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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)
KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK

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1995
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.
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 Darrow 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.

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

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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. According to Census Bureau data, 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 study 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 Bureau 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." A 1990 poll 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. 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. The low marriage rate for men earning less than $10,000 is significant, since almost
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." 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 education beyond high school, has been declining rapidly. Since 1972 median earned income of all men ages 25 to 34 has fallen by 26 percent (in inflation-adjusted dollars). The annual earnings of black male high school 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." 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 Wilkins 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 ($11,763 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.

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. 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.
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 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. 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, 287,493 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 68.5 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 21) 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 0.9 percent in Alaska to a high of 1.3 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. 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.

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, 11,957 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.1

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.”2

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.”3

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

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.

Nationally, the juvenile violent crime arrest rate increased from 305 per 100,000 in 1985 to 183 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.

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.

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 dropout rate is down, more students are in school rather than idle. Among those who are out of school, however, the share who actually found jobs has probably declined.
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. Suicides 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 1989 and 1991, there were nearly 10,000 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 data 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 polls indicate that the current poverty line ($1,176 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 study 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.
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 41 states and the District of Columbia.

In addition, relatively few single parents receive adequate child-support payments. A recent analysis indicates that 58 percent of the gap in the amount that children "should receive" in child support from absent fathers 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 $11,706 for a family of four. 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. 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 noncash benefits, such as food stamps and Medicaid, provided by government agencies. Noncash benefits have increased dramatically over the past 30 years and now account for over half of all the means-tested benefits provided by the federal government. If noncash benefits were counted as income, the number of poor would be smaller.

Second, the poverty measure looks only at income, not assets or wealth. Someone who owns a house 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 asset 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 houses have little effect on poor people because they seldom buy 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, D.C., 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 poll indicate that the public would set the poverty line at 25 percent above the level currently used by the government.

Another recent study found that the public thought the poverty line should be 21 percent higher than it is ($11,706 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.
Endnotes

1 1993 figures are PIR calculations from the March 1993 Current Population Survey. Figures for other years are from a random sample of respondents to a national survey conducted by Donald Hernandez at Population Association of America meeting May 7, 1991.


6 Newsweek, Fall 1994, Special Issue, Women: The Road ahead, Vol. 134, No. 18, 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 are more likely to get married. However, looking separately at men in the 60-64 age group and 65+ age group indicates that age is only a small factor in the relationship between income and marital status.


10 This information is based on a telephone conversation with Carl Hunt at the Population Reference Bureau on February 10, 1995.


13 San Francisco Chronicle, December 9, 1994, on HANDS UP.


15 For more information about the studies cited, contact the following: 1-800-USA-INFOR, National Center for Health Statistics, Hyattsville, MD 20782, 6:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m., Monday through Friday.


17 The Annie E. Casey Foundation.
## Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National population under age 18</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>63,604,000</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>67,132,000</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>71,789,000</th>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of national population under age 18</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>25.6%</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>26.0%</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>26.0%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

## 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**: 15.8%
- **Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed**: 26.0%
- **Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year**: 7.2%
- **Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four**: 30.0%

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.
## Percent change over time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators*</th>
<th>WORSE</th>
<th>BETTER</th>
<th>Trend data</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
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<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
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<td>1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</td>
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<td>1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poverty</td>
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<td>1985</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1985</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Solid bars indicate national change.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation
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.
Percent low birth-weight babies
1992

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

The Annie E. Casey Foundation
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1992

The Annie E. Casey Foundation
Child death rate
Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)
1992

The Annie E. Casey Foundation
Number of births to unmarried teens
Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)
1992

IN Annie E. Casey Foundation
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)

The Annie E. Casey Foundation
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts
Ages 16-19
1992*

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

† This year average of data from 1991 through 1993

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)
National Indicator Map: State Rates

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

- More than 20% better than state median (7.7 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (7.8 to 9.6)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (9.7 to 11.5)
- More than 20% worse than state median (11.6 and higher)

* Plus year average of data from 1991 through 1993

The Annie E. Casey Foundation
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)

The Annie E. Casey Foundation
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)

*Based on average of data from 1990 through 1994

The Annie E. Casey Foundation
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)

Three year average of data from 1990 through 1992

Kids count

The Annie E. Casey Foundation
### Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State population under age 18</td>
<td>1,059,000</td>
<td>1,076,000</td>
<td>1,183,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of state population under age 18</td>
<td>26.2%</td>
<td>25.7%</td>
<td>26.4%</td>
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### Social Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care</td>
<td>67.0%</td>
<td>68.3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of children without health insurance in 1992</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993</td>
<td>76.0%</td>
<td>80.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>41%</td>
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</table>

### Income and Poverty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median income of families with children in 1992</td>
<td>$28,300</td>
<td>$35,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per capita income in 1993</td>
<td>$17,100</td>
<td>$20,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992</td>
<td>38.3%</td>
<td>31.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992</td>
<td>30.1%</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994</td>
<td>46.1%</td>
<td>65.4%</td>
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### Fathers and Families

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>19.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
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#### Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

<table>
<thead>
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<th></th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>34.9%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
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*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.*
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Indicators*</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>8.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>STATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12.6</td>
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<td>Child death rate (Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children))</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>STATE</td>
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<td></td>
<td>36.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens (Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 children))</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>STATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>34.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths))</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>STATE</td>
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<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
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<td>14.3</td>
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<td>Teen violent death rate (Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens))</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>1985</td>
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<td>STATE</td>
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<td>73.3</td>
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<td>30.8</td>
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<td>22.2</td>
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*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Pattern bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

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kids count 33
### Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
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<tr>
<td>State population under age 18</td>
<td>172,000</td>
<td>189,000</td>
<td>221,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of state population under 18</td>
<td>31.3%</td>
<td>31.6%</td>
<td>31.5%</td>
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### Social Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care</td>
<td>71.2%</td>
<td>68.3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of children without health insurance in 1992</td>
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<td>Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993</td>
<td>89.2%</td>
<td>80.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>41%</td>
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### Income and Poverty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median income of families with children in 1992</td>
<td>$40,700</td>
<td>$35,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per capita income in 1993</td>
<td>$23,000</td>
<td>$20,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992</td>
<td>24.1%</td>
<td>31.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994</td>
<td>89.8%</td>
<td>65.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Fathers and Families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Alaska</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four</td>
<td>23.8%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.*

The Annie E. Casey Foundation
### Percent change over time

#### Indicators*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>W O R S E</th>
<th>B E T T E R</th>
<th>1985</th>
<th>1992</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>4.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>56.2</td>
<td>35.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>43.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate</td>
<td>104.9</td>
<td>109.5</td>
<td>104.9</td>
<td>109.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poverty</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>13.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>27.7</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Trend data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>1985</th>
<th>1992</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate</td>
<td>56.2</td>
<td>35.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>28.8</td>
<td>43.7</td>
</tr>
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<td>250</td>
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<td>7.8</td>
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<tr>
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<td>12.6</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate</td>
<td>104.9</td>
<td>109.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poverty</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>13.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>27.7</td>
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**National Rank**

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<thead>
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</thead>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Rank to 1992</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>7.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Rank</td>
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<td>National Rank</td>
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<td>State Rank</td>
<td>56.2</td>
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<td>National Rank</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>28.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Rank</td>
<td>28.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Rank</td>
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<td>42.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Rank</td>
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<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Rank</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>483</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Rank</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>7.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Rank</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Rank</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>11.7</td>
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<tr>
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<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Rank</td>
<td>104.9</td>
<td>109.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>State Population under age 18</th>
<th>Percent of State Population under age 18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>981,000</td>
<td>26.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1,070,000</td>
<td>27.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1,213,000</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social Characteristics

- **Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care**
  - **State**: 62.5%
  - **National**: 68.3%

- **Percent of children without health insurance in 1992**
  - **State**: 16.5%
  - **National**: 13.0%

- **Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990**
  - **State**: 13.4%
  - **National**: 7.8%

- **Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993**
  - **State**: 83.9%
  - **National**: 80.2%

- **Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992**
  - **State**: 49%
  - **National**: 43%

- **Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992**
  - **State**: 45%
  - **National**: 41%

### Income and Poverty

- **Median Income of Families with Children in 1992**
  - **State**: $31,600
  - **National**: $35,100

- **Per capita income in 1993**
  - **State**: $18,100
  - **National**: $20,800

- **Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992**
  - **State**: 9.6%
  - **National**: 8.9%

- **Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992**
  - **State**: 34.0%
  - **National**: 31.5%

- **Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992**
  - **State**: 35.3%
  - **National**: 31.8%

- **State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994**
  - **State**: 62.4%
  - **National**: 65.4%

---

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.*

---

**Fathers and Families**

- **Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present**
  - **Arizona**: 14.8%
  - **United States**: 15.8%

- **Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed**
  - **Arizona**: 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**
  - **Arizona**: 13.4%
  - **United States**: 7.7%

- **Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four**
  - **Arizona**: 34.1%
  - **United States**: 30.0%
### Percent change over time

#### Indicators*  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Worse</th>
<th>Better</th>
<th>1985</th>
<th>1992</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>[ 23 ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>40.3</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>[ 42 ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens</td>
<td>Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>62.7</td>
<td>[ 50 ]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate</td>
<td>Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>280</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>[ 41 ]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts</td>
<td>Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>[ 49 ]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working</td>
<td>Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>[ 46 ]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate</td>
<td>Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>85.4</td>
<td>75.8</td>
<td>[ 34 ]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poverty</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>[ 36 ]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>[ 31 ]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

The Annie E. Casey Foundation
### Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State population under age 18</td>
<td>621,000</td>
<td>635,000</td>
<td>657,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of state population under age 18</td>
<td>26.4%</td>
<td>26.2%</td>
<td>25.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social Characteristics

- **Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care**
  - State: 66.7%
  - National: 68.3%
- **Percent of children without health insurance in 1992**
  - State: 19.7%
  - National: 13.0%
- **Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990**
  - State: 17.0%
  - National: 7.8%
- **Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993**
  - State: 75.0%
  - 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: 51%
  - National: 41%

### Income and Poverty

- **Median income of families with children in 1992**
  - State: $27,400
  - National: $35,100
- **Per capita income in 1993**
  - State: $16,000
  - National: $20,800
- **Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992**
  - State: 11.8%
  - National: 8.9%
- **Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992**
  - State: 40.6%
  - National: 31.5%
- **Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992**
  - State: 33.3%
  - National: 31.8%
- **State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994**
  - State: 50.4%
  - National: 65.4%

