

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 454 945

PS 029 540

TITLE KIDS COUNT Data Book, 2001: State Profiles of Child Well-Being.

INSTITUTION Annie E. Casey Foundation, Baltimore, MD.

ISSN ISSN-1060-9814

PUB DATE 2001-00-00

NOTE 377p.; For KIDS COUNT Data Book 2000, see ED 442 569.

AVAILABLE FROM Annie E. Casey Foundation, Attn: KIDS COUNT Data Book, 701 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, MD 21202. Tel: 410-223-2890; Web site: <http://www.kidscount.org>.

PUB TYPE Numerical/Quantitative Data (110) -- Reports - Descriptive (141)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC16 Plus Postage.

DESCRIPTORS At Risk Persons; Birth Weight; Child Health; Child Welfare; *Children; Day Care; *Demography; Dropout Rate; Early Parenthood; Elementary Secondary Education; Employed Parents; Incidence; Mortality Rate; One Parent Family; Poverty; Preschool Education; *Social Indicators; *State Surveys; Statistical Surveys; Tables (Data); Trend Analysis; *Well Being; Youth Problems

IDENTIFIERS *Indicators; *United States

ABSTRACT

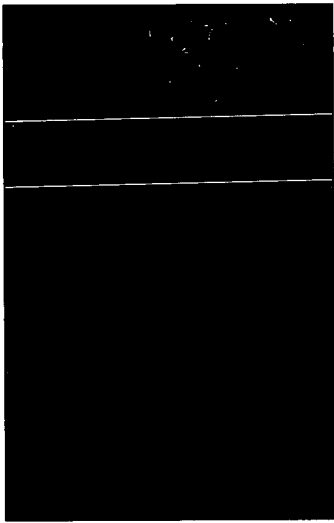
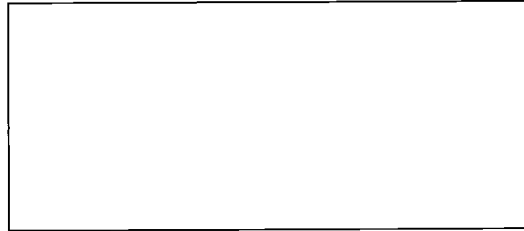
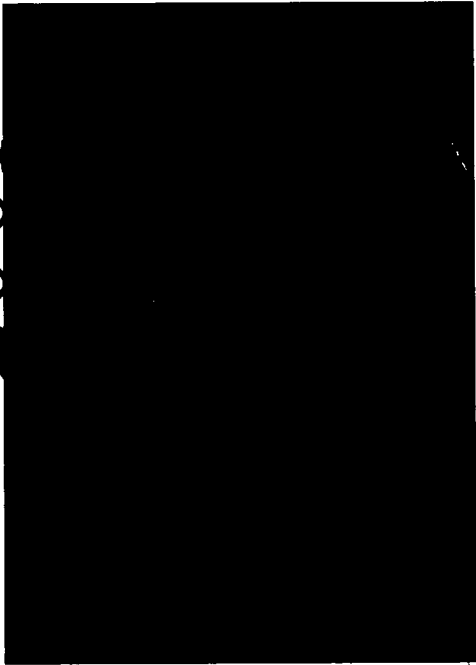
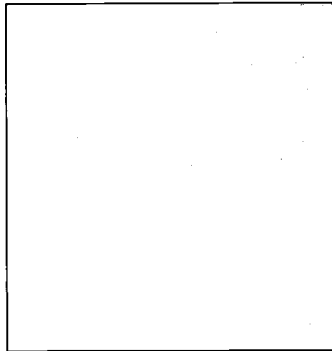
This Kids Count report examines national and statewide trends in the well-being of the nation's children. The statistical portrait is based on 10 indicators of well being: (1) percent of low birth weight babies; (2) infant mortality rate; (3) child death rate; (4) rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide and suicide; (5) teen birth rate; (6) percent of teens who are high school dropouts; (7) percent of teens not attending school and not working; (8) percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment; (9) percent of children living in poverty; and (10) percent of families with children headed by a single parent. Among the findings, the report shows that between 1990 and 1998, all but one state saw an increase in the percent of low birth weight babies. The percent of families with children headed by a single parent increased in most states, while the percent of children living in poverty remained unchanged. The remaining seven indicators showed improvement. The bulk of the report is comprised of national and state profiles. These profiles include information on demographics; education and economics; child health; juvenile justice; children in working poor families; and trend data. State profiles include national rankings for each indicator. Three appendices provide standard scores and national rankings, multi-year trend data for Kids Count indicators, and multi-year national composite ranks. Definitions, data sources, criteria for selecting Kids Count indicators, and contacts for specific state projects are included. (SD)

2001



ED 454 945

029540



KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK

State Profiles of Child Well-Being

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION
CENTER (ERIC)

- This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
- Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.
- Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE AND DISSEMINATE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

W. J. Rust

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

1

2

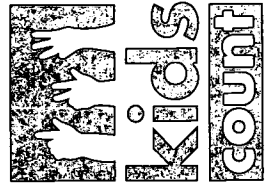
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

3

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

© 2001 Annie E. Casey Foundation

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

Designed by KINETIK Communication Graphics, Inc.
Photography by Susie Fitzhugh, © 2001

Data compiled by the Population Reference Bureau



Printed and bound in the United States of America
on recycled paper using soy-based inks.

ISSN 1060-9814

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

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

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

We also owe a special thanks to Martye T. Scobee of the Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville for providing data on the percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment

and several measures related to children in working-poor families.

Special thanks are also due Sam Shelton, Katie Kroener, Scott Rier, Kamomi Solidum, Stephen Oster, M. Jenny Harrington, and Beverley Hunter of KINETIK Communication Graphics, Inc., who were responsible for the design of the book; Jayson Hait of eye4detail for proofreading and copyediting; and the staff at Podesta/Mattoon 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 175 and the dissemination partners listed on page 184 for distributing the *Data Book* to national, state, and local leaders across the country.

To obtain additional copies of this publication, call 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: 2001* can be viewed or ordered on the Internet at www.kidscount.org.

This 12th annual *KIDS COUNT Data Book* and 2001 *KIDS COUNT Data Online* are available at www.kidscount.org. This website aims to provide the best available data and analysis on critical issues affecting struggling families and vulnerable children.

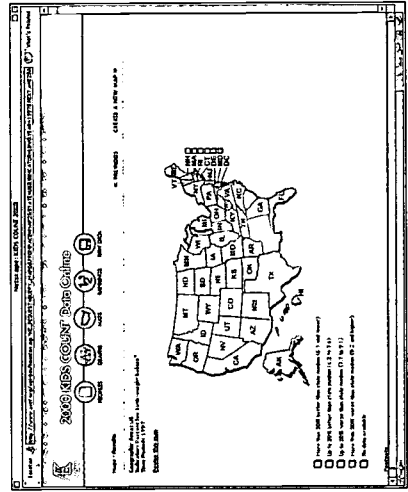
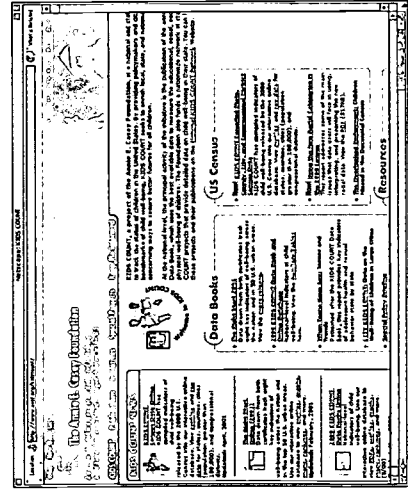
Since the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* was first placed online three years ago, the *KIDS COUNT* website has become one of the most comprehensive and authoritative sources of information on U.S. children and families. In coming months, the Casey Foundation will expand this electronic database with new statistical information from the Census Bureau and other government agencies.

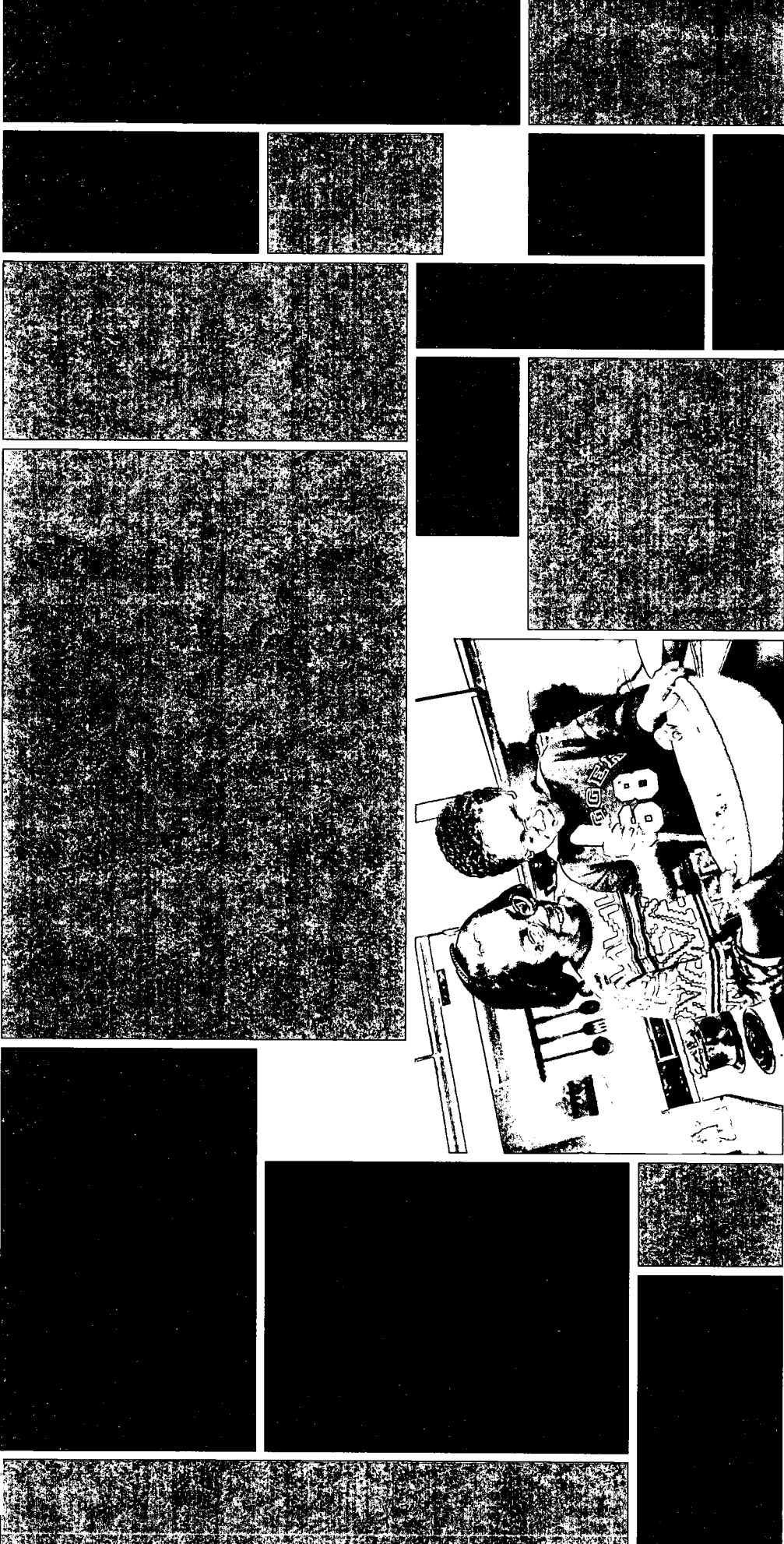
Users of the online database will find trend data going back to 1990, when the first *KIDS COUNT Data Book* was published. Using the built-in software, web users can chart a variety of longitudinal comparisons examining differences between states based on a wide selection of indicators of child well-being.

We encourage researchers, students, government officials, and advocacy groups to use *KIDS COUNT Data Online*, and we invite comments or suggestions for additions or improvements to the database. Use of data developed or reprinted from the site should be credited to the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

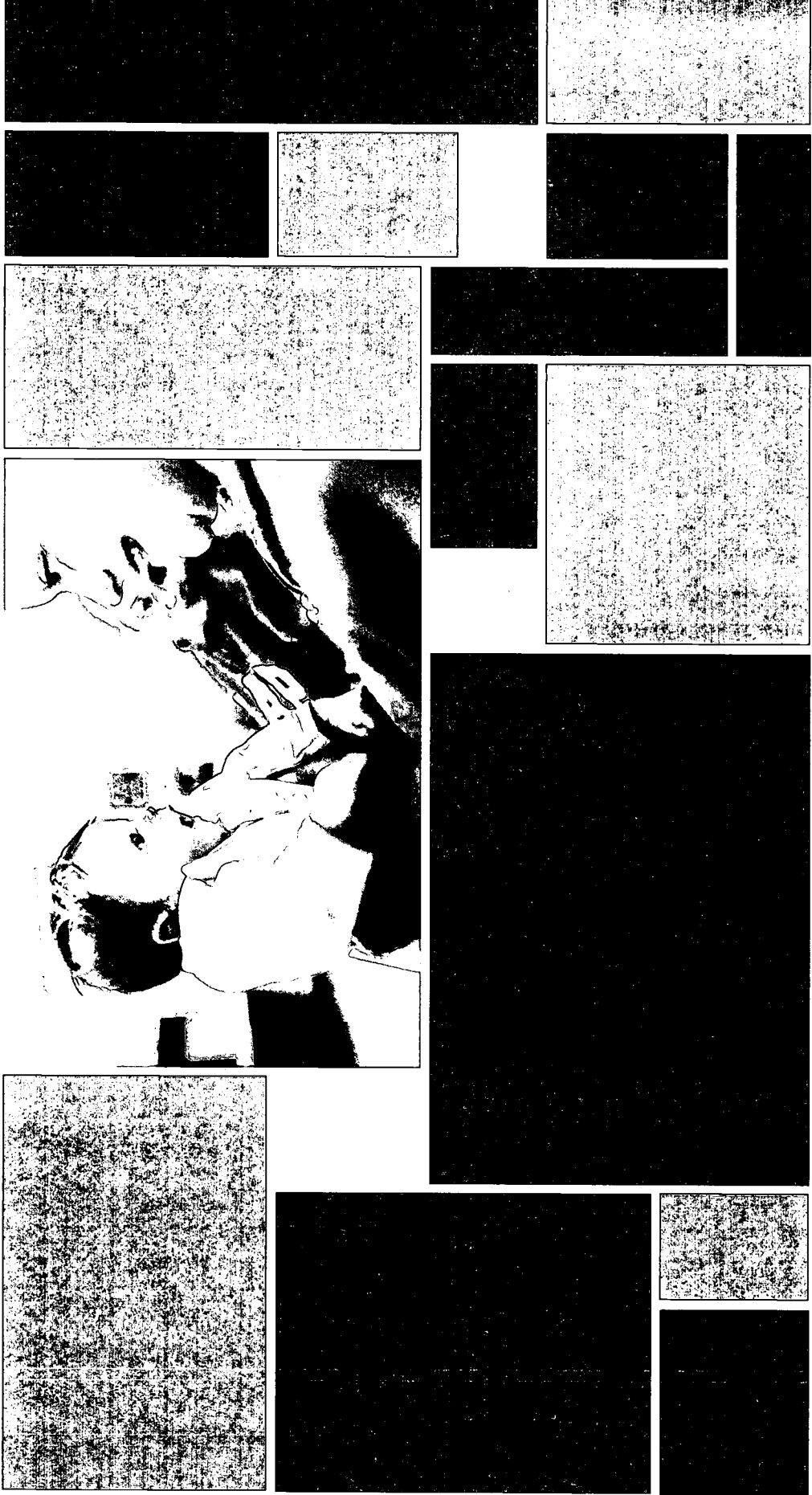
This easy-to-use, interactive resource provides:

- ❑ Profiles of individual states and the District of Columbia;
- ❑ State indicators graphed over time;
- ❑ Color-coded maps to highlight the data;
- ❑ All 50 states, ranked by 10 key indicators;
- ❑ Raw data that can be downloaded for analysis;
- ❑ PDF files of the entire 2001 *KIDS COUNT Data Book*.





6	Foreword
9	Summary and Findings
27	National Profiles
28	United States Profile
30	National Indicator Maps: State Rates
41	State Profiles
42	Profiles in alphabetical order for 50 states and the District of Columbia
144	Appendices
145	Appendix 1: KIDS COUNT Standard Scores and National Rankings
146	Appendix 2: Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators
164	Appendix 3: Multi-Year National Composite Ranks
165	Definitions and Data Sources
174	Criteria for Selecting KIDS COUNT Indicators
175	Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects
184	Dissemination Partners



FOREWORD

The raw numbers contained in this 12th annual *KIDS COUNT Data Book* paint a statistical portrait of the condition of America's children that is both complex and compelling. While most of our nation's kids have access to decent schooling, health care, and housing, as well as a stable and secure family life, it is clear that millions of other children face challenges every day along their path to adulthood.

It is gratifying to report that over the past decade of relative prosperity, seven of the state-level KIDS COUNT measures of child well-being improved. Two others worsened, and one remained unchanged. In a decade that saw the largest growth in the number of children in the U.S. population since the 1950s, it is important to note one of the most welcome trends: a significant drop in the child poverty rate. In 1999, that rate of 16.9 percent was the lowest since 1979, and the 2 percentage point drop between 1998 and 1999 was the biggest

one-year decrease since the mid-1960s. Perhaps equally important, if less noticed, is the fact that the share of children living in single-parent families has actually begun to shrink. After peaking in 1996 at 29.1 percent, the percentage of all children living in single-parent families fell to 27.8 percent in 2000.

While we justifiably celebrate this good news, the grim fact remains that a sizable share of our families continue to be trapped in a cycle of hardship, still struggling to meet the day-to-day needs of their children. As the numbers in this *Data Book* attest, more than 16 million children have parents who, despite working all year, are barely making ends meet. These employed but fragile families live paycheck to paycheck, in circumstances where a medical illness or a major car repair spells a crisis. Some of these parents are part of the major migration from welfare to work that occurred during the late 1990s, when devolution shifted significant responsibility and resources to the

states, and welfare rolls were cut in half. Others have been toiling in entry-level, temporary jobs for years. As we begin to think about the next wave of welfare reform and re-examine our economic policies, these struggling families must be part of the picture.

It is not merely insufficient income that stymies too many of America's families. Millions of parents trying to raise children in our poorest communities have the additional burden of inferior schools; littered and unsafe streets; inadequate housing, health, and recreational facilities; and tenuous links to mainstream systems and institutions, including law enforcement and religious organizations. Such conditions mean these families cannot fully contribute to the nation's social and economic well-being.

This *Data Book* will be followed by a companion document that examines the plight of working-poor families and explores efforts that show genuine promise in helping these families achieve

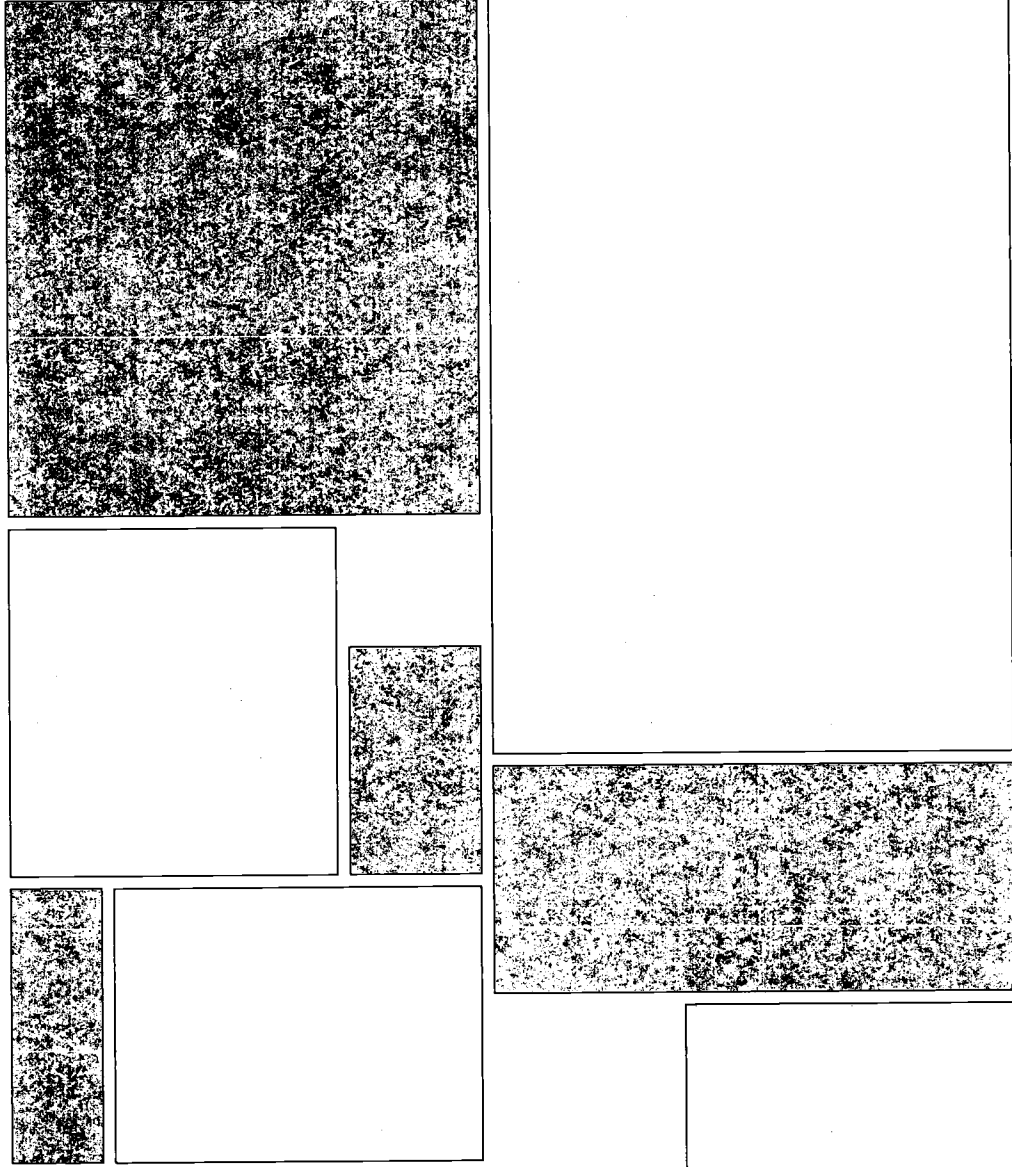
a stable and positive environment where their children can flourish. In addition, it reflects a deeply held belief of the Casey Foundation: To make a lasting difference in the lives of families living on the margins of the economic boom requires a concerted, comprehensive effort targeted on those neighborhoods where the vast majority of children are still being left behind.

Solid and persuasive data, long the hallmark of KIDS COUNT, can only portray the conditions that either help or jeopardize successful outcomes for children. By mobilizing public awareness, and crafting workable and fair policies, this country can continue to make progress in the fight against disadvantage and injustice and provide a decent future for *all* children.

Douglas W. Nelson
President

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

SUMMARY AND FINDINGS



The broad array of data we present each year in the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* is intended to illuminate the status of America's children and to assess trends in their well-being. By updating the assessment every year, *KIDS COUNT* provides ongoing benchmarks with which states can see how they have advanced or regressed since 1990. States also use *KIDS COUNT* 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 as new data become available and methods are refined.

Although the 10 measures used in *KIDS COUNT* to rank states can hardly capture the full range of conditions shaping kids' lives, we believe 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. 174.)

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 *2001 Data Book* to rankings in past *Data Books*. However, Appendix 3 shows how states would have ranked in past years if we had employed exactly the same 10 measures used in the *2001 Data Book*.

The measures shown here are a combination of outcomes and risk factors. 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 that decade. To provide a fuller picture of children's lives and a framework for better understanding the 10 indicators of child well-being used to rank states, several background measures, including the percent of children living in working-poor families, 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 some 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.¹

We include data for the District of Columbia in this year's *Data Book*, but we do not include DC in our state rankings. The District 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 the District with other large cities.²

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, seven of the indicators of child well-being showed that conditions improved between 1990 and 1998, while child well-being worsened on two 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 fluctuations. Naturally, the portrait of child well-being varies between states, and state-level measures often mask important differences within a state.

Table 1: Changes in Key Indicators of Child Well-Being

Indicators*	National Change 1990-1998		State Changes 1990-1998	
	Percent Change WORSE	Percent Change BETTER	Worse	Number of States That Are Unchanged Better
Percent low-birthweight babies	9	37	49	0 1
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		22	4	0 46
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)		23	2	2 46
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)		24	4	0 46
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)		19	0	1 49
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)		10	18	8 24
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)		20	8	5 37
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment		13	11	5 34
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)		0	20	4 26
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	13		46	1 3

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

Each of the 10 indicators is discussed separately below.

Percent Low-Birthweight Babies

Babies weighing less than 2,500 grams (about 5.5 pounds) at birth have a high probability of experiencing developmental problems. Therefore, the Percent Low-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 data linking information from birth and death certificates.³ Although low-birthweight babies were only 7.6 percent of all births in 1998, they accounted for 65 percent of infant deaths that year. The risk of dying during the first year of life is more than 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, 298,208 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in 1998. Low-birthweight babies were 7.6 percent of all births in 1998, compared to only 7.0 percent in 1990. This represents a 9 percent increase over the 1990-1998 period.

The rise in low-birthweight babies is linked to an increase in twins and triplets. According to the National Center for Health Statistics, "Two related trends have been associated with the rise in multiple births, especially higher-order multiples; older age at childbearing (women in their thirties are more likely than younger women to have a multiple birth, even without the use of fertility therapy), and

the more widespread use of fertility-enhancing therapy (fertility drugs and techniques such as in vitro fertilization)."⁴ According to the National Center for Health Statistics,⁵ multiple birth babies were nine times more likely to be of low birthweight than were single birth babies—57 percent versus 6 percent. The number of twins and triplets increased from 96,695 (2.3 percent of all births) in 1990 to 117,589 (3.0 percent) in 1998. The percent of all births that were low birthweight went from 7.0 percent in 1990 to 7.6 percent in 1998, but among single births the increase was much more modest (from 5.90 percent in 1990 to 6.05 percent in 1998).⁶

While an increase in twins and triplets explains much of the increase in low-birthweight babies born between 1990 and 1998, it does not explain the enormous racial differentials on this measure. In 1998, 6.6 percent of births to non-Hispanic whites were of low birthweight, compared to 13.2 percent of births to non-Hispanic blacks, 6.4 percent of births to Hispanics, 7.4 percent of births to Asians and Pacific Islanders, and 6.8 percent of births to Native Americans.⁷ Among single births, 4.9 percent of non-Hispanic white births were low birthweight compared to 11.4 percent for non-Hispanic blacks and 5.4 percent for Hispanics.⁸

One of the reasons for the racial differentials may be access to health insurance and medical care. According to a recent Census Bureau report,⁹ one-third of all Latinos (33 percent) and more than one-fifth of all African Americans and Asian Americans (21 percent each) did not have health insurance in 1999. In

addition, data from the March 2000 Current Population Survey show that among women of childbearing age (ages 15-44), 25 percent of those living in central cities lacked health insurance in 1999, compared to 16 percent of those living in the suburbs. Among Hispanic women of childbearing age living in central cities, 41 percent lacked health insurance in 1999.¹⁰

Between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of births that were of low birthweight increased in every state except Georgia. The percentage of low-birthweight babies in the District of Columbia dropped by 13 percent between 1990 and 1998. Among the states, the percentage of 1998 births that were of low birthweight ranged from a low of 5.4 percent in Oregon to a high of 10.1 percent in Louisiana and Mississippi.

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 infants. 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, the Infant Mortality Rate for children born into poor families was more than 50 percent higher than that for children born into families with incomes above the poverty line.¹¹ The link

between poverty and infant mortality helps explain why the Infant Mortality Rate of African Americans remains more than twice that of whites. The poverty rate for blacks is about two and one-half times that of whites, and the Infant Mortality Rate for non-Hispanic blacks in 1998 was 14.7 compared to 6.1 for non-Hispanic whites. However, the Infant Mortality Rate for Hispanics (who have a poverty rate as high as blacks) was only 5.9, suggesting that the link between poverty and infant mortality may be even more complicated than it first appears.

The Infant Mortality Rate in America's largest cities (7.9 deaths per 1,000 births) is 10 percent higher than the rate for the nation as a whole (7.2).¹² However, the problem of infant mortality varies among individual cities, and even among neighborhoods within these cities.¹³ 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 have easy access to neonatal intensive care.¹⁴

During 1998, there were 28,371 infants under age 1 who died in the United States.¹⁵ The U.S. Infant Mortality Rate declined from 9.2 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 7.2 deaths in 1998. This improvement was reflected in 46 states and the District of Columbia, but infant mortality worsened in 4 states. In 1998, the Infant Mortality Rate ranged from a low of 4.4 in New Hampshire to a high of 10.2 in Alabama.

Child Death Rate

In 1998, 13,042 children between the ages of 1 and 14 died in the United States. This amounts to 24 out of every 100,000 children in this age range, down from 31 deaths 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. The general decrease in deaths from motor vehicle accidents, which accounted for one-fifth of all child deaths in 1998, also has contributed to a declining Child Death Rate.

This measure improved among each racial and ethnic group, although the 1998 rates for African American (42 deaths per 100,000) and Native American (41 deaths per 100,000) children were nearly twice the rate for children in other groups.

While the Child Death Rate in the United States has been declining, it is still much higher than that in most other wealthy countries.

Figure 1 shows that compared to 25 other relatively developed countries, the United States ranks 23rd in terms of children's deaths due to injuries. This may reflect the fact that U.S. children are much more likely to be involved in automobile accidents. It is also important to recognize that deaths by injury are just the tip of the iceberg. One study found that for each death due to injury, there were 160 children admitted to a hospital for an injury and about 2,000 children with emergency department visits related to injuries.¹⁶

Between 1990 and 1998, the Child Death Rate decreased in 46 states and the District of

FIGURE 1

Child Injury Deaths Rate in the Early 1990s

Rank	Country	Number of deaths per 100,000 children ages 1 to 14	Rank	Country	Number of deaths per 100,000 children ages 1 to 14
1	Sweden	15.9	14	Belgium	27.92
2	UK	16.4	15	Austria	28.9
3	Italy	16.7	16	Australia	29.9
4	Netherlands	16.8	17	Switzerland	29.9
5	Norway	17.0	18	Canada	29.9
6	Greece	17.4	19	Hungary	30.8
7	Denmark	17.4	20	Czech Republic	31.40
8	Spain	18.1	21	Poland	31.4
9	Finland	18.2	22	New Zealand	31.7
10	Germany	18.3	23	USA	31.7
11	Ireland	18.3	24	Portugal	31.73
12	Japan	18.4	25	Mexico	31.8
13	France	18.4	26	Korea	31.8

NOTE: Data reflect deaths from 1991 to 1995.

SOURCE: Innocenti Research Center, 2001, Child Deaths by Injury in Rich Nations, United Nations Children's Fund, UNICEF, Florence, Italy, p.6, Figure 1, February.

Columbia, was unchanged in 2 states, and increased in 2 others. Among the states, the Child Death Rate in 1998 ranged from a low of 11 in Massachusetts to a high of 42 in Mississippi.

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 77 percent of all deaths in this age group in 1998.

Accidents continue to account for at least three times as many teen deaths as any other source, including homicide. Although accidents, homicides, and suicides all declined between 1990 and 1998, 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, while the number of teen homicides increased from 3,042 to 3,569 during the same period. However, between 1994 and 1998, the number of teen homicides fell 35 percent to 2,311. Unfortunately, the number of accidental teen deaths inched upward during the same period, to 6,590 in 1998. In another positive trend, the number of teen suicide deaths decreased from 1,979 in 1990 to 1,737 in 1998.

The Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide fell from 71 deaths per 100,000 teens in 1990 to 54 deaths per 100,000 in 1998—a drop of 24 percent. This measure

improved among all racial and ethnic groups during the period, but the rate remains significantly higher for African-American and Native American teens. During the 1990s, the rate of teen deaths from these three causes declined in 46 states and the District of Columbia and increased in 4 other states. In 1998 the Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide ranged from a low of 33 deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15 to 19 in Rhode Island to a high of 86 deaths per 100,000 teens in Nevada.

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. 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.¹⁷

Most teenage mothers are not settled in a job or career, and many young fathers do not provide financial help. Data from the Census Bureau indicate that only 10 percent of mothers ages 15 to 17 received child support payments in 1997.¹⁸ Data from the March 2000 Current Population Survey show that only 58 percent of males ages 16 to 19 had any earned income in 1999 and that the average annual income for those who worked was slightly less than \$6,000.

Children born to teenage mothers have a lower 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."¹⁹ Thus, babies born to young teens reflect a group of children who will have to overcome high odds to thrive.

Although teenage childbearing is usually denoted by the age of the mother, it is important to recognize that many of the fathers of these babies are not teenagers. A slight majority (51 percent) of the fathers of children born to females under age 18 were in their 20s.²⁰ 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 remain scattered and preliminary, there seems to be growing evidence that the births experienced by many young teens may be the result of nonvoluntary sex.²¹ To the extent that teen births are a result of nonvoluntary sex, prevention models that focus solely on choice may be neither appropriate nor effective.

There are two primary reasons why teen birth rates are falling—fewer teens are having sex, and more teens who do have sex are using contraception. The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System²² found that 50 percent of the

nation's high school students reported having ever had sex in 1999, compared to 54 percent in 1991. Moreover, 58 percent of the students who did have sex reported using condoms in 1999, compared to only 46 percent in 1991.

Researchers attribute the recent trends in teen sexual activity and contraceptive use to a variety of factors.²³ First, there has been a greater public emphasis on delaying sexual activity. Second, teenagers seem to have taken more responsible attitudes about casual sex and out-of-wedlock childbearing. Third, there is an increased fear of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), especially Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). Fourth, long-lasting contraceptive methods, such as the implant (Norplant) and the injected (Depo-Provera) options, have become increasingly popular. Fifth, more restrictive criteria for obtaining public assistance may have made some teenagers think more carefully about the costs of becoming a parent. Finally, a stronger economy has created 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 30 births per 1,000 teen girls in this age range in 1998. This decline was reflected among every major racial and ethnic group. Moreover, the birth rate among 18- and 19-year-olds also declined during the period—for all racial and ethnic groups.

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 coun-

tries.²⁴ More information about teen sexual activity, including teen birth rates, is available in 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.²⁵

Every state except one echoed the national decrease in teenage childbearing between 1990 and 1998. The Teen Birth Rate in North Dakota remained constant at a very low 16 births per 1,000. The Teen Birth Rate in 1998 ranged from a low of 11 births per 1,000 females ages 15 to 17 in Vermont to a high of 47 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 education is more the exception than the rule. 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 1999.²⁶

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.²⁷ 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."²⁸ As America moves further 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 1999, for example, the average hourly wage (adjusted for inflation) of high school dropouts fell 24 percent.²⁹ 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.³⁰

Nationwide in 1998, 9 percent of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts, a slight improvement from 10 percent in 1990. However, the degree of change during this period varied across the states. The dropout rate fell in 24 states and the District of Columbia between 1990 and 1998, rose in 18 states, and was unchanged in 8 others. It should be noted, however, that many of these changes were quite small and probably not significant. In 1998 the high school dropout

rate ranged from a low of 5 percent in Hawaii, North Dakota, and Wisconsin, to a high of 17 percent in Arizona and 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 (sometimes referred to as idle teens) 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 many young persons 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 decline in the share of 16- to 19-year-olds not attending school and not working, from 10 percent in 1990 to 8 percent in 1998. African-American and Hispanic youth were twice as likely as white youth to be in this category. The share of idle teens also fell in 37 states during this period, while increasing in 8 states and the District of Columbia and remaining unchanged in 5 states. Among the states, the Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working in 1998 ranged from a low of 4 percent in Iowa and Minnesota to a high of 13 percent in New Mexico.

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

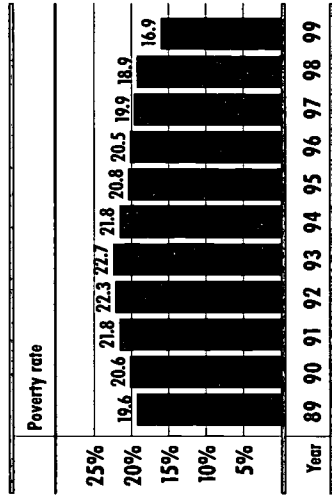
In 1998, nearly 19 million children had no parent in the household who worked full-time, year-round. Although many of these children are poor, it is important to recognize that the problems associated with this situation go beyond the effects of poverty. A recent report by the Federal Interagency Forum 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."²¹ In fact, the belief that kids are better off when their parents work was the key premise of the major welfare reform legislation that Congress passed in 1996.

Since a working parent offers a strong positive role model for children, those growing up in a family without a regularly employed parent do not experience the positive effects that 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, are often at odd hours requiring unusual child-care arrangements, and offer little overall stability.

Nationally, the Percent of Children Living With Parents Who Do Not Have Full-time, Year-Round Employment declined from 30 percent in

FIGURE 2
Child Poverty Rate During the 1990s



SOURCE: Dalaker, Joseph, and Bernadette Proctor, 2000. "Poverty in the United States: 1999," Current Population Reports, Series P60-210, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, Table B-2.

1990 to 26 percent in 1998—a 13 percent improvement. Between 1990 and 1998, the share of children living with parents without a full-time, year-round job declined in 34 states, increased in 11 states, and was unchanged in 5 states and the District of Columbia. Among the states, the 1998 figures ranged from a low of 16 percent in Nebraska to a high of 37 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 welfare, and delinquency.³²

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,³³ and public opinion polls suggest that the current poverty line (\$13,423 for a family of one adult and two children in 1999) is unrealistically low.³⁴ The Census Bureau has recently started publishing a set of experimental poverty measures that incorporate many of the changes called for in a study by the National Academy of Sciences.³⁵

Growth in the ranks of poor children during the 1980s and early 1990s was not due to an increase in the number of welfare-dependent families; rather, it was because the ranks of the working poor were growing. Between 1976 and 1999, the number of poor children living in families totally dependent on welfare has actually fallen from 2.8 million to 1.1 million, while the

number of poor children living in families with income from earnings, but no income from public assistance, increased from 4.4 million in 1976 to 6.7 million in 1999.³⁶

It is also noteworthy that a large segment of children in poverty do not receive benefits from the government's major cash assistance programs, such as Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (formerly called Aid to Families With Dependent Children) and/or Supplemental Security Income. Census Bureau data indicate that only 31 percent of children in poverty resided in a family that received cash public assistance in 1999.

Despite the enormous wealth in the United States, our child poverty rate is among the highest in the developed world. One study³⁷ that examined child poverty rates in 17 developed countries indicates that the child poverty rate in the United States was the highest among the 17 countries studied (50 percent higher than the next highest country). This finding was reinforced by a recent United Nations study that found that among industrialized nations, only Russia has a higher child poverty rate than the United States.³⁸ 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 enormous differences in governmental efforts to alleviate child poverty greatly accentuate the disparities. 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 *Data Books* prior to 2000. This year—like last year—we use information from the Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) series that provides annual estimates of child poverty figures for states. The Bureau developed this estimate series to help the U.S. Department of Education distribute roughly \$8 billion each year in Title I funds. These estimates also are used to monitor changes in child poverty in connection with the 1996 welfare reform legislation.

