 | Texas | 29 |
| 6 | Hawaii | 21 | 32 | Alaska | 30 |
| 6 | Pennsylvania | 21 | 32 | Missouri | 30 |
| 8 | Maine | 22 | 32 | Nevada | 30 |
| 8 | New Jersey | 22 | 32 | North Carolina | 30 |
| 8 | Wisconsin | 22 | 32 | Oklahoma | 30 |
| 11 | California | 23 | 32 | Tennessee | 30 |
| 11 | New York | 23 | 38 | Georgia | 31 |
| 11 | Vermont | 23 | 38 | Kansas | 31 |
| 11 | Virginia | 23 | 38 | West Virginia | 31 |
| 11 | Washington | 23 | 41 | Arizona | 32 |
| 16 | Colorado | 24 | 42 | Arkansas | 33 |
| 16 | Connecticut | 24 | 42 | Montana | 33 |
| 16 | North Dakota | 24 | 42 | New Mexico | 33 |
| 19 | Maryland | 25 | 45 | Alabama | 36 |
| 19 | Ohio | 25 | 45 | Louisiana | 36 |
| 19 | Utah | 25 | 45 | South Dakota | 36 |
| 22 | Illinois | 26 | 45 | Wyoming | 36 |
| 22 | Michigan | 26 | 49 | South Carolina | 39 |
| 24 | Kentucky | 27 | 50 | Mississippi | 41 |
| 25 | Nebraska | 28 | 51 | District of Columbia | 58 |
| 26 | Florida | 29 | | | |

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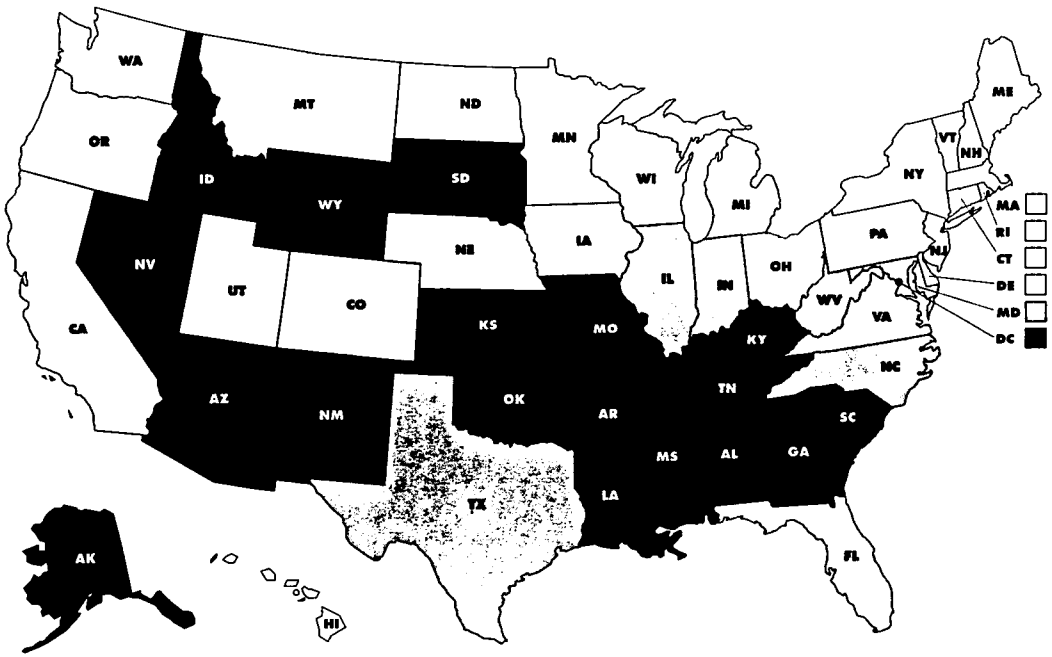
| Rank | State | Rate | Rank | State | Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Rhode Island | 26 | 27 | West Virginia | 63 |
| 2 | New Hampshire | 33 | 28 | Illinois | 64 |
| 3 | Massachusetts | 34 | 28 | Maryland | 64 |
| 4 | New Jersey | 36 | 30 | Indiana | 65 |
| 5 | Connecticut | 40 | 31 | Texas | 68 |
| 6 | New York | 41 | 32 | North Carolina | 71 |
| 7 | Delaware | 42 | 33 | Kentucky | 73 |
| 8 | Ohio | 43 | 34 | Oklahoma | 74 |
| 9 | Hawaii | 46 | 35 | South Carolina | 75 |
| 9 | Vermont | 46 | 35 | South Dakota | 75 |
| 11 | Maine | 48 | 37 | Missouri | 76 |
| 12 | Washington | 50 | 37 | Nevada | 76 |
| 13 | Minnesota | 52 | 39 | Kansas | 80 |
| 13 | Wisconsin | 52 | 40 | Tennessee | 81 |
| 15 | Iowa | 54 | 41 | Alabama | 82 |
| 15 | Montana | 54 | 41 | Idaho | 82 |
| 15 | Pennsylvania | 54 | 43 | Georgia | 83 |
| 18 | Florida | 56 | 44 | Arizona | 84 |
| 19 | Colorado | 57 | 45 | Louisiana | 85 |
| 19 | Nebraska | 57 | 46 | Alaska | 93 |
| 21 | North Dakota | 58 | 46 | New Mexico | 93 |
| 21 | Oregon | 58 | 48 | Arkansas | 94 |
| 23 | California | 59 | 49 | Mississippi | 96 |
| 23 | Michigan | 59 | 50 | Wyoming | 110 |
| 23 | Virginia | 59 | 51 | District of Columbia | 298 |
| 26 | Utah | 60 | | | |

**Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19): 1996**




More than 20% better than state median (48 and lower)

Up to 20% better than state median (49 to 60)

Up to 20% worse than state median (61 to 72)

More than 20% worse than state median (73 and higher)



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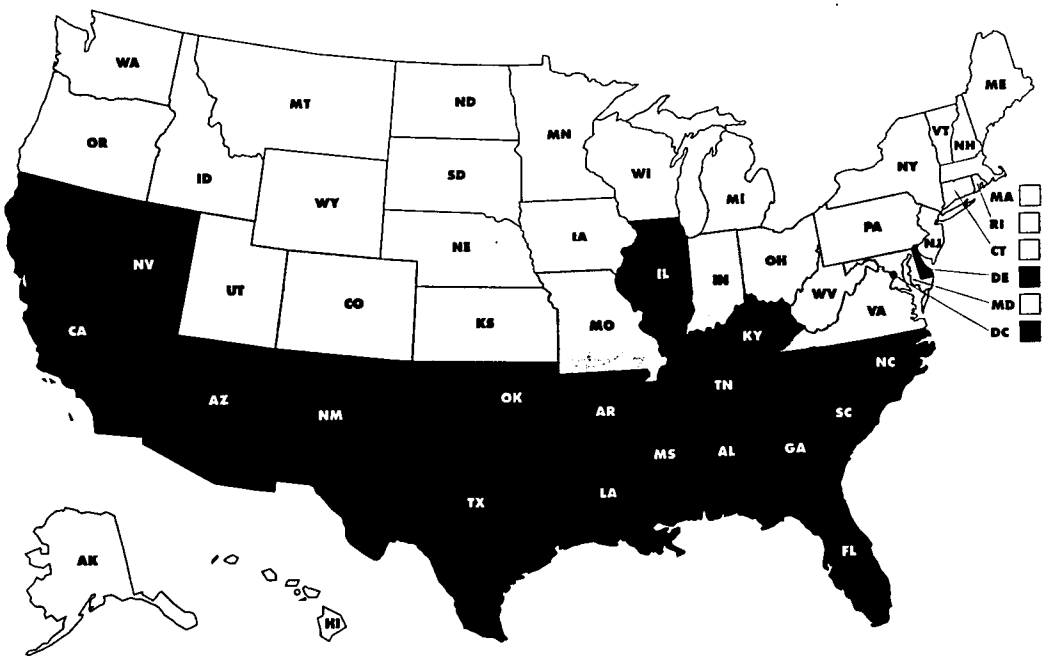
## Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17): 1996




- More than 20% better than state median (23 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (24 to 29)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (30 to 35)
- More than 20% worse than state median (36 and higher)

| Rank | State | Rate | Rank | State | Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | New Hampshire | 15 | 26 | West Virginia | 29 |
| 1 | Vermont | 15 | 28 | Colorado | 30 |
| 3 | North Dakota | 16 | 28 | Maryland | 30 |
| 4 | Maine | 17 | 28 | Ohio | 30 |
| 5 | Minnesota | 19 | 31 | Missouri | 31 |
| 6 | Massachusetts | 20 | 32 | Indiana | 33 |
| 7 | Iowa | 21 | 33 | Illinois | 36 |
| 7 | Montana | 21 | 34 | Florida | 37 |
| 9 | Nebraska | 22 | 34 | Kentucky | 37 |
| 9 | South Dakota | 22 | 34 | Oklahoma | 37 |
| 9 | Wisconsin | 22 | 37 | California | 39 |
| 12 | New Jersey | 23 | 38 | Tennessee | 40 |
| 13 | Connecticut | 24 | 39 | Delaware | 41 |
| 13 | Pennsylvania | 24 | 39 | North Carolina | 41 |
| 13 | Utah | 24 | 39 | South Carolina | 41 |
| 16 | Wyoming | 25 | 42 | Nevada | 42 |
| 17 | Alaska | 26 | 43 | Louisiana | 43 |
| 17 | Idaho | 26 | 44 | Alabama | 45 |
| 17 | New York | 26 | 44 | Arkansas | 45 |
| 17 | Washington | 26 | 44 | Georgia | 45 |
| 21 | Rhode Island | 27 | 47 | New Mexico | 46 |
| 22 | Hawaii | 28 | 48 | Arizona | 49 |
| 22 | Kansas | 28 | 48 | Texas | 49 |
| 22 | Michigan | 28 | 50 | Mississippi | 52 |
| 22 | Virginia | 28 | 51 | District of Columbia | 79 |
| 26 | Oregon | 29 | | | |

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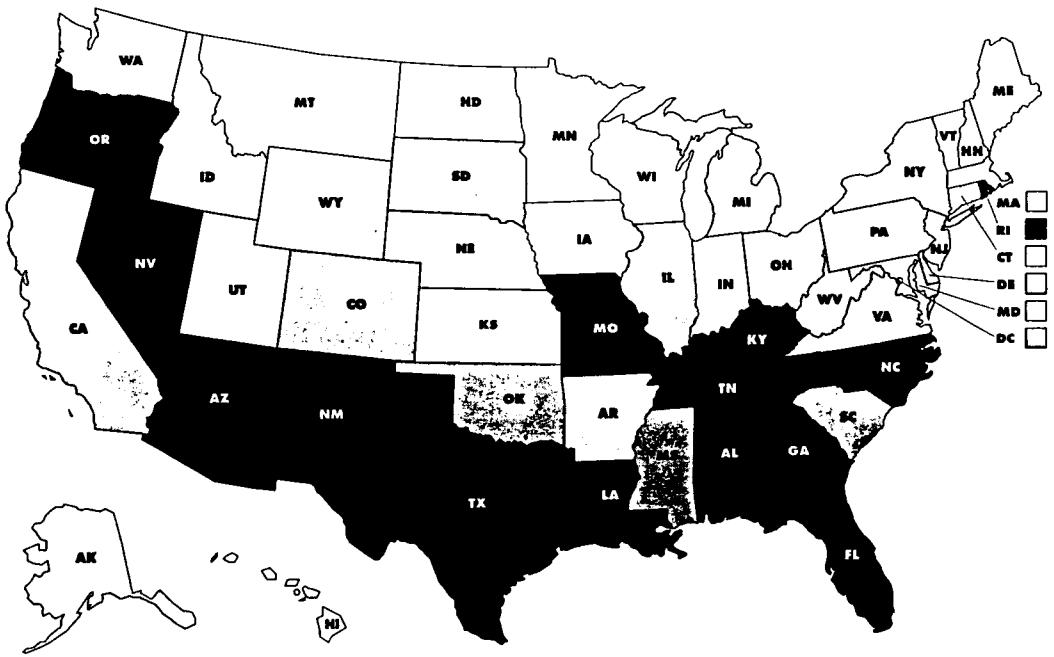
| Rank | State | Rate | Rank | State | Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Wisconsin | 4 | 22 | Washington | 9 |
| 2 | Connecticut | 5 | 22 | West Virginia | 9 |
| 2 | Hawaii | 5 | 29 | California | 10 |
| 2 | Iowa | 5 | 29 | Colorado | 10 |
| 2 | North Dakota | 5 | 29 | Delaware | 10 |
| 6 | Indiana | 6 | 29 | Illinois | 10 |
| 6 | Kansas | 6 | 29 | Oklahoma | 10 |
| 6 | New Hampshire | 6 | 29 | South Dakota | 10 |
| 6 | New Jersey | 6 | 35 | District of Columbia | 11 |
| 10 | Maine | 7 | | | |
| 10 | Maryland | 7 | 35 | Mississippi | 11 |
| 10 | Massachusetts | 7 | 35 | South Carolina | 11 |
| 10 | Minnesota | 7 | 38 | Alabama | 12 |
| 10 | Montana | 7 | 38 | Florida | 12 |
| 10 | Vermont | 7 | 38 | Louisiana | 12 |
| 16 | Michigan | 8 | 38 | Missouri | 12 |
| 16 | Nebraska | 8 | 38 | North Carolina | 12 |
| 16 | Pennsylvania | 8 | 38 | Oregon | 12 |
| 16 | Utah | 8 | 38 | Rhode Island | 12 |
| 16 | Virginia | 8 | 45 | Georgia | 13 |
| 16 | Wyoming | 8 | 45 | New Mexico | 13 |
| 22 | Alaska | 9 | 45 | Tennessee | 13 |
| 22 | Arkansas | 9 | 45 | Texas | 13 |
| 22 | Idaho | 9 | 49 | Kentucky | 14 |
| 22 | New York | 9 | 50 | Arizona | 16 |
| 22 | Ohio | 9 | 51 | Nevada | 17 |

## Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19): 1996*




More than 20% better than state median (7 and lower)

Up to 20% better than state median (8 and 9)

Up to 20% worse than state median (10 and 11)

More than 20% worse than state median (12 and higher)

*Three-year average of data from 1995 through 1997.

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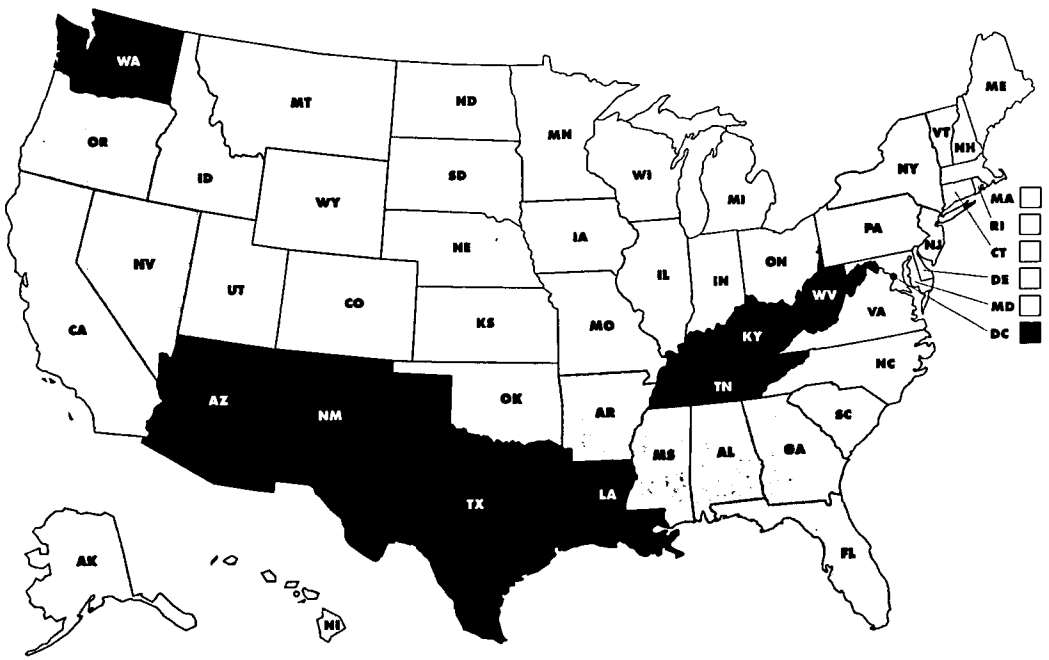
## Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19): 1996*



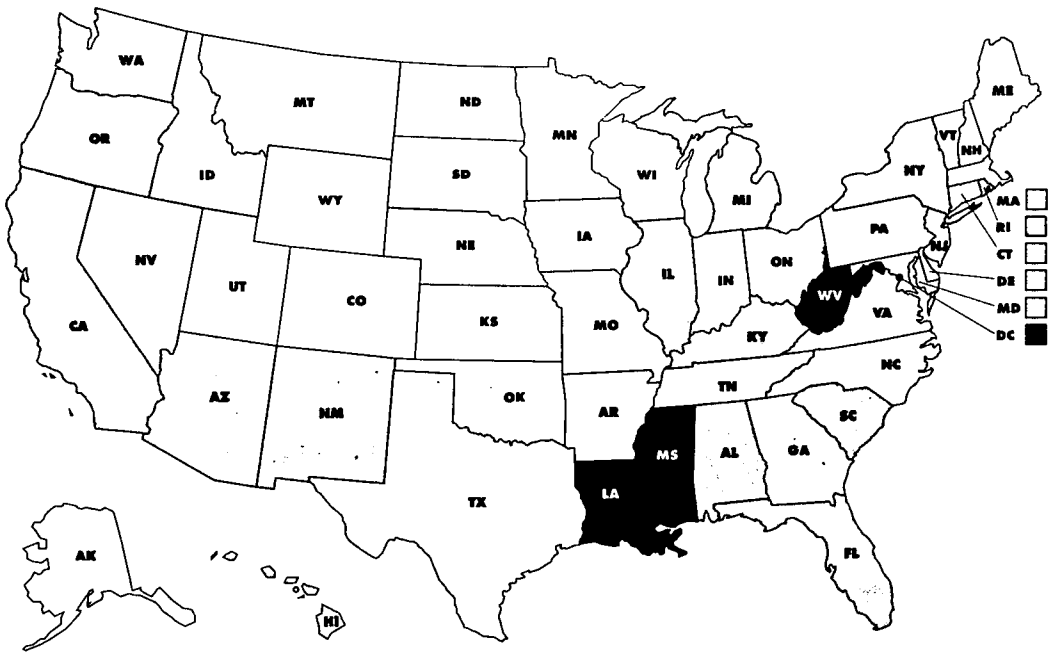

- More than 20% better than state median (7 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (8 and 9)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (10 and 11)
- More than 20% worse than state median (12 and higher)

| Rank | State | Rate | Rank | State | Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | North Dakota | 4 | 22 | North Carolina | 9 |
| 1 | Wisconsin | 4 | 22 | Ohio | 9 |
| 3 | Iowa | 5 | 22 | Oklahoma | 9 |
| 3 | Minnesota | 5 | 22 | Pennsylvania | 9 |
| 3 | New Hampshire | 5 | 22 | Rhode Island | 9 |
| 6 | Connecticut | 6 | 22 | South Carolina | 9 |
| 6 | Kansas | 6 | 33 | Alabama | 10 |
| 6 | Nebraska | 6 | 33 | Alaska | 10 |
| 6 | New Jersey | 6 | 33 | Georgia | 10 |
| 6 | South Dakota | 6 | 33 | Hawaii | 10 |
| 11 | Delaware | 7 | 33 | New York | 10 |
| 11 | Indiana | 7 | 33 | Oregon | 10 |
| 11 | Maine | 7 | 39 | Arkansas | 11 |
| 11 | Maryland | 7 | 39 | Florida | 11 |
| 11 | Massachusetts | 7 | 39 | Mississippi | 11 |
| 11 | Michigan | 7 | 39 | Nevada | 11 |
| 11 | Utah | 7 | 43 | Arizona | 12 |
| 11 | Virginia | 7 | 43 | Kentucky | 12 |
| 19 | Montana | 8 | 43 | Texas | 12 |
| 19 | Vermont | 8 | 43 | Washington | 12 |
| 19 | Wyoming | 8 | 47 | Louisiana | 13 |
| 22 | California | 9 | 47 | Tennessee | 13 |
| 22 | Colorado | 9 | 47 | West Virginia | 13 |
| 22 | Idaho | 9 | 50 | New Mexico | 14 |
| 22 | Illinois | 9 | 51 | District of Columbia | 17 |
| 22 | Missouri | 9 | | | |

**Three-year average of data from 1995 through 1997.*

| Rank | State | Rate | Rank | State | Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Nebraska | 17 | 25 | Connecticut | 29 |
| 2 | Iowa | 18 | 25 | Georgia | 29 |
| 2 | Utah | 18 | 25 | Montana | 29 |
| 4 | North Dakota | 19 | 25 | Ohio | 29 |
| 5 | Colorado | 21 | 25 | Oklahoma | 29 |
| 5 | Kansas | 21 | 25 | Tennessee | 29 |
| 5 | Minnesota | 21 | 25 | Texas | 29 |
| 5 | Wyoming | 21 | 34 | Alabama | 30 |
| 9 | Indiana | 22 | 34 | Hawaii | 30 |
| 9 | South Dakota | 22 | 34 | Illinois | 30 |
| 9 | Wisconsin | 22 | 37 | Michigan | 31 |
| 12 | New Hampshire | 23 | 37 | South Carolina | 31 |
| 13 | Virginia | 24 | 37 | Washington | 31 |
| 14 | Maryland | 25 | 40 | Arizona | 32 |
| 14 | Nevada | 25 | 40 | Rhode Island | 32 |
| 14 | Vermont | 25 | 42 | Florida | 33 |
| 17 | Delaware | 26 | 42 | Kentucky | 33 |
| 17 | New Jersey | 26 | 42 | Oregon | 33 |
| 17 | North Carolina | 26 | 45 | California | 35 |
| 20 | Maine | 27 | 45 | New Mexico | 35 |
| 20 | Missouri | 27 | 45 | New York | 35 |
| 22 | Idaho | 28 | 48 | Mississippi | 36 |
| 22 | Massachusetts | 28 | 49 | Louisiana | 39 |
| 22 | Pennsylvania | 28 | 50 | West Virginia | 40 |
| 25 | Alaska | 29 | 51 | District of Columbia | 56 |
| 25 | Arkansas | 29 | | | |

## Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment: 1996*




More than 20% better than state median (23 and lower)

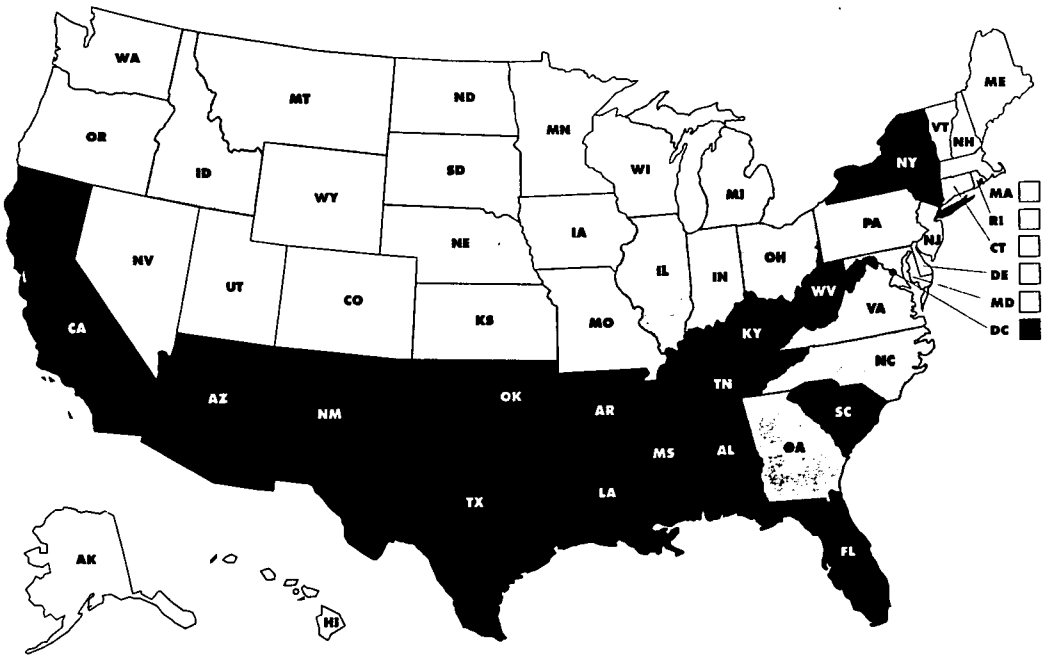
Up to 20% better than state median (24 to 29)

Up to 20% worse than state median (30 to 35)

More than 20% worse than state median (36 and higher)

*Five-year average of data from 1994 through 1998.*

## Percent of children in poverty: 1996*




- More than 20% better than state median (14 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (15 to 17)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (18 to 20)
- More than 20% worse than state median (21 and higher)

| Rank | State | Rate | Rank | State | Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Alaska | 10 | 23 | South Dakota | 17 |
| 1 | New Hampshire | 10 | 28 | Idaho | 18 |
| 1 | Utah | 10 | 28 | Pennsylvania | 18 |
| 4 | Colorado | 11 | 30 | Georgia | 19 |
| 5 | Nebraska | 12 | 30 | Illinois | 19 |
| 6 | Indiana | 13 | 30 | Michigan | 19 |
| 6 | Iowa | 13 | 30 | Montana | 19 |
| 6 | North Dakota | 13 | 30 | North Carolina | 19 |
| 6 | Vermont | 13 | 30 | Ohio | 19 |
| 6 | Wisconsin | 13 | 36 | Tennessee | 22 |
| 11 | Delaware | 14 | 37 | Arkansas | 23 |
| 11 | Maine | 14 | 37 | Oklahoma | 23 |
| 11 | Minnesota | 14 | 39 | Alabama | 24 |
| 11 | Nevada | 14 | 39 | Florida | 24 |
| 11 | New Jersey | 14 | 39 | South Carolina | 24 |
| 11 | Wyoming | 14 | 42 | Kentucky | 25 |
| 17 | Hawaii | 15 | 42 | New York | 25 |
| 17 | Kansas | 15 | 42 | Texas | 25 |
| 17 | Maryland | 15 | 42 | West Virginia | 25 |
| 17 | Virginia | 15 | 46 | Arizona | 26 |
| 17 | Washington | 15 | 46 | California | 26 |
| 22 | Massachusetts | 16 | 48 | Mississippi | 30 |
| 23 | Connecticut | 17 | 48 | New Mexico | 30 |
| 23 | Missouri | 17 | 50 | Louisiana | 32 |
| 23 | Oregon | 17 | 51 | District of Columbia | 40 |
| 23 | Rhode Island | 17 | | | |

**Five-year average of data from 1994 through 1998.*



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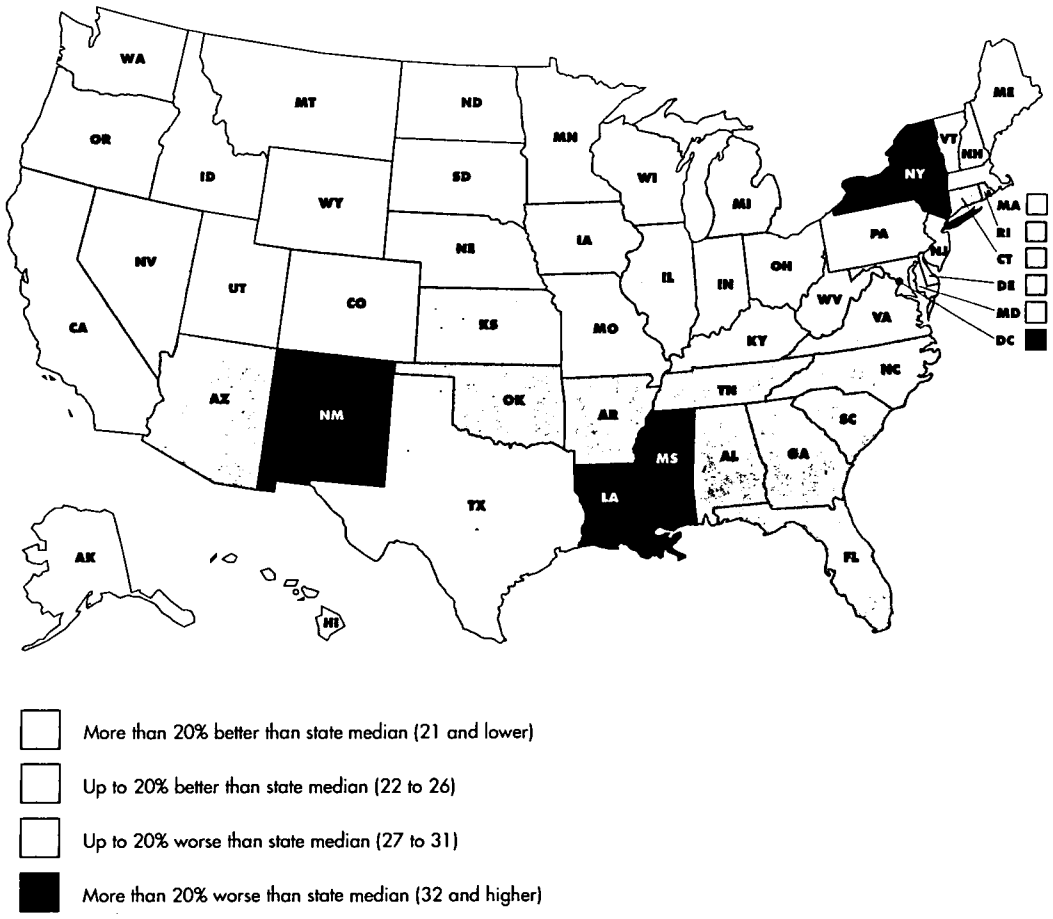
## Percent of families with children headed by a single parent: 1996*

| Rank | State | Rate | Rank | State | Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Utah | 14 | 20 | Texas | 26 |
| 2 | Idaho | 19 | 20 | Washington | 26 |
| 2 | North Dakota | 19 | 29 | Connecticut | 27 |
| 4 | Colorado | 22 | 29 | Illinois | 27 |
| 4 | Indiana | 22 | 29 | Kansas | 27 |
| 4 | Nebraska | 22 | 29 | Nevada | 27 |
| 4 | New Jersey | 22 | 29 | Oklahoma | 27 |
| 8 | Iowa | 23 | 29 | Oregon | 27 |
| 8 | Maine | 23 | 35 | Arizona | 28 |
| 8 | Minnesota | 23 | 35 | Arkansas | 28 |
| 8 | South Dakota | 23 | 35 | Georgia | 28 |
| 8 | Wisconsin | 23 | 35 | Michigan | 28 |
| 13 | Montana | 24 | 35 | Rhode Island | 28 |
| 13 | New Hampshire | 24 | 40 | North Carolina | 29 |
| 13 | Pennsylvania | 24 | 40 | Tennessee | 29 |
| 13 | Vermont | 24 | 40 | Virginia | 29 |
| 17 | Kentucky | 25 | 43 | Alabama | 31 |
| 17 | West Virginia | 25 | 43 | Delaware | 31 |
| 17 | Wyoming | 25 | 43 | Florida | 31 |
| 20 | Alaska | 26 | 43 | South Carolina | 31 |
| 20 | California | 26 | 47 | New Mexico | 32 |
| 20 | Hawaii | 26 | 47 | New York | 32 |
| 20 | Maryland | 26 | 49 | Louisiana | 35 |
| 20 | Massachusetts | 26 | 49 | Mississippi | 35 |
| 20 | Missouri | 26 | 51 | District of Columbia | 62 |
| 20 | Ohio | 26 | | | |




*Three-year average of data from 1995 through 1997.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# STATE PROFILES

## Background Information

### Demographic Change

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005**

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 1,071,700 | 1,119,700 | 4% |
| White* | 698,600 | 735,700 | 5% |
| Black* | 347,900 | 358,600 | 3% |
| Hispanic | 13,600 | 12,200 | –10% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 7,900 | 9,900 | 25% |
| Native American* | 3,800 | 3,200 | –16% |

**Non-Hispanic*

### Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 86% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 44% | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 34% | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $35,400 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 33% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 12% | 9% |

### Child Health

| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 15% | 14% | –7% |

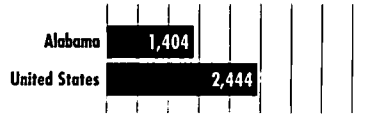
| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 46% | 55% | 20% |

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 15% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 22% | 25% |

### Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

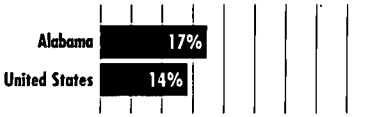



### Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

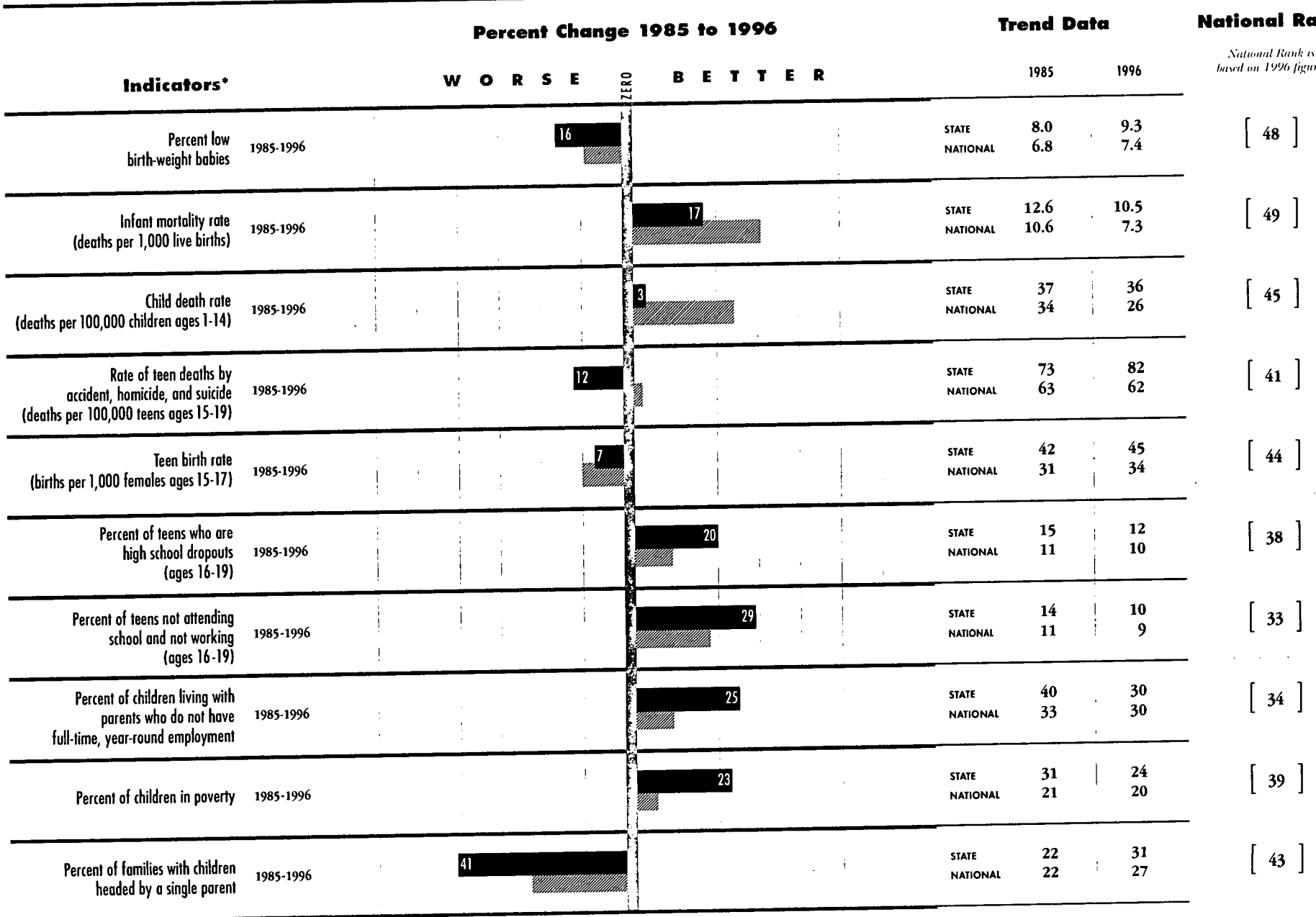
Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996



# Alabama

AL

National Composite Rank [ 47 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data | 1985 | 1996 | National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE | 8.0 | 9.3 | [ 48 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 6.8 | 7.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 12.6 | 10.5 | [ 49 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 10.6 | 7.3 | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 37 | 36 | [ 45 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 34 | 26 | |
| Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 73 | 82 | [ 41 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 63 | 62 | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 42 | 45 | [ 44 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 31 | 34 | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 15 | 12 | [ 38 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 10 | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 14 | 10 | [ 33 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 9 | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | 1985-1996 | STATE | 40 | 30 | [ 34 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 33 | 30 | |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE | 31 | 24 | [ 39 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 21 | 20 | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE | 22 | 31 | [ 43 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 22 | 27 | |

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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

## Background Information

### Demographic Change

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005**

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 188,300 | 212,500 | 13% |
| White* | 122,400 | 127,600 | 4% |
| Black* | 6,900 | 9,300 | 35% |
| Hispanic | 8,400 | 13,000 | 55% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 8,400 | 24,400 | 190% |
| Native American* | 42,200 | 38,100 | –10% |

*Non-Hispanic*

### Child Health

| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 32% | 30% | –6% |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 32% | 46% | 44% |

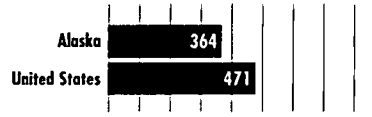
### Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 77% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | N.A. | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | N.A. | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $49,000 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 32% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 3% | 9% |

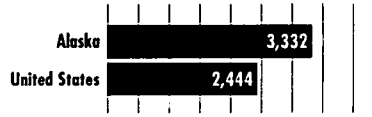
| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 11% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 41% | 25% |

### Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996




Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

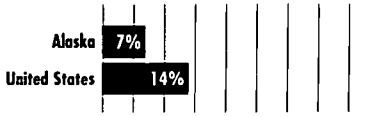



### Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not hove health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

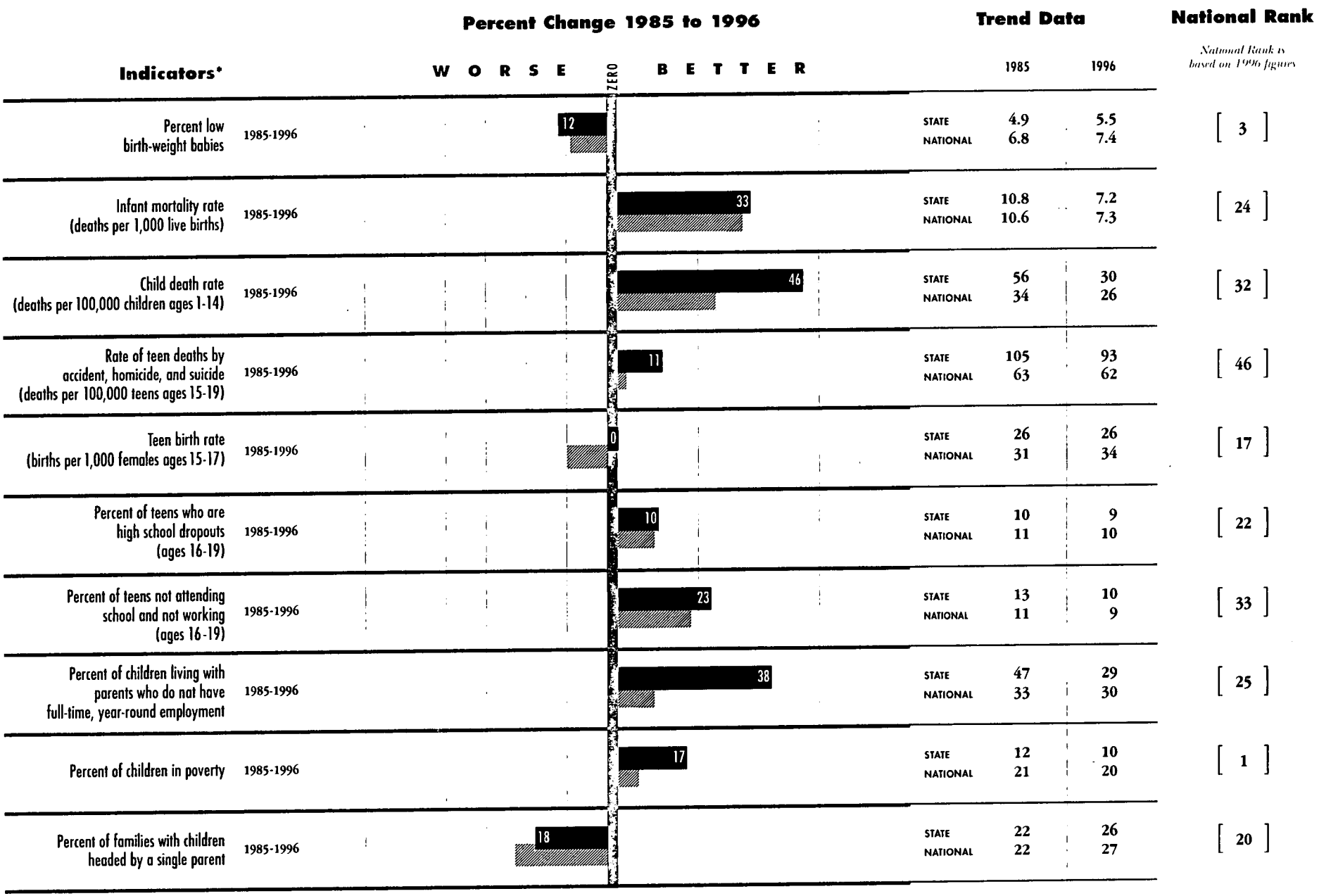



*N.A.=Not Available.*

# Alaska

**AK**

National Composite Rank [ 25 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data | 1985 | 1996 | National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE | 4.9 | 5.5 | [ 3 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 6.8 | 7.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 10.8 | 7.2 | [ 24 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 10.6 | 7.3 | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 56 | 30 | [ 32 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 34 | 26 | |
| Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 105 | 93 | [ 46 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 63 | 62 | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 26 | 26 | [ 17 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 31 | 34 | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 10 | 9 | [ 22 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 10 | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 13 | 10 | [ 33 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 9 | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | 1985-1996 | STATE | 47 | 29 | [ 25 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 33 | 30 | |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE | 12 | 10 | [ 1 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 21 | 20 | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE | 22 | 26 | [ 20 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 22 | 27 | |

**See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.*

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

## Background Information

### Demographic Change

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005**

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 1,278,100 | 1,374,700 | 8% |
| White* | 723,600 | 723,600 | 0% |
| Black* | 43,500 | 50,100 | 15% |
| Hispanic | 392,400 | 473,600 | 21% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 24,700 | 28,500 | 15% |
| Native American* | 93,800 | 99,000 | 6% |

*Non-Hispanic*

### Child Health

| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 15% | 11% | –27% |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 44% | 45% | 2% |

### Social and Economic Characteristics

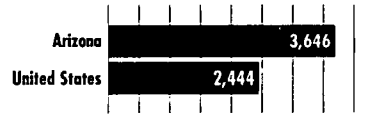
| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 74% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 47% | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 27% | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $32,100 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 30% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 11% | 9% |

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 23% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 26% | 25% |

### Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

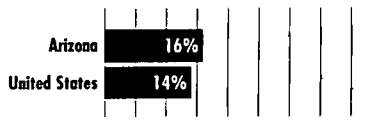



### Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

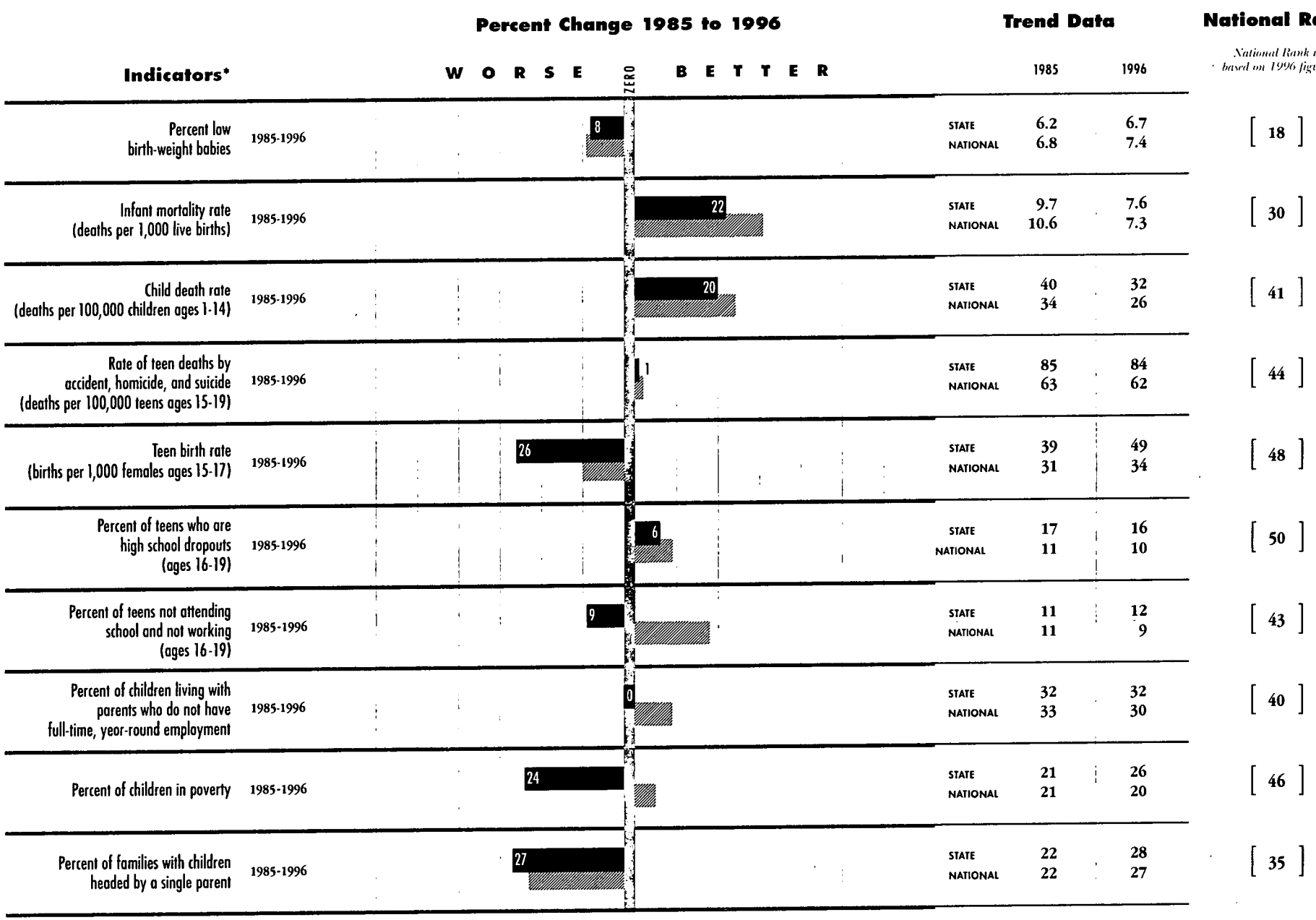
- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996



# Arizona

National Composite Rank [ 46 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data | 1985 | 1996 | National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE | 6.2 | 6.7 | [ 18 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 6.8 | 7.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 9.7 | 7.6 | [ 30 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 10.6 | 7.3 | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 40 | 32 | [ 41 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 34 | 26 | |
| Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 85 | 84 | [ 44 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 63 | 62 | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 39 | 49 | [ 48 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 31 | 34 | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 17 | 16 | [ 50 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 10 | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 11 | 12 | [ 43 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 9 | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, yeor-round employment | 1985-1996 | STATE | 32 | 32 | [ 40 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 33 | 30 | |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE | 21 | 26 | [ 46 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 21 | 20 | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE | 22 | 28 | [ 35 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 22 | 27 | |

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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

## Background Information

### Demographic Change

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005**

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 662,700 | 651,500 | –2% |
| White* | 494,800 | 494,100 | 0% |
| Black* | 141,500 | 134,300 | –5% |
| Hispanic | 17,700 | 13,200 | –25% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 5,100 | 5,700 | 12% |
| Native American* | 3,700 | 4,200 | 14% |

**Non-Hispanic*

### Child Health

| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 21% | 20% | –5% |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 47% | N.A. | N.A. |

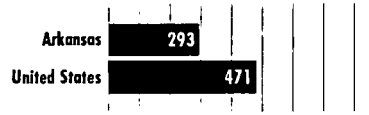
### Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 77% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 45% | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 32% | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $30,200 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 35% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 9% | 9% |

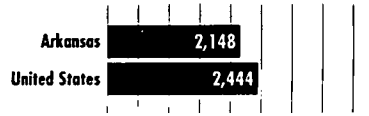
| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 21% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 25% | 25% |

### Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996




Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996




### Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

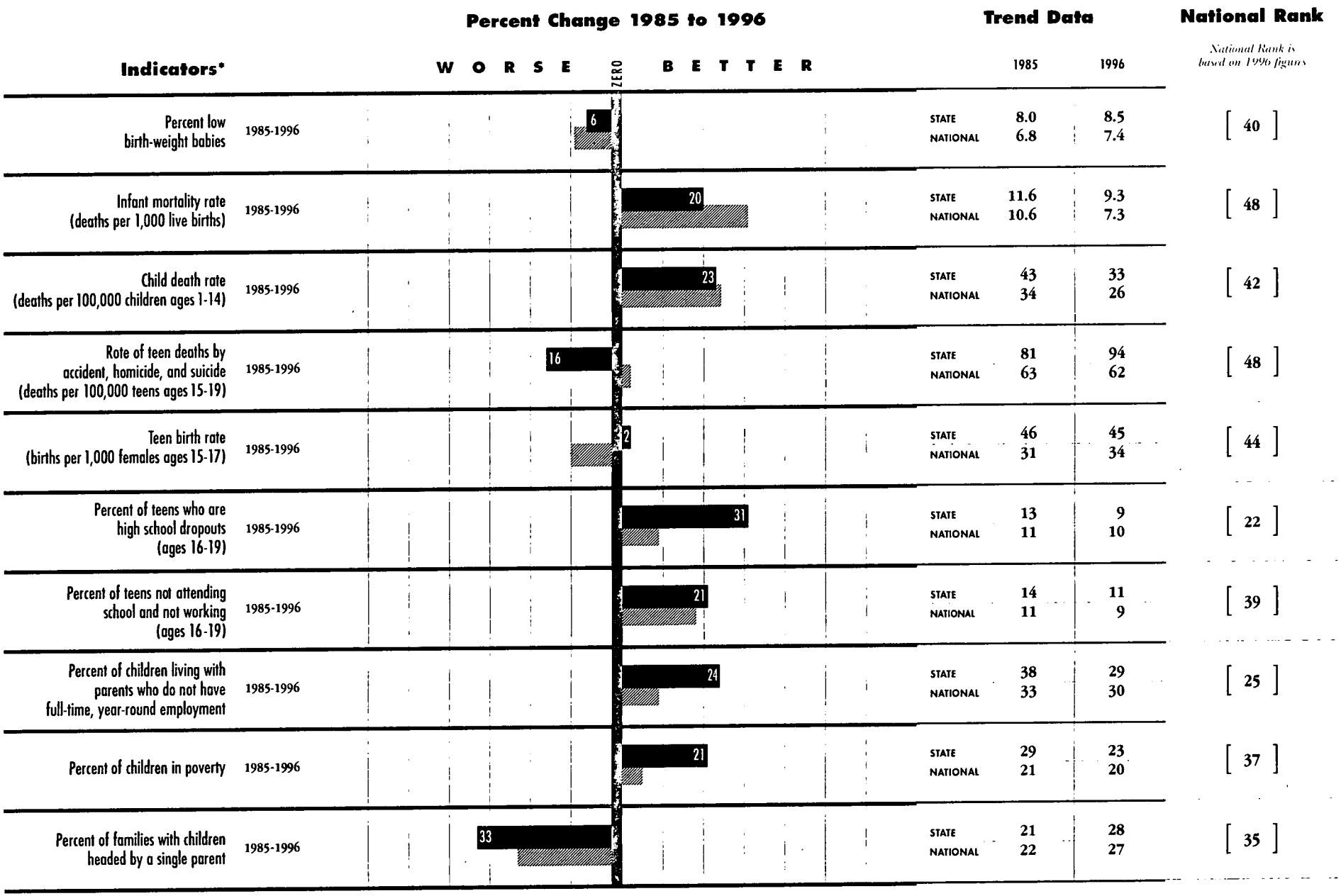
Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