### Fathers and Families

- **Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present**
  - Arkansas: 18.2%
  - United States: 15.5%
- **Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed**
  - Arkansas: 5.5%
  - 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**
  - Arkansas: 9.6%
  - United States: 7.7%
- **Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four**
  - Arkansas: 37.8%
  - United States: 30.0%

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>28.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)</td>
<td>35.6</td>
<td>46.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high school dropouts Ages 16-19</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>school and not working Ages 16-19</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poverty</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate</td>
<td>81.3</td>
<td>91.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)</td>
<td>62.8</td>
<td>66.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poverty</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>24.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>20.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>22.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>headed by a single parent</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>25.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 135

*Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.
### Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>State Population Under Age 18</th>
<th>Percent of State Population Under Age 18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>7,751,000</td>
<td>26.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>8,593,000</td>
<td>27.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>9,779,000</td>
<td>28.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care</td>
<td>1990</td>
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<td>13.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993</td>
<td></td>
<td>79.7%</td>
<td>80.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Income and Poverty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median income of families with children in 1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>$36,500</td>
<td>$35,100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Per capita income in 1993</td>
<td></td>
<td>$21,900</td>
<td>$20,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>35.1%</td>
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<td>State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994</td>
<td></td>
<td>79.6%</td>
<td>65.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.*
### Percent change over time

#### Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>WORSE</th>
<th>BETTER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poverty</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Trend data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>1985</th>
<th>1992</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate Ages 1-14</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>26.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>50.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17</td>
<td>40.2</td>
<td>63.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19</td>
<td>68.7</td>
<td>72.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poverty</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>22.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>25.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*Note: Definitions and Data Sources, Page 155

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

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

**kids count** 41
### Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State population under age 18</td>
<td>861,000</td>
<td>938,000</td>
<td>1,037,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of state population under age 18</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
<td>26.3%</td>
<td>25.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>71.7%</td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children without health insurance in 1992</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>88.5%</td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Income and Poverty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median income of families with children in 1992</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>$37,600</td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per capita income in 1993</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>$21,500</td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>26.0%</td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>37.7%</td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>63.1%</td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Fathers and Families*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators*</th>
<th>WORSE</th>
<th>BETTER</th>
<th>Trend data</th>
<th>National Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>STATE 7.7</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>STATE 9.4</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>STATE 32.1</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>STATE 26.8</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>STATE 305</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>STATE 7.7</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>STATE 9.5</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>STATE 65.8</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>STATE 23.2</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*No Definitions and Data Sources, page 134

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

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

Kids count 43
### Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State population under age 18</td>
<td>750,000</td>
<td>775,000</td>
<td>803,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of state population under age 18</td>
<td>22.8%</td>
<td>23.6%</td>
<td>24.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>NATIONAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care</td>
<td></td>
<td>78.8% 68.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children without health insurance in 1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.2% 13.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.7% 7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993</td>
<td></td>
<td>84.4% 80.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>34% 43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>31% 41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Income and Poverty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>NATIONAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median income of families with children in 1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>$48,500 $35,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per capita income in 1993</td>
<td></td>
<td>$28,000 $20,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.4% 8.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>18.3% 31.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>32.2% 31.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994</td>
<td></td>
<td>83.5% 65.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Fathers and Families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>NATIONAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present</td>
<td></td>
<td>14.9% 15.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.2% 7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.8% 7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four</td>
<td></td>
<td>17.5% 30.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.*
### Percent change over time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>WORSE</th>
<th>BETTER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>23.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>22.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>49.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>21.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Trend data**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1985</th>
<th>1992</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>28.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>33.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>42.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>49.4</td>
<td>48.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
<td>62.8</td>
<td>66.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>20.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>23.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>25.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155*
### Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State population under age 18</td>
<td>163,000</td>
<td>175,000</td>
<td>191,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of state population under age 18</td>
<td>24.5%</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social Characteristics

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>73.4%</td>
<td>68.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Percent of children without health insurance in 1992**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Delaware</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.1%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Delaware</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Delaware</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>82.3%</td>
<td>80.2%</td>
<td>80.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Delaware</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>46%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Delaware</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>44%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Income and Poverty

**Median income of families with children in 1992**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Delaware</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$37,900</td>
<td>$35,100</td>
<td>$35,100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Per capita income in 1993**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Delaware</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$21,700</td>
<td>$20,800</td>
<td>$20,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Delaware</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Delaware</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25.0%</td>
<td>31.5%</td>
<td>31.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Delaware</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36.9%</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Delaware</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>61.7%</td>
<td>65.4%</td>
<td>65.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Fathers and Families

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Delaware</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.8%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Delaware</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Delaware</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Delaware</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21.4%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.*
## Delaware

### National Composite Rank

24

### Indicators*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>1985-1992</th>
<th>WORSE</th>
<th>BETTER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percent low birth-weight babies</strong></td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infant mortality rate</strong> (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child death rate</strong> Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of births to unmarried teens</strong> Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 females)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate</strong> Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts</strong> Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percent of teens not attending school and not working</strong> Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Teen violent death rate</strong> Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percent of children in poverty</strong></td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</strong></td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Trend Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>NATIONAL</th>
<th>1985</th>
<th>1992</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percent low birth-weight babies</strong></td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infant mortality rate</strong> (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child death rate</strong> Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>28.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of births to unmarried teens</strong> Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 females)</td>
<td>35.9</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>51.5</td>
<td>42.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate</strong> Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts</strong> Ages 16-19</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percent of teens not attending school and not working</strong> Ages 16-19</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Teen violent death rate</strong> Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>62.8</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>66.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percent of children in poverty</strong></td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>20.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</strong></td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>25.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### National Rank

National Rank is based on most recent available data.

- **State**: 38
- **National**: 26
- **State**: 8
- **National**: 43
- **State**: 27
- **National**: 36
- **State**: 18
- **National**: 14
- **State**: 6
- **National**: 2
- **State**: 32

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

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

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

**kids count** 47
### Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State population under age 18</td>
<td>117,000</td>
<td>115,000</td>
<td>99,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per cent of state population under age 18</td>
<td>19.3%</td>
<td>19.9%</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>54.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children without health insurance in 1992</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>18.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>66.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Income and Poverty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median income of families with children in 1992</td>
<td>$24,300</td>
<td>$35,100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per capita income in 1993</td>
<td>$29,800</td>
<td>$20,800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>21.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>47.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>67.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Fathers and Families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present</td>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>36.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed</td>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year</td>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four</td>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>34.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### District of Columbia

#### National Composite Rank [51]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators*</th>
<th>Percent change over time</th>
<th>Trend data</th>
<th>National Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Worse</strong></td>
<td><strong>Better</strong></td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 153

**Pattern of bars indicate national change**

[The Annie E. Casey Foundation](https://www.annefoundation.org)
### Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State population under age 18</td>
<td>2,866,000</td>
<td>3,169,000</td>
<td>3,447,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of state population under age 18</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
<td>23.2%</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social Characteristics

- **Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care**
  - State: 67.2%
  - National: 68.3%

- **Percent of children without health insurance in 1992**
  - State: 18.2%
  - National: 13.0%

- **Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990**
  - State: 8.6%
  - National: 7.8%

- **Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993**
  - State: 79.6%
  - 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: 47%
  - National: 41%

### Income and Poverty

- **Median income of families with children in 1992**
  - State: $30,900
  - National: $35,100

- **Per capita income in 1993**
  - State: $20,700
  - National: $20,800

- **Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992**
  - State: 11.8%
  - National: 8.9%

- **Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992**
  - State: 37.6%
  - National: 31.5%

- **Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992**
  - State: 29.2%
  - National: 31.8%

- **State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994**
  - State: 59.3%
  - National: 65.4%

### Fathers and Families

- **Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present**
  - Florida: 17.8%
  - United States: 15.8%

- **Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed**
  - Florida: 7.5%
  - United States: 7.7%

- **Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year**
  - Florida: 19.4%
  - United States: 7.7%

- **Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four**
  - Florida: 32.1%
  - United States: 30.0%

*Figures are based on the 1990 Census.*

---

*kids count 164*
### Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Percent change over time</th>
<th>Trend data</th>
<th>National Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percent low birth-weight babies</strong> (&lt;1500 g)</td>
<td>WORSE 1985-1992</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BETTER 1992</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infant mortality rate</strong> (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>WORSE 1985-1992</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BETTER 1992</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child death rate</strong> Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)</td>
<td>WORSE 1985-1992</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>32.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BETTER 1992</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>28.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of births to unmarried teens</strong> Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)</td>
<td>WORSE 1985-1992</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>49.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BETTER 1992</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>42.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Juvenile violent arrest rate</strong> Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</td>
<td>WORSE 1985-1992</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BETTER 1992</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts</strong> Ages 16-19</td>
<td>WORSE 1985-1992</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BETTER 1992</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percent of teens not attending school and not working</strong> Ages 16-19</td>
<td>WORSE 1985-1992</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BETTER 1992</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Teen violent death rate</strong> Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)</td>
<td>WORSE 1985-1992</td>
<td>70.2</td>
<td>63.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BETTER 1992</td>
<td>62.8</td>
<td>66.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percent of children in poverty</strong></td>
<td>WORSE 1985-1992</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>24.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BETTER 1992</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>20.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</strong></td>
<td>WORSE 1985-1992</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>28.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BETTER 1992</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>25.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 111 | Patterned bars indicate national change | Solid bars indicate state change
### Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>State Population Under Age 18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1,727,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1,841,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2,030,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent of State Population Under Age 18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>26.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>26.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>26.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social Characteristics

#### Percent of Women Giving Birth in 1990 Who Received Adequate Prenatal Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>69.2%</td>
<td>68.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Percent of Children Without Health Insurance in 1992

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Percent of Children Living in Households Without a Telephone in 1990

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Percent of Adults (Age 25+) with a High School Diploma in 1993

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>74.7%</td>
<td>80.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Percent of 4th Grade Students Scoring Below Basic Reading Level in 1992

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>-47%</td>
<td>-43%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Percent of 4th Grade Students Scoring Below Basic Mathematics Level in 1992

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>-45%</td>
<td>-41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Income and Poverty

#### Median Income of Families with Children in 1992

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>$33,100</td>
<td>$35,100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Per Capita Income in 1993

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>$19,200</td>
<td>$20,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Percent of Children in Extreme Poverty (Income Below 50% of Poverty Level) in 1992

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Percent of Children in Poor and Near-Poor Families (Income Below 150% of Poverty Level) in 1992

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>35.2%</td>
<td>31.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Percent of Mother-Headed Families Receiving Child Support or Alimony in 1992

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>39.4%</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### State AFDC and Food Stamp Benefits as a Percent of Poverty Line in 1994