While the most recent state-level data from the SAIPE program reflect poverty in 1997, national-level data are available for each year through 1999. Examination of figures for the past decade reveals that the poverty rate for children under age 18 fell dramatically during the mid- to late-1990s (see Figure 2). In 1999, the rate of 16.9 percent was the lowest since 1979, and the 2 percentage point drop between 1998 and 1999 was the largest drop since the mid-1960s. These figures suggest that the benefits of the robust economy of the late 1990s finally reached many, but not all, low-income workers.

According to the SAIPE estimates, 20 percent of children were poor in 1997, the same percentage as in 1989. During that same period, the child poverty rate fell in 26 states, rose in 20 states and the District of Columbia, and was left unchanged in 4 other states. In 7 states and the District of Columbia, at least 25 percent of all children were poor in 1997. Among the states, the child poverty rate for 1997 ranged from a low of 10 percent in New Hampshire to a high of 28 percent in New Mexico.

Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent

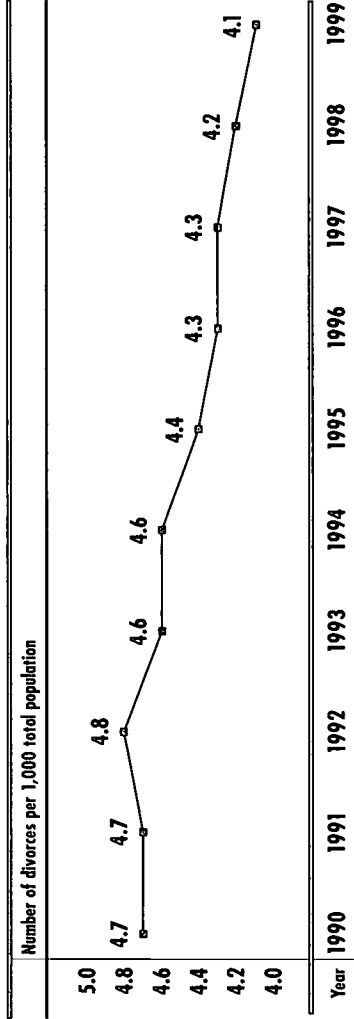
The Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent has risen steadily over the past few decades and is a growing concern among policymakers and the public. The number of children living with a single parent rose from 5.8 million in 1960 to 19.8 million in 1999.³⁹ Indeed, reducing the number of single-parent families, particularly those resulting from births to unmarried women, is a prominent focus of federal and state welfare reform legislation.

Much of the public interest is linked to the fact that 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. More than two-fifths (41 percent) of children in female-headed families were poor in 1999.⁴⁰ Only about one-third (34 percent) of female-headed families reported receiving child support or alimony in 1998. Since most single-parent families are female-headed households with children, the absence of fathers may have implications beyond economics. 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.⁴¹

A couple of recent signs suggest, however, that the long-term increase may be coming to an end. The divorce rate (number of divorces per 1,000 population) has been falling steadily for more than a decade, and the percent of births occurring to unmarried women has nearly stabilized over the past 5 years (see Figures 3

FIGURE 3

Divorce Rate in the United States: 1990-1999



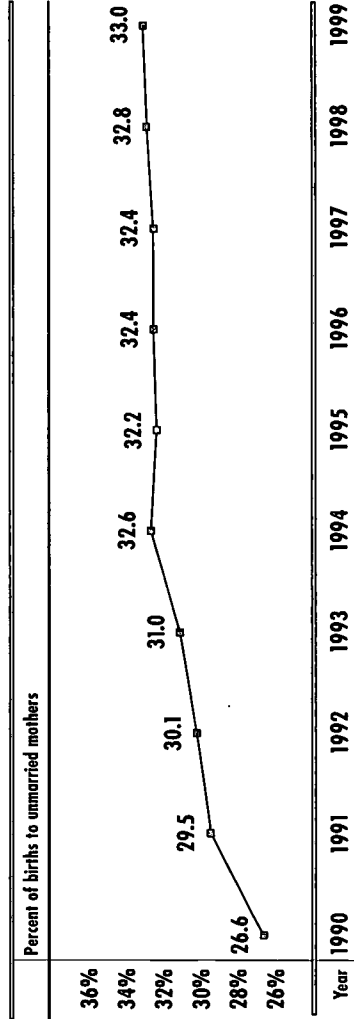
and 4). After peaking at 29.1 percent in 1996, the share of children in single-parent families fell to 27.8 percent in 2000.

The long-term rise in divorce and single parenting has led some policymakers to propose or enact policy interventions. For example, the state of Louisiana introduced a "covenant marriage," which makes it more difficult for couples to obtain a divorce. A recent *Washington Post*⁴² article mentioned several new state-level initiatives focused on lowering the divorce rate. For example, the governor of Arkansas declared "a state of marital emergency," and Oklahoma's governor announced a \$10 million initiative to reduce his state's divorce rate by one-third. Several states have passed, or are contemplating, legislation that would reduce the cost of a marriage license for those couples who take a marriage preparation course. The federal welfare reform law, passed in 1996, has a provision that rewards states for lowering out-of-wedlock births.

Nationwide, the Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent increased from 24 percent in 1990 to 27 percent in 1998. During this period, only three states—Colorado, Indiana, and Maryland—recorded a decreased share of kids living in single-parent families, while Minnesota showed no change. At the other end of the spectrum, the share of children living in single-parent families increased 30 percent or more in six states. Among the states, the Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent ranged from a low of 17 percent in Utah to a high of 37 percent in Louisiana.

FIGURE 4

Percent of Births to Unmarried Mothers in the United States: 1990-1999



SOURCES: Data for 1990 through 1998 are from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Statistical Abstract of the United States 2000 (120th Edition) Washington, DC, Table 144; Data for 1999 are from, "Births, Marriages, Divorces, and Deaths: Provisional Data for 1999," National Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 48, No. 19, (February 2001), and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, 2000, "Births: Preliminary Data for 1999," by Sally C. Curtin and Joyce A. Martin, National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 48, No. 14 (August 8) p. 2., Table A.

**SPECIAL NOTE ON RACE
AND HISPANIC ORIGIN STATUS**

In the following pages, state figures from the 2000 Census are provided for the total number of children, the number of children in each of six racial groups, and the number of Hispanic children. The 2000 Census figures represent the first major use of the federal government's new system for collecting data on race.⁴³ Since this new system soon will be used by all federal statistical agencies and is a significant departure from past practices, it is an opportune time to provide a few comments about these numbers.

In the 2000 Census, respondents were presented with five separate race categories as well as a category labeled "Some other race" for people who believe that they didn't belong in any of the five categories:

- o White
- o Black or African American
- o Asian (several specific choices were offered within the Asian category)
- o Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
- o American Indian/Alaskan Native
- o Some other race

Unlike the 1990 Census, when respondents were instructed to mark only one racial category, respondents in the 2000 Census were instructed to mark all that apply. The vast majority (97.6 percent) of respondents in the 2000 Census marked only one racial category, but in some locations and for some groups, the percentages who marked two or more races were significant.

Moreover, children were twice as likely as adults to be in more than one racial category. Recently released data from the 2000 Census indicate that nationwide, 4 percent of children (under age 18) marked more than one race, compared to 1.9 percent of people over age 18.⁴⁴

While this new way of collecting and reporting racial data provides a more realistic and accurate portrait of our nation, it is important to recognize that there is no way to make the racial categories used in the 2000 Census completely comparable to the categories used in earlier censuses.

For relatively small groups and/or groups with high rates of intermarriage (like American Indians and Asian Americans), changes between 1990 and 2000 may be particularly difficult to interpret. This is because many of the people who marked only one race in 1990 (for example, American Indian) marked more than one race in 2000 (for example, American Indian and White). Therefore, the number of people who marked only American Indian in the 2000

Census may be significantly lower than the number who marked American Indian in 1990 when respondents could only mark one choice. Many of the people who marked American Indian in the 1990 Census will show up in the category "More than one race" in the 2000 Census. As a result, what appears to be a decrease in the number of American Indians in a state, city, or town between 1990 and 2000 may simply reflect the new racial classification system.

An example might help to illustrate the complexities of trying to make comparisons

over time. The 1990 Census reported 8,197 American Indians (including Alaskan Natives) in Oklahoma County, Oklahoma. The 2000 Census figure showed that 7,231 people marked only American Indian in response to the race question. If you use these two numbers to measure change, then it appears there was a 12 percent decrease in the American Indian population over the decade. However, the 2000 Census results for Oklahoma County indicate that there were 12,524 people who marked American Indian alone or in combination with some other race(s) and that figure implies a 53 percent increase between 1990 and 2000.

The new way of collecting data on race is a clear departure from the past, and the statistical community has not yet reached a consensus on how best to present these data. However, two conventions are beginning to emerge regarding how the new race data should be displayed to avoid excessive detail, yet provide a clear picture of our population. The first convention puts all people who marked more than one race in a single category, leaving those who marked only one race in the traditional categories. The second convention provides two numbers for each racial group—the number of people who marked only that racial category (a minimum number for this group) and all of the people who marked that race even if they marked others as well (the maximum number for this group). In Census Bureau terminology, the first group is referred to as “race alone,” and the second is labeled “race alone or in combination.”

These two approaches are shown below using data on children from the 2000 Census. Both approaches have strengths and weaknesses. Table 2 is succinct and the numbers add up to 100 percent, but it provides no detailed information about the particular races selected by the people who marked more than one race. Many users of census data want to know how many people in a given location marked a particular race, regardless of whether they marked any other races. For example, if you were running a program focused on African Americans, you might want to know how many people marked “black,” regardless of whether they marked any other race(s) as well. Such a figure is available in Table 3 (under the column labeled “Maximum”), which provides detailed information about each group. However, Table 3 can be confusing because it provides more than one number for each group, and the numbers in the “Maximum” column add up to more than 100 percent. Moreover, moving beyond simple demographic headcounts to display characteristics like poverty rates, median income, or homeownership rates using the format laid out in Table 3 will be very complicated.

The tables for each state, shown later in this *Data Book*, reflect the first convention above. Each group is shown separately, and there is a category of “More than one race.” Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders are combined into one category to make it consistent with the 1990 category.

It should also be noted that consistent with past practice, racial categories and

TABLE 2
Number of Children by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2000 Census

	Number	Percent
Total population under age 18	72,293,812	100%
One race only*	58,045,361	80.3%
White*	44,027,087	60.9%
Black or African American*	10,610,264	14.7%
American Indian or Alaskan Native*	685,911	0.9%
Asian*	2,420,274	3.3%
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander*	109,499	0.2%
Some other race*	197,326	0.3%
More than one race*	1,906,192	2.6%
Hispanic	12,342,259	17.1%

*Non-Hispanic
SOURCE: Census 2000.

Hispanic Origin status are separate questions on the census form. Therefore, everyone who marks Hispanic also is reflected in one or more racial categories. For the tables presented in the *2001 KIDS COUNT Data Book*, we included anyone who marked Hispanic in the Hispanic category and did not include them in the figures for any other racial categories they might have selected. This makes the categories used here mutually exclusive and collectively exhaustive so that everyone is reflected in one and only one category. Consequently, the figures for the separate racial categories shown on the following pages do not include people who also indicated that they were of Hispanic origin and do not include people who marked more than one race.

We elected to use the first convention above in this *Data Book* because it is simpler, and it provides most of the figures that people seek. Also, because it is similar to past presentations of race data, it is likely to be less confusing to readers. Readers interested in seeing 2000 Census data in the format provided by Table 3 are encouraged to visit the KIDS COUNT website (www.kidscount.org), where such data are available for states, counties, large cities, and congressional districts. This website will be updated regularly as additional information from the 2000 Census becomes available.

For more information about the new racial categories see the KIDS COUNT/PRB Report, "Using the New Racial Categories in the 2000 Census," which is available on the KIDS COUNT website (www.kidscount.org).

TABLE 3

Number of Children by Race Under Alternative Definitions: 2000 Census

	MINIMUM		MAXIMUM	
	Marked This Race Only		Marked This Race Alone or in Combination With Another	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population under age 18	72,293,812	100%	72,293,812	100%
Number of race responses	69,436,926	96%	75,394,050	104.3%
White	49,598,289	68.6%	51,963,909	71.9%
Black or African American	10,885,696	15.1%	11,845,257	16.4%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	840,312	1.2%	1,383,502	1.9%
Asian	2,464,999	3.4%	3,221,910	4.5%
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	127,179	0.2%	313,471	0.4%
Some other race	5,520,451	7.6%	6,666,001	9.2%

SOURCE: Census 2000.

1. For more information about the standard errors associated with the sample data used in the *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, contact Kevin M. Pollard at the Population Reference Bureau in Washington, DC, at 202.939-5424 or at kevip@prb.org.

2. In February 2001, The Casey Foundation published, *The Right Start: Conditions of Babies and Their Families in America's Largest Cities*, which provides information on birth outcomes in 55 large American cities. In February 1997, the Casey Foundation published the *CITY KIDS COUNT* report, which provides comparable data on child well-being for the 50 largest cities in the country. To obtain a free copy of either publication, call 410.223.2890 or visit our website at www.kidscount.org.

3. National Center for Health Statistics, 2000. "Infant Mortality Statistics from the 1998 Period Linked Birth/Infant Death Data Set," by T.J. Mathews, Sally C. Curtin, and Marian F. MacDorman, *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 48, No. 12 (July 20), Table 2.

4. National Center for Health Statistics, 2000. "Births: Final Data for 1998," by Stephanie J. Ventura, Joyce A. Martin, Sally C. Curtin, T.J. Mathews, and Melissa M. Park, *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 48, No. 3 (March 28), p. 17.

5. *Ibid.*, p. 15.

6. *Ibid.*, p. 15, Table H.

7. *Ibid.*, Tables 24 and 25.

8. *Ibid.*, p. 15, Table H.

9. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000. "Health Insurance Coverage: 1999," by Robert J. Mills, *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-211, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.

10. Annie E. Casey Foundation, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau's March 2000 Current Population Survey.

11. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1995. "Poverty and Infant Mortality—United States, 1988," by John L. Kiehl, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Vol. 44, No. 49 (December 15), pp. 922-927.

12. Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau, 2000. *Child Health USA 2001*, Health Resources and Services Administration, Washington, DC, p. 71.

13. Coulton, Claudia, and Shanta Pandey, 1992. "Geographic Concentration of Poverty and Risk to Children in Urban Neighborhoods," *American Behavioral Scientist*, Vol. 35, No. 3, pp. 248-257; and O'Campo, Patricia, Zhanon Xue, Mei-Cheng Wang, and Margaret O'Brien Caughy, 1997. "Neighborhood Risk Factors for Low Birthweight in Baltimore: A Multilevel Analysis," *American Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 87, No. 7, July, pp. 1113-1118.

14. Howell, Embury Martin, and Paul Ven, 1993. *Pediatrics*, Vol. 91, No. 2 (February), pp. 464-469.

15. Murphy, Sherry L., 2000. "Deaths: Final Data for 1998," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 48, No. 11 (July), Table 2.

16. Innocenti Research Center, 2001. *Child Deaths by Injury in Rich Nations*, United Nations Children's Fund, UNICEF, Florence, Italy, February, p. 6, Figure 1.

17. Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1993. *KIDS COUNT Data Book 1993*, Annie E. Casey Foundation, Baltimore, MD, p. 13.

18. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000. "Child Support 1997," available online at www.census.gov/hhes/www/childsupport/97tables/tab45.html (accessed October 13, 2000).

19. Sandefur, Gary, and Sara S. McLanahan, 1994. *Growing Up With a Single Parent: What Hurts, What Helps*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, MA, pp. 1-2.

20. Landry, David J., and Jacqueline Darroch Forrest, 1995. "How Old Are U.S. Fathers? Family Planning Perspectives, Vol. 27, No. 4 (July/August), pp. 159-161.

21. Boyer, Debra, and David Fine, 1992. "Sexual Abuse as a Factor in Adolescent Pregnancy and Child Maltreatment," *Family Planning Perspectives*, Vol. 24, No. 1 (January/February), and Moore, Kristin, Christine Winquist Nord, and James L. Peterson, 1989. "Nonvoluntary Sexual Activity Among Adolescents," *Family Planning Perspectives*, Vol. 21, No. 3 (May/June).

22. Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, available online at www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/yrs/trend.htm (accessed February 26, 2001).

23. Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1998. *When Teens Have Sex: Issues and Trends—KIDS COUNT Special Report*, Annie E. Casey Foundation, Baltimore, MD, p. 9.

24. United Nations, 1998. *Demographic Yearbook 1996*, United Nations, New York, NY, pp. 353-364, Table 11.

25. Copies of *When Teens Have Sex: Issues and Trends—KIDS COUNT Special Report* can be obtained by calling the Casey Foundation publication line at 410.223.2890 or visiting our website at www.kidscount.org.

26. Special tabulation of the March 1998 Current Population Survey from the U.S. Census Bureau.

27. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000. Unpublished tabulations from the Survey of Income and Program Participation, available online at www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/pov98main/pov985.html (accessed March 5, 2000).

28. National Center for Education Statistics, *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1994*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, p. vii.

29. Mishel, Lawrence, Jared Bernstein, and John Schmitt, 2000. *The State of Working America 2000-01*, Cornell University Press, Ithaca, NY, p. 153.

30. Wilson, William Julius, 1997. *When Work Disappears: The World of the New Urban Poor*, Alfred A. Knopf, New York, NY, Chapter 4.

31. Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, 2000. *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, p. 16.

32. Mayer, Susan E., 1997. *What Money Can't Buy: Family Income and Children's Life Chances*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, MA, Table 3.1; and Children's Defense Fund, 1994. *Wasting America's Future*, Washington, DC.

33. National Research Council, 1995. *Measuring Poverty: A New Approach*, National Academy Press, Washington, DC.

34. Kull, Steven, 1994. *Fighting Poverty in America: A Study of American Public Attitudes*, Center for Study of Public Attitudes, Washington, DC, and O'Hare, William F., Taynia Mann, Kathryn Piller, and Robert Greenstein, 1990. *Real Life Poverty in America: Where the American Public Would Set the Poverty Line*, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Washington, DC.

35. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000. "Poverty Among Working Families: Findings From Experimental Poverty Measures, 1998," by John Iceland, *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-205, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.

36. Annie E. Casey Foundation analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's March Current Population Survey.

37. 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.

38. UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 2000*, UNICEF, New York, NY, p. 76.

39. Annie E. Casey Foundation analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau's March Current Population Survey.

40. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000. "Poverty in the United States: 1999," by Joseph Dalaker, *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-207, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, Table 2.

41. Harper, Cynthia, C. and Sara S. McLanahan, 1998. "Father Absence and Youth Incarceration," paper delivered at the Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, San Francisco, CA, August.

42. *The Washington Post*, 2001. "Help Before the Honeymoon," February 25, p. C1.

43. Office of Management and Budget, 1997. "Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity," *Federal Register*, 62 (210), pp. 58782-58790.

44. U.S. Census Bureau, 2001. "Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin," *2000 Census Brief*, CENBR01-1, March 12, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, supplemental tables.



NATIONAL PROFILES

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18

[72,293,812]

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

NUMBER PERCENT

[44,027,087]

[61%]

White*

[10,610,264]

[15%]

Black*

[2,529,773]

[3%]

Asian/Pacific Islander*

[685,911]

[1%]

American Indian/
Alaskan Native*

[192,326]

[less than 0.5%]

Some other race*

[1,906,192]

[3%]

More than one race*

[12,342,259]

[17%]

Hispanic

*Non-Hispanic

Educational and Economics

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

[39%]

8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998

[28%]

8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998

[17%]

Median income of families with children: 1998

[\$45,600]

Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998

[34%]

Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1998

[9%]

Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998

[8%]

Health Issues

Children without health insurance: 1998

[15%]

Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998

[23%]

2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999

[80%]

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

United States

[394]

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

United States

[2,130]

Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998

[16,037,000]

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998

United States

[23%]

Background Information





Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

Indicators*	Trend Data	
	1990	1998
Percent low-birthweight babies	7.0	7.6
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	24
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	71	54
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	37	30
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	10	9
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	10	8
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	30	26
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	20	20
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	24	27

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

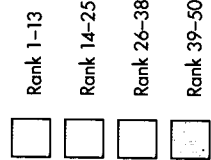
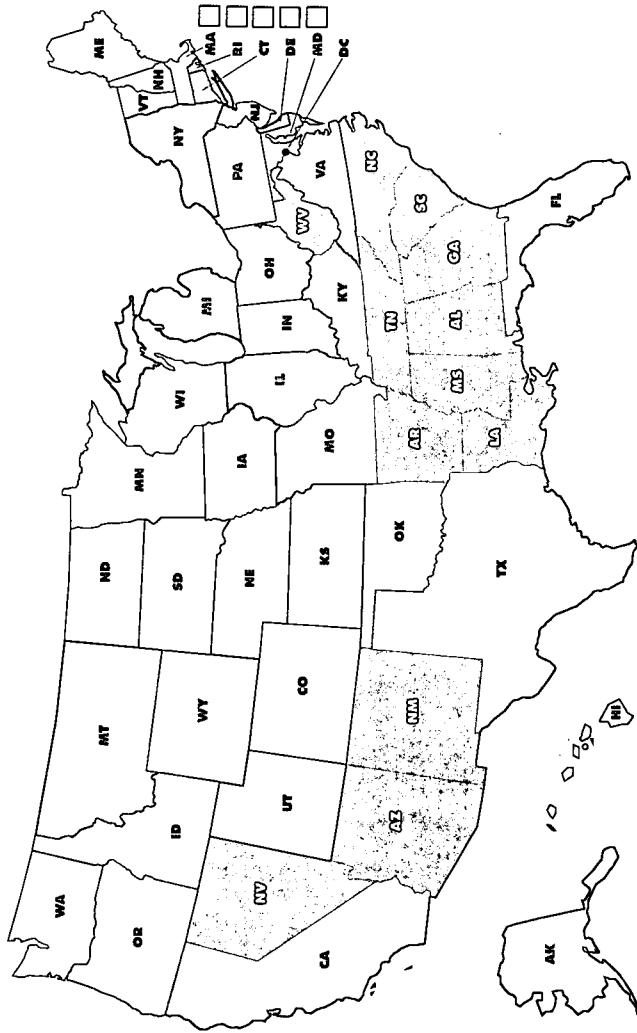
▨ Patterned bars indicate national change.

□ Solid bars indicate state change.

National Composite Rank: 2001

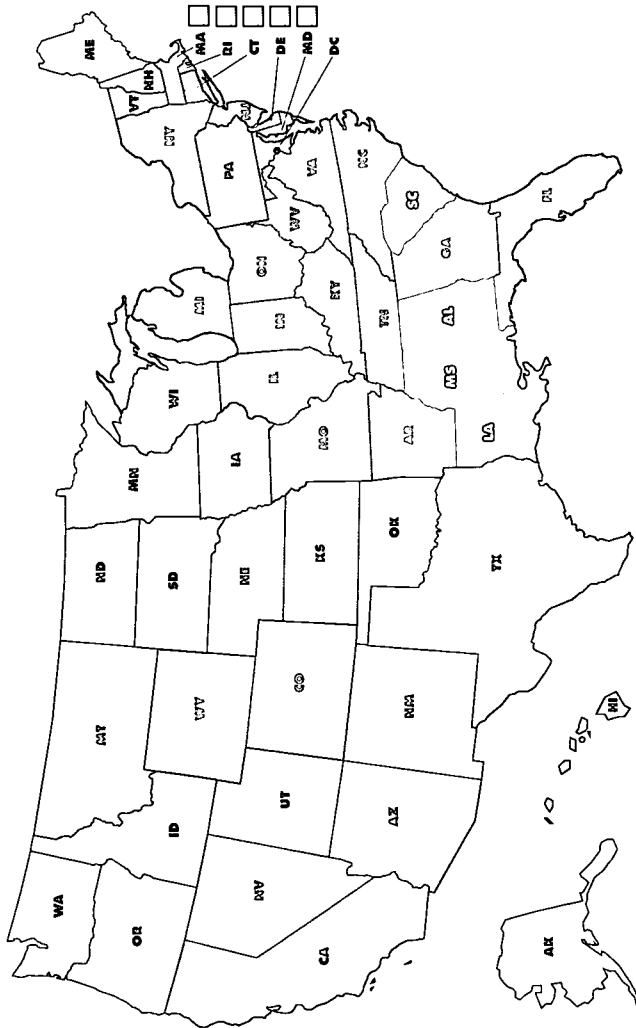
Rank	State	Rank	State
1	New Hampshire	27	California
2	Minnesota	28	Michigan
3	Utah	29	Montana
4	Massachusetts	30	Wyoming
5	Wisconsin	31	Missouri
6	Iowa	32	Illinois
7	New Jersey	33	New York
8	Nebraska	34	Delaware
9	Washington	35	Florida
10	Maine	36	Kentucky
11	North Dakota	37	Oklahoma
12	Connecticut	38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

N.R. = Not Ranked.



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 children living 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.

Percent low-birthweight babies: 1998*



- 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.

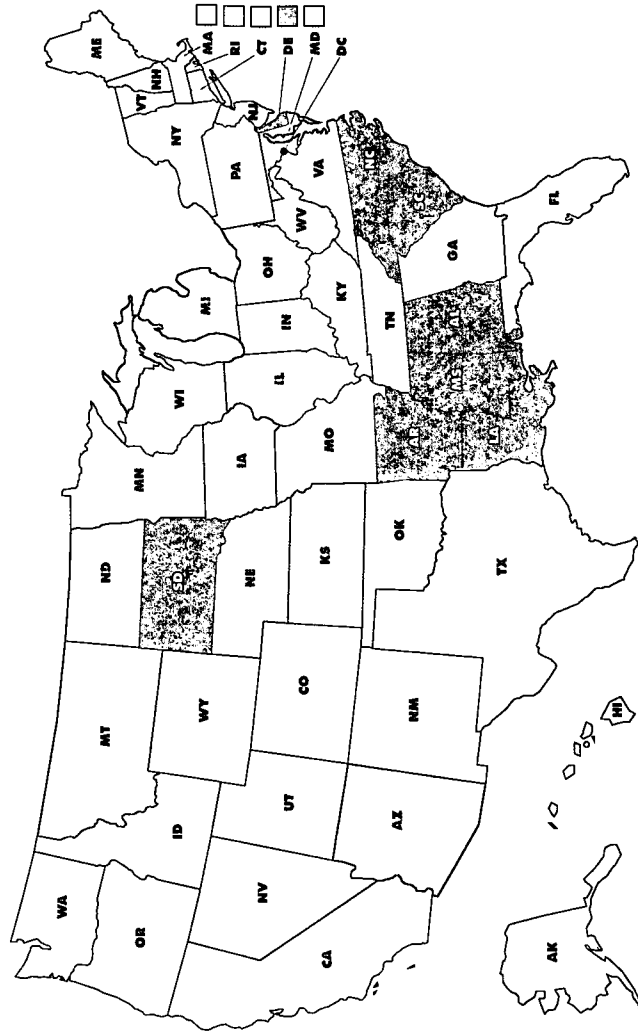
Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Oregon	5.4	27	Ohio	7.7
2	New Hampshire	5.7	28	Connecticut	7.8
2	Washington	5.7	28	Michigan	7.8
4	Maine	5.8	28	Missouri	7.8
4	Minnesota	5.8	28	New York	7.8
4	South Dakota	5.8	32	Indiana	7.9
7	Alaska	6.0	32	Virginia	7.9
7	Idaho	6.0	34	Illinois	8.0
9	California	6.2	34	New Jersey	8.0
10	Iowa	6.4	34	West Virginia	8.0
11	Nebraska	6.5	37	Florida	8.1
11	North Dakota	6.5	37	Kentucky	8.1
11	Vermont	6.5	39	Delaware	8.4
11	Wisconsin	6.5	40	Georgia	8.5
15	Utah	6.7	41	Colorado	8.6
16	Arizona	6.8	42	Maryland	8.7
17	Massachusetts	6.9	43	North Carolina	8.8
18	Kansas	7.0	44	Arkansas	8.9
18	Montana	7.0	44	Wyoming	8.9
20	Oklahoma	7.2	46	Tennessee	9.1
21	Texas	7.4	47	Alabama	9.3
22	Hawaii	7.5	48	South Carolina	9.5
23	Nevada	7.6	49	Louisiana	10.1
23	New Mexico	7.6	49	Mississippi	10.1
23	Pennsylvania	7.6	N.R.	District of Columbia	13.1
23	Rhode Island	7.6			

N.R.=Not Ranked.

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births): 1998

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	4.4	27	Nebraska	7.3
2	Massachusetts	5.1	28	Montana	7.4
3	Oregon	5.4	29	Arizona	7.5
4	Utah	5.6	29	Kentucky	7.5
5	Washington	5.7	31	Indiana	7.6
6	California	5.8	32	Missouri	7.7
7	Alaska	5.9	32	Virginia	7.7
7	Minnesota	5.9	34	Ohio	8.0
9	Maine	6.3	34	West Virginia	8.0
9	New York	6.3	36	Michigan	8.2
11	New Jersey	6.4	36	Tennessee	8.2
11	Texas	6.4	38	Illinois	8.4
13	Iowa	6.6	39	Georgia	8.5
14	Colorado	6.7	39	Oklahoma	8.5
15	Hawaii	6.9	41	Maryland	8.6
16	Connecticut	7.0	41	North Dakota	8.6
16	Kansas	7.0	43	Arkansas	8.9
16	Nevada	7.0	44	Louisiana	9.1
16	Rhode Island	7.0	44	South Dakota	9.1
16	Vermont	7.0	46	North Carolina	9.3
21	Pennsylvania	7.1	47	Delaware	9.6
22	Florida	7.2	47	South Carolina	9.6
22	Idaho	7.2	49	Mississippi	10.1
22	New Mexico	7.2	50	Alabama	10.2
22	Wisconsin	7.2	N.R.	District of Columbia	12.5
22	Wyoming	7.2			

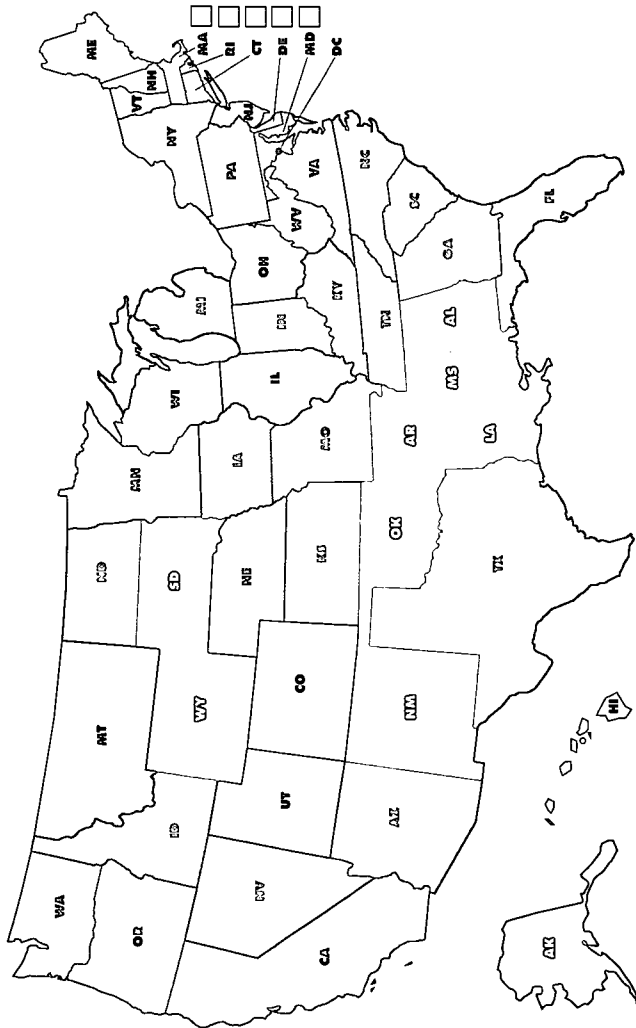
N.R. = Not Ranked.



- More than 20% better than state median (5.8 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (5.9 to 7.2)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (7.3 to 8.6)
- More than 20% worse than state median (8.7 and higher)

NATIONAL CENTER FOR CHILDREN, YOUTH & FAMILY STATISTICS

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14): 1998



- More than 20% better than state median (19 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (20 to 24)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (25 to 29)
- More than 20% worse than state median (30 and higher)

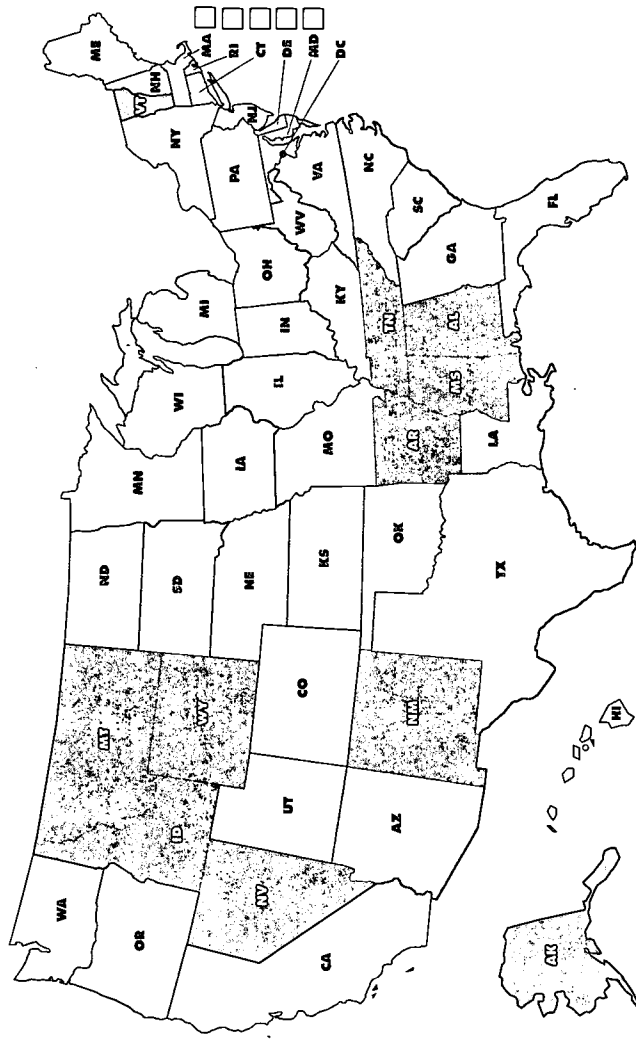
Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Massachusetts	11	27	Florida	26
2	New Hampshire	12	27	Indiana	26
3	Connecticut	17	27	Kentucky	26
3	Rhode Island	17	27	Michigan	26
5	Hawaii	18	31	Iowa	27
5	Vermont	18	31	Missouri	27
7	Maine	19	31	North Carolina	27
7	Montana	19	31	North Dakota	27
7	New Jersey	19	31	Tennessee	27
10	Maryland	20	36	Arizona	29
10	New York	20	36	Georgia	29
10	Washington	20	36	Idaho	29
13	California	21	36	Kansas	29
13	Minnesota	21	36	Nevada	29
15	Illinois	22	36	South Carolina	29
15	Oregon	22	42	Alaska	30
15	Pennsylvania	22	42	New Mexico	30
15	Virginia	22	44	Louisiana	32
19	Colorado	23	44	Oklahoma	32
19	Delaware	23	44	Wyoming	32
19	Nebraska	23	47	Alabama	34
22	Ohio	24	47	Arkansas	34
22	Utah	24	49	South Dakota	37
22	West Virginia	24	50	Mississippi	42
22	Wisconsin	24	N.R.	District of Columbia	47
26	Texas	25			

N.R.=Not Ranked.

**Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide
(deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19): 1998**

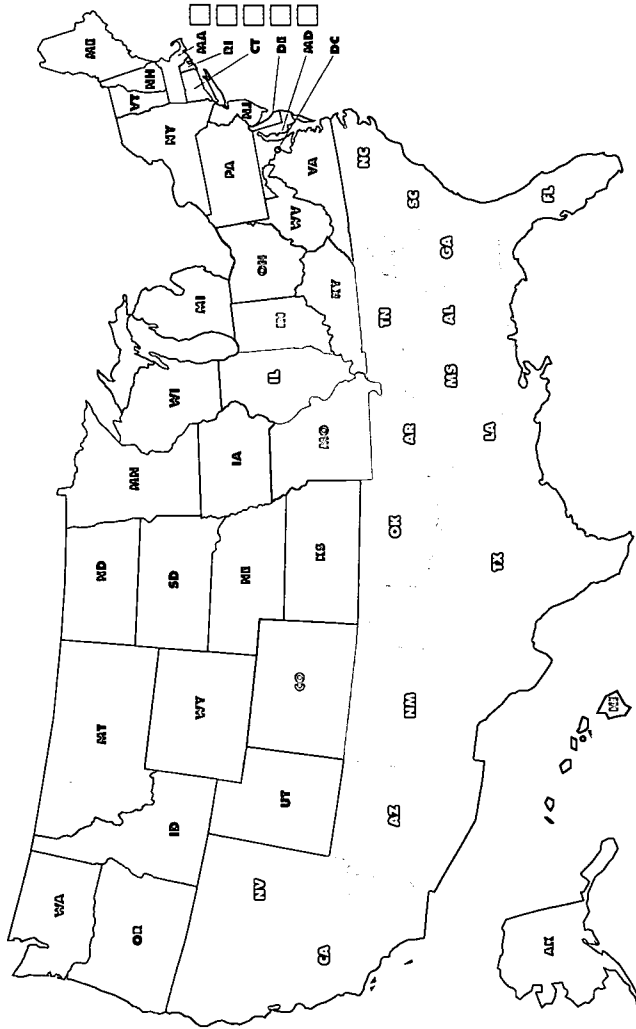
Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Rhode Island	33	25	Maryland	59
2	New Jersey	34	28	Illinois	60
2	New York	34	28	Texas	60
4	Hawaii	38	28	West Virginia	60
5	Massachusetts	39	31	Kentucky	62
5	New Hampshire	39	32	North Carolina	64
7	Connecticut	42	33	South Carolina	66
8	Minnesota	43	34	Arizona	67
8	Ohio	43	35	Kansas	68
10	Wisconsin	44	36	Oklahoma	69
11	Iowa	46	36	South Dakota	69
12	California	47	38	Missouri	70
12	Maine	47	39	Louisiana	71
12	Washington	47	40	Idaho	73
15	Michigan	48	41	Alaska	74
16	Utah	49	42	Mississippi	75
17	Virginia	50	43	Vermont	76
18	Pennsylvania	51	44	Alabama	78
19	Oregon	52	45	Montana	79
20	Florida	53	45	Tennessee	79
21	Delaware	54	47	Arkansas	83
22	North Dakota	56	48	Wyoming	84
23	Colorado	57	49	New Mexico	85
23	Nebraska	57	50	Nevada	86
25	Georgia	59	N.R.	District of Columbia	159
25	Indiana	59			

N.R. = Not Ranked.



