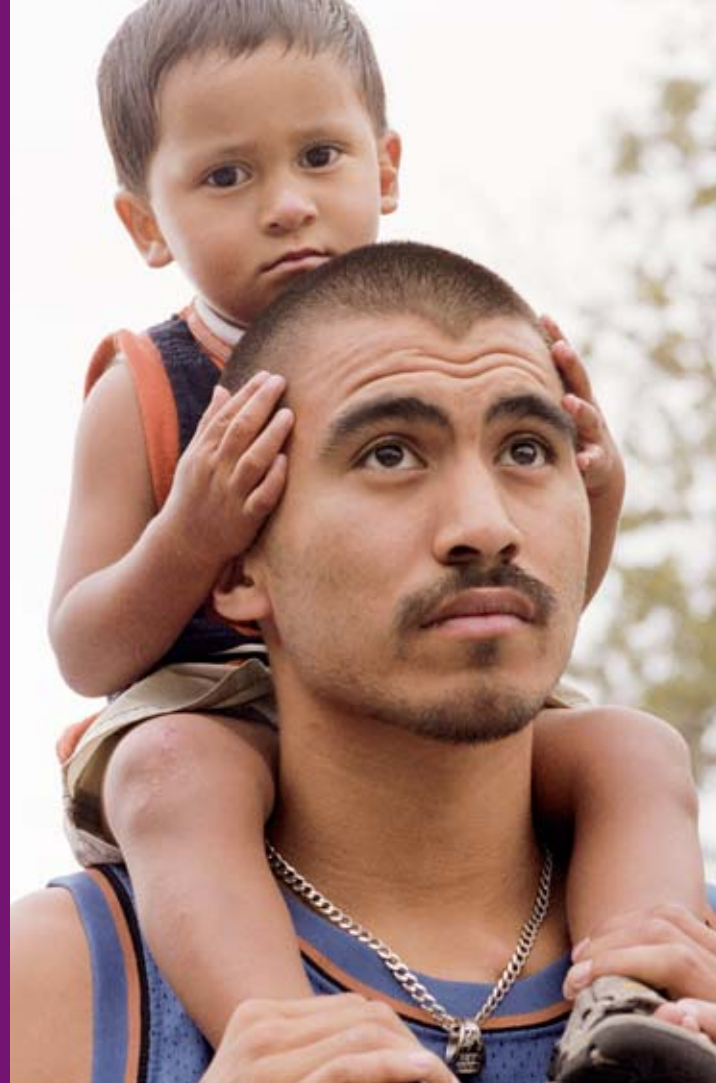


# 2005

State Profiles of Child Well-Being  
The Annie E. Casey Foundation



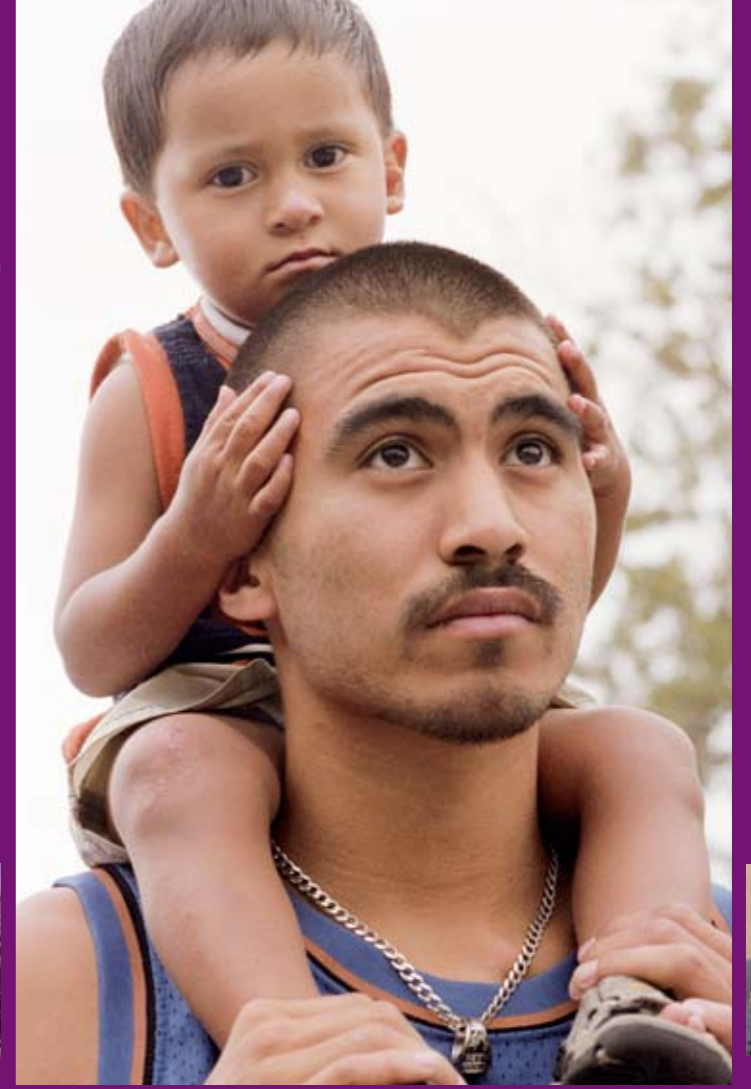
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State Profiles of Child Well-Being  
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The Annie E. Casey Foundation



# 2005

State Profiles of Child Well-Being  
The Annie E. Casey Foundation

Helping Our Most  
Vulnerable Families  
Overcome Barriers  
to Work and Achieve  
Financial Success

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## Acknowledgments

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# ESSAY



## Helping Our Most Vulnerable Families Overcome Barriers to Work and Achieve Financial Success

Every year, the Annie E. Casey Foundation reports on the well-being of America's children. And every year, our KIDS COUNT data underscore the fact that kids from poor families too often lack the opportunities and assets that will enable them to become successful adults. Compared to their more affluent peers, kids from low-income families are more likely to suffer from preventable illnesses, fail in school, become teenage parents, and become involved with the justice system. As a result, these young people frequently reach adulthood without the necessary tools, experiences, and connections to succeed. At Casey, we've long believed that the most powerful approach to altering the future of our nation's most disadvantaged kids is to enhance the financial security of their parents in the present. The most basic and best way to do this is to help parents connect to and succeed in the workforce.

Over the past decade, states have made significant strides on this front—partly due to changes in our nation's social welfare policies that placed time limits on the receipt of welfare benefits and allowed states more flexibility to set new work standards. These changes also helped channel more effective federal and state spending to support low-income working families. Coupled with the robust economy of the late 1990s, these new policies caused welfare rolls to decline significantly and increased the employment rate of single parents substantially.



Although progress has been made toward helping struggling parents become employed, far too many have not successfully connected to the workforce, despite the best intentions of states. This sizeable and growing population of poor families remains entirely disconnected from employment. In 2004, almost 4 million American children lived in low-income families where neither their parent(s) nor any other adult in the household worked at all in the past year. U.S. Census Bureau data show that during the late 1990s, as new welfare work rules took effect and the economy surged, the number of children living in non-working, low-income families dropped considerably. But since then, largely unacknowledged by policymakers or the media, the figure has been rising. Between 2000 and 2004, the number of children in low-income households where no adult worked grew from 2.9 million to 3.9 million. One million of these children live in the suburbs, and 600,000 live in rural America.<sup>1</sup>

Many of the obstacles that impede parents from steady employment have been well researched and well documented in Casey publications and in various policy research venues. These barriers include an inability to secure affordable and accessible child care; low literacy levels; limited transportation options that make it difficult for parents to commute to available jobs; and disincentives that strip government benefits from families when they become employed and earn wages. In addition, a significant number of parents face debilitating physical and mental health barriers to employment. For example, an estimated 40 percent of children in non-working households live in homes where the head of the household suffers from serious physical or mental health problems.<sup>2</sup>

This essay examines four employment barriers that policymakers and others consider among

the most difficult to overcome: substance abuse, domestic violence, a history of incarceration, and depression. These burdens can diminish a person's motivation and ability to find work. Furthermore, they can make it particularly difficult to demonstrate the workplace skills (for example, attendance, punctuality, collegiality, ability to take direction) that employers view as a foundation for success—even for entry-level jobs. Far too often, particularly for the formerly incarcerated, they can also negatively influence potential employers' hiring decisions.

In the pages that follow, we examine each of these issues in more detail and highlight a number of state and local initiatives across the country that are successfully addressing them. Because many people face more than one of these barriers simultaneously, we believe that it is critical for policymakers to champion interventions that are integrated, flexible, and comprehensive in their scope.

### A Closer Look at America's Most Persistently Unemployed Parents

What lies behind the inability of more than 2 million parents to enter the world of work? The answer is both clear and compelling: In study after study, the cumulative impact of multiple barriers severely limits workforce success.

Thus, while none of the four factors that we highlight necessarily precludes employment for low-income parents, each one makes it that much harder for parents to connect successfully to the workforce and provide the economic stability that kids need. Depression makes it difficult, but not impossible, for a single mother to find a job. If that mother also has an abusive partner or suffers from substance abuse, then she's highly unlikely to get a job. Should she have a history of incarceration, her chances are slimmer still.

In 1997, the Urban Institute compared a nationwide sample of current welfare recipients with parents who had recently exited the welfare rolls. Of those still on the welfare rolls, 44 percent had two or more obstacles, compared with 24 percent of those who had left welfare.<sup>3</sup> The welfare "leavers" were almost twice as likely as welfare "stayers" to report no work barriers. Among current welfare recipients in 2002, the Urban Institute found that 51 percent of those with none of six key work impediments had jobs, compared with 30 percent of welfare recipients with one barrier and only 14 percent of those with two or more barriers.<sup>4</sup>

Despite this, programs and services typically address these barriers in isolation, in large part because that is how federal, state, and local funding streams (and the agencies that administer them) are usually organized. However, the following discussion about the prevalence and impact of the four key workforce barriers—substance abuse, domestic violence, prior incarceration, and depression—reveals that many of the hardest to employ need integrated, multi-dimensional supports.

### Substance Abuse

The National Survey on Drug Use and Health estimated that in 2003, there were 19.4 million adults who abused or were dependent on alcohol or illicit drugs.<sup>5</sup> Although overall rates of alcohol and illicit drug use are down from peak levels in the late 1970s and early 1980s, substance abuse still affects millions of families from all walks of life.<sup>6</sup> While the majority of substance abusers were employed (77 percent had either a full- or part-time job), heavy use of alcohol and illicit drugs clearly makes it harder to find and keep a job.<sup>7</sup> This is especially true among low-income populations.

Parental substance abuse can also have devastating effects on the well-being of children. In 2001, an estimated 6 million children lived with at least one parent who abused or was dependent on drugs or alcohol.<sup>8</sup> One study of families receiving aid under the federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program (TANF) found that children, especially adolescents, whose parents abused drugs or alcohol experienced significantly more behavioral, emotional, and physical problems and were more likely to engage in risky behaviors than children whose parents did not suffer from addiction.<sup>9</sup> The unemployment and poverty that can result from substance abuse frequently compound the risk of child abuse or neglect.<sup>10</sup> Furthermore, while substance abuse affects families of all economic, ethnic, and cultural backgrounds, its impact is even more profound if the family has limited access to adequate health care, child care, housing, and jobs that would provide economic stability.

Substance-abusing parents are also more likely to have other problems that impede their ability to gain employment and provide for their children. Substance abuse and dependence rates are more prevalent among those with low education levels, serious mental illness, and/or a history of incarceration.<sup>11</sup> One recent study of women on welfare found that substance abusers were far more likely to need mental health services (46 percent vs. 15 percent) and to have ever been arrested (56 percent vs. 15 percent) or incarcerated (25 percent vs. 5 percent) than non-abusers.<sup>12</sup>

Among welfare recipients, the precise incidence of substance abuse is difficult to measure. Since the data are self-reported, estimates vary widely. Even so, in 2000, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services estimated that as many as 460,000 families on welfare were affected by substance abuse.<sup>13</sup> Moreover, both un-

employment and substance-abuse rates are particularly high among individuals who have been arrested. The 2003 Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program, a survey that measures the extent of drug and alcohol use among people who were in city and county detention facilities, found that 74 percent of males tested positive for drugs or alcohol at the time of arrest. One in three of those arrested was found at risk for alcohol dependence, and 39 percent were at risk for drug dependence. Of all males arrested in 2003, 41 percent were unemployed at the time of arrest.<sup>14</sup>

#### **Impact of Substance Abuse on Employment**

Serious addiction to drugs and alcohol is one of the most significant barriers to finding and keeping a job. Substance abuse sets up a vicious cycle: The addiction can trigger unemployment, and unemployment can trigger or exacerbate the addictive behavior.<sup>15</sup> The typical substance abuser is more likely to have additional barriers to employment. Research has shown that a welfare recipient who suffers from substance dependence combined with one or two other barriers to employment is highly unlikely to be able to meet work requirements.<sup>16</sup> The New Jersey Substance Abuse Research Demonstration Project found that 49 percent of the TANF recipients who had substance-abuse problems also suffered from severe or moderate depression; that 44 percent had chronic health problems; and that 32 percent were victims of sexual abuse.<sup>17</sup>

In addition, job opportunities are limited for those who cannot pass a drug screening test or who have prior convictions related to substance abuse, such as driving under the influence or drug possession. Many positions that would normally be available to people who lack advanced education, such as machine operators and commercial vehicle drivers, are no longer practical options because

**This sizeable and growing population of poor families remains entirely disconnected from employment. In 2004, almost 4 million American children lived in low-income families where neither their parent(s) nor any other adult in the household worked at all in the past year.**

**Domestic violence has multiple and long-ranging effects on every member of the family. Its victims experience a variety of physical, psychological, and economic hardships. Children, in particular, suffer profoundly.**

applicants must undergo routine drug testing. Likewise, service-sector jobs in child care, education, and health care are often not accessible to people with a history of alcohol- and drug-related arrests, since employers usually restrict those with criminal records from becoming licensed.<sup>18</sup>

In addition to the impact that substance abuse has on the earning potential of vulnerable families, the overall economic costs of substance abuse to the country are staggering. The Office of National Drug Control Policy in the Executive Office of the President estimated that in 2000 alone, the cost of substance abuse was more than \$160 billion. Nearly three-quarters of this cost resulted from productivity losses associated with absenteeism, drug-abuse-related illness and hospitalization, incarceration, and premature death.<sup>19</sup>

### Domestic Violence

Every year, an estimated 1.5 million women are victims of domestic violence.<sup>20</sup> Although domestic abuse occurs across all classes and races, data show that the poorest women endure the most violence. In the National Family Violence Survey, rates of “abusive violence” against women with annual incomes below \$10,000 were more than 3.5 times those found among households with incomes above \$40,000.<sup>21</sup> While domestic violence is not confined to women, women are about 6 times more likely to experience serious aggression in an intimate relationship than are men.<sup>22</sup> The effects of domestic violence vary according to how recent the experience of abuse has been, the duration of time over which the victim has suffered abuse, and the severity of the abuse.

Domestic violence has multiple and long-ranging effects on every member of the family. Its victims experience a variety of physical, psychological, and economic hardships. Children, in particular, suffer profoundly. It is esti-

mated that between 3.3 million and 10 million children witness domestic violence annually,<sup>23</sup> and research shows that just being exposed to violence can have serious detrimental effects on child development. For example, children who witness assaults against a parent have a greater likelihood of exhibiting aggressive and antisocial behavior (especially among boys) and experiencing depression and anxiety, traumatic stress disorders, and slower cognitive development.<sup>24</sup> Children of abused mothers are themselves more likely to suffer maltreatment. In a survey of more than 6,000 American families, researchers found that 50 percent of the men who frequently abuse their wives also assault their children.<sup>25</sup>

### Impact of Domestic Violence on Employment

Many studies show that abusive male partners often oppose their female partners’ efforts to go to work and stay employed. A Massachusetts study found that abused women were 10 times more likely to have a current or former partner who objected to their going to school or work, compared to women who had a non-abusive partner.<sup>26</sup> There is a consensus in the literature that abusers not only oppose the idea of work, but often actively undermine employment in both direct and indirect ways. According to a Government Accountability Office (GAO) study, up to 50 percent of female employees who have experienced domestic violence have lost a job in part because of partner intrusions. Direct interference in partners’ employment is documented in a range of studies: Between 35 percent and 56 percent of employed battered women were harassed at work in person by their abusive partners. In a Wisconsin study, 63 percent of women surveyed reported that they had been fired or had to quit a job because their partner threatened them; half of these women reported incurring absences at work due to severe beatings.<sup>27</sup>

In Colorado, an assessment of 1,082 new applicants for public assistance found that 44 percent of those who reported being victims of domestic violence claimed that their abusive ex-partners had prevented them from working.<sup>28</sup> In a Utah survey of women receiving long-term welfare benefits, 42 percent reported having been harassed at work by abusive partners, and 36 percent reported having to stay home from work due to domestic violence at some point in their lives. Among these Utah women, 29 percent said that their partner's objections were a barrier to employment; almost all of these women (80 percent) said that this abuse prevented them from working; and the rest said that it adversely affected their work.<sup>29</sup>

Abusers also use less direct and violent tactics to undermine their partners' success in the workplace. One common tactic is phone harassment. An Ohio study found that about 25 percent of women seeking services in domestic violence shelters said that their current partner had made harassing calls to the workplace or job training site. In a Wisconsin study of women on welfare, the rate was even higher, with 42 percent saying that they had received harassing phone calls at work. The same study found other kinds of abusive interference outside the workplace, including the abusive partner's failure to provide child care as promised during working hours (50 percent) or to provide needed transportation to working women (33 percent) to or from their workplace.<sup>30</sup>

Domestic abuse undermines the ability of women to work in other ways, as well. For example, there is a clear connection between abuse and mental health. In a Utah study, domestic violence survivors reported much higher rates of depression, post-traumatic stress, and substance abuse than individuals not subjected to violence.<sup>31</sup> Similarly, abused women in a Michigan study were twice as likely to report a physical limitation

or rate their health as "poor" compared to those who had never been abused. Michigan researchers also found that women who had experienced severe physical violence in the past 12 months were significantly more likely to be alcohol dependent (8 percent) than those who had never experienced severe physical violence (1 percent).<sup>32</sup> In addition, active drug and alcohol problems were reported by 18 percent of currently abused women in a New Jersey study, compared to 10 percent of the entire sample.<sup>33</sup> Homelessness—which poses a huge obstacle to employment—is another all-too-frequent consequence of domestic violence, particularly among those who flee their home to escape an abusive partner.<sup>34</sup>

The impact of these abuses on women's employment is dramatically evident in the welfare statistics. Surveys of current and former welfare recipients reveal alarming levels of sexual abuse and other domestic violence. Fifty percent to 60 percent of women on welfare say that they have been abused in their lifetimes, compared to 22 percent of the general population. Numerous studies confirm that a majority of women receiving welfare have been subjected to domestic violence as adults, with as many as 30 percent reporting being subjected to abuse within the past year. This is substantiated by studies of women on welfare in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Utah. A New Jersey study indicated that a majority of shelter residents use welfare as a way to gain some measure of economic independence as they attempt to end reliance on an abusive household member.<sup>35</sup>

### Prior Incarceration

Another crippling employment obstacle confronting many low-income parents is a criminal record. Finding a job can be immensely difficult, particularly for the ever-growing number of parents returning to their communities from prison each year.

Between 1980 and 2003, the number of adults incarcerated in the United States quadrupled, from 504,000 to 2.1 million.<sup>36</sup> It is estimated that by the end of 2001 approximately 5.6 million U.S. adults had served time in prison at some point in their lives. This included one of every six black men nationwide.<sup>37</sup>

The incarceration rate in recent years has grown even faster among women than men. The number of women confined in federal prisons, state prisons, and local jails nationwide climbed from 12,300 in 1980 to 182,271 in 2002.<sup>38</sup> Although women still make up a small share of the total prison population, their incarceration has a much bigger impact on children than does the incarceration of men: More often than not, women are their children's primary caregivers. In both state and federal prisons, women inmates are much more likely than men to have lived with their minor children at the time of arrest, and they are many times more likely to have had sole custody. In 1999, more than 1.5 million children nationwide had a parent in prison, up from less than 1 million children in 1991.<sup>39</sup> Including parents who have recently been released from jail or prison, and those on parole, the number of children experiencing the effects of parental incarceration rises to 3.2 million.<sup>40</sup>

Parental incarceration takes an obvious toll on children, which typically reveals itself in lower self-esteem, depression, emotional withdrawal, and disruptive and delinquent behavior.<sup>41</sup> It also has a significant impact on their economic well-being. This is especially true when the imprisoned parent is a primary caregiver, and even more so when the inmate is a single parent. In 2000, an estimated 344,100 households with children were missing a resident parent who was being held in a state or federal prison.<sup>42</sup> Nearly 650,000 inmates, including 400,000 parents, were released from U.S.

prisons in 2004—almost 4 times the number released in 1980<sup>43</sup>—and many of these parents will remain jobless well after their release. A 1997 study found that only 21 percent of California parolees had full-time jobs, while 9 percent had “casual jobs,” and 70 percent were unemployed.<sup>44</sup>

### Impact of Prior Incarceration on Employment

While parents who are released from prison face many of the same barriers to employment that stymie other persistently jobless parents, they often face even steeper odds, as they have even more limited or sporadic work histories.

Parents returning to society from prison also face a number of specific job and income obstacles directly related to their incarceration. State and federal laws often prohibit parents with criminal records from accessing welfare benefits, Food Stamps, subsidized housing, or tuition assistance that can help them temporarily stabilize their lives while looking for work. Furthermore, many states have laws barring those with criminal records from entering a variety of occupations, such as child care, health care, finance, and security. Even when formerly incarcerated adults are legally eligible to work, employers may be reluctant to hire them. One survey found that only 40 percent of employers would consider hiring someone who has been incarcerated, whereas 90 percent were willing to consider welfare recipients for similar positions.<sup>45</sup>

Issues of race make it even harder for persons of color who have been incarcerated to get a job. A 2002 survey of 200 Milwaukee employers found that among job applicants with identical education and employment backgrounds, just 5 percent of formerly incarcerated African Americans were offered jobs, compared with 14 percent of formerly incarcerated Caucasians.<sup>46</sup>

Despite the severe barriers facing ex-offenders upon their return to society, and the proven link between unemployment and recidivism, people who have been incarcerated typically receive little help in preparing for employment, either while they are in prison or in the crucial period immediately after their release.

For example, U.S. Bureau of Justice research shows that only 27 percent of soon-to-be-released prisoners took part in vocational programs in 1997, and 35 percent took part in educational programs—down from 31 percent and 41 percent, respectively, in 1991. Just 10 percent of prison inmates received professional substance-abuse treatment services in 1997, down from 25 percent in 1991.<sup>47</sup> Likewise, as they leave prison, inmates commonly receive little help in finding jobs. “Most prisoners are released with little more than a bus ticket and a nominal amount of spending money,” concluded one prominent study on prison inmates’ re-entry to society. The study also found that “prisoners are often returned home without the important pieces of identification necessary to obtain jobs, get access to substance-abuse treatment, or apply for public assistance.”<sup>48</sup> Most prisoners return home without a driver’s license, and some states even prohibit ex-offenders from obtaining licenses.

### Depression Among Low-Income Mothers

Each year, between 4 percent and 10 percent of American adults suffer from major depression. Many more suffer depressive symptoms that do not meet the clinical criteria for a diagnosis of major depression. Women are 1.5 to 3 times as likely as men to report depression. Mental health researchers also consistently find that depression is significantly correlated to income:

Those in poor homes are roughly twice as likely to suffer depression as those in more affluent households.<sup>49</sup>

A nationwide survey of women in the early 1990s found that 12.9 percent reported bouts of depression in the previous 12 months (compared with 7.7 percent of men). Among poor single women, the rate was 18.4 percent.<sup>50</sup> Other research finds that depression is especially prevalent among low-income mothers, particularly welfare recipients. In a national evaluation of the Early Head Start Program, 48 percent of low-income women who were pregnant or had infant children were depressed, and one-third of mothers with 1-year-old children and 3-year-old children were depressed.<sup>51</sup>

In Michigan, a detailed study of current and former welfare recipients found that 25.4 percent suffered a major depression in the prior 12 months.<sup>52</sup> Analyses of welfare recipients in Kern and Stanislaus counties in California found depression rates of 22 percent and 36 percent, respectively.<sup>53</sup> Among long-term welfare recipients in Utah, 42 percent met diagnostic criteria for major depression, and 57 percent suffered symptoms of depression.<sup>54</sup> In the New Chance welfare-to-work demonstration project for young mothers, 53 percent of participants were found to be at high risk for clinical depression.<sup>55</sup>

In 2003 and 2004, the Annie E. Casey Foundation sponsored several focus groups nationwide to better understand the dynamics and impact of depression on low-income minority mothers, particularly immigrant mothers. Although the meetings were held in several different languages and involved women from a wide variety of cultures, all groups indicated that symptoms of depression were commonplace in their communities. Moreover, mothers from all immigrant groups reported that the special pres-



**Though the connection between depression and employment has not been studied extensively, available evidence suggests that although many depressed women do work, they are less successful in the labor force than non-depressed women.**

asures of finding jobs, resolving immigration status, learning English, and finding transportation and housing—often without support from their children’s fathers—created serious emotional distress. This distress was often compounded by substance abuse and/or domestic violence.

#### **Impact of Depression on Employment**

Though the connection between depression and employment has not been studied extensively, available evidence suggests that although many depressed women do work, they are less successful in the labor force than non-depressed women. In Michigan, for instance, current and former welfare recipients who suffered from depression were significantly less likely than those without depression to work more than 20 hours per week (48 percent vs. 61 percent).<sup>56</sup> A national evaluation of welfare-to-work programs in 2001 showed that welfare recipients who did not suffer from depression (based on screenings) had higher earnings than recipients who did.<sup>57</sup>

As with other barriers described here, studies suggest that mild depressive symptoms can measurably diminish employment when they are compounded by additional barriers, such as substance abuse, domestic violence, or limited education. Unfortunately, all of these barriers are disproportionately higher in low-income families than among more economically stable households. Low-income single mothers with any mental health disorder (of which depression is the most common) are 25 percent less likely to work and 38 percent more likely to receive welfare than adults with no disorders.<sup>58</sup>

As with substance abuse, there can be a symbiotic relationship between depression and employment. Mental health scholars find that joblessness can trigger depression and other mental health problems. And besides jeopardizing eco-

nomics stability, parental depression can put children at heightened risk of developing behavioral problems, school difficulties, and physical health problems, as well as depression and a variety of other psychiatric illnesses.

#### **Addressing the Needs of America’s Most Persistently Jobless Families**

Looking at the range of employment barriers facing America’s most persistently unemployed families, it is easy to become discouraged. Clearly, some of the hardships confronting them—substance abuse, domestic violence, prior incarceration, and depression—represent daunting challenges that are difficult to address. However, not focusing time, attention, and resources on these issues will, in the long run, be far more costly to society. Ignoring them will help to perpetuate a new generational cycle of poverty, compromised outcomes, and unmet potential for some 4 million children and, ultimately, their children. Not addressing these issues will also bring into question our nation’s ability to fulfill the promise of welfare reform policies: Employment is the path out of poverty.

There is good news, however. A number of efforts in states and communities across the country are successfully taking on these challenges to employment and self-sufficiency. All of the promising programs noted here help people overcome individual or multiple barriers, while preparing them for and connecting them to the workforce. Several of these efforts are described in the following pages.

#### **Breaking the Chains of Substance Abuse**

Programs that effectively help people with substance abuse connect to the workforce tend to require that participants focus on recovering from

their addiction while improving their employment skills.<sup>59</sup> New Jersey's **Intensive Case Management** program used this approach to increase the chances of successful abstinence over the long term and bolster the probability that participants would successfully remain in the workforce.

Participants were assigned a team of case managers who helped them overcome barriers to entering and staying in treatment, such as securing child care, transportation, and housing assistance. Case managers made home visits, contacted family members when necessary, and continued to be connected to participants, helping them coordinate services throughout the treatment period. Findings from a group of 155 female TANF recipients show that intensive case management interventions are more effective in increasing rates of abstinence and promoting employment than more typical approaches that primarily offer only treatment referral.<sup>60</sup>

**CASAWORKS for Families** is a national demonstration program that provides families receiving TANF with integrated services, including drug and alcohol treatment; literacy, job, parenting, and social skills training; family violence prevention; and health care. Funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, the City of New York, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and the Annie E. Casey Foundation, the mission of CASAWORKS for Families is "to help poor women achieve recovery, employment, family stability and safety, and strong parenting skills." The pilot program began in 10 cities and is currently operating in two sites in New York City.

Referrals into the CASAWORKS for Families program come from welfare offices, other state agencies, and community organizations. After the client is assessed, the client and case manager jointly develop goals and a plan for economic self-sufficiency. A typical plan includes substance-abuse

treatment, literacy, job training, and other services, depending on the individual's needs. Periodic evaluations occur throughout the 1-year program. Early results have shown that after 12 months, the proportion of enrolled women who abstained from using alcohol increased by 60 percent; the proportion who abstained from marijuana use grew by more than 20 percent; and the proportion who stopped using cocaine rose by 34 percent. During the same time period, enrollees more than doubled their rates of employment.<sup>61</sup>

**Pioneer Human Services** (PHS) is a human services organization in Seattle, Washington, that offers transitional employment and training opportunities to high-risk populations, including people who have been incarcerated or who abused drugs or alcohol. Through a "social enterprise" model, PHS helps people operate self-supporting businesses, while providing an array of client services, including substance-abuse treatment, employment training, and housing services. PHS is funded almost entirely by income from goods and services that are sold through contractual relationships with such companies as Boeing, Microsoft, and Nintendo. A study of participants in the Pioneer program found that they were far less likely to be re-incarcerated, earned more money, and worked more hours than people in a comparison group.<sup>62</sup>

**Delancey Street Foundation** is a San Francisco-based residential education center that helps people who have been incarcerated or had substance-abuse issues move toward self-sufficiency. The program currently works with about 1,000 residents across the nation. Participants are required to stay involved in the program for 2 years, although the average stay is closer to 4. The program is based on the concept that participants learn from each other; graduates hand down skills to new participants so that they can advance, as well.

After participants "get clean," one of their first goals is to earn a high school equivalency degree. Then they work in one of the foundation's vocational training programs, which include a moving and trucking school, a restaurant and catering service, a print and copy shop, transportation services, Christmas tree sales, and an automotive center. More than 14,000 people have graduated from the program in its 30-year-plus history. In addition, 10,000 participants have received GEDs, and the program has developed more than 20 enterprises run by Delancey graduates.<sup>63</sup>

**Jobs for Oregon's Future** reflects an innovative approach to integrating drug and alcohol programs into state and local welfare departments. In 1992, Oregon began requiring that local welfare offices become more accountable for providing effective services to clients with alcohol and drug problems. Although welfare applicants are required to seek employment immediately, the program places treatment professionals in every welfare office so that substance-involved clients can participate in treatment and work-related activities at the same time. Studies have found that people who participated in the program earned wages that were 65 percent higher than similarly affected clients who had not participated in the treatment component.<sup>64</sup>

### Coping With the Effects of Domestic Violence

People working in the field of domestic violence have long promoted the idea that policies and programs that help bolster a mother's ability to provide for her family economically (for example, job training, job placement, child care, child support, and Food Stamps) must deliberately and creatively incorporate a response to domestic violence, as well.



Under the TANF program, the Family Violence Option allows states the flexibility to modify program requirements for individuals who are victims of abuse. This provision is optional, and the terms of implementation vary across the 48 states that have either selected the option or implemented equivalent policies independently. In the majority of those states, victims of abuse can receive exemptions from many of the requirements concerning time limits for benefits, work participation, and child support enforcement.

For example, in Alabama, a special program for victims of domestic violence provides financial assistance such as deposits for housing, moving expenses, and other services for up to 4 months for extremely low-income women with young children. That assistance does not count against a TANF recipient's time or financial assistance limits. Other states, such as California and New Mexico, in addition to providing time and participation waivers, also classify participation in domestic violence services as "work activity." This inclusion is a clear recognition of the level of time and effort it takes to deal with these issues.<sup>65</sup>

Just as important as a state's willingness to exercise TANF policy options around domestic violence is the ability of front-line workers to collaborate across agencies and disciplines to best serve victims of abuse. Because TANF programs represent only one aspect of the job training and readiness universe, it is critical that the field in general be "cross-trained" on this issue and ready to work with a more diverse set of service agencies.

