

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

2007 KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK

State Profiles of Child Well-Being







Lifelong Family Connections:
Supporting Permanence for
Children in Foster Care

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The 2007 *KIDS COUNT Data Book* can be viewed, downloaded, or ordered on the Internet at www.aecf.org/kidscount.

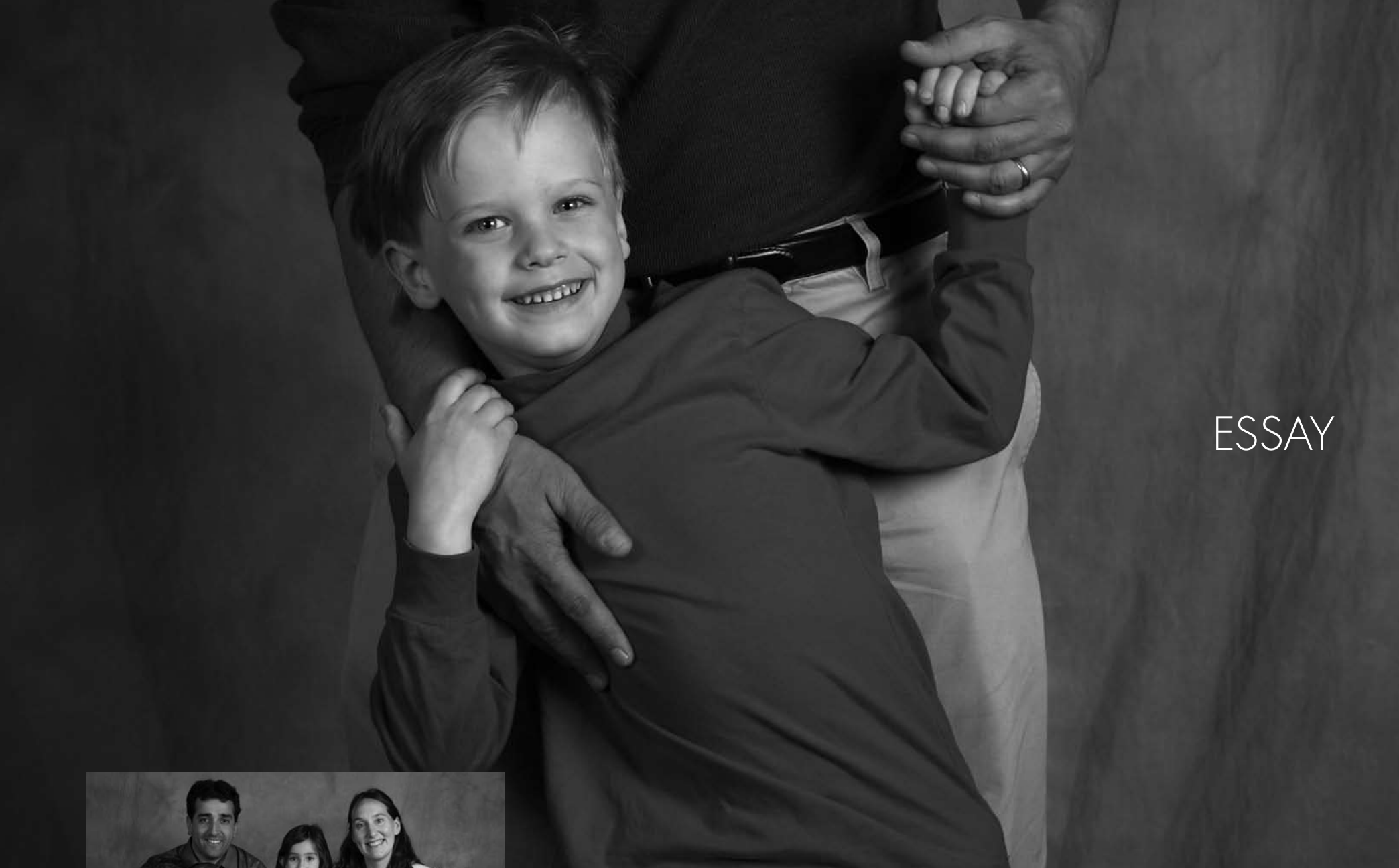
Outreach Partners

The Annie E. Casey Foundation wishes to thank our Outreach Partners for their support and assistance in promoting and disseminating the 2007 *KIDS COUNT Data Book*. With the help of our partners, data on the status and well-being of kids and families are shared with policymakers, advocates, practitioners, and citizens to help enrich local, state, and national discussions on ways to improve outcomes for America's most vulnerable children.

To learn more about the Annie E. Casey Foundation's 2007 KIDS COUNT Outreach Partners, please visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for a complete list of organizations.

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ESSAY



Lifelong Family Connections: Supporting Permanence for Children in Foster Care

For decades, the Annie E. Casey Foundation has been investing significant resources in efforts to improve the life outcomes for America's most disadvantaged children. Driving our work is a belief that the most important thing we can do to advance positive long-term results for kids is to ensure their connection to stable, loving families. At Casey, we believe that having a strong family is the best predictor of any child's long-term success and the key to helping every child become a secure, thriving adult.

Too many children in our country do not succeed because crises leave them without a family to whom they can turn for the kind of help and support that most children take for granted. For a variety of reasons—illness, inadequate housing, substance abuse, poverty, domestic violence, mental health issues, and others—their families have failed to meet their needs. In extreme cases, when substantiated abuse or neglect compromises a child's safety, child welfare systems may be compelled to intervene, to remove a child from their home and place the child in protective care.

In this 2007 *KIDS COUNT Data Book* essay, we examine our national obligations to those children who are at risk of being removed from their homes and, in particular, the more than 700,000 children who spend time each

year in foster care. We do so out of the growing conviction that as a nation, we have not yet challenged ourselves to do enough to build, rebuild, or sustain the family relationships these young people need. In the following pages, we advance a new accountability framework for America's child welfare system and outline what we believe can and ought to be done to ensure that every child in its care has a genuine chance to be part of a lifelong family.

Re-Examining America's Child Welfare System

Taking up the challenge of protecting these most-at-risk children requires a re-examination of the purpose and goals of the nation's child welfare systems. More than 50 years ago, doctors, researchers, and journalists made clear that some children in our country face unacceptable danger in their own homes. They documented the extent to which physical abuse, sexual abuse, and child neglect occurred, and their work led to a legislative revolution at the federal and state levels. Systems that had been designed to provide for orphans and children whose parents were unable to care for them were given the daunting challenge of finding and protecting abused and neglected children. Shielding a child from danger and harm became the overarching purpose of child welfare work.

So it remains today. The goal of getting vulnerable children “out of harm's way” remains central to the public's understanding of what the child welfare system does. This task is enormously difficult, as we are all too often reminded by the highly publicized tragedies of children known to local protective services—or even removed from their families and placed in foster care—who nevertheless come to grave harm. Child welfare practitioners and

researchers continue their struggle to improve the likelihood that we can accurately identify dangerous situations and intervene to protect children when, if not before, they are in serious danger.

But the harsh truth is that simply removing children from dangerous homes does not, by itself, ensure that they will receive the protection, nurturance, structure, and stability that they need to grow up healthy and successful. Too often, the opposite is true. For many children, family separation is hurtful and traumatic—even when the family has consistently not met their needs. And for far too many, their experience in the child welfare system only compounds this trauma.

Child welfare systems too often make placement decisions that unnecessarily add to the confusion, insecurity, and isolation felt by kids removed from their families. For example, in some jurisdictions, it is common for these children to be separated from their siblings. Others are required to spend considerable time in shelters or group homes until a foster family placement becomes available. Because the immediate goal is to provide children with the first available safe place to live, systems often require kids to move to a new and unfamiliar neighborhood and a new school—which means that they not only lose a connection to their family, but also to the friends, relatives, pastors, teachers, coaches, and neighbors who have played important and positive roles in their young lives. Worse yet, too many kids, for a variety of reasons, may have to repeat this cycle of disruption and relocation multiple times while they are in out-of-home care. Of all children who entered foster care in the first 6 months of 2005, 41 percent had changed placements at least once within 6 months, and

15 percent had changed placements two or more times.¹

Given this, many children removed from their homes experience tremendous uncertainty and anxiety. They do not know whether they will eventually return home to their families or live with foster parents or in another setting until they grow up—and they do not know how long they will have to wait until these questions are answered. In short, protecting these children from the threat of harm frequently comes with a high cost: trauma, fear, loss, guilt, grief, fractured relationships, and insecurity about the future.

In many respects, we succeed at removing children from dangerous environments only to put them in a different kind of harm's way. We simply cannot make any child truly secure until we can ensure that he or she will again become part of a loving and lasting family—one that they know will be with them for life.

For Casey, permanence means establishing an enduring family relationship that is safe and meant to last a lifetime; offers legal rights and social status of full family membership; provides physical, emotional, social, cognitive, and spiritual well-being; assures lifelong connections to extended family, siblings, and other significant adults; and promotes an understanding about a family's racial and ethnic heritage and traditions.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation makes no claim that the importance of stable families to kids is a new discovery. For decades, researchers and advocates have argued that foster children need “permanence”—in other words, a family that a child can confidently expect to be his or hers throughout childhood and into adulthood. Important legislation² has encouraged child welfare systems to make reasonable

Enabling all children to become part of permanent, lifelong families has not yet become, as it should, a paramount and defining goal of child welfare work in America.

efforts to prevent unnecessary family disruption; shorten lengths of stay in temporary foster care; promote safe reunification with birth parents whenever possible; facilitate speedy adoption when reunification can't be achieved; and provide supports, such as ongoing relationships with caring adults, for older youth who "age out" of foster care, usually at age 18. Indeed, the federal government's Children's Bureau now defines as its mission "to provide for the safety, permanency, and well-being of children."³

Nevertheless, we argue that enabling all children to become part of permanent, lifelong families has not yet become, as it should, a paramount and defining goal of child welfare work in America. The reality is that when most elected officials, journalists, and the general public turn their attention to the child welfare system, it is almost always because of a perceived failure to attend to the physical safety of children who need to be protected. The need to protect children from harm is universally understood, but the equal importance of ensuring that those same children have the benefit of a strong, permanent family is much less widely acknowledged.

Perhaps even more important, the public frequently fails to understand that connecting to a stable, supportive family is, in fact, the opposite of what so many children experience when they enter the child welfare system. Youth who are or have been in foster care⁴ understand quite well the separation, confusion, isolation, and overall emotional chaos that can accompany the experience. Here are some of their words:

"They would put the two little ones together, put me separate and my other brother separate. I just couldn't [do it]. I was like, 'No, no, no, I'm not going to leave this office until I know that all of us are going to be together.'"⁵

"There are lots of kids who have to leave the communities that they grew up in... There's no network—you go to group homes, shelters. You're put all over the place.... Kids don't stay in school. Their credits don't transfer. They're constantly moving away from places that they are finally getting used to. You don't have roots, and you can't have those essential things that you need growing up."⁶

"We're here because we don't have parents... What we need are parents to care about us, not staff to care for us."⁷

The themes these young people speak about—disrupted relationships, a lack of belonging, frequent moves, absence of true caring, and uncertain futures—describe the experiences of far too many of those involved with our child welfare systems. Over time, many foster kids end up paying a steep price for the incomplete help they receive. Although many overcome the obstacles and challenges of growing up without a permanent family, significant numbers do not. Research indicates that kids who spend extensive time in foster care fare poorly on virtually every predictor of making a successful transition to adulthood when they exit the system without a permanent family. The problems they face include lack of education, early parenthood, emotional instability, involvement with the criminal justice system, poverty, and homelessness. For example, examinations of foster care alumni found that from 2 to 4 years after leaving foster care, only half of all of the youth were regularly employed, more than half of the young women had given birth, and a significant number were on welfare. Nearly half of the population had been arrested, and a quarter had been homeless.⁸ A study of employment outcomes among children exiting foster care near their 18th birthdays

in California, Illinois, and South Carolina during the mid-1990s found that these youth had mean earnings below the poverty level and earned significantly less than youth in any of the comparison groups, both prior to and after their 18th birthdays.⁹

Broadening Our Expectations for Child Welfare

What would it mean if the true measure of value for our child welfare systems was the extent to which policies, practices, and investments not only helped keep kids physically safe, but also helped restore or create strong, lasting family relationships? In other words, how would a genuine commitment to permanence alter our expectations and accountability standards for these systems?

First, we would expect workers in these systems to do everything feasible to strengthen and preserve the existing families of at-risk children. Although it is difficult to make families safer, stronger, and more durable, it is still the most natural and practical way of ensuring that children grow up with a permanent family. We know that this is not always possible in families where kids face the risk of physical harm, but whenever this is not the case, removal should be the last, rather than the first and only, option. Today, after 25 years of legislative emphasis on children's need for family permanence, we actually separate more children from families than we did in the past. Despite the fact that the number of children in foster care in the United States at a single point in time has declined from a peak of approximately 567,000 in 1999 to 513,000 in 2005, this is still 28 percent higher than the more than 400,000 children in foster care on a single day in 1990.¹⁰

Second, when family preservation efforts fail and a child does require foster care, we would expect placement to be seen as a means of moving toward a strong and lasting family. That would mean keeping brothers and sisters together and placing almost all children in family settings, rather than in institutional facilities. It would also mean diligently recruiting caring relatives or other adults who already know and care about the children to be their foster parents, to increase the chances that kids could stay with a single family throughout their time in care. And, it would mean routinely placing children within their own neighborhoods where they can stay connected to their schools, friends, and community supports.

Unfortunately, placements that meet any of these tests are still too rare. In 2004, only 17 percent of all children entering foster care were placed with a relative. In 2005, 48 percent of teenagers who entered care were not even placed with a family—they went to a shelter, group home, residential facility, or some other congregate care setting.¹¹ While in care, too many young people have their lives disrupted all over again by being moved from one placement to another. Worse still, some placements are disrupted because children have been abused again while in care.

Third, we would expect child welfare systems to ensure that stays in foster care are brief by identifying and supporting safe, permanent families through reunification, legal guardianship, or adoption. Today, too many children remain in foster care far too long. For example, of all children under age 1 who were placed in foster care in 2000, 62 percent remained in this temporary status for more than a year, and 22 percent remained for more than 3 years. This is particularly tragic, given that this is the

most formative period in a child's life; a time when children urgently need a loving, nurturing, permanent family. The situation is often worse for older children. Of those who entered foster care in 2000 as teenagers, 5 years later only 58 percent had left through reunification, legal guardianship, or adoption.¹² It is estimated that the parents of about 114,000 children under age 18 have had their parental rights terminated, and these children are awaiting adoption.¹³

Fourth, we would also expect child welfare systems to provide far more families with the supports and services they need to succeed. Whether permanence is achieved through reunification, guardianship, or adoption, we would want to know that these families and their children were receiving appropriate and sufficient “post-permanency” supports, such as counseling, education, financial help, and respite care, to help ensure that those connections had every chance to succeed. This is important, since too many kids are now placed with families that experience great difficulties in sustaining their permanent commitments. Many are reunited with families that have not received enough of the help and support needed to raise them safely. Others may be adopted by families that are not prepared to cope with the challenges of raising children who have suffered from abuse, trauma, and the insecurities that develop after spending years in care. As a result, a large number of kids end up re-entering the system. Of all children who left foster care in 2004, 15 percent re-entered within 12 months. And, for those who entered as teenagers and those who spent most of their time in care in a congregate setting, re-entry rates are substantially higher.¹⁴

Finally, we would expect child welfare systems to pay particular attention to the needs

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of those children who are most vulnerable and whose family permanency outcomes are the least successful: children of color—particularly African-American children¹⁵—and older youth.

African-American children are vastly over-represented in the foster care population; therefore, they face a significantly greater risk of growing up without a strong, permanent family than do white children. According to data collected for a single day (September 30, 2005), 32 percent of the children in foster care nationally were African American, although these children made up only 15 percent of the total U.S. child population.¹⁶ In 2005, the rate of foster care placement for African-American children (7.4 per 1,000) was almost 2.2 times the rate for white children (3.4 per 1,000).¹⁷ This is the case, despite the fact that three national studies have shown no statistically significant differences in overall maltreatment rates between African-American and white families.¹⁸

In some jurisdictions, research has shown that African-American families are more likely to be reported for alleged abuse or neglect than white families that present similar situations.¹⁹ Black children found to be victims of maltreatment are 36 percent more likely than white victims to be removed from their families and placed in foster care.²⁰ Once in foster care, African-American children also stay longer than white children. For example, in 2000, 23 percent of African-American children who entered foster care stayed for 3 or more years, compared to 13 percent of white children.²¹

Older children are also at particular risk, and far too often our child welfare systems have simply given up the aspiration of restoring them to permanent families. For example, data indicate that the goal for more than 73,000 children and youth continues to be

long-term foster care, expecting them to remain in temporary care until the age set by law in their state when they can live on their own. To make matters worse, the majority of states set 18 as the age of discharge for children in care, which many Americans consider to be too young to fend for themselves. In 2004, 22,718 young people aged out of foster care without the support of a family or caring adult legally committed to helping them.²²

Although the expectations we have described may be tough to achieve, they are not unreasonable and are not any different from what we would demand for a child we personally knew who was in danger. Clearly, the challenge is to make the expectations that we hold for our own families the norm for how child welfare systems operate nationally. In the following section, we outline what we believe must be done to achieve this and highlight a number of jurisdictions across the country that are leading the field by taking important steps in this direction.

Moving From Aspiration to Action

The Casey Foundation believes that the common-sense expectations discussed in this essay provide a framework for state and local child welfare systems to help more children be safe and grow up in strong, permanent families. As a nation, we must do the following:

- Invest more in efforts that can strengthen families and prevent unnecessary removal of children from their homes;
- Make placements, when necessary, that can reduce the trauma of separation for children and help facilitate family permanence;

- Move promptly to identify and support the strongest permanency options for children, beginning with reunification and, alternatively, kinship care, guardianship, or adoption; and
- Pay special attention to kids who are most at risk of not growing up in strong, permanent families: African Americans and older youth.

What resources and policies are needed to move beyond rhetoric and put this framework into practice? In the following pages, we highlight several jurisdictions and initiatives that are taking important steps to implement a philosophy that emphasizes both safety and family permanence.

Intensify Efforts to Strengthen Families and Prevent Out-of-Home Placements

Helping families avoid debilitating crises means helping them access jobs and employment training, secure adequate housing, address critical health needs, and deal with substance abuse issues and mental health problems. Given this, it is critical that child welfare systems forge new partnerships with a range of community-based agencies and programs so that at-risk families can get the supports they need. Just as important, child welfare personnel need to have an ongoing physical presence in communities—for example, through family support centers—so that they can forge relationships with nonprofits and neighbors who will be there when families need help. Having local offices staffed by supportive child welfare personnel is also one important way to alter the common perception that the only approach taken by child welfare systems for helping kids is to remove them from their families.

There are several examples of communities across the nation where child welfare agen-

cies are shifting resources toward prevention and actively working in partnership with others to help strengthen families.

In the **District of Columbia**, the **Healthy Families/Thriving Communities Collaboratives** work with the city's child welfare system—the Child and Family Services Agency (CFSA)—to provide a viable and credible infrastructure to enhance child protection, family support, and family preservation services at the neighborhood level. Since their inception a decade ago, these Collaboratives have strengthened the quality and consistency of their community-based child welfare practice and broadened key linkages with community residents and organizations. They have provided direct services to more than 2,500 families and 7,500 children each year, many of whom are referred directly from CFSA. Services include case management, parent education, youth development initiatives, housing counseling, and crisis intervention, as well as programs that build economic security through employment training, financial education, and access to the Earned Income Tax Credit. In addition, the Collaboratives' offices often serve as community sites for visits between children already in foster care and their birth families.

Community Partnerships for Protecting Children (CPPC), a national effort created by the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation and now based at the Center for the Study of Social Policy in Washington, DC, seeks to reduce child abuse and neglect, increase accessibility of services and supports, increase assistance sharing among neighbors, and improve performance of the child welfare system. CPPC sites focus on policy and frontline practice changes—such as basing child welfare staff in community settings and responding to abuse

and neglect reports in ways that are more appropriately aligned with the specific nature of each report. Child welfare agencies work with other community partners to develop an integrated network of individualized supports that connect families to needed services before crises occur and intervene more rapidly, comprehensively, and collaboratively when abuse or neglect is reported. These partnerships now operate in sites across six states: **Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, and Missouri.**

Although we know that working in partnerships to provide critical family-strengthening supports helps many families, some families need more-intensive help. When such situations are brought to the attention of the child welfare system, before removing a child from their home, it is important to provide these families with the concentrated intervention supports that are often associated with intensive family preservation: short-term, crisis-oriented, in-home services designed to maintain children safely at home in the care of their parents or other family members.

The **Intensive In-Home Services** program in **Missouri** is a national leader in demonstrating that families in crisis can, through short-term, intensive intervention, learn how to better nurture their children, obtain services linked to their specific needs, and improve their overall family functioning. The program keeps children safe while helping families stay together. Based on data collected beginning in FY 2001, nearly 83 percent of the 3,138 children served had no substantiated abuse or neglect within 4 years of receiving services, and 72 percent of the 1,588 families remained intact after 4 years.²³

Another jurisdiction that has seen the benefits of prevention-focused investments is **Allegheny County (Pittsburgh), Pennsylvania,**

where a focus on strengthening families has been at the core of a wide-ranging set of improvements. Over the past 10 years, the county has more than tripled its spending on prevention and intervention services for families involved with the child welfare system. The growth in spending to prevent child abuse and neglect has taken place without additional county funds. The county has developed a network of more than 30 family support centers and other family-centered prevention initiatives to help families find resources in their own neighborhoods. It has also placed housing counselors, addiction specialists, and mental health specialists at each of its regional offices. Families needing help are linked to community-based agencies that provide intensive, in-home services tailored to each family's unique needs. The county has also worked closely with the juvenile court to streamline case processing and has enlisted pro bono legal support to assist with adoption and termination of parental rights proceedings.

Make Placement Decisions That Reduce Trauma and Facilitate Permanence

Earlier in this essay, we shared the words of youth who described firsthand the trauma associated with being separated from family, even when doing so is the most appropriate course of action to ensure their safety. To reduce trauma, it is critically important that child welfare systems aggressively avoid using congregate care placements—particularly those that may be located outside the children's home communities—as a default option and make placement decisions that help kids feel connected to people and surroundings with whom they already have relationships. In particular, child welfare systems must be resolute in their efforts to enable siblings to remain together, or at

least geographically close. These actions will help to facilitate permanence:

Place a premium on kinship care. The first placement option explored for any child and their siblings should be a relative who knows and loves them and can provide an ongoing sense of familiarity and security. Children in kinship settings have greater placement stability and are more likely to be able to stay with their brothers and sisters than children in other types of foster care placements.²⁴ But this requires instituting policies and investing the resources to make it possible. For example, family members who are taking care of their kin—many of whom have limited incomes—often receive only a minimal monthly stipend from the state that is hundreds of dollars less than what a non-relative foster parent would be paid. Also, licensing standards that may make sense for strangers, such as requiring private sleeping space and a minimum number of square feet per child, can make it impossible to license the homes of even close relatives to whom a child has been deeply attached for years. Addressing these systemic barriers would have the dual benefit of helping more children to be cared for by relatives and providing those relatives with resources to meet children's needs.

Build networks of foster families in communities where children reside. When placement with a relative is neither possible nor in a child's best interests, placement with a foster family should be the next best option. At the same time, helping kids achieve permanence requires taking a new approach to recruiting and supporting foster families. Specifically, child welfare systems need to do more to cultivate foster homes in the communities where the children and families who are referred to them live. Doing so offers children the best hope of

maintaining the connections and relationships they've established with their schools, churches, and organized athletic and cultural programs. Neighborhood-based, culturally appropriate placements can help ease the sense of disruption, isolation, and disconnection that many kids feel when they must leave their families.

This also requires a new approach to recruitment, training, and support. For example, in 2005 **Casey Family Programs**, based in Seattle, reached an agreement with the **Arizona Department of Economic Security** to recruit permanent family placements for youth in Maricopa County (Phoenix). The agreement allows Casey Family Programs to move youth ages 11 and older from group care placements into these families, provide case management services, and seek to establish legal permanence—reunification, guardianship, or adoption—for them. In the first year, Casey Family Programs recruited and licensed 26 families. Of the 32 intakes completed in 2005, 27 were adolescents placed from group care into families. As of May 2006, 22 of these placements remained intact. The high school graduation rates for these youth in 2005 and 2006 were higher than the rates for Arizona's general high school population, and roughly 80 percent of the Casey graduates were youth of color.

