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## ABSTRACT

This publication presents a broad array of data designed to illuminate the status of America's children and to assess trends in their well-being. By updating the assessment every year, this book provides ongoing benchmarks with which states can see how they have advanced or regressed since 1990. The book focuses on 10 indicators: percent low-birthweight 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. Data are provided for the nation and for each state on demographic change, economic characteristics, child health and education, and child care indicators. Three appendixes present KIDS COUNT standard scores and national rankings, multi-year trend data for KIDS COUNT indicators, and multi-year national composite ranks. The publication also includes definitions and data sources, criteria for selecting KIDS COUNT indicators, and primary contacts for state KIDS COUNT projects. (SM)

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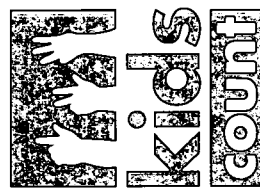
2000

State Profiles of Child Well-Being

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

# KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK

State Profiles of Child Well-Being



The Annie E. Casey Foundation

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

Most of the data presented in the *Data Book* were collected and organized by the Population Reference Bureau (PRB). We owe a special debt of gratitude to Kelvin Pollard of the PRB who worked tirelessly assembling, organizing, checking, and rechecking the figures seen here.

A special thanks goes to Robert McIntire and his staff in the Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics in the Bureau of Labor Statistics for providing tabulations of the Current Population Survey microdata files from 1990 through 1998.

We also owe a special thanks to Martye T. Scobee of the Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville for providing data on children with working parents and children with access to telephones, computers, and the Internet.

Thanks to Dr. Brett Brown and Sharon Vandivere from Child Trends, for providing special tabulations of the 1997 National Survey of America's Families.

We would also like to thank Caroline Carbaugh and Kirk E. Davis from the U.S. Census Bureau for providing special tabulations of the Current Population Survey.

Special thanks are also due Sam Shelton, Scott Rier, Katie Kroener, and Beverley Hunter of KINETIK Communication Graphics, Inc., who were responsible for the design of the book; Jayson Hait of eye4detail for proof-reading and copyediting; and the staff at podesta.com for providing assistance in the promotion and dissemination of the *Data Book*.

Finally, we would like to thank the state KIDS COUNT projects listed on page 185 and the dissemination partners listed on page 192 for distributing the *Data Book* to national, state, and local leaders across the country.

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: 2000* is available on the Internet at [www.aecf.org](http://www.aecf.org).

Tom Joe's influence on American social policy over the past 30 years was profound. Born in Milwaukee and blind since childhood, Tom began his career as a staff member of the California Assembly, where he was a welfare rights advocate and a supporter of innovative program and financing strategies in human services. Tom moved to Washington in 1969 to help develop President Nixon's Family Assistance Plan and later became an adviser on domestic policy to President Carter. His legacy in shaping the nation's Supplemental Security Income Program and the Earned Income Tax Credit has helped literally millions of children, families, and elderly people to move out of poverty.

In 1979, Tom founded the Center for the Study of Social Policy, which he continued to direct until his death. Through the Center, he

pushed tirelessly for dramatic changes in the way that American human services are structured and made available. He forged a close partnership between the Center and the Casey Foundation, contributing equal measures of guidance and critique to many of the Foundation's early initiatives. Tom and the Center launched KIDS COUNT in 1990 and produced its first four editions. From the beginning, Tom insisted on the rigor, the political neutrality, the respect for state and local partners, and the provocative use of data that characterize KIDS COUNT to this day.

Beyond his professional contributions, Tom's gifts live on most fully in the memories of those who admired and loved him and who remember his work. We leave the final reflections on Tom's life to them.

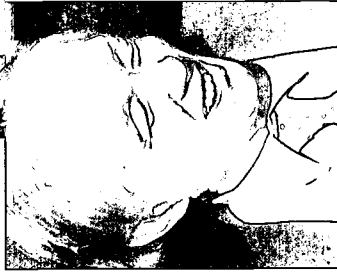
*There was really only one central subject for Tom—his endless concern about what happens to the poor and vulnerable in our society. Tom was constancy itself in that regard. He never stopped caring. He never stopped thinking about or working on this nation's most difficult social problems. And no matter what obstacles or discouragement he encountered, Tom never gave up.*

Hale Champion  
Former Undersecretary  
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

*Tom combined his ideals with the know-how to work in the back rooms of the political system that created the inequalities in the first place. His heroes were people who were in his eyes equal part vision, integrity, and streetfighter. He tried to impart those skills to those of us around him. The next time any of us tries to compromise too much, or mediate when we should force a choice, or blur distinctions where he would want a clear, sharp edge, I expect that white cane to come hurtling down from the clouds like a thunderbolt and stop us in our tracks. Sharp. Razor sharp. Razor edge and compassion mixed inextricably as one. For me, that's Tom.*

Frank Farrow  
Director  
Center for the Study of Social Policy

This tenth anniversary edition of the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* is dedicated to the memory of Tom Joe, who died on October 2, 1999.



*I admired and was strengthened by Tom's faith. Tom, of course, was a secular sort—not very religious or philosophical—and uninterested, it seemed, in metaphysics of any sort. Yet, he possessed a fundamental certainty that rightness, fairness, justice, and love were all very real things and that collectively we had the duty and the power to promote them. I think that Tom was so sure that fairness, duty, and love were what gave life meaning that it would never have occurred to him that these beliefs required definition, debate, or defense.*

Douglas W. Nelson  
President  
The Annie E. Casey Foundation



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## **Connections Count: An Alternative Framework for Understanding and Strengthening America's Vulnerable Families**

The 1990s were a time of unparalleled prosperity in America. Over the past decade, virtually every indicator of economic growth and well-being moved upward, a trend that has translated into increased security and confidence for millions of American workers and their families. Rising stock markets and record-high employment have combined to help fuel an increase in family income nationally, with median family income rising 6 percent from \$44,090 to \$46,737 between 1990 and 1998.<sup>1</sup>

Although significant numbers of families are clearly benefiting from this economic boom, it's important to recognize that too many other families and kids are not. In contrast to the growing ranks of the affluent, our child poverty rates have decreased only minimally.<sup>2</sup> For example, while the aggregate share of income going to the richest 20 percent rose from 44.3 percent in 1990 to 47.2 percent in 1997, the share going to the poorest 20 percent actually fell slightly.<sup>3</sup> And, while poverty rates in general have decreased, the number of children living in families that are extremely poor has remained virtually unchanged.<sup>4</sup>

This phenomenon can be seen most starkly in our major metropolitan areas, where it is

easy to find comfortable middle- and upper-income communities brushing the borders of neighborhoods that remain home to large numbers of very poor families. In impoverished urban and rural communities, families are still being overwhelmed by a number of factors—including a lack of education and employment experience, single parenthood, and welfare dependency—that continue to put them at high risk of poor life outcomes. As noted in our *1999 KIDS COUNT Data Book*, about 9.2 million children can be considered particularly vulnerable because their families demonstrate some combination of these risk characteristics. A little more than half of these children live in neighborhoods where poverty rates are above 20 percent, and more than 1.1 million live in urban neighborhoods of extreme poverty, where more than 40 percent of the households live below the poverty line.<sup>5</sup>

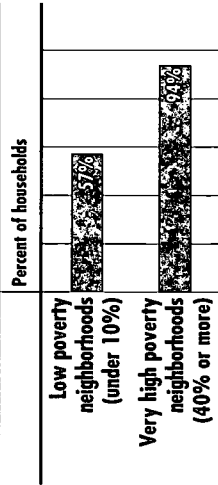
Over the past decade, we've learned a lot about fragile families in America. For example, we now know more about the general factors and characteristics that put families and their kids at risk of poor outcomes. And we now recognize that the majority of these families are not scattered randomly, but are concentrated in a relatively small number of specific neighborhoods in cities, as well as in rural and suburban areas across the country.

Although we understand more about who's generally at risk and which families are the most vulnerable, we still don't know enough about the specific and concrete obstacles that these families confront daily—or the

Many of our poorest families are struggling to survive in communities that often exacerbate rather than mitigate the disadvantages of poverty—communities where a lack of public resources, economic investment, and political power sometimes serves to separate and isolate families from mainstream society.

FIGURE 1

**Percent of Households With Children in Central Cities That Do Not Have Internet Access: 1998**



NOTE: There are a small number of people whose neighborhood poverty status could not be determined. Children are defined as all people under 18 years of age.

SOURCE: Special tabulation of the December 1998 Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

best ways to help surmount them. At the Casey Foundation, we now believe that in order to accelerate our search for answers to these challenges, we need a more practical way of describing and addressing the issues that prevent too many families and kids from fully benefiting from the nation's growing prosperity and opportunities. We need an approach that promotes a deeper understanding of the issues, struggles, and needs facing parents who are trying to raise families in troubled neighborhoods. And we need to frame these challenges so that people will be moved to act in more realistic and meaningful ways to strengthen families and help them help their kids succeed.

Central to this view is our growing recognition of the value and significance of family connections, and the consequences when families and children are isolated or "disconnected" from the opportunities, networks, supports, and services that will enable them to thrive.

The importance of helping families make these connections is the theme of our 2000 *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, and, indeed, of much of the current work of the entire Foundation.

**A Different Framework for Thinking About Families**

It has long been recognized that many of our poorest families are struggling to survive in communities that often exacerbate rather than mitigate the disadvantages of poverty—communities where a lack of public resources,

economic investment, and political power sometimes serves to separate and isolate families from mainstream society. For these families, raising successful kids means battling in an environment that offers scant support and resources, and where it is easy to feel that your hopes and dreams for your children can be obliterated simply by sending a kid to school or to the store at the wrong moment.

While such difficulties have been acknowledged, historically, the framework used to understand the issues these families face has had significant limitations. For example, these families have been described as "below poverty," "minority," "living in inner-city neighborhoods," and "disproportionately single parents." Although not wrong, such characterizations imply that class, race, place, and family structure are the primary measures of disadvantage and that unless these issues can be addressed, no real progress can be made. They may even encourage people to think in terms of unfair and inappropriate class, race, place, and family structure stereotypes that some policymakers will cite to justify inaction.

At the Casey Foundation, we now believe that an alternative framework can give us a more practical understanding of what it means to be a poor family trying to raise kids in a tough neighborhood and why the experiences of poor families tend to differ from those of families that are more affluent. We believe that this alternative approach can lead to more specific and productive action on behalf of isolated families and their kids and help connect

them to needed opportunities, services, and relationships. Furthermore, the perspective allows us to emphasize that chronically disadvantaged families need opportunities, tools, and relationships to succeed, rather than subsidies, welfare, or charity.

### The Importance of Family Connections

For many families living in neighborhoods of concentrated poverty, life is often a series of paradoxes. At a time when media experts, economists, and social observers stress that the future belongs to those on the Internet and to those who can compete in a global economy, many inner-city families don't have cars to get to work, phones to remain linked with family and neighbors, or computers that would allow them to navigate the information superhighway.

To be more specific, while advertisements correctly convey the sense that technology is connecting people globally, in reality, 84 percent of households with children in very poor urban neighborhoods do not have a home computer, and almost 20 percent of children don't even have a telephone at home. Similarly, while policymakers and economists increasingly extol the need to think about regional, national, and global economies, many families living in our poorest neighborhoods find it extremely difficult to work or shop outside their immediate community because they have neither reliable public transportation nor a car. Although many moderate- and upper-income families have more

than one vehicle, half of the children in low-income urban areas live in a household that does not have a car.<sup>6</sup>

While communication and transportation are among the most obvious types of connections that are missing for many families in tough neighborhoods, they are only small measures of a larger phenomenon of isolation. This isolation leaves these families disconnected from economic opportunity, distant from meaningful social supports, and separated from the services and institutions that help families succeed.

### Connecting Families to Economic Opportunities

All families need an opportunity to build a solid financial foundation that enables them to meet their everyday needs and plan for the future. At a minimum, this means providing parents with opportunities to secure jobs that offer an adequate, predictable income and appropriate benefits—jobs that help families build assets that can cushion them in tough times and encourage aspirations for the future. Indeed, it is well known that when parents work and save, their personal development is affected, as well as the development of their kids and the quality of neighborhood life.

Chronic unemployment has long been recognized as an all-too-common reality for families in tough neighborhoods. And despite the current booming economy, this trend continues. Statistical profiles of low-income communities in several major cities show that unemployment rates remain almost three times

FIGURE 2

Percent of Children in Central Cities Who Live in a Household Without a Phone: 1998

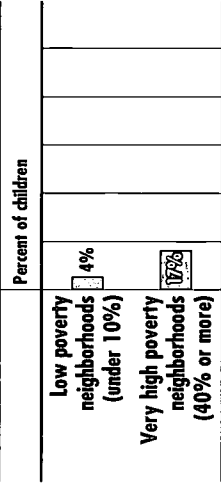
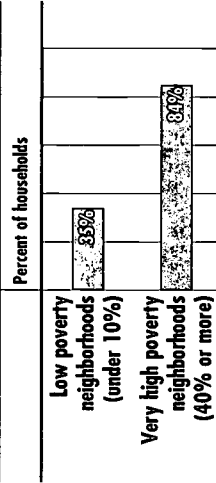


FIGURE 3

Percent of Households With Children in Central Cities That Do Not Have a Computer: 1998



NOTE: There are a small number of people whose neighborhood poverty status could not be determined. Children are defined as all people under 18 years of age.  
SOURCE: Special tabulation of the December 1998 Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

FIGURE 4

**Percent of People (ages 16-64) in Central Cities Who Are Unemployed: 1998**

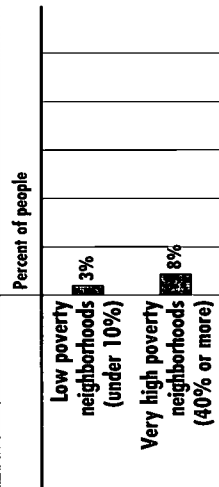
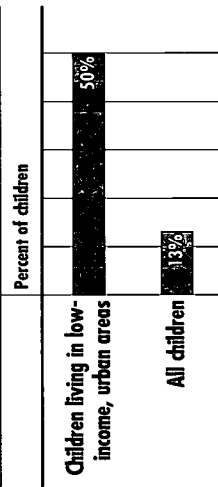


FIGURE 5

**Percent of Children Living in a Family That Does Not Own a Car or Other Vehicle: 1997**



NOTE: Children are defined as all people under 18 years of age (Figure 4). There are a small number of people whose neighborhood poverty status could not be determined. (Figure 5) Low-income, urban areas are ZIP codes with median incomes below \$20,707, located in central counties of metropolitan areas of 1 million population or more. SOURCES: (Figure 4) Special tabulation of the March 1999 Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau. (Figure 5) Child Trends analysis of data from the Urban Institute, 1997 National Survey of America's Families.

as high as regional rates and that median family income is half or less than the regional median.<sup>7</sup> When residents in poor communities do find jobs, those jobs are less likely to provide family-supporting wages, as evidenced by the fact that since 1990, the number of children in working-poor families has increased by nearly one-third.<sup>8</sup>

Yet many residents in neighborhoods with the worst child outcomes aren't simply poor and underemployed. They are removed and disconnected from the core opportunities, resources, and institutions that would enable them to combat their poverty more successfully. In comparison to families living in more prosperous areas, they lack the connections that lead to family-supporting jobs and to other opportunities essential to building economic security.

**Geographic Disconnection.** Some families are disconnected by sheer distance from where the jobs are. Studies of job growth trends over the past decade show clearly that employment opportunities in inner cities are diminishing while suburban job growth has increased substantially.<sup>9</sup> Exacerbating this geographic mismatch is the relative lack of access that poor families have to reliable transportation. Car ownership rates in low-income urban areas, for example, are almost half the national rates.<sup>10</sup> Studies also have identified inadequate suburban public transportation as a major barrier to the ability of low-income workers to take advantage of burgeoning employment opportunities that lie beyond

their neighborhoods.<sup>11</sup> Transportation obstacles also affect the ability of poor families to save money by shopping at retail outlets that offer lower-priced goods. Instead, they are forced to shop near home, where higher prices and fewer commercial choices often limit their purchasing power.

**Lack of Job Networking Connections.** Economic opportunity is also compromised when families are not linked to the critical informal networks that most people use to get jobs. In neighborhoods of concentrated poverty, where large numbers of adults are unemployed, these networks are far less abundant than in more affluent communities.<sup>12</sup> Yet in high-poverty areas—where some residents face formidable employment barriers because of criminal records, low educational achievement, lack of job experience, or employer prejudice—networks of friends and relatives who can inform them of opportunities, introduce them to prospective employers, and vouch for their character and skills are even more critical. Surveys of low-income Latino and African-American youth emphasize that having within their social network a personal connection to a steadily employed adult is the most important factor in determining their access to reliable job information.<sup>13</sup>

**Lack of Equity-Building Connections.** Even when residents in poor communities do find work, jobs tend to offer low pay and minimal benefits, affecting their efforts to save successfully and accumulate even modest assets. Lower-income families are less

likely than middle- and upper-income families to have checking or savings accounts<sup>14</sup> and are about three times less likely to receive interest or dividends in a given year.<sup>15</sup> This makes it harder to establish and build a financial history and qualify for credit cards, auto loans, and mortgages. Not only are home ownership rates in central cities almost one-third lower than those in suburban areas,<sup>16</sup> but based on a recent study, the median value of owner-occupied housing in poor neighborhoods ranged from 25 percent to 62 percent less than owner-occupied homes in the surrounding region.<sup>17</sup>

In poor communities, families remain isolated from the mainstream financial institutions that might provide stronger connections to asset- and equity-building opportunities. While the number of bank branches per capita declined overall between 1985 and 1995, two-thirds of the branch closures occurred in low- and moderate-income communities.<sup>18</sup> In low-income communities, it's often easier to find a check-cashing outlet—a business that is unregulated in many states and that can charge exorbitant rates for transactions—than it is to find a bank. For example, in Chicago's poorest neighborhoods, the ratio of check-cashing outlets to banks is about 10 to 1.<sup>19</sup> In the absence of these critical financial institutions, entrepreneurial residents lack real opportunities to access credit for small businesses that they might open in these communities, which, when combined with the lack of services, can compound a sense of pervasive economic and commercial isolation.

### Connecting Families to Strong Social Networks

While economic opportunity is unmistakably essential to family success, the ability of a family to succeed also depends heavily on the positive supportive relationships parents form. Through these relationships, families feel connected to networks of people they trust and with whom they feel comfortable; people who share their values, concerns, and priorities; people they can turn to for support, particularly regarding issues and activities related to their kids. Sometimes these networks are built through extended family and informal contacts—the neighbor down the hall, or the barber-shop up the street. Other times, they are built through associations with more formal and organized groups and activities, such as unions, PTAs, cultural organizations, block associations, and churches. Through these networks, families feel connected to a larger community that cares about what happens to them and their kids, a community that simultaneously makes families stronger and is made stronger because of their participation.

Historically, these formal and informal support systems have been one of the strengths of poor communities. But in some places, these networks of core relationships are fraying as a result of social and demographic trends that intensify isolation. Among the most important trends are those that affect family formation, such as the absence of fathers. In 1997, 65 percent of poor children lived in households that did not include their

FIGURE 6

Percent of Families That Received Money From Interest or Dividends: 1996

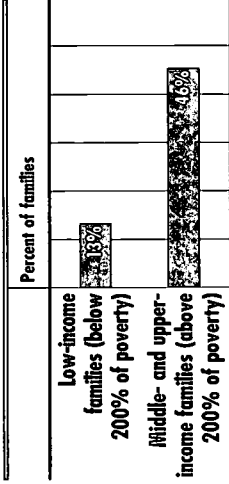
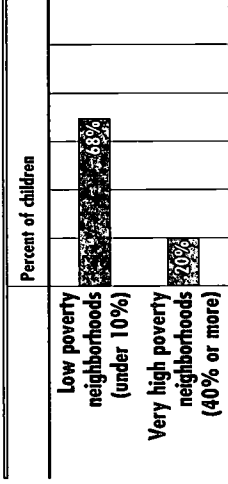


FIGURE 7

Percent of Children in Central Cities Living in Owner-Occupied Dwellings: 1999



NOTE: Children are defined as all people under 18 years of age. (Figure 7) There are a small number of people whose neighborhood poverty status could not be determined.

SOURCES: (Figure 6) Child Trends analysis of data from the Urban Institute, 1997 National Survey of America's Families. (Figure 7) Special tabulation of the March 1999 Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

biological fathers, compared to 25 percent of children who were not poor.<sup>20</sup> Staggeringly high male incarceration rates also have a tremendous impact on family formation among minorities. Based on first-time incarceration rates, more than 1 in 4 black men and 1 in 6 Hispanic men will enter prison at least once, while the rate for white men is 1 in 23.<sup>21</sup> Although we have long known that high rates of absent dads make it difficult for young, single mothers to provide their kids with everything they need, there are other important factors that contribute to the increased stress and isolation felt by so many families.

#### **Frayed Connections to Faith**

**Institutions.** One factor is the increased struggle of churches and faith-based groups to maintain the central role that, historically, they have played in low-income neighborhoods. Long a bulwark of strong social networks in poor communities, many churches and faith-based groups have become increasingly overwhelmed trying to meet the multiple and more intense needs of their congregations. In some cases, the kinds of social support networks that these institutions can provide have changed as more and more congregation members move out of high-poverty neighborhoods once they are financially able to do so. While these churches continue to reach out through their members, the nature of the supports they provide is different. In many instances, community work has become more like formal social service delivery rather than the personal neighbor-to-

neighbor helping networks that are more characteristic of resident congregations.<sup>22</sup>

#### **Lack of Access to a Safe and Secure**

**Environment.** Concerns about crime and safety also make it difficult for families to form and sustain strong social networks. Put simply, too many families living in high-poverty neighborhoods don't feel that their communities are safe places to raise their kids or to socialize. Crime rates in these areas are consistently and significantly higher than they are in more affluent communities. In many communities, drug dealers and gangs have taken over entire buildings and city blocks and claimed them as their own. Little wonder that in many poor neighborhoods, parents perceive that there are few, if any, places outside the home where they and their kids can be safe from conflict and potential violence.

The reality and the perception of danger clearly have an impact on whether and how families in poor communities spend time together or with their neighbors. Families are reluctant to gather in parks and playgrounds or to venture out after dark with their kids. Grandparents and other older residents—who have much to offer and much to gain from family and community networks—often remain homebound, not because they're ill or frail, but out of fear for their safety.

Clearly, many families in isolated communities find ways to thrive, but often at a cost. Studies of strong, successful families indicate that some parents in tough neighborhoods believe that the best way to protect and nurture their

On the whole, our poorest communities have fewer parks, playgrounds, and available open space for neighborhood celebrations and cultural events, and they have fewer libraries and museums. Indeed, in very poor neighborhoods, it may be easier for a kid to become a gang member than it is to become a shortstop or a scout.

children is to insulate the entire family from the community. While that may shield children from risks, it also further isolates them from the supportive networks that they need and to which affluent families routinely have access.<sup>23</sup>

**Lack of Access to Organized Networking Activities.** Beyond issues of crime and safety, it is difficult to cultivate social networks in some low-income neighborhoods because parents and kids don't have access to the same range of organized recreational and cultural activities available in more affluent communities. While many middle- and upper-income families juggle overbooked calendars of lessons, practices, games, tournaments, and recitals, that is not as true for poor families—not for lack of interest, but lack of opportunity. Recent surveys indicate that kids in low-income urban areas are substantially less likely to participate in organized team sports and school and community clubs, mainly because such activities are either unavailable or inaccessible—they lack transportation to get to them.<sup>24</sup> On the whole, our poorest communities have fewer parks, playgrounds, and available open space for neighborhood celebrations and cultural events, and they have fewer libraries and museums. Indeed, in very poor neighborhoods, it may be easier for a kid to become a gang member than it is to become a shortstop or a scout.

The diminished role of faith-based groups, high crime rates and safety concerns, and lack of organized recreational and cultural activities are all important contributors to the isolation that many young parents feel when they do not

have strong social networks. But other dynamics also increase the impact of these weak connections. For example, high rates of mobility, sometimes associated with the lack of stable and affordable housing in many poor communities, separate fragile families from kin, who often serve as a primary social network. For kids in low-income urban areas, who are three times more likely to change schools at least twice in a given year,<sup>25</sup> this is particularly problematic, because it becomes even more difficult to develop strong ties with peers and adults who they can lean on in a pinch. Similarly, substance abuse—another too-common affliction that scars many poor neighborhoods—exaggerates the effects of weak social networks by reducing a person's sphere of social interaction to those who are similarly addicted.

When key social networks become frayed, families can find it difficult to feel connected to a larger community that cares about what happens to them and to their kids. Unlike parents in more affluent communities, they don't always see a network of local resources that can help their children learn new skills, get jobs, and reinforce values and messages that are taught at home. The absence of these critical links can compound the stress and burden of parenthood, particularly for parents of young children.<sup>26</sup> Unfortunately, the importance of social networks is further evidenced in the strong correlation between the isolation of young mothers and the high rates of child neglect and abuse that increase out-of-home placements in many poor neighborhoods.<sup>27</sup>

FIGURE 8

**Percent of Children (ages 6-17) Who Did Not Participate in After-School Activities Because They Did Not Have Transportation or There Were No Activities Available: 1997**

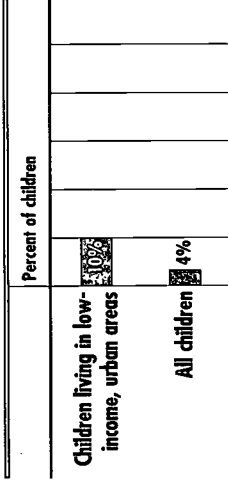
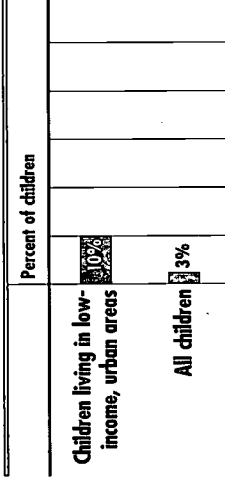


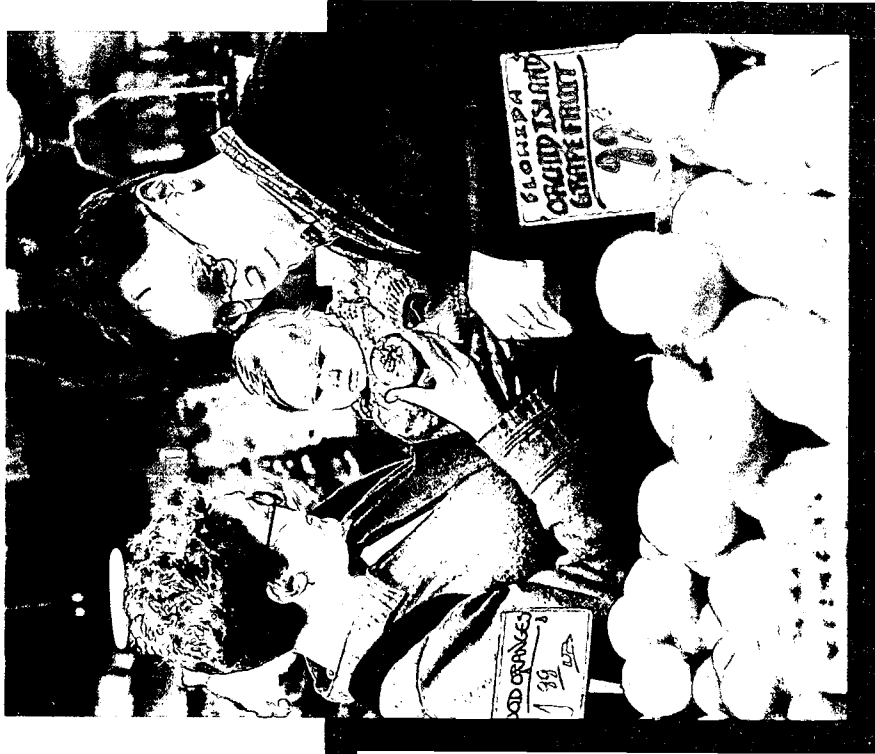
FIGURE 9

**Percent of Children (ages 6-17) Who Changed Schools Two or More Times Within the Past Year: 1997**



NOTE: (Figures 8 & 9) Low-income, urban areas are ZIP codes with median incomes below \$20,707 located in central counties of metropolitan areas of 1 million population or more.  
SOURCE: (Figures 8 & 9) Child Trends analysis of data from the Urban Institute, 1997 National Survey of America's Families.





Successful, happy, healthy kids need families that are strong—families that not only love them, but also provide, nurture, support, and teach. But being a strong family is terribly tough in high-poverty neighborhoods that offer few of the opportunities, networks, and supports that all families need and most families take for granted.

### Connecting Families to Supports and Services

In addition to real economic opportunities and relevant social networks, strong families also need high-quality supports and services. These supports and services should be predictably available, accessible, affordable, responsive, and relevant to family needs and cultures. They should also make families feel confident that their community is working for and with them to raise healthy, successful children. Strong families need to be reassured that community institutions and organizations will be there to both help them prevent problems from occurring and deal with them effectively if they do. Without these critical supports, families can feel isolated and even alienated.

But in too many of the poorest communities, families do not believe that appropriate supports and services will be there when they need help. And even when help is available, many poor families lack confidence or trust in the local institutions that provide critical supports and services such as health care, day care, education, and law enforcement.

**Lack of Availability.** In many poor urban and rural communities, families are disadvantaged because the supports and services they need simply aren't there. For example, the availability of primary care health clinics is sometimes so inadequate that parents are regularly forced to use hospital emergency rooms as their provider of first resort.<sup>28</sup> Similarly, there is often an inadequate supply of licensed, high-quality day care providers.<sup>29</sup> That forces families either to travel significant distances for

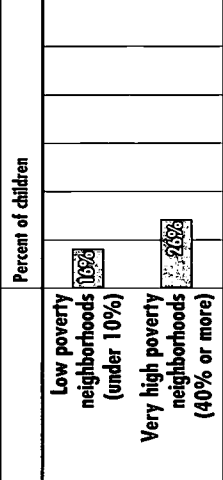
child care or to depend on already fragile networks of friends and kin for support. Although substance abuse and violence are chronic problems, treatment and counseling programs have significant waiting lists for adults and kids seeking help. And, when family crises make it necessary to remove a child from the home, placement outside of the community is far too often a quick first choice, given the scarcity of suitable neighborhood-based foster care. In short, no matter what the need, there is a consistent lack of available, accessible supports and services in poor neighborhoods.

**Lack of Trust.** Even when help is available, many poor families are skeptical that they'll get what they need, for they have no confidence or trust in the local community institutions that provide critical supports and services. In most poor neighborhoods, this may best be seen in the context of local public schools that are simply not getting the job done. Schools in our most impoverished communities have significantly higher dropout rates and lower standardized test scores.

Districts with high concentrations of poor kids spend about 24 percent less per student—and it shows. School buildings in poor neighborhoods are more likely to have inadequate heating, plumbing, lighting, safety, and space. Students who attend these schools have fewer and older textbooks, insufficient instructional supplies, and less access to advanced technology than students in more affluent school districts. Poor students also are saddled with low expectations, instructed by the least prepared

FIGURE 10

### Percent of Children in Central Cities Who Have Moved Within the Past Year: 1999



NOTE: There are a small number of people whose neighborhood poverty status could not be determined. Children are defined as all people under 18 years of age.

SOURCE: Special tabulation of the March 1999 Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

and experienced teachers, and have fewer opportunities to take challenging courses.<sup>30</sup>

But beyond the reality of poor performance and insufficient resources is the perception among many low-income parents that they are simply not welcome partners in the efforts to reform and revitalize local schools. Too often, parents feel that they have neither the opportunity nor the power to influence the quality of their children's education or the trajectory of a school's performance. Thus, it is not surprising to see a recent upsurge in support of public school choice, charter schools, and private school vouchers among poor parents.<sup>31</sup>

In many low-income neighborhoods, an equally poor relationship exists between residents and local law enforcement. Rather than seeing police as a valued partner, residents in many of our most desperate communities perceive them as neglectful and indifferent to the people who live there and the problems they face. At worst, police are seen as additional threats to the community, as likely to victimize as to protect and to do so without victims having any real recourse.<sup>32</sup> Similarly, child welfare workers are viewed, too often, not as family-friendly supporters who are trying to help keep kids safe and families together, but as intrusive bureaucrats who should be avoided rather than welcomed because they are apt to remove children from their home without adequate cause or justification.

The distrust and isolation that characterizes the relationships that many poor families have with different mainstream systems and institu-

tions reflects, to some degree, their feelings toward government in general. Many families in poor communities have difficulty seeing government agencies as proactive, caring, and responsive—a view that has many ramifications. Specifically, it's reflected in the low voter registration and voting rates that often characterize the political alienation of the poor.<sup>33</sup> It's reflected in the fear among poor immigrants that any information they provide to the government might be used to alter their residency status. And it's reflected in the alienation that causes many low-income families to ignore potentially valuable government support programs, such as the Earned Income Tax Credit and the Children's Health Insurance Program, for which they and their children are eligible.

### The Implications of a Connections Framework

Successful, happy, healthy kids need families that are strong—families that not only love them, but also provide, nurture, support, and teach. But being a strong family is terribly tough in high-poverty neighborhoods that offer few of the opportunities, networks, and supports that all families need and most families take for granted. The disturbing reality is that families that require the strongest networks have the weakest, and without the critical connections they need, these families can become even more fragile and isolated.

Moreover, we believe that thinking about family connections—and how they can be built, link by link—can help provide a road map for change that is more practical and can

FIGURE 11

#### Percent of Children in Central Cities Not Living With Either Parent: 1999

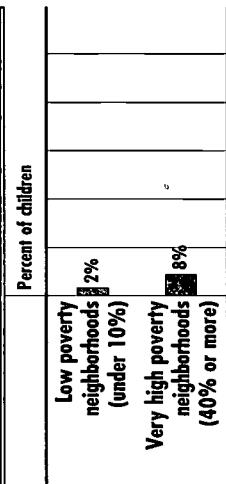
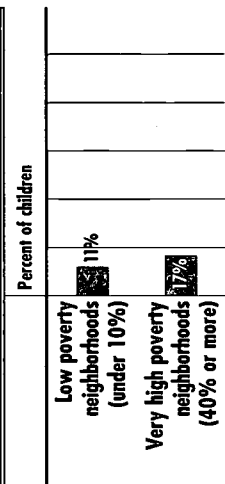


FIGURE 12

#### Percent of Children in Central Cities Without Health Insurance: 1998



NOTE: There are a small number of people whose neighborhood poverty status could not be determined. Children are defined as all people under 18 years of age.  
SOURCE: Special tabulation of the March 1999 Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

inspire more people to act. Across the country, we can identify potent examples of strategies that are working to build bridges, foster relationships, and advance truly accessible services in our poorest neighborhoods. For example, innovative efforts in some of our most isolated communities are helping families connect to job-training and job-finding networks; gain access to credit; and build equity through home ownership, savings, and micro-enterprise development opportunities. Other communities are banding together to promote safer streets and provide more opportunities for families to interact through formal and informal cultural, recreational, spiritual, and social activities. And some communities are using strategies that increase resident involvement and confidence in the educational, human service, health, and law enforcement institutions that are intended to help families succeed.

Across the country, many communities are using a variety of impressive approaches to help link isolated families to some of the opportunities, networks, and supports they need. But most of these efforts are not comprehensive enough, nor do they involve sufficient collaboration to change the future for the large numbers of isolated families with multiple problems living in our most troubled neighborhoods. Our experiences—and the experiences of others—have led us to conclude that to truly transform family-weakening neighborhoods, we need strategies that can help *all* families make deeper connections on *all* of these fronts. Our belief is that fostering these connections in ways that are

comprehensive and mutually reinforcing has the power not only to foster family strengths, but also to remake entire neighborhood environments for parents and kids.

Mounting such an effort will require an unprecedented degree of political will and collaboration among and across a broad cross-section of stakeholders. The stakeholders include local government; employers; banks; large and small businesses; faith-based groups; community-based organizations; cultural clubs; hospitals; universities; schools; law enforcement officials; and, most important, leadership from families and grassroots community organizations. Effective family-strengthening efforts will require more than statements of support and photo opportunities. They will require commitment and active participation that literally shout, loudly and clearly to the public at-large, that reconnecting our most fragile families is the most important thing we can possibly do if we want to improve the life prospects of our nation's children.

This is the type and level of active participation that the Casey Foundation is hoping to promote through our recently inaugurated Neighborhood Transformation/Family Development (NT/FD) initiative, a strategy for helping communities connect and strengthen families in isolated neighborhoods. Through NT/FD, the Foundation is investing considerable resources in ideas that can advance more active public support of family-strengthening strategies. The Foundation also wants to promote sound public policies that can help com-

**We believe that thinking about family connections—and how they can be built, link by link—can help provide a road map for change that is more practical and can inspire more people to act. Across the country, we can identify potent examples of strategies that are working to build bridges, foster relationships, and advance truly accessible services in our poorest neighborhoods.**

**Making Connections Cities**

<b>Atlanta</b>	<b>District of Columbia</b>	<b>Philadelphia</b>
<b>Baltimore</b>	<b>Hartford</b>	<b>Providence</b>
<b>Boston</b>	<b>Indianapolis</b>	<b>San Antonio</b>
<b>Camden</b>	<b>Louisville</b>	<b>San Diego</b>
<b>Denver</b>	<b>Miami</b>	<b>Savannah</b>
<b>Des Moines</b>	<b>Milwaukee</b>	<b>Seattle</b>
<b>Detroit</b>	<b>New Orleans</b>	<b>St. Louis</b>
	<b>Oakland</b>	

munities of concentrated poverty become places that connect rather than isolate our most vulnerable families.

In the most concrete expression of our NT/FD strategy, we want to help mobilize, in selected cities around the country, a critical mass of interest, investment, and action to demonstrate that it is possible to transform tough neighborhoods into family-strengthening environments. This is the conviction that undergirds our *Making Connections* initiative.

**Making Connections**

In 1999, the Casey Foundation launched *Making Connections*, a new initiative involving 22 cities that we believe possess the political will to frame and fulfill a family-strengthening agenda. The initiative is driven by a simple premise: Children succeed when their families are strong, and families get stronger when they live in neighborhoods that connect them to the economic opportunities, social networks, supports, and services they need.