**The Kraft Domestic Violence Services Project**, a 2-year national demonstration project, was created to investigate how domestic violence affects outcomes in the employment and training field and to explore what interventions are most effective in reducing those barriers. Demonstra-

tion sites in Chicago, Houston, and Seattle were created with the intent of integrating domestic violence programs within job training environments and build a model for future collaborative efforts between domestic violence and employment service providers.<sup>66</sup>

The Kraft project found that issues related to client confidentiality, privacy, and security were among the most critical challenges in effectively meshing domestic violence and employment training services. The project also highlighted the need for states to take advantage of flexible federal policy options by establishing additional supports and alternative requirements for clients who are not likely to succeed in regular programming. In addition, it recommended that front-line service providers expand their capacity to provide necessary services while maintaining the levels of confidentiality and security that are essential when domestic violence is a factor.<sup>67</sup>

Some states are actively putting in place efforts that reflect these principles. In Anne Arundel County, Maryland, for example, the Department of Social Services began linking domestic violence screening to other services as early as 1995. In conjunction with a local domestic violence agency, the county developed a training curriculum for its human services workers to ensure that clients had several opportunities to report domestic violence during the child support and TANF intake processes. Clients were then able to avail themselves quickly of domestic violence services, and caseworkers were able to factor those issues into decisions regarding child support and work requirements.

Using the Family Violence Option, the state human services agency in South Carolina works with a statewide domestic violence coalition to provide training to case managers. In exchange, the state provides training to domes-

tic violence advocates working in shelters on the basic TANF requirements. This cross-training has enabled staff from both systems to communicate better and to provide their clients with more accurate information about available services. It also has created policies that better respond to the needs of domestic violence survivors.

In Kansas, the **Orientation, Assessment, Referral, and Safety (OARS)** program addresses domestic violence issues within the TANF/KansasWorks employment services structure. The KansasWorks caseworkers act as service brokers for clients with multiple needs. Under this model, case managers are trained to create multidisciplinary teams that can respond to whatever employment barriers are hindering their clients. The OARS work component is designed to help Kansas TANF participants who are victims of domestic violence or sexual assault develop an employment plan, which includes goals for resolving these issues. Other components of the program include on-site domestic violence counselors, strict confidentiality guidelines, and full training support on domestic violence issues for frontline welfare and child support workers.

### Moving From Incarceration to Economic Stability

Offering transitional support to prison inmates—many of whom are parents—can substantially increase their chances of finding jobs and helping their families achieve self-sufficiency. Several types of programs are improving the prospects of former prisoners who are trying to find work and avoid recidivism. Programs that are achieving significant results include education, training, and treatment services prior to release, as well as post-release programs offering job placement, treatment, and case management support.

According to a recent Urban Institute study, “The emerging research knowledge about effective prison programs suggests that [they] produce public safety benefits and increase social functioning overall.” The study also concluded that, “ironically, the research consensus comes at a time when smaller shares of prisoners seem to be receiving treatment and training than in the past.”<sup>68</sup>

A comprehensive study of quality in-prison education programs in Maryland, Minnesota, and Ohio found that participating inmates were less likely to be arrested, convicted, or re-incarcerated upon release than those who did not take such classes. The education program participants also earned higher incomes.<sup>69</sup> Similarly, a Virginia study spanning 15 years found that prisoners who completed education programs while incarcerated had 59 percent lower recidivism rates than inmates who did not.<sup>70</sup>

Given the prevalence of significant drug and alcohol abuse among those incarcerated, effective in-prison treatment is critical. However, research shows that in order to produce positive results, treatment programs must develop clearly defined goals, use comprehensive assessment tools, match participants to appropriate therapy programs that build in strong incentives and behavioral contracts, provide reliable drug testing, and offer a continuum of care at various levels of intensity. Studies consistently show that programs that keep participants in treatment longer and achieve high completion rates produce the best long-term outcomes.<sup>71</sup>

One example is Delaware’s Key-Crest substance-abuse treatment program, which works with people before and after their release from prison. The multi-stage Key-Crest approach includes substance-abuse treatment inside the prison, a period of community-based work-release plus treatment, and after-care support. The pro-

gram substantially reduces recidivism rates and measurably increases employment rates after release. Inmates who completed both the in-prison and community treatment phases were less than half as likely as non-participants (23 percent vs. 54 percent) to be re-arrested in the 18 months after release, and they were 3 times more likely (47 percent vs. 16 percent) to be drug-free at 18 months.<sup>72</sup>

A number of promising programs offer job readiness training, work experience, and job placement assistance for people returning to society from prison. The **Center for Employment Opportunities** (CEO) in New York City temporarily places ex-inmates on five- to seven-person work crews that provide maintenance, repair, and sanitation services for state and local government agencies. The CEO model has three key features: (1) immediate income for people returning home from incarceration; (2) intensive job placement assistance, aided by CEO job developers whose pay is based on the number of participants they place into jobs; and (3) ongoing support from employment specialists to help participants keep their jobs, once hired. The 1,500 to 1,800 ex-offenders whom CEO serves each year are required to complete a 1-week job readiness workshop before being placed on a work crew. CEO pays participants minimum wage for their work on the crews, and it helps them to prepare for and find better-paying jobs in the competitive labor market. Participants work on their crews 4 days each week. On the fifth day, they meet with a job counselor or interview for permanent jobs.

In the 2004 program year, 62 percent of men and 71 percent of women who entered the program and met with a job developer found jobs, usually within 2 or 3 months, earning an average wage of about \$8.00 per hour. With ongoing support from CEO staff, 75 percent

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of participants remained employed for at least 1 month. Of those remaining employed for 30 days, two-thirds retained their jobs for at least 3 months, and half retained employment for at least 6 months.<sup>73</sup>

The **Safer Foundation** in Chicago works with more than 8,000 incarcerated or formerly incarcerated men and women each year, providing employment services both inside correctional facilities and in community settings. The Safer Foundation itself operates two Adult Transition Centers, locked facilities with a combined 500 beds, where inmates spend the last 30 days to 24 months of their sentences while participating in work-release programs.

Since January 2004, the Safer Foundation also has been working with inmates at the Sheridan Correctional Center, recently reopened by Illinois Governor Rod Blagojevich, to focus exclusively on drug treatment and re-entry preparation. Individuals released from Sheridan and other Illinois facilities take part in the Safer Foundation's community-based job preparedness and placement programs. The programs begin with a 5-day pre-employment training seminar, followed by a job search. Safer Foundation employment specialists reach out to employers and offer to pay for drug testing services when requested, as well as help in accessing available employer tax credits and incentives. Once placed into a job, each participant is assigned a "lifeguard"—a case manager who will work with the participant for a full year to help address any problems that arise and pursue opportunities for advancement.

In 2004, the Safer Foundation placed 1,700 former prisoners into jobs, and 54 percent were still employed after 30 days. A 2004 study found that just 21 percent of Safer participants placed into jobs returned to prison within 3 years of release, compared with the statewide re-incarceration

rate of 54 percent.<sup>74</sup> In 2005, the Safer Foundation also began offering temporary jobs for up to 300 of its participants, emulating the model that has proven successful for CEO and other employment initiatives for hard-to-employ workers.

Faith-based institutions also have been very active in supporting efforts to move formerly incarcerated individuals into employment. For example, **Bethel New Life** is a nationally recognized faith-based organization that began with a focus on housing in Chicago's West Side. In 2002, Bethel New Life launched an initiative aimed at reducing recidivism, promoting the successful re-entry of former prisoners, and advocating policies to remove employment barriers for people formerly incarcerated.

To better serve the large numbers of ex-inmates involved in its programs, Bethel New Life's Welcome Home program formed a network with other faith-based institutions, businesses, and other organizations to provide needed services, as well as internships, full- and part-time employment, job references, and guidance about workplace conduct. To date, the program has provided 32 internships and 11 jobs to people who had been incarcerated. Even those not selected to participate in Welcome Home receive similar services, including life-skills training, job readiness, anger management, skill assessment, and referrals for job placement and supportive services.

Since 1985, Texas's **Project RIO** (Re-Integration of Offenders) has been providing employment support for former inmates. A partnership between the Texas Workforce Commission and the state's adult and juvenile corrections agencies, with an annual budget of \$13 million, Project RIO offers career exploration, job readiness, basic education, and job counseling support to young people and adults before they leave their facilities. After re-

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lease, the project offers job search and placement assistance in partnership with the state's 270 workforce development centers.

Of nearly 73,000 inmates released from Texas prisons in 2003, almost 28,000 (more than one-third) participated in Project RIO while in prison, and more than 26,000 signed up with a local workforce development center. Of these job-seekers, nearly 19,000 (70 percent) found jobs.<sup>75</sup> An independent evaluation in 1992 found that 69 percent of Project RIO participants found jobs, compared to 36 percent of a comparison group who did not participate. Furthermore, just 23 percent of Project RIO participants deemed at high risk of recidivism were re-incarcerated, compared with 38 percent of high-risk inmates who did not participate. The benefits of participation in Project RIO were especially salient for African Americans and Hispanic re-entrants.<sup>76</sup>

### Treating Depression in Low-Income Mothers

Research clearly shows that a variety of mental health treatments can effectively address depression. These include various forms of psychotherapy, as well as two major types of medications.<sup>77</sup> Some recent studies have found that combining medication and psychotherapy produces better results than either form of treatment on its own.<sup>78</sup> Despite these breakthroughs, depression often goes undiagnosed and untreated, particularly among low-income and minority populations. Moreover, even when diagnosed, getting appropriate treatment is often problematic. A 2001 study on treatment for depression and anxiety found that only 25 percent of depressed individuals nationwide received minimally adequate care (at least four counseling sessions, or 2 or more months of medication).<sup>79</sup> Low-income patients are even less likely than

those with higher incomes to receive specialized mental health care services, and Medicaid recipients (all of whom have low incomes) are far more likely than those with private insurance to receive older types of anti-depressants that are less effective. Low-income individuals also are far less likely to receive psychotherapy services or continuing care for depression. Many studies find that most of these patients never complete the prescribed treatment.<sup>80</sup>

Lack of quality treatment for low-income individuals plagued with depression stems from cultural barriers (such as mistrust of providers, fear of stigma, and lack of familiarity with the language and culture of mental health) as well as serious shortcomings in the mental health care system (such as lack of screening and outreach, staffing problems, and large gaps between best practices and usual services). Studies of mental health treatment in the Medicaid program have also found that low-income minorities diagnosed with depression are less likely to receive anti-depressants than whites, and when they do, they are less likely to receive newer types of medication with fewer side effects.<sup>81</sup>

Compounding this issue is the fact that low-income and minority individuals are often hesitant to accept care from mental health specialists. Focus group data in minority communities indicate that individuals are more likely to seek support from “natural helpers” such as family members, friends, and clergy. Given this, the challenge of diagnosing and medically treating their depression is often left to primary care doctors in community health care clinics. Unfortunately, these general practitioners are far less likely than mental health specialists to identify depression accurately or to administer medications properly, once depression is diagnosed.<sup>82</sup>

### Effective Approaches to Combat Depression

For job-seeking parents suffering from depression, there is a crucial need for effective screening, followed by high-quality, culturally sensitive treatment. One promising strategy is the **E-Smart Project**, in Boston's Dorchester neighborhood, which uses pediatricians in two community health clinics to identify depressed young parents and help steer them into treatment. While many low-income parents lack a regular health care provider, the vast majority do take their children for required health checkups and immunizations. Most pediatricians recognize the importance of parents' mental health in the healthy development of children, but they often lack expertise in how to screen for mental illness and how to advise and refer parents who exhibit mental health problems. By training pediatricians on maternal depression, informing them about appropriate referrals, and developing a quick and easy-to-use depression screening tool, the E-Smart Project has begun routinely referring parents for depression treatment.

In Washington, DC, **Mary's Center for Maternal and Child Care** employs paraprofessional home visitors to conduct depression screening among high-risk mothers. Initially, home visitors could only refer parents found to be at risk for depression to existing mental health programs—and despite their urging, few moms attended steadily and received a full course of treatment. Recognizing this, Mary's Center secured additional funding and added two mental health specialists to its staff—one African American and one Hispanic. Now, parents identified as at risk for depression (roughly 60 percent to 70 percent of parents in the program) are offered quality therapy without leaving home. Program evaluations show that women diagnosed with depres-

sion now see reductions in symptoms in just 6 months, compared with the previous time frame of 12 months to 24 months.

It is also important to help combat the social isolation felt by many depressed low-income mothers. One approach is to build on their willingness to lean on family, friends, and clergy for support. Informal neighborhood support groups, such as the **Reaching Out About Depression** project (ROAD), in Boston, are showing positive results. ROAD is a “supportive action” group by and for low-income women who are struggling with depression and related issues, such as trauma, addiction, and domestic violence. The project began with a core group of women who studied depression and wrote a 12-week workshop curriculum based on the effect of the disease on their lives.

Women who participated in the ROAD project have achieved positive clinical outcomes: Through focus groups and individual interviews, an evaluation team has concluded that women who take part in the workshops feel much more hopeful and functional; have fewer symptoms of depression and fewer “struggles” with them; and feel increasingly integrated into their communities. Other efforts, such as **Sisters of Color** in Denver and **Community Moms** in Brooklyn, cite similar good outcomes through the provision of group support, affirmation, and social networks for women suffering from depression and other problems.

Some of the most promising strategies systematically integrate quality mental health services with employment assistance. For example, in the Seattle site of the Annie E. Casey Foundation’s Jobs Initiative, local leaders developed a concerted strategy to ensure that participating adults were effectively screened for depression and that they received appropriate mental health services.

The **Seattle Jobs Initiative** routinely trains case managers to recognize depression and other mental health issues. The program’s case managers do not administer formal assessments to diagnose depression or other specific problems, but they build relationships with program participants and determine whether they may need mental health services. During the training phase of the program, mental health counselors administer an assessment (dubbed a “stress test”) to all participants. Then the counselors meet individually with participants to discuss the test results. Counselors also consult with case managers regularly to determine the need for referrals to treatment services. The Jobs Initiative also funds private agencies to offer on-site counseling for program participants with mental health problems.

Another promising approach is the **Michigan Prevention Research Center’s JOBS Project**, a series of workshops designed to help unemployed adults improve their job-seeking skills and increase their confidence and self-esteem. Initially designed for the recently unemployed, rather than persistently jobless adults or welfare recipients, this series of five to eight half-day workshops helped participants secure significantly better and higher-paying jobs compared to a control group of jobless adults who did not participate in the workshops. In addition, workshop participants proved significantly less likely to suffer depression in the 2.5 years after completing the program. The effects were particularly strong for women and for less-educated and more-disadvantaged participants. Recently, the program has been adapted for use in welfare-to-work programs. An initial test in Baltimore County, Maryland, led to rapid reductions in welfare caseloads and high job placement rates since implementing the workshops.<sup>83</sup>

**Most pediatricians recognize the importance of parents’ mental health in the healthy development of children, but they often lack expertise in how to screen for mental illness and how to advise and refer parents who exhibit mental health problems.**

**Successful programs demonstrate that no matter what barrier(s) a poor, out-of-work parent is facing, the best solution is to build a system of comprehensive, flexible, work-based supports to help that person connect to the workforce.**

### Comprehensive and Integrated Approaches to Workforce Connection

Successful programs demonstrate that no matter what barrier(s) a poor, out-of-work parent is facing, the best solution is to build a system of comprehensive, flexible, work-based supports to help that person connect to the workforce.

**Tennessee's Families First** program provides TANF clients with screening, assessment, solution-focused therapy, clinical case management, advocacy, and referral to long-term treatment. Families First is the state's TANF program and operates under their Department of Human Services. Families who receive Families First cash payments and who are transitioning from welfare to work may receive assessment, home visits, counseling, and intensive clinical case management services through the Family Services Counseling program (FSC). FSC screens for domestic violence, substance abuse, and mental health issues, including depression.<sup>84</sup> Counselors are located in each of the 95 social services agencies across the state. The department considers these services a work component that Families First case managers can suggest as part of a work plan. On average, participants spend about 3 months in the program.

A recent study suggests that participation in the FSC program has a positive impact on employment outcomes. Whereas 14 percent of participants were employed prior to counseling, employment rates increased to 49 percent after completing the program. For participants who were employed when they began the program, 38 percent saw an increase in earnings as a result of their participation.<sup>85</sup>

**Project Match** works with long-term welfare recipients in Chicago's housing projects and low-income neighborhoods. This program has achieved notable success not only in placing

jobless parents, but also in helping them remain employed and become steady workers. Project Match offers participants continuing assistance—including job preparation, job search, re-employment, and job retention and advancement—over several years.

For the least job-ready, the program can begin with basic mental health or substance-abuse counseling. Gradually, participants pursue more work-centered activities, such as education and training, volunteering, subsidized jobs, and part-time jobs. Unlike most welfare-to-work initiatives, Project Match recognizes that for many, finding a first job is not the end of a journey toward self-sufficiency. Many inexperienced workers lose their initial jobs quickly and need to follow a multi-stage process to economic independence. Project Match routinely monitors and supports participants over several years.

An evaluation in the early 1990s found that the percentage of Project Match participants working year-round rose from 26 percent in the first year of participation to 54 percent after 5 years. Currently, Project Match is working with several welfare-to-work agencies nationally to integrate its case management system and philosophy into their programs.

Launched in 1999, the **Georgia Goodworks!** program offers temporary jobs and intensive support services to welfare recipients approaching Georgia's 48-month limit for TANF eligibility. The voluntary statewide program, which has served 5,000 participants since 2000, targets TANF recipients who have received benefits for at least 30 months.

Program staff members visit the homes of potential participants and conduct an outreach interview. More than most transitional employment programs (and most other welfare-to-work programs), Georgia Goodworks! conducts

intensive assessments to identify barriers faced by participants, including in-depth screening for mental health and substance abuse. Personal counselors are available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, to offer advice, encouragement, and life-skills instruction. They also help program participants identify work barriers and access services to address them.

Job coaches interact with participants regularly at the workplace and help address any problems that arise on the job. Temporary work assignments begin at 20 hours per week and increase to 30 hours over the course of 6 to 9 months. Participants earn \$5.15 per hour while retaining their TANF benefits (such as child care assistance and Medicaid).

Most Goodworks! sites hire job developers to help participants find permanent jobs, while other sites rely solely on one-stop employment centers. Once participants find work, Goodworks! provides ongoing job retention and advancement help until the 1-year anniversary of participants' entry into the program (or longer, in some cases). In a 2002 evaluation of the original Goodworks! site (Augusta), 70 percent of all program participants were placed in unsubsidized jobs, in spite of the fact that only one-fourth were high school graduates.<sup>86</sup> Overall, the Georgia Department of Labor reports that through June 2004, 54 percent of all Goodworks! participants found unsubsidized employment, earning an average starting wage of \$6.33 per hour.<sup>87</sup>

Washington State's **Community Jobs** program, the first large-scale transitional employment program for welfare recipients, was launched in 1998. Initially piloted in five sites, the program expanded statewide in July 1999 and has served more than 14,500 participants since its inception. Program participants spend 20 hours per week at transitional jobs, earning

\$7.35 per hour, plus an additional 20 hours per week in job search, education, or training activities. Community Jobs is open only to TANF recipients who fail to find work during a 12-week "structured jobs search" workshop. Most participants have low education levels, very limited work histories, and a variety of other employment barriers. Nonetheless, 64 percent of participants from July 2003 through May 2005 found employment after leaving the program, most within 3 months.<sup>88</sup>

A 2002 evaluation found that program graduates steadily increased their earnings during the first 2 years after leaving the program, with average quarterly incomes rising from \$1,811 in the first quarter after leaving Community Jobs to \$2,891 in the eighth quarter.<sup>89</sup> A 2001 analysis concluded that Community Jobs participants were 33 percent more likely (47 percent vs. 14 percent) to find jobs than TANF recipients with similar characteristics who did not participate in Community Jobs.<sup>90</sup>

### Recommendations and Conclusions

This year's *KIDS COUNT Data Book* essay has examined four important, but still widely unaddressed, obstacles facing parents who are disconnected from America's workforce: substance abuse, domestic violence, prior incarceration, and depression. These issues, individually and in combination, prevent too many parents from providing their kids with the economic stability they need to thrive and succeed.

The strategies and programs reviewed in this essay can help these parents overcome obstacles and become productive workers and providers. These promising initiatives demonstrate that many people who are considered the most difficult to employ can indeed become successful, both as workers and parents.

Although these initiatives provide direction, they do not sufficiently address the needs of those persistently jobless Americans who can't connect to the workforce. Put simply, if we're really going to build on successful welfare reforms and make good on our national aspiration to make work the pathway to self-sufficiency, then we must address the needs of this population in a more systematic, comprehensive, and integrated way. We need to enable states to craft policies and programs that will help people overcome multiple barriers, while assisting them to secure jobs. We support the idea of offering states more flexibility, including the use of waivers, to combine welfare and workforce resources into a more robust, integrated support system for the most challenged job-seekers. In addition, we offer the following recommendations:

**First, given the time limits (5 years or less) imposed on low-income families under the 1996 welfare reform law, states should screen and assess TANF recipients aggressively to uncover hidden barriers to employment.** This screening should be conducted early enough so that an individual's time clock is not substantially exhausted—and it should be done by trained professionals using sophisticated methods, rather than by rank-and-file caseworkers with limited training, high caseloads, and competing incentives.

**Second, states must do a better job of collecting and analyzing data on the number and characteristics of TANF recipients with serious employment barriers.** A 2001 GAO study found that only two of nine states surveyed were able to provide GAO with any data on the number of adult TANF recipients with substance-abuse issues, exposure to domestic violence, other mental or psychological conditions, criminal histories, and other issues that may impair job success.<sup>91</sup>



**We can and must finish the work begun under welfare reform and make good on the promise of helping all of those who want to work—even those facing the most formidable barriers—connect to a job, become self-sufficient, and find a path out of poverty. Almost 4 million kids are depending on us.**

Third, more emphasis should be placed on helping those TANF recipients who suffer from severe and/or multiple barriers and do not succeed in standard job search programs. Specifically:

- TANF recipients should receive additional monitoring and case-management support from staff with specialized expertise and smaller than normal caseloads.
- TANF work rules and time limits should be applied more flexibly to suit the individual needs, capabilities, and circumstances of those plagued by employment barriers.
- Specialized and evidence-based services should be available to help recipients overcome their barriers and succeed in the workplace. In particular, services to address employment barriers (substance-abuse treatment, mental health counseling, etc.) should be combined with employment-focused activities. Moreover, these services should not have short and arbitrary (3-month, 6-month) time limits.

Finally, for individuals transitioning from incarceration to society, states and localities must do more than provide work experience in prison to help them successfully connect to the workforce upon release.<sup>92</sup> Specifically:

- Prisoners should receive job search assistance prior to their release. One idea would be to connect prisoners to online job banks. In addition, prisons should help soon-to-be-released prisoners write resumes and secure the credentials and identification required for job applications. They should also consider transitional work options, which have been

shown to be particularly effective for those transitioning from prison to society.

- Prisons should provide an entree to local community-based organizations and faith-based institutions that can serve as intermediaries and references to potential employers in sectors that are most likely to hire individuals with criminal records, such as construction, transportation, and food distribution.
- States and localities should also educate employers about incentives for hiring former prisoners. These include the Federal Bonding Program, which enables employers to request free fidelity bonds to cover individuals who, because of prison records, might not be able to secure insurance under traditional commercial business policies, as well as various federal and state tax credit programs.
- States should review, amend, and repeal employment laws that prohibit people with criminal records from working in certain jobs. (The exception should be those instances where doing so would prove a clear potential threat to public safety.)
- Community-based organizations, faith-based institutions, and local government agencies should be encouraged to actively sponsor former prisoners seeking employment. Research indicates that employers are more likely to hire former prisoners if they believe that these individuals have the support of local groups that can provide them with counseling and help in such areas as housing, transportation, and child care to improve the odds of successful employment.<sup>93</sup>

Clearly, the issues in this year's *KIDS COUNT Data Book* essay represent some of the most formidable barriers facing parents who are trying to connect to the workforce. Substance abuse, domestic violence, prior incarceration, and depression can potentially paralyze even the most eager and enterprising parents and jeopardize the economic security and future of their children. But we believe—and the evidence affirms—that it is possible to help these particularly vulnerable parents address and overcome these obstacles. Taking these solutions to scale, however, will require a significant commitment on the part of federal, state, and local leaders. Policies need to be re-considered, resources need to be redeployed, services need to be integrated, skills need to be bolstered, and new partnerships need to be forged. Although this is a significant challenge, it is also an absolute necessity.

Today, too many parents want to work their way out of poverty, but are unable to do so, and as a result, the futures of too many kids are severely compromised. As a nation, we can and must do better than this. We can and must finish the work begun under welfare reform and make good on the promise of helping all of those who want to work—even those facing the most formidable barriers—connect to a job, become self-sufficient, and find a path out of poverty. Almost 4 million kids are depending on us.

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



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# SUMMARY & 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 that can be used to see how states have advanced or regressed over time. Readers can also use KIDS COUNT to compare the status of children in their state 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 to the *Data Book* as new data become available and methods are refined.

 For information on definitions and more information on each of the 10 key indicators, visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005).

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. Research shows that the 10 KIDS COUNT indicators capture most of the yearly variation in child well-being reflected in other indices that utilize a much larger number of indicators. For more information about the criteria used to select KIDS COUNT indicators, see p. 180.

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.

As the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* has developed over time, some of the indicators used to rank states have changed because we replaced weaker measures with stronger ones. Consequently, comparing rankings in the 2005 *Data Book* to rankings in past *Data Books* does not always provide a perfect assessment of change over time. We have made a large number of improvements to the 2005 *Data Book* that confound comparisons with previous *Data Books*. However, Appendix 3 shows how states would have ranked in past years if we had employed the same 10 measures used in the 2005 *Data Book*. The table in Appendix 3 is the best way to assess state changes over time in overall child well-being.

In this Summary and Findings section, the amount of text about each of the 10 key indicators we use to rank states has been reduced relative to past *Data Books*. But we provide more extensive information on each of the 10 indicators on the KIDS COUNT website ([www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005)).

We have made several changes to the 10 measures used to rank states. First, in this year's *Data Book* we use statistics from the U.S. Census Bureau's new American Community Survey (ACS) for 5 of the 10 measures. The ACS provides the same type of data formerly available only from

the Decennial Census, but the ACS provides this type of data every year for states and large cities. Using the ACS provides state-level measures that are more precise and more timely than what was previously available. Each state has at least 2,100 children in the 2003 ACS sample.

We have also changed the way we measure a couple of key concepts. For teen births we now use the birth rate for teens ages 15 to 19 (formerly, we used the birth rate for teens ages 15 to 17). For the Teen Death Rate we now use deaths from all causes (formerly, we only examined deaths from accidents, homicides, and suicides). Finally, we now report the percent of children living in single-parent households (formerly, we reported the percent of families with children that were headed by a single parent).

### Race and Child Well-Being

Before examining child well-being state by state, we would like to look at child well-being among major race groups and Hispanics. Table 1 provides national statistics for each major group on each of the 10 measures of child well-being used to rank states. Similar tables for earlier years are available on the KIDS COUNT website at [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005). Reliable data for all race groups for all states are not available.

The differences shown in Table 1 are both large and predictable. The size of the gap between black and non-Hispanic white children varies by indicator, but the outcomes for black children are worse on every one of the 10 indicators. The same is true for American Indian and Alaskan Native children when compared to non-Hispanic white children.

Comparing outcomes for Hispanic children with those for non-Hispanic white children poses a bit of a paradox. Although Hispanic families typically have lower socioeconomic status character-

istics, many birth and health outcomes are actually better for Hispanics than for non-Hispanic whites. The percent of Hispanic children born of low birthweight is lower than that of non-Hispanic white children, and the Infant Mortality Rate for Hispanics is lower than that for non-Hispanic whites as well. The Child Death Rate and the Teen Death Rate are virtually identical for Hispanics and non-Hispanic whites. On the other measures of child well-being, however, Hispanics trail non-Hispanic whites.

On seven measures of child well-being, Asian and Pacific Islander children come out better than non-Hispanic white children. Asian and Pacific Islander children trail non-Hispanic white children in terms of low birthweight, parental employment, and child poverty. The high school dropout rate for Asian and Pacific Islander children is only half that of non-Hispanic white children.

### KIDS COUNT State Indicators

In the pages that follow, the most recent figures are compared with corresponding data from 2000 to assess the trends over time in each state. 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 are provided for each state, including measures that reflect children living in low-income families where no parent works.

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 tracking yearly changes in each indicator. However, it is important to recognize 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



**TABLE 1 10 Key Indicators of Child Well-Being by Race and Hispanic Origin Status: 2002/2003**

Indicators		TOTAL	NON-HISPANIC WHITE	BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKAN NATIVE	HISPANIC/LATINO
Percent low-birthweight babies	2002	7.8	6.9	13.3	7.8	7.2	6.5
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2002	7.0	5.8	13.8	4.8	8.6	5.6
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2002	21	19	31	16	28	20
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2002	68	66	82	37	91	65
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2002	43	29	67	18	54	83
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)*	2003	8	6	8	3	11	15
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)*	2003	9	7	12	5	13	13
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment*	2003	33	26	50	31	51	38
Percent of children in poverty*	2003	18	10	34	13	32	28
Percent of children in single-parent households*	2003	30	22	62	16	45	34

\*For this measure, the data for non-Hispanic whites, Blacks/African Americans, Asians and Pacific Islanders, and American Indians and Alaskan Natives are for persons who selected only one race.

NOTE: Data for Blacks/African Americans, Asians and Pacific Islanders, and American Indians and Alaskan Natives include those who are also Hispanic/Latino.

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 simply reflect random fluctuations rather than real changes in the well-being of children.

It is noteworthy that most measures in most states are statistically significantly different from the national value for each measure. In other words, the national value for a measure does not tell much about most states. Tables showing the statistical significance of differences among states and changes over time are provided on the KIDS COUNT website ([www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005)).

We include data for the District of Columbia in the *Data Book*, but we do not include the District in our state rankings because it is so different from any state that the comparisons are not meaningful. It is more useful to look at changes within the District of Columbia between 2000 and 2003, or to compare the District with other large cities, as we do in some of the KIDS COUNT publications available on the KIDS COUNT website. For some measures, data for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are available on the KIDS COUNT website.

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, only 3 of the 10 indicators of child well-being showed that conditions improved since 2000, while child well-being worsened on 5 indicators, and conditions were unchanged on 2 indicators. It should be noted, however, that many of these changes were very small and may be nothing more than random fluctuations. For example, the national changes in the Infant Mortality Rate and the Teen Death Rate between 2000 and 2002 were not statistically significant. Naturally, the portrait

of child well-being varies among states, and state-level measures often mask important differences within a state.

Table 2 provides a summary of results from this year’s *KIDS COUNT Data Book*. Data in Table 2 confirm the enormous variation in child well-being among the states.

The *KIDS COUNT Data Book* utilizes rates and percentages because that is the best way to compare states to each other and to assess changes over time within a state. However, our focus on rates and percentages may mask the magnitude of some of the problems that are examined in this report. The number of events or number of children that are reflected in each of the national rates for the 10 key indicators used to rank states are provided on the corresponding indicator pages. These data underscore the fact that thousands of children die every year, and millions are at risk because of poverty, family structure, lack of parental employment, or risky behavior. Similar data showing the numbers behind the state rates are offered in Appendix 2.

In the following pages, the overall ranking of states based on all 10 indicators is reported, and each of the indicators used to rank states is discussed separately.

