

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 383 814

UD 030 486

TITLE Kids Count Data Book. State Profiles of Child Well-Being. 1995.

INSTITUTION Annie E. Casey Foundation, Baltimore, MD.

REPORT NO ISSN-1060-9814

PUB DATE 95

NOTE 345p.; For the 1994 report, see ED 371 063.

AVAILABLE FROM Annie E. Casey Foundation, 701 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, MD 21202.

PUB TYPE Statistical Data (110) -- Reports - Evaluative/Feasibility (142)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC14 Plus Postage.

DESCRIPTORS *Child Health; *Children; Economic Factors; *Family Structure; *Fathers; Health Needs; Policy Formation; Poverty; *Profiles; Social Problems; State Action; *Status; Tables (Data); Urban Problems; Well Being

IDENTIFIERS *Indicators

ABSTRACT

Kids Count is a national and state-by-state effort to track the status of children in the United States. By providing policy-makers and citizens with benchmarks of child well-being, the project attempts to enrich discussions about ways to secure better futures for all children. This year's data book, the sixth annual edition, places a special focus on a problem that is at the heart of social policy debates: the increasing numbers of children growing up without fathers actively involved in their lives. Since 1950, the percentage of children living in mother-only families has climbed from 6 percent to 24 percent in 1994. In addition to this focus, the report provides information on 10 indicators of child well-being: (1) percent of low birth-weight babies; (2) infant mortality rate; (3) child death rate; (4) number of births to unmarried teens per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19; (5) juvenile violent crime arrest rate; (6) percent of high school dropouts; (7) percent of teens not attending school and not working; (8) teen violent death rate; (9) percent of children in poverty; and (10) percent of single parent families. Eleven maps, three figures, and a profile for each state present indicator data. Four appendixes provide information about the study and supplemental national data for multiple years. (SLD)

 * Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
 * from the original document. *

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

Annie E. Casey Foundation

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC).

ED 383 814

UD030486

KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK

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

This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
 Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

1995

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

3

2

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 policy makers 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 is also funding fifty state-level KIDS COUNT projects that provide a more detailed, community-by-community picture of the condition of children.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK

State Profiles of Child Well-Being



The Annie E. Casey Foundation

ISSN 1060-9814

Photography © Susie Fitzhugh, 1995
Design: KINETIK Communication Graphics, Inc.
Copyright © 1995 Annie E. Casey Foundation

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

Frank Farrow at the Center for the Study of Social Policy in Washington, DC, and Judy Weitz, KIDS COUNT Coordinator from 1990 to 1993, deserve special recognition for their role in the creation and development of the *KIDS COUNT Data Book*.

Most of the data presented in the *Data Book* were collected and organized by the Population Reference Bureau under the direction of Dr. Carol De Vita. We owe a special debt of gratitude to Kelvin Pollard of the Population Reference Bureau, who worked tirelessly checking and re-checking the figures seen here.

A special thanks goes to Robert McIntyre and his staff in the Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics in the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) for providing special tabulations of the Current Population Survey microdata files from 1981 through 1993.

We want to thank Charles Nelson and Jack McNeil of the U.S. Census Bureau for providing special tabulations regarding men with low earnings and Donald J. Hernandez of the U.S. Census Bureau for providing special tabulations of children in mother-only families.

We also owe a special thanks to Martye T. Scobee of the Center for Urban and Economic Research at the University of Louisville for processing data from the 1990 Census Five-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample.

We appreciate the assistance of the staff at the Alan Guttmacher Institute who provided data on the percent of mothers receiving adequate prenatal care.

Special thanks are also due Samuel Shelton, Jeffrey Fabian, and Amy Gustincic of KINETIK Communication Graphics, Inc., who are responsible for the design of the book, and Podesta Associates for providing assistance in the promotion and dissemination of the *Data Book*.

Finally, we would like to thank the fifty state KIDS COUNT projects, and the dissemination partners listed on page 168 of this book, for helping to get the *Data Book* into the hands of national, state, and local leaders across the country.

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

To obtain additional copies of this publication, call +1-0 223-2890 or write to the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Attn: *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, 701 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, MD 21202.

4	Overview
10	Summary and Findings
17	National Profiles
18	United States Profile
20	National Indicator Maps
31	State Profiles
32	Profiles in alphabetical order for fifty states and the District of Columbia
134	Appendices
135	Appendix 1: KIDS COUNT Standard Scores and National Rankings
136	Appendix 2: States in Rank Order by Indicator
140	Appendix 3: Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators
154	Appendix 4: Multi-Year National Composite Ranks
153	Definitions and Data Sources
161	Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects
168	Dissemination Partners

OVERVIEW



Fathers and Families

This year's *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, the sixth annual edition, places a special focus on a problem that is at the heart of many current social policy debates: the increasing fraction of our children who are growing up without their fathers actively involved in their lives.

This is, to be sure, a complex and controversial phenomenon, but two things ought to be beyond dispute. First, the trend toward father absence is not a good thing for most of the children affected by it. And, second, the share of children in mother-only families is increasing dramatically.

Since 1950, the percentage of American children living in mother-only families has climbed from 6 percent to 24 percent in 1994.¹ According to Census Bureau data,² 19 million children were living in families with no father present in 1994. Because many of the children currently living in two-parent families are projected to experience a divorce before they grow up, more than half of today's children are likely to spend some of their childhood in a single-parent home.

Furthermore, between 1985 and 1992, the share of families with children headed by a single mother increased in every state and the District of Columbia. The share of our children living in mother-only families is increasing in cities, suburbs, and rural areas, and it is rising among all racial groups.

While the percentage of children in single-parent families is increasing almost everywhere, the trend is more advanced in certain communities. In a growing number of neighborhoods, father-absent families are the norm.

The 1990 Census shows that across the country there were 4.5 million children growing up in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children were headed by a woman with no husband present. Such neighborhoods can be found in nearly every state.

All children growing up in these neighborhoods have a diminished opportunity for learning how to be a partner in a stable two-parent family, and the lack of role models for boys is a particular problem. According to a recent study³ of young, non-custodial fathers who are behind on their child-support payments, less than half of these men were living with their own father at age 14.

Of course, gauging the role of adult men in the lives of children is not as simple as measuring household structure. Many fathers who reside apart from their children remain an important part of their daily or weekly lives. Moreover, in a significant fraction of mother-headed families, there is an adult male (grandfather, uncle, older brother, or a boarder) living in the household who may provide a male role model for children.

Yet, despite these qualifications, the trend toward declining male presence in the rearing of young children is unmistakable. And for a large number of kids, the absence of involved fathers is not only true of their homes, but also of their neighborhoods. The 1990 Census shows that 2.9 million children resided in a female-headed family within a neighborhood where most of the families were headed by women. This amounts to one out of every twenty kids.

Men, Money, and Marriage

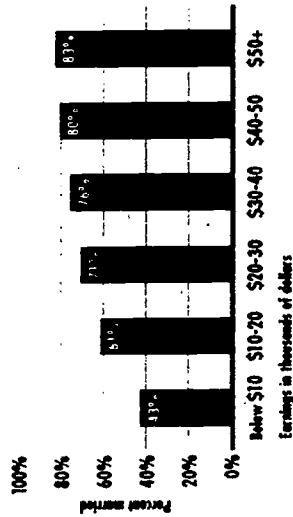
The absence of a father from a family has many implications, but among the most predictable results is lower family income. Data recently released by the Census Bureau⁴ show that the median income for married-couple families in 1993 was \$43,005, compared to \$17,443 for female-headed families. In 1993 the poverty rate for female-headed families was 36 percent compared to 7 percent for those in married-couple families.

More than anything else, changes in family structure appear to be linked to changes in the labor force experience of males. Despite cultural shifts in the roles of men and women over the past few decades, being the significant breadwinner remains a key definitional element of fatherhood in America. One recent report on American families concluded, "Being a good provider is still regarded as one of the central roles that men are expected to perform."⁵ A 1990 poll⁶ found that 77 percent of young women felt a well-paying job was an essential requirement for a husband, while only 25 percent of men indicated this was an essential characteristic for a wife.

Empirically, there is a close link between income and marriage for men.⁷ Figure 1 shows a steady increase in the percentage of men who are married as income increases. Among men in their 30s, those earning more than \$50,000 a year are nearly twice as likely to be married as those earning less than \$10,000 a year.⁸ The low marriage rate for men earning less than \$10,000 is significant, since almost

⁷On the other hand, among women in their 30s, there is no relationship between their income and marital status.

Figure 1: Marital Status and Earnings for Men in Their 30s



U.S. BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
1990 Census of Population

one-fifth of all men in their 30s now have annual earnings of less than that amount.

Low earnings for men not only are correlated with reduced marriage rates, but also appear to contribute to divorce. Married couples where men are not working are about twice as likely to experience a separation and/or divorce as families where men are employed. Census Bureau researchers conclude, "These results suggest that in many cases the stresses associated with economic insecurity or need, reflected in having husbands who did not work, may contribute to marital separation and discontinuation of marital couple households."²⁸ This hypothesis about the stress induced by low income is supported by other data in the same Census Bureau report which show that married-couple families with income below the poverty line are about twice as likely as non-poor couples to separate or divorce within two years.

The Changing Economic Fortunes of Young Men

One of the major reasons fewer fathers are living with their children is the diminished employment and earning success experienced by an increasing share of young men, especially those who have little education. The changing U.S. economic structure has dramatically altered job requirements, resulting in a lower demand for workers without a good education. Consequently, many men are unable to fulfill the role of significant earner that is so fundamental to their families and to their own self-image. The real income of young men, especially those with no educa-

tion beyond high school, has been declining rapidly. Since 1972 median earned income²⁹ of all men ages 25 to 34 has fallen by 26 percent (in inflation-adjusted dollars). The annual earnings of black male high school³⁰ dropouts in their 20s fell by a full 50 percent between 1973 and 1989. The annual earnings for white dropouts in their 20s fell by a third.

A number of prominent researchers have documented the link between the growth in young female-headed families and the diminished earnings of young men. University of Chicago sociologist William J. Wilson, for example, concluded that "the adverse effects of unemployment and other economic problems on family stability are well established in the literature."³¹ According to Wilson, the increase in mother-only families correlates closely with the difficulty of finding a marriage partner with stable employment.

Citing similar trends, George Mason University professor Roger Wilkins³² has observed: "Poor children need families, and in a culture where almost half the marriages end in divorce, the very least the most vulnerable citizens need for a chance to form and keep families is a real shot at earned income. But America is going through a profound economic upheaval that is pinching middle-class people, doing severe damage to unskilled whites, and devastating unskilled blacks."

Reduced earnings of young men obviously has important implications for their contribution and role within the families they help form. The percentage of men ages 25 to 34 who earned enough to lift a four-person family out of poverty (\$14,765 in 1993) has steadily

declined since the 1960s (see Figure 2). Since this is the cohort of males who normally support young families, the decline in income affects the dynamics of gender roles, family formation, and family stability. Figure 2 also shows that the increase in the number of young men with low income has been accompanied by a parallel increase in the number of children living in mother-only families.

Since the 1960s, the economic position of young minority males, which was worse than whites to begin with, has deteriorated dramatically. In 1993 nearly half of all African American and Latino males ages 25 to 34 did not earn enough to lift a family of four out of poverty. Between 1970 and 1993 the share of African American children living in two-parent families fell from 59 percent to 36 percent, and during the same period the share of Latino kids living in two-parent families fell from 78 percent to 65 percent.¹¹

The powerful correlation between diminished male earnings and employment, on the one hand, and the increase in father-absent families, on the other, is most unmistakable in high-poverty neighborhoods. In 1990 almost 5 million children were growing up in neighborhoods where a majority of the working-age men had been unemployed during most of the previous year. In these neighborhoods, more than 45 percent of all the families were headed by women—almost twice the national average. By contrast, in communities where at least 80 percent of working-age men were employed more than six months during the prior year, only 14 percent of the families were headed by a single mother—about half the national average.

The Meaning and Message Behind the Numbers

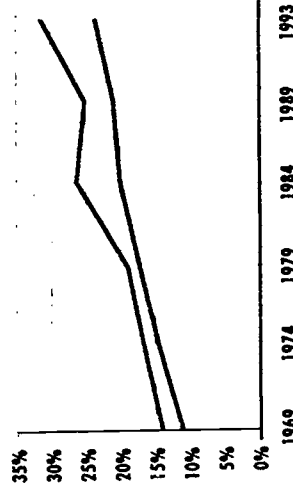
Almost everyone believes in the value of strong families, and virtually everyone agrees on the importance of a father's role—economic, emotional, and developmental—as a contributor to family strength.

There are, of course, exceptions. In some families, the absence of fathers is sadly inescapable, and in other cases, it is in everybody's best interest. Moreover, nothing one says about the importance of fathers should diminish our awareness of the health, resilience, and achievement of the millions of children successfully being raised by single parents across the country.

But having affirmed all of the above, there remains ample reason for national alarm over the increasing share of our children who are growing up without fathers playing an important part in their lives. The statistics are simply too clear to debate.

Children in father-absent families are five times more likely to be poor and about ten times more likely to be extremely poor.¹² By definition, these kids are likely to have less parental time and supervision. Children of single mothers are twice as likely to drop out of high school and significantly more likely to end up in foster or group care and in juvenile justice facilities. Girls from single-parent families have a threefold greater risk of bearing children as unwed teenagers. And boys whose fathers are absent face a much higher probability of growing up unemployed, incarcerated, and uninvolved with their own children. Added to this is a growing body of research

Figure 2: Kids in Mother-Only Families and Earnings of Men Aged 25-34: 1969-1993



— Kids in mother-only families

— Men with low earnings

¹¹U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *U.S. Economic Outlook*, 1994.

¹²U. S. Census Bureau, *U.S. Census Bureau*, 1993.

emphasizing the important role father involvement can play in the positive cognitive, emotional, and social development of their sons and daughters.

The numbers and findings in this year's *Data Book*, however, tell us more about father absence than just its negative consequences. They also tell us some critical things about its causes. Indeed, if the data in this edition of *KIDS COUNT* convey nothing else, they should make clear the powerful, fundamental, and inescapable correlation between the declining earning success of less educated, less skilled young males and the increases in unwed parenting and single-parent families.

Noting this connection is not to deny the moral and cultural dimensions of the family formation issue. There is no excuse for fathers who evade or default on responsibilities they can and should fulfill. Moreover, we, as a nation, should take every opportunity to reaffirm the personal obligations and the moral duties of men and women who bring children into this world. We should teach and preach more consistently about the importance of family. We should encourage greater social responsibility by the nation's entertainment media. We should expect the establishment of paternity as a routine part of the administration of our social welfare programs. And we should insist that absent fathers' obligations for child support be uniformly established and aggressively enforced.

But, important as they are, these things alone are not enough. It is also imperative that we begin to address the very real economic barriers and challenges that are distancing too

many young men from embracing and fulfilling their rightful responsibilities as fathers.

Almost no one volunteers for roles and duties they cannot fulfill. And the simple truth is that disadvantaged young men who do not have the examples, education, or opportunity to succeed in today's economy are not prepared to contribute as providers, protectors, and mentors to their children. They are, in other words, ill-equipped for involved fatherhood. And as long as that remains the case, the problem of father absence—of too many fragile families—will continue to disadvantage millions of our kids.

The argument offered here is a fairly simple one. If we are sincere about reconnecting fathers with their children, if we are serious about strengthening the American family, then we have to make improving the skills, prospects, and opportunities of disadvantaged father-age males a national policy priority.

Up to now, however, it has been nothing of the sort. Instead of targeting expectations and assistance on disadvantaged males, the thrust of much of our social policy and practice has been to write them off. Until recently, for example, the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program actually allowed a family to be disqualified for assistance if an unemployed father were living with his children. In the field of child welfare, it has been (and continues to be) far more likely for a father to be seen as irrelevant or a problem to be managed than as a potential asset or resource to his children.

This policy indifference to father-age males is even more unmistakable in the

current debates over welfare reform. In our widely shared desire to move poor families from welfare to work, we have focused on every conceivable strategy to equip, enable, train, cajole, compel, penalize, and/or reward welfare mothers toward self-sufficient employment. By contrast, almost no attention has been given to assessing, promoting, or maximizing the employment and earning potential of the young men who are now or are likely someday to be the fathers of dependent children.

If we are genuine about our national concern to strengthen fragile families, then this neglect of poor and absent fathers has to end. It has to be replaced by a comprehensive set of new strategies that address at least the following four key areas.

First, the nation's education-reform efforts have to put a higher and more focused priority on improving educational outcomes for poor and minority male students. While it's true that many of our public school systems are failing kids across the board, it's also most often true that the failure is greatest and most egregious with poor and minority boys. They are the kids most often retained in grade, most often suspended, and most often learning the least, as measured on standardized tests. School improvement efforts need more explicitly to accept the challenge of delivering dramatically better learning and readiness outcomes for these future fathers.

Second, we need to make recognizing and reconnecting fathers a real part of future child-welfare and social-work practice. Our customary practice of treating fathers as marginal actors only serves to leave their problems largely

unaddressed and their potential contribution to family strength largely untapped. Changing this orientation to fathers will no doubt be difficult, but successful father-focused programs, like those being pioneered by the Philadelphia Children's Network and the National Institute for Responsible Fatherhood and Family Development in Cleveland, suggest that thoughtful outreach to dads pays real dividends to the men, their families, and their children.

Third, we need to commit—at the federal and state levels—to a vision of welfare reform that enables, requires, and rewards work by non-custodial as well as custodial parents. The fathers of dependent children, in other words, need to be as much the target of assistance and sanctions as the mothers. This means more than emphasizing conventional child-support enforcement. It means designing programs and policies to ensure that more absent fathers have the capacity to make meaningful financial contributions to the rearing of their kids. The potential of this kind of genuine welfare reform is now being demonstrated in model programs, like Parents' Fair Share Demonstration in nine states and New York's Child Assistance Project. Efforts like these ought to be seen as the starting point for a thoughtful, family-oriented repair of our broken welfare system.

Finally, if we are sincere about wanting to address unwed parenting, the growth of single-parent families, and deepening child poverty, we have to redouble our efforts to find and sustain employment for father-age males in those communities where these family-formation issues are most severe. As noted earlier, there are almost 5 million

American children now growing up in communities where half or more of the adult males are not steadily in the labor force. Not surprisingly most of these kids are poor. More than one-third are welfare dependent. Half live in father-absent households. And all the kids are living amidst rising rates of teen pregnancy and unwed parenthood.

In these communities, reinforcing families, reconnecting fathers, and fostering self-sufficiency require nothing less than a comprehensive commitment to job and economic development for the underemployed adults who live there. The recently announced Empowerment Zone and Enterprise Community grants illustrate the kind and scale of commitment it will take to convert our poorest communities once again into places where strong families with contributing fathers can provide more of what their children need.

These recommendations may seem too ambitious or too costly to some readers. We may, in the end, decide we cannot afford to invest in the boys and men who are now living around the margins of the labor force and their families. But if we make that judgment, then all this earnest talk about fatherhood obligations, family values, self-sufficiency, and better futures for poor kids may turn out to be just that: talk.

Douglas W. Nelson
Executive Director

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

Summary and Findings

Critical Dimensions of Children's Lives

This publication provides the most recent government figures reflecting ten critical dimensions of children's lives. 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 well-being 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, presentation of the data each year allows us to make incremental improvements from year to year as new data become available and methodology is refined.

The data on the following pages present a rich but complex picture of American children. At the national level, five of the indicators of child well-being showed conditions worsened between 1985 and 1992, and five indicators showed improvement. Naturally, the picture varies from state to state. However, two of the dimensions that showed deterioration got much worse, while most of the indicators that showed improvement showed only a little improvement. The rapid increase in violent crime arrest rates and unmarried teenage childbearing reflects the growing problems faced by adolescents making the transition from childhood to adulthood.

KIDS COUNT State Indicators

While ten measures can hardly capture the full range of conditions shaping kids' lives, we believe the array of data provided here possesses three important attributes: (1) They reflect a broad range of influences affecting the well-being of children (such as health, adequacy of income, educational attainment, and the chance 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.

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 four measures that influence or reflect the role of fathers in the lives of children.

The ten measures 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. 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.¹⁷ Trends in child well-being can best be assessed by using these indicators collectively.

Each of the ten 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.

In 1992, 287,193 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams, making up 7.1 percent of all births, compared to only 6.8 percent in 1985. 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 of many mothers.

Second, research shows that women who do not receive early prenatal care are more likely to give birth to a low birth-weight baby. Based on a combination of measures, only 68.3 percent of mothers giving birth in 1990 had adequate prenatal care. Those mothers who lack any form of health insurance are less likely to seek and obtain prenatal care. According to Census Bureau reports, almost a third (32 percent) of all Latinos and more than one-fifth (21 percent) of all African Americans did not have health insurance in 1993. People in poverty, high school dropouts, and young adults (ages 18 to 24) are also less likely to have health insurance.

Finally, many young mothers are not fully informed of how their behavior may add risks to the health of their unborn children. Educational efforts to teach young parents about the implications of their behavior are needed.

Across the states and the District of Columbia, the percentage of births that are of low weight ranges from a low of 4.9 percent in Alaska to a high of 14.3 percent in the District of Columbia. Between 1985 and 1992, 40 states and the District of Columbia experienced an increase in the percentage of births that were of low birth-weight.

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 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, the infant mortality rate of African Americans remains more than twice that of whites.

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 poor neighborhoods is that residents there are less likely to receive neonatal intensive care.¹⁷ While the infant mortality rate in the United States has been falling, there are still 22 countries that have lower infant mortality rates than the United States.¹⁸

There were 34,628 infant deaths in 1992. Thanks in large part to improvements in medical technology, the U.S. infant mortality rate declined from 10.6 per 1,000 births in 1985 to 8.5 in 1992. This decline was reflected in every state and the District of Columbia.

Child Death Rate

Once children survive the first year of life, mortality drops sharply. However, far too many children are still exposed to high-risk situations as they move toward adolescence.

In 1992, 14,957 children between the ages of 1 and 14 died in the United States. This amounts to 28.8 out of every 100,000 children in this age range. The child death rate (deaths of children ages 1 to 14 per 100,000 children in this age group) has fallen for the past several years, due in large part to advances in medical care and the general decrease in motor vehicle accidents, which are a major cause of death among children.

Nationally, the child death rate fell from 33.8 in 1985 to 28.8 in 1992; a 15 percent decline. In 1992 the child death rate ranged from a low of 11.2 in New Hampshire to a high of 59.8 in the District of Columbia. Despite the overall decline in child death rates, however, some children still face hazardous living conditions. Poor minority children, especially African-American children, are often isolated in dangerous neighborhoods where the chances of life-threatening mishaps are highest.

Number of Births to Unmarried Teens per 1,000 Females Ages 15-19

Teenage childbearing is particularly problematic because it diminishes the opportunities of both the child and the mother. Children born to unmarried teenage mothers have a relatively low probability of obtaining the emotional and financial resources they need to develop into independent, productive, well-adjusted adults. Research shows that children born to single 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."

The increasing percentage of births occurring to single teens reflects a growing group of babies who will have to overcome high odds to thrive. Unmarried 15- to 19-year-olds who give birth seldom receive adequate support from the fathers of their children. According to Vivian Gadsen, "Teenage, never-married mothers experience particular difficulties, and are distinguished from the general population of single parents by their low educational attainment, social resources, potential earnings as well as the decreased likelihood of father participation and support. Many of the fathers of these women's children do not become involved due to their inability to make an adequate financial contribution and subsequent feelings of powerlessness."

While the earnings of males who become fathers as teenagers increase over time, they seldom earn as much as males who postpone childbearing. A recent study of teenage fathers concluded, "On average, by age 30, teen fathers earn only \$13,783—roughly two-thirds

of the earnings of males who delay parenting until age 20 or later."

In addition to being young and unmarried, the mothers and fathers of these babies are often undereducated. By age 23, only 65 percent of teen fathers have completed high school, including General Educational Development (GED) recipients, compared to 85 percent of other young men. Given the changing nature of our economy, parents with low educational attainment are likely to have an increasingly difficult time in the labor force. These parents will have to struggle to provide the economic and human resources that lead to successful child development.

A child born to an unmarried teenage high school dropout is ten times as likely to be living in poverty by ages 8 to 12 as one born to a mother with none of these three characteristics.

In 1992 there were 353,878 births to unmarried teens ages 15 to 19, compared to 270,922 in 1985. The number of births to unmarried teens per 1,000 females ages 15 to 19 increased from 29.5 in 1985 to 42.5 in 1992. The national change was echoed in every state. This rate increased by at least 50 percent in 17 states and 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 match the data. For a

Summary and Findings

full discussion of juvenile justice statistics, readers are directed to *Images and Reality: Juvenile Crime, Youth Violence, and Public Policy*, published by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency in San Francisco.²²

The juvenile violent crime arrest rate reflects the number of youths between the ages of 10 and 17 arrested for homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault. During 1993, about a quarter (23 percent) of everyone arrested for a violent crime was under age 20.

There are important neighborhood and family effects on juvenile delinquency. One recent report indicates that most young men in the juvenile justice system spent at least part of their childhood in a single-parent family.²³

Nationally, the juvenile violent crime arrest rate increased from 305 per 100,000 in 1985 to 483 per 100,000 in 1992. The rate increased in every state but Vermont; it more than doubled in 11 states.

Percent 16- to 19-Year-Olds Who Are High School Dropouts

Graduating from high school is critical for obtaining post-secondary education or getting a job. Teens who drop out of high school face enormous odds for achieving financial success in life. Over their lifetime, high school dropouts will earn only about 75 percent as much as high school graduates, and less than half of what college graduates are likely to make during their lifetime.²⁴

While those who leave high school during their teenage years may someday return or obtain a GED, only a small share of dropouts actually do so. Since economic success for

males is closely linked to stable families, young males dropping out of high school inhibits the formation of stable two-parent families.

In many school systems around the country, especially those in wealthy suburbs, a high percentage of students stay in school and graduate on time. However, students living in troubled inner-city areas often attend schools where graduating on time with a good education is not the norm. Studies show that students from low-income households are much more likely to drop out of school.

The economic costs of dropping out are clear. Since 1970, the real income (income adjusted for inflation) of adults who have a high school diploma or less has fallen dramatically, while the real income of college graduates has increased.

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 1990 and 1991, 5.1 percent of high school dropouts became poor, compared to only 1.9 percent of those with at least a high school diploma.²⁵

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

There is a clear relationship between family structure and being a high school dropout. Kids growing up in single-parent families are twice as likely as those from married-couple families to drop out of high school.

Nationwide, 9.3 percent of teens ages 16 to 19 were dropouts in 1992, a decrease of 11 percent since 1985. However, the share of dropouts actually rose in 14 states between 1985 and 1992.

Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working

The transition from adolescence to adulthood is a critical period in people's lives. Older teens who are not productively engaged during this period often find it difficult to recover later in life.

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. 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 1992, there was a 10 percent decline in the share of 16- to 19-year-olds neither attending school nor working (from 11.0 percent in 1985 to 9.9 percent in 1992). This probably reflects counter-balancing trends. Since the drop out 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.

Teen Violent Death Rate

The teen violent death rate reflects deaths from homicide, suicide, and accidents among those 15 to 19 years old. Perceptions of increasing violence in our country highlight the implications of this indicator. The growth of gangs in many inner-city areas, coupled with the increased availability of guns, has resulted in a steady growth in teen violent deaths. Declines in teen deaths due to accidents (primarily automobile accidents) were offset by a doubling in the number of homicides. Statistics stayed about the same.

Many researchers point to the increase in handguns as an important cause of the rise of teen violent deaths. Every two hours in America today a child dies of a gunshot wound. Between 1979 and 1991, there were nearly 40,000 15- to 19-year-olds who died from firearms.

In 1992, 11,383 teens died a violent death. Nationally, the teen violent death rate increased 6 percent between 1985 and 1992. However, the teen violent death rate actually rose by more than 30 percent in four states and the District of Columbia.

Percent of Children in Poverty

The percent of children in poverty is perhaps the most global and widely used indicator of child well-being. This is due, in part, to the fact that poverty is closely linked to a number of other undesirable outcomes in areas such as health, education, emotional well-being, and delinquency. The data shown here are based

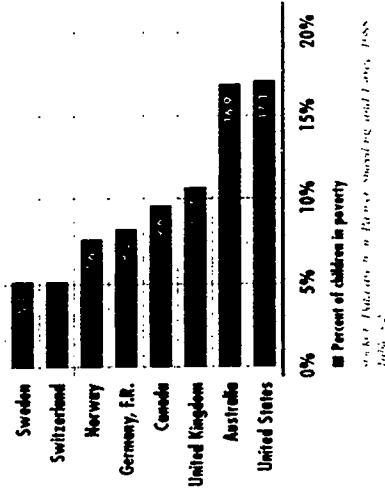
on the government's official poverty measure, but it should be noted that a number of researchers are critical of this measure (see sidebar, "Measuring Poverty").

Between 1985 and 1992, there was a 1 percent decline in the poverty rate of children (from 20.8 to 20.6 percent), but this masks countervailing trends taking place in the mid-1980s and early 1990s. The child poverty rate declined in the mid-1980s, but it has been increasing for the past several years. National data²⁷ show that the poverty rate among related children (under age 18) increased from 19.0 percent in 1989 to 22.0 percent in 1993.

Public opinion polls²⁸ indicate that the current poverty line (\$14,763 for a family of four in 1993) is unrealistically low. If poverty thresholds were higher, more children would be classified as poor. Almost a third of all children (31.5 percent) lived in poor and near-poor families (income below 150 percent of the poverty level).

The child poverty rate in the United States is well above that of most other developed nations. One study²⁹ found that the child poverty rate in the United States was higher than any of the seven other industrialized countries examined (see Figure 3). It was more than twice as high as child poverty in four of these countries. The relatively high child poverty rate in the United States is usually attributed to lower levels of government assistance for the needy.

Figure 3: Child Poverty Rates in Eight Developed Countries



Summary and Findings

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 policy makers and the public. Single-parent families, particularly those formed when unmarried teenagers give birth, are a prominent topic in the welfare reform debate.

The share of families headed by a single parent has increased from 21.6 percent in 1985 to 25.3 percent in 1992. Every state recorded an increase in this measure between 1985 and 1992.

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. Moreover, public assistance does not lift poor children out of poverty. For example, the combination of AFDC and Food Stamps is below the poverty line in every state and under 75 percent of the poverty line in 11 states and the District of Columbia.

In addition, relatively few single parents receive adequate child-support payments. A recent analysis¹ indicates that 58 percent of the gap in the amount that children "should receive" in child support from absent fathers and what they actually do receive is due to the lack of child-support awards, 21 percent is due to the inadequacy of those awards, and only 21 percent is due to uncollected funds from child-support orders in place.

Measuring Poverty

People are classified as being above or below the poverty line using the federal government's official poverty index. The poverty measure, which was created by the U.S. government in 1964, is actually a series of income thresholds which vary depending on the size and age composition of a family. The poverty income thresholds are updated each year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index (inflation). In 1993 the threshold was \$14,763 for a family of four.² While most statistics on the poor come from the Census Bureau, the official definition of poverty is set by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

The poverty standard was derived from a 1955 government survey which found that an average family of three or more persons spent about one-third of their income on food. The poverty level for families was therefore set at three times the cost of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economy Food Plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the Economy Food Plan was adjusted to take into account the relatively larger fixed expenses of these smaller households.

While the poverty standard has been widely used, many experts have been critical of the way the government determines who is poor.³ Some critics argue

that the current poverty figures overestimate the real extent of poverty, while others contend that the current figures underestimate real poverty.

Those who think that the current official figures overstate poverty offer several reasons for this view:

First, the poverty measure does not account for non-cash benefits, such as Food Stamps and Medicaid, provided by government agencies. Non-cash benefits have increased dramatically over the past 30 years and now account for well over half of all the means-tested benefits provided by the federal government. If non-cash benefits were counted as income, the number of poor would be smaller.

Second, the poverty measure looks only at income, not assets or wealth or some other valuable asset, but has low income in a given year will be counted as poor. While most poor people do not have a lot of assets, using an assets test as well as an income test would decrease the number of poor.

Third, some analysts suggest that the way the poverty thresholds have been adjusted over time to account for inflation overstates the real impact of rising prices on poor people. For example, increases in the cost of new homes have little effect on poor people because they seldom buy

above the level currently used by the government. Another recent study⁴ found that the public thought the poverty line should be 21 percent higher than it is (\$17,856 rather than \$14,763 in 1993), if the poverty thresholds were 25 percent higher than current levels, the child poverty rate in 1993 would have been 28.4 percent rather than 22.7 percent.

Finally, there is also an ongoing debate about whether poverty should be an absolute concept or a relative concept. If it is a relative concept, then some adjustment needs to be made for the overall rise in income since the poverty measure was implemented. If a relative measure of poverty were used, the number of poor would be significantly higher than the current measure indicates.⁵

The poverty measure may not be as bad as the collection of criticisms above suggest. In practical terms, many of the factors discussed above would counteract each other in terms of determining the number of kids in poverty. Moreover, while experts may argue about exactly where the poverty line should be, there is widespread agreement that growing up in families with incomes below the official poverty threshold is linked with a host of negative outcomes for kids.

new houses. If the poverty thresholds increased less rapidly year to year, the poverty thresholds would be lower, and there would be fewer people falling below the poverty line.

Another set of critics contend that the poverty figures underestimate the real number of poor people in the country.

First, there is no adjustment for taxes paid. To determine poverty, a family's pretax income is compared to the poverty threshold. Obviously, the money paid to the government in taxes cannot be used to purchase food, clothing, or other necessities. Analysts argue that after-tax income should be used to identify the poor. If after-tax income were used, more people would fall below the poverty thresholds.

Second, there is no geographic cost-of-living adjustment used in the poverty threshold. The same income thresholds used in high-cost areas like New York City and Washington, DC, are also used in low-cost areas like the rural South. Therefore, the poverty measure underestimates the real number of poor in many large cities and other high-cost areas.

Third, a significant share of the public feels the income levels used to identify the poor are unrealistically low. Results of a 1989 Gallup public opinion poll⁶ indicate that the public would set the poverty line at 25 percent

Endnotes

1. 1991 figures are PRB calculations from the March 1991 Current Population Survey. Figures for other years are from a handbook by Donald Hernandez at Population Association of America meeting, May 5-7, 1991.
2. Data based on analysis of the March 1991 *Current Population Survey* performed by the Population Reference Bureau.
3. Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation, 1991. *Matching Opportunities to Obligations: Lessons for Child Support Reform from the Parents Fair Share Pilot Phase*. New York: P. 33V.
4. U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1991. *Income, Poverty, and Validation of Non-cash Benefits, 1994*. EXLERPI *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-188, released at press conference in Washington, DC, October 6, 1991.
5. Ahlburg, Dennis V., and Carol J. DeVita, 1992. *New Realities of the American Family*. Population Bulletin Vol. 17, No. 2. Population Reference Bureau, Washington, DC, p. 7.
6. *Time* magazine, Fall 1991. Special Issue: *Women: The Road Ahead*, Vol. 136, No. 19, p. 11.
7. Some might argue that the observed relationship is due to the fact that as men grow older they are more likely to earn more money, and they are more likely to get married. However, looking separately at men in the 40-49 age group and 45-49 age group indicates that aging is only a small factor in the relationship between income and marital status.
8. U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1992. *Studies on Family and Household Formation*. *Current Population Reports*, Series P23-179. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, September, p. 14.
9. U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1993. "Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States, 1992." *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-184, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, September.
10. Center for the Study of Social Policy, and Philadelphia Children's Network, 1991. *World Without Work: Causes and Consequences of Black Male Joblessness*. Center for the Study of Social Policy and Philadelphia Children's Network, p. 28.
11. Wilson, William J., 1987. *The Truly Disadvantaged: Inner-City Youth, Unemployment, and Public Policy*. The University of Chicago Press, p. 82.
12. Williams Roger, 1995. "Great Things That Gingham Could Do." *The Washington Post*, January 10, p. A17.
13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1991. "Marital Status and Living Arrangements, March 1993." *Current Population Reports*, Series P20-178, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, May, Table 1.
14. U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1994. *Poverty in the United States, 1992*. *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-185. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, September, Table 5, and Table 6.
15. For more information about the standard errors associated with the sample data used in the *RDP COVI Data Recontact Study* published at the Population Reference Bureau, Washington, DC.
16. U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1994. *Health Insurance Coverage, 1993*. Statistical Brief, SP-91-28, October.
17. Howell, Emory Mann, and Paul Vent, 1993. *Advances*, Vol. 9, No. 2. Belmont, pp. 461-469.
18. U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1992. *Studies on Family and Household Formation*. *Current Population Reports*, Series P23-179. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, September, p. 14.
19. This information is based on a telephone conversation with Carl Haub at the Population Reference Bureau on February 6, 1995.
20. Garfinkel, Irvin, and Sara S. McLandin, 1986. *Single Mothers and Their Children*. The Urban Institute, Washington, DC, pp. 1-2.
21. Cohen, Vivian, 1991. "The Absence of Father: Effects on Children's Development and Family Functioning." *World Without Work: Causes and Consequences of Black Male Joblessness*. Center for the Study of Social Policy and Philadelphia Children's Network, p. 28.
22. Diego Good, Maureen A., and David H. Gross, 1995. "Child Support Enforcement for Teenage Fathers: Problems and Prospects." *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, Vol. 13, No. 1. Winter, p. 53.
23. Jones, Michael A., and Barry Klerberg, 1991. *Images and Realities: Inside Crime, Youth Violence, and Public Policy*. National Council on Crime and Delinquency, San Francisco, CA.
24. Roggles, Patricia, 1990. *Defining the Line: Alternative Poverty Measures and Their Implications for Public Policy*. The Urban Institute Press, Washington, DC, and National Academy of Science Report, forthcoming.
25. O'Hare, William, Evelyn Mann, Kathryn Porter, and Robert Greenstein, July, 1990. *Real Life Poverty in America: Where the American Public Would Set the Poverty Line*. Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Washington, DC.
26. Kall, Steven, 1993. *Fighting Poverty in America: A Study of American Public Attitudes*. The Center for Study of Policy Attitudes, Washington, DC, p. 11.
27. Roggles, Patricia, 1989. *Defining the Line: Alternative Poverty Measures and Their Implications for Public Policy*. The Urban Institute Press, Washington, DC, p. 43.



