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ABSTRACT

This 1997 KIDS COUNT data book provides a national and state-by-state (including the District of Columbia) compilation of benchmarks of the educational, social, economic, and physical well-being of children in the United States. Ten indicators of children's well-being are taken from government sources: (1) percent of low birth-weight babies; (2) infant mortality rate; (3) child death rate; (4) rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide; (5) teen birth rate; (6) juvenile violent crime arrest rate; (7) percent of teens who are high school dropouts; (8) percent of teens not attending school and not working; (9) percent of children in poverty; and (10) percent of families with children headed by a single parent. An overview discusses improving education for children in poor neighborhoods. A summary and findings section presents overall trends for each indicator. The bulk of the book consists of graphic and numerical presentations of the indicators nationwide and by state. For each state, information is presented on demographic changes, health and economic characteristics, and education indicators. Appendices delineate standard scores and national rankings, states in rank order by indicator, multi-year trend data for Kids Count Indicators, multi-year national composite ranks, and states in rank order by education indicator. The document ends with definitions of the Kids Count Indicators, the rationale for their selection, and primary contacts for State Kids Count Projects. (SD)

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KIDS COUNT, 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.

1997

KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK

State Profiles of Child Well-Being

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

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

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

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overview

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Overview

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

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

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

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

Schools in Poor Communities

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

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

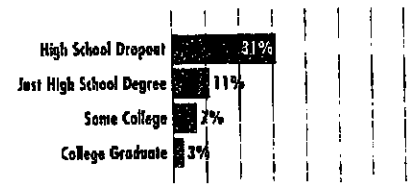
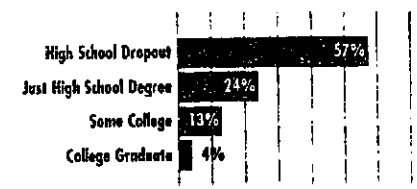


Figure 2. Child Poverty Rate by Education of Parent(s) in 1995



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

decreased.[1] These improvements, however, are not evident in schools serving our poorest communities. In 1994, for example, the dropout rate for kids in low-income families was five times as high as that for kids in more affluent families.[2] Moreover, schools with high proportions of poor kids score lower on standardized achievement tests, and students attending schools in poor neighborhoods learn less. According to the Center on National Education Policy, 13-year-old students in poor school districts have the math skills of 9-year-olds in more affluent schools.[3]

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

The challenge of providing poor children with the education they need and deserve starts with money. According to a recent report by the U.S. General Accounting Office, more affluent districts spend about 24 percent more per student than poor districts.[4] One consequence of this funding disparity is that schools in poor neighborhoods are more likely to have inadequate heating, plumbing, lighting, safety, and space. Students attending such schools are also apt to have fewer and older textbooks; insufficient instructional supplies; and less access to calculators, computers, and advanced technology.

But the educational disadvantage of poor children goes beyond basic bricks, mortar, and books. Schools in high-poverty neighborhoods tend to have the least experienced and least prepared teachers. On average, such schools have more teachers with three or less years experience and, in core subjects, have more teachers who did not specialize in the subjects they teach.[5]

Perhaps the most disturbing expression of educational inequity is the low expectations we have for schools in poor neighborhoods and for the students who attend them. Typically, such schools have lower standards, as measured by the lack of challenging courses, extensive use of tracking, and inflated grading practices. According to a U.S. Department of Education report, students receiving grades of "A" in high-poverty schools achieve at about the same level as "C" and "D" students elsewhere.[6]

What Kids in Poor Communities Need

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

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

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

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

Preschool experiences that prepare children to learn. High-quality early childhood care and preschool education can stimulate cognitive development, increase school readiness, and advance academic achievement in the early elementary grades.[7] In 1993, however, 40 percent of 3- to 5-year-olds were not in nursery school or kindergarten. A growing number of states—for example, Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, and Vermont—are promoting and expanding the development of high-quality Head Start, zero-to-three, and other programs aimed at improving the chances that disadvantaged kids will begin their formal education ready to learn. In many cities, Reach Out and Read programs are integrating literacy development into well-child visits with health-care providers. Across the country, these critical preschool resources should be targeted to districts where the need is greatest.

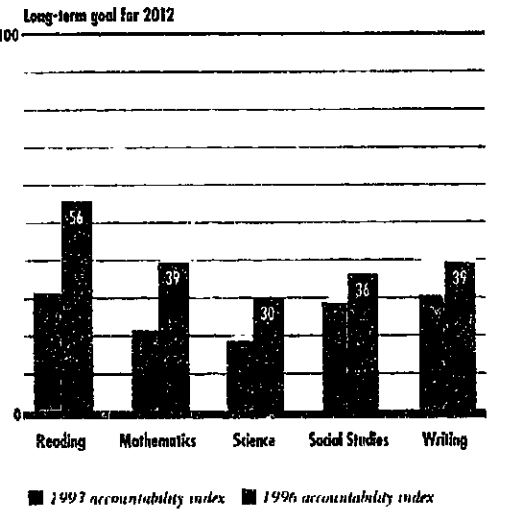
Schools that are small enough to engage every child. Small schools—whether freestanding or schools-within-schools—nurture positive teacher-student relationships; provide more instructional flexibility to respond to kids' specific learning styles; and provide a safer, more secure educational climate.[8] Several cities have developed models of small, supportive learning environments that improve attendance and achievement. In New York City, for example, small secondary schools created by teachers and community organizations, called New Visions Schools, are demonstrating the difference that engaging teaching can make in expanding horizons for our most at-risk kids. Since 1992, the 21 New Visions Schools have shown higher attendance rates and lower dropout rates than other public schools in the city. Moreover, students in New Visions Schools are performing at above-average levels of academic achievement.

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

Education Reform Working in Kentucky

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

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



Source: Kentucky Department of Education

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

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

Strong, meaningful family participation. Active and informed family participation has long been recognized as a key element of successfully educating children. For some families, involvement means communicating frequently with teachers, knowing what goes on in their child's school, and helping kids with their homework. For others, it means participating on school councils that make decisions about school policy. While the level of involvement will differ from family to family, good schools welcome them as genuine partners and contributors to their children's education.[12] In poor communities, where many adults' negative school experiences have left them uncomfortable, distrustful, and hesitant to become involved, family participation is a significant challenge. It is, however, one that can be successfully addressed. For example, the Texas Interfaith Education Foundation's Alliance School Project provides opportunities for families and teachers to learn about effective school-reform practices and to work together in addressing the needs of both kids and families. In 1993-1994, 44 of the then 55 Alliance Schools increased the numbers of students passing all sections of Texas' standardized academic skills test. And, in 1994-1995, test scores improved in 58 of the 70 Alliance Schools. Similarly, Dr. James Comer's School Development Program, operating in schools across the country, has engaged families in school-management decisions and other meaningful activities.

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

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

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

What Policymakers Need to Do

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

As promising and vital as these exemplary schools are, the sad and simple fact is that there are too few of them to stem the tide of failure that overwhelms some of our poorest school districts. Put simply, while these successful schools may reach tens of thousands of poor kids, our nation needs an agenda that will address the needs of the millions of poor children living in distressed communities. Such an approach requires new policies and incentives that will restructure, reform, and revitalize the operation of large school systems and that will enhance the ability of individual schools to innovate. Policymakers need to create the broad systemic conditions that will encourage the development of schools where effective teaching and learning is the norm. At a minimum, policymakers ought to:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sustained Commitment and Resolve

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

- **School-system leaders must demonstrate that they value their relationship with local communities. They can do so by engaging and listening to community constituents and creating reform plans that respect and respond to their needs and perceptions. Equally important is providing teachers, and others who work with kids, with compensation and working environments that reflect the importance of their challenging work.**

- **Unions, parents, school boards, community organizations, and politicians must demonstrate that they can put aside traditional differences, can make student needs—rather than adult needs—the priority, and can work collaboratively on behalf of kids. Doing so will require these groups to move beyond traditional antagonism and finger pointing, to focus on the common objective of improving educational outcomes, and to accept collective responsibility for results.**

- **States must demonstrate that they will fulfill their responsibility to ensure an equitable and adequate education for all students. They can do so by providing disadvantaged districts with an equitable level of fiscal support that is sufficient to meet the varied needs of our poorest kids; by giving districts the autonomy needed to pursue creative reforms; and by holding districts publicly accountable for student success.**

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

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

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ditional options and approaches such as networks of schools organized around instructional methods or educational themes; new alternative schools created through innovative public/private partnerships; multisite learning environments connected through technology; equal-access charter schools with innovative governance structures and creative curricula; and, finally, the assumption of responsibility for local schools by states where that is the only way to secure equitable educational opportunities for all kids. In addition, we believe such explorations should include consideration of school-choice programs that genuinely empower parents and that realistically expand educational options for the poorest families and kids. We believe, for example, there is merit to the idea—recently advanced by observers from both sides of the political spectrum—of providing means-tested scholarships that target our poorest families.[1] These scholarships would provide all eligible families with the amount of money a district would spend annually on a given student

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

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

Conclusion

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

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

Douglas W. Nelson
President
The Annie E. Casey Foundation

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The broad array of data we present each year in the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* is intended to illuminate the conditions facing America's children and to assess trends in their well-being. By updating the assessment every year, *KIDS COUNT* provides ongoing benchmarks with which to evaluate efforts to improve the lives of children. States can see how they have advanced or regressed since 1985, and they can compare the status of their children to those in other states across several dimensions of well-being. Furthermore, yearly presentation of *KIDS COUNT* data allows us to make incremental improvements year to year as new data become available and methodology is refined.

While 10 measures can hardly capture the full range of conditions shaping kids' lives, we believe the data provided here possess three important attributes: (1) They reflect a wide range of factors affecting the well-being of children (such as health, adequacy of income, educational attainment, and the likelihood of being arrested for a violent crime). (2) They reflect experiences across a range of developmental stages—from birth through early adulthood. (3) They are consistent across states and over time, which permits legitimate comparisons. (For more information about the criteria used to select *KIDS COUNT* indicators see, page 169.)

The data on the following pages present a rich but complex picture of American children. Some dimensions of well-being improved, some worsened, and some showed little change. At the national level, five of the indicators of child well-being showed conditions worsened between 1985 and 1994, four showed improvement, and one indicator showed no change. Naturally, the picture varies from state to state, and state-level measures often mask important differences within a state.[1]

KIDS COUNT State Indicators

In the pages that follow, the most recent figures are compared to corresponding data from 1985 to assess the trends during the late 1980s and early 1990s. In order to provide a framework for understanding the indicators of child well-being, several background measures are provided for each state, including five which reflect various dimensions of education.

The 10 key indicators of child well-being used here are all taken from government sources and reflect the best data available for each indicator. However, it is important to recognize that no data are perfect. Many of the indicators used here are derived from samples and, like all sample data, contain a certain amount of random error. Therefore, we urge readers to focus on those differences across states and those changes over time within states that are relatively large. Small differences or changes may be due to random fluctuations.[2] Differences or trends in the well-being of children can best be assessed by using these indicators collectively.

Each of the 10 indicators is discussed separately below.

Percent Low Birth-Weight Babies

While most American children get off to a healthy start, babies weighing less than 2,500 grams (about 5.5 pounds) at birth have a high probability of experiencing developmental problems. Therefore, the Percent Low Birth-Weight Babies reflects a group of children who are likely to have problems as they move through the growth stages.

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

The increase in the share of low birth-weight babies raises a number of troubling issues. First, an increase in low birth-weight babies probably reflects the declining health status of many mothers. Second, research shows that women who do not receive adequate early prenatal care are more likely to give birth to a low birth-weight baby. Using a combination of measures to define adequate prenatal care, only 68 percent of mothers giving birth in 1990 had received adequate prenatal care.[19]

Mothers who la . health insurance are less likely to seek and obtain prenatal care. According to Census Bureau reports, one-third (33 percent) of all Latinos and more than one-fifth (21 percent) of all African Americans did not have health insurance in 1995. People in poverty, high school dropouts, and young adults (ages 18-24) are also less likely to have health insurance. Furthermore, the National Institute of Medicine[20] identifies a mother's low level of education as a prominent risk factor for having a low birth-weight baby.

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

Infant Mortality Rate

Since the first year of life is more precarious than later years of childhood, negative social conditions (such as poverty and an unhealthy environment) have a big impact on this vulnerable group. The number of children (per 1,000 live births) who die before their first birthday is reflected in the Infant Mortality Rate.

Children born to families with fewer advantages are more likely to experience health problems at an early age. For example, one recent study found that the infant mortality rate for children born into poor families (13.5 deaths per 1,000 live births) was more than 50 percent higher than that for children born into families with incomes above the poverty line (8.3 deaths per 1,000 live births).[21] The link between poverty and infant mortality helps explain why the infant mortality rate of African Americans remains more than twice that of whites (15.8 compared to 6.6 in 1994). The Infant Mortality Rate of children born to parents with low educational attainment is higher than that for children born to parents with more education.[22]

Communities where there is a confluence of several problems, such as poverty, unemployment, and illiteracy, tend to have higher infant mortality rates. One reason for the high infant mortality rate in low-income neighborhoods is that residents are less likely to receive neonatal intensive care.[23]

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

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

Child Death Rate

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

The Child Death Rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) has fallen for the past several years, due in large part to advances in medical care. The general decrease in deaths from motor vehicle accidents, which are a major cause of death among children, also has contributed to a falling Child Death Rate.

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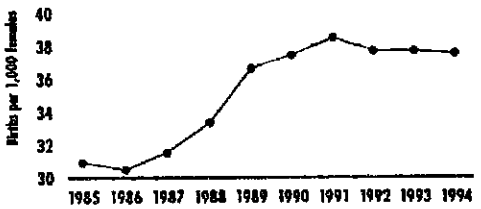
Figure 3. Birth Rate of 15- to 17-year-olds: 1985 to 1994



Source: National Center for Health Statistics

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

Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide

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

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

Nationally, the Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide was 69 per 100,000 teens ages 15-19 in 1994, compared to 63 in 1985. Between 1985 and 1994, this measure declined in 20 states and increased in 30 states and the District of Columbia. The Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide actually rose by more than 50 percent in 2 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Teen Birth Rate

Teenage childbearing is problematic because it often diminishes the opportunities of both the child and the mother. Births to females under age 18 are particularly troublesome because most of these mothers are unmarried and most have not completed high school. Eight to 12 years after birth, a child born to an unmarried, teenage, high school dropout is 10 times as likely to be living in poverty as a child born to a mother with none of these three characteristics.* Given the changing nature of our economy, parents with low educational attainment are likely to have a more difficult time in the future finding a stable job that pays a livable wage.

Children born to teenage mothers, most of whom are unmarried, have a relatively low probability of obtaining the emotional and financial resources they need to develop into independent, productive, well-adjusted adults. Research shows that children born to single teenage mothers "are more likely to drop out of school, to give birth out of wedlock, to divorce or separate, and to be dependent on welfare."* Thus, the births

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

While teenage childbearing is usually denoted by the age of the mother, it is important to recognize that many of the fathers of these babies are not teenagers. Most (51 percent) of the fathers of children born to females under age 18 were in their 20s.[47] If teenage childbearing prevention programs focus solely on teenagers, they may be missing an important segment of the people involved in this problem. Furthermore, while data are still scattered and preliminary, there seems to be growing evidence that the births experienced by many young teens may be the result of nonvoluntary sex.[48] To the extent teen births are a result of nonvoluntary sex, prevention models which focus on choice may not be appropriate.

We are far from having a complete understanding of why teens have babies, but research has identified four conditions that are associated with teenage childbearing.[49] Teens most likely to have a child are those: (1) from economically disadvantaged families and communities; (2) who are not doing well in school and have low aspirations for their own educational achievement; (3) from dysfunctional families, and (4) with substance abuse and behavioral problems.

Nationally, the Teen Birth Rate increased from 31 births per 1,000 females in 1985 to 38 in 1994. However, it is important to note that the rate has inched downward over the past few years (see Figure 3). In 1991 the birth rate among 15- to 17-year-olds was 38.7, but it was 37.8 in both 1992 and 1993, and by 1994 it was down to 37.6. The birth rate among 18- and 19-year-olds also declined during the 1991-1994 period, and the decline has been experienced by African Americans and whites alike (but not by Latinos). However, it is important to recognize that "out-of-wedlock" births among teens continue to increase even as the overall Teen Birth Rate has fallen.

The national change in teenage childbearing during the 1985 to 1994 period was echoed in nearly every state. Only eight states experienced a decrease in the birth rate of 15- to 17-year-olds between 1985 and 1994. The Teen Birth Rate increased by over 50 percent in Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Nevada, and Rhode Island. In 1994 the Teen Birth Rate ranged from a low of 15 births per 1,000 females ages 15-17 in New Hampshire and North Dakota to a high of 88 in the District of Columbia.

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate

Being arrested for a violent crime is clearly a negative outcome for a young person, and an increase in this indicator is cause for concern. While violent crime has become a major social policy concern, it is important to note that perceptions do not always reflect the empirical evidence.[50]

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

While there has been an increase in the Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate over the nine-year period examined here, it is important to note that there was a decline in the national Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate between 1994 and 1995. This recent decline has led some experts to change their position on the prospects for a dramatic surge in juvenile crime that was predicted a few years ago.[51]

Interviews with law enforcement officials indicate that educational and preventive services are more likely to be a deterrent to youth crime than is construction of more prisons. In a survey conducted by Northeastern University,[52] the vast majority of law enforcement officials agreed that America could sharply reduce crime if government invested more in programs to help children and youth get a good start. They added that if America does not pay for needed investments in programs to help children and youth now, we will all pay far more in crime later.

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

Percent of Teens Who Are High School Dropouts

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

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education is not the norm. Data from the 1990 Census indicate that 6.2 million kids were living in neighborhoods where more than one-quarter of the 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts.

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

Teens who drop out of high school face enormous odds for achieving financial success in life. Data from 1995 indicate that by the time people reach prime working age (25-54), the median personal income of those with just a high school degree ($17,500) is almost twice that of those who dropped out of high school ($9,981). The median personal income of those with a college degree ($31,212) is more than three times that of high school dropouts.

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

As America moves into the 21st century, when advanced skills and technical knowledge will be required for most good-paying jobs, the prospects for those who have not completed high school will be even more dismal. The economic gap between those with a high school diploma and those who drop out is likely to grow.

Nationwide, 9 percent of teens ages 16-19 were dropouts in 1994, compared to 11 percent in 1985. However, the share of dropouts actually rose in eight states between 1985 and 1994, and it was unchanged in eight other states. In 1994 the high school dropout rate ranged from a low of 3 percent in Connecticut to a high of 13 percent in Arizona, Florida, Louisiana, Texas, and West Virginia.

Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working

Late adolescence is a particularly important time for the transition to adulthood. The Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working reflects a group of young people who are not engaged in either of the core activities that usually occupy people during this crucial period in their lives. Clearly, those who have dropped out of school are extremely vulnerable. But even those who have finished school but are not working belong to a marginalized group. Work experience at this point in their life is critical, and people who spend a large share of their young adult years unemployed have a hard time finding and keeping a job later in life.

Between 1985 and 1994, there was a small decline in the share of 16- to 19-year-olds not attending school and not working. This probably reflects counterbalancing trends. Since the dropout rate is down, more students are in school rather than idle. Among those who are out of school, however, the share who actually found jobs has probably declined. Between 1985 and 1994, nearly every state showed improvement in this measure. In 1994 the Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working ranged from a low of 4 percent in Connecticut to a high of 17 percent in West Virginia.

Percent of Children in Poverty

The Percent of Children in Poverty is perhaps the most global and widely used indicator of child well-being. This is due, in part, to the fact that poverty is closely linked to a number of undesirable outcomes in areas such as health, education, emotional well-being, and delinquency. The data shown here are based on the government's official poverty measure ($15,569 for a family of four in 1995).

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

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

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

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

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

Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent

The Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent has risen steadily over the past few decades and is a growing point of concern among policymakers and the public. Single-parent families, particularly those formed when unmarried teenagers give birth, are a prominent focus of welfare reform.

The share of families with children headed by a single parent increased from 22 percent in 1985 to 26 percent in 1994. Every state except Utah recorded an increase in this measure between 1985 and 1994. In Minnesota and West Virginia, the share of children living in single-parent families increased by more than 50 percent between 1985 and 1994.

Children growing up in single-parent households typically do not have the same economic or human resources available as those growing up in two-parent families. Only one-third of mother-headed families received child support or alimony in 1994. Moreover, public assistance seldom lifts poor children out of poverty.**

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

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Endnotes

1 The 7 million figure is the number of children under age 18 living in neighborhoods where the poverty rate is 30 percent or more. This figure comes from a special Census Bureau tabulation of the March 1996 Current Population Survey.

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6 These spending figures are based on adjustments which take into account geographic differences in costs as well as the relative number of disabled and poor students in the state. The figures are reported in U.S. General Accounting Office. 1997. *School Finance: State Efforts to Reduce Funding Gaps Between Poor and Wealthy Districts.* HEHS-97-31. Washington, DC.

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national profiles

EDRS

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	68,740,000	71,963,900	5%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	23,650,600	22,972,000	-3%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	22,754,600	23,648,000	4%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	11,340,500	12,654,300	12%
High school age 15-17 years old	11,014,300	12,689,600	15%

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

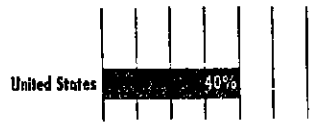
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	45,732,900	44,208,100	-3%
Black	10,178,500	11,013,000	8%
Hispanic	9,599,700	12,466,800	30%
Asian and Pacific Islander	2,555,600	3,563,000	39%
Native American	673,300	713,000	6%

Health and Economic Characteristics

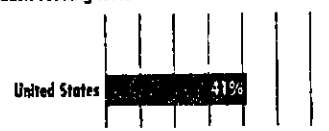
	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	13%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving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

Education Indicators

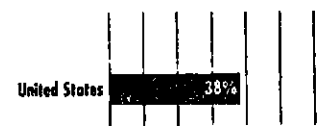
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



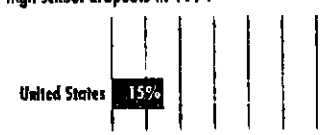
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994



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

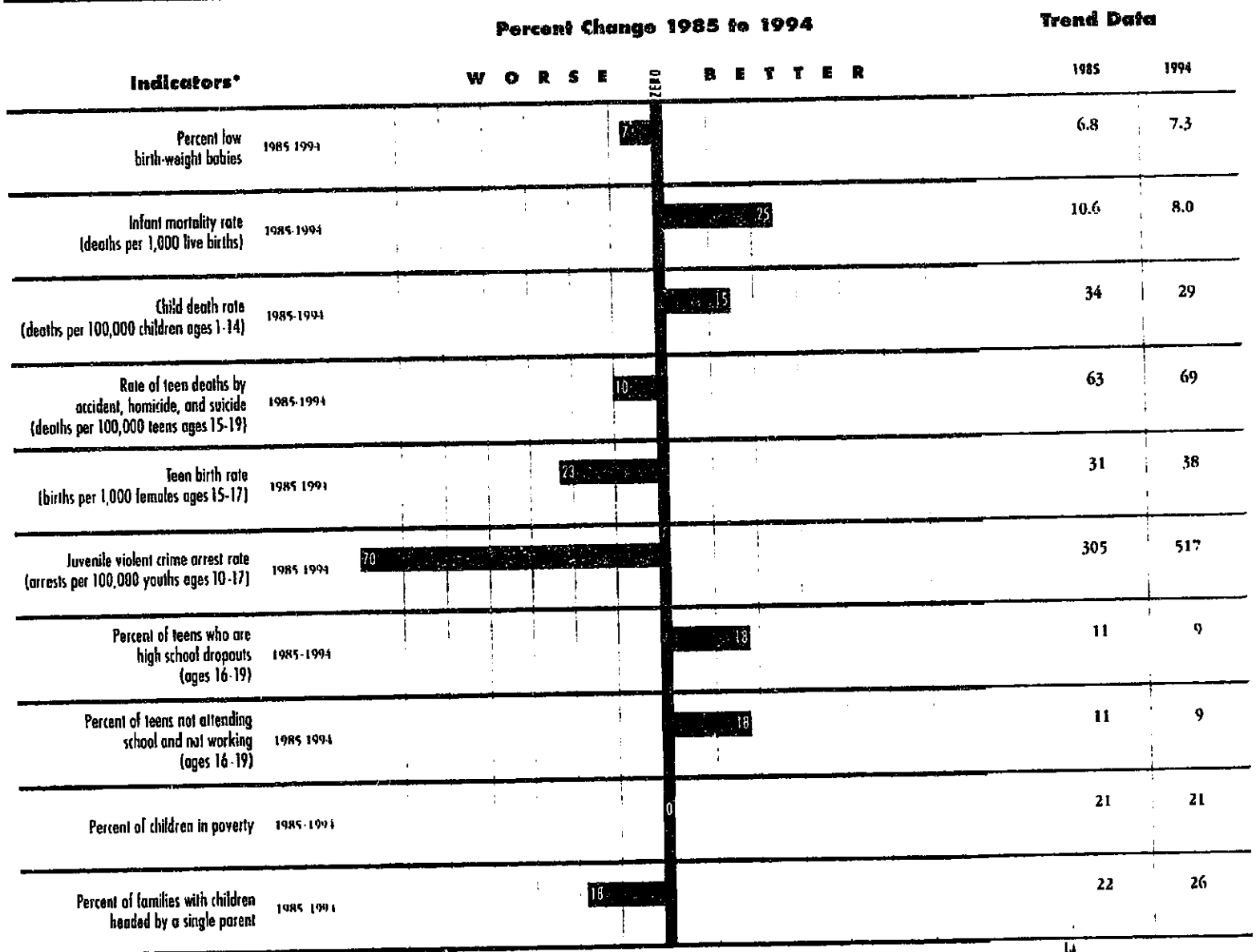


Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994



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

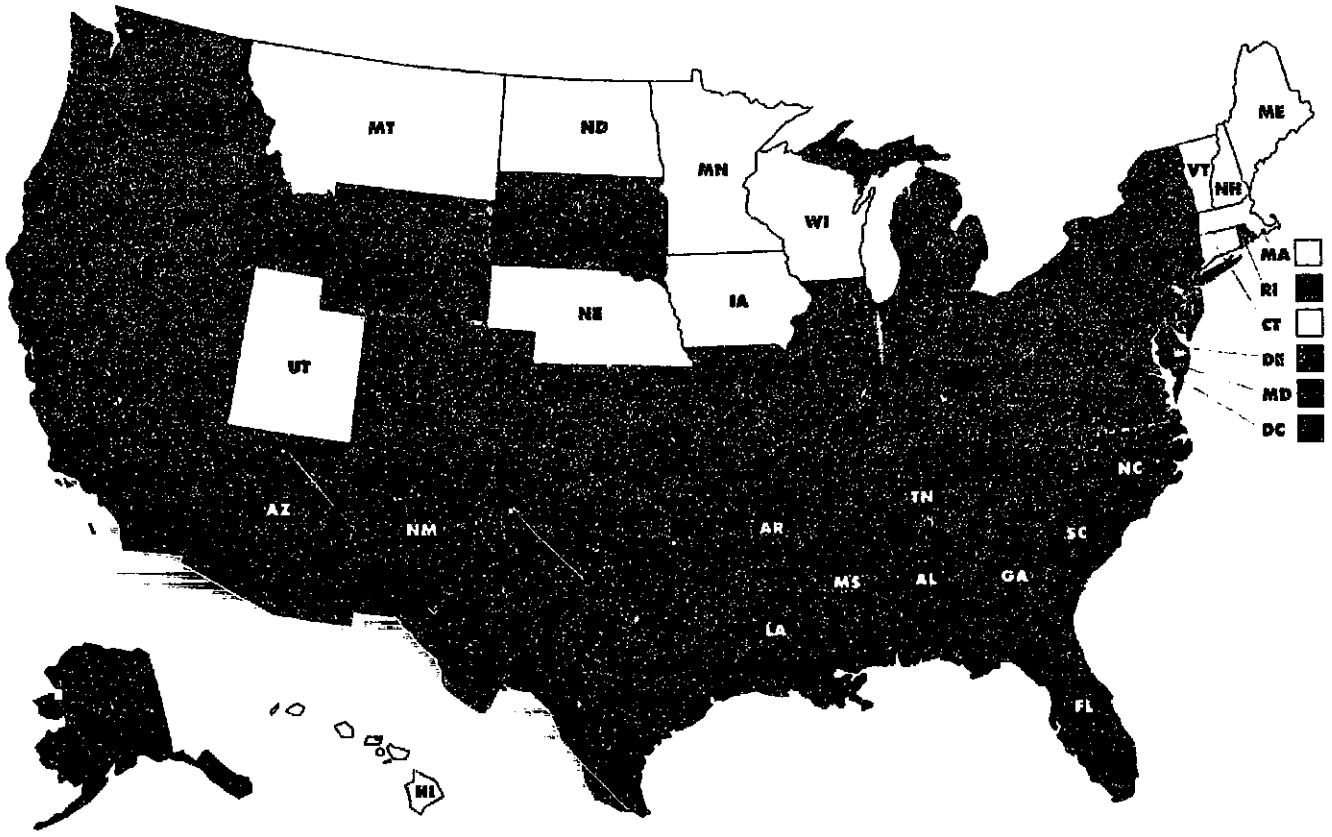
United States Profile



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164

National Composite Rank

1997



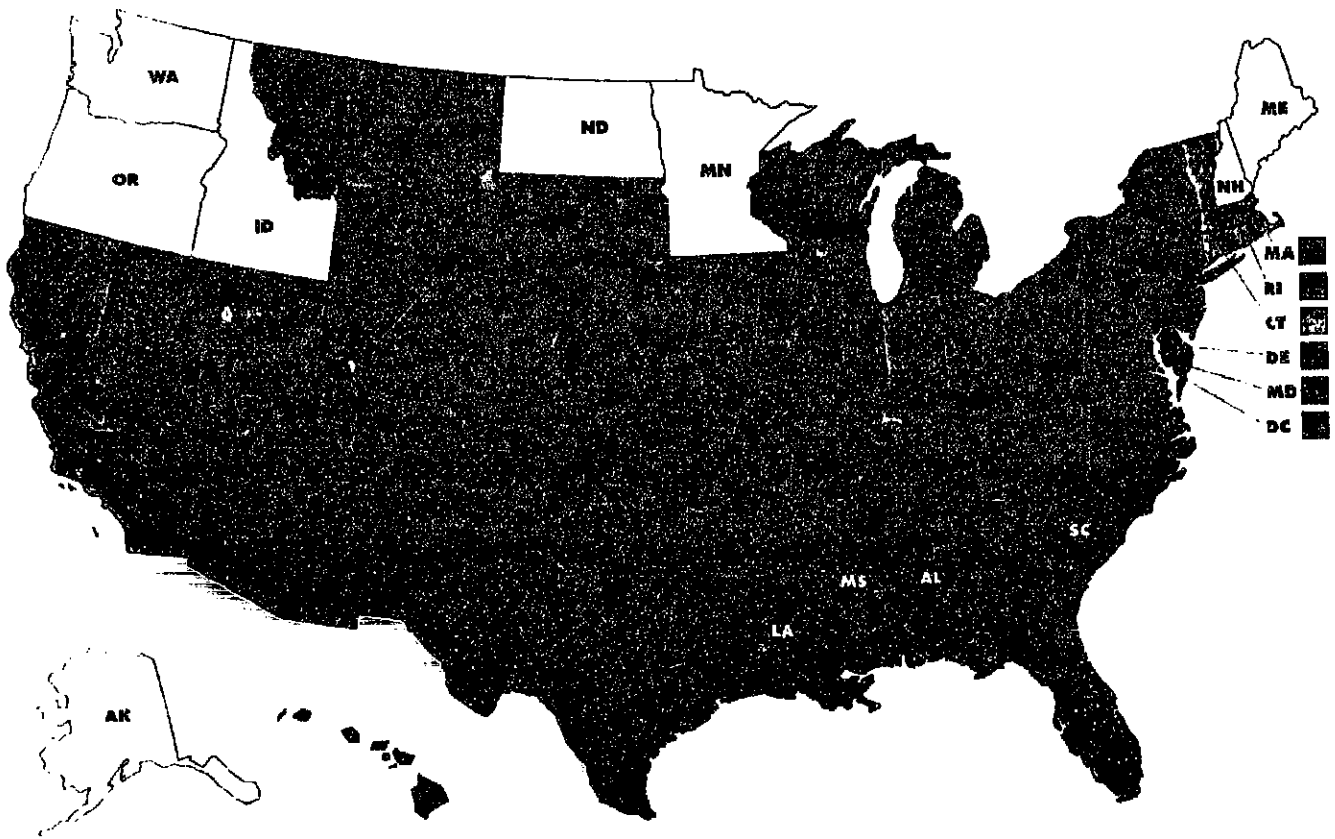
A state's National Composite Rank is determined by the sum of a state's standing on each of 10 measures of the condition of children arranged in sequential order from highest best (1) to lowest worst (51). The measures include: percent low birth-weight babies, infant mortality rate, child death rate, rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide; teen birth rate; juvenile violent crime arrest rate; percent of teens who are high school dropouts, percent of teens not attending school and not working; percent of children in poverty; and percent of families with children headed by a single parent.