While we envision *Making Connections* to be at least a decade-long commitment, it begins with a 3-year preparatory phase, during which we hope to see each city begin to stimulate and support a local movement on behalf of families. Our hope is that this movement will, over time, develop the power and momentum to accomplish the following:

- Build on existing efforts and spur neighborhood-scale, comprehensive family-strengthening strategies—strategies that reduce family isolation by simultaneously

increasing their connections to critical economic opportunities, strong social networks, and accessible supports and services.

- Use these neighborhood-scale initiatives to rethink, revamp, and redirect policies, practices, and resources on a city-wide scale so that all families, regardless of where they live, have access to the same high-quality connecting opportunities.

To do this, we believe that these cities will need to make family strengthening a visible and valued strategy for improving child outcomes. This strategy should be developed and embraced by community residents and leaders, public- and private-sector decision makers, service providers, and a range of other stakeholders who are prepared and willing to act in visible and meaningful ways to make this agenda a reality. And this strategy should be driven not by a perception of what needs to be done, but by thorough, hard-edged analysis of data about kids, families, communities, services, and systems.

It is important that these movements progress beyond rhetoric and result in real investments in neighborhood-based and neighborhood-scale strategies that can strengthen families by broadening and bolstering the connections that they need to raise successful kids. Through our own direct grant making and by co-investing with others, we want to build on, expand, and advance existing successful family connection efforts in each site. We also hope to help stimulate new ideas by offering each of the *Making Connections* cities significant tech-

nical assistance and access to some of the most successful family-linking strategies being implemented in similar communities across the nation. Over time, we believe that families in each of these cities will benefit from a range of new family-strengthening connections—for example, connections to good paying jobs; credit and equity-building opportunities; access to telephones, computers, and reliable transportation; greater communication between residents and law enforcement; more resident participation in cultural and recreational activities; broadened parental participation in schools; greater connections between fathers and their children; and increased participation by residents in civic and political activities.

In *Making Connections*, the Foundation offers not a blueprint, but a set of ideas driven by a different way of thinking about vulnerable families, their neighborhoods, and how the two connect to influence outcomes for kids. Among the 22 demonstration cities, we expect that a large number will rise to the challenge, react to the need, and reorder priorities so that strengthening families—connecting them to the things they need and deserve—becomes *the* most significant issue driving neighborhood, city, and state policy, practice, and investment. For the Foundation, this is a significant investment of resources. Indeed, along with a range of other family-strengthening-related investments, it will consume the lion's share of our staff and financial resources over the next decade. At the same time, however, we strongly and firmly believe that there is no

issue more important, no agenda more compelling, and no strategy more appropriate for advancing the social and economic well-being of our nation's kids, families, and communities into the next millennium.

### Conclusion

The Casey Foundation believes strongly that the framework described here is a powerful tool for understanding and addressing the disadvantages that confront children in America. We think that this framework can promote a more textured, more informed, more concrete, and more action-oriented understanding of the real barriers that families face when they try to raise healthy, happy, safe, successful kids in poor, troubled, isolated neighborhoods.

Over the next decade, in addition to our *Making Connections* initiative, we hope to put this approach to work in a variety of ways. For example, because of a lack of strong, systematically collected indicators of family connection, we want to support new data collection efforts, such as the Urban Institute's National Neighborhood Indicators Partnership, the National Survey of America's Families, and the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Such efforts can help us better describe and track specific neighborhood conditions that promote or hinder family connections. By maximizing use of Census and administrative data and by collecting information through locally developed neighborhood surveys, we believe that states, cities, and communities will be able to paint a

Effective family-strengthening efforts will require more than statements of support and photo opportunities. They will require commitment and active participation that literally shout, loudly and clearly to the public at-large, that reconnecting our most fragile families is the most important thing we can possibly do if we want to improve the life prospects of our nation's children.

Thinking about families in terms of their connections can help key stakeholders unite around what a common vision of the future, and the present, can and should be for all families, no matter where they live....It can help them recognize that while each has a unique and important contribution to make, it is only their collective action that will make a real and lasting difference.

more comprehensive picture of their neighborhoods. Over time, they will also be more able to measure and track the relative connections to economic opportunities, social networks, supports, and services of families in poor and in prosperous neighborhoods. We are convinced that these comparative measures will enable communities to develop more appropriate strategies for strengthening families and establish more realistic standards of accountability. Our hope is that such investments will also inform our continuing efforts to maximize the impact and relevance of our national *KIDS COUNT Data Book* indicators as well as the state-level *KIDS COUNT* projects we support.

We also plan to continue supporting promising, replicable, neighborhood-based strategies for strengthening families—strategies that exemplify new and creative ways to connect families to the opportunities, networks, and supports they need. By promoting and highlighting a range of powerful ideas being implemented in states, cities, and neighborhoods across the nation, we want to help communities learn from each other and, more important, help the public realize that change and improvement are indeed possible.

Through such efforts, we hope to increase the public's willingness to become more actively engaged in and supportive of neighborhood-scale revitalization on behalf of families and, ultimately, promote the development of more sound, family-focused public policy.

In sum, we believe strongly that the framework advanced here has great potential for building bridges across the disparate points of view that often compromise our ability to work together on behalf of families. We believe that it can truly help to unite key stakeholders—government, churches, schools, businesses, clinics, clubs, residents, parents, kids, funders, shopkeepers, teachers, and cops—on behalf of a common vision of what the future, and the present, can and should be for all families, regardless of where they live. We are convinced that thinking about families in terms of their connections can help these varied stakeholders recognize that while each has a unique and important contribution to make, it is only their collective action that will make a real and lasting difference for our most vulnerable families. In the end, the success of this framework will be its ability to help spur new movements in states, cities, and neighborhoods that are committed to strengthening all families and leaving none behind.

**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, the *Data Book* provides ongoing benchmarks with which states can see how they have advanced or regressed since 1990. States also use the data to compare the status of their children with those in other states across several dimensions of child well-being. Furthermore, the annual presentation of *KIDS COUNT* data allows us to make incremental improvements each year, as new data become available and methods are refined.**

Although 10 measures can hardly capture the full range of conditions shaping kids' lives, we believe that these indicators 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 p. 184.)

As the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* has developed over time, the indicators used to rank states have changed. Stronger indicators have replaced weaker ones. Consequently, one cannot assess changes in the well-being of children in a state by comparing rankings in the *2000 Data Book* with rankings in past *Data Books*. However, Appendix 3 shows how states would have ranked in past years if we had employed the 10 measures used in the *2000 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. Although 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 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; adolescents choose healthy behaviors; and young people 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 with corresponding data from 1990 to assess the trends in each state during the 1990s. To provide a more complete picture of children's lives and a framework for better understanding the 10 indicators of child well-being used to rank states, background measures are included for each state.

The 10 key indicators of child well-being used here are all from federal government statistical agencies 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 relatively large differences—both across states and over time within a state. Small differences may reflect random fluctuations rather than “real” changes in the well-being of children.<sup>34</sup> Furthermore, one can best assess differences or trends in the well-being of children by using the 10 indicators collectively.

We include data for the District of Columbia in this year's *Data Book*, but unlike previous years, we do not include DC in our state rankings. The District of Columbia is so different from any state that the comparisons are not meaningful. It is more useful to look at changes in the District of Columbia over the 1990s, or to compare it with other large cities.<sup>35</sup>

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, six of the indicators of child well-being showed that conditions improved between 1990 and 1997, while child well-being worsened on three other indicators and remained unchanged on yet another. Table 1 provides a summary of results from this year's *KIDS COUNT Data Book*.

It should be noted, however, that some of these changes were very small and may be nothing more than random fluctuation. Naturally, the portrait of child well-being varies from state to state, and state-level measures often mask important differences within a state.<sup>36</sup>

Table 1: Key Indicators of Child Well-Being

Indicators*	National Change 1990-1997		State Change 1990-1997	
	Worse	Better	Worse	Better
Percent low-birthweight babies	7		50	0
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		22	0	50
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)		10	7	41
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)		10	5	42
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)		10	0	49
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)		0	14	13
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)		20	6	10
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment		10	15	6
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	23		22	8
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	10		45	1

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

Each of the 10 indicators is discussed separately below.

#### **Percent Low-Birthweight Babies**

Although 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-Birthweight Babies reflects a group of children who are likely to have problems as they move through the growth stages.

Some of the risks faced by low-birthweight babies have been captured in linking information from birth and death certificates.<sup>37</sup> Although low-birthweight babies were only 7.5 percent of all births in 1997, they accounted for 64 percent of infant deaths that year. The risk of dying during the first year of life is 20 times higher for low-birthweight babies (62 deaths per 1,000 births) than for babies of normal birthweight (3 deaths per 1,000 births).

Nationally, 291,154 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in 1997. Low-birthweight babies were 7.5 percent of all births in 1997 compared to only 7.0 percent in 1990. This represents a 7 percent increase over the 1990-1997 period.

The increase in the share of low-birthweight 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-birthweight baby and that mothers who lack health insurance are less likely to seek and obtain prenatal care.

According to a recent Census Bureau report,<sup>38</sup> more than a third of all Latinos (35 percent) and more than one-fifth of all African Americans (22 percent) and Asian Americans (21 percent) did not have health insurance in 1998. Among women of childbearing age (ages 15 to 44), 25 percent of those living in central cities lacked health insurance, compared to 17 percent of those living in the suburbs. Among Hispanic women of childbearing age living in central cities, 39 percent lacked health insurance.<sup>39</sup> People in poverty, high school dropouts, and young adults (ages 18 to 24) are among the groups least likely to have health insurance.

Although 6.5 percent of births to non-Hispanic whites were of low birthweight in 1997, 13.1 percent of births to non-Hispanic blacks, 6.4 percent of births to Hispanics, 7.2 percent of births to Asians and Pacific Islanders, and 6.7 percent of births to Native Americans were of low birthweight.

Between 1990 and 1997, the percentage of births that were of low birthweight increased in every state. In 1997 the percent of births that were of low birthweight ranged from a low of 5.5 percent in Oregon and South Dakota to a high of 10.2 percent in Louisiana. Despite the fact that 13.4 percent of its births were of low birthweight in 1997, the District of Columbia actually improved 11 percent on this measure since 1990.

#### **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 physical 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 less than 1 year old 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).<sup>46</sup> The link between poverty and infant mortality helps explain why the Infant Mortality Rate for African Americans remains more than twice that for whites. The poverty rate for blacks is about two and one-half times that for whites, and the Infant Mortality Rate for African Americans in 1997 was 14.2 compared to 6.1 for non-Hispanic whites. However, the Infant Mortality Rate for Hispanics (who have slightly higher poverty rates than blacks) was only 6.0, suggesting that the link between poverty and infant mortality may be more complicated than it first appears.

The Infant Mortality Rate in America's largest cities (8.2 deaths per 1,000 births) is substantially higher than the rate for the nation as a whole (7.2).<sup>41</sup> However, the problem of infant mortality varies among individual cities,

and even among neighborhoods within these cities.<sup>42</sup> 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.<sup>43</sup>

The U.S. Infant Mortality Rate declined from 9.2 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 7.2 deaths in 1997. This decline was reflected in every state, as well as in the District of Columbia. Among the states, the Infant Mortality Rate in 1997 ranged from a low of 4.3 in New Hampshire to a high of 10.6 in Mississippi.

### Child Death Rate

In 1997, 13,562 children between the ages of 1 and 14 died in the United States. This amounts to 25 out of every 100,000 children in this age range, down from 31 per 100,000 in 1990.

The Child Death Rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1 to 14) has fallen steadily for the past several years, due in large part to advances in medical care. This measure improved among each racial and ethnic group, although the rate for African-American (40 deaths per 100,000) and Native American (39 deaths per 100,000) children was nearly twice the rate for children in other groups. The general decrease in deaths from motor vehicle accidents, which are a major cause of death among children, also has contributed to a declining Child Death Rate.

Between 1990 and 1997, the Child Death Rate decreased in 41 states and the District of

Columbia, was unchanged in 2 states, and increased in 7 states. Among the states, the Child Death Rate in 1997 ranged from a low of 15 in Massachusetts and Rhode Island to a high of 42 in Alaska.

#### **Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide**

The Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide 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 88 percent of all deaths in this age group in 1997.

Accidents continue to account for more than twice as many teen deaths as any other source, including homicide. Although accidents, homicides, and suicides all have declined since 1990, a closer examination of recent trends reveals a more complex picture. Between 1990 and 1994, the number of teen deaths due to accidents fell from 7,561 to 6,565, but the number of teen homicides increased from 3,042 to 3,569 during the same period. Between 1994 and 1997, however, the number of teen homicides fell 27 percent to 2,618, which may signal a change in long-term homicide trends.

Unfortunately, the number of accidental teen deaths inched upward during the same period, to 6,603 in 1997. The number of teen suicides decreased from 1,979 in 1990 to 1,802 in 1997.

The Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide fell from 71 deaths per 100,000 teens in 1990 to 58 deaths per 100,000 in 1997—a drop of 18 percent. This measure

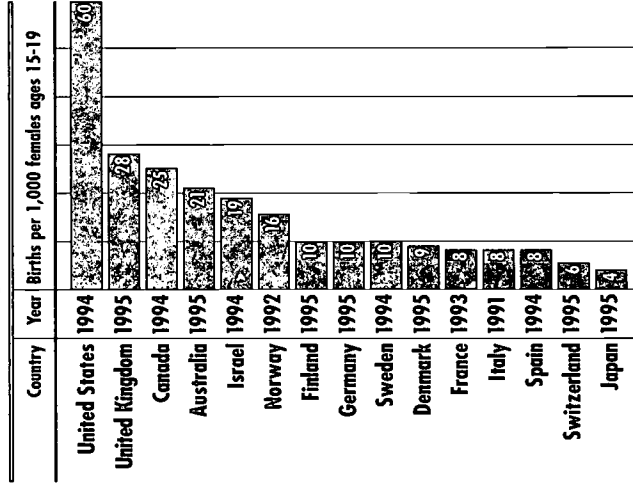
improved among all racial and ethnic groups during the period, but remains substantially higher for black and Native American teens. During the 1990s, the rate of teen deaths from these three causes declined in 42 states, was unchanged in 3 states, and increased in 5 states and the District of Columbia. In 1997 the Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide ranged from a low of 26 deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15 to 19 in Vermont to a high of 90 deaths per 100,000 in Arkansas and Mississippi.

#### **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 have not completed high school. Most teenage mothers are not settled in a job or career, and many young fathers are not able to provide economic help. Data from the Census Bureau indicate that only 3 percent of mothers ages 15 to 17 received child support payments in 1995.<sup>44</sup> Data from the March 1998 Current Population Survey show that only 56 percent of males ages 16 to 19 had any earned income in 1997 and that the average annual income for those who worked was slightly less than \$5,000. 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.<sup>45</sup>

FIGURE 13

Teen Birth Rates for Selected Developed Countries



SOURCE: United Nations, 1998, Demographic Yearbook: 1996; United Nations, New York, NY, pp. 353-364, Table 11.

Children born to teenage mothers have a relatively low probability of obtaining the emotional and financial resources they need to develop into independent, productive, and well-adjusted adults. Research shows that children born to single mothers "are twice as likely to drop out of high school, twice as likely to have a child before age twenty, and one and one-half times as likely to be 'idle'—out of school and out of work—in their late teens and early twenties."<sup>66</sup> Thus, babies born to young teens reflect a group of children who will have to overcome high odds to thrive.

Although 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. Most (51 percent) of the fathers of children born to females under age 18 were in their 20s.<sup>67</sup> If programs to prevent teen pregnancy focus solely on teenagers, they may miss an important segment of the population involved in this problem. Furthermore, although 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.<sup>68</sup> To the extent that teen births are a result of nonvoluntary sex, prevention models that focus on choice may be neither appropriate nor effective.

There are two primary reasons that teen birth rates are falling: (1) Fewer teens are having sex and (2) more of the teens who do have sex are using contraception. The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), con-

ducted under the auspices of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, found 48 percent of the nation's high school students report ever having had sex in 1997, compared to 54 percent in 1990. The YRBSS found that among those high school students having sex, 57 percent reported using condoms in 1997 compared to 45 percent in 1990. Researchers attribute the recent trends in teen sexual activity and contraceptive use to a variety of factors: (1) greater emphasis on delaying sexual activity; (2) more responsible attitudes among teenagers about casual sex and out-of-wedlock childbearing; (3) increased fear of sexually transmitted diseases, especially Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome; (4) the growing popularity of long-lasting contraceptive methods, such as the implant (Norplant) and the injectable (Depo-Provera) options, and possibly more consistent or correct use of other contraceptive methods; and (5) a stronger economy, with better job prospects for young people.

Nationally, the Teen Birth Rate fell from 37 births per 1,000 females ages 15 to 17 in 1990 to 32 births per 1,000 in 1997. The decline has been experienced by every racial and ethnic group except Latinos, for whom the Teen Birth Rate in 1997 was the same as in 1990. Moreover, the birth rate among 18- and 19-year-olds also declined during the same period.

Although 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 13, which shows 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 the recent KIDS COUNT publication *When Teens Have Sex: Issues and Trends—KIDS COUNT Special Report*, which provides a wealth of state-by-state information related to teen sexual activity.<sup>49</sup>

Nearly every state echoed the national change in teenage childbearing between 1990 and 1997. In 1997, the Teen Birth Rate ranged from a low of 12 births per 1,000 females ages 15 to 17 in Vermont to a high of 50 births per 1,000 in Mississippi.

#### Percent of Teens Who

#### Are High School Dropouts

Graduating from high school is critical for both obtaining post-secondary education and getting a good job. In many school systems around the country, especially those in wealthy suburbs, a high percentage of students stay in school and graduate on time with a good education. However, many students, especially those living in troubled inner-city areas, attend schools where graduating on time with a solid educational foundation is more the exception than the rule.

Dropout rates vary by location. Data from the 1999 Current Population Survey show that the dropout rate for 16- to 19-year-olds living in central cities is 14 percent, which is twice the rate for teens in suburbs (7 percent). The

rate in rural areas is 8 percent. In high-poverty neighborhoods in large cities (neighborhoods with poverty rates above 20 percent) one-fifth of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1999.

Dropout rates among 16- to 19-year-olds also vary by race and ethnicity. In 1999, for example, 20 percent of Hispanic teens were high school dropouts, compared to 7 percent of white teens and 13 percent of African-American teens.

Teens who drop out of high school will find it difficult to achieve financial success in life. The most recent data available from the Census Bureau's Survey of Income and Program Participation suggest that high school dropouts are about three times as likely to slip into poverty from one year to the next as those who have finished high school.<sup>50</sup> A recent report 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."<sup>51</sup> 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.

Ongoing changes in the U.S. economy have increased the financial costs of dropping out of high school. Between 1973 and 1997, for example, the average hourly wage (adjusted for inflation) of high school dropouts fell 31 percent.<sup>52</sup> The deterioration of wages among poorly educated workers has hit the youngest



workers the hardest, and this factor often is implicated in the deterioration of family formation and family stability among young adults.<sup>53</sup> Nationwide in 1997, 10 percent of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts, the same percentage as in 1990. However, the degree of change during this period varied across the states. The share of dropouts fell in 23 states and the District of Columbia between 1990 and 1997, rose in 14 states, and was unchanged in 13 others. It should be noted, however, that many of these changes were quite small. In 1997 the Percent of Teens Who Are High School Dropouts 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 reflects the roughly 1.3 million young people ages 16 to 19 who are not engaged in either of the core activities that usually occupy people during this crucial period in their lives. Those who have dropped out of school are clearly vulnerable, but those who have finished school but are not working also 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 10 percent in 1990 to 9 percent in 1997. African-American and Hispanic youth were twice as likely as white youth to be in this category.

The share of idle teens fell in 34 states during this period, while increasing in 6 states and the District of Columbia and remaining unchanged in 10 states. Among the states, the Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working in 1997 ranged from a low of 4 percent in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin to a high of 14 percent in New Mexico.

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

In 1998, 19.2 million children had no parent in the household who worked full-time, year-round. Although many of these children are poor, it is important to recognize that the problems associated with this situation go beyond poverty. A recent report by the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics 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."<sup>54</sup> The major welfare reform legislation passed by Congress in 1996 was premised on the belief that kids are better off when their parents work.

Since a working parent offers a strong positive role model for children, those growing up in a family without a regularly em-

played parent do not experience the positive effects such a parental figure 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 30 percent in 1990 to 27 percent in 1997—a 10 percent change. Between 1990 and 1997, the share of children living with parents without a full-time, year-round job declined in 29 states, increased in 15 states and the District of Columbia, and was unchanged in 6 states. Among the states, the 1997 figures ranged from a low of 17 percent in Nebraska to a high of 38 percent in West Virginia.

#### Percent of Children in Poverty

The Percent of Children in Poverty is perhaps the most global and widely used indicator of child well-being. This is partly due 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.<sup>55</sup> The data shown here are based on the official poverty measure as determined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. However, a number of researchers are critical

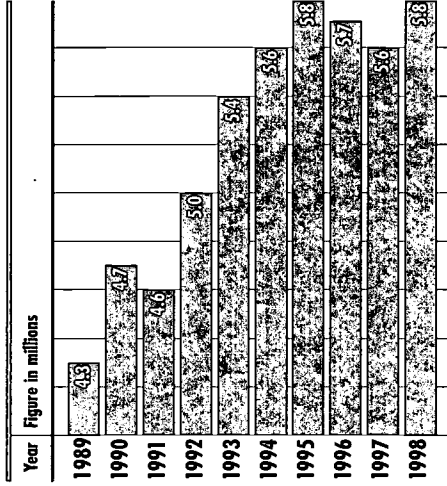
of the official measure,<sup>56</sup> and public opinion polls suggest that the current poverty line (\$13,133 for a family of one adult and two children in 1998) is unrealistically low.<sup>57</sup> The Census Bureau has recently started publishing a set of experimental poverty measures that incorporate many of the changes called for in a National Academy of Sciences study.<sup>58</sup>

Although recent public policy discussions have focused on children in welfare-dependent families, there has been a significant increase during the 1990s in the number of children in working-poor families (families where at least one parent worked 50 or more weeks a year, and family income was below the poverty level). The number of children living in working-poor families increased from 4.3 million in 1989 to 5.8 million in 1998 (see Figure 14). This increase is even more remarkable considering the economic boom that has occurred since the mid-1990s. The stock market has hit an all-time high, and the unemployment rate has hit a 30-year low, yet the number of children in working-poor families has grown by nearly a third over the past decade.<sup>59</sup>

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; rather, it is because the ranks of the working poor have been growing. Between 1976 and 1998, the number of poor children increased by approximately 2.3 million. Roughly two-thirds of the increase (1.5 million) occurred among children in families with income from earnings, but no income

FIGURE 14

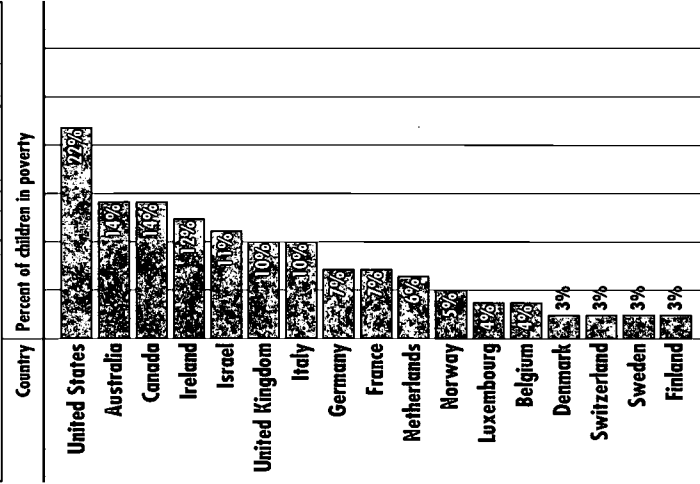
#### Children in Working-Poor Families: 1989-1998



NOTE: Working-Poor Families are defined as families where at least one parent worked 50 or more weeks a year, and family income was below the poverty level.

SOURCE: Casey Foundation, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, March Current Population Survey, various years.

**FIGURE 15**  
**Child Poverty in 17 Developed Countries**



SOURCE: Rainwater, Lee, and Timothy M. Smeeding, 1995, "Doing Poverty: 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, NY.

from welfare. The number of children living in poor families totally dependent on welfare has actually fallen over the past 20 years.

It is also noteworthy that a large segment of children in poverty do not receive benefits from AFDC/TANF (Aid to Families With Dependent Children/Temporary Assistance to Needy Families), the government's major cash assistance programs. Census Bureau data indicate that less than 30 percent of children in poverty resided in a family that received cash public assistance (AFDC/TANF) in 1998.

Despite the enormous wealth in the United States, our child poverty rate is among the highest in the developed world. One study<sup>60</sup> that examined child poverty rates in 17 developed countries 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 (see Figure 15). This finding was reinforced by a recent United Nations study, which also found that among industrialized nations only the Russian Federation has a higher child poverty rate than the United States.<sup>61</sup> 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.

The state measure of child poverty used in this year's *Data Book* differs from the one used in previous *Data Books*. This year we used information from the Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) series, which now produces annual estimates of child poverty figures for states. This series was developed to help the U.S. Department of Education distribute roughly \$8 billion each year in Title I funds. It is also used to help evaluate the federal welfare reform legislation passed in 1996.

According to these estimates, 21 percent of children were poor in 1996, up slightly from 20 percent in 1989. During the 1990s, the child poverty rate rose in 22 states and the District of Columbia, fell in 20 states, and was left unchanged in 8 others. In 11 states and the District of Columbia, at least 25 percent of all children were poor in 1996. Among the states, the child poverty rate for 1996 ranged from a low of 8 percent in New Hampshire to a high of 30 percent in Louisiana, Mississippi, and West Virginia.

### 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—13 percent since 1990 alone—and is a growing concern among policymakers and the public. Indeed, single-parent families, particularly those formed when unmarried teenagers give birth, are a prominent focus of federal and state welfare reform legislation.

Several recent signs, however, suggest that the long-term increase may be coming to an end. The divorce rate (number of divorces per 1,000 total population) has been falling steadily since 1992, and the percent of births occurring to unmarried mothers has reached a plateau (see Figures 16, 17). The divorce rate has been declining, in part, because fewer people are getting married.

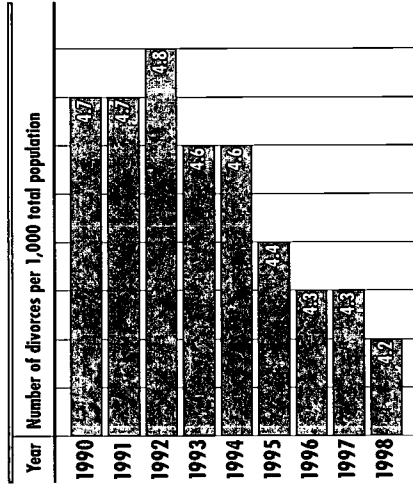
Children growing up in single-parent households typically do not have the same economic or human resources available as those growing up in two-parent families. Almost half (46 percent) of the children in female-headed families were poor in 1998,<sup>63</sup> and only about a third (34 percent) of female-headed families received child support or alimony. 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.<sup>63</sup>

Women headed the majority of single-parent families, but the number of father-only families is growing rapidly. The Census Bureau reports that there were 2.1 million father-only families in 1999, compared to 8.9 million mother-only families. However, the number of father-only families grew 55 percent between 1990 and 1999, while the number of mother-only families increased only 20 percent during the same period.<sup>64</sup>

The long-term rise of single-parent families is often linked to public policies that provided marriage disincentives. For example, the Family Support Act of 1988 required

FIGURE 16

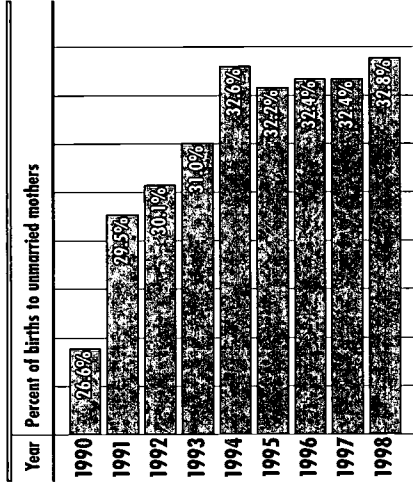
**Divorce Rate in the United States: 1990-1998**



SOURCES: (Divorce rate, 1990-1997) U.S. Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract of the United States 1999, Table 155; (Divorce rate, 1998) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, "Births, Marriages, Divorces, and Deaths: Provisional Data for 1998," National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 47, No. 21 (July 6, 1999), Table 1.

FIGURE 17

**Percent of Births to Unmarried Mothers in the United States: 1990-1998**



SOURCES: (Percent of births to unmarried mothers, 1990-1997) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, "Births: Final Data for 1997," National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 47, No. 18 (April 29, 1999), Table C. (Percent of births to unmarried mothers, 1998) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, "Births and Deaths: Preliminary Data for 1998," National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 47, No. 25 (October 5, 1999), Table 6.

### **A NOTE ON JUVENILE VIOLENT CRIME ARREST RATES**

Regular readers of the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* will note that in 1999 we stopped using the Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate (JVCAR) as one of the 10 indicators for ranking states. It is important to note, however, that we still present this measure for states where adequate 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 with 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 law enforcement policies. Therefore, changes over time or differences across states may have more to do with differences in police practices than with differences in youth behavior or well-being.

Second, this measure reflects experiences of only a very small fraction of young people. In 1997, only about 0.5 percent of youths ages 10 to 17 were arrested for a violent crime nationwide; in many states it was much lower. Third, there is not complete 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.

all states to provide the same assistance to needy married-couple families that they provide to poor single-parent families. In many states, this change removed an incentive that existed for couples to divorce so that a woman and her children could obtain welfare assistance. In addition, recent policy debates have focused on the "marriage penalty" in our income tax code. Currently, a married couple with a given taxable income pays more income tax than do two single people who are living together and who have the same combined taxable income as a married couple. There is a growing interest in making sure that our public policies do not promote single parenthood.

Nationwide, the Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent increased from 24 percent in 1990 to 27 percent in 1997. During this period, only four states—Indiana, Colorado, Maryland, and Utah—recorded a decreased share of kids living in single-parent families. At the other end of the spectrum, the share of children living in single-parent families increased 30 percent or more in four states (Louisiana, New Mexico, Nebraska, and New Hampshire). One state, Alaska, showed no change. In 1997, the Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent ranged from a low of 15 percent in Utah to a high of 35 percent in Louisiana.

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 1997. The data for 1992 covered 84 percent of the population, but the data for 1997 covered only 72 percent. Moreover, many experts believe that the number of states with missing Uniform Crime Report 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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60. 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, NY.
61. United Nations. *The State of the World's Children 2000*. UNICEF, New York, NY, p. 76.
62. U.S. Census Bureau, 1999. "Poverty in the United States: 1998," by Joseph Dalaker. *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-207, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, Table 2.
63. Harper, Cynthia C., and Sara S. McLanahan, 1998. "Father Absence and Youth Incarceration," paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, San Francisco, CA, August.
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# NATIONAL PROFILES



78

79



**Demographic Change**

All children under age 18

1990	1999	% CHANGE
[ 63,941,000 ]	[ 70,199,400 ]	10%

**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

Median income of families with children: 1997

[ \$43,400 ]

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997

[ 9% ]

Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997

[ 34% ]

Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996

[ 23% ]

**Child Health and Education**

Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997

[ 25% ]

Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998

[ 39% ]

Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998

[ 81% ]

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

[ 38% ]

**Child-Care Indicators**

Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997

[ 66% ]

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997

[ 55% ]

Child-care workers



Preschool teachers



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997

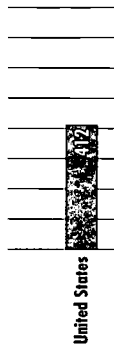
[ 21% ]

All workers

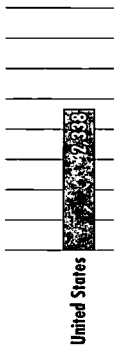


**Juvenile Justice**

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

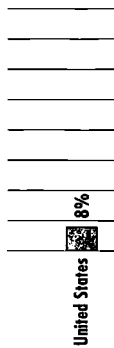


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

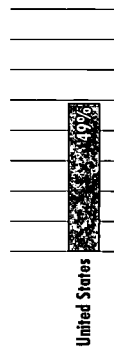


**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**

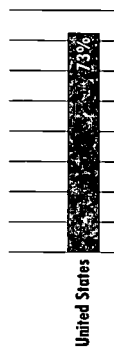
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



Percent Change 1990 to 1997

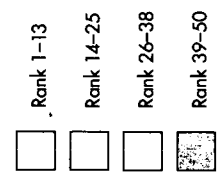
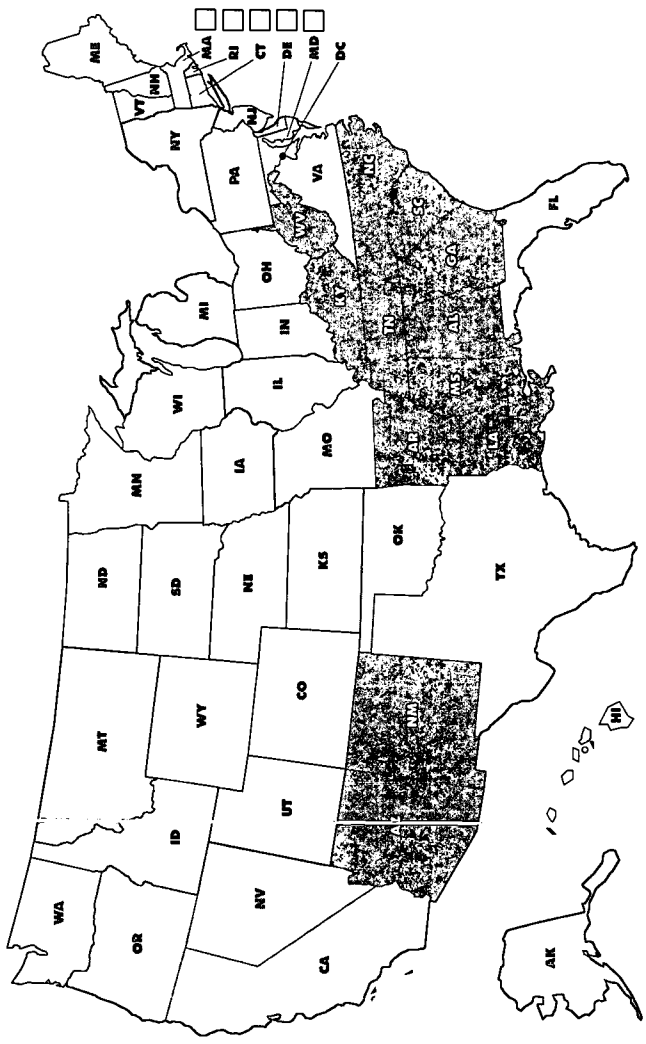
Trend Data

Indicators*	W O R L D					B E T W E E N					Trend Data	
	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	1997
Percent low-birthweight babies	7.2										7.0	7.5
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)											9.2	7.2
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)											31	25
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)											71	58
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)											37	32
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)											10	10
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)											10	9
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment											30	27
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)											20	21
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent											24	27

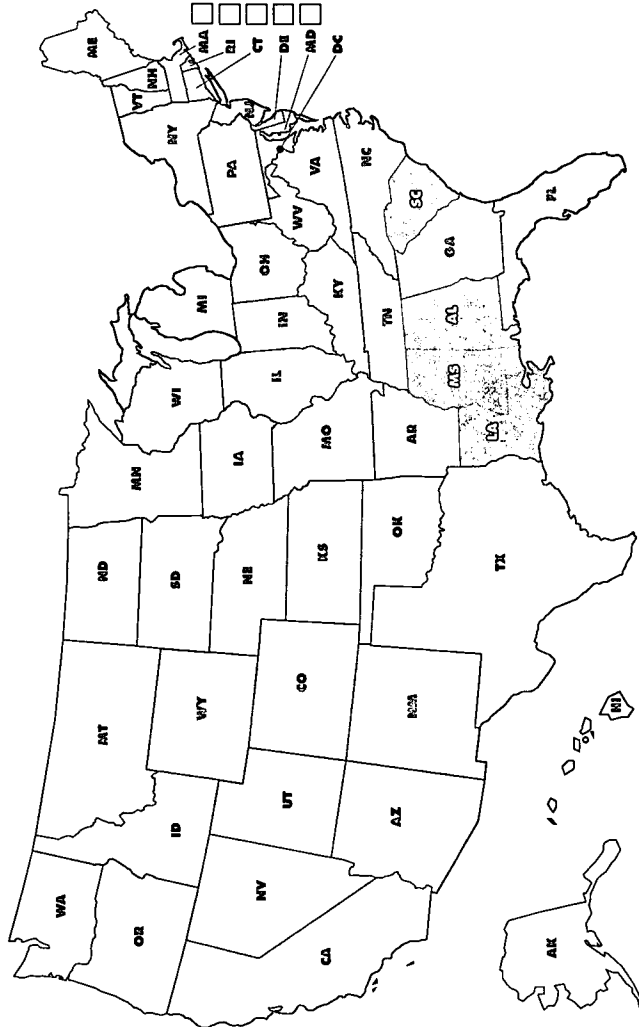
\*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

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 (50). The measures are: percent low-birthweight 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.