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>57.2%</td>
<td>65.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Fathers and Families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Percent of Children Living in Households with No Adult Male (Age 21+) Present</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Percent of Children Living in Neighborhoods Where More Than Half of All Families with Children Are Female Headed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Percent of Children Living in Neighborhoods Where the Majority of Males (Age 16+) Worked Less Than Six Months of the Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Percent of All Men (Ages 25-34) Earning Less than the Poverty Level for a Family of Four</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>29.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators*</th>
<th>Percent change over time</th>
<th>Trend data</th>
<th>National Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W R S E</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>37.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>37.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>71.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poverty</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>24.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

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

The Annie E. Casey Foundation
### Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State population under age 18</td>
<td>280,000</td>
<td>299,000</td>
<td>346,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of state population under age 18</td>
<td>25.3%</td>
<td>25.5%</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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**: 40%
  - **National**: 43%

- **Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992**
  - **State**: 46%
  - **National**: 41%

### 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%

### Fathers and Families*

- **Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present**
  - **Hawaii**: 9.1%
  - **United States**: 15.8%

- **Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed**
  - **Hawaii**: 0.8%
  - **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**
  - **Hawaii**: 1.9%
  - **United States**: 1.7%

- **Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four**
  - **Hawaii**: 25.9%
  - **United States**: 30.0%

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators*</th>
<th>W O R S E</th>
<th>B E T T E R</th>
<th>Trend data</th>
<th>National Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>[27]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>[4]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>[14]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>40.2</td>
<td>[27]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>[13]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>[9]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>[41]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>45.6</td>
<td>40.8</td>
<td>[5]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>[12]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.
## Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State population under age 18</td>
<td>308,000</td>
<td>332,000</td>
<td>373,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of state population under 18</td>
<td>30.6%</td>
<td>30.2%</td>
<td>28.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Social Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>NATIONAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care</td>
<td>69.4%</td>
<td>68.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children without health insurance in 1992</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993</td>
<td>84.0%</td>
<td>80.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Income and Poverty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>NATIONAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median income of families with children in 1992</td>
<td>$32,300</td>
<td>$35,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per capita income in 1993</td>
<td>$17,500</td>
<td>$20,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992</td>
<td>30.9%</td>
<td>31.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992</td>
<td>48.4%</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994</td>
<td>60.2%</td>
<td>65.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Fathers and Families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>NATIONAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four</td>
<td>37.5%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators*</th>
<th>WORSE</th>
<th>TIE</th>
<th>BETTER</th>
<th>Trend data</th>
<th>National Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>STATE 5.5</td>
<td>NATIONAL 6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>STATE 10.4</td>
<td>NATIONAL 10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>STATE 35.5</td>
<td>NATIONAL 33.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>64</td>
<td></td>
<td>STATE 16.8</td>
<td>NATIONAL 29.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>51</td>
<td>STATE 214</td>
<td>NATIONAL 305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>STATE 10.5</td>
<td>NATIONAL 10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>STATE 10.2</td>
<td>NATIONAL 11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>STATE 76.3</td>
<td>NATIONAL 62.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

The Annie E. Casey Foundation
### Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State population under age 18</td>
<td>2,946,000</td>
<td>3,068,000</td>
<td>3,206,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of state population under age 18</td>
<td>25.8%</td>
<td>26.2%</td>
<td>26.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>NATIONAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care</td>
<td>67.1%</td>
<td>68.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children without health insurance in 1992</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993</td>
<td>79.2%</td>
<td>80.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Income and Poverty

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

### Fathers and Families*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Illinois</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four</td>
<td>27.5%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1992</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>STATE 7.2 7.7</td>
<td>NATIONAL 6.8 7.1</td>
<td>[40]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1985-1992</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>STATE 11.7 10.1</td>
<td>NATIONAL 10.6 8.5</td>
<td>[44]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children) 1985-1992</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>STATE 31.8 28.8</td>
<td>NATIONAL 33.8 28.8</td>
<td>[25]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females) 1985-1992</td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
<td>STATE 35.5 51.9</td>
<td>NATIONAL 29.5 42.5</td>
<td>[44]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths) 1985-1992</td>
<td>92</td>
<td></td>
<td>STATE 195 376</td>
<td>NATIONAL 305 483</td>
<td>[32]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19 1985-1992</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>STATE 9.2 9.6</td>
<td>NATIONAL 10.5 9.3</td>
<td>[32]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19 1985-1992</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>STATE 10.8 10.8</td>
<td>NATIONAL 11.0 9.9</td>
<td>[35]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens) 1985-1992</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
<td>STATE 52.0 69.9</td>
<td>NATIONAL 62.8 66.6</td>
<td>[28]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poverty 1985-1992</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>STATE 22.1 21.1</td>
<td>NATIONAL 20.8 20.6</td>
<td>[33]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1992</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>STATE 23.2 26.2</td>
<td>NATIONAL 21.6 25.3</td>
<td>[39]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

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

The Annie E. Casey Foundation
### Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State population under age 18</td>
<td>1,456,000</td>
<td>1,469,000</td>
<td>1,550,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of state population under age 18</td>
<td>26.3%</td>
<td>25.7%</td>
<td>25.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care</td>
<td>68.9%</td>
<td>68.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children without health insurance in 1992</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993</td>
<td>79.2%</td>
<td>80.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Income and Poverty

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

### Fathers and Families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Indiana</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where half or more of all families with children are female headed</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four</td>
<td>28.9%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.*
## Percent change over time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators*</th>
<th>WORSE</th>
<th>BETTER</th>
<th>1985</th>
<th>1992</th>
<th>National Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>+6</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>-14</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children) 1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>-12</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females) 1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>+51</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths) 1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>-104</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19 1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>-7</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19 1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>-14</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens) 1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>62.8</td>
<td>63.3</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poverty 1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>+3</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>+35</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* See Deprivation and Data Sources, page 155

![Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.](image-url)

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126

127
## Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State population under age 18</td>
<td>719,000</td>
<td>734,000</td>
<td>736,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent of state population under age 18

### Social Characteristics

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

## Income and Poverty

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

## Fathers and Families*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>IOWA</th>
<th>NATIONAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four</td>
<td>28.5%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators*</th>
<th>WORSE</th>
<th>BETTER</th>
<th>Trend data</th>
<th>National Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 138

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

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kids count 63
### Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State population under age 18</td>
<td>662,000</td>
<td>684,000</td>
<td>725,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of state population under age 18</td>
<td>26.7%</td>
<td>27.0%</td>
<td>26.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care</td>
<td>77.3%</td>
<td>68.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children without health insurance in 1992</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993</td>
<td>87.1%</td>
<td>80.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Income and Poverty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median income of families with children in 1992</td>
<td>$35,600</td>
<td>$35,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per capita income in 1993</td>
<td>$19,900</td>
<td>$20,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992</td>
<td>25.7%</td>
<td>31.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of mothers who receive child support or alimony in 1992</td>
<td>34.6%</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994</td>
<td>68.7%</td>
<td>65.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Fathers and Families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four</td>
<td>77.9%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.*

The Annie E. Casey Foundation
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>[28]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>[21]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 children)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>38.7</td>
<td>[26]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>[25]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>[6]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>[7]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>78.9</td>
<td>[40]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poverty</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>[18]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

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

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kids count 65
### Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>State Population under age 18</th>
<th>Percent of State Population under age 18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>954,000</td>
<td>25.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>971,000</td>
<td>25.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>996,000</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social Characteristics

- **Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care**: 74.0% (State) vs. 68.3% (National)
- **Percent of children without health insurance in 1992**: 13.4% (State) vs. 15.0% (National)
- **Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990**: 14.3% (State) vs. 7.8% (National)
- **Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993**: 73.9% (State) vs. 80.2% (National)
- **Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992**: 45% (State) vs. 43% (National)
- **Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992**: 47% (State) vs. 41% (National)

### 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 mothers-receiving child support or alimony in 1992**: State 45.3%, 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

- **Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present**: Kentucky 15.3%, United States 15.8%
- **Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed**: Kentucky 4.5%, 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**: Kentucky 16.8%, United States 7.7%
- **Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four**: Kentucky 37.6%, United States 31.1%

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census*
### Kentucky

#### National Composite Rank

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators*</th>
<th>WORSE</th>
<th>BETTER</th>
<th>Trend data</th>
<th>National Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>28.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>43</td>
<td>42.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>178</td>
<td>483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poverty</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
<td>25.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 114*

| Patterned bars indicate national change. | Solid bars indicate state change. | National Rank is based on most recent available data |
## Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State population under age 18</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1,227,000</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>1,243,000</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>1,247,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of state population under age 18</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>29.1%</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>28.9%</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>27.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Social Characteristics

| Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care | STATE | 68.5% | NATIONAL | 68.3% |
| Percent of children without health insurance in 1992 | STATE | 19.4% | NATIONAL | 15.0% |
| Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990 | STATE | 11.5% | NATIONAL | 7.8% |
| Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993 | STATE | 73.7% | NATIONAL | 80.2% |
| Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992 | STATE | 58% | NATIONAL | 43% |
| Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992 | STATE | 59% | NATIONAL | 41% |

## Income and Poverty

| Median income of families with children in 1992 | STATE | $28,100 | NATIONAL | $35,100 |
| Per capita income in 1993 | STATE | $16,600 | NATIONAL | $20,800 |
| Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992 | STATE | 20.5% | NATIONAL | 8.9% |
| Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992 | STATE | 44.8% | NATIONAL | 31.5% |
| Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992 | STATE | 28.8% | NATIONAL | 31.8% |
| State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994 | STATE | 49.4% | NATIONAL | 65.4% |

## Fathers and Families

| Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present | STATE | Louisiana | 22.8% | NATIONAL | United States | 15.8% |
| Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed | STATE | Louisiana | 15.0% | NATIONAL | 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 | STATE | Louisiana | 22.4% | NATIONAL | United States | 7.7% |
| Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four | STATE | Louisiana | 41.1% | NATIONAL | United States | 30.0% |

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators*</th>
<th>WORSE</th>
<th>BETTER</th>
<th>Panel</th>
<th>Trend data</th>
<th>National Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STATE 8.7 9.4</td>
<td>NATIONAL 6.8 7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STATE 11.9 9.4</td>
<td>NATIONAL 10.6 8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STATE 42.8 39.9</td>
<td>NATIONAL 33.8 28.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STATE 44.7 59.8</td>
<td>NATIONAL 29.5 42.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STATE 272 552</td>
<td>NATIONAL 305 485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STATE 14.8 13.7</td>
<td>NATIONAL 10.5 9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STATE 17.4 13.9</td>
<td>NATIONAL 11.0 9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STATE 74.9 97.2</td>
<td>NATIONAL 62.8 66.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STATE 28.4 34.5</td>
<td>NATIONAL 20.8 20.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STATE 23.1 30.8</td>
<td>NATIONAL 21.6 25.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 134

National Rank is based on most recent available data.