*N.A.=Not Available.*

# Arkansas

AR

National Composite Rank [ 43 ]




*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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

## Background Information

### Demographic Change

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005**

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 8,951,700 | 9,945,900 | 11% |
| White* | 3,697,100 | 3,292,400 | –11% |
| Black* | 633,800 | 642,000 | 1% |
| Hispanic | 3,591,400 | 4,599,600 | 28% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 982,200 | 1,372,000 | 40% |
| Native American* | 47,200 | 39,900 | –15% |

*Non-Hispanic*

### Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 76% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 52% | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 36% | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $39,000 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 26% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 9% | 9% |

### Child Health

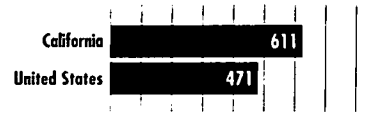
| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 42% | 43% | 2% |

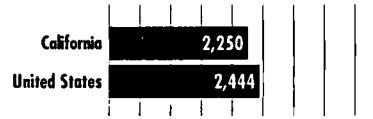
| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 18% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 29% | 25% |

### Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996




Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

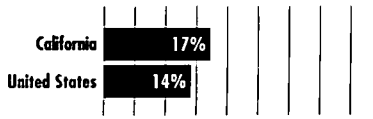



### Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

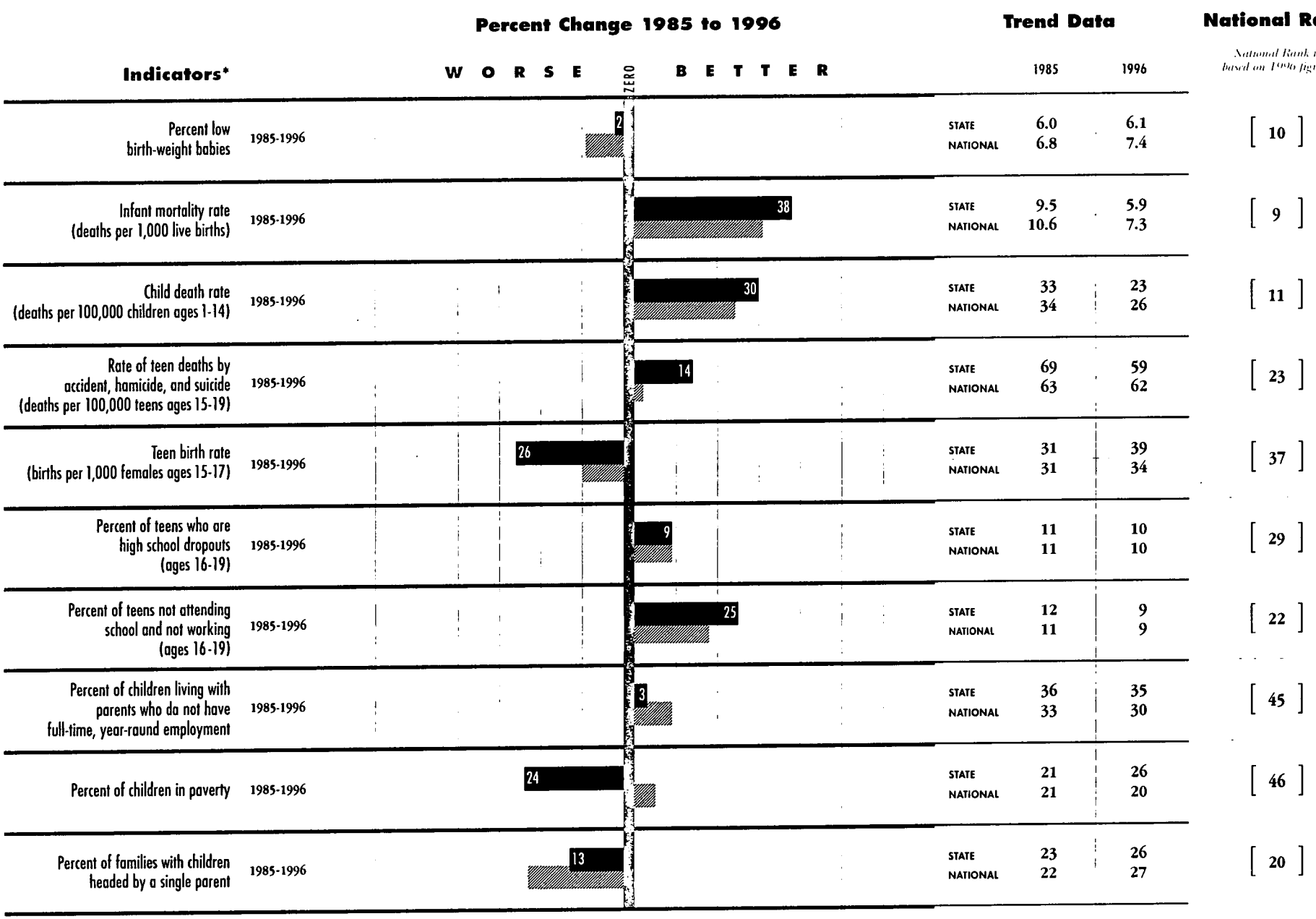



*N.A.=Not Available.*

# California

CA

National Composite Rank [ 31 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data | 1985 | 1996 | National Rank |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | *National Rank is based on 1996 figures* |
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE | 6.0 | 6.1 | [ 10 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 6.8 | 7.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 9.5 | 5.9 | [ 9 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 10.6 | 7.3 | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 33 | 23 | [ 11 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 34 | 26 | |
| Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 69 | 59 | [ 23 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 63 | 62 | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 31 | 39 | [ 37 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 31 | 34 | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 11 | 10 | [ 29 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 10 | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 12 | 9 | [ 22 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 9 | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | 1985-1996 | STATE | 36 | 35 | [ 45 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 33 | 30 | |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE | 21 | 26 | [ 46 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 21 | 20 | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE | 23 | 26 | [ 20 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 22 | 27 | |

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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

## Background Information

### Demographic Change

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005**

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 1,015,500 | 1,077,600 | 6% |
| White* | 735,100 | 752,400 | 2% |
| Black* | 45,800 | 59,300 | 29% |
| Hispanic | 202,600 | 221,600 | 9% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 24,700 | 34,000 | 38% |
| Native American* | 7,300 | 10,300 | 41% |

**Non-Hispanic*

### Child Health

| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 25% | 18% | –28% |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 32% | 31% | –3% |

### Social and Economic Characteristics

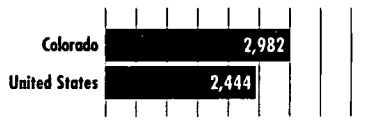
| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 74% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 31% | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 24% | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $46,600 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 40% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 5% | 9% |

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 14% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 18% | 25% |

### Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

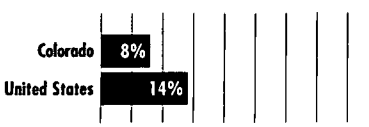



### Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

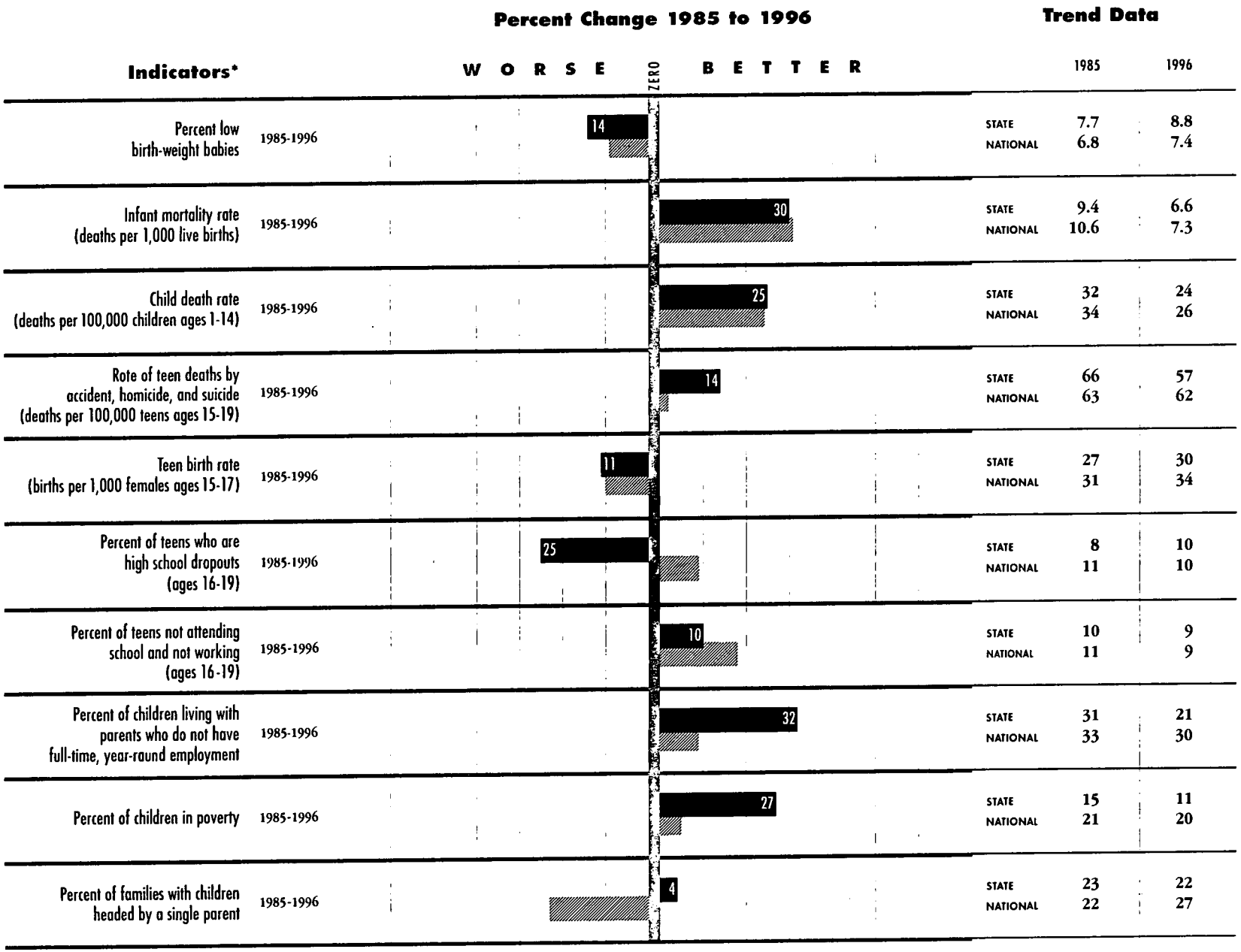
Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996



# Colorado

CO

National Composite Rank [ 16 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data | 1985 | 1996 | National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE | 7.7 | 8.8 | [ 45 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 6.8 | 7.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 9.4 | 6.6 | [ 18 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 10.6 | 7.3 | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 32 | 24 | [ 16 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 34 | 26 | |
| Rote of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 66 | 57 | [ 19 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 63 | 62 | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 27 | 30 | [ 28 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 31 | 34 | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 8 | 10 | [ 29 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 10 | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 10 | 9 | [ 22 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 9 | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | 1985-1996 | STATE | 31 | 21 | [ 5 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 33 | 30 | |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE | 15 | 11 | [ 4 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 21 | 20 | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE | 23 | 22 | [ 4 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 22 | 27 | |

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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

## Background Information

### Demographic Change

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005**

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 792,200 | 776,500 | –2% |
| White* | 589,600 | 539,300 | –9% |
| Black* | 85,800 | 96,500 | 12% |
| Hispanic | 94,200 | 113,900 | 21% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 21,000 | 25,500 | 21% |
| Native American* | 1,600 | 1,300 | –19% |

**Non-Hispanic*

### Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 87% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 22% | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 18% | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $54,600 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 36% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 7% | 9% |

### Child Health

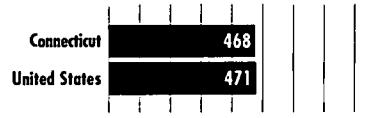
| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 18% | 16% | –11% |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 25% | N.A. | N.A. |

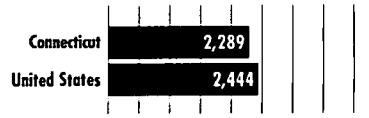
| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 10% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 17% | 25% |

### Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996




Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

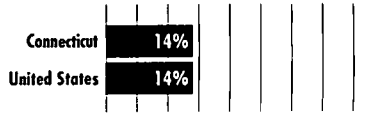



### Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

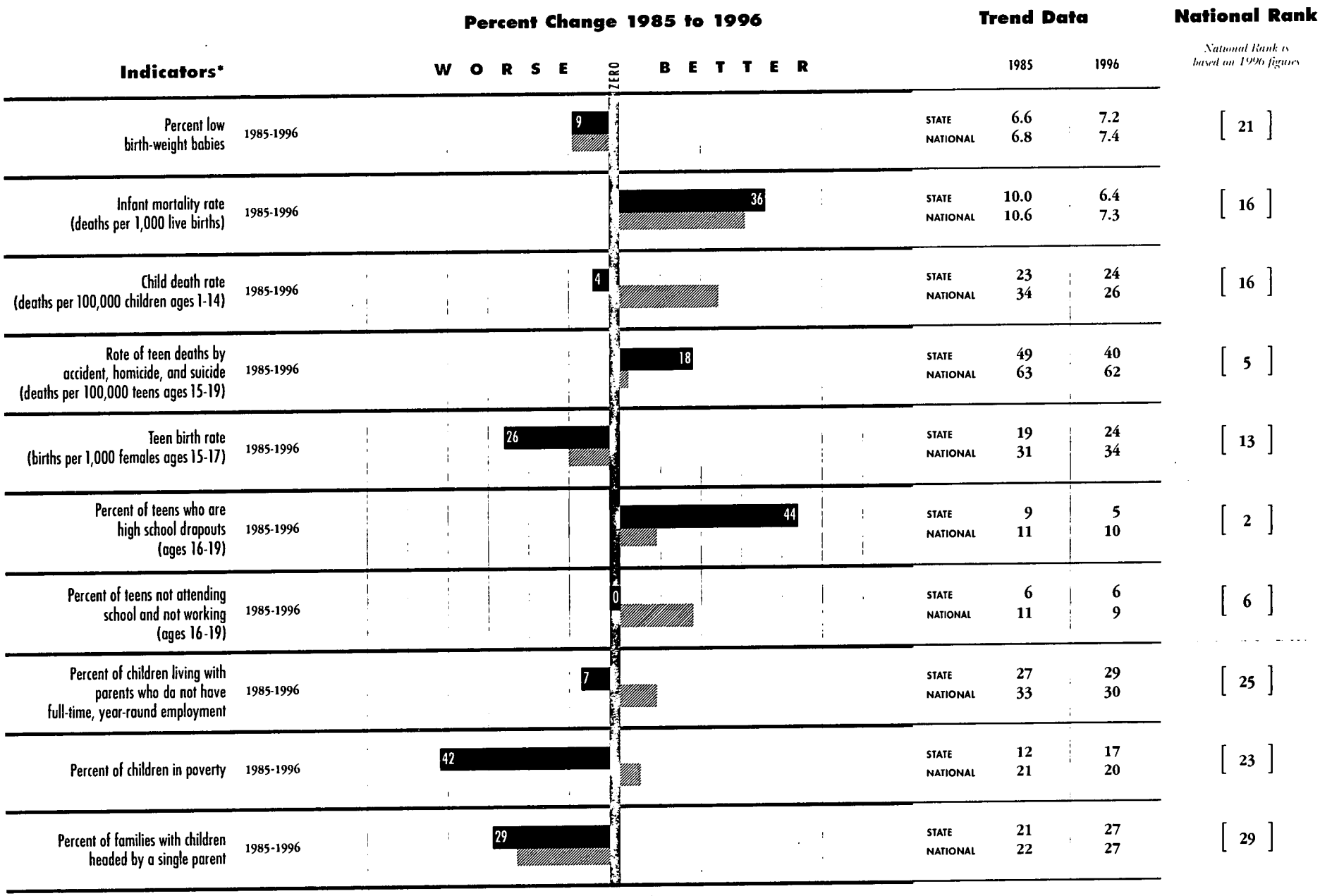



*N.A.=Not Available.*

# Connecticut

CT

National Composite Rank [ 12 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data | 1985 | 1996 | National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE | 6.6 | 7.2 | [ 21 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 6.8 | 7.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 10.0 | 6.4 | [ 16 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 10.6 | 7.3 | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 23 | 24 | [ 16 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 34 | 26 | |
| Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 49 | 40 | [ 5 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 63 | 62 | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 19 | 24 | [ 13 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 31 | 34 | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 9 | 5 | [ 2 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 10 | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 6 | 6 | [ 6 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 9 | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | 1985-1996 | STATE | 27 | 29 | [ 25 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 33 | 30 | |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE | 12 | 17 | [ 23 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 21 | 20 | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE | 21 | 27 | [ 29 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 22 | 27 | |

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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

## Background Information

### Demographic Change

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005**

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 177,400 | 191,200 | 8% |
| White* | 122,600 | 130,200 | 6% |
| Black* | 42,100 | 46,200 | 10% |
| Hispanic | 8,500 | 10,000 | 18% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 3,700 | 4,400 | 19% |
| Native American* | 600 | 400 | –33% |

*Non-Hispanic*

### Child Health

| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 20% | 15% | –25% |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 31% | 32% | 3% |

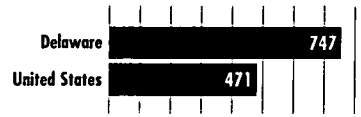
### Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 81% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 43% | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 34% | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $41,400 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 36% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 5% | 9% |

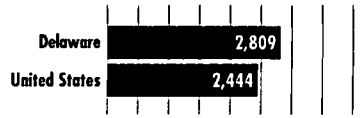
| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 13% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 23% | 25% |

### Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996




Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

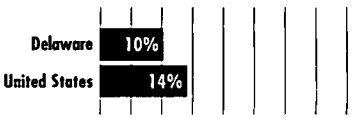



### Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

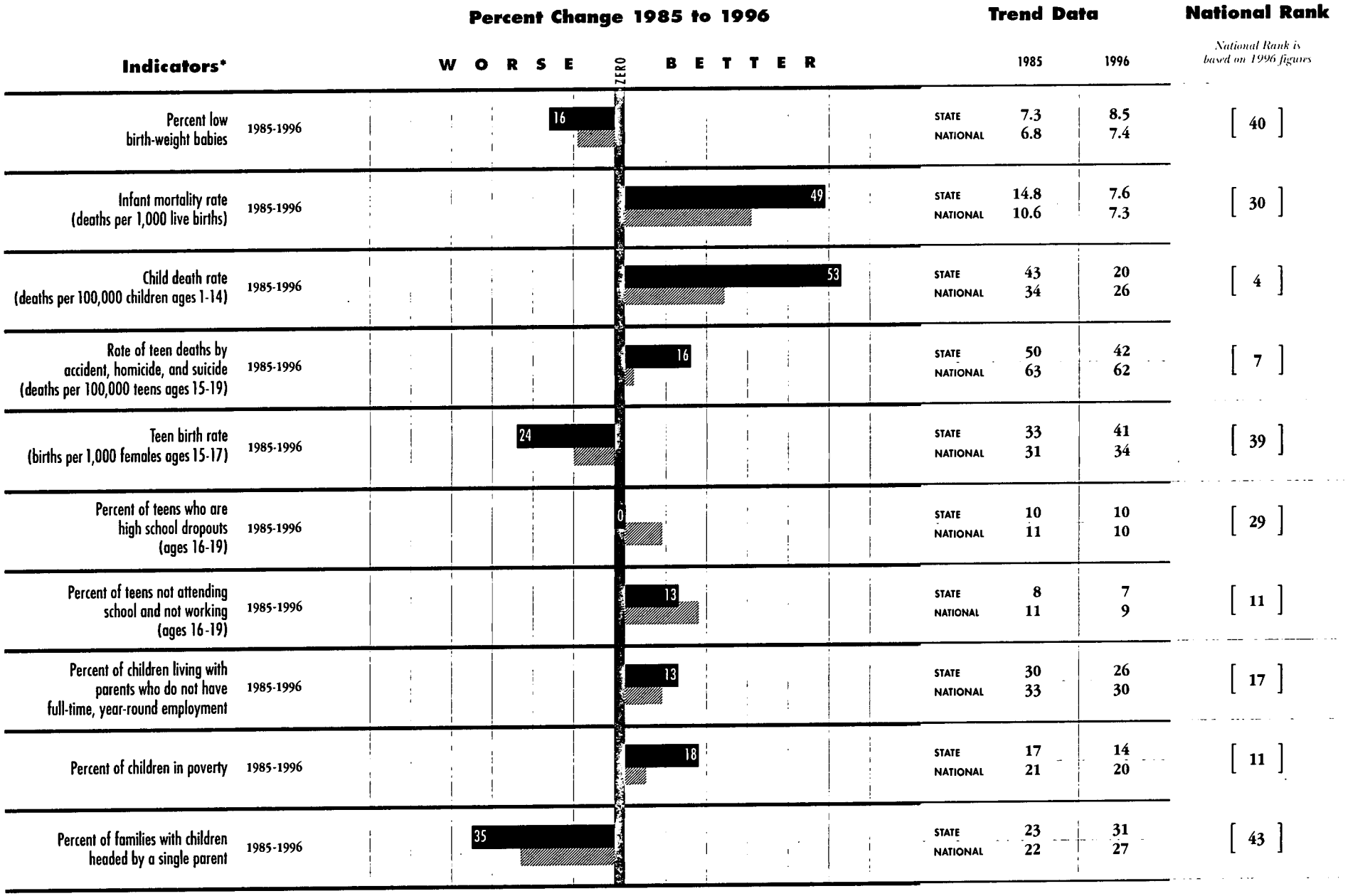
Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996



# Delaware

DE

Notional Composite Rank [ 27 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data | 1985 | 1996 | National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE | 7.3 | 8.5 | [ 40 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 6.8 | 7.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 14.8 | 7.6 | [ 30 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 10.6 | 7.3 | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 43 | 20 | [ 4 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 34 | 26 | |
| Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 50 | 42 | [ 7 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 63 | 62 | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 33 | 41 | [ 39 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 31 | 34 | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 10 | 10 | [ 29 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 10 | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 8 | 7 | [ 11 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 9 | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | 1985-1996 | STATE | 30 | 26 | [ 17 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 33 | 30 | |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE | 17 | 14 | [ 11 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 21 | 20 | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE | 23 | 31 | [ 43 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 22 | 27 | |

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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

## Background Information

## Demographic Change

### Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 107,200 | 129,500 | 21% |
| White* | 13,500 | 27,100 | 101% |
| Black* | 81,300 | 85,100 | 5% |
| Hispanic | 9,400 | 13,800 | 47% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 2,800 | 3,400 | 21% |
| Native American* | 100 | 200 | 100% |

*Non-Hispanic*

## Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 76% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 72% | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 56% | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $26,700 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 15% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 21% | 9% |

## Child Health

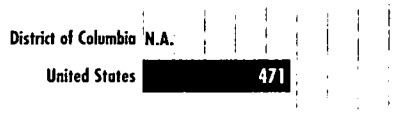
| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 4% | 4% | 0% |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |

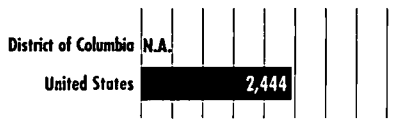
| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 16% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 44% | 25% |

## Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996




Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996




## Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

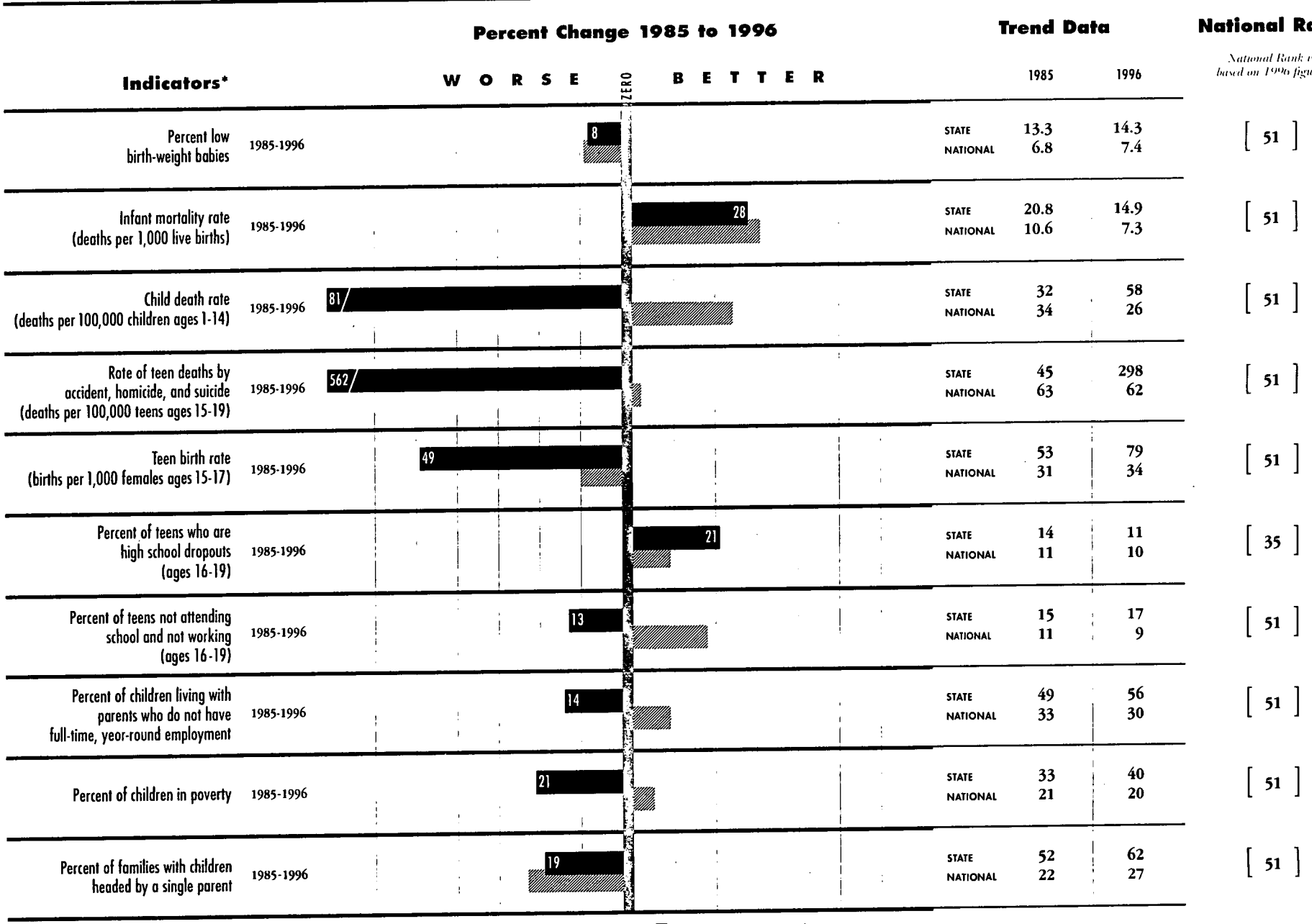
- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

*N.A.=Not Available.*

# District of Columbia

National Composite Rank [ 51 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data | 1985 | 1996 | National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE | 13.3 | 14.3 | [ 51 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 6.8 | 7.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 20.8 | 14.9 | [ 51 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 10.6 | 7.3 | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 32 | 58 | [ 51 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 34 | 26 | |
| Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 45 | 298 | [ 51 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 63 | 62 | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 53 | 79 | [ 51 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 31 | 34 | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 14 | 11 | [ 35 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 10 | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 15 | 17 | [ 51 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 9 | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, yeor-round employment | 1985-1996 | STATE | 49 | 56 | [ 51 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 33 | 30 | |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE | 33 | 40 | [ 51 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 21 | 20 | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE | 52 | 62 | [ 51 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 22 | 27 | |

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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

## Background Information

### Demographic Change

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005**

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 3,471,300 | 3,563,000 | 3% |
| White* | 2,100,000 | 1,997,400 | –5% |
| Black* | 742,800 | 757,300 | 2% |
| Hispanic | 552,900 | 733,600 | 33% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 64,600 | 66,400 | 3% |
| Native American* | 11,000 | 8,300 | –25% |

*Non-Hispanic*

### Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 79% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 46% | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 35% | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $34,900 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 31% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 12% | 9% |

### Child Health

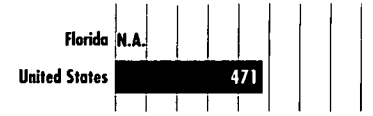
| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 16% | 13% | –19% |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 45% | 43% | –4% |

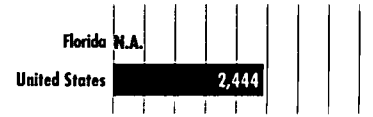
| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 18% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 27% | 25% |

### Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996




Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

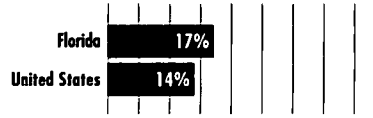



### Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

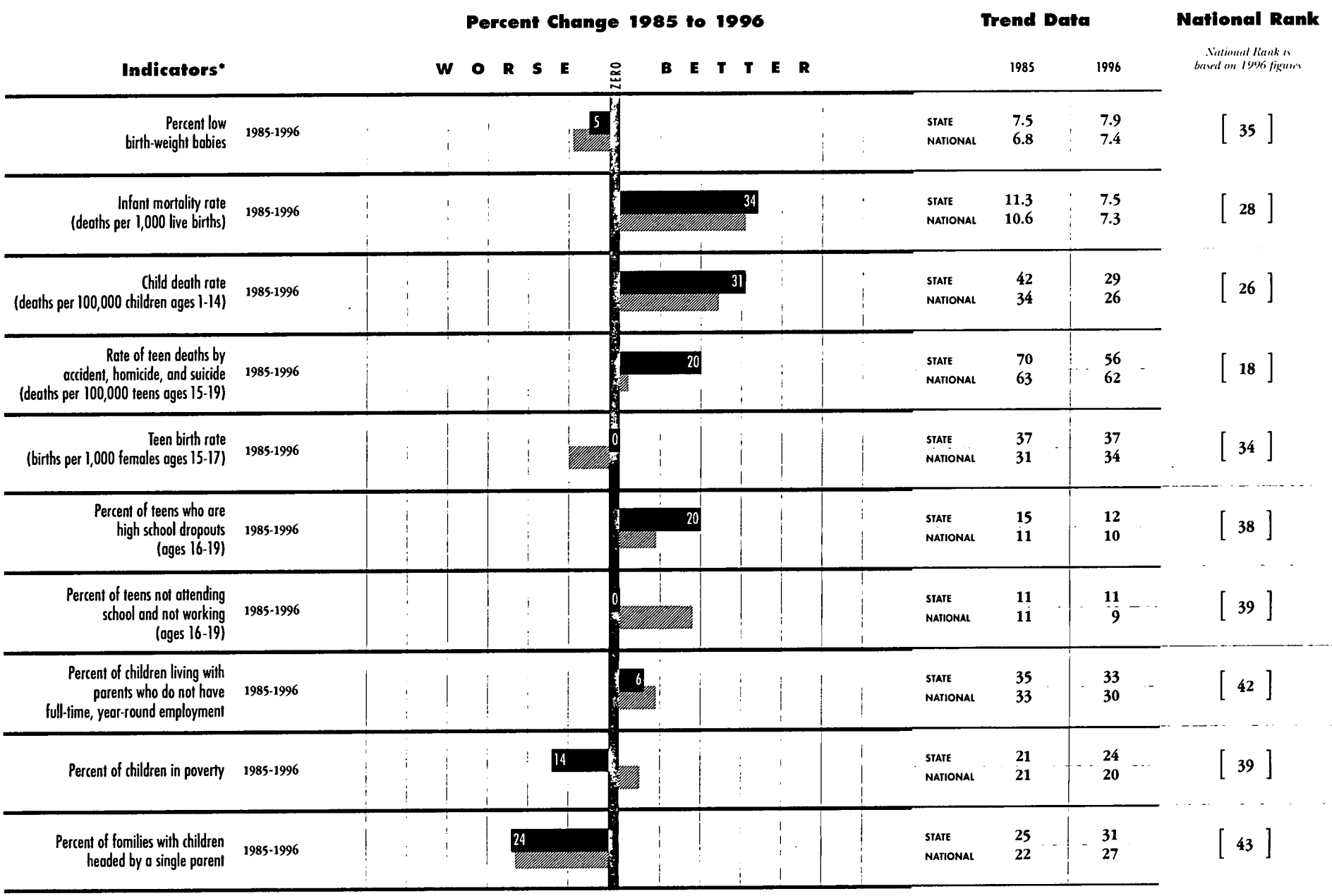



*N.A.=Not Available.*

# Florida

**FL**

National Composite Rank [ 40 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data | 1985 | 1996 | National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE | 7.5 | 7.9 | [ 35 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 6.8 | 7.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 11.3 | 7.5 | [ 28 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 10.6 | 7.3 | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 42 | 29 | [ 26 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 34 | 26 | |
| Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 70 | 56 | [ 18 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 63 | 62 | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 37 | 37 | [ 34 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 31 | 34 | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 15 | 12 | [ 38 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 10 | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 11 | 11 | [ 39 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 9 | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | 1985-1996 | STATE | 35 | 33 | [ 42 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 33 | 30 | |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE | 21 | 24 | [ 39 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 21 | 20 | |
| Percent of fomilies with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE | 25 | 31 | [ 43 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 22 | 27 | |

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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

## Background Information

## Demographic Change

### Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 1,987,800 | 2,154,800 | 8% |
| White* | 1,196,600 | 1,255,600 | 5% |
| Black* | 679,300 | 779,600 | 15% |
| Hispanic | 70,800 | 70,900 | 0% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 37,400 | 45,400 | 21% |
| Native American* | 3,600 | 3,200 | –11% |

*Non-Hispanic*

## Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 81% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 45% | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 32% | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $38,600 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 37% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 9% | 9% |

## Child Health

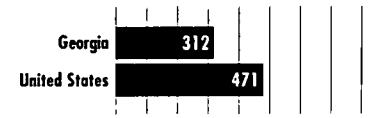
| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 14% | 12% | –14% |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 47% | 46% | –2% |

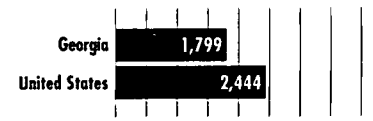
| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 16% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 26% | 25% |

## Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996




Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

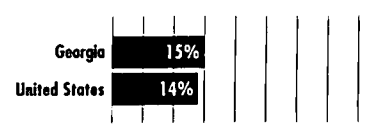



## Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

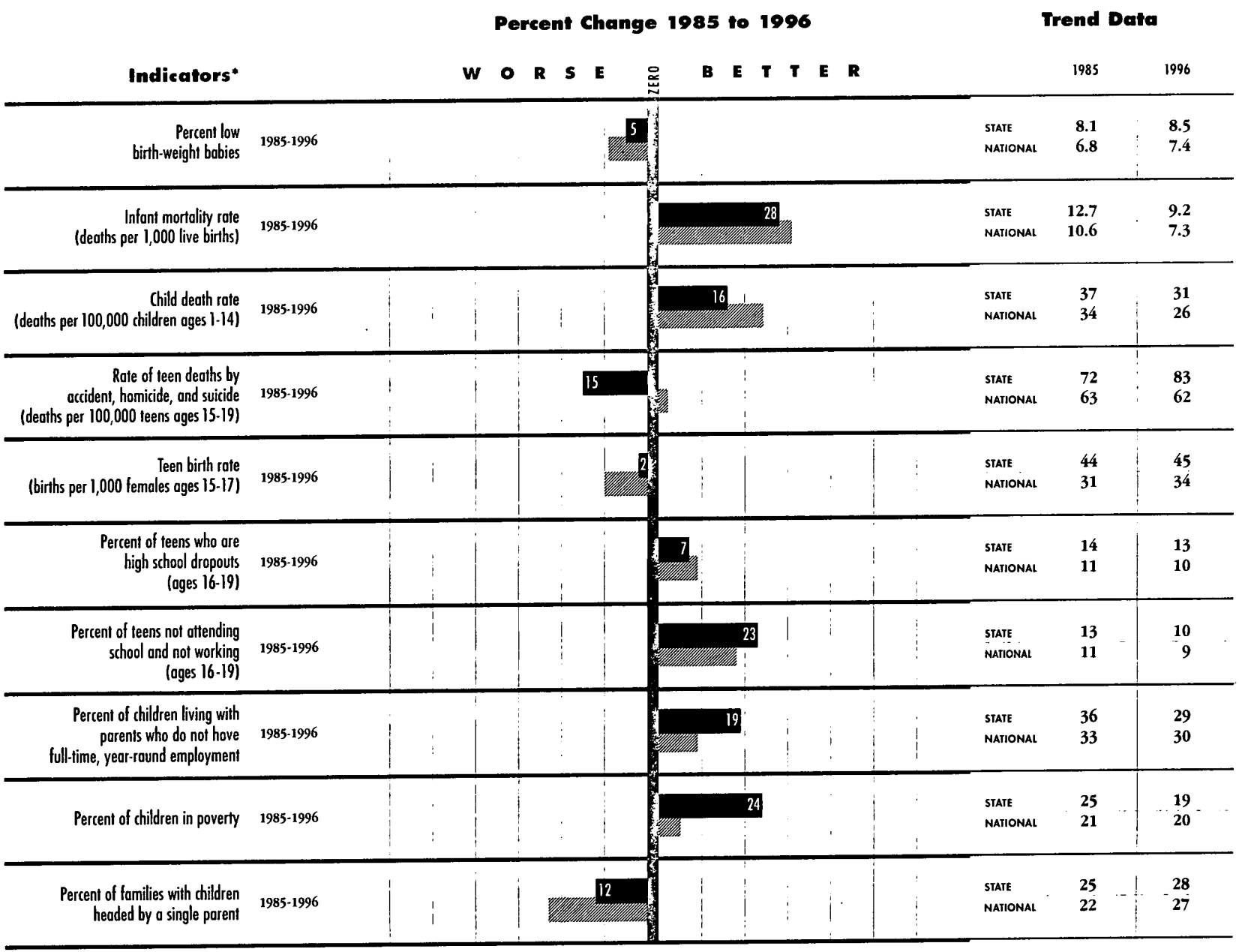
Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996



# Georgia

GA

National Composite Rank [ 42 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data | 1985 | 1996 | National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE | 8.1 | 8.5 | [ 40 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 6.8 | 7.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 12.7 | 9.2 | [ 46 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 10.6 | 7.3 | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 37 | 31 | [ 38 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 34 | 26 | |
| Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 72 | 83 | [ 43 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 63 | 62 | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 44 | 45 | [ 44 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 31 | 34 | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 14 | 13 | [ 45 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 10 | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 13 | 10 | [ 33 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 9 | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | 1985-1996 | STATE | 36 | 29 | [ 25 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 33 | 30 | |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE | 25 | 19 | [ 30 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 21 | 20 | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE | 25 | 28 | [ 35 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 22 | 27 | |

**See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.*

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

## Background Information

### Demographic Change

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005**

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 302,600 | 353,900 | 17% |
| White* | 72,500 | 67,700 | –7% |
| Black* | 8,200 | 6,000 | –27% |
| Hispanic | 34,300 | 45,500 | 33% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 186,200 | 233,400 | 25% |
| Native American* | 1,400 | 1,300 | –7% |

*Non-Hispanic*

### Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 81% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 55% | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 40% | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $44,300 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 40% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 3% | 9% |

### Child Health

| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 16% | 11% | –31% |

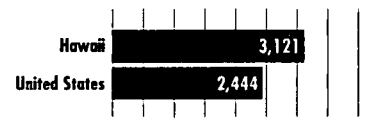
| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 7% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 38% | 25% |

### Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

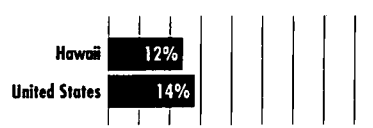



### Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

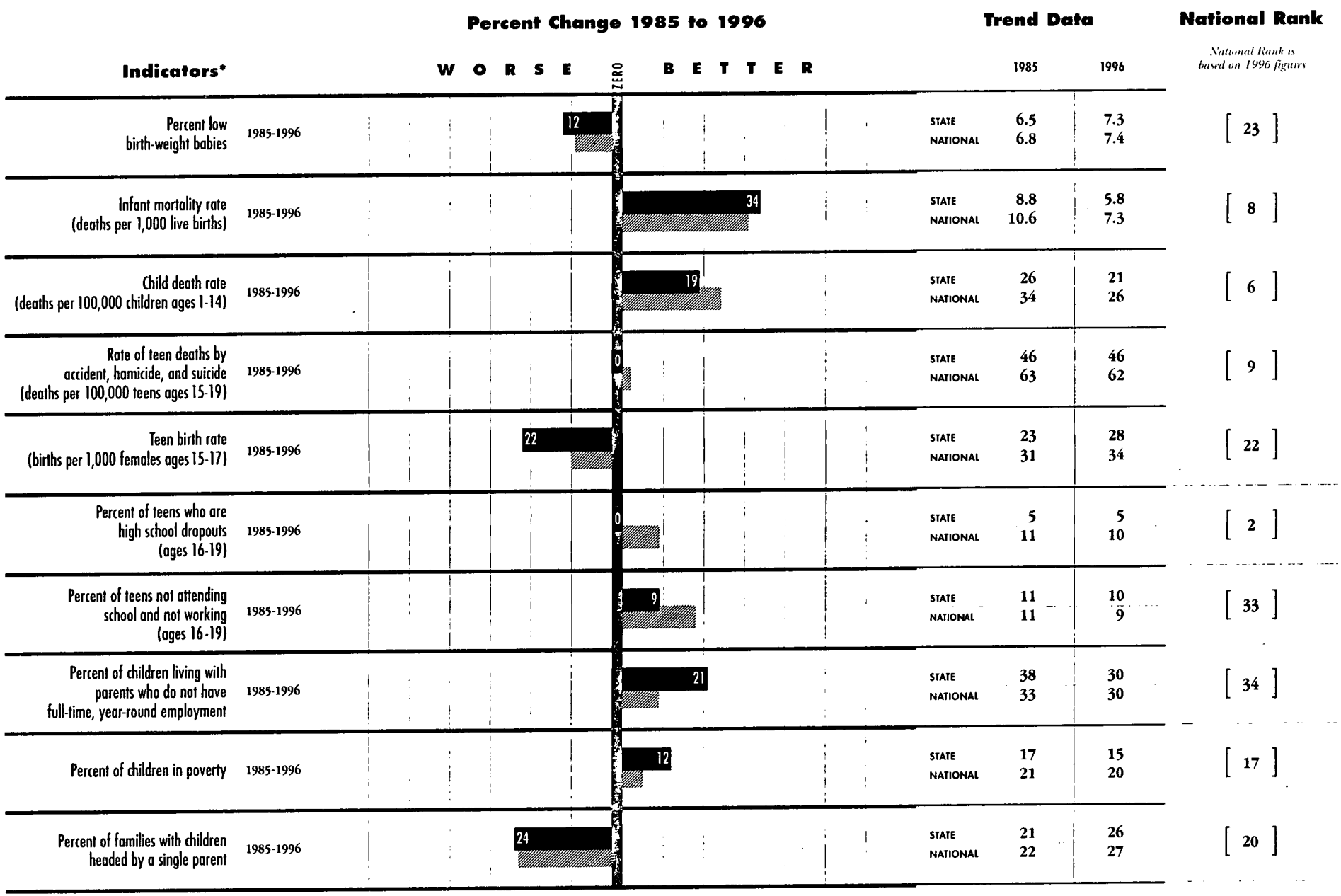



*N.A.=Not Available.*

# Hawaii

HI

National Composite Rank [ 13 ]




*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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

## Background Information

### Demographic Change

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005**

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 351,400 | 399,600 | 14% |
| White* | 306,500 | 337,900 | 10% |
| Black* | 1,200 | 2,100 | 75% |
| Hispanic | 35,400 | 47,000 | 33% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 3,700 | 5,500 | 49% |
| Native American* | 4,400 | 7,100 | 61% |

*Non-Hispanic*

### Child Health

| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 25% | 24% | –4% |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 37% | 36% | –3% |

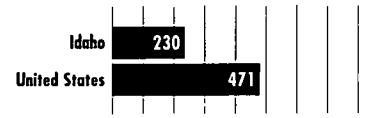
### Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 72% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | N.A. | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | N.A. | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $37,600 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 46% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 5% | 9% |

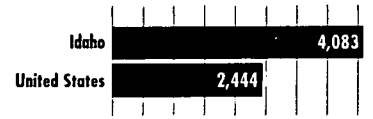
| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 15% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 21% | 25% |

### Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996




Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

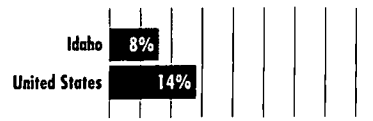



### Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

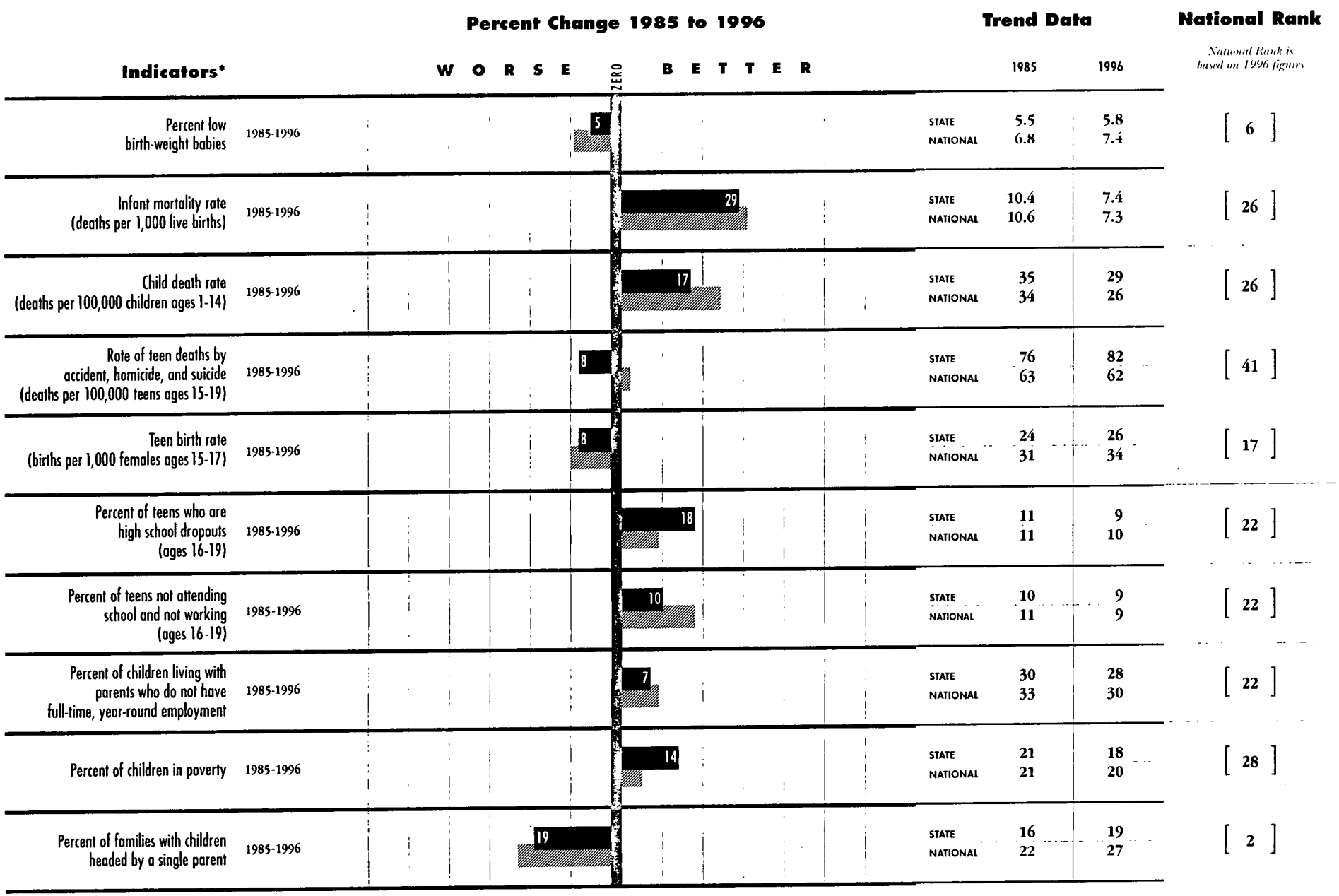



*N.A.=Not Available.*

# Idaho

**ID**

National Composite Rank [ 23 ]




*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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

## Background Information

### Demographic Change

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005**

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 3,174,200 | 3,151,800 | –1% |
| White* | 2,038,100 | 1,897,700 | –7% |
| Black* | 592,600 | 617,100 | 4% |
| Hispanic | 437,300 | 506,600 | 16% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 102,000 | 126,200 | 24% |
| Native American* | 4,300 | 4,200 | –2% |

*Non-Hispanic*

### Child Health

| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 17% | 14% | –18% |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 35% | 40% | 14% |

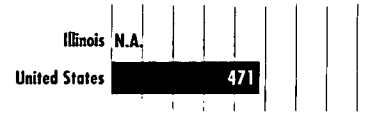
### Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 76% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | N.A. | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | N.A. | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $44,100 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 29% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 9% | 9% |

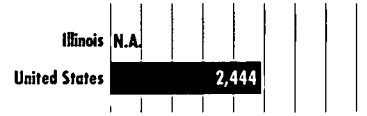
| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 10% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 23% | 25% |

### Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996




Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

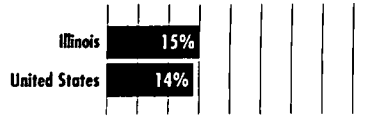



### Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

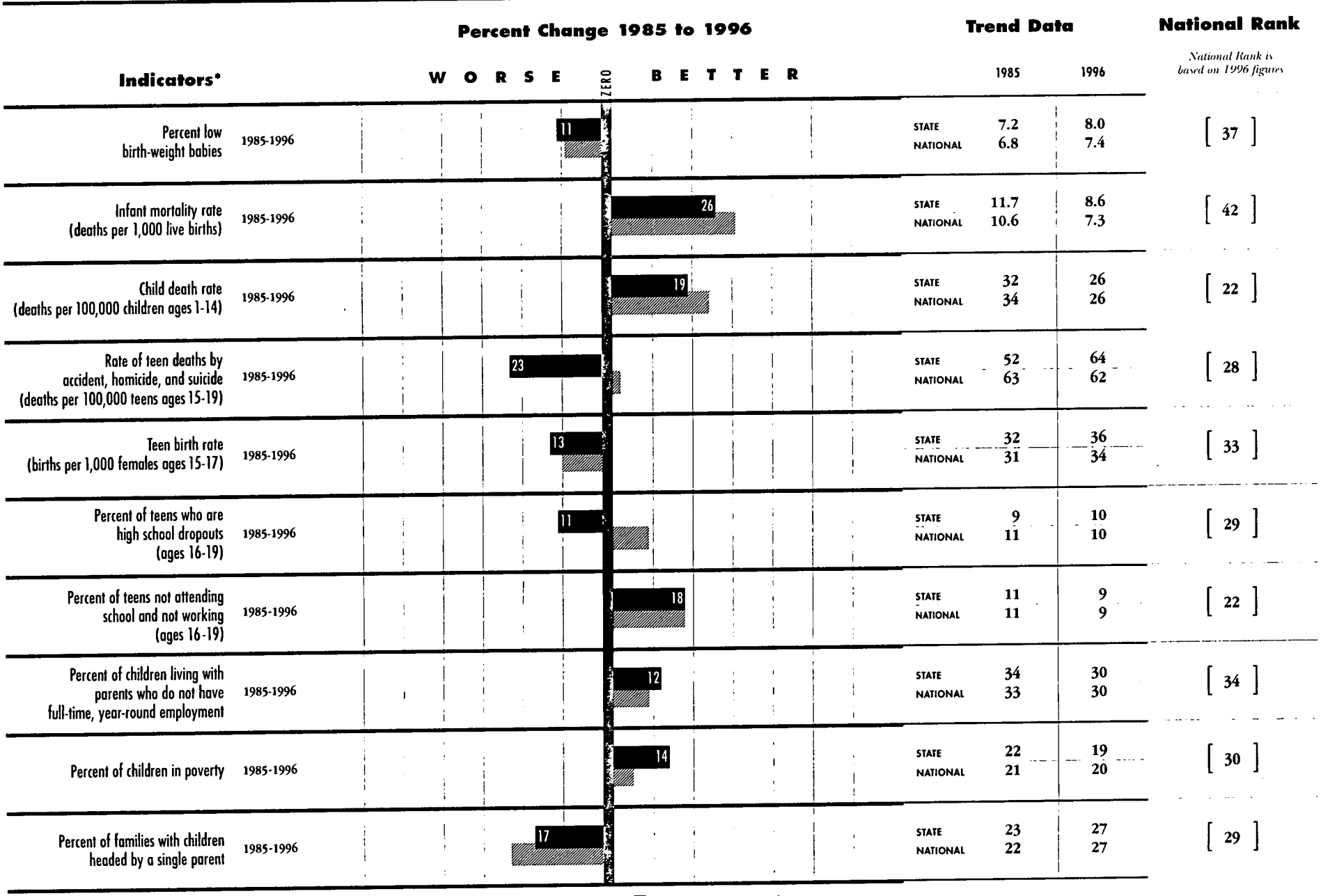



*N.A.=Not Available.*

# Illinois

IL

National Composite Rank [ 34 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data | 1985 | 1996 | National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE | 7.2 | 8.0 | [ 37 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 6.8 | 7.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 11.7 | 8.6 | [ 42 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 10.6 | 7.3 | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 32 | 26 | [ 22 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 34 | 26 | |
| Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 52 | 64 | [ 28 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 63 | 62 | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 32 | 36 | [ 33 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 31 | 34 | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 9 | 10 | [ 29 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 10 | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 11 | 9 | [ 22 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 9 | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | 1985-1996 | STATE | 34 | 30 | [ 34 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 33 | 30 | |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE | 22 | 19 | [ 30 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 21 | 20 | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE | 23 | 27 | [ 29 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 22 | 27 | |

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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

## Background Information

### Demographic Change

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005**

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 1,497,500 | 1,524,300 | 2% |
| White* | 1,280,800 | 1,290,500 | 1% |
| Black* | 151,600 | 161,900 | 7% |
| Hispanic | 48,000 | 49,500 | 3% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 13,900 | 19,400 | 40% |
| Native American* | 3,100 | 3,000 | –3% |

**Non-Hispanic*

### Child Health

| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 39% | 36% | –8% |

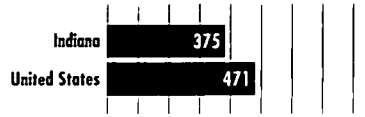
### Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 74% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | N.A. | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | N.A. | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $39,100 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 50% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 4% | 9% |

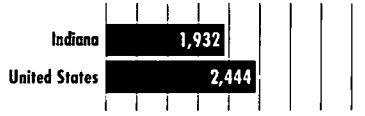
| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 11% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 16% | 25% |

### Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996




Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

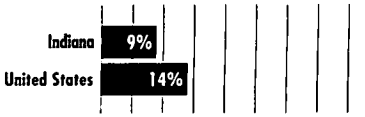



### Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

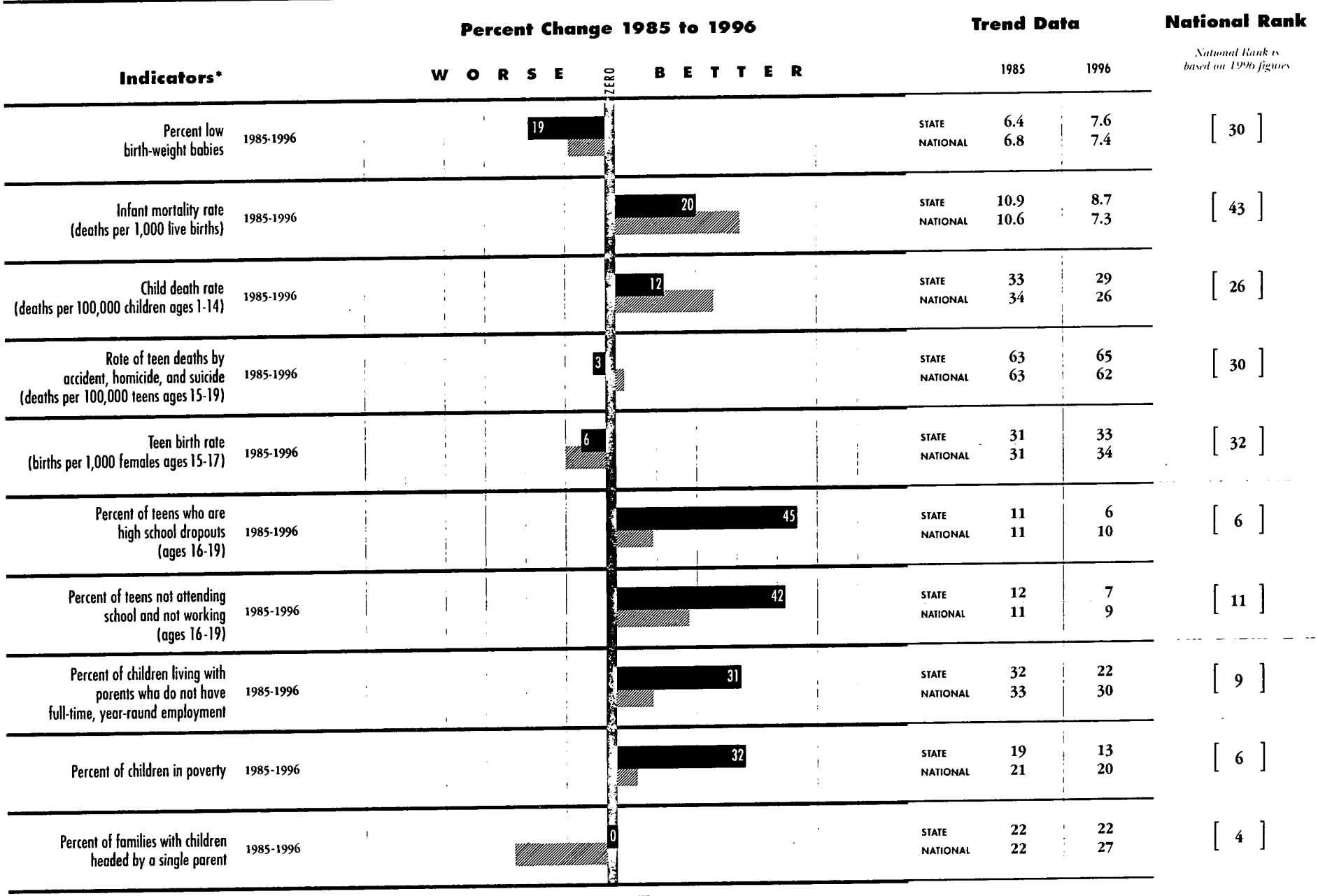



*N.A.=Not Available.*

# Indiana

**IN**

National Composite Rank [ 15 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data | 1985 | 1996 | National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE | 6.4 | 7.6 | [ 30 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 6.8 | 7.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 10.9 | 8.7 | [ 43 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 10.6 | 7.3 | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 33 | 29 | [ 26 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 34 | 26 | |
| Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 63 | 65 | [ 30 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 63 | 62 | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 31 | 33 | [ 32 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 31 | 34 | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 11 | 6 | [ 6 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 10 | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 12 | 7 | [ 11 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 9 | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | 1985-1996 | STATE | 32 | 22 | [ 9 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 33 | 30 | |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE | 19 | 13 | [ 6 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 21 | 20 | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE | 22 | 22 | [ 4 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 22 | 27 | |

**See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.*

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

## Background Information

### Demographic Change

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005**

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 725,300 | 690,800 | –5% |
| White* | 672,400 | 629,300 | –6% |
| Black* | 18,200 | 22,300 | 23% |
| Hispanic | 20,400 | 20,400 | 0% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 11,700 | 15,600 | 33% |
| Native American* | 2,600 | 3,100 | 19% |

*Non-Hispanic*

### Child Health

| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 33% | 29% | –12% |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 34% | 34% | 0% |

### Social and Economic Characteristics

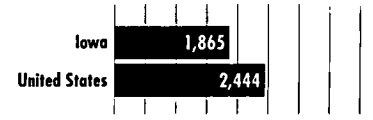
| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 76% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 30% | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | N.A. | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $41,300 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 54% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 4% | 9% |

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 10% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 14% | 25% |

### Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

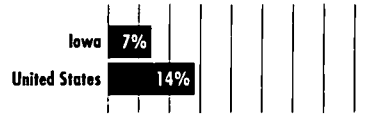



### Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with porent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

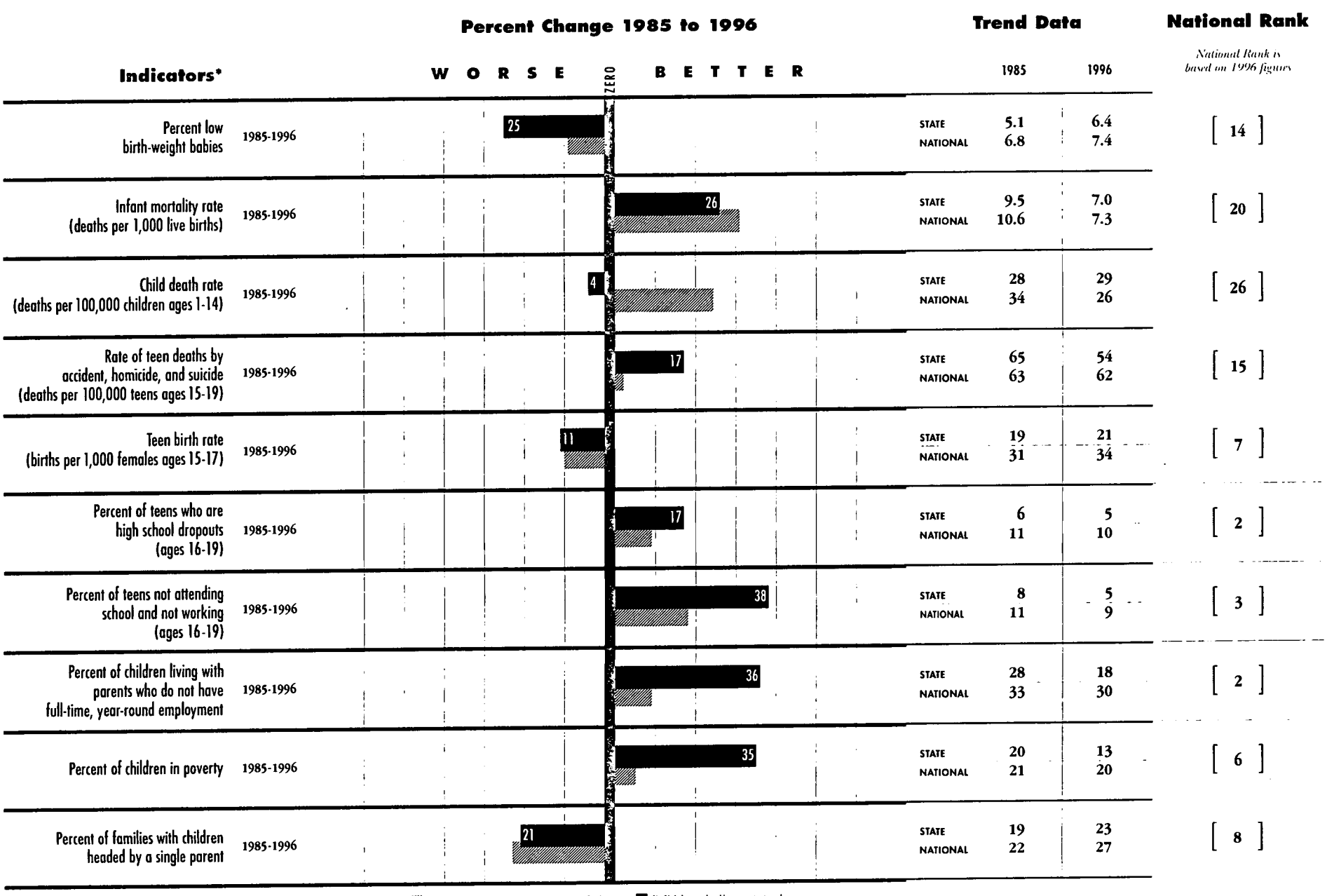



*N.A.=Not Available.*

# Iowa

**IA**

National Composite Rank [ 7 ]




*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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

## Background Information

## Demographic Change

### Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 687,900 | 699,900 | 2% |
| White* | 570,400 | 558,900 | –2% |
| Black* | 47,200 | 59,800 | 27% |
| Hispanic | 51,300 | 57,000 | 11% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 13,300 | 16,700 | 26% |
| Native American* | 5,800 | 7,500 | 29% |

*Non-Hispanic*

## Child Health

| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 18% | 18% | 0% |

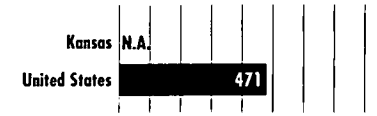
| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 32% | 31% | –3% |

## Social and Economic Characteristics

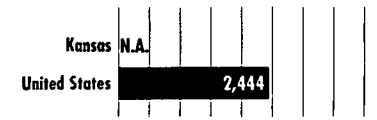
| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 82% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 29% | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 19% | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $40,200 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 46% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 5% | 9% |
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 10% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 23% | 25% |

## Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996




Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

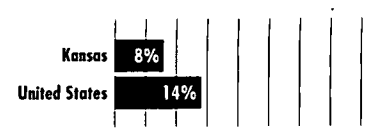



## Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not hove health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996




*N.A.=Not Available.*



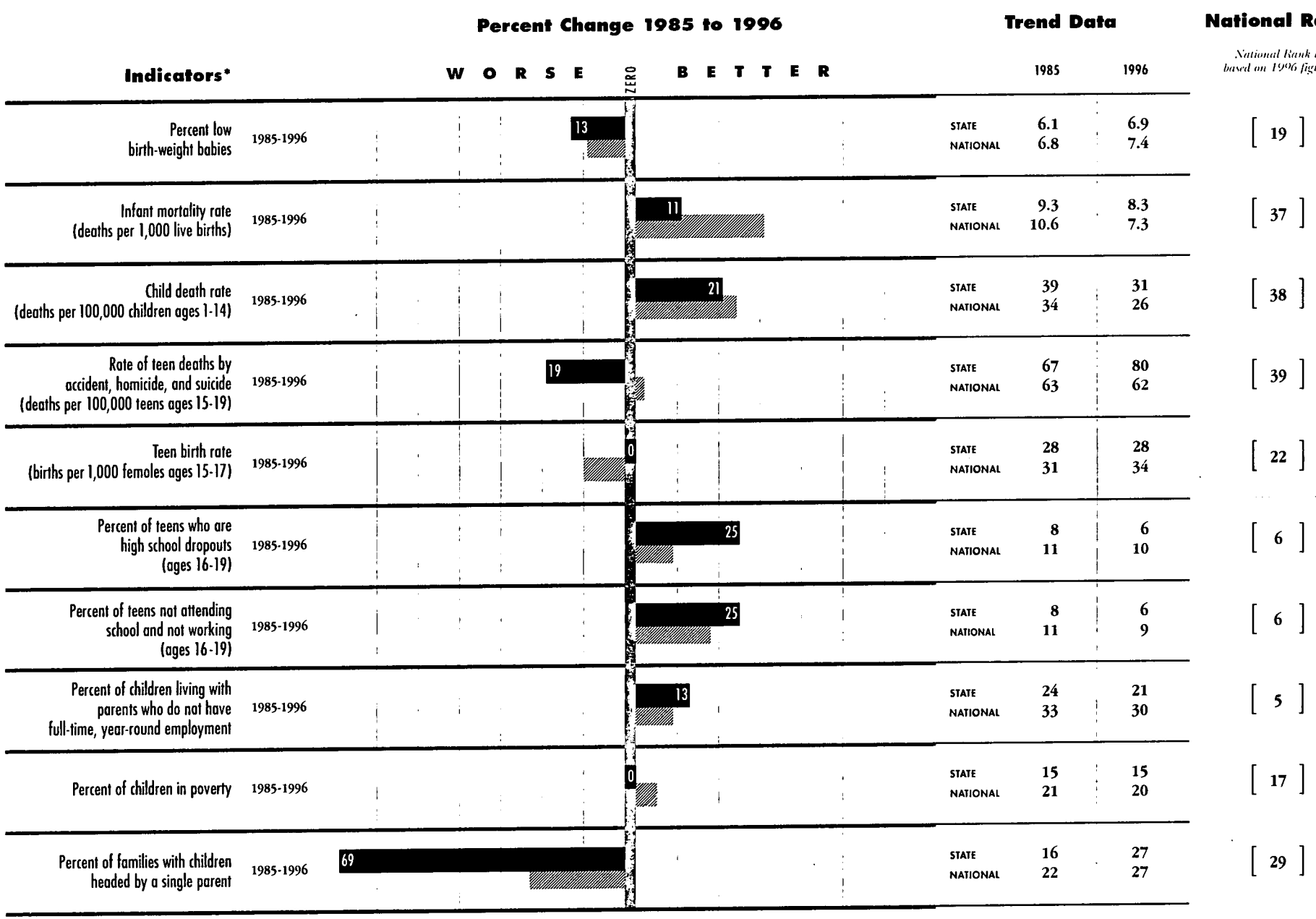
152

153

# Kansas

KS

National Composite Rank [ 18 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data | 1985 | 1996 | National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE | 6.1 | 6.9 | [ 19 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 6.8 | 7.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 9.3 | 8.3 | [ 37 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 10.6 | 7.3 | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 39 | 31 | [ 38 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 34 | 26 | |
| Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 67 | 80 | [ 39 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 63 | 62 | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 28 | 28 | [ 22 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 31 | 34 | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 8 | 6 | [ 6 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 10 | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 8 | 6 | [ 6 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 9 | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | 1985-1996 | STATE | 24 | 21 | [ 5 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 33 | 30 | |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE | 15 | 15 | [ 17 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 21 | 20 | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE | 16 | 27 | [ 29 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 22 | 27 | |

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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

## Background Information

### Demographic Change

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005**

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 961,200 | 951,300 | –1% |
| White* | 860,200 | 844,600 | –2% |
| Black* | 83,000 | 86,100 | 4% |
| Hispanic | 9,700 | 10,700 | 10% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 7,000 | 8,400 | 20% |
| Native American* | 1,200 | 1,500 | 25% |

*Non-Hispanic*

### Child Health

| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 33% | 31% | –6% |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | N.A. | 42% | N.A. |

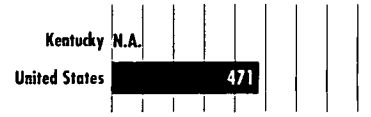
### Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 81% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 37% | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 26% | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $33,900 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 32% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 12% | 9% |

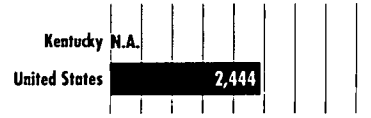
| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 14% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 31% | 25% |

### Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996




Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

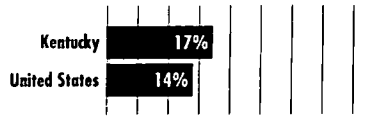



### Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

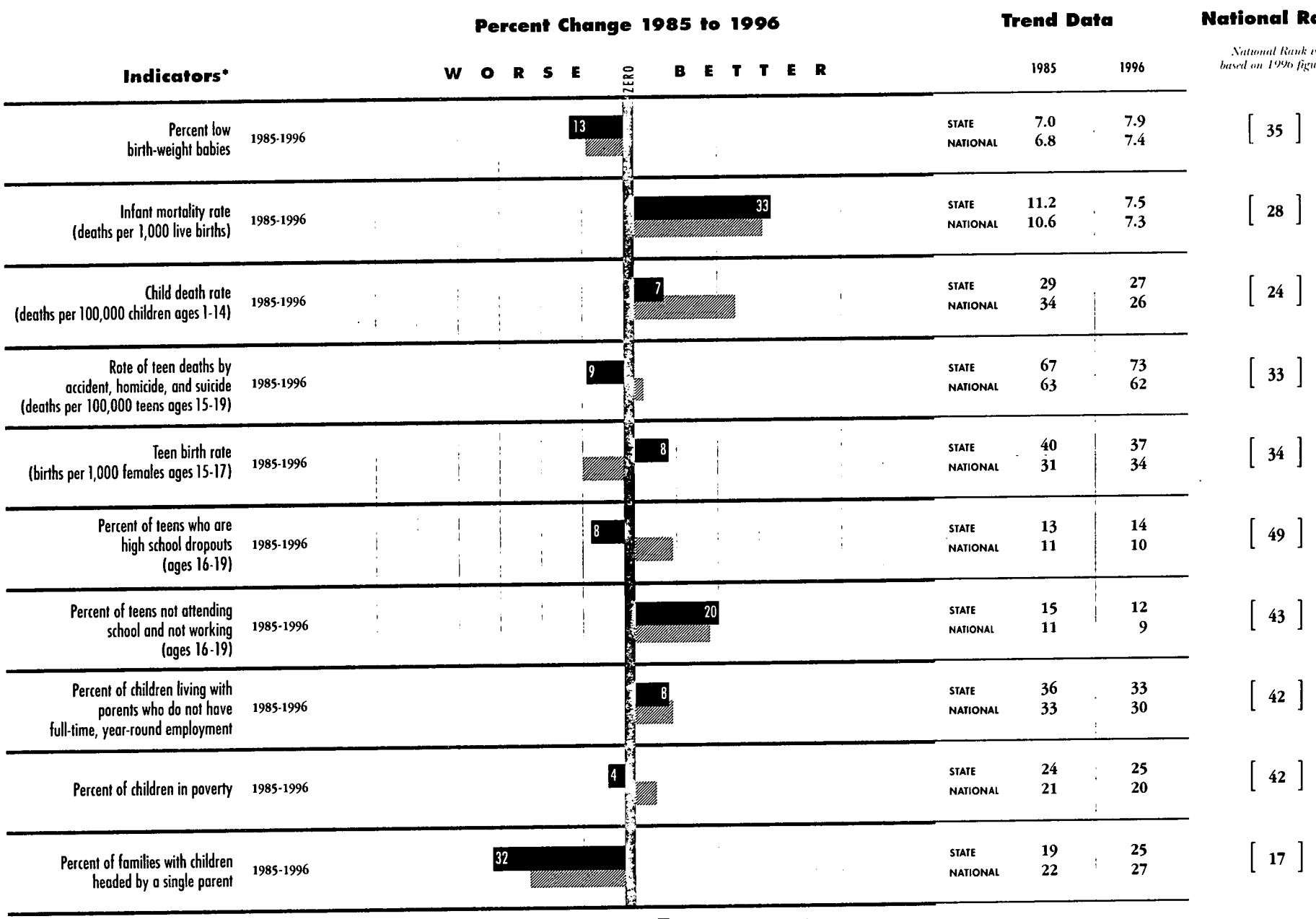



*N.A.=Not Available.*

# Kentucky

KY

National Composite Rank [ 41 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data | 1985 | 1996 | National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE | 7.0 | 7.9 | [ 35 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 6.8 | 7.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 11.2 | 7.5 | [ 28 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 10.6 | 7.3 | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 29 | 27 | [ 24 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 34 | 26 | |
| Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 67 | 73 | [ 33 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 63 | 62 | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 40 | 37 | [ 34 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 31 | 34 | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 13 | 14 | [ 49 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 10 | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 15 | 12 | [ 43 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 9 | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | 1985-1996 | STATE | 36 | 33 | [ 42 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 33 | 30 | |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE | 24 | 25 | [ 42 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 21 | 20 | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE | 19 | 25 | [ 17 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 22 | 27 | |

**See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.*

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

## Background Information

## Demographic Change

### Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 1,190,900 | 1,204,200 | 1% |
| White* | 669,300 | 647,100 | –3% |
| Black* | 468,000 | 497,000 | 6% |
| Hispanic | 31,400 | 34,500 | 10% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 16,500 | 20,800 | 26% |
| Native American* | 5,600 | 4,800 | –14% |

*Non-Hispanic*

## Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 77% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 52% | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 36% | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $31,500 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 28% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 16% | 9% |

## Child Health

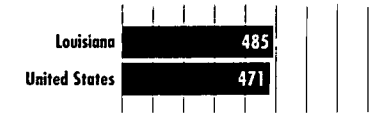
| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 11% | 10% | –9% |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 53% | 50% | –6% |

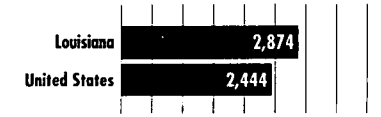
| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 21% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 30% | 25% |

## Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996




Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

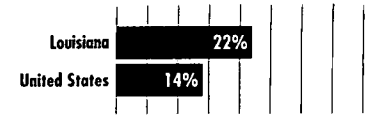



## Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

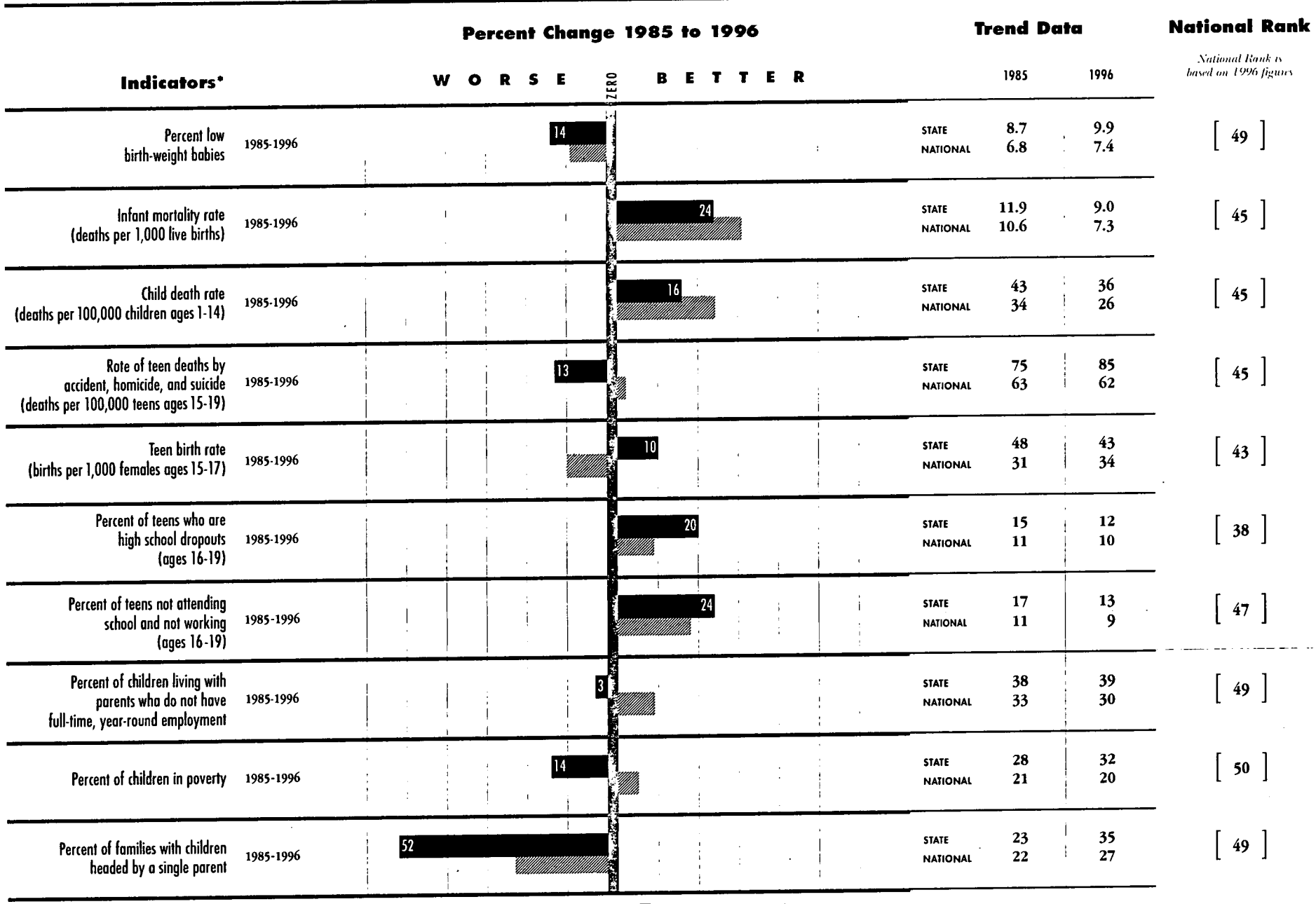
Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996



# Louisiana

LA

National Composite Rank [ 49 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data | 1985 | 1996 | National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE | 8.7 | 9.9 | [ 49 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 6.8 | 7.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 11.9 | 9.0 | [ 45 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 10.6 | 7.3 | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 43 | 36 | [ 45 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 34 | 26 | |
| Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 75 | 85 | [ 45 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 63 | 62 | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 48 | 43 | [ 43 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 31 | 34 | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 15 | 12 | [ 38 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 10 | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 17 | 13 | [ 47 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 9 | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | 1985-1996 | STATE | 38 | 39 | [ 49 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 33 | 30 | |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE | 28 | 32 | [ 50 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 21 | 20 | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE | 23 | 35 | [ 49 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 22 | 27 | |

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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

## Background Information

### Demographic Change

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005**

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 297,300 | 283,800 | –5% |
| White* | 288,700 | 274,000 | –5% |
| Black* | 1,500 | 1,200 | –20% |
| Hispanic | 2,700 | 3,600 | 33% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 2,600 | 3,400 | 31% |
| Native American* | 1,800 | 1,600 | –11% |

**Non-Hispanic*

### Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 87% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 27% | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 16% | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $37,600 | $39,700 |
| Percent of femole-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 43% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 6% | 9% |

### Child Health

| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 37% | 33% | –11% |

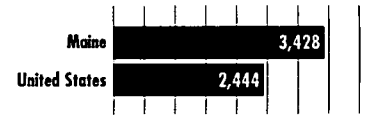
| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | N.A. | 41% | N.A. |

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 13% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 20% | 25% |

### Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

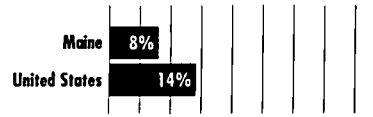



### Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

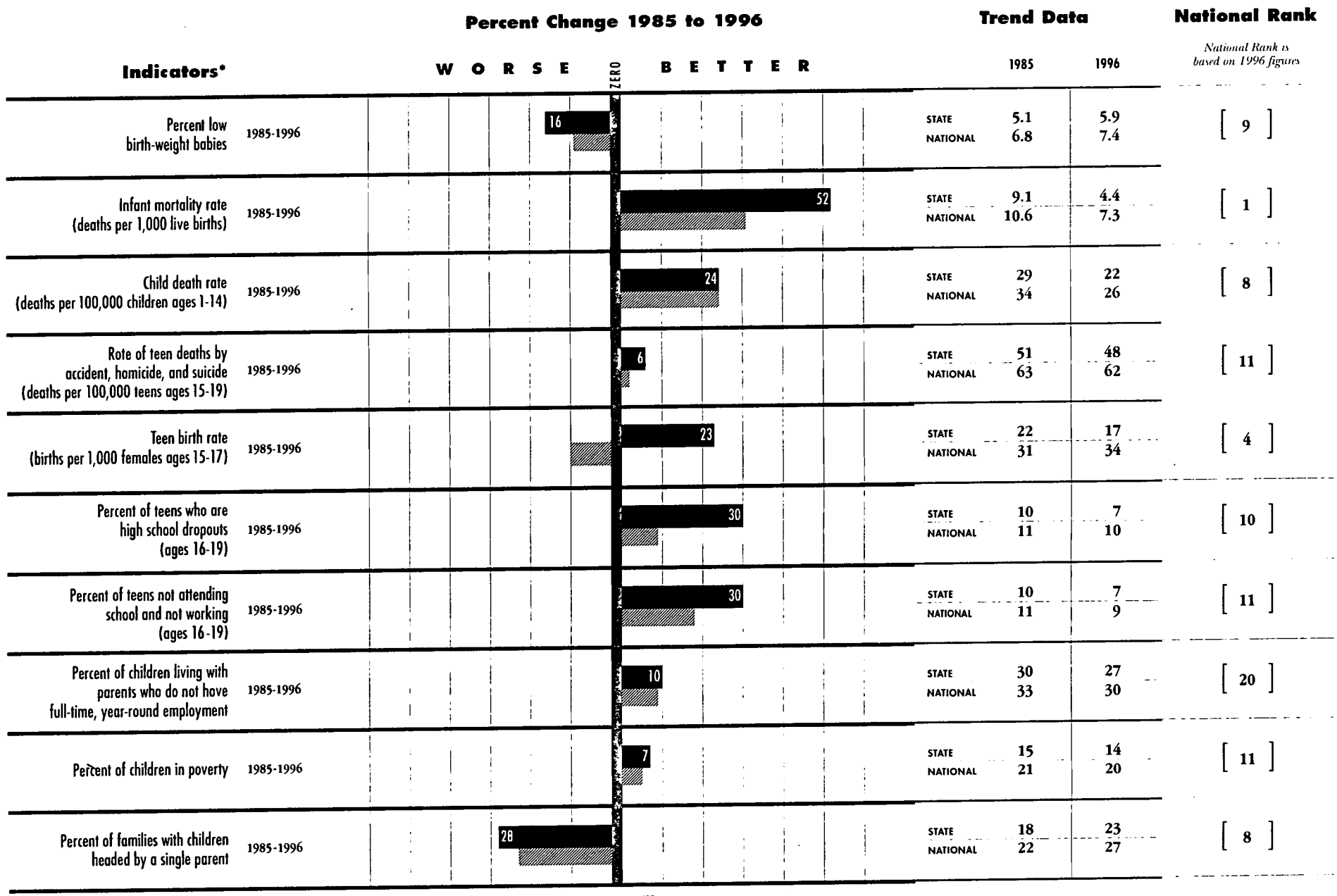



*N.A.=Not Available.*

# Maine

ME

National Composite Rank [ 6 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data | 1985 | 1996 | National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE | 5.1 | 5.9 | [ 9 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 6.8 | 7.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 9.1 | 4.4 | [ 1 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 10.6 | 7.3 | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 29 | 22 | [ 8 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 34 | 26 | |
| Rote of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 51 | 48 | [ 11 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 63 | 62 | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 22 | 17 | [ 4 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 31 | 34 | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 10 | 7 | [ 10 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 10 | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 10 | 7 | [ 11 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 9 | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not hove full-time, year-round employment | 1985-1996 | STATE | 30 | 27 | [ 20 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 33 | 30 | |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE | 15 | 14 | [ 11 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 21 | 20 | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE | 18 | 23 | [ 8 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 22 | 27 | |

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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

## Background Information

### Demographic Change

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005**

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 1,268,600 | 1,333,300 | 5% |
| White* | 764,400 | 742,500 | –3% |
| Black* | 393,700 | 448,900 | 14% |
| Hispanic | 54,700 | 74,300 | 36% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 52,200 | 64,700 | 24% |
| Native American* | 3,400 | 3,000 | –12% |

*Non Hispanic

### Child Health

| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 19% | 13% | –32% |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 32% | 34% | 6% |

### Social and Economic Characteristics

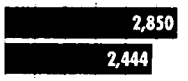
| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 82% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 39% | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 28% | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $51,200 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 42% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 7% | 9% |

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 11% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 20% | 25% |

### Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996




### Family Risk Index

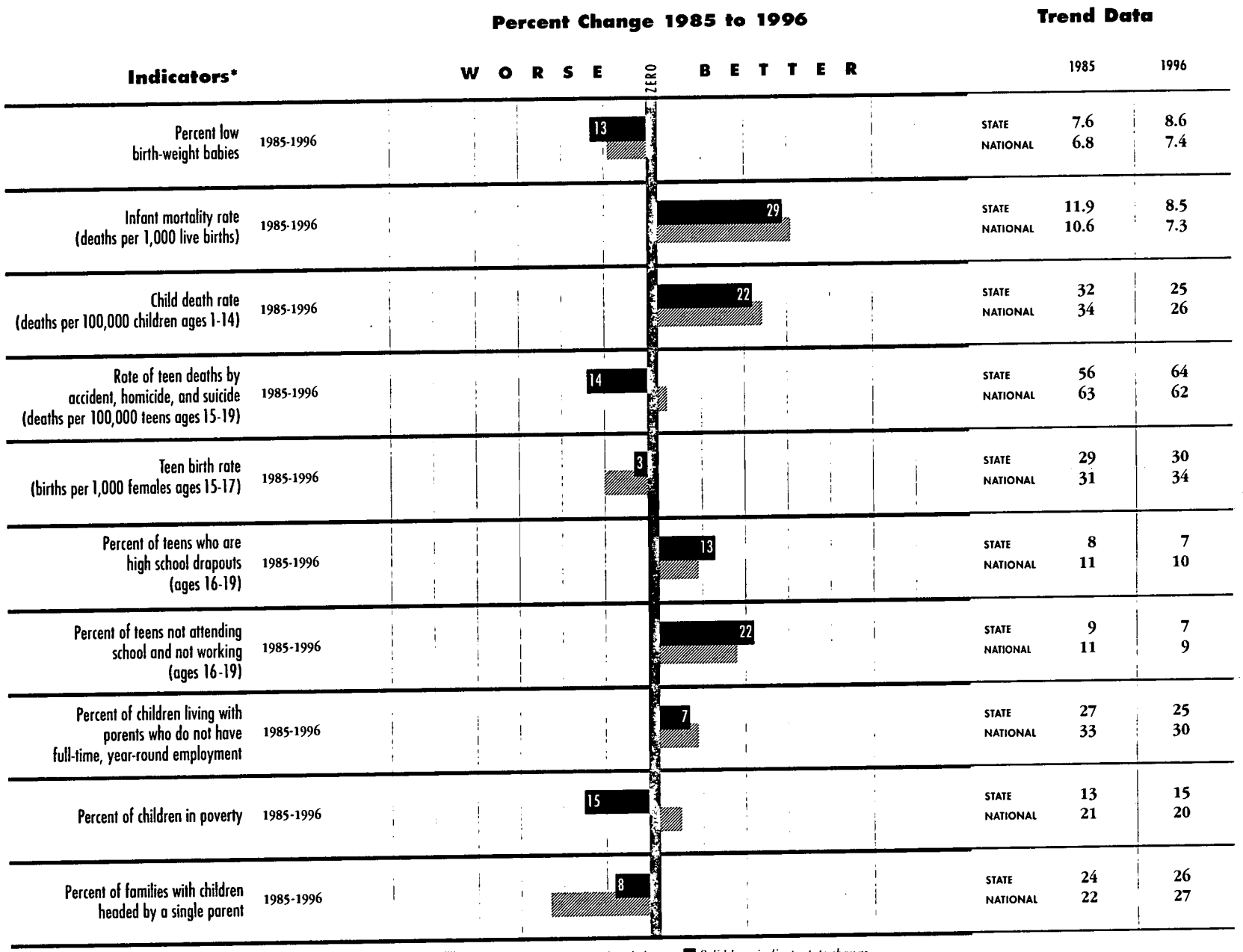
Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

# Maryland

National Composite Rank [ 24 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data | 1985 | 1996 | National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE | 7.6 | 8.6 | [ 43 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 6.8 | 7.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 11.9 | 8.5 | [ 39 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 10.6 | 7.3 | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 32 | 25 | [ 19 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 34 | 26 | |
| Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 56 | 64 | [ 28 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 63 | 62 | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 29 | 30 | [ 28 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 31 | 34 | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 8 | 7 | [ 10 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 10 | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 9 | 7 | [ 11 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 9 | |
| Percent of children living with porents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | 1985-1996 | STATE | 27 | 25 | [ 14 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 33 | 30 | |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE | 13 | 15 | [ 17 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 21 | 20 | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE | 24 | 26 | [ 20 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 22 | 27 | |

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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

## Background Information

### Demographic Change

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005**

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 1,451,400 | 1,488,000 | 3% |
| White* | 1,138,500 | 1,085,700 | –5% |
| Black* | 108,100 | 118,900 | 10% |
| Hispanic | 138,100 | 189,700 | 37% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 63,700 | 91,300 | 43% |
| Native American* | 3,000 | 2,300 | –23% |

*Non-Hispanic*

### Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 87% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 27% | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 20% | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $47,800 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 37% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 7% | 9% |

### Child Health

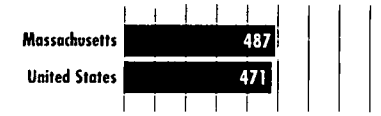
| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 31% | 23% | –26% |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 21% | 21% | 0% |

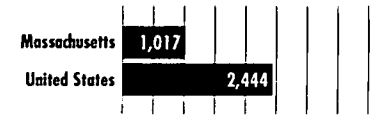
| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 9% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 23% | 25% |

### Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996




Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

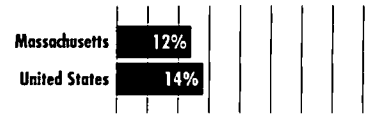



### Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

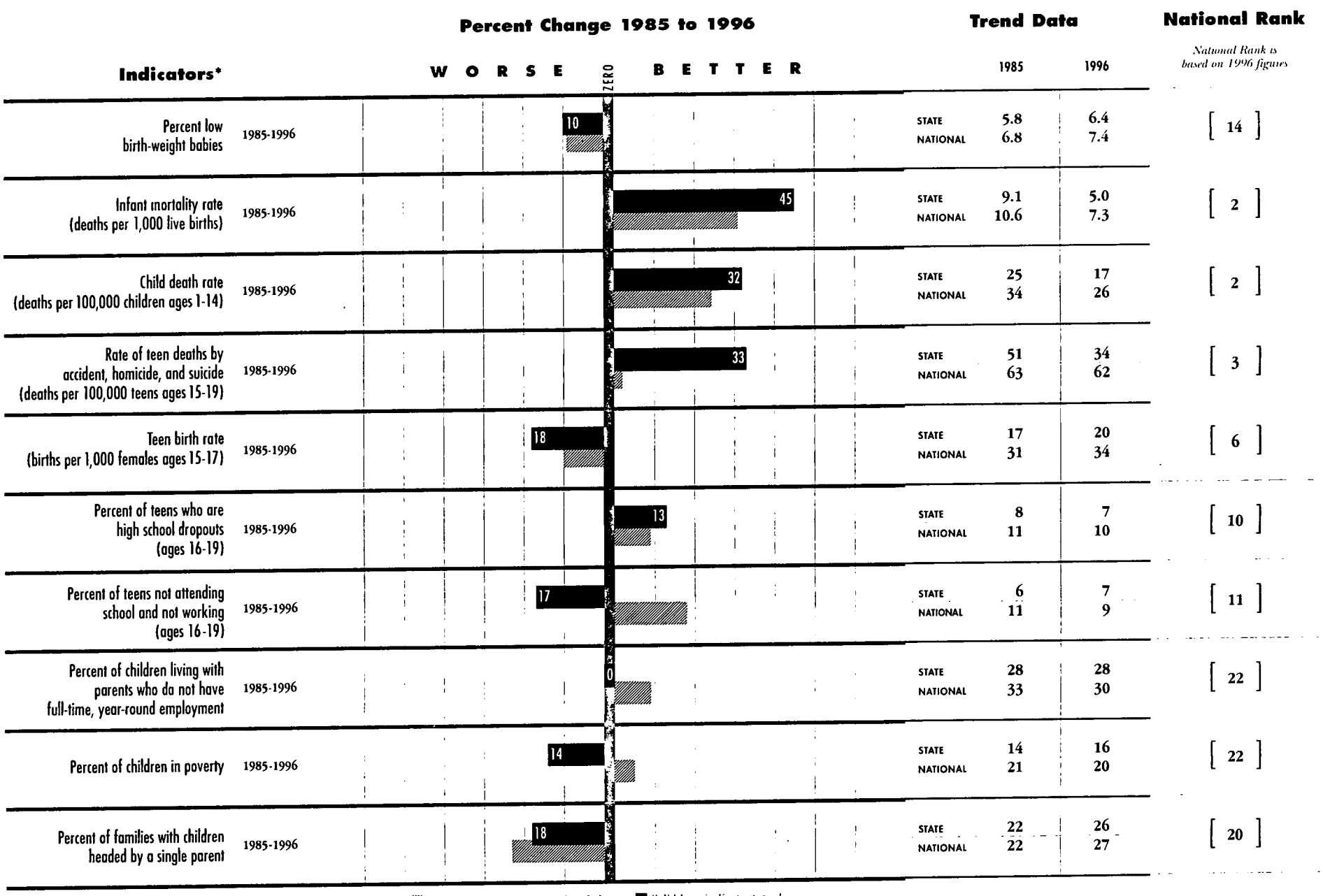
Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996



# Massachusetts



National Composite Rank [ 8 ]




*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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

## Background Information

### Demographic Change

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005**

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 2,504,800 | 2,455,300 | –2% |
| White* | 1,921,900 | 1,817,900 | –5% |
| Black* | 429,800 | 473,000 | 10% |
| Hispanic | 93,100 | 96,200 | 3% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 43,500 | 52,400 | 20% |
| Native American* | 16,600 | 15,900 | –4% |

*Non-Hispanic*

### Child Health

| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 24% | 22% | –8% |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 33% | 39% | 18% |

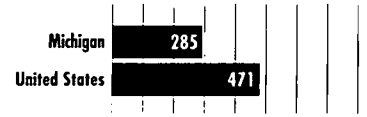
### Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 77% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 37% | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | N.A. | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $43,800 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 32% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 8% | 9% |

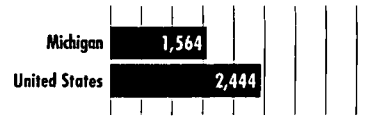
| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 8% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 25% | 25% |

### Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996




Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

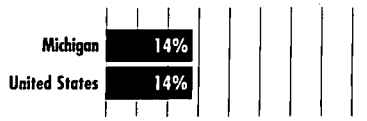



### Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

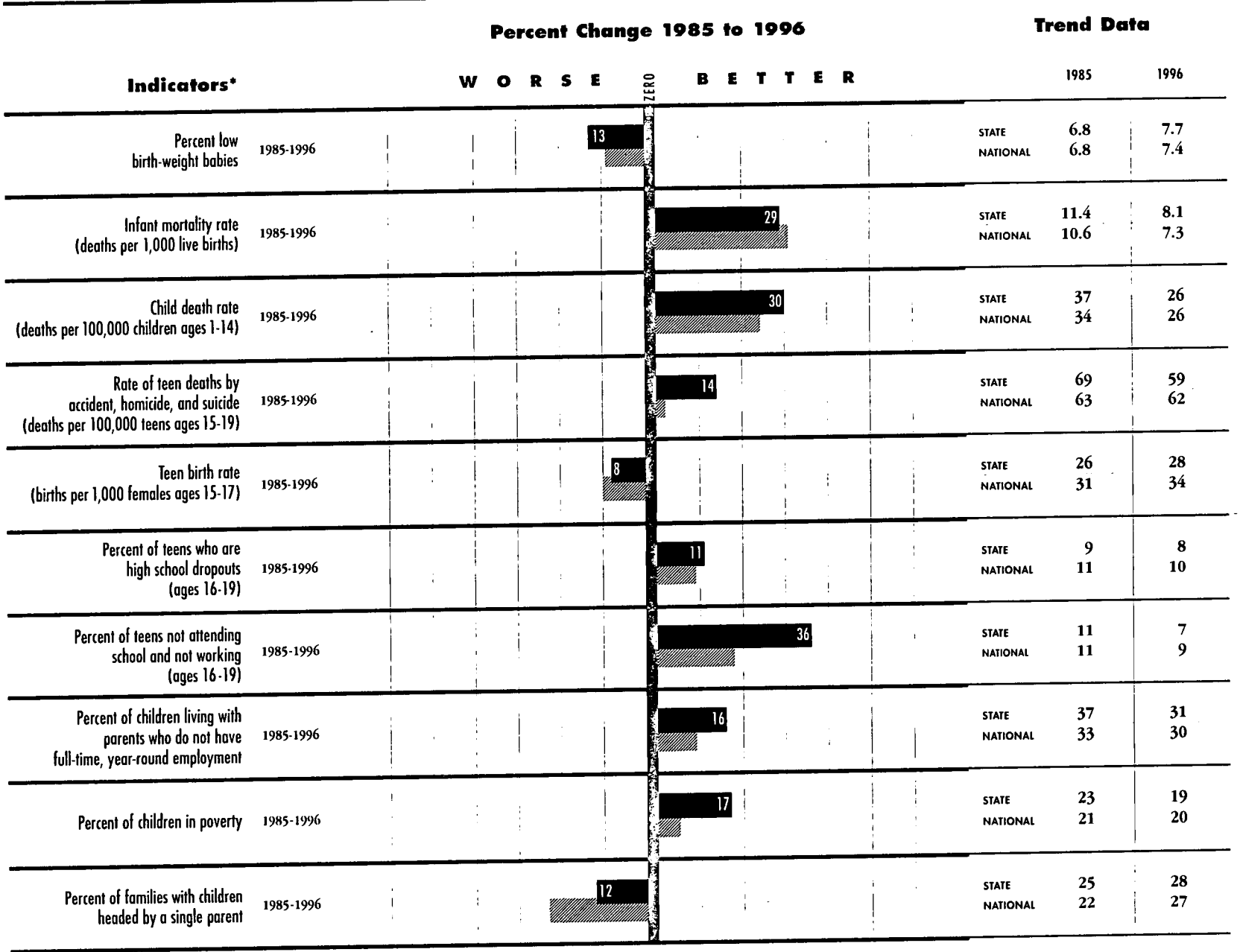
Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996




*N.A.=Not Available.*

# Michigan

National Composite Rank [ 30 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data | 1985 | 1996 | National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE | 6.8 | 7.7 | [ 31 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 6.8 | 7.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 11.4 | 8.1 | [ 36 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 10.6 | 7.3 | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 37 | 26 | [ 22 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 34 | 26 | |
| Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 69 | 59 | [ 23 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 63 | 62 | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 26 | 28 | [ 22 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 31 | 34 | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 9 | 8 | [ 16 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 10 | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 11 | 7 | [ 11 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 9 | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | 1985-1996 | STATE | 37 | 31 | [ 37 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 33 | 30 | |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE | 23 | 19 | [ 30 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 21 | 20 | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE | 25 | 28 | [ 35 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 22 | 27 | |