**National Composite Rank: 2000**



Percent low-birthweight babies: 1997\*



- More than 20% better than state median (6.1 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (6.2 to 7.6)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (7.7 to 9.1)
- More than 20% worse than state median (9.2 and higher)

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

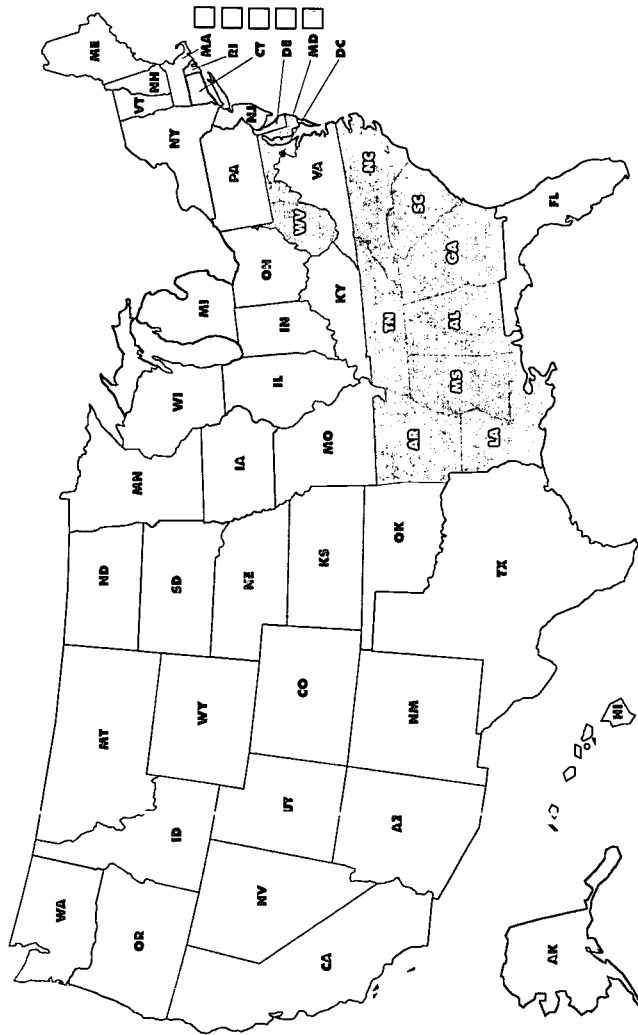
Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Oregon	5.5	27	Indiana	7.7
1	South Dakota	5.5	27	Michigan	7.7
3	Washington	5.6	27	Missouri	7.7
4	New Hampshire	5.8	27	Ohio	7.7
5	Alaska	5.9	27	Virginia	7.7
5	Maine	5.9	32	Kentucky	7.8
5	Minnesota	5.9	32	New Mexico	7.8
8	California	6.2	32	New York	7.8
8	North Dakota	6.2	35	Illinois	7.9
10	Idaho	6.3	35	New Jersey	7.9
10	Montana	6.3	37	Florida	8.0
10	Vermont	6.3	38	West Virginia	8.3
13	Iowa	6.4	39	Arkansas	8.4
13	Wisconsin	6.4	40	Delaware	8.7
15	Utah	6.6	41	Colorado	8.8
16	Arizona	6.9	41	Georgia	8.8
16	Kansas	6.9	41	Maryland	8.8
18	Massachusetts	7.0	41	North Carolina	8.8
18	Nebraska	7.0	41	Tennessee	8.8
20	Hawaii	7.2	46	Wyoming	9.0
21	Connecticut	7.3	47	Alabama	9.2
21	Oklahoma	7.3	47	South Carolina	9.2
21	Texas	7.3	49	Mississippi	10.1
24	Rhode Island	7.4	50	Louisiana	10.2
25	Nevada	7.6	N.R.	District of Columbia	13.4
25	Pennsylvania	7.6			

N.R. = Not Ranked.

**Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births): 1997**

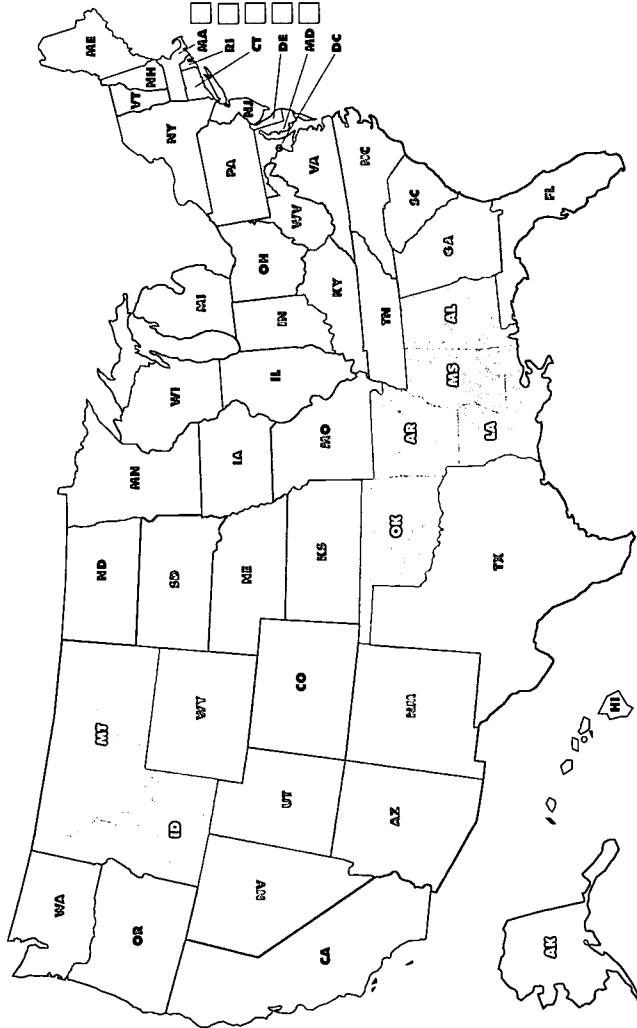
Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	4.3	27	Kentucky	7.3
2	Maine	5.1	28	Kansas	7.4
3	Massachusetts	5.2	28	Nebraska	7.4
4	Washington	5.6	30	Alaska	7.5
5	Oregon	5.8	30	Oklahoma	7.5
5	Utah	5.8	32	Missouri	7.6
5	Wyoming	5.8	32	Pennsylvania	7.6
8	California	5.9	34	South Dakota	7.7
8	Minnesota	5.9	35	Delaware	7.8
10	New Mexico	6.1	35	Ohio	7.8
10	Vermont	6.1	35	Virginia	7.8
12	Iowa	6.2	38	Indiana	8.2
12	North Dakota	6.2	38	Michigan	8.2
14	New Jersey	6.3	40	Illinois	8.4
15	Texas	6.4	41	Georgia	8.6
16	Nevada	6.5	41	Tennessee	8.6
16	Wisconsin	6.5	43	Arkansas	8.7
18	Hawaii	6.6	44	Maryland	8.8
19	New York	6.7	45	North Carolina	9.2
20	Idaho	6.8	46	Alabama	9.5
21	Montana	6.9	46	Louisiana	9.5
22	Colorado	7.0	48	South Carolina	9.6
22	Rhode Island	7.0	48	West Virginia	9.6
24	Arizona	7.1	50	Mississippi	10.6
24	Florida	7.1	N.R.	District of Columbia	13.2
26	Connecticut	7.2			

N.R. = Not Ranked.



- More than 20% better than state median (5.7 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (5.8 to 7.1)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (7.2 to 8.5)
- More than 20% worse than state median (8.6 and higher)

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14): 1997



- More than 20% better than state median (21 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (22 to 26)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (27 to 31)
- More than 20% worse than state median (32 and higher)

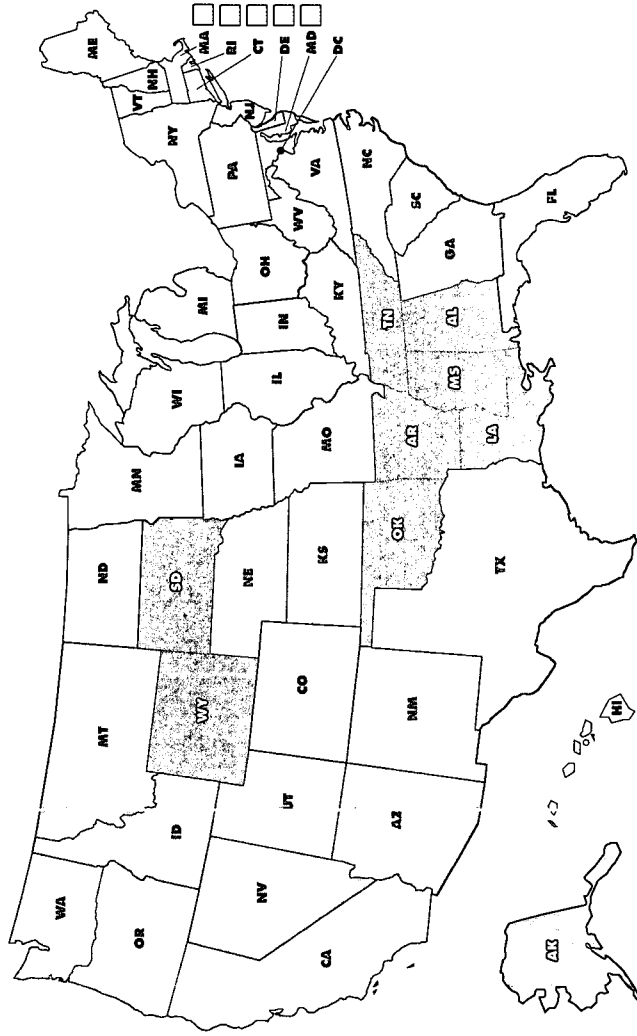
Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Massachusetts	15	26	Indiana	27
1	Rhode Island	15	26	Kansas	27
3	Hawaii	19	26	Missouri	27
4	Connecticut	20	26	New Mexico	27
4	New Hampshire	20	26	Texas	27
6	California	21	26	Utah	27
6	Maine	21	33	North Carolina	28
6	Minnesota	21	33	South Carolina	28
6	New Jersey	21	35	Arizona	29
6	New York	21	35	Georgia	29
6	North Dakota	21	35	South Dakota	29
12	Wisconsin	22	35	West Virginia	29
13	Colorado	23	39	Kentucky	30
13	Illinois	23	39	Nevada	30
13	Maryland	23	39	Tennessee	30
13	Vermont	23	42	Wyoming	31
13	Virginia	23	43	Montana	32
13	Washington	23	44	Oklahoma	33
19	Iowa	24	45	Louisiana	34
19	Nebraska	24	46	Alabama	36
19	Ohio	24	46	Mississippi	36
19	Pennsylvania	24	48	Idaho	37
23	Delaware	25	49	Arkansas	38
23	Oregon	25	50	Alaska	42
25	Michigan	26	N.R.	District of Columbia	46
26	Florida	27			

N.R. = Not Ranked.

**Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide  
(deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19): 1997**

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Vermont	26	26	North Carolina	62
2	Hawaii	27	28	Georgia	65
2	New Hampshire	27	28	South Carolina	65
4	Massachusetts	33	30	Delaware	66
5	New Jersey	35	30	Nevada	66
6	Maine	37	30	Texas	66
6	New York	37	30	Utah	66
8	Connecticut	41	34	Nebraska	67
9	Ohio	42	35	Idaho	68
10	Rhode Island	43	35	New Mexico	68
11	Minnesota	46	37	Kansas	69
12	Wisconsin	50	37	Montana	69
13	Washington	51	39	Arizona	70
14	California	52	40	Kentucky	73
14	Iowa	52	40	Missouri	73
16	Colorado	53	42	Alabama	74
16	Oregon	53	43	Tennessee	77
18	Florida	55	44	Wyoming	78
19	Pennsylvania	57	45	Oklahoma	82
19	West Virginia	57	46	South Dakota	83
21	Illinois	58	47	Louisiana	84
21	Maryland	58	48	Alaska	85
23	Michigan	59	49	Arkansas	90
23	Virginia	59	49	Mississippi	90
25	North Dakota	61	N.R.	District of Columbia	264
26	Indiana	62			

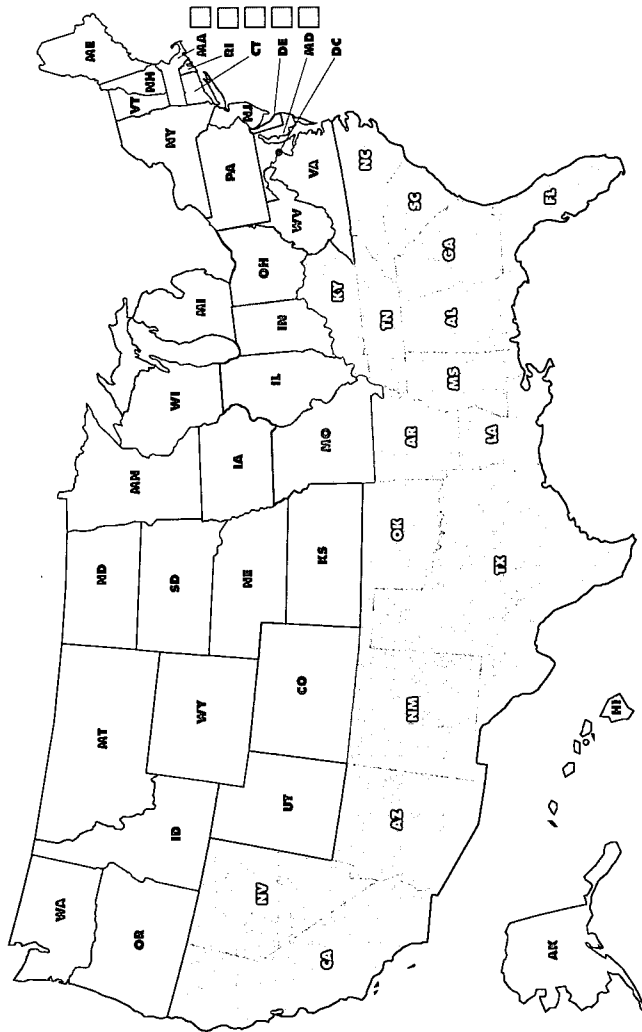
N.R. = Not Ranked.



- More than 20% better than state median (49 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (50 to 61)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (62 to 73)
- More than 20% worse than state median (74 and higher)

National Indicator Maps: State Rates

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17): 1997



- More than 20% better than state median (22 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (23 to 28)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (29 to 34)
- More than 20% worse than state median (35 and higher)

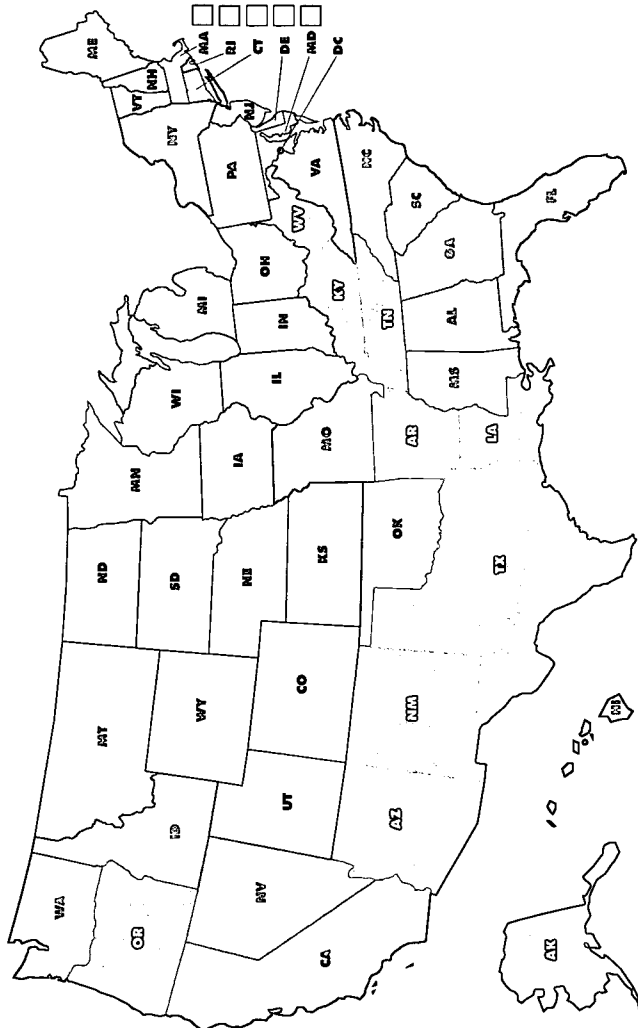
Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Vermont	12	25	Rhode Island	28
2	New Hampshire	14	25	West Virginia	28
2	North Dakota	14	29	Ohio	29
4	Maine	15	30	Colorado	30
5	Minnesota	18	30	Missouri	30
6	Massachusetts	19	32	Indiana	32
7	Iowa	20	33	Illinois	34
7	Montana	20	34	Florida	35
9	Nebraska	21	34	Kentucky	35
9	New Jersey	21	36	California	36
9	Wisconsin	21	37	Delaware	37
12	Connecticut	22	37	Oklahoma	37
12	Pennsylvania	22	39	North Carolina	38
12	South Dakota	22	40	Tennessee	39
15	Idaho	23	41	South Carolina	40
15	New York	23	42	Louisiana	42
15	Wyoming	23	42	Nevada	42
18	Utah	24	44	Alabama	43
19	Alaska	25	44	Arkansas	43
19	Hawaii	25	46	Arizona	44
19	Michigan	25	46	Georgia	44
19	Washington	25	46	New Mexico	44
23	Virginia	26	49	Texas	47
24	Oregon	27	50	Mississippi	50
25	Kansas	28	N.R.	District of Columbia	66
25	Maryland	28			

N.R. = Not Ranked.





Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19): 1997\*



Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Minnesota	4	26	Florida	9
1	North Dakota	4	26	Georgia	9
1	Wisconsin	4	26	Idaho	9
4	Iowa	5	26	Missouri	9
5	Connecticut	6	26	North Carolina	9
5	Indiana	6	26	Oklahoma	9
5	Kansas	6	26	South Carolina	9
5	Massachusetts	6	26	Washington	9
5	Nebraska	6	35	Alabama	10
5	New Hampshire	6	35	Hawaii	10
5	New Jersey	6	35	Mississippi	10
5	South Dakota	6	35	Nevada	10
5	Virginia	6	35	New York	10
14	Delaware	7	40	Alaska	11
14	Michigan	7	40	Arizona	11
14	Utah	7	40	Oregon	11
14	Wyoming	7	40	Rhode Island	11
18	Colorado	8	40	Texas	11
18	Illinois	8	40	West Virginia	11
18	Maine	8	46	Arkansas	12
18	Maryland	8	46	Kentucky	12
18	Montana	8	48	Louisiana	13
18	Ohio	8	48	Tennessee	13
18	Pennsylvania	8	50	New Mexico	14
18	Vermont	8	N.R.	District of Columbia	16
26	California	9			

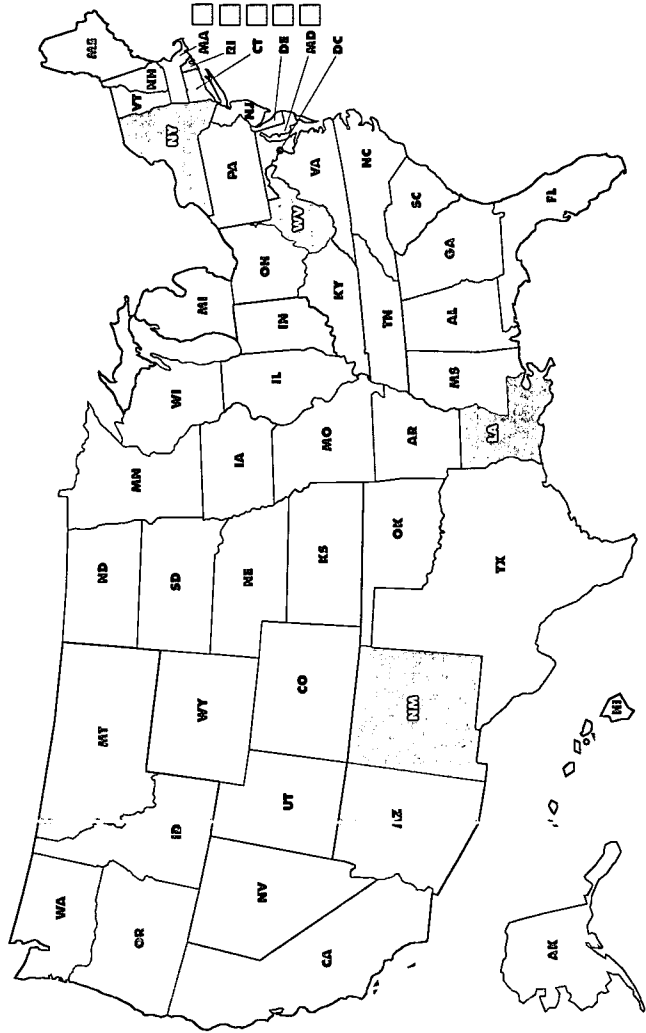
N.R. = Not Ranked.

\* Three-year average of data from 1996 through 1998.

**Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment: 1997\***

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Nebraska	17	25	Massachusetts	27
2	Iowa	19	25	New Hampshire	27
2	Kansas	19	25	Texas	27
2	North Dakota	19	30	Georgia	28
2	Utah	19	30	Idaho	28
2	Wisconsin	19	30	Michigan	28
7	Indiana	20	30	Ohio	28
8	Colorado	21	30	Rhode Island	28
8	Minnesota	21	30	Washington	28
8	South Dakota	21	36	Alabama	29
11	Maryland	22	36	Florida	29
11	Wyoming	22	36	Maine	29
13	Nevada	24	36	Oklahoma	29
13	New Jersey	24	40	Arizona	30
13	Vermont	24	40	Mississippi	30
13	Virginia	24	42	California	31
17	Connecticut	25	42	Kentucky	31
17	South Carolina	25	42	Oregon	31
19	Delaware	26	45	Hawaii	32
19	Illinois	26	45	Montana	32
19	Missouri	26	47	New Mexico	33
19	North Carolina	26	48	New York	34
19	Pennsylvania	26	49	Louisiana	35
19	Tennessee	26	50	West Virginia	38
25	Alaska	27	N.R.	District of Columbia	49
25	Arkansas	27			

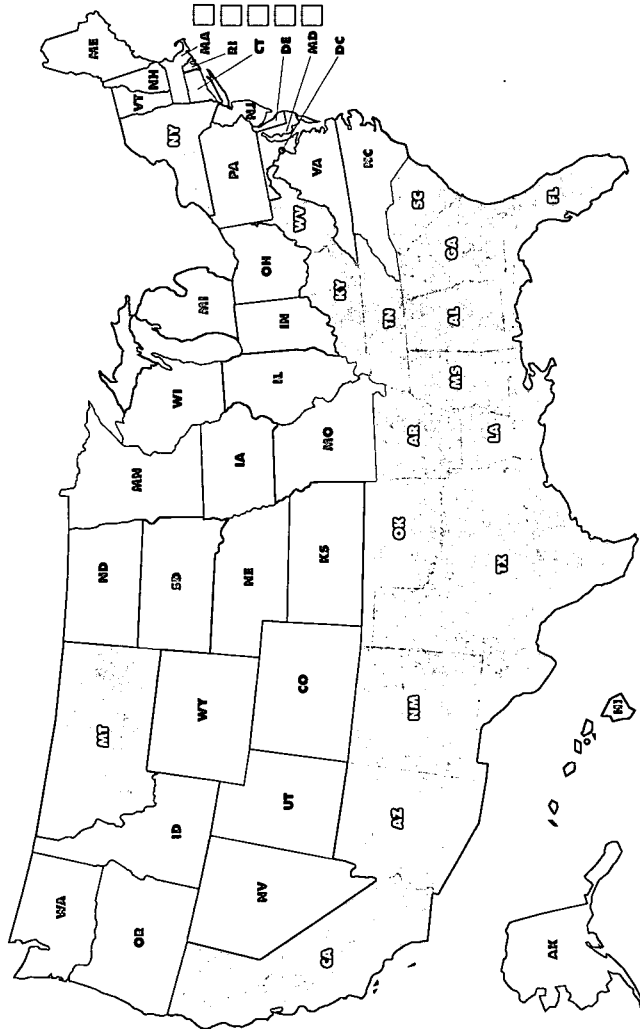
N.R.—Not Ranked.



- More than 20% better than state median (22 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (23 to 27)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (28 to 32)
- More than 20% worse than state median (33 and higher)

\* Three-year average of data from 1996 through 1998.

Percent of children in poverty  
(data reflect poverty in the previous year): 1997



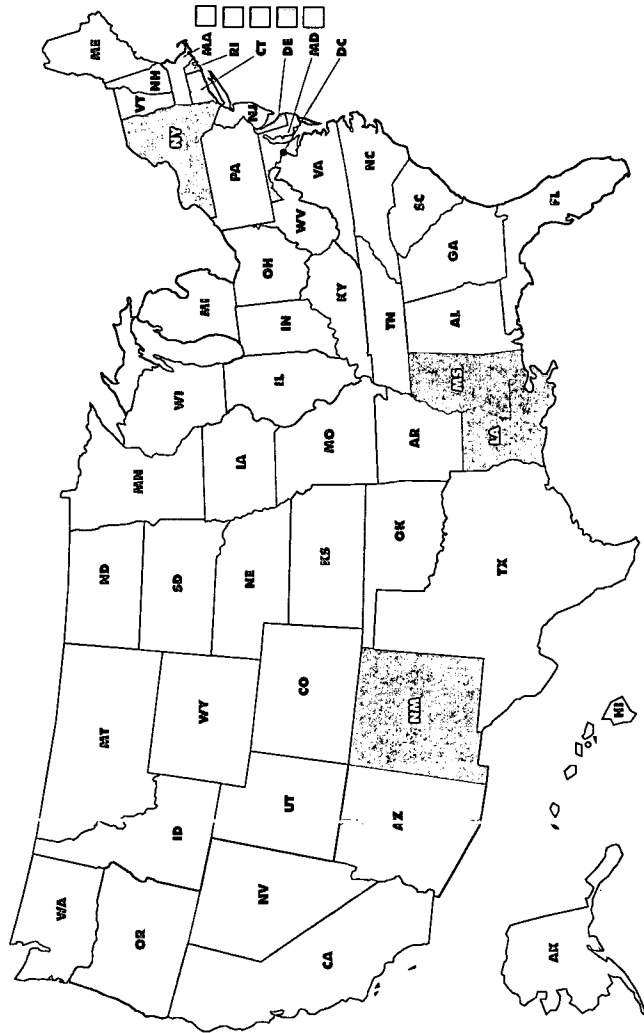
Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	8	27	Hawaii	18
2	Minnesota	11	27	Illinois	18
3	Nebraska	12	27	Rhode Island	18
3	Utah	12	30	Michigan	19
3	Wisconsin	12	30	Missouri	19
6	Iowa	13	30	North Carolina	19
7	Connecticut	14	30	South Dakota	19
7	Indiana	14	34	Montana	21
7	Kansas	14	34	Tennessee	21
7	Maryland	14	36	Florida	22
7	Nevada	14	37	Georgia	23
7	New Jersey	14	37	South Carolina	23
7	Wyoming	14	39	Arizona	24
14	Alaska	15	40	Alabama	25
14	Colorado	15	40	California	25
14	Delaware	15	40	New York	25
14	Massachusetts	15	40	Oklahoma	25
14	North Dakota	15	44	Arkansas	26
14	Vermont	15	44	Kentucky	26
20	Idaho	16	44	Texas	26
21	Maine	17	47	New Mexico	29
21	Ohio	17	48	Louisiana	30
21	Oregon	17	48	Mississippi	30
21	Pennsylvania	17	48	West Virginia	30
21	Virginia	17	N.R.	District of Columbia	36
21	Washington	17			

N.R. = Not Ranked.

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent: 1997\*

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Utah	15	27	Connecticut	27
2	Idaho	20	27	Illinois	27
2	North Dakota	20	27	Kansas	27
4	Indiana	22	27	Massachusetts	27
4	Minnesota	22	27	Nevada	27
4	New Jersey	22	27	Ohio	27
7	Colorado	23	27	Oklahoma	27
7	Nebraska	23	34	Arizona	28
7	Wisconsin	23	34	Arkansas	28
10	Hawaii	24	34	Michigan	28
10	Iowa	24	34	Oregon	28
10	South Dakota	24	38	Georgia	29
13	Kentucky	25	38	North Carolina	29
13	Maine	25	38	Rhode Island	29
13	Montana	25	38	Virginia	29
13	Pennsylvania	25	42	Alabama	30
13	Wyoming	25	42	Tennessee	30
18	Alaska	26	44	Florida	31
18	California	26	44	South Carolina	31
18	Maryland	26	46	Delaware	32
18	Missouri	26	46	New Mexico	32
18	New Hampshire	26	46	New York	32
18	Texas	26	49	Mississippi	34
18	Vermont	26	50	Louisiana	35
18	Washington	26	N.R.	District of Columbia	62
18	West Virginia	26			

N.R. = Not Ranked.



- More than 20% better than state median (21 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (22 to 26)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (27 to 31)
- More than 20% worse than state median (32 and higher)

\* Three-year average of data from 1996 through 1998.



## STATE PROFILES

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**Demographic Change**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[ 1,064,400 ]	[ 1,066,200 ]	0%

**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	[ \$40,300 ]	[ \$43,400 ]	[ 12% ]	[ 9% ]
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	[ 31% ]	[ 34% ]	[ 30% ]	[ 23% ]

**Child Health and Education**

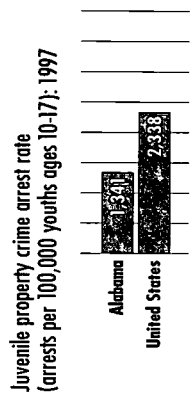
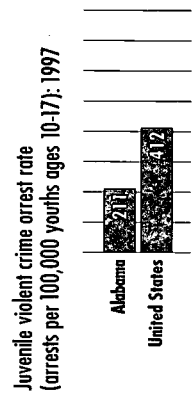
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	[ 24% ]	[ 25% ]	[ 44% ]	[ 39% ]
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	[ 84% ]	[ 81% ]	[ 52% ]	[ 38% ]

**Child-Care Indicators**

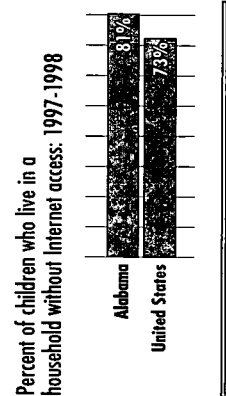
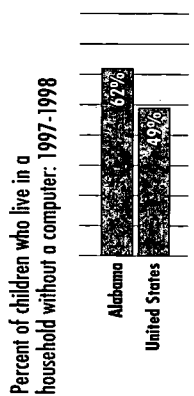
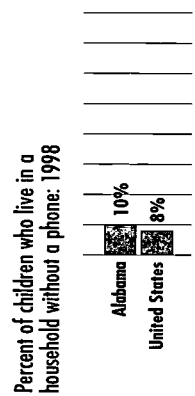
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	[ 66% ]	[ 66% ]
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	[ 64% ]	[ 55% ]
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	[ 26% ]	[ 21% ]

Alabama

**Juvenile Justice**



**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**



States in National Composite Rank Order  
 AK AR MS VA WV TN MD MI IN NJ NY MO AK DE NV FL TX OK NC KY AZ CA SC WV TN MD MI AR MS VA  
**AL**

National Composite Rank [ 47 ]

**Percent Change 1990 to 1997**      **Trend Data**      **National Rank**

*National Rank is based on 1997 figures*

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990	1997	
Percent low-birthweight babies	30				STATE: 8.4 NATIONAL: 7.0	9.2 7.5	[ 47 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			12		STATE: 10.8 NATIONAL: 9.2	9.5 7.2	[ 46 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			10		STATE: 39 NATIONAL: 31	36 25	[ 46 ]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			27		STATE: 102 NATIONAL: 71	74 58	[ 42 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			20		STATE: 47 NATIONAL: 37	43 32	[ 44 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)			27		STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 10	11 10	[ 34 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)			23		STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 10	10 9	[ 35 ]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment			27		STATE: 37 NATIONAL: 30	29 27	[ 36 ]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)			21		STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 20	25 21	[ 40 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	25				STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 24	30 27	[ 42 ]

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

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.





**Background Information**

**Demographic Change**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[ 172,900 ]	[ 196,800 ]	14%

**Economic Characteristics**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	[ \$52,700 ]	[ \$43,400 ]	[ 3% ]	[ 9% ]
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	[ 28% ]	[ 34% ]	[ 18% ]	[ 23% ]

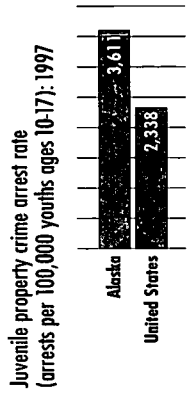
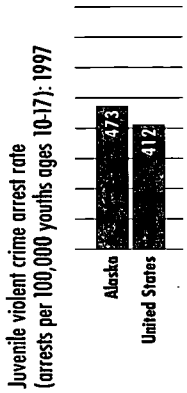
**Child Health and Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	[ 30% ]	[ 25% ]	[ N.A. ]	[ 39% ]
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	[ 83% ]	[ 81% ]	[ 35% ]	[ 38% ]

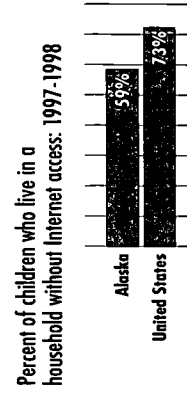
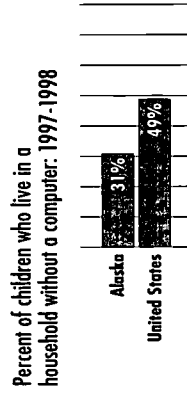
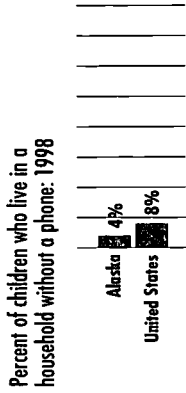
**Child-Care Indicators**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	[ 74% ]	[ 66% ]
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	[ 60% ]	[ 55% ]
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	[ 14% ]	[ 21% ]

**Juvenile Justice**



**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**



N.A.=Not Available.

AK DE NV FL TX OK NC NY AZ GA SC WV TN MD AL AR MS LA

National Composite Rank [ 33 ]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997

Trend Data

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		1990		1997		National Rank <i>National Rank is based on 1997 figures</i>
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low-birthweight babies 1990-1997	23				4.8	7.0	5.9	7.5	[ 5 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1990-1997			19		10.5	9.2	7.5	7.2	[ 30 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1990-1997	2				41	31	42	25	[ 50 ]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1990-1997			17		97	71	85	58	[ 48 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1990-1997			10		31	37	25	32	[ 19 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1990-1997			0		8	10	8	10	[ 15 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1990-1997			0		11	10	11	9	[ 40 ]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment 1990-1997			27		37	30	27	27	[ 25 ]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year) 1990-1997			0		15	20	15	21	[ 14 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1990-1997			0		26	24	26	27	[ 18 ]

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.   
 Patterned bars indicate national change.   
 Solid bars indicate state change.

**Demographic Change**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	986,200	1,334,600	35%

**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

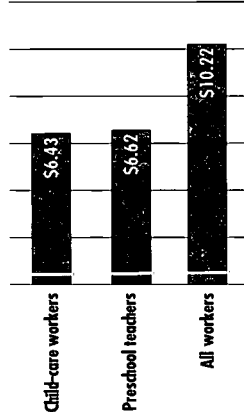
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	\$34,500	\$43,400	11%	9%
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	31%	34%	28%	23%

**Child Health and Environment**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	40%	25%	47%	39%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	78%	81%	43%	38%

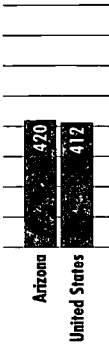
**Child-Care Indicators**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	59%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	49%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	25%	21%

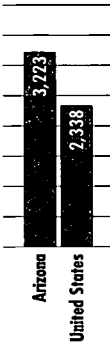


**Juvenile Justice**

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

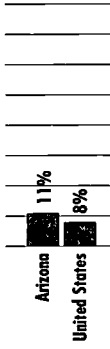


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997



**Access to Phones, and the Internet**

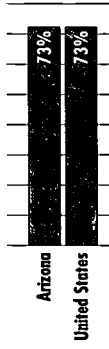
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998





**Background Information**

**Demographic Change**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	623,700	660,200	6%

**Economic Characteristics**

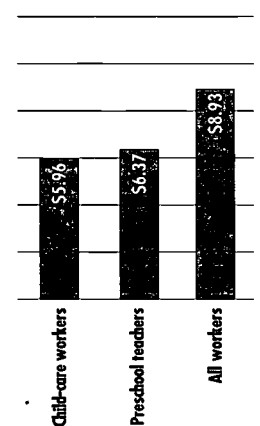
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	\$32,700	\$43,400	10%	9%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997				
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	30%	34%	31%	23%

**Child Health and Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	31%	25%	45%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998				
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996				
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	75%	81%	46%	38%

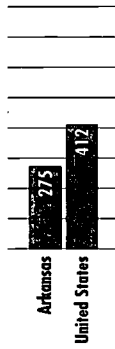
**Child-Care Indicators**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	72%	66%		
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	63%	55%		
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	34%	21%		



**Juvenile Justice**

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

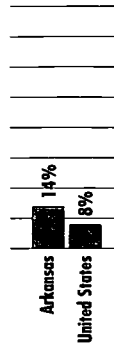


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

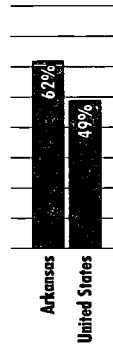


**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**

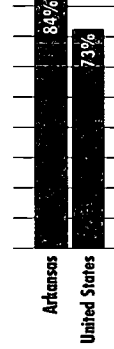
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



National Composite Rank [ 48 ]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1990 to 1997		Trend Data		National Rank
	W	C	1990	1997	
Percent low-birthweight babies	2.5		STATE: 8.2 NATIONAL: 7.0	STATE: 8.4 NATIONAL: 7.5	[ 39 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			STATE: 9.2 NATIONAL: 9.2	STATE: 8.7 NATIONAL: 7.2	[ 43 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	0		STATE: 38 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 38 NATIONAL: 25	[ 49 ]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	10		STATE: 81 NATIONAL: 71	STATE: 90 NATIONAL: 58	[ 49 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	10		STATE: 50 NATIONAL: 37	STATE: 43 NATIONAL: 32	[ 44 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	0		STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 12 NATIONAL: 10	[ 40 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	0		STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 12 NATIONAL: 9	[ 46 ]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	0		STATE: 31 NATIONAL: 30	STATE: 27 NATIONAL: 27	[ 25 ]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	0		STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 20	STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 21	[ 44 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	20		STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 24	STATE: 28 NATIONAL: 27	[ 34 ]

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.  
 Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

**Demographic Characteristics**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	7,821,500	8,923,400	14%

**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

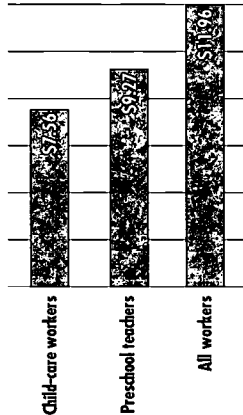
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	\$42,300	\$43,400	9%	9%
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	25%	34%	28%	23%

**Child Health and Development**

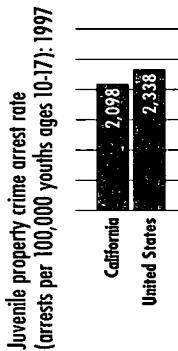
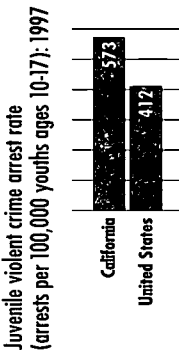
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	28%	25%	52%	39%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	78%	81%	54%	38%

**Child-Care and Childcare Workers**

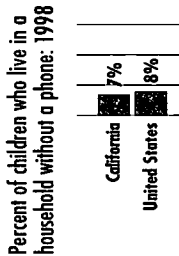
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	57%	66%	57%	55%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	50%	55%	19%	21%



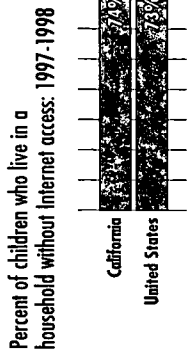
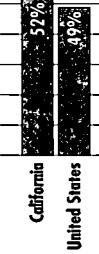
**Juvenile Crime**



**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**



**Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998**



National Composite Rank [ 26 ]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997

Trend Data 1990 1997 National Rank

Indicators*	1990-1997		1990		1997		National Rank
	Percent low-weight babies	Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low-weight babies	7		5.8	7.0	6.2	7.5	[ 8 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			7.9	9.2	5.9	7.2	[ 8 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			30	31	21	25	[ 6 ]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			72	71	52	58	[ 14 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			45	37	36	32	[ 36 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)			13	10	10	10	[ 29 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)			11	10	9	9	[ 26 ]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment			35	30	31	27	[ 42 ]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)			21	20	25	21	[ 40 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent			25	24	26	27	[ 18 ]

W O R S E B E T T E R

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

\*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175. Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.