Trend data panels indicate change over time. Potted bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.
## Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State population under age 18</td>
<td>309,000</td>
<td>307,000</td>
<td>294,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of state population under age 18</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
<td>23.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Social Characteristics

### Fathers and Families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Maine</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Income and Poverty

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

## Kids Count

| kids count | 144 | 145 |

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.*
### Percent change over time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Worse</th>
<th>Zero</th>
<th>Better</th>
<th>1985</th>
<th>1992</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>State: 5.1, National: 6.8</td>
<td>State: 5.0, National: 7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>State: 28.7, National: 33.8</td>
<td>State: 22.9, National: 28.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>State: 24.5, National: 29.5</td>
<td>State: 30.1, National: 42.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>State: 81, National: 305</td>
<td>State: 108, National: 483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>State: 50.5, National: 62.8</td>
<td>State: 53.6, National: 66.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>State: 10.4, National: 10.5</td>
<td>State: 4.7, National: 9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>State: 10.2, National: 11.0</td>
<td>State: 7.2, National: 9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>State: 50.5, National: 62.8</td>
<td>State: 53.6, National: 66.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poverty</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>State: 15.3, National: 20.8</td>
<td>State: 19.3, National: 20.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>State: 17.6, National: 21.6</td>
<td>State: 22.1, National: 25.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 115*  
Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation
### Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State population under age 18</td>
<td>1,162,000</td>
<td>1,241,000</td>
<td>1,405,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of state population under age 18</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
<td>26.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care</td>
<td>76.8%</td>
<td>68.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children without health insurance in 1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>11.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993</td>
<td>82.6%</td>
<td>80.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Income and Poverty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median income of families with children in 1992</td>
<td>$42,400</td>
<td>$39,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per capita income in 1993</td>
<td>$23,900</td>
<td>$20,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992</td>
<td>24.0%</td>
<td>31.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992</td>
<td>28.7%</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994</td>
<td>65.4%</td>
<td>65.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Fathers and Families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present</td>
<td></td>
<td>15.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed</td>
<td></td>
<td>13.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four</td>
<td></td>
<td>22.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators*</th>
<th>W O R S E</th>
<th>B E T T E R</th>
<th>Trend data</th>
<th>National Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>STATE 7.6</td>
<td>NATIONAL 6.8</td>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>STATE 11.9</td>
<td>NATIONAL 10.6</td>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)</td>
<td>STATE 31.7</td>
<td>NATIONAL 33.8</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)</td>
<td>STATE 33.9</td>
<td>NATIONAL 29.5</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</td>
<td>STATE 596</td>
<td>NATIONAL 305</td>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-17</td>
<td>STATE 8.5</td>
<td>NATIONAL 10.5</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19</td>
<td>STATE 8.5</td>
<td>NATIONAL 11.0</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)</td>
<td>STATE 56.1</td>
<td>NATIONAL 62.8</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poverty</td>
<td>STATE 13.2</td>
<td>NATIONAL 20.8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td>STATE 23.8</td>
<td>NATIONAL 21.6</td>
<td>-2</td>
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</table>
## Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State population under age 18</td>
<td>1,353,000</td>
<td>1,393,000</td>
<td>1,420,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of state population under age 18</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
<td>23.2%</td>
<td>23.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Social Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>68.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children without health insurance in 1992</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993</td>
<td>84.6%</td>
<td>80.2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Income and Poverty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Measure</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median income of families with children in 1992</td>
<td>$44,200</td>
<td>$35,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per capita income in 1993</td>
<td>$24,500</td>
<td>$20,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
<td>31.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992</td>
<td>32.9%</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994</td>
<td>76.5%</td>
<td>65.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Fathers and Families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fathers and Families</th>
<th>Massachusetts</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four</td>
<td>21.3%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census*
### Percent change over time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators*</th>
<th>WORSE</th>
<th>BETTER</th>
<th>Trend data</th>
<th>National Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>559</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>51.1</td>
<td>36.1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 134*

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

The Annie E. Casey Foundation
### Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State population under age 18</td>
<td>2,459,000</td>
<td>2,506,000</td>
<td>2,635,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of state population under age 18</td>
<td>26.5%</td>
<td>26.4%</td>
<td>27.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>STATE NATIONAL</th>
<th>NATIONAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care</td>
<td>76.3%</td>
<td>68.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children without health insurance in 1992</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993</td>
<td>81.5%</td>
<td>80.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Income and Poverty

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

### Fathers and Families

- Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present
  - Michigan: 17.8%
  - United States: 15.8%

- Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed
  - Michigan: 14.2%
  - 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
  - Michigan: 12.4%
  - United States: 7.7%

- Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four
  - Michigan: 24.6%
  - United States: 30.0%

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.*
### Michigan

#### National Composite Rank

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Percent change over time</th>
<th>Trend data</th>
<th>National Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>WORSE 1810 BETTER</td>
<td>STATE 6.8</td>
<td>NATIONAL 6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate</td>
<td>WORSE 1810 BETTER</td>
<td>STATE 11.4</td>
<td>NATIONAL 10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate</td>
<td>WORSE 1810 BETTER</td>
<td>STATE 37.1</td>
<td>NATIONAL 33.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19</td>
<td>WORSE 1810 BETTER</td>
<td>STATE 24.2</td>
<td>NATIONAL 29.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17</td>
<td>WORSE 1810 BETTER</td>
<td>STATE 318</td>
<td>NATIONAL 305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts</td>
<td>WORSE 1810 BETTER</td>
<td>STATE 9.0</td>
<td>NATIONAL 10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working</td>
<td>WORSE 1810 BETTER</td>
<td>STATE 10.6</td>
<td>NATIONAL 11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19</td>
<td>WORSE 1810 BETTER</td>
<td>STATE 68.8</td>
<td>NATIONAL 62.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poverty</td>
<td>WORSE 1810 BETTER</td>
<td>STATE 23.3</td>
<td>NATIONAL 20.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td>WORSE 1810 BETTER</td>
<td>STATE 24.8</td>
<td>NATIONAL 21.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Patterned bars indicate national change, solid bars indicate state change.
### Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State population under age 18</td>
<td>1,167,000</td>
<td>1,228,000</td>
<td>1,254,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of state population under age 18</td>
<td>26.7%</td>
<td>27.2%</td>
<td>26.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Minnesota</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care</td>
<td>68.3%</td>
<td>68.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children without health insurance in 1992</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993</td>
<td>80.2%</td>
<td>80.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Income and Poverty

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

### Fathers and Families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Minnesota</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.*
### Percent change over time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators*</th>
<th>Worse</th>
<th>Better</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate</td>
<td>Ages 1-14 (per 10,000 children)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens</td>
<td>Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate</td>
<td>Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts</td>
<td>Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working</td>
<td>Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate</td>
<td>Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poverty</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Trend data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Rank</th>
<th>1985</th>
<th>1992</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### National Rank

- Percent low birth-weight babies: 1985-1992
- Infant mortality rate: 1985-1992
- Child death rate: Ages 1-14 (per 10,000 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)
- 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

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 755

[Patterned bars indicate national change]

[Solid bars indicate state change]
### Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State population under age 18</td>
<td>747,000</td>
<td>758,000</td>
<td>753,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of state population under age 18</td>
<td>29.0%</td>
<td>28.7%</td>
<td>27.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social Characteristics

- **Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care**
  - State: 73.0%
  - 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: 17.8%

- **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: 4.5%

- **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**
  - Mississippi: 23.4%
  - United States: 15.8%

- **Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed**
  - Mississippi: 13.8%
  - 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**
  - Mississippi: 17.1%
  - United States: 7.7%

- **Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four**
  - Mississippi: 41.9%
  - United States: 30.8%

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.*
### Indicators

#### Percent low birth-weight babies
- **1985-1992**: Data not available

#### Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
- **1985**: 8.8
- **1992**: 6.8

#### Child death rate (Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children))
- **1985-1992**: Data not available

#### Number of births to unmarried teens (Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females))
- **1985-1992**: Data not available

#### Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths))
- **1985-1992**: Data not available

#### Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (Ages 16-19)
- **1985-1992**: Data not available

#### Percent of teens not attending school and not working (Ages 16-19)
- **1985-1992**: Data not available

#### Teen violent death rate (Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens))
- **1985-1992**: Data not available

#### Percent of children in poverty
- **1985-1992**: Data not available

#### Percent of families with children headed by a single parent
- **1985-1992**: Data not available

### Trend data

#### National Composite Rank: 49

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>1985</th>
<th>1992</th>
<th>National Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[50]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[50]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[50]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[49]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate</td>
<td>109</td>
<td></td>
<td>[16]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[28]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[45]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[48]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[49]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[49]</td>
</tr>
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### Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State population under age 18</td>
<td>1,315,000</td>
<td>1,363,000</td>
<td>1,381,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of state population under age 18</td>
<td>25.7%</td>
<td>26.0%</td>
<td>25.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care</td>
<td>73.2%</td>
<td>68.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children without health insurance in 1992</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993</td>
<td>80.3%</td>
<td>80.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992</td>
<td>37.4%</td>
<td>43.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992</td>
<td>36.9%</td>
<td>41.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Income and Poverty

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

### Fathers and Families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Missouri</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed</td>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year</td>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four</td>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31.8%</td>
<td>30.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.*
## Percent change over time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators*</th>
<th>1985</th>
<th>1992</th>
<th>WORSE</th>
<th>BETTER</th>
<th>Trend data</th>
<th>National Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>State: 10.2</td>
<td>National: 10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children) 1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>State: 30.5</td>
<td>National: 33.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females) 1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td>State: 31.0</td>
<td>National: 46.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths) 1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>State: 466</td>
<td>National: 539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19 1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>State: 8.2</td>
<td>National: 9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19 1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>State: 9.7</td>
<td>National: 10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens) 1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td>State: 68.4</td>
<td>National: 84.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 183

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

The Annie E. Casey Foundation
### Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State population under age 18</td>
<td>222,000</td>
<td>232,000</td>
<td>242,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of state population under age 18</td>
<td>27.8%</td>
<td>27.6%</td>
<td>26.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social Characteristics

- **Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care**
  - State: 64.5%
  - National: 68.3%

- **Percent of children without health insurance in 1992**
  - State: 11.3%
  - 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: 86.0%
  - 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%

### Income and Poverty

- **Median income of families with children in 1992**
  - State: $30,200
  - National: $35,100