International profiles

Demographic Change

National population under age 18	1990 63,604,000	1993 67,132,000	2000 71,789,000
Percent of national population under age 18	1990 25.6%	1993 26.0%	2000 26.0%

Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	41%

Income and Poverty

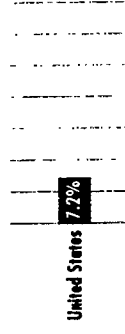
Median income of families with children in 1992	\$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	\$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	65.4%

Fathers and Families*

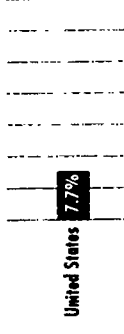
Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



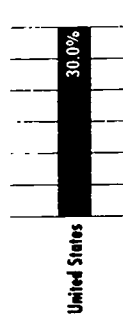
Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four



*Statistics are based on the 1994 Census.

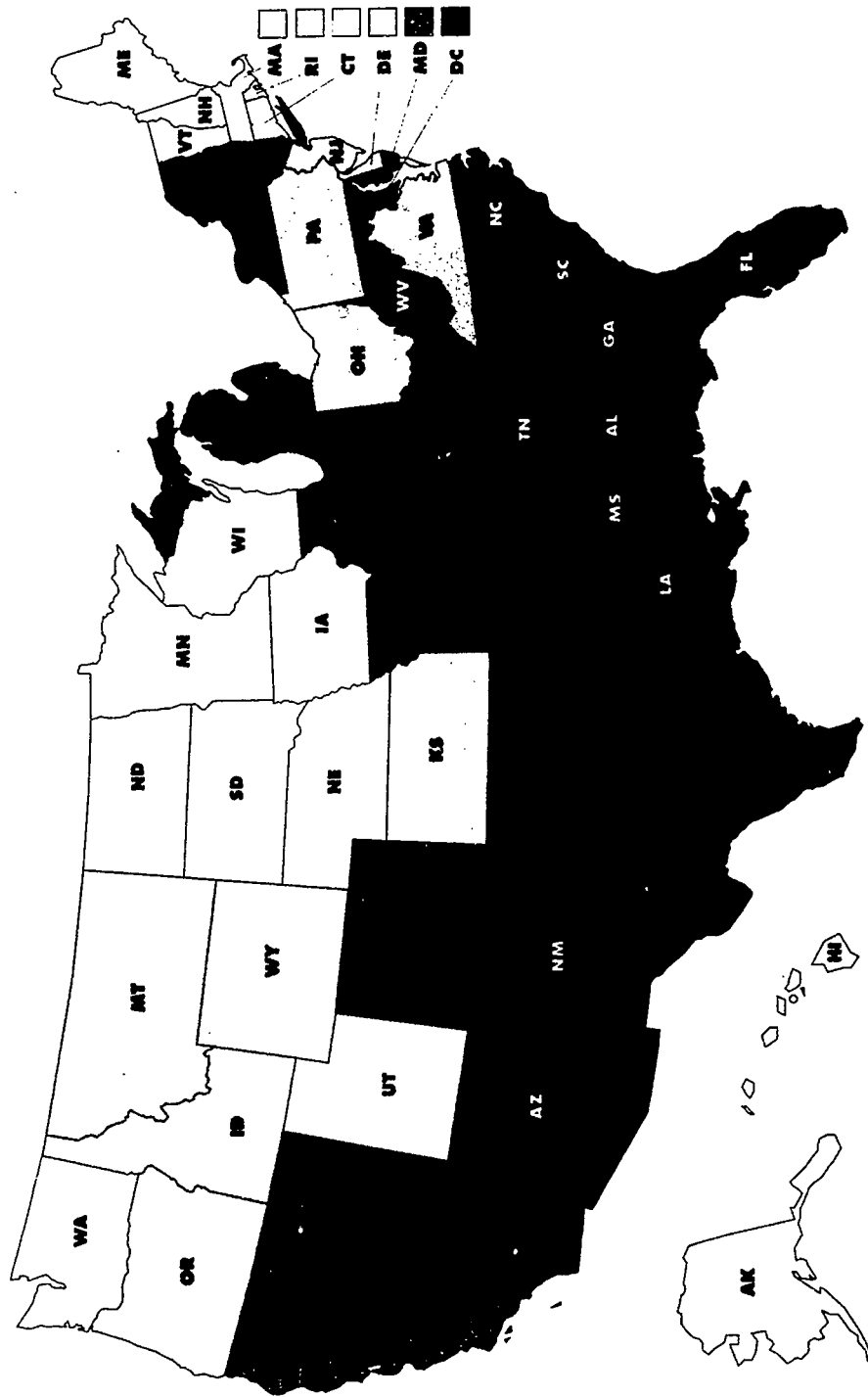
Indicators*	Percent change over time		Trend data	
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1992
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1992	5		6.8	7.1
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1985-1992		20	10.6	8.5
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children) 1985-1992		15	33.8	28.8
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females) 1985-1992	44		29.5	42.5
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths) 1985-1992	58		305	483
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19 1985-1992		11	10.5	9.3
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19 1985-1992		10	11.0	9.9
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens) 1985-1992	6		62.8	66.6
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1992		1	20.8	20.6
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1992	17		21.6	25.3

*See *Indicators and Data Sources*, page 155

■ Solid bars indicate national change.

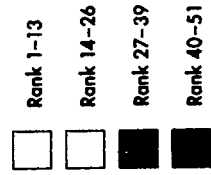
National Composite Rank

1995



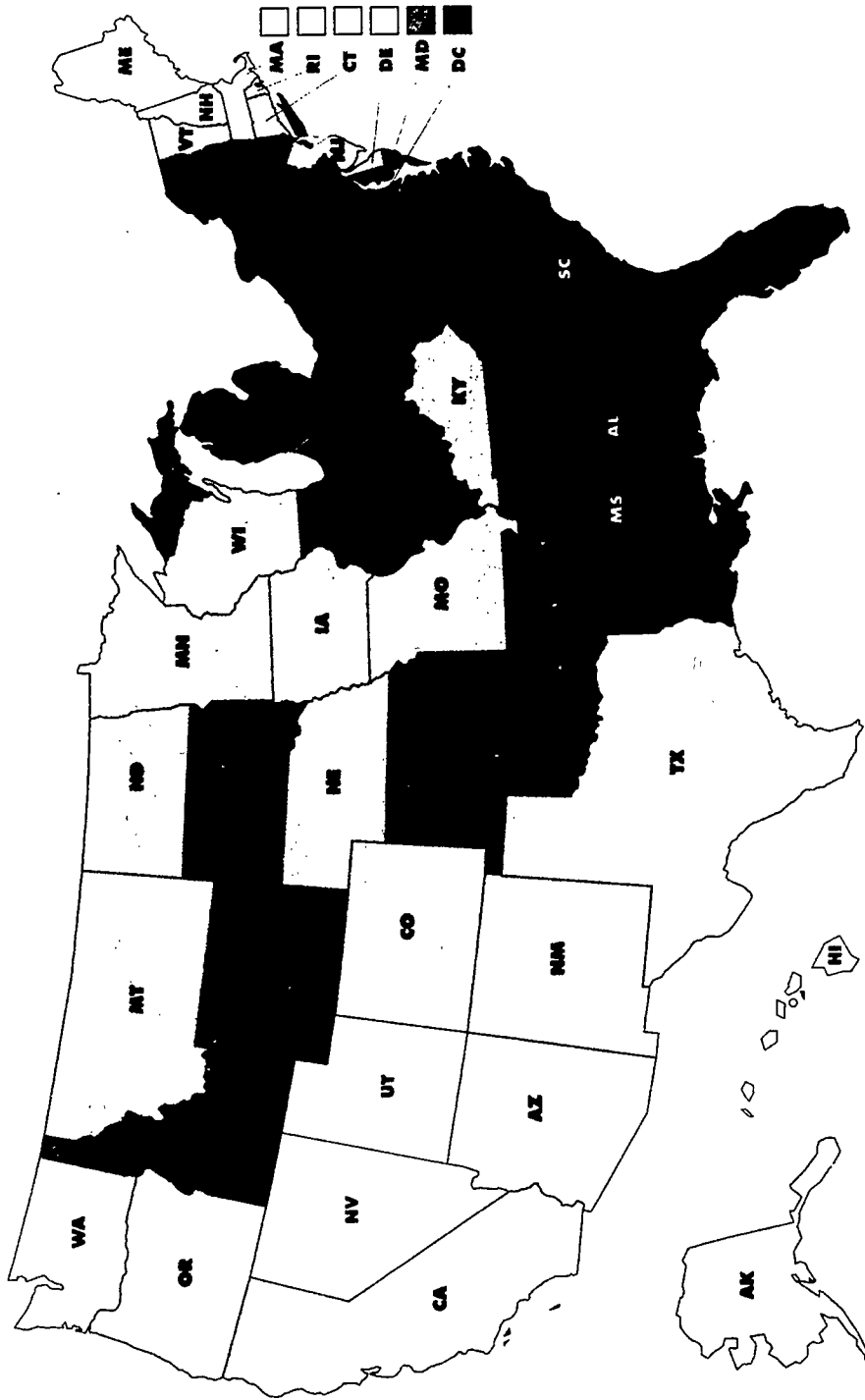
A state's National Composite Rank is determined by the sum of a state's standing on each of ten measures of the condition of children arranged in sequential order from highest best (1) to the lowest worst (51). The measures include: percent low birth weight babies, infant mortality rate, child death rate, number





of births to unmarried teens, juvenile violent crime arrest rate, percent of teens who are high school dropouts, percent of teens not attending school and not working, teen violent death rate, percent of children in poverty, and percent of families with children headed by a single parent.



kids count

Infant mortality rate
(per 1,000 live births)
1992

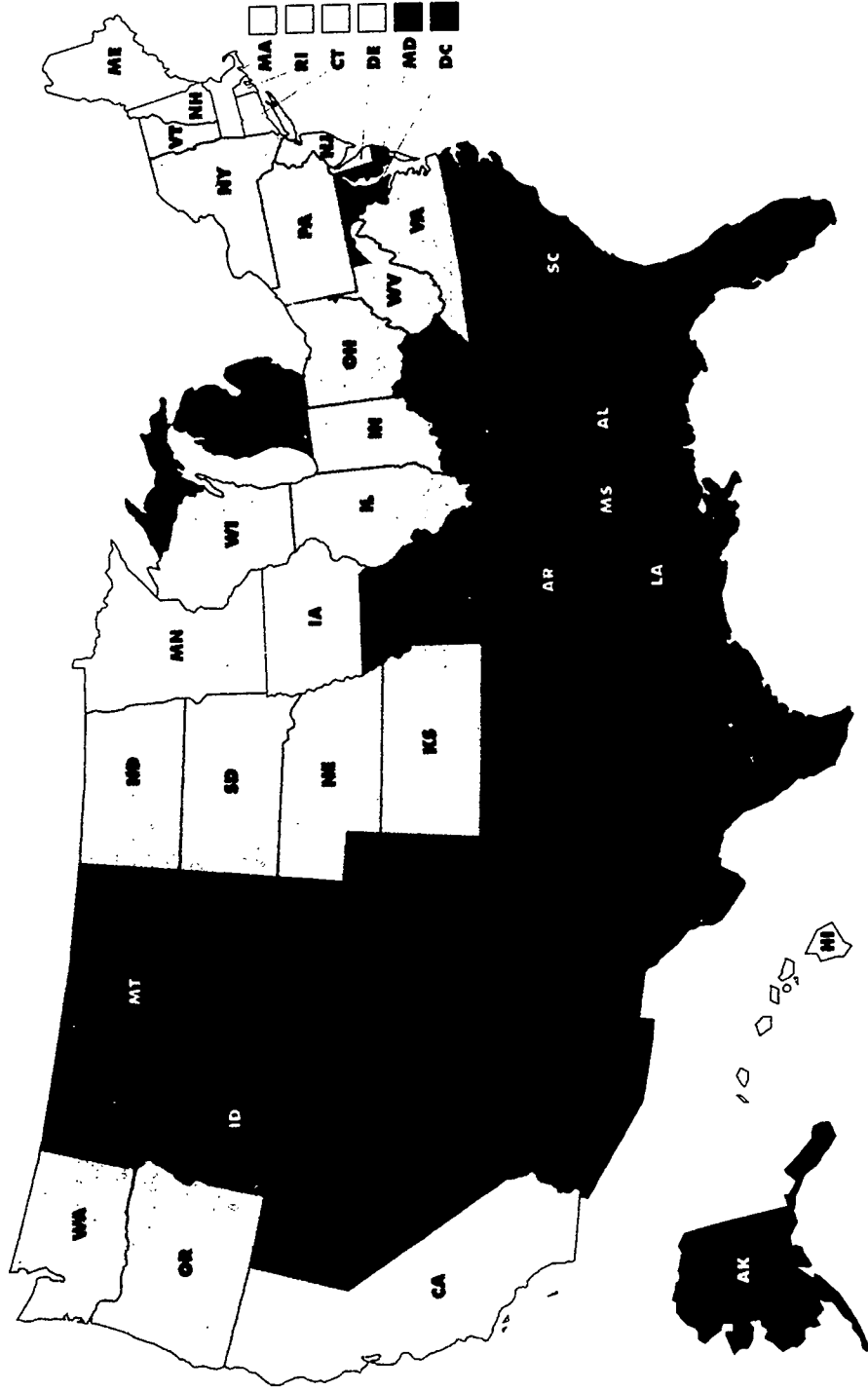


-  More than 20% better than state median (6.9 and lower)
-  Up to 20% better than state median (7.0 to 8.6)
-  Up to 20% worse than state median (8.7 to 10.3)
-  More than 20% worse than state median (10.4 and higher)

Optional Indicator Map: State Rates

**Child death rate
Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)**

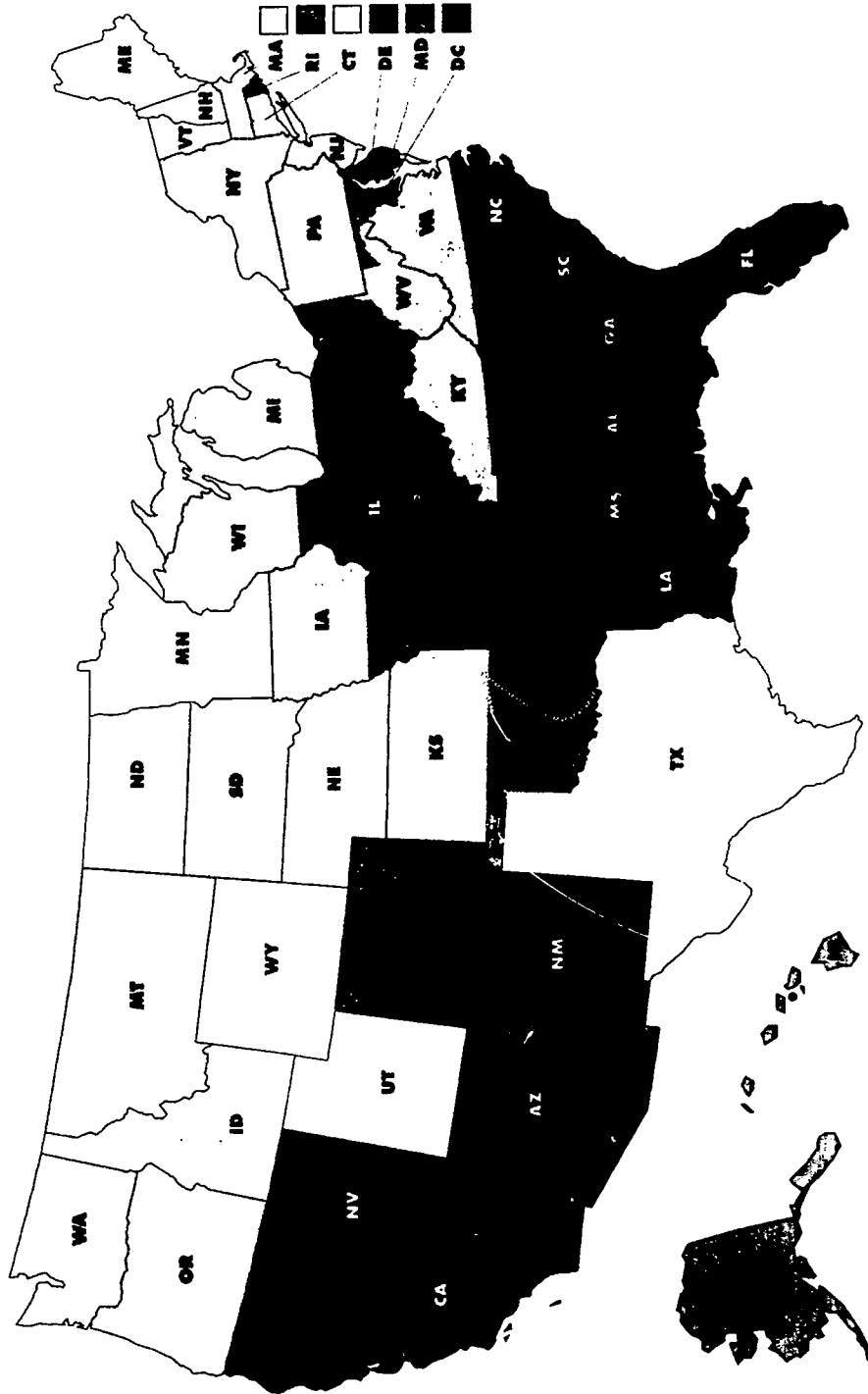
1992



- More than 20% better than state median (23.2 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (23.3 to 29.0)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (29.1 to 34.8)
- More than 20% worse than state median (34.9 and higher)

Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)

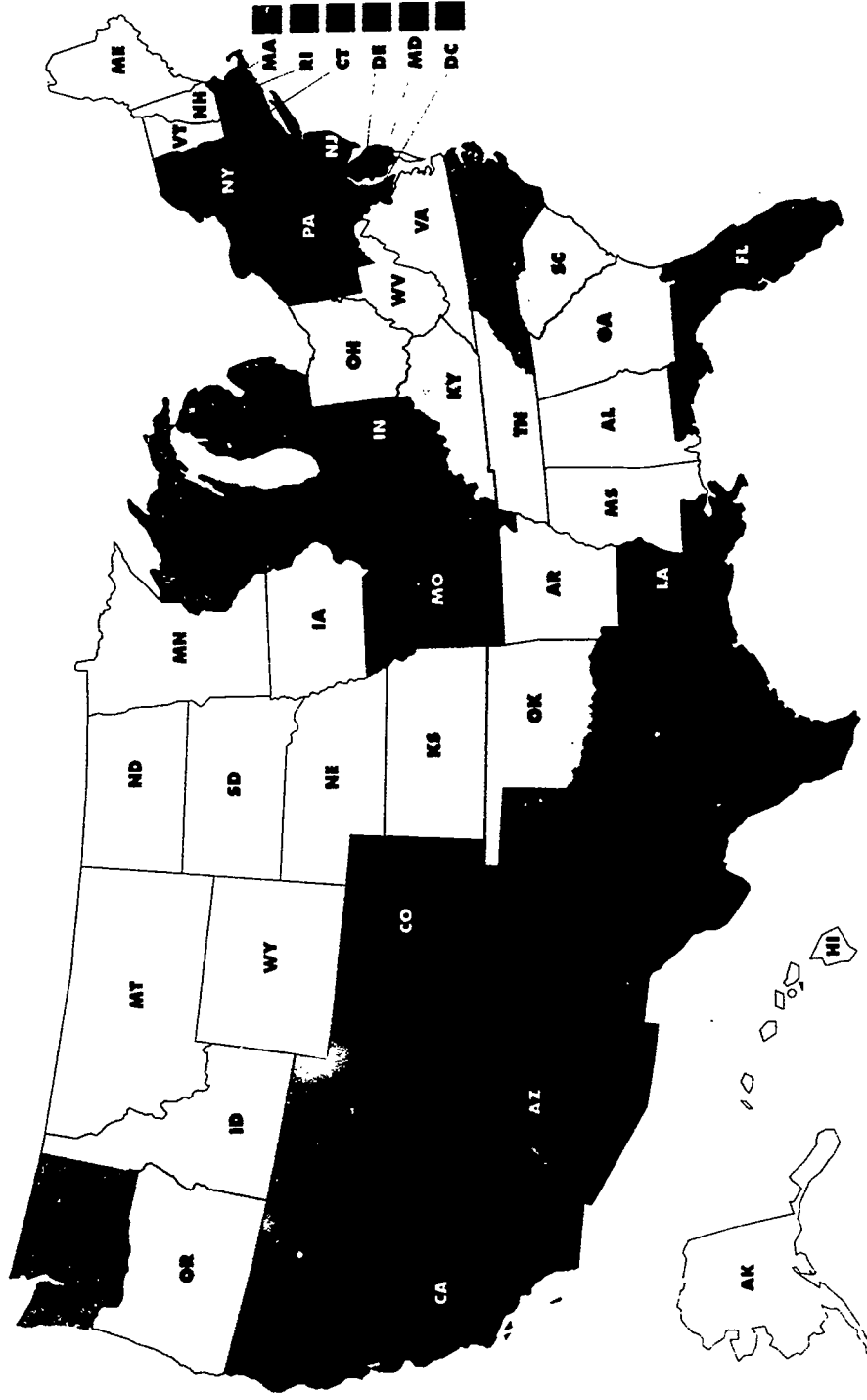
1992



- More than 20% better than state median (31.0 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (31.1 to 38.7)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (38.8 to 46.4)
- More than 20% worse than state median (46.5 and higher)

Optional Indicator Map: State Rates

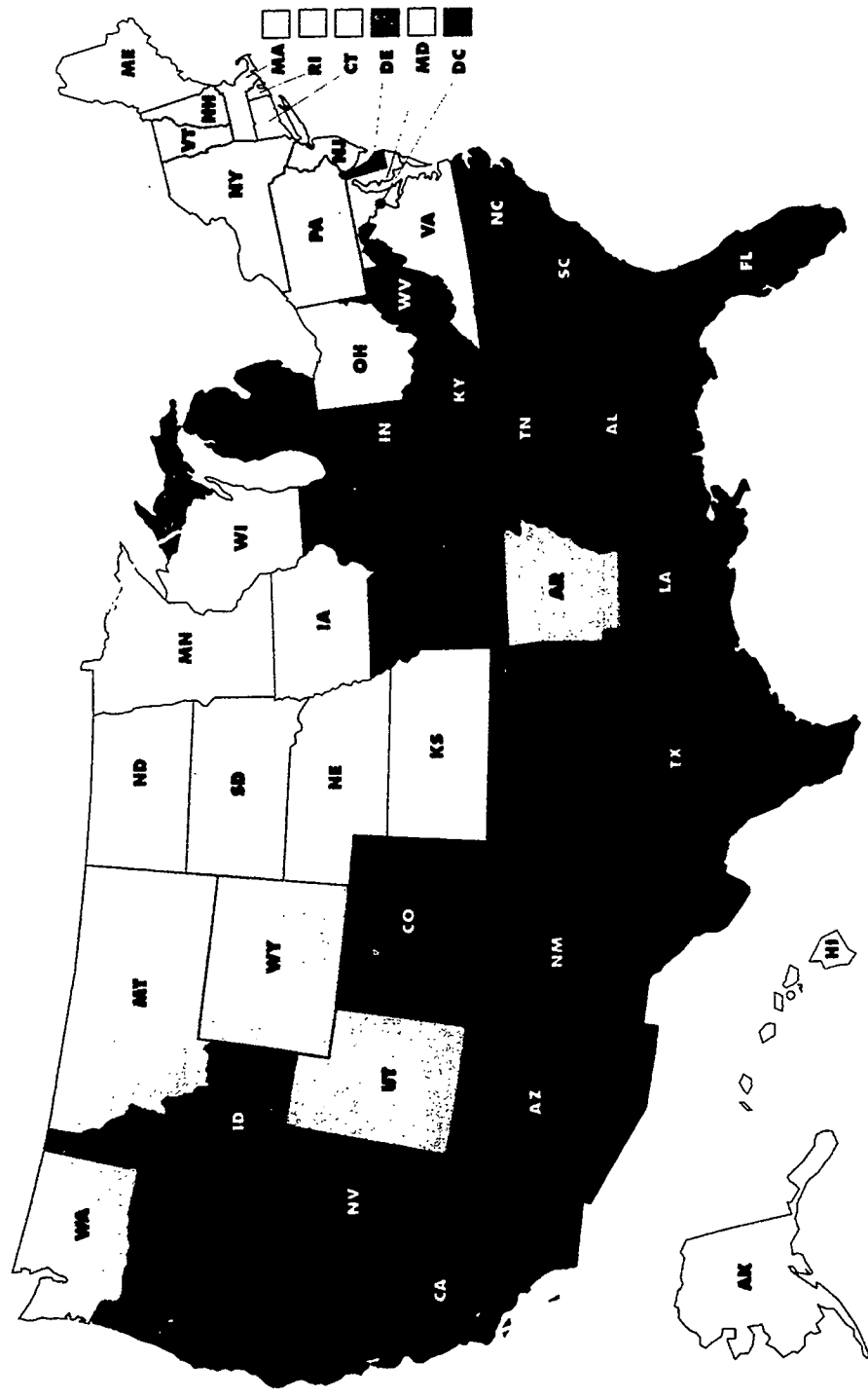
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate
Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)
1992*



- More than 20% better than state median (281 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (282 to 351)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (352 to 451)
- More than 20% worse than state median (452 and higher)

* This was an average of data from 1991 through 1993

**Percent of teens who are high school dropouts
Ages 16-19
1992***

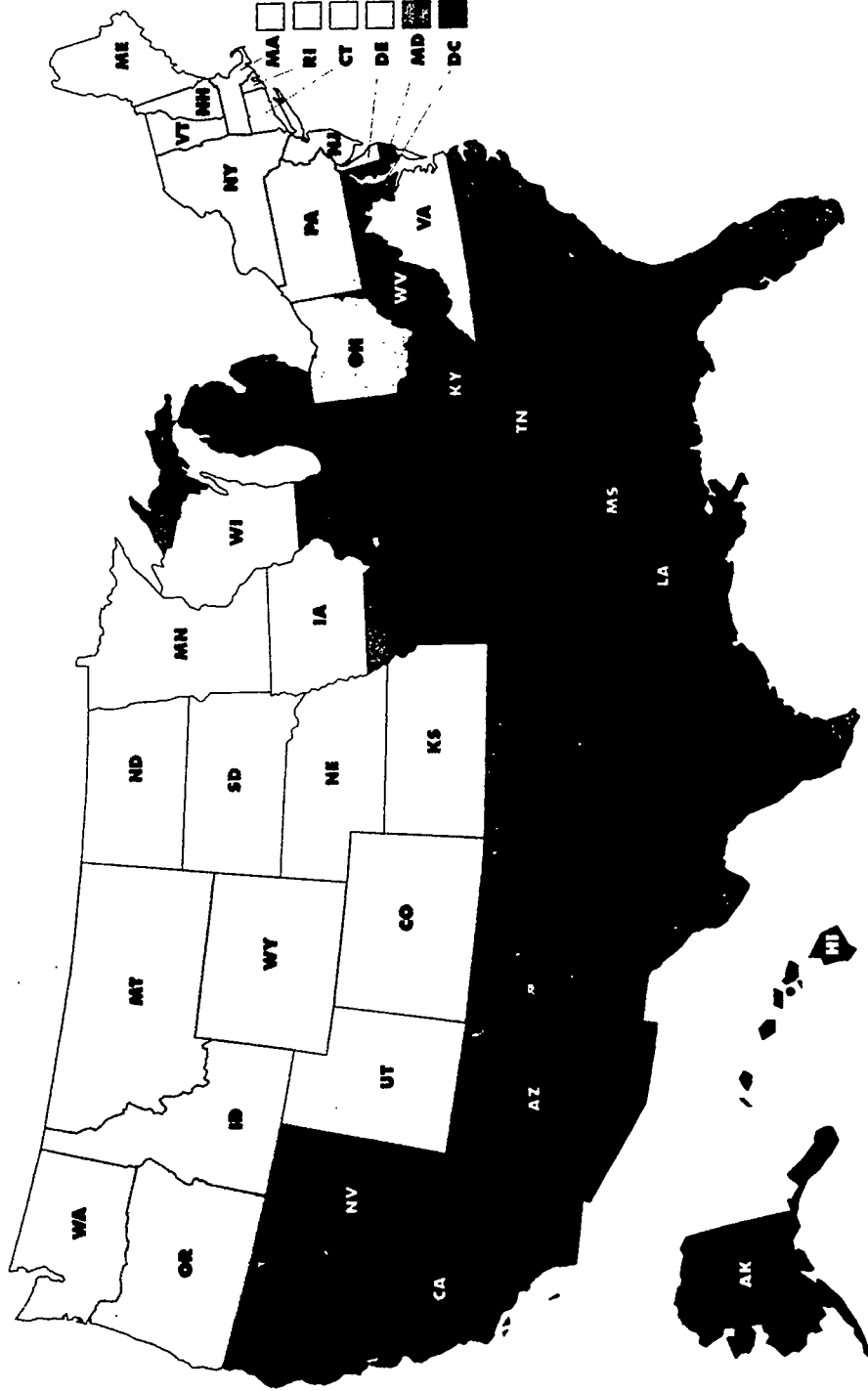


- More than 20% better than state median (6.6 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (6.7 to 8.3)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (8.4 to 10.0)
- More than 20% worse than state median (10.1 and higher)

* This year a range of data from 1991 through 1993

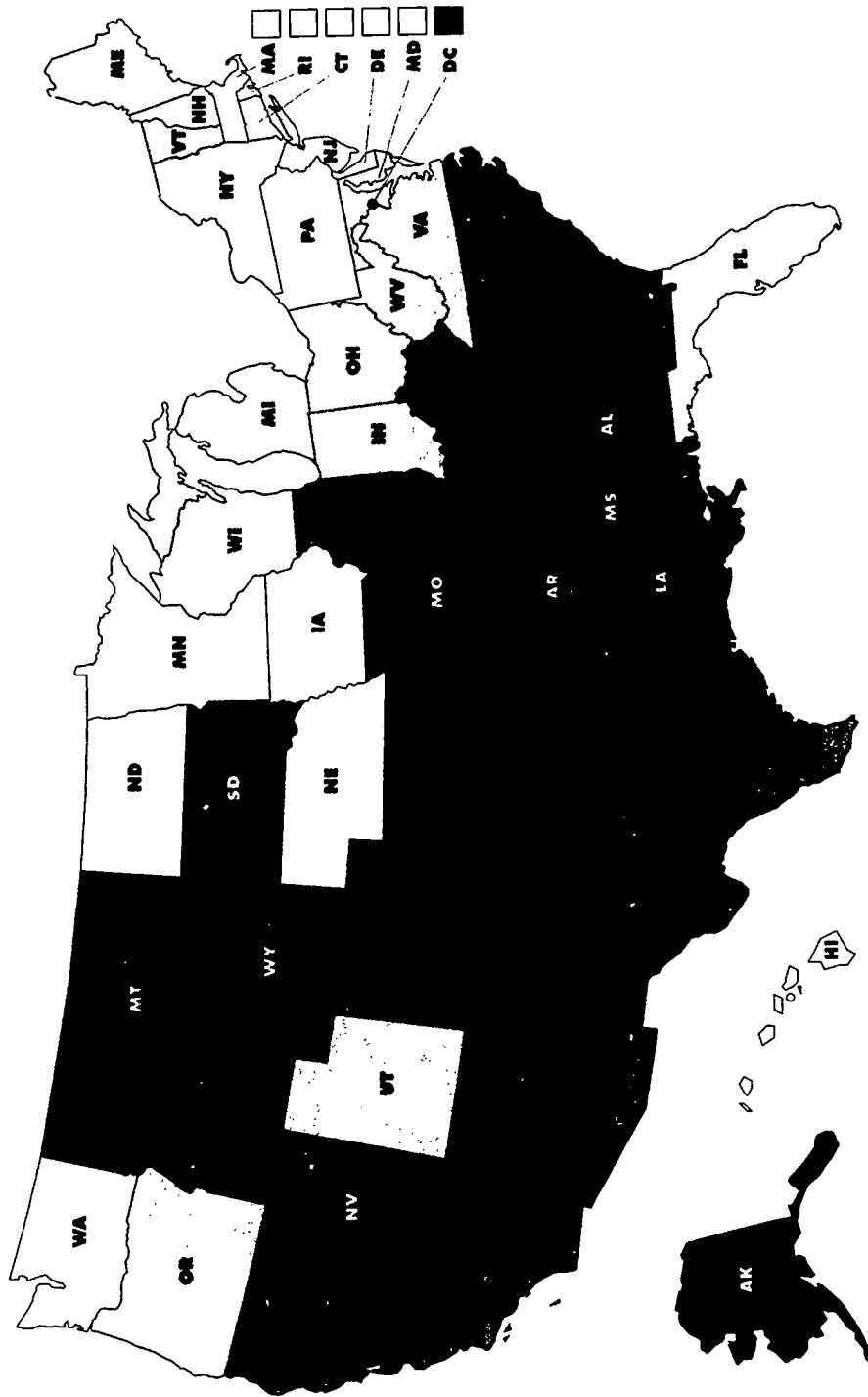
National Indicator Map: State Rates

Percent of teens not attending school and not working
Ages 16-19
1992*



* This year is range of data from 1991 through 1993

**Teen violent death rate
Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)
1992**

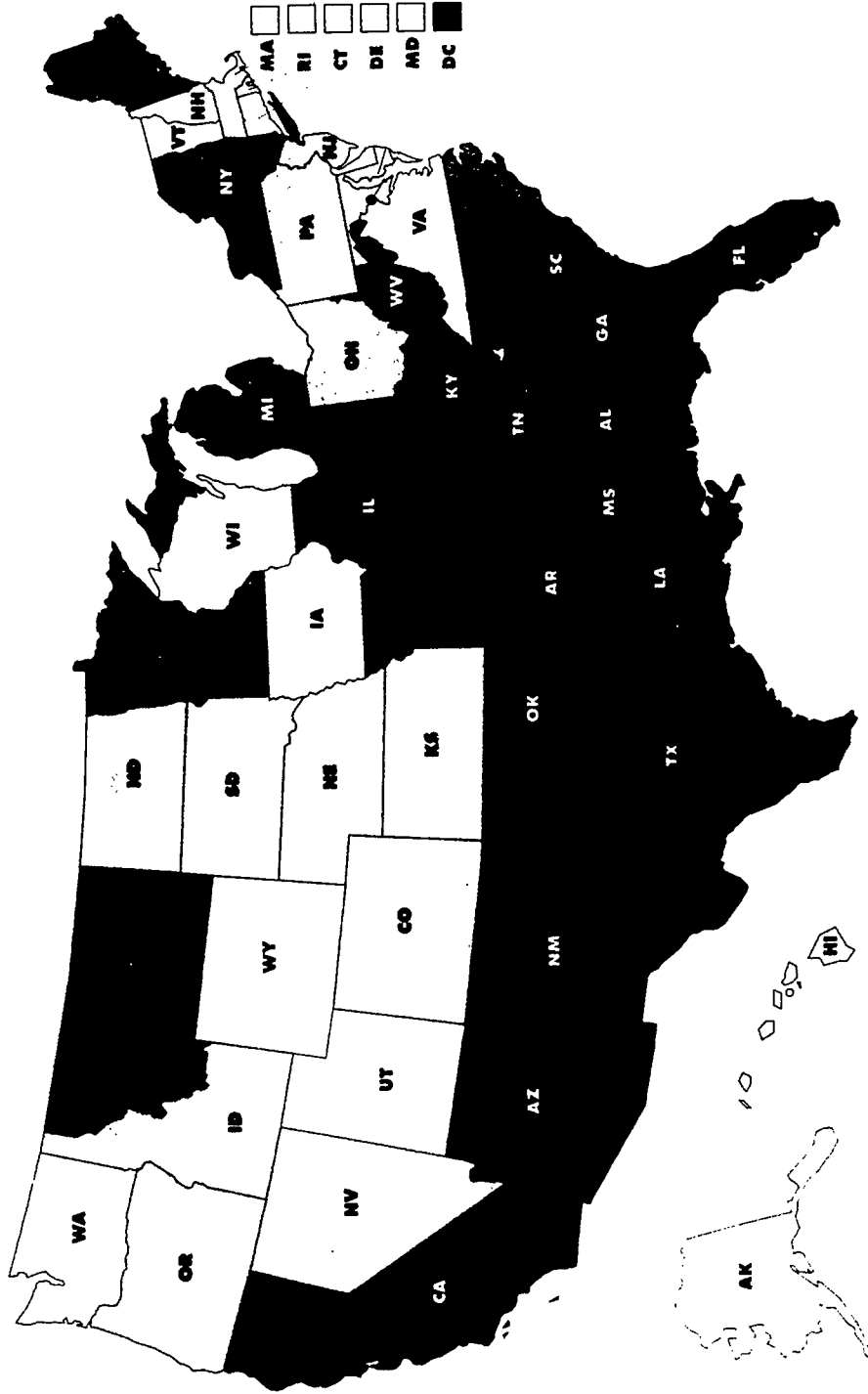






- More than 20% better than state median (52.7 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (52.8 to 65.9)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (66.0 to 79.1)
- More than 20% worse than state median (79.2 and higher)