**TABLE 2 Highest and Lowest Ranking States**

Indicators		HIGHEST RANKING VALUE	HIGHEST RANKING STATE(S)	LOWEST RANKING VALUE	LOWEST RANKING STATE(S)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2002	5.8	Alaska Oregon	11.2	Mississippi
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2002	4.4	Maine Vermont	10.3	Louisiana Mississippi
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2002	12	New Hampshire	37	Mississippi
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2002	34	New Hampshire	103	West Virginia
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2002	20	New Hampshire	65	Mississippi
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2003	4	New Jersey North Dakota Wisconsin	12	Arizona Louisiana
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2003	4	Minnesota Vermont Wisconsin	14	Louisiana
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2003	23	Nebraska	41	Mississippi
Percent of children in poverty	2003	8	New Hampshire	30	Louisiana
Percent of children in single-parent households	2003	17	Utah	42	Mississippi

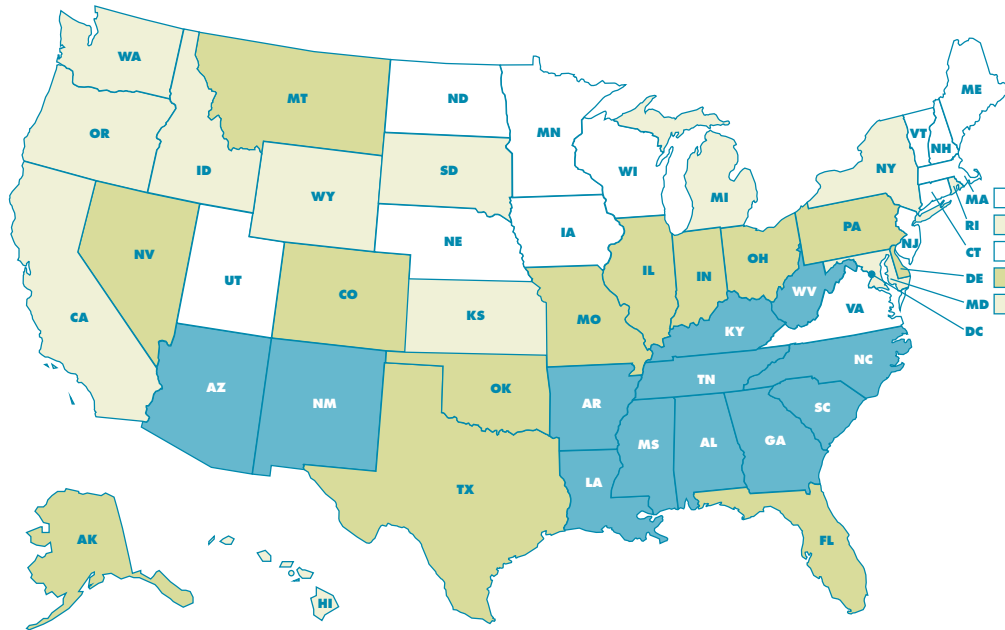
### Ranking States on Composite Index

Data from all 10 indicators are used to develop a composite index of overall child well-being for each state. The Overall Rank Table and Map show how states rank based on the 10-item index. More precise differences among states based on all 10 indicators are shown in Appendix 1. The state that ranks highest based on the composite index is New Hampshire, with Vermont ranked second and Minnesota ranked third. The three states at the bottom of the ranking are Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama.

The Overall Rank Map also reflects a couple of regional overtones. The New England states and a group of states in the Northern Plains all rank relatively high. Except for Rhode Island, all of the New England states rank in the top 11. Minnesota, North Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Nebraska are all ranked in the top 12.

At the other end of the spectrum, states in the South and Southwest dominate the lower part of the ranking. The bottom 14 states are all located in the South or Southwest.

Overall Rank: 2005



■ A state's Overall 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). See Definitions and Data Sources on the KIDS COUNT website for a detailed description of the methodology used to construct the composite index and rank states.

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

N.R.=Not Ranked.

### Percent Low-Birthweight Babies

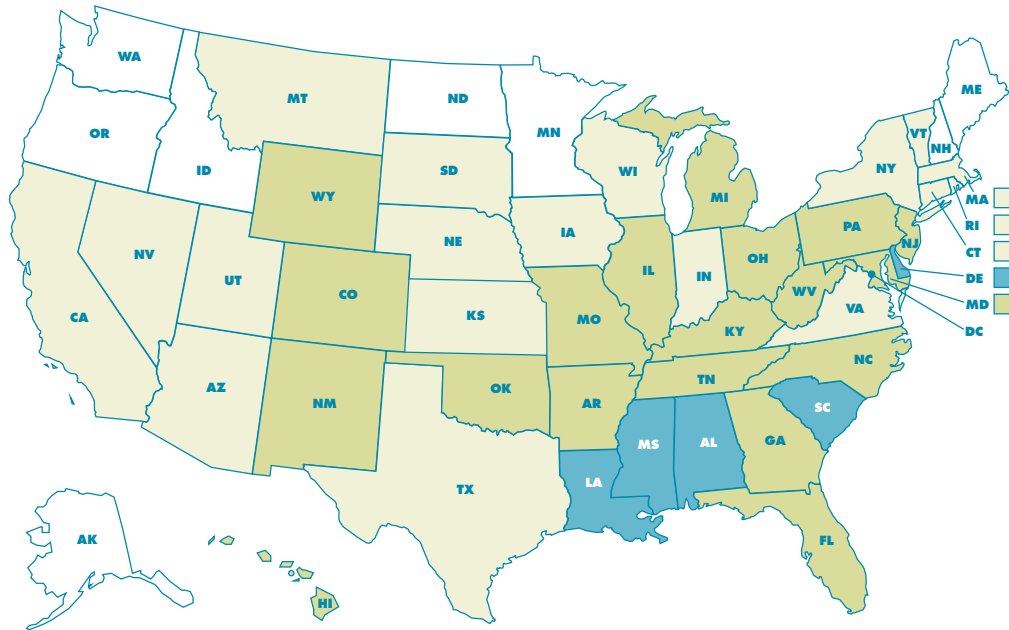
Babies weighing less than 2,500 grams (about 5.5 pounds) at birth have a high probability of experiencing developmental problems. Although low-birthweight babies were only 7.8 percent of all births in 2002, they accounted for 67 percent of infant deaths that year. The risk of dying during the first year of life for low-birthweight babies (59.5 deaths per 1,000 births) is nearly 25 times that for babies of normal birthweight (2.4 deaths per 1,000 births). Therefore, the Percent Low-Birthweight Babies reflects a group of children who are likely to experience a higher than average rate of problems as they grow older.



**For more information on low-birthweight babies, visit the Indicator Briefs and Definitions sections at [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005).**

- Nationally, 314,077 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in 2002. Low-birthweight babies were 7.8 percent of all births in 2002, compared to only 7.6 percent in 2000.
- This represents a 3 percent increase over the 2000 to 2002 period.
- Between 2000 and 2002, the percent of low-birthweight babies improved in 4 states and the District of Columbia. However, the incidence of low-birthweight babies worsened in 41 states and went unchanged in 5 others.
- Among the states, the incidence of low-birthweight babies in 2002 ranged from a low of 5.8 percent in Alaska and Oregon to a high of 11.2 percent in Mississippi.

Percent Low-Birthweight Babies: 2002\*



- More than 20% better than state median (6.3 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (6.4 to 7.9)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (8.0 to 9.5)
- More than 20% worse than state median (9.6 and higher)

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

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Alaska	5.8	27	Michigan	8.0
1	Oregon	5.8	27	Missouri	8.0
3	Washington	5.9	27	New Jersey	8.0
4	Idaho	6.1	27	New Mexico	8.0
5	Maine	6.3	27	Oklahoma	8.0
5	Minnesota	6.3	32	Illinois	8.2
5	New Hampshire	6.3	32	Pennsylvania	8.2
5	North Dakota	6.3	34	Hawaii	8.3
9	California	6.4	34	Ohio	8.3
9	Utah	6.4	36	Florida	8.4
9	Vermont	6.4	36	Wyoming	8.4
12	Iowa	6.6	38	Arkansas	8.6
12	Wisconsin	6.6	38	Kentucky	8.6
14	Arizona	6.8	40	Colorado	8.9
14	Montana	6.8	40	Georgia	8.9
16	Kansas	7.0	42	Maryland	9.0
17	Nebraska	7.2	42	North Carolina	9.0
17	South Dakota	7.2	42	West Virginia	9.0
19	Massachusetts	7.5	45	Tennessee	9.2
19	Nevada	7.5	46	Alabama	9.9
21	Indiana	7.6	46	Delaware	9.9
22	Texas	7.7	48	South Carolina	10.0
23	Connecticut	7.8	49	Louisiana	10.4
24	New York	7.9	50	Mississippi	11.2
24	Rhode Island	7.9	N.R.	District of Columbia	11.6
24	Virginia	7.9			

N.R.=Not Ranked.

### 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 newborns. 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.

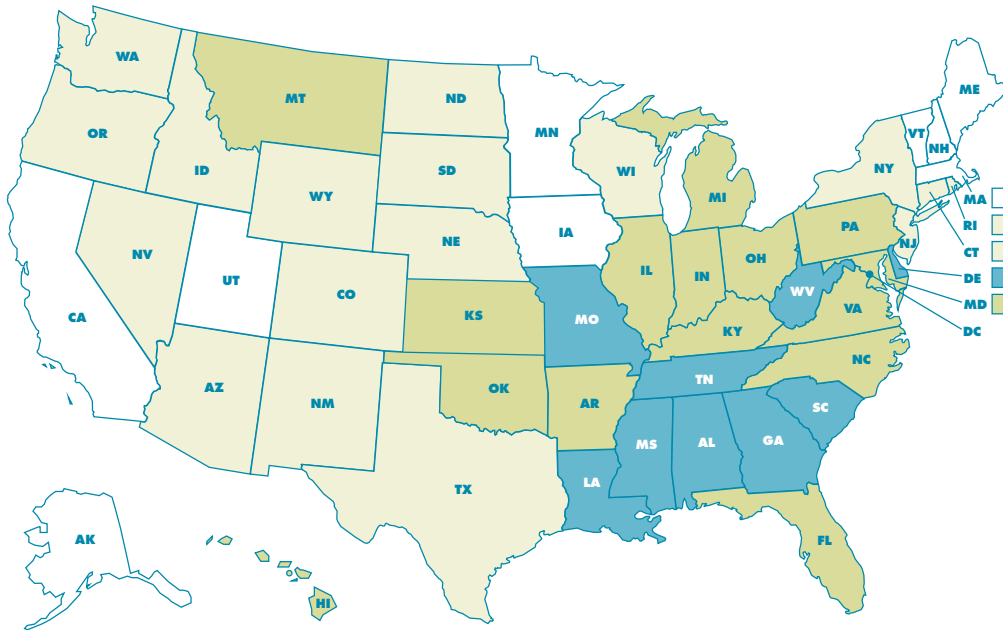
The Infant Mortality Rate increased slightly between 2001 and 2002. Although preliminary data from 2003 indicate that the Infant Mortality Rate returned to the same level seen in 2000 and 2001, this means there has been no improvement in infant mortality since 2000, which is a stark change from the 40-plus years of non-stop improvement seen prior to 2000.



For more information on infant mortality, visit the Indicator Briefs and Definitions sections at [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005).

- During 2002, 28,034 infants under age 1 died in the United States, which amounts to almost 77 infant deaths each day.
- The U.S. Infant Mortality Rate increased from 6.9 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000 to 7.0 deaths in 2002. This is the first increase in the Infant Mortality Rate since 1957–58.
- This deterioration was reflected in 21 states. However, infant mortality improved in 27 states and the District of Columbia and went unchanged in 2 others.
- In 2002, the Infant Mortality Rate ranged from a low of 4.4 in Maine and Vermont to a high of 10.3 in Louisiana and Mississippi.

Infant Mortality Rate (deaths per 1,000 live births): 2002



Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Maine	4.4	27	Kansas	7.1
1	Vermont	4.4	28	Kentucky	7.2
3	Massachusetts	4.9	29	Hawaii	7.3
4	New Hampshire	5.0	30	Illinois	7.4
5	Iowa	5.3	30	Virginia	7.4
6	Minnesota	5.4	32	Florida	7.5
7	Alaska	5.5	32	Maryland	7.5
7	California	5.5	32	Montana	7.5
9	Utah	5.6	35	Pennsylvania	7.6
10	New Jersey	5.7	36	Indiana	7.7
11	Oregon	5.8	37	Ohio	7.9
11	Washington	5.8	38	Michigan	8.1
13	Nevada	6.0	38	Oklahoma	8.1
13	New York	6.0	40	North Carolina	8.2
15	Colorado	6.1	41	Arkansas	8.3
15	Idaho	6.1	42	Missouri	8.5
17	New Mexico	6.3	43	Delaware	8.7
17	North Dakota	6.3	44	Georgia	8.9
19	Arizona	6.4	45	Alabama	9.1
19	Texas	6.4	45	West Virginia	9.1
21	Connecticut	6.5	47	South Carolina	9.3
21	South Dakota	6.5	48	Tennessee	9.4
23	Wyoming	6.7	49	Louisiana	10.3
24	Wisconsin	6.9	49	Mississippi	10.3
25	Nebraska	7.0	N.R.	District of Columbia	11.3
25	Rhode Island	7.0			

N.R.=Not Ranked.



### Child Death Rate

The Child Death Rate (number of deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) has fallen steadily for the past several years, due in large part to advances in medical care. The general decrease in deaths from motor vehicle accidents, which accounted for nearly one-fifth of all child deaths in 2002, also has contributed to a declining Child Death Rate. Too many young children die in automobile accidents because they are not wearing a seat belt. One study found that nearly half of the young children who died in traffic crashes were not wearing a seatbelt or other restraint.

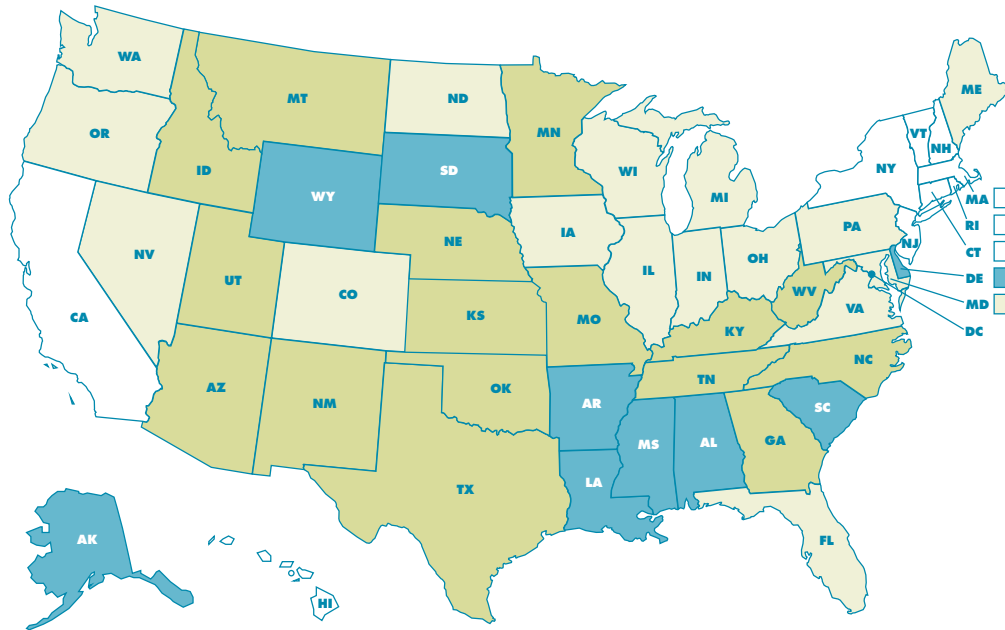
Child deaths are just the tip of the iceberg. One study found that for each child death due to injury, there were 160 children admitted to a hospital for an injury and about 2,000 children with emergency room visits related to injuries.



For more information on child death, visit the Indicator Briefs and Definitions sections at [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005).

- In 2002, 12,008 children between the ages of 1 and 14 died in the United States, which amounts to an average of 33 deaths per day.
- The Child Death Rate fell from 22 out of every 100,000 children in this age range in 2000, to 21 deaths per 100,000 in 2002.
- Between 2000 and 2002, the Child Death Rate decreased in 24 states and the District of Columbia, while increasing in 15 states. In 11 states, the rate was unchanged.
- Among the states, the Child Death Rate in 2002 ranged from a low of 12 in New Hampshire to a high of 37 in Mississippi.

Child Death Rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14): 2002



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

N.R.=Not Ranked.

### Teen Death Rate

**NOTE:** In the 2005 *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, the Teen Death Rate is calculated differently from previous *Data Books*.

As people move into their middle and late teenage years, they encounter many new risks that can cost them their lives. The Teen Death Rate reflects deaths among 15- to 19-year-olds (deaths per 100,000 teens in this age group) from all causes. It is worth noting that deaths from accidents, homicides, and suicides accounted for 76 percent of all deaths in this age group in 2002.

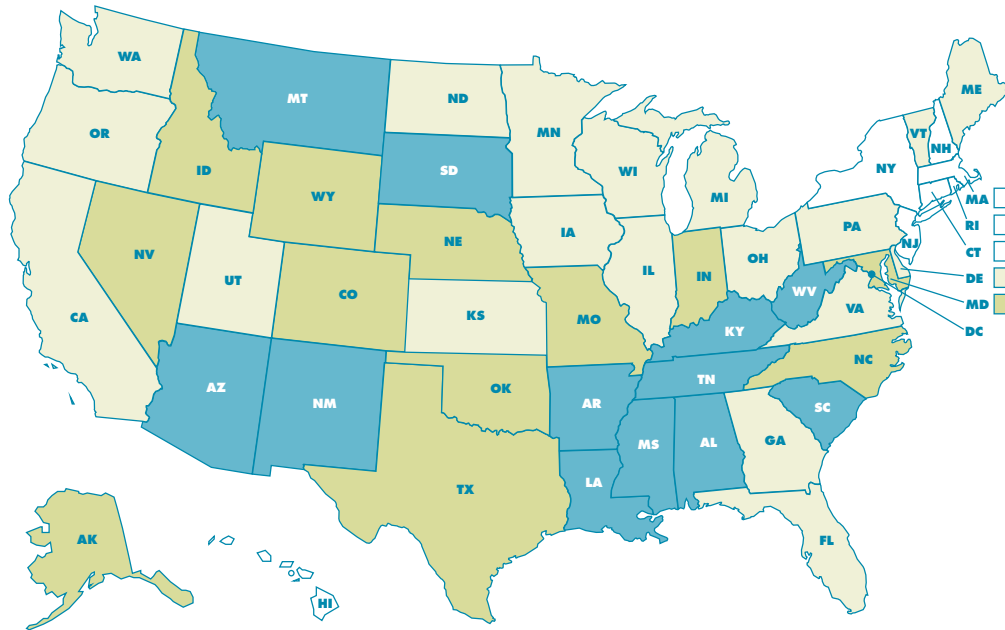
Accidents continue to account for at least three times as many teen deaths as any other cause, including homicide. Most of the lethal accidents are automobile accidents. The Teen Death Rate increased slightly between 2000 and 2002, and the increase was due to an increase in accidental deaths. The number of teen deaths due to accidents increased from 6,755 in 2000 to 7,137 in 2002, which represents a 6 percent increase. The number of teen deaths due to homicide fell from 1,914 in 2000 to 1,892 in 2002, and the number due to suicide dropped from 1,621 to 1,513 during the same period.



For more information on teen death, visit the Indicator Briefs and Definitions sections at [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005).

- In 2002, 13,812 Americans ages 15 to 19 died. This amounts to an average of 38 teen deaths each day.
- The Teen Death Rate increased from 67 deaths per 100,000 teens in 2000 to 68 deaths per 100,000 in 2002, an increase of 1 percent.
- Between 2000 and 2002, the rate of teen deaths declined in 23 states, increased in 25 states and the District of Columbia, and remained unchanged in 2.
- In 2002, the Teen Death Rate ranged from a low of 34 in New Hampshire to a high of 103 in West Virginia.

Teen Death Rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19): 2002



Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	34	27	Nebraska	72
2	Hawaii	42	28	Indiana	73
2	Massachusetts	42	28	Maryland	73
4	New Jersey	47	30	Colorado	74
5	Connecticut	48	30	Idaho	74
6	New York	49	30	Texas	74
7	Rhode Island	52	33	North Carolina	75
8	Iowa	57	34	Alaska	76
8	Minnesota	57	35	Nevada	77
10	California	58	35	Wyoming	77
10	Maine	58	37	Oklahoma	80
10	Washington	58	38	Missouri	83
13	Ohio	59	39	Kentucky	85
14	Vermont	60	40	Arizona	86
15	Oregon	62	41	South Carolina	93
15	Wisconsin	62	42	Arkansas	94
17	Michigan	63	42	New Mexico	94
18	Virginia	64	42	South Dakota	94
19	Delaware	65	42	Tennessee	94
19	Illinois	65	46	Alabama	100
19	Utah	65	46	Louisiana	100
22	Pennsylvania	67	46	Mississippi	100
23	Florida	68	46	Montana	100
24	North Dakota	69	50	West Virginia	103
25	Georgia	70	N.R.	District of Columbia	168
25	Kansas	70			

N.R.=Not Ranked.

### Teen Birth Rate

**NOTE:** In the 2005 *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, the Teen Birth Rate is calculated differently from previous *Data Books*.

Teenage childbearing is problematic because it often diminishes the opportunities of both the child and the young mother.

The consequence of starting out life as the child of a teen mother can be illustrated by the following stark comparison: The poverty rate for children born to teenage mothers who have never married and who did not graduate from high school is 78 percent. On the other hand, the poverty rate for children born to women over age 20 who are currently married and did graduate from high school is 9 percent.

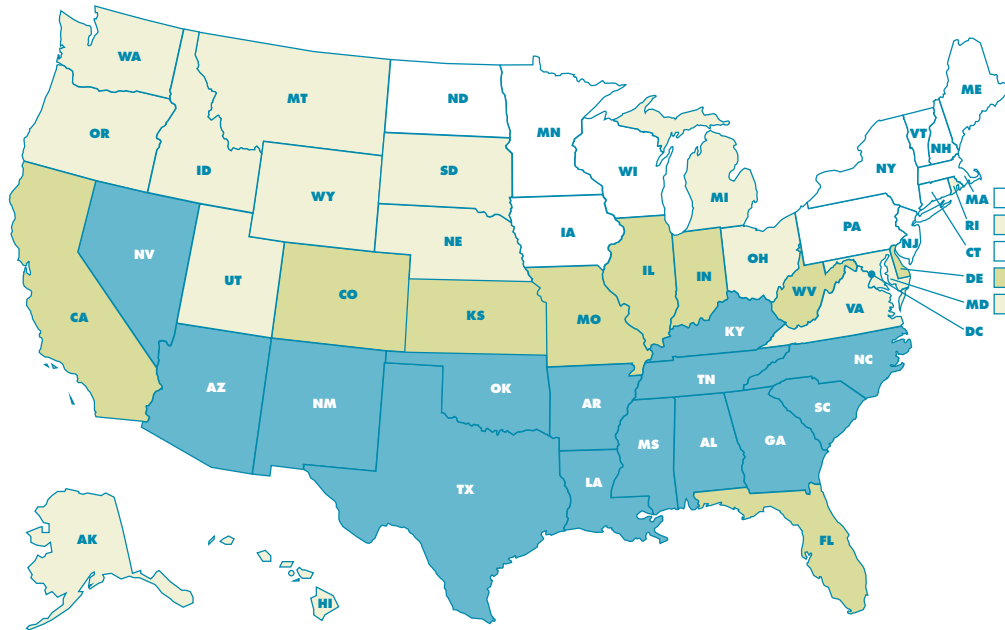
Nationally, the Teen Birth Rate fell from 48 births per 1,000 females ages 15 to 19 in 2000 to 43 births per 1,000 teen females in this age range in 2002. This decline was reflected among every major racial and ethnic group. It is worth noting that teen pregnancy rates and teen abortion rates have been falling as well.



For more information on teen birth, visit the Indicator Briefs and Definitions sections at [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005).

- In 2002, there were 425,493 babies born to females ages 15 to 19, yielding a record-low rate of 43 births per 1,000 teens.
- Nonetheless, this means that there were 1,166 births to teens each day during 2002.
- The 2002 rate represents a drop of 10 percent from 2000, when the Teen Birth Rate was 48 births per 1,000 teens.
- The Teen Birth Rate decreased in 46 states, increased in 2 states and the District of Columbia, and was unchanged in 2 others.
- The Teen Birth Rate in 2002 ranged from a low of 20 births per 1,000 females ages 15 to 19 in New Hampshire to a high of 65 births per 1,000 in Mississippi.

Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19): 2002



Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	20	25	Wyoming	40
2	Massachusetts	23	28	California	41
3	Vermont	24	29	Illinois	42
4	Maine	25	30	Kansas	43
5	Connecticut	26	31	Florida	44
6	Minnesota	27	31	Missouri	44
6	New Jersey	27	33	Indiana	45
6	North Dakota	27	34	Delaware	46
9	New York	29	34	West Virginia	46
10	Iowa	32	36	Colorado	47
10	Pennsylvania	32	37	Kentucky	51
10	Wisconsin	32	38	North Carolina	52
13	Washington	33	39	South Carolina	53
14	Maryland	35	40	Nevada	54
14	Michigan	35	40	Tennessee	54
16	Montana	36	42	Alabama	55
16	Rhode Island	36	43	Georgia	56
18	Nebraska	37	44	Louisiana	58
18	Oregon	37	44	Oklahoma	58
18	Utah	37	46	Arkansas	60
21	Hawaii	38	47	Arizona	61
21	South Dakota	38	48	New Mexico	62
21	Virginia	38	49	Texas	64
24	Idaho	39	50	Mississippi	65
25	Alaska	40	N.R.	District of Columbia	69
25	Ohio	40			

N.R.=Not Ranked.

### Percent of Teens Who Are High School Dropouts

Graduating from high school is critical for obtaining post-secondary education and getting a good job.

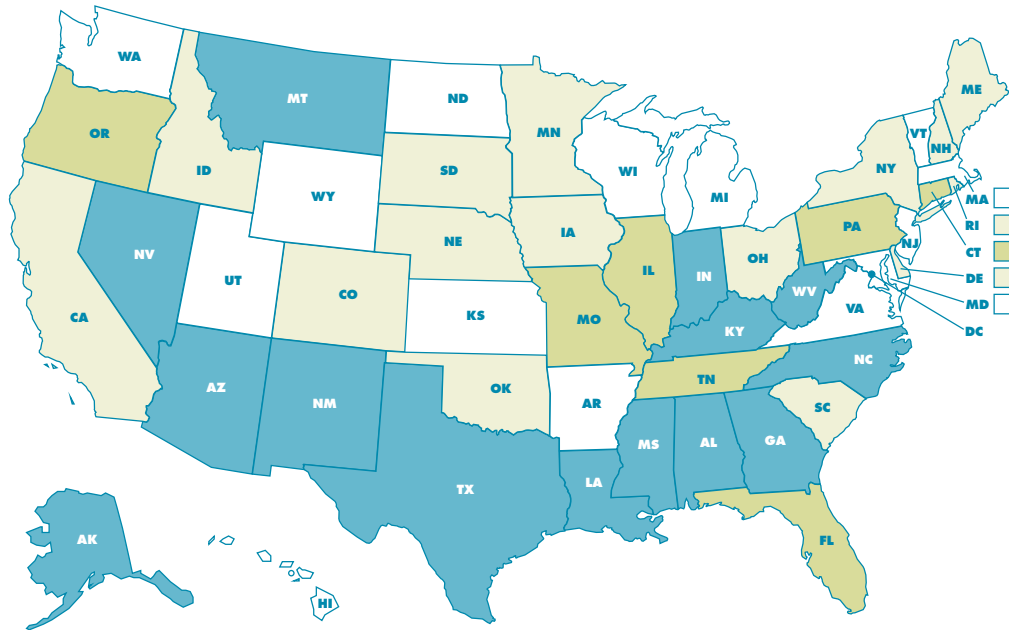
Teens who drop out of high school will find it difficult to achieve financial success in life. As America moves further into the 21st century, when advanced skills and technical knowledge will be required for most good-paying jobs, the job prospects for those who have not completed high school will be even more dismal. The measure we use is called a “status dropout rate,” and it reflects the percent of 16- to 19-year-olds who are not enrolled in school and do not have a high school degree or a GED. The 27 percent decline in this dropout rate since 2000 is a significant departure from the 1990s, when this rate changed very little.



**For more information on high school dropouts, visit the Indicator Briefs and Definitions sections at [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005).**

- Nationwide in 2003, there were more than 1.1 million teens between the ages of 16 and 19 who were not in school and had not graduated from high school.
- The dropout rate in 2003 (8 percent) was 27 percent lower than the 11 percent rate in 2000.
- The dropout rate fell in 38 states and the District of Columbia between 2000 and 2003, rose in 9 states, and was unchanged in 3 others.
- In 2003, the high school dropout rate ranged from a low of 4 percent in New Jersey, North Dakota, and Wisconsin, to a high of 12 percent in Arizona and Louisiana.

Percent of Teens Who Are High School Dropouts (ages 16-19): 2003



Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Jersey	4	15	Rhode Island	7
1	North Dakota	4	15	South Carolina	7
1	Wisconsin	4	15	South Dakota	7
4	Hawaii	5	30	Connecticut	8
4	Kansas	5	30	Florida	8
4	Massachusetts	5	30	Illinois	8
4	Vermont	5	30	Missouri	8
4	Virginia	5	30	Oregon	8
4	Wyoming	5	30	Pennsylvania	8
10	Arkansas	6	30	Tennessee	8
10	Maryland	6	37	Kentucky	9
10	Michigan	6	37	Texas	9
10	Utah	6	39	Alabama	10
10	Washington	6	39	Alaska	10
15	California	7	39	Montana	10
15	Colorado	7	39	Nevada	10
15	Delaware	7	39	New Mexico	10
15	Idaho	7	39	West Virginia	10
15	Iowa	7	45	Georgia	11
15	Maine	7	45	Indiana	11
15	Minnesota	7	45	Mississippi	11
15	Nebraska	7	45	North Carolina	11
15	New Hampshire	7	49	Arizona	12
15	New York	7	49	Louisiana	12
15	Ohio	7	N.R.	District of Columbia	6
15	Oklahoma	7			

N.R.=Not Ranked.



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

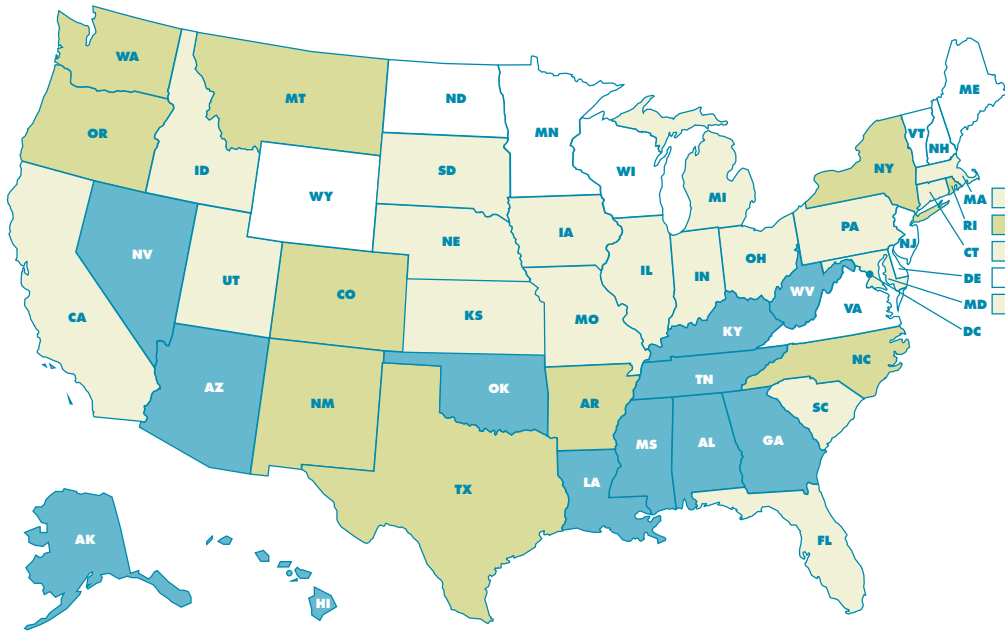
During late adolescence, young people make some critical choices that affect their transition to adulthood. The Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working (sometimes referred to as “Idle Teens” or “Disconnected Youth”) reflects young people ages 16 to 19 who are not engaged in either of the core activities that usually occupy people during this crucial period in their lives. While those who have dropped out of school are clearly vulnerable, many young persons who have finished school but are not working also belong to a marginalized group.



For more information on teens not attending school and not working, visit the Indicator Briefs and Definitions sections at [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005).

- In 2003, almost 1.3 million teens between the ages of 16 and 19 were neither enrolled in school nor working.
- Nationwide, there was no change between 2000 and 2003 in the share of 16- to 19-year-olds who were idle (9 percent).
- The share of idle teens fell in 23 states and the District of Columbia during this period, while increasing in 16 states and remaining unchanged in 11 others. It should be noted that many of these changes were quite small and probably not statistically significant.
- Among the states, the Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working in 2003 ranged from a low of 4 percent in Minnesota, Vermont, and Wisconsin to a high of 14 percent in Louisiana.

Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working (ages 16–19): 2003




Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Minnesota	4	16	South Dakota	8
1	Vermont	4	16	Utah	8
1	Wisconsin	4	29	Arkansas	9
4	Maine	5	29	Colorado	9
4	New Jersey	5	29	New York	9
6	Delaware	6	29	Oregon	9
6	New Hampshire	6	29	Rhode Island	9
6	North Dakota	6	34	Montana	10
6	Virginia	6	34	New Mexico	10
6	Wyoming	6	34	North Carolina	10
11	Connecticut	7	34	Texas	10
11	Iowa	7	34	Washington	10
11	Michigan	7	39	Alabama	11
11	Nebraska	7	39	Arizona	11
11	Pennsylvania	7	39	Georgia	11
16	California	8	39	Nevada	11
16	Florida	8	39	Oklahoma	11
16	Idaho	8	39	Tennessee	11
16	Illinois	8	39	West Virginia	11
16	Indiana	8	46	Kentucky	12
16	Kansas	8	46	Mississippi	12
16	Maryland	8	48	Alaska	13
16	Massachusetts	8	48	Hawaii	13
16	Missouri	8	50	Louisiana	14
16	Ohio	8	N.R.	District of Columbia	10
16	South Carolina	8			

N.R.=Not Ranked.