**Demographic Change**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[ 864,200 ]	[ 1,065,500 ]	23%

**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	[ \$52,200 ]	[ \$43,400 ]	[ 6% ]	[ 9% ]
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	[ 37% ]	[ 34% ]	[ 17% ]	[ 23% ]

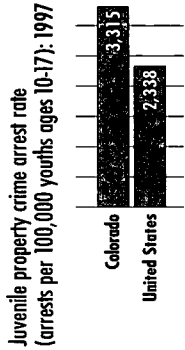
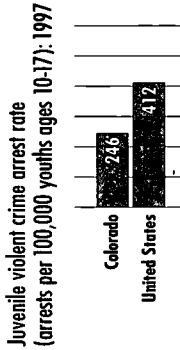
**Child Health and Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	[ 27% ]	[ 25% ]	[ 31% ]	[ 39% ]
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	[ 78% ]	[ 81% ]	[ 33% ]	[ 38% ]

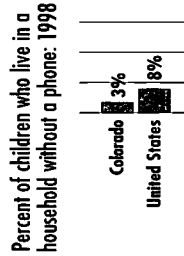
**Child-Care Providers**

	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	[ 73% ]	[ 66% ]	Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	[ 59% ]	[ 55% ]	Child-care workers: \$6.88
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	[ 18% ]	[ 21% ]	Preschool teachers: \$8.41
			All workers: \$17.23

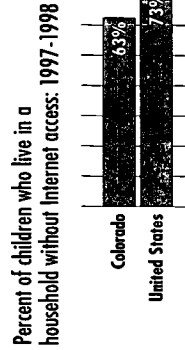
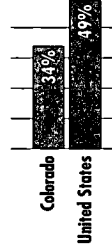
**Juvenile Justice**



**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**



**Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998**





National Composite Rank [ 20 ]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997

Trend Data

National Rank

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990	1997	
Percent low-birthweight babies	100				STATE: 8.0 NATIONAL: 7.0	STATE: 8.8 NATIONAL: 7.5	[ 41 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			100		STATE: 8.8 NATIONAL: 9.2	STATE: 7.0 NATIONAL: 7.2	[ 22 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			100		STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 25	[ 13 ]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			100		STATE: 68 NATIONAL: 71	STATE: 53 NATIONAL: 58	[ 16 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			100		STATE: 33 NATIONAL: 37	STATE: 30 NATIONAL: 32	[ 30 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)			100		STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 10	[ 34 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)			100		STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 9	[ 18 ]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment			100		STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 30	STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 27	[ 8 ]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)			100		STATE: 18 NATIONAL: 20	STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 21	[ 14 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent			100		STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 24	STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 27	[ 7 ]

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.   
 Patterned bars indicate national change.   
 Solid bars indicate state change.

**Demographic Characteristics**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	753,800	828,300	10%

**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	\$59,500	\$43,400	7%	9%
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	38%	34%	14%	23%

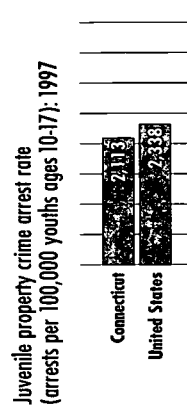
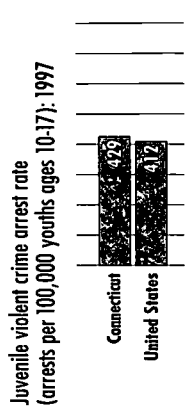
**Child Health and Development**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	21%	25%	22%	39%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	91%	81%	25%	38%

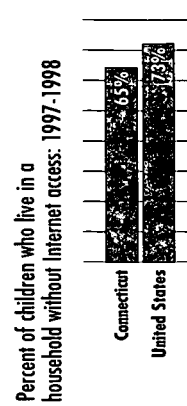
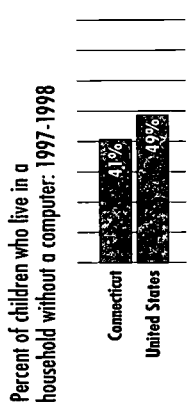
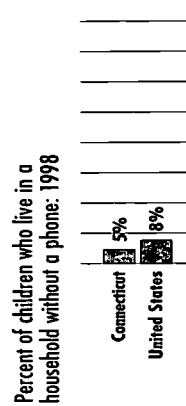
**Child-Care Indicators**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	73%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	52%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	14%	21%

**Juvenile Crime**



**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**



National Composite Rank [ 12 ]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997

Trend Data

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990	1997	
Percent low-birthweight babies	11				STATE: 6.6 NATIONAL: 7.0	STATE: 7.3 NATIONAL: 7.5	[ 21 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			9		STATE: 7.9 NATIONAL: 9.2	STATE: 7.2 NATIONAL: 7.2	[ 26 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			9		STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 20 NATIONAL: 25	[ 4 ]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			20		STATE: 51 NATIONAL: 71	STATE: 41 NATIONAL: 58	[ 8 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			15		STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 37	STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 32	[ 12 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)			0		STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 10	[ 15 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)			14		STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 9	[ 5 ]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment		14			STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 30	STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 27	[ 17 ]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)		27			STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 20	STATE: 14 NATIONAL: 21	[ 7 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent		23			STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 24	STATE: 27 NATIONAL: 27	[ 27 ]

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175. Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.



**Demographic Change**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[ 164,200 ]	[ 182,500 ]	11%

**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

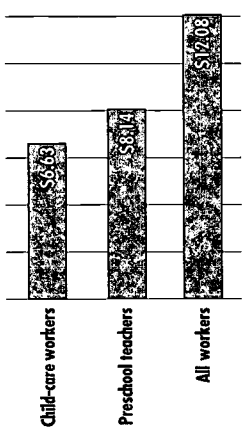
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	[ \$46,300 ]	[ \$43,400 ]	[ 6% ]	[ 9% ]
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	[ 38% ]	[ 34% ]	[ 18% ]	[ 23% ]

**Child Health and Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	[ 29% ]	[ 25% ]	[ 43% ]	[ 39% ]
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	[ 81% ]	[ 81% ]	[ 46% ]	[ 38% ]

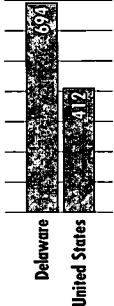
**Child-Care Indicators**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	[ 72% ]	[ 66% ]
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	[ 60% ]	[ 55% ]
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	[ 23% ]	[ 21% ]

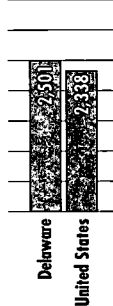


**Juvenile Justice**

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

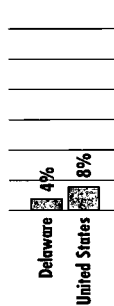


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

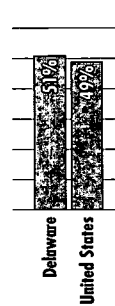


**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**

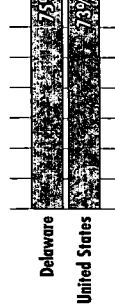
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



AK AL AR AZ CA CO CT DE FL GA HI IA IL IN KS KY LA MA MD ME MI MN MO MS MT NC ND NE NH NJ NY OH OK OR PA RI SD VA WA WI WY

National Composite Rank [ 34 ]

Trend Data National Rank

Indicators*	Percent Change 1990 to 1997		Trend Data		National Rank <small>National Rank is based on 1997 figures</small>
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1990	1997	
Percent low-birthweight babies 1990-1997			STATE: 7.6 NATIONAL: 7.0	8.7 7.5	[ 40 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1990-1997			STATE: 10.1 NATIONAL: 9.2	7.8 7.2	[ 35 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1990-1997			STATE: 37 NATIONAL: 31	25 25	[ 23 ]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1990-1997			STATE: 60 NATIONAL: 71	66 58	[ 30 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1990-1997			STATE: 38 NATIONAL: 37	37 32	[ 37 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1990-1997			STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 10	10 10	[ 29 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1990-1997			STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 10	7 9	[ 14 ]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment 1990-1997			STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 30	26 27	[ 19 ]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year) 1990-1997			STATE: 14 NATIONAL: 20	15 21	[ 14 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1990-1997			STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 24	32 27	[ 46 ]

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.  
 Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

**Demographic Change**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[ 118,600 ]	[ 95,300 ]	-20%

**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	[ \$28,800 ]	[ \$43,400 ]	[ 20% ]	[ 9% ]
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	[ 13% ]	[ 34% ]	[ 35% ]	[ 23% ]

**Child Health and Education**

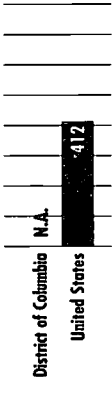
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	[ 19% ]	[ 25% ]	[ 72% ]	[ 39% ]
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	[ 74% ]	[ 81% ]	[ 80% ]	[ 38% ]

**Child-Care Indicators**

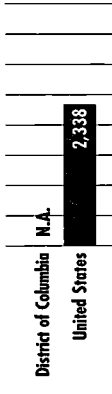
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	[ 60% ]	[ 66% ]	[ 80% ]	[ 38% ]
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	[ 57% ]	[ 55% ]	[ 80% ]	[ 38% ]
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	[ 29% ]	[ 21% ]	[ 80% ]	[ 38% ]

**Juvenile Justice**

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

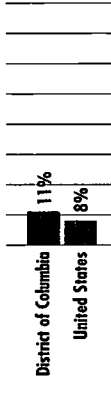


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

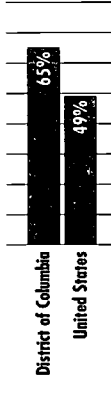


**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**

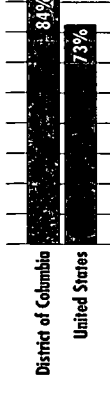
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without internet access: 1997-1998



N.A. = Not Available.

National Composite Rank [ N.R. ]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997

Trend Data

National Rank

The District of Columbia was not ranked this year

Indicators*	W	O	R	S	E	O	R	B	E	T	E	R	1990	1997	National Rank
Percent low-birthweight babies 1990-1997													STATE 15.1 NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 13.4 NATIONAL 7.5	[ N.R. ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1990-1997													STATE 20.7 NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 13.2 NATIONAL 7.2	[ N.R. ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1990-1997													STATE 51 NATIONAL 31	STATE 46 NATIONAL 25	[ N.R. ]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1990-1997													STATE 208 NATIONAL 71	STATE 264 NATIONAL 58	[ N.R. ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1990-1997													STATE 88 NATIONAL 37	STATE 66 NATIONAL 32	[ N.R. ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1990-1997													STATE 16 NATIONAL 10	STATE 10 NATIONAL 10	[ N.R. ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1990-1997													STATE 14 NATIONAL 10	STATE 16 NATIONAL 9	[ N.R. ]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment 1990-1997													STATE 44 NATIONAL 30	STATE 49 NATIONAL 27	[ N.R. ]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year) 1990-1997													STATE 24 NATIONAL 20	STATE 36 NATIONAL 21	[ N.R. ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1990-1997													STATE 55 NATIONAL 24	STATE 62 NATIONAL 27	[ N.R. ]

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175. Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

N.R. = Not Ranked.





**Demographic Change**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	2,883,800	3,569,900	24%

**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	\$37,800	\$43,400	11%	9%
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	34%	34%	26%	23%

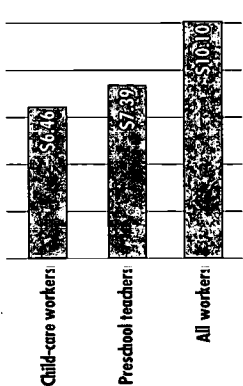
**Child Health and Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	28%	25%	46%	39%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	81%	81%	45%	38%

**Child-Care Indicators**

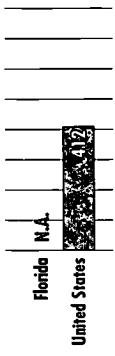
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	66%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	58%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	23%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

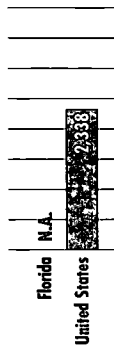


**Juvenile Justice**

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

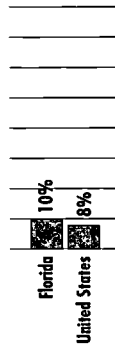


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

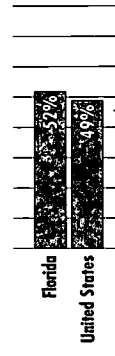


**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**

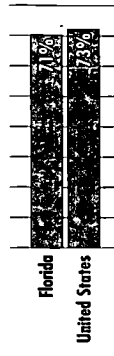
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without internet access: 1997-1998



N.A.=Not Available.

AK AR AZ CA CO CT DE FL GA HI IA IL IN KS KY LA ME MD MA MI MN MO NY OH OR PA RI SD VA VT WA WI WY AZ CA CO CT DE FL GA HI IA IL IN KS KY LA ME MD MA MI MN MO NY OH OR PA RI SD VA VT WA WI WY

FL

National Composite Rank [ 36 ]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997

Trend Data

National Rank

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990	1997	
Percent low-birthweight babies	8				STATE: 7.4 NATIONAL: 7.0	8.0 7.5	[ 37 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			29		STATE: 9.6 NATIONAL: 9.2	7.1 7.2	[ 24 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			27		STATE: 37 NATIONAL: 31	27 25	[ 26 ]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			28		STATE: 76 NATIONAL: 71	55 58	[ 18 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			22		STATE: 45 NATIONAL: 37	35 32	[ 34 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)			9		STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 10	12 10	[ 40 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)			18		STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 10	9 9	[ 26 ]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment			12		STATE: 33 NATIONAL: 30	29 27	[ 36 ]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	5				STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 20	22 21	[ 36 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent		15			STATE: 27 NATIONAL: 24	31 27	[ 44 ]

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175. Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.



Background Information

Demographic Characteristics

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,736,100	2,056,900	18%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	\$41,200	\$43,400	12%	9%
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	27%	34%	26%	23%

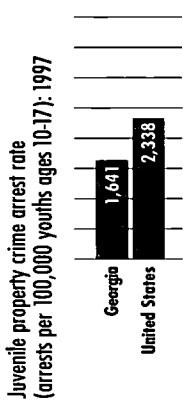
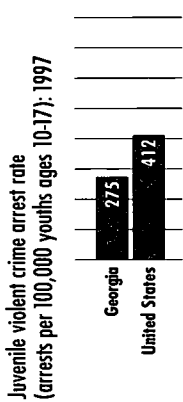
Child Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	26%	25%	45%	39%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	81%	81%	47%	38%

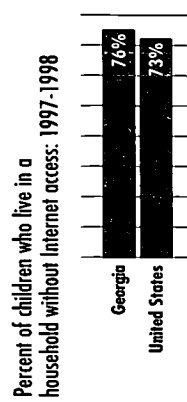
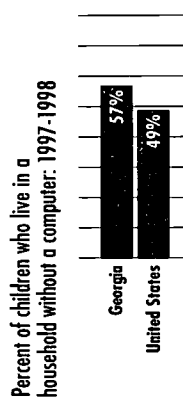
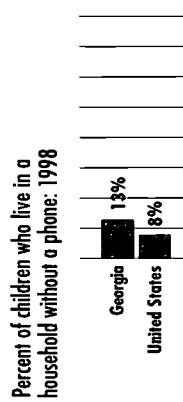
Child-Care Costs

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	73%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	57%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	28%	21%

Juvenile Justice



Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet



National Composite Rank [ 42 ]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1990 to 1997		Trend Data		National Rank
	W	O	1990	1997	
Percent low-birthweight babies			STATE 8.7 NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 8.8 NATIONAL 7.5	[ 41 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			STATE 12.4 NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 8.6 NATIONAL 7.2	[ 41 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			STATE 36 NATIONAL 31	STATE 29 NATIONAL 25	[ 35 ]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			STATE 74 NATIONAL 71	STATE 65 NATIONAL 58	[ 28 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			STATE 50 NATIONAL 37	STATE 44 NATIONAL 32	[ 46 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)			STATE 12 NATIONAL 10	STATE 12 NATIONAL 10	[ 40 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)			STATE 12 NATIONAL 10	STATE 9 NATIONAL 9	[ 26 ]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment			STATE 29 NATIONAL 30	STATE 28 NATIONAL 27	[ 30 ]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)			STATE 21 NATIONAL 20	STATE 23 NATIONAL 21	[ 37 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent			STATE 26 NATIONAL 24	STATE 29 NATIONAL 27	[ 38 ]

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

W O R S E

Percent Change 1990 to 1997

Trend Data

National Rank

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

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

**Demographic Change**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	281,800	289,300	3%

**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	\$44,200	\$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	38%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	5%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	20%	23%

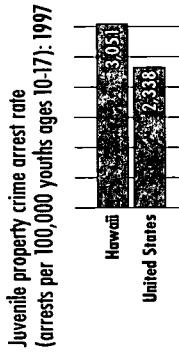
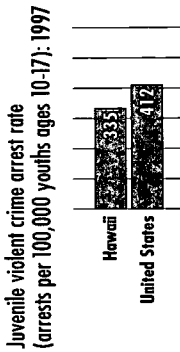
**Child Health and Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	11%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	82%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	55%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	47%	38%

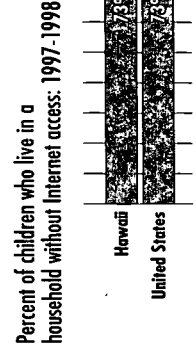
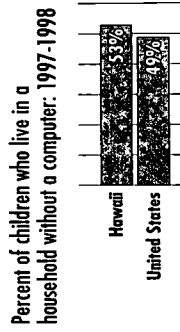
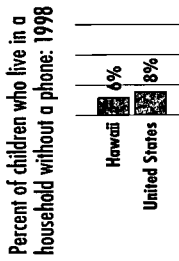
**Child-Care Indicators**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	71%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	57%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	23%	21%

**Juvenile Justice**



**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**



Percent Change 1990 to 1997

Trend Data

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		O R Z		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990	1997	1990	1997	
Percent low-birthweight babies	1						STATE: 7.1 NATIONAL: 7.0	STATE: 7.2 NATIONAL: 7.5	[ 20 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)							STATE: 6.7 NATIONAL: 9.2	STATE: 6.6 NATIONAL: 7.2	[ 18 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)							STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 19 NATIONAL: 25	[ 3 ]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)							STATE: 51 NATIONAL: 71	STATE: 27 NATIONAL: 58	[ 2 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)							STATE: 32 NATIONAL: 37	STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 32	[ 19 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)							STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 5 NATIONAL: 10	[ 2 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)							STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 9	[ 35 ]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment							STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 30	STATE: 32 NATIONAL: 27	[ 45 ]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)							STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 20	STATE: 18 NATIONAL: 21	[ 27 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent							STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 24	STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 27	[ 10 ]

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.   
 Patterned bars indicate national change.   
 Solid bars indicate state change.

**Demographic Change**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	309,400	350,500	13%

**Juvenile Justice**

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

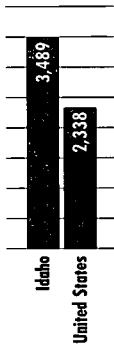


**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	\$40,700	\$43,400	6%	9%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997				
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	34%	34%	21%	23%

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

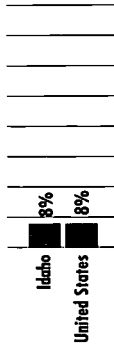


**Child Health and Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	26%	25%	N.A.	39%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	76%	81%	N.A.	38%

**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**

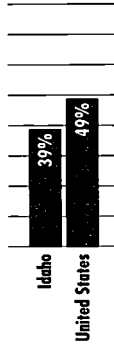
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



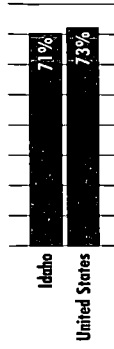
**Child-Care Indicators**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	65%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	58%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	27%	21%

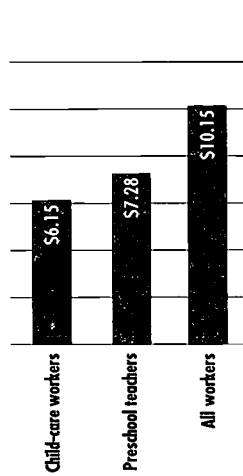
Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without internet access: 1997-1998



Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998



N.A. = Not Available.

National Composite Rank [ 24 ]

Trend Data National Rank

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

Percent Change 1990 to 1997

Indicators*	1990		1997		National Rank
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low-birthweight babies	5.7	7.0	6.3	7.5	[ 10 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	8.7	9.2	6.8	7.2	[ 20 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	35	31	37	25	[ 48 ]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	85	71	68	58	[ 35 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	26	37	23	32	[ 15 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	11	10	10	10	[ 29 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	10	10	9	9	[ 26 ]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	25	30	28	27	[ 30 ]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	19	20	16	21	[ 20 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	19	24	20	27	[ 2 ]

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.   
 Patterned bars indicate national change.   
 Solid bars indicate state change.





**Demographic Change**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	2,961,500	3,181,300	7%

**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	\$48,800	\$43,400	8%	9%
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	30%	34%	20%	23%

**Child Health and Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	21%	25%	N.A.	39%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	79%	81%	N.A.	38%

**Child-Care Indicators**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	68%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	54%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	19%	21%

**Juvenile Justice**

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

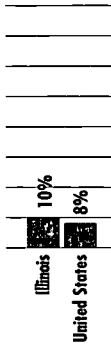


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

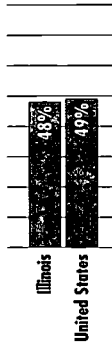


**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**

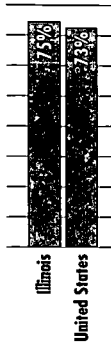
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998





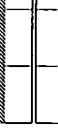














N.A. = Not Available.

Percent Change 1990 to 1997

Trend Data

National Rank

*National Rank is based on 1997 figures*

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		1990		1997		National Rank
	State	National	State	National	State	National	State	National	
Percent low-birthweight babies 1990-1997							STATE: 7.6 NATIONAL: 7.0	STATE: 7.9 NATIONAL: 7.5	[ 35 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1990-1997							STATE: 10.7 NATIONAL: 9.2	STATE: 8.4 NATIONAL: 7.2	[ 40 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1990-1997							STATE: 29 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 25	[ 13 ]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1990-1997							STATE: 73 NATIONAL: 71	STATE: 58 NATIONAL: 58	[ 21 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1990-1997							STATE: 40 NATIONAL: 37	STATE: 34 NATIONAL: 32	[ 33 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1990-1997							STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 10	[ 25 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1990-1997							STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 9	[ 18 ]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment 1990-1997							STATE: 30 NATIONAL: 30	STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 27	[ 19 ]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year) 1990-1997							STATE: 18 NATIONAL: 20	STATE: 18 NATIONAL: 21	[ 27 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1990-1997							STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 24	STATE: 27 NATIONAL: 27	[ 27 ]

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

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

**Demographic Changes**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[ 1,460,700 ]	[ 1,529,000 ]	5%

**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	[ \$46,200 ]	[ \$43,400 ]	[ 3% ]	[ 9% ]
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	[ 46% ]	[ 34% ]	[ 17% ]	[ 23% ]

**Child Health and Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	[ 26% ]	[ 25% ]	[ N.A. ]	[ 39% ]
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	[ 79% ]	[ 81% ]	[ 28% ]	[ 38% ]

**Child-Care Issues**

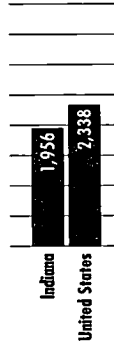
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	[ 78% ]	[ 66% ]
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	[ 62% ]	[ 55% ]
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	[ 19% ]	[ 21% ]

**Juvenile Justice**

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

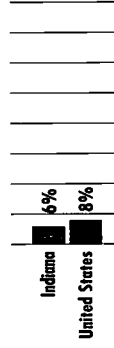


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

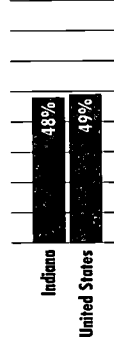


**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**

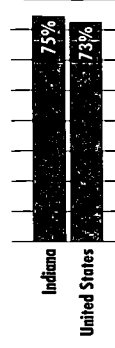
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without internet access: 1997-1998



N.A. = Not Available.

National Composite Rank [ 16 ]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997

Trend Data

National Rank

Indicators*	1990-1997		1990		1997		National Rank is based on 1997 figures
	State	National	State	National	State	National	
Percent low-birthweight babies	17	17	6.6	7.0	7.7	7.5	[ 27 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	15	15	9.6	9.2	8.2	7.2	[ 38 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	10	10	30	31	27	25	[ 26 ]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	10	10	62	71	62	58	[ 26 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	9	9	35	37	32	32	[ 32 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	40	40	10	10	6	10	[ 3 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	40	40	10	10	6	9	[ 5 ]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	30	30	29	30	20	27	[ 7 ]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	7	7	15	20	14	21	[ 7 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	15	15	26	24	22	27	[ 4 ]

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.   
 Patterned bars indicate national change.   
 Solid bars indicate state change.

**Demographic Change**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[ 720,500 ]	[ 719,700 ]	0%

**Juvenile Justice**

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

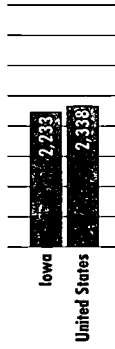


**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	[ \$42,700 ]	[ \$43,400 ]	[ 4% ]	[ 9% ]
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	[ 47% ]	[ 34% ]	[ 16% ]	[ 23% ]

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

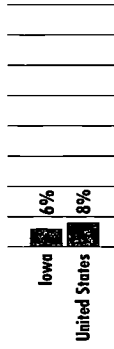


**Child Health and Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	[ 17% ]	[ 25% ]	[ 30% ]	[ 39% ]
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	[ 83% ]	[ 81% ]	[ 26% ]	[ 38% ]

**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**

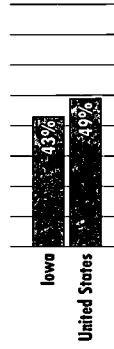
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



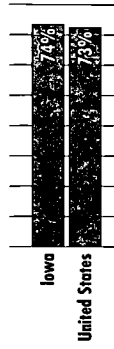
**Child-Care Providers**

	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	[ 77% ]	[ 66% ]	Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	[ 65% ]	[ 55% ]	Child-care workers: \$6.12
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	[ 26% ]	[ 21% ]	Preschool teachers: \$7.50
			All workers: \$10.17

Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



National Composite Rank [ 5 ]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997

Trend Data

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		O R		B E T		T E R		1990		1997		National Rank
	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low-birthweight babies	10								5.4	7.0	6.4	7.5	[ 13 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			23						8.1	9.2	6.2	7.2	[ 12 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			8						26	31	24	25	[ 19 ]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			10						58	71	52	58	[ 14 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			0						20	37	20	32	[ 7 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)			0						6	10	6	10	[ 3 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)			29						7	10	5	9	[ 4 ]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment		19							16	30	19	27	[ 2 ]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)			13						15	20	13	21	[ 6 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent		20							20	24	24	27	[ 10 ]

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.   
 Patterned bars indicate national change.   
 Solid bars indicate state change.



**Demographic Change**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[ 663,300 ]	[ 698,600 ]	5%

**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	[ \$45,300 ]	[ \$43,400 ]
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	[ 5% ]	[ 9% ]
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	[ 44% ]	[ 34% ]
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	[ 18% ]	[ 23% ]

**Child Health and Education**

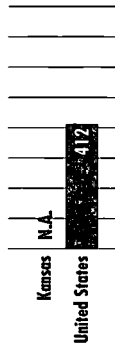
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	[ 16% ]	[ 25% ]
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	[ 29% ]	[ 39% ]
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	[ 84% ]	[ 81% ]
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	[ N.A. ]	[ 38% ]

**Child-Care Providers**

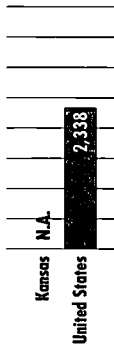
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	[ 75% ]	[ 66% ]
Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998	[ \$6.22 ]	[ \$7.69 ]
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	[ 62% ]	[ 55% ]
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	[ 24% ]	[ 21% ]

**Juvenile Justice**

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

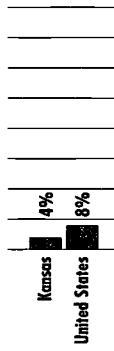


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

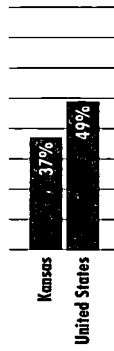


**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**

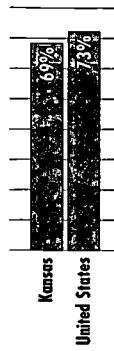
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



N.A. = Not Available.

**Trend Data**      **National Rank**

*National Rank is based on 1997 figures*

**Percent Change 1990 to 1997**

Indicators*	1990		1997		National Rank
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low-birthweight babies	6.2	7.0	6.9	7.5	[ 16 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	8.4	9.2	7.4	7.2	[ 28 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	29	31	27	25	[ 26 ]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	73	71	69	58	[ 37 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	30	37	28	32	[ 25 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	6	10	6	10	[ 3 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	7	10	6	9	[ 5 ]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	19	30	19	27	[ 2 ]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	16	20	14	21	[ 7 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	21	24	27	27	[ 27 ]

W O R S E      B E T T E R

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

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.





**Demographic Change**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	957,400	965,500	1%

**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	\$38,900	\$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	27%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	9%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	29%	23%

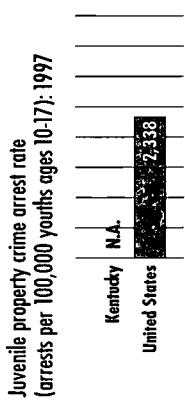
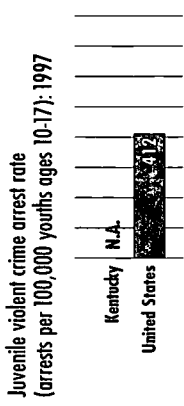
**Child Health and Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	25%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	83%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	37%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	40%	38%

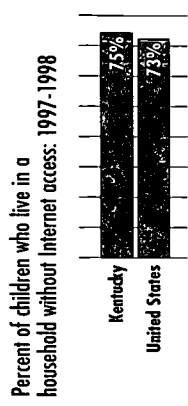
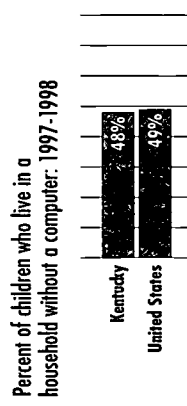
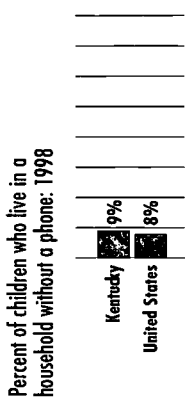
**Child-Care Providers**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	66%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	51%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	20%	21%

**Juvenile Justice**



**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**



N.A. = Not Available.



**Demographic Change**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,233,300	1,190,000	-4%

**Juvenile Justice**

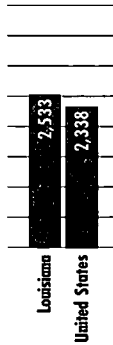
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997



**Economic Characteristics**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	\$35,100	\$43,400
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	14%	9%
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	21%	34%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	34%	23%

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

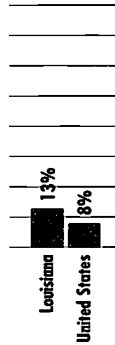


**Child Health and Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	28%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	80%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	52%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	56%	38%

**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**

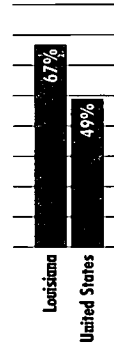
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



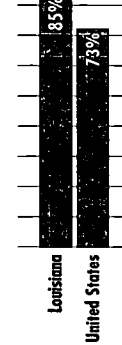
**Child-Care Indicators**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	60%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	57%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	25%	21%
Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998	\$5.89	\$6.70
Child-care workers	\$5.89	
Preschool teachers	\$6.70	
All workers	\$10.01	

Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



Percent Change 1990 to 1997

Trend Data

National Rank

Indicators*	1990		1997		National Rank <small>National Rank is based on 1997 figures</small>
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low-birthweight babies	10.4	9.2	10.2	7.5	[ 50 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	11.1	11.1	9.5	7.2	[ 46 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	38	38	34	25	[ 45 ]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	115	115	84	58	[ 47 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	49	49	42	32	[ 42 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	13	13	11	10	[ 34 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	13	13	13	9	[ 48 ]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	41	41	35	27	[ 49 ]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	32	32	30	21	[ 48 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	27	27	35	27	[ 50 ]

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.   
 ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

**Demographic Change**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[ 310,200 ]	[ 290,400 ]	-6%

**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

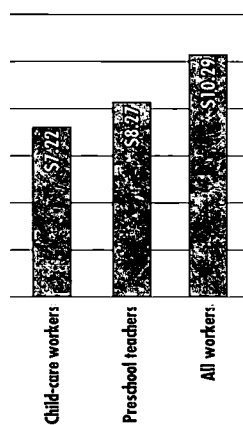
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	[ \$40,600 ]	[ \$43,400 ]	[ 6% ]	[ 9% ]
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	[ 54% ]	[ 34% ]	[ 21% ]	[ 23% ]

**Child Health and Education**

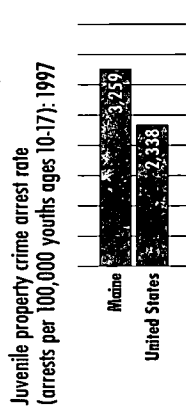
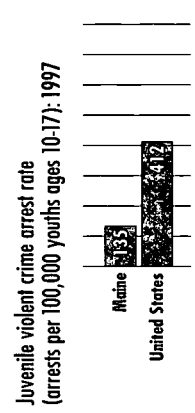
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	[ 22% ]	[ 25% ]	[ 27% ]	[ 39% ]
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	[ 89% ]	[ 81% ]	[ 25% ]	[ 38% ]

**Child-Care Indicators**

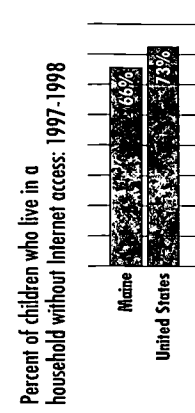
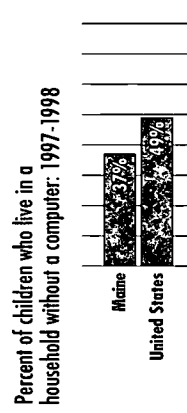
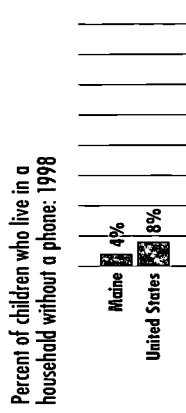
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	[ 79% ]	[ 66% ]
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	[ 49% ]	[ 55% ]
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	[ 20% ]	[ 21% ]



**Juvenile Crime**



**Access to Phones, and the Internet**



Notional Composite Rank [ 10 ]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1990 to 1997		Trend Data		National Rank
	W	O	1990	1997	
Percent low-birthweight babies	16		STATE: 5.1 NATIONAL: 7.0	5.9 7.5	[ 5 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			STATE: 6.2 NATIONAL: 9.2	5.1 7.2	[ 2 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			STATE: 27 NATIONAL: 31	21 25	[ 6 ]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			STATE: 60 NATIONAL: 71	37 58	[ 6 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 37	15 32	[ 4 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)			STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 10	7 10	[ 9 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)			STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 10	8 9	[ 18 ]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment			STATE: 28 NATIONAL: 30	29 27	[ 36 ]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)			STATE: 16 NATIONAL: 20	17 21	[ 21 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent			STATE: 20 NATIONAL: 24	25 27	[ 13 ]

Notional Rank is based on 1997 figures

Percent Change 1990 to 1997

W O R S E B E T T E R

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.   
 ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.