- More than 20% better than state median (47 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (48 to 59)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (60 to 71)
- More than 20% worse than state median (72 and higher)

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17): 1998



- 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)

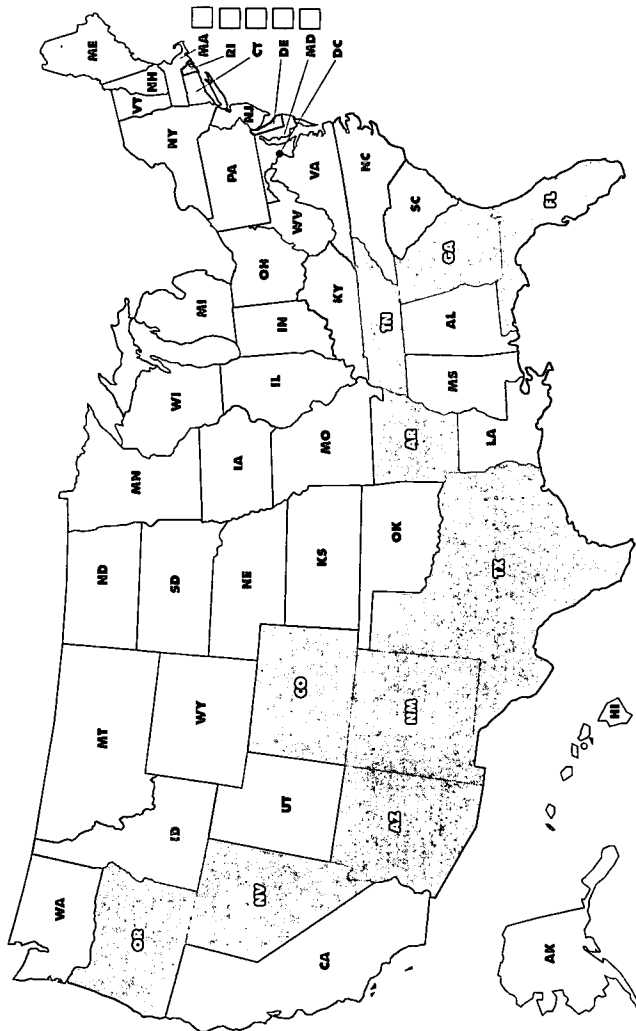
Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Vermont	11	25	West Virginia	26
2	New Hampshire	13	28	Ohio	27
3	Maine	15	29	Colorado	29
4	North Dakota	16	29	Indiana	29
5	Minnesota	17	29	Missouri	29
6	Massachusetts	18	32	Hawaii	30
7	Iowa	19	33	Kentucky	31
8	Montana	20	34	California	33
8	New Jersey	20	34	Florida	33
8	South Dakota	20	34	Illinois	33
8	Wisconsin	20	37	Delaware	34
12	Connecticut	21	38	Oklahoma	35
12	Nebraska	21	39	North Carolina	36
14	New York	22	40	Nevada	38
14	Pennsylvania	22	40	Tennessee	38
14	Utah	22	42	Georgia	40
17	Washington	23	42	Louisiana	40
17	Wyoming	23	42	South Carolina	40
19	Michigan	24	45	Alabama	41
19	Rhode Island	24	45	Arkansas	41
19	Virginia	24	47	New Mexico	44
22	Alaska	25	48	Arizona	45
22	Idaho	25	48	Texas	45
22	Kansas	25	50	Mississippi	47
25	Maryland	26	N.R.	District of Columbia	66
25	Oregon	26			

N.R. = Not Ranked.

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19): 1998*

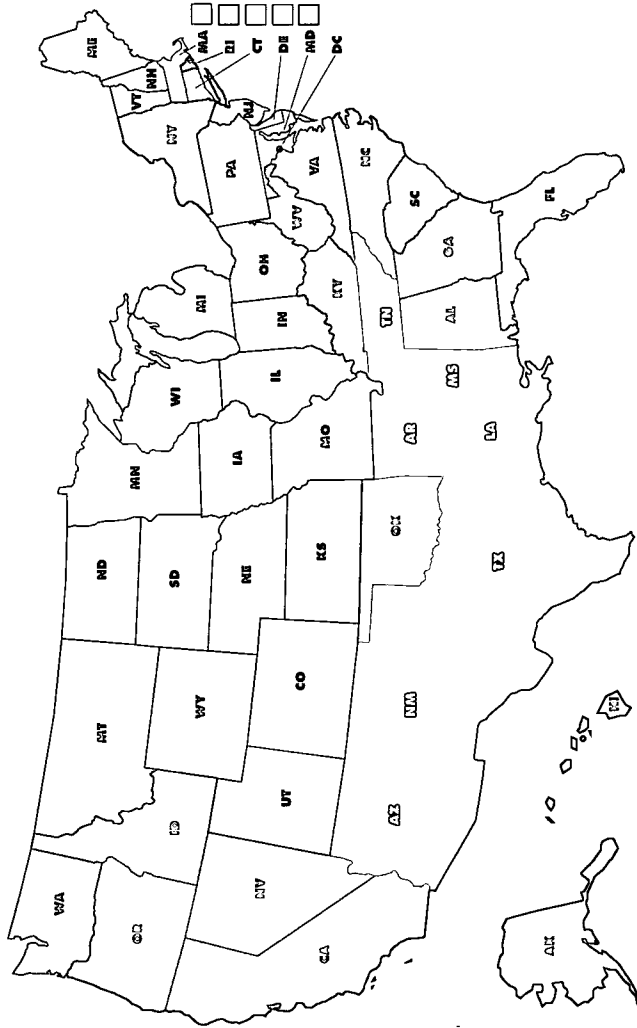
Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Hawaii	5	23	Missouri	9
1	North Dakota	5	23	New York	9
1	Wisconsin	5	23	Oklahoma	9
4	Indiana	6	23	South Carolina	9
4	Massachusetts	6	23	Utah	9
4	Minnesota	6	23	Wyoming	9
4	New Jersey	6	33	Alabama	10
4	Vermont	6	33	Idaho	10
9	Alaska	7	33	Mississippi	10
9	Iowa	7	36	Delaware	11
9	Kansas	7	36	Kentucky	11
9	Maine	7	36	Louisiana	11
9	Maryland	7	36	North Carolina	11
9	New Hampshire	7	36	Rhode Island	11
9	Pennsylvania	7	41	Arkansas	12
16	Montana	8	41	Florida	12
16	Nebraska	8	41	Tennessee	12
16	Ohio	8	41	Texas	12
16	South Dakota	8	45	Colorado	13
16	Virginia	8	45	Georgia	13
16	Washington	8	45	New Mexico	13
16	West Virginia	8	45	Oregon	13
23	California	9	49	Arizona	17
23	Connecticut	9	49	Nevada	17
23	Illinois	9	N.R.	District of Columbia	
23	Michigan	9			

N.R.=Not Ranked.



*Three-year average of data from 1997 through 1999.

Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19): 1998*



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

* Three-year average of data from 1997 through 1999.

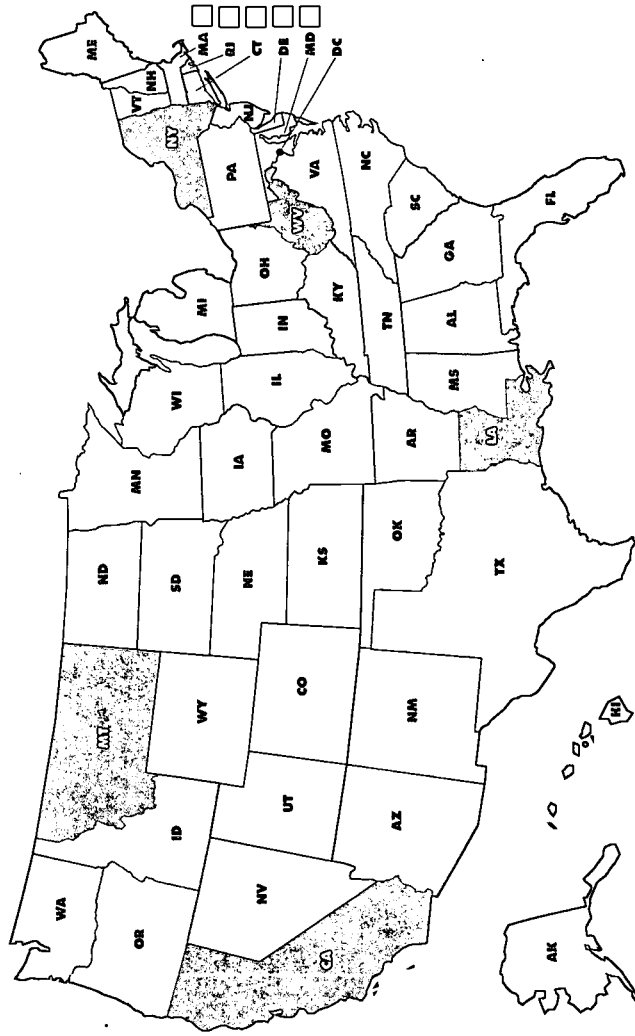
Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Iowa	4	22	Ohio	8
1	Minnesota	4	22	South Carolina	8
3	Massachusetts	5	22	Vermont	8
3	New Hampshire	5	30	Alabama	9
3	North Dakota	5	30	California	9
3	Wisconsin	5	30	Georgia	9
7	Connecticut	6	30	Idaho	9
7	Indiana	6	30	Nevada	9
7	Kansas	6	30	North Carolina	9
7	Nebraska	6	30	Oklahoma	9
7	New Jersey	6	37	Alaska	10
7	South Dakota	6	37	Hawaii	10
13	Delaware	7	37	Kentucky	10
13	Maryland	7	37	New York	10
13	Michigan	7	37	Oregon	10
13	Missouri	7	37	Rhode Island	10
13	Pennsylvania	7	37	West Virginia	10
13	Utah	7	44	Tennessee	11
13	Virginia	7	44	Texas	11
13	Washington	7	46	Arizona	12
13	Wyoming	7	46	Arkansas	12
22	Colorado	8	46	Louisiana	12
22	Florida	8	46	Mississippi	12
22	Illinois	8	50	New Mexico	13
22	Maine	8	N.R.	District of Columbia	16
22	Montana	8			

N.R. = Not Ranked.

Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment: 1998*

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Nebraska	16	27	Idaho	26
2	Utah	18	27	Oklahoma	26
2	Wisconsin	18	27	Washington	26
4	Colorado	19	30	Arkansas	27
4	Connecticut	19	30	Florida	27
4	Iowa	19	30	Michigan	27
4	Maryland	19	30	Texas	27
4	South Dakota	19	34	Arizona	28
9	Kansas	20	34	Hawaii	28
9	Minnesota	20	34	Maine	28
11	Virginia	21	34	Massachusetts	28
11	Wyoming	21	34	Mississippi	28
13	Indiana	22	34	Ohio	28
13	Nevada	22	40	Alaska	29
13	New Jersey	22	40	Kentucky	29
13	North Dakota	22	42	Alabama	30
17	New Hampshire	23	42	Georgia	30
18	Pennsylvania	24	42	New Mexico	30
18	South Carolina	24	42	Oregon	30
18	Tennessee	24	46	California	31
18	Vermont	24	46	Montana	31
22	Delaware	25	48	Louisiana	32
22	Illinois	25	49	New York	33
22	Missouri	25	50	West Virginia	37
22	North Carolina	25	N.R.	District of Columbia	44
22	Rhode Island	25			

N.R. = Not Ranked.

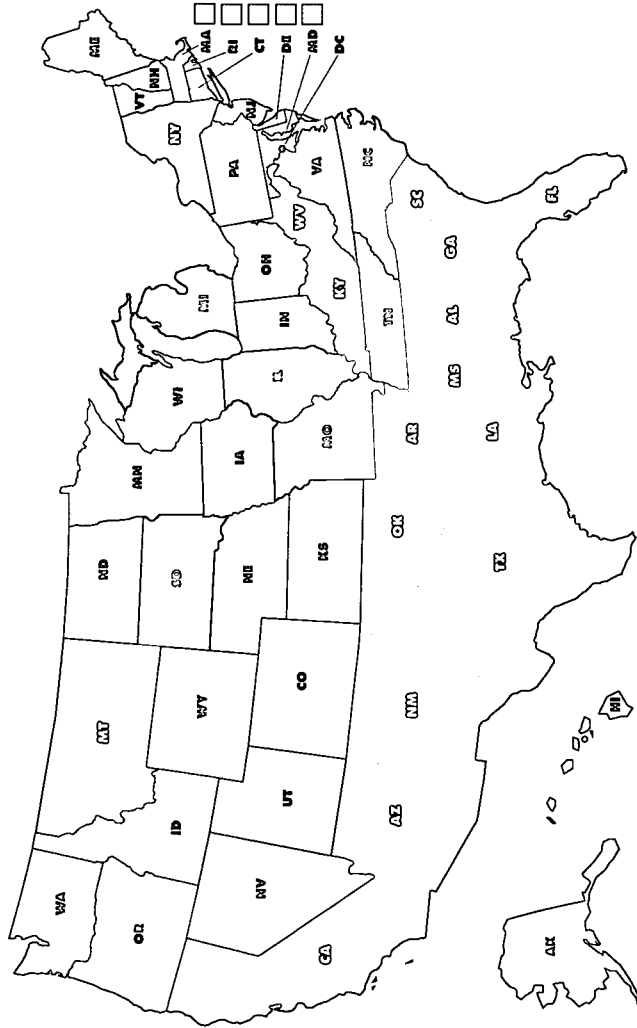


- More than 20% better than state median (20 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (21 to 25)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (26 to 30)
- More than 20% worse than state median (31 and higher)

* Three-year average of data from 1997 through 1999.

National Indicator Maps: State Rates

Percent of children in poverty: 1998
(data reflect poverty in 1997)



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

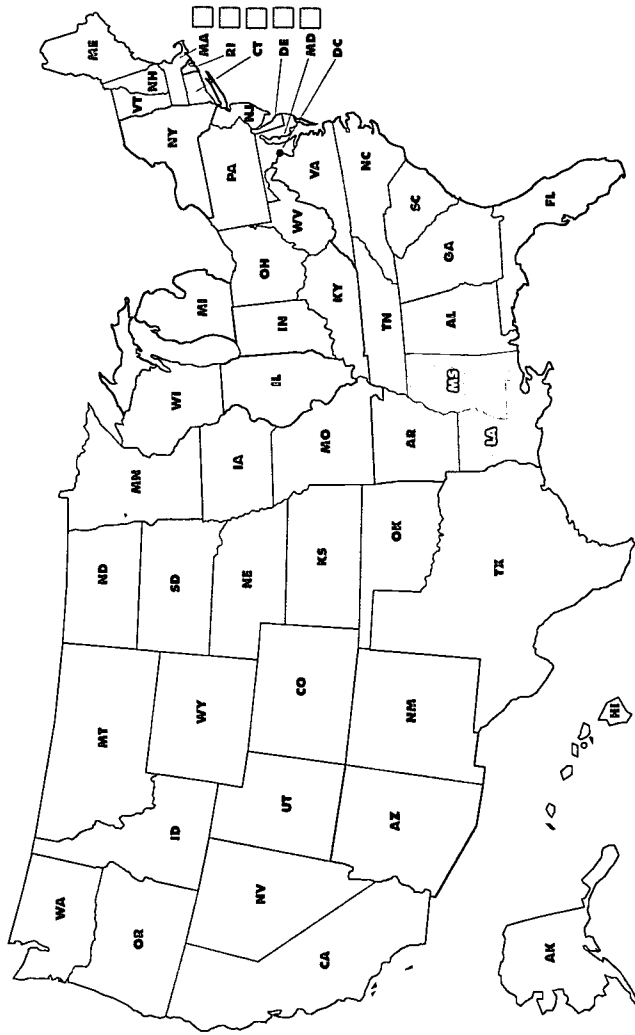
Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	10	23	Rhode Island	17
2	Minnesota	13	23	Virginia	17
2	Nebraska	13	29	Illinois	18
2	Utah	13	29	Michigan	18
2	Vermont	13	29	Missouri	18
6	Iowa	14	32	North Carolina	19
6	Wisconsin	14	32	South Dakota	19
8	Colorado	15	32	Tennessee	19
8	Connecticut	15	35	Montana	21
8	Delaware	15	36	Florida	22
8	Indiana	15	37	Arizona	23
8	Kansas	15	37	Georgia	23
8	Maine	15	37	Kentucky	23
8	Maryland	15	37	South Carolina	23
8	Nevada	15	41	Alabama	24
8	New Jersey	15	41	Oklahoma	24
8	Washington	15	41	Texas	24
8	Wyoming	15	44	Arkansas	25
19	Alaska	16	44	California	25
19	Hawaii	16	44	Mississippi	25
19	Ohio	16	44	New York	25
19	Oregon	16	44	West Virginia	25
23	Idaho	17	49	Louisiana	26
23	Massachusetts	17	50	New Mexico	28
23	North Dakota	17	N.R.	District of Columbia	34
23	Pennsylvania	17			

N.R.=Not Ranked.

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent: 1998*

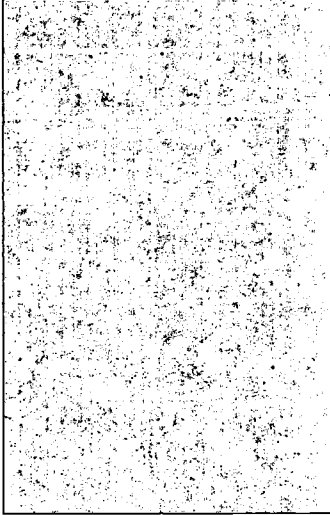
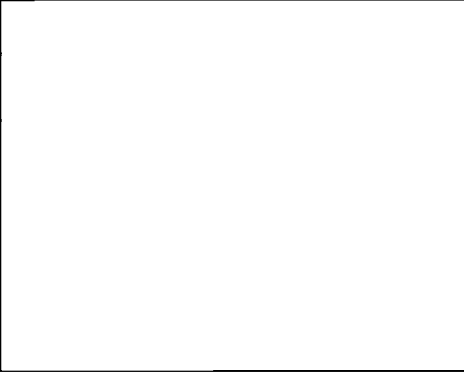
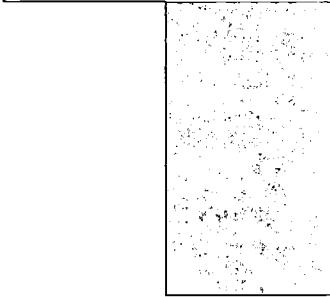
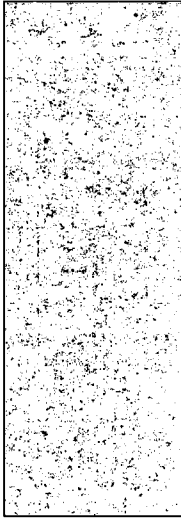
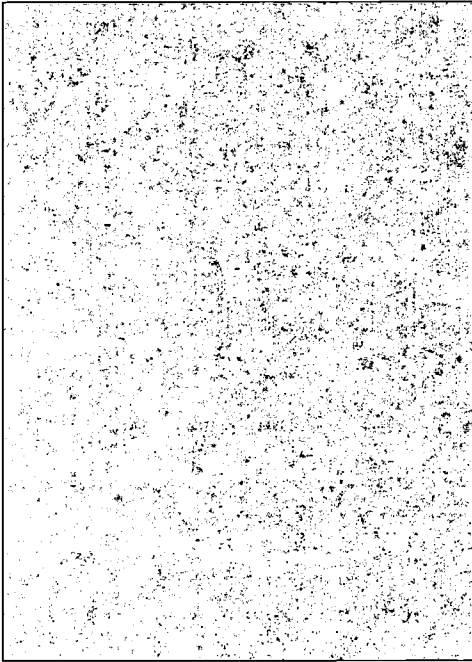
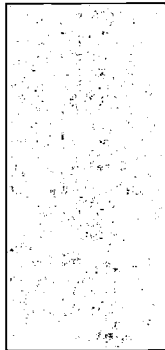
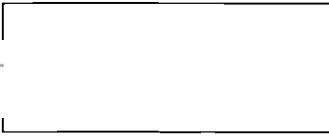
Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Utah	17	22	Massachusetts	27
2	Idaho	20	22	Nevada	27
3	Minnesota	21	22	Ohio	27
4	Indiana	22	22	Oklahoma	27
4	North Dakota	22	22	Oregon	27
6	New Jersey	23	22	Texas	27
7	Colorado	24	22	West Virginia	27
7	Iowa	24	34	Arizona	28
7	Nebraska	24	34	Arkansas	28
10	New Hampshire	25	34	Illinois	28
10	Pennsylvania	25	34	Michigan	28
10	South Dakota	25	34	North Carolina	28
10	Wisconsin	25	34	Virginia	28
10	Wyoming	25	40	Alabama	29
15	California	26	40	South Carolina	29
15	Hawaii	26	42	Florida	30
15	Kentucky	26	42	Rhode Island	30
15	Missouri	26	44	Georgia	31
15	Montana	26	44	New Mexico	31
15	Vermont	26	44	New York	31
15	Washington	26	44	Tennessee	31
22	Alaska	27	48	Delaware	33
22	Connecticut	27	49	Mississippi	34
22	Kansas	27	50	Louisiana	37
22	Maine	27	N.R.	District of Columbia	61
22	Maryland	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 1997 through 1999.



STATE PROFILES

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000	
All children under age 18	1,123,422
Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000	
	NUMBER PERCENT
White*	711,149 63%
Black*	357,442 32%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	7,777 1%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	6,004 1%
Some other race*	1,563 less than 0.5%
More than one race*	14,612 1%
Hispanic	24,875 2%

* Non-Hispanic

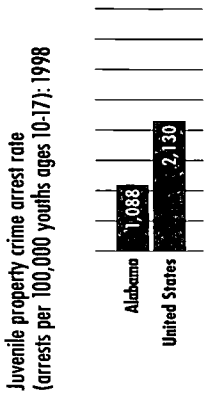
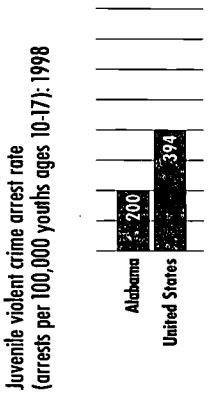
Education and Achievement

4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	STATE 44%	NATIONAL 39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	34%	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	17%	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	\$41,000	\$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	32%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	11%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	12%	8%

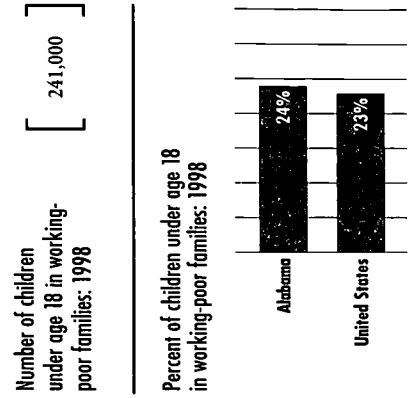
Health

Children without health insurance: 1998	14%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	19%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	80%	80%

Law Enforcement



Children in Working-Poor Families



Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

Trend Data

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1998 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		1990		1998		National Rank
	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low-birthweight babies		10		6	8.4	7.0	9.3	7.6	[47]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)					10.8	9.2	10.2	7.2	[50]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)				18	39	31	34	24	[47]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)				20	102	71	78	54	[44]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)				18	47	37	41	30	[45]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)				38	15	10	10	9	[33]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)				30	13	10	9	8	[30]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment				12	37	30	30	26	[42]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)				0	24	20	24	20	[41]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	20				24	24	29	27	[40]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165. Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18 [190,717]

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	[112,133]	59%

Black*	[6,960]	4%
--------	-----------	----

Asian/Pacific Islander*	[7,860]	4%
-------------------------	-----------	----

American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	[36,952]	19%
-------------------------------------	------------	-----

Some other race*	[506]	less than 0.5%
------------------	---------	----------------

More than one race*	[16,042]	8%
---------------------	------------	----

Hispanic	[10,264]	5%
----------	------------	----

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Achievement

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

STATE	NATIONAL
[N.A.]	39%

8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998

[N.A.]	28%
----------	-----

8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998

[N.A.]	17%
----------	-----

Median income of families with children: 1998

[\$51,200]	\$45,600
--------------	----------

Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998

[26%]	34%
---------	-----

Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999

[6%]	9%
--------	----

Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998

[3%]	8%
--------	----

Health Care

Children without health insurance: 1998

[15%]	15%
---------	-----

Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998

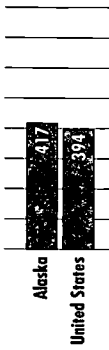
[23%]	23%
---------	-----

2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999

[82%]	80%
---------	-----

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

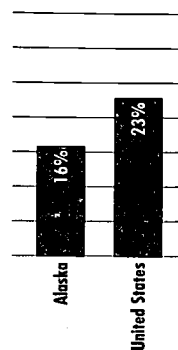


Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998

[32,000]

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



NA=Not Available



Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

Trend Data

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1998 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		1990		1998		National Rank
	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low-birthweight babies	25				4.8	7.0	6.0	7.6	[7]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			40		10.5	9.2	5.9	7.2	[7]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			20		41	31	30	24	[42]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			24		97	71	74	54	[41]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			19		31	37	25	30	[22]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)			18		8	10	7	9	[9]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)			9		11	10	10	8	[37]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment			22		37	30	29	26	[40]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	7				15	20	16	20	[19]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	4				26	24	27	27	[22]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.  Patterned bars indicate national change.  Solid bars indicate state change.

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18

[1,366,947]

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

White*

[678,674]

PERCENT
50%

Black*

[46,684]

3%

Asian/Pacific Islander*

[21,666]

2%

American Indian/
Alaskan Native*

[90,430]

7%

Some other race*

[2,423]

less than 0.5%

More than one race*

[33,927]

2%

Hispanic

[493,143]

36%

*Non-Hispanic

Demographics

Education Statistics

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

STATE [47%] NATIONAL [39%]

8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998

[27%] [28%]

8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998

[20%] [17%]

Median income of families with children: 1998

[\$37,300] [\$45,600]

Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998

[30%] [34%]

Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999

[13%] [9%]

Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998

[9%] [8%]

Health

Children without health insurance: 1998

[25%] [15%]

Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998

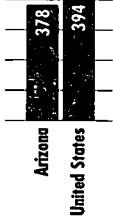
[38%] [23%]

2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999

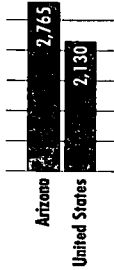
[74%] [80%]

Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

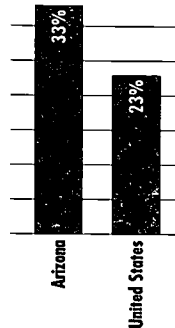


Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998

[434,000]

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



National Composite Rank [45]

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

Trend Data National Rank

National Rank is based on 1998 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E																																																		B E T T E R																																																		1990	1998	National Rank
	ZERO																									ZERO																																																																													
Percent low-birthweight babies																																																			6.4	6.8	[16]																																																		
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)																																																			8.8	7.5	[29]																																																		
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)																																																			33	29	[36]																																																		
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)																																																			75	67	[34]																																																		
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)																																																			48	45	[48]																																																		
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)																																																			15	17	[49]																																																		
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)																																																			13	12	[46]																																																		
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment																																																			30	28	[34]																																																		
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)																																																			23	23	[37]																																																		
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent																																																			24	28	[34]																																																		

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

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18 [680,369]

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	[485,434]	71%

Black*	[140,046]	21%
--------	-------------	-----

Asian/Pacific Islander*	[5,488]	1%
-------------------------	-----------	----

American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	[4,892]	1%
-------------------------------------	-----------	----

Some other race*	[788]	less than 0.5%
------------------	---------	----------------

More than one race*	[11,705]	2%
---------------------	------------	----

Hispanic	[32,016]	5%
----------	------------	----

*Non-Hispanic

Economic and Educational

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	[45%]	39%

8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	[32%]	28%
---	---------	-----

8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	[23%]	17%
---	---------	-----

Median income of families with children: 1998	[\$34,300]	\$45,600
---	--------------	----------

Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	[33%]	34%
---	---------	-----

Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	[15%]	9%
---	---------	----

Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	[9%]	8%
---	--------	----

Health

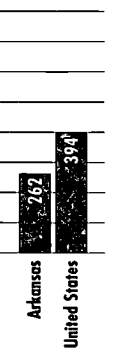
Children without health insurance: 1998	[20%]	15%
---	---------	-----

Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	[25%]	23%
---	---------	-----

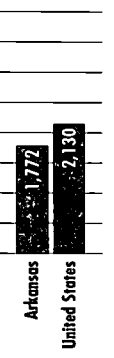
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	[79%]	80%
--------------------------------------	---------	-----

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



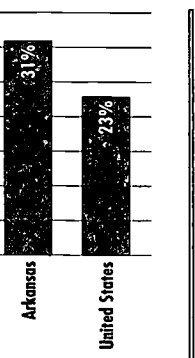
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998 [209,000]


Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



National Composite Rank [47]

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank <small>National Rank is based on 1998 figures</small>
	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990	1998	
Percent low-birthweight babies		9			STATE: 8.2 NATIONAL: 7.0	STATE: 8.9 NATIONAL: 7.6	[44]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		3			STATE: 9.2 NATIONAL: 9.2	STATE: 8.9 NATIONAL: 7.2	[43]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)		10			STATE: 38 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 34 NATIONAL: 24	[47]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)		2			STATE: 81 NATIONAL: 71	STATE: 83 NATIONAL: 54	[47]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)		18			STATE: 50 NATIONAL: 37	STATE: 41 NATIONAL: 30	[45]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)		9			STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 12 NATIONAL: 9	[41]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)		8			STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 12 NATIONAL: 8	[46]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment		19			STATE: 31 NATIONAL: 30	STATE: 27 NATIONAL: 26	[30]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)		4			STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 20	STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 20	[44]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent		22			STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 24	STATE: 28 NATIONAL: 27	[34]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.
 Patterned bars indicate national change.
 Solid bars indicate state change.



Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18

[9,249,829]

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	[3,222,858]	35%

Black*	[653,820]	7%
--------	-------------	----

Asian/Pacific Islander*	[887,553]	10%
-------------------------	-------------	-----

American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	[49,112]	1%
-------------------------------------	------------	----

Some other race*	[24,579]	less than 0.5%
------------------	------------	----------------

More than one race*	[361,082]	4%
---------------------	-------------	----

Hispanic	[4,050,825]	44%
----------	---------------	-----

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

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

STATE	NATIONAL
[52%]	39%

8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998

[36%]	28%
---------	-----

8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998

[24%]	17%
---------	-----

Median income of families with children: 1998

[\$44,500]	\$45,600
--------------	----------

Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998

[28%]	34%
---------	-----

Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999

[8%]	9%
--------	----

Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998

[9%]	8%
--------	----

Child Health

Children without health insurance: 1998

[19%]	15%
---------	-----

Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998

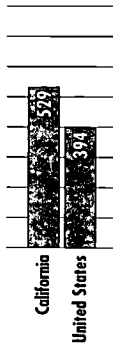
[29%]	23%
---------	-----

2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999

[78%]	80%
---------	-----

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

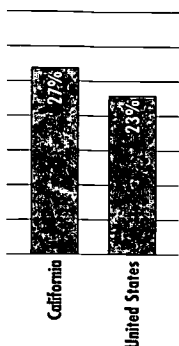


Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998

[2,404,000]

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



National Composite Rank [27]

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

Trend Data 1990 1998

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1998 figures

Indicators*

W O R S E

B E T T E R

1990

1998

[9]

Percent low-birthweight babies



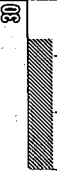
STATE 5.8
NATIONAL 7.0

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



STATE 7.9
NATIONAL 9.2

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



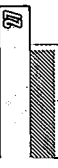
STATE 30
NATIONAL 31

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



STATE 72
NATIONAL 71

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



STATE 45
NATIONAL 37

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



STATE 13
NATIONAL 10

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



STATE 11
NATIONAL 10

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



STATE 35
NATIONAL 30

Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)



STATE 21
NATIONAL 20

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent



STATE 25
NATIONAL 24

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

Patterned bars indicate national change.

Solid bars indicate state change.



Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18

[1,100,795]

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	[729,020]	66%

Black*	[47,109]	4%
--------	------------	----

Asian/Pacific Islander*	[23,931]	2%
-------------------------	------------	----

American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	[7,929]	1%
-------------------------------------	-----------	----

Some other race*	[2,288]	less than 0.5%
------------------	-----------	----------------

More than one race*	[31,796]	3%
---------------------	------------	----

Hispanic	[258,722]	24%
----------	-------------	-----

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Communities

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

STATE	NATIONAL
[31%]	[39%]

8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998

[24%]	[28%]
---------	---------

8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998

[14%]	[17%]
---------	---------

Median income of families with children: 1998

[\$55,500]	[\$45,600]
--------------	--------------

Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998

[35%]	[34%]
---------	---------

Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999

[7%]	[9%]
--------	--------

Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998

[6%]	[8%]
--------	--------

Child Welfare

Children without health insurance: 1998

[14%]	[15%]
---------	---------

Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998

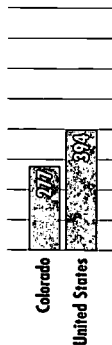
[28%]	[23%]
---------	---------

2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999

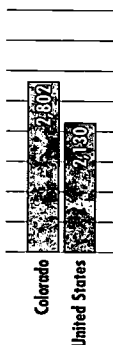
[77%]	[80%]
---------	---------

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



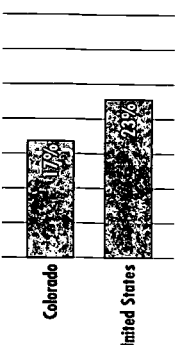
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998 [177,000]

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998





Colorado

GO

National Composite Rank [22]

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank <small>National Rank is based on 1998 figures</small>
	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990	1998	
Percent low-birthweight babies	8				STATE: 8.0 NATIONAL: 7.0	STATE: 8.6 NATIONAL: 7.6	[41]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			24		STATE: 8.8 NATIONAL: 9.2	STATE: 6.7 NATIONAL: 7.2	[14]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			12		STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 24	[19]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			16		STATE: 68 NATIONAL: 71	STATE: 57 NATIONAL: 54	[23]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			12		STATE: 33 NATIONAL: 37	STATE: 29 NATIONAL: 30	[29]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	30				STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 9	[45]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)			11		STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 8	[22]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment			24		STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 30	STATE: 19 NATIONAL: 26	[4]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)			17		STATE: 18 NATIONAL: 20	STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 20	[8]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent			8		STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 24	STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 27	[7]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

Patterned bars indicate national change.

Solid bars indicate state change.

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18 [841,688]

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	[585,559]	70%

Black* [93,061] 11%

Asian/Pacific Islander* [21,343] 3%

American Indian/
Alaskan Native* [2,075] less than 0.5%

Some other race* [2,829] less than 0.5%

More than one race* [21,162] 3%

Hispanic [115,659] 14%

*Non-Hispanic

Background Information

பேரறிஞர் அறிவு தேர்வுகள்

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

STATE	NATIONAL
[22%]	39%

8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998

[18%]	28%
---------	-----

8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998

[9%]	17%
--------	-----

Median income of families with children: 1998

[\$61,600]	\$45,600
--------------	----------

Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998

[34%]	34%
---------	-----

Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999

[3%]	9%
--------	----

Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998

[5%]	8%
--------	----

செலவுகள்

Children without health insurance: 1998

[10%]	15%
---------	-----

Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998

[20%]	23%
---------	-----

2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999

[87%]	80%
---------	-----

புறவழித் தகவல்கள்

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

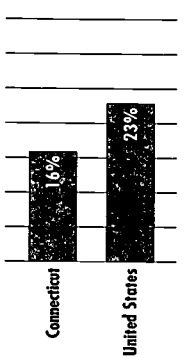


செலவுகள் in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998

[131,000]

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



National Composite Rank [12]

Trend Data 1990 1998 National Rank

National Rank is based on 1998 figures

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990	1998	
Percent low-birthweight babies	18				STATE: 6.6 NATIONAL: 7.0	STATE: 7.8 NATIONAL: 7.6	[28]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			28		STATE: 7.9 NATIONAL: 9.2	STATE: 7.0 NATIONAL: 7.2	[16]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			28		STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 17 NATIONAL: 24	[3]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			18		STATE: 51 NATIONAL: 71	STATE: 42 NATIONAL: 54	[7]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			19		STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 37	STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 30	[12]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	18				STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 9	[23]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)			14		STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 8	[7]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment			14		STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 30	STATE: 19 NATIONAL: 26	[4]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	36				STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 20	STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 20	[8]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	28				STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 24	STATE: 27 NATIONAL: 27	[22]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.
 Patterned bars indicate national change.
 Solid bars indicate state change.

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18 [194,587]

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	[124,918]	64%

Black*	[46,210]	24%
--------	------------	-----

Asian/Pacific Islander*	[3,909]	2%
-------------------------	-----------	----

American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	[527]	less than 0.5%
-------------------------------------	---------	----------------

Some other race*	[533]	less than 0.5%
------------------	---------	----------------

More than one race*	[4,925]	3%
---------------------	-----------	----

Hispanic	[13,565]	7%
----------	------------	----

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economic

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

STATE	NATIONAL
[43%]	39%

8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998

[34%]	28%
---------	-----

8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998

[20%]	17%
---------	-----

Median income of families with children: 1998

[\$47,900]	\$45,600
--------------	----------

Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998

[38%]	34%
---------	-----

Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999

[7%]	9%
--------	----

Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998

[6%]	8%
--------	----

Child Health

Children without health insurance: 1998

[13%]	15%
---------	-----

Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998

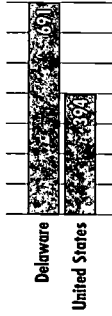
[25%]	23%
---------	-----

2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999

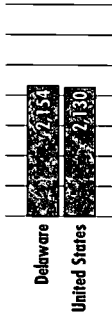
[80%]	80%
---------	-----

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

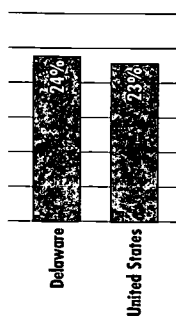


Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998

[46,000]

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

Trend Data

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1998 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990	1998	
Percent low-birthweight babies	00	00			STATE: 7.6 NATIONAL: 7.0	8.4 7.6	[39]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			5		STATE: 10.1 NATIONAL: 9.2	9.6 7.2	[47]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			38		STATE: 37 NATIONAL: 31	23 24	[19]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			100		STATE: 60 NATIONAL: 71	54 54	[21]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			10		STATE: 38 NATIONAL: 37	34 30	[37]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)			10		STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 10	11 9	[36]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)			18		STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 10	7 8	[13]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment			4		STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 30	25 26	[22]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)			7		STATE: 14 NATIONAL: 20	15 20	[8]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent			27		STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 24	33 27	[48]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.
 Patterned bars indicate national change.
 Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000	
All children under age 18	[114,992]
Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000	
	NUMBER PERCENT
White*	[13,695] 12%
Black*	[85,401] 74%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	[1,768] 2%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	[238] less than 0.5%
Some other race*	[303] less than 0.5%
More than one race*	[2,159] 2%
Hispanic	[11,428] 10%

*Non-Hispanic

ഭൂതന്ദിതന അഥി ഭരണകമ്മിറ്റി

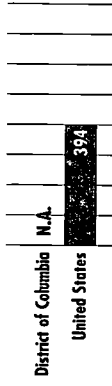
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	STATE [72%]	NATIONAL [39%]
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	[56%]	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	[37%]	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	[\$30,100]	\$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	[12%]	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	[13%]	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	[21%]	8%

കുടുംബി ഭരണകമ്മിറ്റി

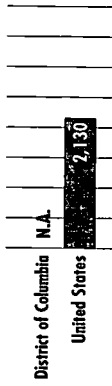
Children without health insurance: 1998	[17%]	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	[26%]	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	[79%]	80%

പുരുഷാരി പുരുഷാരി

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



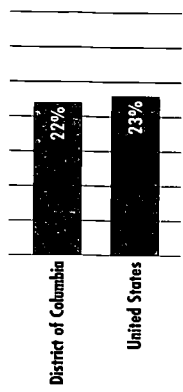
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



കുടുംബരി മരി വരികു-പരി പരികരി

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998 [22,000]

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



NA=Not Available



National Composite Rank [N.R.]