Over the past decade, **Cuyahoga County's (Cleveland) Department of Child and Family Services** has made a concerted effort to place children in their home neighborhoods, with or near their kin and near their friends, schools, and communities of faith. Through revamped recruiting and training efforts in those neighborhoods with large numbers of kids in care, they were able to substantially increase their network of "resource families"—which include foster parents, adoptive parents, kinship care-



Neighborhood-based, culturally appropriate placements can help ease the sense of disruption, isolation, and disconnection that many kids feel when they must leave their families.

givers, and guardians. The number of newly licensed foster parents increased 45 percent, from 200 in 1998 to 289 in 2006. Cleveland achieved these gains by overhauling its resource parent training and building partnerships with community agencies to identify and support families in the neighborhoods where at-risk children lived. In addition, a state effort to allow families to be licensed both for foster care and adoption resulted in an increase in adoption rates.²⁵

The **Kinship and Adoption Resources and Education (KARE) Family Center** began in 2002 in **Tucson, Arizona**, in response to the community's need to better support kinship families. KARE is a collaboration, with caregivers at the center of planning and operations, that has successfully worked with more than 50 percent of all kinship caregivers in Pima County (Tucson). Their services include Spanish-speaking support groups, caregiver-led support groups, summer youth activity and employment programs, guardianship/adoption clinics, resource eligibility screenings and referrals, a clothing bank, case management, and mental health services. Of all families involved with KARE, more than 92 percent continued with stable and healthy placements that did not engage or re-engage with Child Protective Services.

A community-based approach to foster care can also help facilitate a system's ability to keep siblings together. In **New York City**, the **Administration for Children's Services (ACS)** has taken a number of steps to ensure that siblings are placed together. ACS has made neighborhood-based recruitment of foster homes a priority for its contract providers and evaluates provider performance, in part, on how many homes they recruit that can accept large groups of siblings. ACS has also promoted the

use of "cluster homes"—two or more foster parents who live near each other and who agree to work collaboratively with large sibling groups. Using this and other community-focused strategies, New York has been able to keep almost 90 percent of sibling groups together.²⁶

Explore and Support Strong Permanency Options for Children

Helping more kids achieve family permanence means keeping kids in care for as short a time as necessary. Rather than a final destination for children, foster care should instead be viewed as a temporary placement that can serve as a bridge to permanence. A sense of urgency must drive efforts to resolve issues that necessitate the removal of a child from his or her birth family. And when resolution is not possible, a path to an alternative permanent family must be pursued quickly. Long-term foster care—even in a high-quality foster home—should not be used as a default for a permanent family.

In practical terms, this means establishing permanence as a case plan goal for all children coming into foster care. Because family reunification is the most direct route for meeting permanency goals, it should be the first option considered and should be explored thoroughly before determining that it is not a viable path to pursue. Doing so will require child welfare systems to continue helping families address the crises that compromise children's safety and to actively involve kin and foster families that are willing to work closely with child welfare workers and a child's birth parents to help facilitate reunification. This will require the same type of community partnerships and intensive family-preservation supports described earlier. But even when reunification is achieved, child welfare systems must be prepared to con-

tinue helping families access services that support their ability to address future challenges that could place children at risk for re-entry into foster care. Comprehensive services might include intensive case management, parenting and life skills education, family-focused therapy, and assistance accessing other important community resources.²⁷

One county that has demonstrated the value of this strategy is **Linn County (Cedar Rapids), Iowa**. Two pilot studies using community partnership strategies and family team meetings achieved successful reunification for 50 percent of children residing in residential treatment facilities. For children in shelter care, nearly 75 percent were able to return to their parents or were placed with close family members.²⁸

Given the level of crisis experienced by some families, there will be instances when reunification may be neither possible nor in the best interest of the child. Casey believes that placement with relatives offers the best way to keep children connected to their birth families and heritage and is the best alternative to reunification. However, locating kin can be challenging. Recently, new tools have emerged to help child welfare workers identify relatives who may be willing to become a permanent family for a child. For example, “Family Finding” is a practice that reconnects children with lost biological family members through Internet-based technology. It is used to help identify relatives and facilitate a process for contacting and engaging them to develop long-term plans for children, including the possibility of permanent placement.²⁹

Efforts must also be made to provide kin with at least the same level of financial resources and supports that most foster families receive.

This includes formally recognizing kinship placement through licensure, legal guardianship, and adoption, along with full subsidies and all available benefits. One state that has taken this important step is **Illinois**, which allows caregivers to assume parental responsibility and authority without severing parental rights and provides them with subsidies and a range of support services. From 1997 through 2002, this effort created permanent homes for more than 7,000 foster children, increasing the overall permanency rate by as much as 12 percent and saving taxpayers \$25 million in ongoing foster care costs. Among children placed with guardians, only 2 percent later returned to foster care.³⁰ Today, 37 states and the District of Columbia are providing some form of subsidized guardianship, allowing children who cannot return home or be adopted to live permanently with relatives or other caregivers who are willing to make a permanent commitment to their safety and well-being.³¹

Successful adoption—whether with relatives, former foster parents, or new families—should be explored for children who cannot be successfully reunified with their birth parents. It is critical that child welfare systems provide these families with a range of important pre- and post-adoptive supports. The assurance of the availability of services and supports following adoption has been found to play a critical role in the decision making of many prospective adoptive parents.³² Studies indicate a strong relationship between the provision of supports and positive outcomes in family health, well-being, and stability, especially when counseling and other mental health supports are provided.³³

Casey’s own experience in providing a range of post-adoptive services through our direct service agency, **Casey Family Services**,

finds that adoptive parents typically identify the following as particularly important: parent support groups and informal contact with other adoptive families; parenting education; respite care and babysitting for all children in the family; counseling for themselves and their children; and adoptive assistance regarding finances and medical coverage.³⁴

Focus Specific Attention on the Permanency Needs of the Most Vulnerable Populations

Making a commitment to increasing permanency rates nationally requires that we pay special attention to the needs of those for whom family permanence has historically been hardest to achieve: older youth and African-American children. Our nation has not lived up to its obligation to help these specific populations of kids return to their families or find new, lifelong families. Reversing these trends is indeed possible, and we believe that there are several emerging policy and practice ideas that show real promise.

Think differently about family permanence for teens. Older children make up a large portion of all children in foster care. In 2004, roughly 353,000 of the children in foster care at some point in the year were age 11 or older.³⁵ For these youth, the chance to build and maintain lasting family membership is especially fragile. These teenagers are more likely than younger children to be placed in congregate care settings, often far from their own homes. This usually means separation from their brothers and sisters when they have younger siblings.

Thousands of teens have discharge plans that only aspire to move them toward “independent living,” which simply means that they will remain in foster care until they reach the age of majority—usually 18. Most child wel-

Asking youth about the important adults in their lives and about where and with whom they would like to live, if given the choice, can make a significant contribution toward achieving permanence.

fare systems make too little effort to reconnect youth to their birth families or to find them adoptive homes or permanent guardians. In fact, more than 20,000 such young people leave foster care each year, most of them only 18 years old, without having established any permanent family connections.³⁶ The words of older youth reinforce this reality:

“When I got into the system, I don’t think permanency was part of their planning for me because I was 12 years old. It was, ‘Okay, let’s just put her in foster care, and from there on, she’ll age out and go to college.’”³⁷

“There’re a lot of people out there that think family is not possible at the age of 20, or even the age of 18. It is possible, and I know it’s possible because it happened to me.”³⁸

“Every kid, no matter what their age, deserves to have a family, and this is coming from someone who has had many foster families, many programs, and many hospital stays.”³⁹

Improving the permanency prospects of older youth requires addressing two fundamental problems. One problem is that child welfare systems typically do not acknowledge an older child’s need for permanence. Because some teenagers who enter foster care have challenging emotional and behavioral issues, they are seen as both difficult to place and to help. Their need to be part of a family gets swept aside in the name of “treatment,” which often means institutional placement. In this type of placement, teens are least likely to develop the ability either to form or sustain strong family relationships. To compound this, many teens feel bonded to their natural families, despite the problems they have experienced, and are often unwilling to have those bonds legally severed by the termination of parental rights.

The second problem is simpler, but more important: Child welfare systems do not sufficiently engage and listen to older youth as they plan for their futures. They ignore the fact that older youth probably have the most knowledge about what they need to succeed. This is not intended to suggest that child welfare providers should walk away from their responsibility to protect youth from making decisions that are likely to cause them harm. But typically, a 17-year-old in foster care is not treated any differently from a 7-year-old.

Asking youth about the important adults in their lives and about where and with whom they would like to live, if given the choice, can make a significant contribution toward achieving permanence. In fact, many of the successful reform efforts highlighted in this essay have made this a critical component of their work.

We also need to provide all youth and their permanent families or guardians with critical post-permanency supports that can help these relationships succeed. For older youth, these would include housing; eligibility for Medicaid until age 25; and tuition waivers to enable them to enroll in higher education. Nationally, various efforts are successfully helping older youth achieve permanence. For example, for the past 5 years the **California Permanency for Youth Project** has targeted older youth in foster care in 14 counties to receive specialized efforts to develop lifelong families and legal permanency outcomes—doubling in some counties the number of connections youth have with committed adults.

Since 2004, **The Homecoming Project**, funded by the **Minnesota Department of Human Services** with a federal Adoption Opportunities grant, has had a significant impact on finding permanent families for older youth in

state foster care. Placements of teens in adoptive homes have increased each year since the project began. In both of these projects, youth are active participants in developing their own individualized recruitment plans and are decision makers in each step of the process. Whether in large urban counties or smaller rural areas, older youth in foster care are finding it possible to have family relationships to count on for a lifetime—through reconnections with a family once lost; adoption and guardianship with relatives and non-relatives; and support from adults making a commitment to them through adulthood.⁴⁰

Ensure equal rights to a strong family, regardless of race or ethnicity. As discussed earlier, African-American children are consistently overrepresented in child welfare systems and, once in foster care, are less likely to be reunified with their parents, more likely to have longer lengths of stay than white children, and more likely to wait longer to be adopted. These disparate results and lost family connections experienced by so many African-American children should be unacceptable to every American, regardless of race or ethnicity.⁴¹

Many people assume that these disproportionately high rates of removal and low rates of reunification are a function of poverty and challenging neighborhood conditions that can make it even tougher for African-American families to succeed. Although these factors do add to family stress, they do not explain the high numbers of black children who are referred to and remain in the child welfare system. National studies suggest that the rate of substantiated abuse and neglect is no higher in African-American families than in white families. Therefore, a more compelling explanation for these disparities may lie in what happens

within the operations of child welfare systems, particularly with regard to how removal decisions are made and the types of placement options that are chosen for children.

Representatives from the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Casey Family Programs, Marguerite Casey Foundation, Jim Casey Youth Opportunities Initiative, and the Center for the Study of Social Policy (CSSP) have formed a group—the Casey/CSSP Alliance for Racial Equity—to explore this issue with state system leaders. The specific policy and practice recommendations that we expect to emerge from this group are still being considered, but there are actions that child welfare systems can take now to address this important issue.

■ **Disaggregate child welfare data**—The data describing racial disparities in child welfare are powerful, and understanding them can help system leaders and staff at all levels commit to action. It is essential that systems regularly report and analyze data by race—a practice that is now taken for granted in other child-serving systems, such as education. Examining the data this way will provide system leaders with information about where in their system the most significant disparities occur—for which outcomes, at what points in the process, for which age groups, and in which counties. Routinely reporting data by race will also promote continued attention and accountability for change.

■ **Make kinship care a more viable option**—One practical approach to increase permanence for African-American children is to do more to encourage and support the use of kinship care. This work benefits children of all races and ethnicities because children in kinship settings have greater placement stability. Compared to other types of foster care, kinship placement also

increases the likelihood that siblings can remain together.⁴² While kinship placements have increased nationally, we still have far to go.⁴³ As noted earlier, payment and licensing issues can inhibit relatives who otherwise may be willing to accept children into their homes.

■ **Improve worker training and broaden community resources**—It is also important that child welfare systems provide high-quality cultural competency training to personnel who are responsible for making child placement decisions—for example, judges, case workers, and supervisors. Critical community-based institutions, such as churches and nonprofit organizations in African-American neighborhoods where families reside, should be engaged as partners to help inform decision-making processes. These groups can be resources for offering crucial family supports and can help identify potential local African-American families to act as caregivers when out-of-home placements are absolutely necessary.

Supporting a New Permanency Framework

The Casey Foundation believes that truly keeping kids safe means doing all we can to help them grow up in strong, stable, permanent families. For our nation's child welfare system, this can be achieved by investing more time and resources in preventive services that can strengthen families, as well as in intensive family-preservation supports for families in crisis; making placement decisions that can better facilitate permanence; acting with greater urgency to find permanent families for kids who can not be reunited with their birth families; and giving more attention to the permanency needs of children and youth who are most vulnerable to removal from their

homes and are most at risk of not having a lifelong family: African Americans and older youth.

Successfully implementing such a framework requires that national child welfare systems rethink how they address children's needs. In our experience, two things are absolutely critical for helping more kids achieve permanence: a different approach to decision making and changes in frontline practice.

Improve Decision Making in Child Welfare Through a Team Approach

Child welfare work is some of the most difficult in our society, and every day workers make decisions about the futures of thousands of American children whom they may barely know. The decisions they are responsible for—establishing the validity of abuse and neglect reports, determining whether to remove children from their families, finding appropriate placements, and creating long-term plans for children in care—have significant, lifelong consequences for kids.

Despite the importance of these decisions, most child welfare systems use decision-making structures and processes that we believe are badly flawed. Typically, workers gather information, confer with their supervisors, and arrive at decisions. Supervisors rarely meet families and have to rely on workers' perceptions and recollections for all of their information. People who might offer critical insights about a family's history, strengths, and needs—family members and friends, community members, and other service providers—are not present and often have not been consulted. And even when the child whose future is being decided is old enough to participate, he or she is unlikely to be included in the decision-making process. When decisions require judicial review, it is far too common for judges to face similar

problems: caseloads so large that the judge can spend only a few minutes on each; limited sources of information; and, in many systems, weak or nonexistent legal representation for parents and children.

Today, many jurisdictions are implementing a “team decision-making” approach that puts more kids on the road to family permanence. Typically, this approach brings together the worker and supervisor; the parent(s) and child(ren); friends, relatives, and other “natural supports” for the family; plus other service providers who know them. They provide a great deal of information that too often is otherwise unknown to the child welfare system about the background and context of the family's problems and the kinds of community-based supports that might be mobilized to assist the family. They also help identify relatives and family friends as resources if a child must be placed. If the child is already in foster care, foster parents are involved as key partners, along with birth families. Given the complexity of this process, most team decision-making approaches also use specially trained, experienced conveners.

In many of the places where decision-making models have been introduced, workers report greater confidence in the decisions reached; youth feel more empowered; and both birth families and foster parents feel more supported. It has also become a valuable tool to help more kids stay connected to their families and communities. When this approach is properly used, children are less likely to be unnecessarily removed from their families; and when they are removed, they are more likely to be placed with caring relatives or adults they already know. Brothers and sisters are kept together more often, and multiple placements can be averted because those participating in

the process can identify additional services and supports to help a child's current foster family.⁴⁴

Significant results have been achieved through this approach in **Louisville, Kentucky**, where new leadership began working with the Casey Foundation's **Family to Family** initiative in 2001 and implemented team decision making as a major strategy for reforming their child welfare system. Louisville hired and trained facilitators, oriented child welfare staff in both public and private agencies, and instituted safeguards to ensure that key decisions—such as whether to place a child in foster care—would only be made through this new approach. By routinely inviting relatives and community partners to participate, they ensured that more options would be considered before critical determinations were made.

Within a year, the new strategy showed impressive results. More than 34 percent of the children identified by caseworkers as requiring removal from their families were able to stay at home, with help from crisis services and community supports. For children who did have to enter foster care, more than one-fourth (27 percent) were placed with relatives—up from only 10 percent prior to adopting this new decision-making process. The commitment to avoid group care led to an increase in the proportion of children placed with families, rather than in shelters or institutions, to nearly 80 percent; and 85 percent of these children were kept together with all of their siblings in state foster homes or with relatives.⁴⁵

In addition to Louisville, other jurisdictions are achieving meaningful results by using teams to make decisions and incorporating this approach into their array of child welfare reforms. In 2006, Cuyahoga County, Ohio; Denver; and Phoenix—also Casey Family to Family sites—



The bottom line is that to increase permanency rates, child welfare systems need to take up the challenge and do the work required to identify and develop the skills their workers and supervisors need.

avoided placements and kept kids at home with their own families or with relatives in more than half the cases referred to them.⁴⁶

Support and Improve Frontline Practice

Better decision making can help more families stay intact or help more children achieve permanence. But this alone will not make a child's family stronger, safer, or more durable. The ability to put into practice the family permanency framework described in this essay ultimately falls with the workers and supervisors who represent state and local child welfare systems.

Frontline workers need to be able to develop strong relationships with parents and children. They must have clear expectations about how to help people change, confidence in their skills and abilities, and assurances that their supervisors and the system will provide the necessary resources and supports they need.

Unfortunately, child welfare systems routinely lack clear expectations for workers and strong models for effective practice. By lacking clear expectations, articulated benchmarks, and strong practice models, the ability of a child welfare system to hold its staff accountable for advancing family permanence is compromised.

Compounding the effects of this issue is the stressful environment in which most workers operate.⁴⁷ Child welfare workers commonly carry caseloads that are double or triple what they should be, making it virtually impossible to meaningfully engage the children and families they are supposed to help. In most jurisdictions, salaries are low, working conditions are poor, and turnover rates are high. It must also be acknowledged that for the most part, child welfare workers rarely receive any appreciation for their efforts. Rather, they often see their colleagues held up to contempt when a well-

publicized child death brings yet another set of stories about the system's failure.

The bottom line is that to increase permanency rates, child welfare systems need to take up the challenge and do the work required to identify and develop the skills their workers and supervisors need. This requires a long-term effort, but jurisdictions that have taken on this challenge have seen impressive results.

In Utah, staff are given a consistent philosophy, principles, and skills to guide their practice and promote quality outcomes. This practice model emphasizes engaging the family and teaming with them and their natural supports (friends, relatives, and community resources); thoroughly assessing the family's strengths, needs, and the underlying causes of family problems; developing an individualized plan for the services needed to keep children safe and strengthen their family; and, when removal is required, moving expeditiously toward reunification or adoption.

Every staff member throughout the system was trained in this model by practicing skills in the classroom and receiving coaching in the field. The state also instituted new accountability systems to measure performance, such as intensive case reviews that test whether services are provided, their quality, and their fidelity to the case practice model. Utah also established a data reporting and monitoring system to help all managers, from supervisor to director levels, keep track of the work being done by each unit and the extent to which outcomes are being achieved.

In 2003, Utah's rate of children in out-of-home care—2.7 per 1,000 children in the state—was the lowest in the country. The median length of stay for children in foster care was 10.3 months, the second lowest in the country. And, among children who ultimately were

adopted, 78 percent had their adoptions completed within 2 years of entering foster care, by far the best rate in the nation.⁴⁸

Another excellent example of a state that is strengthening practice in ways that facilitate helping more kids achieve permanence is **Maine**. Their reforms came in response to a high-profile death in January 2001 of a child in state custody. This tragedy galvanized commitment to substantially improve Maine's child welfare system.

With support from the Foundation's Casey Strategic Consulting Group, as well as our Center for Effective Child Welfare Practice, the state adopted a family-centered practice model, restructured its organization, and launched a number of initiatives to significantly reduce its reliance on residential care for older youth in favor of family-based placements and permanency options. Key strategies included introducing family team meetings to make important case decisions; creating teams to assess and support permanency options for teens; enhancing their foster care network to recruit families that better match youth's needs; and developing creative solutions to overcome common barriers to family-based placements.

The state also changed its policies and procedures in ways that discouraged the use of congregate care and encouraged reliance on other options, such as reunification, permanence, and placements with relatives. Incentives and support were given to service providers to help them make the transition to the new model. The management team reinforced all of these efforts by explicitly demonstrating their commitment to reform, requiring regular progress updates on key indicators, and sharing success stories with internal and external audiences.

These changes influenced both public and

private child welfare agencies. For example, the Foundation's Casey Family Services Maine Division instituted a range of these state reforms, reorganizing itself to offer a complete continuum of permanency targeted services to help families care for children and reduce dependence on congregate care, including family preservation, kinship reunification, and post-adoption practices.

Overall, this work has had significant impacts, and Maine has seen reductions in the numbers of youth in both congregate care and out-of-home care. From June 2004 to December 2006, the number of children in congregate care decreased by 47 percent, from 761 to 400. This is particularly significant since it had been assumed that group care was the only option for many of these youth. Those who left congregate care either went home to their own families, to relatives, or to foster homes, with flexible services to meet their needs. During this same time period, the total number of youth in out-of-home care decreased by 23 percent, from 2,933 to 2,262, the lowest level since 1996. Reducing the number of children in expensive institutional settings in favor of more appropriate family-based placements has saved the state more than \$7.4 million since July 2004. Maine is reinvesting at least \$4 million of these savings into programs that will sustain and further these achievements.⁴⁹

Addressing the Role of Federal Policymakers in Supporting Lifelong Family Connections

Throughout this essay, we have described specific changes in the philosophy, policies, and practices of state- and local-level child welfare systems that Casey believes will lead to improved family permanency for young people

of all ages and races. But the reality is that advancing any reform also requires federal action since policies at this level drive so much of what happens in child welfare systems nationally. Changes in two specific areas—financing and accountability—are essential for raising the level of urgency about the need for permanence and making it an achievable goal.

Reform Child Welfare Financing

Although permanence for kids in child welfare is a stated goal of national legislation, it is not reflected in federal spending patterns for child welfare. The federal government spent more than \$11.7 billion in 2004 on child welfare services. About half (\$5.8 billion) paid for the care of children who have been, or are at risk of being, removed from their families and placed in foster care. Meanwhile, federal support for preventive and family-strengthening efforts was limited to \$640 million, roughly 11 percent of the amount spent on out-of-home care.⁵⁰ One reason for this disparity is that states receive funds through an archaic formula based on the proportion of children in foster care from families whose incomes would have qualified them for Aid to Families With Dependent Children, a welfare program that was eliminated a decade ago. Thus, the current system provides an open-ended entitlement for the care of children removed from their families, but only capped and limited funds to support families and prevent placement. Predictably, states oversupply out-of-home care—the service that federal policy is designed to minimize—and undersupply alternative services.

Similarly, there are no incentives for states to limit the time children spend in foster care because federal payments are calculated on the basis of the money spent on out-of-home care. Proven innovations, such as providing aftercare



services when a child returns home, are also discouraged because once the child has left care, there are no further federal payments.

Moreover, current federal fiscal policies unwisely encourage states to limit the legal options they permit for permanent families for children in foster care. For years, the federal government has appropriately promoted adoption by continuing to provide funds to most families that have adopted a child from foster care until that child reaches the age of majority. However, there is no funding provision for permanent legal guardianship, which allows children the benefits of a lifelong family—almost always with a relative—without terminating the parental rights of the child’s mother or father. As a result, there are many states in which guardianship is not an option. Other states have passed their own guardianship laws, but they must forego federal funds entirely for children who enter guardianship status, thus giving up money that could be used to help children in care to have a permanent family. The federal government can help more children connect to a permanent family by removing restrictions on the use of child welfare funds to support legal guardianship, as well as adoption.

In addition, the federal government can make a difference by allowing states greater latitude in how they spend the money they receive. There is precedence for this approach and evidence that it can help. In the 1990s, Congress authorized a number of demonstration programs, called “Title IV-E waivers,” to allow jurisdictions to spend money more flexibly. Some of these programs have had impressive results. For example, states are using waivers to create programs that subsidize permanent legal guardianship, which, as noted above, enables children to become permanent

members of a relative’s family without terminating parental rights. As described earlier, Illinois has been a model in this regard.⁵¹

States such as Indiana, North Carolina, and Oregon have also used waivers in creative and effective ways. Some have enhanced family preservation and reunification programs, and a recent study found “a statistically significant positive association” between such waiver programs and reduced entry into foster care.⁵² In Indiana, nearly 77 percent of children whose families were offered more-intensive services through the waiver program were reunified, compared to 66 percent of those in a control group.⁵³

These two policy changes—allowing federal funds to be used for permanent guardianship and permitting states to flexibly spend Title IV-E funds for programs that stress prevention, family support, and aftercare services—would substantially help more children achieve permanence at little or no additional cost.

Improve Data Collection and Accountability

If family permanence is to be a central goal of child welfare nationally, federal data collection and reporting requirements must reflect and advance this position. To date, the federal government has taken a step forward on this front by establishing the Child and Family Service Review (CFSR) process, which measures state performance on such critical issues as placement stability, speed of reunification or adoption, and likelihood of re-placement after children leave foster care. It publishes these results and requires states to submit Performance Improvement Plans, addressing problems identified in the review.

Unfortunately, researchers in the field argue that the CFSR measures are poorly chosen. For technical reasons, these measures

do not reliably indicate which states are doing better and which are not with regard to each outcome. Recent revisions have modified the problem, but at the cost of making the measures related to permanence so complex that they are nearly incomprehensible even to people with extensive child welfare experience, much less policymakers or the general public.

This lack of clarity severely inhibits the federal government’s ability to effectively advance broad-based quality and accountability. We strongly recommend that national leaders work closely with state and local leaders and other stakeholders to do the following:

- Improve and simplify measures of child welfare system performance;
- Set ambitious goals related to family permanence; and
- Publish an annual report on progress in meeting those goals nationally and in each state, categorized by age and race.