**Demographic Change**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,167,700	1,309,400	12%

**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	\$58,200	\$43,400	7%	9%
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	48%	34%	15%	23%

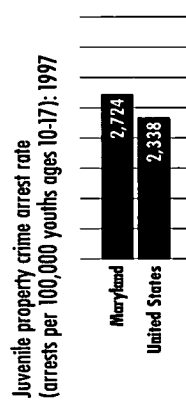
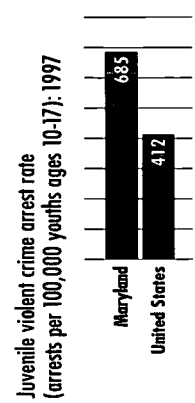
**Child Health and Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	26%	25%	39%	39%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	79%	81%	41%	38%

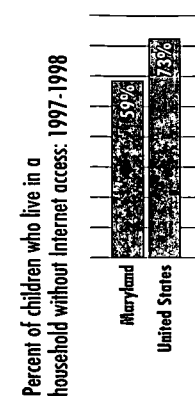
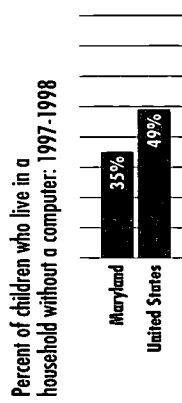
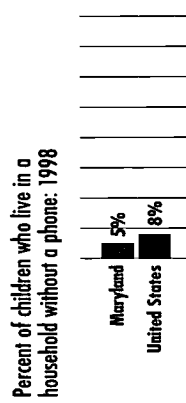
**Child-Care Providers**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	69%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	59%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	11%	21%

**Juvenile Justice**



**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**



National Composite Rank [ 22 ]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997

Trend Data

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990	1997	
Percent low-birthweight babies	13				STATE: 7.8 NATIONAL: 7.0	STATE: 8.8 NATIONAL: 7.5	[ 41 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	7				STATE: 9.5 NATIONAL: 9.2	STATE: 8.8 NATIONAL: 7.2	[ 44 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	15				STATE: 27 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 25	[ 13 ]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	15				STATE: 77 NATIONAL: 71	STATE: 58 NATIONAL: 58	[ 21 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	15				STATE: 33 NATIONAL: 37	STATE: 28 NATIONAL: 32	[ 25 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	30				STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 10	[ 9 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	20				STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 9	[ 18 ]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	15				STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 30	STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 27	[ 11 ]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	0				STATE: 14 NATIONAL: 20	STATE: 14 NATIONAL: 21	[ 7 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	7				STATE: 28 NATIONAL: 24	STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 27	[ 18 ]

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175. Solid bars indicate state change.



**Demographic Change**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[ 1,361,000 ]	[ 1,468,600 ]	8%

**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	[ \$50,600 ]	[ \$43,400 ]
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	[ 40% ]	[ 34% ]
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	[ 8% ]	[ 9% ]
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	[ 15% ]	[ 23% ]

**Child Health and Development**

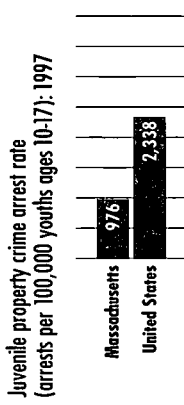
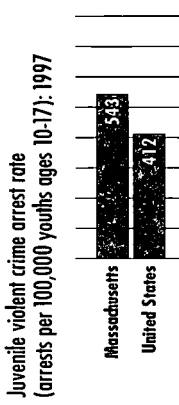
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	[ 14% ]	[ 25% ]
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	[ 27% ]	[ 39% ]
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	[ 25% ]	[ 38% ]
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	[ 87% ]	[ 81% ]

**Child-Care Indicators**

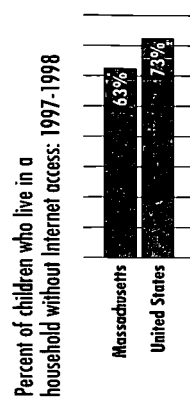
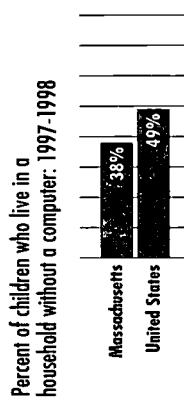
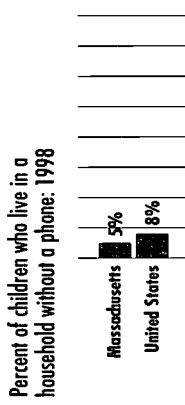
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	[ 69% ]	[ 66% ]
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	[ 50% ]	[ 55% ]
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	[ 14% ]	[ 21% ]

Massachusetts

**Juvenile Justice**



**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**





Research

National Composite Rank [ 7 ]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997

Trend Data

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990	1997	
Percent low-birthweight babies	10				STATE: 5.9 NATIONAL: 7.0	7.0 7.5	[ 18 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			26		STATE: 7.0 NATIONAL: 9.2	5.2 7.2	[ 3 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			25		STATE: 20 NATIONAL: 31	15 25	[ 1 ]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			33		STATE: 48 NATIONAL: 71	33 58	[ 4 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			7		STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 37	19 32	[ 6 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)			7		STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 10	7 10	[ 9 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)			25		STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 10	6 9	[ 5 ]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment			16		STATE: 32 NATIONAL: 30	27 27	[ 25 ]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)			7		STATE: 14 NATIONAL: 20	15 21	[ 14 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent			7		STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 24	27 27	[ 27 ]

\*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.  
 Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

**Demographic Information**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	2,467,800	2,561,100	4%

**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	\$48,700	\$43,400	8%	9%
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	34%	34%	21%	23%

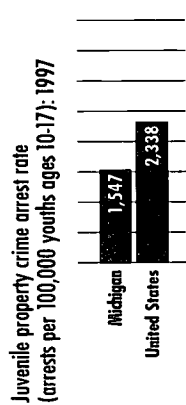
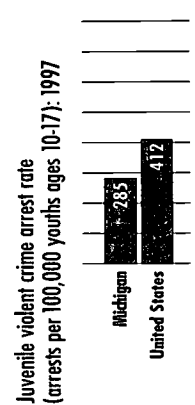
**Child Health and Development**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	16%	25%	37%	39%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	79%	81%	32%	38%

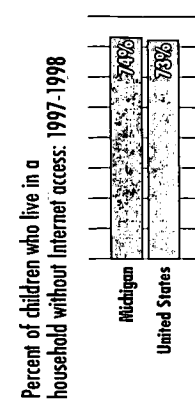
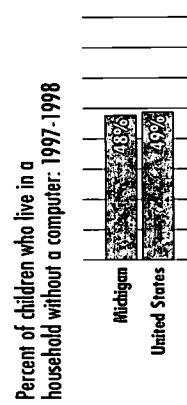
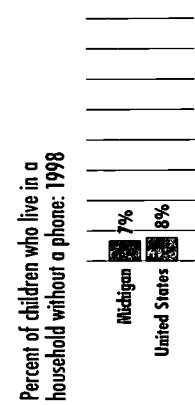
**Child-Care Indicators**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	67%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	53%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	18%	21%

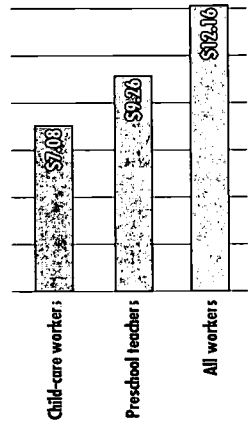
**Juvenile Crime**



**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**



**Wages of Child-Care Workers, Preschool Teachers, and All Workers: 1998**





**Demographic Change**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[ 1,170,000 ]	[ 1,271,900 ]	9%

**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	[ \$55,800 ]	[ \$43,400 ]	[ 5% ]	[ 9% ]
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	[ 32% ]	[ 34% ]	[ 13% ]	[ 23% ]

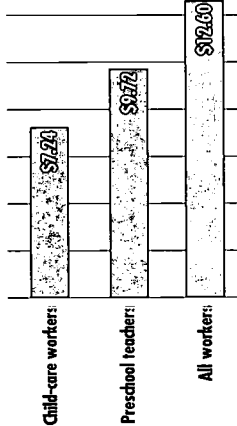
**Child Health and Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	[ 15% ]	[ 25% ]	[ 31% ]	[ 39% ]
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	[ 83% ]	[ 81% ]	[ 24% ]	[ 38% ]

**Child-Care Indicators**

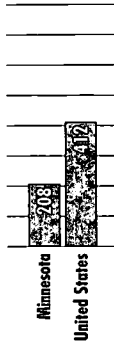
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	[ 72% ]	[ 66% ]
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	[ 53% ]	[ 55% ]
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	[ 15% ]	[ 21% ]

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

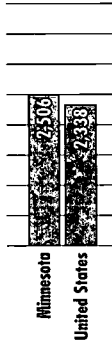


**Juvenile Justice**

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

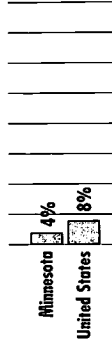


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

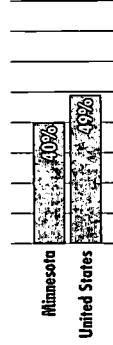


**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**

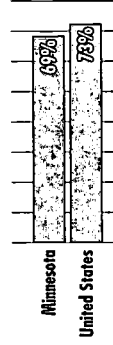
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without internet access: 1997-1998



Percent Change 1990 to 1997 Trend Data National Rank

*National Rank is based on 1997 figures*

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990	1997	1990	1997	
Percent low-birthweight babies	16		STATE 5.1 NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 5.9 NATIONAL 7.5	[ 5 ]		
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		19	STATE 7.3 NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 5.9 NATIONAL 7.2	[ 8 ]		
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	0		STATE 21 NATIONAL 31	STATE 21 NATIONAL 25	[ 6 ]		
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)		18	STATE 56 NATIONAL 71	STATE 46 NATIONAL 58	[ 11 ]		
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)		10	STATE 20 NATIONAL 37	STATE 18 NATIONAL 32	[ 5 ]		
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)		14	STATE 7 NATIONAL 10	STATE 6 NATIONAL 10	[ 3 ]		
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)		33	STATE 6 NATIONAL 10	STATE 4 NATIONAL 9	[ 1 ]		
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment		22	STATE 28 NATIONAL 30	STATE 21 NATIONAL 27	[ 8 ]		
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)		20	STATE 14 NATIONAL 20	STATE 11 NATIONAL 21	[ 2 ]		
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent		5	STATE 21 NATIONAL 24	STATE 22 NATIONAL 27	[ 4 ]		

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.   
 Patterned bars indicate national change.   
 Solid bars indicate state change.

**Demographic and Economic Information**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[ 750,300 ]	[ 752,900 ]	0%

**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	[ \$31,800 ]	[ \$43,400 ]	[ 12% ]	[ 9% ]
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	[ 29% ]	[ 34% ]	[ 35% ]	[ 23% ]

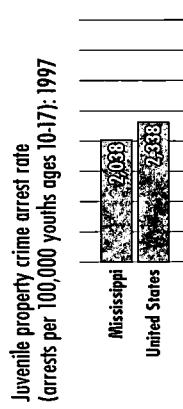
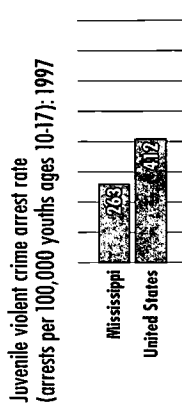
**Child Health and Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	[ 28% ]	[ 25% ]	[ 52% ]	[ 39% ]
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	[ 84% ]	[ 81% ]	[ 58% ]	[ 38% ]

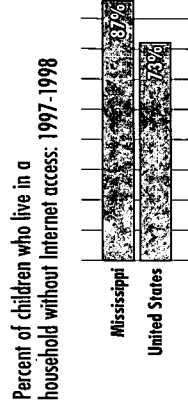
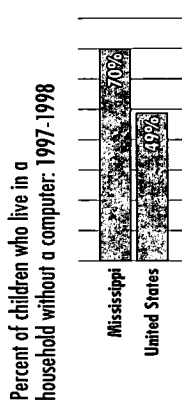
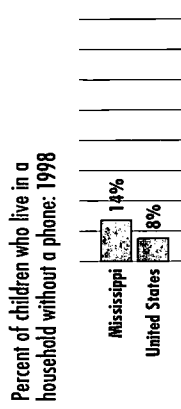
**Child-Care Indicators**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	[ 74% ]	[ 66% ]	[ 69% ]	[ 55% ]
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	[ 35% ]	[ 21% ]	[ \$5.82 ]	[ \$7.40 ]
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	[ 35% ]	[ 21% ]	[ \$10.00 ]	[ \$10.00 ]

**Juvenile Justice**



**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**



National Composite Rank [ 49 ]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1990 to 1997		Trend Data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1990	1997	
Percent low-birthweight babies	5		STATE: 9.6 NATIONAL: 7.0	STATE: 10.1 NATIONAL: 7.5	[ 49 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		12	STATE: 12.1 NATIONAL: 9.2	STATE: 10.6 NATIONAL: 7.2	[ 50 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)		20	STATE: 45 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 36 NATIONAL: 25	[ 46 ]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)		10	STATE: 100 NATIONAL: 71	STATE: 90 NATIONAL: 58	[ 49 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)		12	STATE: 57 NATIONAL: 37	STATE: 50 NATIONAL: 32	[ 50 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)		0	STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 10	[ 29 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)		23	STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 9	[ 35 ]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment		23	STATE: 39 NATIONAL: 30	STATE: 30 NATIONAL: 27	[ 40 ]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)		19	STATE: 34 NATIONAL: 20	STATE: 30 NATIONAL: 21	[ 48 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	21		STATE: 28 NATIONAL: 24	STATE: 34 NATIONAL: 27	[ 49 ]

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

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

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

Kids count 2000 207 101





**Demographic Change**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[ 1,319,100 ]	[ 1,399,500 ]	6%

**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	[ \$44,400 ]	[ \$43,400 ]	[ 7% ]	[ 9% ]
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	[ 36% ]	[ 34% ]	[ 23% ]	[ 23% ]

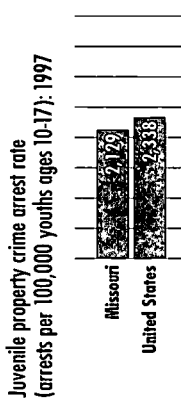
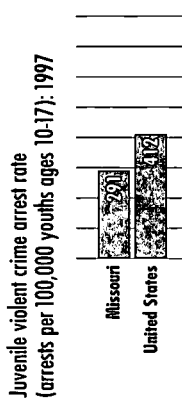
**Child Health and Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	[ 19% ]	[ 25% ]	[ 37% ]	[ 39% ]
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	[ 86% ]	[ 81% ]	[ 34% ]	[ 38% ]

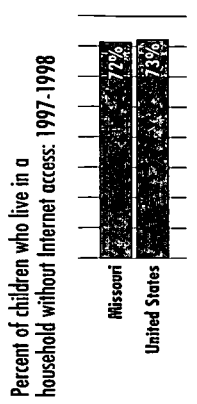
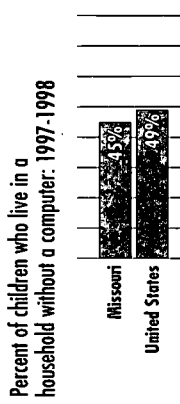
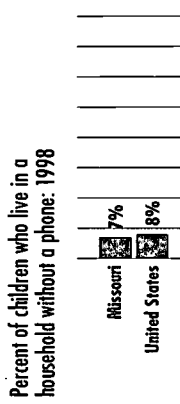
**Child-Care Indicators**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	[ 76% ]	[ 66% ]	[ 66% ]	[ 55% ]
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	[ 66% ]	[ 55% ]	[ 24% ]	[ 21% ]

**Juvenile Justice**



**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**





**Demographic Change**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	222,800	223,800	0%

**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	\$36,500	\$43,400	10%	9%
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	42%	34%	28%	23%

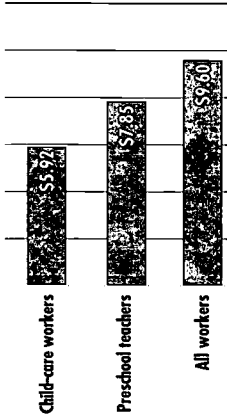
**Child Health and Development**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	26%	25%	27%	39%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	83%	81%	29%	38%

**Child-Care Indicators**

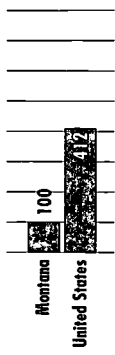
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	75%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	60%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	32%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

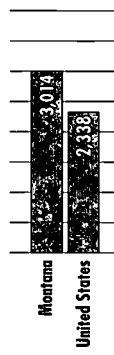


**Juvenile Justice**

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

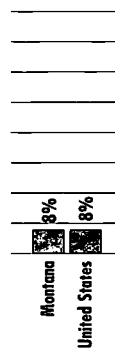


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

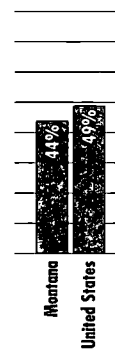


**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**

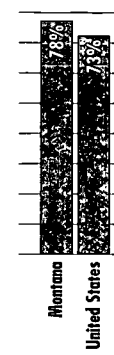
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



Percent Change 1990 to 1997

Trend Data

National Rank

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990	1997	1990	1997	
Percent low-birthweight babies	2		STATE: 6.2 NATIONAL: 7.0	STATE: 6.3 NATIONAL: 7.5	[ 10 ]		
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			STATE: 9.0 NATIONAL: 9.2	STATE: 6.9 NATIONAL: 7.2	[ 21 ]		
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			STATE: 28 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 32 NATIONAL: 25	[ 43 ]		
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			STATE: 97 NATIONAL: 71	STATE: 69 NATIONAL: 58	[ 37 ]		
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 37	STATE: 20 NATIONAL: 32	[ 7 ]		
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)			STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 10	[ 15 ]		
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)			STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 9	[ 18 ]		
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment			STATE: 29 NATIONAL: 30	STATE: 32 NATIONAL: 27	[ 45 ]		
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)			STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 20	STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 21	[ 34 ]		
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent			STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 24	STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 27	[ 13 ]		

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.  
 Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

**Demographic Change**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[ 430,100 ]	[ 443,800 ]	3%

**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	[ \$44,600 ]	[ \$43,400 ]	[ 5% ]	[ 9% ]
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	[ 41% ]	[ 34% ]	[ 17% ]	[ 23% ]

**Child Health and Education**

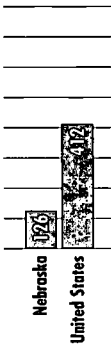
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	[ 10% ]	[ 25% ]	[ N.A. ]	[ 39% ]
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	[ 78% ]	[ 81% ]	[ 30% ]	[ 38% ]

**Child-Care Indicators**

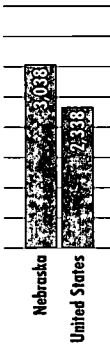
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	[ 78% ]	[ 66% ]
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	[ 58% ]	[ 55% ]
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	[ 26% ]	[ 21% ]

**Juvenile Justice**

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

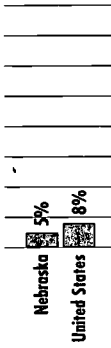


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997



**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**

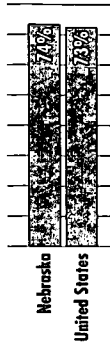
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without internet access: 1997-1998



N.A.=Not Available.

National Composite Rank [ 11 ]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1990 to 1997		Trend Data		National Rank <small>National Rank is based on 1997 figures</small>
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1990	1997	
Percent low-birthweight babies	32		STATE: 5.3 NATIONAL: 7.0	7.0 7.5	[ 18 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			STATE: 8.3 NATIONAL: 9.2	7.4 7.2	[ 28 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			STATE: 32 NATIONAL: 31	24 25	[ 19 ]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			STATE: 75 NATIONAL: 71	67 58	[ 34 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 37	21 32	[ 9 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	50		STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 10	9 10	[ 25 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	20		STATE: 5 NATIONAL: 10	6 9	[ 5 ]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	20		STATE: 14 NATIONAL: 30	17 27	[ 1 ]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)			STATE: 16 NATIONAL: 20	12 21	[ 3 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	35		STATE: 17 NATIONAL: 24	23 27	[ 7 ]

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.  
 Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

**Demographic Change**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	298,600	491,500	65%

**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	\$43,900	\$43,400	6%	9%
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	33%	34%	17%	23%

**Child Health and Development**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	35%	25%	47%	39%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	79%	81%	43%	38%

**Child-Care Providers**

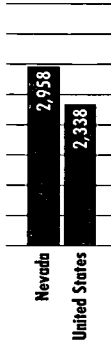
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	71%	66%	65%	55%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	65%	55%	20%	21%

**Justice System**

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

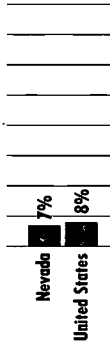


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

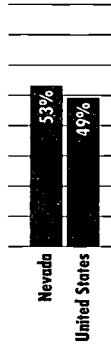


**Access to Phones, and Other Information**

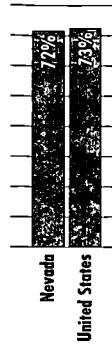
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



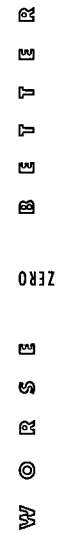
National Composite Rank [ 35 ]

Trend Data National Rank

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

Percent Change 1990 to 1997

Indicators*	1990		1997		National Rank
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low-birthweight babies		7.2	7.6	7.5	[ 25 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		8.4	6.5	7.2	[ 16 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)		36	30	25	[ 39 ]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)		98	66	58	[ 30 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)		43	42	32	[ 42 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)		15	17	10	[ 50 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)		12	10	9	[ 35 ]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment		26	24	27	[ 13 ]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)		16	14	21	[ 7 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent		25	27	27	[ 27 ]



\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.   
 ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.





**Demographic Change**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[ 279,800 ]	[ 304,400 ]	9%

**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	[ \$49,200 ]	[ \$43,400 ]	[ 7% ]	[ 9% ]
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	[ 48% ]	[ 34% ]	[ 10% ]	[ 23% ]

**Child Health and Education**

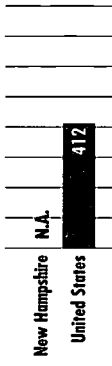
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	[ 17% ]	[ 25% ]	[ 25% ]	[ 39% ]
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	[ 85% ]	[ 81% ]	[ N.A. ]	[ 38% ]

**Child-Care Indicators**

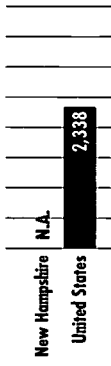
	STATE	NATIONAL	Child-care workers	Preschool teachers	All workers
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	[ 78% ]	[ 66% ]	[ \$7.28 ]	[ \$9.15 ]	[ \$11.97 ]
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	[ 52% ]	[ 55% ]			
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	[ 19% ]	[ 21% ]			

**Law Enforcement**

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

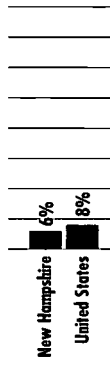


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997



**Access to Phones, and the Internet**

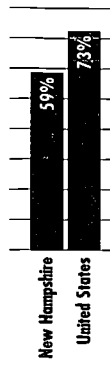
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



N.A. = Not Available.

Percent Change 1990 to 1997

Trend Data National Rank

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank <small>National Rank is based on 1997 figures</small>
	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990	1997	
Percent low-birthweight babies	18				STATE: 4.9 NATIONAL: 7.0	STATE: 5.8 NATIONAL: 7.5	[ 4 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			39		STATE: 7.1 NATIONAL: 9.2	STATE: 4.3 NATIONAL: 7.2	[ 1 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			18		STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 20 NATIONAL: 25	[ 4 ]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			47		STATE: 51 NATIONAL: 71	STATE: 27 NATIONAL: 58	[ 2 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			18		STATE: 17 NATIONAL: 37	STATE: 14 NATIONAL: 32	[ 2 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)			10		STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 10	[ 15 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)			14		STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 9	[ 5 ]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	35				STATE: 20 NATIONAL: 30	STATE: 27 NATIONAL: 27	[ 25 ]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)			10		STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 20	STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 21	[ 1 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	37				STATE: 19 NATIONAL: 24	STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 27	[ 18 ]

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.   
 Patterned bars indicate national change.   
 Solid bars indicate state change.

**Demographic Change**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,816,900	2,003,200	10%

**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	\$57,400	\$43,400	7%	9%
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	32%	34%	14%	23%

**Child Health and Education**

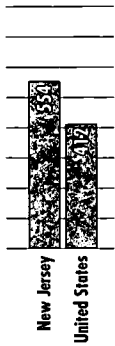
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	26%	25%	N.A.	39%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	85%	81%	32%	38%

**Child-Care Indicators**

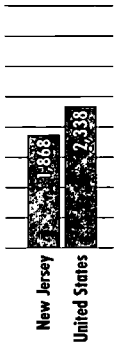
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	62%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	51%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	13%	21%

**Juvenile Justice**

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

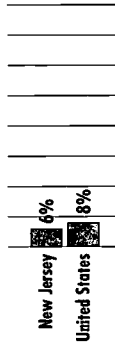


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

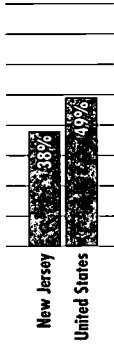


**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**

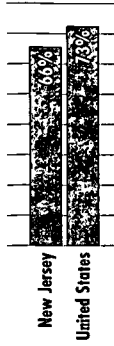
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without internet access: 1997-1998



N.A.=Not Available.

National Composite Rank [ 9 ]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1990 to 1997		Trend Data		National Rank
	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990	1997	National Rank is based on 1997 figures
Percent low-birthweight babies			STATE: 7.0 NATIONAL: 7.0	STATE: 7.9 NATIONAL: 7.5	[ 35 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			STATE: 9.0 NATIONAL: 9.2	STATE: 6.3 NATIONAL: 7.2	[ 14 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			STATE: 27 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 25	[ 6 ]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			STATE: 41 NATIONAL: 71	STATE: 35 NATIONAL: 58	[ 5 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 37	STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 32	[ 9 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)			STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 10	[ 3 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)			STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 9	[ 5 ]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment			STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 30	STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 27	[ 13 ]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)			STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 20	STATE: 14 NATIONAL: 21	[ 7 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent			STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 24	STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 27	[ 4 ]

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.   
 Patterned bars indicate national change.   
 Solid bars indicate state change.

**Demographic Change**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	449,000	495,600	10%

**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	\$31,500	\$43,400	15%	9%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997				
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	29%	34%	35%	23%

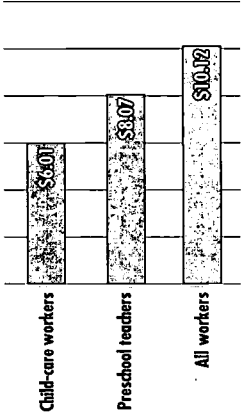
**Child Health and Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	25%	25%	48%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998				
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996			49%	38%

**Child-Care Indicators**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	56%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	46%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	24%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

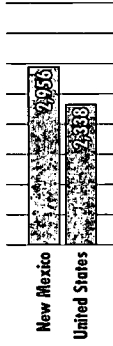


**Juvenile Justice**

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

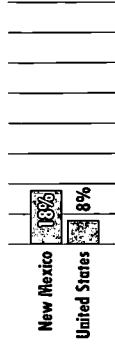


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

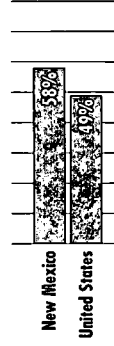


**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**

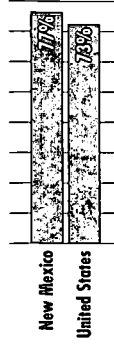
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998





**Demographic Change**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	4,291,700	4,440,900	3%

**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	\$40,900	\$43,400	1.2%	9%
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	25%	34%	26%	23%

**Child Health and Education**

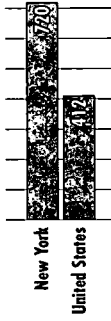
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	22%	25%	38%	39%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	86%	81%	36%	38%

**Child-Care Indicators**

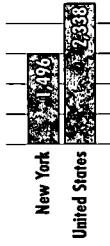
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	55%	66%	57%	51%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	45%	55%	50%	51%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	17%	21%	31%	31%

**Juvenile Justice**

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

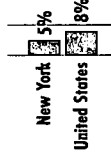


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

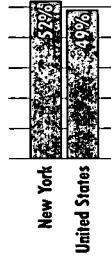


**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**

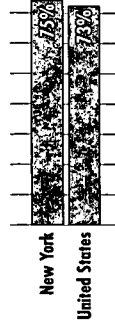
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



states in national composite rank order  
 NY ND WI IA UT MA VT NH ME NH CT HI WA KS IN SD PA VA CO WY MD OH ID RI CA OR MT ND IL NY MO AK DE NV FL TX OK NC NY AZ GA SC WV TN NM AL AR MS LA

National Composite Rank [ 31 ]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997

Trend Data

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990	1997	1990	1997	
Percent low-birthweight babies	6				STATE: 7.6 NATIONAL: 7.0	STATE: 7.8 NATIONAL: 7.5	[ 32 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			30		STATE: 9.6 NATIONAL: 9.2	STATE: 6.7 NATIONAL: 7.2	[ 19 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			28		STATE: 29 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 25	[ 6 ]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			89		STATE: 61 NATIONAL: 71	STATE: 37 NATIONAL: 58	[ 6 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			18		STATE: 28 NATIONAL: 37	STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 32	[ 15 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	18				STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 10	[ 25 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	11				STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 9	[ 35 ]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment			0		STATE: 34 NATIONAL: 30	STATE: 34 NATIONAL: 27	[ 48 ]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	25				STATE: 20 NATIONAL: 20	STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 21	[ 40 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	30				STATE: 28 NATIONAL: 24	STATE: 32 NATIONAL: 27	[ 46 ]

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

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.





**Demographic Change**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,615,700	1,940,900	20%

**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	\$41,600	\$43,400	9%	9%
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	34%	34%	22%	23%

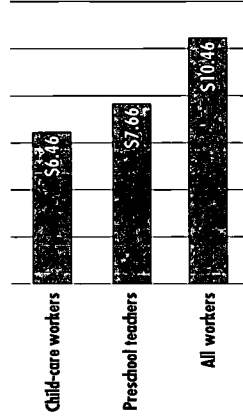
**Child Health and Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	27%	25%	38%	39%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	84%	81%	36%	38%

**Child-Care Indicators**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	76%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	64%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	28%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

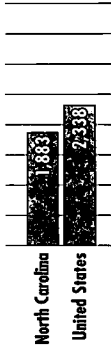


**Juvenile Justice**

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

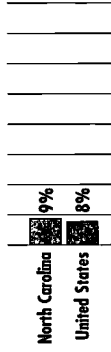


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

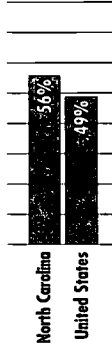


**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**

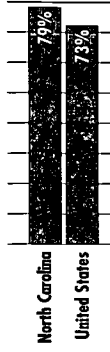
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without internet access: 1997-1998



National Composite Rank [ 39 ]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997

Trend Data

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990	1997	1990	1997	
Percent low-birthweight babies	10%		STATE: 8.0 NATIONAL: 7.0	8.8	[ 41 ]		
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			STATE: 10.6 NATIONAL: 9.2	9.2	[ 45 ]		
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			STATE: 31 NATIONAL: 31	28	[ 33 ]		
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			STATE: 72 NATIONAL: 71	62	[ 26 ]		
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			STATE: 45 NATIONAL: 37	38	[ 39 ]		
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)			STATE: 14 NATIONAL: 10	12	[ 40 ]		
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)			STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 10	9	[ 26 ]		
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment			STATE: 27 NATIONAL: 30	26	[ 19 ]		
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	6%		STATE: 18 NATIONAL: 20	19	[ 30 ]		
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	26%		STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 24	29	[ 38 ]		

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

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

**Demographic Change**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[ 175,800 ]	[ 160,100 ]	-9%

**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	[ \$40,100 ]	[ \$43,400 ]	[ 4% ]	[ 9% ]
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	[ 55% ]	[ 34% ]	[ 19% ]	[ 23% ]

**Child Health and Education**

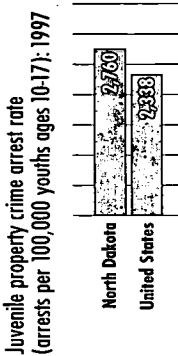
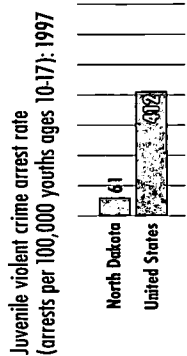
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	[ 28% ]	[ 25% ]	[ N.A. ]	[ 39% ]
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	[ 80% ]	[ 81% ]	[ 25% ]	[ 38% ]

**Child-Care Indicators**

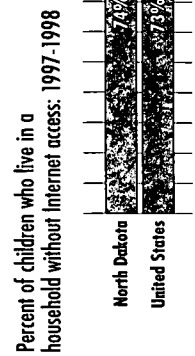
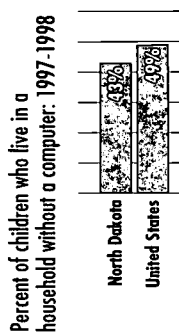
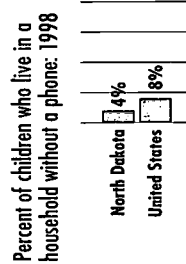
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	[ 84% ]	[ 66% ]
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	[ 70% ]	[ 55% ]
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	[ 29% ]	[ 21% ]

North Dakota

**Juvenile Justice**



**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**



N.A.—Not Available.

National Composite Rank [ 3 ]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank <small>National Rank is based on 1997 figures</small>
	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990	1997	1990	1997	
Percent low-birthweight babies	18		STATE: 5.5 NATIONAL: 7.0	6.2	[ 8 ]		
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		28	STATE: 8.0 NATIONAL: 9.2	6.2	[ 12 ]		
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)		32	STATE: 31 NATIONAL: 31	21	[ 6 ]		
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)		12	STATE: 69 NATIONAL: 71	61	[ 25 ]		
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)		18	STATE: 16 NATIONAL: 37	14	[ 2 ]		
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	50		STATE: 4 NATIONAL: 10	6	[ 3 ]		
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	0		STATE: 4 NATIONAL: 10	4	[ 1 ]		
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	0		STATE: 19 NATIONAL: 30	19	[ 2 ]		
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)		17	STATE: 18 NATIONAL: 20	15	[ 14 ]		
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	25		STATE: 16 NATIONAL: 24	20	[ 2 ]		

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.   
 Patterned bars indicate national change.   
 Solid bars indicate state change.

**Demographic Change**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	2,808,400	2,844,100	1%

**Juvenile Justice**

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997



**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	\$46,500	\$43,400	8%	9%
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	39%	34%	20%	23%

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

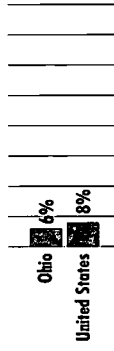


**Child Reading and Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	16%	25%	N.A.	39%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	79%	81%	N.A.	38%

**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**

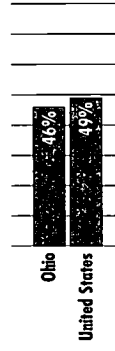
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



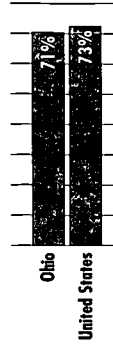
**Child-Care Indicators**

	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	64%	66%	Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	52%	55%	Child-care workers: \$6.56
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	18%	21%	Preschool teachers: \$7.78
			All workers: \$11.50

Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



N.A. = Not Available.

Percent Change 1990 to 1997

Trend Data 1990 1997 National Rank

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990	1997	1990	1997	
Percent low-birthweight babies	6		STATE: 7.1 NATIONAL: 7.0	7.7		7.5	[ 27 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		20	STATE: 9.8 NATIONAL: 9.2	7.8		7.2	[ 35 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)		20	STATE: 29 NATIONAL: 31	24		25	[ 19 ]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)		15	STATE: 55 NATIONAL: 71	42		58	[ 9 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)		15	STATE: 34 NATIONAL: 37	29		32	[ 29 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	10		STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 10	8		10	[ 15 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)		11	STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 10	8		9	[ 18 ]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment		8	STATE: 29 NATIONAL: 30	28		27	[ 30 ]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)		8	STATE: 18 NATIONAL: 20	17		21	[ 21 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent		17	STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 24	27		27	[ 27 ]

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

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

**Demographic Change**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[ 840,000 ]	[ 882,100 ]	5%

**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

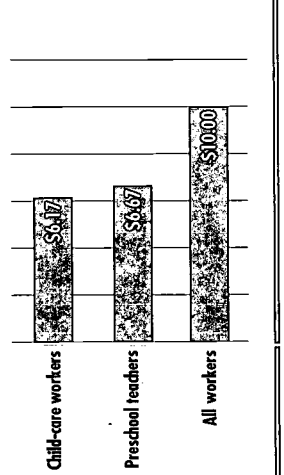
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	[ \$37,000 ]	[ \$43,400 ]	[ 11% ]	[ 9% ]
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	[ 38% ]	[ 34% ]	[ 31% ]	[ 23% ]

**Child Health and Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	[ 31% ]	[ 25% ]	[ 34% ]	[ 39% ]
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	[ 79% ]	[ 81% ]	[ N.A. ]	[ 38% ]

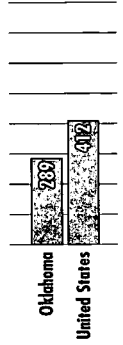
**Child-Care Indicators**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	[ 70% ]	[ 66% ]
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	[ 54% ]	[ 55% ]
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	[ 26% ]	[ 21% ]

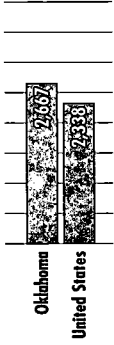


**Juvenile Justice**

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

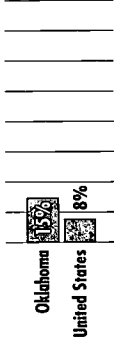


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

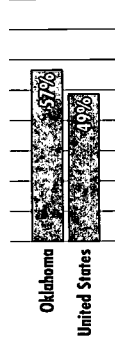


**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**

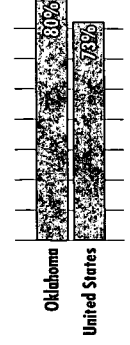
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



N.A.=Not Available.