- **Per capita income in 1993**
  - State: $17,400
  - 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: 34.1%
  - National: 31.5%

- **Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992**
  - State: 34.8%
  - National: 31.8%

- **State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994**
  - State: 66.9%
  - National: 65.4%

### Fathers and Families

- **Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present**
  - Montana: 13.6%
  - United States: 15.8%

- **Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed**
  - Montana: 0.0%
  - 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**
  - Montana: 7.2%
  - United States: 7.7%

- **Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four**
  - Montana: 40.3%
  - United States: 30.0%

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Percent change over time</th>
<th>Trend data</th>
<th>National Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1992</td>
<td>WORSE: 6</td>
<td>STATE: 5.7, 6.8</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BETTER: 27</td>
<td>NATIONAL: 7.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>BETTER: 27</td>
<td>NATIONAL: 8.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(per 100,000 children)</td>
<td>BETTER: 35.7</td>
<td>NATIONAL: 28.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens 1985-1992</td>
<td>WORSE: 36</td>
<td>STATE: 25.0, 34.1</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 females)</td>
<td>BETTER: 29.5</td>
<td>NATIONAL: 42.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</td>
<td>BETTER: 305, 483</td>
<td>NATIONAL:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts</td>
<td>WORSE: 10</td>
<td>STATE: 6.4, 7.0</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 16-19</td>
<td>BETTER: 10.5</td>
<td>NATIONAL: 9.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not</td>
<td>WORSE: 11</td>
<td>STATE: 9.5, 8.5</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>working Ages 16-19</td>
<td>BETTER: 11.0</td>
<td>NATIONAL: 9.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate 1985-1992 Ages 15-19</td>
<td>WORSE: 14</td>
<td>STATE: 93.5, 80.0</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(per 100,000 teens)</td>
<td>BETTER: 62.8, 66.6</td>
<td>NATIONAL:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BETTER: 20.8</td>
<td>NATIONAL: 20.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a</td>
<td>WORSE: 18</td>
<td>STATE: 19.6, 23.1</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 755

Noted has indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

174

175 kids count 85
### Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State population under age 18</td>
<td>429,000</td>
<td>439,000</td>
<td>452,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of state population under age 18</td>
<td>27.2%</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
<td>26.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990 (NH)</th>
<th>1990 (State)</th>
<th>1993 (NH)</th>
<th>1993 (State)</th>
<th>2000 (NH)</th>
<th>2000 (State)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care</td>
<td>71.1%</td>
<td>68.3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children without health insurance in 1992</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993</td>
<td>87.5%</td>
<td>80.2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Income and Poverty

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

### Fathers and Families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Nebraska</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four</td>
<td>28.0%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.*

The Annie E. Casey Foundation
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators*</th>
<th>W O R S E</th>
<th>B E T T E R</th>
<th>1985</th>
<th>1992</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>26.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>30.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>61.3</td>
<td>48.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poverty</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>18.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 158
\[\] Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

The Annie E. Casey Foundation
## Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State population under age 18</td>
<td>297,000</td>
<td>352,000</td>
<td>417,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of state population under age 18</td>
<td>24.7%</td>
<td>25.4%</td>
<td>24.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Social Characteristics

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

## Income and Poverty

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

## Fathers and Families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Nevada</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four</td>
<td>28.6%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.*
### Percent change over time

#### Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See Definitions and Data Sources page 755

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.
### Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>State population under age 18</strong></td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>279,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>284,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>288,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percent of state population under age 18</strong></td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>25.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>24.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care</strong></td>
<td>83.2%</td>
<td>68.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percent of children without health insurance in 1992</strong></td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990</strong></td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993</strong></td>
<td>86.3%</td>
<td>80.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992</strong></td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992</strong></td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Income and Poverty

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

### Fathers and Families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present</strong></td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed</strong></td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year</strong></td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four</strong></td>
<td>16.6%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children))</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate (Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children))</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>22.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens (Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females))</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>17.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths))</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (Ages 16-19)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working (Ages 16-19)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate (Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens))</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>62.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poverty (Ages 15-19)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 188. 
Patened bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.
### Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State population under age 18</td>
<td>1,799,000</td>
<td>1,896,000</td>
<td>2,047,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of state population under age 18</td>
<td>23.3%</td>
<td>24.1%</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social Characteristics

- **Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care**: 70.0% (State) 68.3% (National)
- **Percent of children without health insurance in 1992**: 9.6% (State) 13.0% (National)
- **Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990**: 5.2% (State) 7.8% (National)
- **Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993**: 82.1% (State) 80.2% (National)
- **Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992**: 34% (State) 45% (National)
- **Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992**: 30% (State) 41% (National)

### Income and Poverty

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

### Fathers and Families

- **Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present**: New Jersey 13.9%, United States 15.8%
- **Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed**: New Jersey 9.1%, 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**: New Jersey 3.7%, United States 7.7%
- **Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four**: New Jersey 21.2%, United States 30.0%

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.*
### New Jersey

#### Percent change over time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>WORSE</th>
<th>BETTER</th>
<th>1985</th>
<th>1992</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1992</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1985-1992</td>
<td>21</td>
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<td>10.6</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate (Ages 1-4.9, 290,000 children) 1985-1992</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>26.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens (Ages 15-19, per 1,000 females) 1985-1992</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>32.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (Ages 10-17, per 100,000 youths) 1985-1992</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>646</td>
<td>717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (Ages 16-19) 1985-1992</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working (Ages 16-19) 1985-1992</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate (Ages 15-19, per 100,000 teens) 1985-1992</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>39.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poverty 1985-1992</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1992</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Trend data**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>1985</th>
<th>1992</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**National Rank**

- State: 19
- National: 19

*Note: Data sources and notes on page 138*
## Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State population under age 18</td>
<td>447,000</td>
<td>480,000</td>
<td>540,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of state population under age 18</td>
<td>29.5%</td>
<td>29.7%</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Social Characteristics

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

## Income and Poverty

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

## Income and Poverty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>NATIONAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>31.5%</td>
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<td>31.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994</td>
<td>64.6%</td>
<td>65.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Fathers and Families

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present
- New Mexico: 15.3%
- United States: 15.8%

Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed
- New Mexico: 14.8%
- 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
- New Mexico: 14.1%
- United States: 7.7%

Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four
- New Mexico: 42.8%
- United States: 30.0%

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>W O R S E</th>
<th>B E T T E R</th>
<th>Trend data</th>
<th>National Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>7.1 7.2</td>
<td>STATE National</td>
<td>[27]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>10.6 7.6</td>
<td>STATE National</td>
<td>[16]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>50.1 32.8</td>
<td>STATE National</td>
<td>[38]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>41.6 60.1</td>
<td>STATE National</td>
<td>[48]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>258 358</td>
<td>STATE National</td>
<td>[28]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>12.0 10.4</td>
<td>STATE National</td>
<td>[35]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>15.0 11.1</td>
<td>STATE National</td>
<td>[38]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)</td>
<td>1985 1992</td>
<td>101.7 78.2</td>
<td>STATE National</td>
<td>[38]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poverty</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>27.9 26.8</td>
<td>STATE National</td>
<td>[47]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>19.6 23.5</td>
<td>STATE National</td>
<td>[22]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 153

Patterned bars indicate national change
Solid bars indicate state change

The Annie E. Casey Foundation
## Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State population under age 18</td>
<td>4,260,000</td>
<td>4,467,000</td>
<td>4,611,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of state population under age 18</td>
<td>23.7%</td>
<td>24.5%</td>
<td>25.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Social Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care</td>
<td>61.5%</td>
<td>68.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children without health insurance in 1992</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993</td>
<td>80.7%</td>
<td>80.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Income and Poverty

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

## Fathers and Families*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four</td>
<td>29.8%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.
### Percent change over time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators*</th>
<th>W O R S E</th>
<th>B E T T E R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>WORSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poverty</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### Trend data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>STATE 7.0</td>
<td>NATIONAL 6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate</td>
<td>STATE 10.8</td>
<td>NATIONAL 10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate Ages 1-14</td>
<td>STATE 30.3</td>
<td>NATIONAL 33.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19</td>
<td>STATE 26.9</td>
<td>NATIONAL 29.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17</td>
<td>STATE 63.2</td>
<td>NATIONAL 30.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19</td>
<td>STATE 9.2</td>
<td>NATIONAL 10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19</td>
<td>STATE 10.0</td>
<td>NATIONAL 11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19</td>
<td>STATE 44.7</td>
<td>NATIONAL 62.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poverty</td>
<td>STATE 23.2</td>
<td>NATIONAL 20.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td>STATE 26.8</td>
<td>NATIONAL 21.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See Definitions and Data Sources page 18*  
Patterned bars indicate national change  Solid bars indicate state change.
### Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State population under age 18</td>
<td>1,606,000</td>
<td>1,704,000</td>
<td>1,862,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of state population under age 18</td>
<td>24.2%</td>
<td>24.5%</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>NATIONAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>68.3%</td>
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</table>

### Income and Poverty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median income of families with children in 1992</td>
<td>$31,900</td>
<td>$35,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per capita income in 1993</td>
<td>$18,700</td>
<td>$20,800</td>
</tr>
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<td>8.9%</td>
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<td>31.5%</td>
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<td>31.8%</td>
</tr>
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<td>65.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Fathers and Families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>North Carolina</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present</td>
<td>18.6%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
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<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators*</th>
<th>W O R S E</th>
<th>B E T T E R</th>
<th>Trend data</th>
<th>National Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>STATE 7.9</td>
<td>NATIONAL 6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>STATE 11.8</td>
<td>NATIONAL 10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate</td>
<td>Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>STATE 35.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens</td>
<td>Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 children)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>STATE 30.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate</td>
<td>Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>STATE 173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts</td>
<td>Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>STATE 13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working</td>
<td>Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>STATE 10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate</td>
<td>Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>STATE 70.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>STATE 20.6</td>
<td>NATIONAL 21.6</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

| National Rank is based on most recent available data |
### Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>State Population Under Age 18</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>175,000</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>172,000</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>164,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Year | 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**: 59.7% (State) vs. 68.3% (National)
- **Percent of children without health insurance in 1992**: 7.0% (State) vs. 13.0% (National)
- **Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990**: 4.5% (State) vs. 7.8% (National)
- **Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993**: 81.4% (State) vs. 80.2% (National)
- **Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992**: 29% (State) vs. 43% (National)
- **Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992**: 26% (State) vs. 41% (National)