Conclusion

In this 2007 *KIDS COUNT Data Book* essay, we advance the proposition that the nation needs to move beyond simply talking about the importance of family permanence and embrace it as a core value and goal of our child welfare systems. We need to both require and enable these systems to decrease the numbers of kids who are unnecessarily removed from their families; reduce the time that kids who are removed must spend in temporary out-of-home care; and increase the numbers of kids who have a permanent, lifelong family.

To achieve this, we need to adopt a new, broader framework for child welfare that still

Today, more than ever, our children need the help, nurturance, guidance, and love of a family that they can turn to—not just for a few months or a few years, but for life.

emphasizes keeping children safe. Specifically, we propose viewing child welfare as a continuum of activity, anchored by the overarching goal of helping kids achieve family permanence. This would include the following:

- Provide more social and economic services and supports that help strengthen families and enable them to address issues that sometimes put kids at risk for removal. Such supports include access to neighborhood-based family resource centers, employment assistance to unemployed and underemployed parents, housing assistance, and crisis intervention for families with acute health and mental health needs.
- Place children, when necessary, in appropriate settings that maintain family and community connections. At a minimum, such placements would avoid the use of shelters and congregate care, opting for a relative or a family that the child knows or one that lives in the child's community. Siblings would remain together, and children would stay in their same school and maintain connections to other key institutions, such as cultural and recreation centers and churches, and to the adults in their lives. Systems would continue to work with foster families and other community partners to help move more families and kids toward reunification.
- Require workers and supervisors to develop treatment plans and manage cases in a way that reflects an urgency to reunify children with their birth families or place them with another permanent family. Use foster care in the way it was originally designed: a temporary placement that serves as a bridge to permanence, not a final destination. Foster parents should be active stakeholders who work with child welfare staff and others to explore and

cultivate alternative permanency options, such as legal guardianship and adoption. Child welfare systems should also connect families to a wide range of supports and services to ensure that these new permanent families can successfully sustain their commitments.

- Use a team decision-making process to consider and support a range of permanency options for children in care and institute new models of practice and accountability that help workers achieve better permanency results.
- Require that child welfare systems pay special attention to the needs of children who have historically been the least successfully served by child welfare: older youth and African Americans.
- Reform federal child welfare financing policies—including an expansion of current Title IV-E waiver experiments—and promote more-relevant and consistent data collection and accountability systems.

Today, more than ever, our children need the help, nurturance, guidance, and love of a family that they can turn to—not just for a few months or a few years, but for life. Jurisdictions across the country are demonstrating through innovative practice and policy that this can be achieved. Our national challenge now is to build on these promising examples and make them the norm, rather than the exception. We need to weave together a new type of child welfare system that not only keeps children safe, but also provides a lifelong family for every at-risk child.

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

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SUMMARY & FINDINGS



The broad array of data we present each year in the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* is intended to illuminate the status of America's children and to assess trends in their well-being. By updating the assessment every year, KIDS COUNT provides ongoing benchmarks that can be used to see how states have advanced or regressed over time. Readers can also use KIDS COUNT to compare the status of children in their state with those in other states across several dimensions of child well-being.

Although the 10 measures used in KIDS COUNT to rank states can hardly capture the full range of conditions shaping kids' lives, we believe these indicators possess three important attributes: (1) They reflect a wide range of factors affecting the well-being of children, such as health, adequacy of income, and educational attainment. (2) They reflect experiences across a range of developmental stages—from birth through early adulthood. (3) They permit legitimate comparisons because they are consistent across states and over time. Research shows that the 10 KIDS COUNT key indicators capture most of the yearly variation in child well-being reflected in other indices that utilize a much larger number of indicators. For more information about the criteria used to select KIDS COUNT indicators, see page 186.

The 10 indicators used to rank states reflect a developmental perspective on childhood and underscore our goal to build a world where pregnant women and newborns thrive; infants and young children receive the support they need to enter school prepared to learn; children succeed in school; adolescents choose healthy behaviors; and young people experience a successful transition into adulthood. In all of these stages of development, young people need the economic and social assistance provided by a strong family and a supportive community.

As the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* has developed over time, some of the indicators used to rank states have changed because we replaced weaker measures with stronger ones. Consequently, comparing rankings in the 2007 *Data Book* to rankings in past *Data Books* does not always provide a perfect assessment of change over time. However, Appendix 2 shows how states would have ranked in past years if we had employed the same 10 measures used in the 2007 *Data Book*. The table in Appendix 2 is the best way to assess state changes over time in overall child well-being.

Variations in Child Well-Being by Race and Ethnicity

Child well-being varies by state and across racial and ethnic groups. Table 1 provides national statistics for five large racial and ethnic groups on each of the 10 measures of child well-being used to rank states. Similar tables for earlier years are available on the KIDS COUNT website. Over the next year, we will be working to include state-level data for these racial and ethnic groups for our 10 key indicators on the KIDS COUNT State-Level Data Online system at www.aecf.org/kidscount.

TABLE 1 10 Key Indicators of Child Well-Being by Race and Hispanic Origin Status: 2004/2005

Key Indicators		NATIONAL AVERAGE	NON-HISPANIC WHITE	BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKAN NATIVE	HISPANIC/LATINO
Percent low-birthweight babies	2004	8.1	7.2	13.4	7.9	7.4	6.8
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2004	6.8	5.7	13.8	3.6	8.9	5.6
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2004	20	19	29	15	30	18
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2004	66	63	81	35	87	64
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2004	41	26	63	17	53	83
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)*	2005	7	6	8	3	13	14
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)*	2005	8	6	12	5	16	12
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment*	2005	34	27	51	30	53	39
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005)*	2005	19	11	36	13	32	29
Percent of children in single-parent families*	2005	32	23	65	17	49	36

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

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

Nationally, the differences in child well-being across racial and ethnic groups are large and vary by indicator. However, on the whole, non-Hispanic white children continue to have better outcomes compared with other racial and ethnic groups. The size of the gap between black and non-Hispanic white children varies by indicator, but the outcomes for black children are worse on every one of the 10 indicators. The same is true for American Indian and Alaskan Native children when compared to non-Hispanic white children.

Comparing outcomes for Hispanic children with those for non-Hispanic white children poses a bit of a paradox. While Hispanic families typically have lower socioeconomic status characteristics, many birth and death outcomes are actually the same or better for Hispanics than for non-Hispanic whites. The percent of Hispanic children being of low birthweight (6.8 percent) is less than that of non-Hispanic white children (7.2 percent), and the Infant Mortality Rate for Hispanics is nearly identical to that for non-Hispanic whites. The Child Death Rate and the Teen Death Rate are very similar for Hispanic and non-Hispanic white children. On the other measures of child well-being, however, Hispanic children trail non-Hispanic white children.

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

KIDS COUNT State Indicators

In the pages that follow, the most recent figures are compared with corresponding data from 2000 to assess the trends over time in each state. To provide a fuller picture of children's lives and a framework for better understanding the 10 key indicators of child well-being used to rank states, several background measures are provided for each state, including measures that reflect children in the foster care system.

The 10 key indicators of child well-being used here are all derived from federal government statistical agencies and reflect the best available state-level data for tracking yearly changes in each indicator. However, it is important to recognize many of the indicators used here are derived from samples, and like all sample data, they contain some random error. Other measures (the Infant Mortality Rate and the Child Death Rate, for example) are based on relatively small numbers of events in some states and may exhibit some random fluctuation from year to year. Therefore, we urge readers to focus on relatively large differences—both across states and over time within a state. Small differences, within a state over time or between states, may simply reflect random fluctuations, rather than real changes in the well-being of children. Assessing trends by looking at changes over a longer period of time is more reliable. Yearly data since 2000 for each state are presented in Appendix 1.

We include data for the District of Columbia in the *Data Book*, but we do not include the District in our state rankings because it is so different from any state that the comparisons are not meaningful. It is more useful to look at changes within the District of Columbia since 2000, or to compare the District

with other large cities, as we do in other KIDS COUNT publications. For the first time, the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* also includes data for Puerto Rico. Information for the U.S. Virgin Islands was not available in time to be included in this year's publication, but limited information is available on the KIDS COUNT website.

National Trends in Child Well-Being

The data on the following pages present a rich but complex picture of American children. Some dimensions of well-being improved, some worsened, and some showed little change. However, the overriding picture that these 10 indicators present is one of little change since 2000. (See the USA Profile on page 58.) At the national level, 6 of the 10 indicators of child well-being showed that conditions improved since 2000 (2 only slightly), while child well-being worsened on 4 indicators. It should be noted, however, that many of these changes were very small and may be nothing more than random fluctuations. The portrait of child well-being varies among states, and state-level measures often mask important differences within a state. Of the 50 states, only 9 states improved on more than 5 of the 10 measures used here.

The portrait of change in child well-being since 2000 stands in stark contrast to the period just prior to 2000. Between 1996 and 2000, 8 of the 10 key indicators used in KIDS COUNT improved, and several improved dramatically. The improvement was experienced by every major racial group and in nearly all of the states.

Pre- and post-2000 trends are clearly illustrated by changes in the rate of child poverty since the mid-1990s. Between 1994 and 2000, the child poverty rate fell by 30 percent. This was the largest decrease in child poverty since

the 1960s. Since 2000, however, the child poverty rate has increased by 2 percentage points, meaning almost 1.2 million more children in poverty in 2005 than in 2000.

Table 2 provides a summary of results from this year's *KIDS COUNT Data Book* and highlights the enormous variation among the states. The rates of the worst states are approximately two to four times those of the best states on every indicator.

The importance of reporting state-level data is underscored by the fact that most measures in most states are statistically significantly different from the national value for each measure. In other words, the national value for a measure does not tell you much about most states. Tables showing the statistical significance of differences among states and changes over time are provided on the KIDS COUNT website (www.aecf.org/kidscount).

The *KIDS COUNT Data Book* utilizes rates and percentages because that is the best way to compare states to each other and to assess changes over time within a state. However, our focus on rates and percentages may mask the magnitude of some of the problems that are examined in this report. The number of events or number of children reflected in each of the national rates for the 10 key indicators used to rank states are provided on corresponding indicator pages. These data underscore the fact that thousands of children die every year, and millions are at risk because of poverty, family structure, lack of parental employment, or risky behavior. Similar data showing the numbers behind the state rates are offered in Appendix 1 and on the KIDS COUNT website.

TABLE 2 Highest and Lowest Ranking States

Key Indicators		HIGHEST RANKING VALUE	HIGHEST RANKING STATE(S)	LOWEST RANKING VALUE	LOWEST RANKING STATE(S)
Percent low-birthweight babies	2004	6.0	Alaska, Oregon	11.6	Mississippi
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2004	4.5	Montana, Vermont	10.5	Louisiana
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2004	11	Rhode Island	39	South Dakota
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2004	40	Hawaii	111	Alaska
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2004	18	New Hampshire	63	Texas
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2005	3	Hawaii	11	Nevada
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2005	5	Connecticut, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota	11	Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, New Mexico, Tennessee, West Virginia
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2005	26	Iowa, Nebraska, Utah	43	Mississippi
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005)	2005	9	New Hampshire	31	Mississippi
Percent of children in single-parent families	2005	18	Utah	47	Mississippi

Child Well-Being in Puerto Rico

For the first time, the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* includes data on child well-being for children living on the island of Puerto Rico. We include Puerto Rico in our analysis this year because it is the first year that all 10 key indicators are available for this territory. The data for Puerto Rico come from the same data sources as the information we include for the 50 states and the District of Columbia. As data are only available for the most recent year for all 10 indicators, we are unable to include information on trends in this year's *Data Book*. In addition, we do not include Puerto Rico in our state rankings, as comparisons with states are not meaningful on many indicators. Currently, data for these indicators are not available for the U.S. Virgin Islands, although we hope to have information from the Virgin Islands Community Survey for inclusion in the future.

- In 2005, there were an estimated 1 million children on the island of Puerto Rico. This represents a larger child population than that of about half the states in the United States.
- On 9 of the 10 key measures of child well-being, these children face higher levels of risk overall than the U.S. average.
- The child poverty rate for Puerto Rico (55 percent) is nearly three times the level in the United States as a whole (19 percent).
- Babies born in Puerto Rico are far more likely to be of low birthweight (11.5 percent) and born to teen mothers (62 births per 1,000 females ages 15 to 19) than in the U.S. overall (8.1 percent and 41 per 1,000, respectively).
- However, the rate of deaths among children ages 1 to 14 in Puerto Rico (17 per 100,000) is slightly lower than the national rate (20 per 100,000).

TABLE 3 10 Key Indicators of Child Well-Being in Puerto Rico: 2004/2005

Key Indicators		PUERTO RICO NUMBER	PUERTO RICO RATE	U.S. RATE
Percent low-birthweight babies	2004	5,856	11.5	8.1
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2004	409	8.0	6.8
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2004	137	17	20
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2004	214	72	66
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2004	9,094	62	41
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2005	25,000	11	7
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2005	34,000	14	8
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2005	560,000	55	34
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005)	2005	544,000	55	19
Percent of children in single-parent families	2005	430,000	46	32

Ranking States on Composite Index

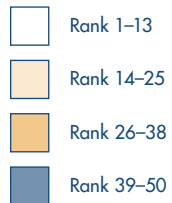
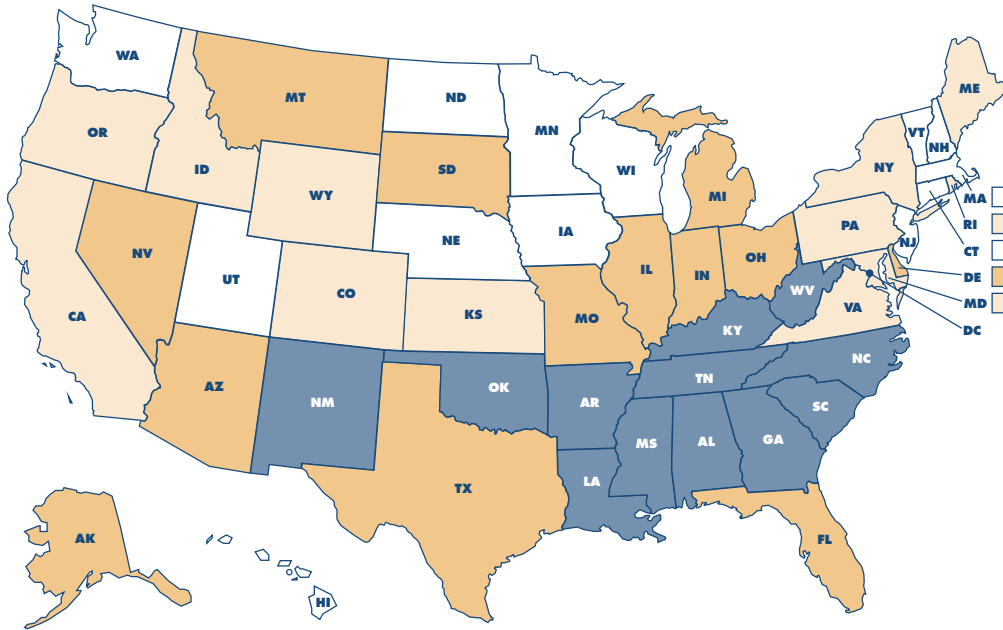
Data from all 10 key indicators are used to develop a composite index of child well-being for each state. The Overall Rank Table and Map show how states rank, based on the 10-item index.

The state that ranks highest (best), based on the composite index, is Minnesota. New Hampshire ranks second, and Connecticut ranks third. The three states at the bottom of the ranking are Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama.

The Overall Rank Map also reflects a couple of regional overtones. The New England states and a group of states in the Northern Plains all rank relatively high. Except for Rhode Island, all of the New England states rank in the top 15. In the Northern Plains, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Wisconsin are all ranked in the top 15.

At the other end of the spectrum, states in the South and Southwest dominate the lower part of the ranking. Except for West Virginia, the 10 states with the lowest Overall Rank in terms of child well-being are all located in the South or Southwest.

Overall Rank: 2007



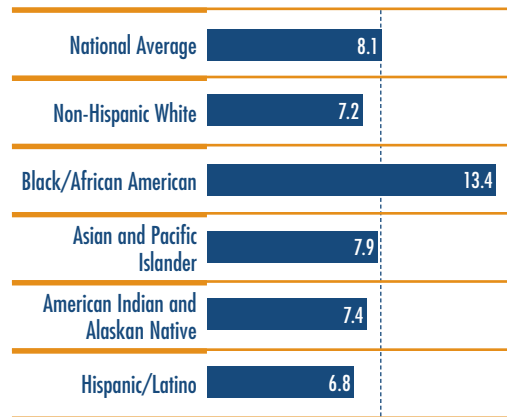
■ A state's Overall Rank is determined by the sum of the state's standing on each of 10 measures of the condition of children arranged in sequential order from highest/best (1) to lowest/worst (50). See Definitions and Data Sources on page 184 for a detailed description of the methodology used to construct the composite index and rank states.

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

N.R.=Not Ranked.

Percent Low-Birthweight Babies

Percent Low-Birthweight Babies by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2004

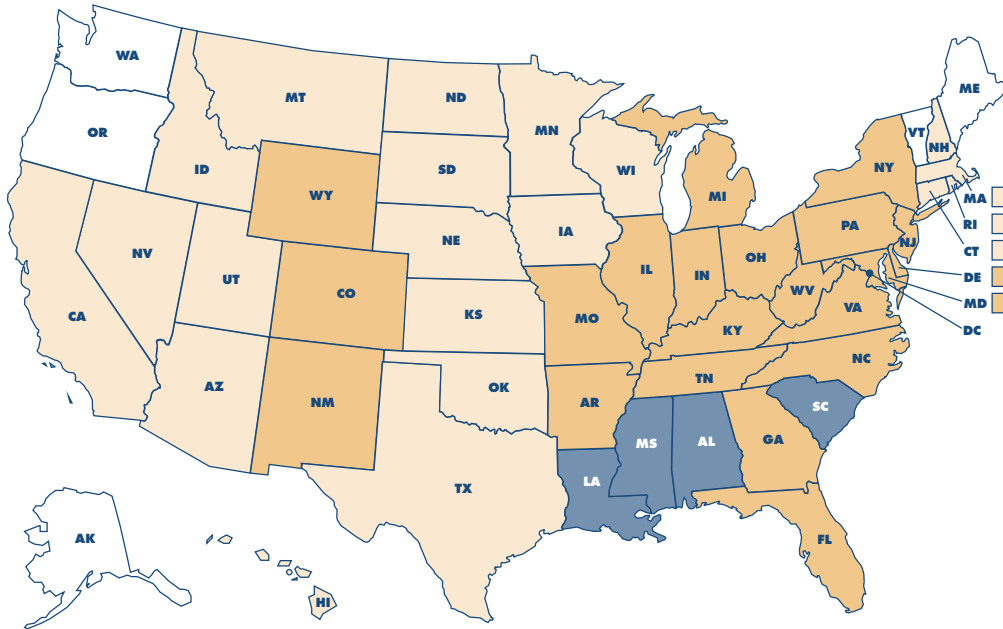


NOTE: Data for Blacks/African Americans, Asians and Pacific Islanders, and American Indians and Alaskan Natives include those who are also Hispanic/Latino.

Babies weighing less than 2,500 grams (about 5.5 pounds) at birth have a high probability of experiencing developmental problems. Low-birthweight infants are at greater risk of dying within the first year of life and of experiencing both short-term and long-term disability than those with a higher birthweight. In fact, the risk of dying during the first year of life for low-birthweight babies (59 deaths per 1,000 births) is nearly 26 times that for babies of normal birthweight (2.3 deaths per 1,000 births). Although recent increases in multiple births have strongly influenced the rise in rates of low-birthweight babies, rates have also been higher among infants delivered in singleton deliveries.

- Nationally, 331,772 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in 2004. Low-birthweight babies were 8.1 percent of all births in 2004, compared to 7.6 percent in 2000. This represents a 7 percent increase in low-weight births over the 2000 to 2004 period and is now at the highest level since 1969.
- Between 2000 and 2004, the percent of low-birthweight babies worsened in 49 states and stayed the same in 1 state, Tennessee. Only the District of Columbia improved on this indicator.
- Among the states, the incidence of low-birthweight babies in 2004 ranged from a low of 6.0 percent in Alaska and Oregon to a high of 11.6 percent in Mississippi.
- The percent of black low-weight births (13.4 percent) is approximately twice as high as any other racial or ethnic group examined.

Percent Low-Birthweight Babies: 2004*



- More than 20% better than state median (6.4 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (6.5 to 8.0)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (8.1 to 9.6)
- More than 20% worse than state median (9.7 and higher)

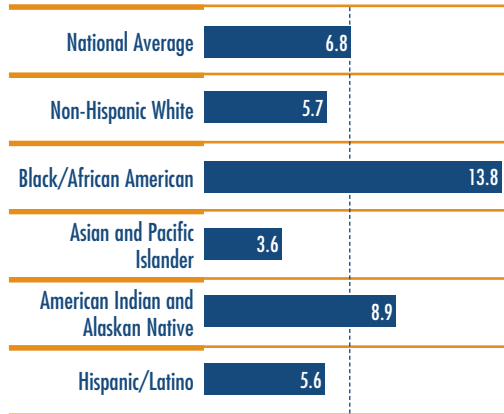
Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Alaska	6.0	26	New Mexico	8.1
1	Oregon	6.0	28	New York	8.2
3	Washington	6.2	28	Pennsylvania	8.2
4	Maine	6.4	30	Michigan	8.3
4	Vermont	6.4	30	Missouri	8.3
6	Minnesota	6.5	30	New Jersey	8.3
7	North Dakota	6.6	30	Virginia	8.3
8	California	6.7	34	Illinois	8.4
8	Utah	6.7	35	Florida	8.5
10	Idaho	6.8	35	Ohio	8.5
10	New Hampshire	6.8	37	Wyoming	8.6
12	South Dakota	6.9	38	Kentucky	8.8
13	Iowa	7.0	39	Colorado	9.0
13	Nebraska	7.0	39	Delaware	9.0
13	Wisconsin	7.0	39	North Carolina	9.0
16	Arizona	7.2	42	Tennessee	9.2
17	Kansas	7.3	43	Arkansas	9.3
18	Montana	7.6	43	Georgia	9.3
19	Connecticut	7.8	43	Maryland	9.3
19	Massachusetts	7.8	43	West Virginia	9.3
21	Hawaii	7.9	47	South Carolina	10.2
22	Nevada	8.0	48	Alabama	10.4
22	Oklahoma	8.0	49	Louisiana	10.9
22	Rhode Island	8.0	50	Mississippi	11.6
22	Texas	8.0	N.R.	District of Columbia	11.1
26	Indiana	8.1			

N.R.=Not Ranked.

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

Infant Mortality Rate

Infant Mortality Rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2004



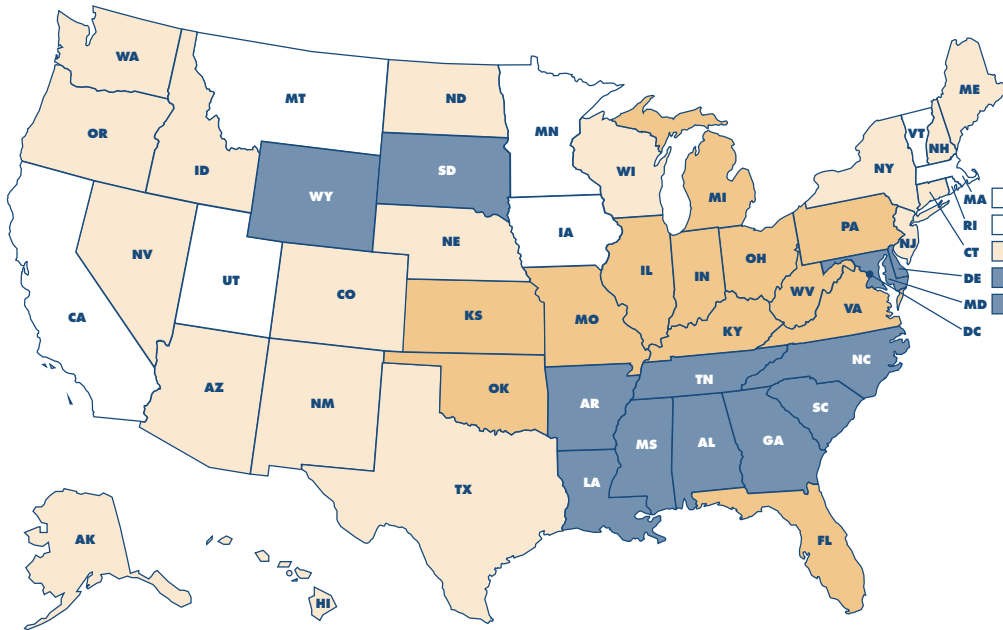
NOTE: Data for Blacks/African Americans, Asians and Pacific Islanders, and American Indians and Alaskan Natives include those who are also Hispanic/Latino.

Since the first year of life is more precarious than later years of childhood, negative social conditions (such as poverty and an unhealthy physical environment) have a bigger impact on newborns. The number of children who die before their first birthday is reflected in the Infant Mortality Rate, defined as the number of deaths to persons less than 1 year old per 1,000 live births during the year.