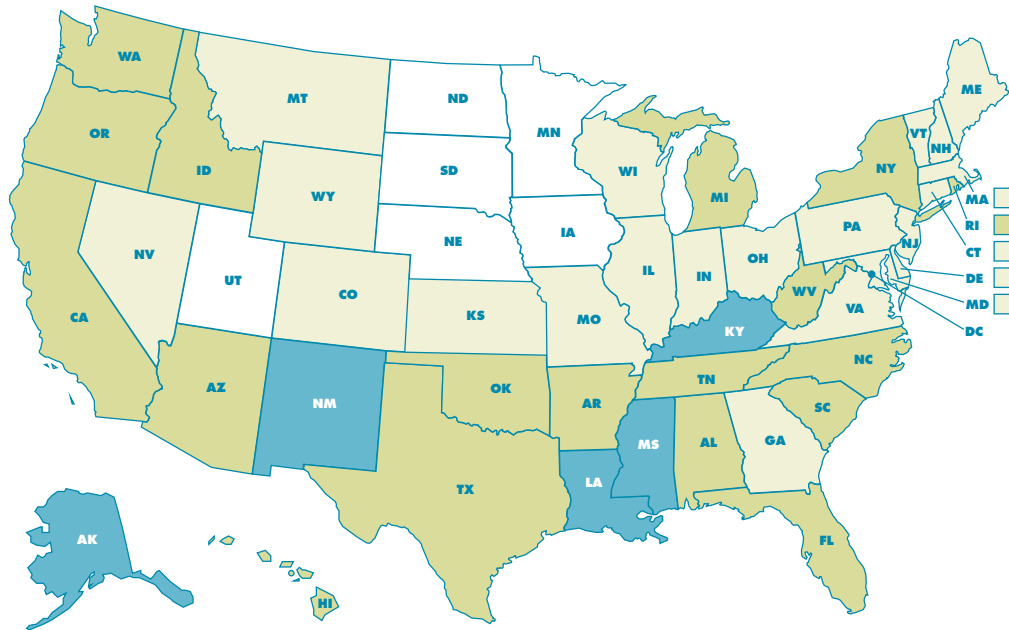
### **Percent of Children Living in Families Where No Parent Has Full-Time, Year-Round Employment**

In 2003, nearly 24 million children had no parent in the household who worked full-time, year-round. This measure is sometimes referred to as “lack of secure parental employment.” In addition to having higher poverty rates, these children are more likely to lack access to the health and family benefits that a stable job provides. We found that 18 percent of children living in families where no parent had a full-time, year-round job lacked health insurance, compared to 9 percent in other families.

 For more information on children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment, visit the **Indicator Briefs and Definitions sections** at [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005).

- Nationally, the Percent of Children Living in Families Where No Parent Has Full-Time, Year-Round Employment increased from 32 percent in 2000 to 33 percent in 2003.
- During that period, this measure improved in 16 states, got worse in 27 others (plus the District of Columbia), and was unchanged in 7 states.
- Among the states, the 2003 figures ranged from a low of 23 percent in Nebraska to a high of 41 percent in Mississippi.

Percent of Children Living in Families Where No Parent Has Full-Time, Year-Round Employment: 2003



Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Nebraska	23	25	Ohio	32
2	South Dakota	24	28	Florida	33
3	North Dakota	25	28	Hawaii	33
4	Iowa	26	28	New York	33
4	Minnesota	26	28	Oklahoma	33
4	Utah	26	28	Rhode Island	33
7	Kansas	27	28	Tennessee	33
7	Maryland	27	28	Texas	33
7	New Hampshire	27	35	Michigan	34
7	New Jersey	27	36	Alabama	35
7	Vermont	27	36	California	35
7	Virginia	27	36	Idaho	35
13	Connecticut	28	36	Oregon	35
13	Wyoming	28	36	Washington	35
15	Delaware	29	41	Arizona	36
15	Missouri	29	41	North Carolina	36
17	Indiana	30	41	South Carolina	36
17	Nevada	30	44	Arkansas	37
17	Wisconsin	30	44	West Virginia	37
20	Colorado	31	46	Kentucky	39
20	Georgia	31	46	New Mexico	39
20	Maine	31	48	Alaska	40
20	Massachusetts	31	48	Louisiana	40
20	Pennsylvania	31	50	Mississippi	41
25	Illinois	32	N.R.	District of Columbia	54
25	Montana	32			

N.R.=Not Ranked.

### 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.

The data shown here are based on the official poverty measure as determined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The official poverty measure consists of a series of income thresholds based on family size and composition. The 2003 poverty line was \$14,824 for a family of one adult and two children.

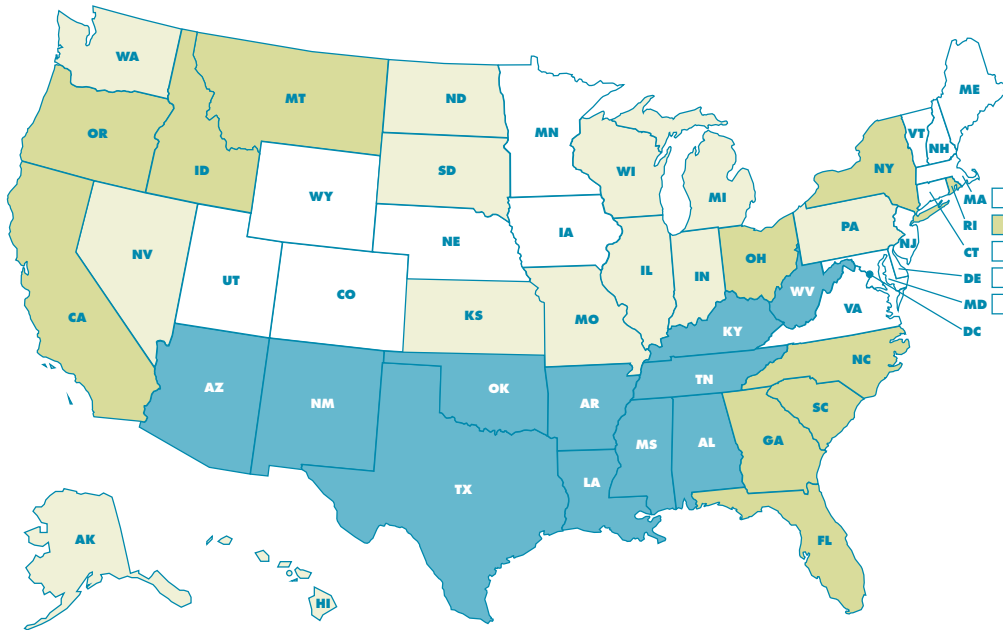
Despite the enormous wealth in the United States, our child poverty rate is among the highest in the developed world. The gap in the child poverty rate between the United States and other developed countries is partly a product of differences in private-sector income, but differences in governmental efforts to alleviate child poverty greatly accentuate the disparities. The failure to adequately invest in our children will put us at a competitive disadvantage in the global economy of the 21st century.



**For more information on children in poverty, visit the Indicator Briefs and Definitions sections at [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005).**

- In 2003, there were 12.7 million U.S. children living in poverty.
- Nationwide, 18 percent of children were poor in 2003, up slightly from 17 percent in 2000.
- Between 2000 and 2003, child poverty increased in 25 states and the District of Columbia, decreased in 12 states, and remained unchanged in 13 states.
- Among the states, the child poverty rate for 2003 ranged from a low of 8 percent in New Hampshire to a high of 30 percent in Louisiana.

Percent of Children in Poverty: 2003



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

N.R.=Not Ranked.

### Percent of Children in Single-Parent Households

**NOTE:** In the 2005 *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, the Percent of Children in Single-Parent Households is calculated differently from previous *Data Books*.

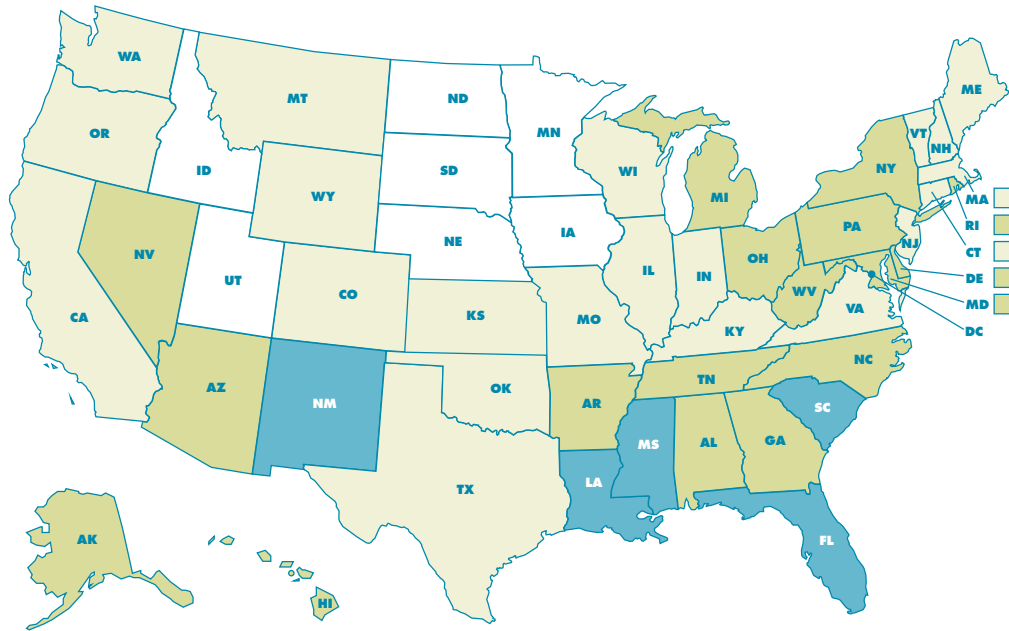
Much of the public interest in family structure is linked to the fact that children growing up in single-parent households typically do not have the same economic or human resources available as those growing up in two-parent households. About 42 percent of children in female-headed families were poor in 2003, compared to 9 percent of children in married-couple families. Only about one-third of female-headed families reported receiving any child support payments in 2003. Beyond poverty, children in single-parent families are at increased risk for academic failures (repeated grades, low marks, low class standing); increased likelihood of dropping out of high school or becoming a teen parent; and increased levels of depression, stress, anxiety, and aggression. Interestingly, the number of children living with a single father has nearly doubled since 1990, and many states now have official initiatives to promote responsible fatherhood.



For more information on children in single-parent households, visit the Indicator Briefs and Definitions sections at [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005).

- More than 22 million children lived in single-parent households in 2003.
- Nationwide, the Percent of Children in Single-Parent Households remained steady between 2000 and 2003 at 30 percent.
- During this period, 17 states and the District of Columbia recorded a decrease in the percent of children living in single-parent households. Eight states reported no change in this measure, while the situation worsened in 25 states.
- In 2003, the Percent of Children in Single-Parent Households ranged from a low of 17 percent in Utah to a high of 42 percent in Mississippi.

Percent of Children in Single-Parent Households: 2003



Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Utah	17	24	Missouri	29
2	Idaho	20	24	Oklahoma	29
2	Nebraska	20	29	Hawaii	30
4	South Dakota	22	29	Michigan	30
5	Iowa	23	29	Nevada	30
5	Minnesota	23	29	West Virginia	30
5	North Dakota	23	33	Alaska	31
8	New Hampshire	25	33	Pennsylvania	31
8	Wyoming	25	35	Delaware	32
10	Colorado	26	35	Maryland	32
10	Kansas	26	35	Ohio	32
10	Wisconsin	26	35	Rhode Island	32
13	Maine	27	39	Arkansas	33
13	Montana	27	39	Georgia	33
13	New Jersey	27	39	North Carolina	33
16	Connecticut	28	39	Tennessee	33
16	Indiana	28	43	Arizona	34
16	Massachusetts	28	43	New York	34
16	Oregon	28	45	Alabama	35
16	Texas	28	46	Florida	36
16	Vermont	28	46	New Mexico	36
16	Virginia	28	48	South Carolina	37
16	Washington	28	49	Louisiana	41
24	California	29	50	Mississippi	42
24	Illinois	29	N.R.	District of Columbia	62
24	Kentucky	29			

N.R.=Not Ranked.





# PROFILES



Background Information

Demographic Data

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	72,760,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	50,130,000	69%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	18,444,000	25%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	4,186,000	6%

Child Health

Children without health insurance: 2002	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	2,791,000

Education

4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	30%

Economic Conditions of Families

Median income of families with children: 2003	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	8%
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient math level: 2003	31%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient math level: 2003	27%

Children Living in Vulnerable Households

Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003

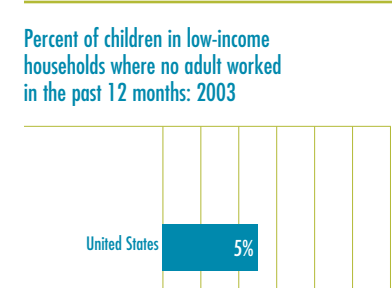


Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003



Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

United States

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time												Trend Data	
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	E	R	NATIONAL	
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2002	3												2000	7.6
													2002	7.8
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2002	1												2000	6.9
													2002	7.0
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2002	5												2000	22
													2002	21
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2002	1												2000	67
													2002	68
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2002	10												2000	48
													2002	43
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2003	27												2000	11
													2003	8
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2003	0												2000	9
													2003	9
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2003	3												2000	32
													2003	33
Percent of children in poverty 2000–2003	6												2000	17
													2003	18
Percent of children in single-parent households 2000–2003	0												2000	30
													2003	30

Background Information

Demographic Data

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	1,100,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	704,000	64%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	360,000	33%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	36,000	3%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	9%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	83%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	45,000	2,791,000

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	22%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	22%	30%

Economic Conditions of Families

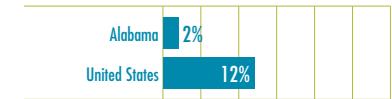
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$40,000	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	12%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	47%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	37%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	58%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	50%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	67%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	11%	8%

Children Living in Vulnerable Households

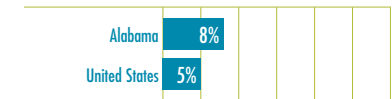
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



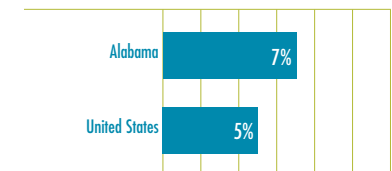
Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003



Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

Alabama

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank	
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies											2000	9.7	7.6	[ 46 ]
											2002	9.9	7.8	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)											2000	9.4	6.9	[ 45 ]
											2002	9.1	7.0	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)											2000	27	22	[ 44 ]
											2002	29	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)											2000	92	67	[ 46 ]
											2002	100	68	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)											2000	61	48	[ 42 ]
											2002	55	43	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)											2000	13	11	[ 39 ]
											2003	10	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)											2000	12	9	[ 39 ]
											2003	11	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment											2000	35	32	[ 36 ]
											2003	35	33	
Percent of children in poverty											2000	21	17	[ 44 ]
											2003	24	18	
Percent of children in single-parent households											2000	38	30	[ 45 ]
											2003	35	30	

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	188,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	129,000	68%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	46,000	24%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	14,000	7%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	12%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	82%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	6,000	2,791,000

Education

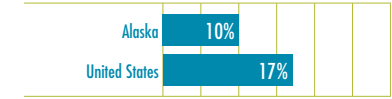
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	28%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	27%	30%

Economic Conditions of Families

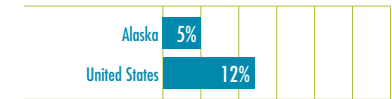
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$54,200	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	3%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	34%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	42%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	66%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	56%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	62%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	8%	8%

Children Living in Vulnerable Households

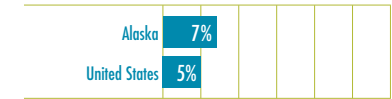
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



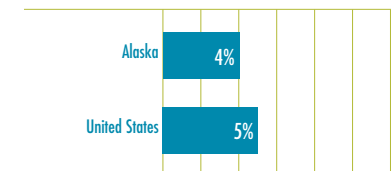
Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003



Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

Alaska

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank	
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2002						4					2000 5.6	2002 5.8	7.6 7.8	[ 1 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2002							19				2000 6.8	2002 5.5	6.9 7.0	[ 7 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2002							9				2000 32	2002 29	22 21	[ 44 ]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2002								46			2000 142	2002 76	67 68	[ 34 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2002								18			2000 49	2002 40	48 43	[ 25 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2003					25						2000 8	2003 10	11 8	[ 39 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2003	63										2000 8	2003 13	9 9	[ 48 ]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2003								18			2000 49	2003 40	32 33	[ 48 ]
Percent of children in poverty 2000–2003								8			2000 13	2003 14	17 18	[ 16 ]
Percent of children in single-parent households 2000–2003								3			2000 30	2003 31	30 30	[ 33 ]

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



**Background Information**

**Demographic Data**

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	1,528,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	982,000	64%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	422,000	28%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	124,000	8%

**Child Health**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	16%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	79%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	46,000	2,791,000

**Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	23%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	25%	30%

**Economic Conditions of Families**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$42,500	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	10%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	45%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	30%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	56%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	58%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	66%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	6%	8%

**Children Living in Vulnerable Households**

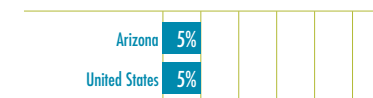
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003

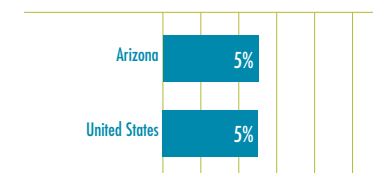


**Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works**

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

72,000

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

Arizona

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank	
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2002											2000 2002	7.0 6.8	7.6 7.8	[ 14 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2002											2000 2002	6.7 6.4	6.9 7.0	[ 19 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2002											2000 2002	26 24	22 21	[ 34 ]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2002											2000 2002	79 86	67 68	[ 40 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2002											2000 2002	68 61	48 43	[ 47 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2003											2000 2003	18 12	11 8	[ 49 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2003											2000 2003	13 11	9 9	[ 39 ]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2003											2000 2003	31 36	32 33	[ 41 ]
Percent of children in poverty 2000–2003											2000 2003	23 21	17 18	[ 41 ]
Percent of children in single-parent households 2000–2003											2000 2003	31 34	30 30	[ 43 ]

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	676,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	451,000	67%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	188,000	28%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	37,000	6%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	11%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	80%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	29,000	2,791,000

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	28%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	27%	30%

Economic Conditions of Families

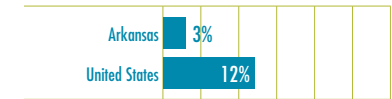
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$39,300	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	12%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	49%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	34%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	61%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	49%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	63%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	11%	8%

Children Living in Vulnerable Households

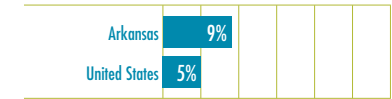
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



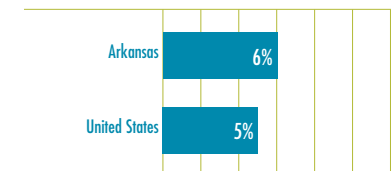
Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003



Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

Arkansas

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank	
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2002						0					2000 8.6	2002 8.6	7.6 7.8	[ 38 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2002						1					2000 8.4	2002 8.3	6.9 7.0	[ 41 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2002						9					2000 33	2002 30	22 21	[ 46 ]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2002						0					2000 94	2002 94	67 68	[ 42 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2002						9					2000 66	2002 60	48 43	[ 46 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2003										50	2000 12	2003 6	11 8	[ 10 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2003										25	2000 12	2003 9	9 9	[ 29 ]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2003						12					2000 33	2003 37	32 33	[ 44 ]
Percent of children in poverty 2000–2003						4					2000 25	2003 24	17 18	[ 44 ]
Percent of children in single-parent households 2000–2003						8					2000 36	2003 33	30 30	[ 39 ]

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

**Background Information**

**Demographic Data**

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	9,346,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	6,531,000	70%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	2,227,000	24%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	588,000	6%

**Child Health**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	14%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	81%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	304,000	2,791,000

**Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	21%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	22%	30%

**Economic Conditions of Families**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$51,000	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	7%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	42%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	29%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	54%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	69%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	56%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	8%	8%

**Children Living in Vulnerable Households**

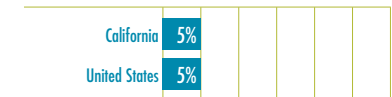
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



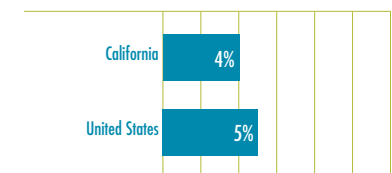
Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003



**Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works**

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

California

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2002											2000 6.2	7.6	[ 9 ]
											2002 6.4	7.8	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2002											2000 5.4	6.9	[ 7 ]
											2002 5.5	7.0	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2002											2000 20	22	[ 9 ]
											2002 18	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2002											2000 53	67	[ 10 ]
											2002 58	68	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2002											2000 47	48	[ 28 ]
											2002 41	43	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2003											2000 10	11	[ 15 ]
											2003 7	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2003											2000 8	9	[ 16 ]
											2003 8	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2003											2000 35	32	[ 36 ]
											2003 35	33	
Percent of children in poverty 2000–2003											2000 20	17	[ 34 ]
											2003 19	18	
Percent of children in single-parent households 2000–2003											2000 29	30	[ 24 ]
											2003 29	30	

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

**Background Information**

**Demographic Data**

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	1,146,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	834,000	73%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	239,000	21%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	73,000	6%

**Child Health**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	14%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	70%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	39,000	2,791,000

**Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	37%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	36%	30%

**Economic Conditions of Families**

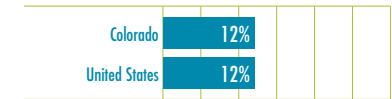
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$56,000	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	6%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	32%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	36%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	61%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	73%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	72%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	5%	8%

**Children Living in Vulnerable Households**

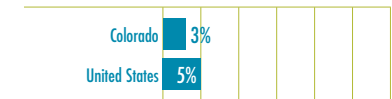
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



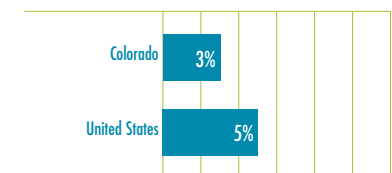
Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003



**Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works**

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

Colorado

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank			
	W O R S E					Z E R O	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>		
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2002												2000 2002	8.4 8.9	7.6 7.8	[ 40 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2002												2000 2002	6.2 6.1	6.9 7.0	[ 15 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2002												2000 2002	22 21	22 21	[ 19 ]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2002												2000 2002	60 74	67 68	[ 30 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2002												2000 2002	51 47	48 43	[ 36 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2003												2000 2003	11 7	11 8	[ 15 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2003												2000 2003	6 9	9 9	[ 29 ]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2003												2000 2003	34 31	32 33	[ 20 ]
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2003												2000 2003	10 13	17 18	[ 13 ]
Percent of children in single-parent households	2000–2003												2000 2003	24 26	30 30	[ 10 ]

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



Background Information

Demographic Data

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	832,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	593,000	71%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	200,000	24%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	39,000	5%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	8%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	95%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	34,000	2,791,000

Education

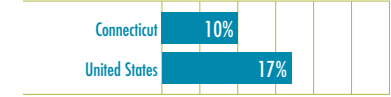
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	43%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	37%	30%

Economic Conditions of Families

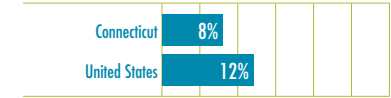
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$66,900	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	5%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	24%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	39%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	60%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	76%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	71%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	7%	8%

Children Living in Vulnerable Households

Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003

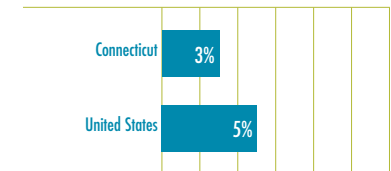


Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003



Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

Connecticut

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank	
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	E	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2002						5					2000 2002	7.4 7.8	7.6 7.8	[ 23 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2002						2					2000 2002	6.6 6.5	6.9 7.0	[ 21 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2002						13					2000 2002	15 13	22 21	[ 2 ]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2002						2					2000 2002	47 48	67 68	[ 5 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2002						16					2000 2002	31 26	48 43	[ 5 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2003						27					2000 2003	11 8	11 8	[ 30 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2003						13					2000 2003	8 7	9 9	[ 11 ]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2003						8					2000 2003	26 28	32 33	[ 13 ]
Percent of children in poverty 2000–2003						0					2000 2003	11 11	17 18	[ 4 ]
Percent of children in single-parent households 2000–2003						12					2000 2003	25 28	30 30	[ 16 ]

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	198,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	133,000	67%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	50,000	25%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	15,000	7%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	9%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	80%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	9,000	2,791,000

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	33%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	31%	30%

Economic Conditions of Families

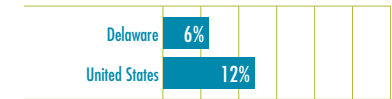
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$60,000	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	5%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	30%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	40%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	64%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	58%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	73%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	8%	8%

Children Living in Vulnerable Households

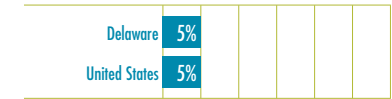
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



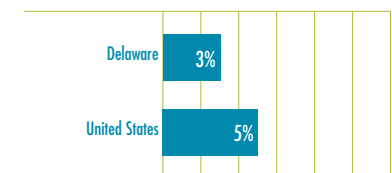
Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003



Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

Delaware

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank	
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2002						15					2000 8.6	2002 9.9	7.6 7.8	[ 46 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2002						5					2000 9.2	2002 8.7	6.9 7.0	[ 43 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2002						0					2000 27	2002 27	22 21	[ 42 ]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2002										12	2000 74	2002 65	67 68	[ 19 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2002										4	2000 48	2002 46	48 43	[ 34 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2003										42	2000 12	2003 7	11 8	[ 15 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2003										33	2000 9	2003 6	9 9	[ 6 ]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2003						16					2000 25	2003 29	32 33	[ 15 ]
Percent of children in poverty 2000–2003										0	2000 12	2003 12	17 18	[ 5 ]
Percent of children in single-parent households 2000–2003										3	2000 33	2003 32	30 30	[ 35 ]

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	107,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	41,000	38%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	63,000	59%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	4,000	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	9%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	81%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	5,000	2,791,000

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	10%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	10%	30%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$35,000	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	23%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	55%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	18%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	64%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	60%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	36%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	9%	8%

Children Living in Vulnerable Households

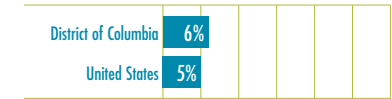
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



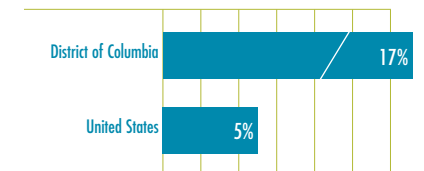
Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003



Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

District of Columbia

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank <i>D.C. is not compared to other states</i>	
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL		
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2002							3				2000	11.9	7.6	[ N.R. ]
											2002	11.6	7.8	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2002							6				2000	12.0	6.9	[ N.R. ]
											2002	11.3	7.0	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2002								26			2000	31	22	[ N.R. ]
											2002	23	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2002	56										2000	108	67	[ N.R. ]
											2002	168	68	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2002				30							2000	53	48	[ N.R. ]
											2002	69	43	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2003								54			2000	13	11	[ N.R. ]
											2003	6	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2003								17			2000	12	9	[ N.R. ]
											2003	10	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2003				23							2000	44	32	[ N.R. ]
											2003	54	33	
Percent of children in poverty 2000–2003				20							2000	30	17	[ N.R. ]
											2003	36	18	
Percent of children in single-parent households 2000–2003								6			2000	66	30	[ N.R. ]
											2003	62	30	

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

N.R.=Not Ranked.