### Income and Poverty

- **Median income of families with children in 1992**: $35,000 (State) vs. $35,100 (National)
- **Per capita income in 1993**: $17,100 (State) vs. $20,800 (National)
- **Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992**: 7.4% (State) vs. 8.9% (National)
- **Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992**: 26.4% (State) vs. 31.5% (National)
- **Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992**: 43.4% (State) vs. 31.8% (National)
- **State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994**: 67.9% (State) vs. 65.4% (National)

### Fathers and Families

- **Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present**: 11.2% (North Dakota) vs. 15.8% (United States)
- **Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed**: 1.2% (North Dakota) vs. 7.2% (United States)
- **Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year**: 5.1% (North Dakota) vs. 7.7% (United States)
- **Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four**: 32.4% (North Dakota) vs. 30.0% (United States)

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators*</th>
<th>Worse</th>
<th>Better</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child death rate (Ages 1-14)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens (Ages 15-19)</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>46</td>
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<tr>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (Ages 10-17)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 16-19</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working (Ages 16-19)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate (Ages 15-19)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
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Trend data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators*</th>
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<th>1992</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>STATE: 4.9</td>
<td>NATIONAL: 6.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>STATE: 8.5</td>
<td>NATIONAL: 10.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>1985-1992</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child death rate (Ages 1-14)</td>
<td>STATE: 28.7</td>
<td>NATIONAL: 33.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>1985-1992</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens (Ages 15-19)</td>
<td>STATE: 18.9</td>
<td>NATIONAL: 29.5</td>
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<td>1985-1992</td>
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<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (Ages 10-17)</td>
<td>STATE: 52</td>
<td>NATIONAL: 305</td>
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<td>1985-1992</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts</td>
<td>STATE: 5.0</td>
<td>NATIONAL: 10.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ages 16-19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working (Ages 16-19)</td>
<td>STATE: 6.2</td>
<td>NATIONAL: 11.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate (Ages 15-19)</td>
<td>STATE: 53.8</td>
<td>NATIONAL: 62.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poverty</td>
<td>STATE: 16.3</td>
<td>NATIONAL: 20.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td>STATE: 13.5</td>
<td>NATIONAL: 21.6</td>
</tr>
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</table>

National Rank

North Dakota

National Composite Rank [3]

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

206

207 kids count 101
### Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>State Population under age 18</th>
<th>Percent of State Population under age 18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>2,800,000</td>
<td>25.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>2,859,000</td>
<td>25.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2,891,000</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
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</table>

### Social Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>1990 (State)</th>
<th>1990 (National)</th>
<th>1993 (State)</th>
<th>1993 (National)</th>
<th>2000 (State)</th>
<th>2000 (National)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care</td>
<td>71.9%</td>
<td>68.3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children without health insurance in 1992</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993</td>
<td>82.8%</td>
<td>80.2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Income and Poverty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median income of families with children in 1992</td>
<td>$37,000</td>
<td>$35,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per capita income in 1993</td>
<td>$19,600</td>
<td>$20,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992</td>
<td>27.2%</td>
<td>31.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992</td>
<td>29.8%</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994</td>
<td>62.5%</td>
<td>65.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Percent change over time

#### Indicators*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>24.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>45.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>50.6</td>
<td>54.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Patterned bars indicate national change.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

**BEST COPY AVAILABLE**
### Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State population under age 18</td>
<td>837,000</td>
<td>869,000</td>
<td>875,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of state population under age 18</td>
<td>26.6%</td>
<td>26.9%</td>
<td>25.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social Characteristics

- **Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care**
  - **State**: 63.3%
  - **National**: 68.3%

- **Percent of children without health insurance in 1992**
  - **State**: 21.4%
  - **National**: 13.0%

- **Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990**
  - **State**: 13.4%
  - **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**: 38%
  - **National**: 41%

### Income and Poverty

- **Median income of families with children in 1992**
  - **State**: $28,900
  - **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**: 10.0%
  - **National**: 8.9%

- **Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992**
  - **State**: 36.8%
  - **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**: 61.4%
  - **National**: 65.4%

### Fathers and Families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Oklahoma</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Additional Statistics

- **United States**:
  - **Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed**: 10.0%
  - **Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year**: 7.2%
  - **Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four**: 36.9%

---

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Worse</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Better</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>7.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>42.1</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>39.9</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>483</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>11.0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>79.0</td>
<td>78.4</td>
<td>62.8</td>
<td>66.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poverty</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 188.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation
### Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State population under age 18</td>
<td>724,000</td>
<td>781,000</td>
<td>869,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of state population under age 18</td>
<td>25.5%</td>
<td>25.8%</td>
<td>25.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care</td>
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<td>68.3%</td>
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<td>12.8%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993</td>
<td>85.4%</td>
<td>80.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
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### Income and Poverty

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

### Fathers and Families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Oregon</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four</td>
<td>33.1%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.
## Percent change over time

### Indicators*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>WORSE</th>
<th>BETTER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 children)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poverty</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>8</td>
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### Trend data

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
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<th>1992</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>29.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
<td>33.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 children)</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>24.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
<td>29.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>73.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
<td>62.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poverty</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>17.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
<td>20.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>23.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
<td>21.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### National Rank

- National Rank is based on most recent available data.

---

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 135.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.
### Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>State Population under age 18</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,795,000</td>
<td>2,872,000</td>
<td>2,952,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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: 74.8%
  - National: 80.2%

- **Percent of 4th Grade Students Scoring Below Basic Reading Level in 1992**
  - State: 50.6%
  - National: 43.3%

- **Percent of 4th Grade Students Scoring Below Basic Mathematics Level in 1992**
  - State: 34.4%
  - National: 41.1%

### 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: 9.0%
  - 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*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators*</th>
<th>WORSE</th>
<th>BETTER</th>
<th>Trend data</th>
<th>National Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>30.9</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>46.3</td>
<td>50.7</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* See Definitions and Data Sources page 158

National Rank is based on most recent available data.
### Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State population under age 18</td>
<td>226,000</td>
<td>235,000</td>
<td>237,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of state population under age 18</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
<td>23.5%</td>
<td>23.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care</td>
<td>74.8%</td>
<td>68.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children without health insurance in 1992</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993</td>
<td>74.1%</td>
<td>80.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Income and Poverty

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

### Fathers and Families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rhode Island</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four</td>
<td>23.5%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.*
**Rhode Island**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>STATE 6.3</td>
<td>STATE 6.3</td>
<td>[18]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>STATE 8.2</td>
<td>STATE 7.4</td>
<td>[13]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>STATE 23.5</td>
<td>STATE 15.8</td>
<td>[2]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 female)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>STATE 23.6</td>
<td>STATE 40.9</td>
<td>[29]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>STATE 301</td>
<td>STATE 579</td>
<td>[45]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>STATE 14.9</td>
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<td>[17]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>STATE 10.0</td>
<td>STATE 9.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>STATE 38.7</td>
<td>STATE 33.9</td>
<td>[1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poverty</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>STATE 18.1</td>
<td>STATE 15.6</td>
<td>[19]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>STATE 22.0</td>
<td>STATE 20.1</td>
<td>[37]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*National Composite Rank [16]

---

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 158. Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.*
## Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State population under age 18</td>
<td>920,000</td>
<td>952,000</td>
<td>1,013,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of state population under age 18</td>
<td>26.4%</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
<td>25.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Social Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care</td>
<td>62.3%</td>
<td>68.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children without health insurance in 1992</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>80.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Income and Poverty

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

## Fathers and Families

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

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.*
### Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>WORSE</th>
<th>BETTER</th>
<th>Trend data</th>
<th>National Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percent low birth-weight babies</strong> (1985-1992)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>STATE: 8.6, 9.0</td>
<td>[48]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NATIONAL: 6.8, 7.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infant mortality rate</strong> (per 1,000 live births) (1985-1992)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>STATE: 14.2, 10.4</td>
<td>[48]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NATIONAL: 10.6, 8.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child death rate</strong> (Ages 1-14 per 100,000 children) (1985-1992)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>STATE: 37.9, 35.6</td>
<td>[44]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NATIONAL: 33.8, 28.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of births to unmarried teens</strong> (Ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>STATE: 38.8, 52.6</td>
<td>[45]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NATIONAL: 29.5, 42.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate</strong> (Ages 10-17 per 100,000 youths)</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>STATE: 127, 301</td>
<td>[19]</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NATIONAL: 305, 483</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts</strong> (Ages 16-19) (1985-1992)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>STATE: 10.2, 10.5</td>
<td>[36]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NATIONAL: 10.5, 9.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percent of teens not attending school and not working</strong> (Ages 16-19)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>STATE: 13.3, 10.6</td>
<td>[30]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NATIONAL: 11.0, 9.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Teen violent death rate</strong> (Ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens) (1985-1992)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>STATE: 71.1, 73.4</td>
<td>[31]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NATIONAL: 62.8, 66.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NATIONAL: 20.8, 20.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>STATE: 25.8, 25.9</td>
<td>[35]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NATIONAL: 21.6, 25.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.*

*Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.*
### Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State population under age 18</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>209,000</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of state population under age 18</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>28.5%</td>
<td>1993</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fathers and Families*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households with no adult (age 21+) present</td>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed</td>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year</td>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993</td>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>76.1%</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Income and Poverty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income and Poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median income of families with children in 1992</td>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>$32,200</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per capita income in 1993</td>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>$18,000</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992</td>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992</td>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>30.8%</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992</td>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>43.4%</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994</td>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>65.8%</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>28.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>28.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>36.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>42.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 16-19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 16-19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>66.0</td>
<td>88.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
<td>62.8</td>
<td>66.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>16.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>20.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>25.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155
\[\text{Patterned bars indicate national change.} \text{ Solid bars indicate state change}\]

The Annie E. Casey Foundation
## Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>State Population under age 18</th>
<th>Percent of State Population under age 18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1,217,000</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1,268,000</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1,343,000</td>
<td>24.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Social Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>State 1990</th>
<th>National 1990</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care</td>
<td>72.1%</td>
<td>68.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children without health insurance in 1992</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993</td>
<td>72.0%</td>
<td>80.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Income and Poverty

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

## Fathers and Families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>State 1992</th>
<th>National 1992</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present</td>
<td>18.6%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four</td>
<td>34.7%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators*</th>
<th>W O R S E</th>
<th>B E T T E R</th>
<th>Trend data</th>
<th>National Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)</td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>46.3</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)</td>
<td>67.3</td>
<td>76.9</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poverty</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* See Definitions and Data Sources page 383
| Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change |

The Annie E. Casey Foundation
### Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State population under age 18</td>
<td>4,836,000</td>
<td>5,183,000</td>
<td>5,650,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of state population under age 18</td>
<td>28.5%</td>
<td>28.7%</td>
<td>28.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care</td>
<td>63.2%</td>
<td>68.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children without health insurance in 1992</td>
<td>21.9%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993</td>
<td>77.3%</td>
<td>80.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Income and Poverty