After several decades of constantly falling infant mortality rates, improvement has stalled. The Infant Mortality Rate in 2004 is only slightly lower than it was in 2000. In fact, between 2001 and 2002, the Infant Mortality Rate increased for the first time in nearly 50 years. It is also important to note that the United States continues to have one of the highest infant mortality rates among industrialized countries. Clearly, we can do better.

- During 2004, 27,936 infants under age 1 died in the United States, more than 76 each day.
- In 2004, the U.S. Infant Mortality Rate was 6.8 deaths per 1,000 live births, 1 percent lower than in 2000, when it was 6.9.
- Between 2000 and 2004, the Infant Mortality Rate improved in 28 states, was unchanged in 5 others and the District of Columbia, and deteriorated in 17 states.
- Among the states, the Infant Mortality Rate in 2004 ranged from a low of 4.5 in Montana and Vermont to a high of 10.5 in Louisiana. However, some rates are based on a relatively small number of infant deaths and may not be a very good gauge of the underlying risk of death.
- The Infant Mortality Rate among blacks (13.8 deaths per 1,000 births) is more than twice the national average (6.8).

Infant Mortality Rate (deaths per 1,000 live births): 2004



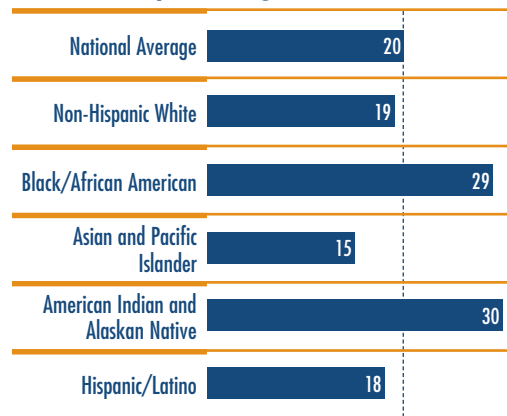
- More than 20% better than state median (5.4 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (5.5 to 6.7)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (6.8 to 8.0)
- More than 20% worse than state median (8.1 and higher)

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Montana	4.5	27	Kentucky	6.8
1	Vermont	4.5	28	Florida	7.0
3	Minnesota	4.7	29	Kansas	7.2
4	Massachusetts	4.8	29	Pennsylvania	7.2
5	Iowa	5.1	31	Illinois	7.5
6	California	5.2	31	Missouri	7.5
6	Utah	5.2	31	Virginia	7.5
8	Rhode Island	5.3	34	Michigan	7.6
9	Connecticut	5.5	34	West Virginia	7.6
9	Oregon	5.5	36	Ohio	7.7
9	Washington	5.5	37	Indiana	8.0
12	New Hampshire	5.6	37	Oklahoma	8.0
12	New Jersey	5.6	39	South Dakota	8.2
12	North Dakota	5.6	40	Arkansas	8.3
15	Hawaii	5.7	41	Maryland	8.4
15	Maine	5.7	42	Georgia	8.5
17	Wisconsin	6.0	43	Delaware	8.6
18	New York	6.1	43	Tennessee	8.6
19	Idaho	6.2	45	Alabama	8.7
20	Colorado	6.3	46	North Carolina	8.8
20	New Mexico	6.3	46	Wyoming	8.8
20	Texas	6.3	48	South Carolina	9.3
23	Nevada	6.4	49	Mississippi	9.8
24	Nebraska	6.6	50	Louisiana	10.5
25	Alaska	6.7	N.R.	District of Columbia	12.0
25	Arizona	6.7			

N.R.=Not Ranked.

Child Death Rate

Child Death Rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2004



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

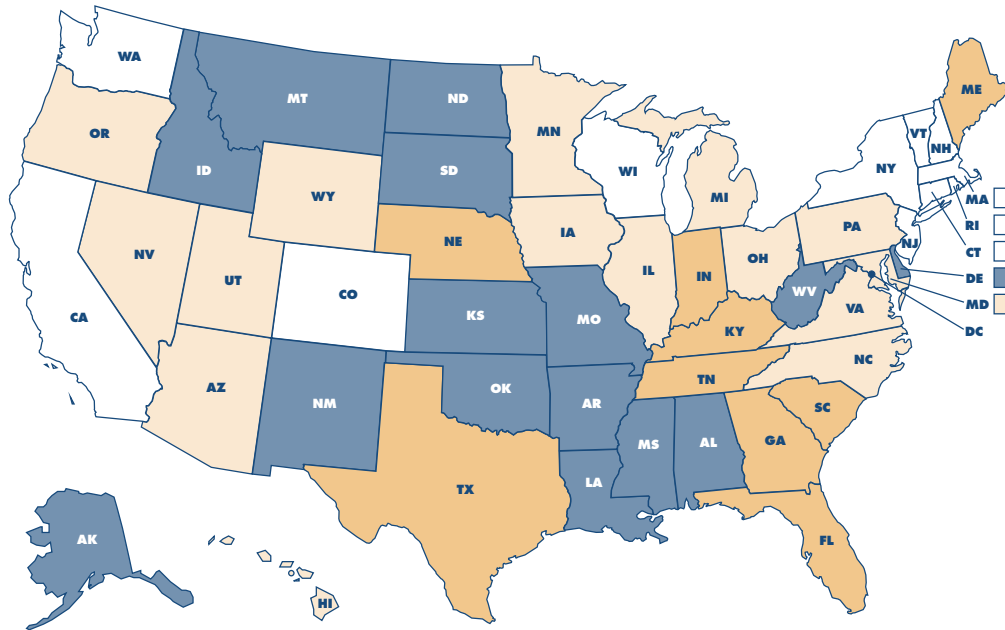
The Child Death Rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) has fallen steadily for the past several years, in large part because of advances in medical care. The general decrease in deaths from motor vehicle accidents, which accounted for one-fifth of all child deaths in 2004, also has contributed to a declining Child Death Rate.

The leading cause of death for children ages 1 to 14 is unintentional injury. However, far more children are injured and survive. The National Center for Injury Prevention and Control reports that for each injury-related death in 2004, there were 22 hospital admissions resulting from children’s injuries and more than 1,400 injury-related emergency room visits.

Too many young children die in automobile accidents because they are not wearing a seat belt. Nearly half of the children ages 1 to 4 who died in traffic crashes were not wearing a seat belt or other restraint.

- During 2004, 11,619 children between the ages of 1 and 14 died in the United States, an average of 32 deaths per day.
- The Child Death Rate inched downward from 22 out of every 100,000 children in this age range in 2000, to 20 deaths per 100,000 in 2004.
- Between 2000 and 2004, the Child Death Rate decreased in 30 states, while increasing in 17 states and the District of Columbia. In 3 states, the rate was unchanged.
- The Child Death Rate in 2004 ranged from a low of 11 in Rhode Island to a high of 39 in South Dakota.
- The Child Death Rate for American Indians and Alaskan Natives (30 deaths per 100,000) is higher than any other group examined here.

Child Death Rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14): 2004

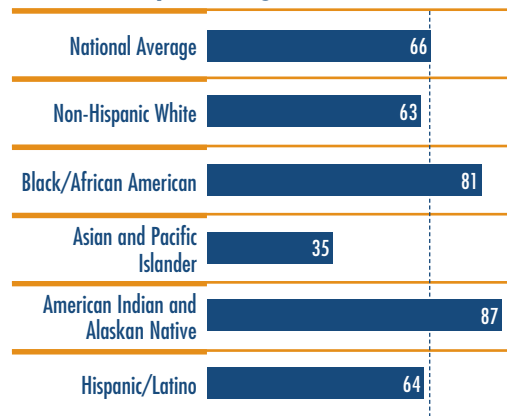


Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Rhode Island	11	27	Florida	22
2	Massachusetts	12	27	Maine	22
2	Vermont	12	29	Georgia	23
4	Connecticut	14	29	Tennessee	23
4	New Jersey	14	29	Texas	23
6	New Hampshire	16	32	Indiana	24
6	New York	16	32	Kentucky	24
6	Washington	16	34	Nebraska	25
9	California	17	34	South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

N.R.=Not Ranked.

Teen Death Rate

Teen Death Rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2004



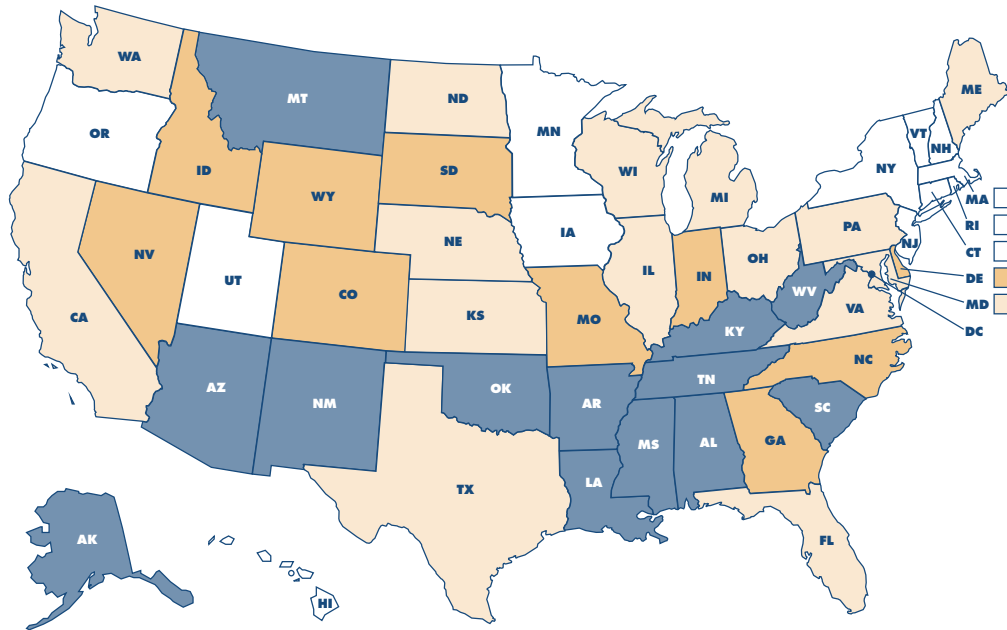
NOTE: Data for Blacks/African Americans, Asians and Pacific Islanders, and American Indians and Alaskan Natives include those who are also Hispanic/Latino.

As people move into their middle and late teenage years, they encounter many new risks that can cost them their life. The Teen Death Rate reflects deaths among 15- to 19-year-olds (deaths per 100,000 teens in this age group) from all causes. It is worth noting that deaths from accidents, homicides, and suicides accounted for 76 percent of all deaths in this age group in 2004.

Accidents continue to account for at least three times as many teen deaths as any other single cause, including homicide. Most of the lethal accidents are automobile accidents. In 2004, 6,825 teens died due to accidents (5,224 deaths were due to motor vehicle accidents), 1,932 teen deaths were due to homicide, and 1,700 teen deaths were due to suicide.

- In 2004, 13,706 Americans ages 15–19 died, and this amounts to an average of 37 teen deaths each day. Virtually all of these deaths were preventable.
- The Teen Death Rate inched downward from 67 deaths per 100,000 teens in 2000 to 66 deaths per 100,000 in 2004. The Teen Death Rate did not change between 2003 and 2004. It had been steadily declining since 1990.
- Between 2000 and 2004, the Teen Death Rate declined in 25 states, increased in 21 states (and the District of Columbia), and remained unchanged in 4.
- Among the states, the Teen Death Rate in 2004 ranged from a low of 40 in Hawaii to a high of 111 in Alaska.
- The Teen Death Rate for American Indians and Alaskan Natives is more than 30 percent higher than the national average. The rate for African Americans is almost as high—about 22 percent higher than the overall U.S. rate.

Teen Death Rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19): 2004

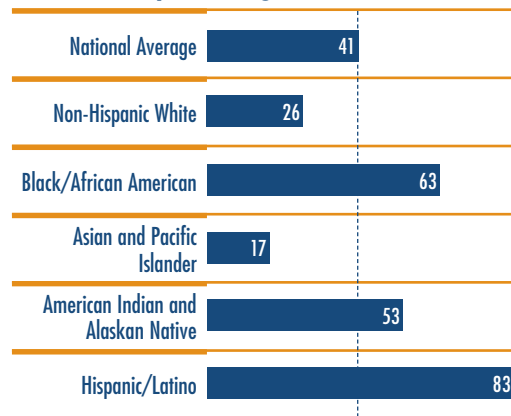


Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Hawaii	40	25	Nebraska	67
2	Connecticut	43	28	Georgia	68
3	Iowa	45	28	Idaho	68
4	Massachusetts	46	28	Indiana	68
4	New Hampshire	46	31	Delaware	74
6	New York	47	31	Wyoming	74
7	New Jersey	49	33	Colorado	76
8	Utah	50	34	North Carolina	77
8	Vermont	50	35	Nevada	78
10	Minnesota	52	36	Missouri	80
11	Oregon	53	36	South Dakota	80
12	Rhode Island	54	38	Arizona	85
13	Kansas	57	39	South Carolina	86
13	Washington	57	40	New Mexico	88
13	Wisconsin	57	40	Oklahoma	88
16	California	59	42	Arkansas	93
16	Virginia	59	43	West Virginia	94
18	Maine	60	44	Kentucky	95
19	North Dakota	61	45	Louisiana	96
20	Illinois	63	45	Tennessee	96
21	Ohio	64	47	Alabama	99
22	Michigan	65	48	Mississippi	102
22	Pennsylvania	65	49	Montana	104
24	Texas	66	50	Alaska	111
25	Florida	67	N.R.	District of Columbia	188
25	Maryland	67			

N.R.=Not Ranked.

Teen Birth Rate

Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2004



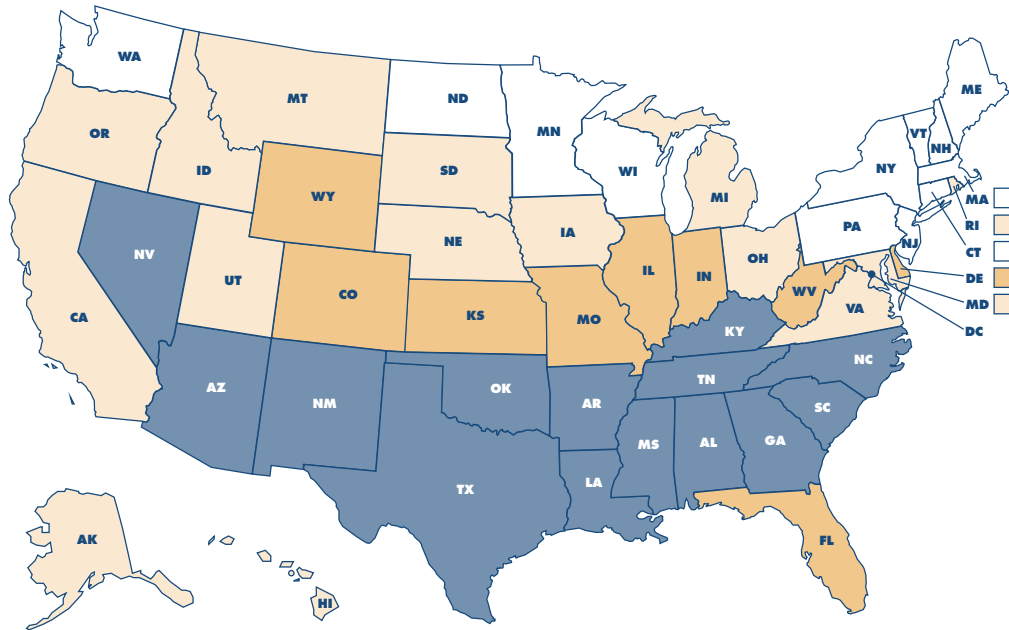
NOTE: Data for Blacks/African Americans, Asians and Pacific Islanders, and American Indians and Alaskan Natives include those who are also Hispanic/Latino.

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

Nationally, the Teen Birth Rate fell from 48 births per 1,000 females ages 15 to 19 in 2000 to a record-low 41 births per 1,000 teen females in this age range in 2004. This decline was reflected among every major racial and ethnic group. It is worth noting that teen pregnancy rates and teen abortion rates have been falling as well.

- In 2004, there were 415,262 babies born to females ages 15 to 19. That averaged to about 1,135 births to teens each day.
- The 2004 rate of 41 births per 1,000 teens represents a drop of 15 percent from 2000. However, the United States still has one of the highest adolescent fertility rates among economically advanced nations.
- Between 2000 and 2004, the Teen Birth Rate decreased in 47 states, was unchanged in 2 states (North Dakota and South Dakota), and increased only in Wyoming and the District of Columbia.
- Among the states, the Teen Birth Rate in 2004 ranged from a low of 18 in New Hampshire to a high of 63 in Texas.
- The Teen Birth Rate among Latinos (83 births per 1,000 females ages 15 to 19) is more than twice the national average (41 births per 1,000 females ages 15 to 19).

Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19): 2004

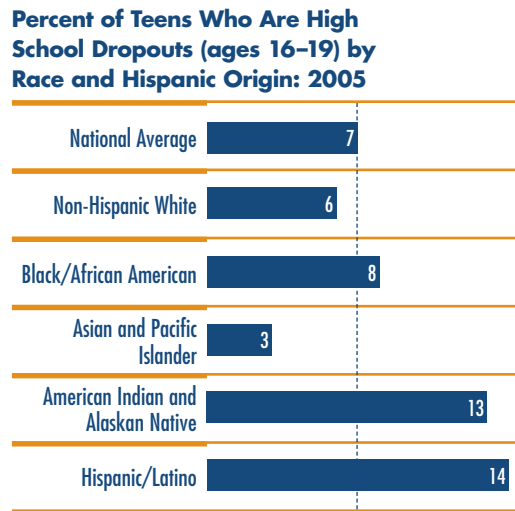


- More than 20% better than state median (31 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (32 to 39)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (40 to 47)
- More than 20% worse than state median (48 and higher)

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	18	25	Idaho	39
2	Vermont	21	28	Illinois	40
3	Massachusetts	22	29	Kansas	41
4	Connecticut	24	30	Florida	42
4	Maine	24	31	Missouri	43
4	New Jersey	24	31	Wyoming	43
7	Minnesota	27	33	Colorado	44
7	New York	27	33	Delaware	44
7	North Dakota	27	33	Indiana	44
10	Pennsylvania	30	33	West Virginia	44
10	Wisconsin	30	37	Kentucky	49
12	Washington	31	37	North Carolina	49
13	Iowa	32	39	Nevada	51
13	Maryland	32	40	Alabama	52
15	Oregon	33	40	South Carolina	52
15	Rhode Island	33	40	Tennessee	52
17	Michigan	34	43	Georgia	53
17	Utah	34	44	Louisiana	56
19	Virginia	35	44	Oklahoma	56
20	Hawaii	36	46	Arizona	60
20	Montana	36	46	Arkansas	60
20	Nebraska	36	48	New Mexico	61
23	Ohio	38	49	Mississippi	62
23	South Dakota	38	50	Texas	63
25	Alaska	39	N.R.	District of Columbia	67
25	California	39			

N.R.=Not Ranked.

Percent of Teens Who Are High School Dropouts

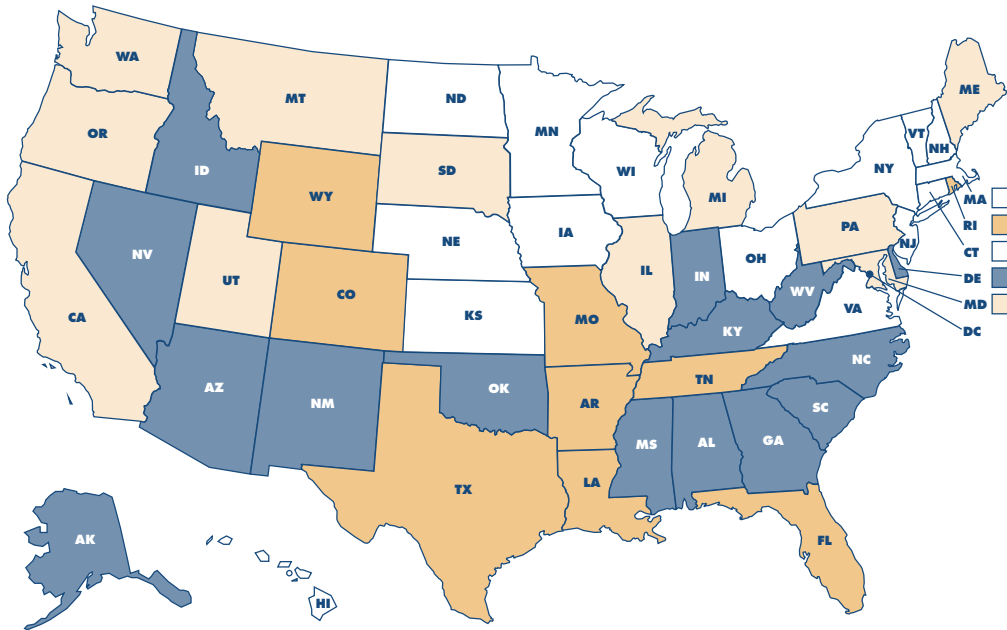


NOTE: Data for Non-Hispanic Whites, Blacks/African Americans, Asians and Pacific Islanders, and American Indians and Alaskan Natives are for persons who selected only one race.

Graduating from high school is critical for obtaining post-secondary education and getting a good job. Teens who drop out of high school will find it difficult to achieve financial success in life. As America moves further into the 21st century, when advanced skills and technical knowledge will be required for most good-paying jobs, the job prospects for those who have not completed high school will be even more dismal.

- Nationwide in 2005, there were about 1.1 million teens between the ages of 16 and 19 who were not in school and had not graduated from high school.
- The dropout rate in 2005 (7 percent) was 4 percentage points lower than the 11 percent rate in 2000.
- Between 2000 and 2005, the dropout rate fell in 41 states (and the District of Columbia), rose in 5 states, and was unchanged in 4 others. It should be noted that many of these changes were quite small and may not be statistically significant.
- In 2005, the high school dropout rate ranged from a low of 3 percent in Hawaii to a high of 11 percent in Nevada.
- American Indians and Alaskan Natives (13 percent) as well as Latinos (14 percent) have high school dropout rates that are more than twice as high as that for non-Hispanic white teens (6 percent).

Percent of Teens Who Are High School Dropouts (ages 16–19): 2005



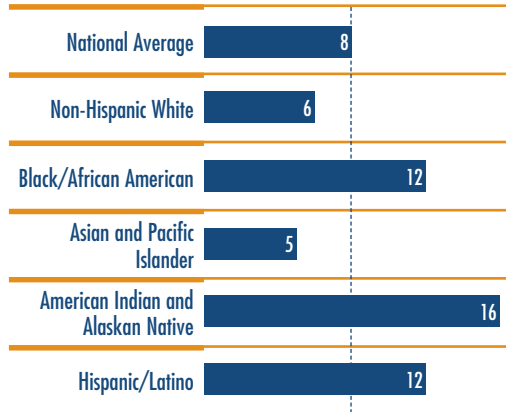
Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Hawaii	3	27	Arkansas	8
2	Connecticut	4	27	Colorado	8
2	Minnesota	4	27	Florida	8
4	Iowa	5	27	Louisiana	8
4	Massachusetts	5	27	Missouri	8
4	Nebraska	5	27	Rhode Island	8
4	North Dakota	5	27	Tennessee	8
4	Vermont	5	27	Texas	8
9	Kansas	6	27	Wyoming	8
9	New Hampshire	6	36	Alabama	9
9	New Jersey	6	36	Alaska	9
9	New York	6	36	Arizona	9
9	Ohio	6	36	Delaware	9
9	Virginia	6	36	Idaho	9
9	Wisconsin	6	36	Indiana	9
16	California	7	36	Kentucky	9
16	Illinois	7	36	Mississippi	9
16	Maine	7	36	North Carolina	9
16	Maryland	7	36	South Carolina	9
16	Michigan	7	36	West Virginia	9
16	Montana	7	47	Georgia	10
16	Oregon	7	47	New Mexico	10
16	Pennsylvania	7	47	Oklahoma	10
16	South Dakota	7	50	Nevada	11
16	Utah	7	N.R.	District of Columbia	8
16	Washington	7			

N.R.=Not Ranked.

Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working

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

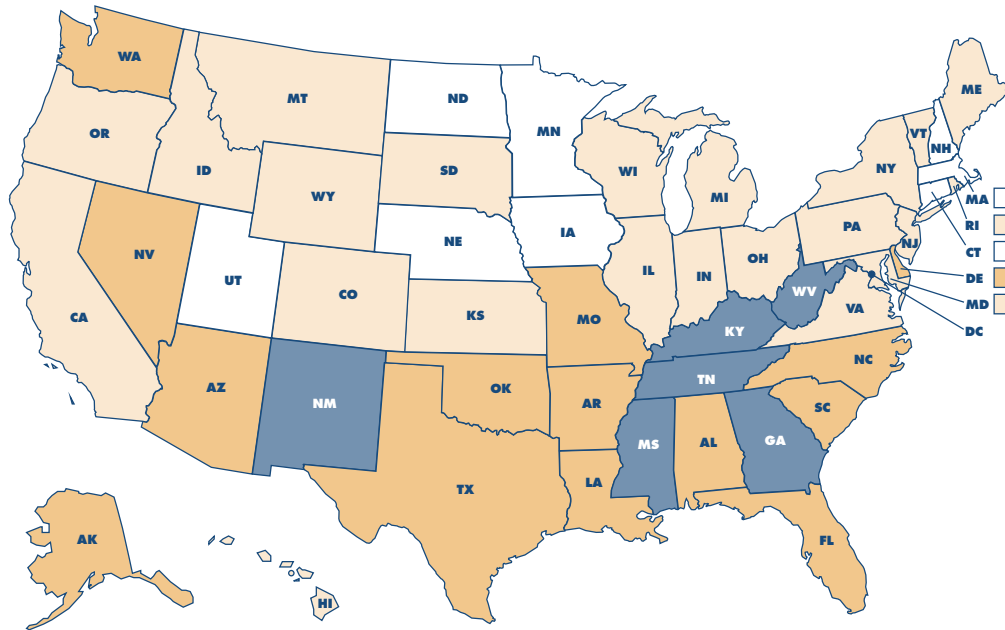
Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working (ages 16–19) by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2005



NOTE: Data for Non-Hispanic Whites, Blacks/African Americans, Asians and Pacific Islanders, and American Indians and Alaskan Natives are for persons who selected only one race.

- In 2005, almost 1.3 million teens between the ages of 16 and 19 were neither enrolled in school nor working.
- Nationwide, the share of 16- to 19-year-olds who were idle dropped slightly from 9 percent in 2000 to 8 percent in 2005.
- Between 2000 and 2005, the share of Idle Teens fell in 22 states and the District of Columbia, increased in 15 states, and remained unchanged in 13 others. It should be noted that many of these changes were quite small and may not be statistically significant.
- Among the states, the Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working in 2005 ranged from a low of 5 percent in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, and North Dakota to a high of 11 percent in Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, New Mexico, Tennessee, and West Virginia.
- For all minority groups examined here, only Asians and Pacific Islanders have a lower Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working (ages 16 to 19) than that for non-Hispanic whites.

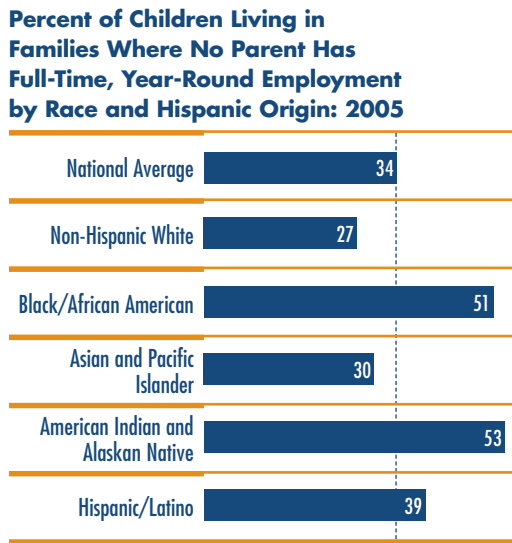
Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working (ages 16–19): 2005



Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Connecticut	5	19	Ohio	8
1	Massachusetts	5	19	Oregon	8
1	Minnesota	5	19	Rhode Island	8
1	Nebraska	5	19	South Dakota	8
1	North Dakota	5	31	Arizona	9
6	Iowa	6	31	Arkansas	9
6	New Hampshire	6	31	Delaware	9
6	Utah	6	31	Florida	9
9	Colorado	7	31	Missouri	9
9	Idaho	7	31	Nevada	9
9	Kansas	7	31	North Carolina	9
9	Maine	7	31	Texas	9
9	New Jersey	7	31	Washington	9
9	Pennsylvania	7	40	Alabama	10
9	Vermont	7	40	Alaska	10
9	Virginia	7	40	Louisiana	10
9	Wisconsin	7	40	Oklahoma	10
9	Wyoming	7	40	South Carolina	10
19	California	8	45	Georgia	11
19	Hawaii	8	45	Kentucky	11
19	Illinois	8	45	Mississippi	11
19	Indiana	8	45	New Mexico	11
19	Maryland	8	45	Tennessee	11
19	Michigan	8	45	West Virginia	11
19	Montana	8	N.R.	District of Columbia	8
19	New York	8			

N.R.=Not Ranked.

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

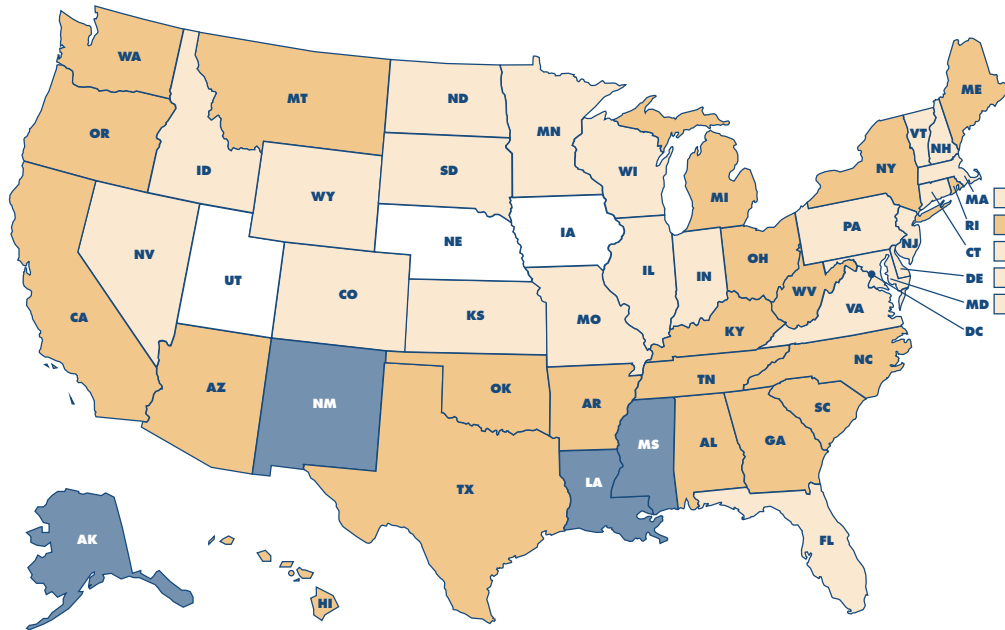


NOTE: Data for Non-Hispanic Whites, Blacks/African Americans, Asians and Pacific Islanders, and American Indians and Alaskan Natives are for persons who selected only one race.

In 2005, more than 24.5 million children had no parent in the household who worked full-time, year-round. This measure is sometimes referred to as “lack of secure parental employment.” In addition to having higher poverty rates, these children are more likely to lack access to the health and family benefits that a stable job provides. We found that 15 percent of children living in families where no parent had a full-time, year-round job lacked health insurance, compared to 9 percent in other families.

- Nationally, the Percent of Children Living in Families Where No Parent Has Full-Time, Year-Round Employment increased from 32 percent in 2000 to 34 percent in 2005.
- During that period, this measure improved in 8 states, got worse in 38 others (plus the District of Columbia), and was unchanged in 4 states.
- Among the states, the 2005 figures ranged from a low of 26 percent in Iowa, Nebraska, and Utah to a high of 43 percent in Mississippi.
- The shares of African-American children (51 percent) and American Indian and Alaskan Native children (53 percent) in families where no parent has a full-time, year-round job are nearly double the rate for non-Hispanic whites (27 percent).

Percent of Children Living in Families Where No Parent Has Full-Time, Year-Round Employment: 2005

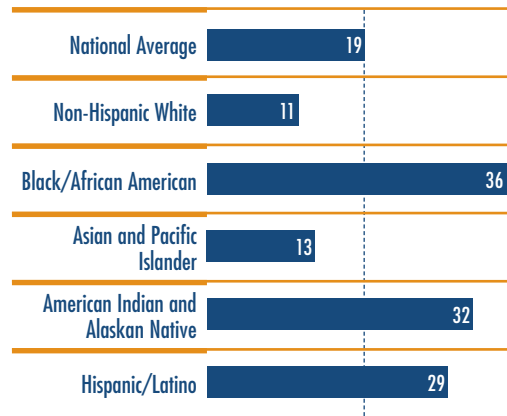


Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Iowa	26	26	Hawaii	34
1	Nebraska	26	26	North Carolina	34
1	Utah	26	26	Ohio	34
4	Minnesota	27	30	Arizona	35
4	New Hampshire	27	30	Maine	35
6	Kansas	28	30	Michigan	35
6	Maryland	28	30	New York	35
6	New Jersey	28	30	Oklahoma	35
6	North Dakota	28	30	Texas	35
6	Virginia	28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

N.R.=Not Ranked.

Percent of Children in Poverty

**Percent of children in poverty
(income below \$19,806 for a family
of two adults and two children in 2005)
by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2005**



NOTE: Data for Non-Hispanic Whites, Blacks/African Americans, Asians and Pacific Islanders, and American Indians and Alaskan Natives are for persons who selected only one race.

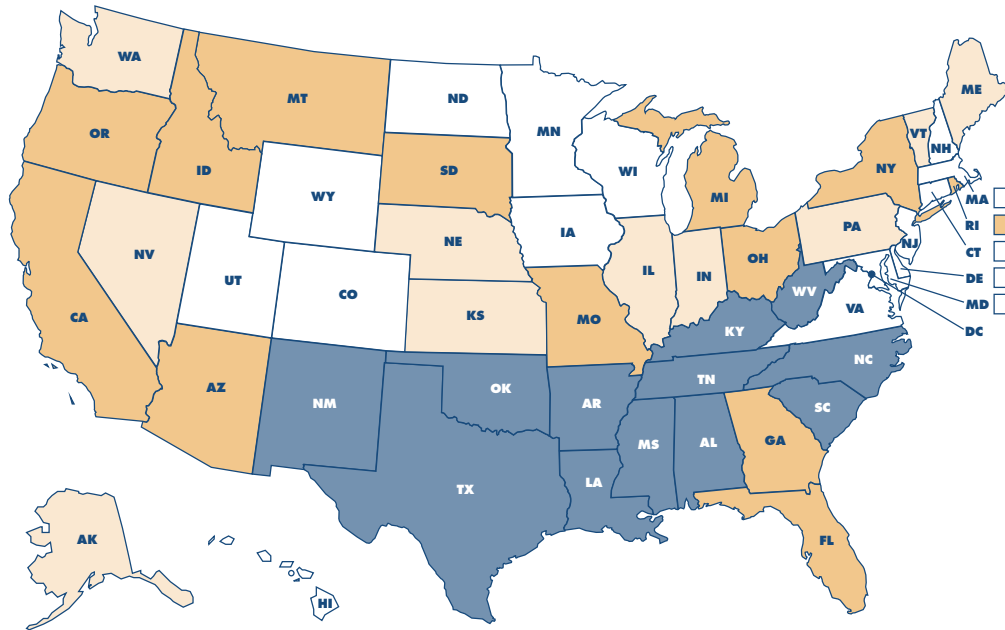
The Percent of Children in Poverty is perhaps the most global and widely used indicator of child well-being. This is partly due to the fact that poverty is closely linked to a number of undesirable outcomes in areas such as health, education, emotional welfare, and delinquency.

The data shown here are based on the official poverty measure as determined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The official poverty measure consists of a series of income thresholds based on family size and composition. The 2005 poverty line was \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children.

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

- In 2005, 19 percent of children—13.4 million—were poor, which is up from 17 percent in 2000. This represents almost 1.2 million more children living in poor households in 2005 than in 2000.
- Between 2000 and 2005, child poverty increased in 34 states (plus the District of Columbia), decreased in 7 states, and was unchanged in 9.
- Among the states, the child poverty rate for 2005 ranged from a low of 9 percent in New Hampshire to a high of 31 percent in Mississippi.
- The poverty rate for black children (36 percent) is more than three times the poverty rate for non-Hispanic white children (11 percent).

Percent of Children in Poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005): 2005



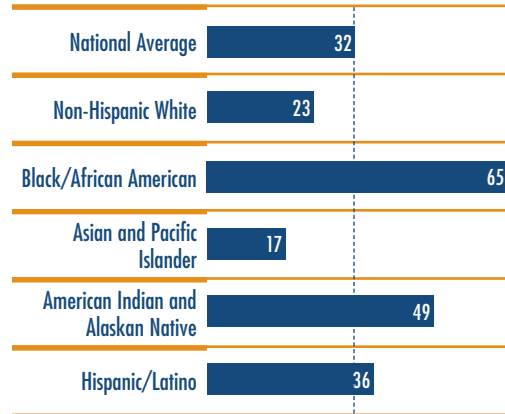
- More than 20% better than state median (14 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (15 to 17)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (18 to 20)
- More than 20% worse than state median (21 and higher)

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

N.R.=Not Ranked.

Percent of Children in Single-Parent Families

Percent of Children in Single-Parent Families by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2005

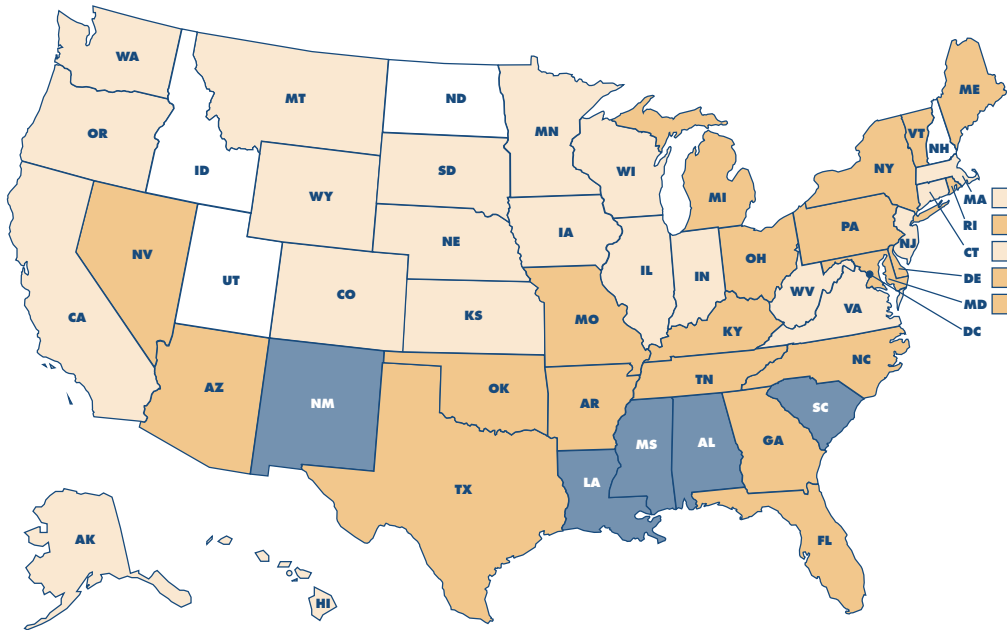


NOTE: Data for Non-Hispanic Whites, Blacks/African Americans, Asians and Pacific Islanders, and American Indians and Alaskan Natives are for persons who selected only one race.

Much of the public interest in family structure is linked to the fact that children growing up in single-parent families typically do not have the same economic or human resources available as those growing up in two-parent families. In 2005, 33 percent of single-parent families with related children had incomes below the poverty line, compared to 7 percent of married-couple families with children. Only about one-third of female-headed families reported receiving any child support or alimony payments in 2004. Beyond poverty, children in divorced and single-parent families have less parental interaction and are less likely to be interested in school and participate in extracurricular activities than children in married-couple families. This puts them at greater risk for poor academic performance, suspension from (or dropping out of) school, and anti-social behavior.

- Nearly 21.7 million children lived in single-parent families in 2005.
- Nationwide, there was a slight increase in the percent of children living in single-parent families, from 31 percent in 2000 to 32 percent in 2005.
- During this period, 9 states recorded a decrease in the percent of children living in single-parent families, 12 states and the District of Columbia reported no change in this measure, while the situation worsened in 29 states.
- In 2005, the Percent of Children in Single-Parent Families ranged from a low of 18 percent in Utah to a high of 47 percent in Mississippi.
- Nearly two-thirds (65 percent) of black children live in single-parent families, compared to a little more than one-third (36 percent) for Latinos and slightly less than one-fourth (23 percent) for non-Hispanic whites.

Percent of Children in Single-Parent Families: 2005



- More than 20% better than state median (24 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (25 to 30)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (31 to 36)
- More than 20% worse than state median (37 and higher)

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Utah	18	26	Maine	31
2	Idaho	23	26	Michigan	31
2	North Dakota	23	26	Pennsylvania	31
4	New Hampshire	24	26	Vermont	31
5	Minnesota	25	31	Maryland	32
5	Nebraska	25	31	Missouri	32
7	Iowa	26	31	Nevada	32
8	Colorado	27	31	Ohio	32
8	Hawaii	27	31	Oklahoma	32
8	Kansas	27	31	Texas	32
8	Wyoming	27	37	Arizona	33
12	Montana	28	37	Rhode Island	33
12	New Jersey	28	39	Arkansas	34
12	South Dakota	28	39	Delaware	34
12	Washington	28	39	New York	34
16	Connecticut	29	39	North Carolina	34
16	Massachusetts	29	43	Georgia	35
16	Oregon	29	43	Tennessee	35
16	Virginia	29	45	Florida	36
16	Wisconsin	29	46	Alabama	37
21	Alaska	30	47	New Mexico	38
21	California	30	47	South Carolina	38
21	Illinois	30	49	Louisiana	42
21	Indiana	30	50	Mississippi	47
21	West Virginia	30	N.R.	District of Columbia	65
26	Kentucky	31			

N.R.=Not Ranked.





PROFILES



Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	72,360,428	73,469,984	1,109,556	2%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

White*	44,284,059	42,818,828	-1,465,231	-3%
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Black/African American*	10,752,067	10,799,242	47,175	0%
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American Indian/Alaskan Native*	693,561	665,151	-28,410	-4%
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Asian and Pacific Islander*	2,623,930	2,932,974	309,044	12%
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More than one race*	1,584,061	1,793,399	209,338	13%
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Hispanic/Latino	12,422,750	14,460,390	2,037,640	16%
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Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

Children in immigrant families	13,832,000	15,657,000	1,825,000	13%
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*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	11%
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Number of children without health insurance: 2004	8,317,000
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2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	83%
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Economics and Education

Median income of families with children: 2005	\$53,000
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Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	8%
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Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	40%
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Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	65%
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4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	34%
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8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	43%
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Living Arrangements of Children

Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	5%
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Children living with neither parent: 2005	6%
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Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004

United States	10
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Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	726,062
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Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	352,814
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Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	22,718
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Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

United States

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time												Trend Data		
	W O R S E						ZERO	B E T T E R						NATIONAL	
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2004	[Bar chart showing 7% decrease]												2000	7.6
		[Bar chart showing 8.1% decrease]												2004	8.1
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2004	[Bar chart showing 1% decrease]												2000	6.9
		[Bar chart showing 6.8% decrease]												2004	6.8
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2004	[Bar chart showing 9% decrease]												2000	22
		[Bar chart showing 20% decrease]												2004	20
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2004	[Bar chart showing 1% decrease]												2000	67
		[Bar chart showing 66% decrease]												2004	66
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2004	[Bar chart showing 15% decrease]												2000	48
		[Bar chart showing 41% decrease]												2004	41
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2005	[Bar chart showing 36% increase]												2000	11
		[Bar chart showing 7% increase]												2005	7
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2005	[Bar chart showing 11% increase]												2000	9
		[Bar chart showing 8% increase]												2005	8
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2005	[Bar chart showing 6% increase]												2000	32
		[Bar chart showing 34% increase]												2005	34
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005)	2000–2005	[Bar chart showing 12% increase]												2000	17
		[Bar chart showing 19% increase]												2005	19
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2005	[Bar chart showing 3% increase]												2000	31
		[Bar chart showing 32% increase]												2005	32

Background
Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,121,806	1,089,753	-32,053	-3%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	711,483	682,719	-28,764	-4%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	358,031	344,757	-13,274	-4%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	5,935	4,467	-1,468	-25%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	7,875	8,350	475	6%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	13,483	14,326	843	6%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	24,999	35,134	10,135	41%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	39,000	51,000	12,000	31%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	7%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	78,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	86%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$42,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	12%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	49%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	49%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	42%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	52%	43%

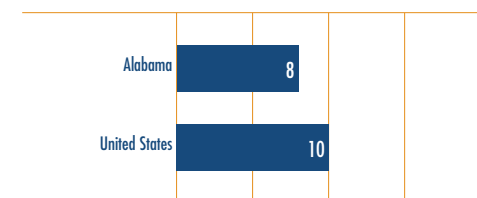
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	8%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	8%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	8,369	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	4,212	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	58	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

Alabama

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank	
	WORSE					ZERO	BETTER					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2004						7						2000: 9.7 2004: 10.4	2000: 7.6 2004: 8.1	[48]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2004						7						2000: 9.4 2004: 8.7	2000: 6.9 2004: 6.8	[45]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2004						4						2000: 27 2004: 28	2000: 22 2004: 20	[41]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2004						8						2000: 92 2004: 99	2000: 67 2004: 66	[47]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2004											15	2000: 61 2004: 52	2000: 48 2004: 41	[40]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2005											31	2000: 13 2005: 9	2000: 11 2005: 7	[36]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2005											17	2000: 12 2005: 10	2000: 9 2005: 8	[40]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2005						3						2000: 35 2005: 36	2000: 32 2005: 34	[36]
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005) 2000–2005						19						2000: 21 2005: 25	2000: 17 2005: 19	[44]
Percent of children in single-parent families 2000–2005						6						2000: 35 2005: 37	2000: 31 2005: 32	[46]

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

Background
Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	190,350	188,324	-2,026	-1%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	112,465	107,593	-4,872	-4%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	7,070	6,430	-640	-9%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	37,198	38,367	1,169	3%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	7,995	8,735	740	9%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	15,317	14,382	-935	-6%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	10,305	12,817	2,512	24%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	20,000	20,000	0	0%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	11%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	20,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	80%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$62,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	6%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	35%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	51%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	N.A.	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	N.A.	43%

N.A. = Not Available.