Trend Data 1990 1998 National Rank

The District of Columbia was not ranked this year

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

Indicators*	1990-1998	Percent Change from 1990 to 1998	1990	1998	National Rank
Percent low-birthweight babies	18	15.1	13.1	[N.R.]	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	40	20.7	12.5	[N.R.]	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	8	51	47	[N.R.]	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	24	208	159	[N.R.]	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	25	88	66	[N.R.]	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	30	16	11	[N.R.]	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	14	14	16	[N.R.]	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	0	44	44	[N.R.]	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	42	24	34	[N.R.]	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	10	55	61	[N.R.]	

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

N/R=Not Ranked

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

Background Information

2000 Census Data

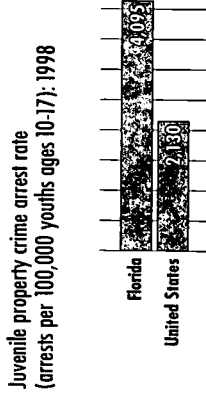
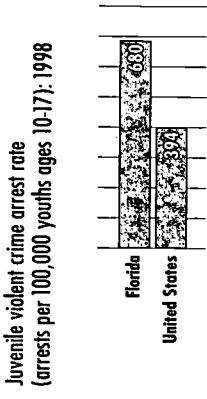
Number of Children: 2000		
All children under age 18	[3,646,340]	
Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000		
White*	NUMBER [2,018,766]	PERCENT [55%]
Black*	[752,895]	[21%]
Asian/Pacific Islander*	[62,370]	[2%]
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	[10,473]	[less than 0.5%]
Some other race*	[12,838]	[less than 0.5%]
More than one race*	[86,459]	[2%]
Hispanic	[702,539]	[19%]

* Non-Hispanic

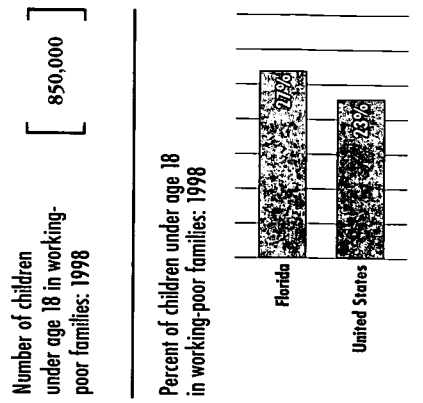
Education and Economic Indicators

4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	STATE [46%]	NATIONAL [39%]
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	[35%]	[28%]
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	[22%]	[17%]
Median income of families with children: 1998	[\$40,300]	[\$45,600]
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	[31%]	[34%]
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	[10%]	[9%]
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	[9%]	[8%]
Children without health insurance: 1998	[18%]	[15%]
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	[25%]	[23%]
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	[82%]	[80%]

Juvenile Justice



Children in Working-Poor Families



Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 **Trend Data** **National Rank**

National Rank is based on 1998 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990	1998	
Percent low-birthweight babies	9				STATE: 7.4 NATIONAL: 7.0	8.1 7.6	[37]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			25		STATE: 9.6 NATIONAL: 9.2	7.2 7.2	[22]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			30		STATE: 37 NATIONAL: 31	26 24	[27]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			30		STATE: 76 NATIONAL: 71	53 54	[20]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			20		STATE: 45 NATIONAL: 37	33 30	[34]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)			8		STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 10	12 9	[41]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)			20		STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 10	8 8	[22]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment			10		STATE: 33 NATIONAL: 30	27 26	[30]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)		5			STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 20	22 20	[36]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent		10			STATE: 27 NATIONAL: 24	30 27	[42]

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

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.



Full Text Provided by ERIC

**Blackburn
Information**

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18

[2,169,234]

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	[1,203,076]	55%

Black*	[740,044]	34%
--------	-------------	-----

Asian/Pacific Islander*	[43,888]	2%
-------------------------	------------	----

American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	[4,375]	less than 0.5%
-------------------------------------	-----------	----------------

Some other race*	[5,957]	less than 0.5%
------------------	-----------	----------------

More than one race*	[35,925]	2%
---------------------	------------	----

Hispanic	[135,969]	6%
----------	-------------	----

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

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

STATE	NATIONAL
[45%]	39%

8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998

[32%]	28%
---------	-----

8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998

[17%]	17%
---------	-----

Median income of families with children: 1998

[\$41,600]	\$45,600
--------------	----------

Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998

[27%]	34%
---------	-----

Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999

[16%]	9%
---------	----

Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998

[11%]	8%
---------	----

Child Health

Children without health insurance: 1998

[16%]	15%
---------	-----

Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998

[21%]	23%
---------	-----

2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999

[83%]	80%
---------	-----

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

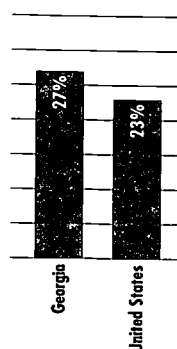


Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998

[529,000]

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998





National Composite Rank [44]

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

Trend Data

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1998 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990	1998	
Percent low-birthweight babies	2				STATE: 8.7 NATIONAL: 7.0	STATE: 8.5 NATIONAL: 7.6	[40]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		31			STATE: 12.4 NATIONAL: 9.2	STATE: 8.5 NATIONAL: 7.2	[39]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)		19			STATE: 36 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 29 NATIONAL: 24	[36]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)		20			STATE: 74 NATIONAL: 71	STATE: 59 NATIONAL: 54	[25]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)		20			STATE: 50 NATIONAL: 37	STATE: 40 NATIONAL: 30	[42]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	8				STATE: 12 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 9	[45]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)		25			STATE: 12 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 8	[30]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	8				STATE: 29 NATIONAL: 30	STATE: 30 NATIONAL: 26	[42]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)		10			STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 20	STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 20	[37]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	19				STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 24	STATE: 31 NATIONAL: 27	[44]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.
 Patterned bars indicate national change.
 Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

2000 Census Data

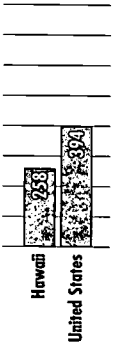
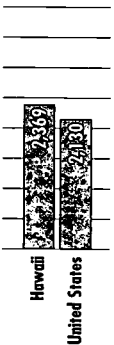
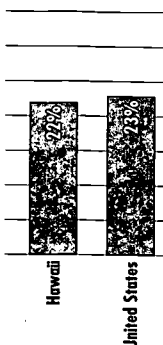
Number of Children: 2000	[]
All children under age 18	[295,767]
Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000	
	NUMBER PERCENT
White*	[44,448] 15%
Black*	[5,424] 2%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	[120,966] 41%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	[513] less than 0.5%
Some other race*	[758] less than 0.5%
More than one race*	[88,493] 30%
Hispanic	[35,165] 12%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	STATE [55%] NATIONAL [39%]
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	[40%] 28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	[28%] 17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	[\$46,500] \$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	[28%] 34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	[8%] 9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	[4%] 8%
Child Poverty	
Children without health insurance: 1998	[8%] 15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	[12%] 23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	[83%] 80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998	
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998	
Children in Working-Poor Families	
Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	[66,000]
Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	

National Composite Rank [16]

Trend Data National Rank

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

Indicators*	1990		1998		National Rank <i>based on 1998 figures</i>
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low-birthweight babies	7.1	7.0	7.5	7.6	[22]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	6.7	9.2	6.9	7.2	[15]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	26	31	18	24	[5]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	51	71	38	54	[4]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	32	37	30	30	[32]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	7	10	5	9	[1]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	10	10	10	8	[37]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	25	30	28	26	[34]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	15	20	16	20	[19]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	21	24	26	27	[15]

W O R S E Z E R O B E T T E R

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

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

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000		
All children under age 18	[369,030]	
Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000		
White*	NUMBER [307,747]	PERCENT [83%]
Black*	[1,646]	[less than 0.5%]
Asian/Pacific Islander*	[3,007]	[1%]
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	[5,194]	[1%]
Some other race*	[431]	[less than 0.5%]
More than one race*	[8,103]	[2%]
Hispanic	[42,902]	[12%]

* Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	STATE [N.A.]	NATIONAL [39%]
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	[N.A.]	[28%]
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	[N.A.]	[17%]
Median income of families with children: 1998	[\$40,800]	[\$45,600]
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	[38%]	[34%]
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	[13%]	[9%]
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	[6%]	[8%]
General Health		
Children without health insurance: 1998	[19%]	[15%]
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	[24%]	[23%]
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	[70%]	[80%]

Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998		
	Idaho [246]	United States [394]
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998		
	Idaho [3,096]	United States [2,130]
Children in Working-Poor Families		
Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	[111,000]	
Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	Idaho [30%]	United States [23%]

NA=Not Available

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18

[3,245,451]

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	[1,920,461]	59%

Black*

[599,179]

18%

Asian/Pacific Islander*

[98,571]

3%

American Indian/
Alaskan Native*

[4,767]

less than 0.5%

Some other race*

[6,181]

less than 0.5%

More than one race*

[63,982]

2%

Hispanic

[552,310]

17%

* Non-Hispanic

Education and Achievement

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

STATE	NATIONAL
[N.A.]	39%

8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998

[N.A.]	28%
----------	-----

8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998

[N.A.]	17%
----------	-----

Median income of families with children: 1998

[\$51,800]	\$45,600
--------------	----------

Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998

[31%]	34%
---------	-----

Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999

[14%]	9%
---------	----

Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998

[7%]	8%
--------	----

Health Insurance

Children without health insurance: 1998

[13%]	15%
---------	-----

Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998

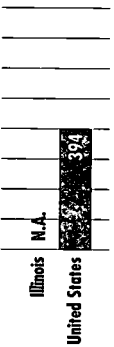
[23%]	23%
---------	-----

2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999

[79%]	80%
---------	-----

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

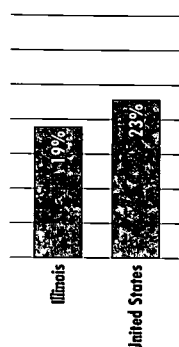


Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998

[624,000]

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



N.A.=Not Available



National Composite Rank [32]

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

Trend Data

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1998 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		1990		1998		National Rank
	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low-birthweight babies		5					7.6	8.0	[34]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			21				10.7	8.4	[38]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			24				29	22	[15]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			10				73	60	[28]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			10				40	33	[34]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)			10				11	9	[23]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)			27				11	8	[22]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment			17				30	25	[22]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)			0				18	18	[29]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent		8					26	28	[34]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

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

142

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18

[1,574,396]

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	[1,284,843]	82%

Black*	[162,313]	10%
--------	-------------	-----

Asian/Pacific Islander*	[13,862]	1%
-------------------------	------------	----

American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	[3,570]	less than 0.5%
-------------------------------------	-----------	----------------

Some other race*	[4,098]	less than 0.5%
------------------	-----------	----------------

More than one race*	[29,556]	2%
---------------------	------------	----

Hispanic	[76,154]	5%
----------	------------	----

* Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

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

STATE	NATIONAL
[N.A.]	39%

8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998

[N.A.]	28%
----------	-----

8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998

[N.A.]	17%
----------	-----

Median income of families with children: 1998

[\$48,400]	\$45,600
--------------	----------

Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998

[47%]	34%
---------	-----

Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999

[8%]	9%
--------	----

Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998

[4%]	8%
--------	----

Child Health

Children without health insurance: 1998

[12%]	15%
---------	-----

Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998

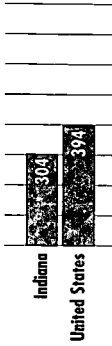
[21%]	23%
---------	-----

2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999

[75%]	80%
---------	-----

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

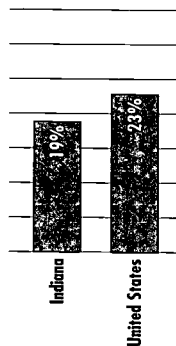


Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998

[285,000]

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



NA=Not Available

145 A

144

National Composite Rank [15]

Trend Data 1990 1998 National Rank

National Rank is based on 1998 figures

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990	1998	
Percent low-birthweight babies	20				STATE: 6.6 NATIONAL: 7.0	STATE: 7.9 NATIONAL: 7.6	[32]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			20		STATE: 9.6 NATIONAL: 9.2	STATE: 7.6 NATIONAL: 7.2	[31]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			18		STATE: 30 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 24	[27]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			5		STATE: 62 NATIONAL: 71	STATE: 59 NATIONAL: 54	[25]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			17		STATE: 35 NATIONAL: 37	STATE: 29 NATIONAL: 30	[29]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)				40	STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 9	[4]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working full-time, year-round employment (ages 16-19)				40	STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 8	[7]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment			20		STATE: 29 NATIONAL: 30	STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 26	[13]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)			0		STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 20	STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 20	[8]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent			15		STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 24	STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 27	[4]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.
 Patterned bars indicate national change.
 Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

2000 Census Data

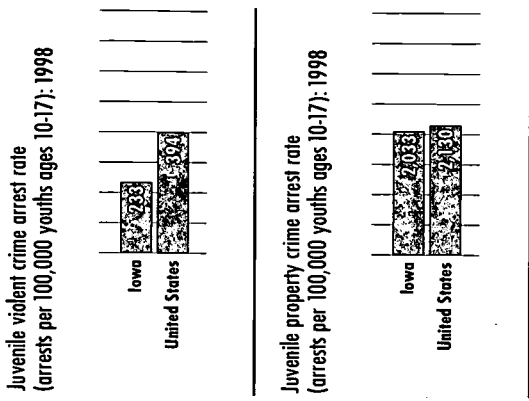
Number of Children: 2000		
All children under age 18	[733,638]	
Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000		
White*	NUMBER [651,482]	PERCENT [89%]
Black*	[21,490]	[3%]
Asian/Pacific Islander*	[10,428]	[1%]
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	[2,679]	[less than 0.5%]
Some other race*	[1,263]	[less than 0.5%]
More than one race*	[13,569]	[2%]
Hispanic	[32,727]	[4%]

* Non-Hispanic

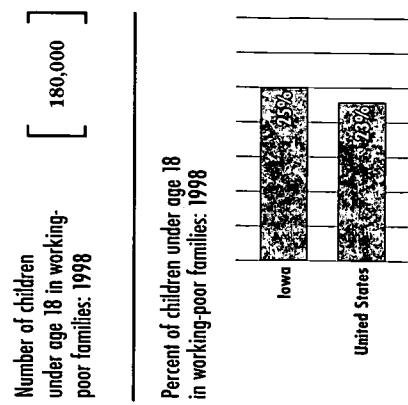
Educational and Economics

4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	STATE [30%]	NATIONAL [39%]
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	[N.A.]	[28%]
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	[N.A.]	[17%]
Median income of families with children: 1998	[\$45,700]	[\$45,600]
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	[44%]	[34%]
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	[10%]	[9%]
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	[5%]	[8%]
Child Health		
Children without health insurance: 1998	[9%]	[15%]
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	[14%]	[23%]
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	[85%]	[80%]

Juvenile Justice



Children in Working-Poor Families



N.A.=Not Available

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank <small>National Rank is based on 1998 figures</small>
	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990	1998	
Percent low-birthweight babies	19				STATE: 5.4 NATIONAL: 7.0	6.4 7.6	[10]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			19		STATE: 8.1 NATIONAL: 9.2	6.6 7.2	[13]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)		4			STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 31	27 24	[31]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)				20	STATE: 58 NATIONAL: 71	46 54	[11]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)				5	STATE: 20 NATIONAL: 37	19 30	[7]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)		17			STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 10	7 9	[9]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)				48	STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 10	4 8	[1]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment		19			STATE: 16 NATIONAL: 30	19 26	[4]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)				7	STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 20	14 20	[6]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent		20			STATE: 20 NATIONAL: 24	24 27	[7]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165. Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18 [712,993]

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	[549,117]	77%

Black*	[49,038]	7%
--------	------------	----

Asian/Pacific Islander*	[12,378]	2%
-------------------------	------------	----

American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	[6,815]	1%
-------------------------------------	-----------	----

Some other race*	[1,390]	less than 0.5%
------------------	-----------	----------------

More than one race*	[20,342]	3%
---------------------	------------	----

Hispanic	[73,913]	10%
----------	------------	-----

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

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

STATE	NATIONAL
[29%]	[39%]

8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998

[19%]	[28%]
---------	---------

8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998

[N.A.]	[17%]
----------	---------

Median income of families with children: 1998

[\$46,600]	[\$45,600]
--------------	--------------

Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998

[52%]	[34%]
---------	---------

Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999

[5%]	[9%]
--------	--------

Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998

[6%]	[8%]
--------	--------

Child Health

Children without health insurance: 1998

[10%]	[15%]
---------	---------

Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998

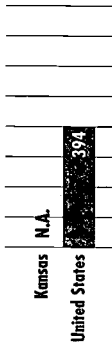
[19%]	[23%]
---------	---------

2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999

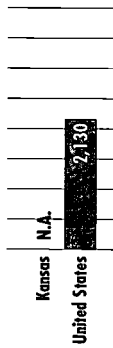
[80%]	[80%]
---------	---------

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

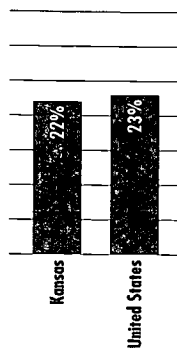


Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998

[147,000]

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



N.A.=Not Available

Background Information

National Composite Rank [17]

Trend Data 1990 1998 National Rank

National Rank is based on 1998 figures

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1990	1998	1990	1998	1990	1998	
Percent low-birthweight babies	18				STATE: 6.2 NATIONAL: 7.0	STATE: 7.0 NATIONAL: 7.6	[18]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			17		STATE: 8.4 NATIONAL: 9.2	STATE: 7.0 NATIONAL: 7.2	[16]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			0		STATE: 29 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 29 NATIONAL: 24	[36]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			7		STATE: 73 NATIONAL: 71	STATE: 68 NATIONAL: 54	[35]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			17		STATE: 30 NATIONAL: 37	STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 30	[22]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)		17			STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 9	[9]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working full-time, year-round employment (ages 16-19)			14		STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 8	[7]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment		5			STATE: 19 NATIONAL: 30	STATE: 20 NATIONAL: 26	[9]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)			6		STATE: 16 NATIONAL: 20	STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 20	[8]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent		29			STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 24	STATE: 27 NATIONAL: 27	[22]

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

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

Background Information

2000 Census Data

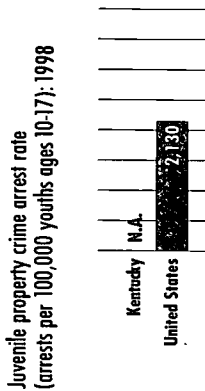
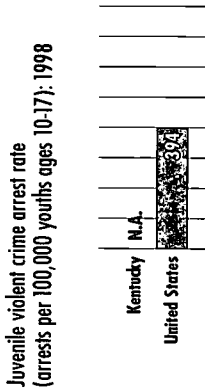
Number of Children: 2000		
All children under age 18	[994,818]	
Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000		
White*	NUMBER [858,405]	PERCENT [86%]
Black*	[88,352]	[9%]
Asian/Pacific Islander*	[7,414]	[1%]
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	[1,841]	[less than 0.5%]
Some other race*	[2,620]	[less than 0.5%]
More than one race*	[17,308]	[2%]
Hispanic	[18,878]	[2%]

*Non-Hispanic

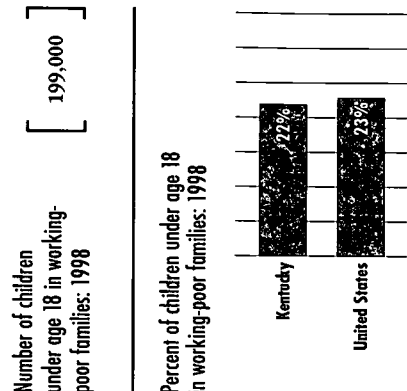
Education and Economics

4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	STATE [37%]	NATIONAL [39%]
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	[26%]	[28%]
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	[16%]	[17%]
Median income of families with children: 1998	[\$40,400]	[\$45,600]
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	[32%]	[34%]
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	[15%]	[9%]
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	[7%]	[8%]
Child Health		
Children without health insurance: 1998	[14%]	[15%]
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	[23%]	[23%]
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	[89%]	[80%]

Juvenile Justice



Children in Working-Poor Families



N.A.=Not Available

National Composite Rank [36]

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998
W O R S E B E T T E R
Trend Data 1990 1998
National Rank

National Rank is based on 1998 figures

Indicators*	1990-1998	Percent Change from 1990 to 1998	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1990	1998	National Rank
Percent low-birthweight babies	14				STATE: 7.1 NATIONAL: 7.0	STATE: 8.1 NATIONAL: 7.6	[37]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)				12	STATE: 8.5 NATIONAL: 9.2	STATE: 7.5 NATIONAL: 7.2	[29]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)				10	STATE: 29 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 24	[27]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)				17	STATE: 75 NATIONAL: 71	STATE: 62 NATIONAL: 54	[31]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)				24	STATE: 41 NATIONAL: 37	STATE: 31 NATIONAL: 30	[33]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)				8	STATE: 12 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 9	[36]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)				29	STATE: 14 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 8	[37]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment				17	STATE: 35 NATIONAL: 30	STATE: 29 NATIONAL: 26	[40]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)				8	STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 20	STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 20	[37]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	13				STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 24	STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 27	[15]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165. Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000	[1,219,799]	
All children under age 18	[1,219,799]	
Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	[665,906]	[55%]
Black*	[483,768]	[40%]
Asian/Pacific Islander*	[14,830]	[1%]
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	[7,814]	[1%]
Some other race*	[1,933]	[less than 0.5%]
More than one race*	[14,893]	[1%]
Hispanic	[30,655]	[3%]

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	STATE	NATIONAL
	[52%]	[39%]
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	[36%]	[28%]
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	[25%]	[17%]
Median income of families with children: 1998	[\$35,700]	[\$45,600]
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	[24%]	[34%]
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	[12%]	[9%]
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	[13%]	[8%]

Child Health

Children without health insurance: 1998	[21%]	[15%]
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	[29%]	[23%]
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	[77%]	[80%]

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998	Louisiana	487	United States	394
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998	Louisiana	2,431	United States	2,130

Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	[295,000]			
Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	Louisiana	28%	United States	23%



Trend Data National Rank

National Rank is based on 1998 figures

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990	1998	
Percent low-birthweight babies	10				STATE: 9.2 NATIONAL: 7.0	10.1 7.6	[49]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			106		STATE: 11.1 NATIONAL: 9.2	9.1 7.2	[44]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			16		STATE: 38 NATIONAL: 31	32 24	[44]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			33		STATE: 115 NATIONAL: 71	71 54	[39]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			18		STATE: 49 NATIONAL: 37	40 30	[42]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)			15		STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 10	11 9	[36]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)			8		STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 10	12 8	[46]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment			22		STATE: 41 NATIONAL: 30	32 26	[48]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)			19		STATE: 32 NATIONAL: 20	26 20	[49]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	37				STATE: 27 NATIONAL: 24	37 27	[50]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

Patterned bars indicate national change.

Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18

[301,238]

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	[284,824]	95%

Black* [2,450] 1%

Asian/Pacific Islander* [2,767] 1%

American Indian/
Alaskan Native* [2,194] 1%

Some other race* [403] less than 0.5%

More than one race* [5,010] 2%

Hispanic [3,590] 1%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

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

STATE	NATIONAL
[27%]	[39%]

8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998

[16%]	[28%]
---------	---------

8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998

[13%]	[17%]
---------	---------

Median income of families with children: 1998

[\$42,100]	[\$45,600]
--------------	--------------

Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998

[57%]	[34%]
---------	---------

Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999

[7%]	[9%]
--------	--------

Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998

[7%]	[8%]
--------	--------

Child Health

Children without health insurance: 1998

[10%]	[15%]
---------	---------

Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998

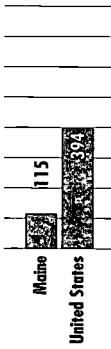
[25%]	[23%]
---------	---------

2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999

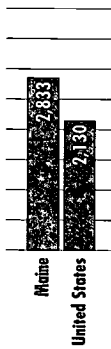
[84%]	[80%]
---------	---------

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

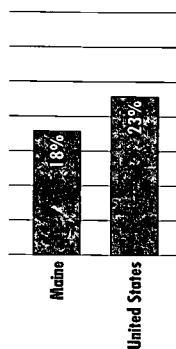


Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998

[53,000]

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998





ME

National Composite Rank [10]

Trend Data National Rank

National Rank is based on 1998 figures

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

Indicators*	Percent Change from 1990 to 1998		Trend Data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1990	1998	
Percent low-birthweight babies	10%		STATE: 5.1 NATIONAL: 7.0	STATE: 5.8 NATIONAL: 7.6	[4]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2%		STATE: 6.2 NATIONAL: 9.2	STATE: 6.3 NATIONAL: 7.2	[9]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	30%		STATE: 27 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 19 NATIONAL: 24	[7]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	27%		STATE: 60 NATIONAL: 71	STATE: 47 NATIONAL: 54	[12]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	35%		STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 37	STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 30	[3]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	0%		STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 9	[9]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	0%		STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 8	[22]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	0%		STATE: 28 NATIONAL: 30	STATE: 28 NATIONAL: 26	[34]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	6%		STATE: 16 NATIONAL: 20	STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 20	[8]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	35%		STATE: 20 NATIONAL: 24	STATE: 27 NATIONAL: 27	[22]

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

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18 [1,356,172]

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	[757,508]	56%

Black*	[432,524]	32%
--------	-------------	-----

Asian/Pacific Islander*	[50,053]	4%
-------------------------	------------	----

American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	[3,426]	less than 0.5%
-------------------------------------	-----------	----------------

Some other race*	[4,371]	less than 0.5%
------------------	-----------	----------------

More than one race*	[36,194]	3%
---------------------	------------	----

Hispanic	[72,096]	5%
----------	------------	----

* Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 [STATE 39% NATIONAL 39%]

8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 [STATE 28% NATIONAL 28%]

8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998 [STATE 17% NATIONAL 17%]

Median income of families with children: 1998 [STATE \$63,400 NATIONAL \$45,600]

Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998 [STATE 45% NATIONAL 34%]

Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999 [STATE 7% NATIONAL 9%]

Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998 [STATE 4% NATIONAL 8%]

Child Health

Children without health insurance: 1998 [STATE 12% NATIONAL 15%]

Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998 [STATE 22% NATIONAL 23%]

2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999 [STATE 81% NATIONAL 80%]

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



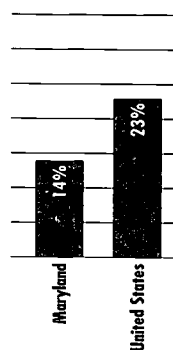
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998 [STATE 155,000]

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



Background Information

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

Trend Data

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1998 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990	1998	
Percent low-birthweight babies	12				STATE: 7.8 NATIONAL: 7.0	8.7 7.6	[42]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			9		STATE: 9.5 NATIONAL: 9.2	8.6 7.2	[41]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			26		STATE: 27 NATIONAL: 31	20 24	[10]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			28		STATE: 77 NATIONAL: 71	59 54	[25]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			21		STATE: 33 NATIONAL: 37	26 30	[25]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)			30		STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 10	7 9	[9]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)			30		STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 10	7 8	[13]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment			27		STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 30	19 26	[4]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	7				STATE: 14 NATIONAL: 20	15 20	[8]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent			4		STATE: 28 NATIONAL: 24	27 27	[22]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

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

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18

[1,500,064]

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

White*

[1,128,792]

NUMBER

PERCENT

75%

Black*

[97,671]

7%

Asian/Pacific Islander*

[59,346]

4%

American Indian/
Alaskan Native*

[3,114]

less than 0.5%

Some other race*

[12,593]

1%

More than one race*

[40,822]

3%

Hispanic

[157,726]

11%

* Non-Hispanic

Educational and Economics

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

[STATE 27% NATIONAL 39%]

8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998

[20% 28%]

8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998

[13% 17%]

Median income of families with children: 1998

[\$52,900 \$45,600]

Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998

[40% 34%]

Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999

[9% 9%]

Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998

[8% 8%]

Child Health

Children without health insurance: 1998

[8% 15%]

Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998

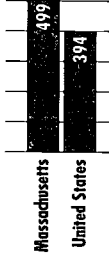
[14% 23%]

2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999

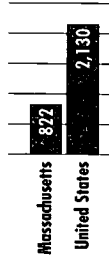
[87% 80%]

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

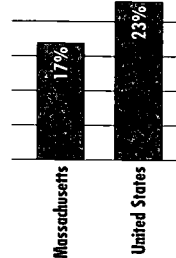


Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998

[247,000]

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



National Composite Rank [4]

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank <small>National Rank is based on 1998 figures</small>
	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990	1998	
Percent low-birthweight babies	17				STATE: 5.9 NATIONAL: 7.0	6.9 7.6	[17]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			27		STATE: 7.0 NATIONAL: 9.2	5.1 7.2	[2]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			45		STATE: 20 NATIONAL: 31	11 24	[1]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			109		STATE: 48 NATIONAL: 71	39 54	[5]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			25		STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 37	18 30	[6]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)				33	STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 10	6 9	[4]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)				38	STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 10	5 8	[3]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment				18	STATE: 32 NATIONAL: 30	28 26	[34]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)		20			STATE: 14 NATIONAL: 20	17 20	[23]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent		4			STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 24	27 27	[22]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.
 Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

175

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18

[2,595,767]

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	[1,879,122]	72%

Black*	[449,091]	17%
--------	-------------	-----

Asian/Pacific Islander*	[48,006]	2%
-------------------------	------------	----

American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	[16,571]	1%
-------------------------------------	------------	----

Some other race*	[5,915]	less than 0.5%
------------------	-----------	----------------

More than one race*	[73,681]	3%
---------------------	------------	----

Hispanic	[123,381]	5%
----------	-------------	----

*Non-Hispanic

ഭൂമിശാസ്ത്രപരമായ അടിസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ

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

STATE	NATIONAL
[37%]	[39%]

8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998

[N.A.]	[28%]
----------	---------

8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998

[N.A.]	[17%]
----------	---------

Median income of families with children: 1998

[\$51,200]	[\$45,600]
--------------	--------------

Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998

[32%]	[34%]
---------	---------

Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999

[6%]	[9%]
--------	--------

Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998

[6%]	[8%]
--------	--------

കുടുംബ സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ

Children without health insurance: 1998

[10%]	[15%]
---------	---------

Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998

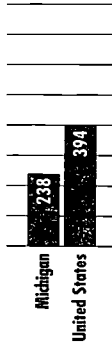
[16%]	[23%]
---------	---------

2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999

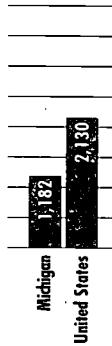
[76%]	[80%]
---------	---------

ജുവനൈൽ ജാക്വറിയെ

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

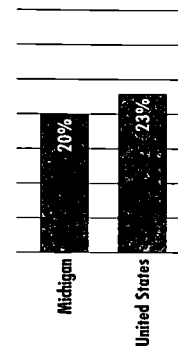


കുടുംബരേഖകളിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്ന കുടുംബങ്ങൾ

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998

[534,000]

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



N.A.=Not Available

NE NH UT MA WI IA NU NE WA ME ND CT VT PA IN HI KS VA MD OR RI CO ID SD OH AK CA HI MT WY MO IL NY DE FL NY OH TX WV NY NC SC IN CA AZ AL AR MD LA MS



Full Text Provided by ERIC

MI

National Composite Rank [28]

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

Trend Data

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1998 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		1990		1998		National Rank
	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low-birthweight babies	8				7.6	7.6	7.8	7.6	[28]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)				28	10.7	9.2	8.2	7.2	[36]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)				18	30	31	26	24	[27]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)				34	73	71	48	54	[15]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)				38	36	37	24	30	[19]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)				0	9	10	9	9	[23]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)				30	10	10	7	8	[13]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment				28	35	30	27	26	[30]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)				5	19	20	18	20	[29]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent				6	26	24	28	27	[34]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.
 ■ Patterned bars indicate national change.
 □ Solid bars indicate state change.

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18 [1,286,894]

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

Race	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	[1,055,405]	82%

Black*	[62,961]	5%
--------	------------	----

Asian/Pacific Islander*	[53,950]	4%
-------------------------	------------	----

American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	[19,119]	1%
-------------------------------------	------------	----

Some other race*	[2,596]	less than 0.5%
------------------	-----------	----------------

More than one race*	[37,223]	3%
---------------------	------------	----

Hispanic	[55,640]	4%
----------	------------	----

* Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

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

STATE	NATIONAL
[31%]	[39%]

8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998

[19%]	[28%]
---------	---------

8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998

[17%]	[17%]
---------	---------

Median income of families with children: 1998

[\$58,900]	[\$45,600]
--------------	--------------

Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998

[40%]	[34%]
---------	---------

Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999

[8%]	[9%]
--------	--------

Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998

[5%]	[8%]
--------	--------

Child Health

Children without health insurance: 1998

[8%]	[15%]
--------	---------

Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998

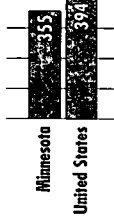
[16%]	[23%]
---------	---------

2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999

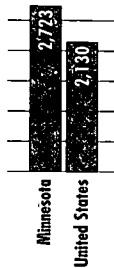
[87%]	[80%]
---------	---------

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



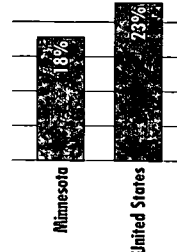
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998 [247,000]

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



Background Information

181

180

National Composite Rank [2]

Trend Data 1990 1998 National Rank

National Rank is based on 1998 figures

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*	1990-1998	Percent Change from 1990 to 1998	1990	1998	National Rank
Percent low-birthweight babies	14	[4]	STATE: 5.1 NATIONAL: 7.0	STATE: 5.8 NATIONAL: 7.6	[4]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	10	[7]	STATE: 7.3 NATIONAL: 9.2	STATE: 5.9 NATIONAL: 7.2	[7]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	0	[13]	STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 24	[13]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	28	[8]	STATE: 56 NATIONAL: 71	STATE: 43 NATIONAL: 54	[8]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	15	[5]	STATE: 20 NATIONAL: 37	STATE: 17 NATIONAL: 30	[5]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	14	[4]	STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 9	[4]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	38	[1]	STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 4 NATIONAL: 8	[1]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	20	[9]	STATE: 28 NATIONAL: 30	STATE: 20 NATIONAL: 26	[9]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	7	[2]	STATE: 14 NATIONAL: 20	STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 20	[2]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	0	[3]	STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 24	STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 27	[3]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.
 Patterned bars indicate national change.
 Solid bars indicate state change.

2000 Census Data

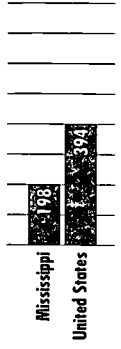
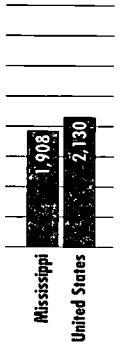
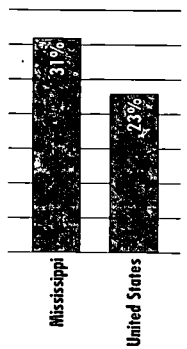
Number of Children: 2000	
All children under age 18	[775,187]
Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000	
White*	NUMBER [400,140] PERCENT 52%
Black*	[346,526] 45%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	[5,062] 1%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	[3,860] less than 0.5%
Some other race*	[698] less than 0.5%
More than one race*	[6,841] 1%
Hispanic	[12,060] 2%

* Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	STATE [52%] NATIONAL [39%]
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	[39%] 28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	[26%] 17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	[\$34,500] \$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	[31%] 34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	[16%] 9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	[10%] 8%
General Health	
Children without health insurance: 1998	[19%] 15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	[26%] 23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	[82%] 80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998	
	
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998	
	
Children in Working-Poor Families	
Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	[223,000]
Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	
	

Background Information

Mississippi

National Composite Rank [50]

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

W O R S E

Modifiers*

B E T T E R

Trend Data

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1998 figures

1990-1998	Percent Change from 1990 to 1998		Trend Data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1990	1998	
Percent low-birthweight babies	5		STATE: 9.6 NATIONAL: 7.0	10.1 7.6	[49]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		17	STATE: 12.1 NATIONAL: 9.2	10.1 7.2	[49]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)		7	STATE: 45 NATIONAL: 31	42 24	[50]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)		25	STATE: 100 NATIONAL: 71	75 54	[42]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)		18	STATE: 57 NATIONAL: 37	47 30	[50]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)		0	STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 10	10 9	[33]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)		8	STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 10	12 8	[46]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment		28	STATE: 39 NATIONAL: 30	28 26	[34]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)		26	STATE: 34 NATIONAL: 20	25 20	[44]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	20		STATE: 28 NATIONAL: 24	34 27	[49]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

Patterned bars indicate national change.

Solid bars indicate state change.

**ഭിക്ഷുഗുണമധ്യ
വിനിയോഗത്തിനെ**

2000 കേന്ദ്ര ഡിജി

Number of Children: 2000	
All children under age 18	[1,427,692]
Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000	
White*	NUMBER [1,126,789] PERCENT 79%
Black*	[203,507] 14%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	[15,203] 1%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	[6,125] less than 0.5%
Some other race*	[2,775] less than 0.5%
More than one race*	[30,663] 2%
Hispanic	[42,630] 3%

* Non-Hispanic

ഭിക്ഷുഗുണമധ്യ അഥ്യ ഭിക്ഷുഗുണമധ്യ

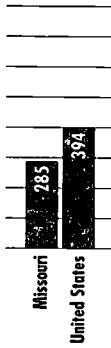
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	STATE [37%] NATIONAL [39%]
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	[24%] 28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	[20%] 17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	[\$45,500] \$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	[32%] 34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	[6%] 9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	[7%] 8%

കുട്ടികളുടെ വിനിയോഗം

Children without health insurance: 1998	[9%] 15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	[13%] 23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	[76%] 80%

കുട്ടികളുടെ വിനിയോഗം

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



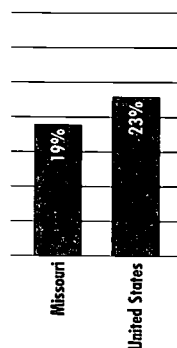
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



**കുട്ടികളുടെ വിനിയോഗം -
കുട്ടികളുടെ വിനിയോഗം**

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998 [259,000]

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

Indicators*	W O R S E		C O U N T Y		T E N N E S S E E		T R E N D		National Rank <small>National Rank is based on 1998 figures</small>
	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1998	
Percent low-birthweight babies	10						STATE: 7.1 NATIONAL: 7.0	7.8 7.6	[28]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			10				STATE: 9.4 NATIONAL: 9.2	7.7 7.2	[32]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			10				STATE: 33 NATIONAL: 31	27 24	[31]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			15				STATE: 82 NATIONAL: 71	70 54	[38]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)					26		STATE: 39 NATIONAL: 37	29 30	[29]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)					10		STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 10	9 9	[23]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)						36	STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 10	7 8	[13]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment							STATE: 28 NATIONAL: 30	25 26	[22]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)							STATE: 19 NATIONAL: 20	18 20	[29]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent			18				STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 24	26 27	[15]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.
 ■ Patterned bars indicate national change.
 □ Solid bars indicate state change.