- Rank 1-13
- Rank 14-26
- Rank 27-39
- Rank 40-51

National Indicator Maps: State Rates

Percent low birth-weight babies*

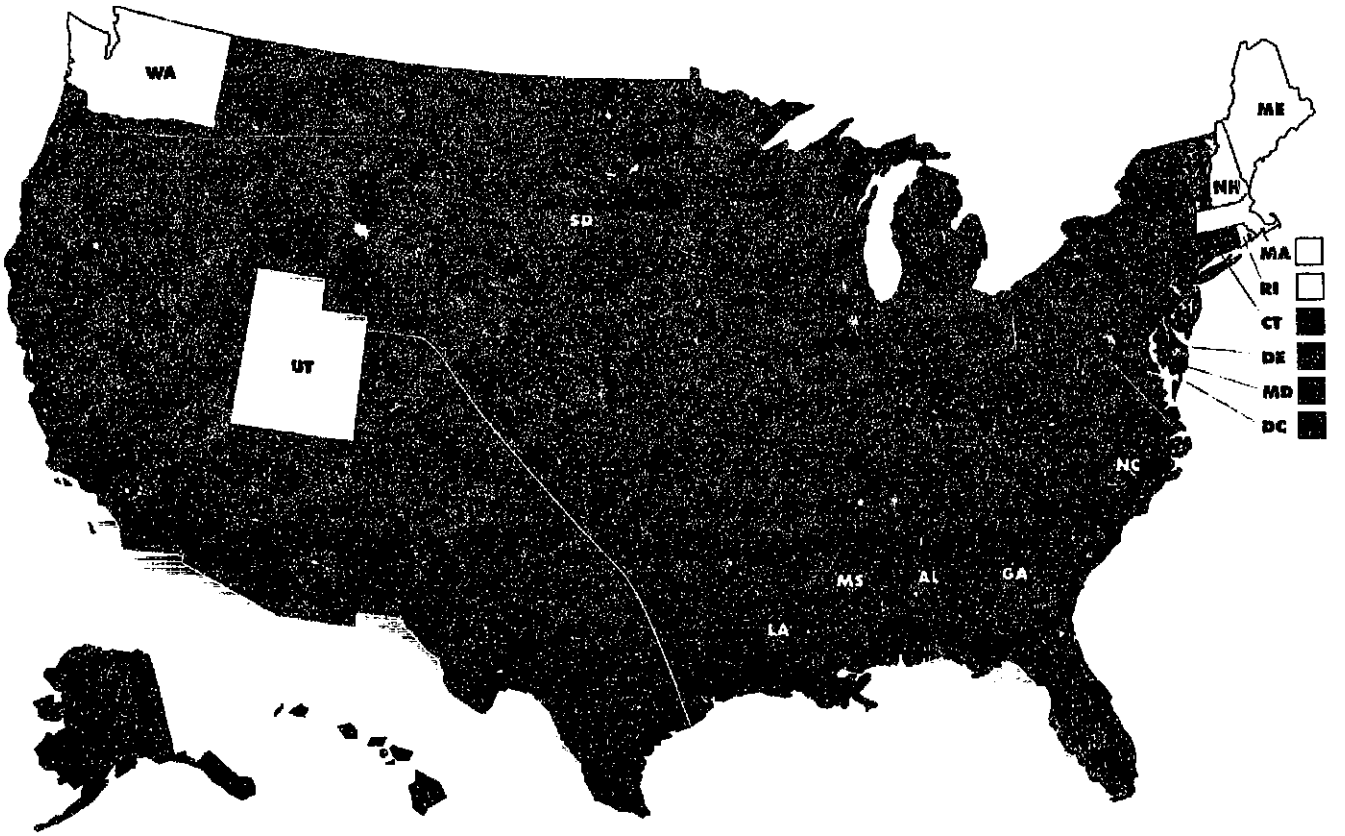
1994



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

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

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



- More than 20% better than state median (6.2 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (6.3 to 7.8)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (7.9 to 9.4)
- More than 20% worse than state median (9.5 and higher)

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

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

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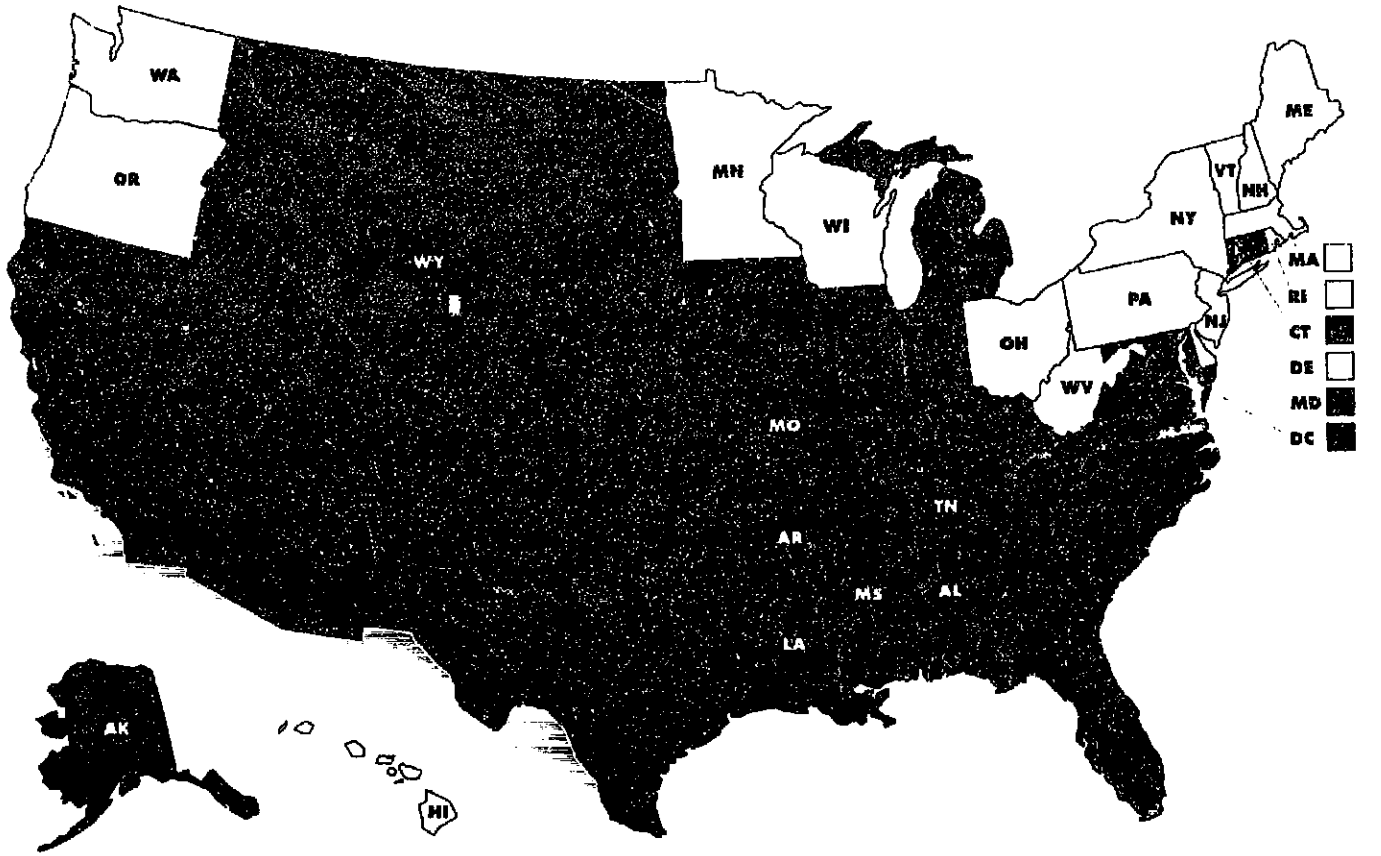
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide
(deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)
1994



More than 20% better than state median (58 and lower)

Up to 20% better than state median (59 to 72)

Up to 20% worse than state median (73 to 86)

More than 20% worse than state median (87 and higher)

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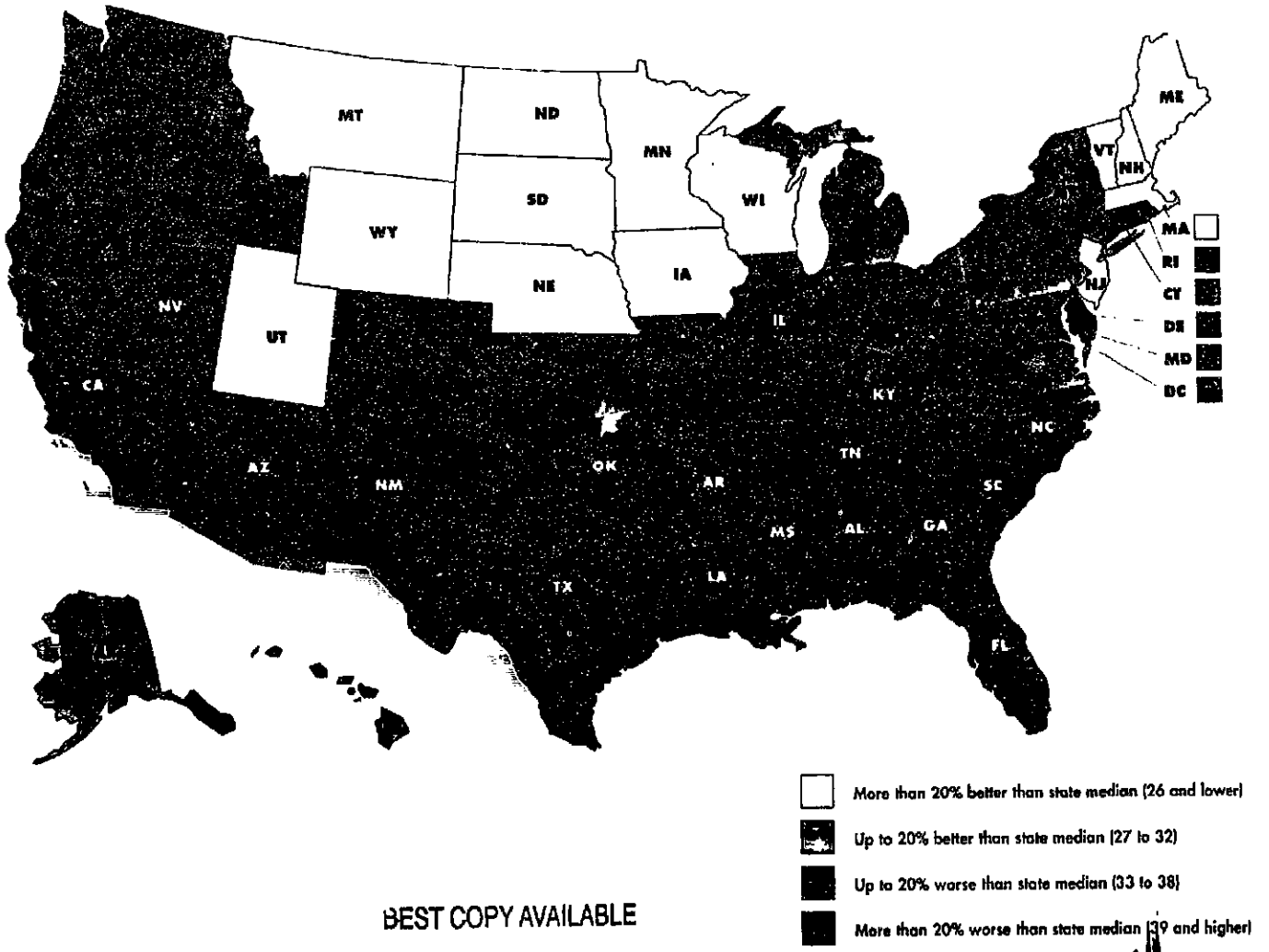
National Indicator Maps: State Rates

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



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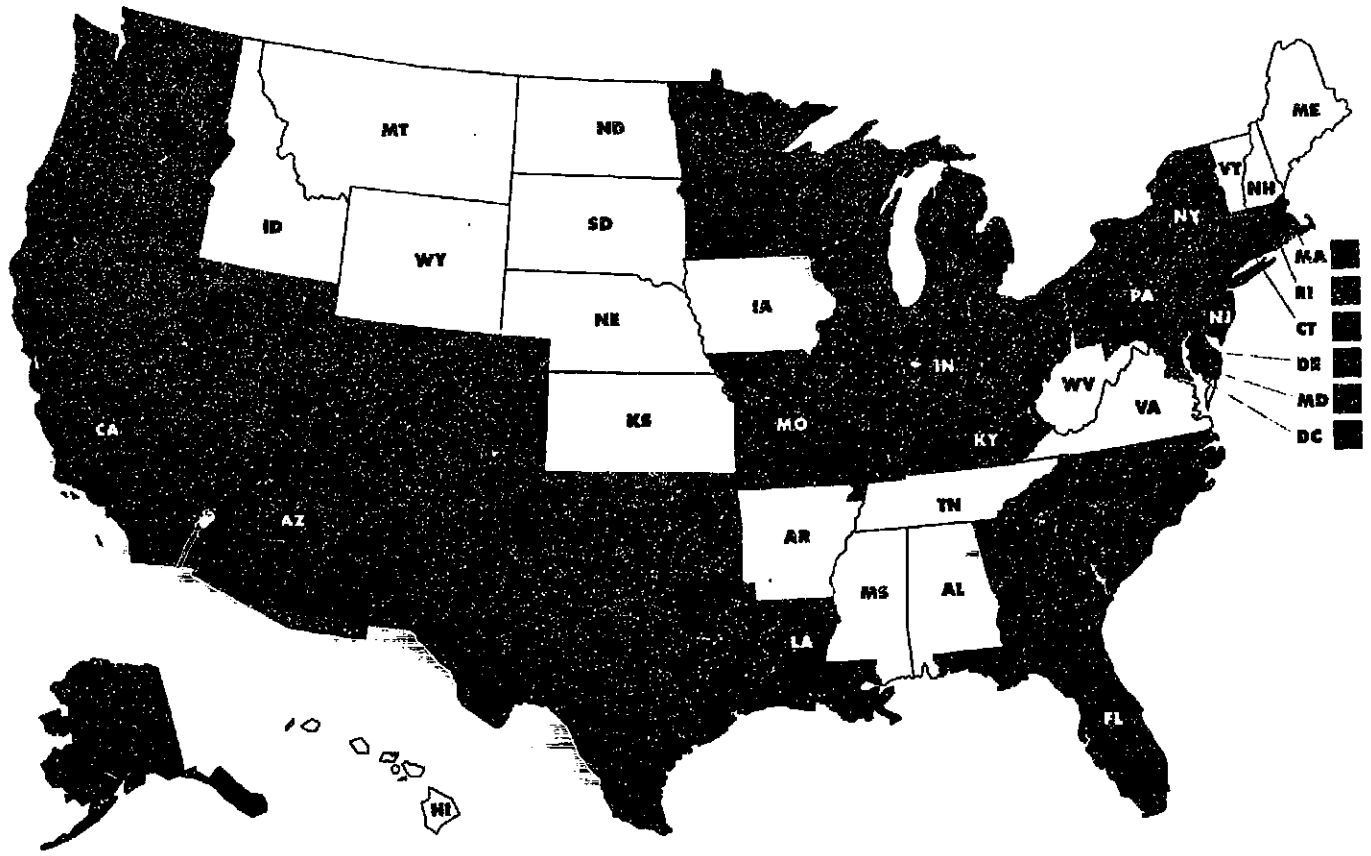
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate
(arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)

1994*



- More than 20% better than state median (327 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (328 to 409)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (410 to 491)
- More than 20% worse than state median (492 and higher)

* Three-year average of data from 1993 through 1995

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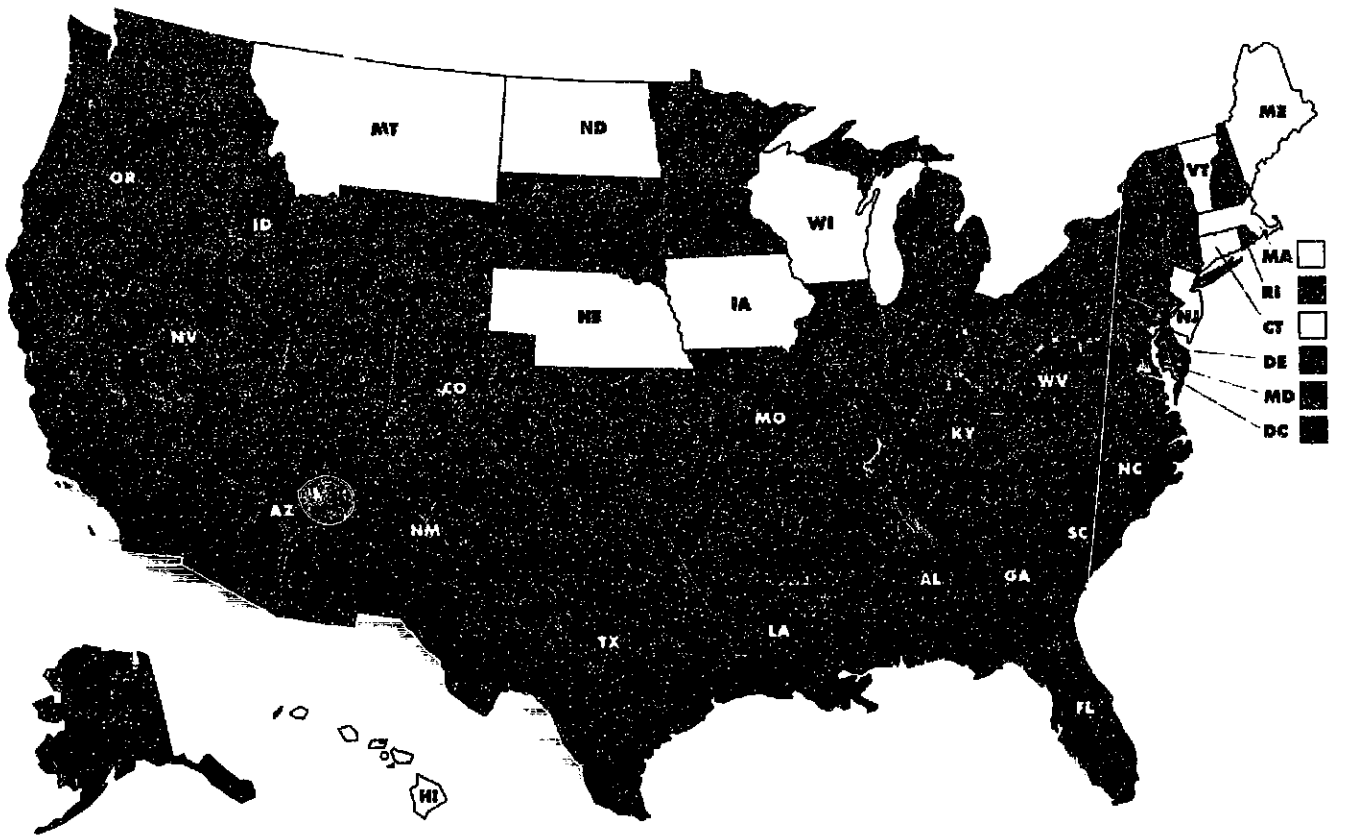
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)

1994*

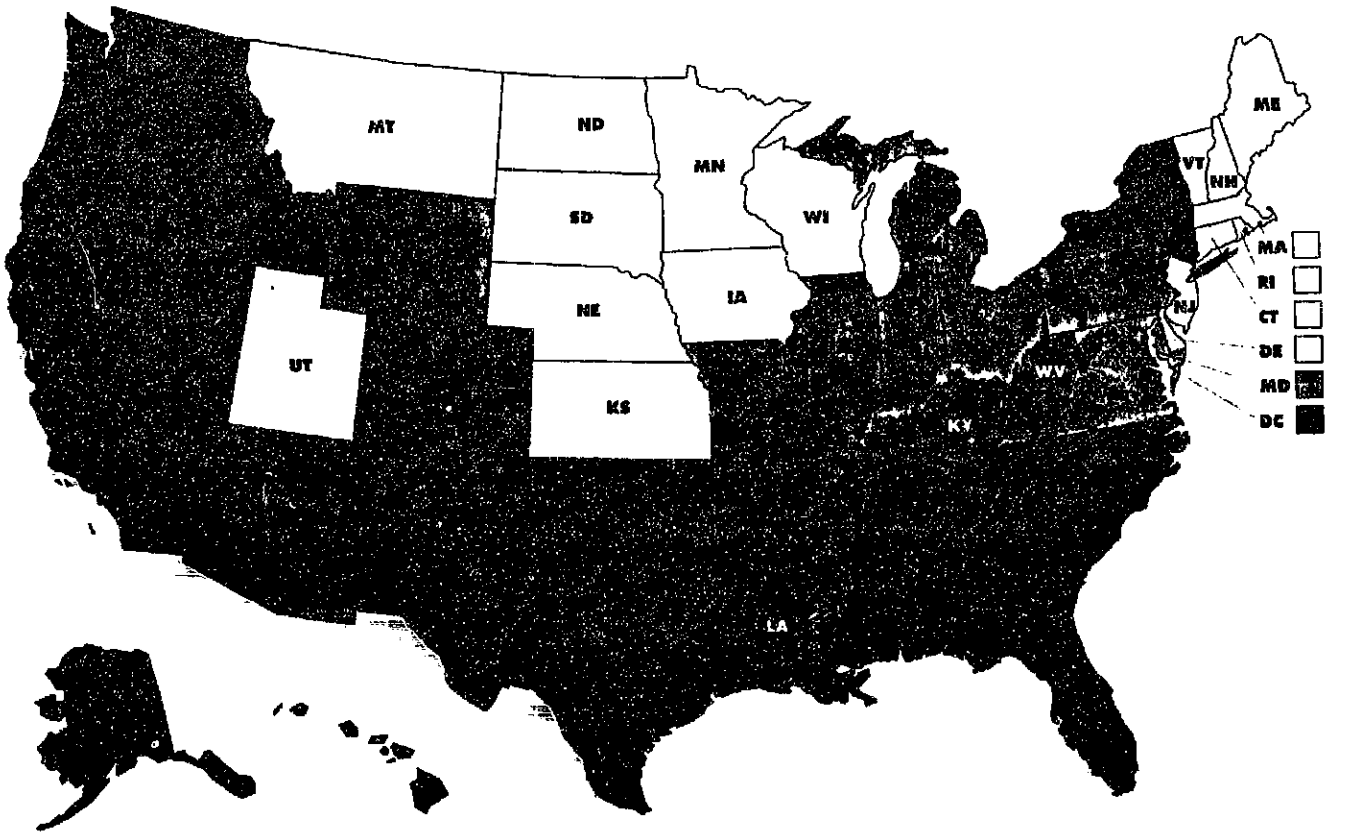


- More than 20% better than state median (6 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (7 to 8)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (9 to 10)
- More than 20% worse than state median (11 and higher)

* [illegible] average of data from 1993 through 1995

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

1994*



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

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

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

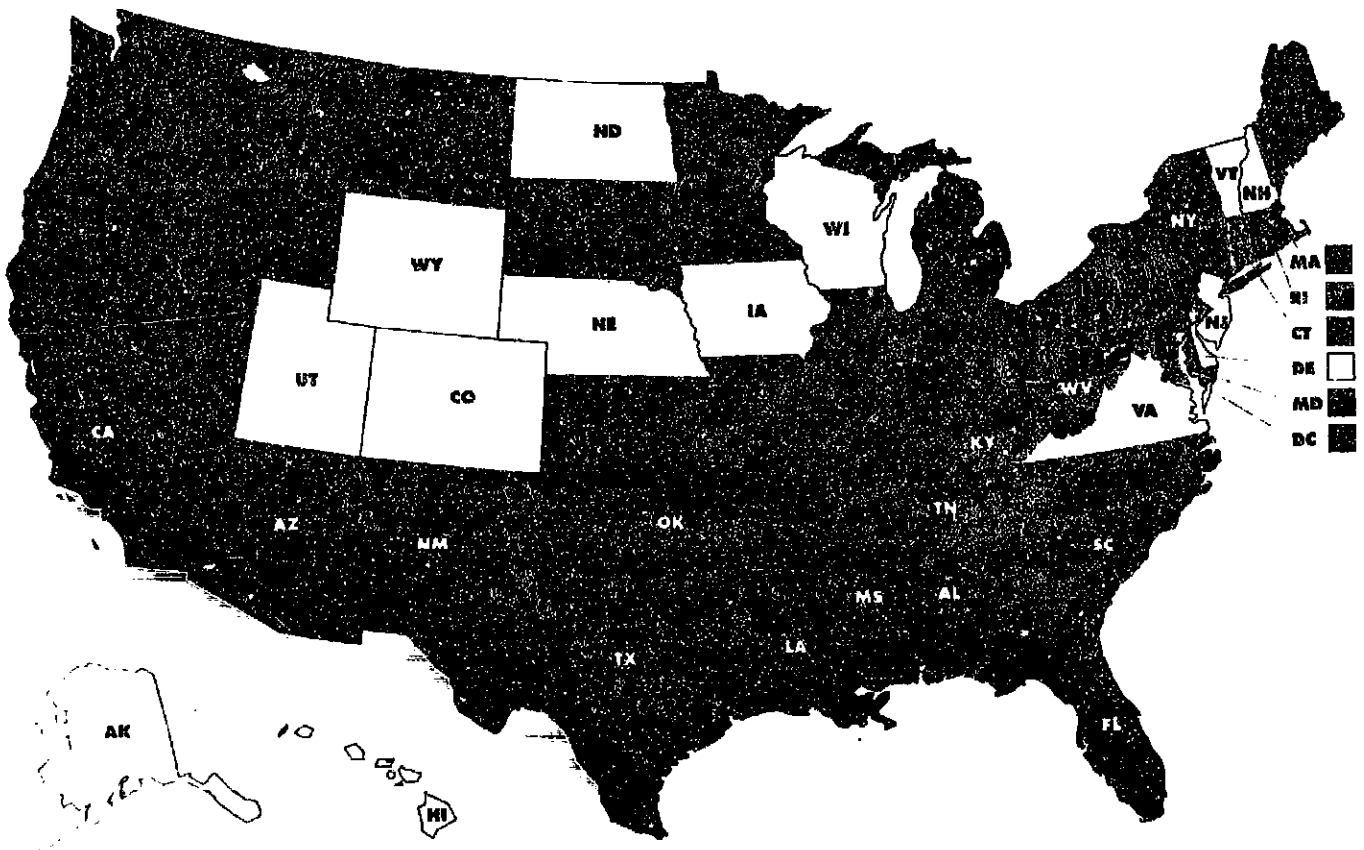
More than 20% worse than state median (12 and higher)

* Three-year average of data from 1993 through 1995

The Annie E. Casey Foundat

Percent of children in poverty

1994*



- More than 20% better than state median (14 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (15 to 18)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (19 to 22)
- More than 20% worse than state median (23 and higher)