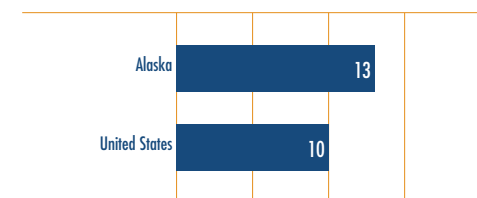
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	5%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	7%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	2,422	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	927	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	30	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

Alaska

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank	
	W O R S E					Z E R O	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2004						7						2000: 5.6 2004: 6.0	2000: 7.6 2004: 8.1	[1]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2004						1						2000: 6.8 2004: 6.7	2000: 6.9 2004: 6.8	[25]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2004						9						2000: 32 2004: 35	2000: 22 2004: 20	[49]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2004											22	2000: 142 2004: 111	2000: 67 2004: 66	[50]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2004											20	2000: 49 2004: 39	2000: 48 2004: 41	[25]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2005						13						2000: 8 2005: 9	2000: 11 2005: 7	[36]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2005						25						2000: 8 2005: 10	2000: 9 2005: 8	[40]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2005											16	2000: 49 2005: 41	2000: 32 2005: 34	[47]
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005) 2000–2005						15						2000: 13 2005: 15	2000: 17 2005: 19	[16]
Percent of children in single-parent families 2000–2005											0	2000: 30 2005: 30	2000: 31 2005: 32	[21]

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,377,716	1,580,436	202,720	15%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	686,789	733,024	46,235	7%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	48,069	54,380	6,311	13%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	92,784	97,771	4,987	5%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	22,677	29,212	6,535	29%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	28,499	35,414	6,915	24%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	498,898	630,635	131,737	26%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	379,000	445,000	66,000	17%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	15%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	242,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	82%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$47,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	9%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	47%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	61%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	47%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	51%	43%

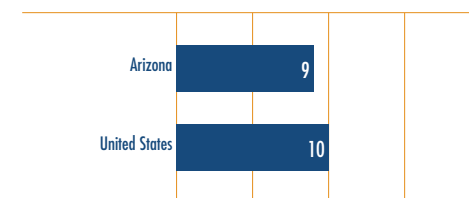
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	5%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	7%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	13,315	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	5,140	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	453	22,718

Arizona

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2004						3					2000: 7.0 2004: 7.2	2000: 7.6 2004: 8.1	[16]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2004						0					2000: 6.7 2004: 6.7	2000: 6.9 2004: 6.8	[25]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2004								19			2000: 26 2004: 21	2000: 22 2004: 20	[20]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2004						8					2000: 79 2004: 85	2000: 67 2004: 66	[38]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2004								12			2000: 68 2004: 60	2000: 48 2004: 41	[46]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2005									50		2000: 18 2005: 9	2000: 11 2005: 7	[36]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2005									31		2000: 13 2005: 9	2000: 9 2005: 8	[31]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2005						13					2000: 31 2005: 35	2000: 32 2005: 34	[30]
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005) 2000–2005									13		2000: 23 2005: 20	2000: 17 2005: 19	[36]
Percent of children in single-parent families 2000–2005									0		2000: 33 2005: 33	2000: 31 2005: 32	[37]

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

Background
Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	680,385	675,622	-4,763	-1%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	486,414	470,168	-16,246	-3%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	140,518	134,674	-5,844	-4%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	4,773	4,364	-409	-9%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	5,561	7,093	1,532	28%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	10,892	11,933	1,041	10%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	32,227	47,390	15,163	47%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	36,000	50,000	14,000	39%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	9%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	64,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	70%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$41,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	12%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	52%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	50%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	36%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	44%	43%

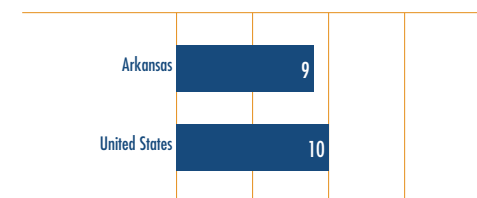
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	7%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	7%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	5,984	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	2,536	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	199	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

Arkansas

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2004						8					2000: 8.6 2004: 9.3	2000: 7.6 2004: 8.1	[43]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2004						1					2000: 8.4 2004: 8.3	2000: 6.9 2004: 6.8	[40]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2004						3					2000: 33 2004: 34	2000: 22 2004: 20	[47]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2004						1					2000: 94 2004: 93	2000: 67 2004: 66	[42]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2004						9					2000: 66 2004: 60	2000: 48 2004: 41	[46]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2005										33	2000: 12 2005: 8	2000: 11 2005: 7	[27]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2005										25	2000: 12 2005: 9	2000: 9 2005: 8	[31]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2005						9					2000: 33 2005: 36	2000: 32 2005: 34	[36]
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005) 2000–2005						0					2000: 25 2005: 25	2000: 17 2005: 19	[44]
Percent of children in single-parent families 2000–2005						0					2000: 34 2005: 34	2000: 31 2005: 32	[39]

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	9,273,850	9,701,862	428,012	5%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

White*	3,280,038	3,161,561	-118,477	-4%
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Black/African American*	664,670	635,943	-28,727	-4%
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American Indian/Alaskan Native*	50,931	44,408	-6,523	-13%
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Asian and Pacific Islander*	919,098	988,962	69,864	8%
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More than one race*	287,245	315,713	28,468	10%
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Hispanic/Latino	4,071,868	4,555,275	483,407	12%
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Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

Children in immigrant families	4,300,000	4,571,000	271,000	6%
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*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	13%	11%

Number of children without health insurance: 2004	1,246,000	8,317,000
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2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	81%	83%
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Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$56,000	\$53,000

Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	7%	8%
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Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	42%	40%
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Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	75%	65%
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4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	50%	34%
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8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	56%	43%
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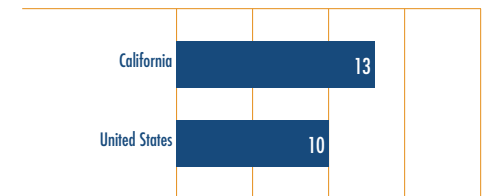
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	4%	5%

Children living with neither parent: 2005	6%	6%
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Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	122,109	726,062

Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	62,874	352,814
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Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	4,535	22,718
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Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

California

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank		
	W O R S E					Z E R O	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2004											2000	6.2	7.6	[8]
												2004	6.7	8.1	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2004											2000	5.4	6.9	[6]
												2004	5.2	6.8	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2004											2000	20	22	[9]
												2004	17	20	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000	53	67	[16]
												2004	59	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000	47	48	[25]
												2004	39	41	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000	10	11	[16]
												2005	7	7	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000	8	9	[19]
												2005	8	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2005											2000	35	32	[36]
												2005	36	34	
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005)	2000–2005											2000	20	17	[30]
												2005	19	19	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2005											2000	30	31	[21]
												2005	30	32	

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,107,552	1,180,525	72,973	7%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	736,279	745,863	9,584	1%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	48,384	48,497	113	0%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	8,121	7,873	-248	-3%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	24,840	27,845	3,005	12%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	28,192	32,706	4,514	16%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	261,736	317,741	56,005	21%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	201,000	237,000	36,000	18%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	14%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	165,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	85%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$58,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	6%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	35%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	68%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	26%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	34%	43%

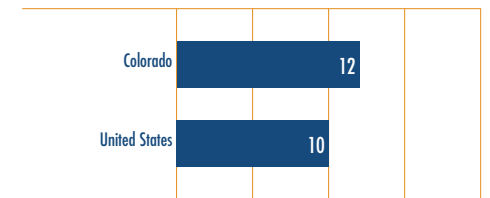
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	3%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	5%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	13,806	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	8,152	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	399	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

Colorado

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank	
	W O R S E					Z E R O	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2004						7						2000: 8.4 2004: 9.0	2000: 7.6 2004: 8.1	[39]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2004						2						2000: 6.2 2004: 6.3	2000: 6.9 2004: 6.8	[20]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2004										23		2000: 22 2004: 17	2000: 22 2004: 20	[9]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2004											27	2000: 60 2004: 76	2000: 67 2004: 66	[33]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2004										14		2000: 51 2004: 44	2000: 48 2004: 41	[33]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2005												2000: 11 2005: 8	2000: 11 2005: 7	[27]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2005											17	2000: 6 2005: 7	2000: 9 2005: 8	[9]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2005												2000: 34 2005: 31	2000: 32 2005: 34	[16]
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005) 2000–2005											40	2000: 10 2005: 14	2000: 17 2005: 19	[11]
Percent of children in single-parent families 2000–2005											4	2000: 26 2005: 27	2000: 31 2005: 32	[8]

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	842,102	835,006	-7,096	-1%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	589,024	564,788	-24,236	-4%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	95,847	94,559	-1,288	-1%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	2,132	2,075	-57	-3%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	22,405	27,274	4,869	22%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	16,336	19,369	3,033	19%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	116,358	126,941	10,583	9%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	155,000	153,000	-2,000	-1%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	8%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	70,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	89%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$76,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	6%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	25%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	76%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	28%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	37%	43%

Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	3%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	5%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004

Connecticut	10
United States	10

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	8,221	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	4,368	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	34	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

Connecticut

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank		
	W O R S E					Z E R O	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2004											2000	7.4	7.6	[19]
												2004	7.8	8.1	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2004											2000	6.6	6.9	[9]
												2004	5.5	6.8	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2004											2000	15	22	[4]
												2004	14	20	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000	47	67	[2]
												2004	43	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000	31	48	[4]
												2004	24	41	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000	11	11	[2]
												2005	4	7	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000	8	9	[1]
												2005	5	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2005											2000	26	32	[11]
												2005	29	34	
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005)	2000–2005											2000	11	17	[5]
												2005	12	19	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2005											2000	27	31	[16]
												2005	29	32	

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	194,175	195,879	1,704	1%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	125,006	117,981	-7,025	-6%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	46,589	49,038	2,449	5%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	549	472	-77	-14%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	4,059	4,972	913	22%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	4,351	5,421	1,070	25%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	13,621	17,995	4,374	32%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	18,000	26,000	8,000	44%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	11%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	22,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	87%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$62,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	6%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	33%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	67%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	29%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	37%	43%

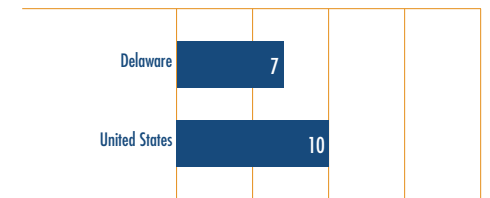
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	4%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	6%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	1,410	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	960	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	63	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

Delaware

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2004						5					2000: 8.6 2004: 9.0	2000: 7.6 2004: 8.1	[39]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2004						7					2000: 9.2 2004: 8.6	2000: 6.9 2004: 6.8	[43]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2004						7					2000: 27 2004: 29	2000: 22 2004: 20	[44]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2004						0					2000: 74 2004: 74	2000: 67 2004: 66	[31]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2004						8					2000: 48 2004: 44	2000: 48 2004: 41	[33]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2005						25					2000: 12 2005: 9	2000: 11 2005: 7	[36]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2005						0					2000: 9 2005: 9	2000: 9 2005: 8	[31]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2005						16					2000: 25 2005: 29	2000: 32 2005: 34	[11]
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005) 2000–2005						17					2000: 12 2005: 14	2000: 17 2005: 19	[11]
Percent of children in single-parent families 2000–2005						3					2000: 35 2005: 34	2000: 31 2005: 32	[39]

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	114,663	112,837	-1,826	-2%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	13,925	16,834	2,909	21%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	85,460	79,833	-5,627	-7%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	245	163	-82	-33%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	1,849	1,829	-20	-1%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	1,721	2,078	357	21%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	11,463	12,100	637	6%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	19,000	20,000	1,000	5%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	9%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	10,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	81%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$37,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	20%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	54%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	62%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	N.A.	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	N.A.	43%

N.A. = Not Available.

Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	10%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	9%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004

District of Columbia	28
United States	10

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	3,054	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	1,833	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	118	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

District of Columbia

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank	
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	E	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2004											2000 2004	11.9 11.1	7.6 8.1	[N.R.]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2004											2000 2004	12.0 12.0	6.9 6.8	[N.R.]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2004											2000 2004	31 36	22 20	[N.R.]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2004											2000 2004	108 188	67 66	[N.R.]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2004											2000 2004	53 67	48 41	[N.R.]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2005											2000 2005	13 8	11 7	[N.R.]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2005											2000 2005	12 8	9 8	[N.R.]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2005											2000 2005	44 49	32 34	[N.R.]
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005) 2000–2005											2000 2005	30 32	17 19	[N.R.]
Percent of children in single-parent families 2000–2005											2000 2005	65 65	31 32	[N.R.]

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

N.R.=Not Ranked.

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	3,665,947	4,067,877	401,930	11%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	2,041,580	2,113,601	72,021	4%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	777,048	855,445	78,397	10%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	10,801	11,063	262	2%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	66,030	82,912	16,882	26%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	60,566	77,689	17,123	28%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	709,922	927,167	217,245	31%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	991,000	1,160,000	169,000	17%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	16%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	659,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	82%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$48,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	8%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	42%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	70%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	32%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	49%	43%

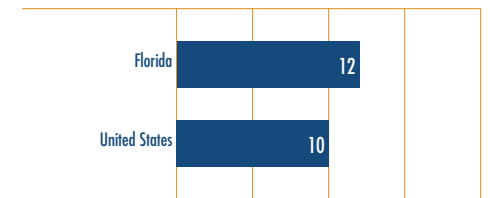
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	5%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	7%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	48,282	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	15,555	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	1,332	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

Florida

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank	
	W O R S E					Z E R O	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2004						6						2000: 8.0 2004: 8.5	2000: 7.6 2004: 8.1	[35]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2004						0						2000: 7.0 2004: 7.0	2000: 6.9 2004: 6.8	[28]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2004						8						2000: 24 2004: 22	2000: 22 2004: 20	[27]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2004						8						2000: 73 2004: 67	2000: 67 2004: 66	[25]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2004						18						2000: 51 2004: 42	2000: 48 2004: 41	[30]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2005						33						2000: 12 2005: 8	2000: 11 2005: 7	[27]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2005						13						2000: 8 2005: 9	2000: 9 2005: 8	[31]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2005						3						2000: 34 2005: 33	2000: 32 2005: 34	[23]
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005) 2000–2005						5						2000: 19 2005: 18	2000: 17 2005: 19	[26]
Percent of children in single-parent families 2000–2005						0						2000: 36 2005: 36	2000: 31 2005: 32	[45]

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	2,179,569	2,362,722	183,153	8%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	1,213,722	1,236,817	23,095	2%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	748,011	806,481	58,470	8%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	4,297	4,307	10	0%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	45,497	58,419	12,922	28%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	30,601	39,198	8,597	28%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	137,441	217,500	80,059	58%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	234,000	345,000	111,000	47%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	12%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	285,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	86%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$51,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	9%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	42%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	64%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	37%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	47%	43%

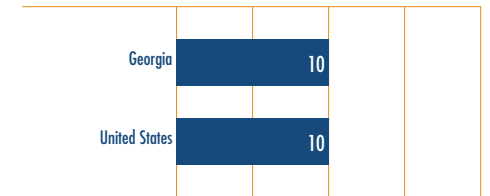
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	6%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	7%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	24,368	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	8,887	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	621	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

Georgia

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank				
	W O R S E					Z E R O	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>			
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2004						8							2000	8.6	7.6	[43]
														2004	9.3	8.1	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2004						0							2000	8.5	6.9	[42]
														2004	8.5	6.8	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2004						8							2000	25	22	[29]
														2004	23	20	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2004						11							2000	76	67	[28]
														2004	68	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2004						16							2000	63	48	[43]
														2004	53	41	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2005						38							2000	16	11	[47]
														2005	10	7	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2005						21							2000	14	9	[45]
														2005	11	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2005						6							2000	32	32	[26]
														2005	34	34	
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005)	2000–2005						11							2000	18	17	[36]
														2005	20	19	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2005						3							2000	36	31	[43]
														2005	35	32	

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	295,575	299,852	4,277	1%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	45,216	47,407	2,191	5%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	5,529	6,564	1,035	19%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	552	602	50	9%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	122,591	123,676	1,085	1%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	86,264	81,990	-4,274	-5%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	35,423	39,613	4,190	12%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	85,000	81,000	-4,000	-5%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	6%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	19,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	81%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$67,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	5%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	31%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	64%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	43%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	56%	43%

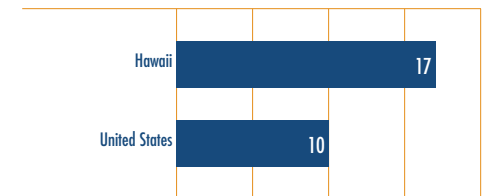
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	7%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	8%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	4,954	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	1,753	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	147	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

Hawaii

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank <i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2004						5					2000: 7.5 2004: 7.9	2000: 7.6 2004: 8.1	[21]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2004										30	2000: 8.1 2004: 5.7	2000: 6.9 2004: 6.8	[15]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2004					40						2000: 15 2004: 21	2000: 22 2004: 20	[20]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2004										2	2000: 41 2004: 40	2000: 67 2004: 66	[1]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2004										22	2000: 46 2004: 36	2000: 48 2004: 41	[20]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2005										40	2000: 5 2005: 3	2000: 11 2005: 7	[1]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2005										20	2000: 10 2005: 8	2000: 9 2005: 8	[19]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2005										17	2000: 41 2005: 34	2000: 32 2005: 34	[26]
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005) 2000–2005										0	2000: 13 2005: 13	2000: 17 2005: 19	[8]
Percent of children in single-parent families 2000–2005										13	2000: 24 2005: 27	2000: 31 2005: 32	[8]

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	369,466	374,180	4,714	1%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	309,277	307,627	-1,650	-1%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	1,734	1,745	11	1%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	5,193	5,223	30	1%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	3,028	3,071	43	1%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	6,988	7,302	314	4%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	43,246	49,212	5,966	14%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	40,000	40,000	0	0%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	11%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	43,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	79%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$46,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	7%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	45%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	52%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	25%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	29%	43%

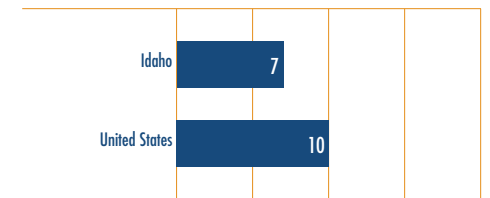
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	3%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	6%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	2,786	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	1,070	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	77	22,718

Idaho

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank		
	WORSE					ZERO	BETTER					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2004											2000	6.7	7.6	[10]
												2004	6.8	8.1	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2004											2000	7.5	6.9	[19]
												2004	6.2	6.8	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2004											2000	22	22	[36]
												2004	26	20	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000	63	67	[28]
												2004	68	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000	43	48	[25]
												2004	39	41	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000	10	11	[36]
												2005	9	7	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000	11	9	[9]
												2005	7	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2005											2000	30	32	[23]
												2005	33	34	
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005)	2000–2005											2000	14	17	[26]
												2005	18	19	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2005											2000	22	31	[2]
												2005	23	32	

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	3,247,419	3,241,039	-6,380	0%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	1,931,226	1,837,646	-93,580	-5%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	602,548	587,499	-15,049	-2%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	4,803	4,187	-616	-13%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	101,645	115,463	13,818	14%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	51,542	61,216	9,674	19%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	555,655	635,028	79,373	14%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	667,000	720,000	53,000	8%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	11%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	343,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	85%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$60,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	8%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	36%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	70%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	36%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	42%	43%

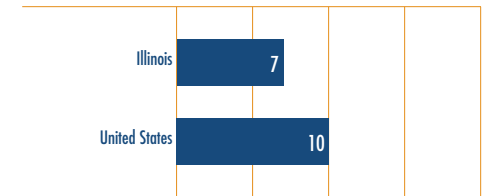
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	5%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	5%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	22,229	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	11,513	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	1,020	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

Illinois

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank		
	W O R S E					Z E R O	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2004											2000	7.9	7.6	[34]
												2004	8.4	8.1	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2004											2000	8.5	6.9	[31]
												2004	7.5	6.8	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2004											2000	20	22	[14]
												2004	19	20	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000	68	67	[20]
												2004	63	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000	48	48	[28]
												2004	40	41	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000	9	11	[16]
												2005	7	7	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000	9	9	[19]
												2005	8	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2005											2000	29	32	[20]
												2005	32	34	
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005)	2000–2005											2000	15	17	[22]
												2005	16	19	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2005											2000	31	31	[21]
												2005	30	32	

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,576,759	1,602,847	26,088	2%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

White*	1,290,582	1,274,381	-16,201	-1%
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Black/African American*	164,341	173,178	8,837	5%
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American Indian/Alaskan Native*	3,488	3,001	-487	-14%
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Asian and Pacific Islander*	14,115	17,143	3,028	21%
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More than one race*	27,456	34,375	6,919	25%
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Hispanic/Latino	76,777	100,769	23,992	31%
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Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

Children in immigrant families	83,000	106,000	23,000	28%
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*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	9%	11%

Number of children without health insurance: 2004	148,000	8,317,000
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2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	79%	83%
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Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$52,000	\$53,000

Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	8%	8%
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Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	38%	40%
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Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	60%	65%
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4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	30%	34%
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8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	38%	43%
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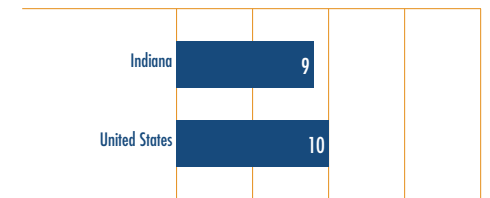
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	4%	5%

Children living with neither parent: 2005	6%	6%
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Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	14,383	726,062

Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	5,549	352,814
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Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	312	22,718
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Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

Indiana

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank		
	W O R S E					Z E R O	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2004											2000	7.4	7.6	[26]
												2004	8.1	8.1	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2004											2000	7.8	6.9	[37]
												2004	8.0	6.8	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2004											2000	25	22	[32]
												2004	24	20	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000	76	67	[28]
												2004	68	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000	49	48	[33]
												2004	44	41	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000	13	11	[36]
												2005	9	7	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000	10	9	[19]
												2005	8	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2005											2000	27	32	[20]
												2005	32	34	
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005)	2000–2005											2000	14	17	[23]
												2005	17	19	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2005											2000	29	31	[21]
												2005	30	32	

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	729,971	670,801	-59,170	-8%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	650,072	583,881	-66,191	-10%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	21,824	20,993	-831	-4%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	2,552	2,504	-48	-2%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	10,442	10,501	59	1%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	12,285	13,707	1,422	12%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	32,796	39,215	6,419	20%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	39,000	48,000	9,000	23%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	7%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	45,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	86%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$55,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	6%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	35%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	54%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	N.A.	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	N.A.	43%

N.A. = Not Available.

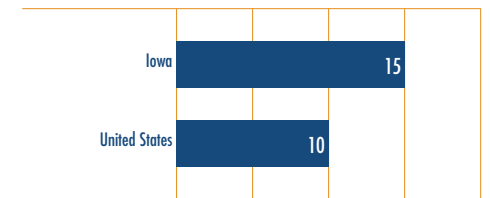
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	3%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	4%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	10,075	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	6,235	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	319	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

Iowa

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank		
	W O R S E					ZERO	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2004											2000 2004	6.1 7.0	7.6 8.1	[13]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2004											2000 2004	6.5 5.1	6.9 6.8	[5]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2004											2000 2004	22 21	22 20	[20]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000 2004	77 45	67 66	[3]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000 2004	34 32	48 41	[13]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000 2005	5 5	11 7	[4]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000 2005	6 6	9 8	[6]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2005											2000 2005	23 26	32 34	[1]
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005)	2000–2005											2000 2005	13 14	17 19	[11]
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2005											2000 2005	25 26	31 32	[7]

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	711,335	674,285	-37,050	-5%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	549,388	506,551	-42,837	-8%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	49,531	45,625	-3,906	-8%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	6,693	5,855	-838	-13%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	12,664	13,745	1,081	9%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	18,831	20,074	1,243	7%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	74,228	82,435	8,207	11%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	55,000	74,000	19,000	35%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	7%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	46,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	88%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$52,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	6%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	39%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	53%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	N.A.	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	N.A.	43%

N.A. = Not Available.

Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	3%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	5%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	7,639	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	4,056	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	259	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

Kansas

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank		
	W O R S E					Z E R O	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2004											2000	6.9	7.6	[17]
												2004	7.3	8.1	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2004											2000	6.8	6.9	[29]
												2004	7.2	6.8	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2004											2000	25	22	[36]
												2004	26	20	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000	78	67	[13]
												2004	57	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000	46	48	[29]
												2004	41	41	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000	10	11	[9]
												2005	6	7	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000	6	9	[9]
												2005	7	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2005											2000	22	32	[6]
												2005	28	34	
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005)	2000–2005											2000	12	17	[16]
												2005	15	19	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2005											2000	27	31	[8]
												2005	27	32	

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	993,963	980,160	-13,803	-1%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	860,631	836,689	-23,942	-3%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	89,296	88,206	-1,090	-1%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	1,685	1,493	-192	-11%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	7,457	8,819	1,362	18%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	15,902	19,319	3,417	21%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	18,992	25,634	6,642	35%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	30,000	43,000	13,000	43%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	9%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	86,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	85%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$44,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	11%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	46%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	50%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	24%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	37%	43%

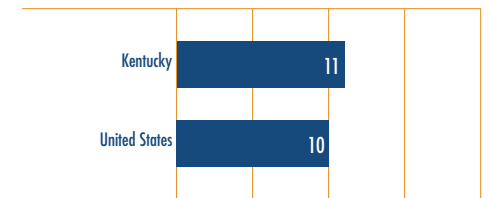
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	5%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	6%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	11,049	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	5,719	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	472	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

Kentucky

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank		
	W O R S E					Z E R O	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2004						7						2000 8.2	2004 8.8	7.6 8.1	[38]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2004						6						2000 7.2	2004 6.8	6.9 6.8	[27]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2004						4						2000 23	2004 24	22 20	[32]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2004						16						2000 82	2004 95	67 66	[44]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2004											11	2000 55	2004 49	48 41	[37]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2005											10	2000 10	2005 9	11 7	[36]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2005											8	2000 12	2005 11	9 8	[45]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2005						12						2000 34	2005 38	32 34	[44]
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005) 2000–2005											0	2000 22	2005 22	17 19	[41]
Percent of children in single-parent families 2000–2005											3	2000 30	2005 31	31 32	[26]

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,216,220	1,147,651	-68,569	-6%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	666,026	616,298	-49,728	-7%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	483,860	462,070	-21,790	-5%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	7,769	6,846	-923	-12%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	15,013	15,420	407	3%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	12,805	13,761	956	7%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	30,747	33,256	2,509	8%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	40,000	47,000	7,000	18%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	11%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	125,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	78%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$42,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	13%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	49%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	57%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	43%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	53%	43%

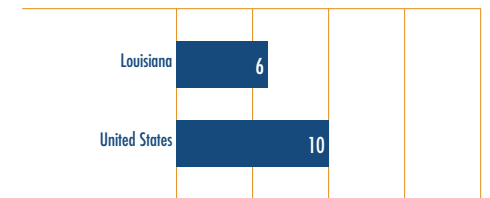
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	8%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	8%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	6,743	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	3,169	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	265	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

Louisiana

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank		
	W O R S E					Z E R O	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2004											2000	10.3	7.6	[49]
												2004	10.9	8.1	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2004											2000	9.0	6.9	[50]
												2004	10.5	6.8	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2004											2000	32	22	[47]
												2004	34	20	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000	85	67	[45]
												2004	96	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000	62	48	[44]
												2004	56	41	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000	11	11	[27]
												2005	8	7	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000	15	9	[40]
												2005	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2005											2000	39	32	[49]
												2005	42	34	
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005)	2000–2005											2000	27	17	[49]
												2005	28	19	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2005											2000	40	31	[49]
												2005	42	32	

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	299,672	277,336	-22,336	-7%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	283,928	261,051	-22,877	-8%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	2,584	2,809	225	9%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	2,169	1,909	-260	-12%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	2,779	2,792	13	0%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	4,616	4,876	260	6%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	3,596	3,899	303	8%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	14,000	15,000	1,000	7%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	7%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	19,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	89%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$52,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	7%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	37%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	59%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	19%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	28%	43%