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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

## Background Information

### Demographic Change

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005**

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 1,250,700 | 1,216,400 | –3% |
| White* | 1,097,200 | 1,022,100 | –7% |
| Black* | 49,300 | 62,900 | 28% |
| Hispanic | 32,600 | 39,900 | 22% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 49,200 | 65,300 | 33% |
| Native American* | 22,500 | 26,200 | 16% |

*Non-Hispanic*

### Child Health

| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 28% | 25% | –11% |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 33% | 33% | 0% |

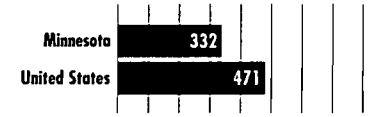
### Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 81% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 31% | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 19% | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $48,100 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 35% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 4% | 9% |

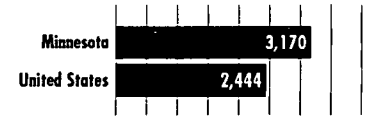
| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 7% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 22% | 25% |

### Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996




Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

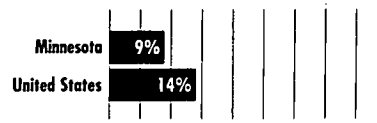



### Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

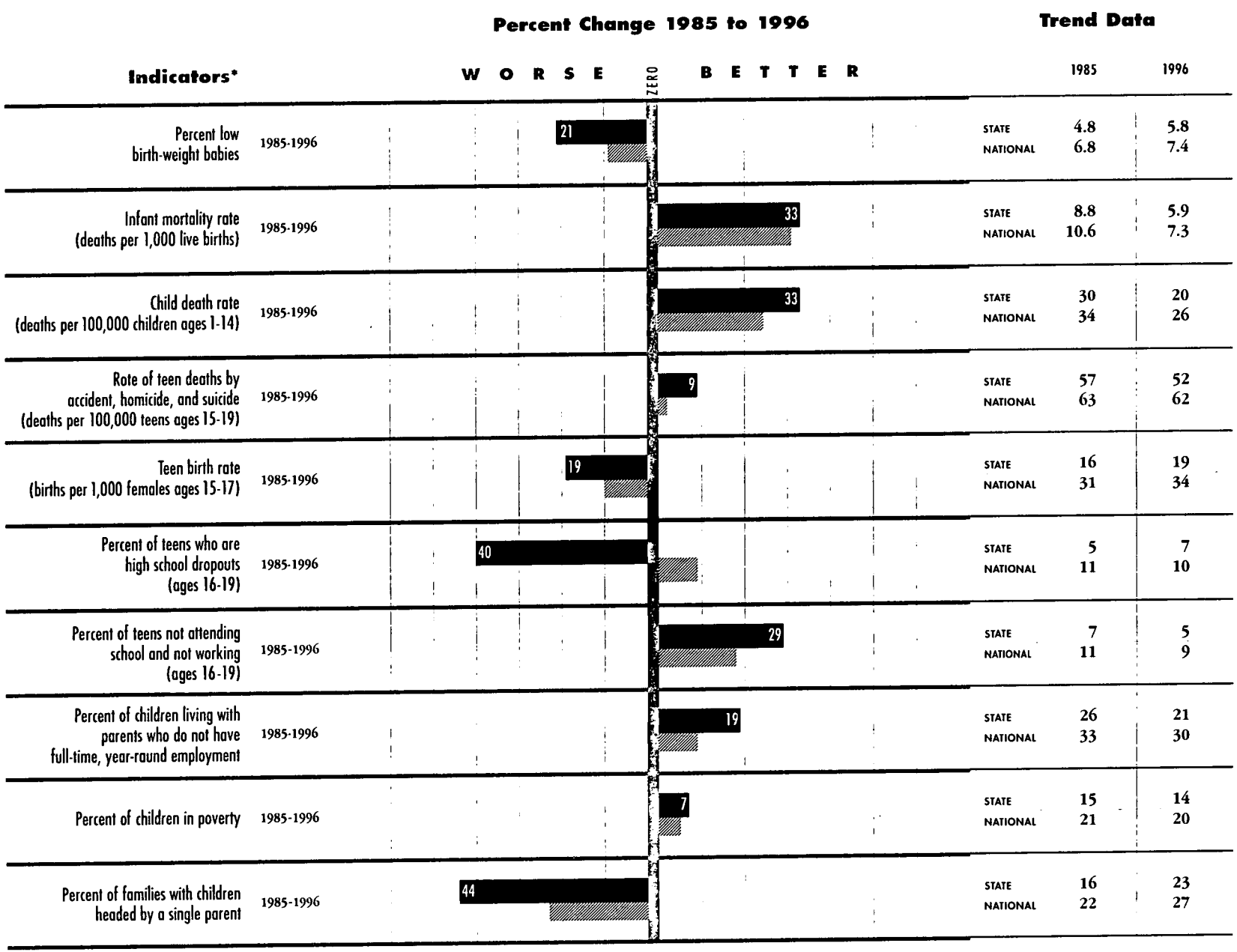
Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996



# Minnesota

MN

National Composite Rank [ 3 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data | 1985 | 1996 | National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE | 4.8 | 5.8 | [ 6 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 6.8 | 7.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 8.8 | 5.9 | [ 9 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 10.6 | 7.3 | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 30 | 20 | [ 4 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 34 | 26 | |
| Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 57 | 52 | [ 13 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 63 | 62 | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 16 | 19 | [ 5 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 31 | 34 | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 5 | 7 | [ 10 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 10 | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 7 | 5 | [ 3 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 9 | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | 1985-1996 | STATE | 26 | 21 | [ 5 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 33 | 30 | |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE | 15 | 14 | [ 11 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 21 | 20 | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE | 16 | 23 | [ 8 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 22 | 27 | |

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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

## Background Information

### Demographic Change

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005**

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 753,000 | 769,400 | 2% |
| White* | 397,000 | 408,400 | 3% |
| Black* | 339,900 | 344,500 | 1% |
| Hispanic | 6,800 | 6,700 | –1% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 5,700 | 6,900 | 21% |
| Native American* | 3,600 | 2,900 | –19% |

*Non-Hispanic*

### Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 81% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 52% | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 39% | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $28,900 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 28% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 15% | 9% |

### Child Health

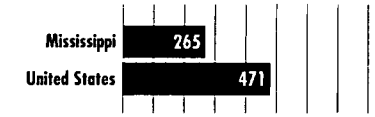
| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 12% | 10% | –17% |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 61% | 56% | –8% |

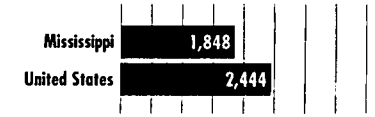
| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 18% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 32% | 25% |

### Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996




Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

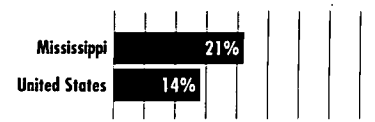



### Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

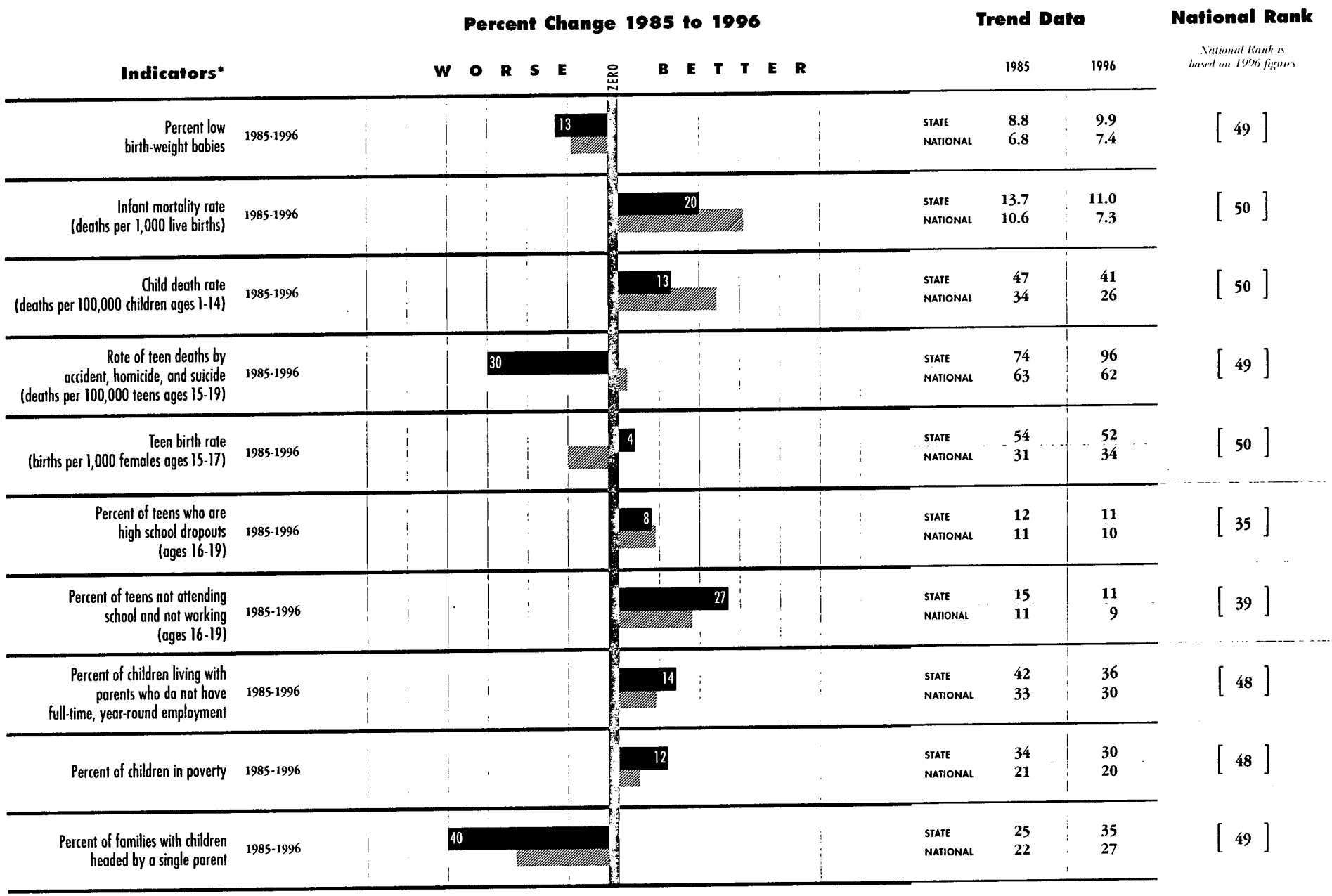
Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996



# Mississippi

MS

National Composite Rank [ 50 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data | 1985 | 1996 | National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE | 8.8 | 9.9 | [ 49 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 6.8 | 7.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 13.7 | 11.0 | [ 50 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 10.6 | 7.3 | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 47 | 41 | [ 50 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 34 | 26 | |
| Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 74 | 96 | [ 49 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 63 | 62 | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 54 | 52 | [ 50 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 31 | 34 | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 12 | 11 | [ 35 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 10 | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 15 | 11 | [ 39 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 9 | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | 1985-1996 | STATE | 42 | 36 | [ 48 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 33 | 30 | |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE | 34 | 30 | [ 48 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 21 | 20 | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE | 25 | 35 | [ 49 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 22 | 27 | |

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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

## Background Information

### Demographic Change

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005**

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 1,406,400 | 1,389,800 | –1% |
| White* | 1,155,600 | 1,115,700 | –3% |
| Black* | 201,200 | 215,800 | 7% |
| Hispanic | 28,200 | 32,200 | 14% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 16,400 | 20,000 | 22% |
| Native American* | 5,000 | 6,100 | 22% |

*Non-Hispanic*

### Child Health

| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 26% | 25% | –4% |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 42% | 43% | 2% |

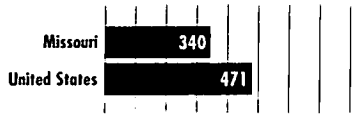
### Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 78% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 37% | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 24% | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $38,500 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 32% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 7% | 9% |

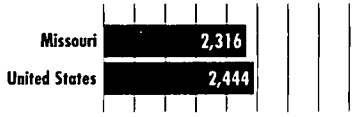
| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 12% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 23% | 25% |

### Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996




Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

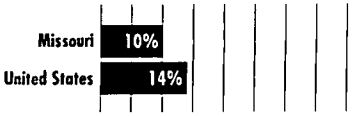



### Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the paverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

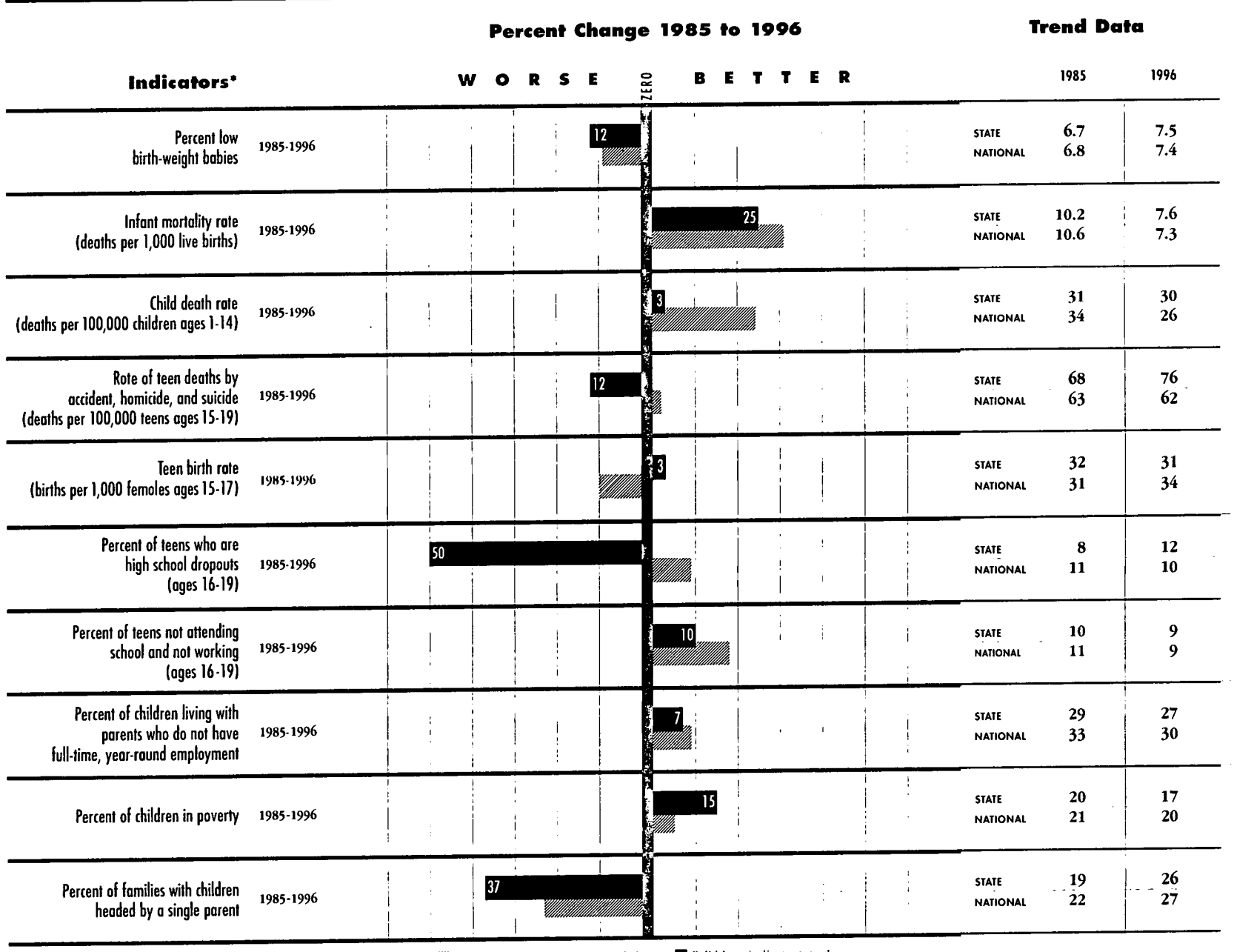
Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996



# Missouri

**MO**

National Composite Rank [ 32 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data | 1985 | 1996 | National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE | 6.7 | 7.5 | [ 25 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 6.8 | 7.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 10.2 | 7.6 | [ 30 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 10.6 | 7.3 | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 31 | 30 | [ 32 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 34 | 26 | |
| Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 68 | 76 | [ 37 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 63 | 62 | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 32 | 31 | [ 31 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 31 | 34 | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 8 | 12 | [ 38 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 10 | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 10 | 9 | [ 22 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 9 | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | 1985-1996 | STATE | 29 | 27 | [ 20 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 33 | 30 | |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE | 20 | 17 | [ 23 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 21 | 20 | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE | 19 | 26 | [ 20 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 22 | 27 | |

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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

## Background Information

### Demographic Change

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005**

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 229,500 | 242,500 | 6% |
| White* | 199,000 | 203,500 | 2% |
| Black* | 800 | 1,000 | 25% |
| Hispanic | 5,700 | 8,600 | 51% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 1,800 | 2,800 | 56% |
| Native American* | 22,400 | 26,600 | 19% |

**Non-Hispanic*

### Child Health

| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 28% | 30% | 7% |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 38% | N.A. | N.A. |

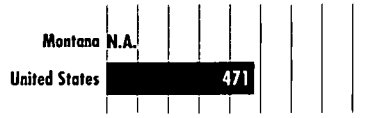
### Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 75% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 27% | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 17% | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $35,500 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 44% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 7% | 9% |

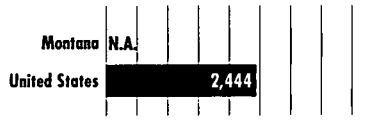
| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 13% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 28% | 25% |

### Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996




Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

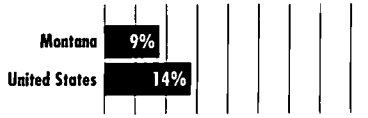



### Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not hove health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

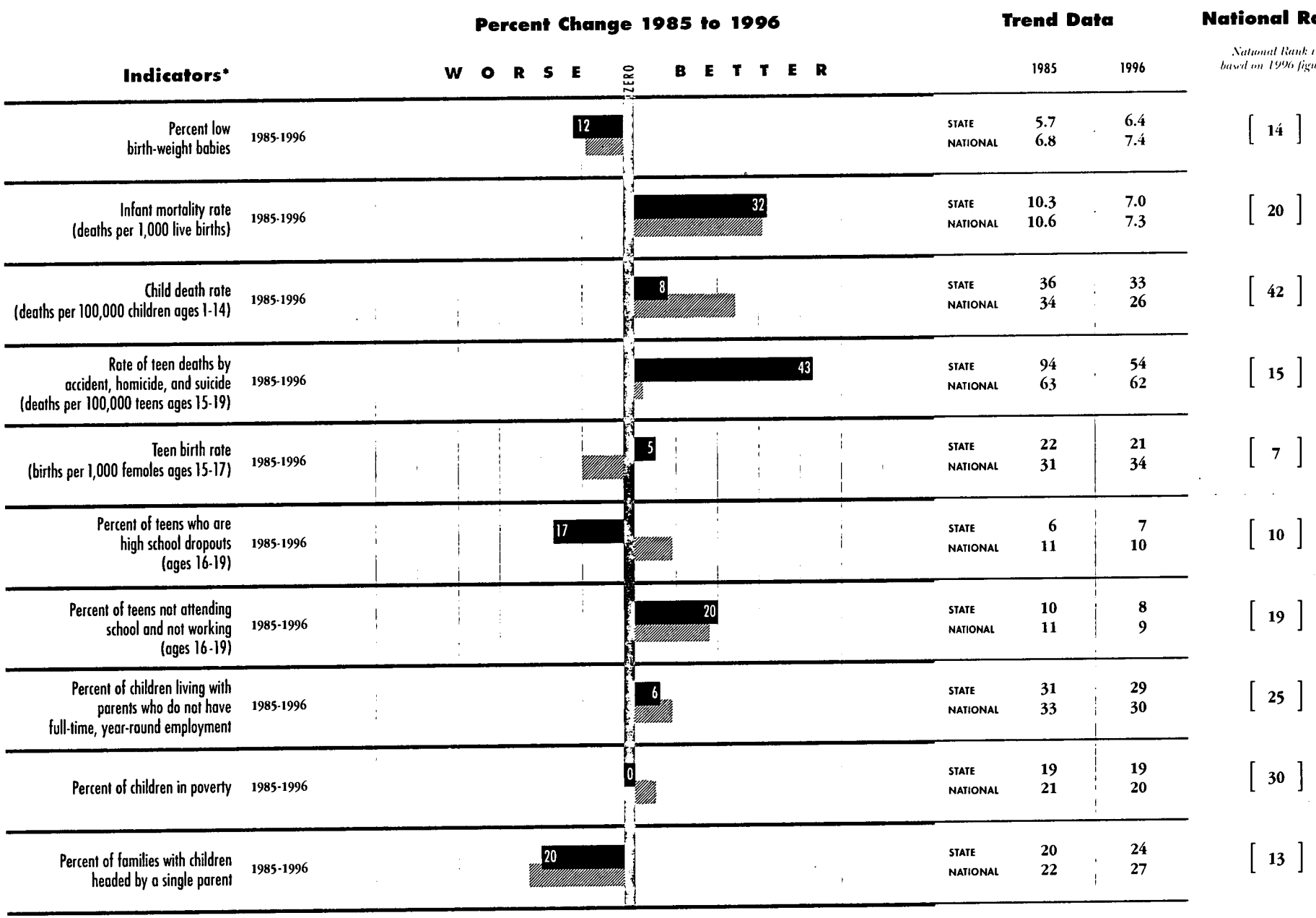



*N.A.=Not Available.*

# Montana

MT

National Composite Rank [ 21 ]




*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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

## Background Information

### Demographic Change

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005**

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 444,700 | 442,700 | 0% |
| White* | 383,400 | 376,100 | –2% |
| Black* | 21,900 | 26,100 | 19% |
| Hispanic | 26,900 | 24,900 | –7% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 6,900 | 8,800 | 28% |
| Native American* | 5,600 | 6,700 | 20% |

*Non-Hispanic*

### Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 77% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | N.A. | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | N.A. | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $40,600 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 42% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 5% | 9% |

### Child Health

| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 29% | 25% | –14% |

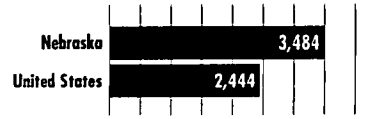
| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 29% | 30% | 3% |

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 9% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 20% | 25% |

### Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

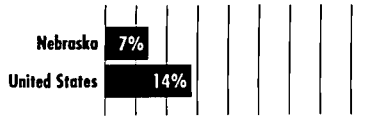



### Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

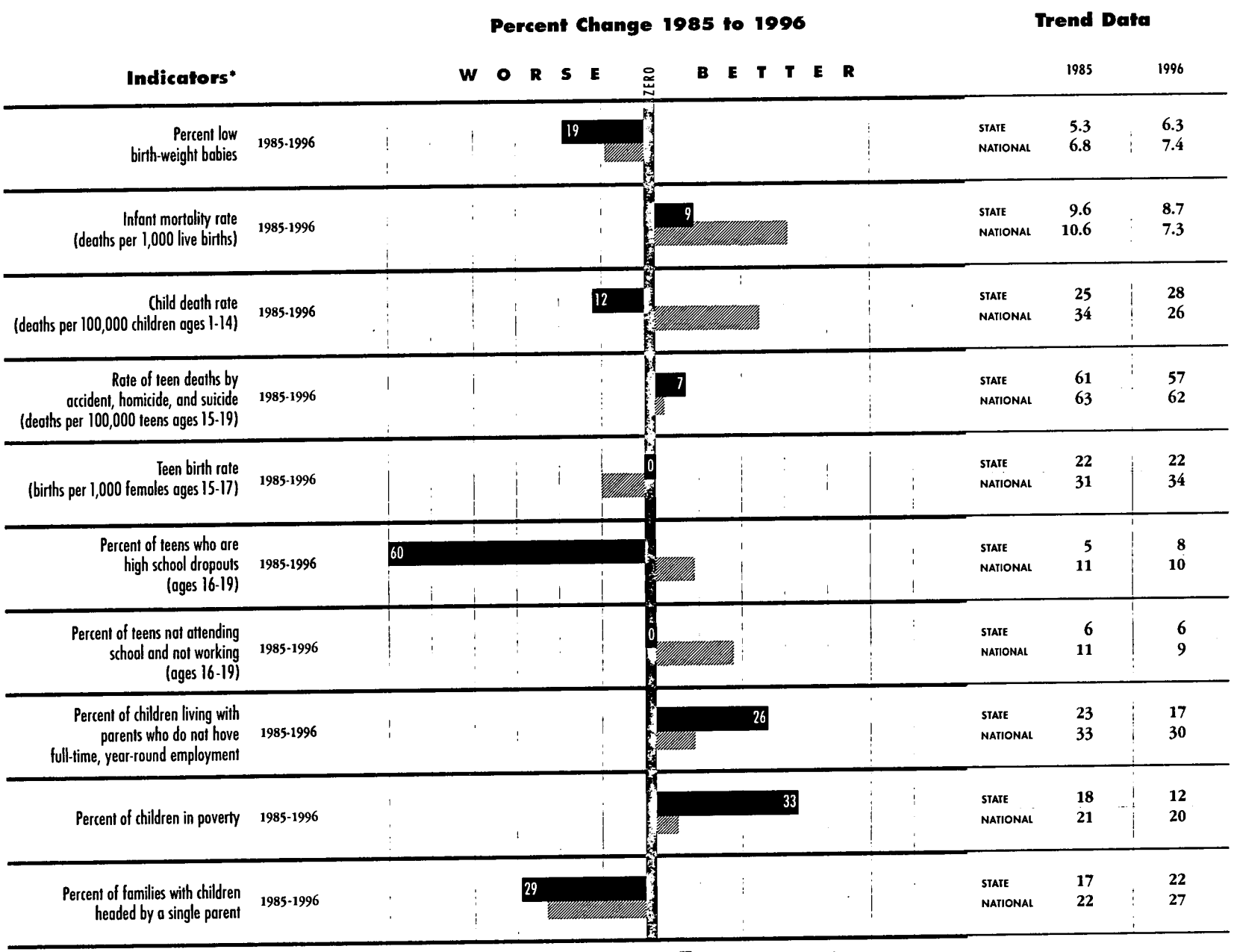



*N.A.=Not Available.*

# Nebraska

NE

National Composite Rank [ 11 ]




*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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

## Background Information

### Demographic Change

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005**

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 442,900 | 468,300 | 6% |
| White* | 286,800 | 286,900 | 0% |
| Black* | 37,100 | 41,300 | 11% |
| Hispanic | 92,800 | 110,300 | 19% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 18,700 | 23,200 | 24% |
| Native American* | 7,400 | 6,600 | –11% |

*Non-Hispanic*

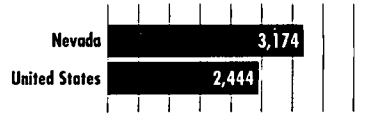
### Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 73% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 47% | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 31% | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $41,400 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 36% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 5% | 9% |

### Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

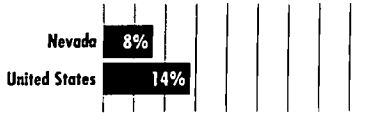



### Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996




### Child Health

| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 19% | 15% | –21% |

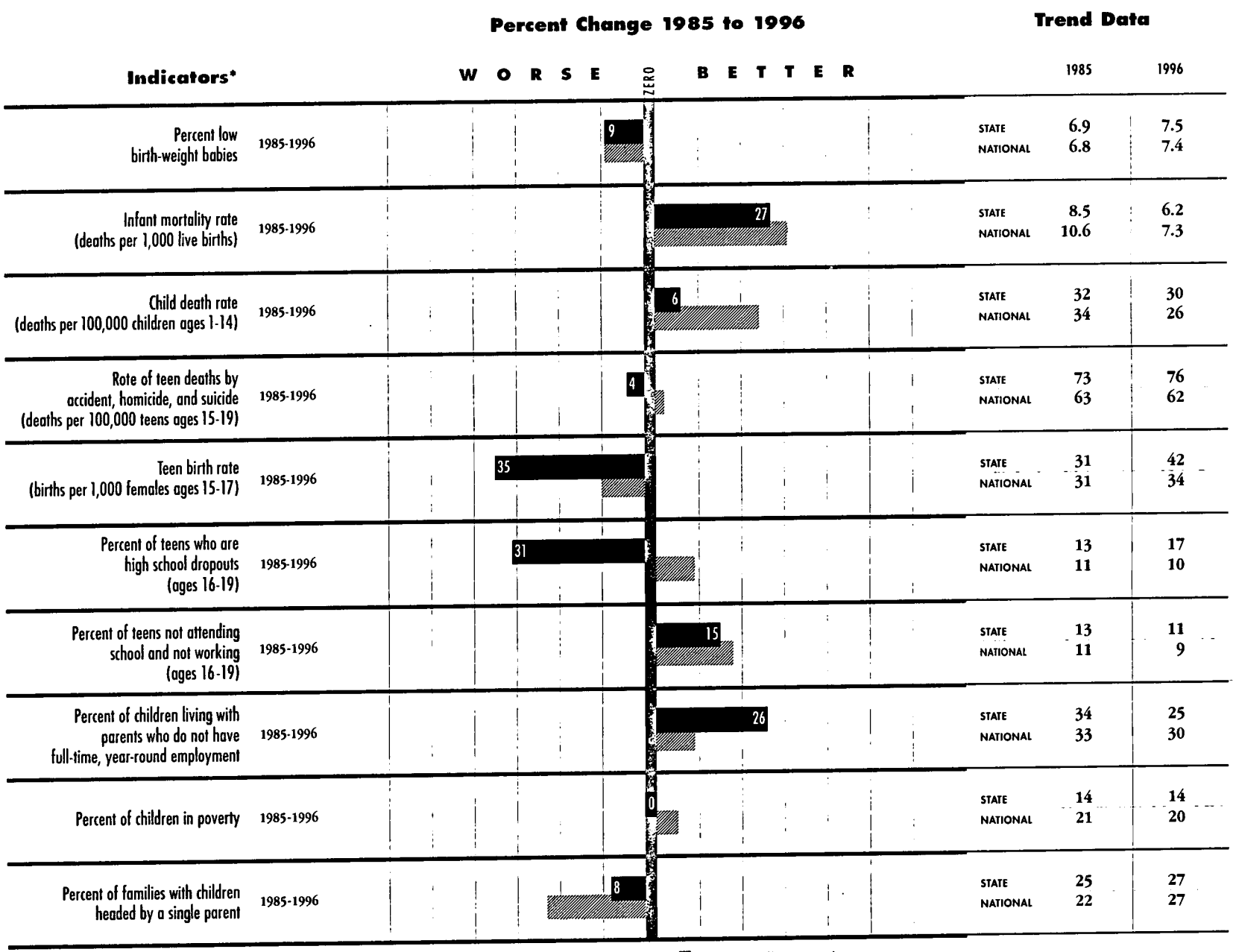
| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 27% | 28% | 4% |

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 19% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 16% | 25% |

# Nevada

NV

National Composite Rank [ 36 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data | 1985 | 1996 | National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE | 6.9 | 7.5 | [ 25 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 6.8 | 7.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 8.5 | 6.2 | [ 13 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 10.6 | 7.3 | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 32 | 30 | [ 32 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 34 | 26 | |
| Rote of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 73 | 76 | [ 37 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 63 | 62 | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 31 | 42 | [ 42 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 31 | 34 | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 13 | 17 | [ 51 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 10 | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 13 | 11 | [ 39 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 9 | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | 1985-1996 | STATE | 34 | 25 | [ 14 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 33 | 30 | |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE | 14 | 14 | [ 11 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 21 | 20 | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE | 25 | 27 | [ 29 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 22 | 27 | |

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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



202

202

## Background Information

## Demographic Change

### Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 296,100 | 303,500 | 2% |
| White* | 284,100 | 288,700 | 2% |
| Black* | 1,900 | 2,300 | 21% |
| Hispanic | 5,800 | 7,000 | 21% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 3,700 | 4,800 | 30% |
| Native American* | 600 | 700 | 17% |

*Non-Hispanic*

## Child Health

| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 37% | 35% | –5% |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 21% | N.A. | N.A. |

## Social and Economic Characteristics

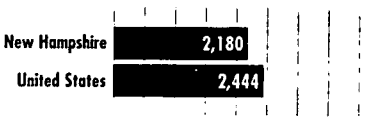
| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 85% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 25% | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | N.A. | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $45,000 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 44% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 5% | 9% |

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 10% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 17% | 25% |

## Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

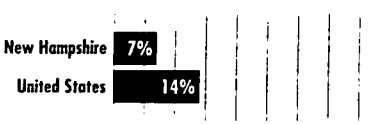



## Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

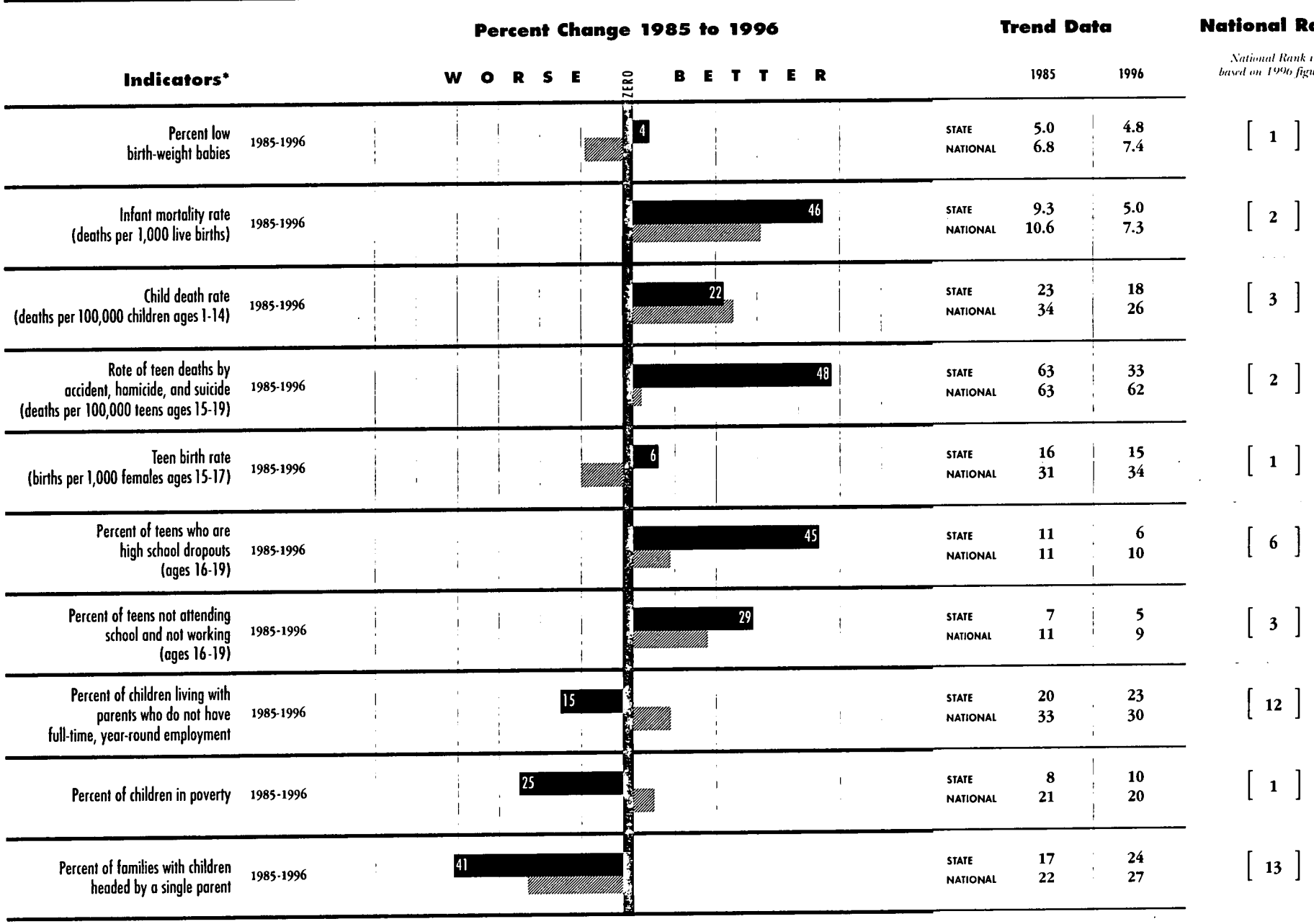



*N.A.=Not Available.*

# New Hampshire



National Composite Rank [ 1 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data | 1985 | 1996 | National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE | 5.0 | 4.8 | [ 1 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 6.8 | 7.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 9.3 | 5.0 | [ 2 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 10.6 | 7.3 | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 23 | 18 | [ 3 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 34 | 26 | |
| Rote of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 63 | 33 | [ 2 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 63 | 62 | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 16 | 15 | [ 1 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 31 | 34 | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 11 | 6 | [ 6 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 10 | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 7 | 5 | [ 3 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 9 | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | 1985-1996 | STATE | 20 | 23 | [ 12 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 33 | 30 | |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE | 8 | 10 | [ 1 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 21 | 20 | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE | 17 | 24 | [ 13 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 22 | 27 | |

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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

## Background Information

### Demographic Change

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005**

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 1,987,100 | 2,023,900 | 2% |
| White* | 1,259,900 | 1,165,400 | –8% |
| Black* | 316,800 | 347,100 | 10% |
| Hispanic | 295,400 | 365,000 | 24% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 111,000 | 142,300 | 28% |
| Native American* | 4,000 | 4,000 | 0% |

**Non-Hispanic*

### Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 78% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | N.A. | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | N.A. | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $54,200 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 31% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 7% | 9% |

### Child Health

| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 15% | 13% | –13% |

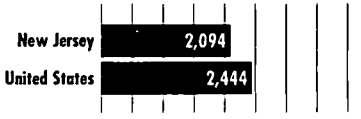
| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 33% | 33% | 0% |

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 14% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 16% | 25% |

### Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

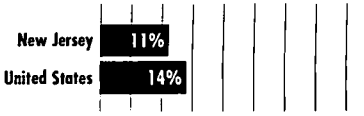



### Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

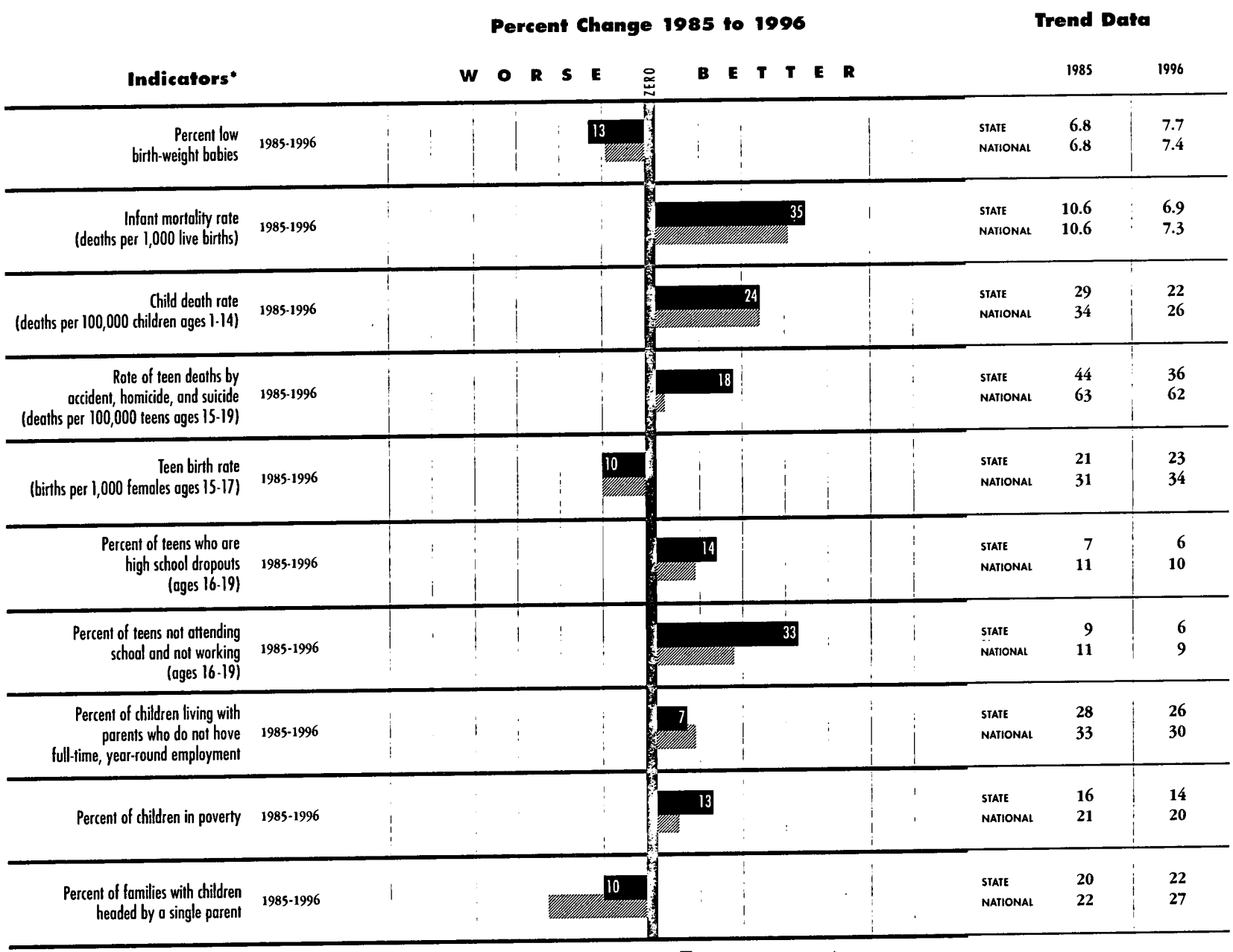



*N.A.=Not Available.*

# New Jersey

NJ

National Composite Rank [ 10 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data | 1985 | 1996 | National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE | 6.8 | 7.7 | [ 31 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 6.8 | 7.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 10.6 | 6.9 | [ 19 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 10.6 | 7.3 | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 29 | 22 | [ 8 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 34 | 26 | |
| Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 44 | 36 | [ 4 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 63 | 62 | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 21 | 23 | [ 12 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 31 | 34 | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 7 | 6 | [ 6 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 10 | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 9 | 6 | [ 6 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 9 | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not hove full-time, year-round employment | 1985-1996 | STATE | 28 | 26 | [ 17 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 33 | 30 | |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE | 16 | 14 | [ 11 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 21 | 20 | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE | 20 | 22 | [ 4 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 22 | 27 | |

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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

## Background Information

### Demographic Change

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005**

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 499,300 | 568,500 | 14% |
| White* | 189,000 | 208,300 | 10% |
| Black* | 8,900 | 10,000 | 12% |
| Hispanic | 237,900 | 270,900 | 14% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 5,400 | 7,300 | 35% |
| Native American* | 58,100 | 71,900 | 24% |

*Non-Hispanic*

### Child Health

| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 12% | 11% | –8% |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 53% | 47% | –11% |

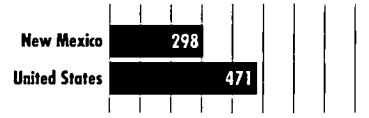
### Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 77% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 48% | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below bosic reading level: 1998 | 30% | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $29,800 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 29% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 14% | 9% |

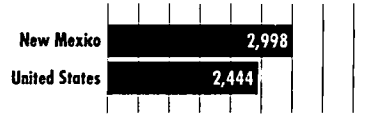
| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 22% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 33% | 25% |

### Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996




Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

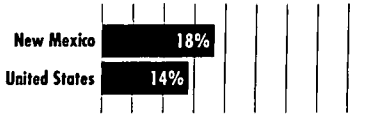



### Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not hove health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996



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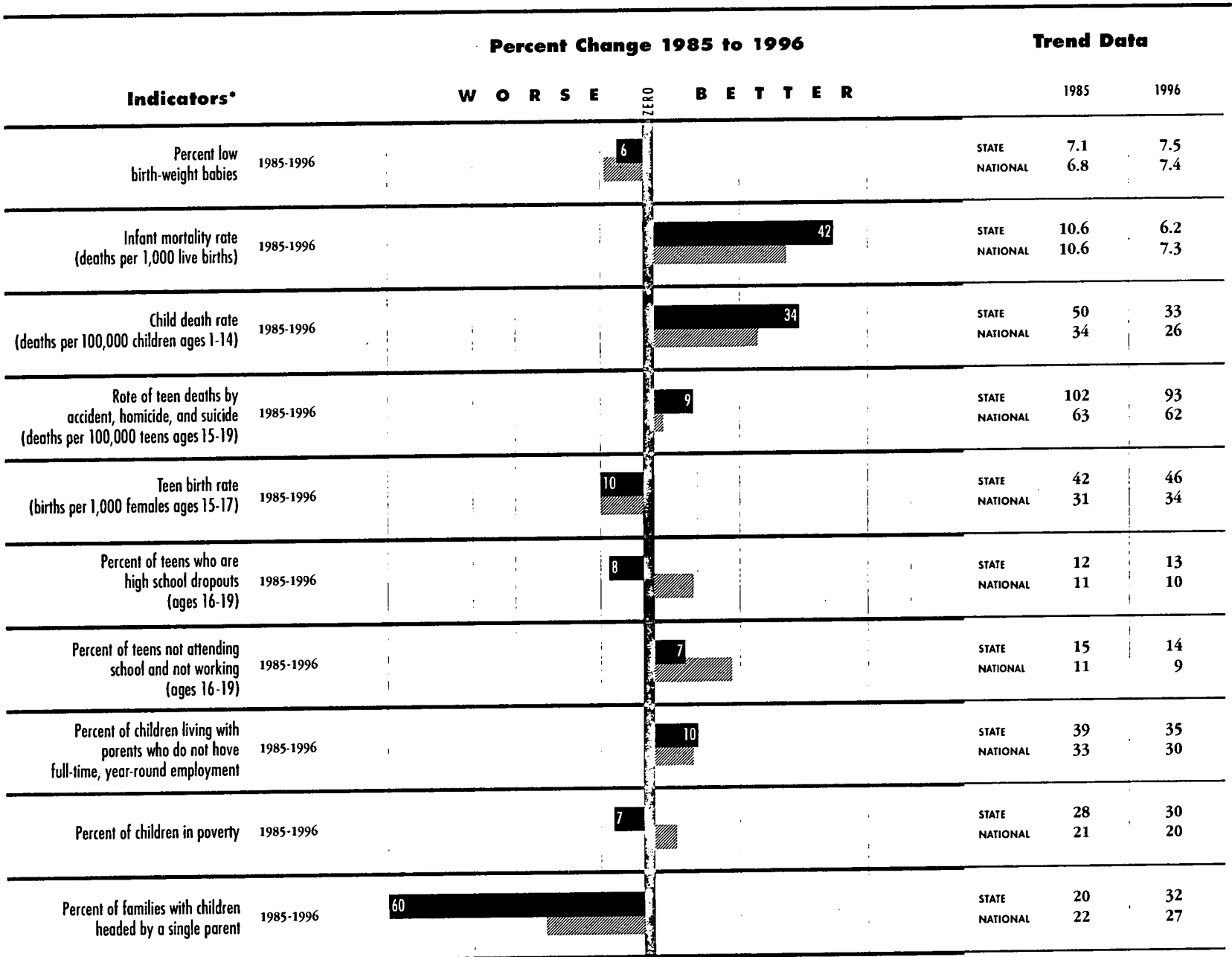
# New Mexico

National Composite Rank [ 48 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data | 1985 | 1996 | National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE | 7.1 | 7.5 | [ 25 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 6.8 | 7.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 10.6 | 6.2 | [ 13 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 10.6 | 7.3 | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 50 | 33 | [ 42 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 34 | 26 | |
| Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 102 | 93 | [ 46 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 63 | 62 | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 42 | 46 | [ 47 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 31 | 34 | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 12 | 13 | [ 45 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 10 | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 15 | 14 | [ 50 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 9 | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | 1985-1996 | STATE | 39 | 35 | [ 45 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 33 | 30 | |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE | 28 | 30 | [ 48 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 21 | 20 | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE | 20 | 32 | [ 47 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 22 | 27 | |

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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

## Background Information

### Demographic Change

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005**

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 4,560,000 | 4,610,500 | 1% |
| White* | 2,684,700 | 2,467,000 | –8% |
| Black* | 774,700 | 836,700 | 8% |
| Hispanic | 845,800 | 992,000 | 17% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 240,100 | 300,900 | 25% |
| Native American* | 14,700 | 14,100 | –4% |

**Non-Hispanic*

### Child Health

| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 38% | 40% | 5% |

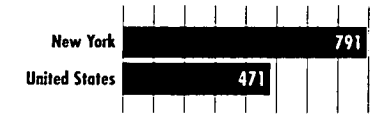
### Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 79% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 38% | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 22% | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $38,300 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 25% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 12% | 9% |

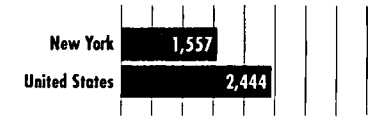
| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 14% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 28% | 25% |

### Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996




Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

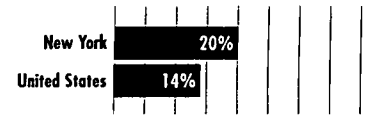



### Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

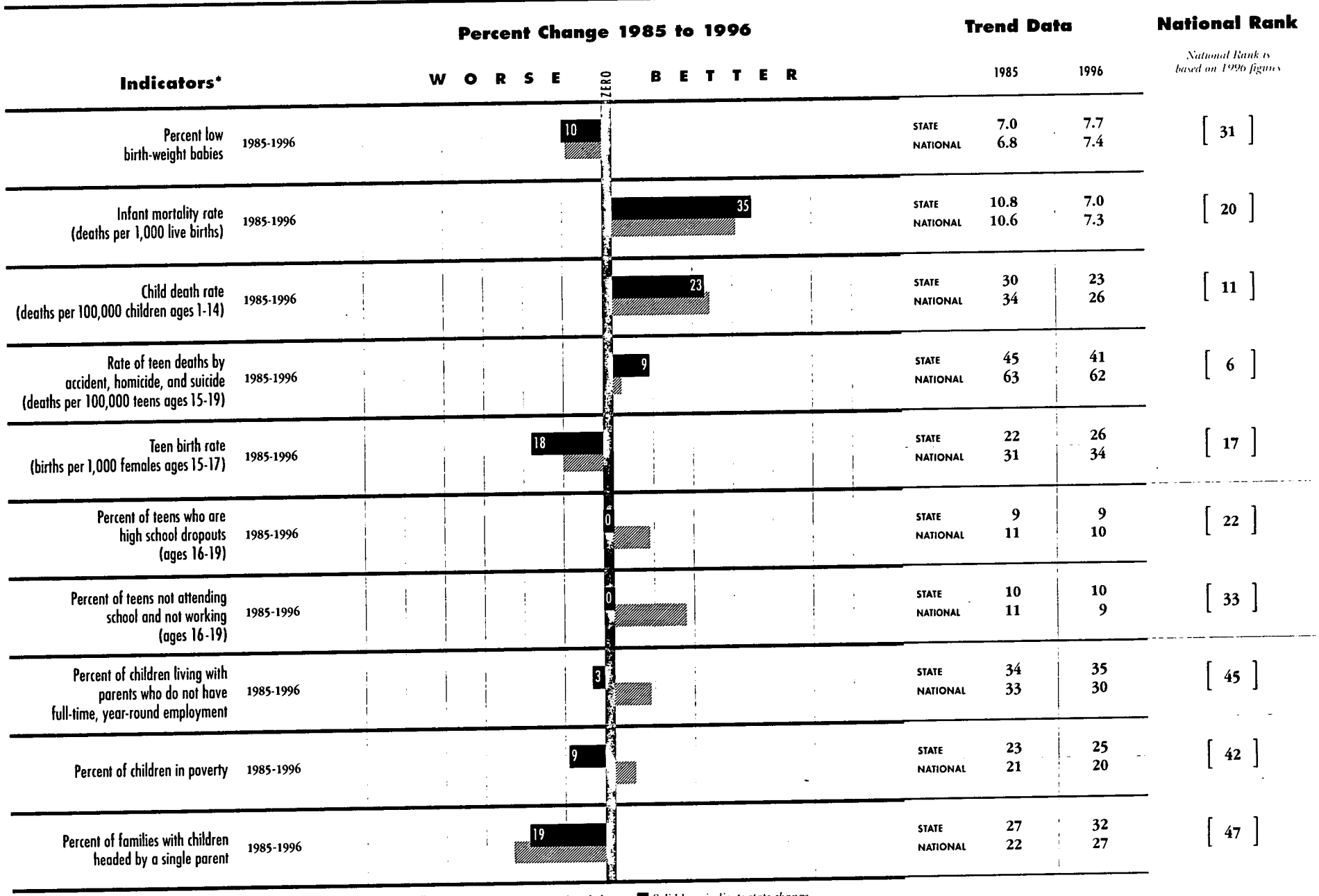



*N.A.=Not Available.*

# New York

NY

National Composite Rank [ 33 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data | 1985 | 1996 | National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE | 7.0 | 7.7 | [ 31 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 6.8 | 7.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 10.8 | 7.0 | [ 20 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 10.6 | 7.3 | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 30 | 23 | [ 11 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 34 | 26 | |
| Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 45 | 41 | [ 6 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 63 | 62 | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 22 | 26 | [ 17 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 31 | 34 | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 9 | 9 | [ 22 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 10 | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 10 | 10 | [ 33 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 9 | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | 1985-1996 | STATE | 34 | 35 | [ 45 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 33 | 30 | |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE | 23 | 25 | [ 42 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 21 | 20 | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE | 27 | 32 | [ 47 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 22 | 27 | |