Percent Change 1990 to 1997

Trend Data

National Rank

Indicator*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990	1997	1990	1997	
Percent low-birthweight babies	10		STATE: 6.6 NATIONAL: 7.0	STATE: 7.3 NATIONAL: 7.5	[ 21 ]		
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	10		STATE: 9.2 NATIONAL: 9.2	STATE: 7.5 NATIONAL: 7.2	[ 30 ]		
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	8		STATE: 36 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 33 NATIONAL: 25	[ 44 ]		
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	11		STATE: 83 NATIONAL: 71	STATE: 82 NATIONAL: 58	[ 45 ]		
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	5		STATE: 39 NATIONAL: 37	STATE: 37 NATIONAL: 32	[ 37 ]		
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	17		STATE: 12 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 10	[ 29 ]		
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	25		STATE: 12 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 9	[ 26 ]		
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	3		STATE: 30 NATIONAL: 30	STATE: 29 NATIONAL: 27	[ 36 ]		
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	9		STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 20	STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 21	[ 40 ]		
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	28		STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 24	STATE: 27 NATIONAL: 27	[ 27 ]		

*National Rank is based on 1997 figures*

\*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.   
 Patterned bars indicate national change.   
 Solid bars indicate state change.



**Demographic Change**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[ 726,900 ]	[ 827,500 ]	14%

**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	[ \$41,900 ]	[ \$43,400 ]	[ 8% ]	[ 9% ]
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	[ 38% ]	[ 34% ]	[ 22% ]	[ 23% ]

**Child Health and Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	[ 22% ]	[ 25% ]	[ 39% ]	[ 39% ]
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	[ 76% ]	[ 81% ]	[ 35% ]	[ 38% ]

**Child-Care Providers**

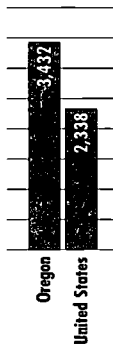
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	[ 73% ]	[ 66% ]		
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	[ 51% ]	[ 55% ]		
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	[ 27% ]	[ 21% ]		

**Juvenile Justice**

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

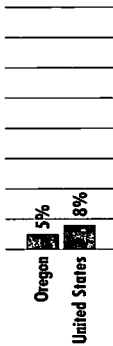


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

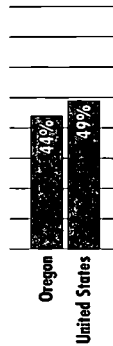


**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**

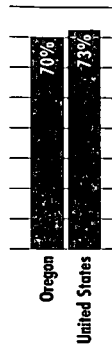
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



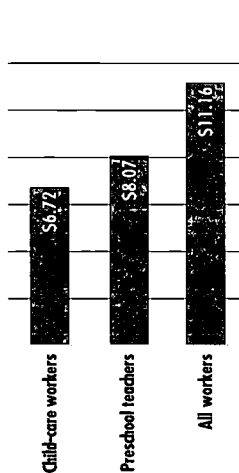
Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998



**kids count 2000** 256

257 The Annie E. Casey Foundation

OR  
 National Composite Rank [ 27 ]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997

Trend Data

National Rank

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990	1997	
Percent low-birthweight babies	10				STATE: 5.0 NATIONAL: 7.0	5.5 7.5	[ 1 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			20		STATE: 8.3 NATIONAL: 9.2	5.8 7.2	[ 5 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			14		STATE: 29 NATIONAL: 31	25 25	[ 23 ]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			27		STATE: 73 NATIONAL: 71	53 58	[ 16 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			18		STATE: 31 NATIONAL: 37	27 32	[ 24 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	68				STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 10	13 10	[ 45 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	97				STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 10	11 9	[ 40 ]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	3				STATE: 32 NATIONAL: 30	31 27	[ 42 ]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)			11		STATE: 19 NATIONAL: 20	17 21	[ 21 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	17				STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 24	28 27	[ 34 ]

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

\*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.  
 Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[ 2,806,900 ]	[ 2,852,500 ]	2%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	[ \$47,200 ]	[ \$43,400 ]	[ 6% ]	[ 9% ]
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	[ 36% ]	[ 34% ]	[ 19% ]	[ 23% ]

Child Health and Education

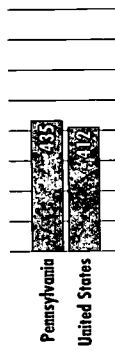
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	[ 14% ]	[ 25% ]	[ N.A. ]	[ 39% ]
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	[ 84% ]	[ 81% ]	[ 32% ]	[ 38% ]

Child-Care Providers

	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	[ 65% ]	[ 66% ]	Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	[ 50% ]	[ 55% ]	Child-care workers: \$5.68
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	[ 16% ]	[ 21% ]	Preschool teachers: \$7.98
			All workers: \$11.60

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

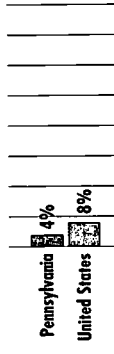


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997



Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

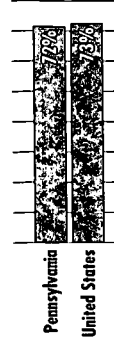
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without internet access: 1997-1998



N.A. = Not Available

National Composite Rank [ 18 ]

ERIC

Percent Change 1990 to 1997

Trend Data

National Rank

Indicators*	1990-1997		1990		1997		National Rank <small>National Rank is based on 1997 figures</small>
	W	O	S	O	B	E	
Percent low-birthweight babies					STATE 7.1 NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 7.6 NATIONAL 7.5	[ 25 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)					STATE 9.6 NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 7.6 NATIONAL 7.2	[ 32 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)					STATE 28 NATIONAL 31	STATE 24 NATIONAL 25	[ 19 ]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)					STATE 54 NATIONAL 71	STATE 57 NATIONAL 58	[ 19 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)					STATE 28 NATIONAL 37	STATE 22 NATIONAL 32	[ 12 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)					STATE 7 NATIONAL 10	STATE 8 NATIONAL 10	[ 15 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)					STATE 9 NATIONAL 10	STATE 8 NATIONAL 9	[ 18 ]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment					STATE 27 NATIONAL 30	STATE 26 NATIONAL 27	[ 19 ]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)					STATE 16 NATIONAL 20	STATE 17 NATIONAL 21	[ 21 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent					STATE 21 NATIONAL 24	STATE 25 NATIONAL 27	[ 13 ]

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

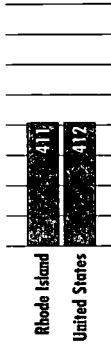
Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

**Demographic Change**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[ 227,100 ]	[ 241,200 ]	6%

**Juvenile Justice**

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

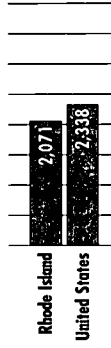


**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	[ \$48,000 ]	[ \$43,400 ]	[ 10% ]	[ 9% ]
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	[ 36% ]	[ 34% ]	[ 20% ]	[ 23% ]

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

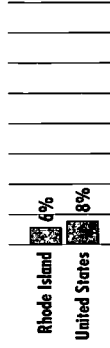


**Child Health and Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	[ 14% ]	[ 25% ]	[ 35% ]	[ 39% ]
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	[ 87% ]	[ 81% ]	[ 39% ]	[ 38% ]

**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**

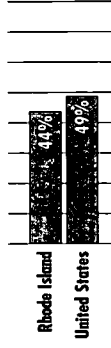
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



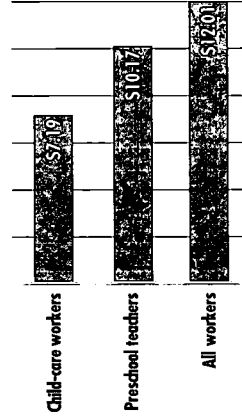
**Child-Care Indicators**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	[ 76% ]	[ 66% ]	[ 48% ]	[ 55% ]
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	[ 48% ]	[ 55% ]	[ 16% ]	[ 21% ]

Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998



Percent Change 1990 to 1997 Trend Data National Rank

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990	1997	1990	1997	
Percent low-birthweight babies	19				STATE: 6.2 NATIONAL: 7.0	STATE: 7.4 NATIONAL: 7.5	[ 24 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)					STATE: 8.1 NATIONAL: 9.2	STATE: 7.0 NATIONAL: 7.2	[ 22 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)					STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 25	[ 1 ]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	29				STATE: 35 NATIONAL: 71	STATE: 43 NATIONAL: 58	[ 10 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)					STATE: 32 NATIONAL: 37	STATE: 28 NATIONAL: 32	[ 25 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	9				STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 12 NATIONAL: 10	[ 40 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	22				STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 9	[ 40 ]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	19				STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 30	STATE: 28 NATIONAL: 27	[ 30 ]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	20				STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 20	STATE: 18 NATIONAL: 21	[ 27 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	26				STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 24	STATE: 29 NATIONAL: 27	[ 38 ]

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.   
 Patterned bars indicate national change.   
 Solid bars indicate state change.

**Demographic Change**

All children under age 18

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
	925,200	955,900	3%

**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

Median income of families with children: 1997

	STATE	NATIONAL
	\$41,500	\$43,400

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997

	STATE	NATIONAL
	8%	9%

Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997

	STATE	NATIONAL
	42%	34%

Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996

	STATE	NATIONAL
	27%	23%

**Child Health and Development**

Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997

	STATE	NATIONAL
	32%	25%

Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998

	STATE	NATIONAL
	45%	39%

Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998

	STATE	NATIONAL
	88%	81%

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

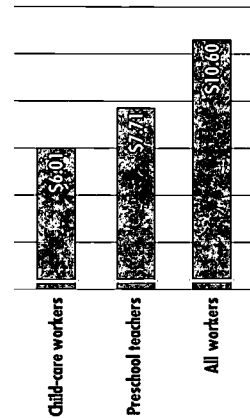
	STATE	NATIONAL
	52%	38%

**Child-Care Indicators**

Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997

	STATE	NATIONAL
	72%	66%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998



Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997

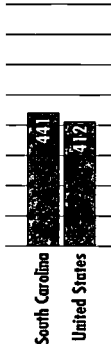
	STATE	NATIONAL
	66%	55%

Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997

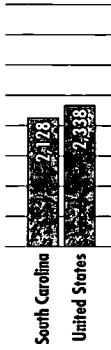
	STATE	NATIONAL
	26%	21%

**Juvenile Justice**

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

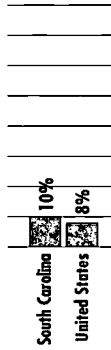


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

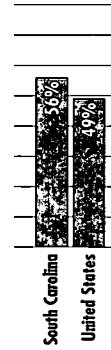


**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**

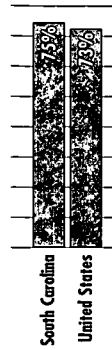
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



National Composite Rank [ 43 ]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997

Trend Data

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		1990		1997		National Rank
	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low-birthweight babies	16				8.7	9.2	9.2	7.5	[ 47 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			18		11.7	9.6	9.6	7.2	[ 48 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			26		38	28	28	25	[ 33 ]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			14		76	65	65	58	[ 28 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			15		47	40	40	32	[ 41 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	0				11	11	11	10	[ 34 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)			10		10	9	9	9	[ 26 ]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment			17		30	25	25	27	[ 17 ]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)		10			21	23	23	21	[ 37 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent		24			25	31	31	27	[ 44 ]

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

\*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.



**Demographic Change**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[ 199,000 ]	[ 198,000 ]	-1%

**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	[ \$40,800 ]	[ \$43,400 ]	[ 7% ]	[ 9% ]
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	[ 45% ]	[ 34% ]	[ 24% ]	[ 23% ]

**Child Health and Education**

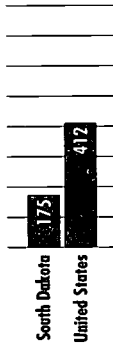
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	[ 18% ]	[ 25% ]	[ N.A. ]	[ 39% ]
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	[ 75% ]	[ 81% ]	[ N.A. ]	[ 38% ]

**Child-Care Indicators**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	[ 82% ]	[ 66% ]
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	[ 70% ]	[ 55% ]
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	[ 27% ]	[ 21% ]

**Juvenile Justice**

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

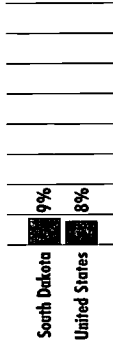


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

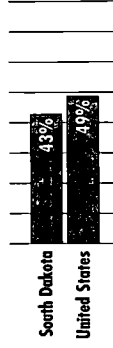


**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**

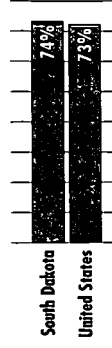
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



N.A. = Not Available.

National Composite Rank [ 17 ]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997

Trend Data

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		O R		B E T T E R		1990		1997		National Rank
	State	National	State	National	State	National	State	National	State	National	
Percent low-birthweight babies 1990-1997	8.5							5.1	5.5	7.5	[ 1 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1990-1997			7.1					10.1	7.7	7.2	[ 34 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1990-1997			7.1					38	29	25	[ 35 ]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1990-1997			2.1					97	83	58	[ 46 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1990-1997			1.8					24	22	32	[ 12 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1990-1997	13							8	9	10	[ 25 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1990-1997	10							6	6	9	[ 5 ]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment 1990-1997	17							18	21	27	[ 8 ]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year) 1990-1997	15							20	19	21	[ 30 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1990-1997	19							22	24	27	[ 10 ]

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.   
 Patterned bars indicate national change.   
 Solid bars indicate state change.

**Demographic Characteristics**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,222,300	1,340,900	10%

**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	\$35,600	\$43,400	9%	9%
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	37%	34%	26%	23%

**Child Health and Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	18%	25%	42%	39%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	83%	81%	42%	38%

**Child-Care and Teachers**

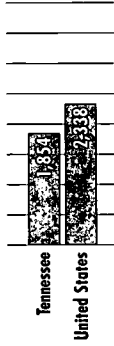
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	71%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	63%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	30%	21%

**Juvenile Justice**

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

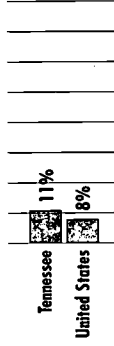


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

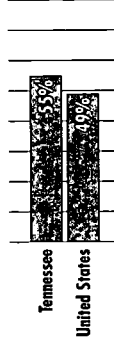


**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**

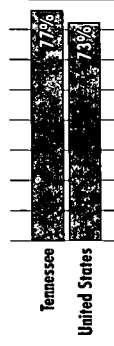
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without internet access: 1997-1998





**Demographic Change**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[ 4,857,600 ]	[ 5,719,200 ]	18%

**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	[ \$37,300 ]	[ \$43,400 ]	[ 11% ]	[ 9% ]
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	[ 35% ]	[ 34% ]	[ 30% ]	[ 23% ]

**Child Health and Education**

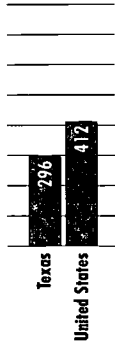
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	[ 36% ]	[ 25% ]	[ 37% ]	[ 39% ]
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	[ 75% ]	[ 81% ]	[ 31% ]	[ 38% ]

**Child-Care Indicators**

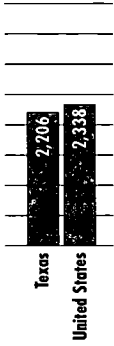
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	[ 62% ]	[ 66% ]
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	[ 58% ]	[ 55% ]
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	[ 25% ]	[ 21% ]

**Juvenile Justice**

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

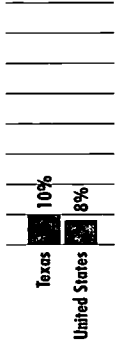


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

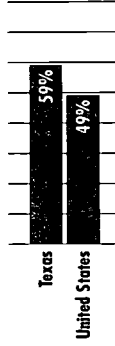


**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**

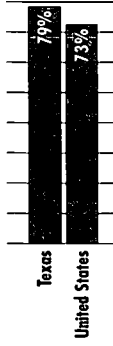
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



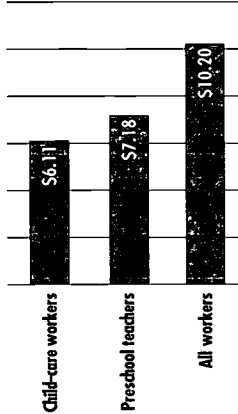
Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without internet access: 1997-1998



Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998



**Percent Change 1990 to 1997**

**Trend Data**

**National Rank**

*National Rank is based on 1997 figures*

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		1990		1997		National Rank
	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low-birthweight babies	16%						6.9	7.3	[ 21 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			21%				8.1	6.4	[ 15 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			18%				33	27	[ 26 ]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			18%				80	66	[ 30 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			7%				48	47	[ 49 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)			0%				13	13	[ 45 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)			0%				11	11	[ 40 ]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment			2%				28	27	[ 25 ]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)			0%				26	26	[ 44 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	10%						22	26	[ 18 ]

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

\*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

**Demographic Information**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[ 629,000 ]	[ 707,400 ]	12%

**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	[ \$47,300 ]	[ \$43,400 ]	[ 4% ]	[ 9% ]
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	[ 44% ]	[ 34% ]	[ 16% ]	[ 23% ]

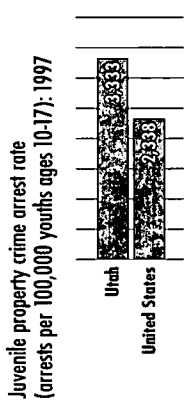
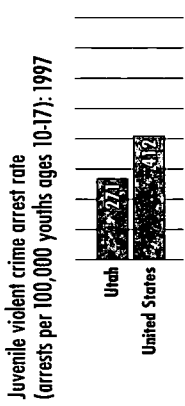
**Child Health and Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	[ 20% ]	[ 25% ]	[ 38% ]	[ 39% ]
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	[ 77% ]	[ 81% ]	[ 31% ]	[ 38% ]

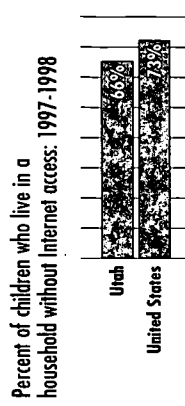
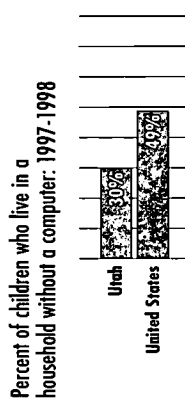
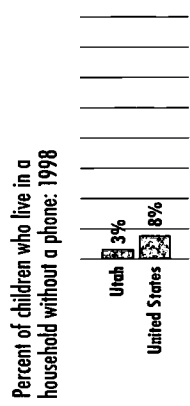
**Child-Care Providers**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	[ 70% ]	[ 66% ]	[ 48% ]	[ 55% ]
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	[ 19% ]	[ 21% ]	[ \$5.75 ]	[ \$10.75 ]

**Juvenile Justice**



**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**



National Composite Rank [ 6 ]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997

Trend Data National Rank

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		1990		1997		National Rank <small>National Rank is based on 1997 figures</small>
	1990-1997	1990-1997	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low-birthweight babies	16				5.7	7.0	6.6	7.5	[ 15 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		23			7.5	9.2	5.8	7.2	[ 5 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)		15			25	31	27	25	[ 26 ]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)		0			66	71	66	58	[ 30 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)		13			26	37	24	32	[ 18 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)		13			8	10	7	10	[ 9 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)		13			8	10	7	9	[ 14 ]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment		10			21	30	19	27	[ 2 ]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)		25			16	20	12	21	[ 3 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent		6			16	24	15	27	[ 1 ]

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

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



Background Information

**Demographic Characteristics**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[ 143,600 ]	[ 139,300 ]	-3%

**Economic Characteristics**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	[ \$44,500 ]	[ \$43,400 ]	[ 6% ]	[ 9% ]
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	[ 51% ]	[ 34% ]	[ 18% ]	[ 23% ]

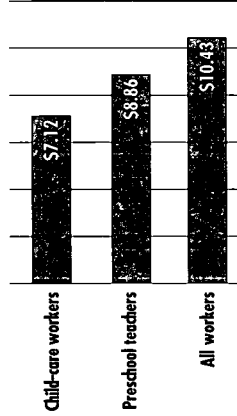
**Child Health and Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	[ 5% ]	[ 25% ]	[ N.A. ]	[ 39% ]
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	[ 87% ]	[ 81% ]	[ 33% ]	[ 38% ]

**Child-Care Indicators**

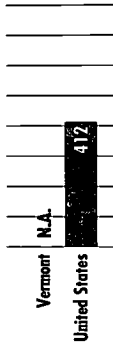
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	[ 87% ]	[ 66% ]
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	[ 58% ]	[ 55% ]
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	[ 23% ]	[ 21% ]

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

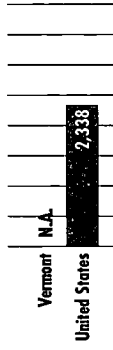


**Juvenile Justice**

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

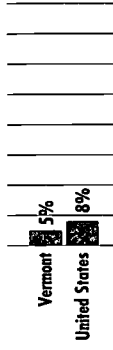


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997



**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**

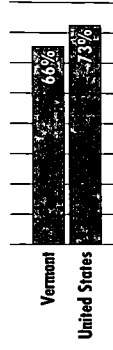
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without internet access: 1997-1998



N.A. = Not Available

National Composite Rank [ 8 ]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank <i>National Rank is based on 1997 figures</i>
	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990	1997	1990	1997	
Percent low-birthweight babies	20	10	STATE: 5.3 NATIONAL: 7.0	STATE: 6.3 NATIONAL: 7.5	STATE: 5.3 NATIONAL: 7.0	STATE: 6.3 NATIONAL: 7.5	[ 10 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	25	10	STATE: 6.4 NATIONAL: 9.2	STATE: 6.1 NATIONAL: 7.2	STATE: 6.4 NATIONAL: 9.2	STATE: 6.1 NATIONAL: 7.2	[ 10 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	30	10	STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 25	STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 25	[ 13 ]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	55	10	STATE: 58 NATIONAL: 71	STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 58	STATE: 58 NATIONAL: 71	STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 58	[ 1 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	40	10	STATE: 20 NATIONAL: 37	STATE: 12 NATIONAL: 32	STATE: 20 NATIONAL: 37	STATE: 12 NATIONAL: 32	[ 1 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	13	10	STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 10	[ 9 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	33	10	STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 9	STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 9	[ 18 ]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	10	10	STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 30	STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 27	STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 30	STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 27	[ 13 ]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	10	10	STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 20	STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 21	STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 20	STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 21	[ 14 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	20	10	STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 24	STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 27	STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 24	STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 27	[ 18 ]

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.   
 ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

**Background Information**

**Demographic Characteristics**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[ 1,511,100 ]	[ 1,664,800 ]	10%

**Economic Characteristics**

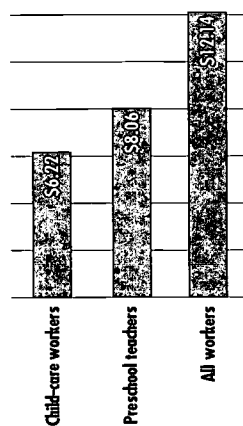
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	[ \$46,900 ]	[ \$43,400 ]	[ 6% ]	[ 9% ]
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	[ 43% ]	[ 34% ]	[ 18% ]	[ 23% ]

**Child Health and Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	[ 21% ]	[ 25% ]	[ 36% ]	[ 39% ]
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	[ 82% ]	[ 81% ]	[ 38% ]	[ 38% ]

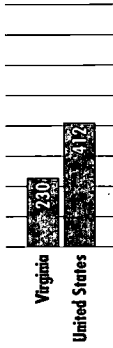
**Child-Care Indicators**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	[ 70% ]	[ 66% ]
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	[ 55% ]	[ 55% ]
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	[ 21% ]	[ 21% ]

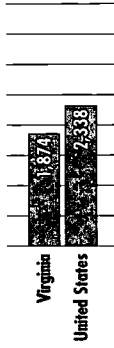


**Juvenile Justice**

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

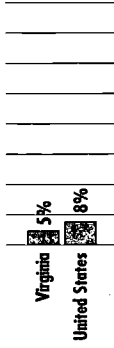


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

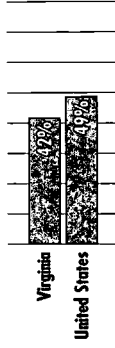


**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**

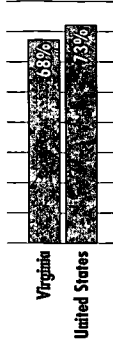
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without internet access: 1997-1998



AK DE NV FL TX OK NC NY AZ CA SC WV TN NM AL AR MS LA

VA

National Composite Rank [ 19 ]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1990 to 1997		Trend Data		National Rank <small>National Rank is based on 1997 figures</small>
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1990	1997	
Percent low-birthweight babies 1990-1997	7.4		STATE: 7.2 NATIONAL: 7.0	7.7 7.5	[ 27 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1990-1997		23	STATE: 10.2 NATIONAL: 9.2	7.8 7.2	[ 35 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1990-1997		18	STATE: 28 NATIONAL: 31	23 25	[ 13 ]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1990-1997		18	STATE: 72 NATIONAL: 71	59 58	[ 23 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1990-1997		19	STATE: 32 NATIONAL: 37	26 32	[ 23 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1990-1997		18	STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 10	7 10	[ 9 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1990-1997		25	STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 10	6 9	[ 5 ]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment 1990-1997	0		STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 30	24 27	[ 13 ]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year) 1990-1997	6		STATE: 16 NATIONAL: 20	17 21	[ 21 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1990-1997	21		STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 24	29 27	[ 38 ]

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.  
 Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.



ERIC

**Demographic Change**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,266,700	1,486,300	17%

**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	\$46,700	\$43,400	8%	9%
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	40%	34%	19%	23%

**Child Health and Education**

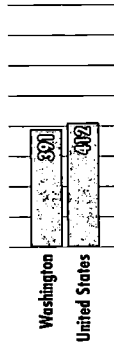
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	15%	25%	37%	39%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	81%	81%	33%	38%

**Child-Care Providers**

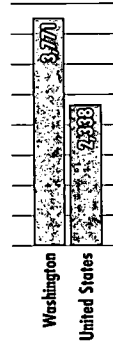
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	66%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	53%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	18%	21%

**Juvenile Justice**

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

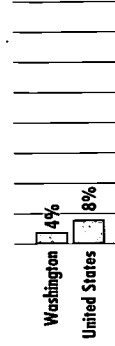


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

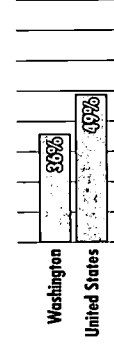


**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**

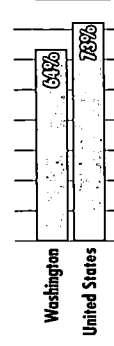
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



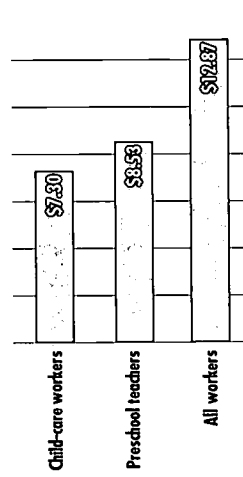
Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998



AK AL AR AZ CA CO CT DE FL GA HI IA IL IN KS KY LA MA MD ME MI MN MO MS MT NE NH NJ NY OH OK OR PA RI SD VA WA WI WY AZ CA CO CT DE FL GA HI IA IL IN KS KY LA MA MD ME MI MN MO MS MT NE NH NJ NY OH OK OR PA RI SD VA WA WI WY

WA

National Composite Rank [ 14 ]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank <small>National Rank is based on 1997 figures</small>
	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990	1997	
Percent low-birthweight babies	6				STATE: 5.3 NATIONAL: 7.0	STATE: 5.6 NATIONAL: 7.5	[ 3 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			28		STATE: 7.8 NATIONAL: 9.2	STATE: 5.6 NATIONAL: 7.2	[ 4 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			18		STATE: 28 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 25	[ 13 ]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			20		STATE: 64 NATIONAL: 71	STATE: 51 NATIONAL: 58	[ 13 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			17		STATE: 30 NATIONAL: 37	STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 32	[ 19 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)			27		STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 10	[ 15 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)			10		STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 9	[ 26 ]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment		4			STATE: 27 NATIONAL: 30	STATE: 28 NATIONAL: 27	[ 30 ]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)			0		STATE: 17 NATIONAL: 20	STATE: 17 NATIONAL: 21	[ 21 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent		18			STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 24	STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 27	[ 18 ]

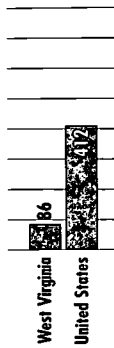
\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.   
 Patterned bars indicate national change.   
 Solid bars indicate state change.

**Demographic Change**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	445,200	403,500	-9%

**Juvenile Justice**

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997



**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	\$31,900	\$43,400	13%	9%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997				
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	43%	34%	34%	23%

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

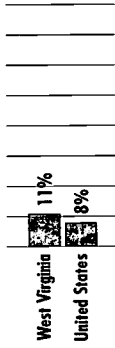


**Child Health and Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	13%	25%	38%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998				
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	83%	81%	37%	38%

**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**

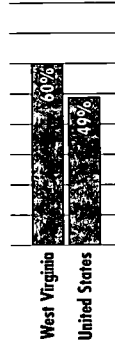
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



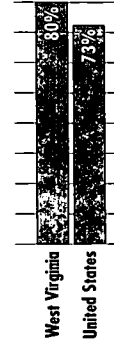
**Child-Care Indicators**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	56%	66%		
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	45%	55%		
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	22%	21%		
Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998				
Child-care workers	\$5.92			
Preschool teachers	\$9.21			
All workers	\$9.79			

Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



Indicators*	Percent Change 1990 to 1997		Trend Data		National Rank
	W	O	1990	1997	
Percent low-birthweight babies	17		STATE: 7.1 NATIONAL: 7.0	8.3 7.5	[ 38 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		8	STATE: 9.9 NATIONAL: 9.2	9.6 7.2	[ 48 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	16		STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 31	29 25	[ 35 ]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)		22	STATE: 73 NATIONAL: 71	57 58	[ 19 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)		15	STATE: 33 NATIONAL: 37	28 32	[ 25 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)		38	STATE: 12 NATIONAL: 10	8 10	[ 15 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)		30	STATE: 16 NATIONAL: 10	11 9	[ 40 ]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment		8	STATE: 37 NATIONAL: 30	38 27	[ 50 ]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)		15	STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 20	30 21	[ 48 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent		24	STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 24	26 27	[ 18 ]

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.  
 Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.



**Demographic Change**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,292,300	1,348,300	4%

**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	\$49,900	\$43,400	3%	9%
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	51%	34%	15%	23%

**Child Health and Education**

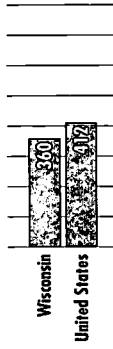
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	11%	25%	28%	39%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	79%	81%	26%	38%

**Child-Care Indicators**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	81%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	56%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	20%	21%

**Juvenile Justice**

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

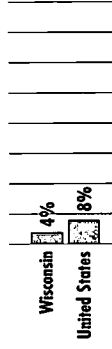


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

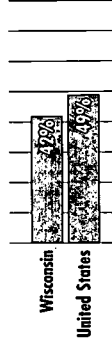


**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**

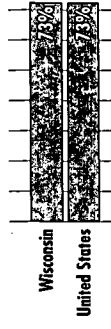
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



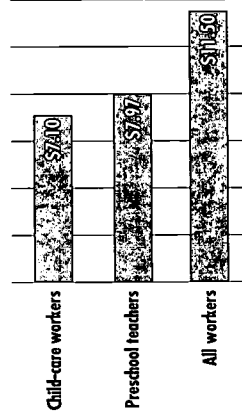
Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998



National Composite Rank [ 4 ]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997

Trend Data

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990	1997	
Percent low-birthweight babies	18				STATE: 5.9 NATIONAL: 7.0	STATE: 6.4 NATIONAL: 7.5	[ 13 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			21		STATE: 8.2 NATIONAL: 9.2	STATE: 6.5 NATIONAL: 7.2	[ 16 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			12		STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 25	[ 12 ]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			25		STATE: 67 NATIONAL: 71	STATE: 50 NATIONAL: 58	[ 12 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			13		STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 37	STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 32	[ 9 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)			0		STATE: 4 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 4 NATIONAL: 10	[ 1 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)			0		STATE: 4 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 4 NATIONAL: 9	[ 1 ]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment			14		STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 30	STATE: 19 NATIONAL: 27	[ 2 ]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)			20		STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 20	STATE: 12 NATIONAL: 21	[ 3 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	10				STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 24	STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 27	[ 7 ]

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

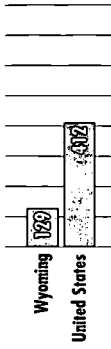
\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

**Demographic Change**

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	135,900	126,800	-7%

**Juvenile Justice**

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

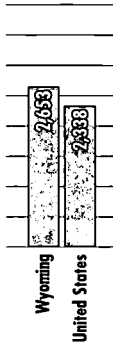


**Background Information**

**Economic Characteristics**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	\$39,200	\$43,400	6%	9%
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	44%	34%	21%	23%

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

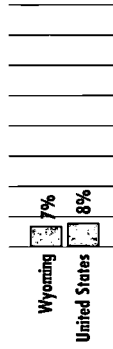


**Child Health and Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	22%	25%	35%	39%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	80%	81%	36%	38%

**Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet**

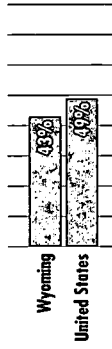
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



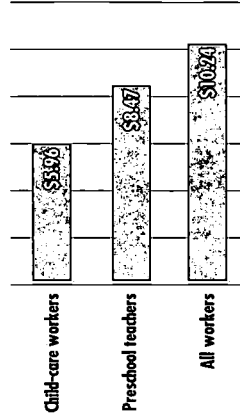
**Child-Care Indicators**

	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	70%	66%		
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	58%	55%		
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	28%	21%		

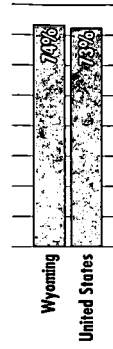
Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



National Composite Rank [ 21 ]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997

Trend Data 1990 1997 National Rank

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990-1997	1990	1997	
Percent low-birthweight babies	22				STATE 7.4 NATIONAL 7.0	9.0 7.5	[ 46 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			38		STATE 8.6 NATIONAL 9.2	5.8 7.2	[ 5 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	9				STATE 30 NATIONAL 31	31 25	[ 42 ]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			0		STATE 78 NATIONAL 71	78 58	[ 44 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			28		STATE 30 NATIONAL 37	23 32	[ 15 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)			10		STATE 9 NATIONAL 10	8 10	[ 15 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)			22		STATE 9 NATIONAL 10	7 9	[ 14 ]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	5				STATE 21 NATIONAL 30	22 27	[ 11 ]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)			18		STATE 16 NATIONAL 20	14 21	[ 7 ]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	25				STATE 20 NATIONAL 24	25 27	[ 13 ]

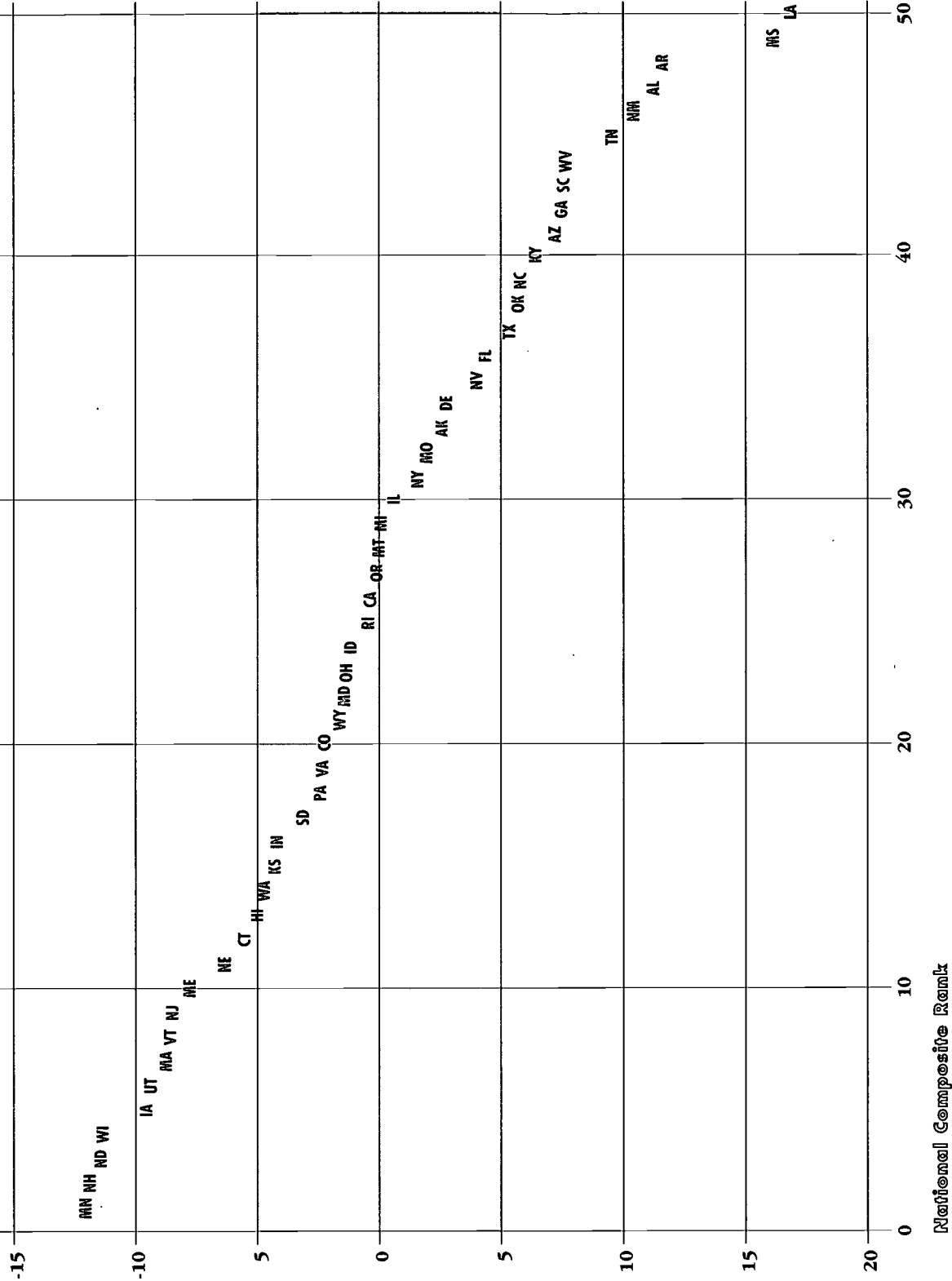
\* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.  
 ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

# APPENDICES



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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.