Functional Indicator Map: State Rates

Percent of children in poverty

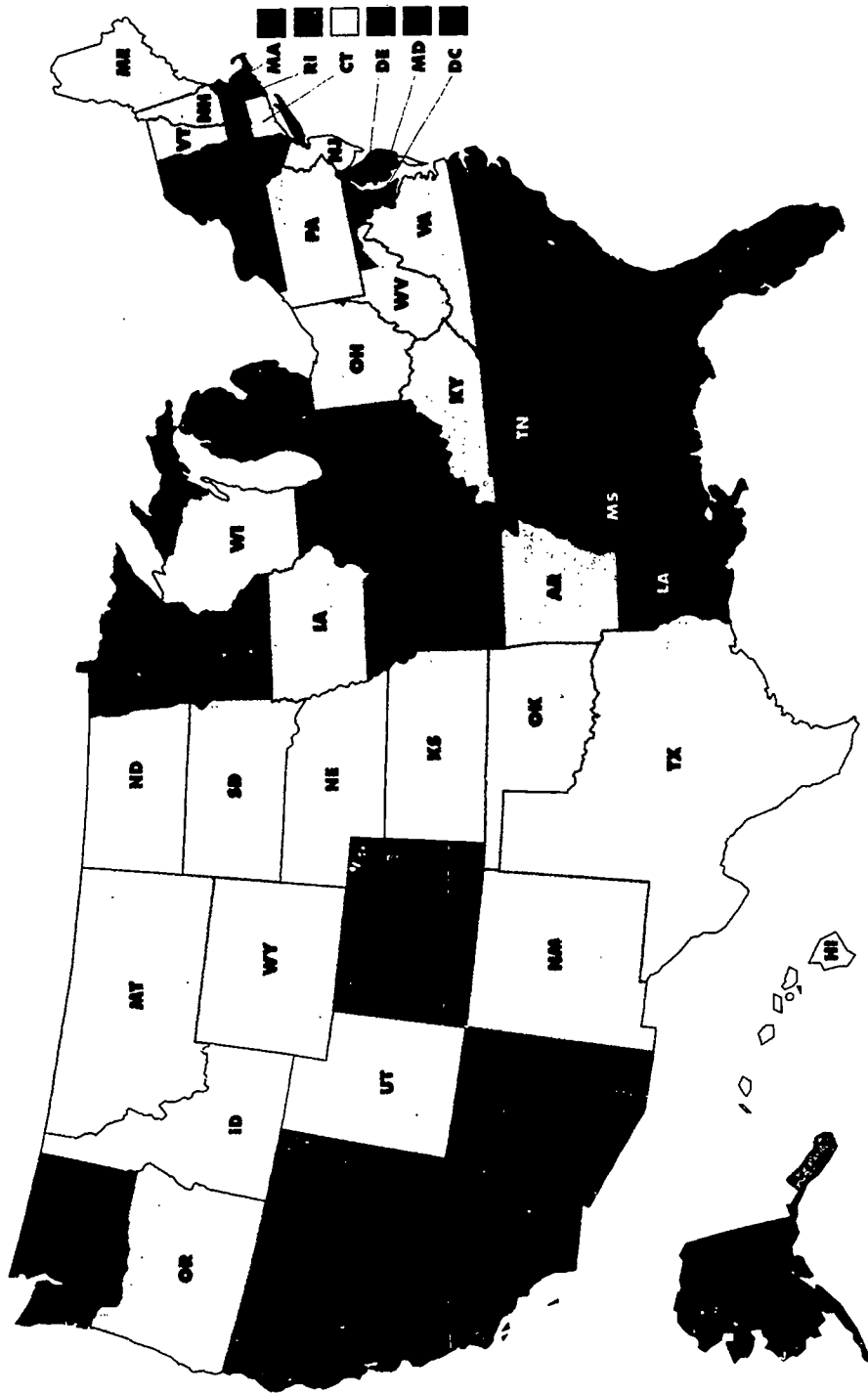
1992*



-  More than 20% better than state median (14.0 and lower)
-  Up to 20% better than state median (14.1 to 17.5)
-  Up to 20% worse than state median (17.6 to 21.0)
-  More than 20% worse than state median (21.1 and higher)

* Two year average of data from 1991 through 1994

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1992*



- More than 20% better than state median (19.4 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (19.5 to 24.2)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (24.3 to 29.0)
- More than 20% worse than state median (29.1 and higher)

* This year average of data from 1980 through 1993



state profiles

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Demographic Change

State population under age 18	1990 1,059,000	1993 1,076,000	2000 1,183,000
Percent of state population under age 18	1990 26.2%	1993 25.7%	2000 26.4%

Background Information

Social Characteristics

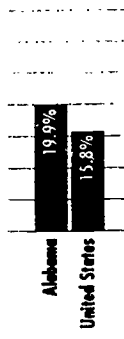
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	STATE 67.0%	NATIONAL 68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	STATE 17.0%	NATIONAL 13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	STATE 13.1%	NATIONAL 7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	STATE 76.0%	NATIONAL 80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	STATE 52%	NATIONAL 43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE 55%	NATIONAL 41%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992	STATE \$28,300	NATIONAL \$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	STATE \$17,100	NATIONAL \$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 10.1%	NATIONAL 8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 38.3%	NATIONAL 31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	STATE 30.1%	NATIONAL 31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	STATE 46.1%	NATIONAL 65.4%

Fathers and Families*

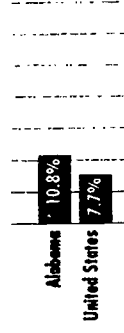
Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four



*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

National Composite Rank [44]

National Rank

Trend data

National Rank is based on most recent available data

Percent change over time

Indicators*

W O R S E

B E T T E R

1985

1992

Percent low birth-weight babies

1985-1992

6

STATE
NATIONAL

8.0
7.1

[44]

Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

1985-1992

16

STATE
NATIONAL

12.6
10.5
8.5

[49]

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

1985-1992

5

STATE
NATIONAL

36.6
33.8
28.8

[43]

Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)

1985-1992

37

STATE
NATIONAL

34.9
29.5
47.7
42.5

[38]

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

1985-1992

98

STATE
NATIONAL

106
305
209
483

[11]

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19

1985-1992

19

STATE
NATIONAL

14.5
10.5
11.8
9.3

[44]

Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19

1985-1992

29

STATE
NATIONAL

14.3
11.0
10.2
9.9

[28]

Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)

1985-1992

71

STATE
NATIONAL

73.3
62.8
88.3
66.6

[44]

Percent of children in poverty

1985-1992

23

STATE
NATIONAL

30.8
20.8
23.6
20.6

[39]

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

1985-1992

17

STATE
NATIONAL

22.2
21.6
25.9
25.3

[35]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

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

Demographic Change

State population under age 18

1990
172,000

1993
189,000

2000
221,000

Percent of state population under age 18

1990
31.3%

1993
31.6%

2000
31.5%

Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care

STATE NATIONAL
71.2% 68.3%

Percent of children without health insurance in 1992

STATE NATIONAL
10.5% 13.0%

Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990

STATE NATIONAL
7.0% 7.8%

Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993

STATE NATIONAL
89.2% 80.2%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992

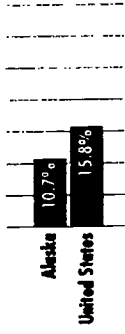
STATE NATIONAL
N.A. 43%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992

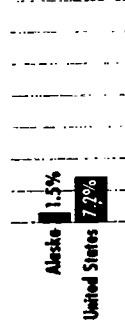
STATE NATIONAL
N.A. 41%

Fathers and Families*

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four



Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992

STATE NATIONAL
\$40,700 \$35,100

Per capita income in 1993

STATE NATIONAL
\$23,000 \$20,800

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992

STATE NATIONAL
3.7% 8.9%

Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992

STATE NATIONAL
24.1% 31.5%

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992

STATE NATIONAL
31.8% 31.8%

State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994

STATE NATIONAL
89.8% 65.4%

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

National Rank

National Rank is based on most recent available data

Trend data

Percent change over time

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*	1985-1992		1985		1992		National Rank
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	0	0	4.9	6.8	4.9	7.1	[1]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20	20	10.8	10.6	8.6	8.5	[26]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	37	37	56.2	33.8	35.6	28.8	[44]
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	52	52	28.8	29.5	43.7	42.5	[33]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	19	19	209	305	250	483	[14]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	25	25	10.4	10.5	7.8	9.3	[24]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	7	7	12.6	11.0	11.7	9.9	[43]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1	1	104.9	62.8	109.5	66.6	[49]
Percent of children in poverty	11	11	11.9	20.8	13.6	20.6	[9]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	27	27	21.9	21.6	27.7	25.3	[41]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

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

Demographic Change

State population under age 18
 1990 981,000
 2000 1,213,000

Percent of state population under age 18
 1990 26.8%
 1993 27.2%

Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care
 STATE NATIONAL
 62.3% 68.3%

Percent of children without health insurance in 1992
 STATE NATIONAL
 16.5% 13.0%

Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990
 STATE NATIONAL
 13.8% 7.8%

Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993
 STATE NATIONAL
 83.9% 80.2%

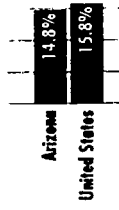
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992
 STATE NATIONAL
 4.9% 4.3%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992
 STATE NATIONAL
 4.5% 4.1%

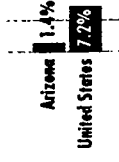
kids count

Fathers and Families*

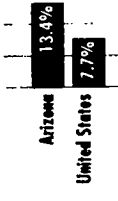
Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



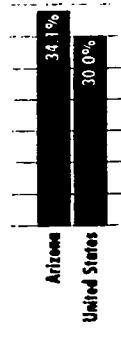
Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four



*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

National Rank

Trend data

National Rank is based on most recent available data

Percent change over time

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

Indicators*	1985-1992		1985		1992		National Rank
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	3		6.2	6.8	6.4	7.1	[19]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14		9.7	10.6	8.4	8.5	[23]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	15		40.3	33.8	34.1	28.8	[42]
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	59		39.4	29.5	62.7	42.5	[50]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	87		280	305	522	483	[41]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	25		16.8	10.5	12.6	9.3	[49]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	9		11.1	11.0	12.1	9.9	[46]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	14		85.4	62.8	73.8	66.6	[34]
Percent of children in poverty	4		21.3	20.8	22.0	20.6	[36]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	15		22.1	21.6	25.4	25.3	[31]

*No. In parentheses and Data Sources, page 155. ■ Pattern not bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

State population under age 18

1990	621,000	1993	635,000	2000	657,000
------	---------	------	---------	------	---------

Percent of state population under age 18

1990	26.4%	1993	26.2%	2000	25.5%
------	-------	------	-------	------	-------

Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care

STATE	NATIONAL
66.7%	68.3%

Percent of children without health insurance in 1992

STATE	NATIONAL
19.7%	13.0%

Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990

STATE	NATIONAL
17.0%	7.8%

Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993

STATE	NATIONAL
75.0%	80.2%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992

STATE	NATIONAL
47%	43%

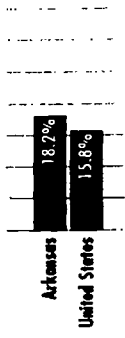
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992

STATE	NATIONAL
51%	41%

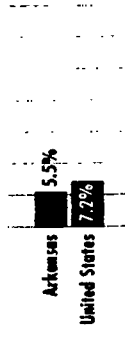
kids count

Fathers and Families*

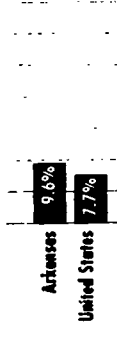
Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four



Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992

STATE	NATIONAL
\$27,400	\$35,100

Per capita income in 1993

STATE	NATIONAL
\$16,000	\$20,800

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992

STATE	NATIONAL
11.8%	8.9%

Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992

STATE	NATIONAL
40.6%	31.5%

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992

STATE	NATIONAL
33.3%	31.8%

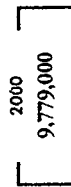
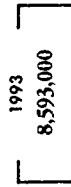
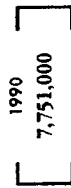
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994

STATE	NATIONAL
50.4%	65.4%

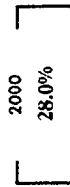
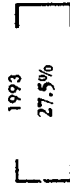
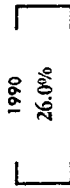
*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

Demographic Change

State population under age 18

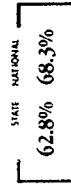


Percent of state population under age 18

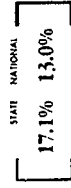


Social Characteristics

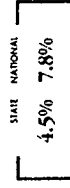
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care



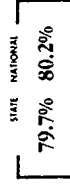
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992



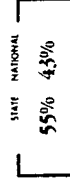
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990



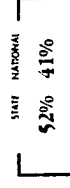
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993



Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992

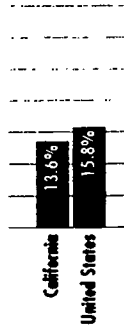


Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992

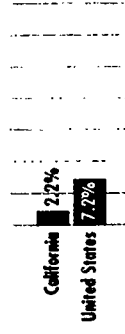


Fathers and Families*

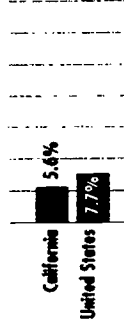
Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



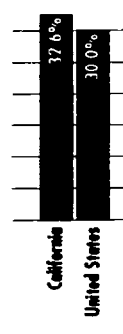
Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year

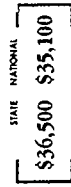


Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

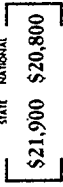


Income and Poverty

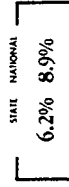
Median income of families with children in 1992



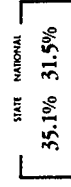
Per capita income in 1993



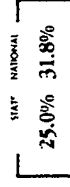
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992



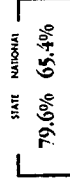
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992



Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992



State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994



*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

Demographic Change

State population under age 18	1990 861,000	1993 938,000	2000 1,037,000
Percent of state population under age 18	1990 26.1%	1993 26.3%	2000 25.6%

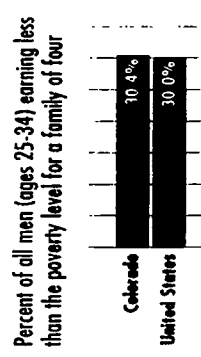
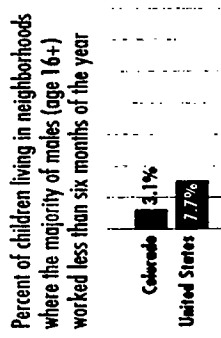
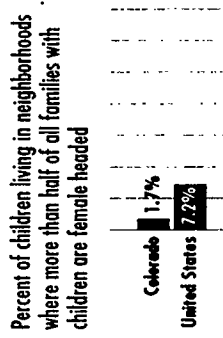
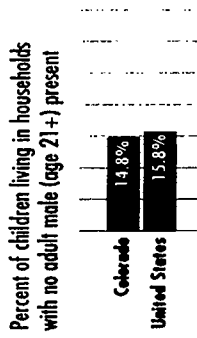
Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	STATE 71.7%	NATIONAL 68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	STATE 11.0%	NATIONAL 13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	STATE 5.1%	NATIONAL 7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	STATE 88.5%	NATIONAL 80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	STATE 40%	NATIONAL 43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE 38%	NATIONAL 41%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992	STATE \$37,600	NATIONAL \$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	STATE \$21,500	NATIONAL \$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 7.3%	NATIONAL 8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 26.0%	NATIONAL 31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	STATE 37.7%	NATIONAL 31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	STATE 63.1%	NATIONAL 65.4%

Fathers and Families*



*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

National Rank

Trend data

National Rank is based on most recent available data

Percent change over time

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

Percent low birth-weight babies

1985-1992

10

ZERO

7.7

STATE
NATIONAL

8.5

7.1

[44]

Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

1985-1992

20

STATE
NATIONAL

9.4

7.6

[16]

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

1985-1992

6

STATE
NATIONAL

32.1

30.2

[29]

Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)

1985-1992

50

STATE
NATIONAL

26.8

40.2

[27]

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

1985-1992

70

STATE
NATIONAL

305

518

[40]

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19

1985-1992

38

STATE
NATIONAL

7.7

10.6

[38]

Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19

1985-1992

9

STATE
NATIONAL

9.5

8.7

[18]

Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)

1985-1992

17

STATE
NATIONAL

65.8

73.9

[35]

Percent of children in poverty

1985-1992

6

STATE
NATIONAL

15.3

16.3

[21]

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

1985-1992

10

STATE
NATIONAL

23.2

25.6

[33]

*No. Disputations and Data Summary, page 155

▀ Solid bars indicate state change

▨ Patterned bars indicate national change

Demographic Change

State population under age 18	1990 750,000	1993 775,000	2000 803,000
Percent of state population under age 18	1990 22.8%	1993 23.6%	2000 24.5%

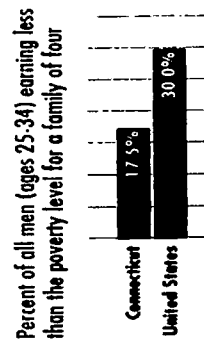
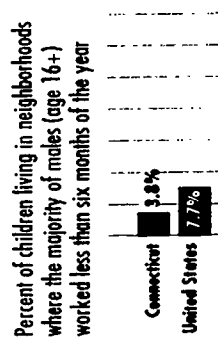
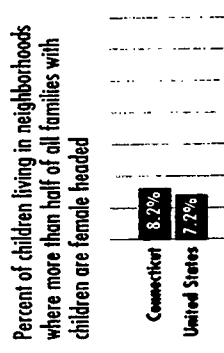
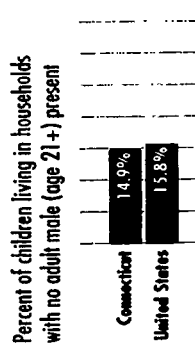
Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	STATE 78.8%	NATIONAL 68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	STATE 6.2%	NATIONAL 13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	STATE 4.7%	NATIONAL 7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	STATE 84.4%	NATIONAL 80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	STATE 3.4%	NATIONAL 4.3%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE 31%	NATIONAL 41%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992	STATE \$48,500	NATIONAL \$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	STATE \$28,000	NATIONAL \$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 3.4%	NATIONAL 8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 18.3%	NATIONAL 31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	STATE 32.2%	NATIONAL 31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	STATE 83.5%	NATIONAL 65.4%

Fathers and Families*



*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

Percent change over time

Trend data

National Rank

National Rank is based on most recent available data

Indicators*

W O R S E B E T T E R

ZERO

Percent low birth-weight babies
1985-1992

STATE 6.6
NATIONAL 6.8

[24]

Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
1985-1992

STATE 10.0
NATIONAL 10.6

[16]

Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)
1985-1992

STATE 23.1
NATIONAL 33.8

[3]

Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 13-19 (per 1,000 females)
1985-1992

STATE 22.3
NATIONAL 29.5

[15]

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)
1985-1992

STATE 372
NATIONAL 305

[39]

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19
1985-1992

STATE 8.5
NATIONAL 10.5

[4]

Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19
1985-1992

STATE 5.9
NATIONAL 11.0

[4]

Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)
1985-1992

STATE 49.4
NATIONAL 62.8

[8]

Percent of children in poverty
1985-1992

STATE 12.3
NATIONAL 20.8

[5]

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent
1985-1992

STATE 21.4
NATIONAL 21.6

[24]

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

* See Dependents and Data Sources, page 155

Demographic Change

State population under age 18	1990 163,000	1993 175,000	2000 191,000
Percent of state population under age 18	1990 24.5%	1993 25.0%	2000 25.2%

Background Information

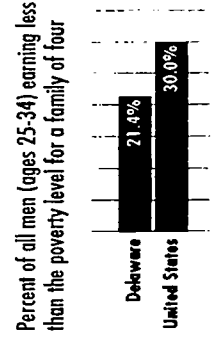
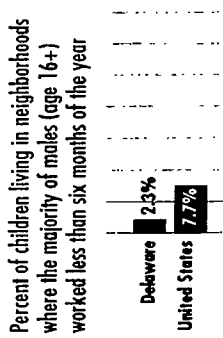
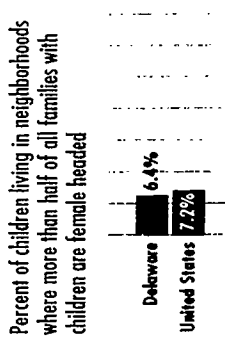
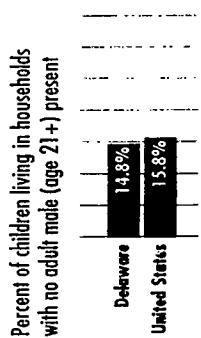
Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	STATE 73.4%	NATIONAL 68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	STATE 12.1%	NATIONAL 13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	STATE 5.1%	NATIONAL 7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	STATE 82.3%	NATIONAL 80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	STATE 46%	NATIONAL 43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE 44%	NATIONAL 41%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992	STATE \$37,900	NATIONAL \$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	STATE \$21,700	NATIONAL \$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 5.9%	NATIONAL 8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 25.0%	NATIONAL 31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	STATE 36.9%	NATIONAL 31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	STATE 61.7%	NATIONAL 65.4%

Fathers and Families*



*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

National Rank

Trend data

Percent change over time

National Rank is based on most recent available data

Indicators*

Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1992

STATE 7.3
NATIONAL 6.8

[38]

Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1985-1992

STATE 14.8
NATIONAL 10.6

[26]

Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children) 1985-1992

STATE 42.7
NATIONAL 33.8

[8]

Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females) 1985-1992

STATE 35.9
NATIONAL 29.5

[43]

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths) 1985-1992

STATE 272
NATIONAL 305

[36]

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19 1985-1992

STATE 10.2
NATIONAL 10.5

[27]

Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19 1985-1992

STATE 8.3
NATIONAL 11.0

[18]

Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens) 1985-1992

STATE 50.0
NATIONAL 62.8

[6]

Percent of children in poverty 1985-1992

STATE 16.7
NATIONAL 20.8

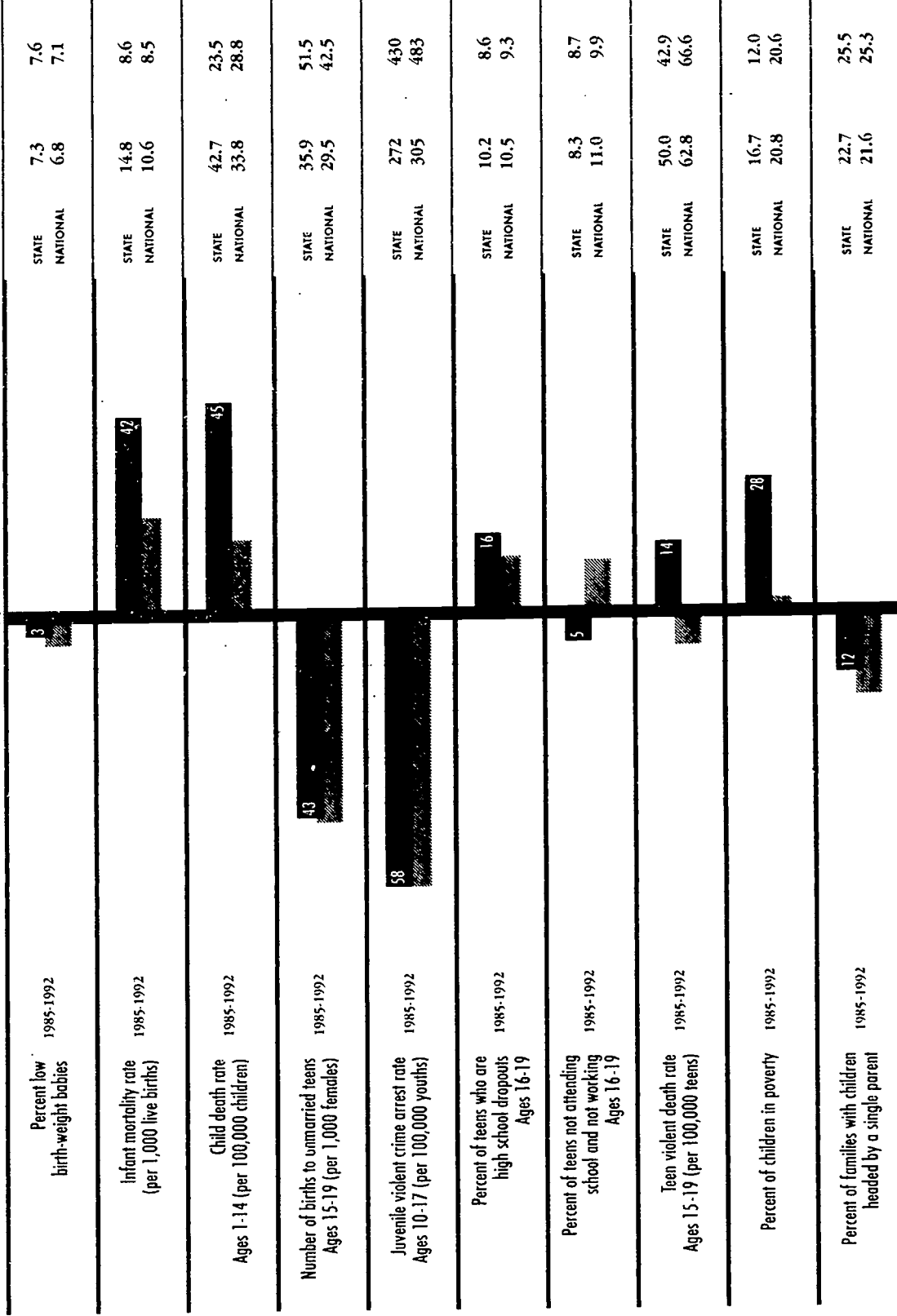
[2]

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1992

STATE 22.7
NATIONAL 21.6

[32]

W O R S E B E T T E R



* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

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

Demographic Change

State population under age 18
 1990 117,000
 2000 99,000

Per cent of state population under age 18
 1990 19.3%
 2000 18.5%

Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care
 STATE NATIONAL
 54.4% 68.3%

Percent of children without health insurance in 1992
 STATE NATIONAL
 18.9% 13.0%

Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990
 STATE NATIONAL
 8.1% 7.8%

Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993
 STATE NATIONAL
 76.1% 80.2%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992
 STATE NATIONAL
 7.2% 4.3%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992
 STATE NATIONAL
 7.5% 4.1%

Fathers and Families

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present
 District of Columbia 36.0%
 United States 15.8%

Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed
 District of Columbia 67.3%
 United States 7.2%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992
 STATE NATIONAL
 \$24,300 \$35,100

Per capita income in 1993
 STATE NATIONAL
 \$29,800 \$20,800

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992
 STATE NATIONAL
 21.7% 8.9%

Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992
 STATE NATIONAL
 47.1% 31.5%

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992
 STATE NATIONAL
 14.5% 31.8%

State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994
 STATE NATIONAL
 67.7% 65.4%

*Statistics are based on the 1994 Census

National Composite Rank [51]

National Rank

Trend data

Percent change over time

Indicators*

W O R S E B E T T E R

1985

1992

National Rank is based on most recent available data

Percent low birth-weight babies

1985-1992

8

WORSER

STATE NATIONAL

13.3 14.3

6.8 7.1

[51]

Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

1985-1992

6

BETTER

STATE NATIONAL

20.8 19.6

10.6 8.5

[51]

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

1985-1992

85

WORSER

STATE NATIONAL

32.4 59.8

33.8 28.8

[51]

Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)

1985-1992

68

WORSER

STATE NATIONAL

64.4 108.3

29.5 42.5

[51]

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

1985-1992

48

WORSER

STATE NATIONAL

1,008 1,487

305 483

[51]

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19

1985-1992

22

BETTER

STATE NATIONAL

14.4 11.2

10.5 9.3

[40]

Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19

1985-1992

17

BETTER

STATE NATIONAL

14.9 13.0

11.0 9.9

[49]

Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)

1985-1992

498

WORSER

STATE NATIONAL

45.0 269.0

62.8 66.6

[51]

Percent of children in poverty

1985-1992

3

BETTER

STATE NATIONAL

33.3 34.4

20.8 20.6

[50]

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

1985-1992

10

WORSER

STATE NATIONAL

51.5 56.6

21.6 25.3

[51]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

WORSER bars indicate national change. BETTER bars indicate state change.

102

103

Demographic Change

State population under age 18

1990	1993	2000
[2,866,000]	[3,169,000]	[3,447,000]

Percent of state population under age 18

1990	1993	2000
[22.2%]	[23.2%]	[22.5%]

Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care

STATE	NATIONAL
[67.2%]	[68.3%]

Percent of children without health insurance in 1992

STATE	NATIONAL
[18.2%]	[13.0%]

Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990

STATE	NATIONAL
[8.6%]	[7.8%]

Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993

STATE	NATIONAL
[79.6%]	[80.2%]

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992

STATE	NATIONAL
[51%]	[43%]

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992

STATE	NATIONAL
[47%]	[41%]

Fathers and Families*

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present

Florida	United States
[17.8%]	[15.8%]

Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed

Florida	United States
[7.5%]	[7.2%]

Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year

Florida	United States
[10.9%]	[7.7%]

Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

Florida	United States
[32.1%]	[30.0%]

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992

STATE	NATIONAL
[\$30,900]	[\$35,100]

Per capita income in 1993

STATE	NATIONAL
[\$20,700]	[\$20,800]

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992

STATE	NATIONAL
[11.8%]	[8.9%]

Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992

STATE	NATIONAL
[37.6%]	[31.5%]

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992

STATE	NATIONAL
[29.2%]	[31.8%]

State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994

STATE	NATIONAL
[59.3%]	[65.4%]

*Statistics are based on the 1992 Census.

National Rank

Trend data

National Rank is based on most recent available data

Percent change over time

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		1985		1992		National Rank
	1985-1992	1985-1992	1985-1992	1985-1992	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies		2			7.5	7.4	7.4	7.1	[34]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		22			11.3	8.8	8.8	8.5	[29]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)		24			42.0	32.0	32.0	28.8	[37]
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	43				34.8	49.8	49.8	42.5	[40]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	57				480	751	751	483	[49]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19		19			14.7	11.9	11.9	9.3	[45]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19		2			11.4	11.1	11.1	9.9	[38]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)		10			70.2	63.3	63.3	66.6	[23]
Percent of children in poverty		14			21.4	24.4	24.4	20.6	[43]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent		16			24.6	28.6	28.6	25.3	[45]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155. ■ Solid bars indicate state change. ▨ Patterned bars indicate national change.

Demographic Change

State population under age 18

1990	1,727,000	1993	1,841,000	2000	2,030,000
------	-----------	------	-----------	------	-----------

Percent of state population under age 18

1990	26.7%	1993	26.6%	2000	26.6%
------	-------	------	-------	------	-------

Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care

STATE	NATIONAL
69.2%	68.3%

Percent of children without health insurance in 1992

STATE	NATIONAL
14.7%	13.0%

Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990

STATE	NATIONAL
12.2%	7.8%

Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993

STATE	NATIONAL
74.7%	80.2%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992

STATE	NATIONAL
47%	43%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992

STATE	NATIONAL
45%	41%

Fathers and Families

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present

Georgia	20.0%
United States	15.8%

Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed

Georgia	10.3%
United States	7.2%

Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year

Georgia	4.8%
United States	7.7%

Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

Georgia	29.1%
United States	30.0%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992

STATE	NATIONAL
\$33,100	\$35,100

Per capita income in 1993

STATE	NATIONAL
\$19,200	\$20,800

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992

STATE	NATIONAL
11.8%	8.9%

Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992

STATE	NATIONAL
35.2%	31.5%

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992

STATE	NATIONAL
39.4%	31.8%

State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994

STATE	NATIONAL
57.2%	65.4%

Statistics are based on the 1990 Census

National Rank

National Rank is based on most recent available data

Trend data

B E T T E R

Percent change over time

W O R S E

Indicators*

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

1985

STATE
NATIONAL

1992

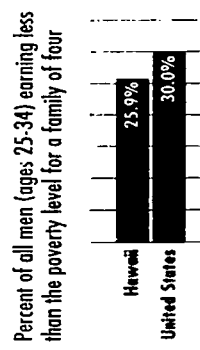
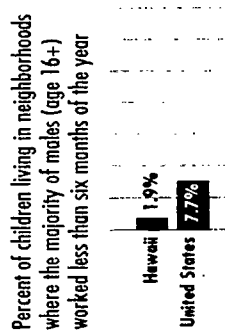
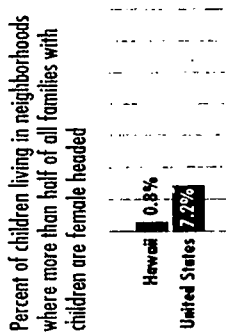
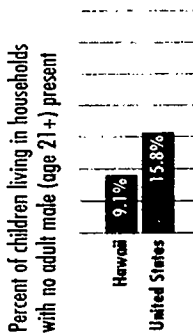
Demographic Change

State population under age 18	1990 280,000	1993 299,000	2000 346,000
Percent of state population under age 18	1990 25.3%	1993 25.5%	2000 26.1%

Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	STATE 56.0%	NATIONAL 68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	STATE 6.7%	NATIONAL 13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	STATE 2.9%	NATIONAL 7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	STATE 86.6%	NATIONAL 80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	STATE 5.6%	NATIONAL 4.3%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE 4.6%	NATIONAL 4.1%

Fathers and Families*



Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992	STATE \$42,600	NATIONAL \$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	STATE \$23,400	NATIONAL \$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 3.6%	NATIONAL 8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 27.1%	NATIONAL 31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	STATE 30.5%	NATIONAL 31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	STATE 96.6%	NATIONAL 65.4%

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

National Composite Rank [17]

Percent change over time

Trend data

B E T T E R

W O R S E

National Rank

National Rank is based on most recent available data

Indicators*	1985-1992		1985		1992		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	11		6.5	7.2	6.5	7.1	[27]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		28	8.8	6.3	10.6	8.5	[4]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	3		26.0	25.2	33.8	28.8	[14]
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	32		30.5	40.2	29.5	42.5	[27]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	77		189	241	305	483	[13]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	30		4.8	6.3	10.5	9.3	[9]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	4		11.1	11.6	11.0	9.9	[41]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)		10	45.6	40.8	62.8	66.6	[5]
Percent of children in poverty		4	16.8	16.2	20.8	20.6	[20]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent		2	21.5	22.0	21.6	25.3	[12]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155. Preferred bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

State population under age 18

1990	308,000
1993	332,000
2000	373,000

Percent of state population under age 18

1990	30.6%
1993	30.2%
2000	28.9%

Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care

STATE	69.4%	NATIONAL	68.3%
-------	-------	----------	-------

Percent of children without health insurance in 1992

STATE	15.2%	NATIONAL	13.0%
-------	-------	----------	-------

Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990

STATE	6.7%	NATIONAL	7.8%
-------	------	----------	------

Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993

STATE	83.0%	NATIONAL	80.2%
-------	-------	----------	-------

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992

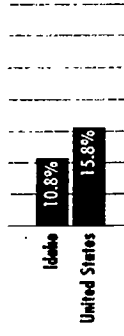
STATE	37%	NATIONAL	43%
-------	-----	----------	-----

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992

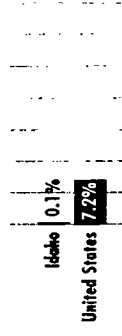
STATE	36%	NATIONAL	41%
-------	-----	----------	-----

Fathers and Families*

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



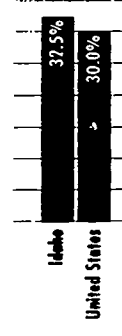
Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four



Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992

STATE	\$32,300	NATIONAL	\$35,100
-------	----------	----------	----------

Per capita income in 1993

STATE	\$17,500	NATIONAL	\$20,800
-------	----------	----------	----------

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992

STATE	5.2%	NATIONAL	8.9%
-------	------	----------	------

Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992

STATE	30.9%	NATIONAL	31.5%
-------	-------	----------	-------

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992

STATE	48.4%	NATIONAL	31.8%
-------	-------	----------	-------

State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994

STATE	60.2%	NATIONAL	65.4%
-------	-------	----------	-------

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

National Rank

Trend data

Percent change over time

National Rank is based on most recent available data

W O R S E B E T T E R

ZERO

Indicators*

Indicators*	1985-1992		1985		1992		National Rank
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies			5.5	6.8	5.5	7.1	[9]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	16		10.4	10.6	8.8	8.5	[29]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	5		35.5	33.8	37.2	28.8	[46]
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	64		16.8	29.5	27.7	42.5	[4]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	51		214	305	322	483	[21]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	8		10.5	10.5	11.4	9.3	[41]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	7		10.2	11.0	9.5	9.9	[24]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	11		76.3	62.8	68.2	66.6	[27]
Percent of children in poverty	19		21.5	20.8	17.5	20.6	[25]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	9		16.3	21.6	17.7	25.3	[2]

* No. Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

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

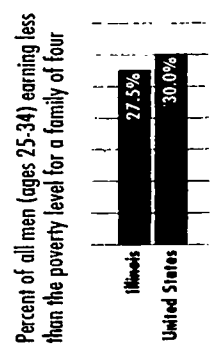
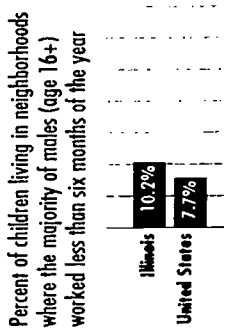
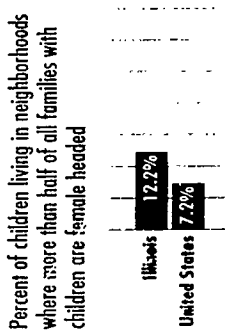
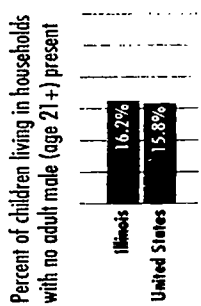
Demographic Change

State population under age 18	1990 2,946,000	1993 3,068,000	2000 3,206,000
Percent of state population under age 18	1990 25.8%	1993 26.2%	2000 26.3%

Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	STATE 67.1%	NATIONAL 68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	STATE 10.0%	NATIONAL 13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	STATE 7.4%	NATIONAL 7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	STATE 79.2%	NATIONAL 80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	STATE N.A.	NATIONAL 4.3%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE N.A.	NATIONAL 4.1%

Fathers and Families*



Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992	STATE \$37,600	NATIONAL \$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	STATE \$22,500	NATIONAL \$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 11.3%	NATIONAL 8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 30.0%	NATIONAL 31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	STATE 26.1%	NATIONAL 31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	STATE 62.5%	NATIONAL 65.4%

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

National Rank

Trend data

National Rank is based on most recent available data

B E T T E R
W O R S E

Percent change over time

Indicators*

Indicators*	1985-1992		1985		1992		National Rank
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	7		7.2	6.8	7.7	7.1	[40]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14		11.7	10.6	10.1	8.5	[44]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	9		31.8	33.8	28.8	28.8	[25]
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	46		35.5	29.5	51.9	42.5	[44]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	93		195	305	376	483	[32]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	5		9.2	10.5	9.6	9.3	[32]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	0		10.8	11.0	10.8	9.9	[35]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	34		52.0	62.8	69.9	66.6	[28]
Percent of children in poverty	4		22.1	20.8	21.1	20.6	[33]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	13		23.2	21.6	26.2	25.3	[39]

*No. Distributions and Data Sources, page 155. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

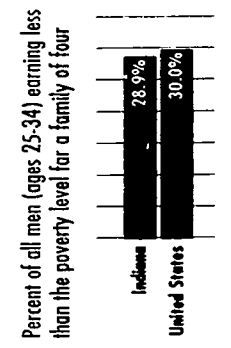
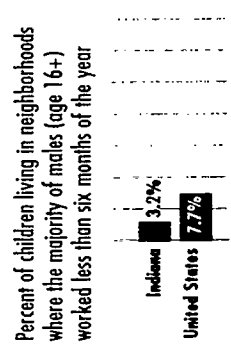
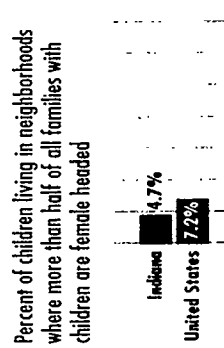
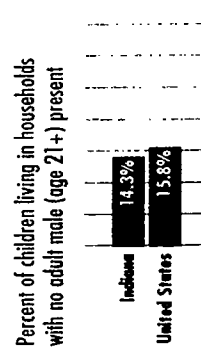
Demographic Change

State population under age 18	1990 1,456,000	1993 1,469,000	2000 1,550,000
Percent of state population under age 18	1990 26.3%	1993 25.7%	2000 25.6%

Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	STATE 68.9%	NATIONAL 68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	STATE 10.7%	NATIONAL 13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	STATE 8.7%	NATIONAL 7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	STATE 79.2%	NATIONAL 80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	STATE 3.6%	NATIONAL 4.3%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE 3.8%	NATIONAL 4.1%

Fathers and Families*



Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992	STATE \$30,900	NATIONAL \$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	STATE \$19,200	NATIONAL \$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 10.1%	NATIONAL 8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 31.6%	NATIONAL 31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	STATE 42.3%	NATIONAL 31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	STATE 58.2%	NATIONAL 65.4%

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

National Rank

National Rank is based on most recent available data

Trend data

W O R S E B E T T E R

Percent change over time

Indicators*	1985-1992		1985		1992		National Rank
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	4		6.4	6.7	6.7	7.1	[21]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14		10.9	9.4	9.4	8.5	[37]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	12		33.0	29.0	29.0	28.8	[26]
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	51		28.6	43.2	43.2	42.5	[32]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	104		219	446	446	483	[37]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	7		11.0	10.7	10.7	9.3	[39]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	14		12.4	10.6	10.6	9.9	[30]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1		62.8	63.3	63.3	66.6	[23]
Percent of children in poverty	3		19.0	19.7	19.7	20.6	[31]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	35		21.5	29.0	29.0	25.3	[47]

* See Disparities and Data Sources, page 155

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

Demographic Change

State population under age 18	1990 719,000	1993 734,000	2000 736,000
Percent of state population under age 18	1990 25.9%	1993 26.1%	2000 25.1%

Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	STATE 76.1%	NATIONAL 68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	STATE 6.8%	NATIONAL 13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	STATE 4.3%	NATIONAL 7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	STATE 84.9%	NATIONAL 80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	STATE 30%	NATIONAL 43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE 26%	NATIONAL 41%

Income and Poverty

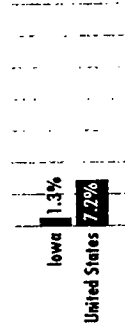
Median income of families with children in 1992	STATE \$35,100	NATIONAL \$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	STATE \$18,300	NATIONAL \$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 4.7%	NATIONAL 8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 23.2%	NATIONAL 31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	STATE 49.0%	NATIONAL 31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	STATE 66.6%	NATIONAL 65.4%

Fathers and Families*

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



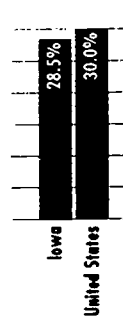
Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four



*Statistics are based on the 1994 Census.