**See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.*

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

## Background Information

### Demographic Change

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005**

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 1,873,400 | 1,934,500 | 3% |
| White* | 1,253,900 | 1,287,200 | 3% |
| Black* | 505,500 | 547,300 | 8% |
| Hispanic | 55,100 | 42,400 | –23% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 27,800 | 29,500 | 6% |
| Native American* | 31,100 | 28,100 | –10% |

**Non-Hispanic*

### Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 81% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 38% | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 24% | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $38,400 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 37% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 7% | 9% |

### Child Health

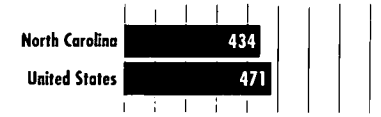
| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 21% | 18% | –14% |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 44% | 44% | 0% |

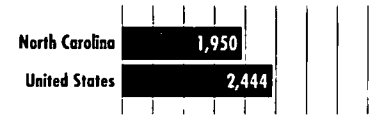
| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 15% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 27% | 25% |

### Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996




Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

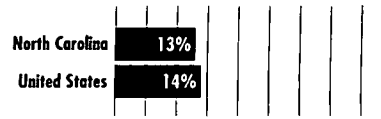



### Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

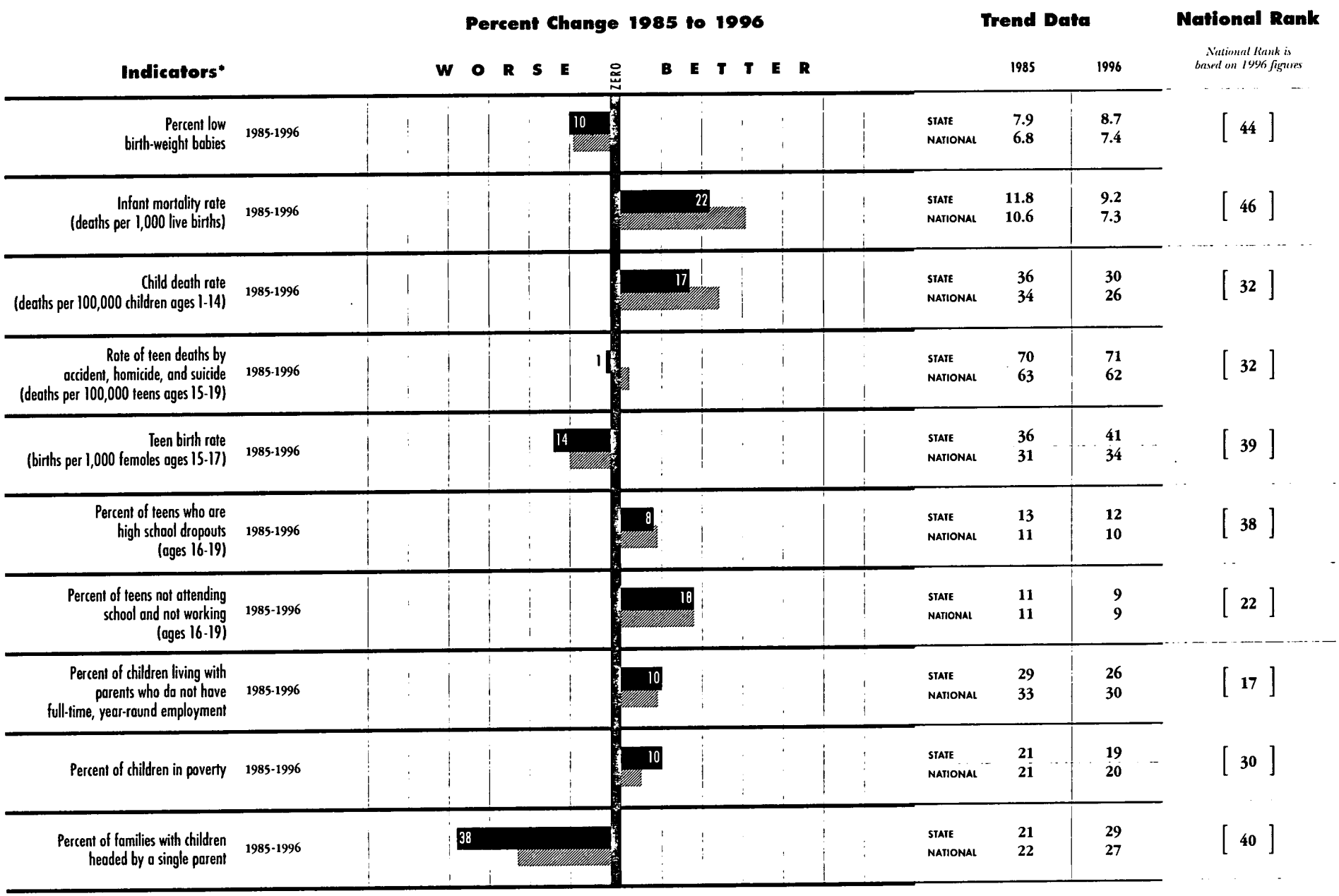



North Carolina

# North Carolina

NC

National Composite Rank [ 37 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data | 1985 | 1996 | National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE | 7.9 | 8.7 | [ 44 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 6.8 | 7.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 11.8 | 9.2 | [ 46 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 10.6 | 7.3 | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 36 | 30 | [ 32 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 34 | 26 | |
| Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 70 | 71 | [ 32 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 63 | 62 | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 36 | 41 | [ 39 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 31 | 34 | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 13 | 12 | [ 38 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 10 | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 11 | 9 | [ 22 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 9 | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | 1985-1996 | STATE | 29 | 26 | [ 17 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 33 | 30 | |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE | 21 | 19 | [ 30 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 21 | 20 | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE | 21 | 29 | [ 40 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 22 | 27 | |

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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

## Background Information

### Demographic Change

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005**

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 165,200 | 163,800 | –1% |
| White* | 146,500 | 140,800 | –4% |
| Black* | 1,100 | 1,300 | 18% |
| Hispanic | 2,700 | 3,400 | 26% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 1,700 | 2,000 | 18% |
| Native American* | 13,100 | 16,200 | 24% |

*Non-Hispanic*

### Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 83% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | N.A. | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | N.A. | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $39,600 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 50% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 5% | 9% |

### Child Health

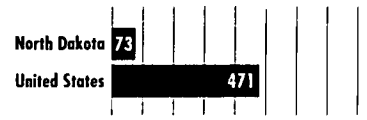
| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 33% | 30% | –9% |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 23% | 23% | 0% |

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 10% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 22% | 25% |

### Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996



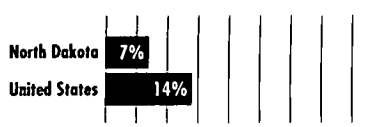

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

### Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

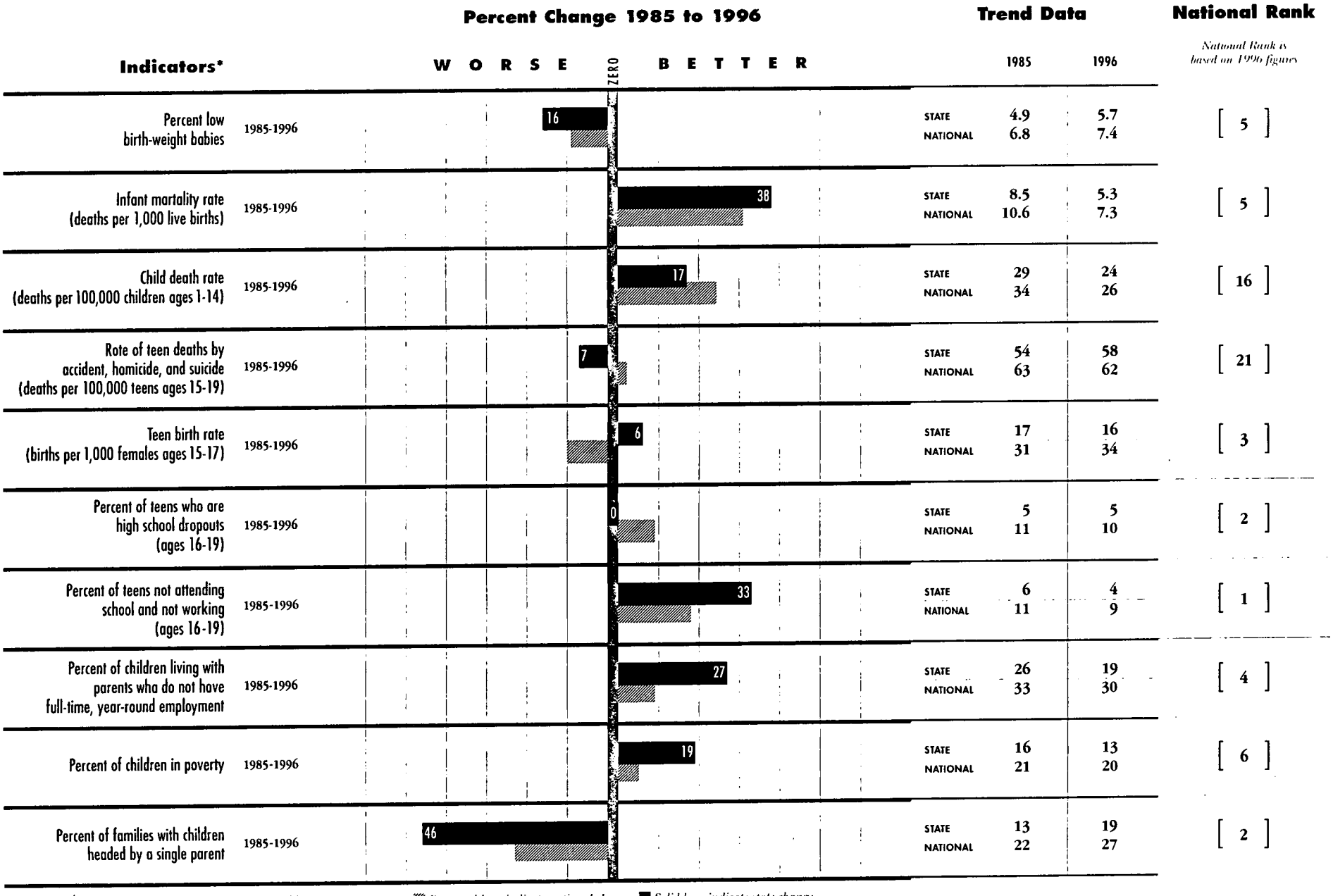



*N.A.=Not Available.*

# North Dakota

**ND**

National Composite Rank [ 2 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data | 1985 | 1996 | National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE | 4.9 | 5.7 | [ 5 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 6.8 | 7.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 8.5 | 5.3 | [ 5 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 10.6 | 7.3 | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 29 | 24 | [ 16 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 34 | 26 | |
| Rote of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 54 | 58 | [ 21 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 63 | 62 | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 17 | 16 | [ 3 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 31 | 34 | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 5 | 5 | [ 2 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 10 | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 6 | 4 | [ 1 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 9 | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | 1985-1996 | STATE | 26 | 19 | [ 4 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 33 | 30 | |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE | 16 | 13 | [ 6 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 21 | 20 | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE | 13 | 19 | [ 2 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 22 | 27 | |

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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



227

228

## Background Information

### Demographic Change

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005**

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 2,838,600 | 2,765,700 | –3% |
| White* | 2,327,000 | 2,223,300 | –4% |
| Black* | 408,900 | 431,600 | 6% |
| Hispanic | 62,100 | 61,400 | –1% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 35,400 | 44,700 | 26% |
| Native American* | 5,200 | 4,700 | –10% |

**Non-Hispanic*

### Child Health

| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 30% | 27% | –10% |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 40% | 35% | –13% |

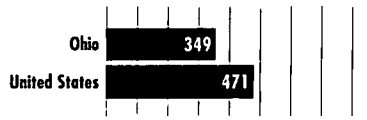
### Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 75% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | N.A. | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | N.A. | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $41,800 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 35% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 9% | 9% |

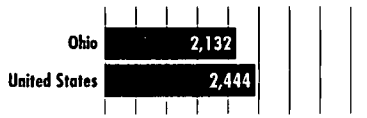
| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 10% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 21% | 25% |

### Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996




Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

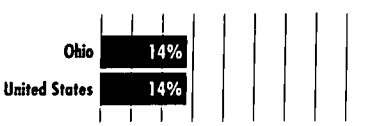



### Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

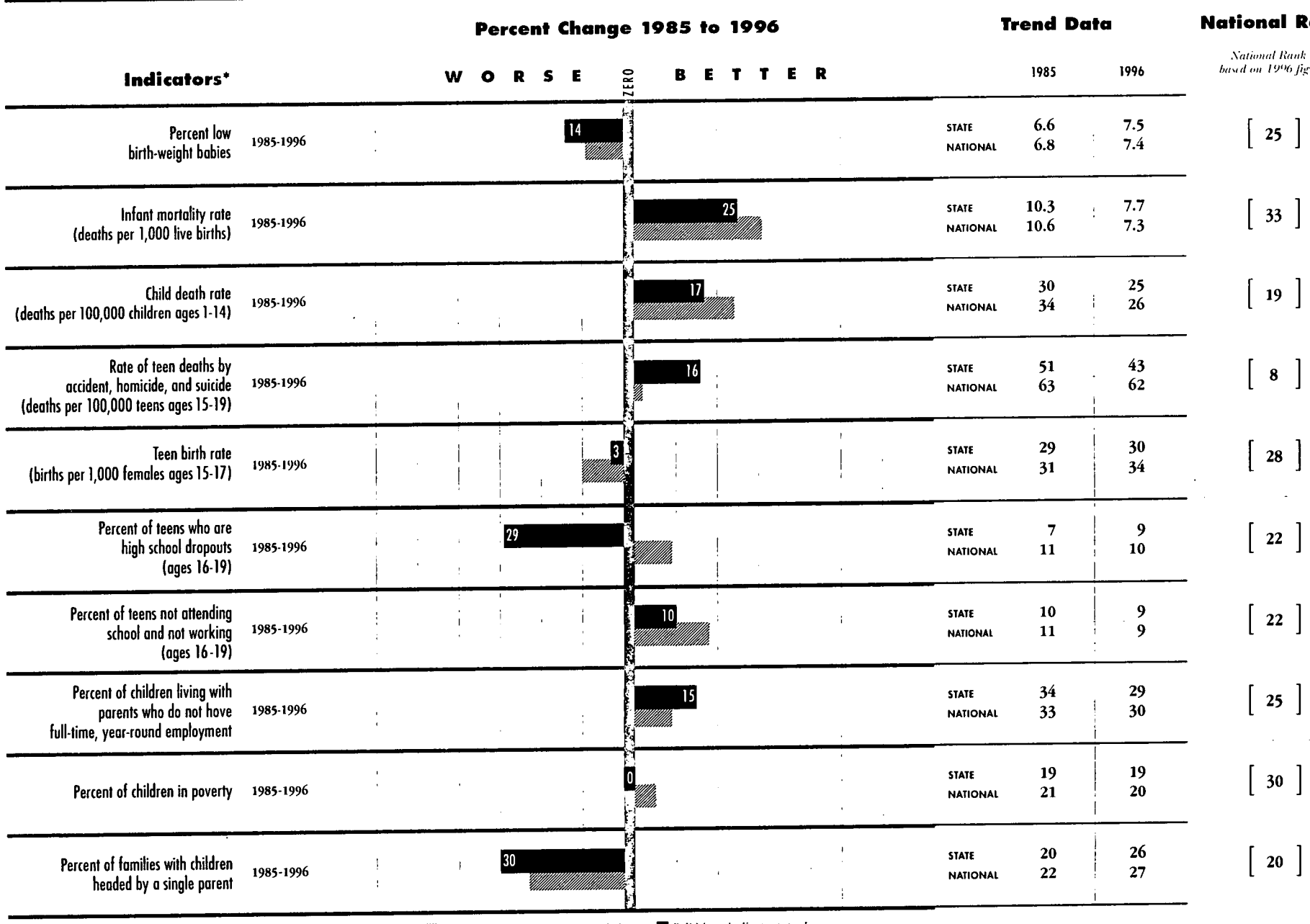



*N.A.=Not Available.*

# Ohio

OH

National Composite Rank [ 28 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data | 1985 | 1996 | National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE | 6.6 | 7.5 | [ 25 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 6.8 | 7.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 10.3 | 7.7 | [ 33 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 10.6 | 7.3 | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 30 | 25 | [ 19 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 34 | 26 | |
| Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 51 | 43 | [ 8 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 63 | 62 | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 29 | 30 | [ 28 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 31 | 34 | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 7 | 9 | [ 22 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 10 | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 10 | 9 | [ 22 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 9 | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not hove full-time, year-round employment | 1985-1996 | STATE | 34 | 29 | [ 25 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 33 | 30 | |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE | 19 | 19 | [ 30 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 21 | 20 | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE | 20 | 26 | [ 20 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 22 | 27 | |

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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

## Background Information

### Demographic Change

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005**

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 878,300 | 852,100 | –3% |
| White* | 647,800 | 603,500 | –7% |
| Black* | 82,800 | 95,800 | 16% |
| Hispanic | 48,600 | 50,500 | 4% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 12,100 | 14,800 | 22% |
| Native American* | 86,900 | 87,500 | 1% |

*Non-Hispanic*

### Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 72% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 34% | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 20% | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $33,300 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 36% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 11% | 9% |

### Child Health

| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | N.A. | 20% | N.A. |

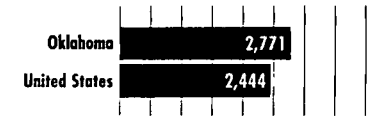
| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 42% | 41% | –2% |

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 21% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 27% | 25% |

### Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

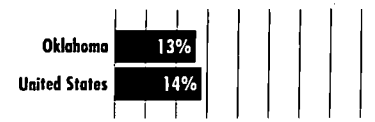



### Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

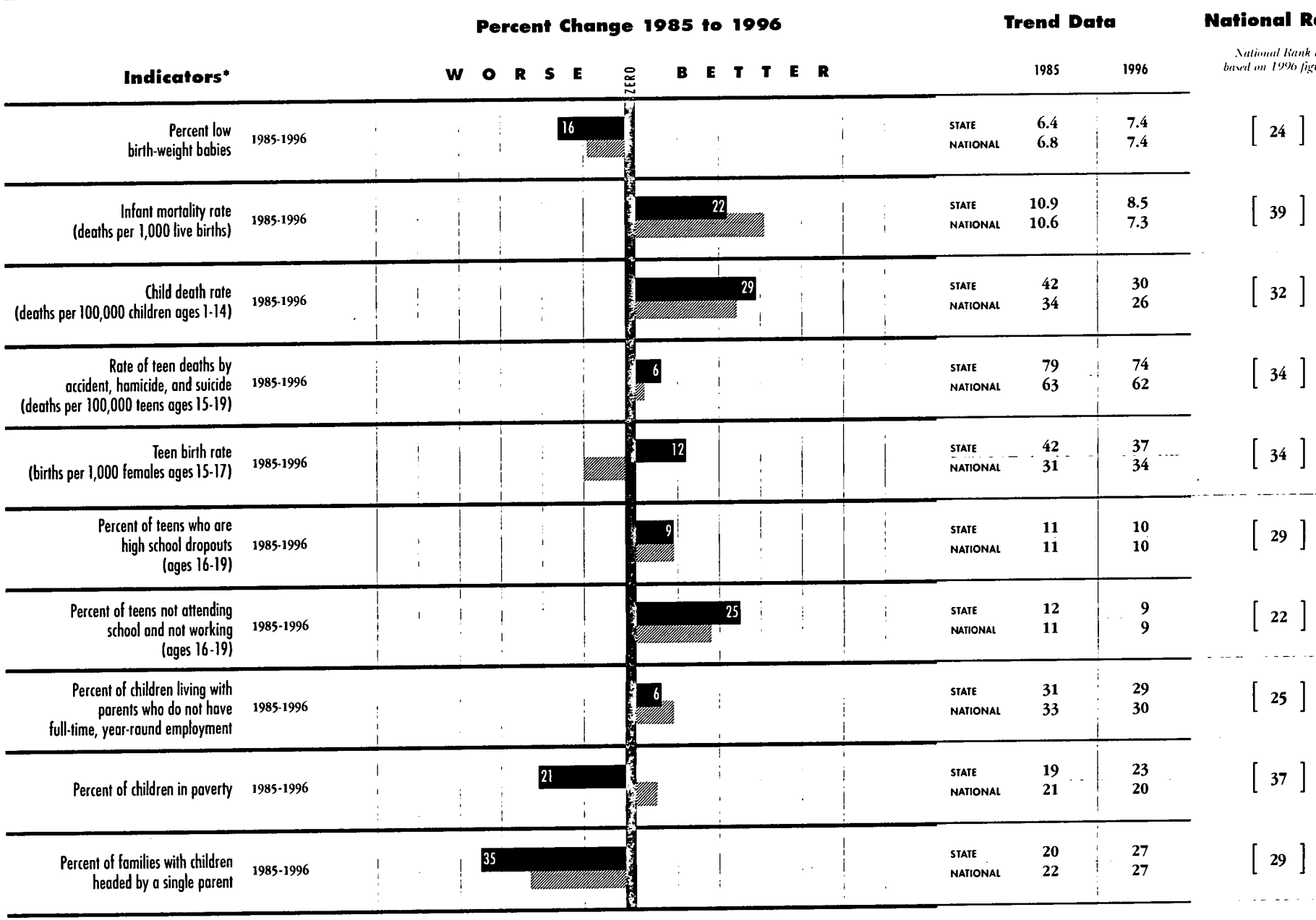



*N.A.=Not Available.*

# Oklahoma

**OK**

National Composite Rank [ 35 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data | 1985 | 1996 | National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE | 6.4 | 7.4 | [ 24 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 6.8 | 7.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 10.9 | 8.5 | [ 39 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 10.6 | 7.3 | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 42 | 30 | [ 32 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 34 | 26 | |
| Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 79 | 74 | [ 34 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 63 | 62 | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 42 | 37 | [ 34 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 31 | 34 | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 11 | 10 | [ 29 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 10 | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 12 | 9 | [ 22 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 9 | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | 1985-1996 | STATE | 31 | 29 | [ 25 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 33 | 30 | |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE | 19 | 23 | [ 37 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 21 | 20 | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE | 20 | 27 | [ 29 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 22 | 27 | |

**See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.*

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



235

226

## Background Information

### Demographic Change

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005**

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 810,700 | 821,300 | 1% |
| White* | 680,100 | 670,900 | –1% |
| Black* | 16,500 | 19,000 | 15% |
| Hispanic | 73,700 | 82,200 | 12% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 28,400 | 35,300 | 24% |
| Native American* | 11,900 | 13,900 | 17% |

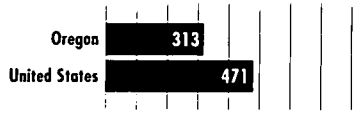
*Non-Hispanic*

### Social and Economic Characteristics

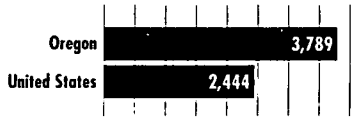
| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 73% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 39% | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 22% | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $39,200 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 43% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 6% | 9% |

### Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996




Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996




### Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

### Child Health

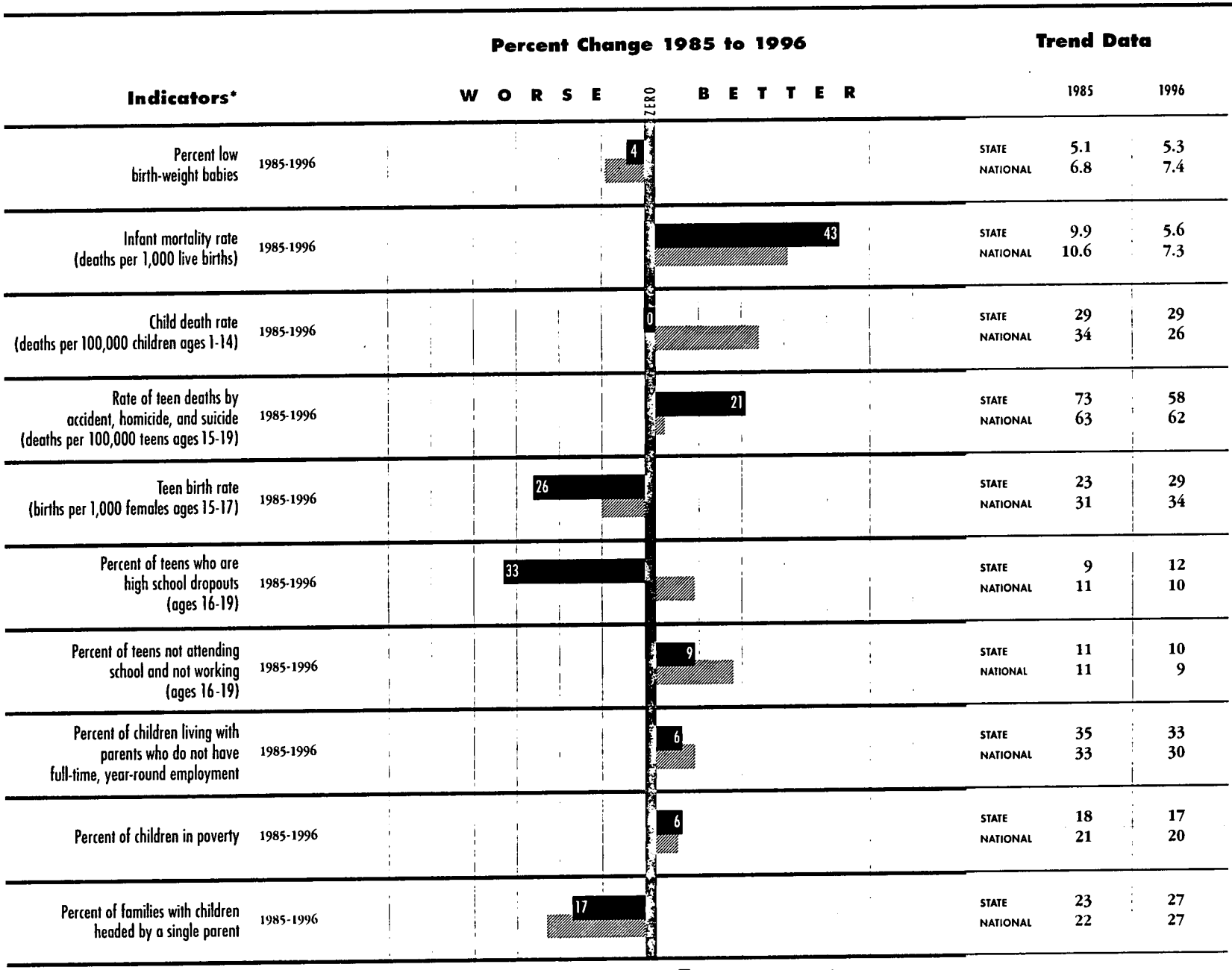
| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 33% | 28% | –15% |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 35% | 34% | –3% |

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 13% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 22% | 25% |

# Oregon

National Composite Rank [ 29 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data | 1985 | 1996 | National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE | 5.1 | 5.3 | [ 2 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 6.8 | 7.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 9.9 | 5.6 | [ 6 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 10.6 | 7.3 | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 29 | 29 | [ 26 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 34 | 26 | |
| Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 73 | 58 | [ 21 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 63 | 62 | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 23 | 29 | [ 26 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 31 | 34 | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 9 | 12 | [ 38 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 10 | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 11 | 10 | [ 33 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 9 | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | 1985-1996 | STATE | 35 | 33 | [ 42 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 33 | 30 | |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE | 18 | 17 | [ 23 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 21 | 20 | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE | 23 | 27 | [ 29 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 22 | 27 | |

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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

## Background Information

## Demographic Change

### Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 2,864,100 | 2,845,200 | –1% |
| White* | 2,347,600 | 2,240,700 | –5% |
| Black* | 346,900 | 390,800 | 13% |
| Hispanic | 111,100 | 136,200 | 23% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 54,900 | 73,200 | 33% |
| Native American* | 3,600 | 4,300 | 19% |

*Non-Hispanic*

## Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 82% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | N.A. | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | N.A. | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $43,700 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 38% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 8% | 9% |

## Child Health

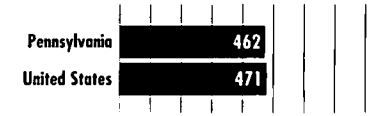
| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 27% | 25% | –7% |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 18% | 21% | 17% |

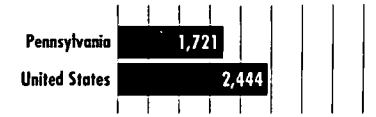
| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 9% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 21% | 25% |

## Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996




Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

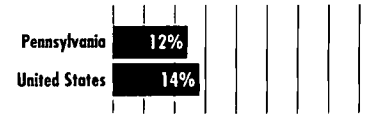



## Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996



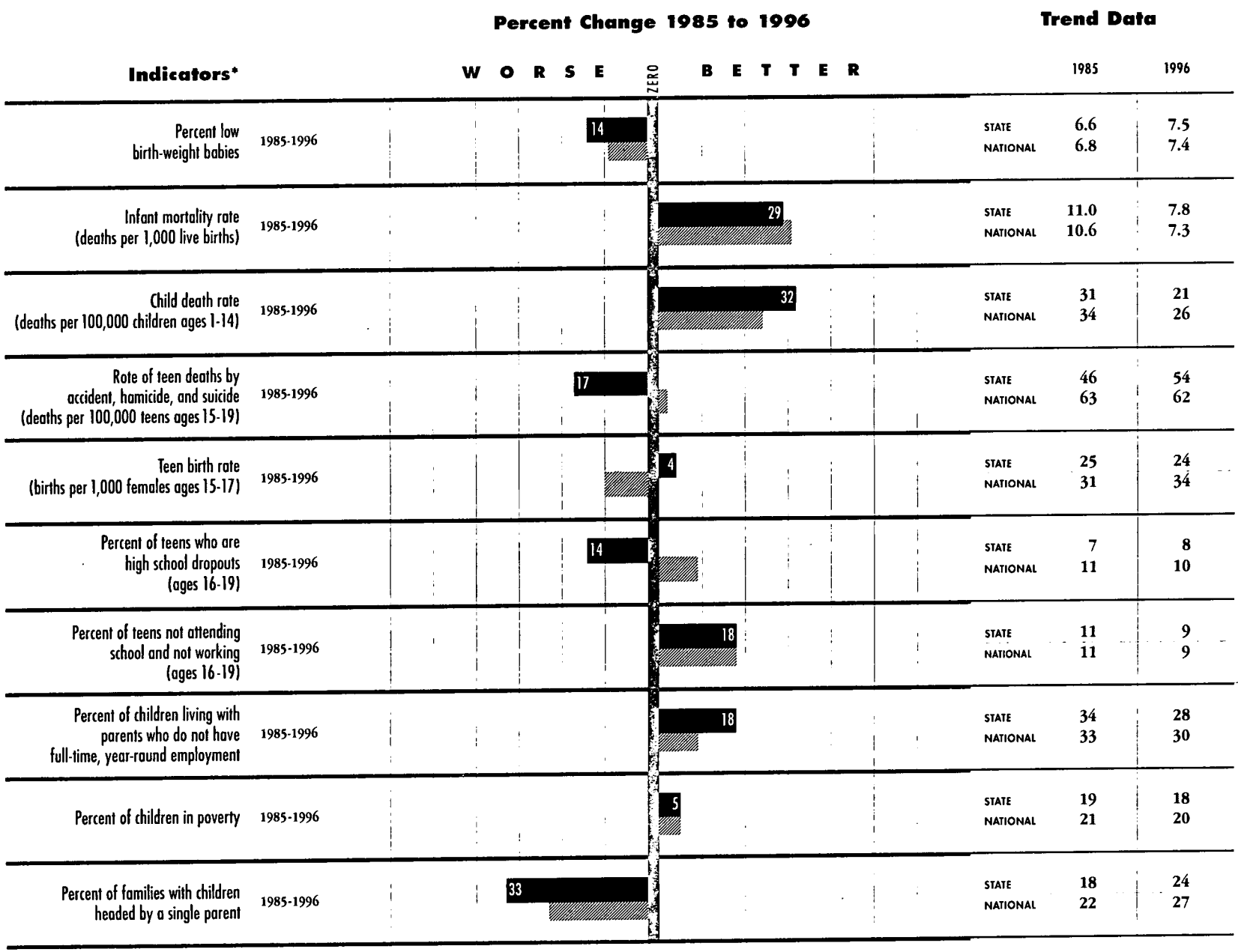

*N.A.=Not Available.*

Pennsylvania

# Pennsylvania

PA

National Composite Rank [ 22 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data | 1985 | 1996 | National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE | 6.6 | 7.5 | [ 25 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 6.8 | 7.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 11.0 | 7.8 | [ 35 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 10.6 | 7.3 | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 31 | 21 | [ 6 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 34 | 26 | |
| Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 46 | 54 | [ 15 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 63 | 62 | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 25 | 24 | [ 13 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 31 | 34 | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 7 | 8 | [ 16 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 10 | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 11 | 9 | [ 22 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 9 | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | 1985-1996 | STATE | 34 | 28 | [ 22 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 33 | 30 | |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE | 19 | 18 | [ 28 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 21 | 20 | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE | 18 | 24 | [ 13 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 22 | 27 | |

**See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.*

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

## Background Information

### Demographic Change

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005**

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 233,700 | 244,300 | 5% |
| White* | 190,600 | 179,700 | –6% |
| Black* | 12,100 | 16,000 | 32% |
| Hispanic | 22,700 | 34,400 | 52% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 6,900 | 12,100 | 75% |
| Native American* | 1,300 | 2,100 | 62% |

*Non-Hispanic*

### Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 84% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 35% | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 26% | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $41,700 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 32% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 8% | 9% |

### Child Health

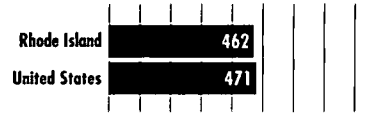
| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 31% | 24% | –23% |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 33% | 33% | 0% |

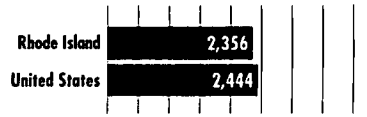
| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 10% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 21% | 25% |

### Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996




Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

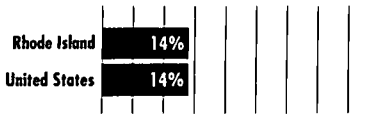



### Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

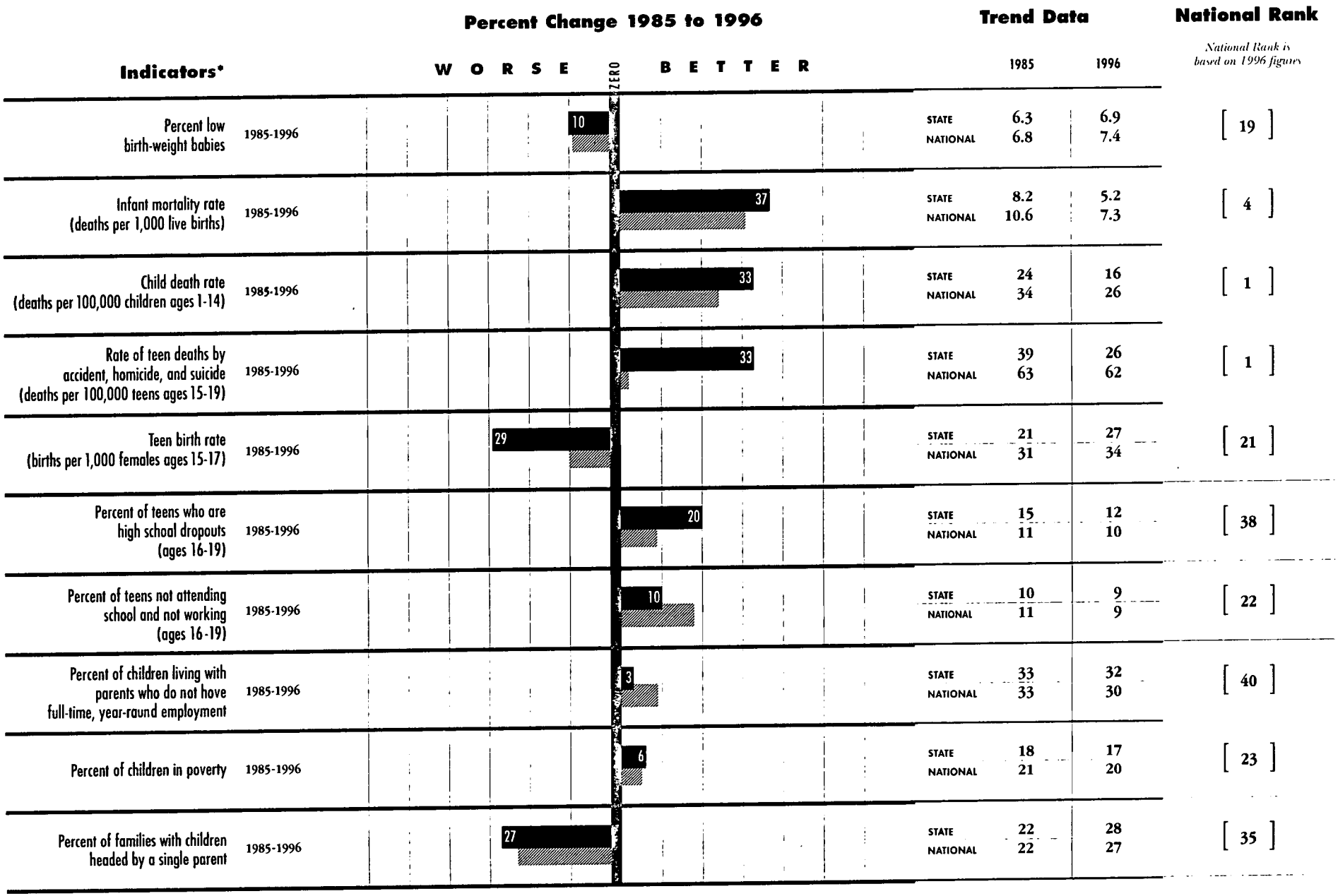
Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996



# Rhode Island



National Composite Rank [ 17 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data 1985 | Trend Data 1996 | National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE 6.3 / NATIONAL 6.8 | 6.9 / 7.4 | [ 19 ] |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE 8.2 / NATIONAL 10.6 | 5.2 / 7.3 | [ 4 ] |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE 24 / NATIONAL 34 | 16 / 26 | [ 1 ] |
| Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE 39 / NATIONAL 63 | 26 / 62 | [ 1 ] |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE 21 / NATIONAL 31 | 27 / 34 | [ 21 ] |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE 15 / NATIONAL 11 | 12 / 10 | [ 38 ] |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE 10 / NATIONAL 11 | 9 / 9 | [ 22 ] |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not hove full-time, year-raund employment | 1985-1996 | STATE 33 / NATIONAL 33 | 32 / 30 | [ 40 ] |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE 18 / NATIONAL 21 | 17 / 20 | [ 23 ] |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE 22 / NATIONAL 22 | 28 / 27 | [ 35 ] |

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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

## Background Information

### Demographic Change

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005**

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 955,600 | 979,500 | 3% |
| White* | 576,200 | 592,700 | 3% |
| Black* | 353,000 | 360,400 | 2% |
| Hispanic | 15,100 | 14,800 | –2% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 8,900 | 9,700 | 9% |
| Native American* | 2,400 | 1,900 | –21% |

*Non-Hispanic*

### Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 80% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 45% | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 35% | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $34,300 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 33% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 12% | 9% |

### Child Health

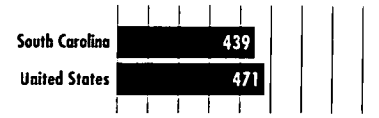
| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 18% | 15% | –17% |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 47% | 46% | –2% |

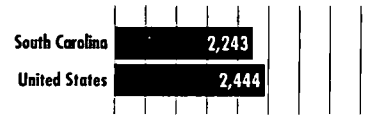
| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 17% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 26% | 25% |

### Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996




Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

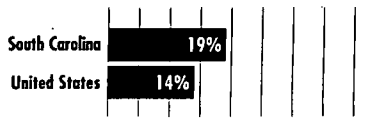



### Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

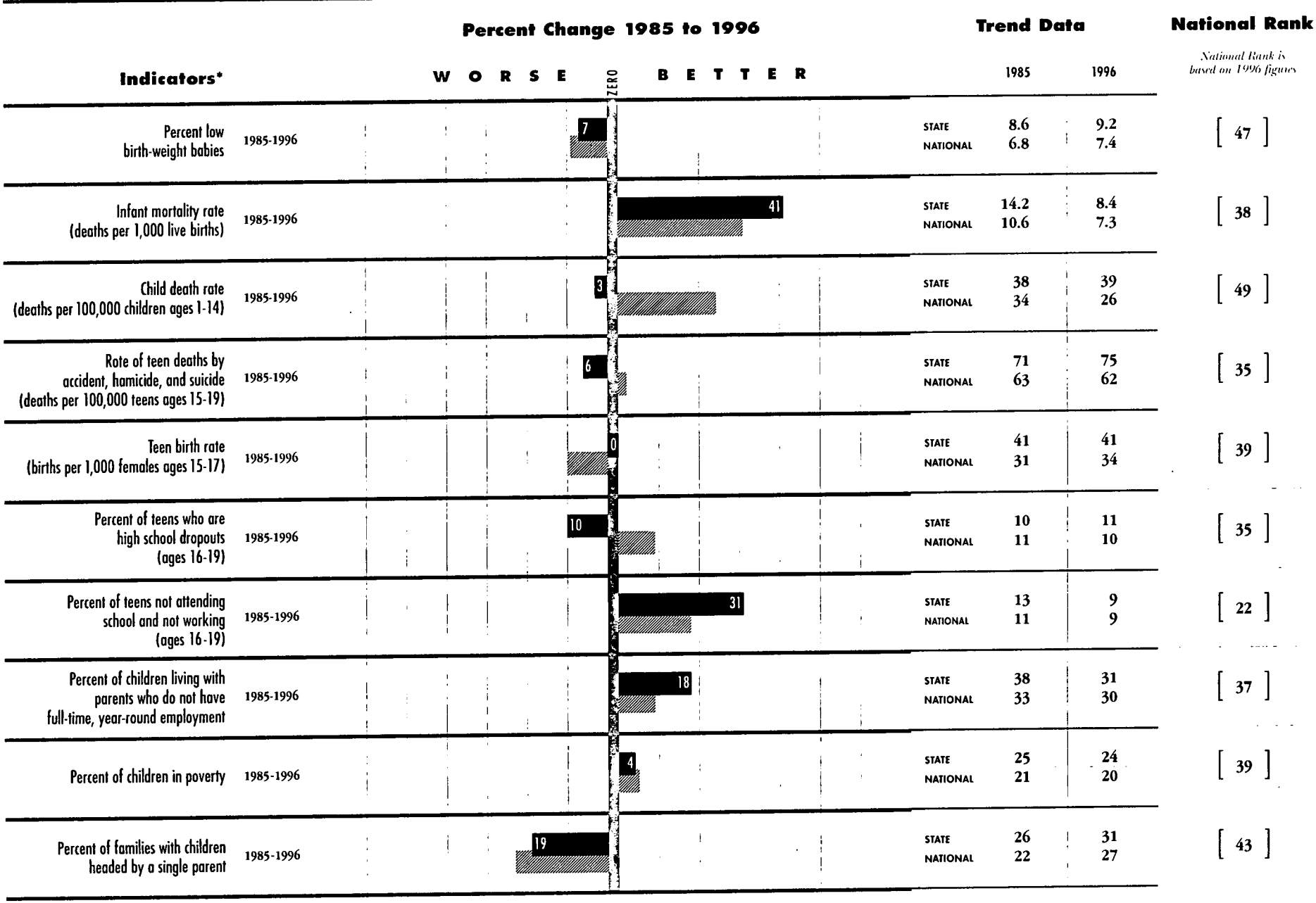



South Carolina

# South Carolina

SC

National Composite Rank [ 45 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data | | | National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1985 | 1996 | |
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE | 8.6 | 9.2 | [ 47 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 6.8 | 7.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 14.2 | 8.4 | [ 38 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 10.6 | 7.3 | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 38 | 39 | [ 49 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 34 | 26 | |
| Rote of teen deaths by accident, hamicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 71 | 75 | [ 35 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 63 | 62 | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 41 | 41 | [ 39 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 31 | 34 | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 10 | 11 | [ 35 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 10 | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 13 | 9 | [ 22 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 9 | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | 1985-1996 | STATE | 38 | 31 | [ 37 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 33 | 30 | |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE | 25 | 24 | [ 39 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 21 | 20 | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE | 26 | 31 | [ 43 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 22 | 27 | |

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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

## Background Information

### Demographic Change

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005**

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 197,300 | 210,900 | 7% |
| White* | 164,100 | 172,500 | 5% |
| Black* | 1,300 | 1,800 | 38% |
| Hispanic | 3,100 | 3,800 | 23% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 1,600 | 2,100 | 31% |
| Native American* | 27,200 | 30,700 | 13% |

*Non-Hispanic*

### Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 78% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | N.A. | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | N.A. | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $37,800 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 51% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 8% | 9% |

### Child Health

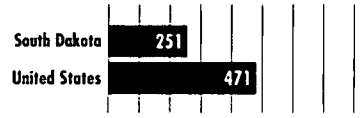
| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 34% | 34% | 0% |

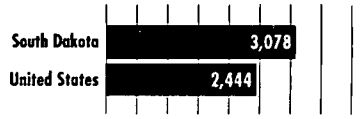
| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 9% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 23% | 25% |

### Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996




Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

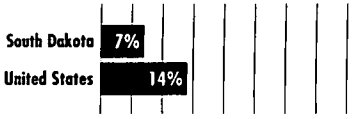



### Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

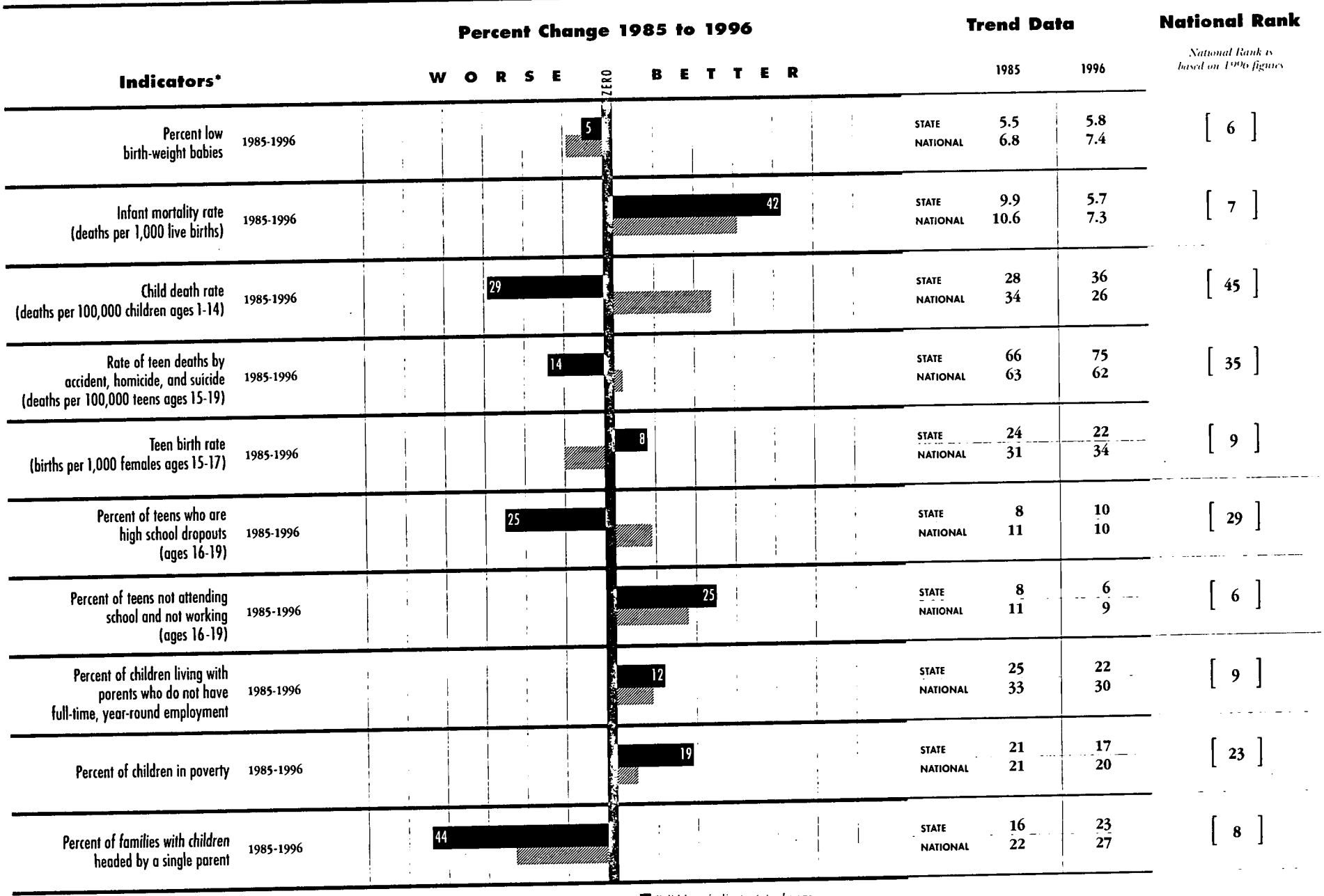



*N.A.=Not Available.*

## South Dakota

# South Dakota

National Composite Rank [ 14 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data 1985 | Trend Data 1996 | National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE 5.5<br>NATIONAL 6.8 | 5.8<br>7.4 | [ 6 ] |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE 9.9<br>NATIONAL 10.6 | 5.7<br>7.3 | [ 7 ] |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE 28<br>NATIONAL 34 | 36<br>26 | [ 45 ] |
| Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE 66<br>NATIONAL 63 | 75<br>62 | [ 35 ] |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE 24<br>NATIONAL 31 | 22<br>34 | [ 9 ] |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE 8<br>NATIONAL 11 | 10<br>10 | [ 29 ] |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE 8<br>NATIONAL 11 | 6<br>9 | [ 6 ] |
| Percent of children living with porents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | 1985-1996 | STATE 25<br>NATIONAL 33 | 22<br>30 | [ 9 ] |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE 21<br>NATIONAL 21 | 17<br>20 | [ 23 ] |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE 16<br>NATIONAL 22 | 23<br>27 | [ 8 ] |