**Background Information**

**Demographic Data**

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	3,930,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	2,488,000	63%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	1,191,000	30%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	251,000	6%

**Child Health**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	15%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	84%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	180,000	2,791,000

**Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	32%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	27%	30%

**Economic Conditions of Families**

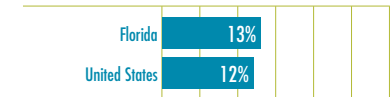
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$45,000	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	8%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	42%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	35%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	64%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	65%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	66%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	9%	8%

**Children Living in Vulnerable Households**

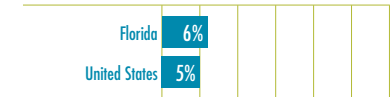
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003

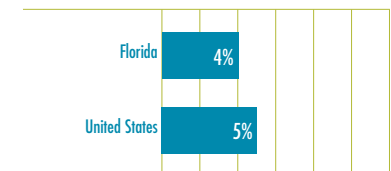


**Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works**

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

168,000

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

Florida

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank	
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2002						5					2000 8.0	2002 8.4	7.6 7.8	[ 36 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2002						7					2000 7.0	2002 7.5	6.9 7.0	[ 32 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2002						8					2000 24	2002 22	22 21	[ 23 ]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2002						7					2000 73	2002 68	67 68	[ 23 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2002						14					2000 51	2002 44	48 43	[ 31 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2003						33					2000 12	2003 8	11 8	[ 30 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2003						0					2000 8	2003 8	9 9	[ 16 ]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2003						3					2000 34	2003 33	32 33	[ 28 ]
Percent of children in poverty 2000–2003						0					2000 19	2003 19	17 18	[ 34 ]
Percent of children in single-parent households 2000–2003						3					2000 35	2003 36	30 30	[ 46 ]

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



**Background Information**

**Demographic Data**

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	2,283,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	1,523,000	67%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	644,000	28%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	116,000	5%

**Child Health**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	14%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	77%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	105,000	2,791,000

**Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	27%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	26%	30%

**Economic Conditions of Families**

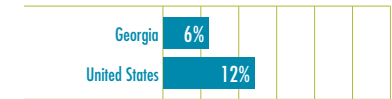
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$47,300	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	9%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	41%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	37%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	60%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	61%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	69%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	8%	8%

**Children Living in Vulnerable Households**

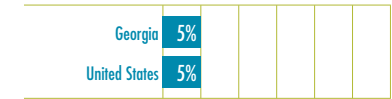
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003

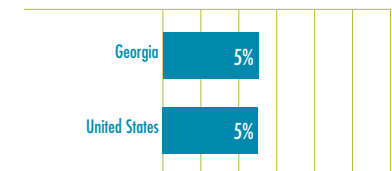


**Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works**

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

111,000

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

Georgia

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2002						3					2000 8.6	7.6	[ 40 ]
											2002 8.9	7.8	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2002						5					2000 8.5	6.9	[ 44 ]
											2002 8.9	7.0	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2002						8					2000 25	22	[ 26 ]
											2002 23	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2002						8					2000 76	67	[ 25 ]
											2002 70	68	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2002						11					2000 63	48	[ 43 ]
											2002 56	43	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2003						31					2000 16	11	[ 45 ]
											2003 11	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2003						21					2000 14	9	[ 39 ]
											2003 11	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2003						3					2000 32	32	[ 20 ]
											2003 31	33	
Percent of children in poverty 2000–2003						6					2000 18	17	[ 34 ]
											2003 19	18	
Percent of children in single-parent households 2000–2003						8					2000 36	30	[ 39 ]
											2003 33	30	

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

**Background Information**

**Demographic Data**

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	295,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	206,000	70%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	72,000	24%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	17,000	6%

**Child Health**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	8%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	83%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	9,000	2,791,000

**Education**

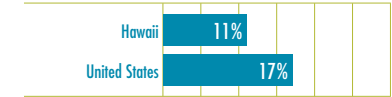
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	21%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	22%	30%

**Economic Conditions of Families**

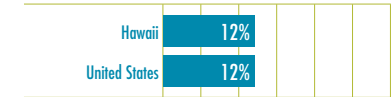
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$58,000	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	7%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	36%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	31%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	66%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	54%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	52%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	13%	8%

**Children Living in Vulnerable Households**

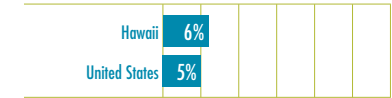
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003

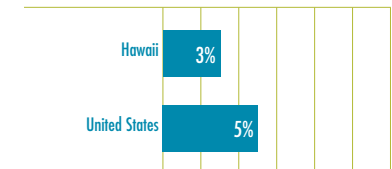


**Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works**

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

10,000

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

Hawaii

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2002						11					2000: 7.5 2002: 8.3	7.6 7.8	[ 34 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2002							10				2000: 8.1 2002: 7.3	6.9 7.0	[ 29 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2002						13					2000: 15 2002: 17	22 21	[ 6 ]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2002						2					2000: 41 2002: 42	67 68	[ 2 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2002							17				2000: 46 2002: 38	48 43	[ 21 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2003						0					2000: 5 2003: 5	11 8	[ 4 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2003					30						2000: 10 2003: 13	9 9	[ 48 ]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2003							20				2000: 41 2003: 33	32 33	[ 28 ]
Percent of children in poverty 2000–2003						15					2000: 13 2003: 15	17 18	[ 23 ]
Percent of children in single-parent households 2000–2003						7					2000: 28 2003: 30	30 30	[ 29 ]

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

**Background Information**

**Demographic Data**

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	370,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	291,000	79%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	64,000	17%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	14,000	4%

**Child Health**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	13%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	83%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	11,000	2,791,000

**Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	30%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	32%	30%

**Economic Conditions of Families**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$45,500	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	6%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	43%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	52%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	58%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	49%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	75%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	7%	8%

**Children Living in Vulnerable Households**

Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003

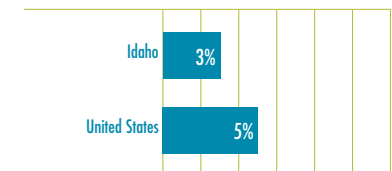


**Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works**

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

10,000

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

Idaho

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank	
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2002											2000 6.7	2002 6.1	7.6 7.8	[ 4 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2002											2000 7.5	2002 6.1	6.9 7.0	[ 15 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2002											2000 22	2002 23	22 21	[ 26 ]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2002											2000 63	2002 74	67 68	[ 30 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2002											2000 43	2002 39	48 43	[ 24 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2003											2000 10	2003 7	11 8	[ 15 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2003											2000 11	2003 8	9 9	[ 16 ]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2003											2000 30	2003 35	32 33	[ 36 ]
Percent of children in poverty 2000–2003											2000 14	2003 18	17 18	[ 30 ]
Percent of children in single-parent households 2000–2003											2000 19	2003 20	30 30	[ 2 ]

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

**Background Information**

**Demographic Data**

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	3,232,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	2,271,000	70%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	777,000	24%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	184,000	6%

**Child Health**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	11%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	85%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	109,000	2,791,000

**Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	31%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	35%	30%

**Economic Conditions of Families**

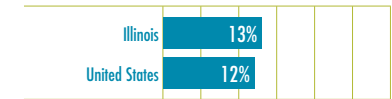
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$55,000	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	8%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	36%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	30%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	60%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	62%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	68%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	7%	8%

**Children Living in Vulnerable Households**

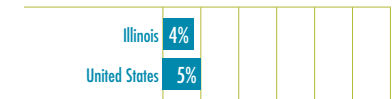
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003

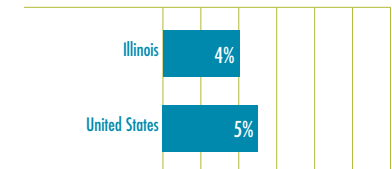


**Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works**

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

137,000

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

Illinois

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank	
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2002						4					2000 7.9	2002 8.2	7.6 7.8	[ 32 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2002							13				2000 8.5	2002 7.4	6.9 7.0	[ 30 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2002						0					2000 20	2002 20	22 21	[ 13 ]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2002							4				2000 68	2002 65	67 68	[ 19 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2002							13				2000 48	2002 42	48 43	[ 29 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2003							11				2000 9	2003 8	11 8	[ 30 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2003							11				2000 9	2003 8	9 9	[ 16 ]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2003						10					2000 29	2003 32	32 33	[ 25 ]
Percent of children in poverty 2000–2003						7					2000 15	2003 16	17 18	[ 25 ]
Percent of children in single-parent households 2000–2003						7					2000 27	2003 29	30 30	[ 24 ]

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



Background Information

Demographic Data

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	1,602,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	1,146,000	71%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	357,000	22%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	99,000	6%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	10%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	82%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	58,000	2,791,000

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	33%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	33%	30%

Economic Conditions of Families

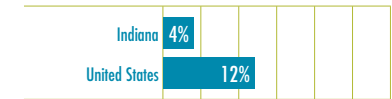
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$50,000	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	6%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	38%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	46%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	61%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	53%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	73%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	6%	8%

Children Living in Vulnerable Households

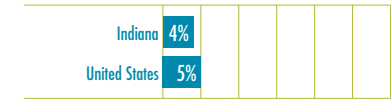
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003

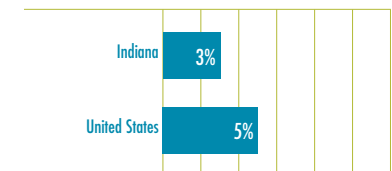


Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

54,000

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

Indiana

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2002						3					2000: 7.4 2002: 7.6	7.6 7.8	[ 21 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2002						1					2000: 7.8 2002: 7.7	7.8 7.0	[ 36 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2002						12					2000: 25 2002: 22	25 21	[ 23 ]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2002						4					2000: 76 2002: 73	76 68	[ 28 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2002						8					2000: 49 2002: 45	49 43	[ 33 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2003						15					2000: 13 2003: 11	13 8	[ 45 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2003						20					2000: 10 2003: 8	10 9	[ 16 ]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2003						11					2000: 27 2003: 30	27 33	[ 17 ]
Percent of children in poverty 2000–2003						0					2000: 14 2003: 14	14 18	[ 16 ]
Percent of children in single-parent households 2000–2003						3					2000: 29 2003: 28	29 30	[ 16 ]

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

**Background Information**

**Demographic Data**

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	690,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	524,000	76%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	126,000	18%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	41,000	6%

**Child Health**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	6%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	85%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	21,000	2,791,000

**Education**

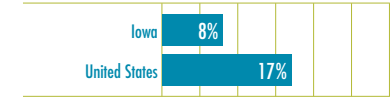
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	35%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	36%	30%

**Economic Conditions of Families**

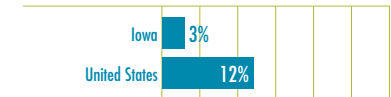
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$51,000	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	5%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	34%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	50%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	70%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	39%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	78%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	6%	8%

**Children Living in Vulnerable Households**

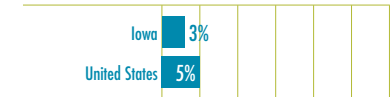
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



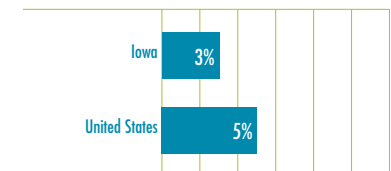
Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003



**Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works**

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

Iowa

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank				
	W O R S E					ZERO	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>			
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2002						8							2000	6.1	7.6	[ 12 ]
														2002	6.6	7.8	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2002													2000	6.5	6.9	[ 5 ]
														2002	5.3	7.0	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2002													2000	22	22	[ 19 ]
														2002	21	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2002													2000	77	67	[ 8 ]
														2002	57	68	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2002													2000	34	48	[ 10 ]
														2002	32	43	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2003													2000	5	11	[ 15 ]
														2003	7	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2003													2000	6	9	[ 11 ]
														2003	7	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2003													2000	23	32	[ 4 ]
														2003	26	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2003													2000	13	17	[ 5 ]
														2003	12	18	
Percent of children in single-parent households	2000–2003													2000	23	30	[ 5 ]
														2003	23	30	

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

**Background Information**

**Demographic Data**

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	685,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	505,000	74%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	151,000	22%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	29,000	4%

**Child Health**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	7%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	78%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	29,000	2,791,000

**Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	33%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	35%	30%

**Economic Conditions of Families**

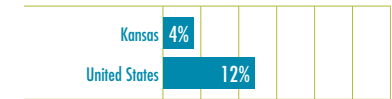
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$50,500	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	7%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	37%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	48%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	68%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	50%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	72%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	5%	8%

**Children Living in Vulnerable Households**

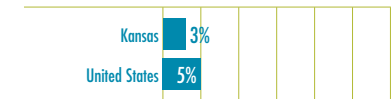
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003

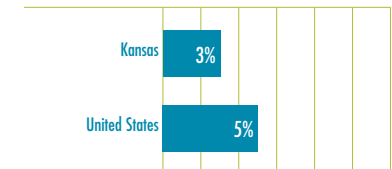


**Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works**

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

19,000

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

Kansas

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank	
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2002						1					2000 6.9	2002 7.0	7.6 7.8	[ 16 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2002						4					2000 6.8	2002 7.1	6.9 7.0	[ 27 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2002						0					2000 25	2002 25	22 21	[ 38 ]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2002									10		2000 78	2002 70	67 68	[ 25 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2002									7		2000 46	2002 43	48 43	[ 30 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2003									50		2000 10	2003 5	11 8	[ 4 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2003					33						2000 6	2003 8	9 9	[ 16 ]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2003					23						2000 22	2003 27	32 33	[ 7 ]
Percent of children in poverty 2000–2003					17						2000 12	2003 14	17 18	[ 16 ]
Percent of children in single-parent households 2000–2003						4					2000 25	2003 26	30 30	[ 10 ]

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

**Background Information**

**Demographic Data**

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	989,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	694,000	70%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	250,000	25%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	46,000	5%

**Child Health**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	11%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	83%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	46,000	2,791,000

**Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	31%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	34%	30%

**Economic Conditions of Families**

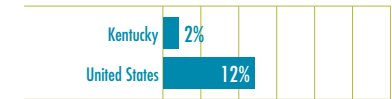
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$40,000	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	11%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	46%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	35%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	55%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	48%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	67%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	9%	8%

**Children Living in Vulnerable Households**

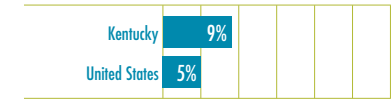
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



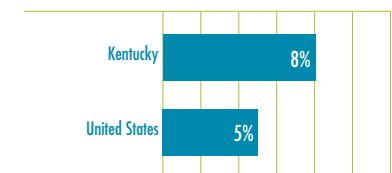
Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003



**Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works**

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

**Kentucky**

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank	
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	E	R	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2002						5						2000: 8.2 2002: 8.6	2000: 7.6 2002: 7.8	[ 38 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2002						0						2000: 7.2 2002: 7.2	2000: 6.9 2002: 7.0	[ 28 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2002						9						2000: 23 2002: 25	2000: 22 2002: 21	[ 38 ]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2002						4						2000: 82 2002: 85	2000: 67 2002: 68	[ 39 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2002							7					2000: 55 2002: 51	2000: 48 2002: 43	[ 37 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2003							10					2000: 10 2003: 9	2000: 11 2003: 8	[ 37 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2003							0					2000: 12 2003: 12	2000: 9 2003: 9	[ 46 ]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2003						15						2000: 34 2003: 39	2000: 32 2003: 33	[ 46 ]
Percent of children in poverty 2000–2003						9						2000: 22 2003: 24	2000: 17 2003: 18	[ 44 ]
Percent of children in single-parent households 2000–2003						4						2000: 28 2003: 29	2000: 30 2003: 30	[ 24 ]

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



Background Information

Demographic Data

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	1,170,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	674,000	58%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	416,000	36%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	80,000	7%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	13%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	73%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	60,000	2,791,000

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	20%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	22%	30%

Economic Conditions of Families

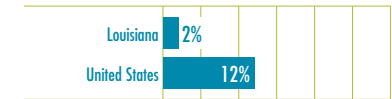
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$38,800	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	15%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	50%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	28%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	63%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	52%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	62%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	9%	8%

Children Living in Vulnerable Households

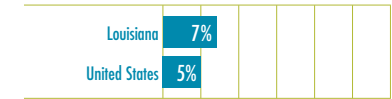
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



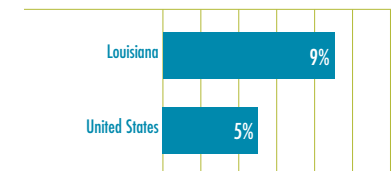
Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003



Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

Louisiana

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank		
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>		
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000	2002									2000	2002	7.6	7.8	[ 49 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000	2002									2000	2002	6.9	7.0	[ 49 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000	2002									2000	2002	22	21	[ 49 ]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000	2002									2000	2002	67	68	[ 46 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000	2002									2000	2002	48	43	[ 44 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000	2003									2000	2003	11	8	[ 49 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000	2003									2000	2003	9	9	[ 50 ]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000	2003									2000	2003	32	33	[ 48 ]
Percent of children in poverty	2000	2003									2000	2003	17	18	[ 50 ]
Percent of children in single-parent households	2000	2003									2000	2003	30	30	[ 49 ]

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	285,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	203,000	71%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	57,000	20%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	24,000	9%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	7%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	84%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	13,000	2,791,000

Education

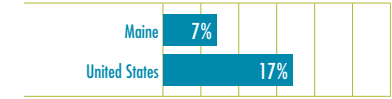
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	36%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	37%	30%

Economic Conditions of Families

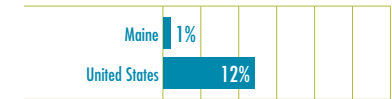
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$47,000	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	5%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	36%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	48%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	62%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	47%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	74%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	8%	8%

Children Living in Vulnerable Households

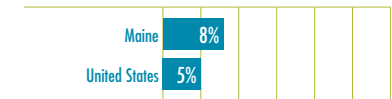
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003

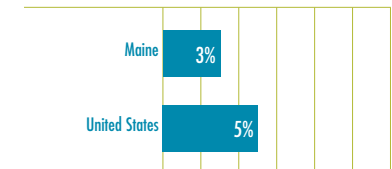


Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

9,000

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

Maine

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank	
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2002											2000 2002	6.0 6.3	7.6 7.8	[ 5 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2002											2000 2002	4.9 4.4	6.9 7.0	[ 1 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2002											2000 2002	21 20	22 21	[ 13 ]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2002											2000 2002	63 58	67 68	[ 10 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2002											2000 2002	29 25	48 43	[ 4 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2003											2000 2003	5 7	11 8	[ 15 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2003											2000 2003	4 5	9 9	[ 4 ]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2003											2000 2003	34 31	32 33	[ 20 ]
Percent of children in poverty 2000–2003											2000 2003	12 13	17 18	[ 13 ]
Percent of children in single-parent households 2000–2003											2000 2003	27 27	30 30	[ 13 ]

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	1,374,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	920,000	67%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	370,000	27%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	84,000	6%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	9%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	85%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	64,000	2,791,000

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	32%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	31%	30%

Economic Conditions of Families

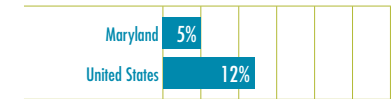
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$65,100	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	5%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	24%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	31%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	67%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	66%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	72%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	8%	8%

Children Living in Vulnerable Households

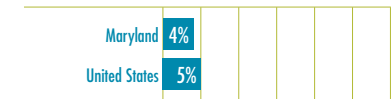
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003

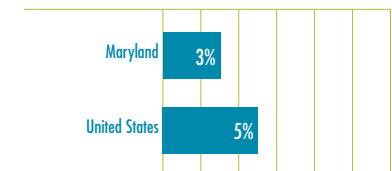


Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

45,000

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

Maryland

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank	
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2002						5					2000 8.6	2002 9.0	7.6 7.8	[ 42 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2002						1					2000 7.6	2002 7.5	6.9 7.0	[ 32 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2002						5					2000 21	2002 20	22 21	[ 13 ]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2002						3					2000 71	2002 73	67 68	[ 28 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2002							15				2000 41	2002 35	48 43	[ 14 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2003							45				2000 11	2003 6	11 8	[ 10 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2003							11				2000 9	2003 8	9 9	[ 16 ]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2003						4					2000 28	2003 27	32 33	[ 7 ]
Percent of children in poverty 2000–2003							23				2000 13	2003 10	17 18	[ 3 ]
Percent of children in single-parent households 2000–2003							11				2000 36	2003 32	30 30	[ 35 ]

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	1,490,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	1,063,000	71%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	370,000	25%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	58,000	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	6%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	93%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	64,000	2,791,000

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	40%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	43%	30%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$66,500	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	6%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	26%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	34%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	60%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	69%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	72%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	8%	8%

Children Living in Vulnerable Households

Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



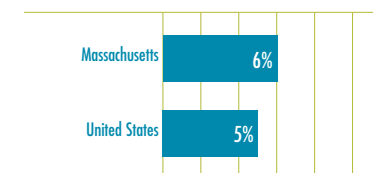
Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003



Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

Massachusetts

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank	
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2002										2000 2002	7.1 7.5	7.6 7.8	[ 19 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2002										2000 2002	4.6 4.9	6.9 7.0	[ 3 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2002										2000 2002	15 15	22 21	[ 4 ]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2002										2000 2002	40 42	67 68	[ 2 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2002										2000 2002	26 23	48 43	[ 2 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2003										2000 2003	8 5	11 8	[ 4 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2003										2000 2003	6 8	9 9	[ 16 ]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2003										2000 2003	31 31	32 33	[ 20 ]
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2003										2000 2003	14 12	17 18	[ 5 ]
Percent of children in single-parent households	2000–2003										2000 2003	28 28	30 30	[ 16 ]

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



Background Information

Demographic Data

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	2,527,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	1,743,000	69%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	636,000	25%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	147,000	6%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	7%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	83%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	85,000	2,791,000

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	32%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	32%	30%

Economic Conditions of Families

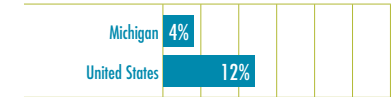
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$53,000	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	7%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	36%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	37%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	60%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	59%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	78%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	8%	8%

Children Living in Vulnerable Households

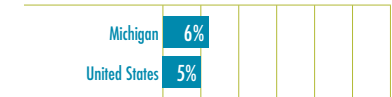
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003

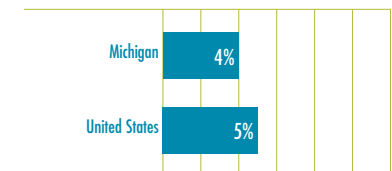


Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

108,000

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

Michigan

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank	
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2002						1					2000 7.9	2002 8.0	7.6 7.8	[ 27 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2002						1					2000 8.2	2002 8.1	6.9 7.0	[ 38 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2002						0					2000 22	2002 22	22 21	[ 23 ]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2002						2					2000 64	2002 63	67 68	[ 17 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2002						13					2000 40	2002 35	48 43	[ 14 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2003						40					2000 10	2003 6	11 8	[ 10 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2003						22					2000 9	2003 7	9 9	[ 11 ]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2003						10					2000 31	2003 34	32 33	[ 35 ]
Percent of children in poverty 2000–2003						14					2000 14	2003 16	17 18	[ 25 ]
Percent of children in single-parent households 2000–2003						0					2000 30	2003 30	30 30	[ 29 ]

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	1,242,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	954,000	77%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	227,000	18%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	62,000	5%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	6%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	85%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	43,000	2,791,000

Education

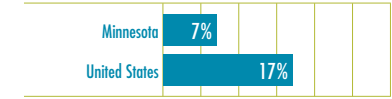
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	37%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	37%	30%

Economic Conditions of Families

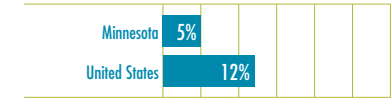
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$61,400	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	5%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	24%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	43%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	68%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	60%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	83%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	5%	8%

Children Living in Vulnerable Households

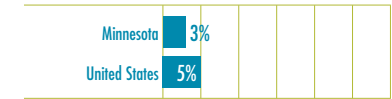
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



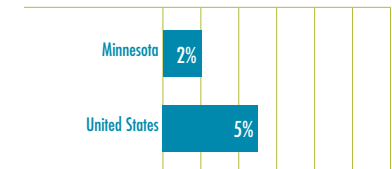
Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003



Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

Minnesota

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank	
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	E	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2002						3						2000: 6.1 2002: 6.3	2000: 7.6 2002: 7.8	[ 5 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2002						4						2000: 5.6 2002: 5.4	2000: 6.9 2002: 7.0	[ 6 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2002						28						2000: 18 2002: 23	2000: 22 2002: 21	[ 26 ]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2002						10						2000: 52 2002: 57	2000: 67 2002: 68	[ 8 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2002						10						2000: 30 2002: 27	2000: 48 2002: 43	[ 6 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2003						0						2000: 7 2003: 7	2000: 11 2003: 8	[ 15 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2003						0						2000: 4 2003: 4	2000: 9 2003: 9	[ 1 ]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2003						13						2000: 23 2003: 26	2000: 32 2003: 33	[ 4 ]
Percent of children in poverty 2000–2003						0						2000: 9 2003: 9	2000: 17 2003: 18	[ 2 ]
Percent of children in single-parent households 2000–2003						5						2000: 22 2003: 23	2000: 30 2003: 30	[ 5 ]

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	755,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	436,000	58%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	282,000	37%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	37,000	5%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	11%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	84%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	34,000	2,791,000

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	18%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	21%	30%

Economic Conditions of Families

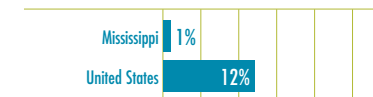
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$35,000	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	13%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	56%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	33%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	67%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	52%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	65%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	10%	8%

Children Living in Vulnerable Households

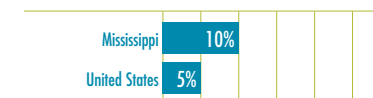
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003

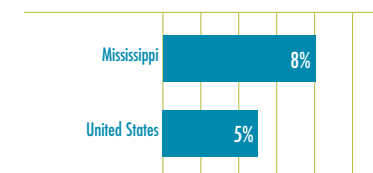


Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

63,000

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

Mississippi

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank	
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	E	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2002						5						2000: 10.7 2002: 11.2	7.6 7.8	[ 50 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2002						4						2000: 10.7 2002: 10.3	6.9 7.0	[ 49 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2002						0						2000: 37 2002: 37	22 21	[ 50 ]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2002						3						2000: 103 2002: 100	67 68	[ 46 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2002						7						2000: 70 2002: 65	48 43	[ 50 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2003						27						2000: 15 2003: 11	11 8	[ 45 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2003						9						2000: 11 2003: 12	9 9	[ 46 ]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2003						14						2000: 36 2003: 41	32 33	[ 50 ]
Percent of children in poverty 2000–2003						12						2000: 26 2003: 29	17 18	[ 49 ]
Percent of children in single-parent households 2000–2003						8						2000: 39 2003: 42	30 30	[ 50 ]

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	1,401,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	979,000	70%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	346,000	25%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	76,000	5%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	6%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	85%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	60,000	2,791,000

Education

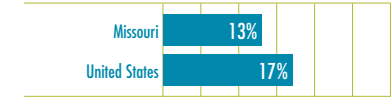
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	34%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	34%	30%

Economic Conditions of Families

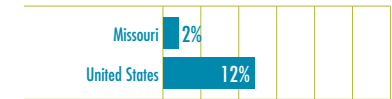
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$46,200	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	6%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	39%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	42%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	63%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	57%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	72%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	7%	8%

Children Living in Vulnerable Households

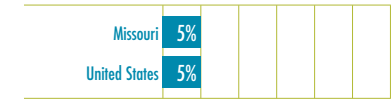
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003

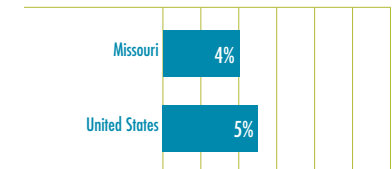


Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

62,000

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

Missouri

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank			
	W O R S E					Z E R O	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>		
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2002												2000 2002	7.6 8.0	7.6 7.8	[ 27 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2002												2000 2002	7.2 8.5	6.9 7.0	[ 42 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2002												2000 2002	27 25	22 21	[ 38 ]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2002												2000 2002	90 83	67 68	[ 38 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2002												2000 2002	49 44	48 43	[ 31 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2003												2000 2003	11 8	11 8	[ 30 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2003												2000 2003	9 8	9 9	[ 16 ]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2003												2000 2003	31 29	32 33	[ 15 ]
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2003												2000 2003	16 16	17 18	[ 25 ]
Percent of children in single-parent households	2000–2003												2000 2003	32 29	30 30	[ 24 ]

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



Background Information

Demographic Data

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	215,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	155,000	72%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	46,000	21%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	14,000	7%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	15%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	85%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	7,000	2,791,000

Education

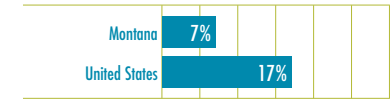
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	35%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	37%	30%

Economic Conditions of Families

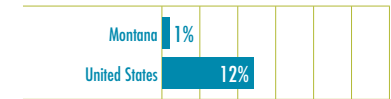
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$41,700	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	7%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	45%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	43%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	68%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	45%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	66%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	6%	8%

Children Living in Vulnerable Households

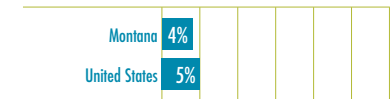
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



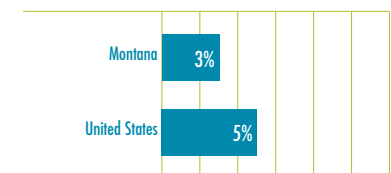
Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003



Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

**Montana**

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank	
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2002						10					2000 6.2	2002 6.8	7.6 7.8	[ 14 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2002					23						2000 6.1	2002 7.5	6.9 7.0	[ 32 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2002										30	2000 33	2002 23	22 21	[ 26 ]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2002						2					2000 98	2002 100	67 68	[ 46 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2002										3	2000 37	2002 36	48 43	[ 16 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2003					43						2000 7	2003 10	11 8	[ 39 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2003					43						2000 7	2003 10	9 9	[ 34 ]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2003						7					2000 30	2003 32	32 33	[ 25 ]
Percent of children in poverty 2000–2003										6	2000 17	2003 18	17 18	[ 30 ]
Percent of children in single-parent households 2000–2003										17	2000 23	2003 27	30 30	[ 13 ]

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	437,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	349,000	80%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	73,000	17%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	15,000	3%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	7%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	83%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	14,000	2,791,000

Education

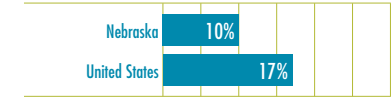
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	32%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	35%	30%

Economic Conditions of Families

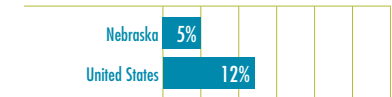
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$50,000	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	6%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	35%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	49%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	73%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	51%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	72%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	5%	8%

Children Living in Vulnerable Households

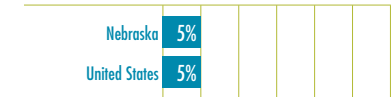
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003

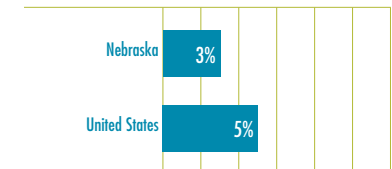


Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

12,000

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

Nebraska

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank	
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2002						6					2000 6.8	2002 7.2	7.6 7.8	[ 17 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2002						4					2000 7.3	2002 7.0	6.9 7.0	[ 25 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2002						5					2000 22	2002 23	22 21	[ 26 ]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2002						1					2000 73	2002 72	67 68	[ 27 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2002						3					2000 38	2002 37	48 43	[ 18 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2003					17						2000 6	2003 7	11 8	[ 15 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2003				40							2000 5	2003 7	9 9	[ 11 ]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2003						8					2000 25	2003 23	32 33	[ 1 ]
Percent of children in poverty 2000–2003				30							2000 10	2003 13	17 18	[ 13 ]
Percent of children in single-parent households 2000–2003						20					2000 25	2003 20	30 30	[ 2 ]

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

**Background Information**

**Demographic Data**

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	577,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	395,000	68%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	140,000	24%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	43,000	7%

**Child Health**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	17%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	78%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	17,000	2,791,000

**Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	20%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	21%	30%

**Economic Conditions of Families**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$49,100	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	6%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	38%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	27%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	58%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	59%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	63%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	7%	8%

**Children Living in Vulnerable Households**

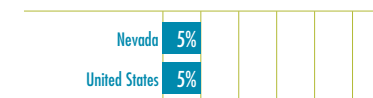
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003

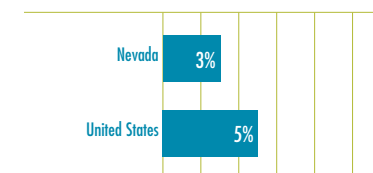


**Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works**

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

Nevada

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2002						4					2000 7.2	7.6	[ 19 ]
											2002 7.5	7.8	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2002						8					2000 6.5	6.9	[ 13 ]
											2002 6.0	7.0	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2002						17					2000 23	22	[ 10 ]
											2002 19	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2002						3					2000 75	67	[ 35 ]
											2002 77	68	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2002						14					2000 63	48	[ 40 ]
											2002 54	43	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2003						38					2000 16	11	[ 39 ]
											2003 10	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2003						31					2000 16	9	[ 39 ]
											2003 11	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2003						0					2000 30	32	[ 17 ]
											2003 30	33	
Percent of children in poverty 2000–2003						15					2000 13	17	[ 23 ]
											2003 15	18	
Percent of children in single-parent households 2000–2003						3					2000 31	30	[ 29 ]
											2003 30	30	

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	304,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	223,000	74%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	58,000	19%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	22,000	7%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	6%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	89%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	13,000	2,791,000

Education

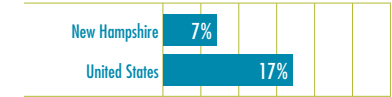
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	40%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	40%	30%

Economic Conditions of Families

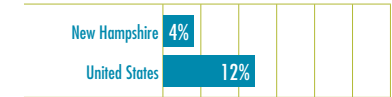
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$63,700	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	4%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	22%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	57%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	61%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	67%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	78%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	6%	8%

Children Living in Vulnerable Households

Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003

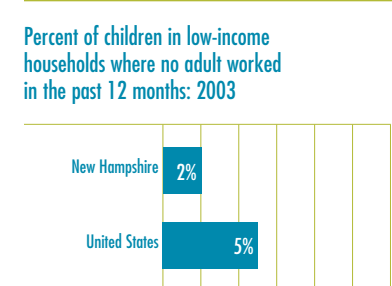


Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003



Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

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New Hampshire

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2002						0				2000: 6.3 2002: 6.3	7.6 7.8	[ 5 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2002						12				2000: 5.7 2002: 5.0	6.9 7.0	[ 4 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2002						14				2000: 14 2002: 12	22 21	[ 1 ]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2002						38				2000: 55 2002: 34	67 68	[ 1 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2002						13				2000: 23 2002: 20	48 43	[ 1 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2003						22				2000: 9 2003: 7	11 8	[ 15 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2003						20				2000: 5 2003: 6	9 9	[ 6 ]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2003						13				2000: 24 2003: 27	32 33	[ 7 ]
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2003						33				2000: 6 2003: 8	17 18	[ 1 ]
Percent of children in single-parent households	2000–2003						4				2000: 26 2003: 25	30 30	[ 8 ]

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



**Background Information**

**Demographic Data**

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	2,124,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	1,541,000	73%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	473,000	22%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	110,000	5%

**Child Health**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	11%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	77%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	82,000	2,791,000

**Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	39%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	37%	30%

**Economic Conditions of Families**

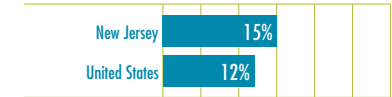
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$69,100	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	6%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	27%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	31%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	57%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	72%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	69%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	7%	8%

**Children Living in Vulnerable Households**

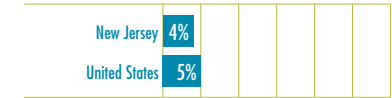
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003