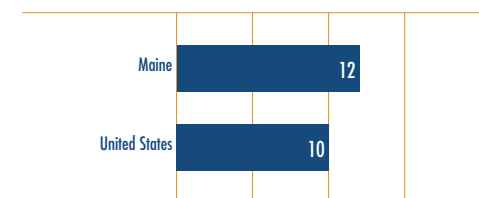
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	2%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	7%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	3,316	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	1,699	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	196	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

Maine

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank		
	W O R S E					Z E R O	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2004											2000	6.0	7.6	[4]
												2004	6.4	8.1	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2004											2000	4.9	6.9	[15]
												2004	5.7	6.8	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2004											2000	21	22	[27]
												2004	22	20	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000	63	67	[18]
												2004	60	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000	29	48	[4]
												2004	24	41	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000	5	11	[16]
												2005	7	7	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000	4	9	[9]
												2005	7	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2005											2000	34	32	[30]
												2005	35	34	
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005)	2000–2005											2000	12	17	[23]
												2005	17	19	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2005											2000	24	31	[26]
												2005	31	32	

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,358,607	1,402,961	44,354	3%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	762,148	740,590	-21,558	-3%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	436,991	458,804	21,813	5%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	3,516	3,027	-489	-14%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	51,908	60,094	8,186	16%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	31,395	38,342	6,947	22%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	72,649	102,104	29,455	41%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	206,000	262,000	56,000	27%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	9%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	125,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	84%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$73,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	5%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	26%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	73%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	36%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	46%	43%

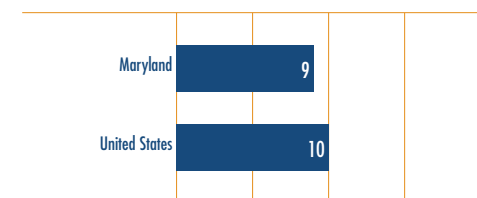
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	5%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	6%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	12,459	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	7,553	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	361	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

Maryland

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2004						8					2000: 8.6 2004: 9.3	2000: 7.6 2004: 8.1	[43]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2004						11					2000: 7.6 2004: 8.4	2000: 6.9 2004: 6.8	[41]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2004						0					2000: 21 2004: 21	2000: 22 2004: 20	[20]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2004						6					2000: 71 2004: 67	2000: 67 2004: 66	[25]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2004						22					2000: 41 2004: 32	2000: 48 2004: 41	[13]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2005						36					2000: 11 2005: 7	2000: 11 2005: 7	[16]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2005						11					2000: 9 2005: 8	2000: 9 2005: 8	[19]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2005						0					2000: 28 2005: 28	2000: 32 2005: 34	[6]
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005) 2000–2005						15					2000: 13 2005: 11	2000: 17 2005: 19	[2]
Percent of children in single-parent families 2000–2005						3					2000: 33 2005: 32	2000: 31 2005: 32	[31]

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,497,843	1,458,036	-39,807	-3%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	1,139,713	1,073,873	-65,840	-6%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	107,170	107,819	649	1%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	3,370	2,795	-575	-17%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	62,274	69,906	7,632	12%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	26,878	31,491	4,613	17%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	158,438	172,152	13,714	9%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	288,000	318,000	30,000	10%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	6%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	94,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	96%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$72,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	7%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	26%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	73%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	21%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	28%	43%

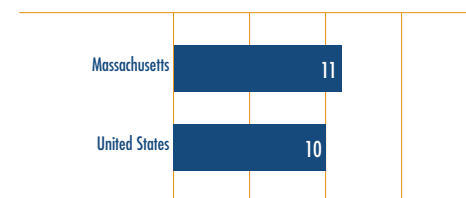
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	2%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	4%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	16,746	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	10,772	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	731	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

Massachusetts

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank		
	W O R S E					Z E R O	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2004											2000	7.1	7.6	[19]
												2004	7.8	8.1	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2004											2000	4.6	6.9	[4]
												2004	4.8	6.8	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2004											2000	15	22	[2]
												2004	12	20	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000	40	67	[4]
												2004	46	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000	26	48	[3]
												2004	22	41	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000	8	11	[4]
												2005	5	7	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000	6	9	[1]
												2005	5	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2005											2000	31	32	[16]
												2005	31	34	
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005)	2000–2005											2000	14	17	[11]
												2005	14	19	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2005											2000	29	31	[16]
												2005	29	32	

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

Background
Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	2,593,720	2,524,274	-69,446	-3%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	1,890,849	1,806,718	-84,131	-4%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	451,894	441,963	-9,931	-2%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	16,659	13,680	-2,979	-18%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	49,543	58,029	8,486	17%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	60,693	67,947	7,254	12%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	124,082	135,937	11,855	10%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	210,000	268,000	58,000	28%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	6%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	152,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	85%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$56,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	8%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	37%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	68%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	31%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	34%	43%

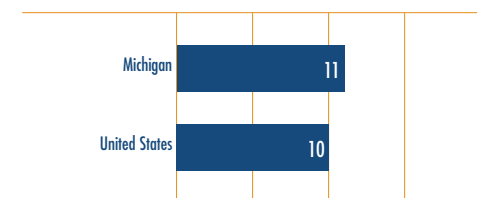
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	4%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	5%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	28,041	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	13,676	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	667	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

Michigan

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank	
	W O R S E					Z E R O	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2004						5						2000: 7.9 2004: 8.3	2000: 7.6 2004: 8.1	[30]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2004						7						2000: 8.2 2004: 7.6	2000: 6.9 2004: 6.8	[34]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2004						14						2000: 22 2004: 19	2000: 22 2004: 20	[14]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2004						2						2000: 64 2004: 65	2000: 67 2004: 66	[22]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2004						15						2000: 40 2004: 34	2000: 48 2004: 41	[17]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2005						30						2000: 10 2005: 7	2000: 11 2005: 7	[16]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2005						11						2000: 9 2005: 8	2000: 9 2005: 8	[19]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2005						13						2000: 31 2005: 35	2000: 32 2005: 34	[30]
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005) 2000–2005	36											2000: 14 2005: 19	2000: 17 2005: 19	[30]
Percent of children in single-parent families 2000–2005						3						2000: 32 2005: 31	2000: 31 2005: 32	[26]

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,283,725	1,229,578	-54,147	-4%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	1,055,020	975,355	-79,665	-8%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	65,661	73,824	8,163	12%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	19,132	18,776	-356	-2%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	55,416	56,236	820	1%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	32,610	37,469	4,859	15%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	55,886	67,918	12,032	22%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	138,000	153,000	15,000	11%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	6%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	79,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	88%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$65,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	5%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	29%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	66%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	24%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	29%	43%

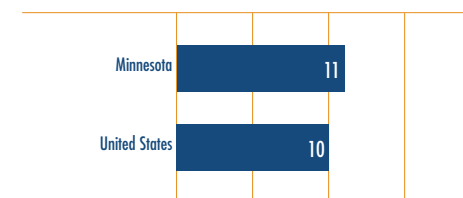
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	2%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	4%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	13,226	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	8,537	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	624	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

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Minnesota

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank		
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	E	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2004						7							2000: 6.1 2004: 6.5	2000: 7.6 2004: 8.1	[6]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2004							16						2000: 5.6 2004: 4.7	2000: 6.9 2004: 6.8	[3]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2004						0							2000: 18 2004: 18	2000: 22 2004: 20	[12]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2004						0							2000: 52 2004: 52	2000: 67 2004: 66	[10]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2004							10						2000: 30 2004: 27	2000: 48 2004: 41	[7]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2005													2000: 7 2005: 4	2000: 11 2005: 7	[2]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2005						25							2000: 4 2005: 5	2000: 9 2005: 8	[1]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2005						17							2000: 23 2005: 27	2000: 32 2005: 34	[4]
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005) 2000–2005						33							2000: 9 2005: 12	2000: 17 2005: 19	[5]
Percent of children in single-parent families 2000–2005						19							2000: 21 2005: 25	2000: 31 2005: 32	[5]

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	772,970	748,544	-24,426	-3%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	399,746	383,838	-15,908	-4%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	346,190	334,454	-11,736	-3%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	3,738	4,021	283	8%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	5,009	5,216	207	4%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	6,189	7,084	895	14%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	12,098	13,931	1,833	15%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	15,000	18,000	3,000	20%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	13%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	96,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	85%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$37,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	15%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	56%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	55%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	55%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	60%	43%

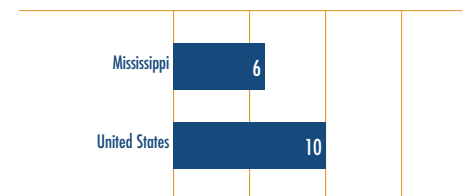
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	10%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	9%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	4,178	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	1,831	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	116	22,718

Mississippi

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank		
	W O R S E					Z E R O	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2004											2000	10.7	7.6	[50]
												2004	11.6	8.1	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2004											2000	10.7	6.9	[49]
												2004	9.8	6.8	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2004											2000	37	22	[45]
												2004	31	20	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000	103	67	[48]
												2004	102	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000	70	48	[49]
												2004	62	41	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000	15	11	[36]
												2005	9	7	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000	11	9	[45]
												2005	11	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2005											2000	36	32	[50]
												2005	43	34	
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005)	2000–2005											2000	26	17	[50]
												2005	31	19	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2005											2000	43	31	[50]
												2005	47	32	

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

Background
Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,424,442	1,378,232	-46,210	-3%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	1,127,622	1,071,724	-55,898	-5%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	204,744	200,201	-4,543	-2%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	5,959	5,030	-929	-16%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	15,402	18,167	2,765	18%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	27,868	31,450	3,582	13%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	42,847	51,660	8,813	21%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	66,000	85,000	19,000	29%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	8%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	110,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	82%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$50,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	8%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	41%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	58%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	23%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	34%	43%

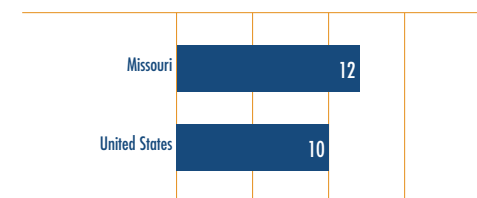
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	4%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	6%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	16,206	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	7,883	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	329	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

Missouri

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank	
	W O R S E					ZERO	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2004						9						2000: 7.6 2004: 8.3	2000: 7.6 2004: 8.1	[30]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2004						4						2000: 7.2 2004: 7.5	2000: 6.9 2004: 6.8	[31]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2004						4						2000: 27 2004: 26	2000: 22 2004: 20	[36]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2004						11						2000: 90 2004: 80	2000: 67 2004: 66	[36]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2004						12						2000: 49 2004: 43	2000: 48 2004: 41	[31]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2005						27						2000: 11 2005: 8	2000: 11 2005: 7	[27]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2005						0						2000: 9 2005: 9	2000: 9 2005: 8	[31]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2005						6						2000: 31 2005: 33	2000: 32 2005: 34	[23]
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005) 2000–2005						19						2000: 16 2005: 19	2000: 17 2005: 19	[30]
Percent of children in single-parent families 2000–2005						0						2000: 32 2005: 32	2000: 31 2005: 32	[31]

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	228,398	204,994	-23,404	-10%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	192,154	170,093	-22,061	-11%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	878	778	-100	-11%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	21,102	20,725	-377	-2%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	1,297	1,097	-200	-15%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	5,625	4,862	-763	-14%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	7,342	7,439	97	1%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	7,000	7,000	0	0%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	16%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	34,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	84%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$45,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	7%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	47%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	52%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	20%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	24%	43%

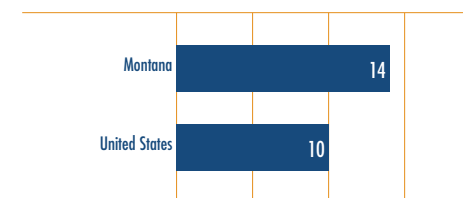
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	5%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	6%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	2,862	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	1,116	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	92	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

Montana

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2004						23					2000: 6.2 2004: 7.6	2000: 7.6 2004: 8.1	[18]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2004										26	2000: 6.1 2004: 4.5	2000: 6.9 2004: 6.8	[1]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2004										6	2000: 33 2004: 31	2000: 22 2004: 20	[45]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2004										6	2000: 98 2004: 104	2000: 67 2004: 66	[49]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2004										3	2000: 37 2004: 36	2000: 48 2004: 41	[20]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2005										0	2000: 7 2005: 7	2000: 11 2005: 7	[16]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2005										14	2000: 7 2005: 8	2000: 9 2005: 8	[19]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2005										20	2000: 30 2005: 36	2000: 32 2005: 34	[36]
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005) 2000–2005										18	2000: 17 2005: 20	2000: 17 2005: 19	[36]
Percent of children in single-parent families 2000–2005										12	2000: 25 2005: 28	2000: 31 2005: 32	[12]

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	448,920	431,629	-17,291	-4%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	367,982	339,365	-28,617	-8%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	24,047	23,492	-555	-2%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	5,119	5,379	260	5%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	5,955	6,555	600	10%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	8,457	9,604	1,147	14%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	37,360	47,234	9,874	26%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	38,000	49,000	11,000	29%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	6%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	28,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	91%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$55,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	7%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	36%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	52%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	N.A.	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	N.A.	43%

N.A. = Not Available.

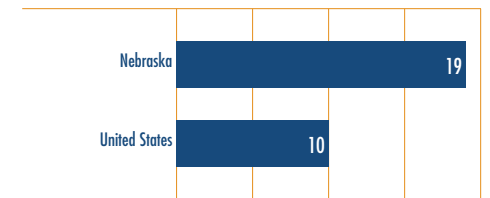
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	3%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	4%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	8,278	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	5,216	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	101	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

Nebraska

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank	
	W O R S E					Z E R O	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2004						3						2000: 6.8 2004: 7.0	2000: 7.6 2004: 8.1	[13]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2004						10						2000: 7.3 2004: 6.6	2000: 6.9 2004: 6.8	[24]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2004						14						2000: 22 2004: 25	2000: 22 2004: 20	[34]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2004						8						2000: 73 2004: 67	2000: 67 2004: 66	[25]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2004						5						2000: 38 2004: 36	2000: 48 2004: 41	[20]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2005						17						2000: 6 2005: 5	2000: 11 2005: 7	[4]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2005						0						2000: 5 2005: 5	2000: 9 2005: 8	[1]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2005						4						2000: 25 2005: 26	2000: 32 2005: 34	[1]
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005) 2000–2005						50						2000: 10 2005: 15	2000: 17 2005: 19	[16]
Percent of children in single-parent families 2000–2005						4						2000: 24 2005: 25	2000: 31 2005: 32	[5]

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	518,247	621,180	102,933	20%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	281,292	298,923	17,631	6%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	41,787	52,100	10,313	25%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	6,215	6,718	503	8%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	21,464	30,545	9,081	42%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	18,787	24,976	6,189	33%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	148,702	207,918	59,216	40%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	163,000	196,000	33,000	20%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	16%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	99,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	71%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$52,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	6%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	39%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	71%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	45%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	52%	43%

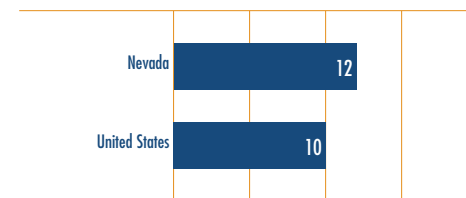
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	5%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	8%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	7,368	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	2,034	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	103	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

Nevada

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank	
	W O R S E					Z E R O	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2004	11											2000: 7.2 2004: 8.0	2000: 7.6 2004: 8.1	[22]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2004	2											2000: 6.5 2004: 6.4	2000: 6.9 2004: 6.8	[23]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2004	9											2000: 23 2004: 21	2000: 22 2004: 20	[20]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2004	4											2000: 75 2004: 78	2000: 67 2004: 66	[35]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2004	19											2000: 63 2004: 51	2000: 48 2004: 41	[39]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2005	31											2000: 16 2005: 11	2000: 11 2005: 7	[50]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2005	44											2000: 16 2005: 9	2000: 9 2005: 8	[31]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2005	3											2000: 30 2005: 31	2000: 32 2005: 34	[16]
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005) 2000–2005	15											2000: 13 2005: 15	2000: 17 2005: 19	[16]
Percent of children in single-parent families 2000–2005	3											2000: 33 2005: 32	2000: 31 2005: 32	[31]

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	309,314	303,151	-6,163	-2%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	289,613	279,317	-10,296	-4%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	2,634	2,836	202	8%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	705	585	-120	-17%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	4,192	5,437	1,245	30%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	4,336	5,068	732	17%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	7,834	9,908	2,074	26%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	21,000	28,000	7,000	33%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	6%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	19,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	85%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$70,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	4%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	23%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	73%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	17%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	24%	43%

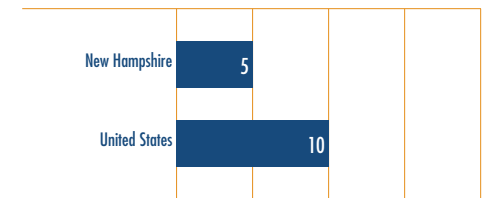
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	2%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	4%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	1,613	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	958	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	60	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

New Hampshire

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank		
	W O R S E					ZERO	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2004											2000	6.3	7.6	[10]
												2004	6.8	8.1	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2004											2000	5.7	6.9	[12]
												2004	5.6	6.8	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2004											2000	14	22	[6]
												2004	16	20	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000	55	67	[4]
												2004	46	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000	23	48	[1]
												2004	18	41	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000	9	11	[9]
												2005	6	7	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000	5	9	[6]
												2005	6	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2005											2000	24	32	[4]
												2005	27	34	
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005)	2000–2005											2000	6	17	[1]
												2005	9	19	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2005											2000	25	31	[4]
												2005	24	32	

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	2,091,364	2,161,801	70,437	3%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	1,252,263	1,225,916	-26,347	-2%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	332,865	335,230	2,365	1%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	3,306	2,873	-433	-13%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	128,450	155,315	26,865	21%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	33,408	40,630	7,222	22%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	341,072	401,837	60,765	18%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	552,000	646,000	94,000	17%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	11%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	243,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	79%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$75,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	6%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	27%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	79%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	28%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	35%	43%

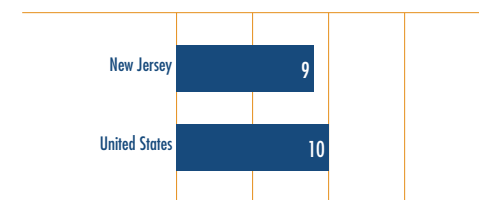
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	4%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	5%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	18,575	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	7,723	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	418	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

New Jersey

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank			
	W O R S E					Z E R O	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>		
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2004												2000 2004	7.7 8.3	7.6 8.1	[30]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2004												2000 2004	6.3 5.6	6.9 6.8	[12]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2004												2000 2004	15 14	22 20	[4]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2004												2000 2004	48 49	67 66	[7]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2004												2000 2004	32 24	48 41	[4]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2005												2000 2005	8 6	11 7	[9]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2005												2000 2005	7 7	9 8	[9]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2005												2000 2005	26 28	32 34	[6]
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005)	2000–2005												2000 2005	10 12	17 19	[5]
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2005												2000 2005	25 28	31 32	[12]

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	506,812	489,482	-17,330	-3%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	166,323	153,149	-13,174	-8%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	8,997	8,636	-361	-4%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	60,090	61,071	981	2%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	4,535	4,720	185	4%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	8,421	8,574	153	2%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	258,446	253,332	-5,114	-2%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	78,000	88,000	10,000	13%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	16%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	80,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	82%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$39,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	12%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	54%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	48%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	45%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	54%	43%

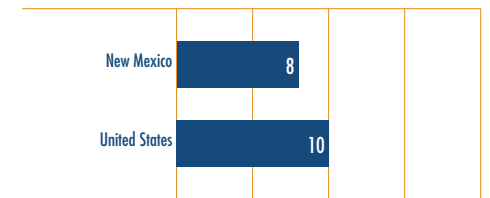
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	8%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	8%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	3,902	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	1,319	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	41	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

New Mexico

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank <i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2004						1					2000: 8.0 2004: 8.1	7.6 8.1	[26]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2004						5					2000: 6.6 2004: 6.3	6.9 6.8	[20]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2004					40						2000: 20 2004: 28	22 20	[41]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2004						11					2000: 99 2004: 88	67 66	[40]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2004						8					2000: 66 2004: 61	48 41	[48]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2005						38					2000: 16 2005: 10	11 7	[47]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2005						0					2000: 11 2005: 11	9 8	[45]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2005						8					2000: 38 2005: 41	32 34	[47]
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005) 2000–2005						0					2000: 26 2005: 26	17 19	[47]
Percent of children in single-parent families 2000–2005						15					2000: 33 2005: 38	31 32	[47]

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	4,684,860	4,545,884	-138,976	-3%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	2,585,981	2,445,871	-140,110	-5%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	855,219	807,322	-47,897	-6%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	18,235	15,095	-3,140	-17%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	252,360	277,611	25,251	10%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	76,774	87,226	10,452	14%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	896,291	912,759	16,468	2%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	1,341,000	1,448,000	107,000	8%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	9%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	397,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	85%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$56,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	10%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	38%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	73%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	N.A.	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	N.A.	43%

N.A. = Not Available.