2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18 [230,062]

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	[193,123]	84%

Black*	[851]	less than 0.5%
--------	---------	----------------

Asian/Pacific Islander*	[1,359]	1%
-------------------------	-----------	----

American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	[21,222]	9%
-------------------------------------	------------	----

Some other race*	[192]	less than 0.5%
------------------	---------	----------------

More than one race*	[5,965]	3%
---------------------	-----------	----

Hispanic	[7,350]	3%
----------	-----------	----

* Non-Hispanic

Educational and Economics

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	[27%]	39%

8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	[17%]	28%
---	---------	-----

8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	[14%]	17%
---	---------	-----

Median income of families with children: 1998	[\$37,900]	\$45,600
---	--------------	----------

Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	[48%]	34%
---	---------	-----

Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	[3%]	9%
---	--------	----

Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	[8%]	8%
---	--------	----

Child Health

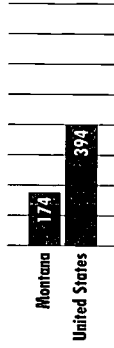
Children without health insurance: 1998	[19%]	15%
---	---------	-----

Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	[24%]	23%
---	---------	-----

2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	[85%]	80%
--------------------------------------	---------	-----

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



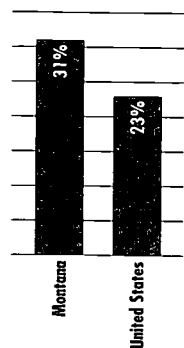
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998 [75,000]

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



Background Information

National Composite Rank [29]

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank <small>National Rank is based on 1998 figures</small>
	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990	1998	
Percent low-birthweight babies	13				STATE: 6.2 NATIONAL: 7.0	7.0 7.6	[18]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			13		STATE: 9.0 NATIONAL: 9.2	7.4 7.2	[28]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			37		STATE: 28 NATIONAL: 31	19 24	[7]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			19		STATE: 97 NATIONAL: 71	79 54	[45]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			17		STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 37	20 30	[8]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	10				STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 10	8 9	[16]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	0				STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 10	8 8	[22]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	7				STATE: 29 NATIONAL: 30	31 26	[46]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)			5		STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 20	21 20	[35]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	10				STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 24	26 27	[15]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.
 Patterned bars indicate national change.
 Solid bars indicate state change.



2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000	
All children under age 18	[450,242]
Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000	
White*	NUMBER [368,126] PERCENT [82%]
Black*	[23,714] [5%]
Asian/Pacific Islander*	[5,883] [1%]
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	[5,233] [1%]
Some other race*	[743] [less than 0.5%]
More than one race*	[9,325] [2%]
Hispanic	[37,218] [8%]

*Non-Hispanic

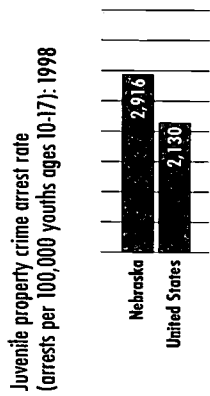
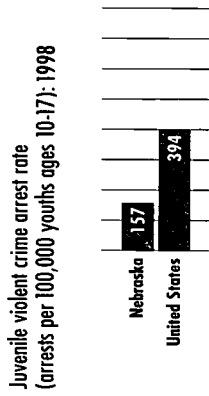
Education and Economic

4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	STATE [N.A.] NATIONAL [39%]
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	[N.A.] [28%]
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	[N.A.] [17%]
Median income of families with children: 1998	[\$46,400] [\$45,600]
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	[41%] [34%]
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	[2%] [9%]
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	[4%] [8%]

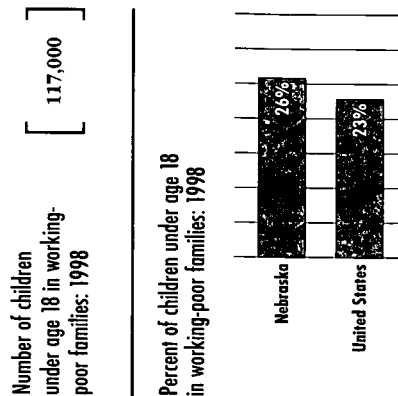
Health

Children without health insurance: 1998	[8%] [15%]
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	[11%] [23%]
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	[84%] [80%]

Juvenile Justice



Children in Working-Poor Families



N.A.=Not Available

Background Information



National Composite Rank [8]

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998
Trend Data 1990 1998 National Rank

National Rank is based on 1998 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990	1998	
Percent low-birthweight babies	28				STATE: 5.3 NATIONAL: 7.0	6.5 7.6	[11]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			12		STATE: 8.3 NATIONAL: 9.2	7.3 7.2	[27]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			20		STATE: 32 NATIONAL: 31	23 24	[19]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			24		STATE: 75 NATIONAL: 71	57 54	[23]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			9		STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 37	21 30	[12]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	38				STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 10	8 9	[16]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	20				STATE: 5 NATIONAL: 10	6 8	[7]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	14				STATE: 14 NATIONAL: 30	16 26	[1]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)			19		STATE: 16 NATIONAL: 20	13 20	[2]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	40				STATE: 17 NATIONAL: 24	24 27	[7]

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

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

Background Information

2000 Census Data

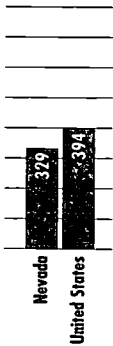
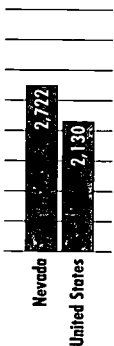
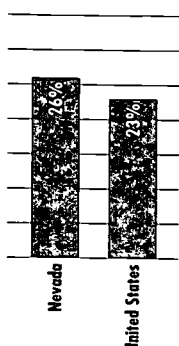
Number of Children: 2000	
All children under age 18	[511,799]
Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000	
White*	NUMBER [276,179] PERCENT 54%
Black*	[40,739] 8%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	[20,498] 4%
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	[6,057] 1%
Some other race*	[1,121] less than 0.5%
More than one race*	[20,971] 4%
Hispanic	[146,234] 29%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	STATE [47%] NATIONAL [39%]
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	[31%] 28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	[23%] 17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	[\$44,900] \$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	[28%] 34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	[12%] 9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	[5%] 8%
Children without health insurance: 1998	[22%] 15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	[35%] 23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	[73%] 80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998	
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998	
Children in Working-Poor Families	Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998 [130,000]
Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

Trend Data

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1998 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990	1998	
Percent low-birthweight babies	6				STATE: 7.2 NATIONAL: 7.0	7.6 7.6	[23]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			17		STATE: 8.4 NATIONAL: 9.2	7.0 7.2	[16]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			10		STATE: 36 NATIONAL: 31	29 24	[36]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			12		STATE: 98 NATIONAL: 71	86 54	[50]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			12		STATE: 43 NATIONAL: 37	38 30	[40]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	13				STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 10	17 9	[49]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)			25		STATE: 12 NATIONAL: 10	9 8	[30]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment			15		STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 30	22 26	[13]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)			6		STATE: 16 NATIONAL: 20	15 20	[8]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	8				STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 24	27 27	[22]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

Patterned bars indicate national change.

Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

2000 Census Data

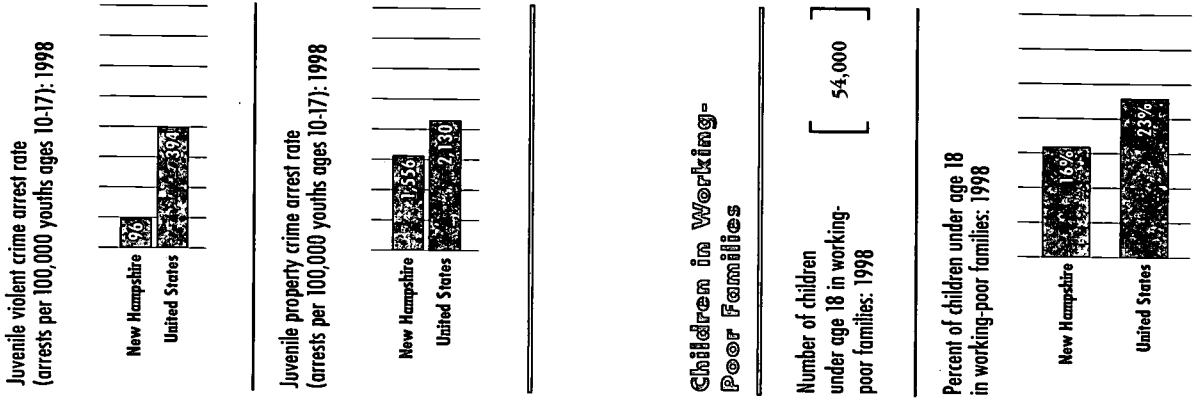
Number of Children: 2000		
All children under age 18	[309,562]	
Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000		
	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	[289,164]	93%
Black*	[2,477]	1%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	[4,054]	1%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	[701]	less than 0.5%
Some other race*	[533]	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	[4,846]	2%
Hispanic	[7,787]	3%

* Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	STATE 25%	NATIONAL 39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	[N.A.]	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	[N.A.]	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	[\$51,900]	\$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	[53%]	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	[16%]	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	[5%]	8%
Health Insurance		
Children without health insurance: 1998	[8%]	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	[12%]	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	[85%]	80%

Juvenile Justice



N/A = Not Available



National Composite Rank [1]

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

Trend Data 1990 1998 National Rank

National Rank is based on 1998 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E	Z E R O	B E T T E R	1990	1998	National Rank
Percent low-birthweight babies	10			STATE 4.9 NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 5.7 NATIONAL 7.6	[2]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			38	STATE 7.1 NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 4.4 NATIONAL 7.2	[1]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			38	STATE 23 NATIONAL 31	STATE 12 NATIONAL 24	[2]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			24	STATE 51 NATIONAL 71	STATE 39 NATIONAL 54	[5]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			24	STATE 17 NATIONAL 37	STATE 13 NATIONAL 30	[2]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)			22	STATE 9 NATIONAL 10	STATE 7 NATIONAL 9	[9]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)			29	STATE 7 NATIONAL 10	STATE 5 NATIONAL 8	[3]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	45			STATE 20 NATIONAL 30	STATE 23 NATIONAL 26	[17]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	30			STATE 9 NATIONAL 20	STATE 10 NATIONAL 20	[1]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	32			STATE 19 NATIONAL 24	STATE 25 NATIONAL 27	[10]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

▨ Patterned bars indicate national change.

▩ Solid bars indicate state change.

**கல்வியியல்
மعلومات**

2000 மக்கள்தொகை மதிப்பீடு

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18

[2,087,558]

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

White*

[1,240,057]

PERCENT
59%

Black*

[325,831]

16%

Asian/Pacific Islander*

[123,833]

6%

American Indian/
Alaskan Native*

[3,089]

less than 0.5%

Some other race*

[7,038]

less than 0.5%

More than one race*

[48,916]

2%

Hispanic

[338,794]

16%

* Non-Hispanic

கல்வியியல் மதிப்பீடுகள்

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

STATE	NATIONAL
N.A.	39%

8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998

STATE	NATIONAL
N.A.	28%

8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998

STATE	NATIONAL
N.A.	17%

Median income of families with children: 1998

STATE	NATIONAL
\$60,000	\$45,600

Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998

STATE	NATIONAL
32%	34%

Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999

STATE	NATIONAL
6%	9%

Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998

STATE	NATIONAL
6%	8%

சமூக மதிப்பீடுகள்

Children without health insurance: 1998

STATE	NATIONAL
13%	15%

Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998

STATE	NATIONAL
18%	23%

2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999

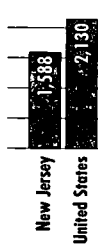
STATE	NATIONAL
81%	80%

மகளிர் குற்றம்

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

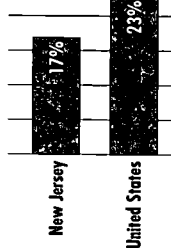


மகளிர் குற்றம்

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998

[321,000]

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



N.A.=Not Available

Indicators*	Percent Change from 1990 to 1998		Trend Data		National Rank <small>National Rank is based on 1998 figures</small>
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1990	1998	
Percent low-birthweight babies	14		STATE: 7.0 NATIONAL: 7.0	8.0 7.6	[34]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		20	STATE: 9.0 NATIONAL: 9.2	6.4 7.2	[11]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)		30	STATE: 27 NATIONAL: 31	19 24	[7]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)		17	STATE: 41 NATIONAL: 71	34 54	[2]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)		17	STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 37	20 30	[8]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)		14	STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 10	6 9	[4]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)		25	STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 10	6 8	[7]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment		15	STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 30	22 26	[13]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	15		STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 20	15 20	[8]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	10		STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 24	23 27	[6]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

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

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000	
All children under age 18	[508,574]
Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000	
White*	NUMBER [165,301] PERCENT 33%
Black*	[8,789] 2%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	[4,411] 1%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	[59,743] 12%
Some other race*	[835] less than 0.5%
More than one race*	[10,689] 2%
Hispanic	[258,806] 51%

*Non-Hispanic

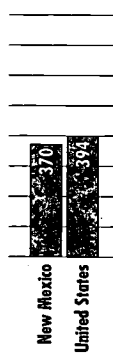
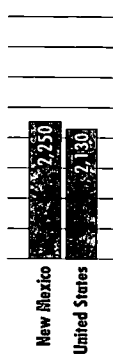
உயர்நிலை அங்குசுகளின்

4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	STATE [48%] NATIONAL [59%]
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	[30%] 28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	[21%] 17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	[\$32,200] \$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	[27%] 34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	[20%] 9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	[13%] 8%

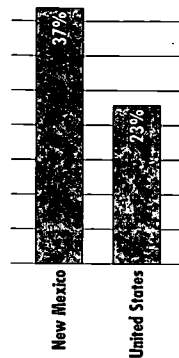
சாதிக்களங்கள்

Children without health insurance: 1998	[22%] 15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	[31%] 23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	[76%] 80%

புறவழிப் பிழைப்பு

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998	
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998	

Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	[196,000]
Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	

National Composite Rank [48]

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

Trend Data 1990 1998 National Rank

National Rank is based on 1998 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990	1998	
Percent low-birthweight babies	3				STATE: 7.4 NATIONAL: 7.0	7.6 7.6	[23]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			20		STATE: 9.0 NATIONAL: 9.2	7.2 7.2	[22]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			14		STATE: 35 NATIONAL: 31	30 24	[42]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			30		STATE: 121 NATIONAL: 71	85 54	[49]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			6		STATE: 47 NATIONAL: 37	44 30	[47]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	44				STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 10	13 9	[45]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	30				STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 10	13 8	[50]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment			0		STATE: 30 NATIONAL: 30	30 26	[42]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)			4		STATE: 27 NATIONAL: 20	28 20	[50]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	20				STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 24	31 27	[44]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

▨ Patterned bars indicate national change.

□ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000	[4,690,107]	
All children under age 18	[4,690,107]	
Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	[2,562,992]	55%
Black*	[833,976]	18%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	[235,630]	5%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	[16,847]	less than 0.5%
Some other race*	[25,650]	1%
More than one race*	[121,980]	3%
Hispanic	[893,032]	19%

* Non-Hispanic

Educational and Economic

4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	STATE	NATIONAL
	[38%]	[39%]
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	[22%]	[28%]
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	[16%]	[17%]
Median income of families with children: 1998	[\$43,000]	[\$45,600]
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	[26%]	[34%]
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	[3%]	[9%]
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	[12%]	[8%]
Children without health insurance: 1998	[14%]	[15%]
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	[25%]	[23%]
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	[83%]	[80%]

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998	New York	United States
	[688]	[394]
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998	New York	United States
	[1,347]	[2,130]

Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	[918,000]	
Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	New York	United States
	[20%]	[23%]

National Composite Rank [33]

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

Trend Data

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1998 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1990		1998		National Rank
			STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low-birthweight babies	8		7.6	7.6	7.8	7.6	[28]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		39	9.6	9.2	6.3	7.2	[9]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)		31	29	31	20	24	[10]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)		64	61	71	34	54	[2]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)		20	28	37	22	30	[14]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	18		8	10	9	9	[23]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	10		9	10	10	8	[37]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment		3	34	30	33	26	[49]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	28		20	20	25	20	[44]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	10		28	24	31	27	[44]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

Patterned bars indicate national change.

Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18

[1,964,047]

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

White*

NUMBER
[1,228,469]

PERCENT
63%

Black*

[514,094]

26%

Asian/Pacific Islander*

[31,479]

2%

American Indian/
Alaskan Native*

[28,561]

1%

Some other race*

[5,289]

less than 0.5%

More than one race*

[36,065]

2%

Hispanic

[120,090]

6%

* Non-Hispanic

Educational and Economics

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

STATE	NATIONAL
38%	39%

8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998

24%	28%
-----	-----

8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998

15%	17%
-----	-----

Median income of families with children: 1998

\$41,900	\$45,600
----------	----------

Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998

35%	34%
-----	-----

Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999

17%	9%
-----	----

Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998

7%	8%
----	----

Global Reach

Children without health insurance: 1998

15%	15%
-----	-----

Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998

20%	23%
-----	-----

2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999

82%	80%
-----	-----

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

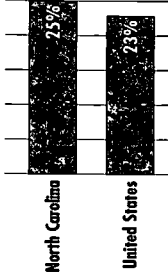


Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998

[433,000]

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



National Composite Rank [41]

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

Trend Data 1990 1998 National Rank

National Rank is based on 1998 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990	1998	
Percent low-birthweight babies	10				STATE: 8.0 NATIONAL: 7.0	8.8 7.6	[43]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			12		STATE: 10.6 NATIONAL: 9.2	9.3 7.2	[46]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			13		STATE: 31 NATIONAL: 31	27 24	[31]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			10		STATE: 72 NATIONAL: 71	64 54	[32]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			20		STATE: 45 NATIONAL: 37	36 30	[39]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)			20		STATE: 14 NATIONAL: 10	11 9	[36]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)			10		STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 10	9 8	[30]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment			7		STATE: 27 NATIONAL: 30	25 26	[22]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)			6		STATE: 18 NATIONAL: 20	19 20	[32]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	22				STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 24	28 27	[34]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

▨ Patterned bars indicate national change.

□ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18 [160,849]

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	[139,319]	87%

Black*	[1,260]	1%
--------	-----------	----

Asian/Pacific Islander*	[975]	1%
-------------------------	---------	----

American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	[12,563]	8%
-------------------------------------	------------	----

Some other race*	[128]	less than 0.5%
------------------	---------	----------------

More than one race*	[3,401]	2%
---------------------	-----------	----

Hispanic	[3,203]	2%
----------	-----------	----

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

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

STATE	NATIONAL
[N.A.]	39%

8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998

[N.A.]	28%
----------	-----

8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998

[N.A.]	17%
----------	-----

Median income of families with children: 1998

[\$38,600]	\$45,600
--------------	----------

Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998

[49%]	34%
---------	-----

Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999

[7%]	9%
--------	----

Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998

[5%]	8%
--------	----

Child Health

Children without health insurance: 1998

[15%]	15%
---------	-----

Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998

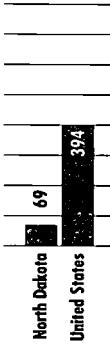
[24%]	23%
---------	-----

2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999

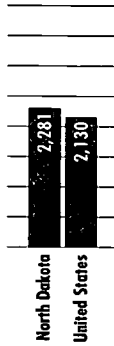
[83%]	80%
---------	-----

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

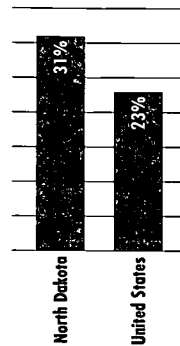


Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998

[51,000]

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



NA=Not Available

National Composite Rank [11]

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

Trend Data 1990 1998 National Rank

National Rank is based on 1998 figures

Indicators*

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicator	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1998	National Rank
Percent low-birthweight babies	18								STATE: 5.5 NATIONAL: 7.0	6.5 7.6	[11]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	8								STATE: 8.0 NATIONAL: 9.2	8.6 7.2	[41]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	18								STATE: 31 NATIONAL: 31	27 24	[31]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	10								STATE: 69 NATIONAL: 71	56 54	[22]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	0								STATE: 16 NATIONAL: 37	16 30	[4]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	25								STATE: 4 NATIONAL: 10	5 9	[1]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	25								STATE: 4 NATIONAL: 10	5 8	[3]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	16								STATE: 19 NATIONAL: 30	22 26	[13]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	6								STATE: 18 NATIONAL: 20	17 20	[23]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	38								STATE: 16 NATIONAL: 24	22 27	[4]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

Patterned bars indicate national change.

Solid bars indicate state change.

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000	[2,888,339]	
All children under age 18	[2,888,339]	
Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000		
	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	[2,286,693]	79%
Black*	[410,303]	14%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	[31,685]	1%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	[5,471]	less than 0.5%
Some other race*	[8,170]	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	[65,679]	2%
Hispanic	[80,338]	3%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	STATE [N.A.]	NATIONAL [39%]
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	[N.A.]	[28%]
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	[N.A.]	[17%]
Median income of families with children: 1998	[\$47,600]	[\$45,600]
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	[39%]	[34%]
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	[7%]	[9%]
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	[8%]	[8%]
Child Health		
Children without health insurance: 1998	[9%]	[15%]
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	[14%]	[23%]
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	[79%]	[80%]

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998		
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998		
Children in Working-poor Families		
Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	[523,000]	
Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998		

NA=Not Available

Background Information

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

OH

National Composite Rank [25]

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

Trend Date 1998

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1998 figures

Indicators*	W	O	R	S	E	C	E	B	E	T	E	R	1990	1998	National Rank
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998												STATE 7.1 NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 7.7 NATIONAL 7.6	[27]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998												STATE 9.8 NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 8.0 NATIONAL 7.2	[34]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998												STATE 29 NATIONAL 31	STATE 24 NATIONAL 24	[22]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998												STATE 55 NATIONAL 71	STATE 43 NATIONAL 54	[8]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998												STATE 34 NATIONAL 37	STATE 27 NATIONAL 30	[28]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998												STATE 7 NATIONAL 10	STATE 8 NATIONAL 9	[16]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998												STATE 9 NATIONAL 10	STATE 8 NATIONAL 8	[22]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998												STATE 29 NATIONAL 30	STATE 28 NATIONAL 26	[34]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998												STATE 18 NATIONAL 20	STATE 16 NATIONAL 20	[19]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998												STATE 23 NATIONAL 24	STATE 27 NATIONAL 27	[22]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

Patterned bars indicate national change.

Solid bars indicate state change.

230



Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000	[892,360]	
All children under age 18	[892,360]	
Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	[576,731]	65%
Black*	[83,314]	9%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	[11,392]	1%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	[94,481]	11%
Some other race*	[1,118]	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	[55,246]	6%
Hispanic	[70,078]	8%

* Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	STATE	NATIONAL
	[34%]	[39%]
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	[20%]	[28%]
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	[12%]	[17%]
Median income of families with children: 1998	[\$40,000]	[\$45,600]
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	[37%]	[34%]
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	[17%]	[9%]
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	[7%]	[8%]
Children without health insurance: 1998	[19%]	[15%]
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	[26%]	[23%]
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	[74%]	[80%]

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998	Oklahoma	United States
	[278]	[394]
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998	Oklahoma	United States
	[2,228]	[2,130]
Children in Working-Poor Families	[210,000]	
Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	[210,000]	
Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	Oklahoma	United States
	[26%]	[23%]



National Composite Rank [37]

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

Trend Data National Rank

National Rank is based on 1998 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990	1998	
Percent low-birthweight babies	9				STATE: 6.6 NATIONAL: 7.0	7.2 7.6	[20]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			9		STATE: 9.2 NATIONAL: 9.2	8.5 7.2	[39]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			10		STATE: 36 NATIONAL: 31	32 24	[44]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			17		STATE: 83 NATIONAL: 71	69 54	[36]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			10		STATE: 39 NATIONAL: 37	35 30	[38]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)				25	STATE: 12 NATIONAL: 10	9 9	[23]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)				25	STATE: 12 NATIONAL: 10	9 8	[30]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment			18		STATE: 30 NATIONAL: 30	26 26	[27]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)				4	STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 20	24 20	[41]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent		28			STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 24	27 27	[22]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

Patterned bars indicate national change.

Solid bars indicate state change.

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18

[846,526]

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	[646,232]	76%

Black*	[16,467]	2%
--------	------------	----

Asian/Pacific Islander*	[26,613]	3%
-------------------------	------------	----

American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	[12,433]	1%
-------------------------------------	------------	----

Some other race*	[1,662]	less than 0.5%
------------------	-----------	----------------

More than one race*	[35,344]	4%
---------------------	------------	----

Hispanic	[107,775]	13%
----------	-------------	-----

* Non-Hispanic

kids count 2001

236

www.kidscount.org

Education and Economics

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

	STATE	NATIONAL
	[39%]	[39%]

8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998

	[22%]	[28%]
--	---------	---------

8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998

	[17%]	[17%]
--	---------	---------

Median income of families with children: 1998

	[\$44,700]	[\$45,600]
--	--------------	--------------

Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998

	[38%]	[34%]
--	---------	---------

Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999

	[8%]	[9%]
--	--------	--------

Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998

	[8%]	[8%]
--	--------	--------

Health Problems

Children without health insurance: 1998

	[12%]	[15%]
--	---------	---------

Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998

	[20%]	[23%]
--	---------	---------

2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999

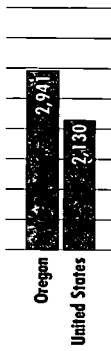
	[73%]	[80%]
--	---------	---------

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

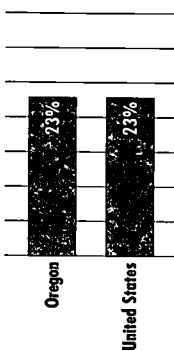


Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998

[186,000]

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998





National Composite Rank [20]

Trend Data National Rank

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

National Rank is based on 1998 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990	1998	
Percent low-birthweight babies	8				STATE: 5.0 NATIONAL: 7.0	STATE: 5.4 NATIONAL: 7.6	[1]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			35		STATE: 8.3 NATIONAL: 9.2	STATE: 5.4 NATIONAL: 7.2	[3]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			24		STATE: 29 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 24	[15]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			20		STATE: 73 NATIONAL: 71	STATE: 52 NATIONAL: 54	[19]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			16		STATE: 31 NATIONAL: 37	STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 30	[25]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	38				STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 9	[45]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)					STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 8	[37]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment			6		STATE: 32 NATIONAL: 30	STATE: 30 NATIONAL: 26	[42]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)			16		STATE: 19 NATIONAL: 20	STATE: 16 NATIONAL: 20	[19]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent			18		STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 24	STATE: 27 NATIONAL: 27	[22]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165. Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000	
All children under age 18	[2,922,221]
Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000	
White*	NUMBER [2,286,418] PERCENT 78%
Black*	[370,293] 13%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	[55,278] 2%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	[3,765] less than 0.5%
Some other race*	[6,419] less than 0.5%
More than one race*	[51,384] 2%
Hispanic	[148,664] 5%

* Non-Hispanic

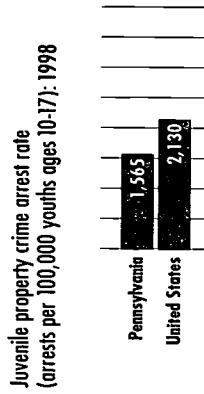
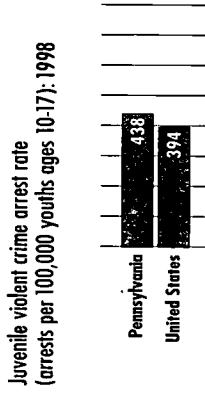
Education and Economics

4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	STATE [N.A.] NATIONAL [39%]
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	[N.A.] 28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	[N.A.] 17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	[\$48,300] \$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	[41%] 34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	[5%] 9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	[6%] 8%

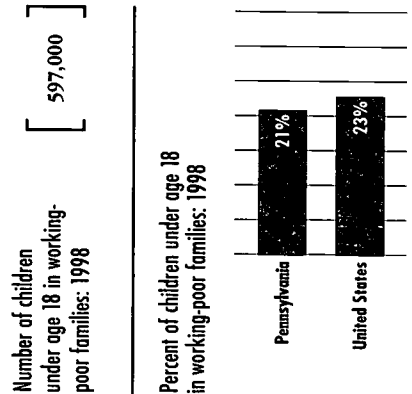
Child Welfare

Children without health insurance: 1998	[8%] 15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	[13%] 23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	[87%] 80%

Juvenile Justice



Children in Workforce-Poor Families



N.A.=Not Available

National Composite Rank [14]

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

Trend Data

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1998 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990	1998	
Percent low-birthweight babies	7				STATE: 7.1 NATIONAL: 7.0	7.6 7.6	[23]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			26		STATE: 9.6 NATIONAL: 9.2	7.1 7.2	[21]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			21		STATE: 28 NATIONAL: 31	22 24	[15]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			6		STATE: 54 NATIONAL: 71	51 54	[18]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			21		STATE: 28 NATIONAL: 37	22 30	[14]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)			0		STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 10	7 9	[9]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)			22		STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 10	7 8	[13]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment			10		STATE: 27 NATIONAL: 30	24 26	[18]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)			6		STATE: 16 NATIONAL: 20	17 20	[23]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent		19			STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 24	25 27	[10]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

Patterned bars indicate national change.

Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18 [247,822]

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	[180,075]	73%

Black*	[13,585]	5%
--------	------------	----

Asian/Pacific Islander*	[6,679]	3%
-------------------------	-----------	----

American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	[1,458]	1%
-------------------------------------	-----------	----

Some other race*	[2,874]	1%
------------------	-----------	----

More than one race*	[8,149]	3%
---------------------	-----------	----

Hispanic	[35,002]	14%
----------	------------	-----

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

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

STATE	NATIONAL
[35%]	39%

8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998

[26%]	28%
---------	-----

8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998

[17%]	17%
---------	-----

Median income of families with children: 1998

[\$51,300]	\$45,600
--------------	----------

Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998

[28%]	34%
---------	-----

Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999

[2%]	9%
--------	----

Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998

[10%]	8%
---------	----

Health Issues

Children without health insurance: 1998

[7%]	15%
--------	-----

Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998

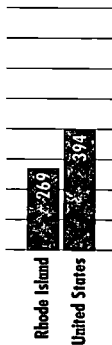
[15%]	23%
---------	-----

2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999

[90%]	80%
---------	-----

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

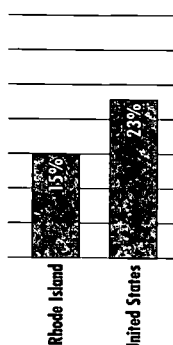


Children in Working-Poor Families

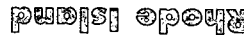
Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998

[35,000]

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



245



National Composite Rank [21]

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

Trend Data

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1998 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990	1998	
Percent low-birthweight babies	23				STATE: 6.2 NATIONAL: 7.0	STATE: 7.6 NATIONAL: 7.6	[23]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			14		STATE: 8.1 NATIONAL: 9.2	STATE: 7.0 NATIONAL: 7.2	[16]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			29		STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 17 NATIONAL: 24	[3]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			6		STATE: 35 NATIONAL: 71	STATE: 33 NATIONAL: 54	[1]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			25		STATE: 32 NATIONAL: 37	STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 30	[19]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)					STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 9	[36]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)		10			STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 10	STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 8	[37]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment					STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 30	STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 26	[22]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)		18			STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 20	STATE: 17 NATIONAL: 20	[23]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent		30			STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 24	STATE: 30 NATIONAL: 27	[42]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

Patterned bars indicate national change.

Solid bars indicate state change.

**பிஷ்குரவுகள்
பரிசீலனை**

2000 மொத்தக் குழந்தைகள்

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18

[1,009,641]

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

White*

[586,009]

PERCENT
58%

Black*

[367,047]

36%

Asian/Pacific Islander*

[8,728]

1%

**American Indian/
Alaskan Native***

[3,490]

less than 0.5%

Some other race*

[1,769]

less than 0.5%

More than one race*

[14,644]

1%

Hispanic

[27,954]

3%

* Non-Hispanic

பேரறிவுறுத்தல் அளவு பரிசீலனைகள்

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

STATE	NATIONAL
[45%]	[39%]

8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998

[35%]	[28%]
---------	---------

8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998

[21%]	[17%]
---------	---------

Median income of families with children: 1998

[\$43,000]	[\$45,600]
--------------	--------------

Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998

[35%]	[34%]
---------	---------

Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999

[11%]	[9%]
---------	--------

Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998

[7%]	[8%]
--------	--------

குழந்தைகள் பிழைப்பு

Children without health insurance: 1998

[17%]	[15%]
---------	---------

Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998

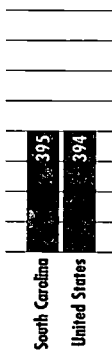
[22%]	[23%]
---------	---------

2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999

[81%]	[80%]
---------	---------

குழந்தைகள் பிழைப்பு

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

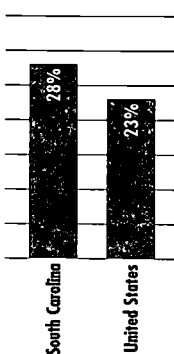


குழந்தைகள் பிழைப்பு - குழந்தைகள் பிழைப்பு

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998

[255,000]

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

Trend Data 1990 1998 National Rank

National Rank is based on 1998 figures

Indicators*	1990-1998	W O R S E B E T T E R												1990	1998	National Rank
Percent low-birthweight babies	9													STATE: 8.7 NATIONAL: 7.0	9.5 7.6	[48]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)														STATE: 11.7 NATIONAL: 9.2	9.6 7.2	[47]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)														STATE: 38 NATIONAL: 31	29 24	[36]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)														STATE: 76 NATIONAL: 71	66 54	[33]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)														STATE: 47 NATIONAL: 37	40 30	[42]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)														STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 10	9 9	[23]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)														STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 10	8 8	[22]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment														STATE: 30 NATIONAL: 30	24 26	[18]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	10													STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 20	23 20	[37]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	16													STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 24	29 27	[40]

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

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

**ഭക്ഷണപദ്ധതി
വിവരങ്ങൾ**

2000 കേസുകൾ വിവരങ്ങൾ

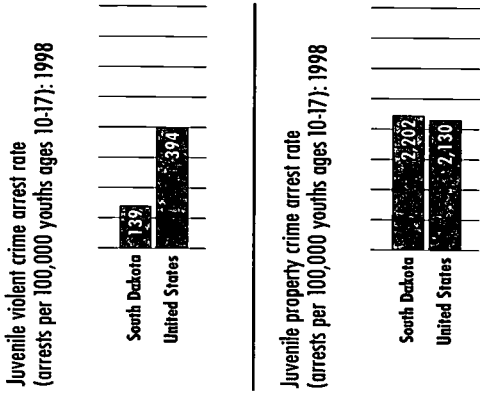
Number of Children: 2000		
All children under age 18	[202,649]	
Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000		
White*	[NUMBER: 163,354]	[PERCENT: 81%]
Black*	[1,554]	[1%]
Asian/Pacific Islander*	[1,285]	[1%]
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	[27,049]	[13%]
Some other race*	[144]	[less than 0.5%]
More than one race*	[4,742]	[2%]
Hispanic	[4,521]	[2%]

* Non-Hispanic

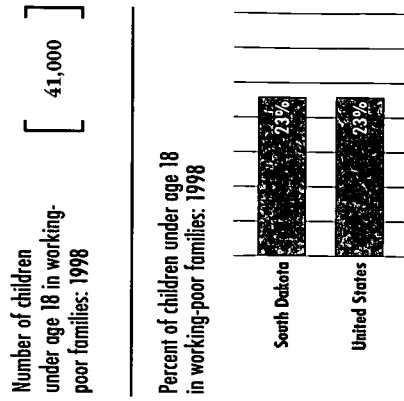
ഭക്ഷണപദ്ധതിയിൽ അർജ്ജിക്കുന്ന കുട്ടികൾ

4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	[STATE: N.A.]	[NATIONAL: 39%]
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	[N.A.]	[28%]
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	[N.A.]	[17%]
Median income of families with children: 1998	[\$43,300]	[\$45,600]
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	[53%]	[34%]
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	[9%]	[9%]
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	[5%]	[8%]
കുട്ടികൾക്ക് ലഭിക്കാത്ത		
Children without health insurance: 1998	[11%]	[15%]
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	[15%]	[23%]
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	[83%]	[80%]

ജീവനശ്ചിത കുട്ടികൾ



Children in Working-Poor Families



NA=Not Available

253

South Dakota

National Composite Rank [24]

Trend Data National Rank

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

National Rank is based on 1998 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990	1998	
Percent low-birthweight babies	14				STATE 5.1 NATIONAL 7.0	5.8 7.6	[4]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			10		STATE 10.1 NATIONAL 9.2	9.1 7.2	[44]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			8		STATE 38 NATIONAL 31	37 24	[49]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)				20	STATE 97 NATIONAL 71	69 54	[36]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)				17	STATE 24 NATIONAL 37	20 30	[8]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)				0	STATE 8 NATIONAL 10	8 9	[16]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)				0	STATE 6 NATIONAL 10	6 8	[7]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment			6		STATE 18 NATIONAL 30	19 26	[4]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)				5	STATE 20 NATIONAL 20	19 20	[32]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	14				STATE 22 NATIONAL 24	25 27	[10]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.
 Patterned bars indicate national change.
 Solid bars indicate state change.

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18

[1,398,521]

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	[1,021,195]	73%

Black*	[294,817]	21%
--------	-------------	-----

Asian/Pacific Islander*	[14,632]	1%
-------------------------	------------	----

American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	[3,213]	less than 0.5%
-------------------------------------	-----------	----------------

Some other race*	[2,802]	less than 0.5%
------------------	-----------	----------------

More than one race*	[22,963]	2%
---------------------	------------	----

Hispanic	[36,899]	3%
----------	------------	----

* Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

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

STATE	NATIONAL
[42%]	[39%]

8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998

[29%]	[28%]
---------	---------

8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998

[16%]	[17%]
---------	---------

Median income of families with children: 1998

[\$37,500]	[\$45,600]
--------------	--------------

Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998

[34%]	[34%]
---------	---------

Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999

[6%]	[9%]
--------	--------

Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998

[7%]	[8%]
--------	--------

Child Health

Children without health insurance: 1998

[10%]	[15%]
---------	---------

Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998

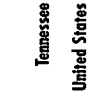
[8%]	[23%]
--------	---------

2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999

[80%]	[80%]
---------	---------

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

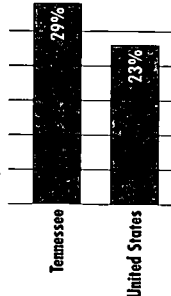


Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998

[399,000]

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



Trend Data **National Rank**

National Rank is based on 1998 figures

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990	1998	
Percent low-birthweight babies	10				STATE: 8.2 NATIONAL: 7.0	9.1 7.6	[46]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			20		STATE: 10.3 NATIONAL: 9.2	8.2 7.2	[36]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			23		STATE: 35 NATIONAL: 31	27 24	[31]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)		5			STATE: 75 NATIONAL: 71	79 54	[45]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			16		STATE: 45 NATIONAL: 37	38 30	[40]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)			8		STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 10	12 9	[41]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)			13		STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 10	11 8	[44]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment			30		STATE: 35 NATIONAL: 30	24 26	[18]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)			14		STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 20	19 20	[32]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent		19			STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 24	31 27	[44]

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

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18 [5,886,759]

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	[2,507,147]	43%

Black*	[732,807]	12%
--------	-------------	-----

Asian/Pacific Islander*	[142,408]	2%
-------------------------	-------------	----

American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	[17,319]	less than 0.5%
-------------------------------------	------------	----------------

Some other race*	[8,461]	less than 0.5%
------------------	-----------	----------------

More than one race*	[91,852]	2%
---------------------	------------	----

Hispanic	[2,386,765]	41%
----------	---------------	-----

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

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

STATE	NATIONAL
[37%]	[39%]

8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998

[24%]	[28%]
---------	---------

8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998

[12%]	[17%]
---------	---------

Median income of families with children: 1998

[\$39,300]	[\$45,600]
--------------	--------------

Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998

[36%]	[34%]
---------	---------

Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999

[12%]	[9%]
---------	--------

Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998

[10%]	[8%]
---------	--------

Global Health

Children without health insurance: 1998

[25%]	[15%]
---------	---------

Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998

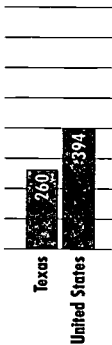
[35%]	[23%]
---------	---------

2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999

[75%]	[80%]
---------	---------

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

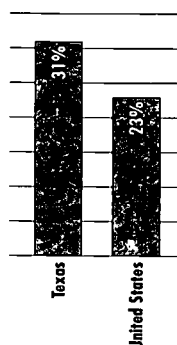


Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998

[1,669,000]

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



National Composite Rank [38]

Trend Data National Rank

National Rank is based on 1998 figures

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

Indicator*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990	1998	
Percent low-birthweight babies	7.3				STATE: 6.9 NATIONAL: 7.0	7.4 7.6	[21]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			2.1	2.1	STATE: 8.1 NATIONAL: 9.2	6.4 7.2	[11]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			2.0	2.0	STATE: 33 NATIONAL: 31	25 24	[26]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			2.0	2.0	STATE: 80 NATIONAL: 71	60 54	[28]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			6	6	STATE: 48 NATIONAL: 37	45 30	[48]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)			8	8	STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 10	12 9	[41]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)			0	0	STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 10	11 8	[44]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment			4	4	STATE: 28 NATIONAL: 30	27 26	[30]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)			8	8	STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 20	24 20	[41]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent		2.9			STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 24	27 27	[22]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165. Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.