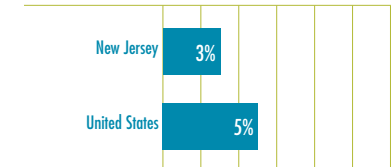


**Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works**

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

63,000

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

**New Jersey**

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	E	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2002						4					2000 7.7	7.6	[ 27 ]
											2002 8.0	7.8	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2002							10				2000 6.3	6.9	[ 10 ]
											2002 5.7	7.0	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2002						13					2000 15	22	[ 6 ]
											2002 17	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2002							2				2000 48	67	[ 4 ]
											2002 47	68	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2002							16				2000 32	48	[ 6 ]
											2002 27	43	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2003							50				2000 8	11	[ 1 ]
											2003 4	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2003							29				2000 7	9	[ 4 ]
											2003 5	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2003						4					2000 26	32	[ 7 ]
											2003 27	33	
Percent of children in poverty 2000–2003						20					2000 10	17	[ 5 ]
											2003 12	18	
Percent of children in single-parent households 2000–2003						8					2000 25	30	[ 13 ]
											2003 27	30	

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

**Background Information**

**Demographic Data**

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	498,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	313,000	63%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	146,000	29%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	39,000	8%

**Child Health**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	14%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	78%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	19,000	2,791,000

**Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	19%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	20%	30%

**Economic Conditions of Families**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$35,300	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	14%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	54%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	24%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	65%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	47%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	70%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	7%	8%

**Children Living in Vulnerable Households**

Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



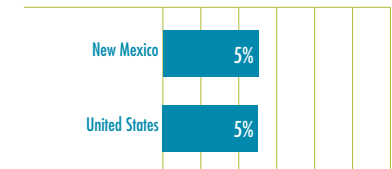
Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003



**Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works**

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

New Mexico

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2002						0				2000: 8.0 2002: 8.0	7.6 7.8	[ 27 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2002						5				2000: 6.6 2002: 6.3	6.9 7.0	[ 17 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2002				20						2000: 20 2002: 24	22 21	[ 34 ]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2002						5				2000: 99 2002: 94	67 68	[ 42 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2002						6				2000: 66 2002: 62	48 43	[ 48 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2003									38	2000: 16 2003: 10	11 8	[ 39 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2003									9	2000: 11 2003: 10	9 9	[ 34 ]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2003						3				2000: 38 2003: 39	32 33	[ 46 ]
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2003						0				2000: 26 2003: 26	17 18	[ 48 ]
Percent of children in single-parent households	2000–2003				16						2000: 31 2003: 36	30 30	[ 46 ]

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	4,517,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	2,927,000	65%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	1,325,000	29%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	265,000	6%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	10%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	84%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	174,000	2,791,000

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	34%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	35%	30%

Economic Conditions of Families

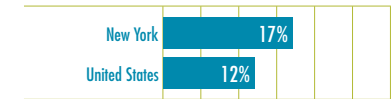
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$51,500	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	10%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	40%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	30%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	56%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	69%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	56%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	8%	8%

Children Living in Vulnerable Households

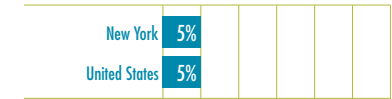
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003

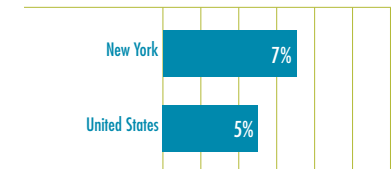


Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

313,000

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

New York

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank	
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2002						3					2000 7.7	2002 7.9	7.6 7.8	[ 24 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2002						6					2000 6.4	2002 6.0	6.9 7.0	[ 13 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2002						0					2000 17	2002 17	22 21	[ 6 ]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2002						4					2000 47	2002 49	67 68	[ 6 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2002						12					2000 33	2002 29	48 43	[ 9 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2003						22					2000 9	2003 7	11 8	[ 15 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2003						0					2000 9	2003 9	9 9	[ 29 ]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2003						6					2000 35	2003 33	32 33	[ 28 ]
Percent of children in poverty 2000–2003						0					2000 19	2003 19	17 18	[ 34 ]
Percent of children in single-parent households 2000–2003						3					2000 33	2003 34	30 30	[ 43 ]

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	2,074,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	1,367,000	66%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	588,000	28%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	118,000	6%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	12%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	89%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	84,000	2,791,000

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	33%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	29%	30%

Economic Conditions of Families

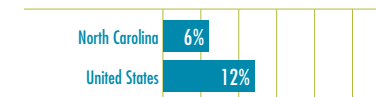
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$42,000	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	10%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	45%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	33%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	61%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	53%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	66%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	9%	8%

Children Living in Vulnerable Households

Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003

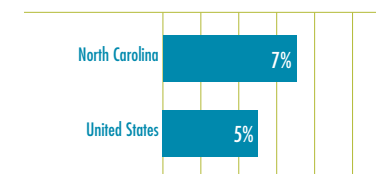


Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

138,000

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

**North Carolina**

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	E	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2002						2					2000 8.8	7.6	[ 42 ]
											2002 9.0	7.8	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2002						5					2000 8.6	6.9	[ 40 ]
											2002 8.2	7.0	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2002						4					2000 24	22	[ 26 ]
											2002 23	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2002						6					2000 71	67	[ 33 ]
											2002 75	68	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2002						12					2000 59	48	[ 38 ]
											2002 52	43	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2003						31					2000 16	11	[ 45 ]
											2003 11	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2003						9					2000 11	9	[ 34 ]
											2003 10	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2003						3					2000 35	32	[ 41 ]
											2003 36	33	
Percent of children in poverty 2000–2003						0					2000 19	17	[ 34 ]
											2003 19	18	
Percent of children in single-parent households 2000–2003						6					2000 35	30	[ 39 ]
											2003 33	30	

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



Background Information

Demographic Data

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	146,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	111,000	76%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	27,000	18%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	8,000	5%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	8%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	83%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	4,000	2,791,000

Education

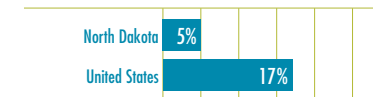
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	32%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	38%	30%

Economic Conditions of Families

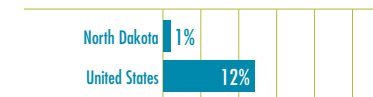
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$47,500	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	6%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	34%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	45%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	75%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	36%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	75%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	4%	8%

Children Living in Vulnerable Households

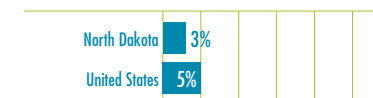
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003

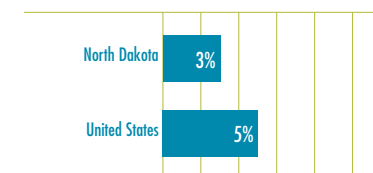


Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

North Dakota

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2002											2000 6.4	7.6	[ 5 ]
											2002 6.3	7.8	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2002											2000 8.1	6.9	[ 17 ]
											2002 6.3	7.0	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2002											2000 19	22	[ 13 ]
											2002 20	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2002											2000 52	67	[ 24 ]
											2002 69	68	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2002											2000 27	48	[ 6 ]
											2002 27	43	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2003											2000 3	11	[ 1 ]
											2003 4	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2003											2000 4	9	[ 6 ]
											2003 6	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2003											2000 29	32	[ 3 ]
											2003 25	33	
Percent of children in poverty 2000–2003											2000 15	17	[ 16 ]
											2003 14	18	
Percent of children in single-parent households 2000–2003											2000 26	30	[ 5 ]
											2003 23	30	

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

**Background Information**

**Demographic Data**

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	2,818,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	1,904,000	68%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	729,000	26%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	186,000	7%

**Child Health**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	8%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	84%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	110,000	2,791,000

**Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	34%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	34%	30%

**Economic Conditions of Families**

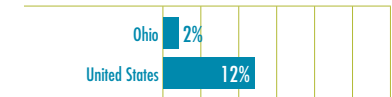
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$50,000	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	9%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	37%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	43%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	63%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	61%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	70%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	7%	8%

**Children Living in Vulnerable Households**

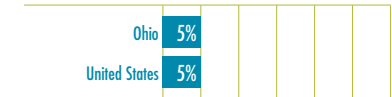
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003

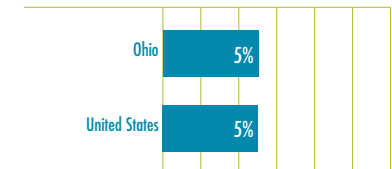


**Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works**

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

129,000

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

Ohio

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank	
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2002										2000 2002	7.9 8.3	7.6 7.8	[ 34 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2002										2000 2002	7.6 7.9	6.9 7.0	[ 37 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2002										2000 2002	23 19	22 21	[ 10 ]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2002										2000 2002	58 59	67 68	[ 13 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2002										2000 2002	46 40	48 43	[ 25 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2003										2000 2003	10 7	11 8	[ 15 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2003										2000 2003	7 8	9 9	[ 16 ]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2003										2000 2003	30 32	32 33	[ 25 ]
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2003										2000 2003	16 18	17 18	[ 30 ]
Percent of children in single-parent households	2000–2003										2000 2003	28 32	30 30	[ 35 ]

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	878,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	621,000	71%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	212,000	24%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	45,000	5%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	15%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	74%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	40,000	2,791,000

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	26%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	30%	30%

Economic Conditions of Families

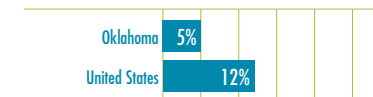
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$39,000	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	10%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	50%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	36%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	52%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	47%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	67%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	8%	8%

Children Living in Vulnerable Households

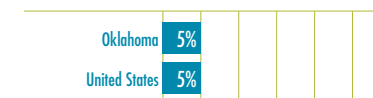
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003

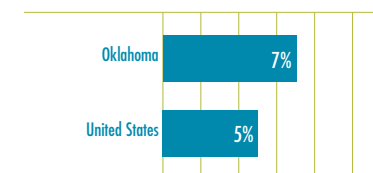


Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

62,000

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

Oklahoma

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2002						7					2000: 7.5 2002: 8.0	2000: 7.6 2002: 7.8	[ 27 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2002						5					2000: 8.5 2002: 8.1	2000: 6.9 2002: 7.0	[ 38 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2002						4					2000: 25 2002: 24	2000: 22 2002: 21	[ 34 ]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2002						4					2000: 77 2002: 80	2000: 67 2002: 68	[ 37 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2002						3					2000: 60 2002: 58	2000: 48 2002: 43	[ 44 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2003										50	2000: 14 2003: 7	2000: 11 2003: 8	[ 15 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2003						0					2000: 11 2003: 11	2000: 9 2003: 9	[ 39 ]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2003						0					2000: 33 2003: 33	2000: 32 2003: 33	[ 28 ]
Percent of children in poverty 2000–2003						16					2000: 19 2003: 22	2000: 17 2003: 18	[ 42 ]
Percent of children in single-parent households 2000–2003						6					2000: 31 2003: 29	2000: 30 2003: 30	[ 24 ]

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

**Background Information**

**Demographic Data**

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	843,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	602,000	71%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	182,000	22%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	59,000	7%

**Child Health**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	12%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	80%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	38,000	2,791,000

**Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	31%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	33%	30%

**Economic Conditions of Families**

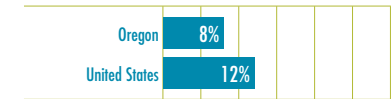
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$47,400	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	8%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	41%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	41%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	59%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	71%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	63%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	7%	8%

**Children Living in Vulnerable Households**

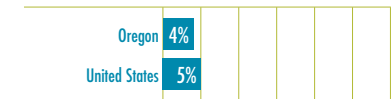
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003

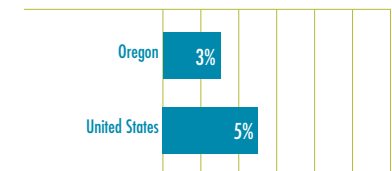


**Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works**

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

27,000

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

Oregon

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank	
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2002						4					2000 5.6	2002 5.8	7.6 7.8	[ 1 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2002						4					2000 5.6	2002 5.8	6.9 7.0	[ 11 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2002						0					2000 21	2002 21	22 21	[ 19 ]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2002						6					2000 66	2002 62	67 68	[ 15 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2002						14					2000 43	2002 37	48 43	[ 18 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2003						27					2000 11	2003 8	11 8	[ 30 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2003						10					2000 10	2003 9	9 9	[ 29 ]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2003						3					2000 36	2003 35	32 33	[ 36 ]
Percent of children in poverty 2000–2003						0					2000 18	2003 18	17 18	[ 30 ]
Percent of children in single-parent households 2000–2003						13					2000 32	2003 28	30 30	[ 16 ]

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



Background Information

Demographic Data

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	2,817,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	1,937,000	69%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	693,000	25%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	187,000	7%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	9%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	88%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	102,000	2,791,000

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	33%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	32%	30%

Economic Conditions of Families

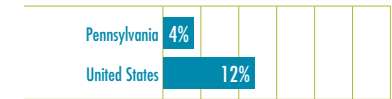
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$50,000	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	8%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	37%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	42%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	62%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	56%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	73%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	8%	8%

Children Living in Vulnerable Households

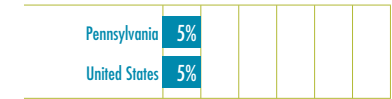
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003

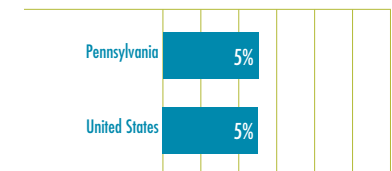


Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

147,000

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

Pennsylvania

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time											Trend Data		National Rank		
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	E	R	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2002													2000 2002	7.7 8.2	7.6 7.8	[ 32 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2002													2000 2002	7.1 7.6	6.9 7.0	[ 35 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2002													2000 2002	20 21	22 21	[ 19 ]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2002													2000 2002	60 67	67 68	[ 22 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2002													2000 2002	34 32	48 43	[ 10 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2003													2000 2003	7 8	11 8	[ 30 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2003													2000 2003	7 7	9 9	[ 11 ]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2003													2000 2003	28 31	32 33	[ 20 ]
Percent of children in poverty 2000–2003													2000 2003	15 16	17 18	[ 25 ]
Percent of children in single-parent households 2000–2003													2000 2003	29 31	30 30	[ 33 ]

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	243,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	163,000	67%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	63,000	26%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	16,000	7%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	5%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	89%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	9,000	2,791,000

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	29%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	30%	30%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$57,000	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	7%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	31%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	40%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	67%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	69%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	64%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	6%	8%

Children Living in Vulnerable Households

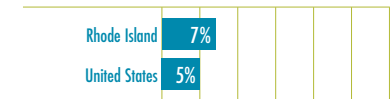
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



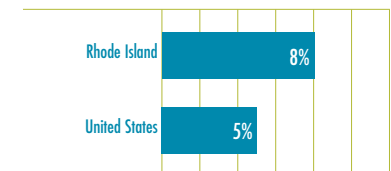
Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003



Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

Rhode Island

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank	
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2002						10					2000 7.2	2002 7.9	7.6 7.8	[ 24 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2002						11					2000 6.3	2002 7.0	6.9 7.0	[ 25 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2002										18	2000 17	2002 14	22 21	[ 3 ]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2002						0					2000 52	2002 52	67 68	[ 7 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2002						6					2000 34	2002 36	48 43	[ 16 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2003										30	2000 10	2003 7	11 8	[ 15 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2003						29					2000 7	2003 9	9 9	[ 29 ]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2003										3	2000 34	2003 33	32 33	[ 28 ]
Percent of children in poverty 2000–2003						6					2000 16	2003 17	17 18	[ 29 ]
Percent of children in single-parent households 2000–2003										9	2000 35	2003 32	30 30	[ 35 ]

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

**Background Information**

**Demographic Data**

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	1,016,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	635,000	63%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	331,000	33%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	50,000	5%

**Child Health**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	9%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	86%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	44,000	2,791,000

**Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	26%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	24%	30%

**Economic Conditions of Families**

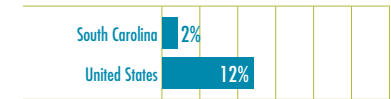
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$41,300	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	9%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	43%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	37%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	64%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	55%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	69%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	10%	8%

**Children Living in Vulnerable Households**

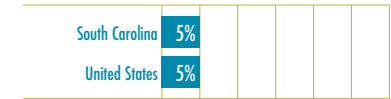
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003

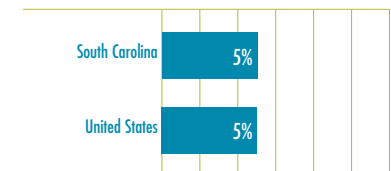


**Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works**

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

51,000

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

South Carolina

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank		
	W O R S E					Z E R O	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2002											2000	9.7	7.6	[ 48 ]
												2002	10.0	7.8	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2002											2000	8.7	6.9	[ 47 ]
												2002	9.3	7.0	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2002											2000	25	22	[ 42 ]
												2002	27	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2002											2000	86	67	[ 41 ]
												2002	93	68	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2002											2000	58	48	[ 39 ]
												2002	53	43	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2003											2000	14	11	[ 15 ]
												2003	7	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2003											2000	12	9	[ 16 ]
												2003	8	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2003											2000	31	32	[ 41 ]
												2003	36	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2003											2000	19	17	[ 34 ]
												2003	19	18	
Percent of children in single-parent households	2000–2003											2000	35	30	[ 48 ]
												2003	37	30	

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	193,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	149,000	77%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	35,000	18%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	9,000	5%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	8%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	83%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	6,000	2,791,000

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	33%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	39%	30%

Economic Conditions of Families

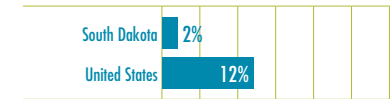
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$45,000	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	7%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	37%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	41%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	72%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	47%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	74%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	4%	8%

Children Living in Vulnerable Households

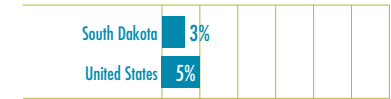
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



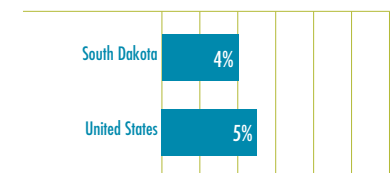
Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003



Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

South Dakota

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2002										2000: 6.2 2002: 7.2	7.6 7.8	[ 17 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2002										2000: 5.5 2002: 6.5	6.9 7.0	[ 21 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2002										2000: 35 2002: 31	22 21	[ 47 ]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2002										2000: 78 2002: 94	67 68	[ 42 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2002										2000: 38 2002: 38	48 43	[ 21 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2003										2000: 8 2003: 7	11 8	[ 15 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2003										2000: 6 2003: 8	9 9	[ 16 ]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2003										2000: 21 2003: 24	32 33	[ 2 ]
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2003										2000: 14 2003: 14	17 18	[ 16 ]
Percent of children in single-parent households	2000–2003										2000: 22 2003: 22	30 30	[ 4 ]

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



**Background Information**

**Demographic Data**

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	1,393,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	928,000	67%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	395,000	28%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	70,000	5%

**Child Health**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	8%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	81%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	57,000	2,791,000

**Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	26%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	26%	30%

**Economic Conditions of Families**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$43,400	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	9%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	43%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	36%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	61%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	57%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	66%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	8%	8%

**Children Living in Vulnerable Households**

Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003

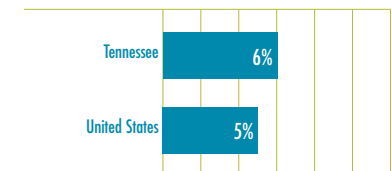


**Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works**

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

78,000

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

Tennessee

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank	
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2002						0				2000 9.2	2002 9.2	7.6 7.8	[ 45 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2002						3				2000 9.1	2002 9.4	6.9 7.0	[ 48 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2002						11				2000 28	2002 25	22 21	[ 38 ]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2002						4				2000 90	2002 94	67 68	[ 42 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2002						8				2000 59	2002 54	48 43	[ 40 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2003						27				2000 11	2003 8	11 8	[ 30 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2003						0				2000 11	2003 11	9 9	[ 39 ]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2003						3				2000 32	2003 33	32 33	[ 28 ]
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2003						0				2000 20	2003 20	17 18	[ 40 ]
Percent of children in single-parent households	2000–2003						3				2000 32	2003 33	30 30	[ 39 ]

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	6,242,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	4,438,000	71%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	1,526,000	24%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	279,000	4%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	21%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	78%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	225,000	2,791,000

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	27%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	26%	30%

Economic Conditions of Families

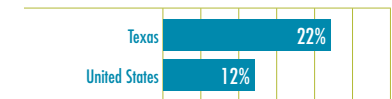
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$43,000	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	10%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	47%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	35%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	56%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	54%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	64%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	7%	8%

Children Living in Vulnerable Households

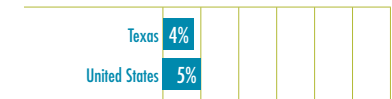
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003

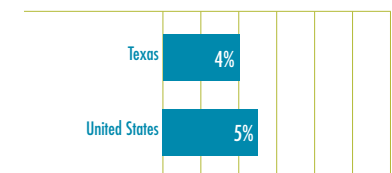


Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

227,000

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

Texas

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2002						4					2000: 7.4 2002: 7.7	7.6 7.8	[ 22 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2002					12						2000: 5.7 2002: 6.4	6.9 7.0	[ 19 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2002						4					2000: 24 2002: 23	22 21	[ 26 ]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2002							3				2000: 76 2002: 74	67 68	[ 30 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2002								7			2000: 69 2002: 64	48 43	[ 49 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2003									36		2000: 14 2003: 9	11 8	[ 37 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2003									9		2000: 11 2003: 10	9 9	[ 34 ]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2003						3					2000: 32 2003: 33	32 33	[ 28 ]
Percent of children in poverty 2000–2003									5		2000: 22 2003: 23	17 18	[ 43 ]
Percent of children in single-parent households 2000–2003									0		2000: 28 2003: 28	30 30	[ 16 ]

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

**Background Information**

**Demographic Data**

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	738,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	611,000	83%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	103,000	14%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	24,000	3%

**Child Health**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	10%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	80%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	20,000	2,791,000

**Education**

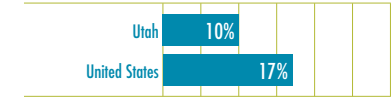
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	32%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	32%	30%

**Economic Conditions of Families**

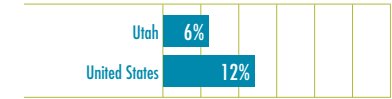
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$51,500	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	5%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	36%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	42%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	49%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	65%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	79%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	6%	8%

**Children Living in Vulnerable Households**

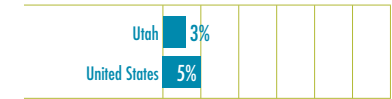
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003

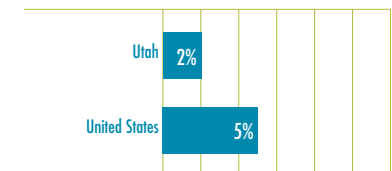


**Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works**

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

13,000

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

Utah

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank		
	W O R S E					Z E R O	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2002											2000	6.6	7.6	[ 9 ]
												2002	6.4	7.8	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2002											2000	5.2	6.9	[ 9 ]
												2002	5.6	7.0	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2002											2000	20	22	[ 26 ]
												2002	23	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2002											2000	60	67	[ 19 ]
												2002	65	68	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2002											2000	38	48	[ 18 ]
												2002	37	43	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2003											2000	6	11	[ 10 ]
												2003	6	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2003											2000	8	9	[ 16 ]
												2003	8	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2003											2000	26	32	[ 4 ]
												2003	26	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2003											2000	10	17	[ 5 ]
												2003	12	18	
Percent of children in single-parent households	2000–2003											2000	24	30	[ 1 ]
												2003	17	30	

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

**Background Information**

**Demographic Data**

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	136,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	96,000	71%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	25,000	19%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	15,000	11%

**Child Health**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	4%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	90%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	7,000	2,791,000

**Education**

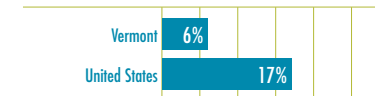
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	37%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	39%	30%

**Economic Conditions of Families**

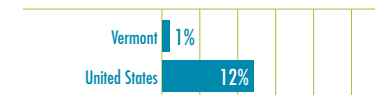
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$51,400	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	4%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	33%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	45%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	70%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	58%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	77%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	6%	8%

**Children Living in Vulnerable Households**

Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



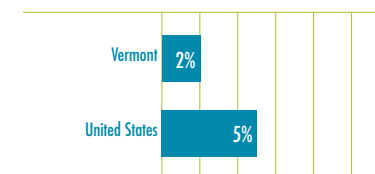
Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003



**Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works**

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

Vermont

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank		
	W O R S E					ZERO	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2002											2000	6.1	7.6	[ 9 ]
												2002	6.4	7.8	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2002											2000	6.0	6.9	[ 1 ]
												2002	4.4	7.0	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2002											2000	13	22	[ 4 ]
												2002	15	21	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2002											2000	66	67	[ 14 ]
												2002	60	68	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2002											2000	23	48	[ 3 ]
												2002	24	43	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2003											2000	6	11	[ 4 ]
												2003	5	8	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2003											2000	7	9	[ 1 ]
												2003	4	9	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2003											2000	28	32	[ 7 ]
												2003	27	33	
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2003											2000	13	17	[ 5 ]
												2003	12	18	
Percent of children in single-parent households	2000–2003											2000	27	30	[ 16 ]
												2003	28	30	

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



**Background Information**

**Demographic Data**

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	1,790,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	1,281,000	72%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	426,000	24%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	83,000	5%

**Child Health**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	10%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	86%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	79,000	2,791,000

**Education**

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	35%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	36%	30%

**Economic Conditions of Families**

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$57,200	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	5%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	30%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	35%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	62%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	59%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	70%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	8%	8%

**Children Living in Vulnerable Households**

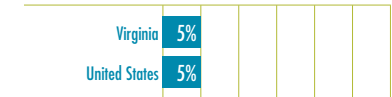
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003

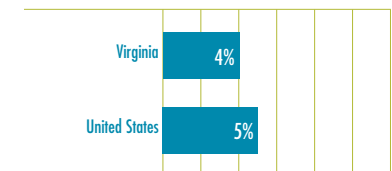


**Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works**

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

78,000

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

Virginia

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2002						0					2000: 7.9 2002: 7.9	2000: 7.6 2002: 7.8	[ 24 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2002						7					2000: 6.9 2002: 7.4	2000: 6.9 2002: 7.0	[ 30 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2002						0					2000: 20 2002: 20	2000: 22 2002: 21	[ 13 ]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2002						4					2000: 67 2002: 64	2000: 67 2002: 68	[ 18 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2002						7					2000: 41 2002: 38	2000: 48 2002: 43	[ 21 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2003										44	2000: 9 2003: 5	2000: 11 2003: 8	[ 4 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2003										14	2000: 7 2003: 6	2000: 9 2003: 9	[ 6 ]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2003						0					2000: 27 2003: 27	2000: 32 2003: 33	[ 7 ]
Percent of children in poverty 2000–2003										8	2000: 13 2003: 12	2000: 17 2003: 18	[ 5 ]
Percent of children in single-parent households 2000–2003										10	2000: 31 2003: 28	2000: 30 2003: 30	[ 16 ]

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	1,487,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	1,047,000	70%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	332,000	22%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	108,000	7%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	10%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	81%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	58,000	2,791,000

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	33%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	33%	30%

Economic Conditions of Families

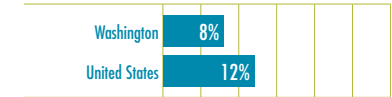
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$51,400	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	6%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	35%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	40%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	59%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	68%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	67%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	5%	8%

Children Living in Vulnerable Households

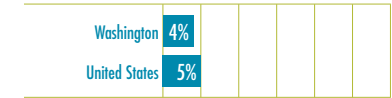
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003

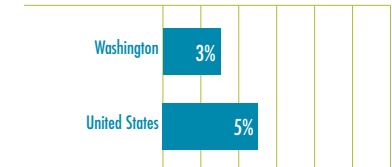


Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

49,000

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

Washington

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2002						5					2000: 5.6 2002: 5.9	2000: 7.6 2002: 7.8	[ 3 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2002						12					2000: 5.2 2002: 5.8	2000: 6.9 2002: 7.0	[ 11 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2002						0					2000: 19 2002: 19	2000: 22 2002: 21	[ 10 ]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2002						3					2000: 60 2002: 58	2000: 67 2002: 68	[ 10 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2002						15					2000: 39 2002: 33	2000: 48 2002: 43	[ 13 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2003						33					2000: 9 2003: 6	2000: 11 2003: 8	[ 10 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2003						25					2000: 8 2003: 10	2000: 9 2003: 9	[ 34 ]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2003						13					2000: 31 2003: 35	2000: 32 2003: 33	[ 36 ]
Percent of children in poverty 2000–2003						13					2000: 16 2003: 14	2000: 17 2003: 18	[ 16 ]
Percent of children in single-parent households 2000–2003						12					2000: 25 2003: 28	2000: 30 2003: 30	[ 16 ]

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	389,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	272,000	70%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	92,000	24%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	25,000	6%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	9%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	79%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	19,000	2,791,000

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	29%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	25%	30%

Economic Conditions of Families

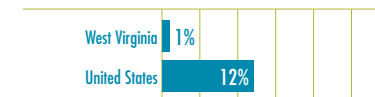
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$36,000	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	11%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	49%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	40%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	56%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	43%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	73%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	10%	8%

Children Living in Vulnerable Households

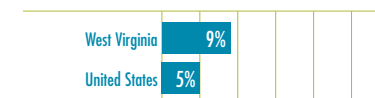
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003

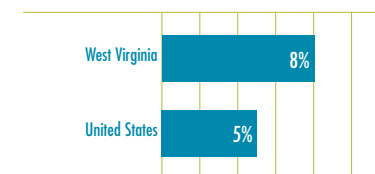


Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

West Virginia

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2002										2000: 8.3 2002: 9.0	7.6 7.8	[ 42 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2002										2000: 7.6 2002: 9.1	6.9 7.0	[ 45 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2002										2000: 30 2002: 24	22 21	[ 34 ]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2002										2000: 88 2002: 103	67 68	[ 50 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2002										2000: 47 2002: 46	48 43	[ 34 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2003										2000: 8 2003: 10	11 8	[ 39 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2003										2000: 11 2003: 11	9 9	[ 39 ]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2003										2000: 40 2003: 37	32 33	[ 44 ]
Percent of children in poverty	2000–2003										2000: 26 2003: 25	17 18	[ 47 ]
Percent of children in single-parent households	2000–2003										2000: 27 2003: 30	30 30	[ 29 ]

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	1,323,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	959,000	72%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	269,000	20%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	95,000	7%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	6%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	84%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	44,000	2,791,000

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	33%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	37%	30%

Economic Conditions of Families

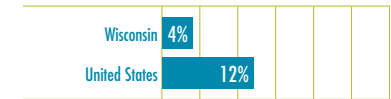
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$53,800	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	6%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	33%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	44%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	68%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	64%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	73%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	6%	8%

Children Living in Vulnerable Households

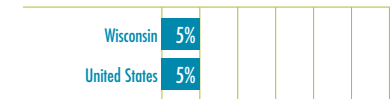
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003



Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003

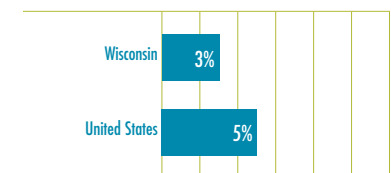


Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003

42,000

Percent of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

Wisconsin

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank	
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies											2000 2002	6.5 6.6	7.6 7.8	[ 12 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)											2000 2002	6.6 6.9	6.9 7.0	[ 24 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)											2000 2002	20 20	22 21	[ 13 ]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)											2000 2002	66 62	67 68	[ 15 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)											2000 2002	35 32	48 43	[ 10 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)											2000 2003	6 4	11 8	[ 1 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)											2000 2003	6 4	9 9	[ 1 ]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment											2000 2003	27 30	32 33	[ 17 ]
Percent of children in poverty											2000 2003	12 14	17 18	[ 16 ]
Percent of children in single-parent households											2000 2003	25 26	30 30	[ 10 ]

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



Background Information

Demographic Data

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total children in households: 2003	120,000	100%
Children in married-couple households: 2003	89,000	74%
Children in single-parent households with no spouse/partner: 2003	23,000	20%
Children in cohabiting-couple households: 2003	7,000	6%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 2002	13%	12%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2003	77%	82%
Number of children with special health care needs that limit employment of a family member: 2001	4,000	2,791,000

Education

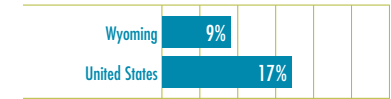
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	34%	30%
8th grade students who scored at or above proficient reading level: 2003	34%	30%

Economic Conditions of Families

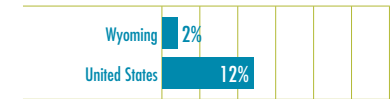
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2003	\$49,600	\$50,000
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003	5%	8%
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003	36%	39%
Female-headed families receiving child support: 2003	50%	36%
Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force: 2003	64%	60%
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2003	43%	60%
Children in households where the household head owns the housing unit: 2003	73%	67%
Children in households where someone receives Social Security income: 2003	7%	8%

Children Living in Vulnerable Households

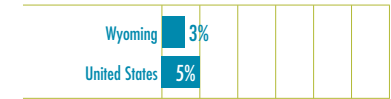
Children in households where the household head did not finish high school: 2003



Children in households where the household head has limited English proficiency: 2003

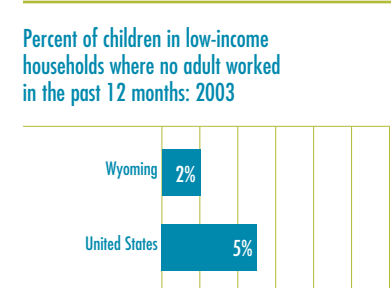


Children in households where the household head has a work disability: 2003



Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Works

Number of children in low-income households where no adult worked in the past 12 months: 2003



An abbreviated Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 176, or visit [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005) for detailed information.