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

### Fathers and Families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Texas</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four</td>
<td>35.9%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.*
### Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators*</th>
<th>Percent change over time</th>
<th>Trend data</th>
<th>National Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
<td>STATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate</td>
<td>36.3</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>33.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>29.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate</td>
<td>80.3</td>
<td>77.3</td>
<td>62.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poverty</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>20.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>21.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

* Indicators and Data Sources, page 155

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

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

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**BEST COPY AVAILABLE**
## Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State population under age 18</td>
<td>627,000</td>
<td>723,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of state population under age 18</td>
<td>36.4%</td>
<td>33.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Social Characteristics

- **Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care**
  - State: 72.9%
  - National: 68.3%
- **Percent of children without health insurance in 1992**
  - State: 9.3%
  - National: 13.0%
- **Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990**
  - State: 3.4%
  - National: 7.8%
- **Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993**
  - State: 90.0%
  - 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: 53%
  - National: 41%

## Income and Poverty

- **Median income of families with children in 1992**
  - State: $37,400
  - National: $35,100
- **Per capita income in 1993**
  - State: $16,100
  - 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: 25.1%
  - 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: 66.1%
  - National: 65.4%

## Fathers and Families

- **Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present**
  - Utah: 9.8%
  - United States: 15.8%
- **Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed**
  - Utah: 0.0%
  - 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**
  - Utah: 1.6%
  - United States: 7.7%
- **Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four**
  - Utah: 30.5%
  - United States: 30.0%

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators*</th>
<th>Percent change over time</th>
<th>Trend data</th>
<th>National Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WORSE</td>
<td>BETTER</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 females)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ages 16-19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1985-1992</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ages 16-19</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

*See References and Data Sources, page 188

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

The Annie E. Casey Foundation
### Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State population under age 18</td>
<td>143,000</td>
<td>144,000</td>
<td>149,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of state population under age 18</td>
<td>25.4%</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
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### Social Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>NATIONAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care</td>
<td>57.3%</td>
<td>68.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children without health insurance in 1992</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993</td>
<td>85.2%</td>
<td>80.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>41%</td>
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### Income and Poverty

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Vermont</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four</td>
<td>72.4%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.*

The Annie E. Casey Foundation
### Vermont National Composite 0

#### Percent change over time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)</td>
<td></td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>24.6</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)</td>
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<td>21.4</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</td>
<td></td>
<td>51</td>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)</td>
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<td>67.4</td>
<td>56.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td></td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>21.1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 131

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

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

kids count 123
### Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State population under age 18</td>
<td>1,505,000</td>
<td>1,588,000</td>
<td>1,745,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of state population under age 18</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
<td>24.5%</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social Characteristics

- **Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care**
  - Virginia: 71.5%
  - National: 68.3%

- **Percent of children without health insurance in 1992**
  - Virginia: 12.9%
  - National: 13.0%

- **Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990**
  - Virginia: 7.9%
  - National: 7.8%

- **Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993**
  - Virginia: 80.7%
  - National: 80.2%

- **Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992**
  - Virginia: 36.9%
  - National: 43.4%

- **Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992**
  - Virginia: 40.0%
  - National: 41.4%

### Income and Poverty

- **Median income of families with children in 1992**
  - Virginia: $39,900
  - National: $35,100

- **Per capita income in 1993**
  - Virginia: $21,500
  - National: $20,800

- **Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992**
  - Virginia: 5.9%
  - National: 8.9%

- **Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992**
  - Virginia: 22.7%
  - National: 31.5%

- **Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992**
  - Virginia: 31.0%
  - National: 31.8%

- **State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994**
  - Virginia: 61.9%
  - National: 65.4%

### Fathers and Families

- **Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present**
  - Virginia: 15.1%
  - National: 15.8%

- **Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed**
  - Virginia: 8.1%
  - National: 7.2%

- **Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year**
  - Virginia: 4.0%
  - National: 7.7%

- **Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four**
  - Virginia: 24.8%
  - National: 30.0%

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators*</th>
<th>Percent change over time</th>
<th>Trend data</th>
<th>National Rank</th>
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<td>BET T E R</td>
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<td>Percent low</td>
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<td>NATIONAL</td>
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<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>babies</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td></td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)</td>
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<td>36.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</td>
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<td>228</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 16-19</td>
<td></td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>6.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 16-19</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)</td>
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<td>61.0</td>
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<td>Percent of children in poverty</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>15.3</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>20.4</td>
<td>22.2</td>
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* No Indicators and Data Sources, page 158

Pattern bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.
### Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>State Population under age 18</th>
<th>Percent of State Population under age 18</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1,261,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1,393,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1,589,000</td>
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### Social Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
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<th>National</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care</td>
<td>70.8%</td>
<td>68.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children without health insurance in 1992</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993</td>
<td>88.5%</td>
<td>80.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Income and Poverty

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>$41,000</td>
<td>$35,100</td>
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<td>1993</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Washington</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Fathers and Families

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Washington</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Washington</th>
<th>United States</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
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</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Washington</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
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</table>

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.
## National Composite Rank

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[ 7 ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>[ 19 ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>[ 31 ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1984-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>[ 20 ]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
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<td>Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
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<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
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<td>[ 27 ]</td>
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* No. Definitions and Data Sources: page 155

The Annie E. Casey Foundation
### Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State population under age 18</td>
<td>444,000</td>
<td>434,000</td>
<td>425,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of state population under age 18</td>
<td>24.7%</td>
<td>23.9%</td>
<td>23.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care</td>
<td>69.2%</td>
<td>68.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children without health insurance in 1992</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>14.7%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993</td>
<td>68.5%</td>
<td>80.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Income and Poverty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median income of families with children in 1992</td>
<td>$26,000</td>
<td>$35,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per capita income in 1993</td>
<td>$16,100</td>
<td>$20,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992</td>
<td>40.3%</td>
<td>31.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992</td>
<td>23.8%</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994</td>
<td>55.7%</td>
<td>65.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Fathers and Families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year</td>
<td>29.8%</td>
<td>29.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of all men (age 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four</td>
<td>40.2%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators*</th>
<th>Percent change over time</th>
<th>Trend data</th>
<th>National Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)</td>
<td>1985 1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poverty</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 135

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.
### Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State population under age 18</td>
<td>1,289,000</td>
<td>1,342,000</td>
<td>1,383,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of state population under age 18</td>
<td>26.4%</td>
<td>26.6%</td>
<td>25.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care</td>
<td>73.3%</td>
<td>68.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children without health insurance in 1992</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993</td>
<td>84.8%</td>
<td>80.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Income and Poverty

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

### Fathers and Families*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Wisconsin</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four</td>
<td>25.9%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.
### Percent change over time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators*</th>
<th>W O R S E</th>
<th>B E T T E R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poverty</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Trend data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Composite Rank</th>
<th>1985</th>
<th>1992</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STATE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### National Rank

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators*</th>
<th>1985</th>
<th>1992</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>25.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>33.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>60.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poverty</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families with children headed by a single parent</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>23.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State population under age 18</td>
<td>136,000</td>
<td>138,000</td>
<td>145,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of state population under age 18</td>
<td>29.9%</td>
<td>29.4%</td>
<td>27.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social Characteristics

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>71.6%</td>
<td>68.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Percent of children without health insurance in 1992

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>89.0%</td>
<td>80.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Income and Poverty

#### Median income of families with children in 1992

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$36,800</td>
<td>$35,100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Per capita income in 1993

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$19,700</td>
<td>$20,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23.2%</td>
<td>31.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>39.9%</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60.7%</td>
<td>65.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Fathers and Families*

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Wyoming</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12.1%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Wyoming</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Wyoming</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Wyoming</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30.1%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

**Kids Count**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Wyoming</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>263</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Annie E. Casey Foundation
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators*</th>
<th>Percent change over time</th>
<th>Trend data</th>
<th>National Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>STATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>STATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>STATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>STATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>STATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>STATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>STATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>STATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children in poverty</td>
<td>1985-1992</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>STATE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See Definitions and Data Sources page 154

Potted bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

kids count

133
This chart assists readers in comparing states' performance based on the ten KIDS COUNT measures of child well-being. In addition to showing whether a state ranks higher or lower than another state, this chart shows the distance among states based on the sum of their standard scores. If a state had the exact state mean on each indicator, then the sum of the standard scores for that state would be zero.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation
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.

### Percent low birth-weight babies 1992

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>California</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>8.5</td>
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### Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1992

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### States in Rank Order by Indicator

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

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

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

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The Annie E. Casey Foundation
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Percent of teens who are high school dropouts
Ages 16-19
1992

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

The Annie E. Case Foundation
# States in Rank Order by Indicator

## Percent of children in poverty
1992

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

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The Annie E. Casey Foundation
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.

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<th>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</th>
<th>Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)</th>
<th>Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)</th>
<th>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</th>
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Ages 16-19

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Ages 16-19

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

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### Percent of children in poverty

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*Note: Data may vary slightly due to rounding.*
### Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

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<th>Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)</th>
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**Source:** The Annie E. Casey Foundation
## Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

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

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### 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

---

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

---
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of births to unmarried teens</th>
<th>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate</th>
<th>Infant mortality rate</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)</td>
<td>Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</td>
<td>Ages 11-14 (per 100,000 children)</td>
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Please note that this text is a natural representation of the table but does not include the full table due to its complexity and size.
### Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

#### Percent of teens who are high school dropouts

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#### Percent of teens not attending school and not working

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#### Teen violent death rate

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#### Percent of children in poverty

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#### Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

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The Annie E. Casey Foundation
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### Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

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#### Percent of children in poverty

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#### Percent of children in poverty

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#### Percent of children in poverty

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The Annie E. Casey Foundation
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The Annie E. Casey Foundation
### Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

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

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

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

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#### Percent of children in poverty

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#### Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

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The Annie E. Casey Foundation
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<th>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</th>
<th>Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)</th>
<th>Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)</th>
<th>Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)</th>
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## Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

### Percent of teens who are high school dropouts

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### Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

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The Annie E. Casey Foundation
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 1991 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.

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Definitions and Data Sources

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 $4,180. To reflect higher costs of living, the thresholds were increased by 25 percent in Alaska and 15 percent in Hawaii.

SOURCES: 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.


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.


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.

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.


**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 (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 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.


**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 1991 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.


**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 a family of four ($12,670). 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 householder 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.

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 $14,924. 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.


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 householder 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 1994. We refer to the data collected in March 1992 as 1992 data even though they reflect 1991 income.