**පාලන මණ්ඩලයේ
සාරාංශය**

2000 පෙහෙසු පරිමා

Number of Children: 2000	[718,698]	
All children under age 18	[718,698]	
Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	[592,083]	82%
Black*	[5,591]	1%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	[15,146]	2%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	[10,305]	1%
Some other race*	[840]	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	[16,538]	2%
Hispanic	[78,195]	11%

*Non-Hispanic

ආර්ථිකයේ සහ සමාජ අවස්ථාව

4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	STATE 38%	NATIONAL 39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	[23%]	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	[22%]	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	[\$50,200]	\$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	[44%]	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	[2%]	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	[4%]	8%
සමස්ත පවුල		
Children without health insurance: 1998	[12%]	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	[15%]	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	[82%]	80%

කුඩා ළමුන්ට අදාළ

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

Utah	257
United States	394

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

Utah	3,151
United States	2,130

කුඩා ළමුන්ට අදාළ සමාජ අවස්ථාව

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998

[176,000]

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998

Utah	26%
United States	23%

National Composite Rank [3]

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

National Rank based on 1998 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990	1998	
Percent low-birthweight babies	18				STATE: 5.7 NATIONAL: 7.0	6.7 7.6	[15]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			25		STATE: 7.5 NATIONAL: 9.2	5.6 7.2	[4]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			31		STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 31	24 24	[22]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			20		STATE: 66 NATIONAL: 71	49 54	[16]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			15		STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 37	22 30	[14]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	13				STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 10	9 9	[23]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)			13		STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 10	7 8	[13]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment			14		STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 30	18 26	[2]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)			10		STATE: 16 NATIONAL: 20	13 20	[2]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	6				STATE: 16 NATIONAL: 24	17 27	[1]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

Patterned bars indicate national change.

Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18

[147,523]

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

White*

NUMBER [139,667]

PERCENT [95%]

Black*

[1,020]

[1%]

Asian/Pacific Islander*

[1,530]

[1%]

American Indian/
Alaskan Native*

[608]

[less than 0.5%]

Some other race*

[245]

[less than 0.5%]

More than one race*

[2,617]

[2%]

Hispanic

[1,836]

[1%]

* Non-Hispanic

Education and Economic

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

STATE [N.A.] NATIONAL [39%]

8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998

STATE [N.A.] NATIONAL [28%]

8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998

STATE [N.A.] NATIONAL [17%]

Median income of families with children: 1998

[\$44,500] NATIONAL [\$45,600]

Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998

[47%] NATIONAL [34%]

Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999

[4%] NATIONAL [9%]

Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998

[5%] NATIONAL [8%]

Child Health

Children without health insurance: 1998

[7%] NATIONAL [15%]

Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998

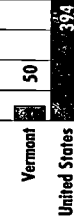
[7%] NATIONAL [23%]

2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999

[91%] NATIONAL [80%]

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

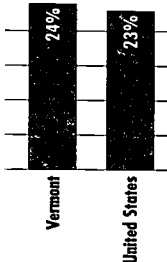


Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998

[35,000]

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



NA=Not Available

National Composite Rank [13]

Trend Data National Rank

National Rank is based on 1998 figures

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend Data		National Rank
	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990	1998	
Percent low-birthweight babies	23%				STATE: 5.3 NATIONAL: 7.0	6.5 7.6	[11]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2%				STATE: 6.4 NATIONAL: 9.2	7.0 7.2	[16]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			28%		STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 31	18 24	[5]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	31%				STATE: 58 NATIONAL: 71	76 54	[43]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			15%		STATE: 20 NATIONAL: 37	11 30	[1]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)			7%		STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 10	6 9	[4]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	25%				STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 10	8 8	[22]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	9%				STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 30	24 26	[18]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)			18%		STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 20	13 20	[2]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	24%				STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 24	26 27	[15]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

Patterned bars indicate national change.

Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18 [1,738,262]

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	[1,112,483]	64%

Black*	[400,906]	23%
--------	-------------	-----

Asian/Pacific Islander*	[61,551]	4%
-------------------------	------------	----

American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	[4,408]	less than 0.5%
-------------------------------------	-----------	----------------

Some other race*	[6,114]	less than 0.5%
------------------	-----------	----------------

More than one race*	[50,100]	3%
---------------------	------------	----

Hispanic	[102,700]	6%
----------	-------------	----

* Non-Hispanic

Education and Expenditures

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

STATE	NATIONAL
[36%]	[39%]

8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998

[22%]	[28%]
---------	---------

8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998

[11%]	[17%]
---------	---------

Median income of families with children: 1998

[\$50,900]	[\$45,600]
--------------	--------------

Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998

[43%]	[34%]
---------	---------

Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999

[10%]	[9%]
---------	--------

Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998

[5%]	[8%]
--------	--------

Child Health

Children without health insurance: 1998

[13%]	[15%]
---------	---------

Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998

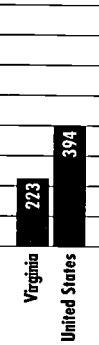
[20%]	[23%]
---------	---------

2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999

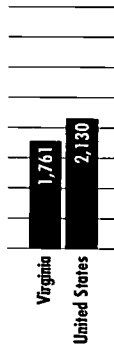
[82%]	[80%]
---------	---------

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

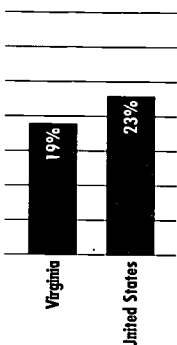


Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998

[301,000]

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



273

272



National Composite Rank [18]

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

Trend Data

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1998 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		1990	1998	National Rank
	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low-birthweight babies	10%				7.2	7.9	[32]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			75%		10.2	7.7	[32]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			71%		28	22	[15]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			31%		72	50	[17]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			25%		32	24	[19]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)					8	8	[16]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)					10	9	[13]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment			33%		24	21	[11]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)		6%			16	17	[23]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent					24	28	[34]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

Patterned bars indicate national change.

Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000	
All children under age 18	[1,513,843]
Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000	
White*	[NUMBER: 1,082,049 PERCENT: 71%]
Black*	[56,347 4%]
Asian/Pacific Islander*	[83,056 5%]
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	[27,719 2%]
Some other race*	[4,705 less than 0.5%]
More than one race*	[82,557 5%]
Hispanic	[177,410 12%]

*Non-Hispanic

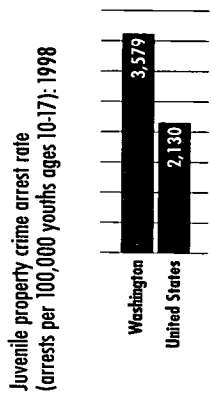
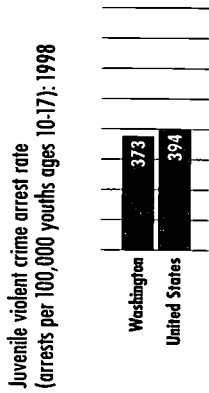
Educational and Economics

4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	[STATE: 37% NATIONAL: 39%]
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	[23% 28%]
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	[17% 17%]
Median income of families with children: 1998	[\$51,800 \$45,600]
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	[42% 34%]
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	[8% 9%]
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	[7% 8%]

Child Health

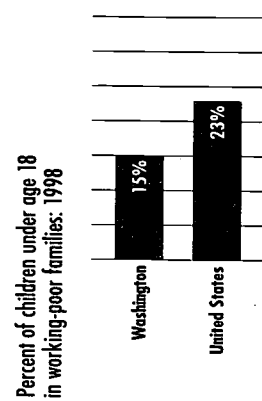
Children without health insurance: 1998	[10% 15%]
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	[11% 23%]
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	[77% 80%]

Juvenile Justice



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998 [223,000]



277

National Composite Rank [9]

National Rank

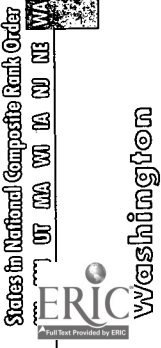
National Rank is based on 1998 figures

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

Trend Index

Indicator*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		1990		1998		National Rank
	State	National	State	National	State	National	State	National	
Percent low-birthweight babies	8				5.3	7.0	5.7	7.6	[2]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			27		7.8	9.2	5.7	7.2	[5]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			29		28	31	20	24	[10]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			77		64	71	47	54	[12]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			28		30	37	23	30	[17]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)			77		11	10	8	9	[16]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)			30		10	10	7	8	[13]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment			7		27	30	26	26	[27]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)			19		17	20	15	20	[8]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	8				24	24	26	27	[15]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165. Patterened bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.



Background Information

2000 Censuses Data

Number of Children: 2000	
All children under age 18	[402,393]
Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000	
White*	NUMBER [374,097] PERCENT 93%
Black*	[14,665] 4%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	[2,128] 1%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	[712] less than 0.5%
Some other race*	[708] less than 0.5%
More than one race*	[6,204] 2%
Hispanic	[3,879] 1%

* Non-Hispanic

Educational and Economics

4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	STATE [38%] NATIONAL [39%]
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	[26%] 28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	[18%] 17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	[\$32,300] \$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	[41%] 34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	[11%] 9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	[13%] 8%
Children without health insurance: 1998	[12%] 15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	[14%] 23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	[82%] 80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998	
West Virginia	71
United States	394
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998	
West Virginia	1,054
United States	2,130
Children in Working-Poor Families	
Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	[94,000]
Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	
West Virginia	28%
United States	23%

National Composite Rank [39]

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

Trend Data

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1998 figures

Indicators*

W O R S E

1990

1998

[34]

[34]

[22]

[28]

[25]

[16]

[37]

[50]

[44]

[22]

Percent low-birthweight babies

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

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

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

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

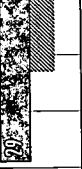
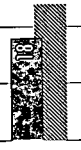
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)

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

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

Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent



* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

Patterned bars indicate national change.

Solid bars indicate state change.



2000 Census Data

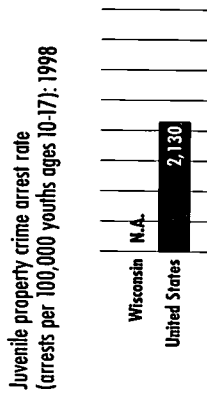
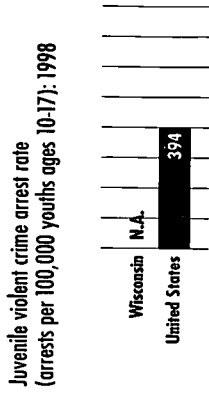
Number of Children: 2000	
All children under age 18	[1,368,756]
Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000	
White*	NUMBER [1,100,678] PERCENT 80%
Black*	[113,224] 8%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	[35,504] 3%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	[15,135] 1%
Some other race*	[1,971] less than 0.5%
More than one race*	[27,005] 2%
Hispanic	[75,239] 5%

*Non-Hispanic

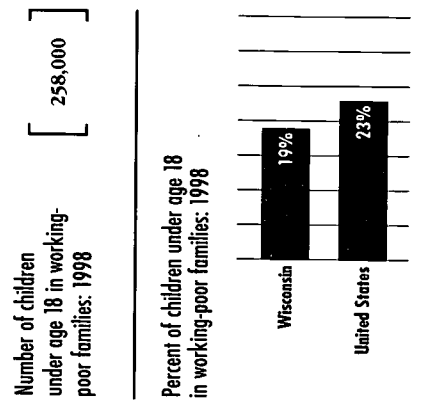
Education and Economics

4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	STATE [28%] NATIONAL [39%]
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	[21%] 28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	[12%] 17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	[\$51,400] \$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	[45%] 34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	[7%] 9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	[5%] 8%

Juvenile Justice



Children in Working-Poor Families



Child Health

Children without health insurance: 1998	[8%] 15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	[11%] 23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	[85%] 80%

N.A.=Not Available

284

2000



National Composite Rank [5]

Indicators*	Percent Change from 1990 to 1998		Trend Data		National Rank <small>National Rank is based on 1998 figures</small>
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1990	1998	
Percent low-birthweight babies	100		STATE: 5.9 NATIONAL: 7.0	6.5 7.6	[11]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		102	STATE: 8.2 NATIONAL: 9.2	7.2 7.2	[22]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)		4	STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 31	24 24	[22]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)		30	STATE: 67 NATIONAL: 71	44 54	[10]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)		17	STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 37	20 30	[8]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	25		STATE: 4 NATIONAL: 10	5 9	[1]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	25		STATE: 4 NATIONAL: 10	5 8	[3]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment		10	STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 30	18 26	[2]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)		7	STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 20	14 20	[6]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	10		STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 24	25 27	[10]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165. Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18 [128,873]

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	[109,175]	85%

Black*	[981]	1%
--------	---------	----

Asian/Pacific Islander*	[640]	less than 0.5%
-------------------------	---------	----------------

American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	[3,720]	3%
-------------------------------------	-----------	----

Some other race*	[163]	less than 0.5%
------------------	---------	----------------

More than one race*	[2,536]	2%
---------------------	-----------	----

Hispanic	[11,658]	9%
----------	------------	----

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

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

STATE	NATIONAL
[35%]	[39%]

8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998

[24%]	[28%]
---------	---------

8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998

[19%]	[17%]
---------	---------

Median income of families with children: 1998

[\$40,800]	[\$45,600]
--------------	--------------

Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998

[48%]	[34%]
---------	---------

Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999

[4%]	[9%]
--------	--------

Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998

[6%]	[8%]
--------	--------

Child Health

Children without health insurance: 1998

[15%]	[15%]
---------	---------

Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998

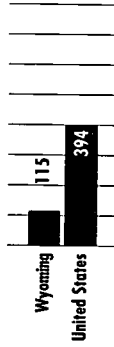
[16%]	[23%]
---------	---------

2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999

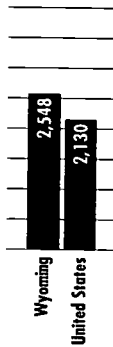
[84%]	[80%]
---------	---------

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

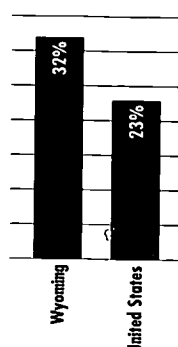


Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998

[41,000]

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



288

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

Trend Data

National Rank

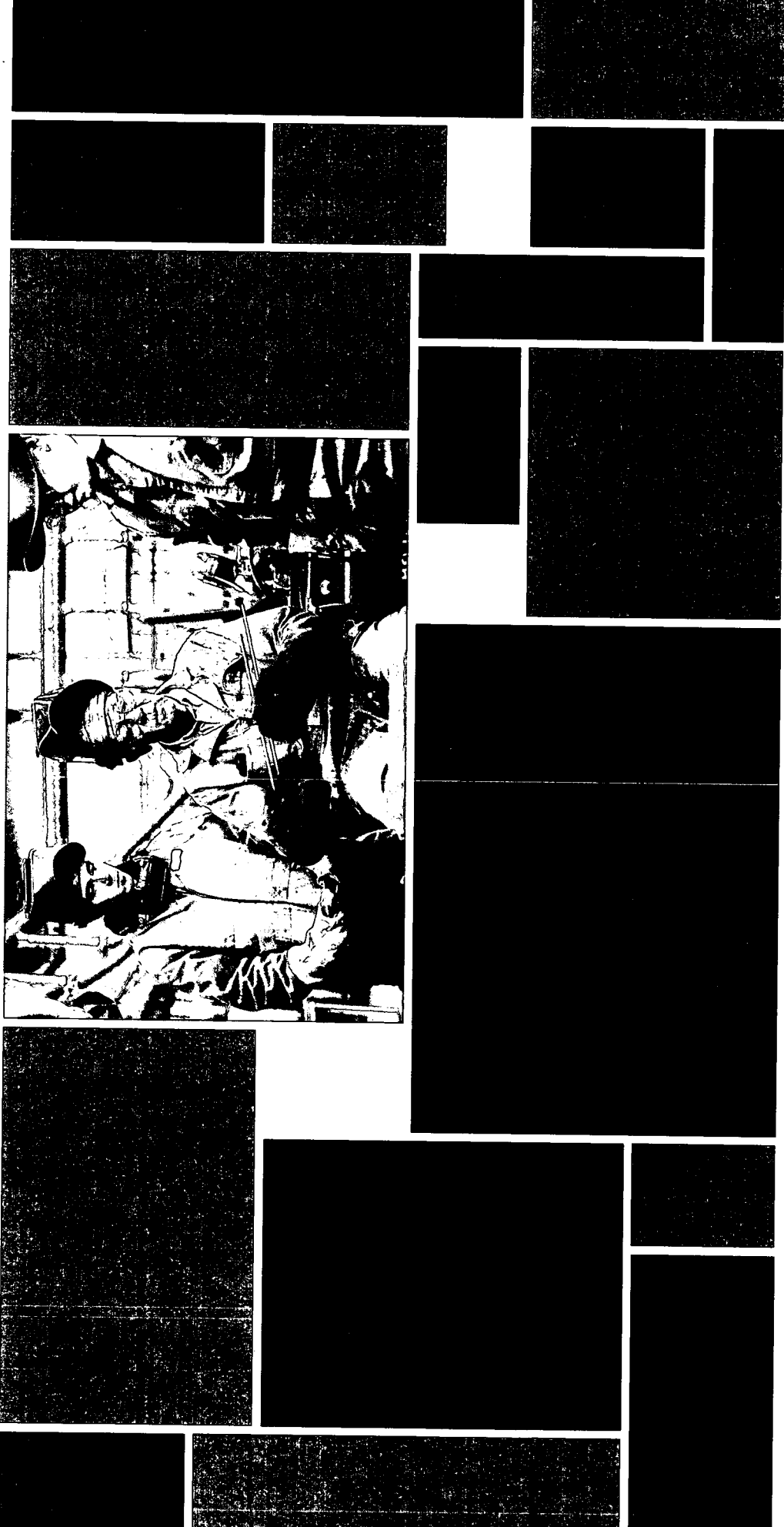
National Rank is based on 1998 figures

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		1990		1998		National Rank
	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	1990-1998	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low-birthweight babies	20				7.4	7.0	8.9	7.6	[44]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			16		8.6	9.2	7.2	7.2	[22]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)		5			30	31	32	24	[44]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)		8			78	71	84	54	[48]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			23		30	37	23	30	[17]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)					9	10	9	9	[23]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)			27		9	10	7	8	[13]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment					21	30	21	26	[11]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)			6		16	20	15	20	[8]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent		25			20	24	25	27	[10]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

Patterned bars indicate national change.

Solid bars indicate state change.

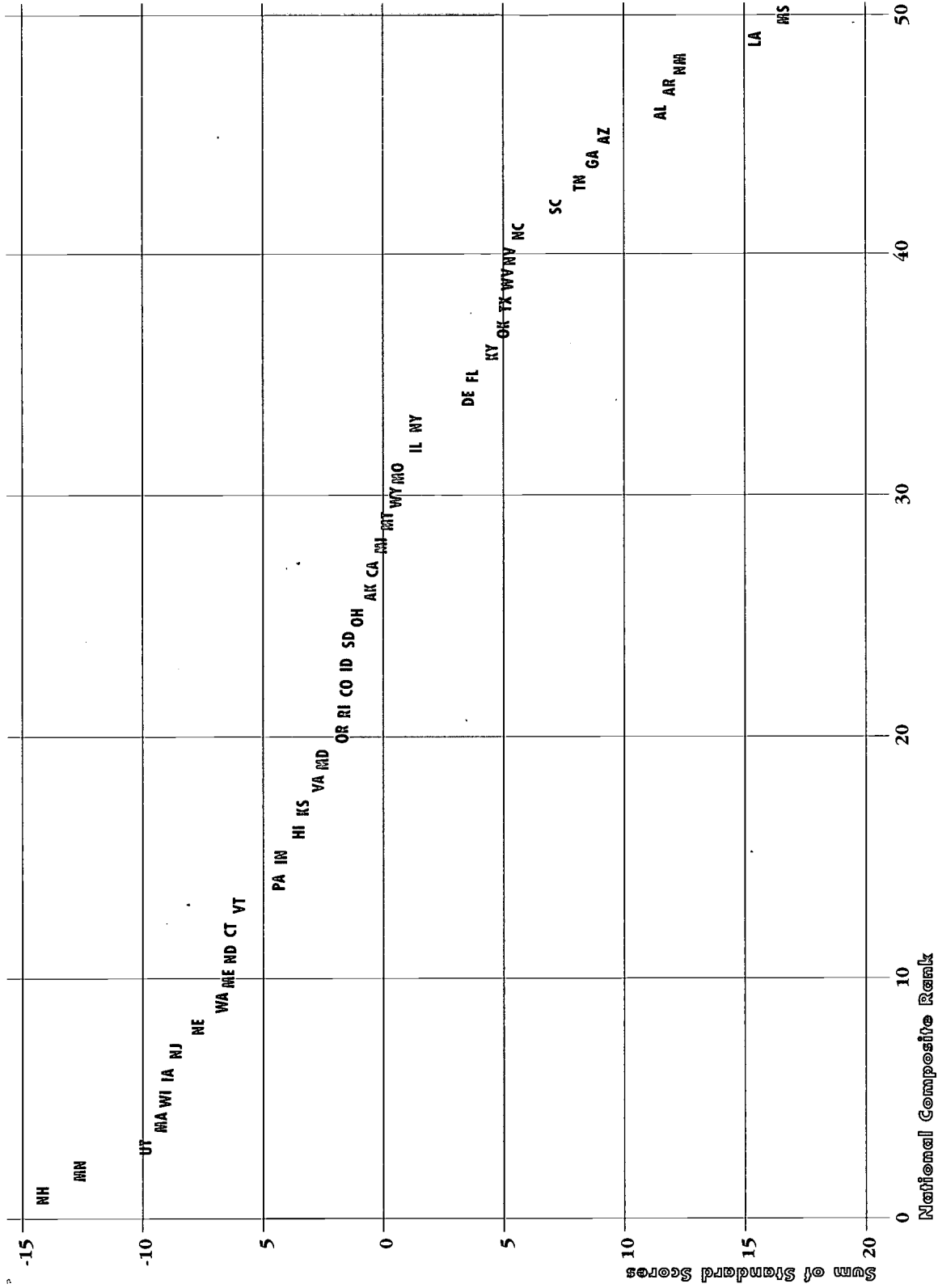


293

292

APPENDICES

This chart assists readers in comparing states' performance based on the 10 KIDS COUNT measures of child well-being used to rank states. In addition to showing whether a state ranks higher or lower overall than another state, this chart shows the differences among states based on the sum of their standard scores. If a state had the exact state mean on each indicator, then the sum of the standard scores for that state would be zero. We have inverted the vertical axis in this graph to reflect the fact that negative scores indicate better conditions for children. States are highly clustered near the middle of the distribution, as evidenced by the large number of states in the shaded area.



MULTI-YEAR TREND DATA FOR KIDS COUNT INDICATORS

This chart provides the rate for each of the 10 KIDS COUNT indicators used to rank states for the years between 1990 and 1998 and the raw data behind the most recent rate. In addition, this chart includes a state's rank by indicator for each year. Raw data based on estimates from the Current Population Survey (CPS) are rounded to the nearest 1,000. Because the estimates for child poverty are more accurate than the CPS-based estimates, they are rounded to the nearest 100.

USA

Indicator	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate 7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6
	Rank N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1998 raw data 298,208 births								
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate 9.2	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.2
	Rank N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1998 raw data 28,371 deaths								
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate 31	31	29	30	29	28	26	25	24
	Rank N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1998 raw data 13,042 deaths								
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate 71	71	67	69	69	65	62	58	54
	Rank N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1998 raw data 10,638 deaths								
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate 37	39	38	38	38	36	34	32	30
	Rank N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1998 raw data 173,231 births								
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate 10	10	9	9	9	10	10	10	9
	Rank N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1998 raw data 1,487,000 teens								
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate 10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	8
	Rank N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1998 raw data 1,306,000 teens								
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	Rate 30	31	31	31	31	30	28	27	26
	Rank N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1998 raw data 18,958,000 children								
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate 20	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	23	N.A.	21	20
	Rank N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1998 raw data 14,113,100 children								
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate 24	25	25	26	26	27	27	27	27
	Rank N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1998 raw data 9,371,000 families								

N.A. = Not Available.

Year	Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas
1990	8.4	4.8	6.4	8.2
1991	8.7	4.7	6.4	8.2
1992	8.5	4.9	6.4	8.2
1993	8.7	4.9	6.7	8.2
1994	8.0	4.9	6.8	8.2
1995	9.0	5.3	6.8	8.2
1996	9.3	5.5	6.9	8.2
1997	9.2	5.9	6.9	8.2
1998	9.3	6.0	6.8	8.2
5,747 births				
1990	10.8	10.5	8.8	9.2
1991	11.2	8.9	8.6	10.2
1992	10.5	8.6	7.6	10.3
1993	10.3	8.2	7.8	10.0
1994	9.8	7.7	7.5	9.2
1995	10.5	7.2	7.6	8.8
1996	10.5	7.5	7.6	9.3
1997	9.5	7.2	7.1	8.7
1998	9.5	5.9	7.5	8.9
633 deaths				
1990	39	41	33	38
1991	35	30	34	44
1992	43	35	37	44
1993	46	46	45	50
1994	47	48	44	49
1995	38	41	31	39
1996	36	30	32	40
1997	36	42	29	47
1998	36	42	35	47
284 deaths				
1990	102	97	75	81
1991	88	113	83	95
1992	44	110	74	92
1993	45	98	80	89
1994	47	92	80	91
1995	46	70	93	94
1996	44	46	48	49
1997	44	30	44	43
1998	44	48	44	43
251 deaths				
1990	47	31	48	50
1991	48	35	51	50
1992	43	27	46	47
1993	44	24	46	43
1994	46	23	45	42
1995	44	22	45	44
1996	44	17	46	43
1997	45	15	46	42
1998	45	15	46	42
3,781 births				
1990	15	8	15	11
1991	13	8	16	8
1992	12	8	13	7
1993	12	7	11	8
1994	11	7	13	8
1995	12	8	14	7
1996	12	8	16	9
1997	11	8	15	17
1998	10	7	15	17
27,000 teens				
1990	13	11	13	13
1991	10	11	12	11
1992	10	12	11	11
1993	10	12	11	11
1994	10	10	11	10
1995	10	10	11	11
1996	10	10	11	11
1997	10	11	11	11
1998	9	10	12	12
26,000 teens				
1990	37	37	30	31
1991	35	37	33	32
1992	32	35	33	33
1993	31	30	34	32
1994	30	29	34	30
1995	28	28	34	27
1996	29	27	34	28
1997	36	25	40	36
1998	42	25	34	40
320,000 children				
1990	24	15	23	24
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	26	16	28	26
1995	26	13	25	24
1996	42	4	39	37
1997	40	14	37	43
1998	41	19	37	43
169,100 children				
1990	24	26	23	23
1991	25	27	25	23
1992	26	28	26	23
1993	30	29	26	23
1994	30	27	28	24
1995	34	31	28	26
1996	25	20	28	27
1997	36	18	34	28
1998	40	22	34	28
165,000 families				
1990	88,000 families	173,000 families	88,000 families	88,000 families
1991	3,271 births	593 births	5,326 births	3,271 births
1992	379 deaths	59 deaths	590 deaths	379 deaths
1993	169 deaths	45 deaths	286 deaths	169 deaths
1994	161 deaths	40 deaths	228 deaths	161 deaths
1995	2,330 births	386 births	4,430 births	2,330 births
1996	17,000 teens	3,000 teens	50,000 teens	17,000 teens
1997	19,000 teens	4,000 teens	38,000 teens	19,000 teens
1998	189,000 children	60,000 children	380,000 children	189,000 children
1999	24 N.A.	15 N.A.	23 N.A.	24 N.A.
2000	26 N.A.	13 N.A.	25 N.A.	26 N.A.
2001	27 N.A.	4 N.A.	39 N.A.	27 N.A.
2002	45 N.A.	14 N.A.	37 N.A.	45 N.A.
2003	44 N.A.	32,000 children	305,100 children	43 N.A.
2004	28	26	27	28
2005	27	26	28	28
2006	26	26	28	28
2007	27	26	28	28
2008	27	26	28	28
2009	28	26	28	28
2010	29	26	28	28
2011	30	26	28	28
2012	31	26	28	28
2013	31	26	28	28
2014	32	26	28	28
2015	33	26	28	28
2016	33	26	28	28
2017	34	26	28	28
2018	34	26	28	28
2019	34	26	28	28
2020	34	26	28	28
2021	34	26	28	28
2022	34	26	28	28
2023	34	26	28	28
2024	34	26	28	28
2025	34	26	28	28

California

Colorado

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
Indicators																			
Percent low-birthweight babies																			
Rate	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	8.0	8.2	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.8	8.8	8.6	
Rank	14	13	14	14	14	13	10	8	9	42	42	44	42	41	41	45	41	41	
1998 row data	32,476 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	5.9	5.8	8.8	8.4	7.6	7.9	7.0	6.5	6.6	7.0	6.7	
Rank	9	12	8	7	13	11	9	8	6	23	22	16	19	13	12	18	22	14	
1998 row data	3,007 deaths																		
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)																			
Rate	30	29	27	29	26	25	23	21	21	26	28	30	28	24	24	24	23	23	
Rank	26	20	18	23	16	13	11	6	13	10	15	27	16	8	9	16	13	19	
1998 row data	1,446 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	52	47	68	71	74	73	74	68	57	53	57	
Rank	21	36	29	31	26	27	23	14	12	19	25	34	28	28	27	19	16	23	
1998 row data	1,068 deaths																		
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)																			
Rate	45	47	46	46	46	43	39	36	33	33	35	36	35	34	33	30	30	29	
Rank	38	40	41	42	40	40	37	36	34	26	25	31	30	29	29	28	30	29	
1998 row data	21,637 births																		
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)																			
Rate	13	13	12	11	10	10	10	10	9	10	9	11	10	11	10	10	11	13	
Rank	42	44	41	36	31	31	31	29	23	26	24	36	32	34	31	31	34	45	
1998 row data	175,000 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	8	9	9	9	8	8	
Rank	34	42	42	36	32	32	23	26	30	19	12	19	15	23	24	23	18	22	
1998 row data	164,000 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	31	25	24	22	21	20	22	21	21	19	
Rank	42	44	47	47	47	44	43	42	46	13	9	6	6	4	7	8	8	4	
1998 row data	2,860,000 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	25	18	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	N.A.	14	15	15	
Rank	35	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	39	N.A.	36	40	44	24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	8	14	8	
1998 row data	2,223,700 children																		
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent																			
Rate	25	25	25	26	26	27	26	26	26	26	25	25	26	24	22	22	23	24	
Rank	34	31	27	28	28	31	20	18	15	37	31	27	28	10	6	4	7	7	
1998 row data	1,085,000 families																		

N.A.=Not Available.

11-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Year	Connecticut	Delaware	District of Columbia	Florida
1990	6.6 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.1 7.2 7.3 7.8	7.6 7.9 7.6 7.8 7.4 8.4 8.5 8.7 8.4	15.1 15.4 14.3 14.6 14.2 13.4 14.3 13.4 13.1	7.4 7.4 7.4 7.4 7.5 7.7 7.7 7.9 8.0 8.1
1991	21 25 24 23 22 23 21 21 28	37 39 38 39 27 41 40 40 39	N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R.	34 33 34 34 33 36 35 35 37 37
1992	3,406 births	885 births	1,003 births	15,752 births
1993	7.9 7.4 7.6 7.1 7.9 7.2 6.4 7.2 7.0	10.1 11.8 8.6 8.8 6.8 7.5 7.6 7.8 9.6	20.7 21.0 19.6 17.4 18.2 16.2 14.9 13.2 12.5	9.6 9.0 8.8 8.6 8.1 7.5 7.5 7.1 7.2
1994	9 8 16 10 29 19 16 26 16	38 50 26 33 11 25 30 35 47	N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R.	32 29 29 29 31 25 28 24 22
1995	307 deaths	102 deaths	96 deaths	1,417 deaths
1996	22 24 18 27 24 20 24 20 17	37 25 24 28 18 26 20 25 23	51 55 60 57 61 47 58 46 47	37 35 32 34 33 30 29 27 26
1997	3 8 3 15 8 2 16 4 3	42 10 8 16 2 19 4 23 19	N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R.	42 39 35 40 42 31 26 26 27
1998	105 deaths	32 deaths	39 deaths	733 deaths
1999	51 56 49 54 59 47 40 41 42	60 35 43 47 52 59 42 66 54	208 279 269 393 343 316 298 264 159	76 67 63 64 67 62 56 55 53
2000	4 11 8 11 17 8 5 8 7	12 2 6 7 11 17 7 30 21	N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R.	34 21 22 22 24 20 18 18 20
2001	86 deaths	27 deaths	41 deaths	493 deaths
2002	26 26 26 26 29 27 24 22 21	38 40 44 39 45 39 41 37 34	88 105 90 102 88 78 79 66 66	45 44 42 42 42 40 37 35 33
2003	13 11 13 12 18 16 13 12 12	32 33 38 38 33 39 34 39 37	N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R.	38 37 36 37 36 37 34 34 34
2004	1,303 births	490 births	456 births	9,275 births
2005	8 7 5 4 3 3 5 8 9	10 10 9 7 7 8 9 10 11	16 13 10 10 11 11 11 10 11	13 12 12 12 12 13 13 12 12
2006	13 8 2 1 1 1 2 15 23	26 29 27 15 12 16 23 29 36	N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R.	42 39 41 44 45 44 38 40 41
2007	16,000 teens	5,000 teens	2,000 teens	87,000 teens
2008	7 7 6 5 4 5 6 6 6	8 8 8 6 6 6 6 7 7	14 14 14 13 14 14 16 16 16	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 9 8
2009	7 8 5 1 1 2 6 5 7	12 12 12 6 6 8 11 14 13	N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R.	34 32 30 36 39 40 39 26 22
2010	10,000 teens	3,000 teens	3,000 teens	61,000 teens
2011	22 25 27 29 31 33 29 25 19	26 24 26 24 27 27 27 26 25	44 46 54 54 58 56 56 49 44	33 34 36 34 35 32 32 29 27
2012	9 12 14 21 33 40 33 17 4	17 9 12 12 19 20 20 19 22	N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R.	40 39 43 41 45 38 41 36 30
2013	163,000 children	52,000 children	48,000 children	880,000 children
2014	11 N.A. N.A. N.A. 17 N.A. 14 14 15	14 N.A. N.A. N.A. 17 N.A. 15 15 15	24 N.A. N.A. N.A. 33 N.A. 37 36 34	21 N.A. N.A. N.A. 25 N.A. 24 22 22
2015	2 N.A. N.A. N.A. 14 N.A. 8 7 8	4 N.A. N.A. N.A. 14 N.A. 14 14 8	N.R. N.A. N.A. N.A. N.R. N.A. N.R. N.R. N.R.	35 N.A. N.A. N.A. 36 N.A. 36 36 36
2016	121,300 children	28,200 children	33,500 children	775,800 children
2017	22 23 24 24 25 26 27 27 27	26 27 26 26 28 30 31 32 33	55 55 56 58 59 61 62 62 61	27 28 29 30 30 31 31 31 30
2018	17 19 23 16 19 23 29 27 22	37 40 33 28 38 43 43 46 48	N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R.	46 44 44 46 45 45 43 44 42
2019	114,000 families	30,000 families	28,000 families	507,000 families

N.R.=Not Ranked.

Georgia

Mediators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Percent low-birthweight babies										
Rate	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.5	8.8	8.5	8.5
Rank	47	45	44	45	43	46	40	41	40	40
1998 raw data	10,458 births									
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)										
Rate	12.4	11.4	10.3	10.4	10.2	9.4	9.2	8.6	8.5	8.5
Rank	50	48	46	47	48	44	46	41	39	39
1998 raw data	1,035 deaths									
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)										
Rate	36	36	31	34	32	33	31	29	29	29
Rank	39	43	31	40	36	39	38	35	36	36
1998 raw data	460 deaths									
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)										
Rate	74	78	73	76	74	75	83	65	59	59
Rank	29	35	31	33	28	34	43	28	25	25
1998 raw data	331 deaths									
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)										
Rate	50	51	48	49	48	48	45	44	40	40
Rank	48	47	45	45	43	45	44	46	42	42
1998 raw data	6,582 births									
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)										
Rate	12	11	10	10	12	13	13	12	13	13
Rank	38	36	32	32	43	44	44	40	45	45
1998 raw data	57,000 teens									
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)										
Rate	12	11	11	9	10	10	10	9	9	9
Rank	40	32	30	23	32	32	34	26	30	30
1998 raw data	42,000 teens									
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment										
Rate	29	31	33	32	30	27	28	28	30	30
Rank	28	32	36	36	28	20	25	30	42	42
1998 raw data	637,000 children									
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)										
Rate	21	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	25	N.A.	24	23	23	23
Rank	35	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	36	N.A.	36	37	37	37
1998 raw data	470,400 children									
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent										
Rate	26	27	29	30	30	28	28	29	31	31
Rank	37	40	44	46	45	36	36	38	44	44
1998 raw data	308,000 families									

N.A. = Not Available.