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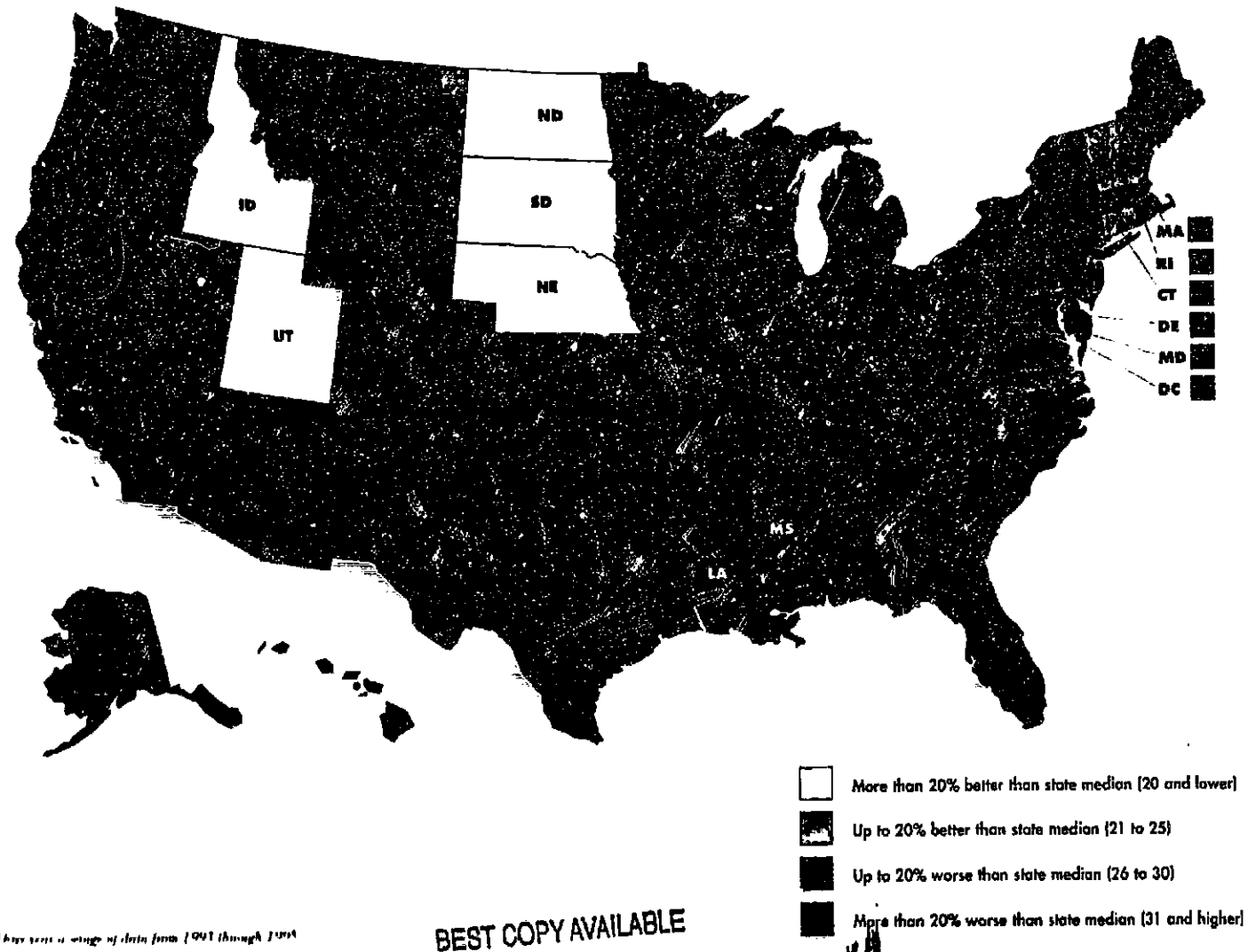
*[illegible] in 1992 through 1996

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



* Here was a range of data from 1993 through 1995

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state profiles

EDRS

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

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

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

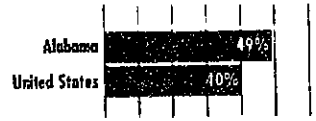
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	709,200	735,700	4%
Black	348,400	358,600	3%
Hispanic	10,300	12,200	18%
Asian and Pacific Islander	7,800	9,900	27%
Native American	4,500	3,200	-29%

Health and Economic Characteristics

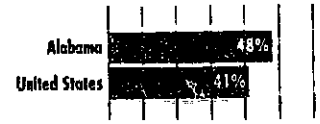
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	77%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$31,400	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	11%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	16%	13%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	36%	33%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	88%	86%

Education Indicators

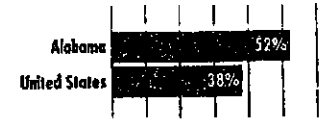
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



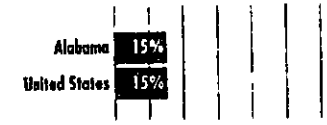
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994



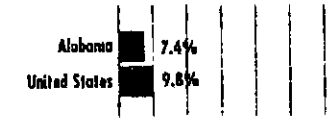
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



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



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



Alabama

AL

National Composite Rank [46]

Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1994 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1994	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1994 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985 1994	13	STATE NATIONAL	8.0 6.8	9.0 7.3	[47]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985 1994	20	STATE NATIONAL	12.6 10.6	10.1 8.0	[47]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985 1994	3	STATE NATIONAL	37 34	36 29	[47]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985 1994		STATE NATIONAL	73 63	97 69	[47]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1994	21	STATE NATIONAL	42 31	51 38	[46]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985 1994	149	STATE NATIONAL	106 305	262 517	[9]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1994	27	STATE NATIONAL	15 11	11 9	[35]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985 1994	29	STATE NATIONAL	14 11	10 9	[31]
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1994	23	STATE NATIONAL	31 21	24 21	[39]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1994	23	STATE NATIONAL	22 22	27 26	[38]

See Definitions and Data Sources, page 161

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

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 8	189,300	212,500	12%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	64,600	74,400	15%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	65,400	70,200	7%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	31,000	34,100	10%
High school age 15-17 years old	28,300	33,800	19%

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

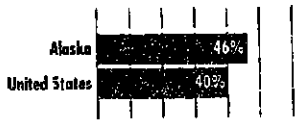
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	125,100	127,600	2%
Black	8,400	9,300	11%
Hispanic	8,500	13,000	53%
Asian and Pacific Islander	8,800	24,400	177%
Native American	38,500	38,100	–1%

Health and Economic Characteristics

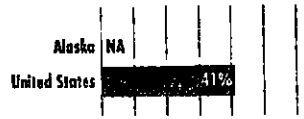
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	72%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$43,900	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	2%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	9%	13%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	32%	33%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	76%	86%

Education Indicators

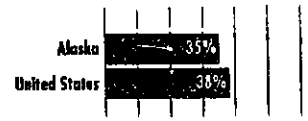
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



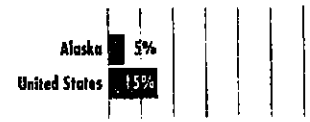
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994



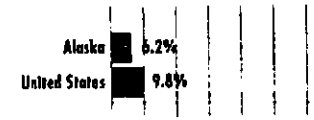
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



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



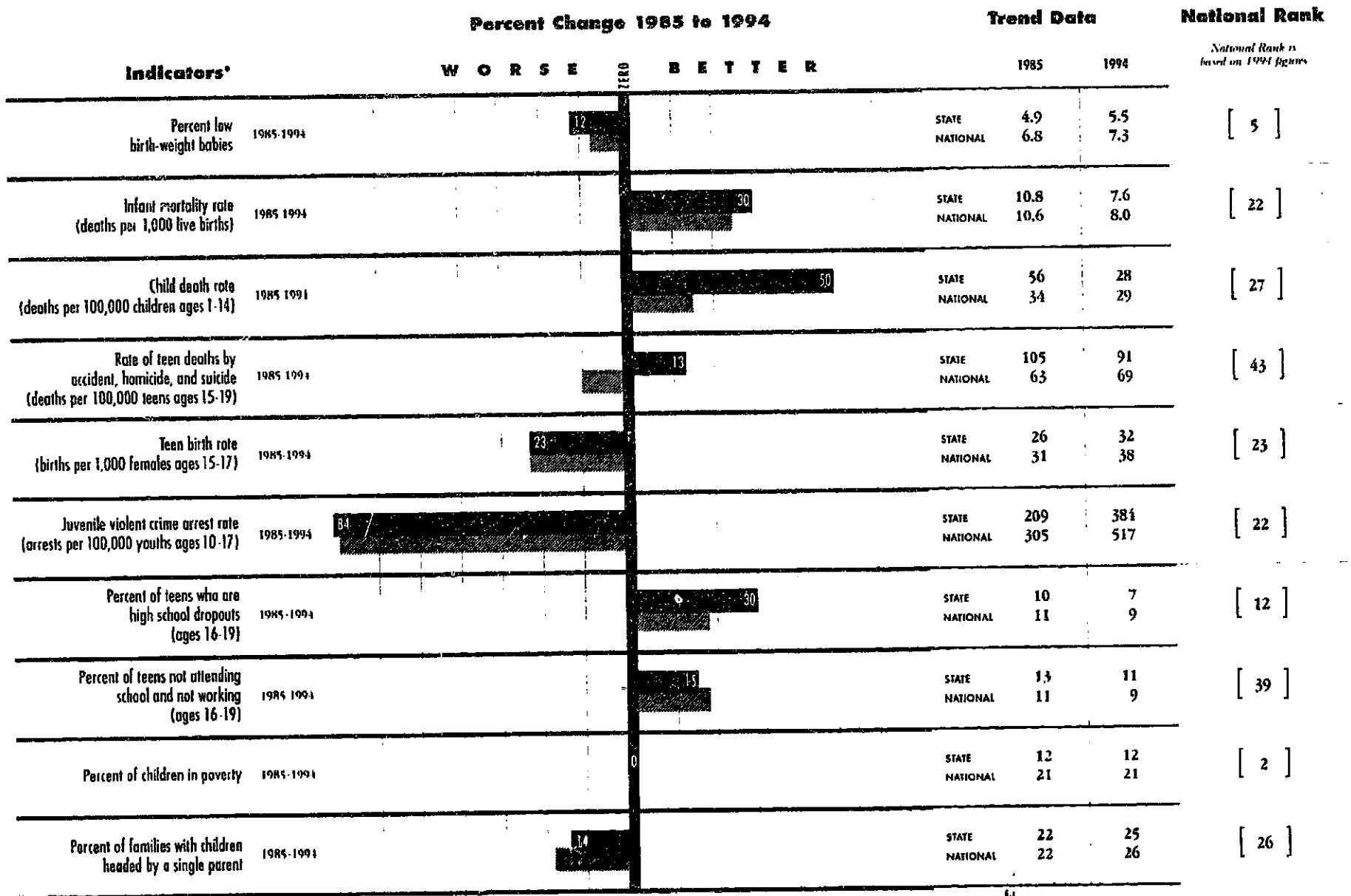
Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990



NA–Not Available

Alaska

National Composite Rank [24]



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

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 161

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

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,193,300	1,374,700	15%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	427,200	443,500	4%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	393,300	443,300	13%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	192,500	244,600	27%
High school age 15-17 years old	180,200	243,300	35%

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	689,600	723,600	5%
Black	43,200	50,100	16%
Hispanic	346,600	473,600	37%
Asian and Pacific Islander	20,300	28,500	40%
Native American	94,100	99,000	5%

Health and Economic Characteristics

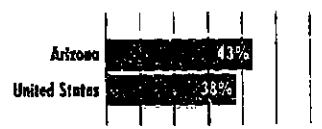
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	74%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$32,400	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	11%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	17%	13%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	32%	33%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	84%	86%

Education Indicators

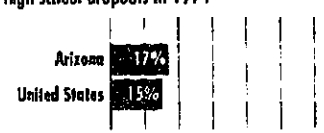
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993

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

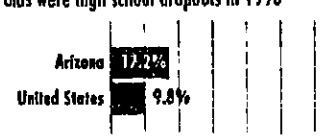
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



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



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



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Arizona

AZ

National Composite Rank [41]

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

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164

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

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

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

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

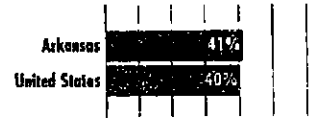
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	491,500	494,100	0%
Black	138,700	134,300	–3%
Hispanic	10,300	13,200	28%
Asian and Pacific Islander	4,800	5,700	19%
Native American	3,800	4,200	11%

Health and Economic Characteristics

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

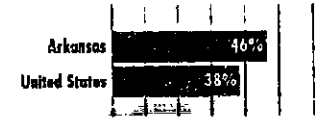
Education Indicators

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

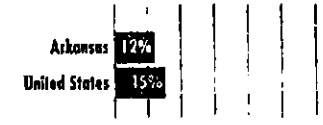


Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994

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



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

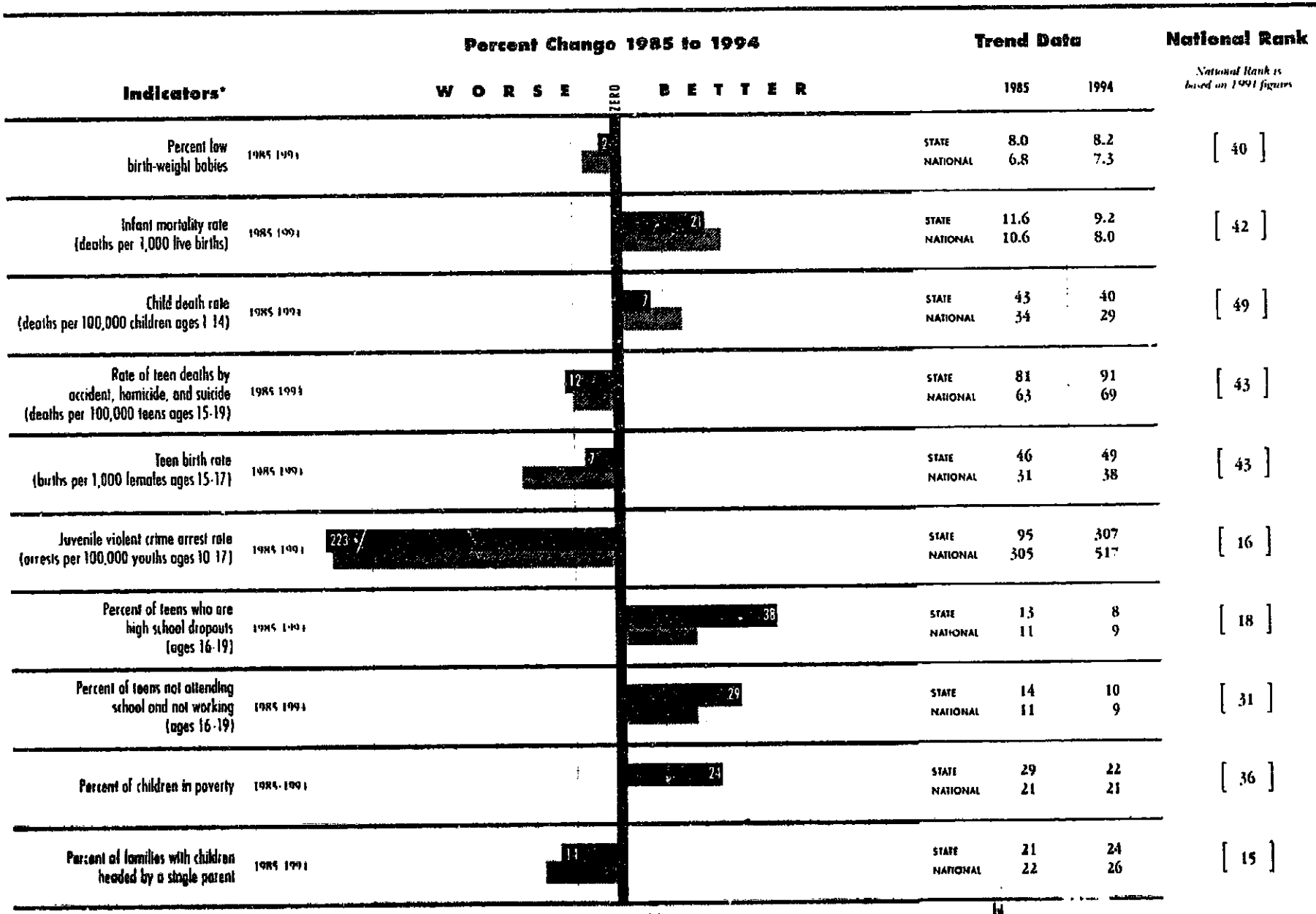


Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990

Arkansas

AR

National Composite Rank [40]



Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	8,793,600	9,945,900	13%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	3,362,200	3,319,900	-1%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	2,852,800	3,233,000	13%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	1,337,600	1,732,200	30%
High school age 15-17 years old	1,241,000	1,660,700	34%

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

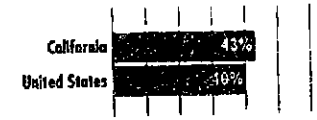
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	3,661,700	3,292,400	-10%
Black	667,700	642,000	-4%
Hispanic	3,425,100	4,599,600	34%
Asian and Pacific Islander	988,500	1,372,000	39%
Native American	50,600	39,900	-21%

Health and Economic Characteristics

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

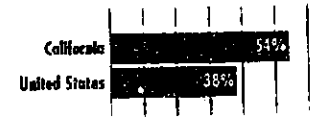
Education Indicators

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

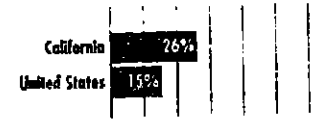


Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994

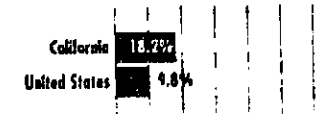
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



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



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



California

CA

National Composite Rank [32]

Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1994 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1994	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1994 figures)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1994	3	STATE NATIONAL	6.0 6.8	6.2 7.3	[14]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1994	26	STATE NATIONAL	9.5 10.6	7.0 8.0	[13]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1994	21	STATE NATIONAL	33 34	26 29	[16]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1994	4	STATE NATIONAL	69 63	72 69	[26]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1994	48	STATE NATIONAL	31 31	46 38	[40]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1994	62	STATE NATIONAL	402 305	651 517	[45]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1994	9	STATE NATIONAL	11 11	10 9	[31]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1994	17	STATE NATIONAL	12 11	10 9	[31]
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1994	19	STATE NATIONAL	21 21	25 21	[41]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1994	13	STATE NATIONAL	23 22	26 26	[31]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 161

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

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

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

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

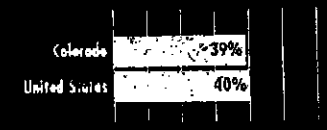
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	724,300	752,400	4%
Black	47,000	59,300	26%
Hispanic	179,600	221,600	23%
Asian and Pacific Islander	22,400	34,000	52%
Native American	7,900	10,300	30%

Health and Economic Characteristics

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

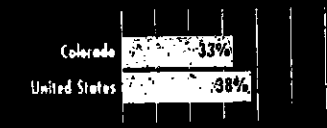
Education Indicators

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

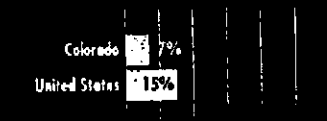


Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994

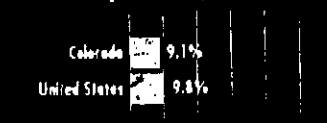
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



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



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



Colorado

CO

National Composite Rank [28]

Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1994 (WORSE – 0% – BETTER)		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1994	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1994 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985 1994	10	STATE NATIONAL	7.7 6.8	8.5 7.3	[41]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985 1994	26	STATE NATIONAL	9.4 10.6	7.0 8.0	[13]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985 1994	25	STATE NATIONAL	32 34	24 29	[8]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985 1994	12	STATE NATIONAL	66 63	74 69	[28]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985 1994	26	STATE NATIONAL	27 31	34 38	[29]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985 1994	50	STATE NATIONAL	305 305	459 517	[35]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1994	38	STATE NATIONAL	8 11	11 9	[35]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985 1994	10	STATE NATIONAL	10 11	9 9	[23]
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1994	13	STATE NATIONAL	15 21	13 21	[4]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1994	4	STATE NATIONAL	23 22	24 26	[15]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164

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

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	797,700	776,500	–3%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	276,800	245,600	–11%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	273,700	257,700	–6%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	126,800	134,800	6%
High school age 15-17 years old	120,400	138,400	15%

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

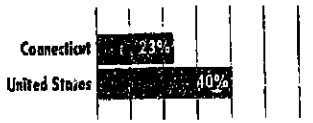
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	596,800	539,300	–10%
Black	88,900	96,500	9%
Hispanic	92,000	113,900	24%
Asian and Pacific Islander	18,600	25,500	37%
Native American	1,400	1,300	–7%

Health and Economic Characteristics

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

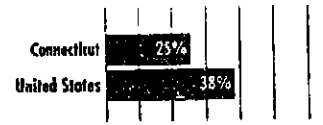
Education Indicators

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

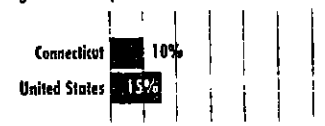


Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994

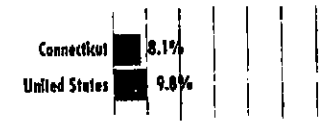
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



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



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



Connecticut

CT

National Composite Rank [12]

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

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164

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

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emographic Change

mber of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
children der age 18	178,800	191,200	7%
eschool age 5 years old	62,300	59,800	–4%
ementary school age 11 years old	59,700	61,900	4%
iddle school age 2-14 years old	28,900	33,900	17%
igh school age 5-17 years old	27,800	35,600	28%

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

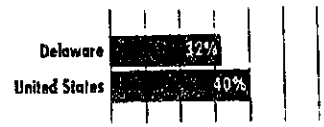
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	126,500	130,200	3%
Black	41,100	46,200	12%
Hispanic	7,400	10,000	35%
Asian and Pacific Islander	3,400	4,400	29%
Native American	500	400	–20%

Health and Economic Characteristics

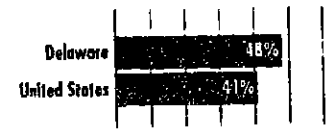
	STATE	NATIONAL
ercent of 2-year-olds who ere immunized in 1995	79%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$39,300	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	6%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	11%	13%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	35%	33%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	82%	86%

Education Indicators

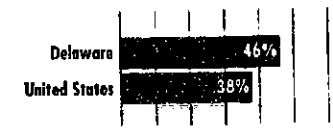
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



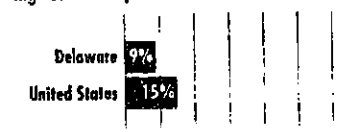
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994



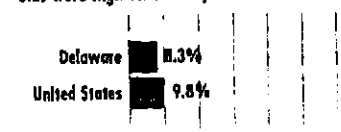
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



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



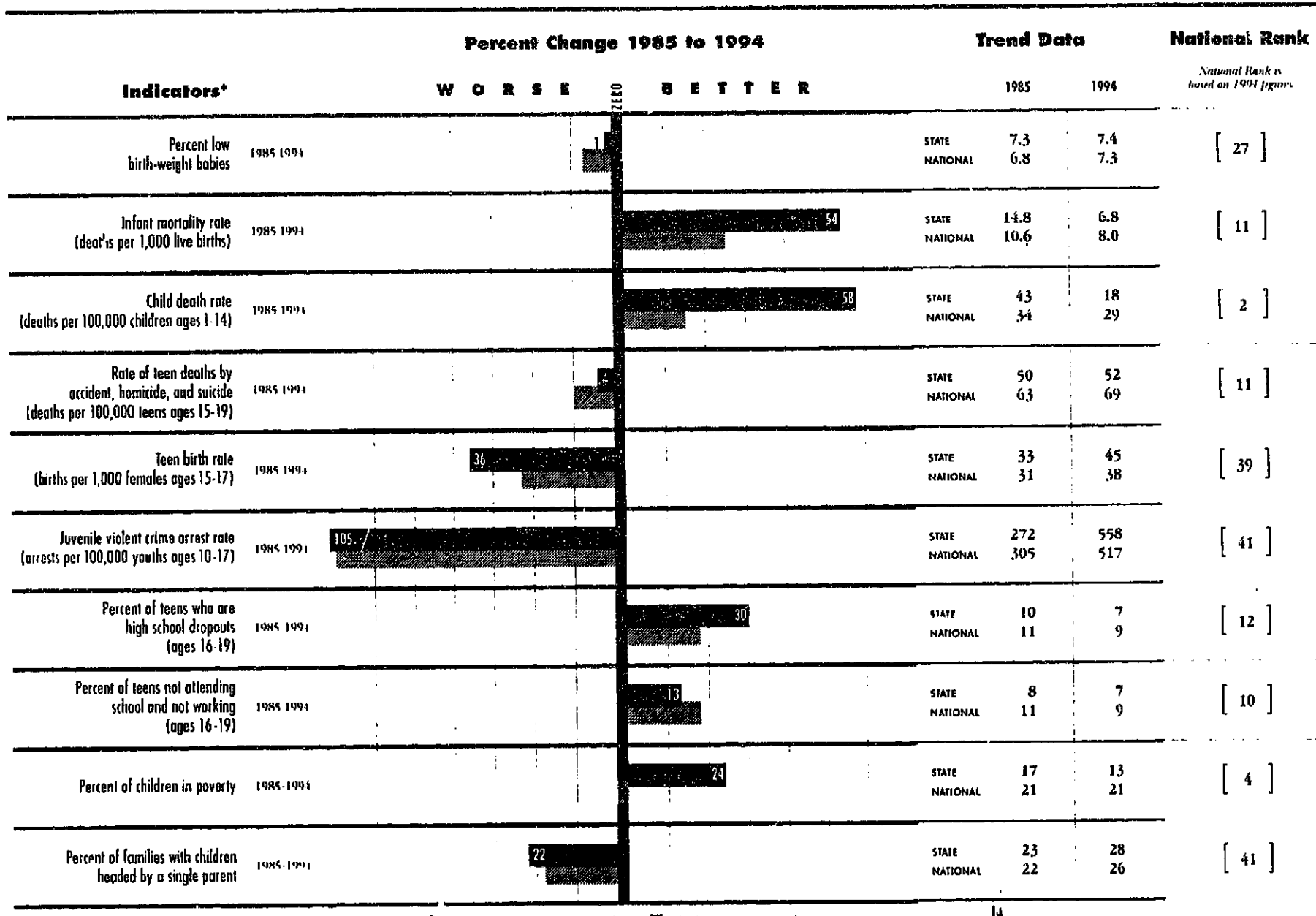
Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990



Delaware

DE

National Composite Rank [20]



Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

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

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

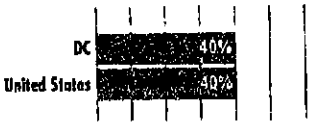
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	17,700	27,100	53%
Black	82,500	85,100	3%
Hispanic	12,000	13,800	15%
Asian and Pacific Islander	2,300	3,400	48%
Native American	100	200	100%

Health and Economic Characteristics

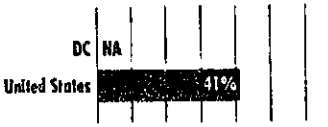
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	68%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$23,900	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	22%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	18%	13%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	15%	33%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	90%	86%

Education Indicators

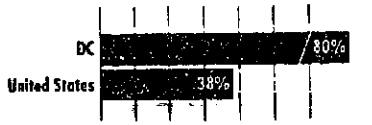
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



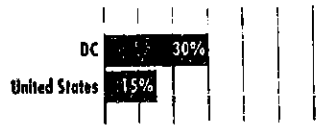
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994



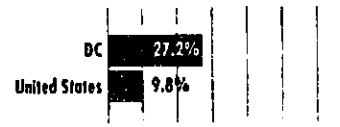
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



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



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



NA = Not Available

District of Columbia

DC

National Composite Rank [51]

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

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 161

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

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

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

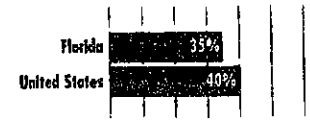
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	2,078,700	1,997,400	-4%
Black	705,600	757,300	7%
Hispanic	522,400	733,600	40%
Asian and Pacific Islander	55,300	66,400	20%
Native American	9,200	8,300	-10%

Health and Economic Characteristics

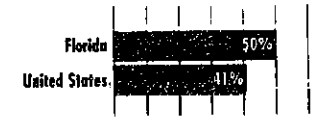
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	78%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$32,500	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	13%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	18%	13%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	28%	33%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	85%	86%

Education Indicators

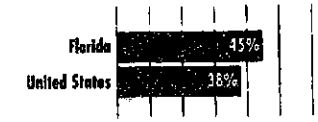
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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



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



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

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

Florida

FL

National Composite Rank [47]

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

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 161

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

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,923,600	2,154,800	12%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	664,200	672,000	1%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	631,900	713,000	13%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	315,100	383,100	22%
High school age 15-17 years old	312,300	386,600	24%

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

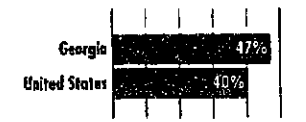
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	1,182,200	1,255,600	6%
Black	658,500	779,600	18%
Hispanic	47,700	70,900	49%
Asian and Pacific Islander	31,900	45,400	42%
Native American	3,200	3,200	0%

Health and Economic Characteristics

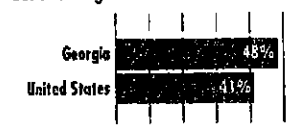
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	75%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$35,400	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	11%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	15%	13%
Percent of mother-headed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

Education Indicators

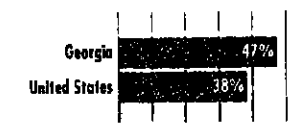
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



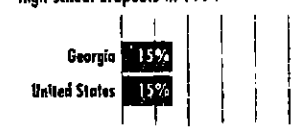
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994



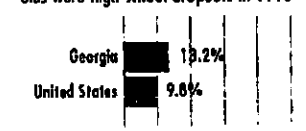
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



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



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



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Georgia

GA

National Composite Rank [45]

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

See Definitions and Data Sources, page 1[illegible]

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

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	309,300	353,900	14%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	114,600	122,700	7%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	99,400	117,700	18%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	48,900	58,900	20%
High school age 15-17 years old	46,400	54,600	18%

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

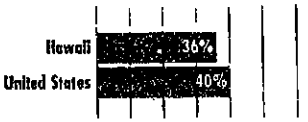
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	74,800	67,700	-9%
Black	7,100	6,000	-15%
Hispanic	42,200	45,500	8%
Asian and Pacific Islander	183,800	233,400	27%
Native American	1,400	1,300	-7%

Health and Economic Characteristics

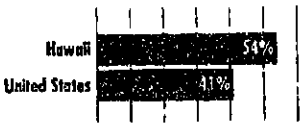
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	82%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$44,100	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	2%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	7%	13%
Percent of mother-headed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