This chart provides the rate for each of the 10 KIDS COUNT indicators used to rank states for the years between 1990 and 1997 and the raw data behind the most recent rate. In addition, this chart includes a state's rank by indicator for each year.

USA

Indicators	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1997 raw data								
291,154 births								
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.6	7.2
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1997 raw data								
28,045 deaths								
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	31	31	29	30	29	28	25
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1997 raw data								
13,562 deaths								
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	71	71	67	69	69	62	58
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1997 raw data								
11,023 deaths								
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	37	39	38	38	38	34	32
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1997 raw data								
180,154 births								
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	10	10	9	9	9	10	10
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1997 raw data								
1,467,000 teens								
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	10	10	10	10	9	9	9
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1997 raw data								
1,333,000 teens								
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	Rate	30	31	31	31	31	28	27
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1997 raw data								
19,699,000 children								
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	20	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	23	21	21
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1997 raw data								
14,463,500 children								
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	24	25	25	26	26	27	27
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1997 raw data								
9,276,000 families								

N.A. = Not Available.

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Alabama		Alaska		Arizona		Arkansas	
Year	Value	Year	Value	Year	Value	Year	Value
1990	8.4	1991	4.8	1991	6.4	1991	8.2
1991	46	1992	1	1992	20	1992	44
1992	5,627 births	1993	584 births	1993	5,205 births	1993	3,044 births
1993	10.8	1994	10.5	1994	8.8	1994	9.2
1994	46	1995	42	1995	23	1995	28
1995	581 deaths	1996	75 deaths	1996	536 deaths	1996	316 deaths
1996	39	1997	41	1997	33	1997	38
1997	48	1998	49	1998	33	1998	44
1998	297 deaths	1999	62 deaths	1999	295 deaths	1999	191 deaths
1999	102	2000	97	2000	75	2000	81
2000	48	2001	43	2001	30	2001	39
2001	238 deaths	2002	44 deaths	2002	230 deaths	2002	175 deaths
2002	47	2003	31	2003	48	2003	50
2003	42	2004	21	2004	45	2004	48
2004	4,033 births	2005	370 births	2005	4,295 births	2005	2,437 births
2005	15	2006	8	2006	15	2006	11
2006	48	2007	13	2007	48	2007	32
2007	30,000 teens	2008	3,000 teens	2008	42,000 teens	2008	18,000 teens
2008	13	2009	11	2009	13	2009	13
2009	43	2010	34	2010	43	2010	43
2010	27,000 teens	2011	4,000 teens	2011	32,000 teens	2011	18,000 teens
2011	37	2012	37	2012	30	2012	31
2012	46	2013	46	2013	32	2013	37
2013	300,000 children	2014	60,000 children	2014	413,000 children	2014	196,000 children
2014	24	2015	15	2015	23	2015	24
2015	43	2016	8	2016	41	2016	43
2016	276,500 children	2017	29,800 children	2017	296,100 children	2017	173,400 children
2017	24	2018	26	2018	24	2018	23
2018	43	2019	37	2019	28	2019	22
2019	173,000 families	2020	23,000 families	2020	167,000 families	2020	90,000 families





MULTI-YEAR TREND DATA FOR KIDS COUNT INDICATORS

California Colorado

Indicators	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.2	8.0	8.2	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.8	8.8
	Rank	14	13	14	14	14	13	10	42	42	44	42	41	41	45	41
	1997 row data	32,301 births							5,000 births							
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	7.9	7.6	7.0	6.8	7.0	6.3	5.9	8.8	8.4	7.6	7.9	7.0	6.5	6.6	7.0
	Rank	9	12	8	7	13	11	9	23	22	16	19	13	12	18	22
	1997 row data	3,104 deaths							397 deaths							
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	30	29	27	29	26	25	23	26	28	30	28	24	24	24	23
	Rank	26	20	18	23	16	13	11	6	10	15	27	16	8	9	16
	1997 row data	1,511 deaths							183 deaths							
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	72	81	72	74	72	68	59	68	71	74	73	74	68	57	53
	Rank	21	36	29	31	26	27	23	14	19	25	34	28	27	19	16
	1997 row data	1,156 deaths							152 deaths							
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	45	47	46	46	46	43	39	36	33	36	35	34	33	30	30
	Rank	38	40	41	42	40	40	37	36	26	25	31	30	29	28	30
	1997 row data	23,096 births							2,519 births							
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	13	13	12	11	10	10	10	10	10	11	10	11	10	10	11
	Rank	42	44	41	36	31	31	31	29	26	24	36	32	34	31	34
	1997 row data	171,000 teens							23,000 teens							
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	11	12	12	11	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	8
	Rank	34	42	42	36	32	32	23	26	19	12	19	15	23	24	18
	1997 row data	163,000 teens							17,000 teens							
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	Rate	35	36	37	37	37	35	33	31	25	24	22	21	20	22	21
	Rank	42	44	47	47	47	44	43	42	13	9	6	6	4	7	8
	1997 row data	2,906,000 children							211,000 children							
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	21	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	26	N.A.	24	25	18	N.A.	N.A.	17	N.A.	14	15
	Rank	35	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	39	N.A.	36	40	24	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	8	14
	1997 row data	2,283,000 children							150,500 children							
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	25	25	25	26	26	27	26	26	26	25	25	26	24	22	23
	Rank	34	31	27	28	28	31	20	18	37	31	27	28	10	6	4
	1997 row data	1,070,000 families							114,000 families							

N.A. = Not Available.

# Fifty-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

## Connecticut

## Delaware

## District of Columbia

## Florida

Year	Connecticut	Delaware	District of Columbia	Florida
1990	6.6	7.6	15.1	7.4
1991	6.9	7.9	15.4	7.4
1992	6.9	7.6	14.3	7.4
1993	6.9	7.8	14.6	7.5
1994	6.9	7.4	14.2	7.7
1995	7.1	8.4	13.4	7.7
1996	7.2	8.5	14.3	7.9
1997	7.3	8.7	13.4	8.0
1990	21	37	N.R.	34
1991	25	39	N.R.	33
1992	24	38	N.R.	34
1993	23	39	N.R.	33
1994	22	27	N.R.	36
1995	23	41	N.R.	35
1996	21	40	N.R.	35
1997	21	40	N.R.	37
1990	3.145 births	895 births	1,064 births	15,444 births
1991	7.9	10.1	20.7	9.6
1992	7.4	11.8	21.0	9.0
1993	7.1	8.6	19.6	8.8
1994	7.2	8.8	17.4	8.1
1995	6.4	7.5	16.2	7.5
1996	6.4	7.6	14.9	7.5
1997	7.2	7.8	13.2	7.1
1990	9	38	N.R.	32
1991	8	50	N.R.	29
1992	16	26	N.R.	29
1993	10	33	N.R.	29
1994	29	11	N.R.	31
1995	19	25	N.R.	25
1996	16	30	N.R.	28
1997	26	35	N.R.	24
1990	310 deaths	80 deaths	105 deaths	1,366 deaths
1991	24	37	51	37
1992	18	24	60	35
1993	27	28	57	32
1994	24	18	61	34
1995	20	26	47	30
1996	24	20	58	29
1997	20	25	46	27
1990	3	42	N.R.	42
1991	8	10	N.R.	39
1992	3	8	N.R.	35
1993	15	16	N.R.	40
1994	8	2	N.R.	42
1995	2	19	N.R.	44
1996	16	4	N.R.	33
1997	4	23	N.R.	33
1990	51	60	208	76
1991	56	35	279	67
1992	49	43	269	63
1993	54	47	343	64
1994	59	52	316	67
1995	47	59	298	62
1996	40	42	264	56
1997	41	66	264	55
1990	4	12	N.R.	34
1991	11	2	N.R.	21
1992	8	6	N.R.	22
1993	11	7	N.R.	22
1994	17	11	N.R.	24
1995	8	17	N.R.	20
1996	5	7	N.R.	18
1997	8	30	N.R.	18
1990	82 deaths	32 deaths	68 deaths	493 deaths
1991	26	38	88	45
1992	26	44	90	44
1993	26	38	102	42
1994	29	45	88	42
1995	27	39	78	40
1996	24	34	79	37
1997	22	37	66	34
1990	13	32	N.R.	38
1991	11	33	N.R.	37
1992	13	38	N.R.	36
1993	12	33	N.R.	37
1994	18	39	N.R.	36
1995	16	34	N.R.	37
1996	13	39	N.R.	34
1997	12	37	N.R.	34
1990	1,344 births	524 births	476 births	9,449 births
1991	8	10	16	13
1992	5	10	13	12
1993	4	9	10	12
1994	3	7	11	13
1995	5	8	11	13
1996	5	9	11	12
1997	8	10	10	12
1990	14,000 teens	4,000 teens	2,000 teens	83,000 teens
1991	7	8	N.R.	11
1992	5	12	N.R.	11
1993	6	8	N.R.	11
1994	5	6	N.R.	11
1995	6	6	N.R.	11
1996	6	7	N.R.	11
1997	6	7	N.R.	9
1990	7	12	N.R.	34
1991	8	12	N.R.	32
1992	5	12	N.R.	30
1993	1	6	N.R.	36
1994	1	6	N.R.	39
1995	2	8	N.R.	40
1996	6	11	N.R.	39
1997	5	14	N.R.	26
1990	12,000 teens	3,000 teens	4,000 teens	63,000 teens
1991	22	26	44	33
1992	25	24	54	34
1993	27	26	54	36
1994	29	27	56	35
1995	33	27	56	32
1996	29	20	49	29
1997	25	26	49	29
1990	9	17	N.R.	40
1991	12	9	N.R.	39
1992	14	12	N.R.	43
1993	21	12	N.R.	41
1994	33	19	N.R.	45
1995	40	20	N.R.	38
1996	33	19	N.R.	41
1997	17	19	N.R.	36
1990	218,000 children	52,000 children	55,000 children	954,000 children
1991	11	14	24	21
1992	27	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1993	29	17	33	N.A.
1994	31	17	N.A.	N.A.
1995	33	15	N.A.	N.A.
1996	29	14	37	25
1997	25	15	36	24
1990	2	4	N.R.	35
1991	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1992	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1993	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1994	14	14	N.R.	36
1995	8	14	N.R.	36
1996	7	14	N.R.	36
1997	14	15	N.R.	36
1990	111,500 children	27,600 children	38,400 children	782,800 children
1991	22	26	55	27
1992	24	27	55	28
1993	24	26	58	29
1994	25	28	59	30
1995	26	30	61	31
1996	27	31	62	31
1997	27	32	62	31
1990	17	37	N.R.	46
1991	19	40	N.R.	44
1992	23	33	N.R.	44
1993	16	28	N.R.	46
1994	19	38	N.R.	45
1995	23	43	N.R.	45
1996	19	43	N.R.	43
1997	27	46	N.R.	44
1990	114,000 families	29,000 families	30,000 families	514,000 families

N.R. = Not Ranked.



Multi-Year Trend Data for Kids Count Indicators

Georgia

Hawaii

Indicators	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Indicators</b>																
<b>Percent low-weight babies</b>	Rate Rank 1997 raw data	8.7 47 10,390 births	8.6 45 10,390 births	8.5 44 10,390 births	8.7 45 10,390 births	8.6 43 10,390 births	8.5 46 10,390 births	8.8 46 10,390 births	8.8 46 10,390 births	8.5 40 10,390 births	8.8 41 1,235 births	8.8 41 1,235 births	8.5 23 1,235 births	7.2 21 1,235 births	7.3 23 1,235 births	7.2 20 1,235 births
<b>Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)</b>	Rate Rank 1997 raw data	12.4 50 1,022 deaths	11.4 48 1,022 deaths	10.3 46 1,022 deaths	10.4 47 1,022 deaths	10.2 48 1,022 deaths	9.4 44 1,022 deaths	9.2 46 1,022 deaths	8.6 41 1,022 deaths	8.6 41 1,022 deaths	6.3 4 114 deaths	7.2 11 114 deaths	6.7 8 114 deaths	5.8 5 114 deaths	7.0 8 114 deaths	6.6 18 114 deaths
<b>Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)</b>	Rate Rank 1997 raw data	36 39 448 deaths	36 43 448 deaths	31 31 448 deaths	34 40 448 deaths	32 36 448 deaths	33 39 448 deaths	31 38 448 deaths	29 35 448 deaths	29 35 448 deaths	25 11 45 deaths	22 3 45 deaths	23 6 45 deaths	23 5 45 deaths	23 6 45 deaths	21 6 45 deaths
<b>Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)</b>	Rate Rank 1997 raw data	74 29 355 deaths	78 35 355 deaths	73 31 355 deaths	76 33 355 deaths	74 28 355 deaths	75 34 355 deaths	83 43 355 deaths	65 28 355 deaths	65 28 355 deaths	41 5 22 deaths	34 1 22 deaths	40 3 22 deaths	39 4 22 deaths	46 9 22 deaths	27 2 22 deaths
<b>Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)</b>	Rate Rank 1997 raw data	50 48 7,091 births	51 47 7,091 births	48 45 7,091 births	49 45 7,091 births	48 43 7,091 births	48 44 7,091 births	45 44 7,091 births	44 46 7,091 births	44 46 7,091 births	35 22 582 births	30 19 582 births	32 23 582 births	28 19 582 births	28 22 582 births	25 19 582 births
<b>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)</b>	Rate Rank 1997 raw data	12 38 55,000 teens	11 36 55,000 teens	10 32 55,000 teens	10 32 55,000 teens	12 43 55,000 teens	13 44 55,000 teens	13 44 55,000 teens	12 40 55,000 teens	12 40 55,000 teens	6 6 3,000 teens	5 2 3,000 teens	5 3 3,000 teens	4 2 3,000 teens	5 2 3,000 teens	5 2 3,000 teens
<b>Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)</b>	Rate Rank 1997 raw data	12 40 40,000 teens	11 32 40,000 teens	11 30 40,000 teens	9 23 40,000 teens	10 32 40,000 teens	10 32 40,000 teens	10 34 40,000 teens	9 26 40,000 teens	9 26 40,000 teens	10 11 6,000 teens	9 23 6,000 teens	9 23 6,000 teens	8 18 6,000 teens	9 23 6,000 teens	10 35 6,000 teens
<b>Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment</b>	Rate Rank 1997 raw data	29 28 586,000 children	31 32 586,000 children	33 36 586,000 children	32 36 586,000 children	30 28 586,000 children	27 20 586,000 children	28 25 586,000 children	28 30 586,000 children	28 25 586,000 children	26 14 98,000 children	28 17 98,000 children	27 19 98,000 children	31 36 98,000 children	31 38 98,000 children	32 45 98,000 children
<b>Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)</b>	Rate Rank 1997 raw data	21 35 469,300 children	N.A. N.A. 469,300 children	N.A. N.A. 469,300 children	N.A. N.A. 469,300 children	25 36 469,300 children	N.A. N.A. 469,300 children	24 36 469,300 children	23 37 469,300 children	23 37 469,300 children	15 8 54,200 children	N.A. N.A. 54,200 children	15 4 54,200 children	N.A. N.A. 54,200 children	14 8 54,200 children	18 27 54,200 children
<b>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</b>	Rate Rank 1997 raw data	26 37 292,000 families	27 40 292,000 families	29 44 292,000 families	30 46 292,000 families	30 45 292,000 families	28 36 292,000 families	28 36 292,000 families	29 38 292,000 families	29 38 292,000 families	21 9 30,000 families	22 16 30,000 families	25 19 30,000 families	25 16 30,000 families	25 17 30,000 families	24 10 30,000 families

N.A. = Not Available.

# Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997			
മരണം	മരണം	മരണം	മരണം	മരണം	മരണം	മരണം	മരണം	മരണം	മരണം	മരണം	മരണം	മരണം	മരണം	മരണം	മരണം	മരണം	മരണം	മരണം	മരണം	മരണം	മരണം	മരണം	മരണം	മരണം	മരണം	മരണം	മരണം	മരണം	മരണം	മരണം	മരണം			
1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997			
1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997			
5.7	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.9	5.8	6.3	7.6	7.8	7.7	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.9	6.6	6.7	6.7	7.0	6.8	7.5	7.6	7.7	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.4	6.4			
12	13	9	5	5	9	6	10	37	37	40	40	39	38	37	35	21	22	21	24	20	28	30	27	10	11	13	10	9	11	14	13			
1,165 births								14,278 births								6,417 births								2,336 births										
8.7	8.7	8.8	7.2	6.9	6.1	7.4	6.8	10.7	10.7	10.1	9.9	9.3	9.4	8.6	8.4	9.6	9.1	9.4	9.2	8.8	8.4	8.7	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.0	6.9	7.5	8.2	7.0	6.2			
22	24	29	11	12	8	26	20	44	44	44	43	43	44	42	40	32	30	37	37	39	38	43	38	12	16	21	9	20	35	20	12			
127 deaths								1,523 deaths								682 deaths								229 deaths										
35	35	37	32	32	35	29	37	29	34	29	29	32	30	26	23	30	32	29	28	30	33	29	27	26	27	21	24	25	25	29	24			
36	39	46	35	36	42	26	48	20	35	25	23	36	31	22	13	26	27	25	16	32	39	26	26	10	13	4	5	12	13	26	19			
99 deaths								564 deaths								314 deaths								133 deaths										
85	65	68	79	72	76	82	68	73	74	70	79	86	74	64	58	62	76	63	59	65	63	65	62	58	65	49	57	61	68	54	52			
42	19	27	35	26	36	41	35	24	31	28	35	42	32	28	21	15	33	22	17	21	21	30	26	10	19	8	15	18	27	15	14			
75 deaths								488 deaths								270 deaths								115 deaths										
26	30	29	29	27	27	26	23	40	41	40	41	41	38	36	34	35	35	35	34	35	35	33	32	20	23	21	23	23	22	21	20			
13	19	16	17	15	16	17	15	35	34	34	36	34	33	33	33	30	25	29	27	31	32	32	32	3	5	5	6	7	7	7	7			
742 births								8,642 births								4,138 births								1,333 births										
11	12	11	12	11	11	9	10	11	10	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	10	11	10	8	6	6	6	6	4	5	5	4	5	6	6	6		
32	39	36	44	34	34	23	29	32	29	32	28	31	22	31	25	26	29	36	32	17	6	4	3	3	1	2	2	2	4	4	3			
8,000 teens								65,000 teens								20,000 teens								10,000 teens										
10	9	9	10	9	9	9	9	11	11	11	10	9	9	9	8	10	10	11	9	8	8	7	6	7	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
25	16	19	28	23	24	23	26	34	32	30	28	23	24	23	18	25	24	30	23	17	18	11	5	7	5	1	1	2	2	3	4			
7,000 teens								59,000 teens								22,000 teens								7,000 teens										
25	27	27	28	26	27	29	28	30	30	30	31	32	30	28	26	29	30	29	27	25	22	20	20	16	17	18	19	18	18	18	19			
13	17	14	17	17	20	33	30	32	27	27	32	36	34	25	19	28	27	22	15	13	7	5	7	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	2			
105,000 children								895,000 children								301,000 children								150,000 children										
19	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	16	N.A.	17	16	18	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	20	N.A.	19	18	15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	N.A.	15	14	15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15	N.A.	14	13		
29	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9	N.A.	20	24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	27	N.A.	29	27	8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	7	8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	N.A.	8	6			
56,000 children								587,600 children								212,600 children								93,900 children										
19	19	18	18	18	18	19	20	26	26	26	27	27	27	27	27	27	26	28	29	28	25	24	22	22	20	20	20	20	20	21	23	24	24	
4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	37	36	33	37	32	31	29	27	37	44	44	40	19	12	4	4	6	5	5	4	6	7	12	10			
33,000 families								409,000 families								167,000 families								93,000 families										

Multi-Year Trend Data for Kids Count Indicators

Kansas

Kentucky

Indicators

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.2	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.6	7.9	7.8
	Rank	17	19	19	19	18	18	19	19	16	26	29	23	25	36	30	35	32
	1997 row data	2,580 births 4,156 births																
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	8.4	8.9	8.7	8.8	7.7	7.0	8.3	7.4	7.4	8.5	8.9	8.3	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.3
	Rank	18	26	28	33	23	17	37	28	28	20	26	22	23	26	28	28	27
	1997 row data	276 deaths 387 deaths																
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	29	34	28	29	28	27	31	27	27	29	37	32	29	27	29	27	30
	Rank	20	35	21	23	27	21	38	26	26	20	46	35	23	20	28	24	39
	1997 row data	142 deaths 218 deaths																
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	73	74	79	73	80	61	80	69	69	75	70	73	79	66	74	73	73
	Rank	24	31	40	28	36	19	39	37	37	30	24	31	35	22	32	33	40
	1997 row data	140 deaths 216 deaths																
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	30	29	30	31	30	30	28	28	28	41	43	39	40	40	39	37	35
	Rank	18	16	19	22	19	22	22	25	25	36	36	33	34	33	34	34	34
	1997 row data	1,655 births 3,008 births																
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	6	5	6	6	7	7	6	6	6	12	12	11	11	12	13	14	11
	Rank	3	4	6	8	12	12	4	3	3	38	39	36	36	43	44	47	34
	1997 row data	11,000 teens 26,000 teens																
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	7	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	14	14	13	12	11	12	12	12
	Rank	7	5	5	1	6	8	6	5	5	49	48	47	46	39	44	44	46
	1997 row data	10,000 teens 27,000 teens																
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	Rate	19	20	21	23	23	22	20	19	19	35	35	36	35	34	33	32	31
	Rank	4	3	5	10	10	7	5	2	2	42	41	43	44	40	40	41	42
	1997 row data	140,000 children 306,000 children																
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	N.A.	15	14	14	25	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	28	N.A.	26	26
	Rank	15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	14	7	7	45	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	44	N.A.	42	44
	1997 row data	101,900 children 252,400 children																
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	21	21	21	22	24	26	27	27	27	23	24	24	25	25	25	25	25
	Rank	9	8	8	7	10	23	29	27	27	22	28	23	23	19	16	17	13
	1997 row data	94,000 families 131,000 families																

N.A. = Not Available.

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

	Maine										Maryland										Massachusetts									
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997						
9.2	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.2	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.7	6.1	5.9	5.9	7.8	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.8						
4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	4	7	2	7	7	13	9	5	41	41	42	43	41	43	43	41						
6,704 births									812 births								6,142 births													
11.1	10.5	9.4	10.8	10.6	10.6	9.8	9.0	9.5	6.2	6.7	5.6	6.8	6.2	6.5	4.4	5.1	9.5	9.2	9.8	9.8	9.0	8.9	8.5	8.8						
4.7	4.3	3.7	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.6	1	5	1	7	3	12	1	2	31	32	42	42	41	41	39	44						
6.30 deaths									70 deaths								616 deaths													
3.8	3.5	4.0	4.1	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	2.7	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.7	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.3						
4.4	3.9	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	1.3	3	6	5	3	9	8	6	1.3	2.7	2.7	2.3	3.2	2.1	1.9	1.3						
312 deaths									48 deaths								2.29 deaths													
11.5	9.5	9.7	11.3	9.1	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.4	6.0	7.2	5.4	6.3	5.3	2.9	4.8	3.7	7.7	6.7	6.3	6.9	6.1	8.0	6.4	5.8						
4.9	4.6	4.7	5.0	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.7	1.2	2.7	1.4	2.0	1.2	1	1.1	6	3.6	2.1	2.2	2.7	1.8	3.8	2.8	2.1						
306 deaths									33 deaths								1.91 deaths													
4.9	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.1	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.2	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.5	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.8						
4.7	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	6	7	5	4	4	4	4	4	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.5						
4,499 births									40.7 births								2,755 births													
1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	7	6	5	5	5	6	7	7	1.0	1.0	8	8	8	9	7	7						
4.2	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.4	3.8	3.4	6	6	2	2	3	6	1.1	9	2.6	2.9	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.2	1.1	9						
33,000 teens									5,000 teens								18,000 teens													
1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	8	8	7	6	5	7	7	8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	8	8	7	8						
4.3	4.5	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	1.2	1.2	1.0	6	2	1.3	1.1	1.8	2.5	3.2	3.0	2.8	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.8						
3.7,000 teens									5,000 teens								20,000 teens													
4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.5	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2						
5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.9	2.4	3.2	3.3	1.7	1.3	1.3	2.0	3.6	1.7	2.4	2.2	2.6	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.1						
399,000 children									82,000 children								275,000 children													
3.2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3.3	N.A.	3.1	3.0	3.0	1.6	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1.9	N.A.	1.6	1.7	1.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1.5	N.A.	1.3	1.4						
4.9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4.8	N.A.	4.8	4.8	4.8	1.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2.4	N.A.	2.0	2.1	4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	N.A.	4	7						
365,900 children									51,400 children								184,400 children													
2.7	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6						
4.6	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	6	8	10	1.6	1.9	1.6	8	1.3	4.8	4.4	4.1	2.8	3.2	2.3	2.0	1.8						
205,000 families									38,000 families								168,000 families													

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	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>മിമിസോറ</b>																
Percent low-weight babies	Rate	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.9
	Rank	4	6	4	8	7	6	5	4	6	4	8	7	9	6	5
	1997 row data	3,782 births														
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	7.3	7.5	7.1	7.5	7.0	6.7	5.9	7.3	7.5	7.1	7.5	7.0	6.7	5.9	5.9
	Rank	6	10	9	16	13	16	9	6	10	9	16	13	16	9	8
	1997 row data	382 deaths														
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	21	23	23	23	23	23	20	21	23	23	23	23	23	20	21
	Rank	2	5	6	4	6	5	4	6	5	6	4	6	5	4	6
	1997 row data	205 deaths														
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	56	49	52	45	48	48	52	56	49	52	45	48	48	52	46
	Rank	9	7	12	6	8	9	13	9	7	12	6	8	9	13	11
	1997 row data	166 deaths														
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	20	21	20	20	20	19	18	20	21	20	20	20	19	19	18
	Rank	3	3	4	4	5	4	5	3	3	4	4	5	4	5	5
	1997 row data	1,918 births														
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	7	7	6	6	8	7	6	7	7	6	6	8	7	7	6
	Rank	6	8	6	8	17	12	11	6	8	6	8	17	12	11	3
	1997 row data	17,000 teens														
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	6	5	5	7	7	6	5	6	5	5	7	7	6	5	4
	Rank	4	2	1	11	13	8	3	4	2	1	11	13	8	3	1
	1997 row data	11,000 teens														
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	Rate	28	28	25	21	20	19	21	28	28	25	21	20	19	21	21
	Rank	24	19	11	6	4	5	8	24	19	11	6	4	5	8	8
	1997 row data	289,000 children														
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	14	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15	N.A.	12	14	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15	N.A.	12	11
	Rank	4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	N.A.	3	4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	N.A.	3	2
	1997 row data	144,700 children														
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	21	22	25	26	26	24	23	21	22	25	26	26	24	23	22
	Rank	9	13	27	28	28	12	8	9	13	27	28	28	12	8	4
	1997 row data	141,000 families														

N.A.=Not Available.

Year	Mississippi	Missouri	Montana	Nebaska
1990	9.6	7.1	6.2	5.3
1991	9.9	7.5	5.6	5.6
1992	9.9	7.3	6.0	5.6
1993	10.1	7.5	6.0	5.9
1994	9.9	7.6	6.2	6.1
1995	9.8	7.6	6.2	6.3
1996	9.9	7.6	5.8	6.3
1997	9.9	7.5	5.8	6.3
1998	10.1	7.5	6.0	6.1
1999	11.9	8.5	7.4	7.4
2000	11.5	8.4	7.4	7.4
2001	11.0	8.1	7.0	7.4
2002	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2003	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2004	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2005	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2006	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2007	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2008	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2009	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2010	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2011	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2012	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2013	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2014	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2015	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2016	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2017	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2018	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2019	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2020	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2021	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2022	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2023	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2024	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2025	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2026	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2027	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2028	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2029	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2030	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2031	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2032	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2033	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2034	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2035	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2036	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2037	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2038	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2039	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2040	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2041	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2042	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2043	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2044	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2045	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2046	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2047	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2048	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2049	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2050	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2051	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2052	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2053	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2054	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2055	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2056	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2057	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2058	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2059	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2060	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2061	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2062	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2063	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2064	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2065	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2066	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2067	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2068	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2069	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2070	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2071	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2072	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2073	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2074	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2075	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2076	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2077	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2078	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2079	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2080	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2081	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2082	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2083	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2084	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2085	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2086	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2087	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2088	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2089	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2090	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2091	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2092	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2093	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2094	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2095	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2096	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2097	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2098	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2099	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4
2100	10.5	8.1	7.0	7.4



Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

New Hampshire

Nevada

Indicators	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025				
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.4	7.5	7.6	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.5	4.8	5.8																							
	Rank	32	29	26	31	32	25	25	25	2	3	7	2	1	4	1	4																							
	1997 raw data	2,055 births																																						
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	8.4	9.2	6.7	6.7	6.5	5.7	6.2	6.5	7.1	6.1	5.9	5.6	6.2	5.5	5.0	4.3																							
	Rank	18	32	6	5	7	4	13	16	5	2	2	1	3	3	2	1																							
	1997 raw data	175 deaths																																						
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	36	33	30	31	34	31	30	30	23	19	11	13	20	21	18	20																							
	Rank	39	33	27	31	44	35	32	39	4	1	1	1	3	4	3	4																							
	1997 raw data	104 deaths																																						
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	98	94	84	57	74	82	76	66	51	53	36	36	41	49	33	27																							
	Rank	46	44	42	15	28	41	37	30	4	9	2	2	5	10	2	2																							
	1997 raw data	72 deaths																																						
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	43	44	42	45	47	44	42	42	17	17	15	15	14	15	15	14																							
	Rank	37	37	36	41	42	42	42	42	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2																							
	1997 raw data	1,374 births																																						
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	15	15	13	12	13	14	17	17	9	8	8	8	8	6	6	8																							
	Rank	48	49	48	44	45	49	50	50	21	17	19	21	17	6	4	15																							
	1997 raw data	16,000 teens																																						
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	12	12	11	11	11	12	10	10	7	8	8	7	5	5	5	6																							
	Rank	40	42	30	36	39	44	34	35	7	12	12	11	2	2	3	5																							
	1997 raw data	9,000 teens																																						
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	Rate	26	29	30	30	25	24	23	24	20	26	28	27	22	24	23	27																							
	Rank	17	24	27	26	13	13	11	13	6	14	17	15	9	13	11	25																							
	1997 raw data	111,000 children																																						
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	N.A.	15	14	9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	12	N.A.	8	8																							
	Rank	15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	14	7	1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	N.A.	1	1																							
	1997 raw data	63,300 children																																						
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	25	26	26	26	27	27	27	27	19	20	20	22	22	24	24	26																							
	Rank	34	36	33	28	32	31	29	27	4	5	5	7	7	12	12	18																							
	1997 raw data	56,000 families																																						

N.A.=Not Available.

New Jersey

1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997

7.0 7.4 7.2 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.7 7.9  
25 33 27 36 32 30 31 35

8,888 births  
9.0 8.7 8.4 8.3 7.7 6.6 6.9 6.3  
25 24 23 25 23 15 19 14

719 deaths  
27 25 26 26 25 25 22 21  
13 10 15 13 12 13 8 6

335 deaths  
41 37 40 40 35 39 36 35  
2 3 4 5 2 4 4 5

179 deaths  
24 26 24 25 26 24 23 21  
8 11 8 10 14 12 12 9

3,233 births  
7 7 7 6 6 6 6 6  
6 8 11 8 7 6 4 3

26,000 teens  
8 9 9 7 7 6 6 6  
12 16 19 11 13 8 6 5

25,000 teens  
26 26 28 28 27 25 24 24  
17 14 17 17 19 16 14 13

471,000 children  
13 N.A. N.A. N.A. 16 N.A. 13 14  
3 N.A. N.A. N.A. 9 N.A. 4 7

278,900 children  
21 22 23 23 24 23 22 22  
9 13 15 11 10 7 4 4

219,000 families  
219,000 families

New Mexico

1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997

7.4 7.1 7.2 7.3 7.3 7.5 7.5 7.8  
34 27 27 28 26 28 25 32

2,083 births  
9.0 8.1 7.6 8.4 8.3 6.2 6.2 6.1  
25 18 16 26 34 10 13 10

164 deaths  
35 37 33 35 32 32 33 27  
36 46 38 42 36 37 42 26

106 deaths  
121 94 78 91 85 91 93 68  
50 44 38 44 41 45 46 35

96 deaths  
47 50 51 54 52 49 46 44  
42 44 46 49 48 48 47 46

1,873 births  
9 10 10 11 11 12 14 14  
21 29 32 36 34 39 47 48

15,000 teens  
10 11 11 12 11 13 14 14  
25 32 30 46 39 47 50 50

15,000 teens  
30 34 33 32 34 36 38 33  
32 39 36 36 40 47 49 47

197,000 children  
27 N.A. N.A. N.A. 31 N.A. 32 29  
48 N.A. N.A. N.A. 47 N.A. 50 47

150,000 children  
24 23 23 25 27 31 32 32  
28 19 15 23 32 45 47 46

78,000 families  
78,000 families

New York

1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997

7.6 7.9 7.6 7.7 7.6 7.6 7.7 7.8  
37 39 38 38 32 30 31 32

20,111 births  
9.6 9.4 8.8 8.4 7.8 7.7 7.0 6.7  
32 34 29 26 26 29 20 19

1,727 deaths  
29 30 27 28 25 26 23 21  
20 22 18 16 12 19 11 6

741 deaths  
61 62 56 53 56 45 41 37  
14 15 16 10 14 6 6 6

433 deaths  
28 29 29 30 30 28 26 23  
16 16 16 19 19 19 17 15

8,081 births  
8 9 8 8 8 8 9 9  
13 24 19 21 17 22 23 25

95,000 teens  
9 10 9 10 10 10 10 10  
19 24 19 28 32 32 34 35

103,000 teens  
34 35 35 35 35 35 34 34  
41 41 40 44 45 44 47 48

1,632,000 children  
20 N.A. N.A. N.A. 27 N.A. 25 25  
33 N.A. N.A. N.A. 43 N.A. 39 40

1,164,800 children  
28 28 29 29 30 31 32 32  
48 44 44 44 45 45 47 46

737,000 families  
737,000 families

North Carolina

1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997

8.0 8.4 8.4 8.6 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.8  
42 44 43 44 44 44 44 41

9,447 births  
10.6 10.8 10.0 10.5 10.0 9.2 9.2 9.2  
43 45 43 48 46 42 46 45

985 deaths  
31 36 34 29 32 29 30 28  
30 43 40 23 36 28 32 33

417 deaths  
72 72 72 76 78 80 71 62  
21 27 29 33 35 38 32 26

313 deaths  
45 46 44 43 43 42 41 38  
38 39 38 38 37 38 39 39

5,581 births  
14 13 12 11 11 12 12 12  
47 44 41 36 34 39 38 40

48,000 teens  
10 10 11 10 10 9 9 9  
25 24 30 28 32 24 23 26

36,000 teens  
27 29 28 29 27 27 26 26  
21 24 17 21 19 20 19 19

467,000 children  
18 N.A. N.A. N.A. 20 N.A. 20 19  
24 N.A. N.A. N.A. 27 N.A. 30 30

354,900 children  
23 24 25 26 28 29 29 29  
22 28 27 28 38 41 40 38

253,000 families  
253,000 families

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

North Dakota

Ohio

Indicators	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997		
<b>Indicators</b>																		
<b>Percent low-birthweight babies</b>	Rate Rank 1997 raw data 516 births	5.5 11 2 516 births	4.8 2 3 5	5.1 3 5 5	5.3 4 4 5	5.4 1 4 4	5.3 1 5 1	5.7 5 5 8	6.2 8 8 8	7.1 26 11,717 births	7.5 35 11,717 births	7.4 34 11,717 births	7.5 33 11,717 births	7.5 30 11,717 births	7.6 30 11,717 births	7.5 27 11,717 births	7.7 27 11,717 births	
<b>Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)</b>	Rate Rank 1997 raw data 52 deaths	8.0 11 52 deaths	8.1 18 19	7.8 19 18	7.9 19 18	7.2 18 19	7.2 19 5	5.3 5 12	6.2 12 12	9.8 36 1,189 deaths	9.4 34 1,189 deaths	9.4 37 1,189 deaths	9.2 37 1,189 deaths	8.7 39 1,189 deaths	8.7 33 1,189 deaths	7.7 35 1,189 deaths	7.8 35 1,189 deaths	
<b>Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)</b>	Rate Rank 1997 raw data 26 deaths	31 30 26 deaths	23 5 26 deaths	27 18 26 deaths	25 10 20	27 20 47	39 47 16	24 16 6	21 6 6	29 20 531 deaths	27 13 531 deaths	24 8 531 deaths	28 16 531 deaths	27 21 531 deaths	27 21 531 deaths	25 19 531 deaths	24 19 531 deaths	
<b>Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)</b>	Rate Rank 1997 raw data 32 deaths	69 20 32 deaths	60 14 7	46 7 9	51 9 32	75 32 7	46 7 21	58 21 25	61 25 25	55 8 340 deaths	55 10 340 deaths	54 14 340 deaths	47 13 340 deaths	50 11 340 deaths	43 8 340 deaths	42 9 340 deaths	42 9 340 deaths	
<b>Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)</b>	Rate Rank 1997 raw data 219 births	16 1 219 births	18 2 219 births	18 3 3	18 3 2	15 2 3	18 3 4	16 3 4	14 2 3	34 29 6,935 births	36 30 6,935 births	35 29 6,935 births	34 29 6,935 births	33 29 6,935 births	30 28 6,935 births	29 28 6,935 births	29 29 6,935 births	
<b>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)</b>	Rate Rank 1997 raw data 2,000 teens	4 1 2,000 teens	4 1 2	5 2 2	5 2 3	5 3 4	5 4 4	6 4 3	6 3 3	7 6 53,000 teens	7 8 53,000 teens	6 8 53,000 teens	6 12 53,000 teens	8 16 53,000 teens	7 23 53,000 teens	8 15 53,000 teens	8 15 53,000 teens	
<b>Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)</b>	Rate Rank 1997 raw data 2,000 teens	4 1 2,000 teens	4 1 2	5 1 1	5 1 2	5 2 1	4 1 1	4 1 1	4 1 1	9 19 52,000 teens	9 16 52,000 teens	8 15 52,000 teens	8 17 52,000 teens	8 18 52,000 teens	9 23 52,000 teens	8 20 52,000 teens	8 21 52,000 teens	
<b>Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment</b>	Rate Rank 1997 raw data 34,000 children	19 4 34,000 children	21 6 34,000 children	22 6 34,000 children	21 6 34,000 children	20 4 34,000 children	17 1 34,000 children	18 1 34,000 children	19 2 34,000 children	29 28 826,000 children	30 27 826,000 children	31 32 826,000 children	30 28 826,000 children	29 27 826,000 children	27 20 826,000 children	28 30 826,000 children	28 30 826,000 children	
<b>Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)</b>	Rate Rank 1997 raw data 25,600 children	18 24 25,600 children	N.A. N.A. 25,600 children	N.A. N.A. 25,600 children	N.A. N.A. 25,600 children	16 9 25,600 children	N.A. N.A. 25,600 children	16 20 25,600 children	15 14 25,600 children	18 24 479,800 children	N.A. N.A. 479,800 children	N.A. N.A. 479,800 children	N.A. N.A. 479,800 children	22 32 479,800 children	N.A. N.A. 479,800 children	18 28 479,800 children	17 21 479,800 children	17 21 479,800 children
<b>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</b>	Rate Rank 1997 raw data 16,000 families	16 1 16,000 families	17 2 16,000 families	18 2 16,000 families	20 4 16,000 families	20 3 16,000 families	20 3 16,000 families	19 2 16,000 families	20 2 16,000 families	23 22 383,000 families	23 19 383,000 families	24 23 383,000 families	26 28 383,000 families	27 31 383,000 families	27 20 383,000 families	26 20 383,000 families	27 27 383,000 families	

N.A. = Not Available.