Mediators

Mediators

Indicador	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
Indicador	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
5.7	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.9	5.8	6.3	6.0	7.6	7.8	7.7	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	7.0	6.8	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.9
12	13	9	5	5	5	9	6	10	7	37	37	40	40	39	38	37	35	34	21	22	21	24	20	28	30	27	32	
1,164	births									14,568	births								6,718	births								
8.7	8.7	8.8	7.2	6.9	6.1	7.4	6.8	7.2		10.7	10.7	10.1	9.9	9.3	9.4	8.6	8.4	8.4	9.6	9.1	9.4	9.2	8.8	8.4	8.7	8.2	7.6	
22	24	29	11	12	8	26	20	22		44	44	44	43	43	44	42	40	38	32	30	37	37	39	38	43	38	31	
140	deaths									1,539	deaths								649	deaths								
35	35	37	32	32	35	29	37	29		29	34	29	29	32	30	26	23	22	30	32	29	28	30	33	29	27	26	
36	39	46	35	36	42	26	48	36		20	35	25	23	36	31	22	13	15	26	27	25	16	32	39	26	26	27	
78	deaths									553	deaths								309	deaths								
85	65	68	79	72	76	82	68	73		73	74	70	79	86	74	64	58	60	62	76	63	59	65	63	65	62	59	
42	19	27	35	26	36	41	35	40		24	31	28	35	42	32	28	21	28	15	33	22	17	21	21	30	26	25	
82	deaths									520	deaths								260	deaths								
26	30	29	29	27	27	26	23	25		40	41	40	41	41	38	36	34	33	35	35	35	34	35	35	33	32	29	
13	19	16	17	15	16	17	15	22		35	34	34	36	34	33	33	34	34	30	25	29	27	31	32	32	32	29	
784	births									8,288	births								3,754	births								
11	12	11	12	11	11	9	10	10		11	10	10	9	10	9	10	9	9	10	10	11	10	8	6	6	6	6	
32	39	36	44	34	34	23	29	33		32	29	32	28	31	22	31	25	23	26	29	36	32	17	6	4	3	4	
9,000	teens									65,000	teens								22,000	teens								
10	9	9	10	9	9	9	9	9		11	11	11	10	9	9	9	8	8	10	10	11	9	8	8	7	6	6	
25	16	19	28	23	24	23	26	30		34	32	30	28	23	24	23	18	22	25	24	30	23	17	6	4	3	4	
8,000	teens									55,000	teens								21,000	teens								
25	27	27	28	26	27	29	28	26		30	30	30	31	32	30	28	26	25	29	30	29	27	25	22	20	20	22	
13	17	14	17	17	20	33	30	27		32	27	27	32	36	34	25	19	22	28	27	22	15	13	7	5	7	13	
99,000	children									857,000	children								334,000	children								
19	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	16	N.A.	17	16	17		18	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	20	N.A.	19	18	18	15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	N.A.	15	14	15	
29	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9	N.A.	25	20	23		24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	27	N.A.	29	27	29	8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	14	7	8	
61,500	children									564,700	children								228,200	children								
19	19	18	18	18	18	19	20	20		26	26	26	27	27	27	27	27	28	26	28	29	28	25	24	22	22	22	
4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		37	36	33	37	32	31	29	27	34	37	44	44	40	19	12	4	4	4	
35,000	families									418,000	families								164,000	families								

Multi-Year Trend Data for Kids Count Indicators

Kentucky

Kansas

Indicator	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Indicators										
Percent low-birthweight babies										
Rate	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0
Rank	17	19	19	19	18	18	19	16	18	18
1998 raw data	2,691 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	7.0	7.0
Rank	18	26	28	33	23	17	37	28	16	16
1998 raw data	270 deaths									
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)										
Rate	29	34	28	29	28	27	31	27	29	29
Rank	20	35	21	23	27	21	38	26	36	36
1998 raw data	154 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	68	68
Rank	24	31	40	28	36	19	39	37	35	35
1998 raw data	143 deaths									
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)										
Rate	30	29	30	31	30	30	28	28	25	25
Rank	18	16	19	22	19	22	22	25	22	22
1998 raw data	1,528 births									
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)										
Rate	6	5	6	6	7	7	6	6	7	7
Rank	3	4	6	8	12	12	4	3	9	9
1998 raw data	12,000 teens									
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)										
Rate	7	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
Rank	7	5	5	1	6	8	6	5	7	7
1998 raw data	10,000 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	20	20
Rank	4	3	5	10	10	7	5	2	9	9
1998 raw data	136,000 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	15	15
Rank	15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	14	7	8	8
1998 raw data	109,300 children									
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent										
Rate	21	21	21	22	24	26	27	27	27	27
Rank	9	8	8	7	10	23	29	27	22	22
1998 raw data	96,000 families									

N.A.=Not Available.

Nti-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

	Louisiana										Maine										Maryland										Massachusetts																
1990	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.2	10.1	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.7	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.8	7.8	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.7	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.9	15	15	16	17	16	15	14	15	14	17
	6,757 births										800 births										6,232 births										5,630 births																
1991	11.1	10.5	9.4	10.8	10.6	9.8	9.0	9.5	9.1	6.2	6.7	5.6	6.8	6.2	6.5	4.4	5.1	6.3	9.5	9.2	9.8	9.8	9.0	8.9	8.5	8.8	8.6	7.0	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.0	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.1										
	609 deaths										87 deaths										616 deaths										416 deaths																
1992	38	35	40	41	35	36	36	34	32	27	21	23	24	20	24	22	21	19	27	32	30	29	30	27	25	23	20	20	19	21	21	17	18	17	15	11	11										
	295 deaths										43 deaths										204 deaths										128 deaths																
1993	44	39	49	48	46	43	45	45	44	13	3	6	5	3	9	8	6	7	13	27	27	23	32	21	19	13	10	1	1	4	2	1	1	2	1	1	1										
	262 deaths										42 deaths										200 deaths										150 deaths																
1994	115	95	97	113	91	89	85	84	71	60	72	54	63	53	29	48	37	47	77	67	63	69	61	80	64	58	59	48	46	36	39	40	35	34	33	34	39										
	4,339 births										396 births										2,673 births										2,053 births																
1995	49	46	47	50	43	43	45	47	39	12	27	14	20	12	1	11	6	12	36	21	22	27	18	38	28	21	25	3	5	2	4	3	3	3	3	4	5										
	33,000 teens										4,000 teens										18,000 teens										20,000 teens																
1996	13	14	14	13	13	13	12	11	11	7	6	5	5	5	6	7	7	7	10	10	8	8	8	9	7	7	7	9	8	7	6	6	7	7	7	6	6										
	37,000 teens										5,000 teens										16,000 teens										20,000 teens																
1997	42	48	50	49	45	44	38	34	36	6	6	2	2	3	6	11	9	9	26	29	19	21	17	22	11	9	9	21	17	11	8	7	12	11	9	4	4										
	364,000 children										85,000 children										233,000 children										410,000 children																
1998	41	40	40	40	40	40	37	35	32	28	31	32	28	25	24	27	29	28	26	29	29	30	27	25	23	22	19	32	33	32	29	28	28	28	27	28	28										
	317,000 children										44,100 children										194,700 children										250,200 children																
1999	50	50	49	49	49	49	47	47	48	46	24	32	33	17	13	13	20	36	34	17	24	22	26	19	16	11	11	4	38	37	33	21	24	25	25	25	25	34									
	214,000 families										41,000 families										170,000 families										201,000 families																
2000	32	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	33	N.A.	31	30	26	16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	19	N.A.	16	17	15	14	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15	N.A.	13	14	15	14	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	19	N.A.	15	15	15	17										
	201,000 children										44,100 children										194,700 children										250,200 children																
2001	27	29	31	32	34	34	35	35	37	20	21	22	24	25	25	23	25	27	28	28	28	26	27	26	26	26	27	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	27										
	214,000 families										41,000 families										170,000 families										201,000 families																

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Minnesota

Michigan

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Indicators											
Percent low-birthweight babies											
Rate	7.6	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8
Rank	37	37	37	36	38	35	31	27	28	28	28
1998 raw data	10,403 births										
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)											
Rate	10.7	10.4	10.2	9.5	8.6	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
Rank	44	42	45	40	37	36	36	38	36	36	36
1998 raw data	1,098 deaths										
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)											
Rate	30	32	31	31	30	27	26	26	26	26	26
Rank	26	27	31	31	32	21	22	25	27	27	27
1998 raw data	520 deaths										
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)											
Rate	73	77	64	67	71	65	59	59	48	48	43
Rank	24	34	25	24	25	23	23	23	15	15	8
1998 raw data	348 deaths										
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)											
Rate	36	36	34	33	32	30	28	25	24	24	17
Rank	31	30	27	24	23	22	22	19	19	19	5
1998 raw data	5,163 births										
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)											
Rate	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	9	9	6
Rank	21	24	27	28	17	16	17	15	23	23	4
1998 raw data	56,000 teens										
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)											
Rate	10	11	10	9	8	8	7	7	7	7	4
Rank	25	32	26	23	17	18	11	14	13	13	1
1998 raw data	45,000 teens										
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment											
Rate	35	36	36	34	32	29	28	28	27	27	20
Rank	42	44	43	41	36	27	25	30	30	30	9
1998 raw data	751,000 children										
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)											
Rate	19	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	24	N.A.	20	19	18	18	13
Rank	29	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	34	N.A.	30	30	29	29	2
1998 raw data	468,900 children										
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent											
Rate	26	27	28	28	29	28	28	28	28	28	21
Rank	37	40	41	40	43	36	36	34	34	34	3
1998 raw data	362,000 families										

N.A. = Not Available.

313

312

11-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

	Mississippi											Missouri											Montana											Nebraska										
1990	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.1	9.9	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	7.1	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.8	6.2	5.6	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.8	6.4	6.3	7.0	7.0	7.4	8.3	7.6	7.4	9.1	7.7	7.4	8.7	7.4	7.3			
1991	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	26	35	32	33	32	30	25	27	28	28	17	9	16	14	14	8	14	10	18	18	16	12	13	36	23	23	43	28	27				
1992	435 deaths	435 deaths	435 deaths	435 deaths	435 deaths	435 deaths	435 deaths	435 deaths	435 deaths	435 deaths	435 deaths	5,890 births	5,890 births	5,890 births	5,890 births	5,890 births	5,890 births	5,890 births	5,890 births	5,890 births	5,890 births	754 births	754 births	754 births	754 births	754 births	754 births	754 births	754 births	754 births	754 births	754 births	754 births	754 births	754 births	754 births	754 births	754 births	754 births	754 births				
1993	45	41	44	41	41	42	41	36	42	42	42	33	31	33	32	27	29	30	27	27	27	28	32	39	28	26	34	33	32	19	28	32	28	26	30	26	23	28	24	23				
1994	47	48	48	49	50	50	49	49	42	42	42	40	42	43	46	48	40	37	40	38	38	30	11	8	15	15	19	17	20	21	28	16	12	13	36	23	23	43	28	27				
1995	100	99	103	109	110	98	96	90	75	75	75	82	90	85	97	102	81	76	73	70	70	97	72	80	105	81	82	54	69	79	32	28	26	30	26	23	28	24	23					
1996	173 deaths	173 deaths	173 deaths	173 deaths	173 deaths	173 deaths	173 deaths	173 deaths	173 deaths	173 deaths	173 deaths	286 deaths	286 deaths	286 deaths	286 deaths	286 deaths	286 deaths	286 deaths	286 deaths	286 deaths	286 deaths	80 deaths	80 deaths	80 deaths	80 deaths	80 deaths	80 deaths	80 deaths	80 deaths	80 deaths	80 deaths	80 deaths	80 deaths	80 deaths	80 deaths	80 deaths	80 deaths	80 deaths	80 deaths					
1997	57	61	59	58	58	58	52	50	47	47	47	39	39	38	37	35	33	31	30	29	29	24	23	25	27	22	23	21	20	20	23	24	23	23	24	22	22	21	21					
1998	19,000 teens	19,000 teens	19,000 teens	19,000 teens	19,000 teens	19,000 teens	19,000 teens	19,000 teens	19,000 teens	19,000 teens	19,000 teens	26,000 teens	26,000 teens	26,000 teens	26,000 teens	26,000 teens	26,000 teens	26,000 teens	26,000 teens	26,000 teens	26,000 teens	5,000 teens	5,000 teens	5,000 teens	5,000 teens	5,000 teens	5,000 teens	5,000 teens	5,000 teens	5,000 teens	5,000 teens	5,000 teens	5,000 teens	5,000 teens	5,000 teens	5,000 teens	5,000 teens	5,000 teens	5,000 teens					
1999	13	13	12	11	11	10	11	10	12	12	12	11	10	9	11	11	12	12	11	9	9	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	7	8	8	6	5	6	5	6	6	6	6	6				
2000	43	45	42	36	39	32	39	35	46	46	46	34	24	26	28	23	24	23	26	13	13	12	12	16	12	15	13	20	18	22	3	2	5	6	6	2	6	5	7					
2001	211,000 children	211,000 children	211,000 children	211,000 children	211,000 children	211,000 children	211,000 children	211,000 children	211,000 children	211,000 children	211,000 children	342,000 children	342,000 children	342,000 children	342,000 children	342,000 children	342,000 children	342,000 children	342,000 children	342,000 children	342,000 children	77,000 children	77,000 children	77,000 children	77,000 children	77,000 children	77,000 children	77,000 children	77,000 children	77,000 children	77,000 children	77,000 children	77,000 children	77,000 children	77,000 children	77,000 children	77,000 children	77,000 children	77,000 children					
2002	34	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	34	N.A.	31	30	25	25	25	19	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	22	N.A.	20	19	18	18	22	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	20	N.A.	22	21	21	16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	13	12	13					
2003	50	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	50	N.A.	48	48	44	44	29	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	32	N.A.	30	30	29	29	39	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	27	N.A.	34	34	35	15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	N.A.	4	3	2					
2004	188,300 children	188,300 children	188,300 children	188,300 children	188,300 children	188,300 children	188,300 children	188,300 children	188,300 children	188,300 children	188,300 children	252,500 children	252,500 children	252,500 children	252,500 children	252,500 children	252,500 children	252,500 children	252,500 children	252,500 children	252,500 children	49,100 children	49,100 children	49,100 children	49,100 children	49,100 children	49,100 children	49,100 children	49,100 children	49,100 children	49,100 children	49,100 children	49,100 children	49,100 children	49,100 children	49,100 children	49,100 children	49,100 children	49,100 children					
2005	28	29	30	30	32	34	35	34	34	34	23	23	23	26	27	27	26	26	26	26	26	22	22	23	25	24	24	24	25	26	17	17	18	19	20	20	22	23	24					
2006	48	49	48	46	49	49	49	49	49	49	22	19	33	37	32	23	20	18	15	15	15	17	13	15	23	10	12	12	13	15	3	2	2	3	3	3	4	7	7					
2007	127,000 families	127,000 families	127,000 families	127,000 families	127,000 families	127,000 families	127,000 families	127,000 families	127,000 families	127,000 families	180,000 families	180,000 families	180,000 families	180,000 families	180,000 families	180,000 families	180,000 families	180,000 families	180,000 families	180,000 families	180,000 families	31,000 families	31,000 families	31,000 families	31,000 families	31,000 families	31,000 families	31,000 families	31,000 families	31,000 families	31,000 families	31,000 families	31,000 families	31,000 families	31,000 families	31,000 families	31,000 families	31,000 families	31,000 families					

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

New Hampshire

Newbed

Indicators	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Indicators																						
Percent low-birthweight babies																						
Rate	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6													
Rank	32	29	26	31	32	25	25	25	23													
1998 raw data	2,172 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	7.0													
Rank	18	32	6	5	7	4	13	16	16													
1998 raw data	200 deaths																					
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)																						
Rate	36	33	30	31	34	31	30	30	29													
Rank	39	33	27	31	44	35	32	39	36													
1998 raw data	108 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	86													
Rank	46	44	42	15	28	41	37	30	50													
1998 raw data	100 deaths																					
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)																						
Rate	43	44	42	45	47	44	42	42	38													
Rank	37	37	36	41	42	42	42	42	40													
1998 raw data	1,317 births																					
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)																						
Rate	15	15	13	12	13	14	17	17	17													
Rank	48	49	48	44	45	49	50	50	49													
1998 raw data	17,000 teens																					
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)																						
Rate	12	12	11	11	11	12	10	10	9													
Rank	40	42	30	36	39	44	34	35	30													
1998 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	22													
Rank	17	24	27	26	13	13	11	13	13													
1998 raw data	119,000 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	15													
Rank	15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	14	7	8													
1998 raw data	74,000 children																					
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent																						
Rate	25	26	26	26	27	27	27	27	27													
Rank	34	36	33	28	32	31	29	27	22													
1998 raw data	59,000 families																					

N.A. = Not Available.

11-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

	New Jersey					New Mexico					New York					North Carolina																					
1990	7.0	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.0	7.4	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.9	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8
25	33	27	36	36	32	30	31	35	34	34	27	27	28	26	28	25	32	23	37	39	38	38	32	30	31	32	28	42	44	43	44	44	44	44	44	41	
	9,155 births									2,039 births									20,198 births									9,854 births									
9.0	8.7	8.4	8.3	8.3	7.7	6.6	6.9	6.3	6.4	9.0	8.1	7.6	8.4	8.3	6.2	6.2	6.1	7.2	9.6	9.4	8.8	8.4	7.8	7.7	7.0	6.7	6.3	10.6	10.8	10.0	10.5	10.0	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.3	
25	24	23	25	23	15	19	14	11	25	18	16	16	26	34	10	13	10	22	32	34	29	26	26	29	20	19	9	43	45	43	48	46	42	46	45	46	
	734 deaths									197 deaths									1,623 deaths									1,038 deaths									
27	25	26	26	26	25	25	22	21	19	35	37	33	35	32	32	33	27	30	29	30	27	28	25	26	23	21	20	31	36	34	29	32	29	30	28	27	
13	10	15	13	12	13	8	6	7	36	46	38	42	36	37	42	26	42	20	22	18	16	12	19	11	6	10	30	43	40	23	36	28	32	33	31		
	302 deaths									115 deaths									698 deaths									409 deaths									
41	37	40	40	35	39	36	35	34	121	94	78	91	85	91	93	68	85	61	62	56	53	56	45	41	37	34	72	72	72	76	78	80	71	62	64		
2	3	4	5	2	4	4	5	2	50	44	38	44	41	45	46	35	49	14	15	16	10	14	6	6	6	2	21	27	29	33	35	38	32	26	32		
	177 deaths									122 deaths									402 deaths									333 deaths									
24	26	24	25	26	24	23	21	20	47	50	51	54	52	49	46	44	44	28	29	29	30	30	28	26	23	22	45	46	44	43	43	42	41	38	36		
8	11	8	10	14	12	12	9	8	42	44	46	49	48	48	47	46	47	16	16	16	19	19	19	17	15	14	38	39	38	38	37	38	39	39	39		
	3,091 births									1,901 births									7,758 births									5,480 births									
7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	9	10	10	11	11	12	14	14	13	8	9	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	14	13	12	11	11	12	12	12	11		
6	8	11	8	7	6	4	3	4	21	29	32	36	34	39	47	48	45	13	24	19	21	17	22	23	25	23	47	44	41	36	34	39	38	40	36		
	27,000 teens									14,000 teens									96,000 teens									44,000 teens									
8	9	9	7	7	6	6	6	6	10	11	11	12	11	13	14	14	13	9	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	10	10	9	9	9	9		
12	16	19	11	13	8	6	5	7	25	32	30	46	39	47	50	50	50	19	24	19	28	32	32	34	35	37	25	24	30	28	32	24	23	26	30		
	26,000 teens									14,000 teens									100,000 teens									34,000 teens									
26	26	28	28	27	25	24	24	22	30	34	33	32	34	36	38	33	30	34	35	35	35	35	35	34	33	27	29	28	29	27	27	26	26	25			
17	14	17	17	19	16	14	13	13	32	39	36	36	40	47	49	47	42	41	41	40	44	45	44	47	48	49	21	24	17	21	19	20	19	19	22		
	434,000 children									172,000 children									1,553,000 children									461,000 children									
13	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	16	N.A.	13	14	15	27	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	31	N.A.	32	29	28	20	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	27	N.A.	25	25	25	18	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	20	N.A.	20	19	19		
3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9	N.A.	4	7	8	48	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	47	N.A.	50	47	50	33	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	43	N.A.	39	40	44	24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	27	N.A.	30	30	32		
	302,500 children									139,900 children									1,121,600 children									361,200 children									
21	22	23	23	24	23	22	22	23	24	23	23	25	27	31	32	32	31	28	28	29	29	30	31	32	32	31	23	24	25	26	28	29	29	29	28		
9	13	15	11	10	7	4	4	6	28	19	15	23	32	45	47	46	44	48	44	44	44	45	45	47	46	44	22	28	27	28	38	41	40	38	34		
	227,000 families									76,000 families									717,000 families									249,000 families									

North Dakota

Ohio

Indicators	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
Indicators																			
Percent low-birthweight babies																			
Rate	5.5	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.7	6.2	6.5	7.1	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.7	
Rank	11	2	3	5	4	1	5	8	11	26	35	34	33	29	30	25	27	27	
1998 row data	518 births									11,817 births									
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)																			
Rate	8.0	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.2	7.2	5.3	6.2	8.6	9.8	9.4	9.4	9.2	8.7	8.7	7.7	7.8	8.0	
Rank	11	18	19	19	18	19	5	12	41	36	34	37	37	38	39	33	35	34	
1998 row data	68 deaths									1,221 deaths									
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)																			
Rate	31	23	27	25	27	39	24	21	27	29	27	24	28	27	27	25	24	24	
Rank	30	5	18	10	20	47	16	6	31	20	13	8	16	20	21	19	19	22	
1998 row data	33 deaths									523 deaths									
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)																			
Rate	69	60	46	51	75	46	58	61	56	55	55	54	56	47	50	43	42	43	
Rank	20	14	7	9	32	7	21	25	22	8	10	14	13	6	11	8	9	8	
1998 row data	30 deaths									360 deaths									
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)																			
Rate	16	18	18	18	15	18	16	14	16	34	36	35	35	34	33	30	29	27	
Rank	1	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	4	29	30	29	30	29	29	28	29	28	
1998 row data	248 births									6,507 births									
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)																			
Rate	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	5	7	7	6	6	7	8	9	8	8	
Rank	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	3	1	6	8	6	8	12	16	23	15	16	
1998 row data	2,000 teens									54,000 teens									
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)																			
Rate	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	9	9	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	
Rank	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	19	16	12	15	17	18	23	18	22	
1998 row data	2,000 teens									51,000 teens									
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment																			
Rate	19	21	22	21	20	17	18	19	22	29	30	31	31	30	29	27	28	28	
Rank	4	6	6	6	4	1	1	2	13	28	27	31	32	28	27	20	30	34	
1998 row data	37,000 children									827,000 children									
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)																			
Rate	18	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	16	N.A.	16	15	17	18	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	22	N.A.	18	17	16	
Rank	24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9	N.A.	20	14	23	24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	32	N.A.	28	21	19	
1998 row data	27,800 children									465,800 children									
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent																			
Rate	16	17	18	20	20	20	19	20	22	23	23	24	25	26	27	26	27	27	
Rank	1	2	2	4	3	3	2	2	4	22	19	23	23	28	31	20	27	22	
1998 row data	18,000 families									396,000 families									

N.A. = Not Available.

11-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Year	Oklahoma	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island
1990	6.6	5.0	7.1	6.2
1991	21	3	26	17
1992	6.7	4.9	7.3	6.0
1993	6.7	5.2	7.2	6.3
1994	7.0	5.3	7.4	6.5
1995	7.0	5.5	7.4	6.5
1996	21	2	31	18
1997	21	4	27	18
1998	21	3	32	16
1999	9.2	8.3	9.1	8.0
2000	28	16	30	12
2001	37	7	34	16
2002	29	245	34	16
2003	33	29	34	13
2004	36	28	25	16
2005	37	25	25	16
2006	32	21	22	24
2007	36	21	22	24
2008	37	20	15	24
2009	37	20	15	26
2010	41	20	15	26
2011	41	21	16	24
2012	41	21	16	24
2013	35	21	16	23
2014	34	19	16	19
2015	34	19	16	19
2016	34	19	16	19
2017	34	19	16	19
2018	34	19	16	19
2019	34	19	16	19
2020	34	19	16	19
2021	34	19	16	19
2022	34	19	16	19
2023	34	19	16	19
2024	34	19	16	19
2025	34	19	16	19
2026	34	19	16	19
2027	34	19	16	19
2028	34	19	16	19
2029	34	19	16	19
2030	34	19	16	19
2031	34	19	16	19
2032	34	19	16	19
2033	34	19	16	19
2034	34	19	16	19
2035	34	19	16	19
2036	34	19	16	19
2037	34	19	16	19
2038	34	19	16	19
2039	34	19	16	19
2040	34	19	16	19
2041	34	19	16	19
2042	34	19	16	19
2043	34	19	16	19
2044	34	19	16	19
2045	34	19	16	19
2046	34	19	16	19
2047	34	19	16	19
2048	34	19	16	19
2049	34	19	16	19
2050	34	19	16	19
2051	34	19	16	19
2052	34	19	16	19
2053	34	19	16	19
2054	34	19	16	19
2055	34	19	16	19
2056	34	19	16	19
2057	34	19	16	19
2058	34	19	16	19
2059	34	19	16	19
2060	34	19	16	19
2061	34	19	16	19
2062	34	19	16	19
2063	34	19	16	19
2064	34	19	16	19
2065	34	19	16	19
2066	34	19	16	19
2067	34	19	16	19
2068	34	19	16	19
2069	34	19	16	19
2070	34	19	16	19
2071	34	19	16	19
2072	34	19	16	19
2073	34	19	16	19
2074	34	19	16	19
2075	34	19	16	19
2076	34	19	16	19
2077	34	19	16	19
2078	34	19	16	19
2079	34	19	16	19
2080	34	19	16	19
2081	34	19	16	19
2082	34	19	16	19
2083	34	19	16	19
2084	34	19	16	19
2085	34	19	16	19
2086	34	19	16	19
2087	34	19	16	19
2088	34	19	16	19
2089	34	19	16	19
2090	34	19	16	19
2091	34	19	16	19
2092	34	19	16	19
2093	34	19	16	19
2094	34	19	16	19
2095	34	19	16	19
2096	34	19	16	19
2097	34	19	16	19
2098	34	19	16	19
2099	34	19	16	19
2100	34	19	16	19

METRIC-YEAR FROM DATA FOR KIDS COUNT INDICATORS

South Carolina

South Carolina

South Dakota

Indicators	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		
Indicators																											
Percent low-birthweight babies																											
Rate	8.7	9.2	9.0	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.5	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.8	5.5	5.8	5.8	
Rank	47	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	47	48	47	47	48	7	4	8	9	7	7	6	1	4	1	4	4	
1998 row data	5,129 births																										
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)																											
Rate	11.7	11.3	10.4	10.1	9.3	9.6	8.4	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	10.1	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	
Rank	48	47	48	45	43	47	38	48	47	48	47	48	47	38	34	36	40	45	46	46	7	34	44	44	44	44	
1998 row data	515 deaths																										
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)																											
Rate	38	32	36	35	39	36	39	28	29	28	29	28	29	38	36	26	31	35	23	36	29	37	37	37	37	37	
Rank	44	27	45	42	48	43	49	33	36	33	36	33	36	44	43	21	13	35	5	45	35	49	49	49	49	49	
1998 row data	217 deaths																										
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)																											
Rate	76	88	73	73	75	71	75	65	66	66	66	66	66	97	71	88	83	83	65	75	83	69	69	69	69	69	
Rank	34	41	31	28	32	31	35	28	33	33	33	33	33	43	25	44	38	39	23	35	46	36	36	36	36	36	
1998 row data	187 deaths																										
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)																											
Rate	47	48	46	44	46	43	41	40	40	40	40	40	40	47	26	27	25	23	21	22	22	20	20	20	20	20	
Rank	42	41	41	40	40	40	39	41	42	41	42	41	42	8	11	15	10	7	6	9	12	8	8	8	8	8	
1998 row data	3,724 births																										
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)																											
Rate	11	11	11	11	11	12	11	11	9	11	9	11	9	11	7	8	7	8	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	
Rank	32	36	36	36	34	39	35	34	23	34	23	34	23	13	8	19	15	17	22	23	25	16	16	16	16	16	
1998 row data	22,000 teens																										
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)																											
Rate	10	10	11	11	11	10	9	9	8	9	8	9	8	10	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
Rank	25	24	30	36	39	32	23	26	22	26	22	26	22	4	5	5	1	6	8	6	5	7	7	7	7	7	
1998 row data	19,000 teens																										
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment																											
Rate	30	33	34	33	34	33	31	25	24	25	24	24	24	18	20	20	20	21	22	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	
Rank	32	37	39	39	40	40	38	17	18	17	18	18	18	3	3	3	4	8	7	14	8	4	4	4	4	4	
1998 row data	231,000 children																										
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)																											
Rate	21	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	24	N.A.	25	23	23	23	23	23	23	20	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	19	N.A.	20	19	19	19	19	19	19	
Rank	35	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	34	N.A.	39	37	37	37	37	37	37	33	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	24	N.A.	30	30	32	32	32	32	32	
1998 row data	224,400 children																										
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent																											
Rate	25	26	26	28	29	31	31	31	29	31	29	29	29	22	23	22	21	20	21	23	24	25	25	25	25	25	
Rank	34	36	33	40	43	45	43	44	40	44	40	40	40	17	19	10	6	3	5	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	
1998 row data	139,000 families																										

N.A. = Not Available.

11-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Year	Tennessee	Texas	Utah	Vermont
1990	8.2	6.9	5.7	5.3
1991	8.8	7.1	6.0	5.7
1992	8.5	7.0	5.6	5.6
1993	8.8	7.1	5.9	5.7
1994	8.8	7.1	5.9	6.0
1995	8.7	7.1	6.3	5.4
1996	8.8	7.2	6.6	6.2
1997	8.8	7.2	6.6	6.3
1998	9.1	7.4	6.7	6.5
7,008 births				
1990	10.3	8.1	7.5	6.4
1991	10.0	7.8	6.1	5.8
1992	9.4	7.8	5.9	7.2
1993	9.4	7.5	6.0	6.7
1994	8.9	7.1	6.2	7.5
1995	9.3	6.5	5.4	6.0
1996	8.5	6.3	6.0	7.1
1997	8.6	6.4	5.8	6.1
1998	8.2	6.4	5.6	7.0
46 deaths				
1990	35	33	25	25
1991	35	33	30	21
1992	32	31	30	25
1993	32	31	33	33
1994	33	29	28	21
1995	32	31	30	24
1996	30	31	27	23
1997	30	27	26	23
1998	31	26	22	23
20 deaths				
1990	75	80	66	58
1991	77	81	48	56
1992	77	77	48	57
1993	84	74	67	59
1994	91	75	74	47
1995	90	67	63	58
1996	81	68	60	46
1997	81	66	66	26
1998	79	60	49	76
33 deaths				
1990	45	48	26	20
1991	45	50	27	21
1992	45	51	26	17
1993	43	46	26	17
1994	43	52	25	16
1995	42	49	24	11
1996	40	48	24	11
1997	40	47	24	15
1998	38	48	18	14
146 births				
1990	13	13	8	8
1991	12	12	7	8
1992	11	12	7	8
1993	11	13	7	7
1994	11	13	8	6
1995	13	13	7	6
1996	13	13	7	7
1997	13	13	7	6
1998	12	12	7	6
2,000 teens				
1990	42	42	13	13
1991	44	39	8	17
1992	41	41	11	19
1993	36	44	15	15
1994	31	45	12	7
1995	34	44	16	12
1996	34	44	11	4
1997	44	45	9	9
1998	45	41	23	4
3,000 teens				
1990	13	11	8	6
1991	13	11	7	7
1992	13	11	6	7
1993	11	11	6	6
1994	11	12	6	6
1995	13	12	7	5
1996	13	12	7	7
1997	13	12	7	8
1998	12	11	7	8
36,000 children				
1990	22	28	16	15
1991	22	28	16	15
1992	35	30	18	22
1993	34	31	20	25
1994	32	28	18	25
1995	29	27	17	25
1996	27	28	19	25
1997	26	27	18	24
1998	24	27	18	24
18,200 children				
1990	22	26	16	15
1991	26	26	16	21
1992	21	23	16	22
1993	29	24	16	23
1994	26	24	15	23
1995	22	25	14	23
1996	22	26	14	24
1997	21	26	15	26
1998	19	27	15	26
21,000 families				

Washington

Virginia

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Indicators										
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7
	Rank	7	5	7	3	2	4	4	3	2
1998 raw data										
7,468 births										
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	7.8	7.5	6.8	6.4	6.2	5.9	6.0	5.6	5.7
	Rank	8	10	7	4	3	6	11	4	5
1998 raw data										
455 deaths										
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	28	24	25	24	28	25	23	23	20
	Rank	16	8	11	5	27	13	11	13	10
1998 raw data										
281 deaths										
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	64	63	53	63	54	52	50	51	47
	Rank	16	16	13	20	13	13	12	13	12
1998 raw data										
198 deaths										
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	30	31	31	29	28	28	26	25	23
	Rank	18	21	22	17	16	19	17	19	17
1998 raw data										
3,254 births										
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	11	10	8	6	8	9	8	8	8
	Rank	32	29	19	8	17	22	23	15	16
1998 raw data										
28,000 teens										
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	10	10	9	8	10	11	12	9	7
	Rank	25	24	19	15	32	40	44	26	13
1998 raw data										
23,000 teens										
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	Rate	27	27	28	29	31	32	31	28	26
	Rank	21	17	17	21	33	38	38	30	27
1998 raw data										
394,000 children										
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	17	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	N.A.	15	17	15
	Rank	23	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	14	21	8
1998 raw data										
227,900 children										
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	24	24	25	25	25	26	26	26	26
	Rank	28	28	27	23	19	23	20	18	15
1998 raw data										
193,000 families										

N.A. = Not Available.

11-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

West Virginia

1990	7.1	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.9	8.0	8.3	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.0
1991	26	23	27	27	29	38	37	38	34	34	38	34
1992	9.9	8.2	9.2	8.6	6.7	7.9	7.4	9.6	8.0	8.0	9.6	8.0
1993	37	20	35	29	8	34	26	48	34	34	48	34
1994	166 deaths											
1995	25	31	28	31	27	30	31	29	24	24	29	24
1996	6	25	21	31	20	31	38	35	22	22	35	22
1997	73 deaths											
1998	73	73	66	67	49	66	63	57	60	60	57	60
1999	24	30	26	24	9	25	27	19	28	28	19	28
2000	81 deaths											
2001	33	33	33	33	32	30	29	28	26	26	28	26
2002	26	24	25	24	23	22	26	25	25	25	26	25
2003	1,004 births											
2004	12	12	12	13	13	11	9	8	8	8	9	8
2005	38	39	41	49	45	34	23	15	16	16	23	15
2006	9,000 teens											
2007	16	17	18	18	17	15	13	11	10	10	13	11
2008	50	50	50	50	50	50	47	40	37	37	47	40
2009	11,000 teens											
2010	37	37	40	41	41	39	39	38	37	37	39	38
2011	46	47	49	50	50	49	50	50	50	50	49	50
2012	130,000 children											
2013	26	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	33	N.A.	30	30	25	25	30	25
2014	46	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	48	N.A.	47	48	44	44	47	48
2015	102,300 children											
2016	21	22	23	24	25	25	25	26	27	27	25	26
2017	9	13	15	16	19	16	17	18	22	22	16	17
2018	58,000 families											

Wisconsin

1990	5.9	6.1	5.9	7.2	7.9	7.9	7.3	6.5	7.2	7.2	6.5	6.5
1991	15	18	14	14	16	16	11	12	13	11	12	13
1992	8.2	8.3	7.2	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.3	7.3	6.5	7.2	7.3	6.5
1993	15	21	11	19	29	22	25	16	22	22	25	16
1994	489 deaths											
1995	25	29	26	24	24	25	22	22	24	24	22	24
1996	6	20	15	5	8	13	8	12	22	22	8	12
1997	251 deaths											
1998	67	63	60	65	56	53	52	50	44	44	52	50
1999	18	16	19	23	14	14	13	12	10	10	13	12
2000	181 deaths											
2001	24	25	24	24	23	23	22	21	20	20	22	21
2002	8	9	8	8	7	10	9	9	8	8	9	8
2003	2,363 births											
2004	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4
2005	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
2006	15,000 teens											
2007	4	5	5	7	6	5	4	4	5	5	4	4
2008	1	2	1	11	6	2	1	1	3	3	1	1
2009	13,000 teens											
2010	22	23	24	23	23	22	20	19	18	18	20	19
2011	9	8	9	10	10	7	5	2	2	2	7	5
2012	252,000 children											
2013	15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	16	N.A.	14	12	14	14	14	12
2014	8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9	N.A.	8	3	6	6	8	3
2015	196,300 children											
2016	21	22	23	24	24	23	23	23	25	25	23	23
2017	9	13	15	16	10	7	8	7	10	10	7	8
2018	164,000 families											

Wyoming

1990	7.4	7.0	7.3	7.3	8.8	7.4	8.4	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.4	8.9
1991	34	26	32	28	45	25	39	46	44	44	39	46
1992	8.6	7.9	8.9	7.9	6.7	7.7	6.4	5.8	7.2	7.2	6.4	5.8
1993	21	15	33	19	8	29	16	5	22	22	16	5
1994	45 deaths											
1995	30	32	34	25	24	28	36	31	32	32	36	31
1996	26	27	40	10	8	26	45	42	44	44	45	42
1997	31 deaths											
1998	78	106	116	86	103	92	110	78	84	84	110	78
1999	37	49	50	40	49	46	50	44	48	48	49	46
2000	37 deaths											
2001	30	26	25	27	25	25	25	23	23	23	25	23
2002	18	11	10	14	12	13	16	15	17	17	16	15
2003	292 births											
2004	9	8	8	8	9	8	8	8	9	9	8	8
2005	21	17	19	21	28	16	17	15	23	23	17	15
2006	3,000 teens											
2007	9	9	8	8	9	8	8	7	7	7	8	7
2008	19	16	12	15	23	18	20	14	13	13	20	14
2009	3,000 teens											
2010	21	20	20	19	20	20	21	22	21	21	20	21
2011	7	3	3	2	4	6	8	11	11	11	6	8
2012	29,000 children											
2013	16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15	N.A.	16	14	15	15	16	14
2014	15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	N.A.	20	7	8	8	20	7
2015	20,100 children											
2016	20	20	20	22	24	25	26	25	25	25	26	25
2017	6	5	5	7	10	16	20	13	10	10	16	20
2018	17,000 families											

USA

1990	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.3	7.2
1991	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1992	298,208 births											
1993	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.6	7.2
1994	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1995	28,371 deaths											
1996	31	31	29	30	29	28	26	25	24	24	26	25
1997	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1998	13,042 deaths											
1999	71	71	67	69	69	65	62	58	54	54	62	58
2000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2001	10,638 deaths											
2002	37	39	38	38	38	36	34	32	30	30	36	34
2003	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2004	173,231 births											
2005	10	10	9	9	9	10	10	10	9	9	10	9
2006	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2007	1,487,000 teens											
2008	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	9	9
2009	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2010	1,306,000 teens											
2011	30	31	31	31	31	30	28	27	26	26	28	27
2012	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2013	18,958,000 children											
2014	20	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	23	N.A.	21	20	20	23	21
2015	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2016	14,113,100 children											
2017	24	25	25	26	26	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
2018	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2019	9,371,000 families											

The *KIDS COUNT Data Book: 2001* is the 12th 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, 1997, and 1998 using a consistent set of indicators—namely, those used to derive the 1998 composite ranks. The National Composite Ranks for the *KIDS COUNT Data Book: 2001* are based on data from 1998 (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
1998	46	26	45	47	27	22	12	34	35	44	16	23	32	15	6	17	36
	LA	ME	MD	MA	MI	MN	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
1998	49	10	19	4	28	2	50	31	29	8	40	1	7	48	33	41	11
	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	
1998	25	37	20	14	21	42	24	43	38	3	13	18	9	39	5	30	

2-Year-Olds Who Were Immunized: 1999 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 1999. 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 34,442 children with a minimum of about 440 children in each state.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "National, State, and Urban Area Vaccination Coverage Levels Among Children Aged 19-35 Months—United States, 1999," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Vol. 49, No. 26 (July 7, 2000), pp. 585-589.

4th Grade Students Who Scored Below Basic

Reading Level: 1998 is the percentage 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.