Education Indicators

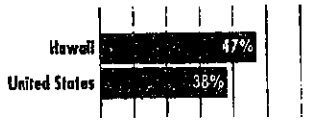
Percent of 3- to 5-year olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



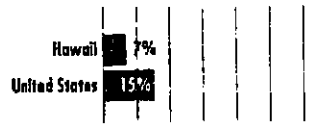
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994



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



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



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

Hawaii

HI

National Composite Rank [10]

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

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 161

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

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

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

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

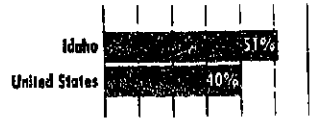
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	308,700	337,900	9%
Black	1,300	2,100	62%
Hispanic	29,400	47,000	60%
Asian and Pacific Islander	3,600	5,500	53%
Native American	4,900	7,100	45%

Health and Economic Characteristics

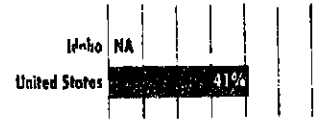
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	68%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$35,400	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	5%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	14%	13%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	51%	33%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	78%	86%

Education Indicators

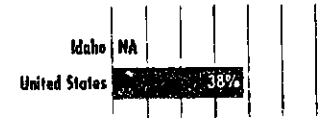
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



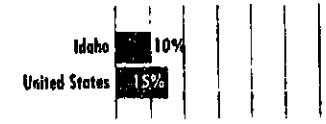
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994



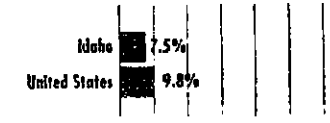
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



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



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

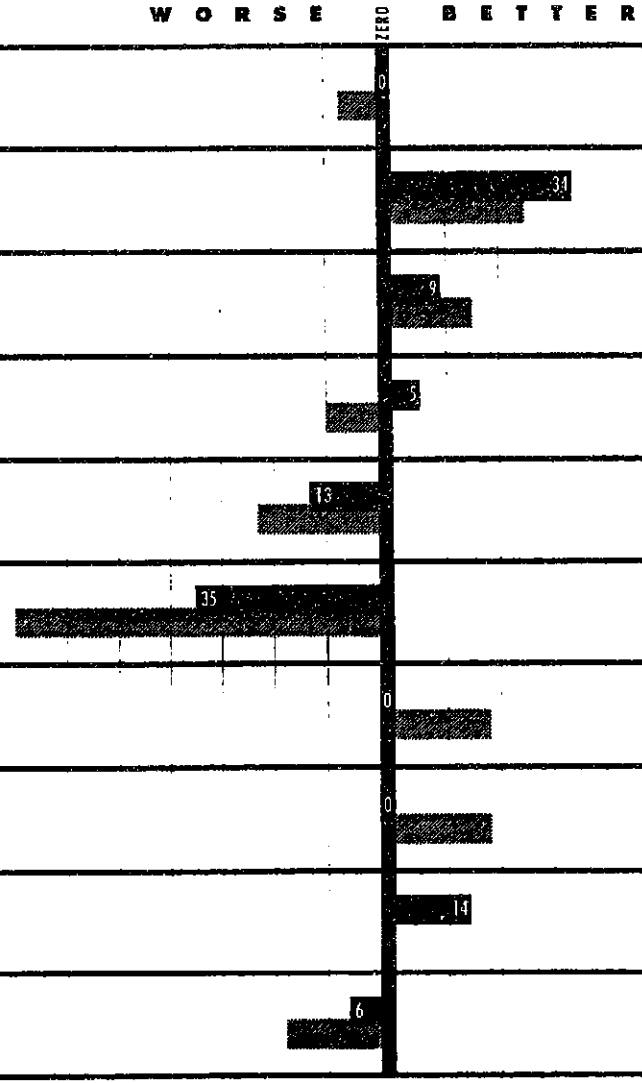


NA = Not Available

Idaho

ID

National Composite Rank [23]



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

See Data Notes and Data Sources, page 164

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

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

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

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

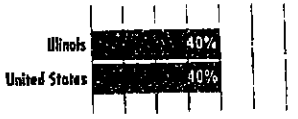
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	2,035,800	1,897,700	–7%
Black	589,500	617,100	5%
Hispanic	400,500	506,600	26%
Asian and Pacific Islander	95,500	126,200	32%
Native American	4,500	4,200	–7%

Health and Economic Characteristics

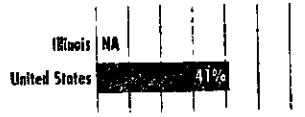
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	75%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$40,100	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	11%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	10%	13%
Percent of mother-headed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

Education Indicators

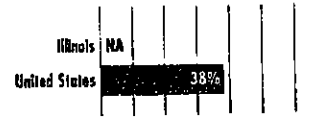
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



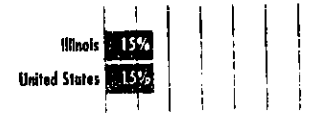
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994



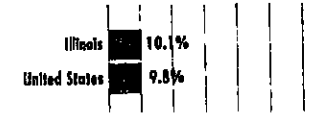
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



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



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



NA=Not Available

Illinois

IL

National Composite Rank [35]

Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1994 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1994	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1994 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1994	10	STATE NATIONAL	7.2 6.8	7.9 7.3	[39]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1994	21	STATE NATIONAL	11.7 10.6	9.3 8.0	[43]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1994	0	STATE NATIONAL	32 34	32 29	[36]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1994	65	STATE NATIONAL	52 63	86 69	[42]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1994	28	STATE NATIONAL	32 31	41 38	[34]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1994	99	STATE NATIONAL	195 305	389 517	[23]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1994	11	STATE NATIONAL	9 11	10 9	[31]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1994	18	STATE NATIONAL	11 11	9 9	[23]
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1994	5	STATE NATIONAL	22 21	21 21	[32]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1991	13	STATE NATIONAL	23 22	26 26	[31]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

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

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

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

Health and Economic Characteristics

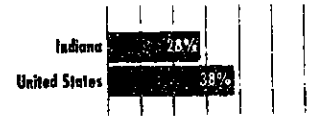
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	73%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$33,100	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	7%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	11%	13%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	45%	33%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	87%	86%

Education Indicators

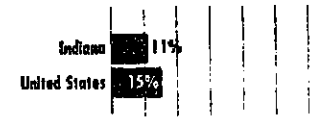
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993

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

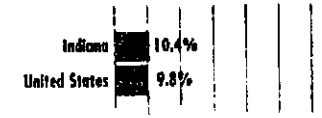
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



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



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



Indiana

IN

National Composite Rank [26]

Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1994 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1994	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1994 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1994	5	STATE	6.4	6.8	[20]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1994	19	STATE	10.9	8.8	[39]
			NATIONAL	10.6	8.0	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1994	9	STATE	33	30	[32]
			NATIONAL	34	29	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1994	3	STATE	63	65	[21]
			NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1994	13	STATE	31	35	[31]
			NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1994	125	STATE	219	493	[36]
			NATIONAL	305	517	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1994	27	STATE	11	8	[18]
			NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1994	33	STATE	12	8	[18]
			NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1994	11	STATE	19	17	[22]
			NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1994	9	STATE	22	24	[15]
			NATIONAL	22	26	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164

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

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

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

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

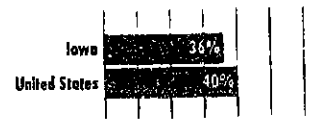
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	674,400	629,300	-7%
Black	19,400	22,300	15%
Hispanic	17,200	20,400	19%
Asian and Pacific Islander	10,900	15,600	43%
Native American	2,600	3,100	19%

Health and Economic Characteristics

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

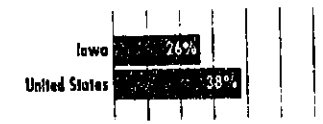
Education Indicators

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

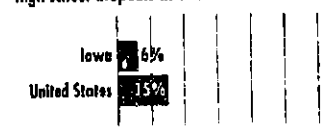


Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994

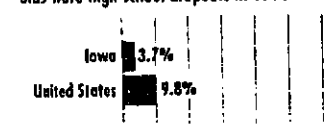
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



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



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



Iowa

National Composite Rank [5]

Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1994 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1994	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1994 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1994	16	STATE	5.1	5.9	[9]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1994	21	STATE	9.5	7.5	[20]
			NATIONAL	10.6	8.0	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1994	11	STATE	28	25	[12]
			NATIONAL	34	29	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1994	6	STATE	65	61	[18]
			NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1994	21	STATE	19	23	[7]
			NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1994	138	STATE	110	262	[9]
			NATIONAL	305	517	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1994	33	STATE	6	4	[2]
			NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1994	38	STATE	8	5	[2]
			NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1994	35	STATE	20	13	[4]
			NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1994	11	STATE	19	21	[6]
			NATIONAL	22	26	

See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	692,800	699,900	1%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	221,300	224,800	2%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	233,900	229,900	–2%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	121,800	120,700	–1%
High school age 15-17 years old	115,800	124,500	8%

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	578,700	558,900	–3%
Black	52,000	59,800	15%
Hispanic	43,100	57,000	32%
Asian and Pacific Islander	12,400	16,700	35%
Native American	6,500	7,500	15%

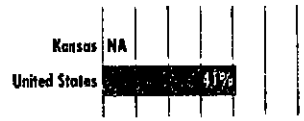
Health and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	78%	76%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$36,700	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	6%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	11%	13%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	42%	33%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	85%	86%

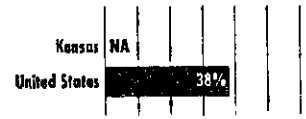
Education Indicators

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

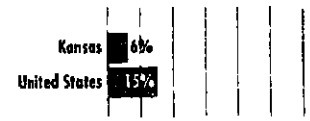
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994



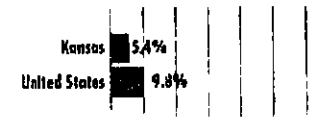
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



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



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



NA = Not Available

National Composite Rank [15]

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

*See Data Notes and Data Sources, page 164

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

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

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

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

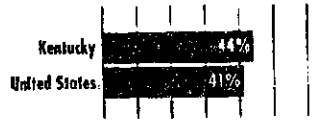
Health and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	84%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$30,100	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	14%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	13%	13%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	39%	33%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	90%	86%

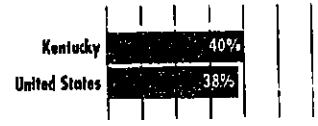
Education Indicators

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

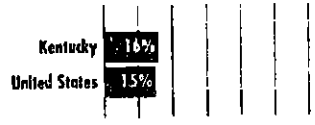
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994



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



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



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

National Composite Rank [38]

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

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,239,200	1,204,200	-3%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	404,100	384,200	-5%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	406,000	392,700	-3%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	215,600	212,400	-1%
High school age 15-17 years old	213,600	214,900	1%

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

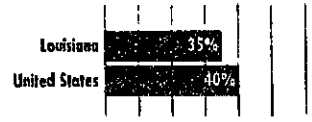
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	705,900	647,100	-8%
Black	483,300	497,000	3%
Hispanic	28,500	34,500	21%
Asian and Pacific Islander	15,900	20,800	31%
Native American	5,600	4,800	-14%

Health and Economic Characteristics

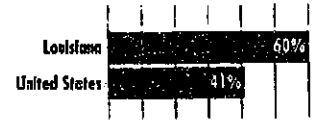
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	72%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$28,700	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	18%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	19%	13%
Percent of mother-headed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

Education Indicators

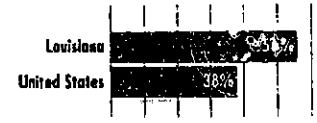
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



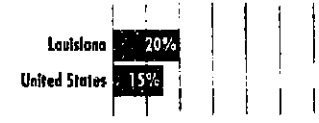
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994



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



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



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

Louisiana

National Composite Rank [50]

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

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164

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

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

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

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

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

Health and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	84%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$34,200	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	6%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	11%	13%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	44%	33%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	79%	86%

Education Indicators

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

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

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

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

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

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Maine

National Composite Rank [2]

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

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

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,272,000	1,333,300	5%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	446,300	425,400	-5%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	432,000	445,200	3%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	203,600	230,200	13%
High school age 15-17 years old	190,100	232,500	22%

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

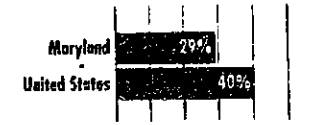
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	777,300	742,500	-4%
Black	389,700	448,900	15%
Hispanic	53,700	74,300	38%
Asian and Pacific Islander	48,200	64,700	34%
Native American	3,100	3,000	-3%

Health and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	78%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$46,300	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	7%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	11%	13%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	33%	33%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	90%	86%

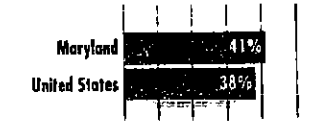
Education Indicators

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

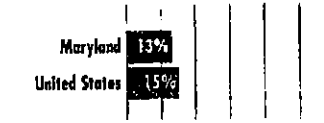


Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994

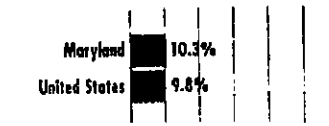
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



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



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



National Composite Rank [30]

Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1994 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1994	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1994 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1994	-12	STATE NATIONAL	7.6 5.8	8.5 7.3	[41]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1994	+24	STATE NATIONAL	11.9 10.6	9.0 8.0	[41]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1994	+6	STATE NATIONAL	32 34	30 29	[32]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1994	-9	STATE NATIONAL	56 63	61 69	[18]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1994	-14	STATE NATIONAL	29 31	33 38	[27]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1994	-18	STATE NATIONAL	596 305	704 517	[46]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1994	0	STATE NATIONAL	8 11	8 9	[18]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1994	+11	STATE NATIONAL	9 11	8 9	[18]
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1994	-15	STATE NATIONAL	13 21	15 21	[15]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1994	-8	STATE NATIONAL	24 22	26 26	[31]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 161

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

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

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

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

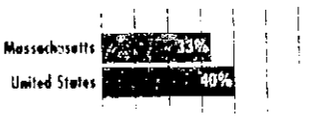
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	1,134,600	1,085,700	-4%
Black	99,600	118,900	19%
Hispanic	137,800	189,700	38%
Asian and Pacific Islander	57,100	91,300	60%
Native American	2,800	2,300	-18%

Health and Economic Characteristics

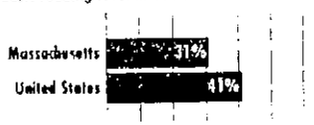
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	85%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$45,300	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	6%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	9%	13%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	35%	33%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	89%	86%

Education Indicators

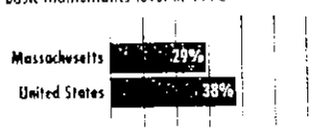
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



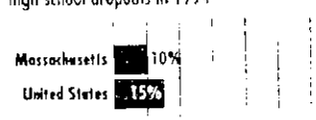
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994



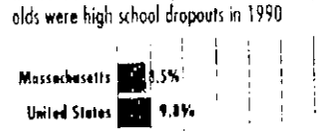
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



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



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



Massachusetts

MA

National Composite Rank [8]

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

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164

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

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

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

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

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

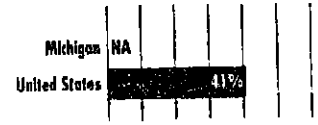
Health and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	64%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$39,700	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	10%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	8%	13%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	33%	33%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	87%	86%

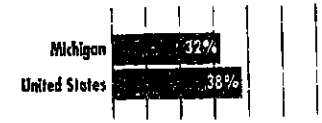
Education Indicators

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

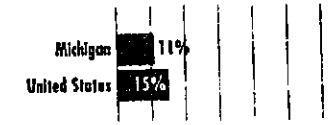
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994



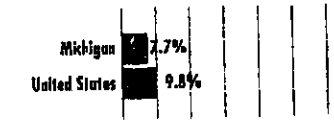
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



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



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



NA=Not Available

Michigan

MI

National Composite Rank [29]

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

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 161

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,245,500	1,216,400	–2%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	391,000	392,100	0%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	427,500	399,500	–7%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	219,600	207,100	–6%
High school age 15-17 years old	207,300	217,700	5%

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

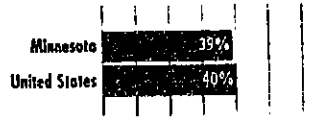
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	1,099,000	1,022,100	–7%
Black	48,200	62,900	30%
Hispanic	31,000	39,900	29%
Asian and Pacific Islander	45,100	65,300	45%
Native American	22,200	26,200	18%

Health and Economic Characteristics

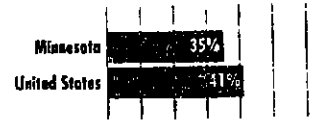
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	79%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$41,900	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	5%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	6%	13%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	41%	33%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	85%	86%

Education Indicators

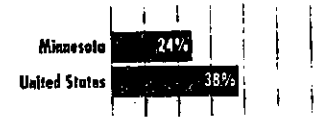
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



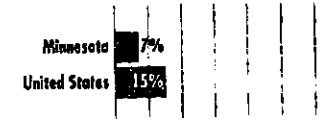
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994



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



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



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

Minnesota

MN

National Composite Rank [11]

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

See Data Sources and Data Sources, page 164

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

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

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

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

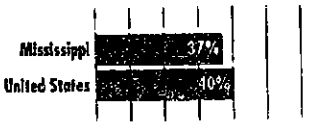
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	404,800	408,400	1%
Black	342,900	344,500	0%
Hispanic	5,800	6,700	16%
Asian and Pacific Islander	5,100	6,900	35%
Native American	3,200	2,900	-9%

Health and Economic Characteristics

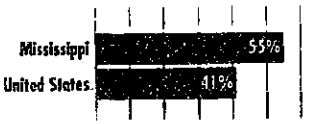
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	82%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$26,000	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	16%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	17%	13%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	24%	33%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	91%	86%

Education Indicators

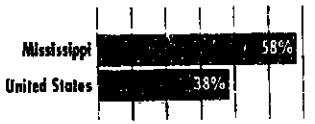
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



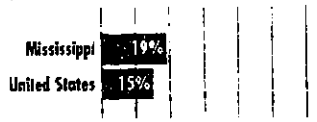
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994



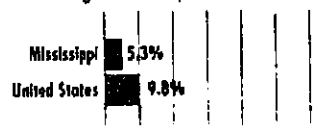
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



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



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



Mississippi

MS

National Composite Rank [49]

Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1994 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1994	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1994 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985 1994	13	STATE NATIONAL	8.8 6.8	9.9 7.3	[50]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	19[illegible] 1994	20	STATE NATIONAL	13.7 10.6	11.0 8.0	[50]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	198[illegible]	13	STATE NATIONAL	47 34	41 29	[50]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1[illegible]	[illegible]	STATE NATIONAL	74 63	110 69	[50]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985 1994	7	STATE NATIONAL	54 31	58 38	[50]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1994	495	STATE NATIONAL	131 305	295 517	[15]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1994	17	STATE NATIONAL	12 11	10 9	[31]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1994	27	STATE NATIONAL	15 11	11 9	[39]
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1994	3	STATE NATIONAL	34 21	33 21	[49]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1994	28	STATE NATIONAL	25 22	32 26	[49]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 161

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

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

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

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

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

Health and Economic Characteristics

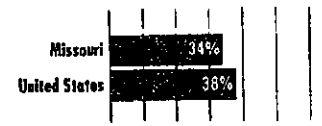
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	71%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$35,000	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	9%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	12%	13%
Percent of mother-headed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

Education Indicators

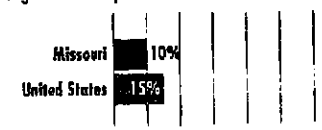
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993

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

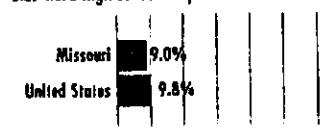
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



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



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



Missouri

MO

National Composite Rank [33]

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

*See Definitions and Data Sources page 164

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

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

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

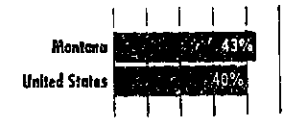
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	205,800	203,500	-1%
Black	800	1,000	25%
Hispanic	6,100	8,600	41%
Asian and Pacific Islander	1,800	2,800	56%
Native American	21,600	26,600	23%

Health and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	70%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$32,600	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	7%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	10%	13%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	39%	33%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	74%	86%

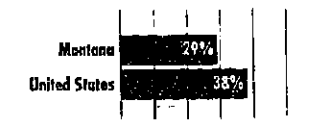
Education Indicators

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



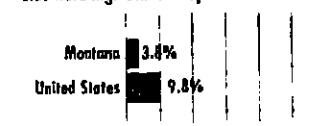
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994

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



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

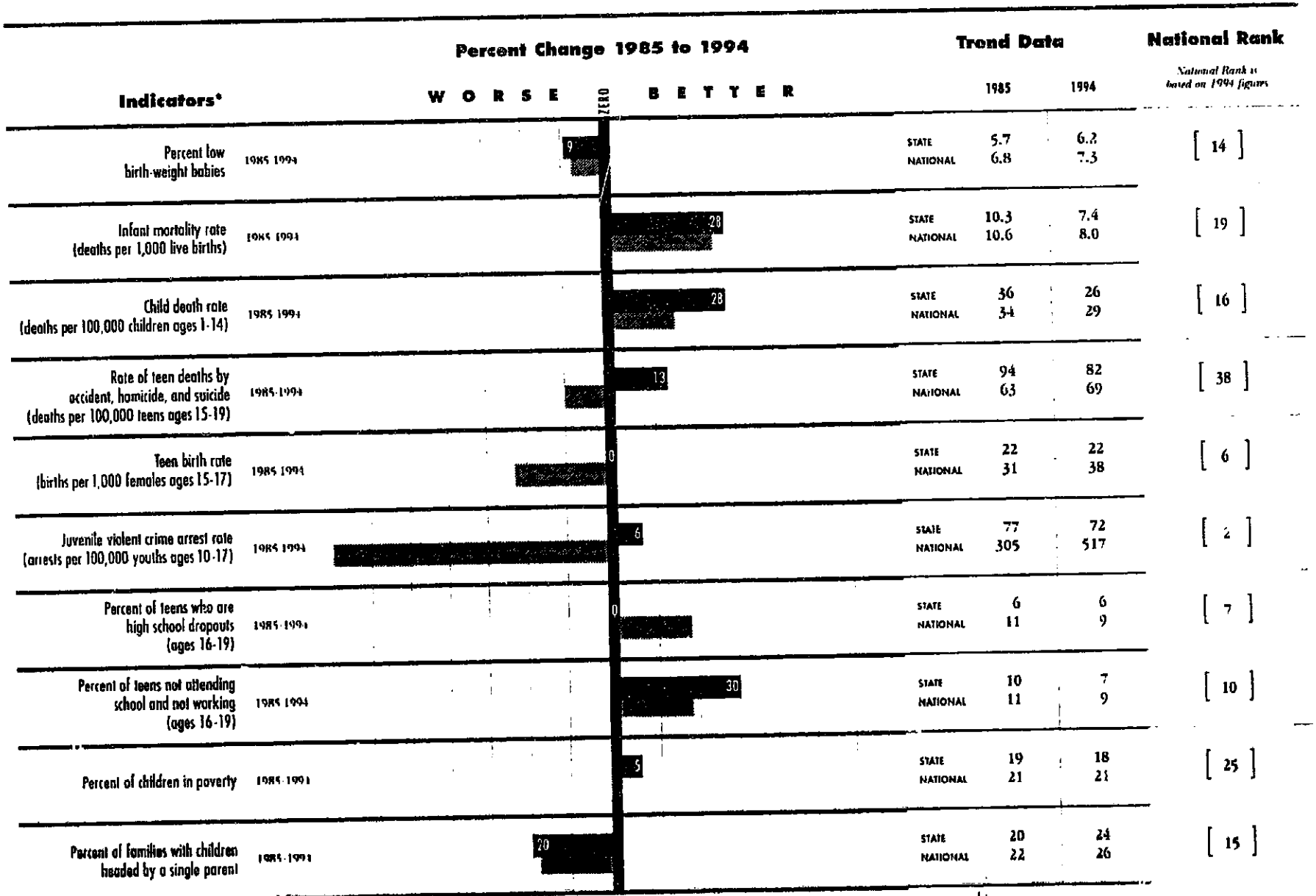
Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990



Montana

MT

National Composite Rank [13]



Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

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

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

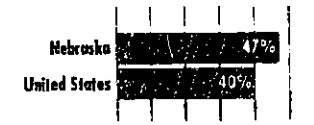
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	390,700	376,100	–4%
Black	22,100	26,100	18%
Hispanic	19,700	24,900	26%
Asian and Pacific Islander	5,500	8,800	60%
Native American	5,300	6,700	26%

Health and Economic Characteristics

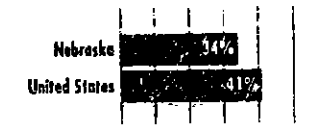
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	73%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$37,800	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	6[illegible]%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	8%	13%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	42%	33%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	[illegible]2%	86%

Education Indicators

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

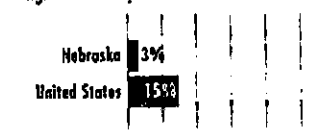


Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994

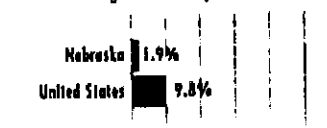


Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996

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



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



Nebraska

NE

National Composite Rank [6]

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

* [illegible] and Data Sources, page [illegible]

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

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	398,600	468,300	17%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	143,600	152,700	6%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	133,000	151,600	14%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	63,300	81,700	29%
High school age 15-17 years old	58,700	82,400	40%

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	273,400	286,900	5%
Black	34,400	41,300	20%
Hispanic	68,900	110,300	60%
Asian and Pacific Islander	15,100	23,200	54%
Native American	6,900	6,600	-4%

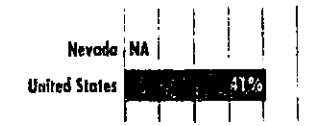
Health and Economic Characteristics

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

Education Indicators

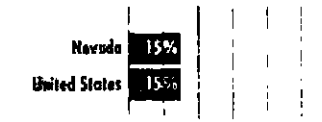
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993

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



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

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



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

NA=Not Available

Nevada

NV

National Composite Rank [34]

Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1994 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1994	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1994 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1994	-10	STATE	6.9	7.6	[32]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1994	24	STATE	8.5	6.5	[7]
			NATIONAL	10.6	8.0	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1994	-6	STATE	32	34	[44]
			NATIONAL	34	29	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1994	-1	STATE	73	74	[28]
			NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1994	-52	STATE	31	47	[42]
			NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1994	-56	STATE	257	401	[25]
			NATIONAL	305	517	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1994	8	STATE	13	12	[44]
			NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1994	15	STATE	13	11	[39]
			NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1994	-14	STATE	14	16	[17]
			NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1994	-4	STATE	25	26	[31]
			NATIONAL	22	26	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	295,000	303,500	3%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	94,100	94,900	1%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	104,000	100,500	–3%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	50,300	52,300	4%
High school age 15-17 years old	46,500	55,800	20%

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

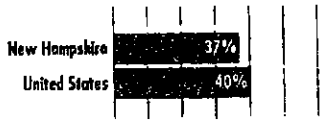
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	284,400	288,700	2%
Black	1,900	2,300	21%
Hispanic	4,900	7,000	43%
Asian and Pacific Islander	3,200	4,800	50%
Native American	500	700	40%

Health and Economic Characteristics

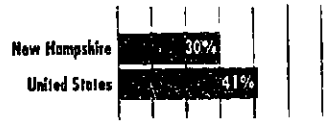
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	87%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$42,300	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	4%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	10%	13%
Percent of mother-headed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

Education Indicators

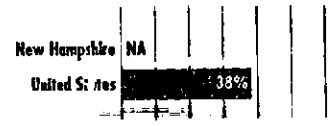
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



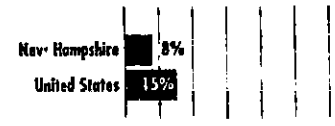
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994



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



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



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

NA = Not Available

New Hampshire

NH

National Composite Rank [1]

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

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 161

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

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

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

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

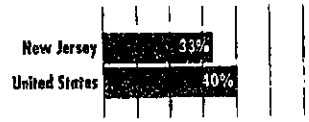
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	1,256,900	1,165,400	–7%
Black	316,700	347,100	10%
Hispanic	285,200	365,000	28%
Asian and Pacific Islander	101,000	142,300	41%
Native American	3,800	4,000	5%

Health and Economic Characteristics

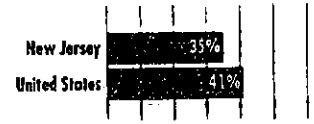
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	76%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$51,100	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	7%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	11%	13%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	30%	33%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	81%	86%

Education Indicators

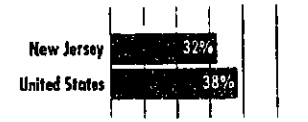
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



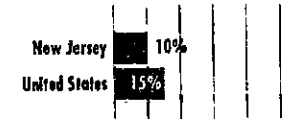
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994



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



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



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

New Jersey

NJ

National Composite Rank [17]

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

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 161

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

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

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

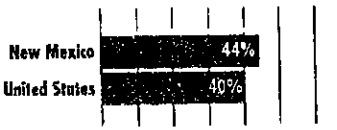
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	197,400	208,300	6%
Black	9,800	10,000	2%
Hispanic	230,100	270,900	18%
Asian and Pacific Islander	5,000	7,300	46%
Native American	57,700	71,900	25%

Health and Economic Characteristics

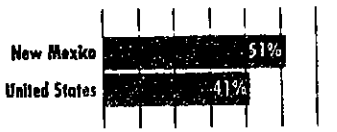
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	75%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$30,300	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	14%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	22%	13%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	27%	33%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	84%	86%

Education Indicators

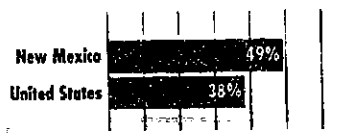
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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