National Rank

Trend data

Percent change over time

National Rank is based on most recent available data

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		1985		1992		National Rank
	Percent change over time		Percent change over time		STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1992	11				5.1	6.8	5.7	7.1	[13]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1985-1992		15			9.5	10.6	8.0	8.5	[21]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children) 1985-1992		23			27.6	33.8	21.1	28.8	[5]
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females) 1985-1992	70				18.7	29.5	31.7	42.5	[11]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths) 1985-1992	69				110	305	186	483	[10]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19 1985-1992		27			6.2	10.5	4.6	9.3	[2]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19 1985-1992		39			8.4	11.0	5.1	9.9	[1]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens) 1985-1992		25			65.0	62.8	49.0	66.6	[10]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1992		37			20.1	20.8	12.6	20.6	[4]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1992	4				18.9	21.6	19.6	25.3	[5]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.
 ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

State population under age 18	1990 662,000	1993 684,000	2000 725,000
Percent of state population under age 18	1990 26.7%	1993 27.0%	2000 26.6%

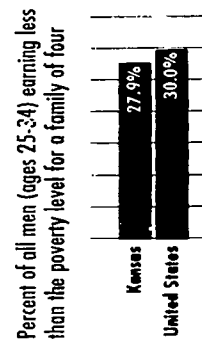
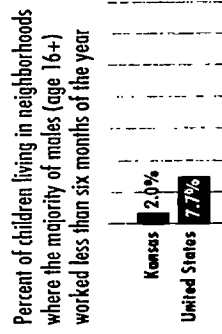
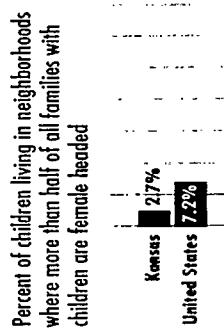
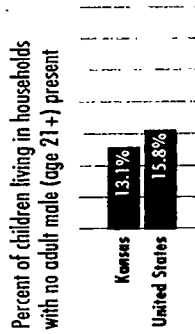
Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	STATE 77.3%	NATIONAL 68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	STATE 10.8%	NATIONAL 13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	STATE 5.7%	NATIONAL 7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	STATE 87.1%	NATIONAL 80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	STATE N.A.	NATIONAL 4.3%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE N.A.	NATIONAL 4.1%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992	STATE \$35,600	NATIONAL \$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	STATE \$19,900	NATIONAL \$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 5.2%	NATIONAL 8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 25.7%	NATIONAL 31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	STATE 34.6%	NATIONAL 31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	STATE 68.7%	NATIONAL 65.4%

Fathers and Families*



*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census

National Rank

Trend data

Percent change over time

National Rank is based on most recent available data

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		1985		1992		National Rank
	1985-1992	1985-1992	1985-1992	1985-1992	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	4				6.1	6.8	6.4	7.1	[19]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6				9.3	10.6	8.7	8.5	[28]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	30				39.4	33.8	27.7	28.8	[21]
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	57				24.6	29.5	38.7	42.5	[26]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	62				213	305	346	483	[25]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	28				7.7	10.5	5.6	9.3	[6]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	24				7.9	11.0	6.0	9.9	[7]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	18				66.7	62.8	78.9	66.6	[40]
Percent of children in poverty	3				15.1	20.8	15.5	20.6	[18]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	30				16.1	21.6	21.0	25.3	[8]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155. ■ Solid bars indicate state change. ▨ Patterned bars indicate national change.

Demographic Change

State population under age 18	1990 954,000	1993 971,000	2000 996,000
Percent of state population under age 18	1990 25.9%	1993 25.6%	2000 25.0%

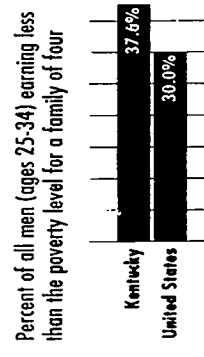
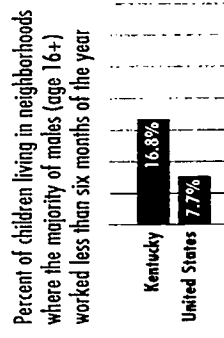
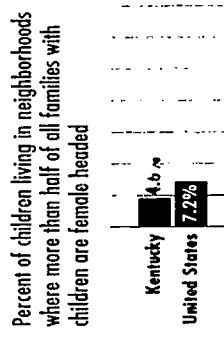
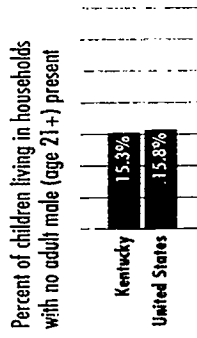
Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	STATE 74.0%	NATIONAL 68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	STATE 13.4%	NATIONAL 13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	STATE 14.3%	NATIONAL 7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	STATE 73.9%	NATIONAL 80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	STATE 45%	NATIONAL 43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE 47%	NATIONAL 41%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992	STATE \$29,100	NATIONAL \$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	STATE \$17,000	NATIONAL \$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 14.3%	NATIONAL 8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 37.5%	NATIONAL 31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	STATE 42.7%	NATIONAL 31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	STATE 53.5%	NATIONAL 65.4%

Fathers and Families*



*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census

National Rank

National Rank is based on most recent available data

Trend data

Percent change over time

W O R S E B E T T E R

ZERO

Indicators*

1992

1985

1992

Percent low birth-weight babies

1985-1992



STATE 7.0
NATIONAL 6.8

6.8

7.1

Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

1985-1992



STATE 11.2
NATIONAL 10.6

8.3

8.5

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

1985-1992



STATE 28.9
NATIONAL 33.8

31.5

28.8

Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)

1985-1992



STATE 25.1
NATIONAL 29.5

35.8

42.5

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

178

1985-1992



STATE 123
NATIONAL 305

341

483

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19

1985-1992



STATE 12.6
NATIONAL 10.5

10.5

9.3

Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19

1985-1992



STATE 15.4
NATIONAL 11.0

12.9

9.9

Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)

1985-1992



STATE 66.8
NATIONAL 62.8

73.4

66.6

Percent of children in poverty

1985-1992



STATE 23.7
NATIONAL 20.8

24.9

20.6

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

1985-1992



STATE 19.1
NATIONAL 21.6

24.0

25.3

* See Descriptions and Data Sources, page 155

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

Demographic Change

State population under age 18 [1990 1,227,000] [1993 1,243,000] [2000 1,247,000]

Percent of state population under age 18 [1990 29.1%] [1993 28.9%] [2000 27.8%]

Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care [STATE NATIONAL 68.5% 68.3%]

Percent of children without health insurance in 1992 [STATE NATIONAL 19.4% 13.0%]

Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990 [STATE NATIONAL 11.5% 7.8%]

Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993 [STATE NATIONAL 73.7% 80.2%]

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992 [STATE NATIONAL 58% 43%]

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992 [STATE NATIONAL 59% 41%]

Fathers and Families*

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



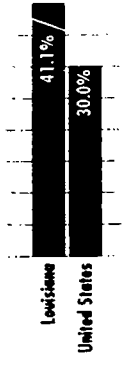
Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four



Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992 [STATE NATIONAL \$28,100 \$35,100]

Per capita income in 1993 [STATE NATIONAL \$16,600 \$20,800]

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992 [STATE NATIONAL 20.5% 8.9%]

Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992 [STATE NATIONAL 44.8% 31.5%]

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992 [STATE NATIONAL 28.8% 31.8%]

State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994 [STATE NATIONAL 49.4% 65.4%]

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

National Rank

Trend data

National Rank is based on most recent available data

Percent change over time

Indicators*

W O R S E B E T T E R

1985

1992

Percent low birth-weight babies

1985-1992

8

STATE
NATIONAL

8.7
9.4

[49]

Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

1985-1992

20

STATE
NATIONAL

11.9
10.6

[37]

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

1985-1992

7

STATE
NATIONAL

42.8
33.8

[49]

Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)

1985-1992

34

STATE
NATIONAL

44.7
29.5

[47]

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

1985-1992

103

STATE
NATIONAL

272
305

[43]

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19

1985-1992

7

STATE
NATIONAL

14.8
10.5

[51]

Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19

1985-1992

20

STATE
NATIONAL

17.4
11.0

[50]

Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)

1985-1992

30

STATE
NATIONAL

74.9
62.8

[47]

Percent of children in poverty

1985-1992

21

STATE
NATIONAL

28.4
20.8

[51]

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

1985-1992

34

STATE
NATIONAL

23.1
21.6

[50]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

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

Demographic Change

State population under age 18	1990 309,000	1993 307,000	2000 294,000
Percent of state population under age 18	1990 25.2%	1993 24.8%	2000 23.7%

Social Characteristics

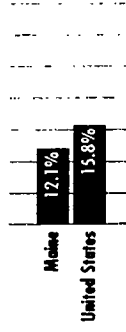
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	STATE NATIONAL 74.0% 68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	STATE NATIONAL 9.4% 13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	STATE NATIONAL 4.3% 7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	STATE NATIONAL 85.2% 80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	STATE NATIONAL 28% 43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE NATIONAL 24% 41%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992	STATE NATIONAL \$32,700 \$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	STATE NATIONAL \$18,800 \$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE NATIONAL 6.9% 8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE NATIONAL 29.9% 31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	STATE NATIONAL 42.7% 31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	STATE NATIONAL 68.4% 65.4%

Fathers and Families*

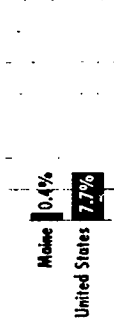
Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



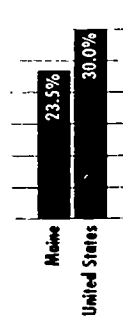
Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four



*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

National Rank

National Rank is based on most recent available data

Trend data

B E T T E R

Percent change over time

W O R S E

Indicators*

Indicators*	1985-1992		1985		1992		National Rank
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	2		5.1	6.8	5.0	7.1	[2]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	38		9.1	10.6	5.6	8.5	[1]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	20		28.7	33.8	22.9	28.8	[7]
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	73		24.5	29.5	30.1	42.5	[9]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	34		81	305	108	483	[7]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	55		10.4	10.5	4.7	9.3	[3]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	29		10.2	11.0	7.2	9.9	[10]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	6		50.5	62.8	53.6	66.6	[14]
Percent of children in poverty	27		15.3	20.8	19.3	20.6	[28]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	25		17.6	21.6	22.1	25.3	[13]

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

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 135

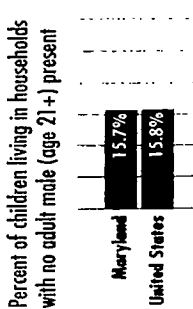
Demographic Change

State population under age 18	1990 1,162,000	1993 1,241,000	2000 1,405,000
Percent of state population under age 18	1990 24.3%	1993 25.0%	2000 26.4%

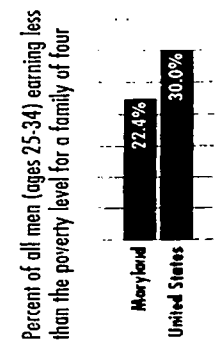
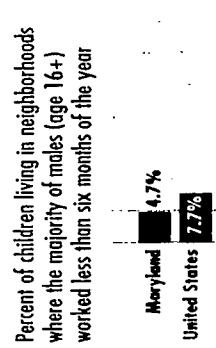
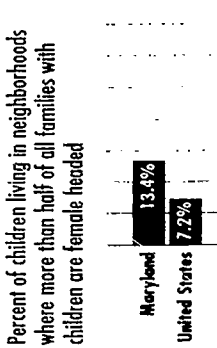
Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	STATE 76.8%	NATIONAL 68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	STATE 11.1%	NATIONAL 13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	STATE 4.5%	NATIONAL 7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	STATE 82.6%	NATIONAL 80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	STATE 4.7%	NATIONAL 4.3%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE 4.3%	NATIONAL 4.1%

Fathers and Families*



Median income of families with children in 1992	STATE \$42,400	NATIONAL \$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	STATE \$23,900	NATIONAL \$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 6.5%	NATIONAL 8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 24.0%	NATIONAL 31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	STATE 28.7%	NATIONAL 31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	STATE 65.4%	NATIONAL 65.4%



*Statistics are based on the 1994 Census.

Demographic Change

State population under age 18	1990 1,353,000	1993 1,393,000	2000 1,420,000
Percent of state population under age 18	1990 22.5%	1993 23.2%	2000 23.9%

Social Characteristics

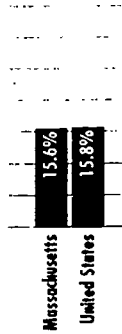
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	STATE 79.3%	NATIONAL 68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	STATE 7.9%	NATIONAL 13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	STATE 3.1%	NATIONAL 7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	STATE 84.6%	NATIONAL 80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	STATE 29%	NATIONAL 43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE 30%	NATIONAL 41%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992	STATE \$44,200	NATIONAL \$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	STATE \$24,500	NATIONAL \$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 5.5%	NATIONAL 8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 24.3%	NATIONAL 31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	STATE 32.9%	NATIONAL 31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	STATE 76.5%	NATIONAL 65.4%

Fathers and Families*

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



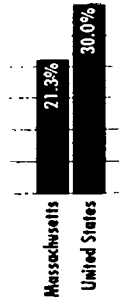
Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four



*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census

National Composite Rank [11]

National Rank

National Rank is based on most recent available data

Trend data

Percent change over time

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

Indicators*	1985-1992	1985	1992	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	3	STATE 5.8 NATIONAL 6.8	6.0 7.1	[16]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28	STATE 9.1 NATIONAL 10.6	6.5 8.5	[5]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	15	STATE 24.5 NATIONAL 33.8	21.0 28.8	[4]
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	65	STATE 20.2 NATIONAL 29.5	33.3 42.5	[14]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	99	STATE 281 NATIONAL 305	559 483	[44]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	11	STATE 8.1 NATIONAL 10.5	7.2 9.3	[16]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	24	STATE 6.5 NATIONAL 11.0	8.0 9.9	[13]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	29	STATE 51.1 NATIONAL 62.8	36.1 66.6	[2]
Percent of children in poverty	17	STATE 14.3 NATIONAL 20.8	16.7 20.6	[23]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	19	STATE 21.9 NATIONAL 21.6	26.1 25.3	[37]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

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

Demographic Change

State population under age 18	1990 2,459,000	1993 2,506,000	2000 2,635,000
Percent of state population under age 18	1990 26.5%	1993 26.4%	2000 27.0%

Social Characteristics

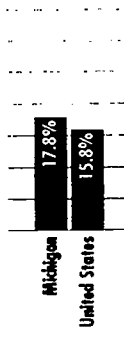
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	STATE 76.3%	NATIONAL 68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	STATE 7.0%	NATIONAL 13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	STATE 5.4%	NATIONAL 7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	STATE 81.5%	NATIONAL 80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	STATE 4.1%	NATIONAL 4.3%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE 38.0%	NATIONAL 41.0%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992	STATE \$36,900	NATIONAL \$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	STATE \$20,500	NATIONAL \$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 9.7%	NATIONAL 8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 30.2%	NATIONAL 31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	STATE 36.1%	NATIONAL 31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	STATE 71.4%	NATIONAL 65.4%

Fathers and Families*

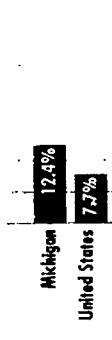
Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four



*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

National Composite Rank [31]

Percent change over time

Trend data

National Rank

National Rank is based on most recent available data

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		Trend data		National Rank
	1985-1992	1985-1992	1985	1992	1985	1992	
Percent low birth-weight babies	11		STATE NATIONAL	6.8 6.8	7.5 7.1	[37]	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		11	STATE NATIONAL	11.4 10.6	10.2 8.5	[45]	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)		16	STATE NATIONAL	37.1 33.8	31.3 28.8	[32]	
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	58		STATE NATIONAL	24.2 29.5	38.2 42.5	[24]	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)		19	STATE NATIONAL	318 305	379 483	[33]	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19		1	STATE NATIONAL	9.0 10.5	8.8 9.3	[28]	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19		3	STATE NATIONAL	10.6 11.0	10.3 9.9	[29]	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)		7	STATE NATIONAL	68.8 62.8	63.7 66.6	[25]	
Percent of children in poverty		6	STATE NATIONAL	23.3 20.8	21.8 20.6	[34]	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent		13	STATE NATIONAL	24.8 21.6	27.9 25.3	[42]	

* See Definitions and Data Sources page 155
 Patterned bars indicate national change
 Solid bars indicate state change

Demographic Change

State population under age 18	1990 1,167,000	1993 1,228,000	2000 1,254,000
Percent of state population under age 18	1990 26.7%	1993 27.2%	2000 26.0%

Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	STATE 71.1%	NATIONAL 68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	STATE 5.4%	NATIONAL 13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	STATE 2.8%	NATIONAL 7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	STATE 86.0%	NATIONAL 80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	STATE 3.5%	NATIONAL 4.3%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE 28%	NATIONAL 41%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992	STATE \$38,100	NATIONAL \$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	STATE \$21,000	NATIONAL \$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 6.7%	NATIONAL 8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 27.7%	NATIONAL 31.5%

Fathers and Families*

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four



*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

Demographic Change

State population under age 18	1990 747,000	1993 758,000	2000 753,000
Percent of state population under age 18	1990 29.0%	1993 28.7%	2000 27.4%

Background Information

Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	STATE 73.6%	NATIONAL 68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	STATE 16.8%	NATIONAL 13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	STATE 18.3%	NATIONAL 7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	STATE 71.7%	NATIONAL 80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	STATE 6.2%	NATIONAL 4.3%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE 6.3%	NATIONAL 4.1%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992	STATE \$24,800	NATIONAL \$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	STATE \$14,700	NATIONAL \$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 15.9%	NATIONAL 8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 48.7%	NATIONAL 31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	STATE 24.4%	NATIONAL 31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	STATE 42.1%	NATIONAL 65.4%

Fathers and Families

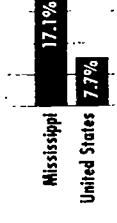
Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four



*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

NH IA ND ME NE UT VT MN WI CT MA WA SD KS VA RI HI OR NJ PA MI OH WY DE ID AK CO TX OK MD MI IN IL AK NM NV CA WA OR AL AZ SC FL IN MS LA

National Composite Rank [49]

National Rank

Trend data

Percent change over time

National Rank is based on most recent available data

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

Indicators*	Percent change over time		Trend data		National Rank
	1985-1992	1985-1992	1985	1992	
Percent low birth-weight babies	12		STATE: 8.8 NATIONAL: 6.8	9.9 7.1	[50]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		13	STATE: 13.7 NATIONAL: 10.6	11.9 8.5	[50]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)		6	STATE: 47.0 NATIONAL: 33.8	44.0 28.8	[50]
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	25		STATE: 50.0 NATIONAL: 29.5	62.6 42.5	[49]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	109		STATE: 131 NATIONAL: 305	273 483	[16]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19		28	STATE: 12.2 NATIONAL: 10.5	8.8 9.3	[28]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19		21	STATE: 15.1 NATIONAL: 11.0	11.9 9.9	[45]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)		38	STATE: 74.4 NATIONAL: 62.8	102.8 66.6	[48]
Percent of children in poverty		2	STATE: 33.7 NATIONAL: 20.8	32.9 20.6	[49]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	18		STATE: 25.5 NATIONAL: 21.6	29.9 25.3	[49]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 154

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

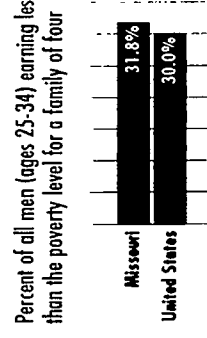
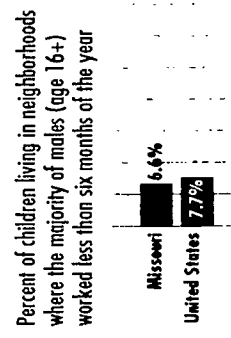
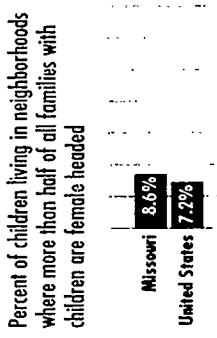
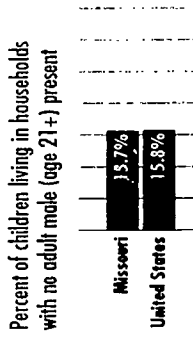
Demographic Change

State population under age 18	1990 1,315,000	1993 1,363,000	2000 1,381,000
Percent of state population under age 18	1990 25.7%	1993 26.0%	2000 25.4%

Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	STATE 73.2%	NATIONAL 68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	STATE 12.5%	NATIONAL 13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	STATE 7.5%	NATIONAL 7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	STATE 80.3%	NATIONAL 80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	STATE 3.7%	NATIONAL 4.3%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE 3.0%	NATIONAL 4.1%

Fathers and Families*



Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992	STATE \$33,100	NATIONAL \$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	STATE \$19,600	NATIONAL \$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 9.2%	NATIONAL 8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 33.7%	NATIONAL 31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	STATE 30.1%	NATIONAL 31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	STATE 58.0%	NATIONAL 65.4%

*Statistics are based on the 1994 Census.

National Rank

Trend data

Percent change over time

National Rank is based on most recent available data

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

1985

1992

Percent low birth-weight babies

1985-1992

8

STATE 6.7
NATIONAL 6.8

7.3
7.1

[32]

Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

1985-1992

17

STATE 10.2
NATIONAL 10.6

8.5
8.5

[25]

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

1985-1992

8

STATE 30.5
NATIONAL 33.8

33.0
28.8

[39]

Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)

1985-1992

50

STATE 31.0
NATIONAL 29.5

46.3
42.5

[36]

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

1985-1992

15

STATE 466
NATIONAL 305

539
483

[42]

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19

1985-1992

15

STATE 8.2
NATIONAL 10.5

9.4
9.3

[30]

Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19

1985-1992

8

STATE 9.7
NATIONAL 11.0

10.0
9.9

[27]

Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)

1985-1992

24

STATE 68.4
NATIONAL 62.8

84.9
66.6

[43]

Percent of children in poverty

1985-1992

1

STATE 19.7
NATIONAL 20.8

19.5
20.6

[30]

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

1985-1992

36

STATE 18.8
NATIONAL 21.6

25.6
25.3

[33]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

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

Demographic Change

State population under age 18	1990 222,000	1993 232,000	2000 242,000
Percent of state population under age 18	1990 27.8%	1993 27.6%	2000 26.4%

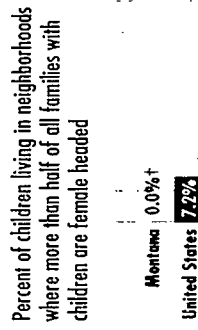
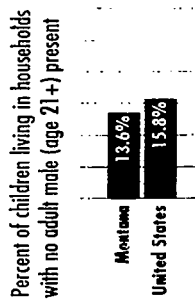
Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	STATE NATIONAL 64.5% 68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	STATE NATIONAL 11.3% 13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	STATE NATIONAL 7.9% 7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	STATE NATIONAL 86.0% 80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	STATE NATIONAL N.A. 43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE NATIONAL N.A. 41%

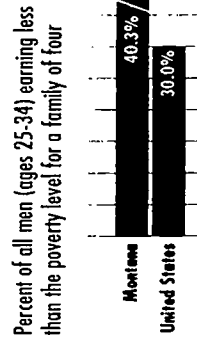
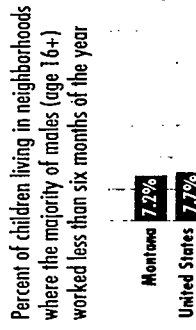
Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992	STATE NATIONAL \$30,200 \$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	STATE NATIONAL \$17,400 \$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE NATIONAL 7.6% 8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE NATIONAL 34.1% 31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	STATE NATIONAL 34.8% 31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	STATE NATIONAL 66.9% 65.4%

Fathers and Families



†Represents 27 children which rounds to less than a 1%



Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

Demographic Change

State population under age 18	1990 429,000	1993 439,000	2000 452,000
Percent of state population under age 18	1990 27.2%	1993 27.3%	2000 26.5%

Social Characteristics

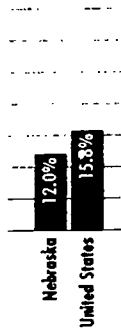
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	STATE 71.1%	NATIONAL 68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	STATE 7.9%	NATIONAL 13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	STATE 4.4%	NATIONAL 7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	STATE 87.5%	NATIONAL 80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	STATE 35%	NATIONAL 43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE 32%	NATIONAL 41%

kids count

176

Fathers and Families*

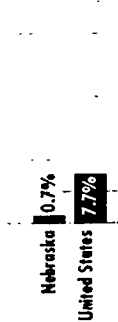
Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



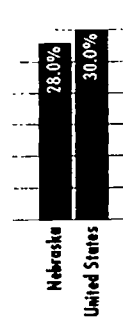
Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female-headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four



Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992	STATE \$36,300	NATIONAL \$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	STATE \$19,800	NATIONAL \$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 6.5%	NATIONAL 8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 24.7%	NATIONAL 31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	STATE 37.3%	NATIONAL 31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	STATE 63.2%	NATIONAL 65.4%

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census

National Rank

Trend data

Percent change over time

National Rank is based on most recent available data

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

Indicators*	1985-1992	1985	1992	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	6	STATE 5.3 NATIONAL 6.8	STATE 5.6 NATIONAL 7.1	[10]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24	STATE 9.6 NATIONAL 10.6	STATE 7.4 NATIONAL 8.5	[13]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	3	STATE 25.4 NATIONAL 33.8	STATE 26.2 NATIONAL 28.8	[16]
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	31	STATE 23.3 NATIONAL 29.5	STATE 30.6 NATIONAL 42.5	[10]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	54	STATE 84 NATIONAL 305	STATE 129 NATIONAL 483	[8]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	33	STATE 4.5 NATIONAL 10.5	STATE 6.0 NATIONAL 9.3	[8]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	3	STATE 6.1 NATIONAL 11.0	STATE 5.9 NATIONAL 9.9	[6]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	21	STATE 61.3 NATIONAL 62.8	STATE 48.7 NATIONAL 66.6	[8]
Percent of children in poverty	22	STATE 18.3 NATIONAL 20.8	STATE 14.4 NATIONAL 20.6	[13]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	7	STATE 17.4 NATIONAL 21.6	STATE 18.5 NATIONAL 25.3	[4]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

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

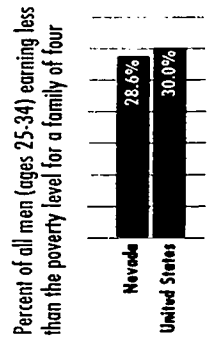
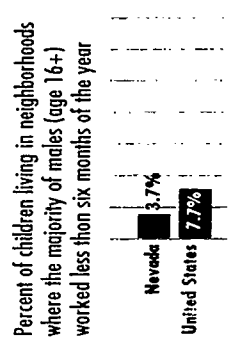
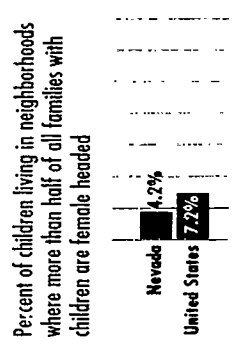
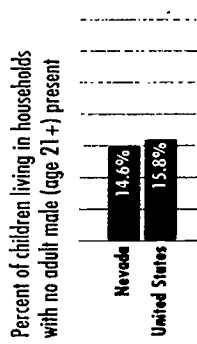
Demographic Change

State population under age 18	1990 297,000	1993 352,000	2000 417,000
Percent of state population under age 18	1990 24.7%	1993 25.4%	2000 24.7%

Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	STATE 66.2%	NATIONAL 68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	STATE 18.0%	NATIONAL 13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	STATE 5.4%	NATIONAL 7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	STATE 85.0%	NATIONAL 80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	STATE N.A.	NATIONAL 43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE N.A.	NATIONAL 41%

Fathers and Families*



Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992	STATE \$35,800	NATIONAL \$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	STATE \$22,700	NATIONAL \$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 6.4%	NATIONAL 8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 25.0%	NATIONAL 31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	STATE 33.9%	NATIONAL 31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	STATE 61.8%	NATIONAL 65.4%

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

National Rank

National Rank is based on most recent available data

Trend data

Percent change over time

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

Indicators*	1985-1992	1985	1992	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	3	STATE 6.9 NATIONAL 7.1	STATE 7.1 NATIONAL 7.1	[26]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20	STATE 8.5 NATIONAL 10.6	STATE 6.7 NATIONAL 8.5	[6]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	3	STATE 31.7 NATIONAL 33.8	STATE 30.1 NATIONAL 28.8	[28]
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	109	STATE 24.5 NATIONAL 29.5	STATE 51.2 NATIONAL 42.5	[42]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	39	STATE 257 NATIONAL 305	STATE 357 NATIONAL 483	[27]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1	STATE 13.2 NATIONAL 10.5	STATE 13.3 NATIONAL 9.3	[50]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	6	STATE 12.6 NATIONAL 11.0	STATE 11.8 NATIONAL 9.9	[44]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	15	STATE 72.7 NATIONAL 62.8	STATE 83.5 NATIONAL 66.6	[42]
Percent of children in poverty	11	STATE 13.6 NATIONAL 20.8	STATE 15.1 NATIONAL 20.6	[14]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	5	STATE 25.1 NATIONAL 21.6	STATE 26.3 NATIONAL 25.3	[40]

* See Definitions and Data Sources page 155

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

Demographic Change

State population under age 18	1990 279,000	1993 284,000	2000 288,000
Percent of state population under age 18	1990 25.1%	1993 25.2%	2000 24.7%

Social Characteristics

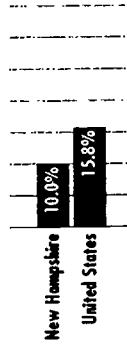
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	STATE 83.2%	NATIONAL 68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	STATE 9.5%	NATIONAL 13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	STATE 4.1%	NATIONAL 7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	STATE 86.3%	NATIONAL 80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	STATE 2.7%	NATIONAL 4.3%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE 26%	NATIONAL 41%

Income and Poverty

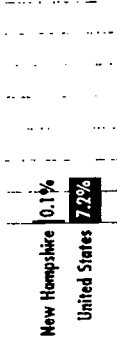
Median income of families with children in 1992	STATE \$42,900	NATIONAL \$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	STATE \$22,200	NATIONAL \$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 4.7%	NATIONAL 8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 17.7%	NATIONAL 31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	STATE 38.7%	NATIONAL 31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1992	STATE 73.4%	NATIONAL 65.4%

Fathers and Families*

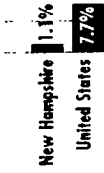
Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



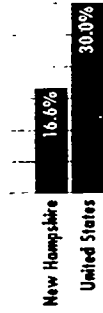
Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four



*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

NH IA ND ME NE UT VT NH MA WA SD KS VA RI HI OR NJ PA MT OH WY DE ID AK CO TX OK MD MI IN KY NV CA MD NY IL AR NM WV NC GA AL AZ SC FL TN MS LA DC

National Composite Rank [1]

Percent change over time

Trend data

National Rank

National Rank is based on most recent available data

Indicators*

W O R S E

B E T T E R

1985

1992

Percent low birth-weight babies
1985-1992

6

STATE
NATIONAL

5.0
6.8

5.3
7.1

[7]

Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
1985-1992

37

STATE
NATIONAL

9.3
10.6

5.9
8.5

[2]

Child death rate
Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)
1985-1992

51

STATE
NATIONAL

22.9
33.8

11.2
28.8

[1]

Number of births to unmarried teens
Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)
1985-1992

39

STATE
NATIONAL

17.8
29.5

24.9
42.5

[2]

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate
Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)
1985-1992

36

STATE
NATIONAL

75
305

102
483

[6]

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts
Ages 16-19
1985-1992

31

STATE
NATIONAL

11.3
10.5

7.8
9.3

[24]

Percent of teens not attending school and not working
Ages 16-19
1985-1992

17

STATE
NATIONAL

6.9
11.0

8.1
9.9

[14]

Teen violent death rate
Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)
1985-1992

42

STATE
NATIONAL

62.5
62.8

36.2
66.6

[3]

Percent of children in poverty
1985-1992

26

STATE
NATIONAL

8.0
20.8

10.1
20.6

[1]

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent
1985-1992

19

STATE
NATIONAL

16.8
21.6

20.0
25.3

[7]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

State population under age 18	1990 1,799,000	1993 1,896,000	2000 2,047,000
Percent of state population under age 18	1990 23.3%	1993 24.1%	2000 25.2%

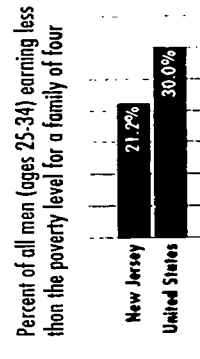
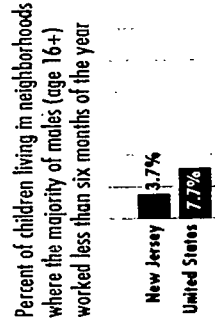
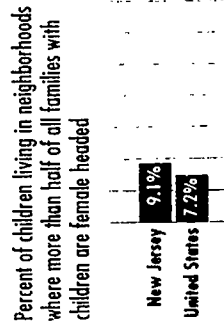
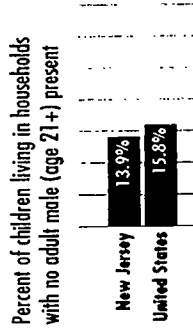
Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	STATE 70.0%	NATIONAL 68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	STATE 9.6%	NATIONAL 13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	STATE 5.2%	NATIONAL 7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	STATE 82.1%	NATIONAL 80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	STATE 3.4%	NATIONAL 4.3%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE 3.0%	NATIONAL 4.1%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992	STATE \$48,100	NATIONAL \$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	STATE \$26,700	NATIONAL \$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 7.3%	NATIONAL 8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 20.8%	NATIONAL 31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	STATE 28.2%	NATIONAL 31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	STATE 67.0%	NATIONAL 65.4%

Fathers and Families*



*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

National Rank

Trend data

Percent change over time

National Rank is based on most recent available data

B E T T E R

W O R S E

Indicators*

Indicators*	1985		1992		National Rank
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1992	6.8	6.8	7.2	7.1	[27]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1985-1992	10.6	10.6	8.4	8.5	[23]
Child death rate (per 1,000 children) Ages 1-4, 1985-1992	29.4	33.8	26.3	28.8	[17]
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females) 1985-1992	26.1	29.5	32.8	42.5	[13]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths) 1985-1992	646	305	717	483	[48]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19 1985-1992	7.2	10.5	6.7	9.3	[12]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19 1985-1992	8.8	11.0	8.5	9.9	[16]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens) 1985-1992	44.0	62.8	39.7	66.6	[4]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1992	16.2	20.8	15.1	20.6	[14]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1992	20.0	21.6	23.0	25.3	[18]

*See Department of Data Services, page 155

† Patterns bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Demographic Change

State population under age 18	1990 447,000	1993 480,000	2000 540,000
Percent of state population under age 18	1990 29.5%	1993 29.7%	2000 29.6%

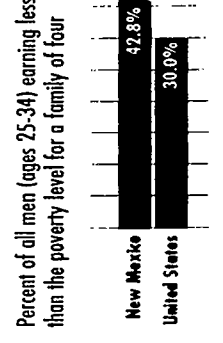
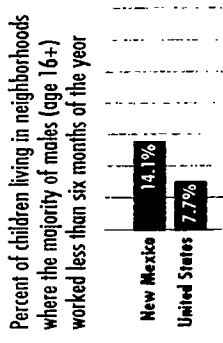
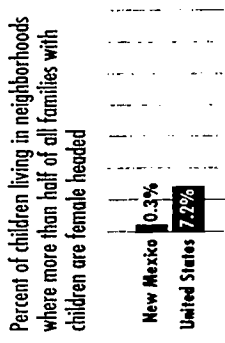
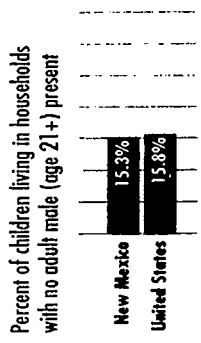
Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	STATE NATIONAL 51.4% 68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	STATE NATIONAL 21.6% 13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	STATE NATIONAL 18.6% 7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	STATE NATIONAL 79.0% 80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	STATE NATIONAL 49% 43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE NATIONAL 48% 41%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992	STATE NATIONAL \$29,400 \$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	STATE NATIONAL \$16,300 \$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE NATIONAL 10.9% 8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE NATIONAL 39.8% 31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	STATE NATIONAL 28.4% 31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	STATE NATIONAL 64.6% 65.4%

Fathers and Families*



*Statistics are based on the 1994 Census.