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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

## Background Information

### Demographic Change

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005**

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 1,324,800 | 1,407,500 | 6% |
| White* | 1,005,000 | 1,057,300 | 5% |
| Black* | 283,800 | 309,600 | 9% |
| Hispanic | 19,000 | 19,400 | 2% |
| Asian and Pacific Islonder* | 14,200 | 18,000 | 27% |
| Native American* | 2,800 | 3,200 | 14% |

*Non-Hispanic*

### Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 78% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 42% | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 29% | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $33,500 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 33% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of paverty level): 1996 | 11% | 9% |

### Child Health

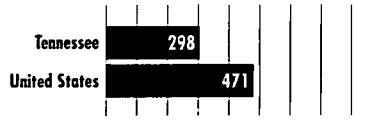
| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 23% | 20% | –13% |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 47% | 48% | 2% |

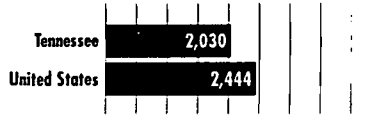
| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 13% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 35% | 25% |

### Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996




Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

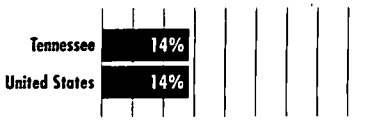



### Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

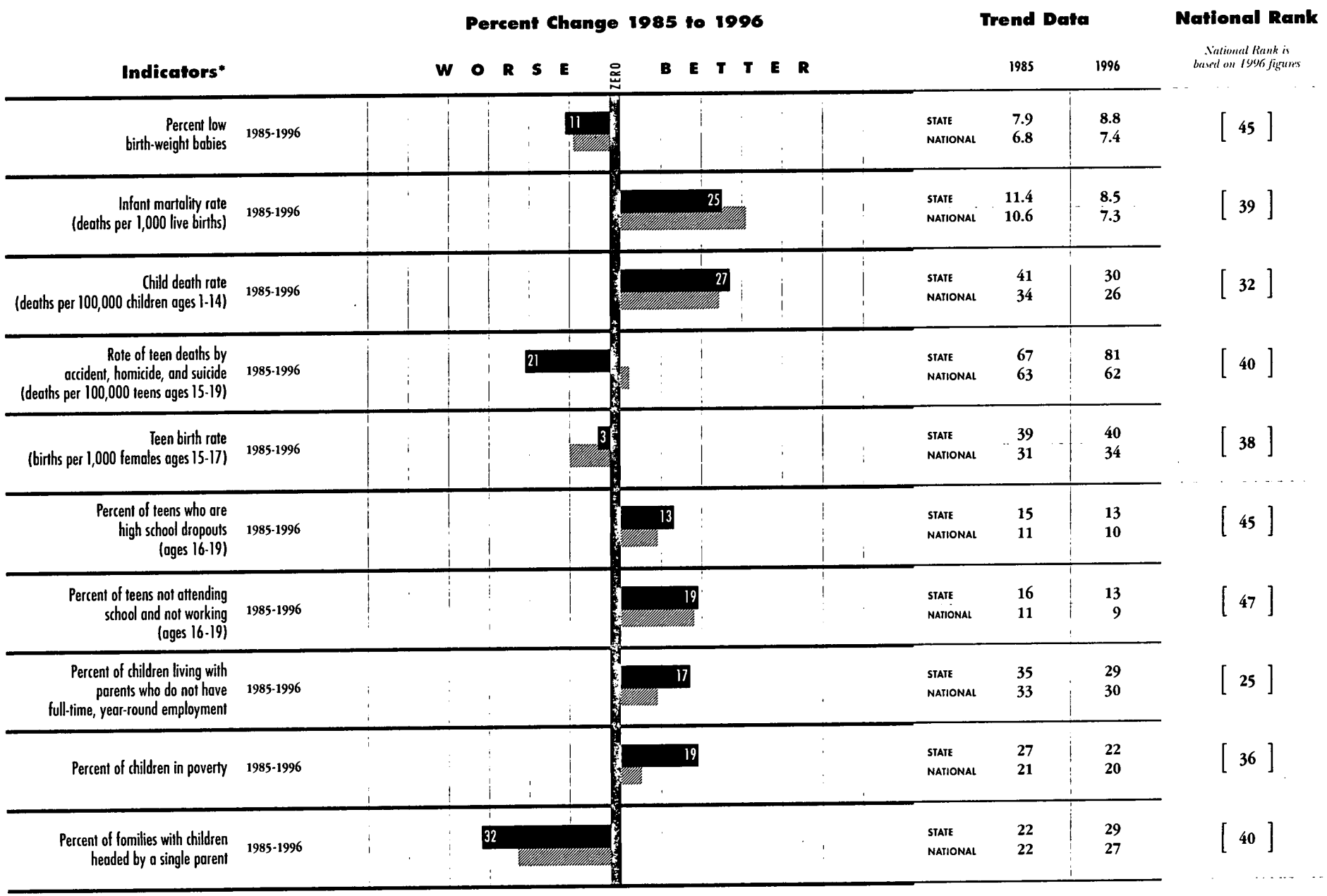
Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996



# Tennessee

TN

National Composite Rank [ 44 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data | 1985 | 1996 | National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE | 7.9 | 8.8 | [ 45 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 6.8 | 7.4 | |
| Infant martality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 11.4 | 8.5 | [ 39 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 10.6 | 7.3 | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 41 | 30 | [ 32 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 34 | 26 | |
| Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 67 | 81 | [ 40 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 63 | 62 | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 39 | 40 | [ 38 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 31 | 34 | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 15 | 13 | [ 45 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 10 | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 16 | 13 | [ 47 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 9 | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | 1985-1996 | STATE | 35 | 29 | [ 25 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 33 | 30 | |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE | 27 | 22 | [ 36 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 21 | 20 | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE | 22 | 29 | [ 40 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 22 | 27 | |

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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

## Background Information

### Demographic Change

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005**

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 5,577,100 | 5,975,600 | 7% |
| White* | 2,633,000 | 2,617,700 | –1% |
| Black* | 703,000 | 800,600 | 14% |
| Hispanic | 2,090,400 | 2,362,800 | 13% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 137,000 | 179,700 | 31% |
| Native American* | 13,800 | 14,800 | 7% |

*Non-Hispanic*

### Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 75% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 37% | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 24% | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $34,800 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 33% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 10% | 9% |

### Child Health

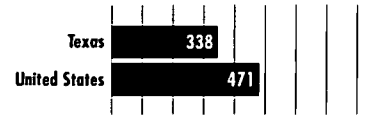
| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 10% | 9% | –10% |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 47% | 47% | 0% |

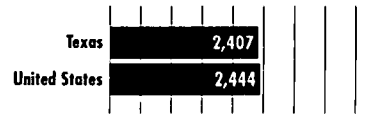
| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 24% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 24% | 25% |

### Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996




Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

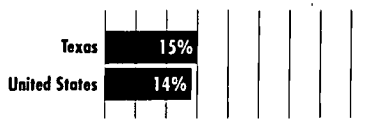



### Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

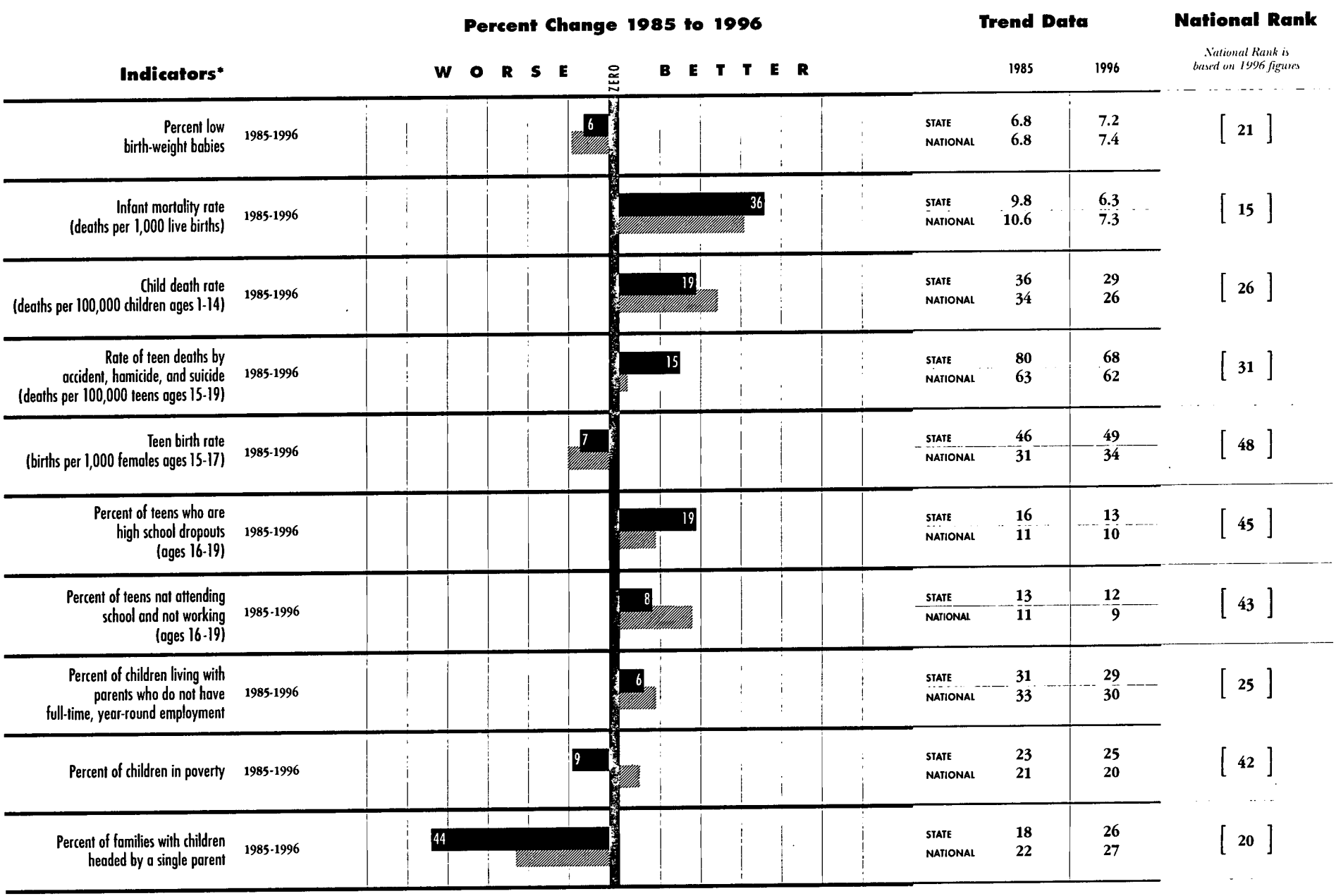
Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996



# Texas

TX

National Composite Rank [ 38 ]




*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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

## Background Information

### Demographic Change

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005**

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 688,100 | 758,500 | 10% |
| White* | 603,600 | 647,500 | 7% |
| Black* | 4,400 | 7,100 | 61% |
| Hispanic | 52,600 | 61,600 | 17% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 17,100 | 25,200 | 47% |
| Native American* | 10,300 | 17,200 | 67% |

**Non-Hispanic*

### Child Health

| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 22% | 21% | –5% |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 31% | 29% | –6% |

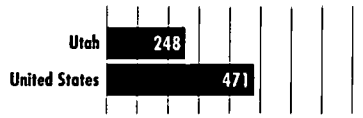
### Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 71% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 38% | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 23% | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $43,600 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 42% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 3% | 9% |

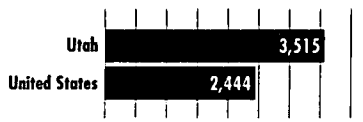
| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 11% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 13% | 25% |

### Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996




Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

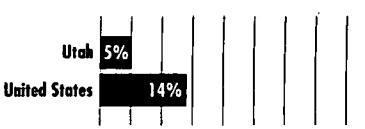



### Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

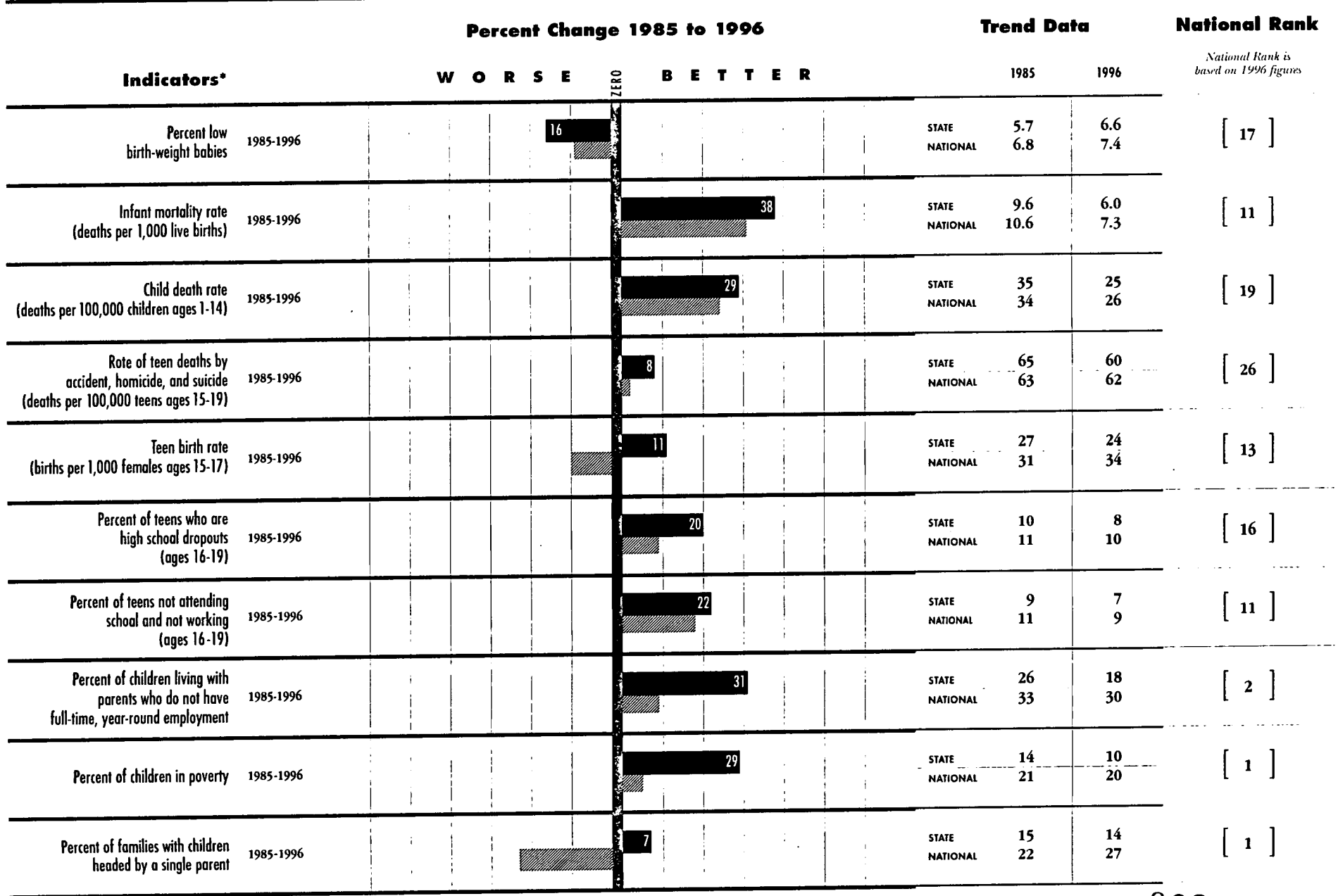
Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996



# Utah

UT

National Composite Rank [ 5 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data | 1985 | 1996 | National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE | 5.7 | 6.6 | [ 17 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 6.8 | 7.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 9.6 | 6.0 | [ 11 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 10.6 | 7.3 | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 35 | 25 | [ 19 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 34 | 26 | |
| Rote of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 65 | 60 | [ 26 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 63 | 62 | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 27 | 24 | [ 13 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 31 | 34 | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 10 | 8 | [ 16 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 10 | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 9 | 7 | [ 11 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 9 | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | 1985-1996 | STATE | 26 | 18 | [ 2 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 33 | 30 | |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE | 14 | 10 | [ 1 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 21 | 20 | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE | 15 | 14 | [ 1 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 22 | 27 | |

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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

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Background Information

## Demographic Change

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005**

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 145,500 | 149,800 | 3% |
| White* | 141,500 | 144,200 | 2% |
| Black* | 800 | 900 | 13% |
| Hispanic | 1,400 | 2,100 | 50% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 1,500 | 2,100 | 40% |
| Native American* | 400 | 400 | 0% |

*Non-Hispanic*

## Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 86% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | N.A. | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | N.A. | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $41,400 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 50% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 3% | 9% |

## Child Health

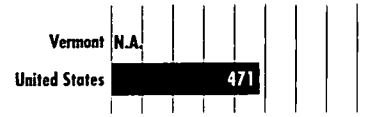
| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 37% | 38% | 3% |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 39% | 32% | –18% |

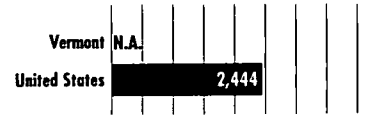
| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 7% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 30% | 25% |

## Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996




Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

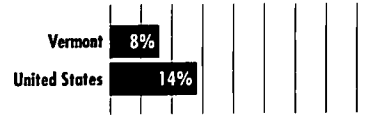



## Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996



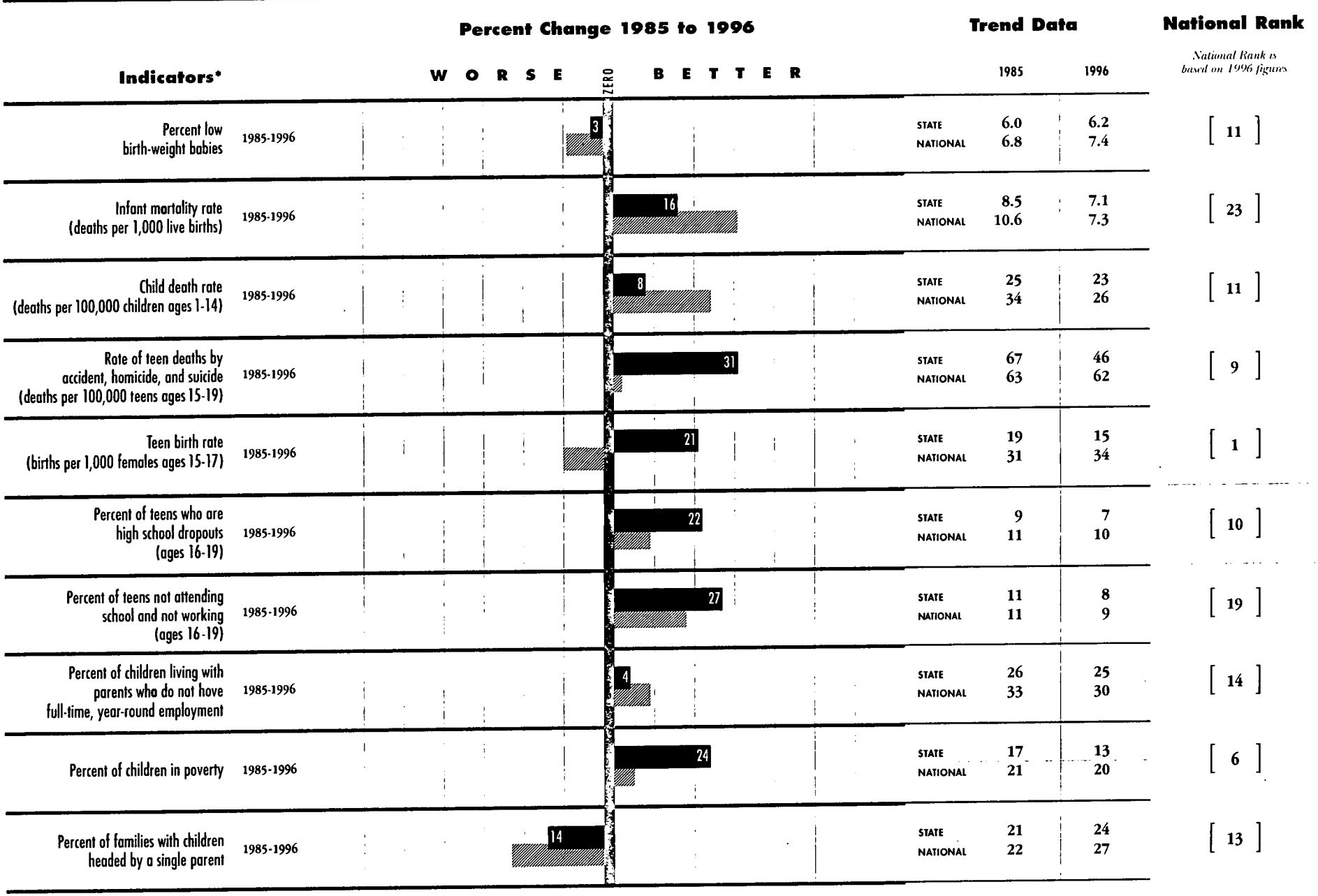

*N.A.=Not Available.*

Vermont

# Vermont

VT

National Composite Rank [ 9 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data | 1985 | 1996 | National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE | 6.0 | 6.2 | [ 11 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 6.8 | 7.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 8.5 | 7.1 | [ 23 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 10.6 | 7.3 | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 25 | 23 | [ 11 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 34 | 26 | |
| Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 67 | 46 | [ 9 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 63 | 62 | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 19 | 15 | [ 1 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 31 | 34 | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 9 | 7 | [ 10 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 10 | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 11 | 8 | [ 19 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 9 | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not hove full-time, year-round employment | 1985-1996 | STATE | 26 | 25 | [ 14 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 33 | 30 | |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE | 17 | 13 | [ 6 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 21 | 20 | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE | 21 | 24 | [ 13 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 22 | 27 | |

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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

## Background Information

### Demographic Change

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005**

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 1,644,400 | 1,728,400 | 5% |
| White* | 1,124,700 | 1,117,700 | –1% |
| Black* | 380,100 | 429,100 | 13% |
| Hispanic | 75,100 | 95,900 | 28% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 61,200 | 82,300 | 34% |
| Native American* | 3,300 | 3,300 | 0% |

*Non-Hispanic*

### Child Health

| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 19% | 16% | –16% |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |

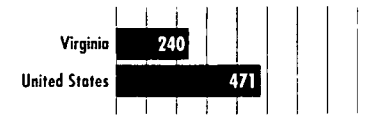
### Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 73% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 36% | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 22% | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $42,800 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 42% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 6% | 9% |

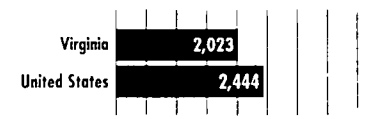
| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 11% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 26% | 25% |

### Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996




Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

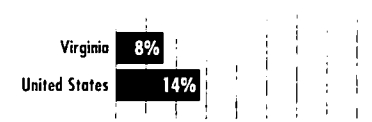



### Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

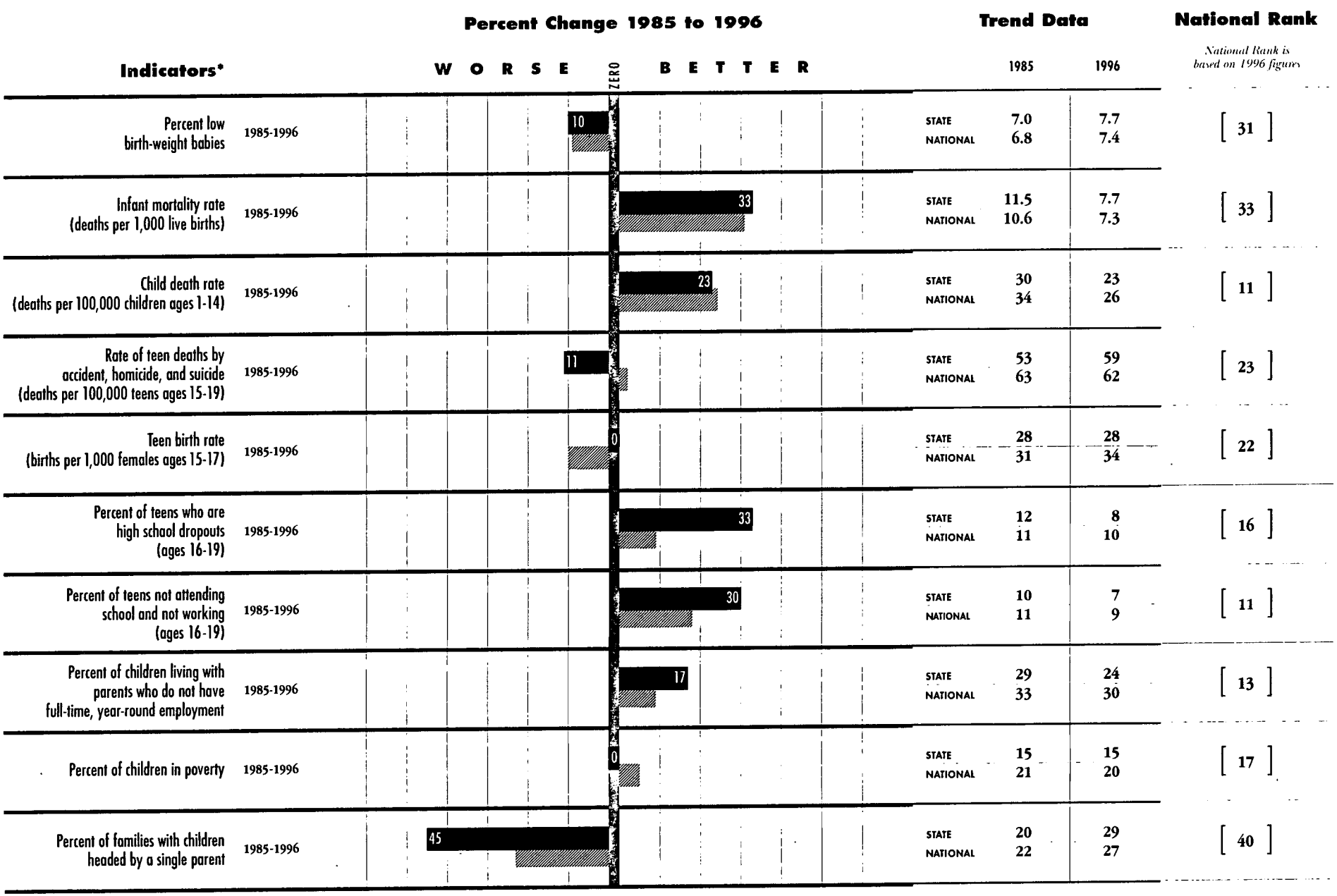



*N.A.=Not Available.*

# Virginia

VA

National Composite Rank [ 19 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data | 1985 | 1996 | National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE | 7.0 | 7.7 | [ 31 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 6.8 | 7.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 11.5 | 7.7 | [ 33 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 10.6 | 7.3 | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 30 | 23 | [ 11 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 34 | 26 | |
| Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 53 | 59 | [ 23 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 63 | 62 | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 28 | 28 | [ 22 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 31 | 34 | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 12 | 8 | [ 16 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 10 | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 10 | 7 | [ 11 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 9 | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | 1985-1996 | STATE | 29 | 24 | [ 13 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 33 | 30 | |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE | 15 | 15 | [ 17 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 21 | 20 | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE | 20 | 29 | [ 40 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 22 | 27 | |

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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

## Background Information

## Demographic Change

### Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 1,454,700 | 1,495,800 | 3% |
| White* | 1,145,500 | 1,133,800 | –1% |
| Black* | 55,900 | 52,500 | –6% |
| Hispanic | 134,400 | 159,100 | 18% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 89,800 | 117,800 | 31% |
| Native American* | 29,100 | 32,600 | 12% |

**Non-Hispanic*

## Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 80% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 37% | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 23% | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $42,700 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 37% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 5% | 9% |

## Child Health

| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 31% | 27% | –13% |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 42% | 43% | 2% |

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 9% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 25% | 25% |

## Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

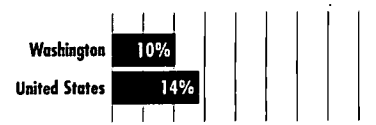
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

## Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not hove health insurance

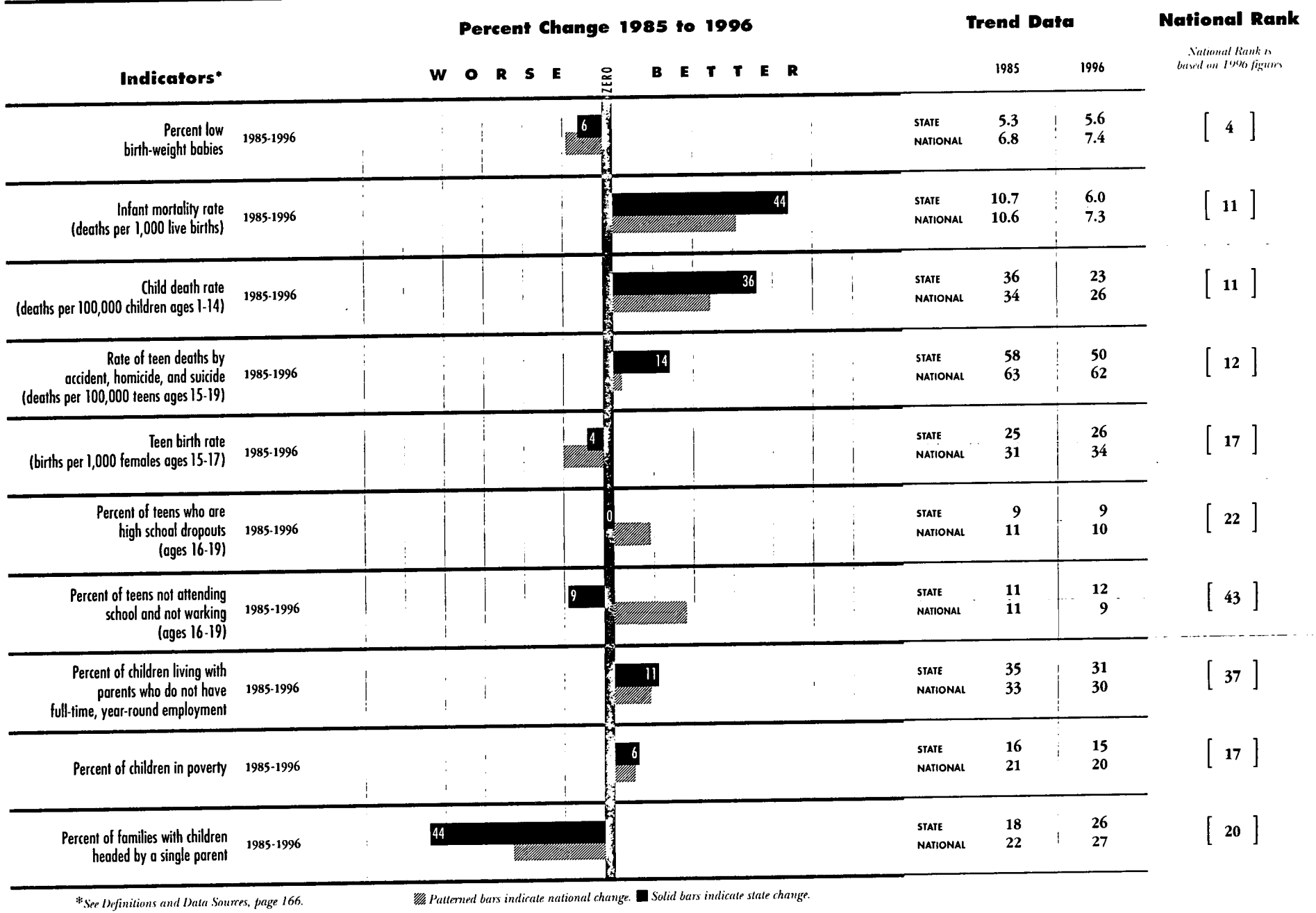
Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, bosed on definition above: 1996



# Washington



National Composite Rank [ 20 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data | | | National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1985 | 1996 | |
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE | 5.3 | 5.6 | [ 4 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 6.8 | 7.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 10.7 | 6.0 | [ 11 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 10.6 | 7.3 | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 36 | 23 | [ 11 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 34 | 26 | |
| Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 58 | 50 | [ 12 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 63 | 62 | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 25 | 26 | [ 17 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 31 | 34 | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 9 | 9 | [ 22 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 10 | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 11 | 12 | [ 43 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 9 | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | 1985-1996 | STATE | 35 | 31 | [ 37 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 33 | 30 | |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE | 16 | 15 | [ 17 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 21 | 20 | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE | 18 | 26 | [ 20 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 22 | 27 | |

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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

## Background Information

## Demographic Change

### Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 411,700 | 394,700 | –4% |
| White* | 391,100 | 371,800 | –5% |
| Black* | 15,200 | 15,300 | 1% |
| Hispanic | 2,900 | 3,900 | 34% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 2,000 | 3,300 | 65% |
| Native American* | 500 | 400 | –20% |

*Non-Hispanic*

## Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 82% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 38% | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 26% | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $30,500 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 44% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 13% | 9% |

## Child Health

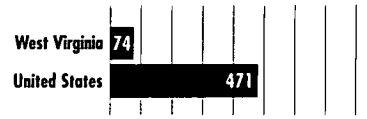
| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 33% | 32% | –3% |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 55% | N.A. | N.A. |

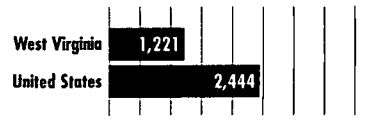
| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 12% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 32% | 25% |

## Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996




Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

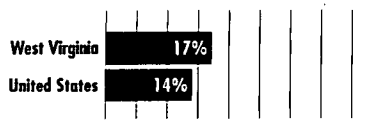



## Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996

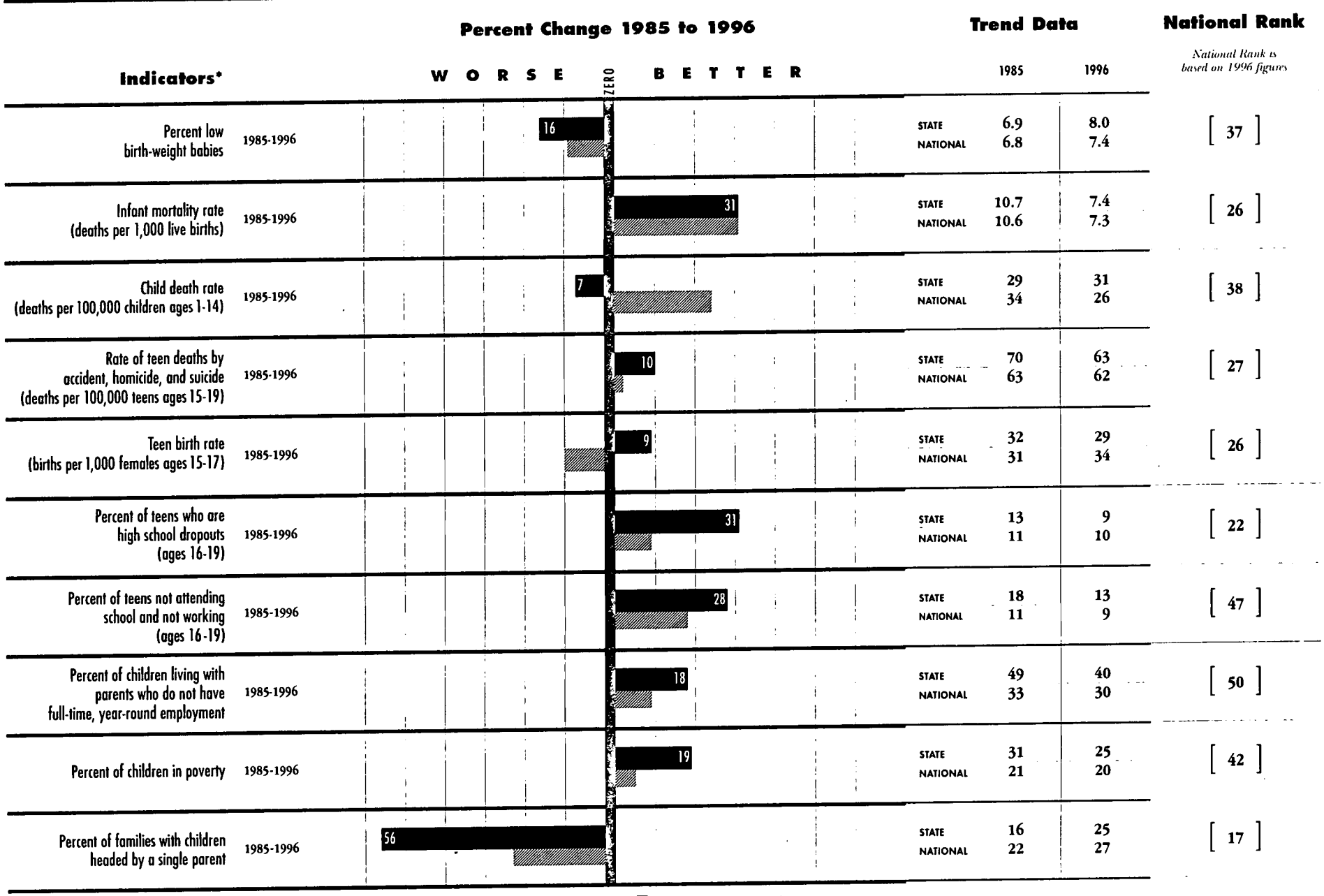



*N.A.=Not Available.*

# West Virginia



National Composite Rank [ 39 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data | 1985 | 1996 | National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE | 6.9 | 8.0 | [ 37 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 6.8 | 7.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 10.7 | 7.4 | [ 26 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 10.6 | 7.3 | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 29 | 31 | [ 38 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 34 | 26 | |
| Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 70 | 63 | [ 27 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 63 | 62 | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 32 | 29 | [ 26 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 31 | 34 | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 13 | 9 | [ 22 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 10 | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 18 | 13 | [ 47 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 9 | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | 1985-1996 | STATE | 49 | 40 | [ 50 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 33 | 30 | |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE | 31 | 25 | [ 42 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 21 | 20 | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE | 16 | 25 | [ 17 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 22 | 27 | |

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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

## Background Information

### Demographic Change

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005**

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 1,346,400 | 1,322,000 | –2% |
| White* | 1,138,900 | 1,073,600 | –6% |
| Black* | 107,500 | 132,100 | 23% |
| Hispanic | 51,300 | 50,600 | –1% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 32,500 | 49,400 | 52% |
| Native American* | 16,100 | 16,300 | 1% |

*Non-Hispanic

### Child Health

| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 31% | 27% | –13% |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 36% | 32% | –11% |

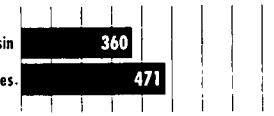
### Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 80% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 28% | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 21% | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $46,500 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 47% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 3% | 9% |

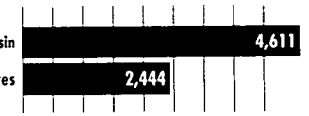
| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 6% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 17% | 25% |

### Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996




Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

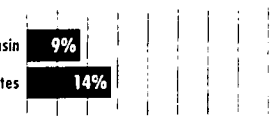



### Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

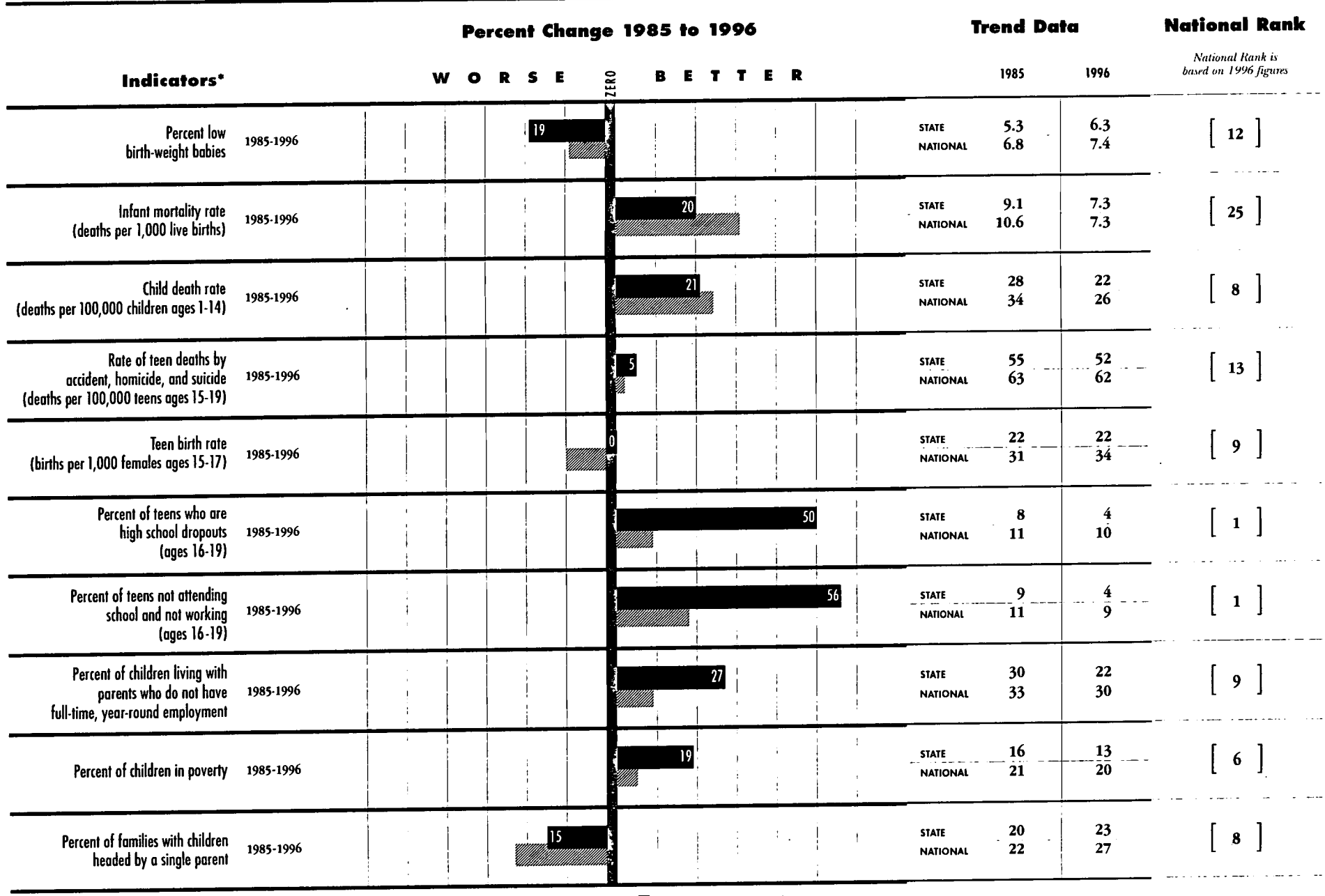
Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996



# Wisconsin

WI

National Composite Rank [ 4 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data | 1985 | 1996 | National Rank (based on 1996 figures) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE | 5.3 | 6.3 | [ 12 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 6.8 | 7.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 9.1 | 7.3 | [ 25 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 10.6 | 7.3 | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 28 | 22 | [ 8 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 34 | 26 | |
| Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 55 | 52 | [ 13 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 63 | 62 | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 22 | 22 | [ 9 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 31 | 34 | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 8 | 4 | [ 1 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 10 | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 9 | 4 | [ 1 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 9 | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | 1985-1996 | STATE | 30 | 22 | [ 9 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 33 | 30 | |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE | 16 | 13 | [ 6 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 21 | 20 | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE | 20 | 23 | [ 8 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 22 | 27 | |

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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

## Background Information

## Demographic Change

### Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005

| | 1997 | 2005 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 131,800 | 145,500 | 10% |
| White* | 115,400 | 121,800 | 6% |
| Black* | 900 | 1,700 | 89% |
| Hispanic | 10,500 | 14,100 | 34% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander* | 1,200 | 1,900 | 58% |
| Native American* | 3,900 | 6,000 | 54% |

*Non-Hispanic*

## Social and Economic Characteristics

| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1997 | 74% | 78% |
| Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 35% | 39% |
| Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 | 24% | 28% |
| Median income of families with children: 1996 | $39,400 | $39,700 |
| Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1996 | 45% | 34% |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1996 | 5% | 9% |

## Child Health

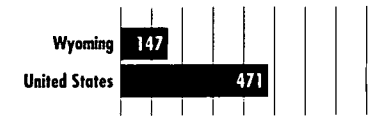
| | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of teen births occurring to mothers who smoked | 30% | 29% | –3% |

| | 1995 | 1996 | % CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of births covered by Medicaid | 44% | 46% | 5% |

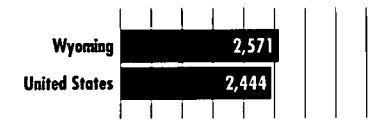
| | STATE | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of children without health insurance: 1996 | 13% | 14% |
| Percent of children covered by Medicaid or other public-sector health insurance: 1996 | 20% | 25% |

## Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996




Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996

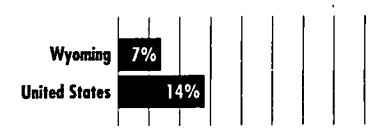



## Family Risk Index

Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered at "high risk":

- Child is not living with two parents
- Household head is high school dropout
- Family income is below the poverty line
- Child is living with parent(s) who do not have steady, full-time employment
- Family is receiving welfare benefits
- Child does not have health insurance

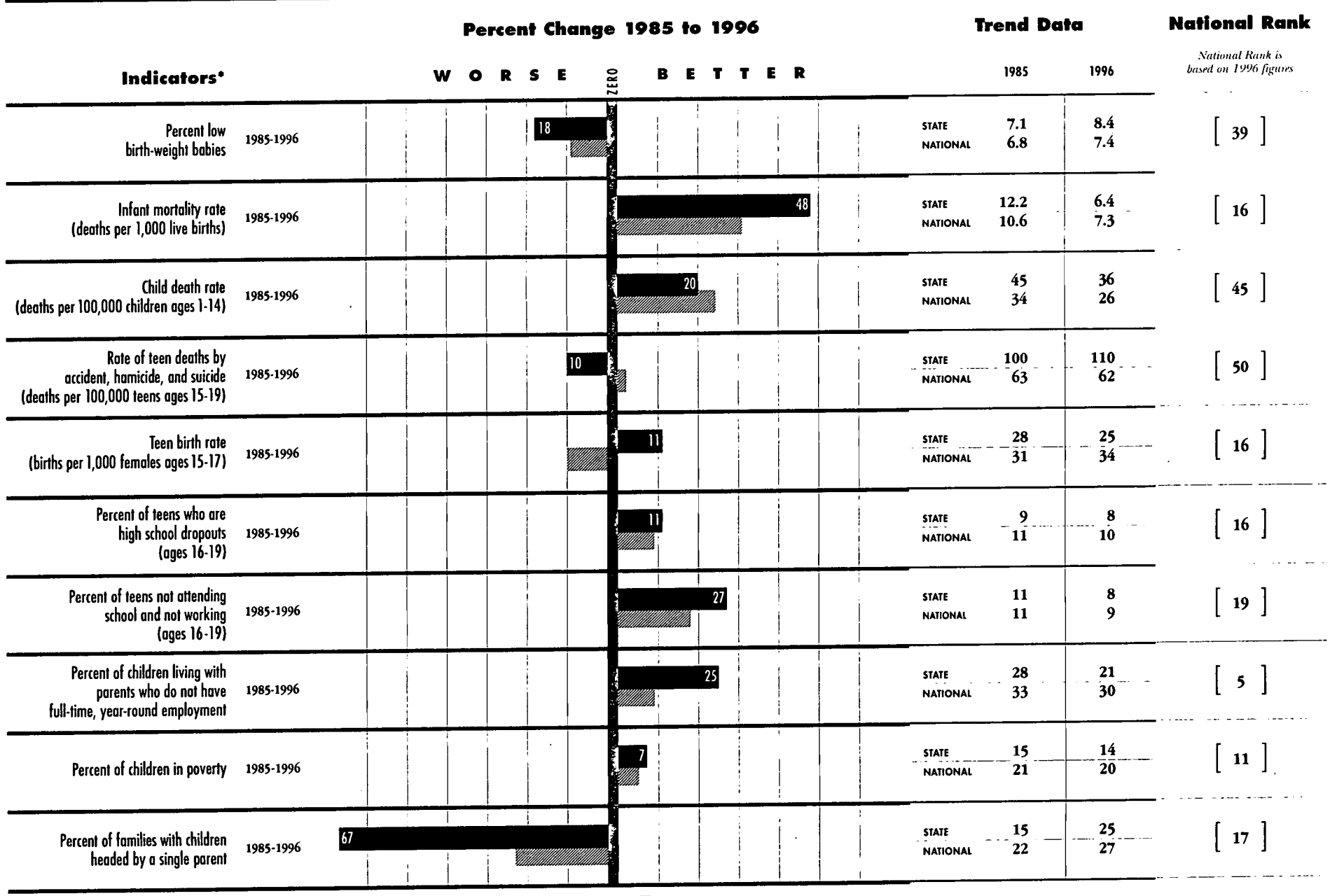
Percent of children living in "high-risk" families, based on definition above: 1996



# Wyoming

**WY**

National Composite Rank [ 26 ]




| Indicators* | | Trend Data | 1985 | 1996 | National Rank (National Rank is based on 1996 figures) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | 1985-1996 | STATE | 7.1 | 8.4 | [ 39 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 6.8 | 7.4 | |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 12.2 | 6.4 | [ 16 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 10.6 | 7.3 | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 45 | 36 | [ 45 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 34 | 26 | |
| Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 100 | 110 | [ 50 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 63 | 62 | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 28 | 25 | [ 16 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 31 | 34 | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 9 | 8 | [ 16 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 10 | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | 1985-1996 | STATE | 11 | 8 | [ 19 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 11 | 9 | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | 1985-1996 | STATE | 28 | 21 | [ 5 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 33 | 30 | |
| Percent of children in poverty | 1985-1996 | STATE | 15 | 14 | [ 11 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 21 | 20 | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | 1985-1996 | STATE | 15 | 25 | [ 17 ] |
| | | NATIONAL | 22 | 27 | |

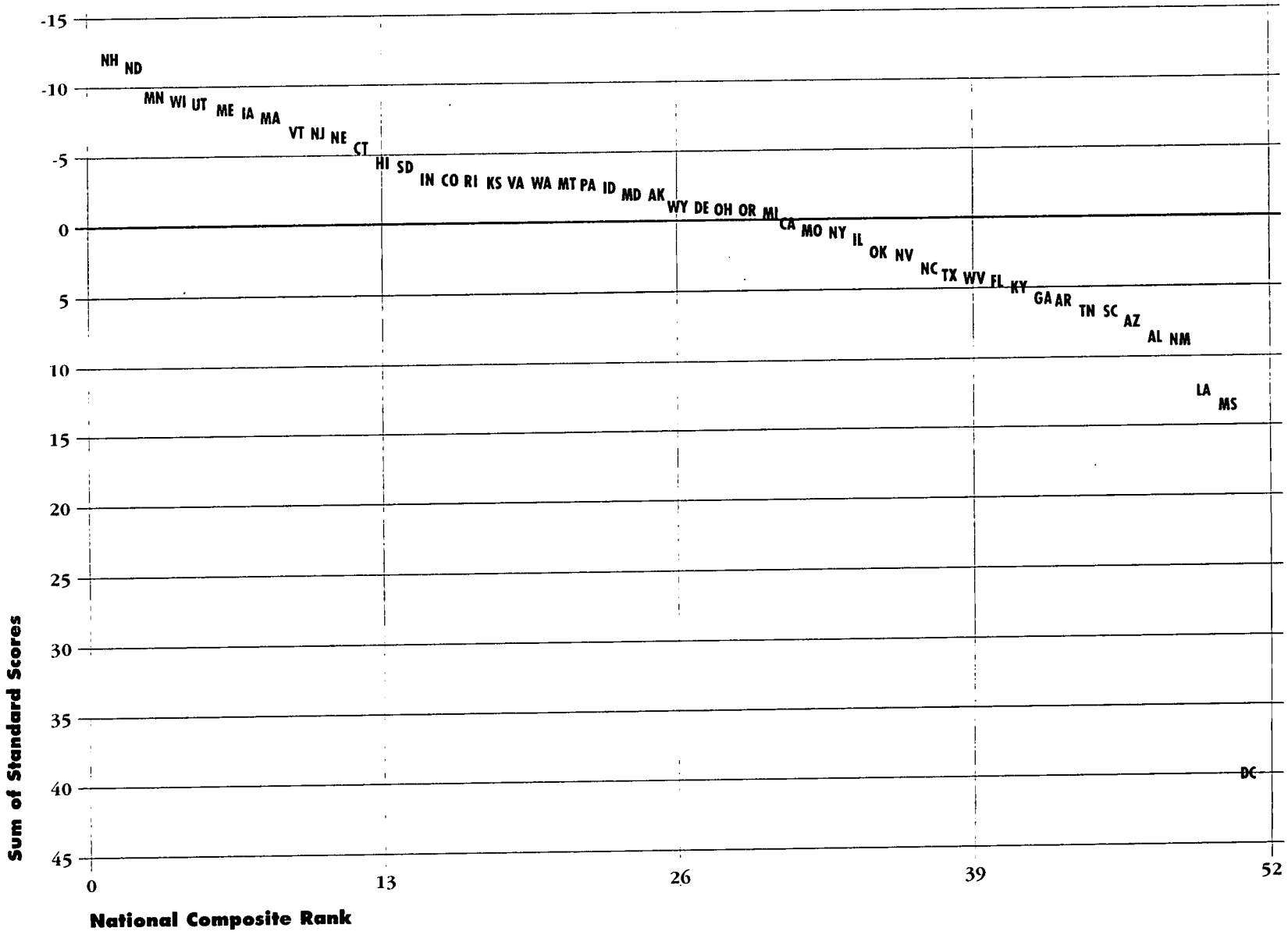
*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 166.