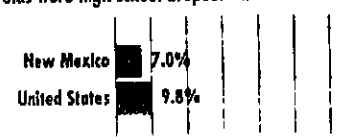


Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



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

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

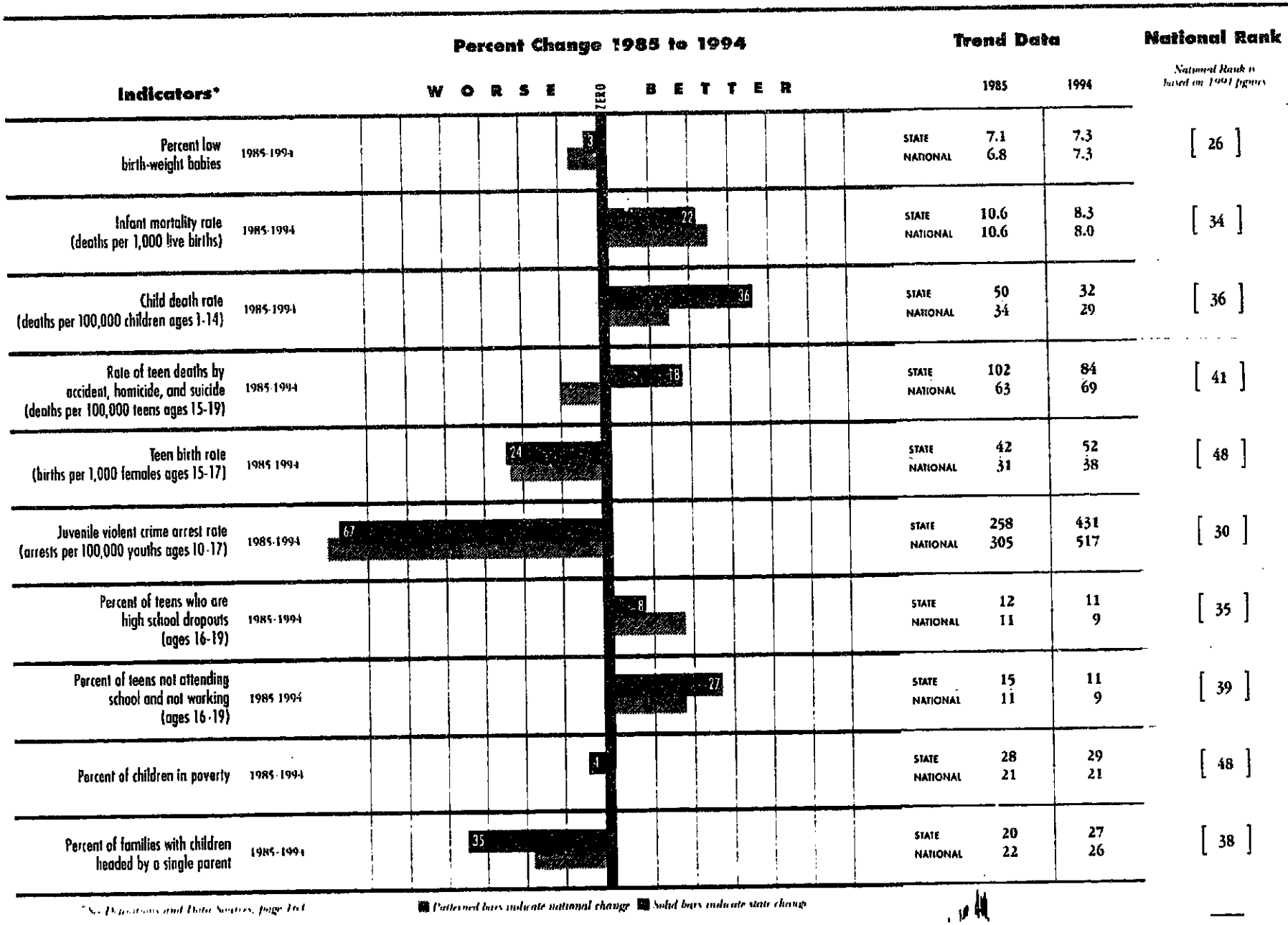


New Mexico

NM

National Composite Rank [44]

Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1994 (WORSE / BETTER)	Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1994	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1994 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1994	3	STATE 7.1 NATIONAL 6.8	7.3 7.3	[26]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1994	22	STATE 10.6 NATIONAL 10.6	8.3 8.0	[34]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1994	36	STATE 50 NATIONAL 34	32 29	[36]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1994	18	STATE 102 NATIONAL 63	84 69	[41]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1994	24	STATE 42 NATIONAL 31	52 38	[48]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1994	67	STATE 258 NATIONAL 305	431 517	[30]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1994	8	STATE 12 NATIONAL 11	11 9	[35]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1994	27	STATE 15 NATIONAL 11	11 9	[39]
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1994	4	STATE 28 NATIONAL 21	29 21	[48]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1994	35	STATE 20 NATIONAL 22	27 26	[38]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164

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

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	4,536,900	4,610,500	2%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	1,636,300	1,456,[illegible]00	-11%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	1,493,500	1,519,600	2%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	709,800	816,300	15%
High school age 15-17 years old	697,200	818,600	17%

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

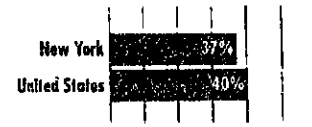
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	2,680,300	2,467,000	-8%
Black	796,200	836,700	5%
Hispanic	829,500	992,000	20%
Asian and Pacific Islander	216,300	300,900	39%
Native American	14,600	14,100	-3%

Health and Economic Characteristics

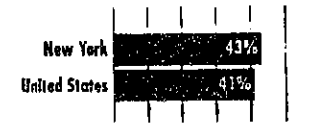
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	78%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$36,600	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	12%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	11%	13%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	26%	33%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	87%	86%

Education Indicators

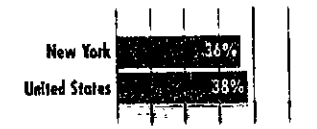
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



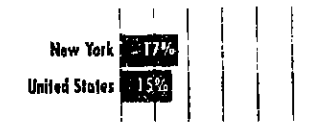
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994



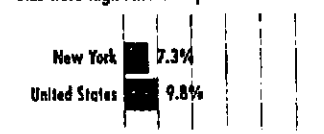
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



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



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



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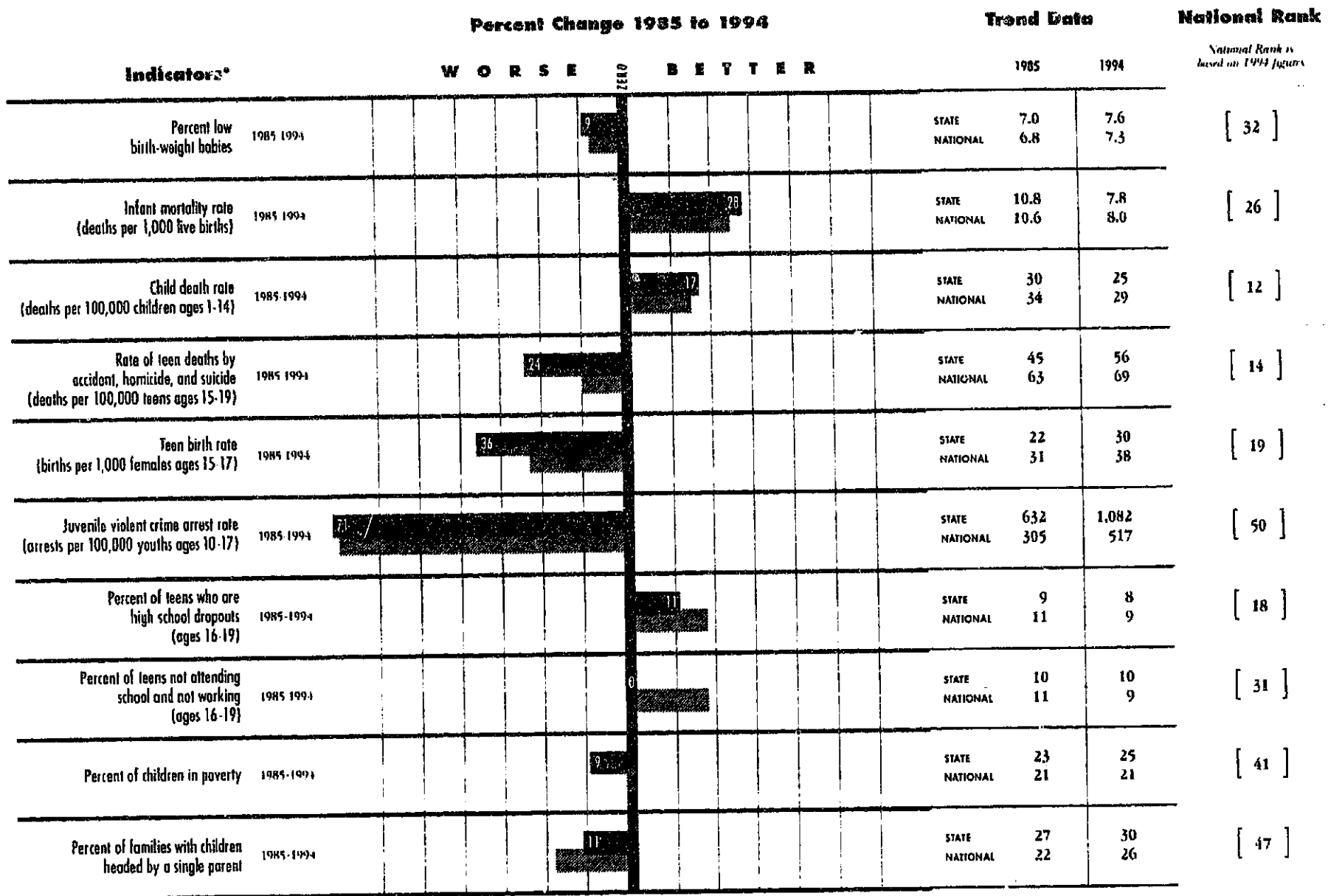
National Composite Rank [36]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

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

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

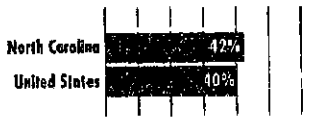
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	1,218,800	1,287,200	6%
Black	496,600	547,300	10%
Hispanic	34,300	42,400	24%
Asian and Pacific Islander	21,600	29,500	37%
Native American	27,800	28,100	1%

Health and Economic Characteristics

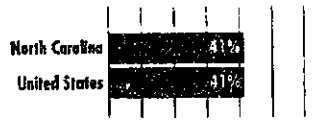
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	82%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$34,100	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	8%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	13%	13%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	36%	33%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	87%	86%

Education Indicators

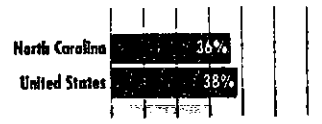
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



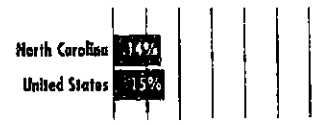
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994



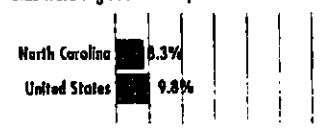
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



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



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



North Carolina

NC

National Composite Rank [42]

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

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 104

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

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

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

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

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

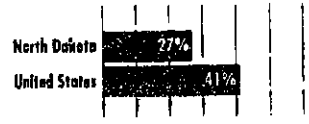
Health and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	82%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$37,200	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	7%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	7%	13%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	46%	33%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	78%	86%

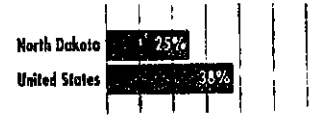
Education Indicators

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

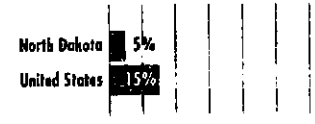
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994



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



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



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

North Dakota

ND

National Composite Rank [3]

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

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	2,859,800	2,765,700	–3%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	935,600	879,000	–6%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	952,200	915,700	–4%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	488,600	482,200	–1%
High school age 15-17 years old	483,400	488,800	1%

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	2,368,700	2,223,300	–6%
Black	399,100	431,600	8%
Hispanic	55,900	61,400	10%
Asian and Pacific Islander	31,400	44,700	42%
Native American	4,700	4,700	0%

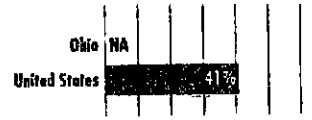
Health and Economic Characteristics

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

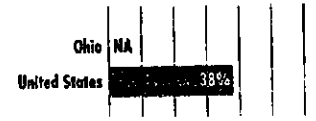
Education Indicators

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

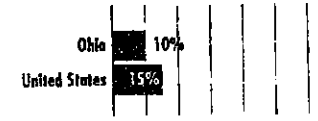
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994



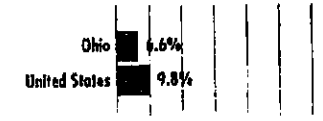
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



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



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



NA=Not Available

Ohio

OH

National Composite Rank [25]

Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1994 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1994	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1994 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1994	-14	STATE NATIONAL	6.6 6.8	7.5 7.3	[29]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1994	16	STATE NATIONAL	10.3 10.6	8.7 8.0	[38]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1994	10	STATE NATIONAL	30 34	27 29	[20]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1994	13	STATE NATIONAL	51 63	47 69	[6]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1994	-17	STATE NATIONAL	29 31	34 38	[29]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1994	-122	STATE NATIONAL	184 305	409 517	[26]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1994	0	STATE NATIONAL	7 11	7 9	[12]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1994	20	STATE NATIONAL	10 11	8 9	[18]
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1994	0	STATE NATIONAL	19 21	19 21	[30]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1994	-25	STATE NATIONAL	20 22	25 26	[26]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

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

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

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

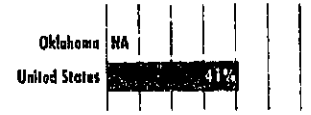
Health and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	72%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$30,600	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	11%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	21%	13%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	33%	33%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	84%	86%

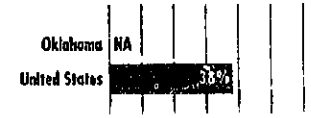
Education Indicators

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

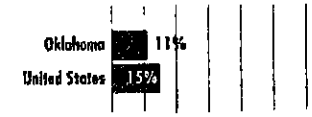
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994



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



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



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

NA - Not Available

Oklahoma

OK

National Composite Rank [31]

Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1994 (WORSE ← 0% → BETTER)		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1994	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1994 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1994	9	STATE NATIONAL	6.4 6.8	7.0 7.3	[23]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1994	22	STATE NATIONAL	10.9 10.6	8.5 8.0	[36]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1994	24	STATE NATIONAL	42 34	32 29	[36]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1994	5	STATE NATIONAL	79 63	83 69	[40]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1994	2	STATE NATIONAL	42 31	41 38	[34]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1994	118	STATE NATIONAL	165 305	359 517	[21]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1994	18	STATE NATIONAL	11 11	9 9	[29]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1994	25	STATE NATIONAL	12 11	9 9	[23]
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1994	26	STATE NATIONAL	19 21	24 21	[39]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1994	20	STATE NATIONAL	20 22	24 26	[15]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164

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

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

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

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

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

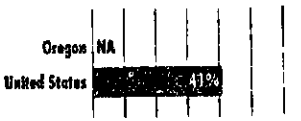
Health and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	71%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$36,800	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	6%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	11%	13%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	45%	33%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	84%	86%

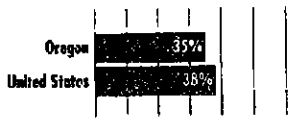
Education Indicators

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

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



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



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

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

NA = Not Available

Oregon

OR

National Composite Rank [21]

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

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

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

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

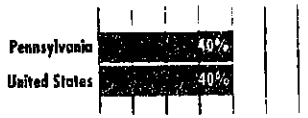
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	2,397,700	2,240,700	–7%
Black	350,200	390,800	12%
Hispanic	105,300	136,200	29%
Asian and Pacific Islander	52,500	73,200	39%
Native American	3,600	4,300	19%

Health and Economic Characteristics

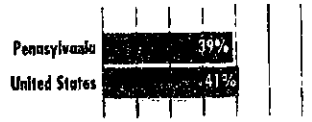
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	80%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$40,400	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	8%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	9%	13%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	39%	33%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	87%	86%

Education Indicators

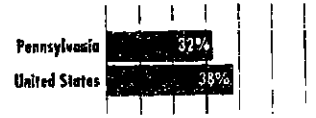
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



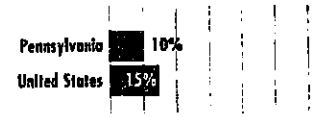
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994



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



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



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

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Pennsylvania

PA

National Composite Rank [27]

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

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change

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kids count 1997

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Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

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

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

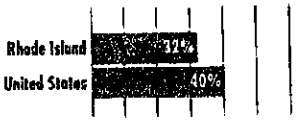
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	192,400	179,700	-7%
Black	13,600	16,000	18%
Hispanic	22,800	34,400	51%
Asian and Pacific Islander	7,500	12,100	61%
Native American	1,300	2,100	62%

Health and Economic Characteristics

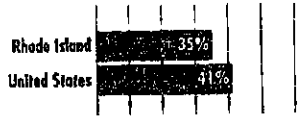
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	83%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$37,400	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	6%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	9%	13%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	26%	33%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	87%	86%

Education Indicators

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

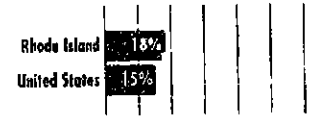


Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994

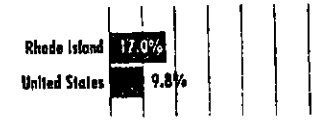


Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996

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



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



Rhode Island

RI

National Composite Rank [14]

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

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

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Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

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

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

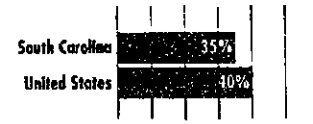
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	569,500	592,700	4%
Black	353,300	360,400	2%
Hispanic	11,900	14,800	24%
Asian and Pacific Islander	7,600	9,700	28%
Native American	2,100	1,900	-10%

Health and Economic Characteristics

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

Education Indicators

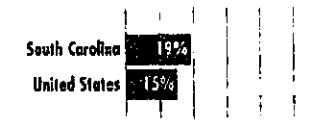
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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

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

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



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

South Carolina

National Composite Rank [48]

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

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164

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

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

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

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

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

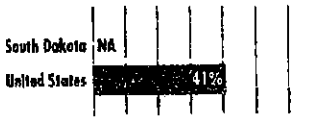
Health and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	79%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$35,000	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	8%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	11%	13%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	49%	33%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	78%	86%

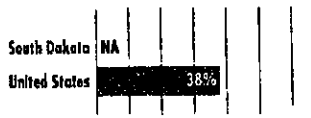
Education Indicators

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

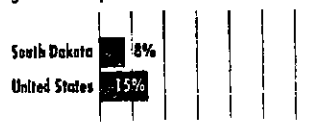
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994



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



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



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

NA = Not Available

South Dakota

National Composite Rank [18]

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

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

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

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

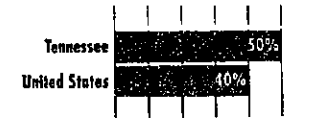
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	1,003,700	1,057,300	5%
Black	276,900	309,600	12%
Hispanic	14,400	19,400	35%
Asian and Pacific Islander	12,700	18,000	42%
Native American	2,600	3,200	23%

Health and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	73%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$31,600	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	13%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	11%	13%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	28%	33%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	89%	86%

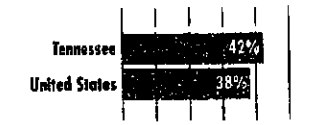
Education Indicators

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



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

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



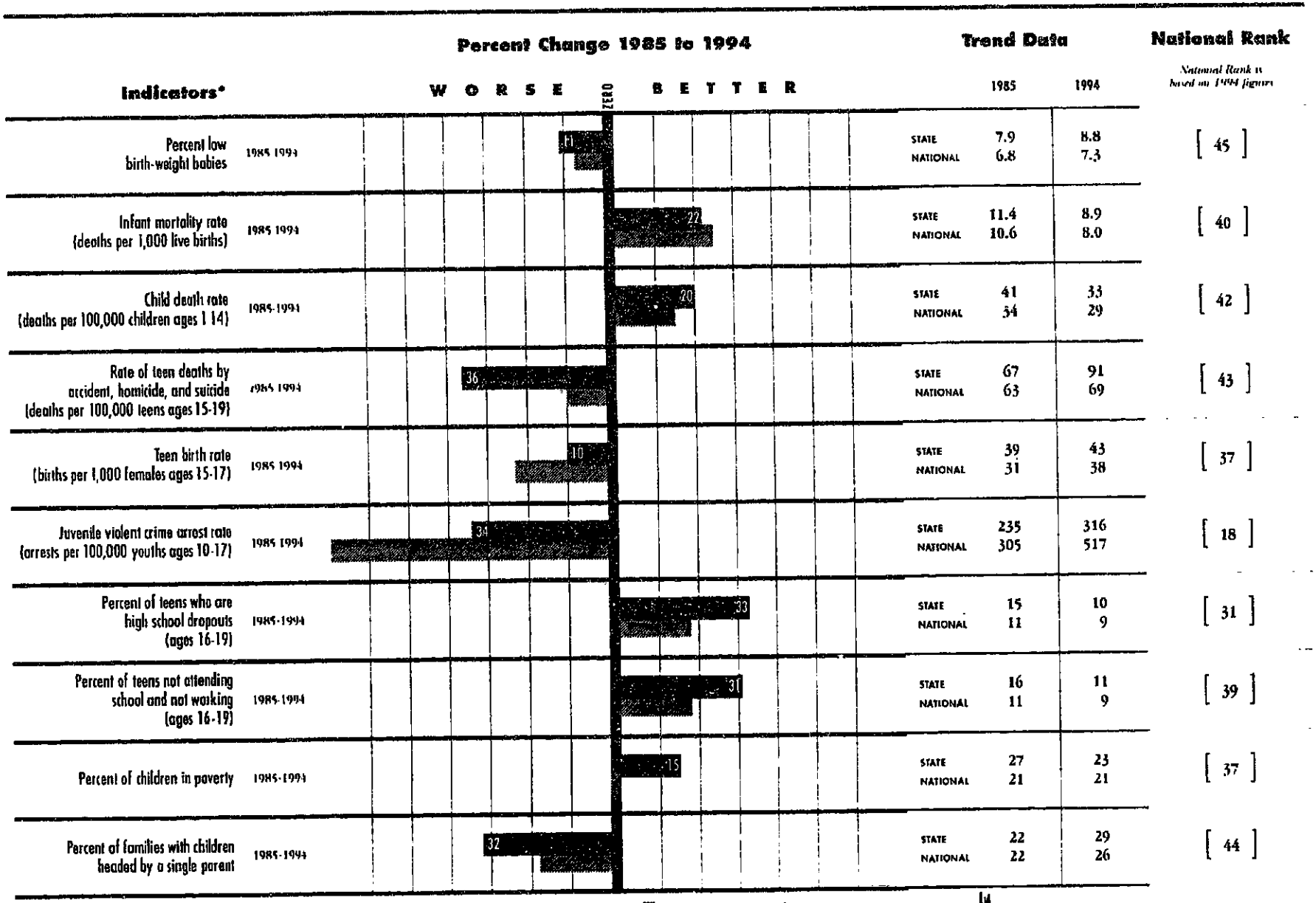
Percent of children living with parents who were high school dropouts in 1994

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

Tennessee

TN

National Composite Rank [43]



Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

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

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

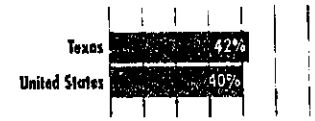
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	2,642,900	2,617,700	–1%
Black	706,800	800,600	13%
Hispanic	1,913,000	2,362,800	24%
Asian and Pacific Islander	123,800	179,700	45%
Native American	13,900	14,800	6%

Health and Economic Characteristics

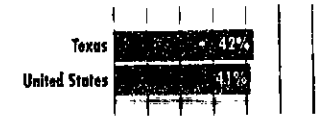
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	71%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$32,800	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	10%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	22%	13%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	33%	33%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	87%	86%

Education Indicators

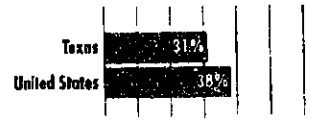
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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

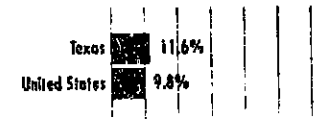


Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



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

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



Texas

National Composite Rank [39]

Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1994 (WORSE / BETTER)	Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1994	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1994 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1994	3	STATE 6.8 NATIONAL 6.8	7.0 7.3	[23]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1994	28	STATE 9.8 NATIONAL 10.6	7.1 8.0	[16]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1994	19	STATE 36 NATIONAL 34	29 29	[31]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1994	6	STATE 80 NATIONAL 63	75 69	[32]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1994	13	STATE 46 NATIONAL 31	52 38	[48]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1994	141	STATE 177 NATIONAL 305	427 517	[28]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1994	19	STATE 16 NATIONAL 11	13 9	[47]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1994	15	STATE 13 NATIONAL 11	11 9	[39]
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1994	9	STATE 23 NATIONAL 21	25 21	[41]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1994	33	STATE 18 NATIONAL 22	24 26	[15]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 161

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

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

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kids count 1997 247

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Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

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

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

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

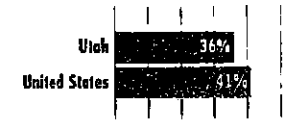
Health and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	72%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$40,300	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	4%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	11%	13%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	44%	33%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	80%	86%

Education Indicators

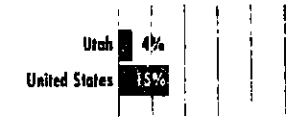
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993

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



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

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



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

Utah

UT

National Composite Rank [7]

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

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 161

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

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

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

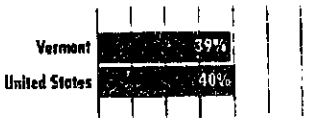
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	142,700	144,200	1%
Black	800	900	13%
Hispanic	1,200	2,100	75%
Asian and Pacific Islander	1,500	2,100	40%
Native American	500	400	–20%

Health and Economic Characteristics

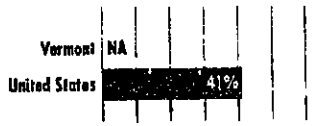
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	88%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$39,000	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	3%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	7%	13%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	48%	33%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	91%	86%

Education Indicators

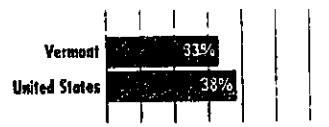
Percent of 3- to 5-year-olds who were not enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1993



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



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



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

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

NA=Not Available

Vermont

VT

National Composite Rank [4]

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

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164

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

Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

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

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

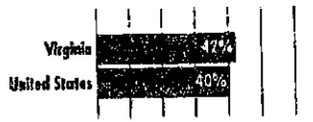
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	1,114,900	1,117,700	0%
Black	375,400	429,100	14%
Hispanic	63,400	95,900	51%
Asian and Pacific Islander	55,600	82,300	48%
Native American	3,200	3,300	3%

Health and Economic Characteristics

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

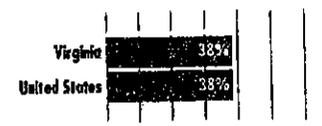
Education Indicators

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

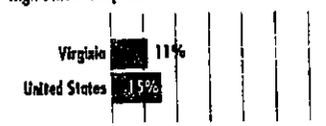


Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994

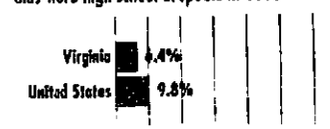
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



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



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



Virginia

National Composite Rank [22]

Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1994 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1994	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1994 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1994	-7	STATE NATIONAL	7.0 6.8	7.5 7.3	[29]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1994	28	STATE NATIONAL	11.5 10.6	8.3 8.0	[34]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1994	10	STATE NATIONAL	30 34	27 29	[20]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1994	-19	STATE NATIONAL	53 63	63 69	[20]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1994	-11	STATE NATIONAL	28 31	31 38	[22]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1994	-76	STATE NATIONAL	150 305	264 517	[13]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1994	25	STATE NATIONAL	12 11	9 9	[29]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1994	20	STATE NATIONAL	10 11	8 9	[18]
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1994	13	STATE NATIONAL	15 21	13 21	[4]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1994	-15	STATE NATIONAL	20 22	23 26	[12]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change

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Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

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

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

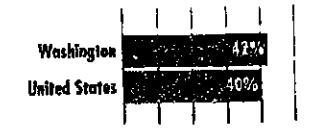
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	1,138,000	1,133,800	0%
Black	53,900	52,500	-3%
Hispanic	112,700	159,100	41%
Asian and Pacific Islander	83,600	117,800	41%
Native American	30,200	32,600	8%

Health and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	75%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$41,500	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	4%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	9%	13%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	35%	33%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	82%	86%