National Rank

Trend data

Percent change over time

National Rank is based on most recent available data

W O R S E B E T T E R

0 332

Indicators*

Indicators*	1985-1992	1985	1992	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	7	STATE 7.1 NATIONAL 6.8	7.2 7.1	[27]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	29	STATE 10.6 NATIONAL 10.6	7.6 8.5	[16]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	35	STATE 50.1 NATIONAL 33.8	32.8 28.8	[38]
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	44	STATE 41.6 NATIONAL 29.5	60.1 42.5	[48]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	38	STATE 258 NATIONAL 305	358 483	[28]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	13	STATE 12.0 NATIONAL 10.5	10.4 9.3	[35]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	26	STATE 15.0 NATIONAL 11.0	11.1 9.9	[38]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	23	STATE 101.7 NATIONAL 62.8	78.2 66.6	[38]
Percent of children in poverty	4	STATE 27.9 NATIONAL 20.8	26.8 20.6	[47]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	20	STATE 19.6 NATIONAL 21.6	23.5 25.3	[22]

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

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Demographic Change

State population under age 18	1990 4,260,000	1993 4,467,000	2000 4,611,000
Percent of state population under age 18	1990 23.7%	1993 24.5%	2000 25.3%

Social Characteristics

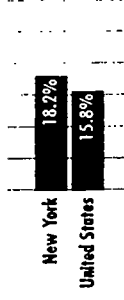
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	STATE 61.5%	NATIONAL 68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	STATE 9.9%	NATIONAL 13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	STATE 7.6%	NATIONAL 7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	STATE 80.7%	NATIONAL 80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	STATE 4.2%	NATIONAL 4.3%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE 4.1%	NATIONAL 4.1%

Income and Poverty

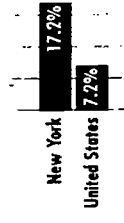
Median income of families with children in 1992	STATE \$36,100	NATIONAL \$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	STATE \$24,800	NATIONAL \$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 10.7%	NATIONAL 8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 32.5%	NATIONAL 31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	STATE 25.4%	NATIONAL 31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	STATE 83.1%	NATIONAL 65.4%

Fathers and Families*

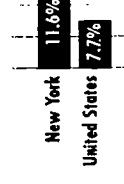
Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



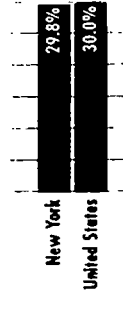
Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four



*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

National Rank

Trend data

Percent change over time

National Rank is based on most recent available data

W O R S E B E T T E R

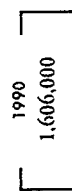
Indicators*

Indicators*	Percent change over time		Trend data		National Rank
	1985-1992	1985-1992	1985	1992	
Percent low birth-weight babies	9		STATE: 7.0 NATIONAL: 6.8	7.6 7.1	[38]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18		STATE: 10.8 NATIONAL: 10.6	8.8 8.5	[29]
Child death rate (Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children))	12		STATE: 30.3 NATIONAL: 33.8	26.5 28.8	[18]
Number of births to unmarried teens (Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females))	39		STATE: 26.9 NATIONAL: 29.5	37.5 42.5	[23]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths))	62		STATE: 632 NATIONAL: 305	1,025 483	[50]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (Ages 16-19)	18		STATE: 9.2 NATIONAL: 10.5	7.6 9.3	[20]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (Ages 16-19)	7		STATE: 10.0 NATIONAL: 11.0	9.2 9.9	[22]
Teen violent death rate (Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens))	25		STATE: 44.7 NATIONAL: 62.8	55.9 66.6	[16]
Percent of children in poverty	0		STATE: 23.2 NATIONAL: 20.8	23.3 20.6	[38]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	7		STATE: 26.8 NATIONAL: 21.6	28.5 25.3	[44]

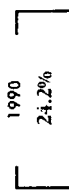
* See Definitions and Data Sources page 155. Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

State population under age 18

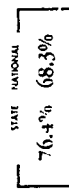


Percent of state population under age 18

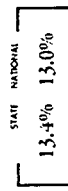


Social Characteristics

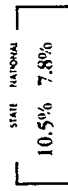
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care



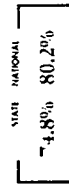
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992



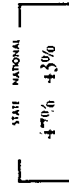
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990



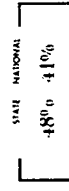
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993



Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992

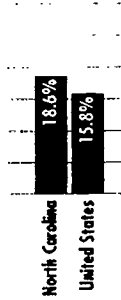


Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992



Fathers and Families

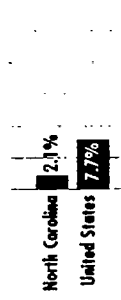
Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



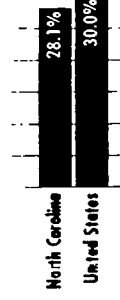
Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year

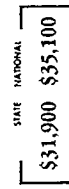


Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

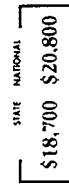


Income and Poverty

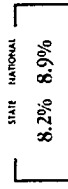
Median income of families with children in 1992



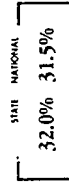
Per capita income in 1993



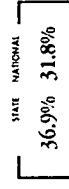
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992



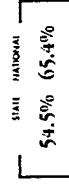
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992



Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992



State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994



Statistics are based on the 1992 Census

National Rank

National Rank is based on most recent available data

Trend data

Percent change over time

W O P S E B E T T E R

Indicators*	1985-1992		1985		1992		National Rank
	W O P S E	B E T T E R	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	7		7.9	6.8	8.4	7.1	[43]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		15	11.8	10.6	10.0	8.5	[43]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)		6	35.7	33.8	33.7	28.8	[40]
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	61		30.7	29.5	49.5	42.5	[39]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	133		17.3	30.5	40.4	48.3	[35]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19		9	13.2	10.5	12.0	9.3	[46]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19		1	10.7	11.0	10.6	9.9	[30]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)		3	70.2	62.8	72.1	66.6	[29]
Percent of children in poverty		6	20.6	20.8	19.3	20.6	[28]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	20		20.6	21.6	24.8	25.3	[28]

* No. Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.
 - Patterned bars indicate national change.
 ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

State population under age 18	1990 175,000	1993 172,000	2000 164,000
Percent of state population under age 18	1990 27.5%	1993 27.1%	2000 25.5%

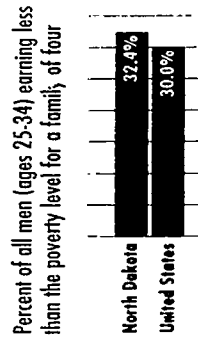
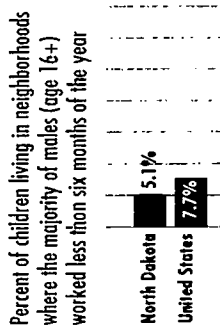
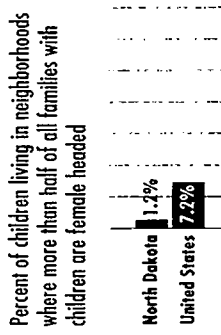
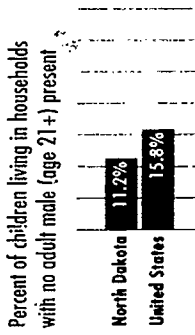
Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	STATE NATIONAL 59.7% 68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	STATE NATIONAL 7.0% 13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	STATE NATIONAL 4.5% 7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	STATE NATIONAL 81.4% 80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	STATE NATIONAL 29% 43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE NATIONAL 26% 41%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992	STATE NATIONAL \$35,400 \$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	STATE NATIONAL \$17,100 \$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE NATIONAL 7.4% 8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE NATIONAL 26.4% 31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	STATE NATIONAL 43.4% 31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	STATE NATIONAL 67.9% 65.4%

Fathers and Families*



*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

National Rank

Trend data

Percent change over time

National Rank is based on most recent available data

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		1985		1992		National Rank
	Percent change over time		Percent change over time		STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1992	4				4.9	6.8	5.1	7.1	[3]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1985-1992		8			8.5	10.6	7.8	8.5	[19]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children) 1985-1992		8			28.7	33.8	26.5	28.8	[18]
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females) 1985-1992	46				18.9	29.5	27.7	42.5	[4]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths) 1985-1992		22			52	305	64	483	[2]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19 1985-1992		2			5.0	10.5	5.1	9.3	[5]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19 1985-1992		3			6.2	11.0	6.4	9.9	[9]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens) 1985-1992			15		53.8	62.8	45.7	66.6	[7]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1992			7		16.3	20.8	15.2	20.6	[16]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1992		36			13.5	21.6	18.3	25.3	[3]

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

* See Dispositions and Data Sources, page 155

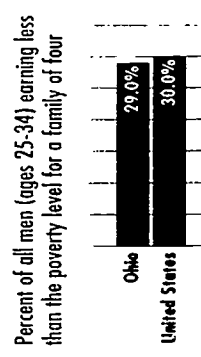
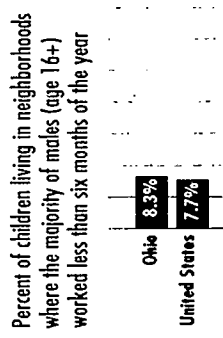
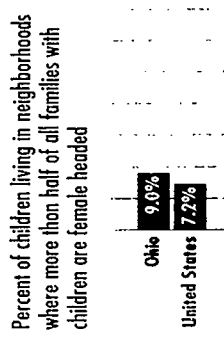
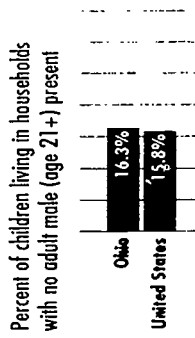
Demographic Change

State population under age 18	1990 2,800,000	1993 2,859,000	2000 2,891,000
Percent of state population under age 18	1990 25.8%	1993 25.8%	2000 25.2%

Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	STATE 71.9%	NATIONAL 68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	STATE 8.2%	NATIONAL 13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	STATE 6.7%	NATIONAL 7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	STATE 82.8%	NATIONAL 80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	STATE 4.0%	NATIONAL 4.3%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE 4.1%	NATIONAL 4.1%

Fathers and Families*



Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992	STATE \$37,000	NATIONAL \$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	STATE \$19,600	NATIONAL \$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 9.9%	NATIONAL 8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 27.2%	NATIONAL 31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	STATE 29.8%	NATIONAL 31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	STATE 62.5%	NATIONAL 65.4%

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

National Rank

Trend data

National Rank is based on most recent available data

Percent change over time

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

1992

1985

[34]

[37]

[10]

[34]

[26]

[10]

[15]

[15]

[25]

[22]

7.4
7.1

6.6
6.8

9.4
8.5

10.3
10.6

24.3
28.8

29.7
33.8

45.7
42.5

29.7
29.5

351
483

7.4
10.5

6.4
9.3

10.1
11.0

8.3
9.9

50.6
62.8

54.2
66.6

19.2
20.8

17.5
20.6

19.7
21.6

23.5
25.3

12

9

18

54

91

13

18

7

9

19

12

9

18

54

91

13

18

7

9

19

12

9

18

54

91

13

18

7

9

19

12

9

18

54

91

13

18

7

9

19

12

9

18

54

91

13

18

7

9

19

12

9

18

54

91

13

18

7

9

19

12

9

18

54

91

13

18

7

9

19

12

9

18

54

91

13

18

7

9

19

12

9

18

54

91

13

18

7

9

19

12

9

18

54

91

13

18

7

9

19

12

9

18

54

91

13

18

7

9

19

12

9

18

54

91

13

18

7

9

19

12

9

18

54

91

13

18

7

9

19

12

9

18

54

91

13

18

7

9

19

12

9

18

54

91

13

18

7

9

19

12

9

18

54

91

13

18

7

9

19

12

9

18

54

91

13

18

7

9

19

12

9

18

54

91

13

18

7

9

19

12

9

18

54

91

13

18

7

9

19

12

9

18

54

91

13

18

7

9

19

12

9

18

54

91

13

18

7

9

19

12

9

18

54

91

13

18

7

9

19

12

9

18

54

91

13

18

7

9

19

12

9

18

54

91

13

18

7

9

19

12

9

18

54

91

13

18

7

9

19

12

9

18

54

91

13

18

7

9

19

12

9

18

54

91

13

18

7

9

19

12

9

18

54

Demographic Change

State population under age 18

1990
837,000

1993
869,000

2000
875,000

Percent of state population under age 18

1990
26.6%

1993
26.9%

2000
25.9%

Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care

STATE NATIONAL
63.3% 68.3%

Percent of children without health insurance in 1992

STATE NATIONAL
21.4% 13.0%

Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990

STATE NATIONAL
13.4% 7.8%

Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993

STATE NATIONAL
79.8% 80.2%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992

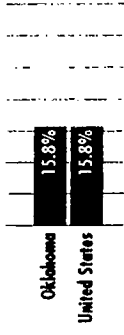
STATE NATIONAL
36% 43%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992

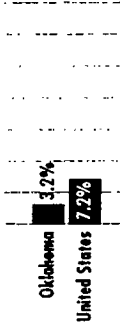
STATE NATIONAL
38% 41%

Fathers and Families*

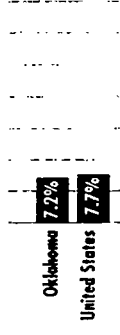
Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



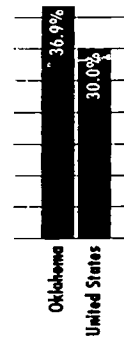
Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four



Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992

STATE NATIONAL
\$28,900 \$35,100

Per capita income in 1993

STATE NATIONAL
\$17,000 \$20,800

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992

STATE NATIONAL
10.0% 8.9%

Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992

STATE NATIONAL
36.8% 31.5%

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992

STATE NATIONAL
37.7% 31.8%

State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994

STATE NATIONAL
61.4% 65.4%

kids count

212

213

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

National Rank

Trend data

Percent change over time

National Rank is based on most recent available data

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		1985		1992		National Rank
	Percent change over time		Percent change over time		STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1992	4				6.4	6.8	6.7	7.1	[21]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1985-1992	19				10.9	10.6	8.8	8.5	[29]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children) 1985-1992	25				41.6	33.8	31.3	28.8	[32]
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females) 1985-1992	46				28.9	29.5	42.1	42.5	[31]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths) 1985-1992	105				165	305	339	483	[22]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19 1985-1992	16				11.2	10.5	9.4	9.3	[30]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19 1985-1992	7				12.2	11.0	11.4	9.9	[40]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens) 1985-1992	1				79.0	62.8	78.4	66.6	[39]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1992	16				18.8	20.8	21.8	20.6	[34]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1992	12				20.4	21.6	22.9	25.3	[17]

* No. Dependent and Data Sources, page 155
▨ Path trend bars indicate national change ▣ Solid bars indicate state change

Demographic Change

State population under age 18	1990 724,000	1993 781,000	2000 869,000
Percent of state population under age 18	1990 25.5%	1993 25.8%	2000 25.5%

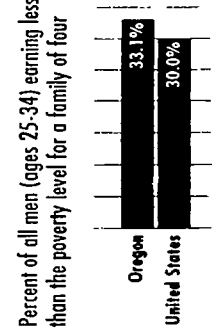
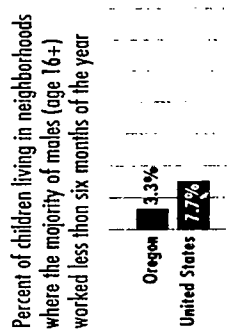
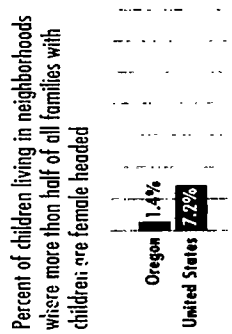
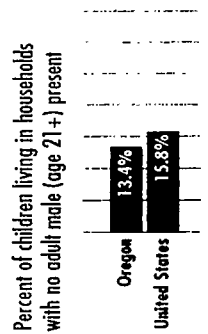
Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	STATE NATIONAL 71.2% 68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	STATE NATIONAL 12.8% 13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	STATE NATIONAL 5.4% 7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	STATE NATIONAL 85.4% 80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	STATE NATIONAL N.A. 4.3%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE NATIONAL N.A. 4.1%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992	STATE NATIONAL \$35,400 \$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	STATE NATIONAL \$19,400 \$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE NATIONAL 5.3% 8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE NATIONAL 28.2% 31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	STATE NATIONAL 40.6% 31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	STATE NATIONAL 73.5% 65.4%

Fathers and Families*



Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

National Composite Rank [18]

National Rank

National Rank is based on most recent available data

Trend data

Percent change over time

Indicators*

W O R S E B E T T E R

1985-1992 1985 1992

Percent low birth-weight babies

STATE 5.1
NATIONAL 6.8

1985-1992

STATE 5.2
NATIONAL 7.1

[4]

Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

STATE 9.9
NATIONAL 10.6

1985-1992

STATE 7.1
NATIONAL 8.5

[9]

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

STATE 29.3
NATIONAL 33.8

1985-1992

STATE 28.2
NATIONAL 28.8

[23]

Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)

STATE 24.4
NATIONAL 29.5

1985-1992

STATE 37.4
NATIONAL 42.5

[22]

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

STATE 234
NATIONAL 305

1985-1992

STATE 314
NATIONAL 483

[20]

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19

STATE 9.4
NATIONAL 10.5

1985-1992

STATE 9.8
NATIONAL 9.3

[34]

Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19

STATE 10.8
NATIONAL 11.0

1985-1992

STATE 9.6
NATIONAL 9.9

[26]

Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)

STATE 73.3
NATIONAL 62.8

1985-1992

STATE 60.1
NATIONAL 66.6

[19]

Percent of children in poverty

STATE 17.8
NATIONAL 20.8

1985-1992

STATE 15.3
NATIONAL 20.6

[17]

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

STATE 23.1
NATIONAL 21.6

1985-1992

STATE 24.2
NATIONAL 25.3

[26]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

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

Demographic Change

State population under age 18	1990 2,795,000	1993 2,872,000	2000 2,952,000
Percent of state population under age 18	1990 23.5%	1993 23.8%	2000 24.0%

Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	STATE 69.5%	NATIONAL 68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	STATE 8.4%	NATIONAL 13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	STATE 3.9%	NATIONAL 7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	STATE 79.8%	NATIONAL 80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	STATE 36%	NATIONAL 43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE 34%	NATIONAL 41%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992	STATE \$37,500	NATIONAL \$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	STATE \$21,200	NATIONAL \$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 7.7%	NATIONAL 8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 26.0%	NATIONAL 31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	STATE 39.2%	NATIONAL 31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	STATE 67.8%	NATIONAL 65.4%

Fathers and Families

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present	Pennsylvania 14.3%	United States 15.8%
Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed	Pennsylvania 8.8%	United States 7.2%
Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year	Pennsylvania 9.9%	United States 7.7%
Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four	Pennsylvania 27.5%	United States 30.0%

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census

National Composite Rank [20]

Percent change over time

Trend data

National Rank

W O R S E B E T T E R

National Rank is based on most recent available data

Indicators*	1985-1992	1985	1992	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	9	STATE: 6.6 NATIONAL: 7.1	7.2	[27]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18	STATE: 11.0 NATIONAL: 10.6	9.0	[34]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	21	STATE: 30.9 NATIONAL: 33.8	24.6	[11]
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	45	STATE: 26.4 NATIONAL: 29.5	38.4	[25]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	73	STATE: 388 NATIONAL: 305	478	[38]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1	STATE: 7.0 NATIONAL: 10.5	7.1	[15]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	16	STATE: 10.5 NATIONAL: 11.0	8.9	[21]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	9	STATE: 46.3 NATIONAL: 62.8	50.7	[11]
Percent of children in poverty	12	STATE: 19.2 NATIONAL: 20.8	16.9	[24]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	22	STATE: 17.5 NATIONAL: 21.6	21.4	[10]

* See Indicators and Data Sources page 155

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

Demographic Change

State population under age 18	1990 226,000	1993 235,000	2000 237,000
Percent of state population under age 18	1990 22.5%	1993 23.5%	2000 23.7%

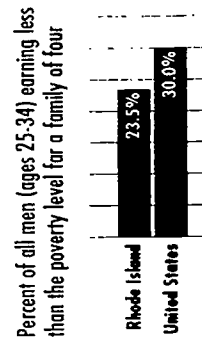
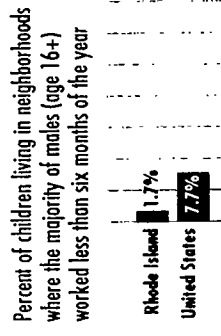
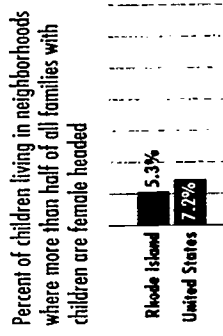
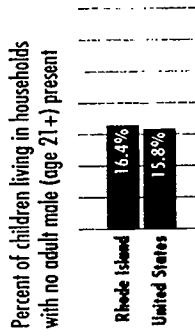
Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	STATE 74.8%	NATIONAL 68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	STATE 7.5%	NATIONAL 13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	STATE 4.9%	NATIONAL 7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	STATE 74.1%	NATIONAL 80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	STATE 4.1%	NATIONAL 4.3%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE 44.0%	NATIONAL 4.1%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992	STATE \$36,200	NATIONAL \$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	STATE \$21,200	NATIONAL \$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 5.1%	NATIONAL 8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 22.9%	NATIONAL 31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	STATE 25.8%	NATIONAL 31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	STATE 78.0%	NATIONAL 65.4%

Fathers and Families



Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

National Rank

National Rank is based on most recent available data

Trend data

Percent change over time

W O R S E B E T T E R

ZERO

Indicators*

Indicators*	1985-1992		1985		1992		National Rank
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	10	0	6.3	6.8	6.3	7.1	[18]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	33	0	8.2	10.6	7.4	8.5	[13]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children:†)	73	0	23.5	33.8	15.8	28.8	[2]
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 female:‡)	92	0	23.6	29.5	40.9	42.5	[29]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	51	0	301	305	579	483	[45]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	8	0	14.9	10.5	7.3	9.3	[17]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	12	0	10.0	11.0	9.2	9.9	[22]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	14	0	38.7	62.8	33.9	66.6	[1]
Percent of children in poverty	19	0	18.1	20.8	15.6	20.6	[19]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	19	0	22.0	21.6	26.1	25.3	[57]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

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

Demographic Change

State population under age 18	1990 920,000	1993 952,000	2000 1,013,000
Percent of state population under age 18	1990 26.4%	1993 26.1%	2000 25.8%

Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	STATE 62.3%	NATIONAL 68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	STATE 14.2%	NATIONAL 13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	STATE 13.3%	NATIONAL 7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	STATE 73.3%	NATIONAL 80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	STATE 51%	NATIONAL 43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE 51%	NATIONAL 41%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992	STATE \$30,800	NATIONAL \$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	STATE \$16,800	NATIONAL \$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 12.9%	NATIONAL 8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 37.1%	NATIONAL 31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	STATE 32.9%	NATIONAL 31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	STATE 49.9%	NATIONAL 65.4%

Fathers and Families*

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present	South Carolina 19.8%	United States 15.8%
Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed	South Carolina 8.0%	United States 7.2%
Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year	South Carolina 2.5%	United States 7.7%
Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four	South Carolina 31.0%	United States 30.0%

*Statistics are based on the 1992 Census.

National Composite Rank [46]

National Rank

National Rank is based on most recent available data

Trend data

Percent change over time

W O R S E B E T T E R

0 3 2

Indicators*

Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1992

STATE 8.6
NATIONAL 6.8

[48]

Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1985-1992

STATE 14.2
NATIONAL 10.6

[48]

Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children) 1985-1992

STATE 37.9
NATIONAL 33.8

[44]

Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females) 1985-1992

STATE 38.8
NATIONAL 29.5

[45]

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths) 1985-1992

STATE 127
NATIONAL 305

[19]

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19 1985-1992

STATE 10.2
NATIONAL 10.5

[36]

Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19 1985-1992

STATE 13.3
NATIONAL 11.0

[30]

Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens) 1985-1992

STATE 71.1
NATIONAL 62.8

[31]

Percent of children in poverty 1985-1992

STATE 24.7
NATIONAL 20.8

[45]

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1992

STATE 25.8
NATIONAL 21.6

[35]

* See Dispositions and Data Sources, page 155.

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

Demographic Change

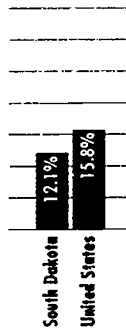
State population under age 18	1990 198,000	1993 209,000	2000 216,000
Percent of state population under age 18	1990 28.5%	1993 29.2%	2000 28.0%

Social Characteristics

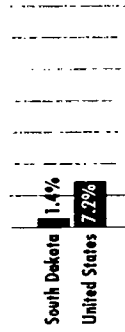
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	STATE 68.1%	NATIONAL 68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	STATE 11.8%	NATIONAL 13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	STATE 9.0%	NATIONAL 7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	STATE 80.3%	NATIONAL 80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	STATE N.A.	NATIONAL 4.3%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE N.A.	NATIONAL 4.1%

Fathers and Families*

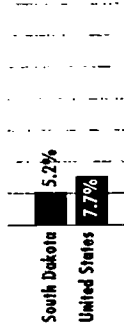
Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



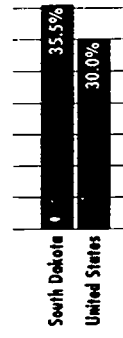
Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four



Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992	STATE \$32,200	NATIONAL \$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	STATE \$18,000	NATIONAL \$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 7.6%	NATIONAL 8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 30.8%	NATIONAL 31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	STATE 43.4%	NATIONAL 31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	STATE 65.8%	NATIONAL 65.4%

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

National Rank

National Rank is based on most recent available data

Trend data

Percent change over time

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*	1985-1992		1985		1992		National Rank
	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	5		5.5	6.8	5.2	7.1	[4]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6		9.9	10.6	9.3	8.5	[36]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	0		27.9	33.8	28.0	28.8	[22]
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	39		26.3	29.5	36.5	42.5	[20]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	45		97	305	140	483	[9]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	0		7.6	10.5	7.6	9.3	[20]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	24		7.9	11.0	6.0	9.9	[7]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	34		66.0	62.8	88.5	66.6	[45]
Percent of children in poverty	22		21.1	20.8	16.4	20.6	[22]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	35		16.0	21.6	21.6	25.3	[11]

* See *Definitions and Data Sources*, page 155

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

Demographic Change

State population under age 18	1990 1,217,000	1993 1,268,000	2000 1,343,000
Percent of state population under age 18	1990 24.9%	1993 24.9%	2000 24.2%

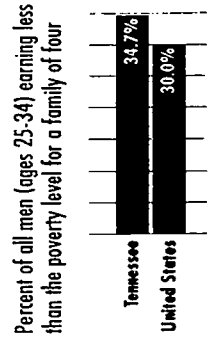
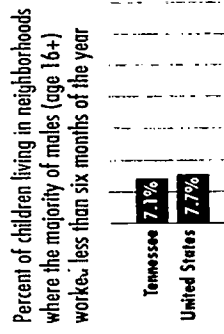
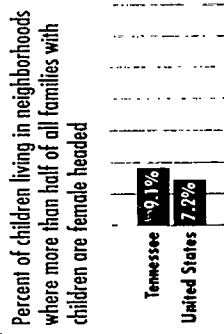
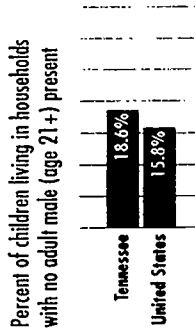
Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	STATE NATIONAL 72.1% 68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	STATE NATIONAL 11.4% 13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	STATE NATIONAL 10.1% 7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	STATE NATIONAL 72.0% 80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	STATE NATIONAL 4.7% 4.3%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE NATIONAL 51% 41%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992	STATE NATIONAL \$28,500 \$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	STATE NATIONAL \$18,400 \$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE NATIONAL 13.9% 8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE NATIONAL 39.2% 31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	STATE NATIONAL 29.4% 31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	STATE NATIONAL 48.7% 65.4%

Fathers and Families*



*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

National Rank

National Rank is based on most recent available data

Trend data

Percent change over time

W O R S E B E T T E R

0837

Indicators*

1985

1992

Percent low birth-weight babies

1985-1992

8

STATE
NATIONAL

7.9
6.8

[44]

Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

1985-1992

17

STATE
NATIONAL

11.4
10.6

[37]

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

1985-1992

23

STATE
NATIONAL

41.1
33.8

[36]

Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)

1985-1992

47

STATE
NATIONAL

31.4
29.5

[36]

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

1985-1992

26

STATE
NATIONAL

235
305

[18]

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19

1985-1992

17

STATE
NATIONAL

15.1
10.5

[48]

Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19

1985-1992

15

STATE
NATIONAL

15.5
11.0

[47]

Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)

1985-1992

14

STATE
NATIONAL

67.3
62.8

[36]

Percent of children in poverty

1985-1992

3

STATE
NATIONAL

26.8
20.8

[46]

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

1985-1992

33

STATE
NATIONAL

22.3
21.6

[48]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

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

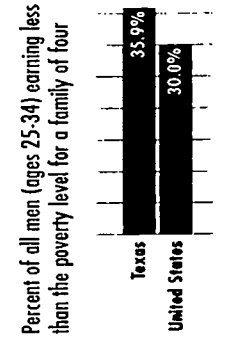
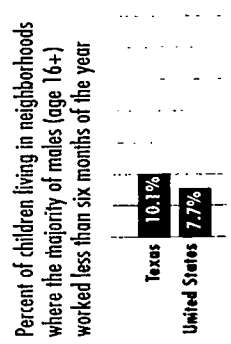
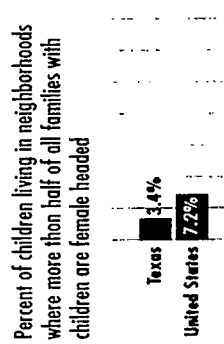
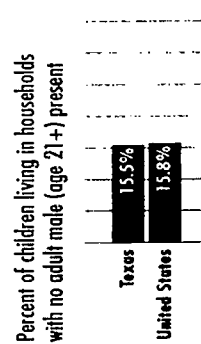
Demographic Change

State population under age 18	1990 4,836,000	1993 5,183,000	2000 5,630,000
Percent of state population under age 18	1990 28.5%	1993 28.7%	2000 28.1%

Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	STATE 63.2%	NATIONAL 68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	STATE 21.9%	NATIONAL 13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	STATE 13.2%	NATIONAL 7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	STATE 77.3%	NATIONAL 80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	STATE 47%	NATIONAL 43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE 4.2%	NATIONAL 4.1%

Fathers and Families*



Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992	STATE \$31,400	NATIONAL \$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	STATE \$19,100	NATIONAL \$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 10.2%	NATIONAL 8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 36.7%	NATIONAL 31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	STATE 30.6%	NATIONAL 31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	STATE 48.7%	NATIONAL 65.4%

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

241

Demographic Change

State population under age 18

1990
627,000

1993
665,000

2000
723,000

Percent of state population under age 18

1990
36.4%

1993
35.8%

2000
33.6%

Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care

STATE NATIONAL
72.9% 68.3%

Percent of children without health insurance in 1992

STATE NATIONAL
9.3% 13.0%

Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990

STATE NATIONAL
3.4% 7.8%

Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993

STATE NATIONAL
90.0% 80.2%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992

STATE NATIONAL
3.6% 4.3%

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992

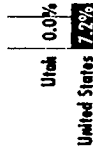
STATE NATIONAL
3.3% 4.1%

Fathers and Families*

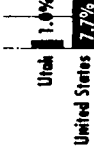
Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four



Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992

STATE NATIONAL
\$37,400 \$35,100

Per capita income in 1993

STATE NATIONAL
\$16,100 \$20,800

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992

STATE NATIONAL
4.7% 8.9%

Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992

STATE NATIONAL
25.1% 31.5%

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992

STATE NATIONAL
48.4% 31.8%

State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994

STATE NATIONAL
66.1% 65.4%

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

National Rank

Trend data

Percent change over time

National Rank is based on most recent available data

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

Indicators*	Percent change over time		Trend data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1992	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1992	1	0	STATE: 5.7 NATIONAL: 6.8	STATE: 5.6 NATIONAL: 7.1	[10]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1985-1992	38	0	STATE: 9.6 NATIONAL: 10.6	STATE: 5.9 NATIONAL: 8.5	[2]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children) 1985-1992	15	0	STATE: 34.6 NATIONAL: 33.8	STATE: 29.6 NATIONAL: 28.8	[27]
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females) 1985-1992	36	0	STATE: 17.9 NATIONAL: 29.5	STATE: 24.4 NATIONAL: 42.5	[1]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths) 1985-1992	38	0	STATE: 263 NATIONAL: 305	STATE: 361 NATIONAL: 483	[29]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19 1985-1992	27	0	STATE: 9.6 NATIONAL: 10.5	STATE: 7.0 NATIONAL: 9.3	[13]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19 1985-1992	36	0	STATE: 9.1 NATIONAL: 11.0	STATE: 5.8 NATIONAL: 9.9	[5]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens) 1985-1992	13	0	STATE: 65.4 NATIONAL: 62.8	STATE: 57.1 NATIONAL: 66.6	[18]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1992	11	0	STATE: 14.1 NATIONAL: 20.8	STATE: 12.5 NATIONAL: 20.6	[3]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1992	8	0	STATE: 14.8 NATIONAL: 21.6	STATE: 16.0 NATIONAL: 25.3	[1]

* See Explanations and Data Sources, page 155

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

Demographic Change

State population under age 18	1990 143,000	1993 144,000	2000 149,000
Percent of state population under age 18	1990 25.4%	1993 25.0%	2000 25.2%