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

# 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 overall 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. We have inverted the vertical axis in this graph to reflect the fact that negative scores indicate better conditions for children. States are highly clustered near the middle of the distribution, as evidenced by the large number of states in the shaded area.



# Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

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 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | Rate | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.4 |
| | Rank | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1996 raw data | 287,230 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 | 8.0 | 7.6 | 7.3 |
| | Rank | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1996 raw data | 28,487 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | Rate | 34 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 29 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 26 |
| | Rank | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1996 raw data | 14,278 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 | 69 | 65 | 62 |
| | Rank | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1996 raw data | 11,497 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | Rate | 31 | 31 | 32 | 34 | 36 | 37 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 36 | 34 |
| | Rank | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1996 raw data | 185,721 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | Rate | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 |
| | Rank | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1996 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 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| | Rank | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | Rate | 33 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 30 |
| | Rank | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of children in poverty | Rate | 21 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 20 |
| | Rank | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | Rate | 22 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 27 |
| | Rank | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |

# Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

## Alabama

| 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.3 |
| 45 | 46 | 45 | 43 | 45 | 46 | 46 | 44 | 45 | 47 | 47 | 48 |
| 5,614 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12.6 | 13.3 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 10.8 | 11.2 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 9.8 | 10.5 |
| 46 | 49 | 47 | 46 | 48 | 46 | 46 | 49 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 |
| 635 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | 42 | 37 | 36 | 35 | 39 | 38 | 35 | 40 | 36 | 38 | 36 |
| 36 | 45 | 37 | 35 | 33 | 48 | 48 | 43 | 46 | 47 | 46 | 45 |
| 296 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 73 | 85 | 88 | 74 | 75 | 102 | 92 | 88 | 92 | 97 | 92 | 82 |
| 38 | 44 | 46 | 28 | 30 | 48 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 47 | 46 | 41 |
| 263 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 48 | 47 | 48 | 47 | 48 | 51 | 47 | 45 |
| 43 | 44 | 43 | 42 | 47 | 42 | 41 | 43 | 44 | 46 | 44 | 44 |
| 4,207 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 14 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 12 |
| 45 | 42 | 46 | 51 | 51 | 47 | 44 | 42 | 45 | 35 | 36 | 38 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 43 | 44 | 42 | 46 | 44 | 40 | 32 | 25 | 26 | 31 | 32 | 33 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 39 | 36 | 34 | 34 | 32 | 30 | 30 |
| 47 | 46 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 47 | 46 | 40 | 40 | 35 | 27 | 34 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | 32 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 27 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 24 |
| 48 | 50 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 47 | 44 | 39 | 36 | 39 | 37 | 39 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | 24 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 30 | 31 |
| 30 | 39 | 44 | 42 | 35 | 28 | 31 | 32 | 35 | 38 | 43 | 43 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Alaska

| 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.5 |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| 549 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.4 | 11.6 | 9.2 | 10.5 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 8.2 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.2 |
| 30 | 33 | 34 | 44 | 20 | 42 | 26 | 26 | 23 | 22 | 29 | 24 |
| 72 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 56 | 48 | 53 | 46 | 46 | 41 | 30 | 35 | 46 | 28 | 41 | 30 |
| 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 50 | 49 | 22 | 43 | 50 | 27 | 49 | 32 |
| 44 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 105 | 119 | 85 | 98 | 154 | 97 | 113 | 110 | 98 | 92 | 70 | 93 |
| 51 | 51 | 43 | 48 | 50 | 43 | 50 | 49 | 47 | 46 | 30 | 46 |
| 46 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | 27 | 29 | 29 | 31 | 31 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 32 | 30 | 26 |
| 21 | 25 | 27 | 24 | 24 | 21 | 25 | 27 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 17 |
| 370 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 25 | 16 | 17 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 16 | 19 | 15 | 12 | 16 | 22 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 10 |
| 38 | 35 | 32 | 37 | 35 | 24 | 32 | 41 | 45 | 39 | 40 | 33 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 47 | 47 | 46 | 43 | 41 | 40 | 37 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 30 | 29 |
| 49 | 50 | 51 | 51 | 50 | 48 | 47 | 43 | 40 | 38 | 27 | 25 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 |
| 2 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | 23 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 26 |
| 30 | 32 | 41 | 42 | 42 | 36 | 41 | 41 | 44 | 38 | 31 | 20 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Arizona

| 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.7 |
| 19 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 18 |
| 5,039 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9.7 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.6 |
| 17 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 20 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 18 | 26 | 25 | 30 |
| 575 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | 45 | 41 | 43 | 39 | 33 | 34 | 34 | 37 | 34 | 31 | 32 |
| 41 | 48 | 45 | 50 | 44 | 33 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 44 | 35 | 41 |
| 289 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 85 | 96 | 84 | 87 | 87 | 75 | 83 | 74 | 87 | 80 | 93 | 84 |
| 47 | 47 | 42 | 44 | 43 | 30 | 39 | 34 | 42 | 36 | 48 | 44 |
| 260 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39 | 40 | 43 | 44 | 43 | 48 | 51 | 51 | 50 | 50 | 48 | 49 |
| 39 | 43 | 44 | 43 | 39 | 45 | 47 | 46 | 46 | 45 | 45 | 48 |
| 4,326 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 13 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 16 |
| 51 | 50 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 51 | 49 | 38 | 47 | 50 | 50 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 |
| 24 | 35 | 40 | 41 | 43 | 43 | 47 | 41 | 37 | 39 | 40 | 43 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 26 | 22 | 23 | 25 | 24 | 28 | 26 | 25 | 36 | 35 | 37 | 40 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 25 | 26 |
| 31 | 31 | 30 | 33 | 36 | 33 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 37 | 41 | 46 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 28 |
| 30 | 32 | 24 | 17 | 20 | 28 | 31 | 27 | 28 | 32 | 31 | 35 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Arkansas

| 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8.0 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.5 |
| 45 | 40 | 39 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 42 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 3,077 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11.6 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 10.2 | 9.2 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 10.0 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 9.3 |
| 40 | 28 | 33 | 35 | 34 | 28 | 40 | 46 | 44 | 42 | 40 | 48 |
| 337 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 43 | 45 | 40 | 39 | 45 | 38 | 44 | 38 | 40 | 40 | 39 | 33 |
| 45 | 48 | 43 | 42 | 49 | 44 | 50 | 47 | 46 | 49 | 47 | 42 |
| 168 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 81 | 75 | 88 | 84 | 95 | 81 | 95 | 92 | 89 | 91 | 94 | 94 |
| 46 | 27 | 46 | 41 | 47 | 39 | 46 | 46 | 43 | 43 | 49 | 48 |
| 181 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 46 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 48 | 50 | 50 | 47 | 46 | 49 | 48 | 45 |
| 47 | 47 | 49 | 49 | 47 | 48 | 44 | 43 | 42 | 43 | 45 | 44 |
| 2,528 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| 38 | 30 | 31 | 38 | 38 | 32 | 16 | 11 | 21 | 18 | 22 | 22 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 11 |
| 43 | 35 | 32 | 44 | 44 | 43 | 32 | 30 | 37 | 31 | 32 | 39 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | 37 | 37 | 36 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 29 |
| 42 | 43 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 30 | 32 | 27 | 25 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | 28 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 23 |
| 47 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 47 | 44 | 44 | 39 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 37 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 26 | 28 |
| 25 | 20 | 24 | 22 | 25 | 21 | 18 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 23 | 35 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

| Indicators | | California | | | | | | | | | | | | Colorado | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
| Percent low birth-weight babies | Rate | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.8 |
| | Rank | 16 | 17 | 17 | 15 | 17 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 42 | 44 | 42 | 41 | 41 | 45 |
| | 1996 raw data | 32,729 births | | | | | | | | | | | | 4,906 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 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 9.4 | 8.6 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.4 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 6.6 |
| | Rank | 13 | 7 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 8 | 7 | 13 | 11 | 9 | 12 | 4 | 26 | 24 | 15 | 23 | 22 | 16 | 19 | 13 | 12 | 18 |
| | 1996 raw data | 3,203 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | | 369 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | Rate | 33 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 27 | 29 | 26 | 25 | 23 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 26 | 28 | 26 | 28 | 30 | 28 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| | Rank | 28 | 19 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 26 | 20 | 18 | 23 | 16 | 13 | 11 | 23 | 19 | 17 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 27 | 16 | 8 | 9 | 16 |
| | 1996 raw data | 1,630 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | | 184 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 | 72 | 68 | 59 | 66 | 83 | 63 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 71 | 74 | 73 | 74 | 68 | 57 |
| | Rank | 31 | 30 | 26 | 23 | 37 | 21 | 36 | 29 | 31 | 26 | 27 | 23 | 24 | 39 | 15 | 15 | 21 | 19 | 25 | 34 | 28 | 28 | 27 | 19 |
| | 1996 raw data | 1,253 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | | 157 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | Rate | 31 | 31 | 33 | 36 | 40 | 45 | 47 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 43 | 39 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 31 | 33 | 35 | 36 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 30 |
| | Rank | 30 | 31 | 33 | 33 | 34 | 38 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 40 | 40 | 37 | 23 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 26 | 25 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 28 |
| | 1996 raw data | 24,088 births | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,430 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | Rate | 11 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 10 |
| | Rank | 30 | 30 | 36 | 38 | 46 | 43 | 44 | 42 | 38 | 31 | 31 | 29 | 10 | 16 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 26 | 23 | 37 | 31 | 35 | 31 | 29 |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and nat working (ages 16-19) | Rate | 12 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| | Rank | 35 | 30 | 32 | 30 | 35 | 34 | 42 | 41 | 37 | 31 | 32 | 22 | 15 | 30 | 32 | 30 | 22 | 18 | 14 | 16 | 13 | 23 | 23 | 22 |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | Rate | 36 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 37 | 36 | 35 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 28 | 26 | 24 | 23 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| | Rank | 38 | 37 | 38 | 36 | 39 | 39 | 44 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 45 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 25 | 27 | 23 | 15 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of children in poverty | Rate | 21 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 13 | 12 | 11 |
| | Rank | 31 | 31 | 35 | 33 | 32 | 33 | 35 | 37 | 40 | 41 | 41 | 46 | 8 | 15 | 19 | 23 | 30 | 24 | 22 | 19 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | Rate | 23 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 26 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 24 | 23 | 22 |
| | Rank | 37 | 32 | 30 | 34 | 31 | 34 | 31 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 31 | 20 | 37 | 39 | 36 | 39 | 42 | 36 | 31 | 32 | 28 | 12 | 6 | 4 |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |

# Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

## Connecticut

| 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.2 |
| 24 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 21 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 21 |
| 3,203 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10.0 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 7.9 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.1 | 7.9 | 7.2 | 6.4 |
| 21 | 9 | 11 | 17 | 16 | 9 | 8 | 16 | 10 | 29 | 19 | 16 |
| 286 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | 31 | 24 | 27 | 24 | 22 | 24 | 18 | 27 | 24 | 20 | 24 |
| 1 | 14 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 15 | 8 | 2 | 16 |
| 150 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49 | 50 | 46 | 65 | 59 | 51 | 56 | 49 | 54 | 59 | 47 | 40 |
| 7 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 13 | 4 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 17 | 8 | 5 |
| 79 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 29 | 27 | 24 |
| 5 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 17 | 16 | 13 |
| 1,443 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 5 |
| 17 | 16 | 10 | 9 | 13 | 13 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | 25 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 23 | 25 | 27 | 29 | 31 | 29 |
| 9 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 13 | 15 | 25 | 35 | 25 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 17 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 21 | 25 | 29 | 23 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 20 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| 25 | 16 | 15 | 17 | 9 | 17 | 18 | 23 | 15 | 19 | 23 | 29 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Delaware

| 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7.3 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 8.4 | 8.5 |
| 39 | 37 | 23 | 36 | 36 | 37 | 39 | 38 | 39 | 27 | 41 | 40 |
| 863 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14.8 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 10.1 | 11.8 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 6.8 | 7.5 | 7.6 |
| 50 | 41 | 43 | 45 | 47 | 38 | 50 | 26 | 33 | 11 | 25 | 30 |
| 77 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 43 | 32 | 33 | 30 | 35 | 37 | 25 | 24 | 28 | 18 | 26 | 20 |
| 45 | 19 | 21 | 11 | 33 | 42 | 10 | 8 | 16 | 2 | 19 | 4 |
| 27 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 | 61 | 41 | 71 | 43 | 60 | 35 | 43 | 47 | 52 | 59 | 42 |
| 8 | 14 | 1 | 22 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 17 | 7 |
| 20 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | 35 | 35 | 36 | 40 | 38 | 40 | 44 | 39 | 45 | 39 | 41 |
| 36 | 36 | 36 | 33 | 34 | 32 | 33 | 38 | 33 | 39 | 34 | 39 |
| 569 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 10 |
| 25 | 26 | 31 | 29 | 28 | 26 | 23 | 27 | 15 | 12 | 16 | 29 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| 7 | 9 | 14 | 15 | 11 | 18 | 14 | 16 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 11 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 18 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 17 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 14 |
| 18 | 8 | 13 | 13 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 11 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 30 | 31 |
| 37 | 32 | 30 | 27 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 32 | 35 | 38 | 43 | 43 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |

## District of Columbia

| 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13.3 | 12.2 | 13.5 | 14.3 | 15.9 | 15.1 | 15.4 | 14.3 | 14.6 | 14.2 | 13.4 | 14.3 |
| 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 1,196 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20.8 | 21.1 | 19.3 | 23.2 | 22.9 | 20.7 | 21.0 | 19.6 | 17.4 | 18.2 | 16.2 | 14.9 |
| 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 125 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | 33 | 38 | 41 | 41 | 51 | 55 | 60 | 57 | 61 | 47 | 58 |
| 23 | 26 | 39 | 45 | 48 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 51 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 45 | 63 | 67 | 162 | 237 | 208 | 279 | 269 | 393 | 343 | 316 | 298 |
| 3 | 15 | 21 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 78 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 53 | 51 | 56 | 68 | 80 | 88 | 105 | 90 | 102 | 88 | 78 | 79 |
| 50 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 595 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 43 | 37 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 44 | 37 | 38 | 35 | 36 | 35 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 17 |
| 45 | 44 | 42 | 44 | 44 | 49 | 47 | 47 | 45 | 49 | 50 | 51 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49 | 46 | 43 | 41 | 39 | 41 | 44 | 48 | 51 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| 50 | 49 | 49 | 47 | 46 | 50 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | 31 | 30 | 28 | 26 | 27 | 29 | 34 | 37 | 37 | 39 | 40 |
| 50 | 49 | 47 | 47 | 44 | 47 | 48 | 50 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 55 | 54 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 61 | 62 |
| 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Florida

| 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.9 |
| 40 | 40 | 39 | 39 | 38 | 34 | 33 | 34 | 33 | 36 | 35 | 35 |
| 14,868 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11.3 | 11.0 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 8.1 | 7.5 | 7.5 |
| 36 | 35 | 38 | 34 | 30 | 32 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 31 | 25 | 28 |
| 1,411 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | 41 | 41 | 42 | 38 | 37 | 35 | 32 | 34 | 33 | 30 | 29 |
| 43 | 43 | 45 | 48 | 41 | 42 | 39 | 35 | 40 | 42 | 31 | 26 |
| 777 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 70 | 70 | 72 | 86 | 74 | 76 | 67 | 63 | 64 | 67 | 62 | 56 |
| 33 | 20 | 29 | 43 | 29 | 34 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 24 | 20 | 18 |
| 488 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | 37 | 38 | 42 | 45 | 45 | 44 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 40 | 37 |
| 38 | 38 | 38 | 41 | 42 | 38 | 37 | 36 | 37 | 36 | 37 | 34 |
| 9,509 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 12 |
| 45 | 42 | 46 | 38 | 46 | 43 | 39 | 42 | 45 | 47 | 45 | 38 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 11 |
| 24 | 22 | 20 | 21 | 31 | 34 | 32 | 30 | 37 | 39 | 43 | 39 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | 34 | 34 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 35 | 34 | 33 |
| 34 | 34 | 38 | 30 | 35 | 38 | 38 | 40 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 24 |
| 31 | 31 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 43 | 41 | 39 | 39 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 31 |
| 44 | 39 | 36 | 39 | 42 | 46 | 44 | 44 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 43 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |

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## Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

| Indicators | | Georgia | | | | | | | | | | | | Hawaii | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
| 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 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 7.3 |
| | Rank | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 45 | 44 | 45 | 43 | 46 | 40 | 23 | 29 | 31 | 28 | 30 | 26 | 23 | 27 | 22 | 25 | 21 | 23 |
| | 1996 raw data | 9,729 births | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,330 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 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 9.3 | 8.9 | 7.2 | 8.3 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 6.3 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| | Rank | 47 | 47 | 48 | 50 | 49 | 50 | 48 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 44 | 46 | 5 | 14 | 13 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 8 |
| | 1996 raw data | 1,050 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | | 107 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | Rate | 37 | 40 | 40 | 38 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 31 | 34 | 32 | 33 | 31 | 26 | 28 | 27 | 22 | 30 | 26 | 23 | 25 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 21 |
| | Rank | 36 | 41 | 43 | 40 | 36 | 39 | 43 | 31 | 40 | 36 | 39 | 38 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| | 1996 raw data | 477 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | | 51 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rote 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 | 75 | 83 | 46 | 38 | 49 | 56 | 45 | 51 | 32 | 41 | 34 | 40 | 39 | 46 |
| | Rank | 37 | 26 | 32 | 38 | 39 | 29 | 35 | 31 | 33 | 28 | 34 | 43 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 9 |
| | 1996 raw data | 444 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | | 37 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | Rate | 44 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 50 | 50 | 51 | 48 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 45 | 23 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 28 | 32 | 35 | 31 | 30 | 32 | 28 | 28 |
| | Rank | 46 | 45 | 45 | 46 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 45 | 45 | 43 | 45 | 44 | 15 | 13 | 16 | 12 | 17 | 23 | 25 | 22 | 19 | 23 | 19 | 22 |
| | 1996 raw data | 7,132 births | | | | | | | | | | | | 638 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | Rate | 14 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| | Rank | 43 | 42 | 38 | 34 | 35 | 32 | 36 | 32 | 31 | 44 | 45 | 45 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | 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 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 10 |
| | Rank | 38 | 35 | 40 | 37 | 35 | 40 | 32 | 30 | 22 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 24 | 22 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 24 | 23 | 41 | 26 | 23 | 18 | 33 |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | Rate | 36 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 29 | 29 | 38 | 37 | 35 | 33 | 31 | 29 | 27 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 29 | 30 |
| | Rank | 38 | 37 | 38 | 36 | 30 | 28 | 31 | 33 | 30 | 32 | 24 | 25 | 42 | 43 | 42 | 36 | 30 | 25 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 24 | 34 |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of children in poverty | Rate | 25 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 15 |
| | Rank | 42 | 42 | 40 | 42 | 41 | 42 | 41 | 39 | 36 | 32 | 32 | 30 | 18 | 15 | 19 | 20 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 19 | 12 | 11 | 17 | 17 |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | Rate | 25 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 28 | 28 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 26 |
| | Rank | 44 | 47 | 44 | 42 | 42 | 36 | 41 | 44 | 45 | 45 | 37 | 35 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 17 | 16 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 15 | 19 | 16 | 20 |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |



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# Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

## Idaho

| 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.8 |
| 11 | 6 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 13 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 6 |
| 1,071 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10.4 | 11.3 | 10.4 | 8.8 | 9.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 6.1 | 7.4 |
| 25 | 38 | 34 | 16 | 29 | 22 | 24 | 29 | 11 | 12 | 8 | 26 |
| 137 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | 33 | 38 | 40 | 38 | 35 | 35 | 37 | 32 | 32 | 35 | 29 |
| 30 | 26 | 39 | 44 | 41 | 36 | 39 | 46 | 35 | 36 | 42 | 26 |
| 76 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 76 | 90 | 90 | 94 | 79 | 85 | 65 | 68 | 79 | 72 | 76 | 82 |
| 43 | 46 | 49 | 47 | 37 | 42 | 19 | 27 | 35 | 26 | 36 | 41 |
| 88 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | 25 | 22 | 26 | 28 | 26 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 27 | 27 | 26 |
| 17 | 19 | 10 | 16 | 17 | 13 | 19 | 16 | 17 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 829 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 |
| 30 | 30 | 23 | 24 | 28 | 32 | 39 | 37 | 45 | 35 | 31 | 22 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 |
| 15 | 30 | 32 | 30 | 31 | 24 | 23 | 25 | 26 | 31 | 23 | 22 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | 30 | 29 | 27 | 27 | 25 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 28 |
| 18 | 21 | 20 | 18 | 18 | 12 | 16 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 21 | 22 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | 21 | 20 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 31 | 31 | 30 | 26 | 25 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 25 | 25 | 27 | 28 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Illinois

| 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 8.0 |
| 38 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 38 | 37 | 37 | 40 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 37 |
| 14,617 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11.7 | 12.1 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 11.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 8.6 |
| 41 | 45 | 42 | 42 | 46 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 43 | 43 | 44 | 42 |
| 1,582 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | 32 | 33 | 32 | 34 | 29 | 34 | 29 | 29 | 32 | 30 | 26 |
| 23 | 19 | 21 | 24 | 30 | 20 | 35 | 25 | 23 | 36 | 31 | 22 |
| 649 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 52 | 60 | 56 | 67 | 66 | 73 | 74 | 70 | 79 | 86 | 74 | 64 |
| 12 | 13 | 10 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 31 | 28 | 35 | 42 | 32 | 28 |
| 536 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | 31 | 33 | 36 | 40 | 40 | 41 | 40 | 41 | 41 | 38 | 36 |
| 33 | 31 | 33 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 36 | 34 | 33 | 33 |
| 8,913 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 10 |
| 17 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 24 | 32 | 31 | 32 | 27 | 31 | 22 | 29 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 24 | 22 | 25 | 30 | 31 | 34 | 32 | 30 | 26 | 23 | 23 | 22 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | 33 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 30 |
| 29 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 30 | 28 | 26 | 29 | 30 | 32 | 27 | 34 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 19 |
| 37 | 38 | 38 | 36 | 36 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 30 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 37 | 39 | 36 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 32 | 35 | 32 | 31 | 29 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Indiana

| 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 7.5 | 7.6 |
| 21 | 20 | 21 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 21 | 24 | 20 | 28 | 30 |
| 6,327 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10.9 | 11.3 | 10.1 | 11.0 | 10.2 | 9.6 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 8.4 | 8.7 |
| 32 | 38 | 30 | 39 | 34 | 32 | 30 | 37 | 37 | 39 | 38 | 43 |
| 726 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | 34 | 32 | 34 | 33 | 30 | 32 | 29 | 28 | 30 | 33 | 29 |
| 28 | 32 | 17 | 30 | 27 | 26 | 27 | 25 | 16 | 32 | 39 | 26 |
| 332 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 63 | 63 | 62 | 69 | 57 | 62 | 76 | 63 | 59 | 65 | 63 | 65 |
| 20 | 15 | 14 | 17 | 11 | 15 | 33 | 22 | 17 | 21 | 21 | 30 |
| 284 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | 29 | 29 | 32 | 33 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 34 | 35 | 35 | 33 |
| 30 | 29 | 27 | 30 | 27 | 30 | 25 | 29 | 27 | 31 | 32 | 32 |
| 4,204 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 6 |
| 30 | 37 | 38 | 38 | 28 | 26 | 31 | 37 | 31 | 18 | 6 | 6 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 7 |
| 35 | 42 | 32 | 30 | 11 | 24 | 23 | 30 | 26 | 18 | 18 | 11 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | 32 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 25 | 22 |
| 26 | 26 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 25 | 19 | 15 | 12 | 9 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | 18 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 19 | 17 | 14 | 13 |
| 24 | 23 | 13 | 20 | 23 | 30 | 29 | 30 | 28 | 22 | 10 | 6 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 26 | 28 | 29 | 28 | 25 | 24 | 22 |
| 30 | 32 | 30 | 27 | 25 | 36 | 44 | 44 | 40 | 19 | 12 | 4 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Iowa

| 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.4 |
| 5 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 14 |
| 2,359 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9.5 | 8.5 | 9.1 | 8.7 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 8.2 | 7.0 |
| 13 | 2 | 15 | 14 | 10 | 12 | 16 | 21 | 9 | 20 | 35 | 20 |
| 260 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | 32 | 27 | 29 | 31 | 26 | 27 | 21 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 29 |
| 8 | 19 | 6 | 8 | 15 | 10 | 13 | 4 | 5 | 12 | 13 | 26 |
| 158 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 65 | 76 | 63 | 65 | 73 | 58 | 65 | 49 | 57 | 61 | 68 | 54 |
| 22 | 30 | 15 | 12 | 27 | 10 | 19 | 8 | 15 | 18 | 27 | 15 |
| 119 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 22 | 20 | 23 | 21 | 23 | 23 | 22 | 21 |
| 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 1,397 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| 5 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 7 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | 26 | 24 | 22 | 19 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 11 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | 21 | 18 | 17 | 15 | 14 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 13 |
| 29 | 31 | 25 | 23 | 15 | 13 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 6 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 23 | 23 |
| 15 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 8 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |

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## Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

| Indicators | | Kansas | | | | | | | | | | | | Kentucky | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
| Percent low birth-weight babies | Rate | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.9 |
| | Rank | 18 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 17 | 17 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 33 | 34 | 26 | 24 | 24 | 26 | 29 | 23 | 25 | 36 | 30 | 35 |
| | 1996 raw data | 2,545 births | | | | | | | | | | | | 4,144 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 | 7.0 | 8.3 | 11.2 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 10.7 | 9.2 | 8.5 | 8.9 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.5 |
| | Rank | 10 | 7 | 20 | 6 | 16 | 18 | 26 | 28 | 33 | 23 | 17 | 37 | 35 | 21 | 24 | 35 | 20 | 20 | 26 | 22 | 23 | 26 | 28 | 28 |
| | 1996 raw data | 306 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | | 395 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | Rate | 39 | 38 | 33 | 34 | 31 | 29 | 34 | 28 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 31 | 29 | 32 | 34 | 34 | 33 | 29 | 37 | 32 | 29 | 27 | 29 | 27 |
| | Rank | 40 | 39 | 21 | 30 | 15 | 20 | 35 | 21 | 23 | 27 | 21 | 38 | 11 | 19 | 30 | 30 | 27 | 20 | 46 | 35 | 23 | 20 | 28 | 24 |
| | 1996 raw data | 166 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | | 199 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 | 61 | 80 | 67 | 70 | 71 | 77 | 73 | 75 | 70 | 73 | 79 | 66 | 74 | 73 |
| | Rank | 26 | 22 | 26 | 31 | 21 | 24 | 31 | 40 | 28 | 36 | 19 | 39 | 26 | 20 | 26 | 34 | 27 | 30 | 24 | 31 | 35 | 22 | 32 | 33 |
| | 1996 raw data | 157 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | | 216 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | Rate | 28 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 28 | 40 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 41 | 41 | 43 | 39 | 40 | 40 | 39 | 37 |
| | Rank | 25 | 27 | 24 | 24 | 21 | 18 | 16 | 19 | 22 | 19 | 22 | 22 | 41 | 39 | 38 | 36 | 37 | 36 | 36 | 33 | 34 | 33 | 34 | 34 |
| | 1996 raw data | 1,619 births | | | | | | | | | | | | 3,154 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | Rate | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | Rank | 10 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 12 | 11 | 6 | 38 | 42 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 39 | 39 | 37 | 38 | 44 | 45 | 49 |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | 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 | 6 | 6 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| | Rank | 7 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 45 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 49 | 49 | 47 | 47 | 45 | 48 | 43 | 43 |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | Rate | 24 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 36 | 36 | 35 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 33 | 35 | 36 | 35 | 34 | 33 |
| | Rank | 3 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 38 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 42 | 39 | 38 | 43 | 46 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of children in poverty | Rate | 15 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 25 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 25 |
| | Rank | 8 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 14 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 41 | 42 | 40 | 38 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 44 | 46 | 45 | 45 | 42 |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | Rate | 16 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 27 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| | Rank | 4 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 12 | 23 | 29 | 15 | 16 | 20 | 22 | 25 | 21 | 28 | 23 | 23 | 19 | 16 | 17 |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |



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# Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

## Louisiana

| 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 9.9 |
| 49 | 48 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 6,440 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11.9 | 11.9 | 11.8 | 11.0 | 11.4 | 11.1 | 10.5 | 9.4 | 10.8 | 10.6 | 9.8 | 9.0 |
| 43 | 44 | 45 | 39 | 44 | 47 | 43 | 37 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 45 |
| 589 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 43 | 41 | 39 | 36 | 39 | 38 | 35 | 40 | 41 | 35 | 36 | 36 |
| 45 | 43 | 42 | 35 | 44 | 44 | 39 | 49 | 48 | 46 | 43 | 45 |
| 346 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 75 | 80 | 78 | 82 | 86 | 115 | 95 | 97 | 113 | 91 | 89 | 85 |
| 42 | 33 | 35 | 38 | 42 | 49 | 46 | 47 | 50 | 43 | 43 | 45 |
| 308 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 48 | 45 | 44 | 45 | 47 | 49 | 51 | 53 | 53 | 51 | 45 | 43 |
| 49 | 49 | 45 | 46 | 43 | 47 | 47 | 49 | 48 | 46 | 43 | 43 |
| 4,607 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 |
| 45 | 42 | 46 | 47 | 38 | 43 | 49 | 51 | 50 | 47 | 45 | 38 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 13 |
| 50 | 51 | 50 | 49 | 49 | 43 | 47 | 50 | 50 | 49 | 48 | 47 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 44 | 43 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 39 |
| 42 | 46 | 47 | 49 | 51 | 51 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 34 | 35 | 32 |
| 45 | 47 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 29 | 31 | 32 | 34 | 34 | 35 |
| 37 | 43 | 44 | 42 | 47 | 46 | 49 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 49 | 49 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Maine

| 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 5.9 |
| 5 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 13 | 9 |
| 809 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9.1 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 7.4 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 5.6 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 4.4 |
| 7 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 12 | 1 |
| 61 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | 24 | 28 | 31 | 32 | 27 | 21 | 23 | 24 | 20 | 24 | 22 |
| 11 | 2 | 8 | 16 | 22 | 13 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 8 |
| 52 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51 | 45 | 49 | 65 | 51 | 60 | 72 | 54 | 63 | 53 | 29 | 48 |
| 9 | 5 | 6 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 27 | 14 | 20 | 12 | 1 | 11 |
| 42 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | 22 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 21 | 20 | 18 | 19 | 17 |
| 10 | 13 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 436 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 7 |
| 25 | 26 | 17 | 19 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 10 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 7 |
| 15 | 14 | 10 | 5 | 8 | 12 | 14 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 12 | 11 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 27 |
| 18 | 18 | 18 | 21 | 20 | 23 | 26 | 29 | 23 | 20 | 21 | 20 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 17 | 15 | 14 |
| 8 | 8 | 13 | 13 | 20 | 24 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 22 | 17 | 11 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 23 |
| 11 | 10 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 15 | 19 | 16 | 8 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Maryland

| 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.6 |
| 41 | 42 | 42 | 45 | 42 | 41 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 41 | 43 | 43 |
| 6,158 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11.9 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 10.3 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.5 |
| 43 | 43 | 41 | 42 | 38 | 31 | 32 | 42 | 42 | 41 | 41 | 39 |
| 606 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | 31 | 33 | 31 | 32 | 27 | 32 | 30 | 29 | 30 | 27 | 25 |
| 23 | 14 | 21 | 16 | 22 | 13 | 27 | 27 | 23 | 32 | 21 | 19 |
| 252 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 56 | 59 | 66 | 69 | 70 | 77 | 67 | 63 | 69 | 61 | 80 | 64 |
| 16 | 11 | 19 | 17 | 25 | 36 | 21 | 22 | 27 | 18 | 38 | 28 |
| 204 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | 29 | 30 | 32 | 34 | 33 | 35 | 33 | 34 | 33 | 32 | 30 |
| 28 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 28 | 26 | 25 | 25 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 28 |
| 2,841 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 7 |
| 10 | 26 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 26 | 31 | 19 | 21 | 18 | 22 | 10 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 7 |
| 11 | 14 | 20 | 15 | 22 | 24 | 32 | 30 | 26 | 18 | 18 | 11 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 25 |
| 9 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 12 | 16 | 19 | 23 | 20 | 17 | 14 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 15 |
| 4 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 18 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 20 | 17 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 26 |
| 43 | 43 | 44 | 48 | 47 | 48 | 44 | 41 | 35 | 32 | 23 | 20 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Massachusetts

| 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.4 |
| 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 |
| 5,069 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9.1 | 8.5 | 7.2 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 5.0 |
| 7 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 402 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | 26 | 24 | 24 | 22 | 20 | 19 | 21 | 21 | 17 | 18 | 17 |
| 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 197 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51 | 52 | 45 | 50 | 44 | 48 | 46 | 36 | 39 | 40 | 35 | 34 |
| 9 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 122 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | 17 | 19 | 21 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 22 | 20 |
| 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 6 |
| 2,143 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| 10 | 13 | 15 | 14 | 19 | 22 | 16 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 10 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 1 | 6 | 14 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 12 | 11 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 28 |
| 11 | 13 | 15 | 21 | 24 | 28 | 35 | 33 | 30 | 28 | 24 | 22 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 5 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 15 | 17 | 20 | 23 | 18 | 17 | 20 | 22 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 30 | 27 | 30 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 32 | 28 | 28 | 23 | 20 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

| Indicators | | Michigan | | | | | | | | | | | | Minnesota | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
| Percent low birth-weight babies | Rate | 6.8 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.8 |
| | Rank | 28 | 29 | 36 | 35 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 36 | 38 | 35 | 31 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 6 |
| | 1996 raw data | 10,187 births | | | | | | | | | | | | 3,707 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | Rate | 11.4 | 11.4 | 10.7 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 10.7 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 9.5 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 5.9 |
| | Rank | 37 | 40 | 39 | 41 | 41 | 44 | 42 | 45 | 40 | 37 | 36 | 36 | 5 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 16 | 13 | 16 | 9 |
| | 1996 raw data | 1,078 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | | 376 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | Rate | 37 | 34 | 35 | 33 | 31 | 30 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 27 | 26 | 30 | 29 | 25 | 29 | 29 | 21 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 20 |
| | Rank | 36 | 32 | 33 | 26 | 15 | 26 | 27 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 21 | 22 | 17 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| | 1996 raw data | 511 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | | 195 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) | Rate | 69 | 75 | 78 | 72 | 75 | 73 | 77 | 64 | 67 | 71 | 65 | 59 | 57 | 77 | 60 | 60 | 62 | 56 | 49 | 52 | 45 | 48 | 48 | 52 |
| | Rank | 31 | 27 | 35 | 23 | 30 | 24 | 34 | 25 | 24 | 25 | 23 | 23 | 17 | 32 | 13 | 8 | 18 | 9 | 7 | 12 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 13 |
| | 1996 raw data | 412 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | | 181 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | Rate | 26 | 26 | 28 | 29 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 34 | 33 | 32 | 30 | 28 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 19 |
| | Rank | 21 | 21 | 24 | 24 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 27 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| | 1996 raw data | 5,915 births | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,937 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | Rate | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| | Rank | 17 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 19 | 22 | 23 | 27 | 27 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 18 | 11 | 10 |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | Rate | 11 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 5 |
| | Rank | 24 | 22 | 25 | 21 | 22 | 24 | 32 | 25 | 22 | 18 | 18 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 3 |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | Rate | 37 | 35 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 34 | 34 | 35 | 35 | 34 | 32 | 31 | 26 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 23 | 21 | 21 |
| | Rank | 41 | 37 | 34 | 36 | 39 | 39 | 41 | 43 | 42 | 41 | 37 | 37 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 5 |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of children in poverty | Rate | 23 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 14 |
| | Rank | 38 | 37 | 35 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 34 | 34 | 32 | 32 | 30 | 8 | 15 | 19 | 23 | 25 | 30 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 17 | 10 | 11 |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | Rate | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 16 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 24 | 23 |
| | Rank | 44 | 43 | 41 | 39 | 35 | 36 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 43 | 37 | 35 | 4 | 12 | 15 | 13 | 6 | 10 | 18 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 12 | 8 |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |

# Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

## Mississippi

| 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8.8 | 8.7 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 9.9 |
| 50 | 50 | 50 | 48 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 49 |
| 4,047 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13.7 | 12.4 | 13.7 | 12.3 | 11.6 | 12.1 | 11.4 | 11.9 | 11.5 | 11.0 | 10.5 | 11.0 |
| 48 | 46 | 50 | 47 | 45 | 49 | 48 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 452 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 47 | 42 | 42 | 38 | 47 | 45 | 41 | 44 | 41 | 41 | 42 | 41 |
| 49 | 45 | 48 | 40 | 51 | 50 | 49 | 50 | 48 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 235 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 74 | 84 | 76 | 80 | 75 | 100 | 99 | 103 | 109 | 110 | 98 | 96 |
| 41 | 42 | 34 | 37 | 30 | 47 | 48 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 50 | 49 |
| 219 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 54 | 50 | 49 | 53 | 58 | 57 | 61 | 59 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 52 |
| 51 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 3,501 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 |
| 35 | 37 | 38 | 34 | 28 | 26 | 23 | 27 | 27 | 31 | 36 | 35 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 11 |
| 45 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 44 | 43 | 45 | 41 | 37 | 39 | 32 | 39 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 37 | 36 |
| 48 | 48 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 30 |
| 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 50 | 50 | 51 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 48 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 32 | 34 | 35 |
| 44 | 47 | 44 | 48 | 49 | 48 | 49 | 48 | 45 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Missouri

| 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6.7 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.5 |
| 27 | 25 | 31 | 26 | 24 | 26 | 35 | 32 | 33 | 32 | 30 | 25 |
| 5,540 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10.2 | 10.7 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 9.4 | 10.2 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 7.6 |
| 22 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 31 | 30 | 40 | 25 | 26 | 31 | 23 | 30 |
| 560 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | 33 | 36 | 33 | 34 | 33 | 31 | 33 | 32 | 27 | 29 | 30 |
| 21 | 26 | 36 | 26 | 30 | 33 | 25 | 38 | 35 | 20 | 28 | 32 |
| 323 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 68 | 86 | 78 | 72 | 83 | 82 | 90 | 85 | 97 | 102 | 81 | 76 |
| 30 | 45 | 35 | 23 | 41 | 40 | 42 | 43 | 46 | 48 | 40 | 37 |
| 298 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | 31 | 33 | 34 | 37 | 39 | 39 | 38 | 37 | 35 | 33 | 31 |
| 33 | 31 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 29 | 31 |
| 3,638 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 |
| 10 | 16 | 23 | 29 | 28 | 26 | 23 | 27 | 31 | 35 | 41 | 38 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 15 | 14 | 25 | 37 | 35 | 34 | 23 | 25 | 26 | 23 | 23 | 22 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 27 |
| 15 | 15 | 15 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 21 | 25 | 23 | 20 | 17 | 20 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | 20 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 20 | 21 | 19 | 18 | 17 |
| 29 | 27 | 25 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 27 | 30 | 32 | 30 | 27 | 23 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 26 |
| 15 | 20 | 24 | 22 | 20 | 21 | 18 | 32 | 35 | 32 | 23 | 20 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Montana

| 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 6.4 |
| 13 | 16 | 12 | 15 | 9 | 17 | 9 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 8 | 14 |
| 694 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10.3 | 9.6 | 10.0 | 8.7 | 11.3 | 9.0 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 7.0 |
| 23 | 20 | 29 | 14 | 42 | 25 | 6 | 15 | 15 | 19 | 17 | 20 |
| 76 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | 40 | 34 | 29 | 36 | 28 | 32 | 39 | 28 | 26 | 34 | 33 |
| 32 | 41 | 30 | 8 | 36 | 16 | 27 | 48 | 16 | 16 | 41 | 42 |
| 58 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 94 | 98 | 98 | 83 | 81 | 97 | 72 | 80 | 105 | 81 | 82 | 54 |
| 48 | 48 | 51 | 40 | 39 | 43 | 27 | 41 | 48 | 38 | 41 | 15 |
| 39 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 24 | 23 | 25 | 27 | 22 | 23 | 21 |
| 10 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 10 | 14 | 6 | 10 | 7 |
| 445 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| 5 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 11 | 15 | 7 | 6 | 10 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| 15 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 16 | 13 | 10 | 12 | 19 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 30 | 30 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 30 | 29 |
| 22 | 26 | 28 | 30 | 35 | 28 | 31 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 27 | 25 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | 20 | 20 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 19 |
| 24 | 27 | 30 | 38 | 41 | 37 | 33 | 30 | 25 | 25 | 29 | 30 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 18 | 20 | 24 | 27 | 31 | 21 | 13 | 15 | 23 | 12 | 12 | 13 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Nebraska

| 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.3 |
| 8 | 14 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 15 | 12 |
| 1,462 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9.6 | 10.1 | 8.6 | 9.0 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 9.1 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 8.7 |
| 15 | 25 | 7 | 19 | 5 | 16 | 12 | 13 | 36 | 23 | 23 | 43 |
| 203 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | 30 | 35 | 33 | 31 | 32 | 28 | 26 | 30 | 26 | 23 | 28 |
| 4 | 10 | 33 | 26 | 15 | 32 | 15 | 15 | 30 | 16 | 5 | 25 |
| 94 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 61 | 68 | 79 | 74 | 58 | 75 | 56 | 49 | 54 | 66 | 56 | 57 |
| 19 | 19 | 39 | 28 | 12 | 30 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 22 | 15 | 19 |
| 73 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | 19 | 20 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 22 | 22 |
| 10 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 9 |
| 841 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 16 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | 23 | 23 | 21 | 19 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 17 |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 |
| 21 | 23 | 25 | 26 | 20 | 17 | 11 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 22 |
| 9 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

| Indicators | | Nevada 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | New Hampshire 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent low birth-weight babies | Rate | 6.9 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 4.8 |
| | Rank | 31 | 37 | 27 | 37 | 33 | 32 | 29 | 26 | 31 | 32 | 25 | 25 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| | 1996 raw data | 1,960 births | | | | | | | | | | | | 695 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 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 7.1 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 5.0 |
| | Rank | 2 | 9 | 22 | 10 | 9 | 18 | 32 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 13 | 10 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| | 1996 raw data | 161 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | | 72 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | Rate | 32 | 30 | 31 | 41 | 37 | 36 | 33 | 30 | 31 | 34 | 31 | 30 | 23 | 25 | 22 | 25 | 29 | 23 | 19 | 11 | 13 | 20 | 21 | 18 |
| | Rank | 23 | 10 | 14 | 45 | 39 | 39 | 33 | 27 | 31 | 44 | 35 | 32 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| | 1996 raw data | 99 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | | 42 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 | 57 | 74 | 82 | 76 | 63 | 66 | 74 | 72 | 65 | 51 | 53 | 36 | 36 | 41 | 49 | 33 |
| | Rank | 38 | 33 | 41 | 36 | 48 | 46 | 44 | 42 | 15 | 28 | 41 | 37 | 20 | 18 | 31 | 23 | 19 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 2 |
| | 1996 raw data | 77 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | | 25 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | Rate | 31 | 32 | 32 | 38 | 41 | 43 | 44 | 42 | 45 | 47 | 44 | 42 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| | Rank | 30 | 35 | 32 | 36 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 36 | 41 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| | 1996 raw data | 1,265 births | | | | | | | | | | | | 353 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | Rate | 13 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 15 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 17 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| | Rank | 38 | 42 | 31 | 34 | 46 | 51 | 50 | 49 | 45 | 44 | 50 | 51 | 30 | 36 | 31 | 29 | 28 | 22 | 16 | 19 | 27 | 12 | 6 | 6 |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | 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 | 12 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| | Rank | 38 | 35 | 32 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 42 | 41 | 45 | 39 | 43 | 39 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 6 | 2 | 3 |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | Rate | 34 | 34 | 33 | 31 | 28 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 25 | 20 | 18 | 18 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 23 |
| | Rank | 29 | 34 | 34 | 28 | 20 | 19 | 21 | 19 | 19 | 15 | 17 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 12 |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of children in poverty | Rate | 14 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 10 |
| | Rank | 5 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 6 | 13 | 11 | 14 | 18 | 17 | 10 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | Rate | 25 | 26 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 24 | 24 |
| | Rank | 44 | 47 | 49 | 42 | 42 | 36 | 36 | 32 | 28 | 32 | 31 | 29 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 13 |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |



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# Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

## New Jersey

| 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6.8 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.7 |
| 28 | 25 | 31 | 31 | 34 | 25 | 33 | 27 | 36 | 32 | 30 | 31 |
| 8,741 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10.6 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 9.9 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 7.7 | 6.6 | 6.9 |
| 26 | 21 | 19 | 27 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 25 | 23 | 15 | 19 |
| 785 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | 31 | 33 | 33 | 27 | 27 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 25 | 22 |
| 11 | 14 | 21 | 26 | 4 | 13 | 10 | 15 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 8 |
| 339 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 44 | 43 | 44 | 48 | 41 | 41 | 37 | 40 | 40 | 35 | 39 | 36 |
| 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| 183 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | 21 | 23 | 24 | 26 | 24 | 26 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 24 | 23 |
| 8 | 9 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 14 | 12 | 12 |
| 3,435 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 7 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 13 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| 11 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 13 | 10 | 7 | 6 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 26 |
| 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 17 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | 15 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 14 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 11 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 22 |
| 18 | 16 | 15 | 13 | 16 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 12 | 6 | 4 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |

## New Mexico

| 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.5 |
| 36 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 27 | 34 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 26 | 28 | 25 |
| 2,046 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10.6 | 9.5 | 8.1 | 10.0 | 8.5 | 9.0 | 8.1 | 7.6 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 6.2 | 6.2 |
| 26 | 18 | 3 | 29 | 12 | 25 | 18 | 16 | 26 | 34 | 10 | 13 |
| 170 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 | 39 | 43 | 42 | 36 | 35 | 37 | 33 | 35 | 32 | 32 | 33 |
| 50 | 40 | 49 | 48 | 36 | 36 | 46 | 38 | 42 | 36 | 37 | 42 |
| 130 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 102 | 111 | 90 | 103 | 101 | 121 | 94 | 78 | 91 | 85 | 91 | 93 |
| 50 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 50 | 44 | 38 | 44 | 41 | 45 | 46 |
| 129 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | 43 | 44 | 44 | 47 | 47 | 50 | 51 | 54 | 52 | 49 | 46 |
| 43 | 45 | 45 | 43 | 43 | 42 | 44 | 46 | 49 | 48 | 48 | 47 |
| 1,892 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 35 | 30 | 31 | 24 | 19 | 22 | 31 | 32 | 31 | 35 | 41 | 45 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 14 |
| 45 | 44 | 42 | 41 | 35 | 34 | 32 | 30 | 45 | 39 | 48 | 50 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39 | 39 | 40 | 38 | 35 | 35 | 34 | 31 | 32 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 46 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 44 | 45 | 41 | 33 | 36 | 42 | 45 | 45 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 27 | 27 | 29 | 30 | 30 |
| 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 47 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 25 | 27 | 31 | 32 |
| 18 | 27 | 30 | 34 | 31 | 28 | 18 | 15 | 23 | 32 | 45 | 47 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |

## New York

| 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.7 |
| 33 | 36 | 38 | 40 | 38 | 37 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 32 | 30 | 31 |
| 20,231 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.6 | 9.6 | 9.4 | 8.8 | 8.4 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.0 |
| 30 | 31 | 39 | 37 | 39 | 32 | 34 | 29 | 26 | 26 | 29 | 20 |
| 1,837 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | 32 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 30 | 27 | 28 | 25 | 26 | 23 |
| 17 | 19 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 20 | 22 | 18 | 16 | 12 | 19 | 11 |
| 832 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 45 | 47 | 54 | 59 | 53 | 61 | 62 | 56 | 53 | 56 | 45 | 41 |
| 3 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 10 | 14 | 6 | 6 |
| 483 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | 22 | 23 | 25 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 28 | 26 |
| 10 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 17 |
| 8,767 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| 17 | 16 | 23 | 19 | 19 | 13 | 23 | 19 | 21 | 18 | 22 | 22 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 15 | 22 | 25 | 21 | 22 | 18 | 23 | 16 | 26 | 31 | 32 | 33 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 29 | 29 | 34 | 36 | 39 | 39 | 41 | 40 | 42 | 42 | 45 | 45 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | 23 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 38 | 38 | 40 | 38 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 37 | 43 | 41 | 41 | 42 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 32 |
| 50 | 50 | 49 | 50 | 49 | 48 | 44 | 44 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 47 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |

## North Carolina

| 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 |
| 43 | 44 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 42 | 44 | 43 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 9,115 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11.8 | 11.5 | 11.9 | 12.5 | 11.3 | 10.6 | 10.8 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 10.0 | 9.2 | 9.2 |
| 42 | 41 | 46 | 49 | 42 | 43 | 45 | 43 | 48 | 46 | 42 | 46 |
| 957 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | 37 | 37 | 39 | 38 | 31 | 36 | 34 | 29 | 32 | 29 | 30 |
| 32 | 38 | 37 | 42 | 41 | 30 | 43 | 40 | 23 | 36 | 28 | 32 |
| 426 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 70 | 72 | 67 | 69 | 69 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 76 | 78 | 80 | 71 |
| 33 | 22 | 21 | 17 | 24 | 21 | 27 | 29 | 33 | 35 | 38 | 32 |
| 353 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | 35 | 37 | 40 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 44 | 43 | 44 | 42 | 41 |
| 37 | 36 | 37 | 39 | 40 | 38 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 39 |
| 5,911 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 |
| 38 | 37 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 47 | 44 | 42 | 38 | 35 | 41 | 38 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 |
| 24 | 22 | 25 | 21 | 22 | 24 | 23 | 30 | 26 | 31 | 23 | 22 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | 28 | 28 | 27 | 28 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 26 |
| 15 | 15 | 18 | 18 | 20 | 19 | 21 | 19 | 23 | 20 | 17 | 17 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 20 | 19 |
| 31 | 26 | 28 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 29 | 28 | 31 | 32 | 32 | 30 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 28 | 29 | 29 |
| 25 | 20 | 24 | 27 | 25 | 21 | 28 | 27 | 28 | 38 | 41 | 40 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

| Indicators | | North Dakota | | | | | | | | | | | | Ohio | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
| Percent low birth-weight babies | Rate | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.5 |
| | Rank | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 24 | 24 | 22 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 29 | 30 | 25 |
| | 1996 raw data | 479 births | | | | | | | | | | | | 11,387 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 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 5.3 | 10.3 | 10.6 | 9.3 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 7.7 |
| | Rank | 2 | 1 | 9 | 33 | 6 | 11 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 5 | 23 | 30 | 18 | 25 | 31 | 36 | 34 | 37 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 33 |
| | 1996 raw data | 44 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,168 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | Rate | 29 | 31 | 41 | 30 | 32 | 31 | 23 | 27 | 25 | 27 | 39 | 24 | 30 | 29 | 33 | 31 | 29 | 29 | 27 | 24 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 25 |
| | Rank | 11 | 14 | 45 | 11 | 22 | 30 | 5 | 18 | 10 | 20 | 47 | 16 | 17 | 7 | 21 | 16 | 8 | 20 | 13 | 8 | 16 | 20 | 21 | 19 |
| | 1996 raw data | 31 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | | 559 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 | 75 | 46 | 58 | 51 | 52 | 57 | 53 | 53 | 55 | 55 | 54 | 56 | 47 | 50 | 43 |
| | Rank | 14 | 1 | 15 | 27 | 4 | 20 | 14 | 7 | 9 | 32 | 7 | 21 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 14 | 13 | 6 | 11 | 8 |
| | 1996 raw data | 30 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | | 346 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | Rate | 17 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 15 | 18 | 16 | 29 | 28 | 29 | 31 | 34 | 34 | 36 | 35 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 30 |
| | Rank | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 29 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 28 |
| | 1996 raw data | 242 births | | | | | | | | | | | | 7,071 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | Rate | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | Rank | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 13 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 12 | 16 | 22 |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | Rate | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| | Rank | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 22 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 18 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 18 | 23 | 22 |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | Rate | 26 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 34 | 33 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 29 |
| | Rank | 5 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 29 | 29 | 27 | 25 | 27 | 28 | 31 | 29 | 30 | 28 | 27 | 25 |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of children in poverty | Rate | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 19 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| | Rank | 14 | 15 | 19 | 20 | 15 | 20 | 18 | 14 | 12 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 24 | 27 | 28 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 22 | 26 | 28 | 30 | 29 | 30 |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | Rate | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 26 |
| | Rank | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 18 | 16 | 15 | 22 | 25 | 21 | 18 | 23 | 23 | 28 | 31 | 20 |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |



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# Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

## Oklahoma

| 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.4 |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 23 | 21 | 24 |
| 3,372 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10.9 | 10.4 | 9.6 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 9.2 | 9.6 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.5 |
| 32 | 29 | 22 | 19 | 12 | 28 | 37 | 29 | 33 | 36 | 36 | 39 |
| 394 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | 34 | 33 | 35 | 35 | 36 | 34 | 31 | 36 | 32 | 37 | 30 |
| 43 | 32 | 21 | 33 | 33 | 39 | 35 | 31 | 44 | 36 | 45 | 32 |
| 204 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 79 | 73 | 69 | 70 | 88 | 83 | 87 | 78 | 86 | 83 | 76 | 74 |
| 44 | 25 | 24 | 20 | 44 | 41 | 40 | 38 | 40 | 39 | 36 | 34 |
| 188 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | 39 | 38 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 42 | 41 | 40 | 41 | 39 | 37 |
| 43 | 41 | 38 | 38 | 33 | 33 | 35 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 2,794 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 10 |
| 30 | 30 | 36 | 38 | 38 | 39 | 36 | 27 | 31 | 29 | 22 | 29 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 35 | 35 | 42 | 46 | 44 | 43 | 42 | 30 | 26 | 23 | 23 | 22 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 30 | 29 |
| 22 | 29 | 28 | 30 | 35 | 37 | 35 | 33 | 29 | 25 | 27 | 25 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 23 |
| 24 | 27 | 35 | 36 | 32 | 33 | 35 | 34 | 36 | 39 | 39 | 37 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| 18 | 27 | 30 | 27 | 20 | 17 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 19 | 23 | 29 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Oregon

| 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.3 |
| 5 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| 2,325 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9.9 | 9.4 | 10.4 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 8.3 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 6.1 | 5.6 |
| 19 | 15 | 34 | 12 | 18 | 16 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 16 | 8 | 6 |
| 243 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | 33 | 33 | 36 | 31 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 25 | 27 | 29 |
| 11 | 26 | 21 | 35 | 15 | 20 | 15 | 21 | 23 | 12 | 21 | 26 |
| 178 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 73 | 83 | 86 | 93 | 75 | 73 | 68 | 60 | 60 | 56 | 75 | 58 |
| 38 | 39 | 44 | 46 | 30 | 24 | 23 | 19 | 19 | 14 | 34 | 21 |
| 133 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | 23 | 26 | 28 | 28 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 29 |
| 15 | 16 | 20 | 21 | 17 | 21 | 21 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 22 | 26 |
| 2,017 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 |
| 17 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 24 | 13 | 23 | 32 | 31 | 35 | 36 | 38 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 10 |
| 24 | 30 | 25 | 21 | 11 | 7 | 14 | 25 | 26 | 23 | 32 | 33 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | 34 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 33 |
| 34 | 34 | 28 | 30 | 30 | 36 | 31 | 29 | 30 | 35 | 41 | 42 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 17 |
| 21 | 22 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 17 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 17 | 20 | 23 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 27 |
| 37 | 32 | 36 | 34 | 31 | 28 | 18 | 23 | 12 | 12 | 16 | 29 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Pennsylvania

| 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6.6 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.5 |
| 24 | 29 | 27 | 28 | 30 | 26 | 32 | 27 | 31 | 27 | 25 | 25 |
| 11,153 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11.0 | 10.2 | 10.4 | 9.9 | 10.2 | 9.6 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 8.2 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| 34 | 26 | 34 | 27 | 34 | 32 | 30 | 34 | 29 | 33 | 32 | 35 |
| 1,161 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | 29 | 31 | 31 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 25 | 25 | 27 | 24 | 21 |
| 21 | 7 | 14 | 16 | 5 | 16 | 15 | 11 | 10 | 20 | 9 | 6 |
| 485 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 46 | 54 | 51 | 54 | 60 | 54 | 49 | 51 | 50 | 49 | 50 | 54 |
| 5 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 15 |
| 433 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 29 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 26 | 24 |
| 19 | 18 | 19 | 16 | 21 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 13 |
| 5,811 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 8 |
| 7 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 21 | 18 | 22 | 16 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 24 | 14 | 14 | 10 | 11 | 18 | 14 | 16 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 22 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | 31 | 29 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 28 |
| 29 | 22 | 20 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 19 | 23 | 25 | 21 | 22 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | 18 | 17 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 18 |
| 24 | 23 | 24 | 13 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 23 | 21 | 22 | 24 | 28 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 24 |
| 11 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 13 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Rhode Island

| 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 6.9 |
| 20 | 20 | 17 | 15 | 19 | 17 | 16 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 19 |
| 869 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.2 | 9.4 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 10.2 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 5.0 | 7.2 | 5.2 |
| 1 | 15 | 5 | 8 | 34 | 12 | 16 | 13 | 14 | 1 | 19 | 4 |
| 66 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | 21 | 29 | 21 | 25 | 24 | 25 | 16 | 24 | 26 | 20 | 16 |
| 3 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 16 | 2 | 1 |
| 29 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39 | 43 | 42 | 38 | 47 | 35 | 38 | 34 | 36 | 19 | 33 | 26 |
| 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 16 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | 21 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 32 | 30 | 30 | 34 | 32 | 27 | 27 |
| 8 | 9 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 23 | 19 | 19 | 27 | 23 | 16 | 21 |
| 499 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 12 |
| 45 | 42 | 38 | 38 | 35 | 32 | 23 | 11 | 21 | 18 | 31 | 38 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 15 | 14 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 24 | 23 | 16 | 13 | 10 | 18 | 22 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | 31 | 29 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 28 | 31 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 32 |
| 28 | 22 | 20 | 10 | 13 | 16 | 21 | 33 | 39 | 38 | 37 | 40 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 17 |
| 21 | 15 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 19 | 21 | 25 | 24 | 23 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | 23 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 23 | 25 | 26 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 30 | 32 | 20 | 17 | 16 | 21 | 31 | 32 | 40 | 38 | 37 | 35 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

| Indicators | | South Carolina | | | | | | | | | | | | South Dakota | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
| 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 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.8 |
| | Rank | 48 | 48 | 48 | 50 | 49 | 47 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 47 | 11 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 6 |
| | 1996 raw data | 4,698 births | | | | | | | | | | | | 611 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 9.6 | 8.4 | 9.9 | 13.3 | 9.9 | 10.1 | 9.6 | 10.1 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 5.7 |
| | Rank | 49 | 48 | 48 | 47 | 50 | 48 | 47 | 48 | 45 | 43 | 47 | 38 | 19 | 49 | 28 | 30 | 28 | 38 | 34 | 36 | 40 | 45 | 46 | 7 |
| | 1996 raw data | 430 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | | 60 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | Rate | 38 | 46 | 38 | 41 | 40 | 38 | 32 | 36 | 35 | 39 | 36 | 39 | 28 | 42 | 43 | 31 | 37 | 38 | 36 | 28 | 26 | 31 | 23 | 36 |
| | Rank | 39 | 50 | 39 | 45 | 47 | 44 | 27 | 45 | 42 | 48 | 43 | 49 | 8 | 45 | 49 | 16 | 39 | 44 | 43 | 21 | 13 | 35 | 5 | 45 |
| | 1996 raw data | 281 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | | 57 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 71 | 75 | 66 | 72 | 73 | 92 | 78 | 97 | 71 | 88 | 83 | 83 | 65 | 75 |
| | Rank | 36 | 39 | 46 | 41 | 25 | 34 | 41 | 31 | 28 | 32 | 31 | 35 | 24 | 22 | 30 | 45 | 35 | 43 | 25 | 44 | 38 | 39 | 23 | 35 |
| | 1996 raw data | 205 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | | 46 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | Rate | 41 | 39 | 40 | 44 | 47 | 47 | 48 | 46 | 44 | 46 | 43 | 41 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 26 | 27 | 25 | 23 | 21 | 22 |
| | Rank | 42 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 43 | 42 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 39 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 15 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 9 |
| | 1996 raw data | 3,259 births | | | | | | | | | | | | 409 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | Rate | 10 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | Rank | 25 | 16 | 23 | 29 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 32 | 38 | 35 | 41 | 35 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 16 | 19 | 15 | 18 | 22 | 29 |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | Rate | 13 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| | Rank | 38 | 35 | 25 | 21 | 22 | 24 | 23 | 30 | 37 | 39 | 32 | 22 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | Rate | 38 | 35 | 32 | 32 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 32 | 35 | 34 | 31 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 22 | 22 |
| | Rank | 42 | 37 | 28 | 30 | 27 | 28 | 35 | 38 | 36 | 42 | 42 | 37 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 9 |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of children in poverty | Rate | 25 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 24 | 25 | 24 | 26 | 26 | 24 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 17 |
| | Rank | 42 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 40 | 37 | 41 | 44 | 40 | 45 | 45 | 39 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 31 | 30 | 24 | 22 | 19 | 21 | 25 | 24 | 23 |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | Rate | 26 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 28 | 29 | 31 | 31 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 23 |
| | Rank | 49 | 43 | 36 | 27 | 25 | 34 | 36 | 32 | 40 | 43 | 45 | 43 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 18 | 11 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |



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# Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

## Tennessee

| 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7.9 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.8 |
| 43 | 44 | 46 | 42 | 44 | 44 | 47 | 44 | 47 | 45 | 44 | 45 |
| 6,515 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11.4 | 11.0 | 11.7 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.3 | 10.0 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 8.5 |
| 37 | 35 | 43 | 37 | 40 | 41 | 39 | 37 | 39 | 40 | 43 | 39 |
| 627 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41 | 33 | 32 | 36 | 30 | 35 | 35 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 32 | 30 |
| 42 | 26 | 17 | 35 | 11 | 36 | 39 | 35 | 35 | 42 | 37 | 32 |
| 302 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 67 | 82 | 86 | 77 | 76 | 75 | 81 | 77 | 84 | 91 | 90 | 81 |
| 26 | 36 | 44 | 34 | 34 | 30 | 36 | 36 | 39 | 43 | 44 | 40 |
| 306 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39 | 38 | 39 | 41 | 44 | 45 | 48 | 45 | 43 | 43 | 42 | 40 |
| 39 | 39 | 41 | 40 | 40 | 38 | 41 | 40 | 38 | 37 | 38 | 38 |
| 4,440 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 13 |
| 45 | 42 | 38 | 34 | 35 | 43 | 44 | 42 | 38 | 31 | 36 | 45 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | 14 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 49 | 44 | 42 | 37 | 35 | 43 | 45 | 47 | 37 | 39 | 43 | 47 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 34 | 34 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 33 | 32 | 29 |
| 34 | 29 | 34 | 36 | 42 | 39 | 44 | 43 | 42 | 38 | 37 | 25 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 22 |
| 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 46 | 46 | 40 | 37 | 37 | 36 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 25 | 26 | 28 | 30 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 29 |
| 30 | 27 | 24 | 27 | 35 | 36 | 44 | 48 | 49 | 45 | 41 | 40 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Texas

| 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.2 |
| 28 | 25 | 27 | 26 | 27 | 24 | 27 | 25 | 25 | 23 | 23 | 21 |
| 23,782 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9.8 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 6.5 | 6.3 |
| 18 | 18 | 15 | 19 | 20 | 12 | 14 | 19 | 16 | 16 | 12 | 15 |
| 2,089 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | 36 | 33 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 31 | 31 | 29 | 28 | 29 |
| 32 | 36 | 21 | 33 | 30 | 33 | 33 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 26 | 26 |
| 1,233 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 80 | 82 | 68 | 75 | 78 | 80 | 81 | 77 | 74 | 75 | 67 | 68 |
| 45 | 36 | 23 | 31 | 35 | 38 | 36 | 36 | 31 | 32 | 26 | 31 |
| 995 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 46 | 44 | 44 | 45 | 47 | 48 | 50 | 51 | 51 | 52 | 51 | 49 |
| 47 | 47 | 45 | 46 | 43 | 45 | 44 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 48 |
| 21,065 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 50 | 50 | 49 | 47 | 38 | 39 | 39 | 42 | 45 | 47 | 45 | 45 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 |
| 38 | 42 | 42 | 41 | 35 | 34 | 32 | 30 | 37 | 39 | 43 | 43 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 29 |
| 22 | 26 | 28 | 30 | 30 | 28 | 26 | 25 | 23 | 28 | 27 | 25 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 38 | 38 | 40 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 41 | 39 | 43 | 41 | 41 | 42 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| 11 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 15 | 15 | 12 | 16 | 20 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Utah

| 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 6.6 |
| 13 | 12 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 16 | 10 | 12 | 9 | 15 | 17 |
| 2,790 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9.6 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 6.0 |
| 15 | 4 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 11 |
| 254 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | 28 | 34 | 31 | 32 | 25 | 30 | 30 | 33 | 28 | 30 | 25 |
| 30 | 5 | 30 | 16 | 22 | 6 | 22 | 27 | 38 | 27 | 31 | 19 |
| 127 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 65 | 80 | 75 | 62 | 61 | 66 | 48 | 57 | 67 | 74 | 63 | 60 |
| 22 | 33 | 32 | 10 | 16 | 17 | 6 | 17 | 24 | 28 | 21 | 26 |
| 125 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 25 | 24 |
| 23 | 21 | 22 | 21 | 14 | 13 | 15 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 |
| 1,462 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| 25 | 26 | 23 | 24 | 19 | 13 | 9 | 11 | 15 | 12 | 16 | 16 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| 11 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 11 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 12 | 11 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | 24 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 18 |
| 5 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 10 |
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 14 |
| 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Vermont

| 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6.0 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 6.2 |
| 16 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 3 | 11 |
| 417 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.5 | 10.0 | 8.5 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 7.5 | 6.0 | 7.1 |
| 2 | 24 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 5 | 20 | 7 | 23 |
| 48 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | 36 | 28 | 27 | 32 | 25 | 21 | 25 | 33 | 21 | 24 | 23 |
| 4 | 36 | 8 | 6 | 22 | 6 | 3 | 11 | 38 | 5 | 9 | 11 |
| 26 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 67 | 82 | 80 | 70 | 45 | 58 | 56 | 57 | 59 | 47 | 58 | 46 |
| 26 | 36 | 40 | 20 | 4 | 10 | 11 | 17 | 17 | 6 | 16 | 9 |
| 19 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | 17 | 16 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 11 | 15 |
| 5 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 187 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| 17 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 16 | 19 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 10 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| 24 | 14 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 19 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | 24 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 25 |
| 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 14 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | 16 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 18 | 15 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 24 |
| 25 | 27 | 20 | 22 | 20 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 13 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |

# Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

| Indicators | | Virginia | | | | | | | | | | | | Washington | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
| 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 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.6 |
| | Rank | 33 | 32 | 27 | 31 | 30 | 32 | 29 | 34 | 28 | 29 | 35 | 31 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| | 1996 raw data | 7,056 births | | | | | | | | | | | | 4,327 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 10.7 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 6.0 |
| | Rank | 39 | 37 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 40 | 38 | 41 | 32 | 34 | 32 | 33 | 28 | 21 | 24 | 19 | 20 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 11 |
| | 1996 raw data | 712 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | | 466 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) | Rate | 30 | 30 | 31 | 30 | 31 | 28 | 28 | 24 | 28 | 27 | 25 | 23 | 36 | 31 | 35 | 32 | 28 | 28 | 24 | 25 | 24 | 28 | 25 | 23 |
| | Rank | 17 | 10 | 14 | 11 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 8 | 16 | 20 | 13 | 11 | 32 | 14 | 33 | 24 | 5 | 16 | 8 | 11 | 5 | 27 | 13 | 11 |
| | 1996 raw data | 288 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | | 255 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 60 | 59 | 58 | 75 | 69 | 76 | 67 | 64 | 63 | 53 | 63 | 54 | 52 | 50 |
| | Rank | 13 | 15 | 19 | 8 | 16 | 21 | 18 | 21 | 13 | 20 | 18 | 23 | 18 | 27 | 24 | 33 | 21 | 16 | 16 | 13 | 20 | 13 | 13 | 12 |
| | 1996 raw data | 265 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | | 197 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) | Rate | 28 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 28 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 26 |
| | Rank | 25 | 21 | 22 | 21 | 26 | 23 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 27 | 22 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 18 | 21 | 22 | 17 | 17 | 19 | 17 |
| | 1996 raw data | 3,571 births | | | | | | | | | | | | 3,036 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) | Rate | 12 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| | Rank | 35 | 30 | 17 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 9 | 11 | 15 | 29 | 22 | 16 | 17 | 13 | 23 | 29 | 38 | 32 | 31 | 19 | 7 | 18 | 22 | 22 |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) | Rate | 10 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | Rank | 15 | 9 | 10 | 15 | 11 | 12 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 18 | 12 | 11 | 24 | 22 | 32 | 30 | 31 | 24 | 23 | 16 | 13 | 31 | 40 | 43 |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment | Rate | 29 | 29 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 35 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 32 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 30 | 31 | 31 |
| | Rank | 15 | 18 | 23 | 23 | 20 | 19 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 34 | 37 | 38 | 36 | 35 | 25 | 21 | 19 | 19 | 28 | 35 | 37 |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of children in poverty | Rate | 15 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 15 |
| | Rank | 8 | 8 | 9 | 13 | 15 | 13 | 11 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 17 | 14 | 15 | 19 | 13 | 12 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 17 |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of families with children headed by a single parent | Rate | 20 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 25 | 28 | 29 | 18 | 21 | 25 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 26 |
| | Rank | 18 | 20 | 20 | 17 | 20 | 28 | 18 | 11 | 12 | 19 | 37 | 40 | 11 | 20 | 41 | 42 | 35 | 28 | 28 | 27 | 23 | 19 | 23 | 20 |
| | 1996 raw data | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |

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# Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

## West Virginia

| 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 7.9 | 8.0 |
| 31 | 32 | 34 | 21 | 22 | 26 | 23 | 27 | 27 | 29 | 38 | 37 |
| 1,653 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10.7 | 10.2 | 9.8 | 9.0 | 9.4 | 9.9 | 8.2 | 9.2 | 8.6 | 6.7 | 7.9 | 7.4 |
| 28 | 26 | 26 | 19 | 26 | 37 | 20 | 35 | 29 | 8 | 34 | 26 |
| 154 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | 33 | 30 | 36 | 33 | 25 | 31 | 28 | 31 | 27 | 30 | 31 |
| 11 | 26 | 12 | 35 | 27 | 6 | 25 | 21 | 31 | 20 | 31 | 38 |
| 100 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 70 | 84 | 78 | 74 | 89 | 73 | 73 | 66 | 67 | 49 | 66 | 63 |
| 33 | 42 | 35 | 28 | 46 | 24 | 30 | 26 | 24 | 9 | 25 | 27 |
| 88 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 30 | 29 |
| 33 | 31 | 31 | 28 | 28 | 26 | 24 | 25 | 24 | 27 | 22 | 26 |
| 1,158 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 9 |
| 38 | 37 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 39 | 39 | 42 | 50 | 47 | 31 | 22 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 15 | 13 |
| 51 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 47 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49 | 47 | 44 | 42 | 40 | 37 | 37 | 39 | 39 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 50 | 50 | 50 | 49 | 47 | 46 | 47 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | 30 | 29 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 28 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 25 |
| 48 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 46 | 44 | 46 | 48 | 48 | 47 | 47 | 42 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 4 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 19 | 16 | 17 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Wisconsin

| 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 6.3 |
| 8 | 12 | 9 | 11 | 14 | 15 | 18 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 11 | 12 |
| 4,200 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9.1 | 9.2 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 9.1 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 7.2 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 7.3 |
| 7 | 12 | 7 | 10 | 19 | 15 | 21 | 11 | 19 | 29 | 22 | 25 |
| 493 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 30 | 25 | 29 | 26 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 22 |
| 8 | 10 | 12 | 16 | 11 | 6 | 20 | 15 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 8 |
| 232 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55 | 59 | 57 | 64 | 60 | 67 | 63 | 60 | 65 | 56 | 53 | 52 |
| 15 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 18 | 16 | 19 | 23 | 14 | 14 | 13 |
| 204 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 25 | 24 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 22 |
| 10 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 9 |
| 2,507 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| 10 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 4 |
| 11 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | 29 | 26 | 23 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 22 | 22 |
| 18 | 18 | 14 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 9 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13 |
| 14 | 8 | 13 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 6 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | 19 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 18 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 8 | 6 | 8 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Wyoming

| 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7.1 | 6.8 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 8.8 | 7.4 | 8.4 |
| 36 | 25 | 39 | 31 | 34 | 34 | 26 | 32 | 28 | 45 | 25 | 39 |
| 529 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12.2 | 10.9 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 8.6 | 7.9 | 8.9 | 7.9 | 6.7 | 7.7 | 6.4 |
| 45 | 34 | 17 | 17 | 26 | 21 | 15 | 33 | 19 | 8 | 29 | 16 |
| 40 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 45 | 35 | 26 | 30 | 39 | 30 | 32 | 34 | 25 | 24 | 28 | 36 |
| 48 | 35 | 5 | 11 | 44 | 26 | 27 | 40 | 10 | 8 | 26 | 45 |
| 36 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 | 116 | 64 | 114 | 88 | 78 | 106 | 116 | 86 | 103 | 92 | 110 |
| 49 | 50 | 18 | 50 | 44 | 37 | 49 | 50 | 40 | 49 | 46 | 50 |
| 47 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | 26 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 30 | 26 | 25 | 27 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 25 | 21 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 18 | 11 | 10 | 14 | 12 | 13 | 16 |
| 315 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 8 | 13 | 16 | 19 | 21 | 18 | 16 | 16 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 |
| 24 | 30 | 14 | 15 | 11 | 18 | 14 | 16 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 19 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | 27 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 21 |
| 11 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 |
| 8 | 8 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 11 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 22 | 23 | 25 | 25 |
| 2 | 2 | 8 | 13 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 16 | 17 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |

## USA

| 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.4 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 287,230 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10.6 | 10.4 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 7.6 | 7.3 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28,487 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 29 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 26 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14,278 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 63 | 68 | 66 | 70 | 69 | 71 | 71 | 67 | 69 | 69 | 65 | 62 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11,497 deaths | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | 31 | 32 | 34 | 36 | 37 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 36 | 34 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 185,721 births | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 30 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 20 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 27 |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |

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## Multi-Year National Composite Ranks

The *KIDS COUNT Data Book: 1999* is the tenth 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 based on past publications problematic. This chart provides national composite rankings for 1990 through 1999 using a consistent set of indicators—namely, those used to derive the composite rankings shown in the *KIDS COUNT Data Book: 1999*. The national composite rankings for the *KIDS COUNT Data Book: 1999* are based on data from 1996 (the most recent available year); similarly, the national composite rankings for 1990 through 1998 are based on data from three years prior to the year profiled.

| Year of Data Book | AL | AK | AZ | AR | CA | CO | CT | DE | DC | FL | GA | HI | ID | IL | IN | IA | KS | KY | LA | ME |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1990 | 48 | 39 | 41 | 46 | 31 | 28 | 2 | 21 | 51 | 40 | 47 | 15 | 27 | 32 | 26 | 7 | 12 | 38 | 49 | 9 |
| 1991 | 48 | 38 | 41 | 47 | 31 | 23 | 6 | 27 | 51 | 42 | 45 | 14 | 22 | 33 | 30 | 7 | 13 | 39 | 49 | 12 |
| 1992 | 48 | 43 | 39 | 47 | 32 | 26 | 6 | 28 | 51 | 41 | 46 | 16 | 23 | 33 | 24 | 10 | 8 | 38 | 49 | 11 |
| 1993 | 48 | 33 | 41 | 45 | 32 | 25 | 8 | 27 | 51 | 42 | 46 | 15 | 24 | 35 | 28 | 5 | 11 | 37 | 49 | 10 |
| 1994 | 47 | 27 | 43 | 45 | 33 | 26 | 9 | 24 | 51 | 39 | 46 | 14 | 25 | 36 | 30 | 4 | 10 | 42 | 49 | 11 |
| 1995 | 47 | 29 | 41 | 42 | 34 | 26 | 7 | 22 | 51 | 43 | 44 | 17 | 25 | 35 | 33 | 2 | 11 | 39 | 50 | 8 |
| 1996 | 47 | 31 | 39 | 41 | 35 | 26 | 10 | 19 | 51 | 44 | 42 | 15 | 24 | 36 | 27 | 1 | 14 | 40 | 50 | 8 |
| 1997 | 47 | 28 | 41 | 39 | 34 | 25 | 11 | 17 | 51 | 43 | 45 | 13 | 22 | 36 | 26 | 2 | 14 | 38 | 50 | 4 |
| 1998 | 47 | 27 | 42 | 41 | 32 | 16 | 13 | 25 | 51 | 40 | 44 | 12 | 23 | 34 | 24 | 8 | 15 | 39 | 50 | 10 |
| 1999 | 47 | 25 | 46 | 43 | 31 | 16 | 12 | 27 | 51 | 40 | 42 | 13 | 23 | 34 | 15 | 7 | 18 | 41 | 49 | 6 |



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# Multi-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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | 5 | 34 | 3 | 50 | 30 | 22 | 10 | 33 | 1 | 11 | 45 | 29 | 36 | 4 | 20 | 35 | 24 | 17 | 16 | 43 | 18 | 44 | 37 | 14 | 8 | 19 | 25 | 42 | 6 | 13 |
| 26 | 8 | 32 | 5 | 50 | 28 | 20 | 10 | 34 | 1 | 15 | 46 | 29 | 36 | 3 | 19 | 35 | 25 | 16 | 9 | 44 | 17 | 40 | 37 | 11 | 2 | 18 | 24 | 43 | 4 | 21 |
| 27 | 12 | 31 | 7 | 50 | 30 | 25 | 5 | 34 | 3 | 13 | 40 | 29 | 36 | 1 | 21 | 35 | 18 | 15 | 14 | 44 | 17 | 42 | 37 | 9 | 2 | 19 | 22 | 45 | 4 | 20 |
| 26 | 13 | 31 | 7 | 50 | 30 | 22 | 6 | 40 | 1 | 12 | 44 | 29 | 34 | 2 | 23 | 38 | 18 | 17 | 14 | 43 | 20 | 47 | 36 | 9 | 4 | 21 | 19 | 39 | 3 | 16 |
| 29 | 13 | 35 | 8 | 50 | 28 | 19 | 2 | 37 | 3 | 12 | 41 | 31 | 38 | 1 | 23 | 34 | 18 | 21 | 17 | 44 | 15 | 48 | 32 | 6 | 5 | 20 | 16 | 40 | 7 | 22 |
| 27 | 12 | 36 | 9 | 49 | 30 | 24 | 3 | 32 | 1 | 18 | 38 | 28 | 40 | 4 | 21 | 31 | 20 | 19 | 14 | 45 | 13 | 48 | 37 | 5 | 10 | 16 | 15 | 46 | 6 | 23 |
| 28 | 12 | 33 | 9 | 49 | 32 | 20 | 5 | 29 | 2 | 17 | 43 | 30 | 38 | 3 | 25 | 34 | 23 | 21 | 22 | 45 | 13 | 46 | 37 | 4 | 6 | 18 | 11 | 48 | 7 | 16 |
| 29 | 8 | 31 | 10 | 49 | 32 | 15 | 6 | 35 | 1 | 12 | 46 | 30 | 40 | 3 | 27 | 33 | 23 | 24 | 18 | 48 | 16 | 44 | 37 | 5 | 7 | 21 | 19 | 42 | 9 | 20 |
| 30 | 9 | 29 | 7 | 49 | 31 | 17 | 3 | 35 | 1 | 11 | 46 | 33 | 38 | 2 | 28 | 36 | 26 | 22 | 19 | 48 | 14 | 45 | 37 | 5 | 6 | 21 | 18 | 43 | 4 | 20 |
| 24 | 8 | 30 | 3 | 50 | 32 | 21 | 11 | 36 | 1 | 10 | 48 | 33 | 37 | 2 | 28 | 35 | 29 | 22 | 17 | 45 | 14 | 44 | 38 | 5 | 9 | 19 | 20 | 39 | 4 | 26 |



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**Child Death Rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)** is the number of deaths to children between ages 1 and 14, from all causes, per 100,000 children in this age range. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death. **SOURCES: Death Statistics:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). **1996 data:** Special tabulations available online through CDC WONDER at http://wonder.cdc.gov (tabulations completed January 5, 1999). **1989 through 1995 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 1995. **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.

**Family Risk Index** is derived from the Census Bureau's March Current Population Survey (CPS) and includes six separate indicators of risk to a child's well-being. The index is constructed by noting whether each of the risk factors is present in a child's life, then cumulating the total number of these factors. The more such factors children have in their lives, the higher the odds that they will suffer one or more negative outcomes before reaching adulthood (such as dropping out of high school, getting arrested, or having a baby). Children living in families with four or more risk factors are categorized as "high risk." The state-level figures for this indicator are derived by averaging 5 years of CPS data from 1994 through 1998. Five years of CPS data were needed to provide large enough samples to produce reliable estimates in all states. The United States Profile page shows 14 percent of children in the "high risk" category, while the figure in the Overview section is 13 percent. This difference is due to the fact that the figure in the United States Profile page is based on a 5-year CPS average (to be consistent with the state pages), while the figure in the Overview is based only on 1998 data. The index is derived for all children under age 18. The risk factors are as follows:

1. **Child Is Not Living With Two Parents**. This factor includes children living in single-parent families, as well as those living with neither parent. Such living arrangements often reflect some disruption in the child's life.

2. **Household Head Is High School Dropout**. The human resources a parent brings to a family have important implications for socialization. Parents without a good education are less likely to provide the child with an environment that is educationally stimulating. We used the educational attainment of the head of the household (referred to as the householder by the Census Bureau) because this measure is closely related to the general educational level in a household. Also, it could be applied to all children, regardless of their living arrangements.

3. **Family Income Is Below the Poverty Line**. This means a child lives in a family with income below the official poverty line. The poverty line, which is defined by the U.S. Office of Manage-ment and Budget, represents a series of thresholds that are based on the size and composition of the family. For an average family of three, the poverty threshold was $12,158 in 1995. The child poverty rate shown here is slightly higher than the official rate because we included children who were not in the Census Bureau-defined poverty universe.

4. **Child Is Living With Parent(s) Who Do Not Have Steady, Full-Time Employment**. This

reflects children who do not live with a parent who worked at least 35 hours per week, 50 or more weeks in the previous calendar year. Children who do not live with a parent who has a steady, full-time job are more likely to be poor. In addition, children in these circumstances are subject to the increased psychological stress and family disruption that often accompany unemployment and underemployment

5. **Family Is Receiving Welfare Benefits.** This measure reflects children living in families who receive any cash public assistance such as Aid to Families With Dependent Children/Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (AFDC/TANF), General Assistance (GA), or Supplemental Security Income (SSI). These are the major public assistance programs that provide cash to needy or low-income families. It is important to recognize that most means-tested assistance programs, such as Medicaid, Food Stamps, or the School Lunch Program, provide noncash benefits.

6. **Child Does Not Have Health Insurance.** This measure reflects children under age 18 who were not covered by any kind of public or private health insurance during the previous calendar year. Insurance coverage includes private-sector insurance (typically provided through an employer) or public-sector insurance such as Medicaid. Children who lack health insurance coverage are less likely to have a regular source of care and are more likely to be exposed to health risks such as lack of immunization. The percentage in Figure 1 differs from that shown in the United States Profile page because one is based only on 1998 data, while the other is a 5-year average.
**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), 1994 through 1998.

**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:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. **1996 data:** "Deaths: Final Data for 1996," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47, No. 9 (November 10, 1998), Table 31. **1995 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1995," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 11, Supplement 2 (June 12, 1997), Table 30. **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 Property Crime Arrest Rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996** is the number of arrests of youths under age 18 for indexed property crime offenses per 100,000 youths between ages 10 and 17. Offenses in the FBI's Property Crime Index include burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The annual arrest figures include all arrests of youths for indexed property offenses during the year, including repeated arrests of the same individual for different offenses.

Not every local law enforcement agency submits arrest data to the FBI every year. As a result, the number of juveniles arrested for a property crime is adjusted to compensate for the proportion of the population not covered by local law enforcement agencies submitting reports to the FBI. In 1996, crime figures were reported for jurisdictions covering 72 percent of the U.S. population. However, the coverage rate was considerably smaller in some states and counties.

For this measure, we used estimates of FBI arrest statistics that were provided by the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD) at the University of Michigan. The NACJD file adjusts the reported property crime arrests for each agency to account for several factors, such as the number of months for which the agency reported data. Through the use of population data from the U.S. Census Bureau, the NACJD arrest estimates were transformed into juvenile arrest rates. In 1996, no arrest data were submitted by the District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana, and Vermont.
**SOURCES: State Arrest Statistics:** U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data (United States): County-Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data, 1996* (Computer file), 2nd ICPSR ed. (Ann Arbor, MI: Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research, producer and distributor), 1998. **State Population Statistics:** U.S. Bureau of the Census (online), http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/state/stats/96age796.txt

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(April 21, 1997). **National Arrest Statistics:** Howard N. Snyder, "Juvenile Arrests 1996," *OJJDD Juvenile Justice Bulletin* (November 1997), p. 10.

**Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1996** is the number of arrests of youths under age 18 for indexed 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.

Not every local law enforcement agency submits arrest data to the FBI every year. As a result, the number of juveniles arrested for a violent crime is adjusted to compensate for the proportion of the population not covered by local law enforcement agencies submitting reports to the FBI. In 1996, crime figures were reported for jurisdictions covering 72 percent of the U.S. population. However, the coverage rate was considerably smaller in some states and counties.

For this measure, we used estimates of FBI arrest statistics that were provided by the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD) at the University of Michigan. The NACJD file adjusts the reported violent crime arrests for each agency to account for several factors, such as the number of months for which the agency reported data. Through the use of population data from the U.S. Census Bureau, the NACJD arrest estimates were transformed into juvenile arrest rates. In 1996, no arrest data were submitted by the District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana, and Vermont.

**SOURCES: State Arrest Statistics:** U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data (United States): County-Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data, 1996* (Computer file), 2nd ICPSR ed. (Ann Arbor, MI: Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research, producer and distributor), 1998. **State Population Statistics:** U.S. Bureau of the Census (online), http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/state/stats/96age796.txt (April 21, 1997). **National Arrest Statistics:** Howard N. Snyder, "Juvenile Arrests 1996," *OJJDD Juvenile Justice Bulletin* (November 1997), p. 10.

**Median Income of Families With Children: 1996** is the median annual income for families with "related children" under age 18 living in the household. "Related children" include the householder's (head of the household) 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 and living in the household. Figures are rounded to the nearest $100. The median income is the dollar amount that divides the income distribution into two equal groups—half with income above the median, half with income below it. The figures shown here represent an average of data from 1994 through 1998. Although we refer to data collected in March 1996 as 1996 data, they actually reflect 1995 income. Therefore, figures are expressed in 1995 dollars.
**SOURCE:** Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1994 through 1998.

**National Composite Rank** for each state was obtained by converting the 1996 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



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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.

**Percent Change Over Time Analysis** was computed by comparing the 1996 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 1996, 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 less than 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:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. **1996 data:** "Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1996," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 11, Supplement (June 30, 1998), Tables 11 and 46. **1995 data:** "Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1995," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 11, Supplement (June 10, 1997), Tables 8 and 16. **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. I, Natality, Table 1-82.

**Percent of 2-Year-Olds Who Were Immunized: 1997** 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 for calendar year 1997. The figures given here reflect the percentage of children who have "4:3:1 Series Coverage"; that is, four or more doses of Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoids and Pertussis Vaccine, three or more doses of Poliovirus vaccine, and one or more doses of Measles-Mumps-Rubella vaccine. The figures were derived from a national sample of 32,742 children with a minimum of about 420 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, 1997," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Vol. 47, No. 26 (July 10, 1998), pp. 547-554.

**Percent of 4th Grade Students Who Scored Below Basic Reading Level: 1998** is the share of 4th grade public school students failing to reach the Basic proficiency level in reading, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), which is conducted by the U.S. Department of Education.

The reading assessment measures two global purposes for reading—reading for literary experience and reading to gain information. The NAEP uses three proficiency categories—Advanced, Proficient, and Basic. Fourth grade students at the Basic Level could show an understanding of the overall meaning of what they read. They could make obvious connections between the text and their own experiences and make simple inferences from the ideas in the text.

Nine states (Alaska, Idaho, Indiana, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Vermont) did not participate in the 1998 NAEP Assessment. Two other states (Illinois and Nebraska) did not meet public school participation guidelines for the Grade 4 assessment; therefore, scores were not reported for these states. In addition the data for nine states (California, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, and Wisconsin) were published even though they did not meet all of the NAEP guidelines.
**SOURCE:** National Center for Education Statistics, *NAEP 1998 Reading Report Card for the Nation and the States*, March 1999, Figure 5.5.

**Percent of 8th Grade Students Who Scored Below Basic Reading Level: 1998** is the share of 8th grade public school children failing to reach the Basic proficiency level in reading, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), which is conducted by the U.S. Department of Education.

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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. Eighth grade students at the Basic Level demonstrated a literal understanding and interpretation of what they read. They could identify specific aspects of the text that reflected its overall meaning, make simple inferences, relate the ideas in the text to personal experience, and use the text to draw conclusions.

Nine states (Alaska, Idaho, Indiana, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Vermont) did not participate in the 1998 NAEP Assessment. Five other states (Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Nebraska, and New Hampshire) did not meet public school participation guidelines for the Grade 8 assessment; therefore scores were not reported for these states. In addition the data for seven states (California, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin) were published even though they did not meet all of the NAEP guidelines.
**SOURCE:** National Center for Education Statistics, *NAEP 1998 Reading Report Card for the Nation and the States*, March 1999, Figure 5.6

**Percent of Births Covered by Medicaid** in 1995 and 1996 is taken from the National Governors' Association report that surveyed states in the fall of 1998. If part or all of the costs associated with a birth were covered by Medicaid, then the birth is considered covered by Medicaid. The number of births covered by Medicaid was divided by the total number of births in a state to determine the percent of births covered by Medicaid. The data provided here contain corrections to the data from Iowa and Georgia that were received after the data were originally published by the National Governors' Association. Data for both 1995 and 1996 were unavailable for the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Virginia. Data for 1995 were unavailable for Kentucky and Maine. Data for 1996 were unavailable for Arkansas, Connecticut, Montana, New Hampshire, and West Virginia.
**SOURCE:** National Governors' Association, "States Have Expanded Eligibility Through Medicaid and the State Children's Health Insurance Program," *MCH Update* (February 10, 1999), Table 2, and unpublished data.

**Percent of Children Covered by Medicaid or Other Public-Sector Health Insurance: 1996** represents the share of children who received health insurance coverage from government sources. Public-sector insurance includes Medicare, Medicaid, and CHAMPUS or military health care. These figures represent an average of March Current Population Survey (CPS) data from 1994 through 1998.
**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), 1994 through 1998.

**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 children related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the family head.

In the Current Population Survey (CPS), families are surveyed each March and asked about their income in the previous calendar year. Poverty status is determined by comparing the income from the previous calendar year to a threshold determined by family size and composition as of the survey date in March. In calendar year 1995, the poverty threshold for a typical family of four persons was $15,569. The data shown here represent 5-year averages. For example, the figure for 1996 represents an average of CPS data collected in 1994 through 1998. We refer to the data collected in March 1996 as 1996 data because they reflect the living arrangements of the child in 1996 even though they also reflect 1995 income. We elected to use a 5-year average of CPS data, rather than a 3-year average, because research shows that at the state level, the 5-year average is roughly 20 percent more accurate.

We should note here that the Census Bureau has begun producing yearly estimates of child poverty at the state, county, and school district levels. This series of Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) is now available for 1993 and 1995. We gave serious consideration to using these estimates in this year's *Data Book* but ultimately decided against it for two reasons. First, these estimates are only available for two points in time, (1993 and 1995), and we felt that it was more important to provide the longer time series data that can be generated with our multi-year CPS average. Second, the SAIPE series is not yet an established Census Bureau product, and it was not clear whether the 1995 estimates would be available in time to use in this year's *Data Book*. Nevertheless, the SAIPE estimates provide a very promising source of child poverty data at the state and local levels.

**SOURCE:** Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1983 through 1998.

**Percent of Children in Extreme Poverty (Income Below 50% of Poverty Level): 1996** 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 1995, a typical family of four fell in this category if their income fell below $7,785. 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 family head. The figures shown here represent a 5-year average of data collected from March 1994 through March 1998. We refer to the data collected in March 1996 as 1996 data because they reflect the living arrangements in 1996, even though they reflect 1995 income.

**SOURCE:** Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1994 through 1998.

**Percent of Children Living With Parents Who Do Not Have Full-Time, Year-Round Employment** is the share of all children under age 18 living in families where parents do not have regular, secure employment. This measure is very similar to the measure called "Secure Parental Employment," used by the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics in its publication *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being*.

For children living in single-parent families, this means the resident parent did not work at least 35 hours per week, at least 50 weeks in the previous calendar year. For children living in married-couple families, this means neither parent worked at least 35 hours per week, at least 50 weeks in the previous calendar year. Children living with neither parent also were listed as not having secure parental employment. The figures shown here reflect 5-year averages of data from the U.S. Census Bureau's March Current Population Survey.

**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), 1983 through 1998.

**Percent of Children Without Health Insurance: 1996** 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 previous calendar year. Insurance coverage includes that provided through private-sector insurance (typically through an employer) or public-sector insurance such as Medicaid. Children who lack health insurance coverage are less likely to have a regular source of care and are more likely to be exposed to health risks such as lack of immunization. The figures shown here represent a 5-year average of data collected each year from 1994 through 1998.

The data shown here reflect children who were without health insurance for the entire calendar year prior to the survey. Children who were only covered for part of a calendar year are not included in the total. We elected to use a 5-year average of Current Population Survey data rather than a 3-year average because research shows that at the state level, the 5-year average is roughly 20 percent more accurate.

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**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), 1994 through 1998.

**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 18 who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

The figures are derived from the monthly Current Population Survey (CPS) 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 3-year averages. For example, the figure for 1996 represents an average of data from 1995 through 1997.

Families with any adult in the military are not included in this analysis because their inclusion would introduce a small bias in our estimate. The CPS sample does not include families where the only adult in the family is in the military, but it does include military families where one of the spouses is in the civilian labor force. Therefore the only military families included in the CPS are two-parent families where one spouse is in the civilian labor force and one in the military. This discrepancy would introduce a slight downward bias in the estimate of the percent of children in single-parent families if military families were included.

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 1984-1997 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Percent of Female-Headed Families Receiving Child Support or Alimony: 1996** 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. (Editions of the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* prior to 1998 referred to this measure as the Percent of Mother-Headed Families Receiving Child Support or Alimony.) "Own children" include children related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. 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 in many of these families. Nationally, only 56 percent of all female-headed families had a child support award in place in 1991.

The figures shown here represent an average of data from 1994 through 1998. We refer to data collected in March 1996 as 1996 data because they reflect the living arrangements in 1996, even though they also reflect income received during 1995.
**SOURCE:** Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1994 through 1998.

**Percent of Teen Births Occurring to Mothers Who Smoked** is the percentage of teen mothers ages 15-19 who smoked during pregnancy. The percentages shown here are 2-year averages of data from 1990 and 1991, and of data from 1995 and 1996, respectively. Two-year averages were

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used to provide more reliable state estimates. We also show the percentage change between the two time periods. The percentage change was calculated by subtracting the 1990/91 rate from the 1995/96 rate and dividing the difference by the 1990/91 rate. The result is multiplied by 100 for readability. Data for both the 1990/91 and 1995/96 periods were unavailable for California, Indiana, New York, and South Dakota. Data for the 1990/91 period was unavailable for Oklahoma.
**SOURCE:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, "Smoking During Pregnancy, 1990-96," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47, No. 10 (November 19, 1998), Table 3.

**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 sometimes referred to as "Idle Teens."

This measure is based on analysis of the 12-month Current Population Survey (CPS) file maintained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Each month the CPS asks respondents in about 60,000 households nationwide about their activities related to the labor force and education. Questions regarding school enrollment and employment are asked of all 16- to 19-year-olds in the sample each month. A yearly average was calculated based on responses for the 9 months students typically are in school (September through May). The figures shown here represent 3-year averages. For example, data for 1996 represent an average of data for all relevant months from 1995 through 1997.

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 1984-1997 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 are 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: 1996* (page 4). Currently, only 29 states and the District of Columbia have submitted event dropout data to the NCES that meets quality and comparability levels needed to justify publishing estimates (see NCES, *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1996*, page 10). For the measure 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: 1996*), 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 confound 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 (BLS). Each month the CPS asks respondents in 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 that students typically are in school (September through May). The figures shown here represent 3-year averages. For example, data for 1996 represent an average of data from 1995 to 1997.

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 1984-1997 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Race/Ethnicity of Children 1997-2005** 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 identified themselves as Hispanic were included in the "Hispanic" category.

The 1997 figure represents Census Bureau estimates as of July 1, 1997, while the 2005 total represents Bureau projections as of July 1, 2005. Population figures are rounded to the nearest hundred. The rounded numbers are used to calculate the "Percent Change 1997-2005" figures, which are themselves rounded to the nearest whole number.
**SOURCE:** Population Reference Bureau, analysis of state estimate and projection data from U.S.

Bureau of the Census (online). **1997 data:** Available at http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/state/sasrh/sasrh97.txt (September 4, 1998). **2005 data:** Available at http://www.census.gov/population/www/projections/st_yr01to05.html (links to various state files, January 29, 1999).

**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 to teens between ages 15 and 19, per 100,000 teens in this age group. (Earlier 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:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). **1996 data:** Special tabulations available online through CDC WONDER at http://wonder.cdc.gov (tabulations completed January 5, 1999). **1985 through 1995 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 1985 to 1995.
**Population Statistics:** U.S. 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 girls age 15-17, regardless of marital status. We omitted births to girls under age 15, since less than 5 percent of teen births occurred to girls in that age group.

**SOURCES: 1996 data: Birth Statistics:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, "Declines in Teenage Birth Rates, 1991-1997: National and State Patterns," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47, No. 12 (December 17, 1998), Table 4, and unpublished tabulations from the National Center for Health Statistics. **Population Statistics:** U.S. Bureau of the Census (online), http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/state/stats/96age796.txt (April 21, 1997). **1995 data: Birth Statistics:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "State-Specific Birth Rates for Teenagers—United States, 1990-1996," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Vol. 46, No. 36 (September 12, 1997), pp. 837-842, and unpublished tabulations from the National Center for Health Statistics.
**Population Statistics:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division. **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).

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# 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 the indicator data used in this book 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 them.

**2. The statistical indicator must be available and consistent over time.** Changes in methodologies, practices, or policies may affect year-to-year comparability. Program and administrative data are particularly vulnerable to changes in policies or program administration, resulting in data that are not comparable across states or over time.

**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. Much of the data collected by states may be accurate and reliable and may be useful for assessing change over time in a single state, but unless all of the states follow the same data collection and reporting procedures, the statistics are not likely to be comparable across states.

**4. The statistical indicator 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 statistical indicator 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 or esoteric cannot be communicated effectively.

**6. The statistical indicator 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 in order to track changes in the well-being of children. Data collected only at one point in time don't serve this purpose.

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

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American Academy of Pediatrics

American Federation of Teachers

American Medical Association

American School Health Association

American Speech-Language-Hearing Association

American Youth Policy Forum

Association of State and Territorial Health Officials (ASTHO)

Big Brothers Big Sisters of America

Boys & Girls Clubs of America

Center for Disabilities Studies

Center for Law & Social Policy

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National Center on Fathering

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National Child Care Information Center

National Dropout Prevention Center and Network

National Education Association

National Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies Coalition

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## About The Annie E. Casey Foundation

The Annie E. Casey Foundation is a private charitable organization dedicated to helping build better futures for disadvantaged children in the United States. It was established in 1948 by Jim Casey, one of the founders of United Parcel Service, and his siblings, who named the Foundation in honor of their mother.

The primary mission of the Foundation is to foster public policies, human-service reforms, and community supports that more effectively meet the needs of today's vulnerable children and families. In pursuit of this goal, the Foundation makes grants that help states, cities, and communities fashion more innovative, cost-effective responses to these needs.

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