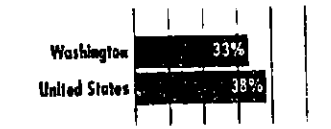
Education Indicators

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

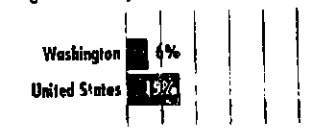


Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994

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



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

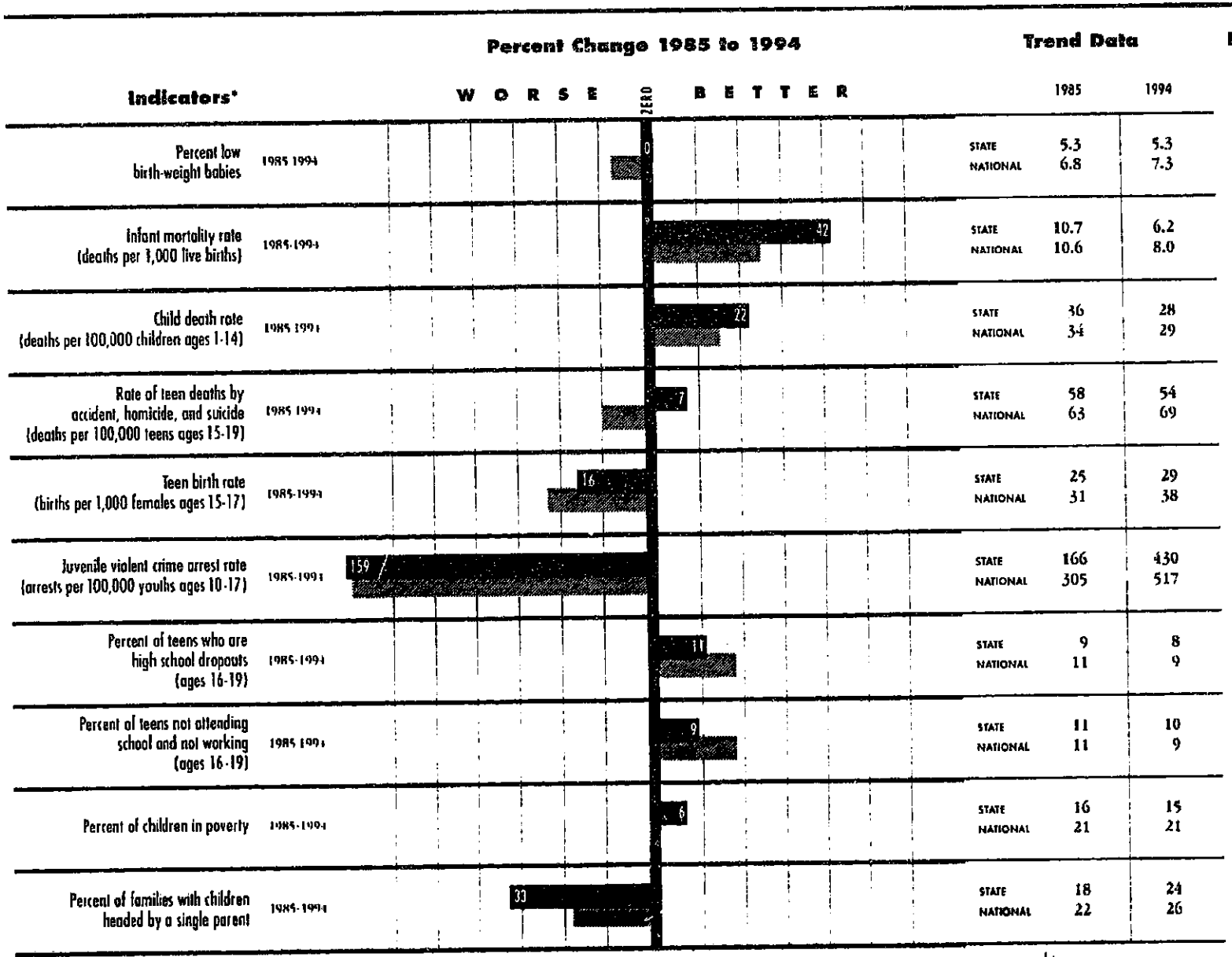


Percent of children living in a neighborhood where more than one-quarter of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1990

Washington

WA

National Composite Rank [16]



Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

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

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

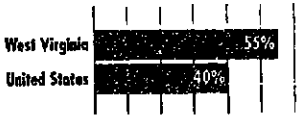
	1995	2005	% CHANGE
White	400,400	371,800	-7%
Black	15,800	15,300	-3%
Hispanic	2,800	3,900	39%
Asian and Pacific Islander	2,300	3,300	43%
Native American	500	400	-20%

Health and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	68%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$27,500	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	14%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	13%	13%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	32%	33%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	92%	86%

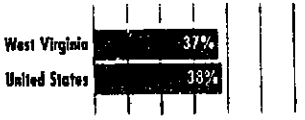
Education Indicators

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



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

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



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

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

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West Virginia

WV

National Composite Rank [37]

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

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 161

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

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Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

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

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

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

Health and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	78%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$43,200	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	5%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	7%	13%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	45%	33%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	84%	86%

Education Indicators

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

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

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

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

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

Wisconsin

WI

National Composite Rank [9]

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

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164

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

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Demographic Change

Number of Children 1995-2005

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

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005

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

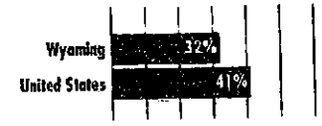
Health and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized in 1995	79%	75%
Median income of families with children in 1994	$38,900	$37,000
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1994	5%	9%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1994	13%	13%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1994	45%	33%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1994	84%	86%

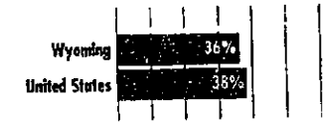
Education Indicators

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

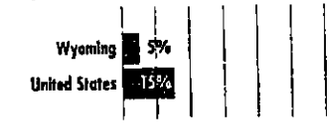
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level in 1994



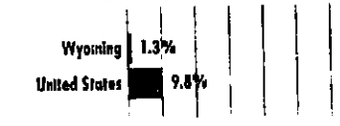
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level in 1996



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



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



Wyoming

WY

National Composite Rank [19]

Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1994 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1994	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1994 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1994	-24	STATE NATIONAL	7.1 6.8	8.8 7.3	[45]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1994	45	STATE NATIONAL	12.2 10.6	6.7 8.0	[8]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1994	47	STATE NATIONAL	45 34	24 29	[8]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1994	-3	STATE NATIONAL	100 63	107 69	[49]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1994	11	STATE NATIONAL	28 31	25 38	[12]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1994	-70	STATE NATIONAL	69 305	117 517	[5]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1994	11	STATE NATIONAL	9 11	8 9	[18]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1994	13	STATE NATIONAL	11 11	9 9	[23]
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1994	13	STATE NATIONAL	15 21	13 21	[4]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1994	-47	STATE NATIONAL	15 22	22 26	[7]

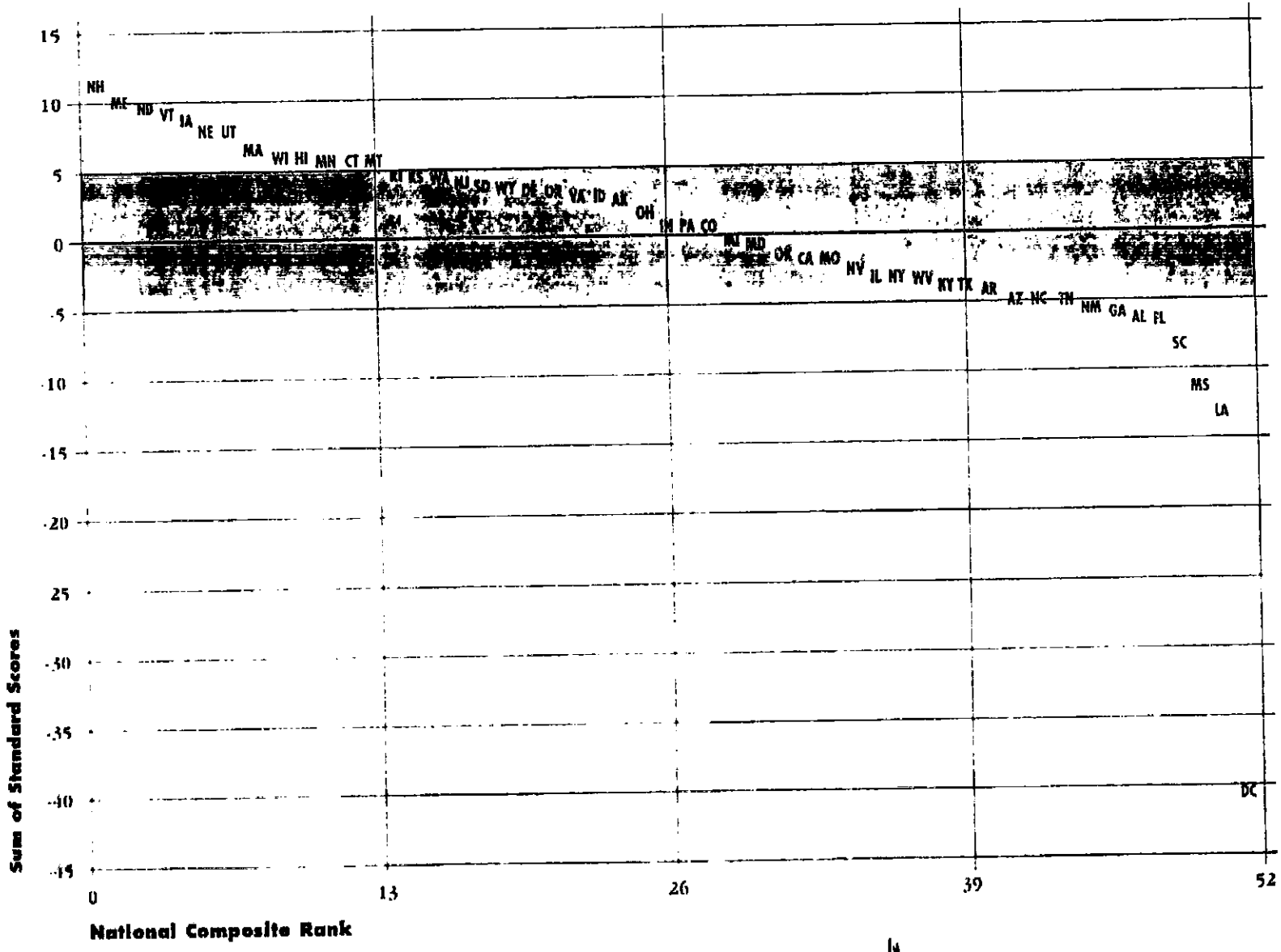
* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 164

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

appendices

KIDS COUNT Standard Scores and National Rankings

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



This set of tables lists the states in rank order for each of the 10 KIDS COUNT indicators based on the most recent data available. This set of tables allows the reader to easily compare the relative performance of states on each individual measure. The highest best rank is one (1); the lowest worst rank is fifty-one (51). Whenever there is a tie of two or more states, each state is assigned the same higher better rank.

Percent low birthweight babies
1994

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

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

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

States in Rank Order by Indicator

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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States in Rank Order by Indicator

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

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

Percent of children in poverty
1994

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

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent
1994

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

This chart provides the rate for each of the 10 KIDS COUNT indicators for the years between the base year and the most recent year of data and, where possible, the raw data behind the most recent rate. In addition, this chart includes a state's national rank by indicator for each year

USA

Indicators		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3
	Rank	N.A.									
	1994 raw data	287,607 births									
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	10.6	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.0
	Rank	N.A.									
	1994 raw data	31,710 deaths									
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	34	34	33	33	32	31	31	29	30	29
	Rank	N.A.									
	1994 raw data	15,264 deaths									
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	63	66	66	70	69	71	71	67	69	69
	Rank	N.A.									
	1994 raw data	12,082 deaths									
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	31	31	32	34	36	37	39	38	38	38
	Rank	N.A.									
	1994 raw data	195,169 births									
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate	305	310	319	347	385	429	457	483	504	517
	Rank	N.A.									
	1994 raw data	N.A.									
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	11	10	10	10	11	10	10	9	9	9
	Rank	N.A.									
	1994 raw data	N.A.									
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9
	Rank	N.A.									
	1994 raw data	N.A.									
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	21	21	20	20	20	20	20	21	21	21
	Rank	N.A.									
	1994 raw data	N.A.									
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	22	22	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	26
	Rank	N.A.									
	1994 raw data	N.A.									

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Alabama

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.4	8.7	8.5	8.7	9.0
45	46	45	43	45	46	46	44	45	47
5,504 births									
12.6	13.3	12.2	12.1	12.1	10.8	11.2	10.5	10.3	10.1
46	49	47	46	48	46	46	49	46	47
618 deaths									
37	42	37	36	35	39	38	35	40	36
36	45	37	35	33	48	48	43	46	47
303 deaths									
73	85	88	74	75	102	92	88	92	97
38	44	46	28	30	48	43	44	45	47
301 deaths									
42	41	42	43	48	47	48	47	48	51
43	44	43	42	47	42	41	43	44	46
4,597 births									
106	96	88	117	137	178	190	213	250	262
11	10	8	11	11	12	11	11	12	9
N.A.									
15	14	14	16	16	14	13	12	12	11
45	42	46	51	51	47	44	42	45	35
N.A.									
14	14	13	14	13	12	11	10	10	10
43	44	42	46	44	40	32	25	26	31
N.A.									
31	32	31	30	29	27	25	24	23	24
48	50	49	49	49	47	44	39	36	39
N.A.									
22	24	26	26	25	24	25	26	26	37
30	39	44	42	35	28	31	32	29	38
N.A.									

Alaska

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
4.9	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.5
2	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	5
588 births									
10.8	10.8	10.4	11.6	9.2	10.5	8.9	8.6	8.2	7.6
30	33	34	44	20	42	26	26	23	22
81 deaths									
56	48	53	46	46	41	30	36	46	28
51	51	51	51	50	49	22	44	50	27
42 deaths									
105	119	85	98	154	97	113	110	98	91
51	51	43	48	50	43	50	49	47	43
42 deaths									
26	27	29	29	31	31	35	34	33	32
21	25	27	24	24	21	25	27	24	23
426 births									
209	217	165	184	199	212	214	256	321	384
26	26	17	18	15	15	13	14	18	22
N.A.									
10	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	7	7
25	16	17	14	15	13	16	19	15	12
N.A.									
13	12	11	11	11	10	11	12	12	11
38	35	32	37	35	24	32	41	45	39
N.A.									
12	13	12	13	14	14	14	14	13	12
2	4	3	6	12	13	11	9	4	2
N.A.									
22	23	25	26	26	26	27	28	28	25
30	32	41	42	42	36	41	41	41	26
N.A.									

Arizona

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
6.2	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.8
19	18	19	20	20	20	20	19	20	20
4,797 births									
9.7	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.2	8.8	8.6	8.4	7.6	7.8
17	15	20	25	20	23	23	23	18	26
554 deaths									
40	45	41	43	39	33	34	34	37	34
41	48	45	50	44	33	35	40	45	46
305 deaths									
85	96	84	87	87	75	83	74	87	80
47	47	42	44	43	30	39	34	41	36
223 deaths									
39	40	43	44	43	48	51	51	50	50
39	43	44	43	39	45	47	46	46	45
4,127 births									
280	288	300	314	382	446	506	529	527	520
38	39	39	38	40	41	43	41	38	38
N.A.									
17	16	15	15	15	15	16	13	11	13
51	50	49	49	49	49	51	49	38	47
N.A.									
11	12	12	12	12	13	14	12	11	11
24	35	40	41	43	43	47	41	37	39
N.A.									
21	21	20	20	21	21	22	22	22	23
31	31	30	33	36	33	35	34	34	37
N.A.									
22	23	22	21	22	24	25	25	26	26
30	32	24	17	20	28	31	27	29	31
N.A.									

Arkansas

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
8.0	7.6	7.7	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
45	40	39	46	45	44	42	41	41	40
2,833 births									
11.6	10.3	10.3	10.7	10.2	9.2	10.2	10.3	10.0	9.2
40	28	33	35	34	28	40	46	44	42
320 deaths									
43	45	40	39	45	38	44	38	40	40
45	48	43	42	49	44	50	47	46	49
197 deaths									
81	75	88	84	95	81	95	92	89	91
46	27	46	41	47	39	46	46	43	43
166 deaths									
46	44	45	46	48	50	50	47	46	49
47	47	49	49	47	48	44	43	42	43
2,593 births									
95	100	108	118	150	200	249	280	297	307
9	11	11	12	13	14	16	16	16	16
N.A.									
13	11	11	13	13	11	8	7	8	8
38	30	31	38	38	32	16	11	21	18
N.A.									
14	12	11	13	13	13	11	11	11	10
43	35	32	44	44	43	32	30	37	31
N.A.									
29	28	30	29	28	26	25	24	23	22
47	46	47	48	47	44	44	39	36	36
N.A.									
21	21	22	22	23	23	23	23	23	24
25	20	24	22	25	21	18	15	13	15
N.A.									

Indicators		California 1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	Colorado 1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.2	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.5	8.4	8.5
	Rank	16	17	17	15	17	14	13	14	14	14	42	42	43	40	41	42	42	44	42	41
	1994 raw data	34,937 births										4,617 births									
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	9.5	8.9	9.0	8.6	8.5	7.9	7.6	7.0	6.8	7.0	9.4	8.6	9.8	9.6	8.7	8.8	8.4	7.6	7.9	7.0
	Rank	13	7	14	12	12	9	12	8	7	13	12	4	26	24	15	23	22	16	19	13
	1994 raw data	3,967 deaths										378 deaths									
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	33	32	32	31	31	30	29	27	29	26	32	32	32	26	28	26	28	30	28	24
	Rank	28	19	17	16	15	26	20	19	23	16	23	19	17	5	5	10	15	27	16	8
	1994 raw data	1,794 deaths										184 deaths									
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	69	76	71	72	79	72	81	72	74	72	66	83	63	66	67	68	71	74	73	74
	Rank	31	30	26	23	37	21	36	29	31	26	24	39	15	15	21	19	25	34	28	28
	1994 raw data	1,459 deaths										183 deaths									
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	31	31	33	36	40	45	47	46	46	46	27	27	28	29	31	33	35	36	35	34
	Rank	30	31	33	33	34	38	40	41	42	40	23	25	24	24	24	26	25	31	30	29
	1994 raw data	26,423 births										2,517 births									
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate	402	415	431	482	565	625	645	647	653	651	305	298	292	331	380	458	489	526	531	459
	Rank	45	45	45	45	47	47	47	46	46	45	41	41	38	39	39	43	41	40	39	35
	1994 raw data	N.A.										N.A.									
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	11	11	12	13	14	13	13	12	11	10	8	9	10	10	10	10	9	11	10	11
	Rank	30	30	36	38	46	43	44	42	38	31	10	16	23	24	24	26	23	37	31	35
	1994 raw data	N.A.										N.A.									
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	12	11	11	10	11	11	12	12	11	10	10	11	11	10	9	9	9	9	8	9
	Rank	35	30	32	30	35	34	42	41	37	31	15	30	32	30	22	13	14	16	13	23
	1994 raw data	N.A.										N.A.									
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	21	21	21	20	20	21	22	23	24	25	15	16	16	17	19	18	17	16	15	13
	Rank	31	31	35	33	32	33	35	37	40	41	8	15	19	23	30	24	22	19	12	4
	1994 raw data	N.A.										N.A.									
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	23	23	23	24	24	25	25	25	26	26	23	24	24	25	26	26	25	26	25	24
	Rank	37	32	30	34	31	34	31	27	29	31	37	39	36	39	42	36	31	32	24	15
	1994 raw data	N.A.										N.A.									

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Connecticut

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

Delaware

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

District of Columbia

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

Florida

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

Indicators

Georgia

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

Hawaii

Indicators		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	6.5	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.1	6.8	7.2
	Rank	23	29	31	28	30	26	23	27
	1994 raw data	1,369 births							
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	8.8	9.3	8.9	7.2	8.3	6.7	7.4	6.3
	Rank	5	14	13	2	10	3	8	4
	1994 raw data	130 deaths							
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	26	28	27	22	30	26	23	25
	Rank	7	5	6	2	11	10	5	11
	1994 raw data	54 deaths							
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	46	38	49	56	45	51	32	41
	Rank	5	2	6	6	4	4	1	5
	1994 raw data	31 deaths							
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	23	22	24	24	28	32	35	3
	Rank	15	13	16	12	17	23	25	2
	1994 raw data	696 births							
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate	189	208	214	223	220	223	248	2
	Rank	24	25	25	25	20	16	15	1
	1994 raw data	N.A.							
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	5	5	6	7	7	7	6	6
	Rank	1	3	6	9	8	7	6	6
	1994 raw data	N.A.							
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	11	10	9	9	9	10	10	
	Rank	24	22	20	21	22	24	23	
	1994 raw data	N.A.							
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	17	16	16	16	17	17	17	
	Rank	18	15	19	20	23	22	22	
	1994 raw data	N.A.							
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	21	21	20	21	21	21	21	
	Rank	25	20	15	17	16	10	8	
	1994 raw data	N.A.							

Idaho

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

Illinois

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

Indiana

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

Iowa

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9
5	6	5	11	7	10	11	13	10	9
2,172 births									
9.5	8.5	9.1	8.7	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.0	6.9	7.5
13	2	15	14	10	12	16	21	9	20
277 deaths									
28	32	27	29	31	26	27	21	24	25
8	19	6	8	15	10	13	4	5	12
142 deaths									
65	76	63	65	73	58	65	49	57	61
22	30	15	12	27	10	19	8	15	18
125 deaths									
19	18	19	20	22	20	23	21	23	23
5	6	5	5	5	3	5	5	6	7
1,403 births									
110	120	130	136	142	150	157	192	226	262
12	13	13	13	12	10	10	10	10	9
N.A.									
6	5	5	6	6	6	5	5	5	4
5	3	2	5	3	4	3	2	2	2
N.A.									
8	6	6	7	8	7	6	5	5	5
7	2	4	10	11	7	5	1	1	2
N.A.									
20	21	18	17	15	14	12	13	13	13
29	31	25	23	15	13	3	4	4	4
N.A.									
19	19	19	19	20	20	20	20	20	21
15	12	12	8	9	6	5	5	5	6
N.A.									

Indicators		Kansas 1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	Kentucky 1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.6	6.5	7.0	7.1	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.2	6.8	7.1	7.7
	Rank	18	18	19	19	17	17	19	19	19	18	33	34	26	24	24	26	29	23	25	36
	1994 raw data	7,417 births										4,056 births									
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	9.3	8.9	9.5	8.0	8.5	8.4	8.9	8.7	8.8	7.7	11.2	9.8	9.7	10.7	9.2	8.5	8.9	8.3	8.2	7.8
	Rank	10	7	20	6	16	18	26	28	33	23	35	21	24	35	20	20	26	22	23	26
	1994 raw data	286 deaths										413 deaths									
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	39	38	33	34	31	29	34	28	29	28	29	32	34	34	33	29	37	32	29	27
	Rank	40	39	21	30	15	20	35	21	23	27	11	19	30	30	27	20	46	35	23	20
	1994 raw data	152 deaths										204 deaths									
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	67	72	71	75	67	73	74	79	73	80	67	70	71	77	73	75	70	73	79	66
	Rank	26	22	26	31	21	24	31	40	28	36	26	20	26	34	27	30	24	31	36	22
	1994 raw data	146 deaths										189 deaths									
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	28	28	28	29	29	30	29	30	31	30	40	38	38	38	41	41	43	39	40	40
	Rank	25	27	24	24	21	18	16	19	22	19	41	39	38	36	37	36	36	33	34	33
	1994 raw data	1,648 births										3,306 births									
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate	213	236	235	220	229	264	322	337	336	315	123	112	111	85	130	168	258	351	380	513
	Rank	27	30	30	24	22	21	24	22	20	17	13	12	12	7	10	11	18	24	24	37
	1994 raw data	N.A.										N.A.									
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	8	7	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	7	13	14	13	13	13	12	12	11	11	12
	Rank	10	8	6	5	3	4	3	6	7	12	38	42	38	38	38	39	39	37	38	44
	1994 raw data	N.A.										N.A.									
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	8	8	6	6	6	7	6	6	5	6	15	16	15	15	14	14	14	13	12	12
	Rank	7	9	4	5	5	7	5	4	1	6	45	48	48	48	49	49	47	47	45	48
	1994 raw data	N.A.										N.A.									
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	15	14	13	12	13	13	14	15	16	16	24	24	23	22	21	22	23	25	27	26
	Rank	8	6	5	6	6	7	11	14	18	17	41	42	40	38	36	37	38	44	46	45
	1994 raw data	N.A.										N.A.									
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	16	16	16	17	18	20	21	21	21	23	19	20	21	22	23	23	24	24	24	24
	Rank	4	3	3	5	5	6	8	8	7	12	15	16	20	22	25	21	28	23	19	15
	1994 raw data	N.A.										N.A.									

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Louisiana

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
8.7	8.6	8.7	8.8	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.6
49	48	49	49	48	49	49	49	48	49
6,521 births									
11.9	11.9	11.8	11.0	11.4	11.1	10.5	9.4	10.8	10.6
43	44	45	39	44	47	43	37	49	49
718 deaths									
43	41	39	36	39	38	35	40	41	35
45	43	42	35	44	44	39	49	48	46
338 deaths									
75	80	78	82	86	115	95	97	113	91
42	33	35	38	42	49	46	47	50	43
311 deaths									
48	45	44	45	47	49	51	53	53	51
49	49	45	46	43	47	47	49	48	46
5,200 births									
272	284	307	350	385	432	483	565	574	565
36	38	41	42	42	38	40	43	44	42
N.A.									
15	14	14	14	13	13	14	14	13	13
45	42	46	47	38	43	49	51	50	47
N.A.									
17	18	17	16	14	15	14	14	13	14
50	51	50	49	49	43	47	50	50	49
N.A.									
28	30	31	32	35	34	33	34	35	34
45	47	49	50	51	50	50	50	50	50
N.A.									
23	25	26	26	27	27	29	31	32	33
37	43	44	47	47	46	49	50	50	50
N.A.									

Maine

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
5.1	5.1	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.7
5	3	9	4	1	4	7	2	7	7
822 births									
9.1	6.8	8.3	7.9	7.4	6.2	6.7	5.6	6.8	6.2
7	6	4	4	3	1	5	1	7	3
89 deaths									
29	24	28	31	32	27	21	23	24	20
11	2	8	16	22	13	3	6	5	3
48 deaths									
51	45	49	65	51	60	72	54	63	54
9	5	6	12	8	12	27	14	20	12
45 deaths									
22	22	20	22	22	23	24	21	20	18
10	13	7	7	5	6	7	5	4	4
454 births									
81	91	100	101	93	94	107	110	170	126
7	8	10	9	7	7	7	7	7	6
N.A.									
10	10	9	9	8	7	6	5	5	4
25	26	17	19	13	7	6	2	2	2
N.A.									
10	9	7	6	7	8	9	7	6	5
15	14	10	5	8	12	14	10	4	2
N.A.									
15	15	15	15	16	18	19	19	19	17
8	8	13	13	20	24	29	28	28	22
N.A.									
18	18	19	19	20	20	21	22	24	25
11	10	12	8	9	6	8	11	19	26
N.A.									

Maryland

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
7.6	7.7	7.8	8.1	8.0	7.8	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.5
41	42	42	45	42	41	41	42	43	41
6,260 births									
11.9	11.7	11.5	11.3	10.3	9.5	9.2	9.8	9.8	9.0
43	43	41	42	38	31	32	42	42	41
664 deaths									
32	31	33	31	32	27	32	30	29	30
23	14	21	16	22	13	27	27	23	32
299 deaths									
56	59	66	69	70	77	67	63	69	61
16	11	19	17	25	36	21	22	27	18
185 deaths									
29	29	30	32	34	33	35	33	34	33
28	29	30	30	28	26	25	25	27	27
2,913 births									
596	549	531	509	541	569	620	666	692	704
48	48	47	46	46	46	46	47	47	46
N.A.									
8	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	8	8
10	26	23	24	24	26	31	19	21	18
N.A.									
9	9	9	8	9	10	11	11	10	8
11	14	20	15	22	24	32	30	26	18
N.A.									
13	12	13	13	13	13	15	14	15	15
4	2	5	6	6	7	18	9	12	15
N.A.									
24	25	26	27	27	28	28	28	26	26
43	43	44	48	47	48	44	41	29	31
N.A.									

Massachusetts

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
5.8	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.3	6.0	6.2	6.4
15	15	15	15	16	15	15	16	17	16
5,332 births									
9.1	8.5	7.2	7.9	7.7	7.0	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.0
7	2	1	4	4	4	4	5	3	2
502 deaths									
25	26	24	24	22	20	19	21	21	17
4	4	2	3	1	1	1	4	2	1
192 deaths									
51	52	45	50	44	48	46	36	39	40
9	8	4	3	3	3	5	2	4	3
139 deaths									
17	17	19	21	24	24	25	25	24	24
3	4	5	6	9	8	9	10	8	10
2,432 births									
281	278	284	343	382	471	493	568	593	610
39	36	37	40	40	44	42	44	45	44
N.A.									
8	8	8	8	9	9	8	7	6	6
10	13	15	14	19	22	16	11	7	7
N.A.									
6	7	8	7	8	8	9	8	8	7
1	6	14	10	11	12	14	13	13	10
N.A.									
14	14	14	14	15	15	16	17	16	16
5	6	9	11	15	17	20	23	18	17
N.A.									
22	22	23	24	25	26	26	26	26	26
30	27	30	34	35	36	36	32	29	31
N.A.									

Indicators		Michigan 1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	Minnesota 1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.8	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.7
	Rank	28	29	36	35	37	37	37	37	36	38	1	3	4	5	1	4	6	4	8	7
	1994 raw data	10,708 births										3,634 births									
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	11.4	11.4	10.7	11.1	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.2	9.5	8.6	8.8	9.2	8.7	7.6	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.1	7.5	7.0
	Rank	37	40	39	41	41	44	42	45	40	37	5	12	9	3	2	6	10	9	16	13
	1994 raw data	1,191 deaths										452 deaths									
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	37	34	35	33	31	30	32	31	31	30	30	29	25	29	29	21	23	23	23	23
	Rank	36	32	33	26	15	26	27	31	31	32	17	7	4	8	8	2	5	6	4	6
	1994 raw data	585 deaths										221 deaths									
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	69	75	78	72	75	73	77	64	67	71	57	77	60	60	62	56	49	52	45	48
	Rank	31	27	35	23	30	24	34	25	24	25	17	32	13	8	18	9	7	12	6	8
	1994 raw data	476 deaths										153 deaths									
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	26	26	28	29	35	36	36	34	33	32	16	16	17	17	19	20	21	20	20	20
	Rank	21	21	24	24	31	31	30	27	24	23	1	1	3	2	3	3	3	4	4	5
	1994 raw data	6,303 births										1,896 births									
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate	318	349	350	349	352	363	373	387	429	431	164	198	171	196	210	226	196	259	347	416
	Rank	42	42	43	41	37	36	35	34	35	30	18	23	19	20	17	17	12	15	21	27
	1994 raw data	N.A.										N.A.									
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	6	6	8
	Rank	17	16	17	19	19	22	23	27	27	18	1	3	6	5	8	7	9	6	7	18
	1994 raw data	N.A.										N.A.									
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	11	10	10	9	9	10	11	10	9	8	7	7	6	6	6	5	5	5	7	7
	Rank	24	22	25	21	22	24	32	25	22	18	5	6	4	5	5	2	1	1	10	10
	1994 raw data	N.A.										N.A.									
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	23	22	21	20	20	20	20	22	22	21	15	16	16	17	18	19	18	18	18	16
	Rank	38	37	35	33	32	32	32	34	34	32	8	15	19	23	25	30	27	26	25	17
	1994 raw data	N.A.										N.A.									
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	25	25	25	25	25	26	27	28	28	28	16	19	20	20	19	21	23	25	26	25
	Rank	44	43	41	39	35	36	41	41	41	41	4	12	15	13	6	10	18	27	29	26
	1994 raw data	N.A.										N.A.									