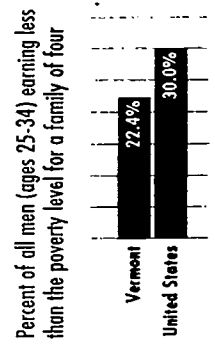
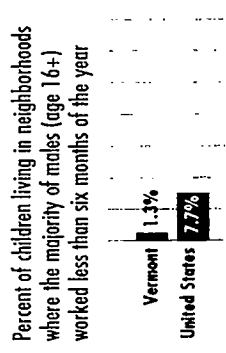
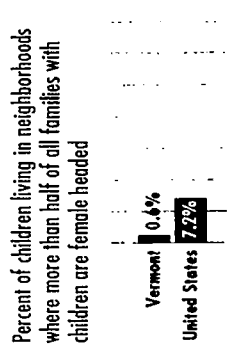
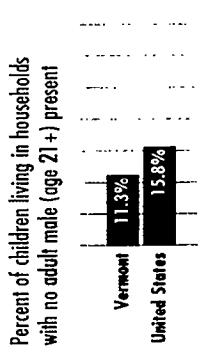
Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	STATE NATIONAL 57.3% 68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	STATE NATIONAL 6.7% 13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	STATE NATIONAL 5.3% 7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	STATE NATIONAL 85.2% 80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	STATE NATIONAL N.A. 4.3%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE NATIONAL N.A. 4.1%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992	STATE NATIONAL \$38,300 \$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	STATE NATIONAL \$19,400 \$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE NATIONAL 4.0% 8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE NATIONAL 20.8% 31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	STATE NATIONAL 44.0% 31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	STATE NATIONAL 80.1% 65.4%

Fathers and Families*



*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

National Rank

Trend data

Percent change over time

National Rank is based on most recent available data

Indicators*

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*	1985-1992	1985	1992	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	6	STATE: 6.0 NATIONAL: 6.8	5.6 7.1	[10]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14	STATE: 8.5 NATIONAL: 10.6	7.2 8.5	[11]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	4	STATE: 25.5 NATIONAL: 33.8	24.6 28.8	[11]
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	76	STATE: 21.4 NATIONAL: 29.5	26.9 42.5	[3]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	4	STATE: 51 NATIONAL: 305	49 483	[1]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	15	STATE: 8.9 NATIONAL: 10.5	7.5 9.3	[19]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	31	STATE: 10.6 NATIONAL: 11.0	7.3 9.9	[11]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	16	STATE: 67.4 NATIONAL: 62.8	56.8 66.6	[17]
Percent of children in poverty	18	STATE: 16.5 NATIONAL: 20.8	13.5 20.6	[8]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	7	STATE: 20.6 NATIONAL: 21.6	21.1 25.3	[9]

*No Depletions and Data Sources, page 155

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

Demographic Change

State population under age 18	1990 1,505,000	1993 1,588,000	2000 1,745,000
Percent of state population under age 18	1990 24.3%	1993 24.5%	2000 24.8%

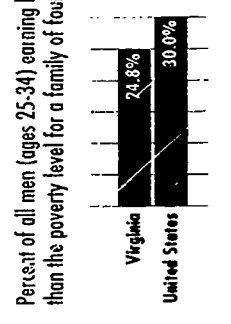
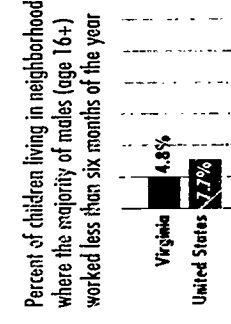
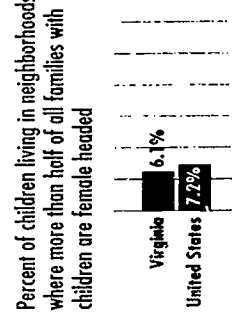
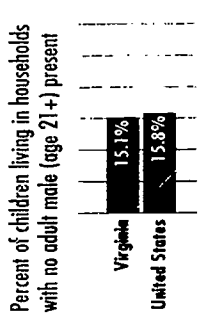
Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	STATE 71.5%	NATIONAL 68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	STATE 12.9%	NATIONAL 13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	STATE 7.9%	NATIONAL 7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	STATE 80.7%	NATIONAL 80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	STATE 36%	NATIONAL 43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE 40%	NATIONAL 41%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992	STATE \$39,900	NATIONAL \$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	STATE \$21,500	NATIONAL \$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 5.9%	NATIONAL 8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 22.7%	NATIONAL 31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	STATE 31.0%	NATIONAL 31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	STATE 61.9%	NATIONAL 65.4%

Fathers and Families*



*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census

B E T T E R Percent change over time

Indicators*	Trend data		National Rank
	1985	1992	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1992	STATE: 7.0 NATIONAL: 6.8	7.4 7.1	[34]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1985-1992	STATE: 11.5 NATIONAL: 10.6	9.5 8.5	[41]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children) 1985-1992	STATE: 29.7 NATIONAL: 33.8	23.9 28.8	[9]
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females) 1985-1992	STATE: 26.6 NATIONAL: 29.5	36.9 42.5	[21]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths) 1985-1992	STATE: 150 NATIONAL: 305	228 483	[12]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19 1985-1992	STATE: 12.3 NATIONAL: 10.5	6.6 9.3	[11]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19 1985-1992	STATE: 9.9 NATIONAL: 11.0	7.5 9.9	[12]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens) 1985-1992	STATE: 52.9 NATIONAL: 62.8	61.0 66.6	[21]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1992	STATE: 15.3 NATIONAL: 20.8	13.7 20.6	[10]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1992	STATE: 20.4 NATIONAL: 21.6	22.2 25.3	[14]

National Rank is based on most recent available data

W O R S E

Z E R O

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

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page F55

Demographic Change

State population under age 18
 1990 [1,261,000]
 2000 [1,589,000]

Percent of state population under age 18
 1990 [25.9%]
 2000 [26.2%]

Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care
 STATE NATIONAL [70.8% 68.3%]

Percent of children without health insurance in 1992
 STATE NATIONAL [8.8% 13.0%]

Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990
 STATE NATIONAL [4.1% 7.8%]

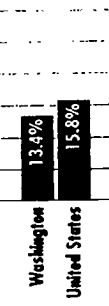
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993
 STATE NATIONAL [88.5% 80.2%]

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992
 STATE NATIONAL [N.A. 4.9%]

Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992
 STATE NATIONAL [N.A. 41%]

Fathers and Families*

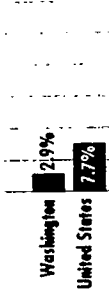
Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present
 Washington [13.4%]
 United States [15.8%]



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed
 Washington [1.4%]
 United States [7.2%]



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year
 Washington [2.9%]
 United States [7.7%]



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four
 Washington [27.3%]
 United States [30.0%]



Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992
 STATE NATIONAL [\$41,000 \$35,100]

Per capita income in 1993
 STATE NATIONAL [\$21,800 \$20,800]

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992
 STATE NATIONAL [3.1% 8.9%]

Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992
 STATE NATIONAL [19.4% 31.5%]

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992
 STATE NATIONAL [39.4% 31.8%]

State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994
 STATE NATIONAL [77.5% 65.4%]

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

National Rank

Trend data

National Rank is based on most recent available data

Percent change over time

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

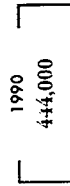
Indicators*	1985-1992	1985	1992	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	0	STATE 5.3 NATIONAL 6.8	STATE 5.3 NATIONAL 7.1	[7]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	37	STATE 10.7 NATIONAL 10.6	STATE 6.8 NATIONAL 8.5	[7]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	30	STATE 35.7 NATIONAL 33.8	STATE 25.1 NATIONAL 28.8	[13]
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	41	STATE 25.7 NATIONAL 29.5	STATE 36.2 NATIONAL 42.5	[19]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	124	STATE 166 NATIONAL 305	STATE 372 NATIONAL 485	[31]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	16	STATE 9.0 NATIONAL 10.5	STATE 7.6 NATIONAL 9.3	[20]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	10	STATE 10.5 NATIONAL 11.0	STATE 9.5 NATIONAL 9.9	[24]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	10	STATE 58.1 NATIONAL 62.8	STATE 52.5 NATIONAL 66.6	[13]
Percent of children in poverty	19	STATE 15.9 NATIONAL 20.8	STATE 12.9 NATIONAL 20.6	[6]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	38	STATE 17.9 NATIONAL 21.6	STATE 24.7 NATIONAL 25.3	[27]

*See Dispositions and Data Sources, page 155

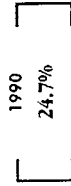
▨ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Demographic Change

State population under age 18

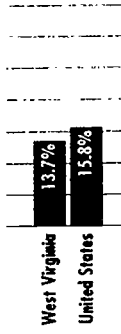


Percent of state population under age 18



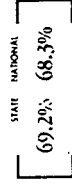
Fathers and Families*

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present

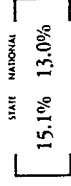


Social Characteristics

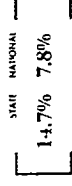
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care



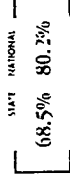
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992



Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990

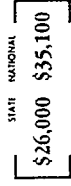


Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993

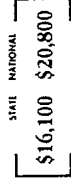


Income and Poverty

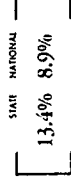
Median income of families with children in 1992



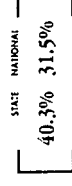
Per capita income in 1993



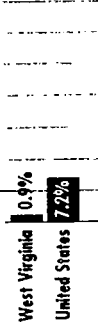
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992



Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992



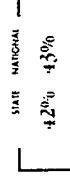
Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



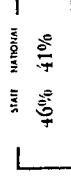
Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



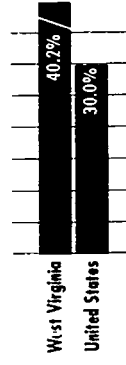
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992



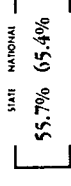
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four



State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994



*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

National Rank

Trend data

National Rank is based on most recent available data

Percent change over time
W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*	1985-1992	1985		1992		National Rank
		STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	5	6.9	6.8	7.2	7.1	[27]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15	10.7	10.6	9.2	8.5	[35]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	3	29.2	33.8	28.2	28.8	[23]
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	42	22.6	29.5	32.1	42.5	[12]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	34	54	305	72	483	[3]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	7	13.2	10.5	12.2	9.3	[47]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	0	17.7	11.0	17.7	9.9	[51]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	6	70.1	62.8	65.9	66.6	[26]
Percent of children in poverty	9	30.7	20.8	27.9	20.6	[48]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	44	15.7	21.6	22.7	25.3	[15]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

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

Demographic Change

State population under age 18	1990 1,289,000	1993 1,342,000	2000 1,383,000
Percent of state population under age 18	1990 26.4%	1993 26.6%	2000 25.7%

Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	STATE 73.3%	NATIONAL 68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	STATE 7.2%	NATIONAL 13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	STATE 3.8%	NATIONAL 7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	STATE 84.8%	NATIONAL 80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	STATE 3.3%	NATIONAL 4.3%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE 28%	NATIONAL 41%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992	STATE \$40,700	NATIONAL \$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	STATE \$19,800	NATIONAL \$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 4.3%	NATIONAL 8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 23.0%	NATIONAL 31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	STATE 44.8%	NATIONAL 31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	STATE 73.6%	NATIONAL 65.4%

Fathers and Families*

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



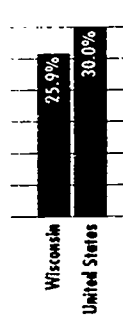
Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four



*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

National Rank

National Rank is
based on most recent
available data

Trend data

Percent change over time

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

1985

1992

Percent low
birth-weight babies

1985-1992

12

STATE
NATIONAL5.3
6.85.9
7.1

[14]

Infant mortality rate
(per 1,000 live births)

1985-1992

21

STATE
NATIONAL9.1
10.67.2
8.5

[11]

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

1985-1992

8

STATE
NATIONAL27.8
33.825.6
28.8

[15]

Number of births to unmarried teens
Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)

1985-1992

31

STATE
NATIONAL25.8
29.533.9
42.5

[16]

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

1985-1992

57

STATE
NATIONAL235
305368
483

[30]

Percent of teens who are
high school dropouts
Ages 16-19

1985-1992

44

STATE
NATIONAL7.6
10.54.2
9.3

[1]

Percent of teens not attending
school and not working
Ages 16-19

1985-1992

41

STATE
NATIONAL8.6
11.05.1
9.9

[1]

Teen violent death rate
Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)

1985-1992

10

STATE
NATIONAL55.0
62.860.3
66.6

[20]

Percent of children in poverty

1985-1992

14

STATE
NATIONAL16.3
20.814.0
20.6

[11]

Percent of families with children
headed by a single parent

1985-1992

17

STATE
NATIONAL20.1
21.623.4
25.3

[21]

* See Department and Data Sources, page 155

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

Demographic Change

State population under age 18	1990 136,000	1993 138,000	2000 145,000
Percent of state population under age 18	1990 29.9%	1993 29.4%	2000 27.8%

Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	STATE 71.6%	NATIONAL 68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	STATE 10.7%	NATIONAL 13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	STATE 5.6%	NATIONAL 7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	STATE 89.0%	NATIONAL 80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	STATE 3.2%	NATIONAL 4.3%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	STATE 30%	NATIONAL 41%

Income and Poverty

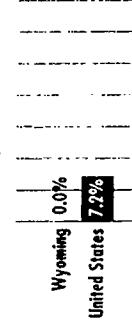
Median income of families with children in 1992	STATE \$36,800	NATIONAL \$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	STATE \$19,700	NATIONAL \$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 4.7%	NATIONAL 8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	STATE 23.2%	NATIONAL 31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	STATE 39.9%	NATIONAL 31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	STATE 60.7%	NATIONAL 65.4%

Fathers and Families*

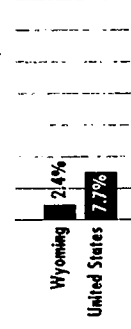
Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



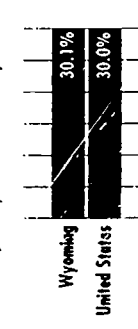
Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four



*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census

National Rank

Trend data

Percent change over time

National Rank is based on most recent available data

Indicators*	W O R S E		B E T T E R		1985		1992		National Rank
	1985-1992	1985-1992	1985-1992	1985-1992	STATE	NATIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low birth-weight babies	3				7.1	6.8	7.3	7.1	[32]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		27			12.2	10.6	8.9	8.5	[33]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)		24			44.7	33.8	33.9	28.8	[41]
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	19				24.8	29.5	29.4	42.5	[6]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	26				69	305	87	483	[4]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19		7			9.0	10.5	8.3	9.3	[26]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19		18			10.8	11.0	8.8	9.9	[20]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	16				100.0	62.8	116.2	66.6	[50]
Percent of children in poverty		10			14.7	20.8	13.2	20.6	[7]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	36				14.7	21.6	19.9	25.3	[6]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page F55.
 Patterned bars indicate national change.
 Solid bars indicate state change.



app e n d i c e s

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Percent low birth-weight babies
1992

This chart lists the states in rank order by each of the ten KIDS COUNT indicators based on the most recent data available. This chart allows the reader to 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.

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Alaska	4.9	27	Hawaii	7.2
2	Maine	5.0	27	New Jersey	7.2
3	North Dakota	5.1	27	New Mexico	7.2
4	Minnesota	5.2	27	Pennsylvania	7.2
4	Oregon	5.2	27	West Virginia	7.2
4	South Dakota	5.2	32	Missouri	7.3
7	New Hampshire	5.3	32	Wyoming	7.3
7	Washington	5.3	34	Florida	7.4
9	Idaho	5.5	34	Ohio	7.4
10	Nebraska	5.6	34	Virginia	7.4
10	Utah	5.6	37	Michigan	7.5
10	Vermont	5.6	38	Delaware	7.6
13	Iowa	5.7	38	New York	7.6
14	California	5.9	40	Illinois	7.7
14	Wisconsin	5.9	41	Arkansas	8.2
16	Massachusetts	6.0	42	Maryland	8.3
16	Montana	6.0	43	North Carolina	8.4
18	Rhode Island	6.3	44	Alabama	8.5
19	Arizona	6.4	44	Colorado	8.5
19	Kansas	6.4	44	Georgia	8.5
21	Indiana	6.7	44	Tennessee	8.5
21	Oklahoma	6.7	48	South Carolina	9.0
23	Kentucky	6.8	49	Louisiana	9.4
24	Connecticut	6.9	50	Mississippi	9.9
25	Texas	7.0	51	District of Columbia	14.3
26	Nevada	7.1			

Infant mortality rate
(per 1,000 live births)
1992

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Maine	5.6	26	Delaware	8.6
2	New Hampshire	5.9	28	Kansas	8.7
2	Utah	5.9	29	Idaho	8.8
4	Hawaii	6.3	29	Oklahoma	8.8
5	Massachusetts	6.5	29	New York	8.8
6	Nevada	6.7	29	Florida	8.8
7	Washington	6.8	33	Wyoming	8.9
8	California	7.0	34	Pennsylvania	9.0
9	Minnesota	7.1	35	West Virginia	9.2
9	Oregon	7.1	36	South Dakota	9.3
11	Wisconsin	7.2	37	Indiana	9.4
11	Vermont	7.2	37	Ohio	9.4
13	Nebraska	7.4	37	Tennessee	9.4
13	Rhode Island	7.4	37	Louisiana	9.4
15	Montana	7.5	41	Virginia	9.5
16	New Mexico	7.6	42	Maryland	9.8
16	Colorado	7.6	43	North Carolina	10.0
16	Connecticut	7.6	44	Illinois	10.1
19	Texas	7.8	45	Michigan	10.2
19	North Dakota	7.8	46	Georgia	10.3
21	Iowa	8.0	46	Arkansas	10.3
22	Kentucky	8.3	48	South Carolina	10.4
23	New Jersey	8.4	49	Alabama	10.5
23	Arizona	8.4	50	Mississippi	11.9
25	Missouri	8.5	51	District of Columbia	19.6
26	Alaska	8.6			

ates in Rank Order by Indicator

Child death rate
Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)
1992

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	11.2	27	Utah	29.6
2	Rhode Island	15.8	28	Nevada	30.1
3	Connecticut	18.0	29	Maryland	30.2
4	Massachusetts	21.0	29	Colorado	30.2
5	Iowa	21.1	31	Texas	31.2
6	Minnesota	22.8	32	Oklahoma	31.3
7	Maine	22.9	32	Georgia	31.3
8	Delaware	23.5	32	Michigan	31.3
9	Virginia	23.9	35	Kentucky	31.5
10	Ohio	24.3	36	Tennessee	31.8
11	Vermont	24.6	37	Florida	32.0
11	Pennsylvania	24.6	38	New Mexico	32.8
13	Washington	25.1	39	Missouri	33.0
14	Hawaii	25.2	40	North Carolina	33.7
15	Wisconsin	25.6	41	Wyoming	33.9
16	Nebraska	26.2	42	Arizona	34.1
17	New Jersey	26.3	43	Alabama	34.9
18	North Dakota	26.5	44	Alaska	35.6
18	New York	26.5	44	South Carolina	35.6
20	California	26.6	46	Idaho	37.2
21	Kansas	27.7	47	Arkansas	38.4
22	South Dakota	28.0	48	Montana	39.0
23	Oregon	28.2	49	Louisiana	39.9
23	West Virginia	28.2	50	Mississippi	44.0
25	Illinois	28.8	51	District of Columbia	59.8
26	Indiana	29.0			

Number of births to unmarried teens
Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)
1992

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Utah	24.4	27	Colorado	40.2
2	New Hampshire	24.9	27	Hawaii	40.2
3	Vermont	26.9	29	Maryland	40.9
4	Idaho	27.7	29	Rhode Island	40.9
4	North Dakota	27.7	31	Oklahoma	42.1
6	Wyoming	29.4	32	Indiana	43.2
7	Texas	29.7	33	Alaska	43.7
8	Minnesota	30.0	34	Ohio	45.7
9	Maine	30.1	35	Arkansas	46.2
10	Nebraska	30.6	36	Tennessee	46.3
11	Iowa	31.7	36	Missouri	46.3
12	West Virginia	32.1	38	Alabama	47.7
13	New Jersey	32.8	39	North Carolina	49.5
14	Massachusetts	33.3	40	Florida	49.8
15	Connecticut	33.7	41	California	50.8
16	Wisconsin	33.9	42	Nevada	51.2
17	Montana	34.1	43	Delaware	51.5
18	Kentucky	35.8	44	Illinois	51.9
19	Washington	36.2	45	South Carolina	52.6
20	South Dakota	36.5	46	Georgia	53.9
21	Virginia	36.9	47	Louisiana	59.8
22	Oregon	37.4	48	New Mexico	60.1
23	New York	37.5	49	Mississippi	62.6
24	Michigan	38.2	50	Arizona	62.7
25	Pennsylvania	38.4	51	District of Columbia	108.3
26	Kansas	38.7			

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate
Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)
1992

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Vermont	49	27	Nevada	357
2	North Dakota	64	28	New Mexico	358
3	West Virginia	72	29	Utah	361
4	Wyoming	87	30	Wisconsin	368
5	Montana	88	31	Washington	372
6	New Hampshire	102	32	Illinois	376
7	Maine	108	33	Texas	379
8	Nebraska	129	33	Michigan	379
9	South Dakota	140	35	North Carolina	404
10	Iowa	186	36	Delaware	430
11	Alabama	209	37	Indiana	446
12	Virginia	228	38	Pennsylvania	478
13	Hawaii	241	39	Connecticut	501
14	Alaska	250	40	Colorado	518
14	Minnesota	250	41	Arizona	522
16	Mississippi	273	42	Missouri	539
17	Arkansas	274	43	Louisiana	552
18	Tennessee	296	44	Massachusetts	559
19	South Carolina	301	45	Rhode Island	579
20	Oregon	314	46	California	634
21	Idaho	322	47	Maryland	653
22	Oklahoma	339	48	New Jersey	717
23	Kentucky	341	49	Florida	751
24	Georgia	345	50	New York	1,025
25	Kansas	346	51	District of Columbia	1,487
26	Ohio	351			

270

kids count

137

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts
Ages 16-19
1992

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Wisconsin	4.2	27	Delaware	8.6
2	Iowa	4.6	28	Mississippi	8.8
3	Maine	4.7	28	Michigan	8.8
4	Connecticut	5.0	30	Missouri	9.4
5	North Dakota	5.1	30	Oklahoma	9.4
6	Kansas	5.6	32	Georgia	9.6
7	Minnesota	5.9	32	Illinois	9.6
8	Nebraska	6.0	34	Oregon	9.8
9	Hawaii	6.3	35	New Mexico	10.4
10	Ohio	6.4	36	South Carolina	10.5
11	Virginia	6.6	36	Kentucky	10.5
12	New Jersey	6.7	38	Colorado	10.6
13	Montano	7.0	39	Indiana	10.7
13	Utah	7.0	40	District of Columbia	11.2
15	Pennsylvania	7.1			
16	Massachusetts	7.2	41	Idaho	11.4
17	Rhode Island	7.3	42	Texas	11.6
18	Arkansas	7.4	43	California	11.7
19	Vermont	7.5	44	Alabama	11.8
20	New York	7.6	45	Florida	11.9
20	South Dakota	7.6	46	North Carolina	12.0
20	Washington	7.6	47	West Virginia	12.2
23	Maryland	7.7	48	Tennessee	12.4
24	Alaska	7.8	49	Arizona	12.6
24	New Hampshire	7.8	50	Nevado	13.3
26	Wyoming	8.3	51	Louisiana	13.7

Percent of teens not attending school and not working
Ages 16-19
1992

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Wisconsin	5.1	27	Missouri	10.0
1	Iowa	5.1	28	Alabama	10.2
3	Minnesota	5.4	29	Michigan	10.3
4	Connecticut	5.7	30	South Carolina	10.6
5	Utah	5.8	30	North Carolina	10.6
6	Nebraska	5.9	30	Indiana	10.6
7	Kansas	6.0	33	Texas	10.7
7	South Dakota	6.0	33	Maryland	10.7
9	North Dakota	6.4	35	Illinois	10.8
10	Maine	7.2	35	Georgia	10.8
11	Vermont	7.3	37	Arkansas	11.0
12	Virginia	7.5	38	New Mexico	11.1
13	Massachusetts	8.0	38	Florida	11.1
14	New Hampshire	8.1	40	Oklahoma	11.4
15	Ohio	8.3	41	California	11.6
16	Montana	8.5	41	Hawaii	11.6
16	New Jersey	8.5	43	Alaska	11.7
18	Colorado	8.7	44	Nevada	11.8
18	Delaware	8.7	45	Mississippi	11.9
20	Wyoming	8.8	46	Arizona	12.1
21	Pennsylvania	8.9	47	Tennessee	12.5
22	Rhode Island	9.2	48	Kentucky	12.9
22	New York	9.2	49	District of Columbia	13.0
24	Washington	9.5	50	Louisiana	13.9
24	Idaho	9.5	51	West Virginia	17.7
26	Oregon	9.6			

otes in Rank Order by Indicator

Teen violent death rate
Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)
1992

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Rhode Island	33.9	27	Idaho	68.2
2	Massachusetts	36.1	28	Illinois	69.9
3	New Hampshire	36.2	29	North Carolina	72.1
4	New Jersey	39.7	30	California	72.2
5	Hawaii	40.8	31	Kentucky	73.4
6	Delaware	42.9	31	South Carolina	73.4
7	North Dakota	45.7	31	Georgia	73.4
8	Nebraska	48.7	34	Arizona	73.8
8	Connecticut	48.7	35	Colorado	73.9
10	Iowa	49.0	36	Tennessee	76.9
11	Pennsylvania	50.7	37	Texas	77.3
12	Minnesota	51.5	38	New Mexico	78.2
13	Washington	52.5	39	Oklahoma	78.4
14	Maine	53.6	40	Kansas	78.9
15	Ohio	54.2	41	Montana	80.0
16	New York	55.9	42	Nevada	83.5
17	Vermont	56.8	43	Missouri	84.9
18	Utah	57.1	44	Alabama	88.3
19	Oregon	60.1	45	South Dakota	88.5
20	Wisconsin	60.3	46	Arkansas	91.6
21	Virginia	61.0	47	Louisiana	97.2
22	Maryland	62.6	48	Mississippi	102.8
23	Florida	63.3	49	Alaska	109.5
23	Indiana	63.3	50	Wyoming	112.2
25	Michigan	63.7	51	District of Columbia	269.0
26	West Virginia	65.9			

Percent of children
in poverty
1992

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	10.1	27	Minnesota	18.4
2	Delaware	12.0	28	Maine	19.3
3	Utah	12.5	28	North Carolina	19.3
4	Iowa	12.6	30	Missouri	19.5
5	Connecticut	12.8	31	Indiana	19.7
6	Washington	12.9	32	Montana	20.1
7	Wyoming	13.2	33	Illinois	21.1
8	Vermont	13.5	34	Michigan	21.8
9	Alaska	13.6	34	Oklahoma	21.8
10	Virginia	13.7	36	Arizona	22.0
11	Wisconsin	14.0	37	California	22.7
12	Maryland	14.1	38	New York	23.3
13	Nebraska	14.4	39	Alabama	23.6
14	New Jersey	15.1	40	Georgia	23.9
14	Nevada	15.1	41	Arkansas	24.1
16	North Dakota	15.2	42	Texas	24.2
17	Oregon	15.3	43	Florida	24.4
18	Kansas	15.5	44	Kentucky	24.9
19	Rhode Island	15.6	45	South Carolina	25.1
20	Hawaii	16.2	46	Tennessee	26.0
21	Colorado	16.3	47	New Mexico	26.8
22	South Dakota	16.4	48	West Virginia	27.9
23	Massachusetts	16.7	49	Mississippi	32.9
24	Pennsylvania	16.9	50	District of Columbia	34.4
25	Idaho	17.5	51	Louisiana	34.5
25	Ohio	17.5			

Percent of families with children
headed by a single parent
1992

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Utah	16.0	27	Washington	24.7
2	Idaho	17.7	28	North Carolina	24.8
3	North Dakota	18.3	29	Minnesota	25.1
4	Nebraska	18.5	30	California	25.3
5	Iowa	19.6	31	Arizona	25.4
6	Wyoming	19.9	32	Delaware	25.5
7	New Hampshire	20.0	33	Colorado	25.6
8	Kansas	21.0	33	Missouri	25.6
9	Vermont	21.1	35	South Carolina	25.9
10	Pennsylvania	21.4	35	Alabama	25.9
11	South Dakota	21.6	37	Massachusetts	26.1
12	Hawaii	22.0	37	Rhode Island	26.1
13	Maine	22.1	39	Illinois	26.2
14	Virginia	22.2	40	Nevada	26.3
15	Arkansas	22.7	41	Alaska	27.7
15	West Virginia	22.7	42	Maryland	27.9
17	Oklahoma	22.9	42	Michigan	27.9
18	New Jersey	23.0	44	New York	28.5
18	Texas	23.0	45	Florida	28.6
20	Montana	23.1	46	Georgia	28.8
21	Wisconsin	23.4	47	Indiana	29.0
22	New Mexico	23.5	48	Tennessee	29.7
22	Ohio	23.5	49	Mississippi	29.9
24	Connecticut	23.9	50	Louisiana	30.8
25	Kentucky	24.0	51	District of Columbia	56.6
26	Oregon	24.2			



This chart provides the rate for each of the ten 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.

Year	Percent low birth-weight babies	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)
1985	8.0	12.6	36.6	34.9	106
1986	4.6	46	46	41	110
1987	4.5	47	46	41	10
1988	4.3	46	48	39	8
1989	4.5	48	48	38	11
1990	4.4	46	48	38	11
1991	8.5	655	290	7,199	N.A.
1992	8.4	10.8	56.2	28.8	209
1993	8.3	10.4	47.8	30.1	165
1994	8.4	11.6	52.9	34.5	184
1995	4.9	4.8	45.5	33.9	199
1996	4.7	4.9	51	32	217
1997	1	1	51	33	165
1998	1	1	51	33	184
1999	1	1	51	33	199
2000	1	1	51	33	212
2001	1	1	51	33	214
2002	1	1	51	33	212
2003	1	1	51	33	212
2004	1	1	51	33	212
2005	1	1	51	33	212
2006	1	1	51	33	212
2007	1	1	51	33	212
2008	1	1	51	33	212
2009	1	1	51	33	212
2010	1	1	51	33	212
2011	1	1	51	33	212
2012	1	1	51	33	212
2013	1	1	51	33	212
2014	1	1	51	33	212
2015	1	1	51	33	212
2016	1	1	51	33	212
2017	1	1	51	33	212
2018	1	1	51	33	212
2019	1	1	51	33	212
2020	1	1	51	33	212
2021	1	1	51	33	212
2022	1	1	51	33	212
2023	1	1	51	33	212
2024	1	1	51	33	212
2025	1	1	51	33	212
2026	1	1	51	33	212
2027	1	1	51	33	212
2028	1	1	51	33	212
2029	1	1	51	33	212
2030	1	1	51	33	212
2031	1	1	51	33	212
2032	1	1	51	33	212
2033	1	1	51	33	212
2034	1	1	51	33	212
2035	1	1	51	33	212
2036	1	1	51	33	212
2037	1	1	51	33	212
2038	1	1	51	33	212
2039	1	1	51	33	212
2040	1	1	51	33	212
2041	1	1	51	33	212
2042	1	1	51	33	212
2043	1	1	51	33	212
2044	1	1	51	33	212
2045	1	1	51	33	212
2046	1	1	51	33	212
2047	1	1	51	33	212
2048	1	1	51	33	212
2049	1	1	51	33	212
2050	1	1	51	33	212
2051	1	1	51	33	212
2052	1	1	51	33	212
2053	1	1	51	33	212
2054	1	1	51	33	212
2055	1	1	51	33	212
2056	1	1	51	33	212
2057	1	1	51	33	212
2058	1	1	51	33	212
2059	1	1	51	33	212
2060	1	1	51	33	212
2061	1	1	51	33	212
2062	1	1	51	33	212
2063	1	1	51	33	212
2064	1	1	51	33	212
2065	1	1	51	33	212
2066	1	1	51	33	212
2067	1	1	51	33	212
2068	1	1	51	33	212
2069	1	1	51	33	212
2070	1	1	51	33	212
2071	1	1	51	33	212
2072	1	1	51	33	212
2073	1	1	51	33	212
2074	1	1	51	33	212
2075	1	1	51	33	212
2076	1	1	51	33	212
2077	1	1	51	33	212
2078	1	1	51	33	212
2079	1	1	51	33	212
2080	1	1	51	33	212
2081	1	1	51	33	212
2082	1	1	51	33	212
2083	1	1	51	33	212
2084	1	1	51	33	212
2085	1	1	51	33	212
2086	1	1	51	33	212
2087	1	1	51	33	212
2088	1	1	51	33	212
2089	1	1	51	33	212
2090	1	1	51	33	212
2091	1	1	51	33	212
2092	1	1	51	33	212
2093	1	1	51	33	212
2094	1	1	51	33	212
2095	1	1	51	33	212
2096	1	1	51	33	212
2097	1	1	51	33	212
2098	1	1	51	33	212
2099	1	1	51	33	212
2100	1	1	51	33	212

264

265

kids count

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

10-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Year	Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	Percent of children in poverty	Percent of families with children headed by a single parent
1985	14.5	14.3	73.3	30.8	22.2
1986	14.3	13.5	84.6	31.7	23.7
1987	14.4	13.3	87.7	31.0	25.8
1988	15.8	13.5	74.4	30.4	26.0
1989	15.8	13.3	74.4	31.0	25.5
1990	14.4	12.4	75.5	29.4	24.2
1991	12.9	11.2	101.7	26.7	25.0
1992	11.8	10.2	91.9	24.6	25.9
1985	45	43	39	49	35
1986	48	44	44	50	39
1987	51	46	29	49	44
1988	45	46	33	49	40
1989	45	46	33	49	43
1990	45	42	33	47	43
1991	45	39	48	47	40
1992	44	28	44	44	35
1985	N.A.	N.A.	271 deaths	N.A.	N.A.
1986	10.4	12.6	104.9	11.9	21.9
1987	9.3	11.7	119.0	12.4	23.5
1988	8.3	10.6	85.4	14.0	25.8
1989	7.6	10.4	85.4	13.9	26.0
1990	8.3	11.7	96.9	14.5	27.1
1991	7.8	10.6	112.8	13.6	27.7
1992	7.8	11.7	106.5	9	41
1985	28	38	51	2	31
1986	22	36	43	4	38
1987	17	36	48	4	43
1988	16	39	50	9	42
1989	13	37	44	13	42
1990	22	32	44	16	41
1991	22	43	50	11	41
1992	24	43	49	9	41
1985	N.A.	N.A.	46 deaths	N.A.	N.A.
1986	16.8	11.1	85.4	21.3	22.1
1987	15.4	11.9	83.8	20.7	22.5
1988	15.1	11.9	87.0	20.0	22.5
1989	15.8	12.0	75.1	19.6	23.3
1990	12.6	12.5	83.5	20.8	24.8
1991	12.6	13.9	73.8	20.8	25.4
1992	12.6	12.1	73.8	22.0	27.7
1985	51	32	47	34	34
1986	51	43	42	32	36
1987	49	43	44	31	29
1988	49	43	44	33	20
1989	51	43	39	36	22
1990	49	43	34	37	27
1991	49	50	34	36	27
1992	49	46	34	36	31
1985	N.A.	N.A.	189 deaths	N.A.	N.A.
1986	12.9	14.4	81.3	28.7	20.7
1987	11.1	13.1	88.4	28.4	21.9
1988	12.7	12.9	94.7	28.5	22.4
1989	10.6	10.8	95.5	27.6	22.7
1990	8.0	11.0	80.7	26.4	22.7
1991	7.4	10.8	91.6	24.9	22.7
1992	7.4	11.0	91.6	24.1	22.7
1985	39	44	46	47	27
1986	33	44	48	46	23
1987	45	44	41	47	25
1988	39	44	47	48	26
1989	32	44	46	47	21
1990	18	43	46	46	21
1991	18	34	46	45	21
1992	18	37	46	41	15
1985	N.A.	N.A.	163 deaths	N.A.	N.A.
1986	11.3	11.6	68.7	21.1	22.8
1987	11.8	10.4	75.8	20.9	22.7
1988	12.9	10.8	72.4	20.5	24.4
1989	13.6	10.5	80.8	20.3	25.2
1990	12.9	11.5	72.2	21.2	25.3
1991	12.9	11.5	72.2	21.7	25.3
1992	11.7	11.6	72.2	22.7	25.3
1985	33	35	31	32	38
1986	36	35	30	34	33
1987	42	35	35	35	31
1988	47	35	35	35	34
1989	45	35	30	35	34
1990	43	35	37	35	35
1991	45	35	37	35	35
1992	43	37	37	37	35
1985	N.A.	N.A.	1,429 deaths	N.A.	N.A.
1986	10.5	11.0	62.8	20.8	21.6
1987	10.4	10.1	64.5	20.5	22.0
1988	10.3	9.8	69.3	19.6	22.8
1989	10.3	9.7	70.9	19.5	23.4
1990	9.9	10.1	71.1	20.6	24.2
1991	9.9	10.1	64.6	20.4	24.7
1992	9.3	9.9	64.6	20.6	25.3
1985	N.A.	N.A.	11,383 deaths	N.A.	N.A.
1986	10.5	11.0	62.8	20.8	21.6
1987	10.4	10.1	64.5	20.5	22.0
1988	10.3	9.8	69.3	19.6	22.8
1989	10.3	9.7	70.9	19.5	23.4
1990	9.9	10.1	71.1	20.6	24.2
1991	9.9	10.1	64.6	20.4	24.7
1992	9.3	9.9	64.6	20.6	25.3

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19

Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19

Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)