	Oklahoma					Oregon					Pennsylvania					Rhode Island																									
Year	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010																					
6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.4	7.3	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.5	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6	6.2	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.9	7.4									
21	21	21	20	23	21	24	21	3	3	4	3	2	4	2	1	26	32	27	31	27	25	25	25	25	17	16	18	18	18	19	19	24									
3,482	births					2,406					10,920					919																									
9.2	9.6	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.3	8.5	7.5	8.3	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.1	6.1	5.6	5.8	16	7	9	11	16	8	6	5	32	30	34	29	33	32	35	32	8.1	8.0	7.4	7.3	5.0	7.2	5.2	7.0		
28	37	29	33	36	36	39	30	16	7	9	11	16	8	6	5	32	30	34	29	33	32	35	32	32	12	16	13	14	1	19	4	22	12	16	13	14	1	19	4	22	
361	deaths					256					1,098					87																									
36	34	31	36	32	37	30	33	29	28	28	29	25	27	29	25	28	28	25	25	27	24	21	24	24	24	25	16	24	26	20	16	15	15	24	25	16	24	26	20	16	15
39	35	31	44	36	45	32	44	20	15	21	23	12	21	26	23	16	15	11	10	20	9	6	19	19	5	10	2	5	16	2	1	1	5	10	2	5	16	2	1	1	
222	deaths					533					463					27																									
83	87	78	86	83	76	74	82	73	68	60	60	56	75	58	53	54	49	51	50	49	50	54	57	57	35	38	34	36	19	33	26	43	35	38	34	36	19	33	26	43	
41	40	38	40	39	36	34	45	24	23	19	19	14	34	21	16	7	7	11	8	9	11	15	19	19	1	4	1	2	1	2	1	10	1	4	1	2	1	2	1	10	
214	deaths					126					463					27																									
39	42	41	40	41	39	37	37	31	31	30	30	30	30	29	27	28	29	29	28	28	26	24	22	22	28	29	28	28	24	22	22	24	22	30	30	34	32	27	27	28	
33	35	35	34	34	34	34	37	21	21	19	19	19	22	26	24	16	16	16	16	16	15	13	12	12	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	23	19	19	27	23	16	21	25	
2,867	births					1,890					5,264					512																									
12	11	9	9	9	9	10	10	8	9	10	10	11	11	12	13	7	7	7	8	8	9	8	8	8	11	8	7	7	8	10	11	12	11	8	7	7	8	10	11	12	
38	36	27	28	28	22	31	29	13	24	32	32	34	34	38	45	6	8	11	21	17	22	17	15	15	32	17	11	15	17	31	35	40	32	17	11	15	17	31	35	40	
19,000	teens					24,000					51,000					6,000																									
12	12	12	11	9	9	8	9	7	9	10	10	9	10	11	11	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	9	10	9	8	8	9	9	11	9	10	9	8	8	9	9	11	
40	42	42	36	23	24	20	26	7	16	26	28	23	32	39	40	19	16	19	23	23	24	23	18	18	19	24	19	15	17	24	23	40	19	24	19	15	17	24	23	40	
17,000	teens					22,000					51,000					5,000																									
30	31	31	30	28	29	29	29	32	30	29	30	34	35	33	31	27	28	28	29	29	28	27	26	26	25	32	36	35	33	29	30	28	25	32	36	35	33	29	30	28	
32	32	31	26	24	27	33	36	38	27	22	26	40	44	43	42	21	19	17	21	27	25	20	19	19	13	35	43	44	39	27	36	30	13	35	43	44	39	27	36	30	
261,000	children					260,000					763,000					59,000																									
23	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	25	N.A.	26	25	19	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	18	N.A.	16	17	16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	20	N.A.	17	17	17	15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	21	N.A.	17	18	15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	21	N.A.	17	18	
41	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	36	N.A.	42	40	29	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	22	N.A.	20	21	15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	27	N.A.	25	21	21	8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	31	N.A.	25	27	8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	31	N.A.	25	27	
272,500	children					143,800					490,700					43,400																									
22	22	23	24	25	26	27	27	24	23	24	23	24	25	27	28	21	21	21	22	22	23	24	25	25	23	25	26	28	28	28	29	23	25	26	28	28	28	28	29		
17	13	15	16	19	23	29	27	28	19	23	11	10	16	29	34	9	8	8	7	7	7	12	13	13	22	31	33	40	38	36	36	22	31	33	40	38	36	36	38		
115,000	families					115,000					359,000					32,000																									

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Indicators	South Carolina					South Dakota				
	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Indicators</b>										
<b>Percent low-birthweight babies</b>										
Rate	8.7	9.2	9.0	9.3	9.2	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.9
Rank	47	48	48	48	47	4	7	4	8	9
1997 raw data	4,789 babies					563 babies				
<b>Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)</b>										
Rate	11.7	11.3	10.4	10.1	9.6	10.1	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.6
Rank	48	47	48	45	38	38	34	36	40	45
1997 raw data	501 deaths					78 deaths				
<b>Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)</b>										
Rate	38	32	36	35	39	38	36	28	26	31
Rank	44	27	45	42	49	44	43	21	13	35
1997 raw data	204 deaths					44 deaths				
<b>Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)</b>										
Rate	76	88	73	73	75	97	71	88	83	83
Rank	34	41	31	28	32	43	25	44	38	39
1997 raw data	181 deaths					52 deaths				
<b>Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)</b>										
Rate	47	48	46	44	46	24	26	27	25	23
Rank	42	41	41	40	40	8	11	15	10	7
1997 raw data	3,238 births					401 births				
<b>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)</b>										
Rate	11	11	11	11	12	8	7	8	7	8
Rank	32	36	36	36	39	13	8	19	15	17
1997 raw data	24,000 teens					5,000 teens				
<b>Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)</b>										
Rate	10	10	11	11	10	6	6	6	5	6
Rank	25	24	30	36	32	4	5	5	1	6
1997 raw data	20,000 teens					3,000 teens				
<b>Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment</b>										
Rate	30	33	34	33	33	18	20	20	20	21
Rank	32	37	39	39	40	3	3	3	4	8
1997 raw data	246,000 children					39,000 children				
<b>Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)</b>										
Rate	21	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	20	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	19
Rank	35	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	34	33	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	24
1997 raw data	225,900 children					37,500 children				
<b>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</b>										
Rate	25	26	26	28	29	22	23	22	21	20
Rank	34	36	33	40	43	17	19	10	6	3
1997 raw data	148,000 families					22,000 families				

N.A.=Not Available.

# Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

	Tennessee										Texas										Utah										Vermont									
Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997								
8.2	8.8	8.5	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.8	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	5.7	6.0	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.3	6.6	6.6	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.0	5.4	6.2	6.3								
44	47	44	47	45	44	44	45	41	24	27	25	25	23	23	21	21	12	16	10	12	9	15	17	15	7	11	10	10	12	3	11	10								
	6,534 births										24,250 births										2,833 births										413 births									
10.3	10.0	9.4	9.4	9.4	8.9	9.3	8.5	8.6	8.1	7.7	7.8	7.5	7.1	6.5	6.3	6.4	7.5	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.2	5.4	6.0	5.8	6.4	5.8	7.2	6.7	7.5	6.0	7.1	6.1								
41	39	37	39	40	43	39	41	41	12	14	19	16	16	12	15	15	7	2	2	2	3	2	11	5	2	1	11	5	20	7	23	10								
	637 deaths										2,150 deaths										249 deaths										40 deaths									
35	35	32	32	33	32	32	30	30	33	33	31	31	29	28	29	27	25	30	30	33	28	30	25	27	25	21	25	33	21	24	23	23								
36	39	35	35	42	37	32	39	39	33	33	31	31	31	26	26	26	6	22	27	38	27	31	19	26	6	3	11	38	5	9	11	13								
	311 deaths										1,151 deaths										140 deaths										26 deaths									
75	81	77	84	91	90	81	77	77	80	81	77	74	75	67	68	66	66	48	57	67	74	63	60	66	58	56	57	59	47	58	46	26								
30	36	36	39	43	44	40	43	43	38	36	36	31	32	26	31	30	17	6	17	24	28	21	26	30	10	11	17	17	6	16	9	1								
	295 deaths										1,006 deaths										141 deaths										11 deaths									
45	48	45	43	43	42	40	39	39	48	50	51	51	52	51	49	47	26	27	26	26	25	25	24	24	20	21	17	17	16	11	15	12								
38	41	40	38	37	38	38	40	40	45	44	46	47	48	49	48	49	13	15	13	12	12	13	13	18	3	3	2	2	3	1	1	1								
	4,280 births										21,104 births										1,443 births										153 births									
13	13	12	11	10	11	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	8	7	7	7	7	8	7	7	8	8	8	7	6	7	6	7								
42	44	41	36	31	34	44	45	45	42	39	41	44	45	44	44	45	13	8	11	15	12	16	11	9	13	17	19	15	7	12	4	9								
	40,000 teens										155,000 teens										12,000 teens										2,000 teens									
13	13	13	11	11	13	13	13	13	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	11	8	7	6	6	6	7	7	7	6	7	7	6	6	5	7	8								
43	45	47	36	39	47	47	48	48	34	32	30	36	39	44	44	40	12	8	5	6	6	13	11	14	4	8	10	6	6	2	11	18								
	38,000 teens										137,000 teens										11,000 teens										3,000 teens									
35	36	35	34	32	29	27	26	26	28	28	30	31	30	29	28	27	21	22	23	20	18	17	18	19	22	25	26	25	25	25	25	24								
42	44	40	41	36	27	20	19	19	24	19	27	32	28	27	25	25	7	7	8	4	2	1	1	2	9	12	12	13	13	16	16	13								
	388,000 children										1,571,000 children										126,000 children										36,000 children									
22	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	26	N.A.	22	21	21	26	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	29	N.A.	27	26	16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	11	12	15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	N.A.	14	15								
39	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	39	N.A.	34	34	34	46	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	46	N.A.	45	44	15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	N.A.	2	3	8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	8	14								
	287,800 children										1,470,800 children										82,100 children										21,400 children									
26	28	30	31	30	29	29	30	30	22	23	23	24	24	25	26	26	16	16	16	16	15	14	14	15	21	21	22	23	23	23	24	26								
37	44	48	49	45	41	40	42	42	17	19	15	16	10	16	20	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	8	10	11	9	7	12	18								
	215,000 families										714,000 families										43,000 families										21,000 families									

Multi-Year Trend Data for Kids Count Indicators

Washington

Virginia

Indicator	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Indicators</b>																				
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate Rank 1997 raw data 7,685 births	7.2 32	7.2 29	7.4 34	7.3 28	7.5 29	7.7 35	7.7 31	7.7 31	7.7 31	7.7 31	7.7 31	7.7 31	7.7 31	7.7 31	7.7 31	7.7 31	7.7 31	7.7 31	7.7 31
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate Rank 1997 raw data 714 deaths	10.2 40	9.9 38	9.5 41	8.7 32	8.3 34	7.8 32	7.7 33	7.8 33	7.8 33	7.8 33	7.8 33	7.8 33	7.8 33	7.8 33	7.8 33	7.8 33	7.8 33	7.8 33	7.8 33
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate Rank 1997 raw data 292 deaths	28 16	28 15	24 8	28 16	27 20	25 13	23 11	23 11	23 11	23 11	23 11	23 11	23 11	23 11	23 11	23 11	23 11	23 11	23 11
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate Rank 1997 raw data 271 deaths	72 21	64 18	61 21	56 13	63 20	60 18	59 23	59 23	59 23	59 23	59 23	59 23	59 23	59 23	59 23	59 23	59 23	59 23	59 23
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate Rank 1997 raw data 3,456 births	32 23	32 23	31 22	31 22	31 22	31 22	31 22	31 22	31 22	31 22	31 22	31 22	31 22	31 22	31 22	31 22	31 22	31 22	31 22
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate Rank 1997 raw data 24,000 teens	8 13	7 8	7 11	8 21	8 28	9 22	9 17	9 13	9 11	9 11	9 11	9 11	9 11	9 11	9 11	9 11	9 11	9 11	9 11
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate Rank 1997 raw data 21,000 teens	8 12	7 8	8 12	8 15	8 17	8 13	8 11	8 11	8 11	8 11	8 11	8 11	8 11	8 11	8 11	8 11	8 11	8 11	8 11
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	Rate Rank 1997 raw data 377,000 children	24 12	24 9	24 9	22 9	23 10	23 12	25 16	25 16	25 16	25 16	25 16	25 16	25 16	25 16	25 16	25 16	25 16	25 16	25 16
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate Rank 1997 raw data 273,500 children	16 15	N.A. N.A.	N.A. N.A.	N.A. N.A.	N.A. N.A.	N.A. N.A.	N.A. N.A.	N.A. N.A.	N.A. N.A.	N.A. N.A.	N.A. N.A.	N.A. N.A.	N.A. N.A.	N.A. N.A.	N.A. N.A.	N.A. N.A.	N.A. N.A.	N.A. N.A.	N.A. N.A.
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate Rank 1997 raw data 232,000 families	24 28	23 19	22 10	23 11	25 19	28 36	29 40	29 40	29 40	29 40	29 40	29 40	29 40	29 40	29 40	29 40	29 40	29 40	29 40

N.A.=Not Available.

# Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

## West Virginia

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
7.1	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.9	8.0	8.3	8.3
26	23	27	27	29	38	37	38	38
1,717 births								
9.9	8.2	9.2	8.6	6.7	7.9	7.4	9.6	9.6
37	20	35	29	8	34	26	48	48
198 deaths								
25	31	28	31	27	30	31	29	29
6	25	21	31	20	31	38	35	35
89 deaths								
73	73	66	67	49	66	63	57	57
24	30	26	24	9	25	27	19	19
78 deaths								
33	33	33	33	32	30	29	28	28
26	24	25	24	23	22	26	25	25
1,081 births								
12	12	12	13	13	11	9	8	8
38	39	41	49	45	34	23	15	15
8,000 teens								
16	17	18	18	17	15	13	11	11
50	50	50	50	50	50	47	40	40
11,000 teens								
37	37	40	41	41	39	39	38	38
46	47	49	50	50	49	50	50	50
132,000 children								
26	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	33	N.A.	30	30	30
46	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	48	N.A.	47	48	48
126,100 children								
21	22	23	24	25	25	25	26	26
9	13	15	16	19	16	17	18	18
55,000 families								

## Wisconsin

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
5.9	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.4
15	18	14	16	16	11	12	13	13
4,261 births								
8.2	8.3	7.2	7.9	7.9	7.3	7.3	6.5	6.5
15	21	11	19	29	22	25	16	16
431 deaths								
25	29	26	24	24	25	22	22	22
6	20	15	5	8	13	8	12	12
224 deaths								
67	63	60	65	56	53	52	50	50
18	16	19	23	14	14	13	12	12
197 deaths								
24	25	24	24	23	23	22	21	21
8	9	8	8	7	10	9	9	9
2,544 births								
4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4
1	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	1
12,000 teens								
4	5	5	7	6	5	4	4	4
1	2	1	11	6	2	1	1	1
12,000 teens								
22	23	24	23	23	22	20	19	19
9	8	9	10	10	7	5	2	2
257,000 children								
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	16	N.A.	14	12	12
8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9	N.A.	8	3	3
166,900 children								
21	22	23	24	24	23	23	23	23
9	13	15	16	10	7	8	7	7
154,000 families								

## Wyoming

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
7.4	7.0	7.3	7.3	8.8	7.4	8.4	9.0	9.0
34	26	32	28	45	25	39	46	46
572 births								
8.6	7.9	8.9	7.9	6.7	7.7	6.4	5.8	5.8
21	15	33	19	8	29	16	5	5
37 deaths								
30	32	34	25	24	28	36	31	31
26	27	40	10	8	26	45	42	42
31 deaths								
78	106	116	86	103	92	110	78	78
37	49	50	40	49	46	50	44	44
34 deaths								
30	26	25	27	25	25	25	23	23
18	11	10	14	12	13	16	15	15
298 births								
9	8	8	8	9	8	8	8	8
21	17	19	21	28	16	17	15	15
3,000 teens								
9	9	8	8	9	8	8	7	7
19	16	12	15	23	18	20	14	14
3,000 teens								
21	20	20	19	20	20	21	22	22
7	3	3	2	4	6	8	11	11
30,000 children								
16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15	N.A.	16	14	14
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	N.A.	20	7	7
19,000 children								
20	20	20	22	24	25	26	25	25
6	5	5	7	10	16	20	13	13
17,000 families								

## USA

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.5
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
291,154 births								
9.2	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.2
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
28,045 deaths								
31	31	29	30	29	28	26	25	25
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
13,562 deaths								
71	71	67	69	69	65	62	58	58
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
11,023 deaths								
37	39	38	38	38	36	34	32	32
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
180,154 births								
10	10	9	9	9	10	10	10	10
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1,467,000 teens								
10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	9
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1,333,000 teens								
30	31	31	31	31	30	28	27	27
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
19,699,000 children								
20	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	23	N.A.	21	21	21
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
14,463,500 children								
24	25	25	26	26	27	27	27	27
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
9,276,000 families								





Multi-Year National Composite Ranks

The *KIDS COUNT Data Book: 2000* is the eleventh annual profile of child well-being produced by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. However, the indicators of child well-being have changed each year, making year-to-year comparisons of state ranks problematic. This chart provides National Composite Ranks for 1990, 1994, 1996, and 1997 using a consistent set of indicators—namely, those used to derive the 1997 composite ranks. The National Composite Ranks for the *KIDS COUNT Data Book: 2000* are based on data from 1997 (the most recent available year). Data on child poverty needed to produce composite ranks for 1991, 1992, 1993, and 1995 are not available.

	AL	AK	AZ	AR	CA	CO	CT	DE	FL	GA	HI	ID	IL	IN	IA	KS	KY
1990	48	32	41	44	31	25	9	28	43	47	14	24	34	26	3	12	39
1994	48	28	43	41	31	25	11	16	42	46	12	17	38	26	2	19	36
1996	47	26	44	45	30	19	12	27	38	43	13	21	34	16	10	20	40
1997	47	33	41	48	26	20	12	34	36	42	13	24	30	16	5	15	40
	LA	ME	MD	MA	MI	MIN	MS	MO	MT	NE	NV	NH	NJ	NM	NY	NC	ND
1990	49	10	27	13	33	5	50	30	22	6	40	1	11	42	29	36	2
1994	49	5	29	8	32	9	50	35	15	7	34	1	13	44	30	39	4
1996	49	6	23	7	29	3	50	33	24	11	35	1	8	48	32	39	2
1997	50	10	22	7	29	1	49	32	28	11	35	2	9	46	31	39	3
	OH	OK	OR	PA	RI	SC	SD	TN	TX	UT	VT	VA	WA	WV	WI	WY	
1990	21	37	18	16	15	45	20	46	35	8	4	23	19	38	7	17	
1994	27	33	21	22	14	47	20	45	37	3	6	24	18	40	10	23	
1996	25	36	28	17	14	46	15	42	37	4	9	22	18	41	5	31	
1997	23	38	27	18	25	43	17	45	37	6	8	19	14	44	4	21	

**All Children Under Age 18: 1990 and 1999** is the total resident population under age 18 as of April 1, 1990, and July 1, 1999—including dependents of Armed Forces personnel stationed in the area. Data for 1990 include corrections made after the original census figures were published. Population totals are rounded to the nearest 100. The rounded numbers are used to calculate the "Percent Change" figures, which are then rounded to the nearest whole number.

**SOURCES:** Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau. **1999 data:** Accessed online at <http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/state/st-99-10.txt> (April 6, 2000). **1990 data:** Accessed online at <http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/state/st-99-20.txt> (April 6, 2000).

**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). **1997 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 1997 accessed online at [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/97gm3\\_01.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/97gm3_01.pdf) (October 27, 1999). **1996 data:** Special tabulations accessed online through CDC WONDER at <http://wonder.cdc.gov> (January 5, 1999). **1990 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 1990 through 1995. **Population Statistics:** U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.

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

**SOURCES:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. **1997 data:** "Deaths: Final Data for 1997," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47, No. 19 (June 30, 1999), Table 31. **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.

**Juvenile Property Crime Arrest Rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997** is the number of arrests of youths under age 18 for indexed property crime offenses (burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson) per 100,000 youths between ages 10 and 17. The annual arrest figures include all arrests of youths for 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 state population not covered by local law enforcement agencies submitting reports to the FBI. In 1997, crime figures were reported for jurisdictions covering 68 percent of the U.S. population. However, the coverage rate was considerably smaller in some states.

This measure is based on estimates of FBI arrest statistics 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. The NACJD arrest estimates were transformed into juvenile arrest rates using population data from the U.S. Census Bureau. In 1997, the District of Columbia, Florida, Kansas, and Vermont did not submit any arrest data. Also, only a few jurisdictions in Illinois, Kentucky, and New Hampshire submitted arrest data, and the reporting jurisdictions covered less than 25 percent of the total population in each of these states. As a result, arrest data were not reported for these states.

**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, 1997* (computer file), ICPSR ed. (Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, producer and distributor), 1999. **State Population Statistics:** Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, accessed online at <http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/state/stats/ag9797.txt> (January 7, 1999).

**National Arrest Statistics:** Howard N. Snyder, "Juvenile Arrests 1997," *CJJDP Juvenile Justice Bulletin* (December 1998), p. 11.

**Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997** 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 1997, crime figures were reported for jurisdictions covering 68 percent of the U.S. population. However, the coverage rate was considerably smaller in some states.

This measure is based on estimates of FBI arrest statistics 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 1997, the District of Columbia, Florida, Kansas, and Vermont did not submit any arrest data. Also, only a few jurisdictions in Illinois, Kentucky, and New Hampshire submitted arrest data, and the reporting jurisdictions covered less than 25 percent of the total population in each of these states. As a result, arrest data were not reported for these states.

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Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, producer and distributor), 1999. **State Population Statistics:** Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, accessed online at <http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/state/stats/ag9797.txt> (January 7, 1999).

**National Arrest Statistics:** Howard N. Snyder, "Juvenile Arrests 1997," *CJ/DP Juvenile Justice Bulletin* (December 1998), p. 11.

**Median Hourly Wages of Child-Care Workers, Preschool Teachers, and All Workers: 1998** reflects the pay of workers in two professions that provide care and early education support to children relative to all workers in a state. The data on wages for workers in these two occupations, as well as for all workers in a state, come from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Hourly wages for workers in these two occupations were compared to average wages in the state to control for state-level differences in the cost of living. The median hourly wage is the dollar amount that divides the distribution of wages into two equal groups—half with hourly wages above the median, half with hourly wages below it. Data on wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers are derived from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupation Employment Statistics data series, which obtains wage data from a survey of establishments.

Child-care workers are identified as individuals who do the following activities: "Attend to children at child-care centers, schools, businesses, and institutions. Perform a variety of tasks such as dressing, feeding, bathing, and overseeing play." It should be noted that the child-care wage data shown here primarily reflect wages of workers in larger child-care centers and institutions and, therefore, do not reflect wages for a large share of child-care workers who work in private homes. Moreover, since child-care



workers who work in centers typically earn more money than those working out of their homes, the figures presented here probably overstate the earnings of all child-care workers.

Preschool teachers are defined as those who do the following: "instruct children (normally up to 5 years of age) in activities designed to promote social, physical, and intellectual growth needed for primary school in preschool, day-care center, or other child development facility. May be required to hold State certification."

The median hourly wages for all workers in a state are based on wage information collected monthly in the Current Population Survey (CPS). Data for 1998 reflect wage data collected from the outgoing rotation groups from the CPS for each month during that calendar year.

**SOURCES: Statistics for Child-Care Workers and Preschool Teachers:** U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, available in an occupational series accessed online at <http://stats.bls.gov/oes/state/oesrch2.htm> (February 23, 2000). **Statistics for All Workers:** Economic Policy Institute, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Median Income of Families With Children: 1997** is the median annual income for families with "related children" under age 18 living in the household. "Related children" include the household'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 household-er and living in the household.

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 3-year averages of data from 1996 through 1998 and are in 1997 dollars. All figures are rounded to the nearest \$100. For a given year, income data are actu-

ally collected in March of the following year. Therefore income data collected for 1997 reflect income received during 1997 and living arrangements in March 1998.

**SOURCE:** Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1997 through 1999.

**National Composite Rank** for each state was obtained in the following manner. First, we converted the 1997 numerical values for each of the 10 indicators (except for Percent of Children in Poverty, which is based on 1996 data) into standard scores. We then summed those standard scores to create a total standard score for each of the 50 states. Finally, we ranked the states on the basis of their total standard score in sequential order from highest/best (1) to lowest/worst (50). 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. (Because we did not rank the District of Columbia, we did not include data for the District in our calculations of standard scores. See page 23 of the *Data Book* for an explanation of why we did not rank the District this year.) 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 1997 data for each of the 10 indicators with the data for the base year (1990). To calculate percent change, we subtracted the value for 1990 from the value for 1997, then divided that quantity by the value for 1990. 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-Birthweight 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. Each year there are a small number of births for which the weight of the newborn is not recorded, and births of unknown weight are not included in these calculations. In 1997, 4,028 births were of unknown weight.

**SOURCES:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. **1997 data:** "Births: Final Data for 1997," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47, No. 18 (April 29, 1999), Table 46. **1996 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1996," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 11, Supplement (June 30, 1998), Table 46. **1995 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1995," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 11, Supplement (June 10, 1997), Table 16. **1994 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1994," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 44, No. 11, Supplement (June 24, 1996), Table 16. **1993 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1993," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 44, No. 3, Supplement (September 21, 1995), Table 16. **1992 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1992," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 43, No. 5, Supplement (October 25, 1994), Table 16. **1991 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1991," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 42, No. 3, Supplement (September 9, 1993), Table 14. **1990 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1990," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 41, No. 9, Supplement (February 25, 1993), Table 14.

**Percent of 2-Year-Olds Who Were Immunized: 1998** is derived from the National Immunization Survey (NIS), which provides state estimates of vaccination coverage levels among children ages 19

months to 35 months. The survey data were collected for calendar year 1998. 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 32,511 children with at least 420 children in each state.

**SOURCE:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, data accessed online at [http://www.cdc.gov/nip/coverage/tables/state\\_antigen.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nip/coverage/tables/state_antigen.pdf) (March 20, 2000).

#### **Percent of 4th Grade Students Who Scored Below**

**Basic Mathematics Level: 1996** is the share of 4th grade public school students failing to reach the Basic proficiency level in mathematics, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), which is conducted by the U.S. Department of Education.

The mathematics assessment measures five content areas: (1) numbers and operations; (2) measurement; (3) geometry; (4) data analysis; and (5) algebra and functions. The NAEP uses three proficiency categories—Advanced, Proficient, and Basic. Fourth grade students performing at the Basic level showed some basic understanding of the mathematical concepts and procedures in the five NAEP content areas.

Seven states (Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oklahoma, and South Dakota) did not participate in the 1995 NAEP Mathematics Assessment for 4th grade students. In addition, the data for 11 other states (Alaska, Arkansas, Iowa, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Vermont) were published by the National Center for Education Statistics and are shown here even though they did not meet all of the NAEP public school participation rate guidelines.

**SOURCE:** National Center for Education Statistics,

*NAEP 1996 Mathematics Report Card for the Nation and States* (February 1997), Table 3.2.

#### **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 4th grade 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 by the National Center for Education Statistics and are shown here even though they did not meet all of the NAEP public school participation rate 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 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. In 1996, the

poverty threshold for a family of two adults and two children was \$15,911. Poverty status is not determined for people in military barracks or institutional quarters, or for unrelated individuals under age 15 (such as foster children).

The data series for child poverty used in this year's *Data Book* differs from the one used in previous years. This year we used information from the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) series of the U.S. Census Bureau, which provides annual state-level estimates of income and poverty (including child poverty). This series was developed to help the U.S. Department of Education distribute roughly \$8 billion each year in Title I funds.

The SAIPE program uses a model-based estimation technique to create annual state-level income and poverty estimates, as well as income and poverty estimates for counties and school districts in odd-numbered years. State-level estimates currently are available for 1989, 1993, 1995, and 1996. Because the most recent SAIPE estimate for child poverty is for 1996, we used it in our calculation of the National Composite Rank for this year's *KIDS COUNT Data Book*—even though this year's composite rank is based on 1997 data for the other nine indicators. For any given year, income and poverty data are actually collected in March of the following year. Therefore, data on poverty status in 1996 reflect income received during 1996 and living arrangements of people in March 1997.

**SOURCE:** U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates program, data accessed online at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe.html> (December 16, 1999).

**Percent of Children in Extreme Poverty (Income below 50% of poverty level):** 1997 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 1997, a family of two adults and two children fell in this category if their income fell below \$8,138. Poverty status is not determined for people in military barracks or institutional quarters, or for unrelated individuals under age 15 (such as foster children).

The figures shown here represent 3-year averages of data from 1996 through 1998. For any given year, income and poverty data are actually collected in March of the following year. Therefore, data on poverty status in 1997 reflect income received during 1997 and the living arrangements of people in March 1998.

**SOURCE:** Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1997 through 1999.

**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 per year. For children living in married-couple families, this means neither parent worked at least 35 hours per week, at least 50 weeks per year. Children living with neither parent also were listed as not having secure parental employment. The figures shown here reflect 3-year averages; for example, data for 1997 reflect averages of data from 1996 through 1998. For any given year, employment data are collected in March of the following year. Therefore data on employment in 1997 reflect work during 1997 and

living arrangements of people in March 1998.

**SOURCE:** The Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1990 through 1999.

**Percent of Children Under Age 5 in Poverty: 1996** is the share of children under age 5 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. In 1996, the poverty threshold for a family of two adults and two children was \$15,911. Poverty status is not determined for people in military barracks or institutional quarters, or for unrelated individuals under age 15 (such as foster children).

**SOURCE:** U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates program, data accessed online at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe.html> (December 16, 1999).

**Percent of Children Under Age 6 Living With**

**Working Parents: 1997** reflects the share of preschool children who are likely to need child care. For this group of children, "working parents" are defined as those parents who reported that they usually worked at least 1 hour per week over a year.

For children in single-parent families, the work criteria are applied to the resident parent. For children in married-couple families, the work criteria are applied to both parents. The data shown here reflect 3-year averages of data from 1996 through 1998. For any given year, employment data are actually collected in March of the following year. Therefore data on employment status in 1997 reflect work during 1997 and living arrangements of people in March 1998.

While the estimates of children needing child care developed here are based on the work effort of parents, it should also be recognized that many parents send children to preschool programs because

income sources in 1997 reflect income received during 1997 and living arrangements of people in March 1998.

**SOURCE:** Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1997 through 1999.

#### **Percent of Low-Income Children Without Health**

**Insurance: 1997** is the percentage of low-income children under age 19 who were not covered by any kind of public or private health insurance. Public-sector health insurance includes Medicare, Medicaid, and CHAMPUS or military health care. Private health insurance is offered through the private sector, typically (but not necessarily) through an employer. 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.

Low-income children refer to children with family incomes less than twice the federal poverty threshold. The poverty threshold is a set of income cutoffs, established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, which vary by family size and composition. The thresholds are updated yearly to account for inflation. In 1997, a family of two adults and two children fell in this category if their income was less than \$32,552. Twice the poverty level is the income threshold used to identify children in low-income families for distributing funds with respect to the State Children's Health Insurance Program, which was passed by Congress in August 1997. The figures shown here represent 3-year averages of data collected from 1996 through 1998. For any given year, income and health insurance data are actually collected in March of the following year. Therefore data on insurance status in 1997 reflect health insurance coverage during 1997 and living

arrangements of people in March 1998.

**SOURCE:** U.S. Census Bureau, data accessed online at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/hlthins/huc98.html> (March 21, 2000).

#### **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" or "disconnected youth."

This measure is based on analysis of the 12-month Current Population Survey (CPS) file maintained by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Each month the CPS asks respondents in about 60,000 households nationwide about their activities related to the labor force and education. Questions regarding school enrollment and employment are asked of all 16- to 19-year-olds in the sample each month. A yearly average was calculated based on responses for the 9 months students typically are in school (September through May). The figures shown here represent 3-year averages. For example, data for 1997 represent averages of data from 1996 through 1998.

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 1989-1998 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the U.S. 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 mea-

sure 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: 1997* (p. 2). Currently, only 29 states have submitted event dropout data to the NCES that meet quality and comparability levels needed to justify publishing estimates (see NCES, *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1997*, p. 7). For the measure presented here, we focus on teens ages 16 to 19 rather than young adults ages 16 to 24 (which is the focus of *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1997*), 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 U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Each month the CPS asks respondents in about 60,000 households nationwide about their activities related to the labor force and education. For this variable, a percentage was calculated for each year based on data for the 9 months that students typically are in school (September through May). The figures shown here represent 3-year averages. For example, data for 1997 represent averages of data from 1996 to 1998.

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 1989-1998 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**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 place of death.

**SOURCES: Death Statistics:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). **1997 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 1997,

accessed online at [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/97gm3\\_09.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/97gm3_09.pdf) and [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/97gm3\\_10.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/97gm3_10.pdf) (October 27, 1999). **1996 data:** Special tabulations accessed online through CDC WONDER at <http://wonder.cdc.gov> (January 5, 1999). **1990 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 1990 to 1995. **Population Statistics:** U.S. Census Bureau, 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 ages 15-17, regardless of marital status. We omitted births to girls under age 15, since less than 5 percent of teen births occurred to girls in that age group.

**SOURCES: Birth Statistics: 1997 data:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), "Declines in Teenage Birth Rates, 1991-1998: Update of National and State Trends," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47, No. 26 (October 25, 1999), Table 2, and

unpublished tabulations from the NCHS. **1996 data:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS),

"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 NCHS. **1995 data:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), "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 NCHS. **1994**

**data:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), "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, and unpublished tabulations from the NCHS. **1990 through 1993 data:**

Child Trends, *Facts at a Glance*, (Washington, DC: 1996). **Population Statistics:** U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.



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 accessing 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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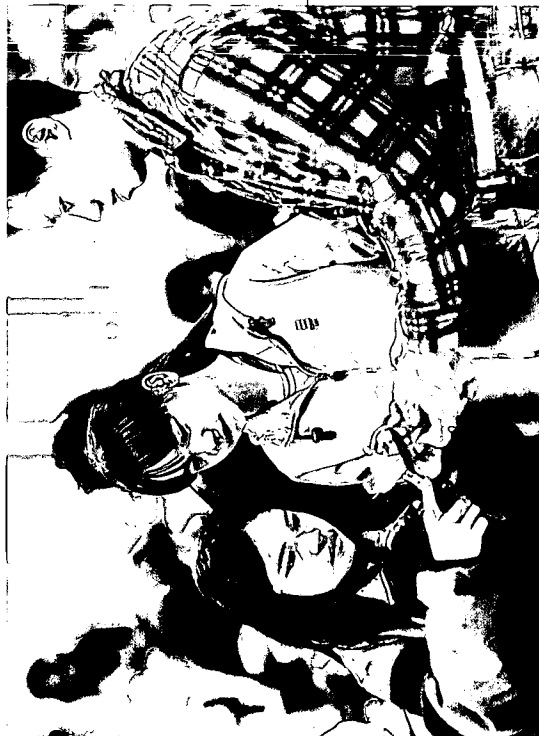


The Annie E. Casey Foundation wishes to thank the following organizations for their assistance in disseminating the *KIDS COUNT Data Book*.

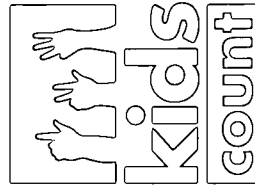
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Center for Law & Social Policy		National Head Start Association	Virgin Islands Department of Health, MCH & CSHCN Program
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