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Mississippi

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
8.8	8.7	9.0	8.7	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.1	9.9
50	50	50	48	50	50	50	50	50	50
4,133 births									
13.7	12.4	13.7	12.3	11.6	12.1	11.4	11.9	11.5	11.0
48	46	50	47	45	49	48	50	50	50
460 deaths									
47	42	42	38	47	45	41	44	41	41
49	45	48	40	51	50	49	50	48	50
241 deaths									
74	84	76	80	75	100	99	103	109	110
41	42	34	37	30	47	48	48	49	50
239 deaths									
54	50	49	53	58	57	61	59	58	58
51	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
3,739 births									
131	135	155	183	216	253	255	280	291	295
15	15	15	17	19	19	17	16	15	15
N.A.									
12	13	13	12	11	10	9	9	9	10
35	37	38	34	28	26	23	27	27	31
N.A.									
15	17	16	16	13	13	13	12	11	11
45	49	49	49	44	43	45	41	37	39
N.A.									
34	34	34	34	34	34	34	33	33	33
51	51	51	51	50	50	51	49	49	49
N.A.									
25	28	26	27	28	28	29	30	30	32
44	47	44	48	49	48	49	48	47	49
N.A.									

Missouri

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
6.7	6.8	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.6
27	25	31	26	24	26	35	32	33	32
5,569 births									
10.2	10.7	10.2	10.1	9.9	9.4	10.2	8.5	8.4	8.1
22	31	31	30	31	30	40	25	26	31
597 deaths									
31	33	36	33	34	33	31	33	32	27
21	26	36	26	30	33	25	38	35	20
295 deaths									
68	86	78	72	83	82	90	85	97	102
30	45	35	23	41	40	42	43	46	48
375 deaths									
32	31	33	34	37	39	39	38	37	35
33	31	33	32	32	33	32	32	32	31
3,872 births									
466	480	501	513	513	533	558	549	543	522
46	46	46	47	45	45	45	42	41	39
N.A.									
8	9	10	11	11	10	9	9	10	11
10	16	23	29	28	26	23	27	31	35
N.A.									
10	9	10	11	11	11	10	10	10	9
15	14	25	37	35	34	23	25	26	23
N.A.									
20	20	18	18	18	18	18	20	21	19
29	27	25	26	25	24	27	30	32	30
N.A.									
19	21	22	22	22	23	23	26	26	26
15	20	24	22	20	21	18	32	29	31
N.A.									

Montana

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
5.7	5.9	5.5	6.0	5.5	6.2	5.6	6.0	6.0	6.2
13	16	12	15	9	17	9	16	14	14
691 births									
10.3	9.6	10.0	8.7	11.3	9.0	7.0	7.5	7.4	7.4
23	20	29	14	42	25	6	15	15	19
82 deaths									
36	40	34	29	36	28	32	39	28	26
32	41	30	8	36	16	27	48	16	16
47 deaths									
94	98	98	83	81	97	72	80	105	82
48	48	51	40	39	43	27	41	48	38
54 deaths									
22	21	22	23	22	24	23	25	27	22
10	9	10	9	5	8	5	10	14	6
438 births									
77	76	69	50	48	68	88	90	83	72
6	5	4	2	1	4	6	5	4	2
N.A.									
6	6	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	6
5	6	2	5	3	4	6	11	15	7
N.A.									
10	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	7
15	14	14	15	11	12	12	16	13	10
N.A.									
19	20	20	22	23	22	23	20	18	18
24	27	30	38	41	37	33	30	25	25
N.A.									
20	21	22	23	24	23	22	23	25	24
16	20	24	27	31	21	13	15	24	15
N.A.									

Nebraska

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.9	6.1
8	14	12	13	14	7	9	10	12	13
1,416 births									
9.6	10.1	8.6	9.0	7.9	8.3	7.6	7.4	9.1	7.7
15	25	7	19	5	16	12	13	36	23
179 deaths									
25	30	35	33	31	32	28	26	30	26
4	10	33	26	15	32	15	15	30	16
90 deaths									
61	68	79	74	58	75	56	49	54	66
19	19	39	28	12	30	11	8	11	22
79 deaths									
22	19	20	22	23	23	24	23	23	24
10	7	7	7	8	6	7	7	6	10
851 births									
84	86	91	104	117	125	114	133	155	180
8	7	9	10	9	9	9	8	8	8
N.A.									
5	4	5	5	6	5	5	6	6	6
1	1	2	3	3	3	3	6	7	7
N.A.									
6	6	6	6	5	5	5	6	6	5
1	2	4	5	2	2	1	4	4	2
N.A.									
18	18	18	18	16	15	14	14	13	13
21	23	25	26	20	17	11	9	4	4
N.A.									
17	17	16	17	17	17	17	19	19	19
9	7	3	5	3	3	2	4	3	3
N.A.									

Indicators		Nevada 1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	New Hampshire 1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	6.9	7.4	6.9	7.5	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.4	7.6	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.8	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.0	5.1
	Rank	31	37	27	37	33	32	29	26	31	32	4	6	2	2	5	2	3	7	2	1
	1994 raw data	1,808 births										772 births									
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	8.5	9.1	9.6	8.4	8.1	8.4	9.2	6.7	6.7	6.5	9.3	9.1	7.8	8.3	8.0	7.1	6.1	5.9	5.6	6.2
	Rank	2	9	22	10	9	18	32	6	5	7	10	9	2	9	6	5	2	2	1	3
	1994 raw data	156 deaths										94 deaths									
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	32	30	31	41	37	36	33	30	31	34	23	25	22	25	29	23	19	11	13	20
	Rank	23	10	14	45	39	39	33	27	31	44	1	3	1	4	8	4	1	1	1	3
	1994 raw data	101 deaths										47 deaths									
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	73	80	81	79	101	98	94	84	57	74	63	66	74	72	65	51	53	36	36	41
	Rank	38	33	41	36	48	46	44	42	15	28	20	18	31	23	19	4	9	2	2	5
	1994 raw data	65 deaths										29 deaths									
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	31	32	32	38	41	43	44	42	45	47	16	16	18	17	18	17	17	15	15	15
	Rank	30	35	32	36	37	37	37	36	41	42	1	1	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
	1994 raw data	1,214 births										311 births									
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate	257	279	269	278	254	272	307	362	397	401	75	78	75	70	65	62	79	105	119	128
	Rank	33	37	33	35	27	22	22	27	28	25	5	6	6	5	5	2	4	6	6	7
	1994 raw data	N.A.										N.A.									
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	13	14	11	12	14	16	15	13	12	12	11	12	11	11	11	9	8	8	9	7
	Rank	38	42	31	34	46	51	50	49	45	44	30	36	31	29	28	22	16	19	27	17
	1994 raw data	N.A.										N.A.									
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	13	12	11	10	11	12	12	12	12	11	7	6	5	6	7	7	8	8	8	6
	Rank	38	35	32	30	35	40	42	41	45	39	5	2	2	5	8	7	12	13	13	6
	1994 raw data	N.A.										N.A.									
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	14	15	14	14	13	14	14	15	16	16	8	6	5	5	6	7	9	10	11	9
	Rank	5	8	9	11	6	13	11	14	18	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1994 raw data	N.A.										N.A.									
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	25	26	27	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	17	16	16	16	19	19	20	20	22	22
	Rank	44	47	49	42	42	36	36	32	29	31	9	3	3	2	6	4	5	5	9	7
	1994 raw data	N.A.										N.A.									

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

New Jersey

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
6.8	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.0	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.6
28	25	31	31	34	25	33	27	36	32
8,900 births									
10.6	9.8	9.4	9.9	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.3	7.7
26	21	19	27	25	25	24	23	25	23
910 deaths									
29	31	33	33	27	27	25	26	26	25
11	14	21	26	4	13	10	15	13	12
380 deaths									
44	43	44	48	41	41	37	40	40	35
2	3	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	2
169 deaths									
21	21	23	24	26	24	26	24	25	26
8	9	13	12	14	8	11	8	10	14
3,700 births									
646	586	538	530	588	674	710	729	729	736
50	49	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	47
N.A.									
7	7	7	7	8	7	7	7	6	6
7	8	10	9	13	7	9	11	7	7
N.A.									
9	8	7	7	8	8	9	9	8	7
11	9	10	10	11	12	14	16	13	10
N.A.									
14	15	13	13	13	13	13	15	15	14
14	8	5	6	6	7	7	14	12	11
N.A.									
20	20	20	20	21	21	22	23	23	24
18	16	15	13	16	10	13	15	13	15
N.A.									

New Mexico

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.4	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3
36	34	34	34	27	34	27	27	28	26
2,018 births									
10.6	9.5	8.1	10.0	8.5	9.0	8.1	7.6	8.4	8.3
26	18	3	29	12	25	18	16	26	34
229 deaths									
50	39	43	42	36	35	37	33	35	32
50	40	49	48	36	36	46	38	42	36
125 deaths									
102	111	90	103	101	121	94	78	90	84
50	49	49	49	48	50	44	38	44	41
108 deaths									
42	43	44	44	47	47	50	51	54	52
43	45	45	43	43	42	44	46	49	48
1,988 births									
258	272	278	297	327	344	357	365	390	431
34	35	34	36	35	33	33	28	26	30
N.A.									
12	11	11	10	9	9	10	10	10	11
35	30	31	24	19	22	31	32	31	35
N.A.									
15	14	13	12	11	11	11	11	12	11
45	44	42	41	35	34	32	30	45	39
N.A.									
28	27	27	27	28	29	29	27	27	29
45	45	45	45	47	49	48	47	46	48
N.A.									
20	22	23	24	24	24	23	23	25	27
18	27	30	34	31	28	18	15	24	38
N.A.									

New York

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
7.0	7.3	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.9	7.6	7.7	7.6
33	36	38	40	38	37	39	38	38	32
21,086 births									
10.8	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.6	9.6	9.4	8.8	8.4	7.8
30	31	39	37	39	32	34	29	26	26
2,169 deaths									
30	32	29	30	30	29	30	27	28	25
17	19	10	11	11	20	22	19	16	12
895 deaths									
45	47	54	59	53	61	62	56	53	56
3	6	9	7	9	14	15	16	10	14
641 deaths									
22	22	23	25	27	28	29	29	30	30
10	13	13	15	16	16	16	16	19	19
10,054 births									
632	641	693	749	838	909	963	1,046	1,078	1,082
49	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
N.A.									
9	9	10	9	9	8	9	8	8	8
17	16	23	19	19	13	23	19	21	18
N.A.									
10	10	10	9	9	9	10	9	10	10
15	22	25	21	22	18	23	16	26	31
N.A.									
23	23	23	22	21	22	23	23	25	25
38	38	40	38	36	37	38	37	43	41
N.A.									
27	27	27	28	28	28	28	29	29	30
50	50	49	50	49	48	44	44	45	47
N.A.									

North Carolina

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.7
43	44	43	43	43	42	44	43	44	44
8,784 births									
11.8	11.5	11.9	12.5	11.3	10.6	10.8	10.0	10.5	10.0
42	41	46	49	42	43	45	43	48	46
1,017 deaths									
36	37	37	39	38	31	36	34	29	32
32	38	37	42	41	30	43	40	23	36
443 deaths									
70	72	67	69	69	72	72	72	76	78
33	22	21	17	24	21	27	29	33	35
370 deaths									
36	35	37	40	44	45	46	44	43	44
37	36	37	39	40	38	39	38	38	38
5,983 births									
173	187	211	240	289	338	379	411	435	445
21	22	24	27	32	32	36	35	36	33
N.A.									
13	13	13	13	13	14	13	12	11	11
38	37	38	38	38	47	44	42	38	35
N.A.									
11	10	10	9	9	10	10	11	10	10
24	22	25	21	22	24	23	30	26	31
N.A.									
21	19	19	18	18	18	19	19	20	21
31	26	28	26	25	24	29	28	31	32
N.A.									
21	21	22	23	23	23	24	25	26	27
25	20	24	27	25	21	28	27	29	38
N.A.									

North Dakota

Indicators		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.5	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.4
	Rank	2	2	2	2	4	11	2	3	5	4
	1994 raw data	465 births									
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	8.5	8.4	8.7	10.5	8.0	8.0	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.2
	Rank	2	1	9	33	6	11	18	19	19	18
	1994 raw data	62 deaths									
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	29	31	41	30	32	31	23	26	24	27
	Rank	11	14	45	11	22	30	5	15	5	20
	1994 raw data	36 deaths									
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	34	35	43	73	45	69	60	46	51	75
	Rank	14	1	15	27	4	20	14	7	9	32
	1994 raw data	36 deaths									
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	17	16	15	16	16	16	18	18	18	15
	Rank	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	1
	1994 raw data	218 births									
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate	52	53	47	49	58	63	59	66	73	105
	Rank	2	3	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	4
	1994 raw data	N.A.									
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	5	4	3	2	3	3	4	5	5	5
	Rank	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4
	1994 raw data	N.A.									
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	6	6	5	4	4	5	5	6	6	5
	Rank	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	4	4	2
	1994 raw data	N.A.									
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	16	16	16	16	15	16	15	15	15	14
	Rank	14	15	19	20	15	20	18	14	12	11
	1994 raw data	N.A.									
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	13	14	14	14	15	16	17	18	19	19
	Rank	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3
	1994 raw data	N.A.									

Ohio

Indicators		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.5
	Rank	24	24	22	26	27	26	35	34	33	29
	1994 raw data	11,622 births									
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	10.3	10.6	9.3	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.4	9.4	9.2	8.7
	Rank	23	30	18	25	31	36	34	37	37	38
	1994 raw data	1,362 deaths									
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	30	29	33	31	29	29	27	24	28	27
	Rank	17	7	21	16	8	20	13	8	16	20
	1994 raw data	593 deaths									
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	51	52	57	53	53	55	55	54	56	47
	Rank	9	8	11	6	9	8	10	14	13	6
	1994 raw data	361 deaths									
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	29	28	29	31	34	34	36	35	35	34
	Rank	28	27	27	28	28	29	30	29	30	29
	1994 raw data	7,698 births									
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate	184	205	222	241	263	284	320	358	399	409
	Rank	23	24	28	28	28	23	23	26	30	26
	1994 raw data	N.A.									
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	7	8	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	7
	Rank	7	13	10	9	8	7	9	6	7	12
	1994 raw data	N.A.									
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8
	Rank	15	22	20	21	22	18	14	13	13	18
	1994 raw data	N.A.									
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	19	20	19	18	18	18	17	18	19	19
	Rank	24	27	28	26	25	24	22	26	28	30
	1994 raw data	N.A.									
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	20	20	20	22	23	23	23	24	25	25
	Rank	18	16	15	22	25	21	18	23	24	26
	1994 raw data	N.A.									

Oklahoma

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
6.4	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	7.0
21	22	23	22	21	21	21	21	20	23
3,206 births									
10.9	10.4	9.6	9.0	8.5	9.2	9.6	8.8	8.8	8.5
32	29	22	19	12	28	37	29	33	36
388 deaths									
42	34	33	35	35	36	34	31	36	32
43	32	21	33	33	39	35	31	44	36
221 deaths									
79	73	69	70	88	83	87	78	86	83
44	25	24	20	44	41	40	38	40	40
199 deaths									
42	39	38	39	39	39	42	41	40	41
43	41	38	38	33	33	35	35	34	34
2,855 births									
165	184	208	238	285	318	339	346	351	359
19	21	23	26	30	30	27	23	22	21
N.A.									
11	11	12	13	13	12	11	9	10	9
30	30	36	38	38	39	36	27	31	29
N.A.									
12	12	13	14	13	13	12	11	10	9
35	35	42	46	44	43	42	30	26	23
N.A.									
19	20	21	21	20	21	22	22	23	24
24	27	35	36	32	33	35	34	36	39
N.A.									
20	22	23	23	22	22	22	23	23	24
18	27	30	27	20	17	13	15	13	15
N.A.									

Oregon

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
5.1	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.3
5	3	9	9	6	3	3	4	3	2
2,214 births									
9.9	9.4	10.4	8.6	8.9	8.3	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.1
19	15	34	12	18	16	7	9	11	16
295 deaths									
29	33	33	36	31	29	28	28	29	25
11	26	21	35	15	20	15	11	23	12
156 deaths									
73	83	86	93	75	73	68	60	60	56
38	39	44	46	30	24	23	19	19	14
120 deaths									
23	23	26	28	28	31	31	30	30	30
15	16	20	21	17	21	21	19	19	19
1,904 births									
234	167	171	190	210	241	280	322	353	356
30	18	19	19	17	18	20	20	23	19
N.A.									
9	9	9	9	10	8	9	10	10	11
17	16	17	19	24	13	23	32	31	35
N.A.									
11	11	10	9	8	7	9	10	10	9
24	30	25	21	11	7	14	25	26	23
N.A.									
18	17	15	15	14	15	14	15	15	16
21	22	13	13	12	17	11	14	12	17
N.A.									
23	23	24	24	24	24	23	24	23	24
37	32	36	34	31	28	18	23	13	15
N.A.									

Pennsylvania

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

Rhode Island

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

South Carolina

Indicators		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	8.6	8.6	8.6	9.0	9.2	8.7	9.2	9.0	9.3	9.2
	Rank	48	48	48	50	49	47	48	48	48	48
	1994 raw data	4,761 births									
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	14.2	13.2	12.7	12.3	12.8	11.7	11.3	10.4	10.1	9.3
	Rank	49	48	48	47	50	48	47	48	45	43
	1994 raw data	485 deaths									
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	38	46	38	41	40	38	32	36	35	39
	Rank	39	50	39	45	47	44	27	44	42	48
	1994 raw data	289 deaths									
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	71	83	85	84	70	76	88	73	73	75
	Rank	36	39	46	41	25	34	41	31	28	32
	1994 raw data	196 deaths									
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	41	39	40	44	47	47	48	46	44	46
	Rank	42	41	42	43	43	42	41	41	40	40
	1994 raw data	3,506 births									
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate	127	148	166	182	202	256	258	309	329	397
	Rank	14	16	18	16	16	20	18	19	19	24
	1994 raw data	N.A.									
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	10	9	10	11	11	11	11	10	11	11
	Rank	25	16	23	29	28	32	36	32	38	35
	1994 raw data	N.A.									
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	13	12	10	9	9	10	10	11	11	11
	Rank	38	35	25	21	22	24	23	30	37	39
	1994 raw data	N.A.									
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	25	23	22	22	22	22	24	25	24	26
	Rank	42	38	38	38	40	37	41	44	40	45
	1994 raw data	N.A.									
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	26	25	24	23	23	25	26	26	28	29
	Rank	49	43	36	27	25	34	36	32	41	44
	1994 raw data	N.A.									

South Dakota

Indicators		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	5.5	5.3	5.2	4.7	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.9
	Rank	11	11	6	1	7	4	7	4	8	9
	1994 raw data	615 births									
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	9.9	13.3	9.9	10.1	9.6	10.1	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.6
	Rank	19	49	28	30	28	38	34	36	40	45
	1994 raw data	101 deaths									
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	28	42	43	31	37	38	36	28	26	31
	Rank	8	45	49	16	39	44	43	21	13	35
	1994 raw data	50 deaths									
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	66	72	73	92	78	97	71	88	83	82
	Rank	24	22	30	45	35	43	25	44	38	38
	1994 raw data	47 deaths									
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	24	23	24	26	25	24	26	27	25	23
	Rank	17	16	16	16	10	8	11	15	10	7
	1994 raw data	392 births									
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate	97	91	70	81	88	111	112	144	204	262
	Rank	10	8	5	6	6	8	8	9	9	9
	1994 raw data	N.A.									
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	8	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	7	8
	Rank	10	8	10	14	13	13	16	19	15	18
	1994 raw data	N.A.									
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	8	8	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6
	Rank	7	9	10	10	8	5	5	4	4	4
	1994 raw data	N.A.									
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	21	21	20	19	19	18	17	16	17	18
	Rank	31	31	30	31	30	24	22	19	21	25
	1994 raw data	N.A.									
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	16	17	18	19	20	22	23	22	20	20
	Rank	4	7	8	8	9	17	18	11	5	5
	1994 raw data	N.A.									

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Tennessee

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
7.9	7.9	8.1	7.9	8.2	8.2	8.8	8.5	8.8	8.8
43	44	46	42	44	44	47	46	47	45
6,644 births									
11.4	11.0	11.7	10.8	10.8	10.3	10.0	9.4	9.4	8.9
37	35	43	37	40	41	39	37	39	40
652 deaths									
41	33	32	36	30	35	35	32	32	33
42	26	17	35	11	36	39	35	35	42
336 deaths									
67	82	86	77	76	75	81	77	84	91
26	36	44	34	34	30	36	36	39	43
326 deaths									
39	38	39	41	44	45	48	45	43	43
39	39	41	40	40	38	41	40	38	37
4,547 births									
235	258	231	206	228	300	334	299	277	316
31	33	29	23	21	28	25	18	14	18
N.A.									
15	14	13	12	12	13	13	12	11	10
45	42	38	34	35	43	44	42	38	31
N.A.									
16	14	13	11	11	13	13	13	11	11
49	44	42	37	35	43	45	47	37	39
N.A.									
27	25	25	25	26	26	26	26	24	23
44	44	44	44	44	44	46	46	40	37
N.A.									
27	22	22	23	25	26	28	30	30	29
30	27	24	27	35	36	44	48	47	44
N.A									

Texas

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
6.8	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.0
28	25	27	26	27	24	27	25	25	23
22,486 births									
9.8	9.5	9.1	9.0	9.2	8.1	7.7	7.8	7.5	7.1
18	18	15	19	20	12	14	19	16	14
2,289 deaths									
36	36	33	35	34	33	33	31	31	29
32	36	21	33	30	33	33	31	31	31
1,227 deaths									
80	82	68	75	78	80	81	77	74	75
45	36	23	31	35	38	36	36	31	32
1,019 deaths									
46	44	44	45	47	48	50	51	51	52
47	47	45	46	43	45	44	46	47	48
20,680 births									
177	182	187	201	246	298	346	386	426	427
22	20	22	22	25	27	30	33	33	28
N.A.									
16	16	15	14	13	12	12	12	12	13
50	50	49	47	38	39	39	42	45	47
N.A.									
13	13	13	12	11	11	11	11	11	11
38	42	42	41	35	34	32	30	37	39
N.A.									
23	23	23	24	24	24	24	24	25	25
38	38	40	43	43	43	41	39	43	41
N.A.									
18	19	18	19	21	22	23	23	23	24
11	12	8	8	16	17	18	15	13	15
N.A.									

Utah

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
5.7	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.6	5.9	5.9
13	12	15	14	13	12	16	10	12	9
2,248 births									
9.6	8.6	8.8	8.0	8.0	7.5	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.2
15	4	11	6	6	7	2	2	2	3
236 deaths									
35	28	34	31	32	25	30	30	33	28
30	5	30	16	22	6	22	27	38	27
144 deaths									
65	80	75	62	61	66	48	57	67	74
22	33	32	10	16	17	6	17	24	28
140 deaths									
27	26	27	28	26	26	27	26	26	25
23	21	22	21	14	13	15	13	12	12
1,433 births									
263	268	280	273	285	297	347	369	382	357
35	34	35	32	30	26	31	29	25	20
N.A.									
10	10	10	10	9	8	7	7	7	7
25	26	23	24	19	13	9	11	15	12
N.A.									
9	9	8	8	8	8	7	6	6	6
11	14	14	15	11	12	8	4	4	6
N.A.									
14	13	12	12	11	12	12	12	12	12
5	4	3	3	3	4	3	2	3	2
N.A.									
15	16	16	16	15	16	16	16	16	14
2	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
N.A.									

Vermont

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
6.0	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.0
16	6	7	5	9	7	11	10	10	12
639 births									
8.5	10.0	8.5	6.8	6.9	6.4	5.8	7.2	6.7	7.5
2	24	6	1	1	2	1	11	5	20
55 deaths									
25	36	28	27	32	25	21	25	33	21
4	36	8	6	22	6	3	11	38	5
24 deaths									
67	82	80	70	45	58	56	57	59	47
26	36	40	20	4	10	11	17	17	6
18 deaths									
19	17	16	19	19	20	21	17	17	17
5	4	2	4	3	3	3	2	2	3
107 births									
51	52	55	54	53	49	45	50	42	40
1	2	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	1
N.A.									
9	7	6	5	6	8	8	8	6	6
17	8	6	3	3	13	16	19	7	7
N.A.									
11	9	6	5	5	6	7	7	7	7
24	14	4	2	2	5	8	10	10	10
N.A.									
17	16	13	12	13	13	13	13	13	13
18	15	5	3	6	7	7	4	4	4
N.A.									
21	22	21	22	22	21	21	21	22	22
25	27	20	22	20	10	8	8	9	7
N.A.									

Indicators		Virginia 1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	Washington 1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.5	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.3
	Rank	33	32	27	31	30	32	29	34	28	29	8	6	7	10	12	7	5	7	3	2
	1994 raw data	7,124 births										4,080 births									
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	11.5	11.1	10.2	10.4	10.0	10.2	9.9	9.5	8.7	8.3	10.7	9.8	9.7	9.0	9.2	7.8	7.5	6.8	6.4	6.2
	Rank	39	37	31	32	33	40	38	41	32	34	28	21	24	19	20	8	10	7	4	3
	1994 raw data	790 deaths										482 deaths									
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	30	30	31	30	31	28	28	24	28	27	36	31	35	32	28	28	24	25	24	28
	Rank	17	10	14	11	15	16	15	8	16	20	32	14	33	24	5	16	8	11	5	27
	1994 raw data	342 deaths										308 deaths									
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	53	63	66	60	61	72	64	61	56	63	58	75	69	76	67	64	63	53	63	54
	Rank	13	15	19	8	16	21	15	21	13	20	18	27	24	33	21	16	16	13	20	12
	1994 raw data	265 deaths										193 deaths									
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	28	26	27	28	32	32	32	31	31	31	25	25	26	27	29	30	31	31	29	29
	Rank	25	21	22	21	26	23	23	22	22	22	19	19	20	20	21	18	21	22	17	17
	1994 raw data	3,798 births										3,039 births									
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate	150	153	159	156	170	187	214	233	247	264	166	172	177	199	240	289	342	380	420	430
	Rank	17	17	16	14	14	13	13	12	11	13	20	19	21	21	24	24	28	32	31	29
	1994 raw data	N.A.										N.A.									
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	12	11	9	8	8	8	7	7	7	9	9	8	10	11	13	11	10	8	6	8
	Rank	35	30	17	14	13	13	9	11	15	29	17	13	23	29	38	32	31	19	7	18
	1994 raw data	N.A.										N.A.									
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	10	8	7	8	8	8	7	7	8	8	11	10	11	10	10	10	10	9	8	10
	Rank	15	9	10	15	11	12	8	10	13	18	24	22	32	30	31	24	23	16	13	31
	1994 raw data	N.A.										N.A.									
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	15	15	14	15	15	14	14	14	13	13	16	16	16	15	14	13	12	13	14	15
	Rank	8	8	9	13	15	13	11	9	4	4	14	15	19	13	12	7	3	4	10	15
	1994 raw data	N.A.										N.A.									
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	20	21	21	21	22	24	23	22	22	23	18	21	25	26	25	24	24	25	25	24
	Rank	18	20	28	17	20	28	18	11	9	12	11	20	41	42	35	26	28	27	24	15
	1994 raw data	N.A.										N.A.									

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Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

West Virginia

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
6.9	7.0	7.1	6.4	6.6	7.1	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.5
31	32	34	21	22	26	23	27	27	29
1,596 births									
10.7	10.2	9.8	9.0	9.4	9.9	8.2	9.2	8.6	6.7
28	26	26	19	26	37	20	35	29	8
144 deaths									
29	33	30	36	33	25	31	28	31	27
11	26	12	35	27	6	25	21	31	20
86 deaths									
70	84	78	74	89	73	73	66	67	49
33	42	35	28	46	24	30	26	24	9
68 deaths									
32	31	31	31	34	33	33	33	33	33
33	31	31	28	28	26	24	25	24	27
1,370 births									
54	47	46	52	62	71	74	74	74	78
3	1	1	3	4	5	3	3	3	3
N.A.									
13	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	13	13
38	37	38	38	38	39	39	42	50	47
N.A.									
18	17	17	17	16	16	17	18	18	17
51	49	50	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
N.A.									
31	30	29	27	27	26	26	28	29	28
48	47	46	45	46	44	46	48	48	47
N.A.									
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
4	7	8	8	9	10	13	15	19	26
N.A.									

Wisconsin

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.4
8	12	9	11	14	15	18	14	16	16
4,349 births									
9.1	9.2	8.6	8.4	9.1	8.2	8.3	7.2	7.9	7.9
7	12	7	10	19	15	21	11	19	29
581 deaths									
28	30	30	31	30	25	29	26	24	24
8	10	12	16	11	6	20	15	5	8
256 deaths									
55	59	57	64	60	67	63	60	65	56
15	11	11	11	14	18	16	19	23	14
204 deaths									
22	21	22	23	25	24	25	24	24	23
10	9	10	9	10	8	9	8	8	7
2,489 births									
235	235	214	247	265	307	343	377	420	432
31	29	25	29	29	29	29	31	31	32
N.A.									
8	6	5	4	4	4	3	4	5	5
10	6	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	4
N.A.									
9	7	6	5	5	4	5	5	7	7
11	6	4	2	2	1	1	1	10	10
N.A.									
16	15	15	13	12	12	13	14	14	14
14	8	13	6	4	4	7	9	10	11
N.A.									
20	19	17	18	19	21	22	23	24	23
18	12	7	7	6	10	13	15	19	12
N.A.									