Percent of children in poverty

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

Year	7.7	8.5	8.6	7.0	7.2	7.7	7.6	6.7	5.0	9.5	10.8	11.4	10.3	8.7	9.2	8.5	8.7	65.8	82.7	62.8	66.1	66.8	68.0	71.2	73.9	15.3	15.8	15.7	17.0	18.5	18.0	17.1	16.3	23.2	24.2	24.0	25.4	25.8	25.7	25.0	25.6								
1986	7.7	8.5	8.6	7.0	7.2	7.7	7.6	6.7	5.0	9.5	10.8	11.4	10.3	8.7	9.2	8.5	8.7	65.8	82.7	62.8	66.1	66.8	68.0	71.2	73.9	15.3	15.8	15.7	17.0	18.5	18.0	17.1	16.3	23.2	24.2	24.0	25.4	25.8	25.7	25.0	25.6								
1987	12	16	26	27	24	27	27	27	38	15	32	38	34	23	23	14	18	24	39	15	15	22	19	26	35	10	17	20	24	30	27	23	21	41	41	38	41	42	39	33	33	41							
1988	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	167 deaths	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.						
1989	8.5	8.6	7.0	7.2	7.7	7.6	6.7	5.0	9.5	5.9	5.3	4.3	5.2	6.1	6.8	7.0	5.7	49.4	50.4	45.6	65.4	59.4	51.0	56.3	48.7	12.3	11.7	9.8	8.0	7.2	8.5	10.2	12.8	21.4	20.1	19.9	20.7	20.3	21.7	22.6	23.9	21.4	20.1	19.9	20.7	20.3	21.7	22.6	23.9
1990	16	18	12	11	14	13	11	4	1	1	1	4	6	9	10	4	7	7	5	13	13	4	11	8	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	28	17	17	18	12	17	19	24	28	17	18	12	17	19	24		
1991	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	94 deaths	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		
1992	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.7	11.0	10.4	9.2	8.6	8.3	8.4	8.2	7.8	8.0	8.9	8.5	8.7	50.0	61.2	40.8	70.8	42.6	60.5	34.9	42.9	16.7	14.9	15.0	15.0	12.9	11.0	11.7	12.0	22.7	23.4	22.8	23.3	24.6	26.2	26.4	25.5	22.7	23.4	22.8	23.3	24.6	26.2	26.4	25.5	
1993	26	29	31	31	30	31	26	27	9	13	17	16	17	20	14	18	8	14	1	22	2	13	2	6	19	10	16	17	7	3	3	2	37	37	30	33	35	43	40	32	37	37	30	33	35	43	40	32	
1994	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	18 deaths	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
1995	14.4	13.4	14.6	15.0	15.4	15.1	12.8	11.2	14.9	13.6	13.1	13.2	13.0	14.1	13.8	13.0	45.0	62.5	66.7	162.2	237.1	208.3	278.8	269.0	33.3	31.3	26.9	27.9	25.9	27.3	28.5	34.4	51.5	53.3	54.5	54.6	54.5	54.4	55.7	56.6	51.5	53.3	54.5	54.6	54.5	54.4	55.7	56.6	
1996	44	40	49	50	50	49	44	40	45	45	46	45	45	45	49	49	4	15	21	51	51	51	51	51	50	49	48	47	44	48	49	50	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51		
1997	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	78 deaths	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1998	14.7	13.8	13.6	13.5	13.5	13.2	12.1	11.9	11.4	9.8	9.1	9.5	10.0	10.9	11.0	11.1	70.2	70.4	71.8	85.9	74.4	75.6	66.9	63.3	21.4	20.6	20.2	19.2	19.9	22.1	22.9	24.4	24.6	24.2	24.2	25.0	26.3	27.2	28.0	28.6	24.6	24.2	24.2	25.0	26.3	27.2	28.0	28.6	
1999	46	45	46	46	46	44	43	45	34	23	21	29	32	37	36	38	34	20	29	43	29	34	22	23	35	31	32	31	33	39	39	43	44	41	40	40	46	46	45	44	41	40	40	46	46	45			
2000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	495 deaths	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2001	14.2	13.7	12.6	11.7	11.8	11.4	10.7	9.6	13.0	12.2	11.5	10.9	11.3	12.1	11.5	10.8	71.9	74.0	75.0	81.9	86.6	74.4	78.0	73.4	24.6	23.7	23.0	23.3	23.0	23.3	24.3	23.9	25.2	26.0	26.4	26.1	26.0	26.2	27.4	28.8	24.6	23.7	23.0	23.3	23.0	23.3	24.3	23.9	
2002	43	42	38	34	36	37	36	32	40	39	40	38	41	41	41	35	37	26	33	38	39	29	35	31	42	43	41	42	42	43	40	47	47	48	44	44	44	43	43	46	47	47	48	44	44	43	43	46	
2003	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	354 deaths	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
2004	4.8	4.8	5.5	7.0	7.1	6.8	5.6	6.3	11.1	9.7	9.1	9.2	9.2	10.1	10.3	11.6	45.6	38.0	49.4	56.4	45.5	51.0	31.5	40.8	16.8	16.3	15.7	16.3	17.2	16.7	17.4	16.2	21.5	21.0	20.2	20.6	20.7	20.7	20.9	22.0	21.5	21.0	20.2	20.6	20.7	20.7	20.9	22.0	
2005	2	3	5	9	10	7	7	9	32	22	21	23	27	30	29	41	5	2	6	6	6	4	1	5	20	19	20	21	24	22	26	20	29	24	18	17	17	10	10	12	29	24	18	17	17	10	10	12	
2006	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	31 deaths	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
2007	10.5	11.0	10.5	10.3	11.0	11.4	12.0	11.4	10.2	10.9	10.5	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.5	9.5	76.3	90.0	90.0	93.8	79.0	84.5	65.5	68.2	21.5	21.5	19.8	18.3	18.3	16.9	17.0	17.5	16.3	15.5	15.4	15.9	17.3	18.6	18.6	17.7	16.3	15.5	15.4	15.9	17.3	18.6	18.6	17.7	
2008	30	31	30	27	30	37	42	41	22	33	32	31	31	24	23	24	43	46	50	47	37	42	20	27	36	36	30	29	29	23	22	25	7	3	2	2	4	4	4	7	3	2	2	4	4	4	2		
2009	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	60 deaths	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		
2010	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.3	9.9	9.3	11.0	10.5	10.1	9.8	9.7	10.0	10.1	9.9	62.8	68.5	66.5	69.7	69.3	70.9	71.1	66.6	20.8	20.5	20.0	19.6	19.5	19.8	20.0	20.6	21.6	22.0	22.3	22.8	23.4	24.2	24.7	25.3	21.6	22.0	22.3	22.8	23.4	24.2	24.7	25.3	
2011	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	11,383 deaths	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		

201 kids count

550

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts
Ages 16-19

Percent of teens not attending school and not working
Ages 16-19

Teen violent death rate
Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)

Percent of children in poverty

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

Year	Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	Percent of children in poverty	Percent of families with children headed by a single parent
1986	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
1987	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
1988	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
1989	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
1990	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
1991	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
1992	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
1993	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
1994	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
1995	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
1996	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
1997	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
1998	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
1999	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2000	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2001	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2002	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2003	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2004	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2005	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2006	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2007	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2008	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2009	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2010	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2011	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2012	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2013	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2014	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2015	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2016	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2017	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2018	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2019	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2020	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2021	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2022	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2023	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2024	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2025	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2026	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2027	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2028	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2029	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2030	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2031	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2032	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2033	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2034	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2035	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2036	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2037	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2038	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2039	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2040	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2041	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2042	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2043	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2044	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2045	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2046	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2047	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2048	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2049	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7
2050	8.9	9.7	56.5	22.6	23.7

	Percent low birth-weight babies	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)
MA	Rate	5.8 5.8 5.7 6.0 5.9 5.9 5.9 6.0	9.1 8.5 7.2 7.9 7.7 7.0 6.6 6.5	20.2 21.1 23.3 25.0 28.5 29.2 32.2 33.3	281 278 284 343 382 471 493 559
	Rank	15 15 15 15 16 15 15 16	7 2 1 4 4 4 4 5	6 7 9 8 11 8 11 14	39 36 37 40 40 44 42 44
	5,185 births	569 deaths	228 deaths	5,753 births	N.A.
MAI	Rate	6.8 6.9 7.2 7.3 7.6 7.6 7.8 7.5	11.4 11.4 10.7 11.1 11.1 10.7 10.1 10.2	24.2 25.5 27.8 29.0 35.2 39.4 40.3 38.2	318 349 350 349 352 363 373 379
	Rank	28 29 36 35 37 37 37 37	37 40 39 41 41 44 42 45	13 17 19 16 28 29 28 24	42 42 43 4 37 36 35 33
	10,780 births	1,463 deaths	616 deaths	12,424 births	N.A.
MAIN	Rate	4.8 5.1 5.0 5.0 4.9 5.1 5.3 5.2	8.8 9.2 8.7 7.8 7.1 7.3 7.5 7.1	20.5 21.1 22.5 23.7 26.6 29.1 30.4 30.0	164 198 171 196 210 226 196 250
	Rank	1 3 4 5 1 4 6 4	5 12 9 3 2 6 10 9	7 7 8 7 6 7 6 8	18 23 19 20 17 17 12 14
	3,408 births	463 deaths	219 deaths	4,344 births	N.A.
MS	Rate	8.8 8.7 9.0 8.7 9.4 9.6 9.7 9.9	13.7 12.4 13.7 12.3 11.6 12.1 11.4 11.9	50.0 48.3 48.7 52.6 58.1 58.1 63.1 62.6	131 135 155 183 216 253 255 273
	Rank	50 50 50 48 50 50 50 50	48 46 50 47 45 49 48 50	50 50 50 50 50 50 50 49	15 15 15 17 19 19 17 16
	4,221 births	509 deaths	255 deaths	6,578 births	N.A.
MO	Rate	6.7 6.8 7.0 6.8 6.9 7.1 7.5 7.3	10.2 10.7 10.2 10.1 9.9 9.4 10.2 8.5	31.0 31.6 32.9 35.9 39.9 43.9 45.7 46.3	466 480 501 513 513 533 558 539
	Rank	27 25 31 26 24 26 35 32	22 31 31 30 31 30 40 25	36 36 33 34 33 37 34 36	46 46 46 47 45 45 45 42
	5,587 births	649 deaths	351 deaths	7,971 births	N.A.
MT	Rate	5.7 5.9 5.5 6.0 5.5 6.2 5.6 6.0	10.3 9.6 10.0 8.7 11.3 9.0 7.0 7.5	25.0 24.9 27.3 26.4 27.7 33.2 33.6 34.1	77 76 69 50 48 68 88 88
	Rank	13 16 12 15 9 17 9 16	23 20 29 14 42 25 6 15	19 15 17 11 8 17 14 17	6 5 4 2 1 4 6 5
	688 births	86 deaths	69 deaths	990 births	N.A.
NE	Rate	5.3 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.8 5.3 5.6 5.6	9.6 10.1 8.6 9.0 7.9 8.3 7.6 7.4	23.3 22.8 24.8 26.7 28.0 30.6 31.1 30.6	84 86 91 104 117 125 114 129
	Rank	8 14 12 13 14 7 9 10	15 25 7 19 5 16 12 13	11 10 12 13 10 10 8 10	8 7 9 10 9 9 9 8
	1,315 births	172 deaths	91 deaths	1,713 births	N.A.
NV	Rate	6.9 7.4 6.9 7.5 7.2 7.2 7.2 7.1	8.5 9.1 9.6 8.4 8.1 8.4 9.2 6.7	24.5 26.3 24.5 30.8 38.8 41.6 50.9 51.2	257 279 269 278 254 272 307 357
	Rank	31 37 27 37 33 32 29 26	2 9 22 10 9 18 32 6	15 19 11 25 32 31 43 42	33 37 33 33 27 22 22 27
	1,599 births	151 deaths	81 deaths	1,946 births	N.A.
USA	Rate	6.8 6.8 6.9 6.9 7.0 7.0 7.1 7.1	10.6 10.4 10.1 10.0 9.8 9.2 8.9 8.5	29.5 30.5 32.1 34.6 38.2 40.2 42.7 42.5	305 310 319 347 385 429 457 483
	Rank	287,493 births	34,628 deaths	14,937 deaths	353,878 births

207

202

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19		Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19		Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)		Percent of children in poverty		Percent of families with children headed by a single parent																																								
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992																																	
8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.7	8.7	8.1	7.2	51.1	52.4	44.7	50.4	44.4	47.8	45.7	36.1	14.3	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.8	15.2	15.9	16.7	21.9	22.4	23.3	24.4	25.0	25.6	25.9	26.1																	
14	14	14	16	18	20	23	19	16	4	6	13	13	15	16	21	13	7	6	9	11	17	19	20	23	N.A.	N.A.	31	31	35	38	37	37	37	37														
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	126 deaths	11	9	4	3	3	3	5	2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	23.3	22.3	20.8	19.7	19.8	20.1	20.5	21.8	24.8	24.9	24.7	24.7	25.1	26.3	27.3	27.9												
9.0	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.7	8.6	9.4	8.8	68.8	75.0	78.4	72.4	75.0	72.6	77.0	63.7	40	40	37	37	34	32	32	32	34	45	43	43	41	39	39	45	42	42	N.A.	N.A.													
19	22	19	19	20	22	28	28	26	27	27	26	30	29	34	29	32	32	28	37	25	32	24	34	25	N.A.	N.A.	45	43	41	39	39	45	42	42	N.A.	N.A.												
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	422 deaths	17	32	13	9	18	9	8	12	10	16	22	25	28	29	28	27	15.3	15.7	16.0	17.5	18.1	18.5	18.5	18.4	16.3	18.4	19.6	19.8	19.2	20.7	22.5	25.1								
2	4	7	8	9	10	9	7	5	6	7	8	5	4	2	3	17	10	16	22	25	28	29	28	27	7	7	13	15	14	8	10	18	29	N.A.	N.A.													
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	152 deaths	41	43	34	37	30	47	48	48	51	51	51	51	51	50	51	51	49	25.5	26.2	26.1	26.7	27.5	28.0	29.4	29.9	48	49	46	48	49	50	50	49							
12.2	13.1	12.9	12.2	10.7	10.2	9.4	8.8	74.4	84.2	75.8	80.4	74.5	99.6	98.6	102.8	33.7	33.9	34.2	33.7	34.4	34.0	33.9	32.9	19.7	19.9	19.9	18.5	18.1	18.0	17.6	8.4	19.5	18.8	20.5	21.8	22.1	22.0	22.7	23.5	25.6								
15	16	29	30	29	26	30	30	17	17	30	37	38	35	26	27	30	45	36	24	41	40	42	43	29	28	28	27	28	26	24	27	30	15	20	24	23	21	21	26	33								
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	218 deaths	66	86	78	72	83	81	90	84	19.3	20.1	20.4	21.5	22.6	21.6	20.7	20.1	19.7	19.9	19.9	18.5	18.1	18.0	17.6	8.4	19.5	18.8	20.5	21.8	22.1	22.0	22.7	23.5	25.6							
6.4	5.7	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.4	7.0	9.5	8.6	8.3	7.9	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.5	93.5	98.4	98.3	82.8	80.7	96.8	72.4	80.0	19.3	20.1	20.4	21.5	22.6	21.6	20.7	20.1	19.6	20.5	22.0	23.0	23.8	22.7	22.1	23.1	19.6	20.5	22.0	23.0	23.8	22.7	22.1	23.1	
6	6	5	5	5	6	8	13	15	14	18	17	19	15	13	16	48	48	51	40	40	43	29	41	28	29	34	38	41	37	33	32	18	20	26	31	31	31	21	14	20	18	20	26	31	31	21	14	20
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	48 deaths	19	19	39	29	12	33	11	8	23	25	25	26	21	16	16	13	18.3	18.2	17.5	17.7	15.8	14.5	14.4	14.4	17.4	16.6	16.1	16.5	16.9	17.0	17.4	18.5	17.4	16.6	16.1	16.5	16.9	17.0	17.4	18.5
4.5	4.4	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.4	6.0	6.1	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.1	4.8	5.3	5.9	61.3	67.8	79.5	74.4	57.8	75.3	56.3	48.7	18.3	18.2	17.5	17.7	15.8	14.5	14.4	14.4	17.4	16.6	16.1	16.5	16.9	17.0	17.4	18.5	17.4	16.6	16.1	16.5	16.9	17.0	17.4	18.5	
1	2	4	4	3	3	5	8	2	3	5	5	3	3	3	6	19	19	39	29	12	33	11	8	23	25	25	26	21	16	16	13	10	7	5	4	3	3	3	4	10	7	5	4	3	3	4		
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	55 deaths	12.6	12.2	10.6	10.3	10.5	11.6	12.1	11.8	72.7	80.3	80.6	79.4	101.4	98.4	93.5	83.5	13.6	14.7	14.4	14.5	13.3	13.6	14.2	15.1	25.1	26.1	26.8	26.5	26.2	25.6	26.0	26.3	25.1	26.1	26.8	26.5	26.2	25.6	26.0	26.3
40	42	35	36	47	51	50	50	38	39	34	34	35	40	43	44	38	35	41	36	49	46	44	42	5	9	10	12	10	13	14	14	46	48	49	47	45	37	38	40	46	48	49	47	45	37	38	40	
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	66 deaths	38	35	41	36	49	46	44	42	5	9	10	12	10	13	14	14	5	9	10	12	10	13	14	14	46	48	49	47	45	37	38	40	46	48	49	47	45	37	38	40
10.5	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.3	9.9	9.3	11.0	10.5	10.1	9.8	9.7	10.0	10.1	9.9	62.8	68.5	66.5	69.7	69.3	70.9	71.1	66.6	20.8	20.5	20.0	19.6	19.5	19.8	20.0	20.6	21.6	22.0	22.3	22.8	23.4	24.2	24.7	25.3	21.6	22.0	22.3	22.8	23.4	24.2	24.7	25.3	
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	11,383 deaths	62.8	68.5	66.5	69.7	69.3	70.9	71.1	66.6	20.8	20.5	20.0	19.6	19.5	19.8	20.0	20.6	21.6	22.0	22.3	22.8	23.4	24.2	24.7	25.3	21.6	22.0	22.3	22.8	23.4	24.2	24.7	25.3	21.6	22.0	22.3	22.8	23.4	24.2	24.7	25.3
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	11,383 deaths	62.8	68.5	66.5	69.7	69.3	70.9	71.1	66.6	20.8	20.5	20.0	19.6	19.5	19.8	20.0	20.6	21.6	22.0	22.3	22.8	23.4	24.2	24.7	25.3	21.6	22.0	22.3	22.8	23.4	24.2	24.7	25.3	21.6	22.0	22.3	22.8	23.4	24.2	24.7	25.3

	Percent low birth-weight babies	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)
MI	Rate 5.0 5.2 4.9 4.8 5.1 4.9 4.9 5.3 Rank 4 6 2 2 5 2 3 7 1992 new data 841 births	9.3 9.1 7.8 8.3 8.0 7.1 6.1 5.9 10.9 9 2 9 6 5 2 2 94 deaths	22.9 25.0 21.9 25.2 29.5 23.4 18.9 11.2 1 3 1 4 9 4 1 1 25 deaths	17.8 18.6 20.6 20.1 23.5 23.7 25.1 24.9 2 2 4 1 5 2 2 2 845 births	75 78 75 70 65 62 79 102 5 6 6 5 5 2 4 6 N.A.
NJ	Rate 6.8 6.8 7.0 7.0 7.3 7.0 7.4 7.2 Rank 28 25 31 31 34 25 33 27 1992 new data 8,664 births	10.6 9.8 9.4 9.9 9.3 9.0 8.7 8.4 26 21 19 27 25 25 24 23 1,002 deaths	29.4 31.2 32.8 33.2 26.6 27.2 24.6 26.3 16 18 24 28 4 13 10 17 383 deaths	26.1 26.9 28.9 30.7 32.6 32.6 34.7 32.8 23 22 26 24 19 16 16 13 7,745 births	646 586 538 530 588 674 710 717 50 49 48 48 48 48 48 48 N.A.
MA	Rate 7.1 7.1 7.1 7.2 7.0 7.4 7.1 7.2 Rank 36 34 34 34 27 34 27 27 1992 new data 2,013 births	10.6 9.5 8.1 10.0 8.5 9.0 8.1 7.6 26 18 3 29 12 25 18 16 211 deaths	50.1 39.5 43.1 42.3 36.5 35.3 36.9 32.8 50 40 50 49 38 37 46 38 121 deaths	41.6 41.8 45.5 49.1 51.5 54.5 58.5 60.1 48 48 49 49 49 49 48 48 3,483 births	258 272 278 292 327 344 357 358 34 35 34 36 35 33 33 28 N.A.
NY	Rate 7.0 7.3 7.6 7.8 7.7 7.6 7.9 7.6 Rank 33 36 38 40 38 37 39 38 1992 new data 21,841 births	10.8 10.7 10.7 10.8 10.6 9.6 9.4 8.8 30 31 39 37 39 32 34 29 2,532 deaths	30.3 31.7 29.3 29.8 30.1 29.0 30.2 26.5 20 19 10 12 14 22 23 18 916 deaths	26.9 27.6 28.6 30.2 33.3 34.9 37.3 37.5 28 26 24 21 21 20 21 23 20,974 births	632 641 693 749 838 909 963 1,025 49 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 N.A.
NC	Rate 7.9 7.9 7.9 8.0 8.1 8.0 8.4 8.4 Rank 43 44 43 43 43 42 44 43 1992 new data 8,737 births	11.8 11.5 11.9 12.5 11.3 10.6 10.8 10.0 42 41 46 49 42 43 45 43 1,038 deaths	35.7 37.3 37.5 39.0 38.5 30.7 35.7 33.7 32 38 38 42 43 30 44 40 439 deaths	30.7 32.2 34.3 38.0 42.8 45.1 49.8 49.5 35 37 37 38 40 40 40 39 11,128 births	173 187 211 240 289 338 379 404 21 22 24 27 32 32 36 35 N.A.
ND	Rate 4.9 4.9 4.9 4.8 5.0 5.5 4.8 5.1 Rank 2 2 2 2 4 11 2 3 1992 new data 448 births	8.5 8.4 8.7 10.5 8.0 8.0 8.1 7.8 2 1 9 33 6 11 18 19 69 deaths	28.7 31.1 40.8 30.3 32.4 31.4 22.6 26.5 11 16 46 15 25 31 5 18 36 deaths	18.9 19.0 19.3 20.8 21.6 24.6 26.2 27.7 5 3 1 2 1 5 3 4 609 births	52 53 47 49 58 63 59 64 2 3 2 1 3 3 2 2 N.A.
OH	Rate 6.6 6.7 6.6 6.9 7.0 7.1 7.5 7.4 Rank 24 24 22 28 27 26 35 34 1992 new data 11,970 births	10.3 10.6 9.3 9.7 9.9 9.8 9.4 9.4 23 30 18 25 31 36 34 37 1,530 deaths	29.7 29.5 33.0 30.8 29.5 29.2 27.2 24.3 17 9 26 16 9 23 14 10 537 deaths	29.7 31.3 33.1 36.4 40.3 42.8 45.8 45.7 33 34 34 35 36 35 35 34 16,954 births	184 205 222 241 263 284 320 351 23 24 28 28 28 23 23 26 N.A.
OK	Rate 6.4 6.5 6.7 6.5 6.5 6.6 6.6 6.7 Rank 21 22 23 22 21 21 21 21 1992 new data 3,175 births	10.9 10.4 9.6 9.0 8.5 9.2 9.6 8.8 32 29 22 19 12 28 37 29 417 deaths	41.6 34.1 32.6 35.2 35.2 35.9 34.2 31.3 43 32 22 34 34 39 38 32 210 deaths	28.9 29.7 31.6 33.2 35.7 37.3 41.5 42.1 31 30 31 30 30 28 29 31 4,774 births	165 184 208 238 285 318 339 339 19 21 23 26 30 30 27 22 N.A.
USA	Rate 6.8 6.8 6.9 6.9 7.0 7.0 7.1 7.1 1992 new data 287,493 births	10.6 10.4 10.1 10.0 9.8 9.2 8.9 8.5 34,628 deaths	33.8 33.7 33.3 33.2 32.4 30.5 30.7 28.8 14,957 deaths	29.5 30.5 32.1 34.6 38.2 40.2 42.7 42.5 353,878 births	305 310 319 347 385 429 457 483 N.A.

11-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Year	Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19		Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19		Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)		Percent of children in poverty		Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank
1985	11.3	33	6.9	6	62.5	20	8.0	1	16.8	9
1986	11.2	34	6.1	4	65.9	18	5.6	1	15.9	5
1987	10.9	32	5.2	3	74.4	31	5.1	1	16.0	4
1988	10.9	30	5.7	6	74.4	23	5.1	1	16.5	4
1989	11.0	24	6.5	7	72.0	19	5.8	1	16.0	4
1990	11.0	24	6.9	10	65.4	19	7.1	1	18.5	6
1991	9.0	19	6.9	10	51.0	4	8.7	1	18.5	6
1992	8.1	7	7.7	8	52.9	3	10.1	1	16.0	4
1985	7.2	6	8.8	8	47.8	2	16.2	15	20.0	21
1986	7.4	7	7.6	8	41.5	4	15.1	11	19.8	18
1987	7.4	6	7.0	7	41.0	3	12.9	7	20.0	20
1988	6.9	5	7.6	8	37.3	2	13.3	9	20.0	20
1989	7.4	6	8.4	8	39.7	4	13.4	10	20.0	20
1990	6.9	5	8.6	8	39.7	4	13.4	10	20.0	20
1991	6.7	4	8.6	8	39.7	4	13.4	10	20.0	20
1992	12.0	35	11.3	11	101.7	101	26.8	27	21.6	19
1985	12.0	35	10.9	10	110.9	99	27.9	45	21.6	19
1986	10.4	25	11.6	11	89.9	49	27.3	45	22.9	31
1987	8.6	19	12.5	12	100.9	121	27.4	45	27.4	34
1988	9.1	25	10.9	10	121.1	94	27.8	45	27.4	34
1989	9.7	31	9.6	9	78.2	50	27.8	45	27.4	34
1990	8.5	20	9.3	9	61.5	38	28.5	45	27.4	34
1991	7.6	18	9.1	9	55.9	3	22.1	39	27.4	34
1992	8.5	23	9.1	9	55.9	3	22.1	39	27.4	34
1985	9.2	22	10.0	10	46.9	6	23.2	39	26.8	26
1986	9.0	22	9.9	9	53.5	6	23.4	40	27.2	27
1987	8.8	20	9.9	9	59.2	7	22.1	40	27.2	27
1988	8.4	18	9.3	9	60.7	7	21.4	41	27.2	27
1989	8.5	20	9.3	9	61.5	7	21.4	41	27.2	27
1990	8.5	20	9.1	9	55.9	6	22.5	42	27.2	27
1991	8.5	20	9.1	9	55.9	6	22.5	42	27.2	27
1992	8.5	20	9.1	9	55.9	6	22.5	42	27.2	27
1985	13.2	40	10.7	10	70.2	34	20.6	31	20.6	25
1986	13.1	42	9.6	9	66.8	22	19.2	26	21.4	25
1987	13.0	43	9.6	9	69.0	22	18.6	26	21.4	25
1988	13.2	40	9.2	9	69.2	22	17.8	26	22.5	27
1989	13.5	47	9.2	9	71.7	23	18.0	27	22.5	27
1990	12.0	47	9.1	9	72.3	23	18.0	27	22.5	27
1991	12.0	47	9.1	9	72.3	23	18.0	27	22.5	27
1992	12.0	47	9.1	9	72.3	23	18.0	27	22.5	27
1985	5.0	4	6.2	3	53.8	14	16.3	16	13.5	1
1986	2.5	1	5.5	2	63.3	1	16.0	16	13.8	1
1987	2.3	1	4.6	2	72.9	1	15.5	16	13.7	1
1988	2.5	1	4.4	2	44.7	1	15.1	16	14.8	1
1989	3.0	1	4.0	2	60.0	1	15.5	16	16.0	1
1990	4.0	1	4.0	2	45.7	1	15.5	16	17.0	1
1991	4.0	1	4.0	2	45.7	1	15.5	16	17.0	1
1992	4.0	1	4.0	2	45.7	1	15.5	16	17.0	1
1985	7.4	9	10.1	10	50.6	10	19.2	26	19.6	20
1986	7.4	9	9.4	9	56.9	8	18.3	25	20.4	19
1987	7.4	9	9.4	9	53.2	8	17.8	25	21.9	22
1988	6.6	6	8.8	8	54.7	8	17.8	25	22.5	22
1989	6.6	6	8.8	8	54.7	8	17.8	25	22.5	22
1990	6.6	6	8.8	8	54.7	8	17.8	25	22.5	22
1991	6.6	6	8.8	8	54.7	8	17.8	25	22.5	22
1992	6.6	6	8.8	8	54.7	8	17.8	25	22.5	22
1985	11.2	37	12.2	12	79.0	44	18.8	24	20.4	20
1986	12.7	40	13.5	13	70.0	24	20.7	24	23.1	23
1987	13.1	43	13.5	13	87.9	44	20.9	24	22.8	22
1988	11.3	39	12.5	12	87.4	44	20.1	24	22.3	22
1989	11.3	39	12.5	12	87.4	44	20.1	24	22.3	22
1990	11.3	39	12.5	12	87.4	44	20.1	24	22.3	22
1991	11.3	39	12.5	12	87.4	44	20.1	24	22.3	22
1992	11.3	39	12.5	12	87.4	44	20.1	24	22.3	22
1985	10.5	37	11.0	11	62.8	18	20.8	24	21.6	21
1986	10.3	38	10.1	10	66.5	18	20.0	24	22.3	22
1987	10.4	38	9.8	9	69.3	18	19.6	24	22.8	22
1988	10.3	38	9.7	9	70.9	18	19.5	24	23.4	22
1989	9.9	30	10.0	10	71.1	18	19.8	24	24.2	22
1990	9.9	30	10.0	10	71.1	18	19.8	24	24.2	22
1991	9.9	30	10.0	10	71.1	18	19.8	24	24.2	22
1992	9.9	30	10.0	10	71.1	18	19.8	24	24.2	22

kids count

Percent low birth-weight babies

1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

5.1 5.1 5.4 5.2 5.2 5.0 4.9 5.2
5 3 9 9 6 3 3 4
2,175 births

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

6.6 6.9 6.9 7.1 7.1 7.3 7.2
24 29 27 28 30 26 32 27
11,799 births

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

6.3 6.4 6.0 6.0 6.2 6.2 6.0 6.3
20 20 17 15 19 17 16 18
897 births

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

8.6 8.6 8.6 9.0 9.2 8.7 9.2 9.0
48 48 48 50 49 47 48 48
5,066 births

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

5.5 5.3 5.2 4.7 5.4 5.1 5.4 5.2
11 11 6 1 7 4 7 4
573 births

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

7.9 7.9 8.1 7.9 8.2 8.2 8.8 8.5
43 44 46 42 44 44 47 44
6,241 births

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

6.8 6.8 6.9 6.8 7.0 6.9 7.1 7.0
28 25 27 26 27 24 27 25
22,388 births

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

5.7 5.4 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 6.0 5.6
13 12 15 14 13 12 16 10
2,085 births

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

6.8 6.8 6.9 6.9 7.0 7.0 7.1 7.1
287,493 births

Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

9.9 9.4 10.4 8.6 8.9 8.3 7.3 7.1
19 15 34 12 18 16 7 9
298 deaths

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

11.0 10.2 10.4 9.9 10.2 9.6 9.1 9.0
34 26 34 27 34 32 30 34
1,478 deaths

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

8.2 9.4 8.4 8.2 10.2 8.1 8.0 7.4
1 15 5 8 34 12 16 13
107 deaths

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

14.2 13.2 12.7 12.3 12.8 11.7 11.3 10.4
49 48 48 47 50 48 47 48
586 deaths

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

9.9 13.3 9.9 10.1 9.6 10.1 9.4 9.3
19 49 28 30 28 38 34 36
102 deaths

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

11.4 11.0 11.7 10.8 10.8 10.3 10.0 9.4
37 35 43 37 40 41 39 37
695 deaths

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

9.8 9.5 9.1 9.0 9.2 8.1 7.7 7.8
18 18 15 19 20 12 14 19
2,487 deaths

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

9.6 8.6 8.8 8.0 8.0 7.5 6.1 5.9
15 4 11 6 6 7 2 2
220 deaths

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

10.6 10.4 10.1 10.0 9.8 9.2 8.9 8.5
34,628 deaths

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

1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

29.3 32.6 32.9 35.6 30.9 28.9 27.9 28.2
15 26 25 35 17 21 18 23
170 deaths

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

30.9 28.7 30.7 30.9 28.1 28.5 27.7 24.6
22 7 14 18 6 19 15 11
548 deaths

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

23.5 20.6 29.5 21.1 25.3 23.5 25.4 15.8
3 1 11 1 3 5 12 2
29 deaths

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

37.9 45.9 38.2 41.0 40.3 37.5 32.4 35.6
39 50 40 46 47 44 31 44
262 deaths

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

27.9 41.6 42.9 31.0 37.4 37.7 35.8 28.0
10 45 49 20 39 46 45 22
45 deaths

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

41.1 32.6 32.0 36.3 29.9 35.3 34.9 31.8
42 26 18 38 13 37 39 36
308 deaths

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

28.0 30.3 31.4 33.2 33.8 29.7 30.5 29.7
32 33 30 30 23 9 7 7
18,718 births

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

17.9 19.2 20.9 21.9 22.4 23.3 24.2 24.4
3 5 5 4 2 1 1 1
2,047 births

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

29.5 30.5 32.1 34.6 38.2 40.2 42.7 42.5
14,957 deaths

Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)

1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

24.4 25.9 28.2 30.3 34.3 36.8 37.6 37.4
14 18 21 22 26 27 24 22
3,588 births

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

26.4 28.0 28.8 31.5 35.3 36.0 38.7 38.4
25 28 25 28 29 26 26 25
14,291 births

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

23.6 23.6 26.3 29.3 30.8 35.0 38.4 40.9
12 12 15 18 15 21 25 29
1,186 births

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

38.8 38.9 40.6 44.7 48.4 49.8 52.5 52.6
46 45 46 46 45 44 45 45
6,790 births

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

26.3 24.7 30.0 30.6 33.0 32.3 35.6 36.5
24 14 28 23 20 15 18 20
948 births

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

31.4 31.3 33.9 36.9 40.0 43.3 47.5 46.3
38 34 35 36 35 36 38 36
7,868 births

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

177 182 187 201 246 298 346 379
22 20 22 22 25 27 30 33
N.A.

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

263 268 280 273 285 297 347 361
35 34 35 32 30 26 31 29
N.A.

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

305 310 319 347 385 429 457 483
N.A.

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

1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

234 167 171 190 210 210 241 280 314
30 18 19 19 17 18 20 20
N.A.

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

388 383 305 296 248 337 367 478
44 44 40 37 26 31 34 38
N.A.

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

301 288 282 287 344 436 542 579
40 39 36 35 36 39 44 45
N.A.

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

127 148 166 182 202 256 258 301
14 16 13 16 16 20 18 19
N.A.

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

97 91 70 81 88 111 112 140
10 8 5 6 6 8 8 9
N.A.

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

235 238 231 206 228 300 334 296
31 33 29 23 21 28 25 18
N.A.

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

177 182 187 201 246 298 346 379
22 20 22 22 25 27 30 33
N.A.

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

263 268 280 273 285 297 347 361
35 34 35 32 30 26 31 29
N.A.

Rate
Rank
1992 raw data

305 310 319 347 385 429 457 483
N.A.