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.


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.


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.

**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 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.

**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.

**Sources:**

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.


**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 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.


**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.


**Population Under Age 18** is the total resident population under age 18, including dependents of Armed Forces personnel stationed in the area. The figures shown here represent three-year averages. For example, data for 1992 represent an average of data from 1991 through 1993.

**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. 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.

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.

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<td>Alaska</td>
<td>University of Alaska—Anchorage Institute of Social and Economic Research</td>
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<td>Arizona</td>
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<td>Carrie L. Thornhill</td>
<td>202 466-6680</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Kathy Shanley</td>
<td>813 974-6279</td>
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<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Laurie Dopkins</td>
<td>404 365-8948</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>Marcia Hartsock</td>
<td>808 956-3844</td>
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<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>Sharon H. Hixon</td>
<td>Administrator</td>
<td>Idaho Office for Children, Suite 250</td>
<td>208 334-2651</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>Ami Nagle</td>
<td>Program Associate</td>
<td>Voices for Illinois Children, Suite 1580</td>
<td>312 456-0600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>Judith Erickson</td>
<td>Director of Research</td>
<td>Indiana Youth Institute, Suite 200</td>
<td>317 634-4222</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>Mike Crawford</td>
<td>KIDS COUNT Project</td>
<td>Child &amp; Family Policy Center, Suite 312</td>
<td>515 280-9027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>Joyce Martin</td>
<td>KIDS COUNT Project</td>
<td>Kansas Action for Children, Suite 15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>Debra Miller</td>
<td>Deputy Director</td>
<td>Kentucky Action for Children, Suite 15</td>
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<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>Judy Watts</td>
<td>President &amp; CEO</td>
<td>Agenda for Children, Suite 15</td>
<td>504 586-8509</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>Ellie Goldberg</td>
<td>Executive Director</td>
<td>Maine Children's Alliance, Suite 21</td>
<td>207 775-2500</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Maryland</td>
<td>Advocates for Children &amp; Youth, Inc.</td>
<td>300 Cathedral Street, Suite 500</td>
<td>410 547-9200</td>
<td>410 547-8690</td>
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<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Massachusetts Committee for Children &amp; Youth</td>
<td>1 Beacon Street, Suite 706</td>
<td>617 742-8555</td>
<td>617 742-7808</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>Children's Defense Fund—Minnesota</td>
<td>55th Rice Street</td>
<td>612 227-6121</td>
<td>612 227-2553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>Mississippi Forum on Children &amp; Families, Inc.</td>
<td>500 Old Canton Road</td>
<td>601 366-9083</td>
<td>601 982-8055</td>
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<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>Citizens for Missouri's Children</td>
<td>2717 Sutton Avenue, Suite 200</td>
<td>314 644-5437</td>
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<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies</td>
<td>P.O. Box 876</td>
<td>406 449-8611</td>
<td>406 449-3703</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>Voices for Children in Nebraska</td>
<td>7521 Main Street, Suite 105</td>
<td>402 597-3100</td>
<td>402 597-2705</td>
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## Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Contact Name</th>
<th>Title/Position</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone Numbers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>The New Hampshire Alliance for Children &amp; Youth</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>125 Airport Road, Concord, NH 03301</td>
<td>603-225-0900</td>
<td>603-225-4346 FAX</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>Association for Children of New Jersey</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>35 Halsey Street, Newark, NJ 07102</td>
<td>201-643-3876</td>
<td>201-643-9153 FAX</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>New Mexico Advocates for Children &amp; Families</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>P.O. Box 260596, Albuquerque, NM 87125-0666</td>
<td>505-841-1710</td>
<td>505-841-1702 FAX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Association of New York State Youth Bureaus</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Greene County Youth Bureau, PO Box 914, Cairo, NY 12413</td>
<td>518-622-3450</td>
<td>518-622-9834 FAX</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>North Carolina Child Advocacy Institute</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>1318 Dale Street, Suite 110, Raleigh, NC 27605-1275</td>
<td>919-834-6623</td>
<td>919-829-7299 FAX</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>North Dakota KIDS COUNT! University of North Dakota</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Gillette Hall, Room 3, P.O. Box 1090, Grand Forks, ND 58201-1090</td>
<td>701-777-4086</td>
<td>701-777-4257 FAX</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Children's Defense Fund—Ohio</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>52 E. Lynn Street, Suite 100, Columbus, OH 43215</td>
<td>614-221-2244</td>
<td>614-221-2247 FAX</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>120 N.W. 13th Street, Suite 101, Oklahoma City, OK 73102</td>
<td>405-236-5437</td>
<td>405-236-5439 FAX</td>
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<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Organization</td>
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<td>Oregon</td>
<td>Children First for Oregon</td>
<td>921 S.W. Morrison, Suite 418</td>
<td>503 294-1456</td>
<td>503 294-1806 FAX</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gary Dombroff</td>
<td>Portland, OR 97205</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Pennsylvania Partnerships for Children</td>
<td>931 North Front Street, Suite 101</td>
<td>717 236-5680</td>
<td>717 236-7745 FAX</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frederick K. Richmond</td>
<td>Harrisburg, PA 17102-3413</td>
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<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>The Rhode Island Foundation</td>
<td>70 Elm Street</td>
<td>401 274-4564</td>
<td>401 331-8085 FAX</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Elizabeth Burke Bryant</td>
<td>Providence, RI 02903</td>
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<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>KIDS COUNT</td>
<td>South Carolina Budget &amp; Control Board</td>
<td>803 734-2291</td>
<td>803 734-1276 FAX</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Baron Holmes</td>
<td>P.O. Box 12444</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Columbia, SC 29211</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>KIDS COUNT Data Coordinator</td>
<td>University of South Dakota 414 East Clark Street</td>
<td>605 677-5287</td>
<td>605 677-5427 FAX</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Terry Haven</td>
<td>Vermillion, SD 57069</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>Tennessee Commission on Children &amp; Youth</td>
<td>Gateway Plaza, 1st Floor 710 James Robertson Parkway</td>
<td>615 741-2633</td>
<td>615 741-5956 FAX</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Denise Dunbar</td>
<td>Nashville, TN 37213-0800</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Center for Public Policy Priorities of the Benedictine Health Resource Center</td>
<td>900 Lydia Street, 1st Floor 710 James Robertson Parkway</td>
<td>512 320-0222</td>
<td>512 320-0227 FAX</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>Utah Children</td>
<td>757 East South Temple Street, Suite 150</td>
<td>801 364-1182</td>
<td>801 364-1186 FAX</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cynthia Taylor</td>
<td>Salt Lake City, UT 84102</td>
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Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects

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<th>State</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>Vermont Children's Forum</td>
<td>P.O. Box 261, Montpelier, VT 05601</td>
<td>802 229-6377</td>
<td>802 229-4929 FAX</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carlin Finn</td>
<td>KIDS COUNT Coordinator</td>
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<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Action Alliance for Virginia's Children &amp; Youth</td>
<td>122 East Franklin Street, 3rd Floor, Richmond, VA 23219</td>
<td>804 649-0184</td>
<td>804 649-0161 FAX</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ben Greenberg</td>
<td>Executive Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>Human Services Policy Center Institute</td>
<td>for Public Policy &amp; Management</td>
<td>206 543-0190</td>
<td>206 543-1096 FAX</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rick Brandon</td>
<td>Executive Director</td>
<td>Graduate School of Public Affairs</td>
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<td>University of Washington</td>
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<td>324 Parrington, Mail Stop DC-14</td>
<td>206 543-0190</td>
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<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund</td>
<td>1031 Quarrier Street, Suite 515</td>
<td>304 345-2101</td>
<td>304 345-2102 FAX</td>
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<tr>
<td>Margie Hale</td>
<td>Executive Director</td>
<td>Atlas Building</td>
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<td>Charleston, WA 25301</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>Wisconsin Council on Children &amp; Families</td>
<td>16 N. Carroll Street, Suite 120</td>
<td>608 284-0580</td>
<td>608 284-0583 FAX</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anne Arnesen</td>
<td>Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>Wyoming PARENT, Inc.</td>
<td>1050 North Third Street, Suite E</td>
<td>307 745-0990</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michael Moe</td>
<td>Executive Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Anne E. Casey Foundation</td>
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</table>
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
American Association of School Administrators
American Baptist Churches
American College of Obstetricians & Gynecologists
American Federation of Teachers
American Medical Association
American Public Health Association
American Public Welfare Association
American School Health Association
American Speech-Language-Hearing Association
American Youth Policy Forum
Association of American Medical Colleges
Association of Junior Leagues International, Inc.
Association of Maternal & Child Health Programs
Association of State & Territorial Health Officials
Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law (formerly the Mental Health Law Project)
Big Brothers & Big Sisters of America
Black Professional Men, Inc.
Boys & Girls Clubs of America
The Business Roundtable
Catholic Charities, USA
Center on Budget & Policy Priorities
Child Welfare League of America
Children, Youth, Family, Nutrition & Health-USDA
Coalition of Community Foundations for Youth
Corporation for National Service
Council of Chief State School Officers
The Council of the Great City Schools
Family Impact Seminar
Family Resource Coalition
Food Research & Action Center
The Fatherhood Project/Families & Work Institute
Girl Scouts of the USA
Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies Coalition
Institute for Educational Leadership
Institute for Mental Health Initiatives
Kiwanis International
March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation
National Alliance of Business
The National Assembly of State & Territorial Health Officials
National Association of Community Health Centers
National Association of Counties
National Association of County Health Officials
National Association of Partners in Education, Inc. (NAPE)
National Association of Social Workers
National Association of State Alcohol & Drug Abuse Directors (NASADAD)
National Association of State Boards of Education
National Association of State Budget Officers
National Black Child Development Institute
National Center on Education & the Economy
National Center on Fathering
National Center on Families & Partnerships
National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality
National Congress of Parents & Teachers (PITA)
National Council of Churches
National Council of Juvenile & Family Court Judges
National Council of LaRaza
National Education Association
National Elementary School Center
National Fetal & Infant Mortality Review
National Governors' Association
National Head Start Association
National Institute on Responsible Fatherhood
National League of Cities
National Mental Health Association
National Youth Employment Coalition
Parent Action of Maryland
Physicians for Social Responsibility
United Church of Christ
United Methodist Church and Society
U.S. Bureau of the Census
U.S. Chamber of Commerce
U.S. Conference of Mayors
United Way of America-Mobilization for Children
Women in Community Service
YMCA of the USA
YWCA of the USA Leadership Development Center
Youth United Ministries
Zero to Three
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.