Wyoming

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
7.1	6.8	7.7	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.0	7.3	7.3	8.8
36	25	39	31	34	34	26	32	28	45
564 births									
12.2	10.9	9.2	8.9	9.4	8.6	7.9	8.9	7.9	6.7
45	34	17	17	26	21	15	33	19	8
43 deaths									
45	35	26	30	39	30	32	34	25	24
48	35	5	11	44	26	27	40	11	8
25 deaths									
100	114	64	114	88	78	106	116	87	103
49	50	18	50	44	37	49	50	41	49
41 deaths									
28	26	23	24	25	30	26	25	27	25
25	21	13	12	10	18	11	10	14	12
296 births									
69	66	84	87	104	85	87	89	110	117
4	4	7	8	8	6	5	4	5	5
N.A.									
9	9	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	8
17	16	15	14	8	13	16	19	21	18
N.A.									
11	11	6	8	8	9	9	9	9	9
24	30	14	15	11	18	14	16	22	23
N.A.									
15	15	15	15	15	13	13	13	13	13
8	8	13	13	15	7	7	4	4	4
N.A.									
15	15	18	20	20	20	20	20	21	22
2	2	8	13	9	6	5	5	7	7
N.A.									

USA

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3
N.A.									
287,607 births									
10.6	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.0
N.A.									
31,710 deaths									
34	34	33	33	32	31	31	29	30	29
N.A.									
15,264 deaths									
63	68	66	70	69	71	71	67	69	69
N.A.									
12,082 deaths									
31	31	32	34	36	37	39	38	38	38
N.A.									
195,169 births									
305	310	319	347	385	429	457	483	504	517
N.A.									
N.A.									
11	10	10	10	11	10	10	9	9	9
N.A.									
N.A.									
11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9
N.A.									
N.A.									
21	21	20	20	20	20	20	21	21	21
N.A.									
N.A.									
22	22	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	26
N.A.									
N.A.									

The 1997 *KIDS COUNT Data Book* is the eighth annual profile of child well-being produced by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. However, the indicators of child well-being have changed each year, making year-to-year comparisons of state ranks problematic. This chart provides national composite rankings for 1988 through 1997 using a consistent set of indicators—namely, those used to derive the 1997 composite rankings. The national composite rankings for the 1997 *KIDS COUNT Data Book* are based on data from 1994 (the most recent available year); similarly, the national composite rankings for 1988 through 1996 are based on data from three years prior to the year profiled. In other words, the data used to generate the rankings shown here reflect the same years shown in Appendix 3.

	AL	AK	AZ	AR	CA	CO	CT	DE	DC	FL	GA	HI	ID	IL	IN	IA	KS	KY	LA	ME
1988	46	[illegible]	41	[illegible]	31	[illegible]	8	[illegible]	51	[illegible]	44	[illegible]	23	[illegible]	28	[illegible]	15	[illegible]	49	[illegible]
1989	48	[illegible]	44	[illegible]	28	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	51	[illegible]	46	[illegible]	23	[illegible]	30	[illegible]	14	[illegible]	49	[illegible]
1990	48	[illegible]	41	[illegible]	30	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	51	[illegible]	47	[illegible]	25	[illegible]	26	[illegible]	13	[illegible]	49	[illegible]
1991	48	[illegible]	42	[illegible]	30	[illegible]	11	[illegible]	51	[illegible]	44	[illegible]	24	[illegible]	28	[illegible]	13	[illegible]	49	[illegible]
1992	47	[illegible]	43	[illegible]	35	[illegible]	8	[illegible]	51	[illegible]	46	[illegible]	25	[illegible]	24	[illegible]	9	[illegible]	49	[illegible]
1993	48	[illegible]	41	[illegible]	36	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	51	[illegible]	47	[illegible]	24	[illegible]	26	[illegible]	11	[illegible]	49	[illegible]
1994	47	[illegible]	46	[illegible]	36	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	51	[illegible]	45	[illegible]	25	[illegible]	28	[illegible]	14	[illegible]	50	[illegible]
1995	45	[illegible]	43	[illegible]	36	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	51	[illegible]	44	[illegible]	25	[illegible]	32	[illegible]	15	[illegible]	50	[illegible]
1996	47	[illegible]	41	[illegible]	33	[illegible]	12	[illegible]	51	[illegible]	43	[illegible]	24	[illegible]	28	[illegible]	15	[illegible]	50	[illegible]
1997	46	[illegible]	41	[illegible]	32	[illegible]	12	[illegible]	51	[illegible]	45	[illegible]	23	[illegible]	26	[illegible]	15	[illegible]	50	[illegible]

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Multi-Year National Composite Ranks

MD	MA	MI	MN	MS	MO	MT	NE	NV	NH	NJ	NM	NY	NC	ND	OH	OK	OR	PA	RI	SC	SD	TN	TX	UT	VT	VA	WA	WV	WI	WY
	5		2		25		4		3		48		38		16		20		13		11		40		12		17		10	
	6		5		32		4		2		45		37		18		20		13		22		40		12		15		7	
	8		3		36		10		1		46		40		19		24		14		20		37		9		23		5	
	8		5		32		10		3		47		40		20		23		12		17		36		2		22		4	
	12		6		31		4		3		42		40		20		18		16		17		37		2		23		5	
	12		4		34		7		1		44		39		23		14		16		21		35		3		20		5	
	12		6		29		3		2		40		41		23		15		22		17		34		4		16		8	
	11		8		33		5		1		38		42		21		18		13		14		39		6		12		9	
	13		8		35		7		1		42		39		25		20		22		14		37		5		9		10	
	8		11		33		6		1		44		42		25		21		14		18		39		4		16		9	

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This set of tables lists the states in rank order based on the five key education indicators provided for each state in the body of the report. The tables allow the reader to easily compare states on these key measures. Whenever there is a tie of two or more states, each state is assigned the same higher better rank.

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

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Connecticut	23	24	Kentucky	41
2	Maryland	29	24	Ohio	41
3	Delaware	32	24	Utah	41
3	Rhode Island	32	29	Arizona	42
5	Massachusetts	33	29	North Carolina	42
5	Michigan	33	29	Texas	42
5	New Jersey	33	29	Virginia	42
8	Florida	35	29	Washington	42
8	Louisiana	35	34	California	43
8	South Carolina	35	34	Montana	43
11	Hawaii	36	34	Wisconsin	43
11	Iowa	36	37	New Mexico	44
13	Mississippi	37	38	Missouri	45
13	New Hampshire	37	39	Alaska	46
13	New York	37	39	Nevada	46
13	Oregon	37	39	North Dakota	46
17	Maine	38	39	Oklahoma	46
18	Colorado	39	39	Wyoming	46
18	Minnesota	39	44	Georgia	47
18	Vermont	39	44	Indiana	47
21	District of Columbia	40	44	Nebraska	47
			44	South Dakota	47
21	Illinois	40	48	Alabama	49
21	Pennsylvania	40	49	Tennessee	50
24	Arkansas	41	50	Idaho	51
24	Kansas	41	51	West Virginia	55

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

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Maine	25	27	Maryland	45
2	North Dakota	27	28	Arkansas	46
3	Wisconsin	29	29	Alabama	48
4	New Hampshire	30	29	Arizona	48
5	Iowa	31	29	Delaware	48
5	Massachusetts	31	29	Georgia	48
5	Montana	31	33	Florida	50
8	Connecticut	32	34	New Mexico	51
8	Wyoming	32	35	South Carolina	52
10	Indiana	34	36	Hawaii	54
10	Nebraska	34	37	Mississippi	55
12	Minnesota	35	38	California	56
12	New Jersey	35	39	Louisiana	60
12	Rhode Island	35	—	Alaska	NA
15	Utah	36	—	District of Columbia	NA
16	Missouri	38			
17	Pennsylvania	39	—	Idaho	NA
18	Colorado	41	—	Illinois	NA
18	North Carolina	41	—	Kansas	NA
18	Washington	41	—	Michigan	NA
21	Tennessee	42	—	Nevada	NA
21	Texas	42	—	Ohio	NA
21	West Virginia	42	—	Oklahoma	NA
24	New York	43	—	Oregon	NA
24	Virginia	43	—	South Dakota	NA
26	Kentucky	44	—	Vermont	NA

States in Rank Order by Education Indicator

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

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Minnesota	24	27	Rhode Island	39
2	Connecticut	25	28	Kentucky	40
2	Maine	25	29	Maryland	41
2	North Dakota	25	30	Tennessee	42
5	Iowa	26	31	Arizona	43
5	Wisconsin	26	31	Nevada	43
7	Indiana	28	33	Florida	45
8	Massachusetts	29	34	Arkansas	46
8	Montana	29	34	Delaware	46
10	Nebraska	30	36	Georgia	47
11	Texas	31	36	Hawaii	47
11	Utah	31	38	New Mexico	49
13	Michigan	32	39	Alabama	52
13	New Jersey	32	39	South Carolina	52
13	Pennsylvania	32	41	California	54
16	Colorado	33	42	Louisiana	56
16	Vermont	33	43	Mississippi	58
16	Washington	33	44	District of Columbia	80
19	Missouri	34			
20	Alaska	35	—	Idaho	NA
20	Oregon	35	—	Illinois	NA
22	New York	36	—	Kansas	NA
22	North Carolina	36	—	New Hampshire	NA
22	Wyoming	36	—	Ohio	NA
25	West Virginia	37	—	Oklahoma	NA
26	Virginia	38	—	South Dakota	NA

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

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Nebraska	3	27	Indiana	11
2	Utah	4	27	Michigan	11
3	Alaska	5	27	Oklahoma	11
3	North Dakota	5	27	Virginia	11
3	Vermont	5	31	Arkansas	12
3	Wyoming	5	32	Maryland	13
7	Iowa	6	33	North Carolina	14
7	Kansas	6	33	Tennessee	14
7	Washington	6	35	Alabama	15
10	Colorado	7	35	Georgia	15
10	Hawaii	7	35	Illinois	15
10	Maine	7	35	Nevada	15
10	Minnesota	7	35	West Virginia	15
14	Montana	8	40	Florida	16
14	New Hampshire	8	40	Kentucky	16
14	South Dakota	8	42	Arizona	17
14	Wisconsin	8	42	New York	17
18	Delaware	9	44	Rhode Island	18
18	Oregon	9	45	Mississippi	19
20	Connecticut	10	45	New Mexico	19
20	Idaho	10	45	South Carolina	19
20	Massachusetts	10	48	Louisiana	20
20	Missouri	10	49	Texas	22
20	New Jersey	10	50	California	26
20	Ohio	10	51	District of Columbia	30
20	Pennsylvania	10			

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

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Maine	1.0	26	Pennsylvania	7.4
2	Wyoming	1.3	28	Idaho	7.5
3	North Dakota	1.6	29	Michigan	7.7
4	Nebraska	1.9	29	Washington	7.7
5	Hawaii	2.0	31	Connecticut	8.1
6	Minnesota	2.4	32	Delaware	8.3
7	Vermont	3.3	32	Louisiana	8.3
7	Wisconsin	3.3	32	North Carolina	8.3
9	Iowa	3.7	32	Oregon	8.3
10	Montana	3.8	36	Massachusetts	8.5
11	Utah	4.0	37	Missouri	9.0
12	West Virginia	5.0	38	Colorado	9.1
13	Mississippi	5.3	39	Illinois	10.1
13	South Dakota	5.3	40	Maryland	10.3
15	Kansas	5.4	41	Indiana	10.4
15	New Hampshire	5.4	42	Texas	11.6
17	Arkansas	5.5	43	Kentucky	11.7
18	Alaska	6.2	44	Tennessee	13.1
19	Virginia	6.4	45	Georgia	13.2
20	Ohio	6.6	46	Florida	15.0
21	South Carolina	6.9	47	Rhode Island	17.0
22	New Mexico	7.0	48	Nevada	17.1
22	Oklahoma	7.0	49	Arizona	17.2
24	New Jersey	7.3	50	California	18.2
24	New York	7.3	51	District of Columbia	27.2
26	Alabama	7.4			

Child Death Rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) is the number of deaths (from all causes) of children between ages 1 and 14 per 100,000 children in this age range. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.
SOURCES: Death Statistics: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). **1989 through 1994 data:** Special tabulations by NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics, "Deaths From 282 Selected Causes, by 5 Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State," for each year from 1989 through 1994. **1985 through 1988 data:** *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. II, Mortality, Part B, Table 8-3.
Population Statistics: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division.

Infant Mortality Rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) is the number of deaths occurring to infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.
SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics.
1994 data: "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1994," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 3, Supplement (September 30, 1996), Table 20. **1993 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1993," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 44, No. 7, Supplement (February 29, 1996), Table 25. **1992 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1992," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 43, No. 6, Supplement (December 8, 1994), Table 27. **1991 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1991," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 42, No. 2, Supplement (August 31, 1993), Table 24. **1990 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1990," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 41, No. 7, Supplement (January 7, 1993), Table 25. **1989 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1989," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 40, No. 8, Supplement 2 (January 7, 1992), Table 25. **1985 through 1988 data:** *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. II, Mortality, Part B, Table 8-2.

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) is the number of arrests of youths under age 18 for violent offenses (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault), per 100,000 youths between ages 10 and 17. The annual arrest figures include all arrests of youths for violent offenses during the year, including repeated arrests of the same individual for different offenses. Because some local law enforcement agencies do not submit their data to the FBI every year, the number of juveniles arrested for a violent crime in each state was adjusted to compensate for the proportion of the state population not covered by local law enforcement agencies submitting reports to the FBI. In 1995, crime figures were reported for jurisdictions representing 75 percent of the U.S. population.

The data shown here represent three-year averages. For example, the figure for 1994 is the average of data from 1993 through 1995. Due to changes in data collection procedures, 1993 and 1995 data were unavailable for Illinois, 1993 and 1995 data were unavailable for Montana, and 1995 data were unavailable for Kansas and New Hampshire. As a result, the figure for Illinois is solely 1994 data, the 1994 figure for Montana actually represents 1993 data, and the 1994 figures for Kansas and New Hampshire are two-year averages of 1993 and 1994 data.

While policies and practices regarding arrests of persons under 18 may vary from state to state, it is widely believed that the policies and practices are more consistent for violent crimes than for less serious ones.
SOURCES: Arrest Statistics: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports*, 1984 through 1995. **Population Statistics:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division.

Median Income of Families With Children in 1994 is the median annual income of families with "related children" under age 18 living in the household. "Related children" include the children of the householder (head of the household) by birth, marriage, or adoption; as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the householder and living in the household. Figures are rounded to the nearest $100. The median income is the dollar amount which divides the income distribution into two equal groups—half with income above the median, half with income below it. The figures shown here represent an average of data from 1992 through 1996. Although we refer to data collected in March 1994 as 1994 data, they actually reflect 1993 income. Figures are expressed in 1993 dollars.
SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1992 through 1996.

National Composite Rank for each state was obtained by converting the 1994 numerical values for each of the 10 indicators into standard scores, summing those standard scores to create a total standard score for each state, and ranking states on the basis of their total standard score in sequential order from highest/best (1) to lowest/worst (51). Standard scores are derived by subtracting the mean score from the observed score and dividing the amount by the standard deviation for that distribution of scores. All measures were given the same weight in calculating the overall standard score. In other words, no attempt was made to judge the relative importance of each indicator.

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Number of Children 1995-2005 is the total resident population under age 18 as of July 1 of their respective years, including dependents of Armed Forces personnel stationed in the area. The 1995 figure represents Census Bureau estimates as of July 1, 1995, while the 2005 total represents the Census Bureau's projections as of July 1, 2005. Population figures are rounded to the nearest hundred. The rounded numbers are used to calculate the "Percent Change 1995-2005" figures, which are themselves rounded to the nearest whole number.
SOURCES: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of state estimate and projection data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (online). **1995 data:** Available at http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/state/st95ag/st95ag.txt (July 12, 1996). **2005 data:** Available at http://www.census.gov/population/projections/state/st0105.txt (census files, December 20, 1996).

Percent Change Over Time Analysis was computed by comparing the 1995 data for each of the 10 indicators with the data for the base year (1985). To calculate percent change, the value for 1985 is subtracted from the value for 1995, and that quantity is divided by the value for 1985. The results are multiplied by 100 for readability. The percent change was calculated on rounded data, and the "percent change" figure has been rounded to the nearest whole number.

Percent Low Birth-Weight Babies is the percentage of live births weighing under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). The data are reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth. Births of unknown weight are not included in these calculations.
SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics. **1994 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1994," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 44, No. 11 Supplement (June 21, 1996), Tables 8 and 16. **1993 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1993," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 44, No. 3, Supplement (September 21, 1995), Tables 8 and 16. **1992 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1992," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 43, No. 5, Supplement (October 25, 1994), Tables 8 and 16. **1991 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1991," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 42, No. 3, Supplement (September 9, 1993), Tables 6 and 14. **1990 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1990," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 41, No. 9, Supplement (February 25, 1993), Tables 6 and 14. **1989 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1989," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 40, No. 8, Supplement (December 12, 1991), Tables 6 and 14. **1985 through 1988 data:** *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. 1, Natality, Table 1-82.

Percent of 2-Year-Olds Who Were Immunized in 1995 is derived from the National Immunization Survey (NIS), which provides state estimates of vaccination coverage levels among children ages 19 to 35 months. The survey data were collected from July 1994 through June 1995. The figures given here reflect the percentage of children who have "4:3:1 Series Coverage"; that is, four doses of Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoids and Pertussis vaccine, three doses of Poliovirus vaccine, and one dose of Measles-Mumps-Rubella vaccine. The figures were derived from a national sample of 35,140 children with a minimum of roughly 450 per state.
SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "National, State, and Urban Area Vaccination Coverage Levels Among Children Aged 19-35 Months—United States, July 1994-June 1995," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Vol. 45, No. 21 (June 21, 1996), pp. 508-513.

Percent of 3- to 5-Year-Olds Who Were Not Enrolled in Nursery School or Kindergarten in 1993 is the percentage of 3- to 5-year-olds not enrolled in a nursery school or kindergarten program with a specific educational component. This data item reflects the extent to which children ages 3 to 5 are not gaining experience in a preschool learning environment.

This information is collected on the October supplement to the Current Population Survey conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. To reduce random fluctuations due to small sample sizes, the figures provided here reflect five-year averages of data from October 1991 through October 1995.
SOURCE: The Applied Population Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (October supplement), 1991 through 1995.

Percent of 4th Grade Students Who Scored Below Basic Mathematics Level in 1996 is the share of 4th grade public school students failing to reach the basic proficiency level in mathematics, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), conducted by the U.S. Department of Education.

The mathematics assessment measures five content areas—(1) numbers and operations, (2) measurement, (3) geometry, (4) data analysis, and (5) algebra and functions. The NAEP uses three proficiency categories—Advanced, Proficient, and Basic. Fourth grade students performing at the Basic level showed some basic understanding of mathematical concepts and procedures in the five NAEP content areas. Seven states (Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oklahoma, and South Dakota) did not participate in the 1996 NAEP Math Assessment for grade 4 students. In addition, the data for 11 other states (Alaska, Arkansas, Iowa, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, New

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Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Vermont) were published even though they did not meet all of the school participation rate guidelines for public schools.

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, *NAEP 1996 Mathematics Report Card for the Nation and the States*, February 1997, Table 3.2.

Percent of 4th Grade Students Who Scored Below Basic Reading Level in 1994 is the share of 4th grade public school students failing to reach the basic proficiency level in reading, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), conducted by the U.S. Department of Education.

The reading assessment measures three global purposes for reading – reading for literary experience, reading to gain information, and reading to perform a task. The NAEP uses three proficiency categories – Advanced, Proficient, and Basic. Fourth grade students at the Basic level could understand uncomplicated narratives and high interest informative texts. They identified obvious themes, located explicit information, summarized parts of text, and made judgments about characters' actions. Nine states (Alaska, Illinois, Kansas, Nevada, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, and Vermont) did not participate in the 1994 NAEP Reading Assessment. Two other states (Idaho and Michigan) did not meet minimum school participation guidelines, and the District of Columbia withdrew from the 1994 NAEP Assessment after data were collected. Therefore, scores were not reported for Idaho, Michigan, and the District of Columbia. In addition, the data for seven other states (Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Tennessee) were published even though they did not meet all guidelines for samples established by NAEP.

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, *NAEP 1994 Reading: A First Look*, Revised Edition, October 1998, Table 12.

Percent of Children in Poverty is the share of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Only children who live in a household where they are related to the head of the household (referred to as the householder by the Census Bureau) are included in this analysis. These "related children" include the householder's children by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the householder.

In the Current Population Survey (CPS), families are surveyed each March and asked about their income in the previous calendar year. Poverty status is determined by comparing the income from the previous calendar year to the family composition as of the survey date in March. In calendar year 1993, the poverty threshold for a typical family of four persons was $14,763. The data shown here represent five year averages. For example, the figure for 1994 represents an average of CPS data collected from 1992 through 1996. We refer to the data collected in March 1994 as 1994 data even though they reflect 1993 income.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1983 through 1996.

Percent of Children in Extreme Poverty (Income Below 50% of Poverty Level) in 1994 is the share of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below 50 percent of the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. In calendar year 1993, a typical family of four fell in this category if their income fell below $7,382. Only children who live in a household where they are related to the head of the household (referred to as the householder by the Census Bureau) are included in this analysis. These "related children" include the householder's children by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the householder. The figures shown here represent a five-year average of data collected from 1992 through 1996. We refer to the data collected in March 1994 as 1994 data even though they reflect 1993 income.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1992 through 1996.

Percent of Children Living in a Neighborhood Where More Than One-Quarter of 16- to 19-Year-Olds Were High School Dropouts in 1990 is the percentage of children living in a Census tract or Block Numbering Area where at least one-fourth of teens ages 16 to 19 were neither enrolled in school nor high school graduates. This measure reflects the share of children living in areas where dropping out of high school is not an unusual event.

SOURCE: The Kenan Institute of Private Enterprise at the University of North Carolina, analysis of U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population and Housing 1990*, Summary Tape File 3.

Percent of Children Living With Parents Who Were High School Dropouts in 1994 reflects the home educational environment of children in a state. This measure is based on the highest educational attainment of the parent(s) in the household where the child is living. For children in single-parent families, the measure reflects the educational attainment of that parent.

For children in two parent families, the attainment of the parent with the most education is used. These data come from the March supplement to the Current Population Survey. The figures provided here reflect a five year average of data from 1992 through 1996.
SOURCE: The Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1992 through 1996.

Percent of Children Without Health Insurance in 1994 is the percentage of children under age 18 who were not covered by any kind of public or private health insurance, including Medicaid, during the entire previous calendar year. The figures shown here represent a five year average of data from 1992 through 1996.
SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1992 through 1996.

Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent is the percentage of all families with "own children" under age 18 living in the household who are headed by a person—male or female—without a spouse present in the home. "Own children" are never-married children under age 18 who are related to the householder by birth, marriage or adoption.

The figures are derived from the monthly Current Population Survey conducted by the Census Bureau. Questions regarding family type are collected for all family households each month. A yearly average was calculated based on responses for the 12 months in the calendar year. The figures shown here represent three year averages. For example, the figure for 1994 represents an average of data from 1993 through 1995.

Like all estimates derived from samples, these figures contain some amount of random error. The Bureau of Labor Statistics suggests that state rankings based on these figures should be used with caution.
SOURCE: Special tabulations of 1984-1995 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Percent of Mother-Headed Families Receiving Child Support or Alimony in 1994 is the percentage of families headed by an unmarried woman (living with one or more of her own children under age 18) receiving either child support or alimony payments during the previous calendar year. "Own children" include children under age 18 who are sons or daughters by birth, stepchildren, or adopted children of the householder. Those categorized as receiving child support or alimony include those receiving partial payment as well as those receiving full payment. It should also be noted that there is no child support award in place for many of these families. Nationally, only 56 percent of all mother headed families had a child support award in place in 1991.

The figures shown here represent an average of data from 1992 through 1996. We refer to data collected in March 1994 as 1994 data even though they reflect income received during 1993.
SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1992 through 1996.

Percent of Poor Families With Children Receiving Means-Tested Assistance in 1994 reflects the share of poor families with related children under age 18 who receive benefits from programs designed to assist low-income persons and families. The means-tested assistance programs included in this measure are Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC), General Assistance, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Medicaid, Food Stamps, free or reduced price school lunches, and housing or rent subsidies. These programs account for the vast majority of money spent on means-tested benefits. Since benefits often go to a household rather than to an individual child, we assume that children living in a household receiving means-tested assistance are helped by that assistance. Please note this measure reflects only poor families with children, but many means-tested programs also provide benefits to persons and families with incomes above the poverty level.

The figures shown here represent an average of data from 1992 through 1996. We refer to data collected in March 1994 as 1994 data even though they reflect benefits received during 1993.
SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1992 through 1996.

Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working (ages 16-19) is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school (full- or part-time) and not employed (full- or part-time).

This measure is based on analysis of the 12-month Current Population Survey (CPS) file maintained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Each month the CPS asks respondents in about 60,000 households nationwide about their activities related to the labor force and education. Questions regarding school enrollment and employment are asked all 16- to 19-year-olds in the sample each month. A yearly average was calculated based on responses for the 9 months children typically are in school (September through May). The figures shown here represent three-year averages. For example, data for 1994 represent an average of data from 1993 through 1995.

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Like all estimates derived from samples, these figures contain some amount of random error. The Bureau of Labor Statistics suggests that state rankings based on these figures should be used with caution. **SOURCE:** Special tabulations of 1984-1995 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Percent of Teens Who Are High School Dropouts (ages 16-19) is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates. Those who have a GED or equivalent are included as high school graduates in this measure. The measure used here is defined as a "status dropout" rate by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) as shown in their publication *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1994* (page 1). Currently, only 17 states and the District of Columbia have submitted dropout data to the NCES that meet quality and comparability levels needed to justify publishing estimates (see NCES, *Dropout Rates in the United States 1994*, page 5). For the measures presented here, we focus on teens ages 16 to 19 rather than young adults ages 18 to 24 (which is the focus of *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1994*), because a large share of 18- to 24-year olds migrate across state lines each year. The high interstate migration rates of 18- to 24-year-olds confounds the connection between state policies and programs and state dropout rates.

This measure is based on analysis of the 12-month Current Population Survey (CPS) file maintained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Each month the CPS asks respondents in about 60,000 households nationwide about their activities related to the labor force and education.

For this variable, a percentage was calculated for each year based on data for the 9 months children typically are in school (September through May). The figures shown here represent three-year averages. For example, data for 1994 represent an average of data from 1993 through 1995.

Like all estimates derived from samples, these figures contain some amount of random error. The Bureau of Labor Statistics suggests that state rankings based on these figures should be used with caution. **SOURCE:** Special tabulations of 1984-1995 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Race/Ethnicity of Children 1995-2005 provides mutually exclusive categories for the five largest racial/ethnic groups. The Census Bureau, like most federal agencies, uses two distinct questions to collect data on race and Hispanic origin. One question is used to identify an individual's race, the other, to ascertain whether that person is of Hispanic origin. Consequently, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. (For example, a person of Puerto Rican ancestry may be both black and Hispanic.)

In order to provide mutually exclusive groupings, Hispanics were removed from each of the racial categories. In other words, the racial categories used here ("White," "Black," "Asian and Pacific Islander," and "Native American") do not include anyone who indicated that they were Hispanic. All persons who considered themselves to be Hispanic were included in the "Hispanic" category.

The 1995 figure represents Census Bureau projections as of July 1, 1995, while the 2005 total represents the Census Bureau's projections as of July 1, 2005. Population figures are rounded to the nearest hundred. The rounded numbers are used to calculate the "Percent Change 1995-2005" figures, which are themselves rounded to the nearest whole number. **SOURCES:** Population Reference Bureau, analysis of state projection data from U.S. Bureau of the Census (online). **1995 data:** Available at http://www.census.gov/population/projections/state/yr95to00/ (various files, December 20, 1996). **2005 data:** Available at http://www.census.gov/population/projections/state/yr01to05/ (various files, December 20, 1996).

Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) is the number of deaths from accident, homicide, and suicide per 100,000 teens between ages 15 and 19. (Previous editions of the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* referred to this measure as the Teen Violent Death Rate.) The data are reported by place of residence, not the place where the death occurred. **SOURCES: Death statistics:** Special tabulations by National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics, "Deaths From 282 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State," for each year from 1985 to 1994. **Population statistics:** Bureau of the Census, Population Division.

Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) is the number of births to teenagers between ages 15 and 17 per 1,000 females in this age group. Data reflect the mother's place of residence rather than place of birth. This measure of teenage child bearing focuses on the fertility of all females ages 15-17, regardless of marital status. We did not include births to females under age 15 in this analysis, since less than 5 percent of teen births occurred to females in that age group. **SOURCES: 1994 data:** National Center for Health Statistics, "Recent Declines in Teenage Birth Rates in the United States: Variations by State, 1990-94," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 5, Supplement (December 19, 1996), Table 4. **1985 through 1993 data:** Child Trends, Inc., *Facts at a Glance* (Washington, DC: 1996).

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Criteria for Selecting KIDS COUNT Indicators

Over the past several years, a set of criteria has been developed to select the statistical indicators used in the national *KIDS COUNT Data Book* to measure change over time and to rank the states. These criteria are described below.

1. Data must be from a reliable source. All of our data come from U.S. government agencies. Most of the data have been published or released to the public in some other form before we use it.

2. The statistical indicator must be available and consistent over time. Changes in methodologies, practices, or policies may affect year-to-year comparability.

3. The statistical indicator must be available and consistent across "all states." In practical terms this means data collected by the federal government or some other national organization.

4. The data item should reflect a salient outcome or measure of well-being. We focus on outcome measures rather than programmatic or service data (such as dollars spent on education or welfare costs), which are not always related to the actual well-being of children.

5. The data item must be easily understandable to the public. We are trying to reach an educated lay public, not academic scholars or researchers. Measures that are too complex will not be effective.

6. The data item must have a relatively unambiguous interpretation. If the value of an indicator changes, we want to be sure there is widespread agreement that this is a good thing (or a bad thing) for kids.

7. There should be a high probability that the measure will continue to be produced in the near future. We want to establish a series of indicators that can be produced year after year.

For additional information on characteristics of good indicators of child well-being see:

America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, Forthcoming from the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, Washington, DC.

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth: 1996, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, Washington, DC.

"Indicators of Children's Well-Being: A Conference," in *FOCUS*, Vol. 16, No. 3, Spring 1995, Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

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The Annie E. Casey Foundation funds a nationwide network of KIDS COUNT projects that provide a more detailed, community-by-community picture of the condition of children.

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The Annie E. Casey Foundation is a private, charitable organization dedicated to helping build better futures for disadvantaged children in the United States. It was established in 1948 by Jim Casey, one of the founders of United Parcel Service, and his siblings, who named the Foundation in honor of their mother.

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