5-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19

Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19

Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)

Percent of children in poverty

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

Year	Rate	Rank	1992 rev date	Year	Rate	Rank	1992 rev date	Year	Rate	Rank	1992 rev date	Year	Rate	Rank	1992 rev date	Year	Rate	Rank	1992 rev date	Year	Rate	Rank	1992 rev date	
1985	9.4	8.7	9.2	9.5	10.3	8.4	9.0	9.8	7.3	82.7	86.1	93.3	74.9	72.6	68.2	60.1	17.8	17.2	14.9	15.2	14.1	14.8	14.3	15.3
1986	24	19	20	23	27	18	25	34	29	30	27	21	11	18	26	N.A.	21	22	15	18	14	18	15	17
1987	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	119 deaths	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1988	7.0	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.1	10.5	8.8	7.7	7.4	7.7	8.7	8.6	8.9	19.2	18.0	16.6	15.2	15.6	15.9	16.2	16.9
1989	7	8	10	9	10	9	14	15	24	16	15	13	12	18	16	21	26	24	24	18	20	21	21	24
1990	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	384 deaths	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1991	14.9	13.7	13.2	12.5	12.0	11.2	8.5	7.3	10.0	9.3	9.2	9.4	9.2	9.9	9.8	9.2	18.1	16.5	14.4	11.6	11.5	12.1	14.0	15.6
1992	48	42	44	38	37	35	23	17	19	21	23	26	27	28	25	22	22	20	10	3	3	5	13	19
1993	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	20 deaths	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1994	10.2	9.3	9.6	10.5	11.1	10.8	10.8	10.5	13.3	11.6	9.8	9.4	9.2	10.3	10.0	10.6	24.7	23.4	22.1	21.9	22.4	22.5	23.9	25.1
1995	26	22	24	29	34	34	37	36	42	35	27	26	27	31	26	30	43	40	39	40	40	41	41	45
1996	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	193 deaths	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1997	7.6	7.0	6.9	7.6	8.1	8.4	7.8	7.6	7.9	7.5	6.7	7.1	6.6	6.4	5.9	6.0	21.1	21.0	20.2	19.5	19.0	17.8	17.1	16.4
1998	10	12	11	14	16	18	16	20	7	9	10	12	9	5	6	7	32	35	32	32	31	25	23	22
1999	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	46 deaths	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2000	15.1	14.2	13.1	11.8	11.6	12.8	13.2	12.4	15.5	14.4	12.7	11.4	11.1	12.7	13.1	12.5	26.8	24.9	24.9	25.1	26.0	26.2	25.8	26.0
2001	49	47	42	35	35	43	47	48	49	47	43	40	40	46	46	47	44	44	44	44	45	45	46	46
2002	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	269 deaths	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2003	16.1	15.6	14.8	13.7	13.0	12.5	11.5	11.6	13.2	13.3	12.7	12.1	11.3	11.0	10.7	10.7	22.7	23.0	23.4	23.9	24.0	24.0	24.1	24.2
2004	50	50	50	47	42	42	35	42	41	43	43	43	41	38	33	33	45	38	39	43	43	43	42	42
2005	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,002 deaths	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2006	9.6	9.9	9.8	10.0	8.8	7.8	7.2	7.0	9.1	9.2	8.0	8.2	7.9	7.6	6.8	5.8	14.1	13.0	12.1	11.8	11.5	12.1	12.1	12.5
2007	25	27	26	26	22	15	15	13	14	20	16	18	15	12	8	5	23	34	32	10	17	17	6	18
2008	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	96 deaths	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2009	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.3	9.9	9.3	11.0	10.5	10.1	9.8	9.7	10.0	10.1	9.9	20.8	20.5	20.0	19.6	19.5	19.8	20.0	20.6
2010	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	11,383 deaths	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

kids count

306

307

	Percent low birth-weight babies	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)
VT	Rate 6.0 5.2 5.3 5.0 5.5 5.3 5.7 5.6 Rank 16 6 7 5 9 7 11 10 431 births	Rate 8.5 10.0 8.5 6.8 6.9 6.4 5.8 7.2 Rank 2 24 6 1 1 2 1 11 56 deaths	Rate 25.5 35.8 28.0 26.9 31.8 25.5 20.7 24.6 Rank 6 36 9 6 23 9 3 11 28 deaths	Rate 21.4 21.4 19.4 22.1 23.0 23.8 28.1 26.9 Rank 8 9 2 5 4 3 5 3 444 births	Rate 5861 4861 1861 6861 0661 1661 2661 Rank 1 2 3 4 2 1 1 1 N.A.
VA	Rate 7.0 7.0 6.9 7.0 7.1 7.2 7.2 7.4 Rank 33 32 27 31 30 32 29 34 7,158 births	Rate 11.5 11.1 10.2 10.4 10.0 10.2 9.9 9.5 Rank 39 37 31 32 33 40 38 41 919 deaths	Rate 29.7 29.8 31.2 29.8 31.2 28.1 27.8 23.9 Rank 17 11 15 12 19 17 17 9 293 deaths	Rate 26.6 27.5 27.7 28.9 33.6 35.5 37.5 36.9 Rank 26 25 18 15 22 22 21 21 7,456 births	Rate 150 153 159 156 170 187 214 228 Rank 17 17 16 14 14 13 13 12 N.A.
WA	Rate 5.3 5.2 5.3 5.3 5.3 5.6 5.3 5.1 5.3 Rank 8 6 7 10 12 7 5 7 4,205 births	Rate 10.7 9.8 9.7 9.0 9.2 7.8 7.5 6.8 Rank 28 21 24 19 20 8 10 7 538 deaths	Rate 35.7 31.1 35.1 31.5 31.5 27.6 27.9 23.6 25.1 Rank 32 16 34 23 5 16 8 13 270 deaths	Rate 25.7 27.1 28.5 31.3 34.0 35.9 37.5 36.2 Rank 21 23 23 27 24 25 22 19 5,898 births	Rate 186 172 177 199 240 289 342 372 Rank 20 19 21 21 24 24 28 31 N.A.
WV	Rate 6.9 7.0 7.1 6.4 6.6 7.1 6.8 7.2 Rank 31 32 34 21 22 26 23 27 1,599 births	Rate 10.7 10.2 9.8 9.0 9.4 9.9 8.2 9.2 Rank 28 26 26 19 26 37 20 35 203 deaths	Rate 29.2 33.4 30.2 36.0 33.2 25.3 30.7 28.2 Rank 14 31 12 36 28 7 25 23 94 deaths	Rate 22.6 23.8 25.2 25.0 28.7 30.8 32.3 32.1 Rank 10 13 13 8 12 11 12 12 2,153 births	Rate 54 47 46 52 62 71 74 72 Rank 3 1 1 3 4 5 3 3 N.A.
WI	Rate 5.3 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.8 5.9 6.1 5.9 Rank 8 12 9 11 14 15 18 14 4,193 births	Rate 9.1 9.2 8.6 8.4 9.1 8.2 8.3 7.2 Rank 7 12 7 10 19 15 21 11 508 deaths	Rate 27.8 30.3 30.4 31.0 29.8 25.2 29.5 25.6 Rank 9 13 13 20 12 6 21 15 289 deaths	Rate 25.8 26.5 27.8 29.1 32.3 33.9 35.3 33.9 Rank 22 21 19 17 18 18 17 16 5,695 births	Rate 235 235 214 247 265 307 343 368 Rank 31 29 25 29 29 29 29 30 N.A.
WY	Rate 7.1 6.8 7.7 7.0 7.3 7.4 7.0 7.3 Rank 36 25 39 31 34 34 26 32 491 births	Rate 12.2 10.9 9.2 8.9 9.4 8.6 7.9 8.9 Rank 45 34 17 17 26 21 15 33 60 deaths	Rate 44.7 35.2 26.3 30.1 38.5 30.4 31.8 33.9 Rank 48 35 5 14 43 29 27 41 37 deaths	Rate 24.8 23.3 23.6 25.9 27.9 31.8 31.6 29.4 Rank 18 11 10 10 9 14 9 6 530 births	Rate 69 66 84 87 104 85 87 87 Rank 4 4 7 8 8 6 5 4 N.A.
USA	Rate 6.8 6.8 6.9 6.9 7.0 7.0 7.1 7.1 Rank 287,493 births	Rate 10.6 10.4 10.1 10.0 9.8 9.2 8.9 8.5 Rank 34,628 deaths	Rate 33.8 33.7 33.3 33.2 32.4 30.5 30.7 28.8 Rank 14,957 deaths	Rate 29.5 30.5 32.1 34.6 38.2 40.2 42.7 42.5 Rank 353,878 births	Rate 305 310 319 347 385 429 457 483 Rank N.A.

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19

Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19

Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)

Percent of children in poverty

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

Year	Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	Percent of children in poverty	Percent of families with children headed by a single parent
1985	8.9	10.6	67.4	16.5	20.6
1986	10	26	81.8	15	21.7
1987	7	19	79.5	7	21.4
1988	3	4	69.8	5	22.2
1989	6.4	5.2	45.2	6	24
1990	7.9	6.4	57.6	9	20.6
1991	6.4	5.2	57.6	13	21.0
1992	7.5	7.3	56.4	8	20.6
1985	12.3	9.9	62.9	15.3	20.4
1986	10.7	8.1	66.0	14.6	20.7
1987	8.3	7.5	59.7	14.4	20.9
1988	8.2	7.6	60.5	14.6	20.8
1989	8.0	7.7	71.6	15	22.4
1990	6.9	7.3	63.9	16	24
1991	7.8	7.3	61.0	10	23
1992	7.5	7.5	61.0	10	23
1985	9.0	10.5	58.1	15.9	17.9
1986	8.2	10.3	74.8	16.0	21.1
1987	9.7	10.8	69.1	15.6	24.9
1988	11.0	10.2	75.6	14.8	26.3
1989	12.5	10.0	64.5	13.9	25.5
1990	11.2	10.3	63.1	12.9	24.2
1991	10.1	9.5	52.5	12.5	24.4
1992	7.6	9.5	52.5	12.9	24.7
1985	19	24	18	14	13
1986	25	29	27	18	25
1987	3	35	23	19	46
1988	38	33	33	14	42
1989	35	32	23	12	46
1990	33	31	17	7	40
1991	33	26	13	6	32
1992	20	24	13	6	27
1985	13.2	17.7	70.1	30.7	15.7
1986	12.7	17.3	83.8	30.1	16.9
1987	12.6	17.2	77.8	28.5	18.0
1988	12.9	16.5	74.0	27.3	20.2
1989	12.1	16.3	65.9	26.9	21.0
1990	11.7	16.7	65.9	27.9	21.8
1991	12.2	16.3	65.9	27.9	22.7
1992	12.2	17.7	65.9	27.9	22.7
1985	7.6	10.8	55.0	16.3	20.1
1986	6.5	7.4	57.1	15.4	18.9
1987	3.6	5.8	60.2	14.8	17.5
1988	3.5	4.7	63.9	14.8	17.7
1989	3.5	4.9	60.2	11.8	18.7
1990	3.5	4.3	66.5	11.8	20.8
1991	4.2	4.5	60.3	14.0	22.1
1992	4.2	5.1	60.3	14.0	23.4
1985	10	12	15	16	22
1986	7	8	12	13	14
1987	2	4	12	14	7
1988	2	2	11	6	7
1989	2	2	11	5	7
1990	2	1	15	4	7
1991	1	1	15	4	11
1992	1	1	20	8	21
1985	9.0	10.8	100.0	14.7	14.7
1986	7.7	10.7	115.8	15.4	15.3
1987	7.9	8.5	63.9	14.6	17.6
1988	8.2	8.2	114.3	14.8	19.6
1989	8.5	8.1	77.6	13.0	20.0
1990	8.2	9.0	105.6	12.6	19.9
1991	8.3	9.1	116.2	13.2	19.9
1992	8.3	8.8	116.2	13.2	19.9
1985	19	29	49	8	2
1986	21	31	50	13	2
1987	15	19	18	13	8
1988	12	18	50	14	8
1989	21	18	45	15	9
1990	15	18	37	8	7
1991	21	22	49	7	6
1992	26	20	50	7	6
1985	10.5	11.0	62.8	20.8	21.6
1986	10.4	10.5	66.5	20.5	22.0
1987	10.3	10.1	69.3	19.6	22.8
1988	9.9	9.7	70.9	19.5	23.4
1989	9.3	9.8	71.1	20.0	24.2
1990	9.9	9.7	66.6	20.6	24.7
1991	9.9	10.1	66.6	20.6	25.3
1992	9.3	9.9	66.6	20.6	25.3

VT 1992 new data
VA 1992 new data
WA 1992 new data
WV 1992 new data
WI 1992 new data
WY 1992 new data
USA 1992 new data

The 1995 *KIDS COUNT Data Book* is the sixth 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 1995 using a consistent set of indicators—namely, those used to derive the 1995 composite rankings. The national composite rankings for the 1995 *KIDS COUNT Data Book* are based on data from 1992 (the most recent available year); similarly, the national composite rankings for 1988 through 1994 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.

9

	National Composite Rank							National Composite Rank																
AL	47	48	48	48	48	48	44	KY	33	35	33	37	31	31	35	33	ND	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
AK	40	37	36	38	38	27	26	LA	49	49	49	50	49	50	50	50	OH	17	18	20	21	21	21	23
AZ	41	44	43	43	43	42	45	ME	7	3	6	7	7	9	8	4	OK	35	27	30	34	36	36	36
AR	46	41	41	45	47	41	39	MD	29	32	38	33	29	30	31	30	OR	20	20	24	24	19	14	15
CA	32	28	29	29	34	38	35	MA	5	6	8	10	12	11	12	11	PA	18	15	16	17	15	18	21
CO	24	25	27	25	26	25	27	MI	34	34	34	27	28	32	33	31	RI	15	14	15	12	16	15	22
CT	8	8	3	11	8	10	10	MN	3	5	4	5	6	5	7	8	SC	44	47	44	42	44	43	43
DE	37	26	22	26	27	29	24	MS	50	50	50	49	50	49	49	49	SD	11	21	19	18	18	22	17
DC	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	MO	25	31	39	32	32	34	32	36	TN	45	42	42	41	39	45	48
FL	42	43	45	46	45	46	44	MT	23	22	21	15	22	19	14	21	TX	39	40	31	30	30	28	28
GA	43	45	47	44	46	47	45	NE	4	4	10	8	4	8	4	5	UT	13	10	14	9	9	7	6
HI	12	11	13	14	13	13	11	NV	26	30	28	35	33	40	39	34	VT	10	12	9	2	2	3	3
ID	21	23	25	22	24	24	25	NH	2	2	1	3	3	1	2	1	VA	22	19	18	16	17	21	18
IL	28	33	32	38	41	39	38	NJ	19	17	17	19	14	17	20	19	WA	16	16	23	23	23	20	16
IN	27	29	26	28	25	26	29	NM	48	46	46	47	42	44	42	40	WV	36	39	35	31	37	33	30
IA	6	7	5	6	10	6	5	NY	31	36	37	39	35	35	37	37	WI	9	9	7	4	5	4	9
KS	14	13	12	13	11	12	13	NC	38	38	40	40	40	37	40	42	WY	30	24	11	20	20	16	19

AFDC and Food Stamp Benefits as Percent of Poverty Line in 1994 is the percentage of the previous year's U.S. poverty threshold for a one-parent family of four persons which is covered by the combination of current year state AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) and Food Stamp benefits. For such a family, the poverty threshold in 1993 was \$14,800. (To reflect higher costs of living, the thresholds were increased by 25 percent in Alaska and 15 percent in Hawaii.)

SOURCE: Data are provided by the Congressional Research Service, Education and Public Welfare Division, Library of Congress.

Child Death Rate, Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children) is the number of deaths from all causes to 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, 1992/1991/1990/1989 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 the years 1992, 1991, 1990, and 1989. **1988/1987/1986/1985 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 (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, 1992 data: *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1992," Vol. 43, No. 6, Supplement (December 8, 1991), Table 27. **1991 data:** *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1991," Vol. 42, No. 2, Supplement (August 31, 1993), Table 24.

1990 data: *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1990," Vol. 41, No. 7, Supplement (January 7, 1993), Table 25. **1989 data:** *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1989," Vol. 40, No. 8, Supplement 2 (January 7, 1992), Table 25. **1988/1987/1986/1985 data:** *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. II, Mortality, Part B, Table 8-2.

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate, Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths) 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, 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 1993, crime figures were reported for jurisdictions representing 81 percent of the U.S. population. The data shown here represent three-year averages. For example, the figure for 1992 is the average of data from 1991 through 1993. Due to changes in data collection procedures, data for 1993 were unavailable for Illinois and Kansas. For those two states, the data presented are an average of 1991 and 1992 figures.

While policies and practices regarding arrests of those 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: The Annie E. Casey Foundation analysis of data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports*, 1984 through 1993. **Population Statistics:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division.

Median Income of Families with Children in 1992 is the median annual income of families with related children under age 18 living in the household. Figures are rounded to the nearest \$100. "Related children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the family head and living in the household.

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 1990 to 1994. Although we refer to data collected in March 1992 as 1992 data, they actually reflect 1991 income. Therefore, figures are expressed in 1991 dollars.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1990 through 1994.

National Composite Rank for each state was obtained by converting the 1992 numerical values for each of the ten 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 by the standard deviation for that distribution of scores.

Whenever there was a tie of two or more states, each state was assigned the same higher better rank. (For example, if three states tied for 20th, each was assigned a rank of 20, while the state with the next best score received a rank of 23.) All measures were given the same weight in calculating the overall standard score; no attempt was made to judge the relative importance of each indicator.

Number of Births to Unmarried Teens, Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females) is the total number of births to unmarried girls between ages 15 and 19 per 1,000 females of that age. A reflection of teenage childbearing, the measure used in this year's *Data Book* focuses exclusively on the fertility behavior of unmarried teens ages 15 to 19, since children born to single teen mothers must overcome especially high odds to succeed. Since the Census Bureau does not tabulate population estimates by marital status, we had to use the total number of girls ages 15 to 19 as the denominator. We omitted births to teens under age 15 since less than 5 percent of teen births occurred to girls in that age group.

SOURCES: Birth statistics: National Center for Health Statistics, 1992/1991/1990/1989 data; Special tabulations U. S. CHS, Natality Division, for the years 1992, 1991, 1990, and 1989. **1988/1987/1986/1985 data:** *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. 1, Natality, Tables 1-1-1 and 1-82. **Population statistics:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division.

Per Capita Income in 1993 is the mean income of every man, woman, and child in the state. It is calculated by dividing the total income in a state by that state's population. Figures are rounded to the nearest \$100. This figure connotes the overall economic resources within a state. All figures are expressed in 1993 dollars.

SOURCE: Data provided by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Percent of Adults (Age 25+) with a High School Diploma in 1993 is the percentage of adults age 25 and over who reported that they have received at least a high school diploma or General Educational Development (GED) certificate. This measure reflects the education level of the adults in a state. We use the standard of "age 25 and over" because nearly everyone obtaining a high school diploma or GED has done so by that age.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1994, *Current Population Reports*, Series P20-476, "Educational Attainment in the United States: March 1993 and 1992," U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, May, Table 13.

Percent of All Men (Ages 25-34) Earning Less than the Poverty Level for a Family of Four is the percentage of men ages 25 to 34 whose 1989 earnings were less than the poverty threshold for an average family of four (\$12,674). Earnings (which are self-reported) include income received through wages, salaries, and or self-employment only. The 1990 Census collected data on income and earnings in the previous calendar year (1989).

SOURCE: Special tabulations of 1990 Census Five-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample file by Center for Urban and Economic Research at the University of Louisville.

Percent Change Over Time Analysis was computed by comparing the 1992 data for each of the ten indicators with the data for the base year (1985). To calculate percent change, the value for 1985 is subtracted from the value for 1992, and that quantity is divided by the value for 1985. The results are multiplied by 100 for readability. The percent change was calculated on unrounded data and the "percent change" figure has been rounded to the nearest whole number.

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 household) are included in this analysis. These "related children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the family head.

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 1991, the poverty threshold for a typical family of four persons was \$13,924. The data shown here represent five-year averages. For example, the figure for

1992 represents an average of CPS data collected in 1990 through 1991. We refer to the data collected in March 1992 as 1992 data even though they reflect 1991 income.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1985 through 1991.

Percent of Children in Extreme Poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in

1992 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 1991, a typical family of four fell in this category if their income fell below \$6,962. Only children who live in a household where they are related to the head of the household (referred to as the household) by the Census Bureau) are included in this analysis. These "related children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the family head. The figures shown here represent a five-year average of data from 1990 through 1991. We refer to the data collected in March 1992 as 1992 data even though they reflect 1991 income.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1990 through 1991.

Percent of Children in Poor and Near-Poor Families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992 is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below 150 percent of the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. In calendar year 1991, a typical family of four fell in this category if their income fell below \$20,886. Only children who live in a household where they are related to the head of the household (referred to as the household) by the Census Bureau) are included in this analysis. These "related children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the family head. The figures shown here represent a five-year average of data from 1990 through 1991. We refer to the data collected in March 1992 as 1992 data even though they reflect 1991 income.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1990 through 1991.

Percent of Children Living in Households with No Adult Male (Age 21+) Present

reflects the share of children who live in households which do not include any males age 21 and over. This measure documents the extent to which children are living in households where men are absent in their home. It provides a broader measure of the likelihood that there is no man involved in the daily lives of children.

SOURCE: Special tabulations of 1990 Census Five-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample by Center for Urban and Economic Research at the University of Louisville.

Percent of Children Living in Households Without a Telephone in 1990

reflects the share of children under age 18 with no telephone in their housing unit.

SOURCE: Special tabulations of 1990 Census Five-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample by Center for Urban and Economic Research at the University of Louisville.

Percent of Children Living in Neighborhoods Where the Majority of Males (Age 16+) Worked Less than Six Months of the Year

is the percentage of children under age 18 living in a Census tract or Block Numbering Area (BNA) where more than 50 percent of men age 16 and over reported working less than six months during the previous calendar year (in this case, 1989). This measure reflects the extent to which children are living in neighborhoods where male unemployment

and underemployment is extensive, thus threatening to undermine healthy child development—especially for young males.

Census tracts are relatively homogeneous areas which average about 4,000 people each. BNAs are geographic units used by the Census Bureau in rural areas which are designed to be roughly equivalent to Census tracts. A small number of tracts BNAs were not included in the analysis because they had fewer than 20 people providing data, thus making estimates unreliable.

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 in Neighborhoods Where More than Half of All Families with Children Are Female Headed

is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in a Census tract or Block Numbering Area (BNA) where more than 50 percent of all families with children are headed by single women without a spouse present. This measure reflects the number of children who live in neighborhoods where males in stable married-couple families are rare and where normative conditions may promote father-absent families.

Census tracts are relatively homogeneous areas which average about 4,000 people each. BNAs are geographic units used by the Census Bureau in rural areas which are designed to be roughly equivalent to Census tracts. A small number of tracts BNAs were not included in

the analysis because they had fewer than 20 people providing data, thus making estimates unreliable.

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 Without Health Insurance in 1992

is the percentage of children under age 18 who were not covered by any kind of public or private health insurance, including Medicaid, during the previous calendar year. The figures shown here represent a five-year average of data from 1990 through 1994. We refer to data collected in March 1992 as 1992 data even though they reflect insurance status in 1991.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1990 through 1994.

Percent of Families with Children Headed by a Single Parent

is the percentage of all families with own children under age 18 who are headed by a person—male or female—without a spouse present in the home. "Own children" are never-married children under 18 who are related to the family by birth, marriage, or adoption.

The figures are derived from the monthly Current Population Survey. Questions regarding family type are collected for all family households in the CPS sample each month.

A yearly average was calculated based on responses for the twelve months in the calendar year. The figures shown here represent three-year averages. For example, the figure for 1992 represents an average of data from 1991 through 1993.

SOURCE: Special tabulations of Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Percent of 4th Grade Students Scoring below Basic Mathematics Level in 1992

is the share of 4th grade students failing to reach the basic proficiency level in mathematics, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), which is conducted by the U.S. Department of Education.

The mathematics assessment measures five content areas: (1) numbers and operations, (2) measurement, (3) geometry, (4) data analysis, statistics, and probability, 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 evidence of understanding the mathematical concepts and procedures in the five NAEP content areas. Nine states (Alaska, Illinois, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, and Washington) did not participate in the NAEP Assessment.

SOURCE: U.S. Center for Education Statistics. *NAEP 1992 Mathematics Report Card for the Nation and the States*. April 1993, Table 1.

Percent of 4th Grade Students Scoring below Basic Reading Level in 1992 is the share of 4th grade students failing to reach the basic proficiency level in reading, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), which is conducted by the U.S. Department of Education.

The reading assessment measures three global purposes for reading—(1) reading for literary experience, (2) reading to gain information, and (3) reading to perform a task. The NAEP uses three proficiency categories—Advanced, Proficient, and Basic. Fourth grade students performing 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, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Vermont, and Washington) did not participate in the NAEP Assessment. In addition, the data for Delaware, Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and New York do not meet all guidelines for samples established by NAEP.

SOURCE: U.S. Center for Education Statistics. *NAEP 1992 Reading Report Card for the Nation and the States*, September 1993, Table 2.1.

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. **1992 data:** *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1992," Vol. 43, No. 5, Supplement (October 25, 1994), Tables 8 and 16. **1991 data:** *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1991," Vol. 42, No. 5, Supplement (September 9, 1993), Tables 6 and 14. **1990 data:** *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1990," Vol. 41, No. 9, Supplement (February 25, 1993), Tables 6 and 14. **1989 data:** *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1989," Vol. 40, No. 8, Supplement (December 14, 1991), Tables 6 and 14. **1988/1987/1986/1985 data:** *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. 1, Natality, Table 1-82.

Percent of Mother-Headed Families Receiving Child Support or Alimony in 1992

is the percentage of families headed by a woman with no spouse present (with one or more own children under age 18) receiving either child support or alimony payments during the previous calendar year. 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. "Own children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption. The figures shown here represent an average of data from 1990 through 1994. We refer to data collected in March 1992 as 1992 data even though it reflects 1991 income.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1990 through 1994

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).

The figures are derived from the monthly Current Population Survey. Questions regarding school enrollment and employment are asked all 16- to 19-year-olds in the CPS sample each month. A yearly average was calculated, based on responses for the nine months kids are typically in school (September through May). The figures shown here represent three-year averages. For example, data for 1992 represent an average of data from 1991 through 1993.

SOURCE: Special tabulations of 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. A reflection of educational performance, this measure is based on the twelve-month Current Population Survey (CPS) file maintained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Each month the CPS asks respondents in about 60,000 households nationwide about their activities related to the labor force and education.

For this variable, a percentage was calculated based on nine months of data (September through May) for each year. Three-year averages were used to reduce random fluctuation. In other words, the 1992 figure is an average of data from 1991 through 1993.

SOURCE: Special tabulations of Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Population Under Age 18 is the total resident population under age 18, including dependents of Armed Forces personnel stationed in the area.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, **1990 data:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population and Housing 1990*, Summary Tape File 1, **1993 data:** Data provided by Population Division, Population Estimates Branch, **2000 data:** Data provided by Population Division, Population Projections Branch

Percent of Women Giving Birth in 1990 Who Received Adequate Prenatal Care is the percentage of all women who gave birth in 1990 who met both of the following criteria: (1) They began their prenatal care in the first four months of pregnancy; and (2) given the gestation at delivery, they made at least 80 percent of the recommended visits to a physician clinic. This definition of adequate prenatal care is the standard recommended by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

SOURCE: Alan Guttmacher Institute analysis of 1990 birth certificate file from the National Center for Health Statistics.

Teen Violent Death Rate, Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens) is the number of deaths from homicide, suicide, and accidents among teens between ages 15 and 19, per 100,000 teens in this age group. The data are reported by place of residence, not the place where the death occurred.

SOURCES: Death statistics: 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 1992. **Population statistics:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division.

Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects

The Annie E. Casey Foundation funds fifty state-level KIDS COUNT projects that provide a more detailed, community-by-community picture of child well-being in their state.

Alabama**Alabama Power Foundation**

P.O. Box 2641, TN-0010
Birmingham, AL 35291
205 250-2224
205 250-1860 FAX

Art Turner

ADHS COLN7 Project Director

Alaska**University of Alaska—Anchorage
Institute of Social and Economic
Research**

3211 Providence Drive
Anchorage, AK 99508
907 786-7710
907 786-7743 FAX

Norm Dinges

Project Director

Arizona**Children's Action Alliance**

1001 North 3rd Street, Suite 160
Phoenix, AZ 85012
602 266-0707
602 263-8792 FAX

Gail Jacobs

Project Director

Arkansas**Arkansas Advocates for
Children & Families**

103 East 7th Street, Suite 931
Little Rock, AR 72201-1531
501 371-9678
501 371-9681 FAX

Amy Rossi

Executive Director

California	Children Now 1212 Broadway, Suite 530 Oakland, CA 94612 510 763-2444 510 763-1974 FAX	Washington, DC	The Committee on Strategies to Reduce Chronic Poverty of the Greater Washington Research Center 1129 20th Street, NW, Suite 204 Washington, DC 20036 202 466-6680 202 466-7967 FAX
Amy Abraham <i>Director of Development</i>	Carric L. Thornhill <i>President</i>	Florida	Florida Mental Health Institute University of South Florida 13301 Bruce B. Downs Boulevard Tampa, FL 33612 813 974-6279 813 974-4406 FAX
Colorado	Colorado Children's Campaign 1600 Sherman Street, Suite B-300 Denver, CO 80203-1601 303 839-1580 303 839-1354 FAX	Georgia	Georgians for Children 3091 Maple Drive, NE, Suite 111 Atlanta, GA 30305 404 365-8948 404 365-9009 FAX
Shanna Shulman <i>KIDS COUNT Coordinator</i>	Kathy Shanley <i>KIDS COUNT Project Director</i>	Hawaii	University of Hawaii Center on the Family 2515 Campus Road, Miller Hall 103 Honolulu, HI 96822 808 956-3844 808 956-4147 FAX
Connecticut	Connecticut Association for Human Services 880 Asylum Avenue Hartford, CT 06105 203 522-7762 203 520-4234 FAX	Delaware	University of Delaware 121 Townsend Hall Newark, DE 19717-1303 302 831-4966 302 831-4987 FAX
Michelle Doucette <i>KIDS COUNT Project Director</i>	Mary-Ann Polling <i>KIDS COUNT Project Director</i>	kids count	328



Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects

State	Primary Contact	Address	Phone	Fax
Idaho	Sharon H. Hixon <i>Administrator</i>	Idaho Office for Children 1109 Main Street, Suite 250 Boise, Idaho 83720-0100	208 334-2651	208 334-3267 FAX
Illinois	Ami Nagle <i>Program Associate</i>	Voices for Illinois Children 208 S. LaSalle Street, Suite 1580 Chicago, IL 60601	312 456-0600	312 456-0088 FAX
Indiana	Judith Erickson <i>Director of Research Services</i>	Indiana Youth Institute 333 N. Alabama Avenue, Suite 200 Indianapolis, IN 46201	317 634-4222	317 685-2264 FAX
Iowa	Mike Crawford <i>KIDS COUNT Project Director</i>	Child & Family Policy Center 100 Court Avenue, Suite 312 Des Moines, IA 50309	515 280-9027	515 243-5941 FAX
Kansas	Joyce Martin <i>KIDS COUNT Project Director</i>	Kansas Action for Children 715 S.W. 10th Street P.O. Box 463 Topeka, KS 66601-0463	913 232-0550	913 232-0699 FAX
Kentucky	Debra Miller <i>Deputy Director</i>	Kentucky Youth Advocates, Inc. 621 Shelby Street Frankfort, KY 40601	502 875-4865	502 875-2507 FAX
Louisiana	Judy Watts <i>President/CEO</i>	Agenda for Children P.O. Box 51837 New Orleans, LA 70151	504 586-8509	504 586-8522 FAX
Maine	Ellie Goldberg <i>Executive Director</i>	Maine Children's Alliance P.O. Box 2116 Augusta, ME 04338	207 775-2500	207 623-1868 FAX

Maryland

Anne Parsons Price
KIDS COUNT Coordinator

**Advocates for Children
 & Youth, Inc.**
 300 Cathedral Street, Suite 500
 Baltimore, MD 21201
 410 547-9200
 410 547-8690 FAX

Mississippi

Alma Ellis
*KIDS COUNT
 Project Coordinator*

**Mississippi Forum on
 Children & Families, Inc.**
 585 Woodland Hills Building
 3000 Old Canton Road
 Jackson, MS 39216
 601 366-9083
 601 982-8055 FAX

Massachusetts

Jetta Bernier
Executive Director

**Massachusetts Committee
 for Children & Youth**
 11 Beacon Street, Suite 706
 Boston, MA 02108
 617 742-8555
 617 742-7808 FAX

Missouri

Ruth Ehresman
Director of Programs

Citizens for Missouri's Children
 2717 Sutton Avenue, Suite 200
 St. Louis, MO 63113
 314 647-2003
 314 644-5437 FAX

Michigan

Jane Zehnder-Merrell
KIDS COUNT Project Director

**Michigan League for
 Human Services**
 300 N. Washington Square, Suite 401
 Lansing, MI 48933
 517 487-5436
 517 371-4546 FAX

Montana

Elizabeth Roeth-Espelin
Executive Director

**Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies
 The Montana Coalition**
 P.O. Box 876
 Helena, MT 59624
 406 449-8611
 406 449-3703 FAX

Minnesota

Diane Benjamin
KIDS COUNT Director

Children's Defense Fund—Minnesota
 550 Rice Street
 St. Paul, MN 55105
 612 227-6121
 612 227-2553 FAX

Nebraska

Kathy Bigsby Moore
Executive Director

Voices for Children in Nebraska
 7521 Main Street, Suite 103
 Omaha, NE 68127
 402 597-3100
 402 597-2705 FAX



Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects

New Hampshire	North Carolina	North Carolina Child Advocacy Institute
Cheyne Foreman <i>KIDS COUNT Director</i>	Julie Rehder <i>Program Manager</i>	1318 Dale Street, Suite 110 Raleigh, NC 27605-1275 919 834-6623 919 829-7299 FAX
The New Hampshire Alliance for Children & Youth 125 Airport Road Concord, NH 03301 603 225-0900 603 225-4346 FAX		
New Jersey	North Dakota	North Dakota KIDS COUNT! University of North Dakota
Eloisa Hernandez <i>KIDS COUNT Director</i>	Ann Lochner <i>Director</i>	Gillette Hall, Room 3 P.O. Box 7090 Grand Forks, ND 58202-7090 701 777-4086 701 777-4257 FAX
Association for Children of New Jersey 35 Halsey Street Newark, NJ 07102 201 643-3876 201 643-9153 FAX		
New Mexico	Ohio	Children's Defense Fund—Ohio
Alice Otero <i>KIDS COUNT Director</i>	Mark Real <i>Director</i>	52 E. Lynn Street, Suite 100 Columbus, OH 43215 614 221-2244 614 221-2247 FAX
New Mexico Advocates for Children & Families P.O. Box 26066 Albuquerque, NM 87125 0606 505 841-1710 505 841-1702 FAX		
New York	Oklahoma	Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy
Camille Wood <i>KIDS COUNT Administrator</i>	Shaun Chavis <i>KIDS COUNT Coordinator</i>	120 N.W. 13th Street, Suite 101 Oklahoma City, OK 73102 405 236-5437 405 236-5439 FAX
Association of New York State Youth Bureaus Greene County Youth Bureau HC R5 Box 940 Carthage, NY 12113 518 622-3450 518 622-9834 FAX		



Oregon	Children First for Oregon 921 S.W. Morrison, Suite 418 Portland, OR 97205 503 294-1456 503 294-1806 FAX	South Dakota	University of South Dakota 414 East Clark Street Vermillion, SD 57069 605 677-5287 605 677-5427 FAX
Gary Dombroff <i>Executive Director</i>		Terry Haven <i>KIDS COUNT Data Coordinator</i>	
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania Partnerships for Children 931 North Front Street, Suite 101 Harrisburg, PA 17102-3155 717 236-5680 717 236-7745 FAX	Tennessee	Tennessee Commission on Children & Youth Gateway Plaza, 1st Floor 710 James Robertson Parkway Nashville, TN 37243-0800 615 741-2633 615 741-5956 FAX
Frederick K. Richmond <i>Director of Research and Operations</i>		Denise Dunbar <i>KIDS COUNT Director</i>	
Rhode Island	The Rhode Island Foundation 70 Elm Street Providence, RI 02903 401 274-4564 401 331-8085 FAX	Texas	Center for Public Policy Priorities of the Benedictine Health Resource Center 900 Lydia Street Austin, TX 78702 512 320-0222 512 320-0227 FAX
Elizabeth Burke Bryant <i>KIDS COUNT Coordinator</i>		Patrick Bresette <i>Associate Director</i>	
South Carolina	KIDS COUNT South Carolina Budget & Control Board P.O. Box 12111 Columbia, SC 29211 803 734-2291 803 734-1276 FAX	Utah	Utah Children 757 East South Temple Street, Suite 150 Salt Lake City, UT 84102 801 364-1182 801 364-1186 FAX
Baron Holmes <i>Project Director</i>		Cynthia Taylor <i>KIDS COUNT Coordinator</i>	

The Annie E. Casey Foundation wishes to thank the following organizations for their assistance in disseminating the *KIDS COUNT Data Book*.

American Academy of Pediatrics	Association of Maternal & Child Health Programs	Council of Chief State School Officers	National Association of Community Health Centers	National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality	National Youth Employment Coalition
American Association of School Administrators	Association of State & Territorial Health Officials	The Council of the Great City Schools	National Association of Counties	National Congress of Parents & Teachers (PTA)	Parent Action of Maryland
American Baptist Churches	Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law (formerly the Mental Health Law Project)	Family Impact Seminar	National Association of County Health Officials	National Council of Churches	Physicians for Social Responsibility
American College of Obstetricians & Gynecologists	Big Brothers & Big Sisters of America	Family Resource Coalition	National Association of Partners in Education, Inc. (NAPE)	National Council of Juvenile & Family Court Judges	United Church of Christ
American Federation of Teachers	Black Professional Men, Inc.	Food Research & Action Center	National Association of Social Workers	National Council of LaRaza	United Methodist Church and Society
American Medical Association	Boys & Girls Clubs of America	The Fatherhood Project/Families & Work Institute	National Association of State Boards of Education	National Education Association	U.S. Bureau of the Census
American Public Health Association	The Business Roundtable	Girl Scouts of the USA	National Association of State Budget Officers	National Elementary School Center	U.S. Chamber of Commerce
American Public Welfare Association	Catholic Charities, USA	Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies Coalition	National Association of State Boards of Education	National Fetal & Infant Mortality Review	U.S. Conference of Mayors
American School Health Association	Center on Budget & Policy Priorities	Institute for Educational Leadership	National Association of State Budget Officers	National Governors' Association	United Way of America—Mobilization for Children
American Speech-Language-Hearing Association	Child Welfare League of America	Institute for Mental Health Initiatives	National Association of State Grant Colleges	National Head Start Association	Women in Community Service
American Youth Policy Forum	Children, Youth, Family, Nutrition & Health—USDA	Kiwanis International	National Black Child Development Institute	National Head Start Association	YMCA of the USA
Association of American Medical Colleges	Coalition of Community Foundations for Youth	March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation	National Center on Education & the Economy	National Institute on Responsible Fatherhood	YWCA of the USA—Leadership Development Center
Association of Junior Leagues International, Inc.	Corporation for National Service	National Alliance of Business	National Center on Fathering & Families	National League of Cities	Youth United Ministries
		The National Assembly of National Voluntary Health & Social Services Organizations	National Center on Fathers & Families	National Mental Health Association	Zero to Three
		The National Association of Children's Hospitals & Related Institutions, Inc.	National Center on Fathers & Families	National Perinatal Association	

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

The primary mission of the Foundation is to foster public policies, human-service reforms, and community supports that more effectively meet the needs of today's vulnerable children and families. In pursuit of this goal, the Foundation makes grants that help states, cities, and communities fashion more innovative, cost-effective responses to these needs.

**The Annie E. Casey
Foundation**

701 St. Paul Street
Baltimore, MD 21202
Fax 410 547-6624
410 547-6600
Douglas W. Nelson
Executive Director



**The Annie E. Casey
Foundation**

701 St. Paul Street
Baltimore, MD 21202
Fax 410 547-6624
410 547-6600

kids



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

345

344