Scores on this measure are reported for 39 states and the District of Columbia. Nine states (Alaska, Idaho, Indiana, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Vermont) did

not participate in the 1998 NAEP assessment; a 10th (Nebraska) only participated in the 1998 assessment for private schools. An 11th state (Illinois) did not meet public school participation guidelines for the 4th grade reading assessment, so its score also was not reported. In addition, the data for 9 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 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.

8th Grade Students Who Scored Below Basic

Reading Level: 1998 is the percentage of 8th 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. Eighth grade students at the Basic level could show a literal understanding of what they read and were able to make interpretations. They could identify specific portions of the text that reflect its overall meaning, make simple inferences from the text, relate ideas in the text to their own experiences, and draw some conclusions from what they read.

Scores on this measure are reported for 36 states and the District of Columbia. Nine states (Alaska, Idaho, Indiana, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Vermont) did not participate in the 1998 NAEP assessment; a 10th (Nebraska) only participated in the 1998 assessment for private schools. Four other states (Illinois, Iowa,

Michigan, and New Hampshire) did not meet public school participation guidelines for the 8th grade reading assessment; therefore, scores were not reported for these states. In addition, the data for 7 states (California, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, 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 participation rate guidelines.

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, *NAEP 1998 Reading Report Card for the Nation and the States* (March 1999), Figure 5.6.

8th Grade Students Who Scored Below Basic

Writing Level: 1998 is the percentage of 8th grade public school students failing to reach the Basic proficiency level in writing, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), which is conducted by the U.S. Department of Education.

The writing assessment measures how students perform three types of writing—narrative writing, informative writing, and persuasive writing. The NAEP uses three proficiency categories—Advanced, Proficient, and Basic. Eighth grade students at the Basic level could write clear, organized pieces with some precise details. Although the sentence structure in the passages did not particularly vary, a reader was able to understand their general meaning.

Scores on this measure are reported for 35 states and the District of Columbia. Nine states (Alaska, Idaho, Indiana, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Vermont) did not participate in the 1998 NAEP assessment; a 10th (Nebraska) only participated in the 1998 assessment for private schools. Five other states (Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, and New Hampshire) did not meet public school participation guidelines for the 8th grade writing assessment; therefore, scores were not reported for these states. In addition, the data for 5

states (California, Maryland, Montana, 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 participation rate guidelines.

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, *NAEP 1998 Writing Report Card Highlights* (1999), p. 15.

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). **1998 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 1998 accessed online at www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/98gm3_01.pdf (July 26, 2000). **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 www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/97gm3_01.pdf (October 27, 1999). **1996 data:** Special tabulations accessed online through CDC WONDER at 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 1989 through 1995. **Population Statistics:** U.S. Census Bureau, data from Population Division.

Children in Extreme Poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998 is the percentage 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 1998, a family of two adults and two children fell in this category if their income fell below \$8,265. Poverty status is not determined for people in military barracks, institutional quarters, or for unrelated individuals under age 15 (such as foster children).

The figures shown here represent 3-year averages of data from 1997 through 1999. We label these as 1998 estimates because 1998 is the midpoint of the 3-year period. For any given year, the income data needed to determine poverty status are actually collected in March of the following year. Data collected for this measure reflect income and poverty status during 1998 and living arrangements of people in March 1999.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1998 through 2000.

Children in Working-Poor Families: 1998 measures the number and percentage of children under age 18 living in families where they were related to the head of the household (householder) and the following two conditions were met: First, the family income was less than twice the federal poverty level. Second, at least one parent worked 50 or more weeks a year. The figures shown here reflect a 3-year average of data from 1997 through 1999. We label these as 1998 estimates because 1998 is the midpoint of the 3-year period. For any given year, income and employment data are collected in March of the following year. Data collected for this measure reflect income and employment during 1998 and living arrangements of people in March 1999.

The U.S. poverty threshold is established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget and consists of a set of income cutoffs that vary by family size and composition. The federal poverty level for a family of two adults and two children in 1998 was \$16,530; twice the poverty level for such a family was \$33,060. We use the "200 percent of poverty" threshold for this measure because it is a cutoff point commonly used to identify low-income families. For example, the Census Bureau uses 200 percent of poverty as a threshold in its annual poverty reports, and the Urban Institute uses this level in many of its *New Federalism* reports. Furthermore, people and children with family incomes between 100 percent and 200 percent of poverty are eligible for many government means-tested assistance programs—for example, the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), many of the new State Child Health Insurance Programs (SCHIP), and reduced-price school lunches.

Researchers have used a wide range of employment thresholds to identify the working poor—from any work during the year to full-time, year-round employment. Some analysts actually have combined the hours worked by all adults in the household to determine work effort. In previous *Data Books* we have used 50 weeks of work to identify the working poor, and we continue that practice this year. We should note that the definition used here includes people who worked part-time as well as full-time. However, the vast majority of people who worked at least 50 weeks during the year worked full-time (35 or more hours a week). We also should note that relative to the thresholds used by other researchers to identify the working poor, the work requirement used here is relatively stringent. Use of a less stringent work threshold would add many more children to the working-poor population.

SOURCE: The Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1998 through 2000.

Children in Working-Poor Families Who Lack

Health Insurance: 1998 is the percentage of children under age 18 living in working-poor families who were not covered by health insurance at any point during the year. Health insurance includes private-sector insurance generally provided through work, as well as insurance provided through the public sector, such as Medicare and Medicaid. Children receiving health insurance through a variety of new State Child Health Insurance Programs (SCHIP) were counted as having health insurance. The figures shown here reflect 3-year averages of data from 1997 through 1999. We label these as 1998 estimates because 1998 is the midpoint of the 3-year period. For any given year, data on income, employment, and health insurance coverage actually are collected in March of the following year. Data collected for this measure reflect health insurance coverage in 1998 and living arrangements of people in March 1999.

SOURCE: The Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1998 through 2000.

Children in Working-Poor Families Without a

Telephone at Home: 1999 is the percentage of children under age 18 living in working-poor families who reported that they did not have a telephone in their home at the time of the interview. The figures shown here reflect a 3-year average of data from March 1998 through March 2000. Telephone availability (the focus of this data item) is reflected as of the survey date. Because this measure reflects data

from March 1998 through March 2000, we label the figures shown here as 1999 estimates.

SOURCE: The Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1998 through 2000.

Children Without Health Insurance: 1998 is the percentage of children under age 18 who were not covered by health insurance at any point during the year. Health insurance includes private-sector insurance generally provided through work, as well as insurance provided through the public sector, such as Medicare and Medicaid. Children receiving health insurance through a variety of new State Child Health Insurance Programs (SCHIP) are counted as having health insurance. The figures shown here are 3-year averages of data from 1997 through 1999. We label these as 1998 estimates because 1998 is the midpoint of the 3-year period. For any given year, data on health insurance status actually are collected in March of the following year. Data collected for this measure reflect health insurance coverage in 1998 and the age of persons in March 1999.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1998 through 2000.

Female-Headed Families Receiving Child Support

or Alimony: 1998 is the percentage of families headed by an unmarried woman (living with one or more of her own children under age 18) receiving either child support or alimony payments during the previous calendar year. (Editions of the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* prior to 1998 referred to this measure as Percent of Mother-Headed Families Receiving Child Support or Alimony.) "Own children" include children related to the householder by birth, marriage,

or adoption. Those categorized as receiving child support or alimony include those receiving partial payment, as well as those receiving full payment. It also should be noted that there is no child support award in place in many of these families. Nationally, only 59 percent of all female-headed families had a child support award in place in 1997.

The figures shown here represent 3-year averages of data from 1997 through 1999. We label these as 1998 estimates because 1998 is the midpoint of the 3-year period. For any given year, income and poverty data actually are collected in March of the following year. Data collected for this measure reflect income received during 1998 and living arrangements of people in March 1999.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1998 through 2000.

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. **1998 data:** "Deaths: Final Data for 1998," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 48, No. 11 (July 24, 2000), Table 31. **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): 1998 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.

For this measure, we used county-level estimates of FBI arrest statistics that were provided by the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD) at the University of Michigan. The NACJD file adjusts the reported property crime arrests for each agency to account for several factors. One of the most important factors is incomplete reporting. 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 has been adjusted to compensate for the proportion of the state population not covered by those agencies submitting reports to the FBI. In 1998, crime figures were reported for jurisdictions covering 74 percent of the U.S. population. However, the coverage rate was considerably smaller in some states. Furthermore, some agencies that report data do not

do so for all 12 months of the calendar year. The NACJD file is adjusted for that factor as well. The NACJD arrest estimates were transformed into juvenile arrest rates using population data from the U.S. Census Bureau.

In 1998, the District of Columbia, Kansas, and Wisconsin did not submit any arrest data, and the jurisdictions in Illinois and Kentucky that submitted arrest data included less than 25 percent of their states' total population. As a result, arrest data were not reported for these states. Although Florida did not submit any county-level arrest data in 1998, it did submit state-level data to the FBI; the rate based on these data is reported in this year's *Data Book*.

SOURCES: State Arrest Statistics (except Florida): U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data (United States): County-Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data, 1998* (computer file), ICPSR ed. (Ann Arbor, MI: Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research, producer and distributor), 2000. **State Population Statistics:** Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, accessed online at www.census.gov/population/estimates/state/stats/ag9898.txt (August 10, 1999). **Florida and National Arrest Statistics:** Howard N. Snyder, "Juvenile Arrests 1998," *OJJDP Juvenile Justice Bulletin* (December 1999), p. 11.

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998 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.

For this measure, we used county-level estimates of FBI arrest statistics that were provided by

the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD) at the University of Michigan. The NACJD file adjusts the reported violent crime arrests for each agency to account for several factors. One of the most important factors is incomplete reporting.

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 has been adjusted to compensate for the proportion of the state population not covered by those agencies submitting reports to the FBI. In 1998, crime figures were reported for jurisdictions covering 74 percent of the U.S. population. However, the coverage rate was considerably smaller in some states.

Furthermore, some agencies that report data do not do so for all 12 months of the calendar year. The NACJD file is adjusted for that factor as well. The NACJD arrest estimates were transformed into juvenile arrest rates using population data from the U.S. Census Bureau.

In 1998, the District of Columbia, Kansas, and Wisconsin did not submit any arrest data, and the jurisdictions in Illinois and Kentucky that submitted arrest data included less than 25 percent of their states' total population. As a result, arrest data were not reported for these states. Although Florida did not submit any county-level arrest data in 1998, it did submit state-level data to the FBI; the rate based on these data is reported in this year's *Data Book*.

SOURCES: State Arrest Statistics (except Florida): U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data (United States): County-Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data, 1998* (computer file), ICPSR ed. (Ann Arbor, MI: Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research, producer and distributor), 2000. **State Population Statistics:** Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, accessed online at www.census.gov/popula-

[tion/estimates/state/stats/ag9898.txt](http://estimates/state/stats/ag9898.txt) (August 10, 1999). **Florida and National Arrest Statistics:** Howard N. Snyder, "Juvenile Arrests 1998," *OJJDP Juvenile Justice Bulletin* (December 1999), p. 11.

Median Income of Families With Children: 1998 is the median annual income for families with "related children" under age 18 living in the household. "Related children" include the householder's (head of the household) children by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as other persons under age 18 (such as nieces or nephews) who are related to the householder and living in the household.

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 1997 through 1999 and are expressed in 1998 dollars. We label these as 1998 estimates because 1998 is the midpoint of the 3-year period. All figures are rounded to the nearest \$100. Income data for a given year actually are collected in March of the following year. Data collected for this measure reflect income in 1998 and living arrangements in March 1999.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1998 through 2000.

National Composite Rank for each state was obtained in the following manner. First, we converted the 1998 numerical values for each of the 10 indicators 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 11 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.

Number of Children: 2000 is the total resident population under age 18 as of April 1, 2000, including dependents of Armed Forces personnel stationed in the area. These data come from the 2000 decennial census.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, Matrices PL1, PL2, PL3, and PL4. Accessed at factfinder.census.gov (March 2001).

Percent Change Over Time Analysis was computed by comparing the 1998 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 1998, 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 in which the weight of the newborn is not recorded, and births

of unknown weight are not included in these calculations. In 1998, 4,618 births were of unknown weight.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. **1998 data:** "Births: Final Data for 1998," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 48, No. 3, (March 28, 2000), Table 46. **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), Tables 8 and

16. **1992 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1992," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 43, No. 5, Supplement (October 25, 1994), Table 16. **1991 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1991," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 42, No. 3, Supplement (September 9, 1993), Tables 6 and 14. **1990 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1990," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 41, No. 9, Supplement (February 25, 1993), Table 14.

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 1997, the poverty threshold for a family of two adults and two children was \$16,276. Poverty status is not deter-



mined for people in military barracks, 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 for *Data Books* prior to 2000. Since 2000, we have 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. In addition, it is now used in connection with the federal welfare reform legislation passed in 1996.

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, 1996, and 1997. Because the most recent SAIPE estimate for child poverty is for 1997, 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 ranking is based on 1998 data for the other nine indicators.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program, data accessed online at www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe.html (November 22, 2000).

Percent of Children Living With Parents Who Do Not Have Full-Time, Year-Round Employment is the share of all children under age 18 living in families where parents do not have regular, secure employment. This measure is very similar to the measure called "Secure Parental Employment," used by the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics in its publication *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being*.

For children living in single-parent families, this means the resident parent did not work at least 35 hours per week, at least 50 weeks in the previous calendar year. For children living in married-couple families, this means neither parent worked at least 35 hours per week, at least 50 weeks in the previous calendar year. Children living with neither parent also were listed as not having secure parental employment. The figures shown here reflect 3-year averages; for example, the figure for 1998 reflects an average of data from 1997 through 1999. We label this figure as a 1998 estimate because 1998 is the midpoint of the 3-year period. For any given year, employment data are collected in March of the following year. The 1998 data for this measure reflect work status during 1998 and living arrangements of people in March 1999.

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 2000.

Percent of Families With Children Headed by

a Single Parent is the percentage of all families with "own children" under age 18 living in the household, who are headed by a person—male or female—without a spouse present in the home. "Own children" are never-married children under 18 who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

This measure is based on analysis of the 12-month Current Population Survey (CPS) file maintained by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Questions regarding family type are collected for all family households each month. A yearly average was calculated based on responses for the 12 months in the calendar year. The figures shown here represent 3-year averages. For example, the figure for 1998 represents an average of data from 1997 through

1999. (We label this figure as a 1998 estimate because 1998 is the midpoint of the 3-year period.)

Families with either spouse in the military are not included in this analysis because their inclusion would introduce a small bias in our estimate. The CPS sample does not include families where the only adult in the family is in the military, but it does include military families where one of the spouses is in the civilian labor force. Therefore, the only military families included in the CPS are two-parent families where one spouse is in the civilian labor force and one is in the military. This discrepancy would introduce a slight downward bias in the estimate of the percent of children in single-parent families if military families were included.

Like all estimates derived from samples, these figures contain some amount of random error. The Bureau of Labor Statistics suggests that state rankings based on these figures should be used with caution. **SOURCE:** Special tabulations of 1989-1999 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Percent of Teens Not Attending School and

Not Working (ages 16-19) is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school (full- or part-time) and not employed (full- or part-time). This measure is sometimes referred to as "Idle Teens."

This measure is based on analysis of the 12-month Current Population Survey (CPS) file maintained by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Each month the CPS asks respondents in about 60,000 households nationwide questions regarding 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, the figure for 1998 represents an average of data from 1997 through 1999. (We label this figure as a 1998 estimate because 1998 is the midpoint of the 3-year period.)

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 1989-1999 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 measure used here is defined as a "status dropout" rate by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) as shown in their publication *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1999* (p. 2). Currently, only 37 states and the District of Columbia have submitted event dropout data to the NCES that meets quality and comparability levels needed to justify publishing estimates (see NCES, *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1999*, p. 8). 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: 1999*), 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 questions regarding their activities related to the labor force and education. 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, the figure for 1998 represents an average of data from 1997 to 1999. (We label this figure as a 1998 estimate because 1998 is the midpoint of the 3-year period.)

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 1989-1999 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 provides mutually exclusive categories for the largest racial groups and for Hispanics, as measured by the 2000 decennial census. As in previous years, the 2000 Census used two distinct questions to collect data on race and Hispanic origin. One question is used to identify an individual's race; the other, to ascertain whether that person is of Hispanic origin. Consequently, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. (For example, a person of Puerto Rican ancestry may be both black and Hispanic.)

There were two other items on the race question that have been reflected in our tabulations. First, the census form—for the first time—allowed individuals to select more than one race. This was the result of a 1997 directive from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, which was itself a recognition of increases over the past 30 years of interracial marriages and the children of interracial unions. For example, people of white and African American heritage could check both the "White" and



"Black/African American" boxes on their census forms. Second, the race question in Census 2000 had a "Some other race" category, for the benefit of persons who identified with a group other than those listed—White, Black, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander. About 15.4 million persons (5.5 million children under age 18) listed themselves in the "Some other race" category in 2000, and while the overwhelming majority of those (97 percent) were Hispanic, some—Arab Americans, for example—also were included.

In order to provide mutually exclusive groupings, we did two things. First, persons who marked more than one race were placed in their own separate category. Second, Hispanics were removed from each of the racial categories, including the "More than one race" group. In other words, the racial categories used here ("White," "Black," "Asian/Pacific Islander," "American Indian/Alaskan Native," "Some other race," and "More than one race") do not include anyone who indicated that they were Hispanic. Those persons who did consider themselves Hispanic were included in the "Hispanic" category.

It is important to note that the "More than one race" category includes 57 different racial combinations—from the most common (such as white/American Indian, white/Asian, and white/black) to all combinations of three or more racial groups. Therefore, persons in this group are quite diverse.

The 2000 figure reflects the resident population under age 18 as of April 1, 2000, including dependents of Armed Forces personnel stationed in the area. **SOURCE:** Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, Matrices PL1, PL2, PL3, and PL4. Accessed at factfinder.census.gov (March 2001).

Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) is the number of deaths from accidents, homicides, and suicides to teens between ages 15 and 19, per 100,000 teens in this age group. (Earlier editions of the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* referred to this measure as the Teen Violent Death Rate.) The data are reported by place of residence, not the place where the death occurred.

SOURCES: Death Statistics: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). **1998 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 1998, accessed online at www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/98gm3_09.pdf and www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/98gm3_10.pdf (July 26, 2000). **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 www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/97gm3_09.pdf and www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/97gm3_10.pdf (October 27, 1999). **1996 data:** Special tabulations accessed online through CDC WONDER at 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 1990 to 1995. **Population Statistics:** U.S. Census Bureau, data from 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 focus on births to 15- to 17-year-olds rather than the broader age range of 15- to 19-year-olds because there is a strong consensus that births to girls ages 15 to 17 are more problematic. We omitted births to girls under age 15, since less than 5 percent of teen births occurred to girls in that age group. The inclusion of girls under age 15 in the denominator would dramatically lower the rate, providing an unrealistic assessment of the risk being faced by 15- to 17-year-old girls.

SOURCES: Birth Statistics: 1998 data: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). "Births: Final Data for 1998," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 48, No. 3, (March 28, 2000), Table 10; and Child Trends, Inc., analysis of unpublished tabulations from the NCHS. **1997 data:** CDC, 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 NCHS. **1996 data:** CDC, 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:** CDC, "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 NCHS. **1994 data:** 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 NCHS. **1990 through 1993 data:** Child Trends, Inc., *Facts at a Glance*, (Washington, DC: 1996). **Population Statistics:** U.S. Census Bureau, data from 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 statistical 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.

Alabama
Linda Tilly
Executive Director
VOICES for Alabama's Children
 PO Box 4576
 Montgomery, AL 36103
 (334) 213-2410
 (334) 213-2413 (fax)
 ltilly@alavoices.org
 www.alavoices.org

Arkansas
Amy Rossi
Executive Director
Arkansas Advocates for Children & Families
 523 S Louisiana
 Suite 700
 Little Rock, AR 72201-4531
 (501) 371-9678
 (501) 371-9681 (fax)
 amyrossi@swbell.net
 www.aradvocates.org

The Annie E. Casey Foundation funds a nationwide network of KIDS COUNT projects that provide a more detailed, community-by-community picture of the condition of children.

Alaska
Norm Dinges
Project Director
KIDS COUNT Alaska
 University of Alaska—Anchorage
 Institute of Social and Economic Research
 3211 Providence Dr.
 Anchorage, AK 99508
 (907) 786-7744
 (907) 786-7739 (fax)
 afngd@uaa.alaska.edu
 www.kidscount.alaska.edu

California
Amy Dominguez-Arms
Vice President
Children Now
 1212 Broadway
 Suite 530
 Oakland, CA 94612
 (510) 763-2444
 (510) 763-1974 (fax)
 ada@childrennow.org
 www.childrennow.org

Arizona
Dana Naimark
Assistant Director
Children's Action Alliance
 4001 North 3rd St.
 Suite 160
 Phoenix, AZ 85012
 (602) 266-0707
 (602) 263-8792 (fax)
 dnaimark@azchildren.org
 www.azchildren.org

Colorado
Kaye Boeke
KIDS COUNT Coordinator
Colorado Children's Campaign
 225 E 16th Ave.
 Suite B-300
 Denver, CO 80203
 (303) 839-1580 ext. 232
 (303) 839-1354 (fax)
 kaye@coloradokids.org
 www.coloradokids.org

Connecticut
Connecticut Association for Human Services
 Amy Sampson
KIDS COUNT Coordinator
 110 Bartholomew Ave.
 Suite 4030
 Hartford, CT 06106
 (860) 951-2212 ext. 239
 (860) 951-6511 (fax)
 amy.sampson@cahs.org
 www.cahs.org

Florida
Center for the Study of Children's Futures
 Susan Weitzel
Director
 Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute
 University of South Florida
 13301 Bruce B. Downs Blvd.
 Tampa, FL 33612
 (813) 974-7411
 (813) 974-8534 (fax)
 weitzel@fmhi.usf.edu
 www.floridakidscount.org

Delaware
University of Delaware
 Teresa Schooley
KIDS COUNT Project Director
 298K Graham Hall
 Newark, DE 19716
 (302) 831-4966
 (302) 831-4987 (fax)
 terrys@ude.edu
 www.dekidscount.org

Georgia
Georgians For Children
 Gustave Thomas
Executive Director
 300 W Wieuca Rd. NW
 Suite 216
 Atlanta, GA 30342
 (404) 843-0017
 (404) 843-0019 (fax)
 gustave@georgians.com
 www.georgians.com

District of Columbia
DC Children's Trust Fund
 Sonali Patel
Director of Public Policy
 2021 L St. NW
 Suite 205
 Washington, DC 20036-4960
 (202) 624-5555
 (202) 624-0396 (fax)
 spatel@dcctf.org
 www.dcctf.org

Hawaii
Center on the Family
 Marcia Hartsock
KIDS COUNT Project Director
 2515 Campus Rd.
 Miller Hall 103
 Honolulu, HI 96822
 (808) 956-4136
 (808) 956-4147 (fax)
 marcia@hawaii.edu
 uhfamily.hawaii.edu

<p>Idaho Linda Jensen <i>KIDS COUNT</i> <i>Director</i></p>	<p>Idaho Michael Crawford <i>KIDS COUNT</i> <i>Project Director</i></p>	<p>Mountain States Group 1607 W Jefferson St. Boise, ID 83702 (208) 388-1014 (208) 331-0267 (fax) ljensen@mtstatesgroup.org www.idahokids.org</p>	<p>Child & Family Policy Center 218 Sixth Ave. Suite 1021 Des Moines, IA 50309 (515) 280-9027 (515) 244-8997 (fax) mcrawford@cfpciowa.org www.cfpciowa.org</p>
<p>Illinois Julie Zasadny <i>Director of</i> <i>Communications</i></p>	<p>Kansas Gary Brunk <i>Executive Director</i></p>	<p>Voices for Illinois Children 208 S LaSalle St. Suite 1490 Chicago, IL 60604 (312) 516-5551 (312) 456-0088 (fax) jzasadny@voices4kids.org www.voices4kids.org</p>	<p>Kansas Action for Children PO Box 463 Topeka, KS 66601 (785) 232-0550 (785) 232-0699 (fax) brunk@kac.org www.kac.org</p>
<p>Indiana Karen Ruprecht <i>Director of</i> <i>Programs</i></p>	<p>Kentucky Valerie Salley <i>KIDS COUNT</i> <i>Coordinator</i></p>	<p>Indiana Youth Institute 3901 N Meridian St. Suite 200 Indianapolis, IN 46208-4046 (317) 920-2700 (317) 924-1314 (fax) ruprecht@iyi.org www.iyi.org</p>	<p>Kentucky Youth Advocates, Inc. 2034 Frankfort Ave. Louisville, KY 40206 (502) 895-8167 (502) 895-8225 (fax) vsalley@kyyouth.org www.kyyouth.org</p>

Louisiana
Agenda for Children
Shannon Johnson
KIDS COUNT
Coordinator
 PO Box 51837
 New Orleans, LA 70151
 (504) 586-8509
 (504) 586-8522 (fax)
 sjohnson@
 agendaforchildren.org
 www.agendaforchildren.org

Massachusetts
Barry Hock
KIDS COUNT
Coordinator
 14 Beacon St.
 Suite 706
 Boston, MA 02108
 (617) 742-8555
 (617) 742-7808 (fax)
 barry@masskids.org
 www.masskids.org

Maine
Lynn Davey
KIDS COUNT
Director
Maine Children's Alliance
 303 State St.
 Augusta, ME 04330
 (207) 623-1868
 (207) 626-3302 (fax)
 ldavey@mekids.org
 www.mekids.org

Michigan
Jane Zehnder-Merrell
KIDS COUNT
Project Director
Michigan League for Human Services
 1115 S Pennsylvania Ave.
 Suite 202
 Lansing, MI 48912-1658
 (517) 487-5436
 (517) 371-4546 (fax)
 janez@mlan.net
 www.milhs.org

Maryland
Jennean Everett-Reynolds
KIDS COUNT
Project Director
Advocates for Children & Youth
 34 Market Pl.
 5th Floor
 Bernstein Building
 Baltimore, MD 21202
 (410) 547-9200
 (410) 547-8690 (fax)
 jenneanr@aol.com
 www.acy.org

Minnesota
Diane Benjamin
KIDS COUNT
Director
Children's Defense Fund--Minnesota
 200 University Ave. W
 Suite 210
 St. Paul, MN 55103
 (651) 227-6121
 (651) 227-2553 (fax)
 benjamin@cdf-mn.org
 www.cdf-mn.org

Mississippi
K.C. Caldwell
KIDS COUNT
Project Coordinator
 Mississippi Forum on
 Children and Families, Inc.
 737 N President St.
 Jackson, MS 39202
 (601) 355-4911
 (601) 355-4813 (fax)
 kccald@meta3.net
 www.mfcf.org

Nebraska
Janet Johnston
Research
Coordinator
 Voices for Children in Nebraska
 7521 Main St.
 Suite 103
 Omaha, NE 68127
 (402) 597-3100
 (402) 597-2705 (fax)
 voices@uswest.net

Missouri
Cande Iveson
KIDS COUNT
Project Director
 Citizens for Missouri's Children
 621 E. McCarty
 Suite D
 Jefferson City, MO 65101
 (573) 634-4324
 (573) 634-7540 (fax)
 civeson@mokids.org
 www.mokids.org

Nevada
Mariys Morton
KIDS COUNT
Project Coordinator
 Center for Business and
 Economic Research
 University of Nevada, Las Vegas
 4505 S Maryland Pkwy.
 Box 456002
 Las Vegas, NV 89154
 (702) 895-3191
 (702) 895-3606 (fax)
 kidscount@nevada.edu
 www.nscee.edu/cber

Montana
Steve Seninger
Director of
Economic Analysis
 Bureau of Business
 and Economic Research
 University of Montana
 234 Gallagher Business Building
 Missoula, MT 59812-6840
 (406) 243-5113
 (406) 243-2086 (fax)
 steve.seninger@
 business.umt.edu

New Hampshire
Candace Leonard
KIDS COUNT
Coordinator
 Children's Alliance of
 New Hampshire
 2 Greenwood Ave.
 Concord, NH 03301
 (603) 225-2264
 (603) 225-8264 (fax)
 cleonard@childrennh.org
 www.childrennh.org

New Jersey
Eloisa Hernandez
KIDS COUNT
Director
 Association for Children of
 New Jersey
 35 Halsey St.
 Newark, NJ 07102
 (973) 643-3876
 (973) 643-9153 (fax)
 eloisa@acnj.org
 www.acnj.org

North Carolina
Joann Haggerty
Research & Data
Director
 North Carolina Child
 Advocacy Institute
 311 E Edenton St.
 Raleigh, NC 27601-1017
 (919) 834-6623 ext. 233
 (919) 829-7299 (fax)
 jhaggerty@intrex.net
 www.ncchild.org

New Mexico
Kelly O'Donnell
KIDS COUNT
Coordinator
 New Mexico Advocates for
 Children & Families
 8508 Rancho Diego Pl. NE
 Albuquerque, NM 87113
 (505) 823-9324
 (505) 244-9509 (fax)
 kodonnell@uswest.net
 www.nmadvocates.org

North Dakota
Ann Lochner
Director
 North Dakota KIDS COUNT
 University of North Dakota
 PO Box 7090
 Gillette Hall
 Room 3
 Grand Forks, ND 58202-7090
 (701) 777-4086
 (701) 777-4459 (fax)
 ann_lochner@mail.usnd.nodak.edu

New York
Deborah Benson
Director of
Policy Planning
& Research
 State of New York
 Council on Children
 and Families
 5 Empire State Plaza
 Suite 2810
 Albany, NY 12223-1533
 (518) 474-6294
 (518) 473-2570 (fax)
 debbie.benson@ccf.state.ny.us
 www.capital.net/com/council

Ohio
Mark Real
Executive Director
 Children's Defense Fund Ohio
 52 E Lynn St.
 Suite 400
 Columbus, OH 43215-3551
 (614) 221-2244
 (614) 221-2247 (fax)
 mreale@cdfohio.org
 www.cdfohio.org

<p>Oklahoma Mario Nash <i>KIDS COUNT</i> <i>Coordinator</i></p>	<p>Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy 420 NW 13th St. Suite 101 Oklahoma City, OK 73103 (405) 236-5437 (405) 236-5439 (fax) marlonash@oica.org www.oica.org</p>
<p>Rhode Island Elizabeth Burke Bryant <i>Executive Director</i></p>	<p>Rhode Island KIDS COUNT 1 Union Station Providence, RI 02903 (401) 351-9400 (401) 351-1758 (fax) ebb@rikidscount.org www.rikidscount.org</p>
<p>Oregon Liz Smith <i>KIDS COUNT</i> <i>Coordinator</i></p>	<p>Children First for Oregon PO Box 14914 Portland, OR 97214 (503) 236-9754 (503) 236-3048 (fax) liz@cffo.org www.cffo.org</p>
<p>South Carolina Baron Holmes <i>KIDS COUNT</i> <i>Project Director</i></p>	<p>South Carolina Budget & Control Board PO Box 12444 Columbia, SC 29211 (803) 734-2291 (803) 734-1276 (fax) bholmes@ogc.state.sc.us www.ors.state.sc.us/kc.html</p>
<p>Pennsylvania Joan Benso <i>Executive Director</i></p>	<p>Pennsylvania Partnerships for Children 20 N Market Sq. Suite 300 Harrisburg, PA 17101 (717) 236-5680 (717) 236-7745 (fax) jbenso@papartnerships.org www.papartnerships.org</p>
<p>South Dakota Carole Cochran <i>Project Director</i></p>	<p>Business Research Bureau University of South Dakota 414 E Clark St. Vermillion, SD 57069 (605) 677-5287 (605) 677-5427 (fax) ccochran@usd.edu www.usd.edu/brbinfo/brb/kc</p>

Tennessee
Tennessee Commission on Children & Youth
 Andrew Johnson Tower
 9th Floor
 710 James Robertson Pkwy.
 Nashville, TN 37243-0800
 (615) 532-1571
 (615) 741-5956 (fax)
 pbrown3@mail.state.tn.us
 www.state.tn.us/tccy

Utah
Utah Children
 Terry Haven
 KIDS COUNT
 Coordinator
 757 E South Temple St.
 Suite 250
 Salt Lake City, UT 84102
 (801) 364-1182
 (801) 364-1186 (fax)
 terryh@utahchildren.net
 www.utahchildren.net

Texas
Center for Public Policy Priorities
 900 Lydia St.
 Austin, TX 78702
 (512) 320-0222
 (512) 320-0227 (fax)
 www.cpppp.org/kidscount

Vermont
Vermont Children's Forum
 Carlen Finn
 Executive Director
 PO Box 261
 Montpelier, VT 05601
 (802) 229-6377
 (802) 229-4929 (fax)
 vcyf@together.net

U.S. Virgin Islands
The Community Foundation of the Virgin Islands
 Dec Baecher-Brown
 Executive Director
 PO Box 11790
 38A Dronningens Gade
 Suite 103
 St. Thomas
 USVI 00801
 (340) 774-6031
 (340) 774-3852
 dbrowncfvi@worldnet.att.net

Virginia
Action Alliance for Virginia's Children & Youth
 Lisa Wood
 KIDS COUNT
 Project Director
 701 E Franklin St.
 Suite 807
 Richmond, VA 23219
 (804) 649-0184
 (804) 649-0161 (fax)
 lisa@vakids.org
 www.vakids.org

<p>Washington Richard Brandon <i>Executive Director</i></p> <p>Human Services Policy Center Evans School of Public Affairs University of Washington 324 Parrington Box 353060 Seattle, WA 98195-3060 (206) 543-8483 (206) 616-1553 (fax) brandon@u.washington.edu http://hspc.org</p>	<p>Wyoming Kathy Emmons <i>Executive Director</i></p> <p>Wyoming Children's Action Alliance 2622 Pioneer Ave. Cheyenne, WY 82001 (307) 635-2272 (307) 635-4680 (fax) kemmons@trib.com www.wykids.com</p>
<p>West Virginia Margie Hale <i>Executive Director</i></p> <p>West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund 1031 Quarrier St. Suite 313 Atlas Building Charleston, WV 25301 (304) 345-2101 (304) 345-2102 (fax) margiehale@ wvkidscountfund.org www.wvkidscountfund.org</p>	
<p>Wisconsin M. Martha Cranley <i>KIDS COUNT Coordinator</i></p> <p>Wisconsin Council on Children & Families 16 N Carroll St. Suite 600 Madison, WI 53703 (608) 284-0580 (608) 284-0583 (fax) mcranley@wccf.org www.wccf.org</p>	

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

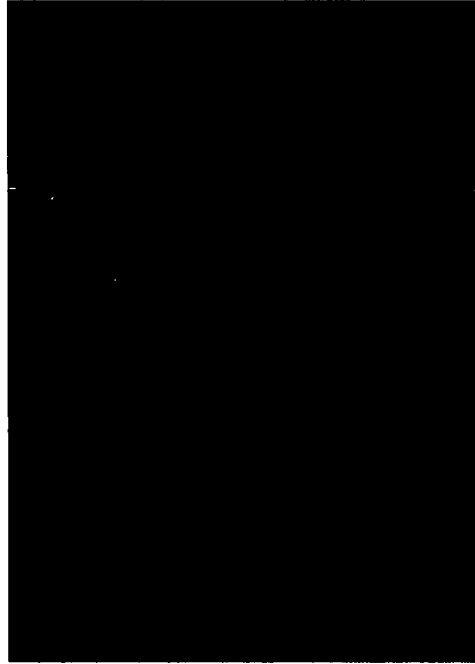
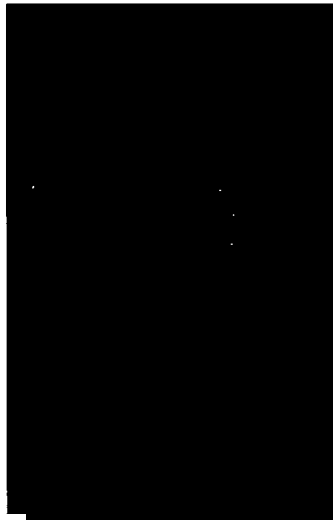
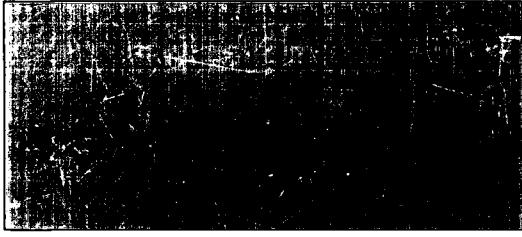
American Academy of Pediatrics www.aap.org	Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistisits (COPAFS) www.copafs.org	National Education Association www.nea.org
American Federation of Teachers www.aft.org	Family Voices www.familyvoices.org	National Perinatal Association www.nationalperinatal.org
American School Health Association www.ashaweb.org	Institute for Educational Leadership (202) 822-8405	National School Boards Association www.nsba.org
Big Brothers Big Sisters of America www.BBBSA.org	March of Dimes (914) 997-4705	Oklahoma State Department of Health (405) 271-4471
Boys & Girls Clubs of America www.bgca.org	National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) www.naeyc.org	Pee Dee Healthy Start, Inc. www.peedehealthystart.org
Center for Disabilities Studies/ College of Human Resources, Education and Public Policy www.udel.edu/ctep/cts/index/html	National Association of Children's Hospitals & Related Institutions www.childrenshospitals.net	Permanency Planning for Children/Department of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges www.ppp@pppnjfcj.org
Center for the Prevention of School Violence www.cpsu.org	National Association of Elementary School Principals www.naesp.org	Streetcat's Foundation for Youth www.child.net
Child Welfare League of America— Southern Regional Office www.cwla.org	National Association of Partners in Education www.partnersineducation.org	U.S. Bureau of the Census (301) 457-1305
Children's Health Council www.childrenshealthcouncil.org	National Black Child Development Institute www.nbcdi.org	U.S. Department of Agriculture, Cooperative State Research, Education & Extension Service, Families, 4-H & Nutrition www.4h-usa.org
CHILDSPAN (401) 729-0765	National Center for Fathering www.fathers.com	United Church of Christ/ Justice and Witness Ministries www.ucc.org
Corporation for National Service/National Senior Service Corps	National Child Care Association (NCCA) www.nccanet.org	United Way of America (703) 549-9152
Council of Chief State School Officers (202) 336-7018	National Child Care Information Center (NCCIC) (800) 616-2242	
	National Dropout Prevention Center www.dropoutprevention.org	

The Annie E. Casey Foundation is a private charitable organization dedicated to helping build better futures for disadvantaged children in the United States. It was established in 1948 by Jim Casey, one of the founders of United Parcel Service, and his siblings, who named the Foundation in honor of their mother.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation
701 St. Paul Street
Baltimore, MD 21202
410.547.6600
410.547.6624 fax
www.aecf.org

Douglas W. Nelson
President

The primary mission of the Foundation is to foster public policies, human-service reforms, and community supports that more effectively meet the needs of today's vulnerable children and families. In pursuit of this goal, the Foundation makes grants that help states, cities, and communities fashion more innovative, cost-effective responses to these needs.



**Kids
count**

**The Annie E. Casey Foundation
701 St. Paul Street
Baltimore, MD 21202
410.547.6600
410.547.6624 fax
www.kidscount.org**



U.S. Department of Education
Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI)
National Library of Education (NLE)
Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC)



NOTICE

Reproduction Basis



This document is covered by a signed "Reproduction Release (Blanket)" form (on file within the ERIC system), encompassing all or classes of documents from its source organization and, therefore, does not require a "Specific Document" Release form.



This document is Federally-funded, or carries its own permission to reproduce, or is otherwise in the public domain and, therefore, may be reproduced by ERIC without a signed Reproduction Release form (either "Specific Document" or "Blanket").

EFF-089 (3/2000)