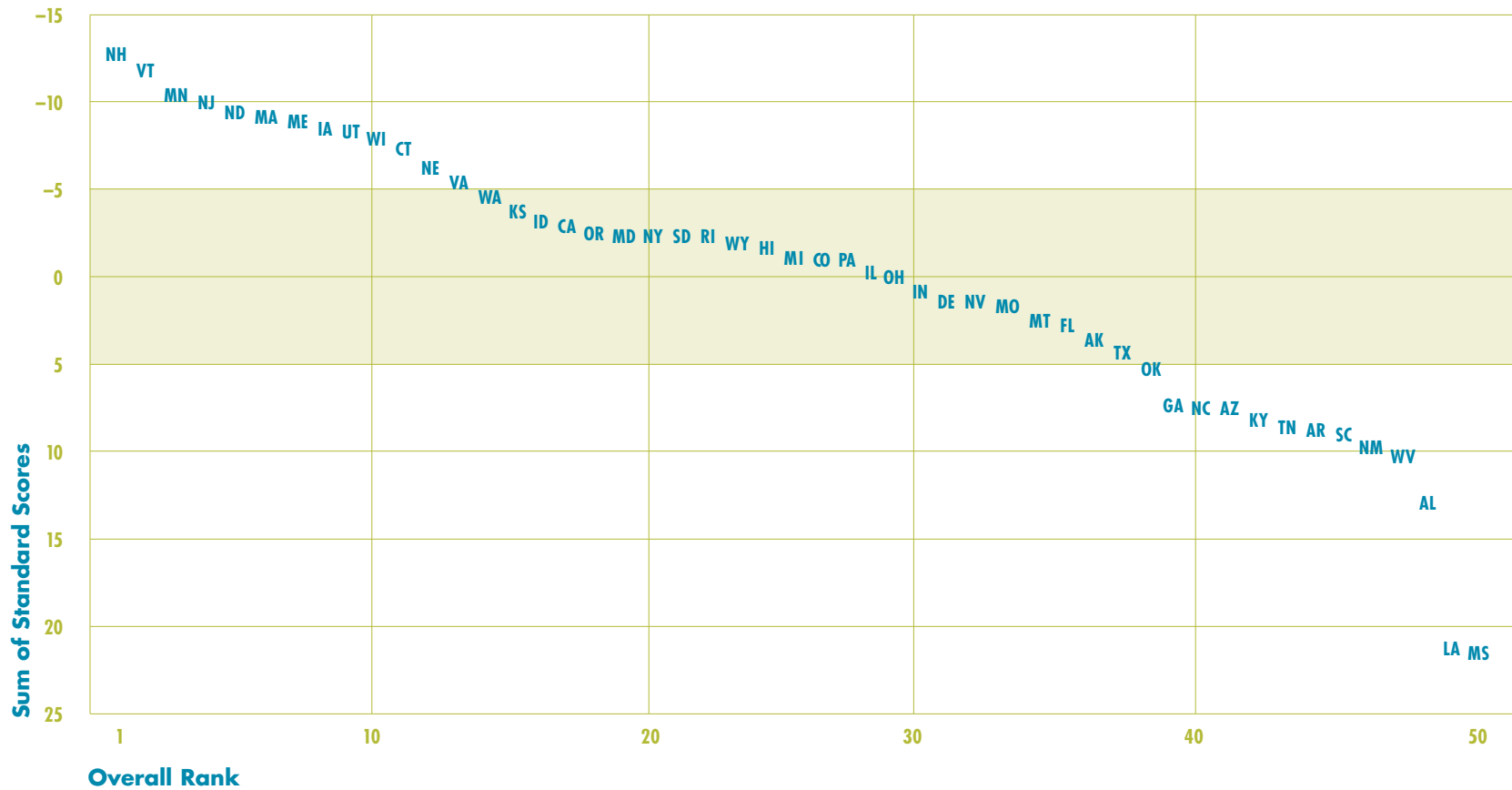
Wyoming

Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2002						1					2000: 8.3 2002: 8.4	7.6 7.8	[ 36 ]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2002						0					2000: 6.7 2002: 6.7	6.9 7.0	[ 23 ]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2002					26						2000: 27 2002: 34	22 21	[ 48 ]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2002						5					2000: 81 2002: 77	67 68	[ 35 ]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2002						5					2000: 42 2002: 40	48 43	[ 25 ]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2003										50	2000: 10 2003: 5	11 8	[ 4 ]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2003						0					2000: 6 2003: 6	9 9	[ 6 ]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2003										15	2000: 33 2003: 28	32 33	[ 13 ]
Percent of children in poverty 2000–2003										20	2000: 15 2003: 12	17 18	[ 5 ]
Percent of children in single-parent households 2000–2003						0					2000: 25 2003: 25	30 30	[ 8 ]

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

# 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.

This Appendix provides the rate for each of the 10 KIDS COUNT Indicators used to rank states for each year since 2000. Data are available for 2003 for some measures but only through 2002 for others. The raw data behind the most recent rate is also provided. In addition, this table provides the state's rank by indicator for each year. Raw data based on estimates from the American Community Survey (ACS) are rounded to the nearest 1,000.

Indicators	USA				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	7.6	7.7	7.8	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.
	2002 raw data	314,077 births			
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	6.9	6.8	7.0	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.
	2002 raw data	28,034 deaths			
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	Rate	22	22	21	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.
	2002 raw data	12,008 deaths			
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	Rate	67	67	68	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.
	2002 raw data	13,812 deaths			
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	Rate	48	45	43	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.
	2002 raw data	425,493 births			
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	Rate	11	10	9	8
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	2003 raw data	1,131,000 teens			
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	Rate	9	9	9	9
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	2003 raw data	1,266,000 teens			
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	Rate	32	31	33	33
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	2003 raw data	23,676,000 children			
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	17	17	18	18
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	2003 raw data	12,673,000 children			
Percent of children in single-parent households	Rate	30	30	30	30
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	2003 raw data	22,081,000 children			

N.A.=Not Available.  
N.R.=Not Ranked.

AL				AK				AZ				AR				CA				CO			
2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003
9.7	9.6	9.9	N.A.	5.6	5.7	5.8	N.A.	7.0	7.0	6.8	N.A.	8.6	8.8	8.6	N.A.	6.2	6.3	6.4	N.A.	8.4	8.5	8.9	N.A.
47	47	46	N.A.	1	2	1	N.A.	18	17	14	N.A.	41	41	38	N.A.	8	7	9	N.A.	40	39	40	N.A.
5,825 births				579 births				5,938 births				3,204 births				33,824 births				6,067 births			
9.4	9.4	9.1	N.A.	6.8	8.1	5.5	N.A.	6.7	6.9	6.4	N.A.	8.4	8.3	8.3	N.A.	5.4	5.4	5.5	N.A.	6.2	5.8	6.1	N.A.
49	47	45	N.A.	24	39	7	N.A.	22	25	19	N.A.	40	41	41	N.A.	5	5	7	N.A.	13	10	15	N.A.
539 deaths				55 deaths				559 deaths				312 deaths				2,889 deaths				415 deaths			
27	30	29	N.A.	32	34	29	N.A.	26	29	24	N.A.	33	30	30	N.A.	20	18	18	N.A.	22	22	21	N.A.
39	44	44	N.A.	45	49	44	N.A.	38	42	34	N.A.	47	44	46	N.A.	12	9	9	N.A.	22	21	19	N.A.
252 deaths				42 deaths				280 deaths				156 deaths				1,334 deaths				186 deaths			
92	93	100	N.A.	142	97	76	N.A.	79	88	86	N.A.	94	92	94	N.A.	53	58	58	N.A.	60	71	74	N.A.
45	48	46	N.A.	50	49	34	N.A.	37	42	40	N.A.	46	47	42	N.A.	9	11	10	N.A.	12	30	30	N.A.
316 deaths				43 deaths				328 deaths				184 deaths				1,472 deaths				235 deaths			
61	56	55	N.A.	49	41	40	N.A.	68	64	61	N.A.	66	62	60	N.A.	47	44	41	N.A.	51	47	47	N.A.
42	39	42	N.A.	32	24	25	N.A.	48	48	47	N.A.	46	46	46	N.A.	28	28	28	N.A.	35	33	36	N.A.
8,427 births				1,068 births				11,363 births				5,681 births				50,222 births				7,238 births			
13	12	15	10	8	10	6	10	18	14	12	12	12	7	10	6	10	10	8	7	11	14	11	7
40	41	49	39	12	30	5	39	50	45	43	49	37	7	33	10	22	30	18	15	30	45	39	15
24,000 teens				4,000 teens				35,000 teens				9,000 teens				136,000 teens				17,000 teens			
12	12	13	11	8	12	10	13	13	11	11	11	12	10	10	9	8	10	8	8	6	9	8	9
43	44	49	39	20	44	35	48	47	38	41	39	43	29	35	29	20	29	22	16	6	22	22	29
27,000 teens				6,000 teens				32,000 teens				12,000 teens				155,000 teens				20,000 teens			
35	35	37	35	49	41	41	40	31	32	34	36	33	34	35	37	35	35	36	35	34	27	29	31
40	42	44	36	50	50	50	48	23	30	30	41	32	39	36	44	40	42	42	36	35	12	11	20
387,000 children				75,000 children				547,000 children				249,000 children				3,272,000 children				358,000 children			
21	23	24	24	13	9	10	14	23	19	20	21	25	21	22	24	20	18	19	19	10	13	12	13
42	46	46	44	12	2	2	16	45	36	37	41	46	43	43	44	40	33	34	34	3	11	8	13
255,000 children				26,000 children				314,000 children				159,000 children				1,753,000 children				149,000 children			
38	37	33	35	30	29	27	31	31	33	31	34	36	29	28	33	29	30	29	29	24	26	25	26
48	48	42	45	29	27	15	33	31	41	36	43	45	27	19	39	26	33	25	24	6	13	9	10
390,000 children				58,000 children				527,000 children				220,000 children				2,748,000 children				303,000 children			

Indicators		USA				CT				DE				DC			
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	7.6	7.7	7.8	N.A.	7.4	7.4	7.8	N.A.	8.6	9.3	9.9	N.A.	11.9	12.1	11.6	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	22	21	23	N.A.	41	46	46	N.A.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.
	2002 raw data	314,077 births				3,258 births				1,102 births				866 births			
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	6.9	6.8	7.0	N.A.	6.6	6.1	6.5	N.A.	9.2	10.7	8.7	N.A.	12.0	10.6	11.3	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	19	16	21	N.A.	48	50	43	N.A.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.
	2002 raw data	28,034 deaths				274 deaths				96 deaths				85 deaths			
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	Rate	22	22	21	N.A.	15	14	13	N.A.	27	22	27	N.A.	31	33	23	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	3	1	2	N.A.	39	21	42	N.A.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.
	2002 raw data	12,008 deaths				90 deaths				39 deaths				20 deaths			
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	Rate	67	67	68	N.A.	47	54	48	N.A.	74	70	65	N.A.	108	149	168	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	3	9	5	N.A.	28	28	19	N.A.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.
	2002 raw data	13,812 deaths				110 deaths				35 deaths				46 deaths			
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	Rate	48	45	43	N.A.	31	28	26	N.A.	48	47	46	N.A.	53	64	69	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	7	6	5	N.A.	30	33	34	N.A.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.
	2002 raw data	425,493 births				2,901 births				1,209 births				937 births			
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	Rate	11	10	9	8	11	7	6	8	12	12	10	7	13	14	12	6
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	30	7	5	30	37	41	33	15	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	2003 raw data	1,131,000 teens				13,000 teens				3,000 teens				1,000 teens			
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	Rate	9	9	9	9	8	7	7	7	9	10	7	6	12	14	11	10
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	20	7	10	11	26	29	10	6	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	2003 raw data	1,266,000 teens				11,000 teens				2,000 teens				1,000 teens			
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	Rate	32	31	33	33	26	25	28	28	25	26	30	29	44	49	49	54
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	8	7	7	13	6	9	15	15	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	2003 raw data	23,676,000 children				232,000 children				57,000 children				58,000 children			
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	17	17	18	18	11	10	10	11	12	14	11	12	30	32	28	36
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	7	4	2	4	8	16	5	5	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	2003 raw data	12,673,000 children				91,000 children				24,000 children				38,000 children			
Percent of children in single-parent households	Rate	30	30	30	30	25	27	26	28	33	32	34	32	66	66	62	62
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	8	18	13	16	39	37	43	35	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	2003 raw data	22,081,000 children				236,000 children				63,000 children				66,000 children			

N.A.=Not Available.  
N.R.=Not Ranked.

FL				GA				HI				ID				IL				IN			
2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003
8.0	8.2	8.4	N.A.	8.6	8.8	8.9	N.A.	7.5	8.1	8.3	N.A.	6.7	6.4	6.1	N.A.	7.9	8.0	8.2	N.A.	7.4	7.6	7.6	N.A.
35	36	36	N.A.	41	41	40	N.A.	25	35	34	N.A.	15	9	4	N.A.	31	32	32	N.A.	22	22	21	N.A.
17,320 births				11,915 births				1,450 births				1,284 births				14,725 births				6,463 births			
7.0	7.3	7.5	N.A.	8.5	8.6	8.9	N.A.	8.1	6.2	7.3	N.A.	7.5	6.2	6.1	N.A.	8.5	7.7	7.4	N.A.	7.8	7.5	7.7	N.A.
27	29	32	N.A.	41	43	44	N.A.	37	18	29	N.A.	32	18	15	N.A.	41	36	30	N.A.	36	34	36	N.A.
1,548 deaths				1,192 deaths				127 deaths				128 deaths				1,339 deaths				657 deaths			
24	23	22	N.A.	25	27	23	N.A.	15	16	17	N.A.	22	25	23	N.A.	20	22	20	N.A.	25	22	22	N.A.
30	29	23	N.A.	33	39	26	N.A.	3	5	6	N.A.	22	36	26	N.A.	12	21	13	N.A.	33	21	23	N.A.
656 deaths				409 deaths				38 deaths				65 deaths				498 deaths				276 deaths			
73	68	68	N.A.	76	78	70	N.A.	41	50	42	N.A.	63	88	74	N.A.	68	68	65	N.A.	76	74	73	N.A.
26	25	23	N.A.	30	36	25	N.A.	2	4	2	N.A.	16	42	30	N.A.	23	25	19	N.A.	30	33	28	N.A.
734 deaths				425 deaths				36 deaths				81 deaths				576 deaths				320 deaths			
51	48	44	N.A.	63	60	56	N.A.	46	42	38	N.A.	43	41	39	N.A.	48	46	42	N.A.	49	47	45	N.A.
35	36	31	N.A.	44	45	43	N.A.	25	26	21	N.A.	23	24	24	N.A.	30	30	29	N.A.	32	33	33	N.A.
23,181 births				16,258 births				1,538 births				2,080 births				18,217 births				9,594 births			
12	11	9	8	16	14	13	11	5	8	8	5	10	10	9	7	9	10	8	8	13	14	13	11
37	37	30	30	46	45	47	45	2	14	18	4	22	30	30	15	17	30	18	30	40	45	47	45
61,000 teens				46,000 teens				3,000 teens				6,000 teens				49,000 teens				34,000 teens			
8	9	8	8	14	11	11	11	10	13	12	13	11	10	10	8	9	9	7	8	10	8	9	8
20	22	22	16	48	38	41	39	32	48	45	48	35	29	35	16	26	22	10	16	32	14	30	16
67,000 teens				46,000 teens				8,000 teens				7,000 teens				51,000 teens				25,000 teens			
34	31	33	33	32	29	32	31	41	33	35	33	30	33	32	35	29	31	31	32	27	27	30	30
35	27	26	28	29	18	22	20	49	33	36	28	19	33	22	36	17	27	21	25	11	12	15	17
1,311,000 children				717,000 children				96,000 children				128,000 children				1,034,000 children				473,000 children			
19	17	19	19	18	16	18	19	13	14	14	15	14	15	16	18	15	15	16	16	14	13	15	14
35	32	34	34	33	29	33	34	12	16	12	23	19	22	24	30	24	22	24	25	19	11	20	16
728,000 children				420,000 children				44,000 children				65,000 children				500,000 children				213,000 children			
35	34	34	36	36	33	34	33	28	25	27	30	19	23	19	20	27	29	29	29	29	28	30	28
41	43	43	46	45	41	43	39	21	9	15	29	1	5	2	2	17	27	25	24	26	22	33	16
1,410,000 children				747,000 children				88,000 children				76,000 children				933,000 children				445,000 children			



Indicators		USA				IA				KS				KY			
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	7.6	7.7	7.8	N.A.	6.1	6.4	6.6	N.A.	6.9	7.0	7.0	N.A.	8.2	8.3	8.6	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	5	9	12	N.A.	17	17	16	N.A.	37	37	38	N.A.
	2002 raw data	314,077 births				2,489 births				2,757 births				4,657 births			
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	6.9	6.8	7.0	N.A.	6.5	5.6	5.3	N.A.	6.8	7.4	7.1	N.A.	7.2	5.9	7.2	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	17	8	5	N.A.	24	31	27	N.A.	29	13	28	N.A.
	2002 raw data	28,034 deaths				199 deaths				281 deaths				392 deaths			
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	Rate	22	22	21	N.A.	22	23	21	N.A.	25	24	25	N.A.	23	28	25	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	22	29	19	N.A.	33	33	38	N.A.	27	40	38	N.A.
	2002 raw data	12,008 deaths				112 deaths				133 deaths				176 deaths			
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	Rate	67	67	68	N.A.	77	59	57	N.A.	78	80	70	N.A.	82	73	85	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	33	14	8	N.A.	35	38	25	N.A.	39	31	39	N.A.
	2002 raw data	13,812 deaths				123 deaths				144 deaths				238 deaths			
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	Rate	48	45	43	N.A.	34	33	32	N.A.	46	44	43	N.A.	55	52	51	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	10	10	10	N.A.	25	28	30	N.A.	37	37	37	N.A.
	2002 raw data	425,493 births				3,392 births				4,321 births				6,899 births			
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	Rate	11	10	9	8	5	4	5	7	10	7	7	5	10	10	11	9
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	2	1	3	15	22	7	9	4	22	30	39	37
	2003 raw data	1,131,000 teens				9,000 teens				8,000 teens				18,000 teens			
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	Rate	9	9	9	9	6	4	5	7	6	7	7	8	12	11	12	12
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	6	2	2	11	6	7	10	16	43	38	45	46
	2003 raw data	1,266,000 teens				10,000 teens				11,000 teens				24,000 teens			
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	Rate	32	31	33	33	23	24	28	26	22	23	29	27	34	33	35	39
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	3	3	7	4	2	2	11	7	35	33	36	46
	2003 raw data	23,676,000 children				182,000 children				182,000 children				380,000 children			
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	17	17	18	18	13	13	14	12	12	13	16	14	22	19	21	24
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	12	11	12	5	8	11	24	16	43	36	41	44
	2003 raw data	12,673,000 children				82,000 children				96,000 children				234,000 children			
Percent of children in single-parent households	Rate	30	30	30	30	23	25	25	23	25	25	25	26	28	26	29	29
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	4	9	9	5	8	9	9	10	21	13	25	24
	2003 raw data	22,081,000 children				160,000 children				177,000 children				290,000 children			

N.A.=Not Available.  
N.R.=Not Ranked.

LA				ME				MD				MA				MI				MN			
2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003
10.3	10.4	10.4	N.A.	6.0	6.0	6.3	N.A.	8.6	9.0	9.0	N.A.	7.1	7.2	7.5	N.A.	7.9	8.0	8.0	N.A.	6.1	6.3	6.3	N.A.
49	49	49	N.A.	4	5	5	N.A.	41	44	42	N.A.	19	19	19	N.A.	31	32	27	N.A.	5	7	5	N.A.
6,774 births				853 births				6,607 births				6,046 births				10,363 births				4,251 births			
9.0	9.8	10.3	N.A.	4.9	6.1	4.4	N.A.	7.6	8.1	7.5	N.A.	4.6	5.0	4.9	N.A.	8.2	8.0	8.1	N.A.	5.6	5.3	5.4	N.A.
46	48	49	N.A.	2	16	1	N.A.	33	39	32	N.A.	1	3	3	N.A.	39	38	38	N.A.	7	4	6	N.A.
665 deaths				59 deaths				551 deaths				395 deaths				1,057 deaths				364 deaths			
32	33	35	N.A.	21	16	20	N.A.	21	22	20	N.A.	15	15	15	N.A.	22	22	22	N.A.	18	17	23	N.A.
45	47	49	N.A.	19	5	13	N.A.	19	21	13	N.A.	3	3	4	N.A.	22	21	23	N.A.	9	7	26	N.A.
320 deaths				43 deaths				212 deaths				167 deaths				434 deaths				217 deaths			
85	97	100	N.A.	63	65	58	N.A.	71	73	73	N.A.	40	43	42	N.A.	64	62	63	N.A.	52	50	57	N.A.
40	49	46	N.A.	16	21	10	N.A.	24	31	28	N.A.	1	1	2	N.A.	18	19	17	N.A.	6	4	8	N.A.
353 deaths				53 deaths				275 deaths				172 deaths				454 deaths				216 deaths			
62	59	58	N.A.	29	27	25	N.A.	41	38	35	N.A.	26	25	23	N.A.	40	38	35	N.A.	30	28	27	N.A.
43	44	44	N.A.	5	4	4	N.A.	20	17	14	N.A.	3	3	2	N.A.	19	17	14	N.A.	6	6	6	N.A.
10,056 births				1,139 births				6,547 births				4,643 births				12,261 births				5,079 births			
11	11	12	12	5	7	8	7	11	9	8	6	8	5	6	5	10	8	7	6	7	5	5	7
30	37	43	49	2	7	18	15	30	23	18	10	12	2	5	4	22	14	9	10	9	2	3	15
29,000 teens				5,000 teens				16,000 teens				14,000 teens				33,000 teens				18,000 teens			
15	12	13	14	4	7	10	5	9	9	7	8	6	5	5	8	9	8	6	7	4	4	5	4
49	44	49	50	1	7	35	4	26	22	10	16	6	4	2	16	26	14	5	11	1	2	2	1
35,000 teens				3,000 teens				22,000 teens				24,000 teens				35,000 teens				11,000 teens			
39	39	39	40	34	29	33	31	28	24	28	27	31	28	30	31	31	31	34	34	23	26	26	26
47	47	48	48	35	18	26	20	14	3	7	7	23	16	15	20	23	27	30	35	3	9	4	4
471,000 children				90,000 children				373,000 children				462,000 children				851,000 children				321,000 children			
27	27	27	30	12	11	16	13	13	11	11	10	14	12	12	12	14	15	16	16	9	11	12	9
50	50	48	50	8	5	24	13	12	5	5	3	19	9	8	5	19	22	24	25	2	5	8	2
344,000 children				37,000 children				140,000 children				180,000 children				390,000 children				116,000 children			
38	39	41	41	27	25	29	27	36	31	32	32	28	28	27	28	30	31	29	30	22	23	23	23
48	49	49	49	17	9	25	13	45	34	38	35	21	22	15	16	29	34	25	29	2	5	4	5
485,000 children				78,000 children				440,000 children				418,000 children				762,000 children				282,000 children			

Indicators		USA				MS				MO				MT			
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	7.6	7.7	7.8	N.A.	10.7	10.7	11.2	N.A.	7.6	7.6	8.0	N.A.	6.2	6.9	6.8	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	50	50	50	N.A.	27	22	27	N.A.	8	16	14	N.A.
	2002 raw data	314,077 births				4,635 births				6,034 births				755 births			
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	6.9	6.8	7.0	N.A.	10.7	10.5	10.3	N.A.	7.2	7.4	8.5	N.A.	6.1	6.7	7.5	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	50	49	49	N.A.	29	31	42	N.A.	12	22	32	N.A.
	2002 raw data	28,034 deaths				428 deaths				637 deaths				83 deaths			
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	Rate	22	22	21	N.A.	37	35	37	N.A.	27	24	25	N.A.	33	28	23	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	50	50	50	N.A.	39	33	38	N.A.	47	40	26	N.A.
	2002 raw data	12,008 deaths				218 deaths				270 deaths				38 deaths			
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	Rate	67	67	68	N.A.	103	89	100	N.A.	90	91	83	N.A.	98	50	100	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	49	44	46	N.A.	43	46	38	N.A.	47	4	46	N.A.
	2002 raw data	13,812 deaths				219 deaths				343 deaths				72 deaths			
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	Rate	48	45	43	N.A.	70	67	65	N.A.	49	46	44	N.A.	37	36	36	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	50	50	50	N.A.	32	30	31	N.A.	14	13	16	N.A.
	2002 raw data	425,493 births				6,961 births				8,835 births				1,266 births			
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	Rate	11	10	9	8	15	15	12	11	11	12	10	8	7	7	8	10
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	45	50	43	45	30	41	33	30	9	7	18	39
	2003 raw data	1,131,000 teens				17,000 teens				23,000 teens				5,000 teens			
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	Rate	9	9	9	9	11	13	10	12	9	10	9	8	7	10	10	10
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	35	48	35	46	26	29	30	16	13	29	35	34
	2003 raw data	1,266,000 teens				18,000 teens				23,000 teens				5,000 teens			
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	Rate	32	31	33	33	36	40	40	41	31	30	29	29	30	38	35	32
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	44	49	49	50	23	23	11	15	19	46	36	25
	2003 raw data	23,676,000 children				308,000 children				402,000 children				69,000 children			
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	17	17	18	18	26	26	29	29	16	16	17	16	17	20	20	18
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	47	49	50	49	28	29	29	25	32	39	37	30
	2003 raw data	12,673,000 children				214,000 children				217,000 children				38,000 children			
Percent of children in single-parent households	Rate	30	30	30	30	39	41	43	42	32	29	29	29	23	26	24	27
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	50	50	50	50	36	27	25	24	4	13	6	13
	2003 raw data	22,081,000 children				315,000 children				412,000 children				58,000 children			

N.A.=Not Available.  
N.R.=Not Ranked.

NE				NV				NH				NJ				NM				NY			
2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003
6.8	6.6	7.2	N.A.	7.2	7.6	7.5	N.A.	6.3	6.5	6.3	N.A.	7.7	7.9	8.0	N.A.	8.0	7.9	8.0	N.A.	7.7	7.7	7.9	N.A.
16	14	17	N.A.	20	22	19	N.A.	11	13	5	N.A.	28	28	27	N.A.	35	28	27	N.A.	28	26	24	N.A.
1,817 births				2,445 births				914 births				9,185 births				2,225 births				19,802 births			
7.3	6.8	7.0	N.A.	6.5	5.7	6.0	N.A.	5.7	3.8	5.0	N.A.	6.3	6.5	5.7	N.A.	6.6	6.4	6.3	N.A.	6.4	5.8	6.0	N.A.
31	23	25	N.A.	17	9	13	N.A.	9	1	4	N.A.	14	21	10	N.A.	19	20	17	N.A.	16	10	13	N.A.
178 deaths				197 deaths				72 deaths				655 deaths				174 deaths				1,519 deaths			
22	23	23	N.A.	23	22	19	N.A.	14	20	12	N.A.	15	14	17	N.A.	20	25	24	N.A.	17	18	17	N.A.
22	29	26	N.A.	27	21	10	N.A.	2	16	1	N.A.	3	1	6	N.A.	12	36	34	N.A.	7	9	6	N.A.
79 deaths				85 deaths				28 deaths				281 deaths				93 deaths				600 deaths			
73	68	72	N.A.	75	61	77	N.A.	55	59	34	N.A.	48	44	47	N.A.	99	74	94	N.A.	47	52	49	N.A.
26	25	27	N.A.	29	17	35	N.A.	10	14	1	N.A.	5	2	4	N.A.	48	33	42	N.A.	3	7	6	N.A.
95 deaths				108 deaths				31 deaths				264 deaths				139 deaths				630 deaths			
38	37	37	N.A.	63	56	54	N.A.	23	21	20	N.A.	32	29	27	N.A.	66	63	62	N.A.	33	32	29	N.A.
15	16	18	N.A.	44	39	40	N.A.	1	1	1	N.A.	8	8	6	N.A.	46	47	48	N.A.	9	9	9	N.A.
2,394 births				3,663 births				881 births				7,352 births				4,513 births				18,394 births			
6	7	7	7	16	10	12	10	9	5	7	7	8	5	4	4	16	9	15	10	9	9	8	7
5	7	9	15	46	30	43	39	17	2	9	15	12	2	2	1	46	23	49	39	17	23	18	15
7,000 teens				11,000 teens				4,000 teens				15,000 teens				10,000 teens				65,000 teens			
5	8	6	7	16	13	11	11	5	3	6	6	7	6	7	5	11	11	12	10	9	10	8	9
4	14	5	11	50	48	41	39	4	1	5	6	13	5	10	4	35	38	45	34	26	29	22	29
7,000 teens				12,000 teens				4,000 teens				21,000 teens				11,000 teens				85,000 teens			
25	24	23	23	30	29	34	30	24	24	24	27	26	27	29	27	38	35	38	39	35	34	34	33
6	3	1	1	19	18	30	17	5	3	2	7	8	12	11	7	46	42	45	46	40	39	30	28
100,000 children				174,000 children				83,000 children				573,000 children				195,000 children				1,506,000 children			
10	14	14	13	13	15	17	15	6	7	8	8	10	11	11	12	26	24	27	26	19	19	19	19
3	16	12	13	12	22	29	23	1	1	1	1	3	5	5	5	47	48	48	48	35	36	34	34
54,000 children				86,000 children				25,000 children				246,000 children				125,000 children				861,000 children			
25	23	25	20	31	28	30	30	26	22	22	25	25	26	26	27	31	34	38	36	33	35	34	34
8	5	9	2	31	22	33	29	15	2	3	8	8	13	13	13	31	43	48	46	39	45	43	43
85,000 children				176,000 children				76,000 children				568,000 children				181,000 children				1,554,000 children			

Indicators		USA				NC				ND				OH			
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	7.6	7.7	7.8	N.A.	8.8	8.9	9.0	N.A.	6.4	6.2	6.3	N.A.	7.9	8.0	8.3	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	45	43	42	N.A.	12	6	5	N.A.	31	32	34	N.A.
	2002 raw data	314,077 births				10,514 births				486 births				12,334 births			
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	6.9	6.8	7.0	N.A.	8.6	8.5	8.2	N.A.	8.1	8.8	6.3	N.A.	7.6	7.7	7.9	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	44	42	40	N.A.	37	45	17	N.A.	33	36	37	N.A.
	2002 raw data	28,034 deaths				959 deaths				49 deaths				1,180 deaths			
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	Rate	22	22	21	N.A.	24	22	23	N.A.	19	17	20	N.A.	23	19	19	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	30	21	26	N.A.	10	7	13	N.A.	27	14	10	N.A.
	2002 raw data	12,008 deaths				368 deaths				22 deaths				421 deaths			
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	Rate	67	67	68	N.A.	71	79	75	N.A.	52	65	69	N.A.	58	58	59	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	24	37	33	N.A.	6	21	24	N.A.	11	11	13	N.A.
	2002 raw data	13,812 deaths				406 deaths				34 deaths				483 deaths			
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	Rate	48	45	43	N.A.	59	55	52	N.A.	27	27	27	N.A.	46	43	40	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	39	38	38	N.A.	4	4	6	N.A.	25	27	25	N.A.
	2002 raw data	425,493 births				13,756 births				653 births				15,698 births			
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	Rate	11	10	9	8	16	14	10	11	3	6	3	4	10	8	7	7
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	46	45	33	45	1	6	1	1	22	14	9	15
	2003 raw data	1,131,000 teens				44,000 teens				1,000 teens				39,000 teens			
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	Rate	9	9	9	9	11	11	9	10	4	7	3	6	7	8	7	8
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	35	38	30	34	1	7	1	6	13	14	10	16
	2003 raw data	1,266,000 teens				39,000 teens				2,000 teens				48,000 teens			
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	Rate	32	31	33	33	35	33	35	36	29	25	26	25	30	30	32	32
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	40	33	36	41	17	7	4	3	19	23	22	25
	2003 raw data	23,676,000 children				735,000 children				37,000 children				896,000 children			
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	17	17	18	18	19	20	21	19	15	15	13	14	16	16	17	18
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	35	39	41	34	24	22	11	16	28	29	29	30
	2003 raw data	12,673,000 children				382,000 children				20,000 children				495,000 children			
Percent of children in single-parent households	Rate	30	30	30	30	35	32	32	33	26	23	23	23	28	32	32	32
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	41	37	38	39	15	5	4	5	21	37	38	35
	2003 raw data	22,081,000 children				683,000 children				33,000 children				892,000 children			

N.A.=Not Available.  
N.R.=Not Ranked.

OK				OR				PA				RI				SC				SD			
2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003
7.5	7.8	8.0	N.A.	5.6	5.5	5.8	N.A.	7.7	7.9	8.2	N.A.	7.2	7.3	7.9	N.A.	9.7	9.6	10.0	N.A.	6.2	6.4	7.2	N.A.
25	27	27	N.A.	1	1	1	N.A.	28	28	32	N.A.	20	20	24	N.A.	47	47	48	N.A.	8	9	17	N.A.
4,019 births				2,608 births				11,685 births				1,019 births				5,455 births				765 births			
8.5	7.3	8.1	N.A.	5.6	5.4	5.8	N.A.	7.1	7.2	7.6	N.A.	6.3	6.8	7.0	N.A.	8.7	8.9	9.3	N.A.	5.5	7.4	6.5	N.A.
41	29	38	N.A.	7	5	11	N.A.	28	27	35	N.A.	14	23	25	N.A.	45	46	47	N.A.	6	31	21	N.A.
410 deaths				260 deaths				1,091 deaths				90 deaths				507 deaths				70 deaths			
25	31	24	N.A.	21	18	21	N.A.	20	20	21	N.A.	17	15	14	N.A.	25	26	27	N.A.	35	33	31	N.A.
33	46	34	N.A.	19	9	19	N.A.	12	16	19	N.A.	7	3	3	N.A.	33	38	42	N.A.	49	47	47	N.A.
164 deaths				139 deaths				453 deaths				26 deaths				206 deaths				46 deaths			
77	84	80	N.A.	66	53	62	N.A.	60	65	67	N.A.	52	48	52	N.A.	86	87	93	N.A.	78	66	94	N.A.
33	40	37	N.A.	19	8	15	N.A.	12	21	22	N.A.	6	3	7	N.A.	41	41	41	N.A.	35	24	42	N.A.
208 deaths				153 deaths				563 deaths				36 deaths				264 deaths				58 deaths			
60	58	58	N.A.	43	40	37	N.A.	34	33	32	N.A.	34	36	36	N.A.	58	56	53	N.A.	38	38	38	N.A.
41	43	44	N.A.	23	22	18	N.A.	10	10	10	N.A.	10	13	16	N.A.	38	39	39	N.A.	15	17	21	N.A.
7,358 births				4,411 births				12,961 births				1,197 births				7,327 births				1,138 births			
14	13	11	7	11	8	6	8	7	8	9	8	10	9	7	7	14	9	11	7	8	8	8	7
42	44	39	15	30	14	5	30	9	14	30	30	22	23	9	15	42	23	39	15	12	14	18	15
13,000 teens				14,000 teens				44,000 teens				3,000 teens				15,000 teens				3,000 teens			
11	12	7	11	10	10	7	9	7	8	8	7	7	8	6	9	12	9	9	8	6	6	8	8
35	44	10	39	32	29	10	29	13	14	22	11	13	14	5	29	43	22	30	16	6	5	22	16
20,000 teens				15,000 teens				41,000 teens				4,000 teens				17,000 teens				4,000 teens			
33	30	33	33	36	37	34	35	28	29	32	31	34	32	35	33	31	33	36	36	21	21	24	24
32	23	26	28	44	45	30	36	14	18	22	20	35	30	36	28	23	33	42	41	1	1	2	2
287,000 children				297,000 children				869,000 children				79,000 children				365,000 children				46,000 children			
19	20	22	22	18	18	17	18	15	15	15	16	16	18	15	17	19	20	20	19	14	14	14	14
35	39	43	42	33	33	29	30	24	22	20	25	28	33	20	29	35	39	37	34	19	16	12	16
193,000 children				146,000 children				435,000 children				40,000 children				188,000 children				26,000 children			
31	31	30	29	32	27	28	28	29	29	29	31	35	35	32	32	35	35	35	37	22	22	24	22
31	34	33	24	36	18	19	16	26	27	25	33	41	45	38	35	41	45	47	48	2	2	6	4
253,000 children				235,000 children				865,000 children				77,000 children				373,000 children				43,000 children			

Indicators		USA				TN				TX				UT			
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	7.6	7.7	7.8	N.A.	9.2	9.2	9.2	N.A.	7.4	7.6	7.7	N.A.	6.6	6.4	6.4	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	46	45	45	N.A.	22	22	22	N.A.	14	9	9	N.A.
	2002 raw data	314,077 births				7,106 births				28,646 births				3,164 births			
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	6.9	6.8	7.0	N.A.	9.1	8.7	9.4	N.A.	5.7	5.9	6.4	N.A.	5.2	4.8	5.6	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	47	44	48	N.A.	9	13	19	N.A.	3	2	9	N.A.
	2002 raw data	28,034 deaths				727 deaths				2,368 deaths				273 deaths			
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	Rate	22	22	21	N.A.	28	23	25	N.A.	24	24	23	N.A.	20	20	23	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	43	29	38	N.A.	30	33	26	N.A.	12	16	26	N.A.
	2002 raw data	12,008 deaths				272 deaths				1,096 deaths				129 deaths			
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	Rate	67	67	68	N.A.	90	83	94	N.A.	76	70	74	N.A.	60	61	65	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	43	39	42	N.A.	30	28	30	N.A.	12	17	19	N.A.
	2002 raw data	13,812 deaths				366 deaths				1,234 deaths				130 deaths			
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	Rate	48	45	43	N.A.	59	57	54	N.A.	69	66	64	N.A.	38	38	37	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	39	42	40	N.A.	49	49	49	N.A.	15	17	18	N.A.
	2002 raw data	425,493 births				10,300 births				52,142 births				3,574 births			
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	Rate	11	10	9	8	11	10	10	8	14	11	10	9	6	8	7	6
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	30	30	33	30	42	37	33	37	5	14	9	10
	2003 raw data	1,131,000 teens				23,000 teens				111,000 teens				8,000 teens			
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	Rate	9	9	9	9	11	9	9	11	11	10	12	10	8	7	7	8
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	35	22	30	39	35	29	45	34	20	7	10	16
	2003 raw data	1,266,000 teens				31,000 teens				123,000 teens				11,000 teens			
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	Rate	32	31	33	33	32	34	34	33	32	32	33	33	26	26	30	26
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	29	39	30	28	29	30	26	28	8	9	15	4
	2003 raw data	23,676,000 children				465,000 children				2,078,000 children				195,000 children			
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	17	17	18	18	20	21	20	20	22	21	22	23	10	9	14	12
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	40	43	37	40	43	43	43	43	3	2	12	5
	2003 raw data	12,673,000 children				272,000 children				1,406,000 children				86,000 children			
Percent of children in single-parent households	Rate	30	30	30	30	32	32	31	33	28	29	28	28	24	16	18	17
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	36	37	36	39	21	27	19	16	6	1	1	1
	2003 raw data	22,081,000 children				453,000 children				1,774,000 children				124,000 children			

N.A.=Not Available.  
N.R.=Not Ranked.

VT				VA				WA				WV				WI				WY			
2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003
6.1	5.9	6.4	N.A.	7.9	7.9	7.9	N.A.	5.6	5.8	5.9	N.A.	8.3	8.5	9.0	N.A.	6.5	6.6	6.6	N.A.	8.3	8.3	8.4	N.A.
5	4	9	N.A.	31	28	24	N.A.	1	3	3	N.A.	38	39	42	N.A.	13	14	12	N.A.	38	37	36	N.A.
409 births				7,888 births				4,604 births				1,855 births				4,538 births				553 births			
6.0	5.5	4.4	N.A.	6.9	7.6	7.4	N.A.	5.2	5.8	5.8	N.A.	7.6	7.2	9.1	N.A.	6.6	7.1	6.9	N.A.	6.7	5.9	6.7	N.A.
11	7	1	N.A.	26	35	30	N.A.	3	10	11	N.A.	33	27	45	N.A.	19	26	24	N.A.	22	13	23	N.A.
28 deaths				741 deaths				456 deaths				188 deaths				472 deaths				44 deaths			
13	19	15	N.A.	20	18	20	N.A.	19	18	19	N.A.	30	21	24	N.A.	20	21	20	N.A.	27	29	34	N.A.
1	14	4	N.A.	12	9	13	N.A.	10	9	10	N.A.	44	19	34	N.A.	12	19	13	N.A.	39	42	48	N.A.
16 deaths				272 deaths				220 deaths				72 deaths				208 deaths				31 deaths			
66	58	60	N.A.	67	60	64	N.A.	60	56	58	N.A.	88	75	103	N.A.	66	64	62	N.A.	81	89	77	N.A.
19	11	14	N.A.	22	16	18	N.A.	12	10	10	N.A.	42	35	50	N.A.	19	20	15	N.A.	38	44	35	N.A.
27 deaths				318 deaths				254 deaths				123 deaths				253 deaths				32 deaths			
23	24	24	N.A.	41	40	38	N.A.	39	36	33	N.A.	47	46	46	N.A.	35	34	32	N.A.	42	39	40	N.A.
1	2	3	N.A.	20	22	21	N.A.	18	13	13	N.A.	28	30	34	N.A.	13	12	10	N.A.	22	21	25	N.A.
533 births				9,030 births				7,035 births				2,630 births				6,436 births				804 births			
6	8	8	5	9	7	8	5	9	9	8	6	8	9	8	10	6	8	7	4	10	11	7	5
5	14	18	4	17	7	18	4	17	23	18	10	12	23	18	39	5	14	9	1	22	37	9	4
2,000 teens				20,000 teens				20,000 teens				9,000 teens				11,000 teens				2,000 teens			
7	7	7	4	7	8	8	6	8	9	8	10	11	11	11	11	6	7	7	4	6	8	6	6
13	7	10	1	13	14	22	6	20	22	22	34	35	38	41	39	6	7	10	1	6	14	5	6
1,000 teens				25,000 teens				31,000 teens				10,000 teens				11,000 teens				2,000 teens			
28	30	28	27	27	27	27	27	31	33	38	35	40	39	38	37	27	29	30	30	33	28	30	28
14	23	7	7	11	12	6	7	23	33	45	36	48	47	45	44	11	18	15	17	32	16	15	13
37,000 children				488,000 children				514,000 children				145,000 children				395,000 children				34,000 children			
13	15	10	12	13	12	14	12	16	14	15	14	26	23	25	25	12	14	14	14	15	13	14	12
12	22	2	5	12	9	12	5	28	16	20	16	47	46	47	47	8	16	12	16	24	11	12	5
16,000 children				205,000 children				203,000 children				98,000 children				187,000 children				14,000 children			
27	27	24	28	31	28	28	28	25	26	27	28	27	27	29	30	25	28	28	26	25	22	28	25
17	18	6	16	31	22	19	16	8	13	15	16	17	18	25	29	8	22	19	10	8	2	19	8
38,000 children				497,000 children				423,000 children				115,000 children				347,000 children				30,000 children			



The 2005 *KIDS COUNT Data Book* is the 16th annual profile of child well-being produced by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. However, indicators used in the *Data Books* have changed over time, making year-to-year comparisons of state ranks problematic. This Appendix provides Overall Ranks for 2000 through 2003 for each state using a consistent set of indicators—namely, those used to derive the rank reported in the 2005 *KIDS COUNT Data Book*. This Appendix is the best source of information to see whether a particular state improved in ranking over the past few years.

Note that state ranks in 2003 are based on data from 2002 for five measures and data from 2003 for the other five measures. In other words, data for the Percent Low-Birthweight Babies, Infant Mortality Rate, Child Death Rate, Teen Death Rate, and Teen Birth Rate lag one year behind the other measures.

	<b>AL</b>	<b>AK</b>	<b>AZ</b>	<b>AR</b>	<b>CA</b>	<b>CO</b>	<b>CT</b>	<b>DE</b>
2000	48	30	40	47	20	22	10	27
2001	48	38	39	45	22	26	7	37
2002	48	35	43	45	18	23	7	36
2003	48	36	41	44	17	26	11	31

	<b>MT</b>	<b>NE</b>	<b>NV</b>	<b>NH</b>	<b>NJ</b>	<b>NM</b>	<b>NY</b>	<b>NC</b>
2000	21	11	39	1	9	45	25	43
2001	32	13	31	1	5	43	25	46
2002	28	10	33	1	6	47	19	41
2003	34	12	32	1	4	46	20	40

	<b>FL</b>	<b>GA</b>	<b>HI</b>	<b>ID</b>	<b>IL</b>	<b>IN</b>	<b>IA</b>	<b>KS</b>	<b>KY</b>	<b>LA</b>	<b>ME</b>	<b>MD</b>	<b>MA</b>	<b>MI</b>	<b>MN</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>MO</b>
2000	35	44	17	23	29	32	3	14	37	49	6	33	7	28	2	50	34
2001	33	42	20	23	29	30	6	15	36	49	8	21	3	27	2	50	34
2002	34	44	21	25	30	31	8	20	39	49	15	29	3	24	2	50	32
2003	35	39	24	16	28	30	8	15	42	49	7	19	6	25	3	50	33

	<b>ND</b>	<b>OH</b>	<b>OK</b>	<b>OR</b>	<b>PA</b>	<b>RI</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>TN</b>	<b>TX</b>	<b>UT</b>	<b>VT</b>	<b>VA</b>	<b>WA</b>	<b>WV</b>	<b>WI</b>	<b>WY</b>
2000	8	26	41	24	16	18	46	15	42	36	5	4	19	13	38	12	31
2001	9	28	40	19	17	18	44	11	47	35	4	10	16	12	41	14	24
2002	4	26	40	11	22	13	46	17	42	37	9	5	16	14	38	12	27
2003	5	29	38	18	27	22	45	21	43	37	9	2	13	14	47	10	23

**2-Year-Olds Who Were Immunized: 2003**

is derived from the National Immunization Survey, which provides state estimates of vaccination coverage levels among children ages 19 months to 35 months. 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 (DTP) vaccine, diphtheria and tetanus toxoids (DT) vaccine, and diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and acellular pertussis (DTaP) vaccine; three or more doses of poliovirus vaccine; and one or more doses of measles-containing vaccine. SOURCE: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

**4th Grade Students Who Scored At or Above Proficient Math Level: 2003**

is the percentage of 4th grade public school students who reached either the Proficient or Advanced level in mathematics, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

**4th Grade Students Who Scored At or Above Proficient Reading Level: 2003**

is the percentage of 4th grade public school students who reached either the Proficient or Advanced level in reading, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

**8th Grade Students Who Scored At or Above Proficient Math Level: 2003**

is the percentage of 8th grade public school students who reached either the Proficient or Advanced level in mathematics, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

**8th Grade Students Who Scored At or Above Proficient Reading Level: 2003**

is the percentage of 8th grade public school students who reached either the Proficient or Advanced level in reading, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

**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.

SOURCE: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics.

**Children in Cohabiting-Couple Households: 2003**

reflects the number and percentage of children under age 18 who live in households headed by an unmarried couple (opposite sex or same sex), regardless of the relationship between the child and the household head (householder).

SOURCE: Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2003 American Community Survey.

 More complete definitions and more detailed listings of data sources are available on the KIDS COUNT website at [www.kidscount.org/2005](http://www.kidscount.org/2005).

**Children in Extreme Poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2003** 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 2003, a family of two adults and two children fell in this category if their annual income fell below \$9,330. SOURCE: Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2003 American Community Survey.

**Children in Households Where Someone Receives Social Security Income: 2003**

is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in households where someone received Social Security income (including railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. government) within 12 months prior to the survey. SOURCE: Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2003 American Community Survey.

**Children in Households Where the Household Head Did Not Finish High School: 2003**

is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in a household headed by an adult who is not a high school graduate. In this measure, persons who have a GED or equivalent are considered high school graduates. SOURCE: Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2003 American Community Survey.

**Children in Households Where the Household Head Has a Work Disability: 2003**

is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in a household headed by an adult who reported difficulty working at a job or business because of

a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting more than 6 months.

SOURCE: Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2003 American Community Survey.

**Children in Households Where the Household Head Has Limited English Proficiency: 2003**

is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in a household headed by an adult who speaks a language other than English at home and who speak English less than “very well.” This measure is based on self-reported perception of English proficiency.

SOURCE: Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2003 American Community Survey.

**Children in Households Where the Household Head Owns the Housing Unit: 2003**

is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in households containing someone—usually the household head (householder)—who owns or co-owns the housing unit where the child resides. SOURCE: Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2003 American Community Survey.

**Children in Low-Income Families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2003**

is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below 200 percent of the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. In calendar year 2003, a family of two adults and two children fell in this category if their annual income fell below \$37,320.

SOURCE: Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2003 American Community Survey.

**Children in Low-Income Families That Spend More Than 30% of Their Income on Housing: 2003**

is the share of children under age 18 in low-income families where the family spent more than 30 percent of their monthly income on rent, mortgage payments, taxes, insurance, and/or related expenses. Low-income families are those with incomes below 200 percent of the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. In calendar year 2003, a family of two adults and two children fell in this category if their annual income fell below \$37,320. SOURCE: Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2003 American Community Survey.

**Children in Low-Income Households Where No Adult Worked in the Past 12 Months: 2003**

reflects the number and percentage of children under age 18 who live in low-income households where no adult worked (full- or part-time) in the 12 months prior to the survey. Low-income households are those with incomes less than 200 percent of the U.S. poverty line. In calendar year 2003, a family of two adults and two children fell in the low-income category if their annual income fell below \$37,320.

SOURCE: Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2003 American Community Survey.

**Children in Married-Couple Households: 2003**

reflects the number and percentage of children under age 18 who live in households headed by a married couple, regardless of the relationship between the child and the household head (householder).

SOURCE: Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2003 American Community Survey.

**Children in Single-Parent Households With No Spouse/Partner: 2003** reflects the number and percentage of children under age 18 who live in households headed by a person (man or woman) without either a spouse or an unmarried partner present in the household, regardless of the relationship between the child and the household head (householder).  
SOURCE: Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2003 American Community Survey.

**Children Under Age 6 With All Parents in the Labor Force: 2003** is the share of children under age 6 living with parents who are in the civilian labor force. For those children living with one parent, this means that the resident parent is in the civilian labor force. For those children living with two parents, this means that both resident parents are in the civilian labor force. The civilian labor force includes persons who are employed and those who are unemployed but looking for work.  
SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2003 American Community Survey.

**Children Without Health Insurance: 2002** is the percentage of children under age 18 who were not covered by health insurance at any point during the year. The figures shown here are 3-year averages of data from 2001 through 2003. We label these as 2002 estimates because 2002 is the midpoint of the 3-year period.  
SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey.

**Female-Headed Families Receiving Child Support: 2003** is the percentage of families headed by an unmarried woman (living with one or more of her own children under age 18) who reported receiving child support payments during the previous calendar year. The figures shown here represent 3-year averages of data from 2002 through 2004. We label these as 2003 estimates because 2003 is the midpoint of the 3-year period.  
SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey.

**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.  
SOURCE: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics.

**Median Income of Families With Children: 2003** 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.  
SOURCE: Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2003 American Community Survey.

**Number of Children with Special Health Care Needs That Limit Employment of a Family Member: 2001** is the total number of children under age 18 who have a special health care need that forced at least one family member either to reduce the number of hours worked or to stop working altogether so that he or she could care for the child. The data are self-reported.  
SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, State and Local Area Integrated Telephone Survey, National Survey of Children with Special Health Care Needs, 2001.

**Overall Rank** for each state was obtained in the following manner. First, we converted the 2003 (or 2002, depending on the indicator) state 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 were derived by subtracting the mean score from the observed score and dividing the amount by the standard deviation for that distribution of scores. All measures were given the same weight in calculating the overall standard score.

**Percent Change Over Time Analysis** was computed by comparing the 2003 (or 2002, depending on the indicator) data for each of the 10 indicators with the data for 2000. To calculate percent change, we subtracted the value for 2000 from the value for 2002/2003 and then divided that quantity by the value for 2000. 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 share 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. SOURCE: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics.

**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 2003, the poverty threshold for a family of two adults and two children was \$18,660. SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

**Percent of Children in Single-Parent Households** is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in households headed by a person (man or woman) without a spouse present in the home. In this definition, single-parent households may include cohabiting couples. SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

**Percent of Children Living in Families Where No Parent Has Full-Time, Year-Round Employment** is the share of all children under age 18 living in families where no parent has regular, full-time employment. For children living in single-parent families, this means that the resident parent did not work at least 35 hours per week, at least

50 weeks in the 12 months prior to the survey. For children living in married-couple families, this means that neither parent worked at least 35 hours per week, at least 50 weeks in the 12 months prior to the survey. Children living with neither parent also were listed as not having secure parental employment because those children are likely to be economically vulnerable. SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

**Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working (ages 16–19)** is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school (full- or part-time) and not employed (full- or part-time). This measure is sometimes referred to as “Idle Teens” or “Disconnected Youth.” SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

**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. SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

**Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)** is the number of births to teenagers between ages 15 and 19 per 1,000 females in this age group. Data reflect the mother’s place of residence, rather than the place of the birth. SOURCES: **Birth Statistics:** Child Trends, Inc., *Facts at a Glance* (Washington, DC: 2005). **Population Statistics:** U.S. Census Bureau.

**Teen Death Rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)** is the number of deaths from all causes to teens between ages 15 and 19, per 100,000 teens in this age group. The data are reported by place of residence, not the place where the death occurred. SOURCES: **Death Statistics:** U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. **Population Statistics:** U.S. Census Bureau.

**Total Children in Households: 2003** reflects the total population of children under age 18 living in households. Children who live in group quarters (for example, institutions, dormitories, or group homes) are not included in this tabulation. SOURCE: Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2003 American Community Survey.

Over the past several years, we have developed a set of criteria to select the statistical indicators published in the national *KIDS COUNT Data Book* for the purposes of measuring change over time and ranking the states. The criteria are designed to meet our twin goals of using only the highest quality data and communicating clearly and concisely. The criteria are described below.

**1. The statistical indicator must be from a reliable source.** All of the indicator data used in this book come from U.S. government agencies. Most of the data have already been published or released to the public in some other form before we use them. We work with a small circle of data experts to examine and re-examine the quality of the data used in the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* each year.

**2. The statistical indicator must be available and consistent over time.** Changes in methodologies, practice, or policies may affect year-to-year comparability. Program and administrative data are particularly vulnerable to changes in policies and/or program administration, resulting in data that are not comparable across states or over time.

**3. The statistical indicator must be available and consistent for all states.** In practice, this means data collected by the federal government or some other national organization. Much of the data collected by states may be accurate and reliable and may be useful for assessing changes over time in a single state, but unless all of the states follow the same data collection and reporting procedures, the data are likely to be inconsistent across states. Without data for every state, we would not be able to construct an overall composite index of child well-being.

**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. This focus reflects our ultimate aim of improving child well-being, regardless of the policies or programs used to achieve this goal.

**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 indicators we use must have a relatively unambiguous interpretation.** If the value of an indicator changes over time, 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 to track trends in the well-being of children in each state. Therefore, we are reluctant to use data from a one-time survey, even though it may provide good information about kids.

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Over the past few years, we have produced several KIDS COUNT Working Papers focused on the KIDS COUNT data and methodology. These are available on the KIDS COUNT website at [www.kidscount.org](http://www.kidscount.org). For additional information on characteristics of good indicators of child well-being, see *Indicators of Children's Well-Being*, by Robert M. Hauser, Brett V. Brown, and William R. Posser (Eds.), Russell Sage Foundation, New York, NY, 1997.

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### The KIDS COUNT State Network

The Annie E. Casey Foundation provides funding and technical assistance for a national network of KIDS COUNT projects in every state, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. These projects, listed on the following pages, measure and report on the status of children at the state and local levels. They use the data to inform public debates and encourage public action to improve the lives of children.

The state KIDS COUNT projects publish a range of data-driven materials—state data books, special reports, issue briefs, and fact sheets—that help policymakers and citizens identify the needs of children and families and develop appropriate responses to address these needs. Much of the local-level data collected by the state KIDS COUNT grantees is available at [www.kidscount.org/cliks](http://www.kidscount.org/cliks).

For more information about the network of state KIDS COUNT grantees, please visit [www.kidscount.org/contacts](http://www.kidscount.org/contacts).



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<b>Wisconsin</b> Wisconsin Council on Children & Families	16 N Carroll St. Suite 600 Madison, WI 53703 608.284.0580 ext. 321 608.284.0583 (fax)	<b>M. Martha Cranley</b> <i>KIDS COUNT Coordinator</i>  <a href="mailto:mcranley@wccf.org">mcranley@wccf.org</a> <a href="http://www.wccf.org">www.wccf.org</a>
<b>Wyoming</b> Wyoming Children's Action Alliance	3116 Old Faithful Rd. Suite 100 Cheyenne, WY 82001 307.635.2272 307.635.2306 (fax)	<b>Mike Daharsh</b> <i>KIDS COUNT Coordinator</i>  <a href="mailto:mdaharsh@wykids.org">mdaharsh@wykids.org</a> <a href="http://www.wykids.com">www.wykids.com</a>



## Dissemination Partners

The Annie E. Casey Foundation wishes to thank the following organizations for their assistance in disseminating the *KIDS COUNT Data Book*.

**Academy for Educational Development**

[www.aed.org](http://www.aed.org)

**ACCION USA, Inc.**

[www.accionusa.org](http://www.accionusa.org)

**Advocates for Youth**

[www.advocatesforyouth.org](http://www.advocatesforyouth.org)

**Alliance for Children and Families**

[www.alliance1.org](http://www.alliance1.org)

**Alliance for Excellent Education**

[www.all4ed.org](http://www.all4ed.org)

**American Academy of Nursing—Child & Family Expert Panel**

[www.aannet.org](http://www.aannet.org)

**American Academy of Pediatrics**

[www.aap.org](http://www.aap.org)

**American Federation of Teachers**

[www.aft.org](http://www.aft.org)

**American Medical Association**

[www.ama-assn.org/go/adolescenthealth](http://www.ama-assn.org/go/adolescenthealth)

**American Public Human Services Association**

[www.aphsa.org](http://www.aphsa.org)

**American School Health Association**

[www.ashaweb.org](http://www.ashaweb.org)

**American Youth Policy Forum**

[www.aypf.org](http://www.aypf.org)

**ASPIRA Association**

[www.aspira.org](http://www.aspira.org)

**Association of Junior Leagues International Inc.**

[www.ajli.org](http://www.ajli.org)

**Baltimore's Safe and Sound Campaign**

[www.safeandsound.org](http://www.safeandsound.org)

**Big Brothers Big Sisters of America**

[www.bigbrothersbigsisters.org](http://www.bigbrothersbigsisters.org)

**Boys and Girls Clubs of America**

[www.bgca.org](http://www.bgca.org)

**Camp Fire USA**

[www.campfireusa.org](http://www.campfireusa.org)

**Casey Family Programs**

[www.casey.org](http://www.casey.org)

**Center for Workforce Preparation, U.S. Chamber of Commerce**

[www.uschamber.com/cwp](http://www.uschamber.com/cwp)

**Childspan**

[www.childspan.net](http://www.childspan.net)

**Coalition of Community Foundations for Youth**

[www.ccfy.org](http://www.ccfy.org)

**Coalition on Human Needs**

[www.chn.org](http://www.chn.org)

**Colorado Foundation for Families and Children**

[www.coloradofoundation.org](http://www.coloradofoundation.org)

**Congressional Coalition on Adoption Institute**

[www.ccaainstitute.org](http://www.ccaainstitute.org)

**Connect for Kids**

[www.connectforkids.org](http://www.connectforkids.org)

**Corporate Voices for Working Families**

[www.cvworkingfamilies.org](http://www.cvworkingfamilies.org)

**Council of Chief State School Officers**

[www.ccsso.org](http://www.ccsso.org)

**Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics**

[www.copafs.org](http://www.copafs.org)

**Darrell Green Youth  
Life Foundation**  
[www.dgylf.org](http://www.dgylf.org)

**Foundation for  
the Mid South**  
[www.fndmidsouth.org](http://www.fndmidsouth.org)

**Fund for the City  
of New York**  
[www.fcny.org](http://www.fcny.org)

**Goodwill Industries  
International**  
[www.goodwill.org](http://www.goodwill.org)

**Healthy Teen Network**  
[www.healthyteennetwork.org](http://www.healthyteennetwork.org)

**Hogg Foundation for  
Mental Health**  
[www.hogg.utexas.edu](http://www.hogg.utexas.edu)

**Institute for Educational  
Leadership**  
[www.iel.org](http://www.iel.org)

**Jim Casey Youth  
Opportunities Initiative**  
[www.jimcaseyouth.org](http://www.jimcaseyouth.org)

**Jobs for the Future**  
[www.jff.org](http://www.jff.org)

**Marguerite Casey  
Foundation**  
[www.caseygrants.org](http://www.caseygrants.org)

**NAACP**  
[www.naacp.org](http://www.naacp.org)

**National Association  
of Counties**  
[www.naco.org](http://www.naco.org)

**National Association  
of Elementary School  
Principals**  
[www.naesp.org](http://www.naesp.org)

**National Association  
of Manufacturers**  
[www.nam.org](http://www.nam.org)

**National Center for  
Children in Poverty,  
Columbia University**  
[www.nccp.org](http://www.nccp.org)

**National Child Care  
Information Center**  
[www.nccic.org](http://www.nccic.org)

**National Conference of  
State Legislatures**  
[www.ncsl.org](http://www.ncsl.org)

**National Council of  
Juvenile and Family  
Court Judges/Permanency  
Planning for Children  
Department**  
[www.pppncjfcj.org](http://www.pppncjfcj.org)

**National Education  
Association**  
[www.nea.org](http://www.nea.org)

**National Human  
Services Assembly**  
[www.nassembly.org](http://www.nassembly.org)

**National Lawyers Guild:  
Maurice and Jane Sugar  
Law Center for Economic  
and Social Justice**  
[www.sugarlaw.org](http://www.sugarlaw.org)

**National Partnership  
for Community Leadership**  
[www.npcl.org](http://www.npcl.org)

**National PTA**  
[www.pta.org](http://www.pta.org)

**National School  
Boards Association**  
[www.nsba.org](http://www.nsba.org)

**New Mexico Forum for  
Youth in Community**  
[www.nmforumforyouth.org](http://www.nmforumforyouth.org)

**P-3 Community  
Foundation**  
[www.p3communityfoundation.org](http://www.p3communityfoundation.org)

**Parkersburg Area  
Community Foundation/  
WVU Parkersburg**  
[www.pacfwv.com](http://www.pacfwv.com)

**Southwest Key**  
[www.swkey.org](http://www.swkey.org)

**Taos Community  
Foundation**  
[www.taoscf.org](http://www.taoscf.org)

**UPS Foundation**  
[www.community.ups.com](http://www.community.ups.com)

**U.S. Census Bureau**  
[www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)

**U.S. Conference of Mayors**  
[www.usmayors.org](http://www.usmayors.org)

**VSA Arts of Hawaii-Pacific**  
[www.vsarts.hawaii.edu](http://www.vsarts.hawaii.edu)

**Washington Grantmakers**  
[www.washingtongrantmakers.org](http://www.washingtongrantmakers.org)

**William Penn Foundation**  
[www.williampenfoundation.org](http://www.williampenfoundation.org)

**Workforce Strategy Center**  
[www.workforcestrategy.org](http://www.workforcestrategy.org)

**YouthBuild USA**  
[www.youthbuild.org](http://www.youthbuild.org)

**Youth Law Center**  
[www.ylc.org](http://www.ylc.org)

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

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 UPS, and his siblings, who named the Foundation in honor of their mother. The primary mission of the Foundation is to foster public policies, human-service reforms, and community supports that more effectively meet the needs of today's vulnerable children and families. In pursuit of this goal, the Foundation makes grants that help states, cities, and communities fashion more innovative, cost-effective responses to these needs.





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