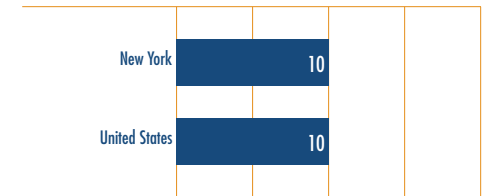
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	4%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	6%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	43,460	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	25,975	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	1,481	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

New York

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank		
	W O R S E					Z E R O	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2004											2000	7.7	7.6	[28]
												2004	8.2	8.1	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2004											2000	6.4	6.9	[18]
												2004	6.1	6.8	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2004											2000	17	22	[6]
												2004	16	20	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000	47	67	[6]
												2004	47	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000	33	48	[7]
												2004	27	41	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000	9	11	[9]
												2005	6	7	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000	9	9	[19]
												2005	8	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2005											2000	35	32	[30]
												2005	35	34	
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005)	2000–2005											2000	19	17	[30]
												2005	19	19	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2005											2000	34	31	[39]
												2005	34	32	

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,974,560	2,141,041	166,481	8%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	1,239,315	1,294,921	55,606	4%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	519,973	541,236	21,263	4%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	28,938	29,734	796	3%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	32,947	40,761	7,814	24%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	31,919	39,597	7,678	24%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	121,468	194,792	73,324	60%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	195,000	249,000	54,000	28%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	12%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	250,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	89%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$46,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	9%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	44%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	59%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	35%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	47%	43%

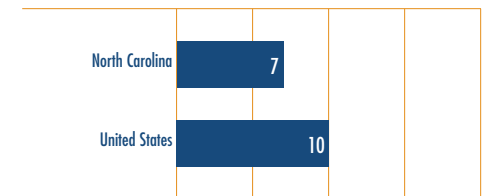
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	5%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	7%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	14,441	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	6,142	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	389	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

North Carolina

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank	
	W O R S E					Z E R O	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2004											2000 2004	8.8 9.0	7.6 8.1	[39]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2004											2000 2004	8.6 8.8	6.9 6.8	[46]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2004											2000 2004	24 21	22 20	[20]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2004											2000 2004	71 77	67 66	[34]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2004											2000 2004	59 49	48 41	[37]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2005											2000 2005	16 9	11 7	[36]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2005											2000 2005	11 9	9 8	[31]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2005											2000 2005	35 34	32 34	[26]
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005) 2000–2005											2000 2005	19 21	17 19	[39]
Percent of children in single-parent families 2000–2005											2000 2005	33 34	31 32	[39]

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	159,111	136,518	-22,593	-14%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	138,187	115,860	-22,327	-16%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	1,335	1,257	-78	-6%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	12,407	12,382	-25	0%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	929	957	28	3%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	3,065	2,769	-296	-10%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	3,188	3,293	105	3%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	5,000	6,000	1,000	20%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	9%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	13,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	87%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$53,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	7%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	36%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	43%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	18%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	23%	43%

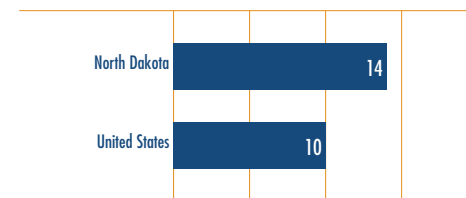
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	2%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	4%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	1,969	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	1,207	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	62	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

North Dakota

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank	
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2004											2000 6.4	2004 6.6	7.6 8.1	[7]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2004											2000 8.1	2004 5.6	6.9 6.8	[12]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2004											2000 19	2004 26	22 20	[36]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2004											2000 52	2004 61	67 66	[19]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2004											2000 27	2004 27	48 41	[7]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2005											2000 3	2005 5	11 7	[4]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2005											2000 4	2005 5	9 8	[1]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2005											2000 29	2005 28	32 34	[6]
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005) 2000–2005											2000 15	2005 13	17 19	[8]
Percent of children in single-parent families 2000–2005											2000 23	2005 23	31 32	[2]

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

Background
Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	2,883,505	2,759,112	-124,393	-4%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

White*	2,290,674	2,151,893	-138,781	-6%
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Black/African American*	414,570	407,714	-6,856	-2%
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American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	5,491	4,348	-1,143	-21%
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Asian and Pacific Islander*	32,526	37,505	4,979	15%
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More than one race*	59,496	70,253	10,757	18%
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Hispanic/Latino	80,748	87,399	6,651	8%
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Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

Children in immigrant families	124,000	145,000	21,000	17%
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*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	8%	11%

Number of children without health insurance: 2004	222,000	8,317,000
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2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	85%	83%
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Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$53,000	\$53,000

Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	9%	8%
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Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	38%	40%
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Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	64%	65%
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4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	25%	34%
---	-----	-----

8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	33%	43%
---	-----	-----

Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	4%	5%

Children living with neither parent: 2005	5%	6%
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Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004

Ohio	10
United States	10

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	28,976	726,062

Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	14,351	352,814
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Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	1,293	22,718
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Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

Ohio

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank		
	W O R S E					Z E R O	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2004											2000	7.9	7.6	[35]
												2004	8.5	8.1	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2004											2000	7.6	6.9	[36]
												2004	7.7	6.8	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2004											2000	23	22	[18]
												2004	20	20	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000	58	67	[21]
												2004	64	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000	46	48	[23]
												2004	38	41	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000	10	11	[9]
												2005	6	7	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000	7	9	[19]
												2005	8	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2005											2000	30	32	[26]
												2005	34	34	
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005)	2000–2005											2000	16	17	[30]
												2005	19	19	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2005											2000	31	31	[31]
												2005	32	32	

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	889,555	853,336	-36,219	-4%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	575,968	546,003	-29,965	-5%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	83,655	78,567	-5,088	-6%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	94,848	85,990	-8,858	-9%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	11,527	11,979	452	4%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	53,280	47,009	-6,271	-12%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	70,277	83,788	13,511	19%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	63,000	76,000	13,000	21%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	15%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	133,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	77%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$42,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	10%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	49%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	52%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	33%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	43%	43%

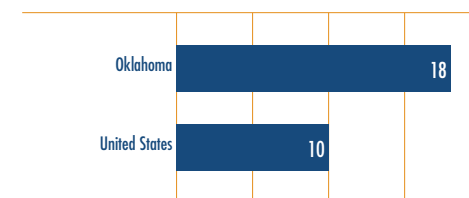
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	6%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	7%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	15,186	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	4,857	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	315	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

Oklahoma

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank		
	W O R S E					Z E R O	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2004						7						2000 2004	7.5 8.0	7.6 8.1	[22]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2004						6						2000 2004	8.5 8.0	6.9 6.8	[37]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2004						8						2000 2004	25 27	22 20	[40]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2004						14						2000 2004	77 88	67 66	[40]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2004						7						2000 2004	60 56	48 41	[44]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2005											29	2000 2005	14 10	11 7	[47]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2005											9	2000 2005	11 10	9 8	[40]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2005						6						2000 2005	33 35	32 34	[30]
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005) 2000–2005						21						2000 2005	19 23	17 19	[42]
Percent of children in single-parent families 2000–2005						7						2000 2005	30 32	31 32	[31]

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	847,827	849,944	2,117	0%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	650,480	625,623	-24,857	-4%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	17,010	16,463	-547	-3%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	12,598	11,216	-1,382	-11%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	27,613	30,184	2,571	9%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	31,490	32,914	1,424	5%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	108,636	133,544	24,908	23%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	126,000	164,000	38,000	30%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	11%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	96,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	76%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$50,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	8%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	41%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	66%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	32%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	34%	43%

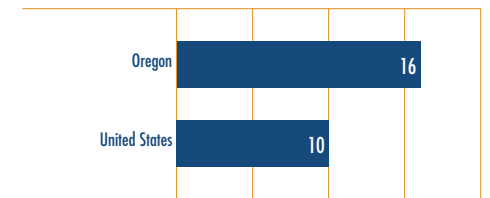
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	4%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	6%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	13,766	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	4,832	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	183	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

Oregon

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank	
	W O R S E					Z E R O	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2004						7						2000: 5.6 2004: 6.0	2000: 7.6 2004: 8.1	[1]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2004						2						2000: 5.6 2004: 5.5	2000: 6.9 2004: 6.8	[9]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2004						10						2000: 21 2004: 19	2000: 22 2004: 20	[14]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2004						20						2000: 66 2004: 53	2000: 67 2004: 66	[11]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2004						23						2000: 43 2004: 33	2000: 48 2004: 41	[15]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2005						36						2000: 11 2005: 7	2000: 11 2005: 7	[16]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2005						20						2000: 10 2005: 8	2000: 9 2005: 8	[19]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2005						6						2000: 36 2005: 38	2000: 32 2005: 34	[44]
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005) 2000–2005						0						2000: 18 2005: 18	2000: 17 2005: 19	[26]
Percent of children in single-parent families 2000–2005						9						2000: 32 2005: 29	2000: 31 2005: 32	[16]

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	2,915,395	2,816,739	-98,656	-3%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	2,287,028	2,140,946	-146,082	-6%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	373,351	374,279	928	0%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	3,822	3,516	-306	-8%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	56,796	64,316	7,520	13%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	45,133	54,519	9,386	21%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	149,265	179,163	29,898	20%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	192,000	234,000	42,000	22%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	9%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	260,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	85%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$56,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	8%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	36%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	63%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	N.A.	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	N.A.	43%

N.A. = Not Available.

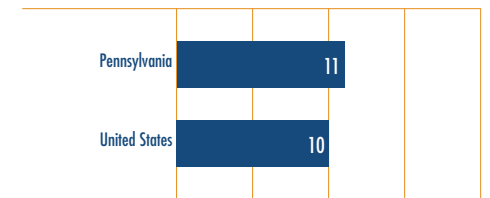
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	4%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	5%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	31,373	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	19,353	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	1,025	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

Pennsylvania

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank		
	W O R S E					Z E R O	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2004											2000	7.7	7.6	[28]
												2004	8.2	8.1	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2004											2000	7.1	6.9	[29]
												2004	7.2	6.8	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2004											2000	20	22	[14]
												2004	19	20	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000	60	67	[22]
												2004	65	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000	34	48	[10]
												2004	30	41	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000	7	11	[16]
												2005	7	7	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000	7	9	[9]
												2005	7	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2005											2000	28	32	[20]
												2005	32	34	
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005)	2000–2005											2000	15	17	[23]
												2005	17	19	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2005											2000	29	31	[26]
												2005	31	32	

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	247,513	245,354	-2,159	-1%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	182,846	171,991	-10,855	-6%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	15,208	16,466	1,258	8%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	1,591	1,571	-20	-1%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	7,288	7,334	46	1%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	5,429	6,331	902	17%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	35,151	41,661	6,510	19%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	52,000	61,000	9,000	17%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	7%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	17,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	86%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$61,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	10%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	33%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	77%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	37%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	42%	43%

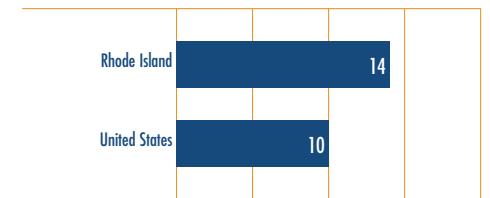
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	2%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	4%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	3,332	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	2,325	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	82	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

Rhode Island

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank		
	W O R S E					Z E R O	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2004											2000	7.2	7.6	[22]
												2004	8.0	8.1	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2004											2000	6.3	6.9	[8]
												2004	5.3	6.8	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2004											2000	17	22	[1]
												2004	11	20	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000	52	67	[12]
												2004	54	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000	34	48	[15]
												2004	33	41	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000	10	11	[27]
												2005	8	7	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000	7	9	[19]
												2005	8	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2005											2000	34	32	[36]
												2005	36	34	
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005)	2000–2005											2000	16	17	[30]
												2005	19	19	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2005											2000	32	31	[37]
												2005	33	32	

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,009,472	1,027,202	17,730	2%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	587,423	596,606	9,183	2%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	368,188	356,844	-11,344	-3%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	3,500	3,182	-318	-9%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	8,946	10,726	1,780	20%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	13,301	15,976	2,675	20%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	28,114	43,868	15,754	56%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	46,000	70,000	24,000	52%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	9%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	93,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	79%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$45,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	11%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	47%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	56%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	36%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	46%	43%

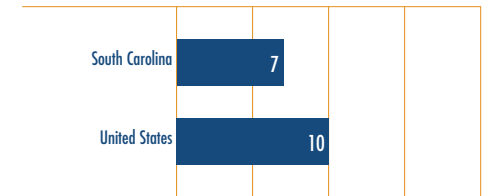
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	6%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	7%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	7,296	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	3,605	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	333	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

South Carolina

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank		
	W O R S E					Z E R O	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2004											2000	9.7	7.6	[47]
												2004	10.2	8.1	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2004											2000	8.7	6.9	[48]
												2004	9.3	6.8	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2004											2000	25	22	[34]
												2004	25	20	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000	86	67	[39]
												2004	86	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000	58	48	[40]
												2004	52	41	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000	14	11	[36]
												2005	9	7	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000	12	9	[40]
												2005	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2005											2000	31	32	[36]
												2005	36	34	
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005)	2000–2005											2000	19	17	[42]
												2005	23	19	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2005											2000	35	31	[47]
												2005	38	32	

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	201,742	188,270	-13,472	-7%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	162,920	146,955	-15,965	-10%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	1,624	1,707	83	5%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	26,992	27,991	999	4%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	1,217	1,299	82	7%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	4,448	4,305	-143	-3%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	4,541	6,013	1,472	32%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	8,000	9,000	1,000	13%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	8%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	16,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	88%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$50,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	8%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	41%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	42%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	21%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	24%	43%

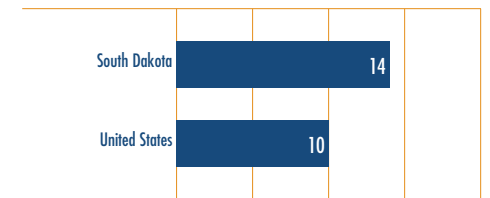
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	4%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	6%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	2,632	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	890	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	62	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

South Dakota

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank
	W O R S E					Z E R O	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2004											2000: 6.2 2004: 6.9	2000: 7.6 2004: 8.1	[12]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2004											2000: 5.5 2004: 8.2	2000: 6.9 2004: 6.8	[39]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2004											2000: 35 2004: 39	2000: 22 2004: 20	[50]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2004											2000: 78 2004: 80	2000: 67 2004: 66	[36]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2004											2000: 38 2004: 38	2000: 48 2004: 41	[23]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2005											2000: 8 2005: 7	2000: 11 2005: 7	[16]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2005											2000: 6 2005: 8	2000: 9 2005: 8	[19]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2005											2000: 21 2005: 30	2000: 32 2005: 34	[14]
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005) 2000–2005											2000: 14 2005: 18	2000: 17 2005: 19	[26]
Percent of children in single-parent families 2000–2005											2000: 23 2005: 28	2000: 31 2005: 32	[12]

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,398,062	1,390,522	-7,540	-1%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	1,024,167	991,780	-32,387	-3%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	296,446	295,685	-761	0%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	3,112	2,829	-283	-9%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	14,970	17,873	2,903	19%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	20,235	24,118	3,883	19%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	39,132	58,237	19,105	49%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	70,000	95,000	25,000	36%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	10%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	140,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	84%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$46,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	10%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	45%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	57%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	33%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	45%	43%

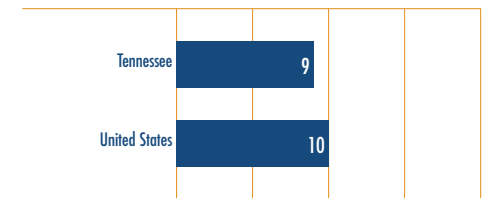
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	6%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	6%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	13,013	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	7,876	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	735	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

Tennessee

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank	
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2004						0					2000 9.2	2004 9.2	7.6 8.1	[42]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2004						5					2000 9.1	2004 8.6	6.9 6.8	[43]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2004						18					2000 28	2004 23	22 20	[29]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2004						7					2000 90	2004 96	67 66	[45]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2004						12					2000 59	2004 52	48 41	[40]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2005						27					2000 11	2005 8	11 7	[27]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2005						0					2000 11	2005 11	9 8	[45]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2005						13					2000 32	2005 36	32 34	[36]
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005) 2000–2005						5					2000 20	2005 21	17 19	[39]
Percent of children in single-parent families 2000–2005						6					2000 33	2005 35	31 32	[43]

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	5,909,352	6,326,285	416,933	7%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

White*	2,526,043	2,496,080	-29,963	-1%
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Black/African American*	740,187	762,479	22,292	3%
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American Indian/Alaskan Native*	17,436	16,856	-580	-3%
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Asian and Pacific Islander*	147,735	179,649	31,914	22%
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More than one race*	73,026	88,364	15,338	21%
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Hispanic/Latino	2,404,925	2,782,857	377,932	16%
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Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

Children in immigrant families	1,687,000	1,892,000	205,000	12%
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*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	20%	11%

Number of children without health insurance: 2004	1,287,000	8,317,000
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2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	82%	83%
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Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$45,000	\$53,000

Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	11%	8%
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Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	50%	40%
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Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	60%	65%
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4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	34%	34%
---	-----	-----

8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	47%	43%
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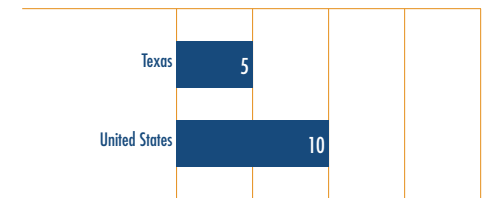
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	6%	5%

Children living with neither parent: 2005	6%	6%
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Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	34,041	726,062

Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	11,242	352,814
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Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	325	22,718
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Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

Texas

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank		
	W O R S E					Z E R O	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2004											2000	7.4	7.6	[22]
												2004	8.0	8.1	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2004											2000	5.7	6.9	[20]
												2004	6.3	6.8	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2004											2000	24	22	[29]
												2004	23	20	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000	76	67	[24]
												2004	66	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000	69	48	[50]
												2004	63	41	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000	14	11	[27]
												2005	8	7	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000	11	9	[31]
												2005	9	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2005											2000	32	32	[30]
												2005	35	34	
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005)	2000–2005											2000	22	17	[44]
												2005	25	19	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2005											2000	31	31	[31]
												2005	32	32	

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	721,230	742,556	21,326	3%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	595,544	597,164	1,620	0%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	5,871	5,711	-160	-3%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	10,455	9,639	-816	-8%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	15,772	16,153	381	2%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	14,508	15,306	798	6%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	79,080	98,583	19,503	25%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	90,000	103,000	13,000	14%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	11%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	81,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	76%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$52,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	4%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	38%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	61%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	26%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	35%	43%

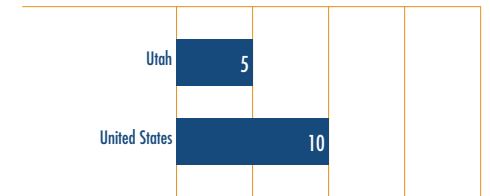
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	3%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	4%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	3,569	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	1,932	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	162	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

Utah

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank		
	W O R S E					Z E R O	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2004											2000	6.6	7.6	[8]
												2004	6.7	8.1	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2004											2000	5.2	6.9	[6]
												2004	5.2	6.8	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2004											2000	20	22	[20]
												2004	21	20	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000	60	67	[8]
												2004	50	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000	38	48	[17]
												2004	34	41	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000	6	11	[16]
												2005	7	7	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000	8	9	[6]
												2005	6	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2005											2000	26	32	[1]
												2005	26	34	
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005)	2000–2005											2000	10	17	[2]
												2005	11	19	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2005											2000	21	31	[1]
												2005	18	32	

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	146,435	132,619	-13,816	-9%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	139,036	125,800	-13,236	-10%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	1,080	948	-132	-12%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	593	396	-197	-33%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	1,540	1,487	-53	-3%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	2,355	2,240	-115	-5%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	1,831	1,748	-83	-5%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	8,000	7,000	-1,000	-13%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	4%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	6,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	83%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$57,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	6%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	33%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	66%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	22%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	24%	43%

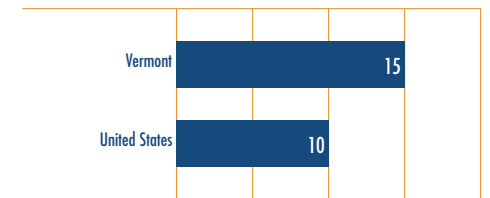
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	2%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	4%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	1,988	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	1,336	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	108	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

Vermont

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank		
	W O R S E					Z E R O	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2004											2000	6.1	7.6	[4]
												2004	6.4	8.1	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2004											2000	6.0	6.9	[1]
												2004	4.5	6.8	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2004											2000	13	22	[2]
												2004	12	20	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000	66	67	[8]
												2004	50	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000	23	48	[2]
												2004	21	41	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000	6	11	[4]
												2005	5	7	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000	7	9	[9]
												2005	7	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2005											2000	28	32	[16]
												2005	31	34	
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005)	2000–2005											2000	13	17	[16]
												2005	15	19	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2005											2000	25	31	[26]
												2005	31	32	

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,742,484	1,824,568	82,084	5%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	1,121,771	1,132,556	10,785	1%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	405,482	411,916	6,434	2%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	4,372	3,717	-655	-15%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	63,708	78,842	15,134	24%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	43,567	54,531	10,964	25%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	103,584	143,006	39,422	38%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	236,000	294,000	58,000	25%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	9%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	158,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	86%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$63,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	6%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	31%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	63%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	20%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	34%	43%

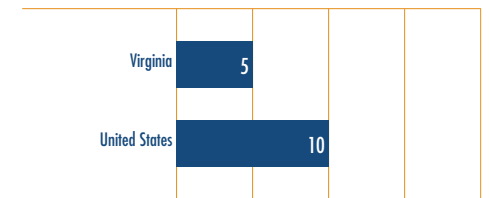
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	4%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	6%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	8,905	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	5,429	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	586	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

Virginia

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank	
	W O R S E					Z E R O	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2004						5						2000: 7.9 2004: 8.3	2000: 7.6 2004: 8.1	[30]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2004						9						2000: 6.9 2004: 7.5	2000: 6.9 2004: 6.8	[31]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2004						10						2000: 20 2004: 18	2000: 22 2004: 20	[12]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2004						12						2000: 67 2004: 59	2000: 67 2004: 66	[16]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2004						15						2000: 41 2004: 35	2000: 48 2004: 41	[19]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2005						33						2000: 9 2005: 6	2000: 11 2005: 7	[9]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2005						0						2000: 7 2005: 7	2000: 9 2005: 8	[9]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2005						4						2000: 27 2005: 28	2000: 32 2005: 34	[6]
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005) 2000–2005						0						2000: 13 2005: 13	2000: 17 2005: 19	[8]
Percent of children in single-parent families 2000–2005						4						2000: 28 2005: 29	2000: 31 2005: 32	[16]

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,513,553	1,484,365	-29,188	-2%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	1,087,842	1,026,649	-61,193	-6%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	58,471	56,087	-2,384	-4%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	28,168	25,990	-2,178	-8%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	85,906	90,054	4,148	5%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	74,715	79,457	4,742	6%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	178,451	206,128	27,677	16%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	272,000	316,000	44,000	16%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	8%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	123,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	81%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$56,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	6%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	36%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	66%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	29%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	34%	43%

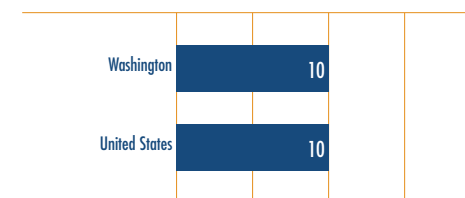
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	3%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	6%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	14,836	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	5,396	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	357	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

Washington

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank		
	W O R S E					Z E R O	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2004											2000	5.6	7.6	[3]
												2004	6.2	8.1	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2004											2000	5.2	6.9	[9]
												2004	5.5	6.8	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2004											2000	19	22	[6]
												2004	16	20	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000	60	67	[13]
												2004	57	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000	39	48	[12]
												2004	31	41	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000	9	11	[16]
												2005	7	7	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000	8	9	[31]
												2005	9	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2005											2000	31	32	[36]
												2005	36	34	
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005)	2000–2005											2000	16	17	[16]
												2005	15	19	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2005											2000	28	31	[12]
												2005	28	32	

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	400,879	382,497	-18,382	-5%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	373,672	355,949	-17,723	-5%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	14,847	13,603	-1,244	-8%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	633	508	-125	-20%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	2,092	2,025	-67	-3%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	5,752	6,505	753	13%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	3,883	3,907	24	1%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	10,000	8,000	-2,000	-20%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	8%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	32,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	79%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$41,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	11%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	50%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	47%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	30%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	43%	43%

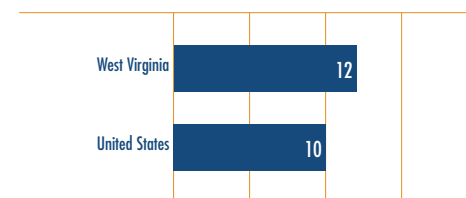
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	5%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	7%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	4,696	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	3,155	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	152	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

West Virginia

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank		
	W O R S E					Z E R O	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2004											2000	8.3	7.6	[43]
												2004	9.3	8.1	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2004											2000	7.6	6.9	[34]
												2004	7.6	6.8	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2004											2000	30	22	[41]
												2004	28	20	
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000	88	67	[43]
												2004	94	66	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000	47	48	[33]
												2004	44	41	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000	8	11	[36]
												2005	9	7	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000	11	9	[45]
												2005	11	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2005											2000	40	32	[46]
												2005	39	34	
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005)	2000–2005											2000	26	17	[47]
												2005	26	19	
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2005											2000	30	31	[21]
												2005	30	32	

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

Background
Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,364,167	1,295,995	-68,172	-5%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	1,098,664	1,018,785	-79,879	-7%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	113,748	111,208	-2,540	-2%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	15,111	14,753	-358	-2%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	36,376	36,071	-305	-1%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	24,783	27,483	2,700	11%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	75,485	87,695	12,210	16%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	93,000	106,000	13,000	14%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	7%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	90,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	86%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$58,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	7%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	33%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	64%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	23%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	30%	43%

Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	3%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	4%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004

Wisconsin	10
United States	10

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	12,718	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	6,822	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	475	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

Wisconsin

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank		
	W O R S E					ZERO	B E T T E R					STATE	NATIONAL	<i>National Rank is based on most recent available data</i>	
Percent low-birthweight babies	2000–2004											2000 2004	6.5 7.0	7.6 8.1	[13]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2000–2004											2000 2004	6.6 6.0	6.9 6.8	[17]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	2000–2004											2000 2004	20 17	22 20	[9]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000 2004	66 57	67 66	[13]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	2000–2004											2000 2004	35 30	48 41	[10]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000 2005	6 6	11 7	[9]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	2000–2005											2000 2005	6 7	9 8	[9]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	2000–2005											2000 2005	27 30	32 34	[14]
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005)	2000–2005											2000 2005	12 14	17 19	[11]
Percent of children in single-parent families	2000–2005											2000 2005	28 29	31 32	[16]

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

Background Information

Demographic Data

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	127,869	114,321	-13,548	-11%

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
White*	108,702	96,055	-12,647	-12%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Black/African American*	1,000	887	-113	-11%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	3,678	3,808	130	4%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Asian and Pacific Islander*	617	598	-19	-3%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
More than one race*	2,226	2,150	-76	-3%

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Hispanic/Latino	11,646	10,823	-823	-7%

Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005

	2000	2005	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Children in immigrant families	5,000	4,000	-1,000	-20%

*Non-Hispanic/Latino

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children without health insurance: 2004	12%	11%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Number of children without health insurance: 2004	14,000	8,317,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2005	81%	83%

Economics and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 2005	\$54,000	\$53,000

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005	5%	8%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005	34%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in low-income families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing: 2005	43%	65%

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	22%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 2005	26%	43%

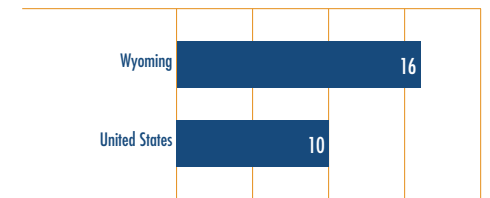
Living Arrangements of Children

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children in the care of grandparents: 2005	4%	5%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children living with neither parent: 2005	5%	6%

Children in Foster Care

Number of children in foster care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004



	STATE	NATIONAL
Children under age 18 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	1,897	726,062

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children above age 11 in foster care at any time in the year: 2004	1,264	352,814

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family: 2004	41	22,718

Definitions and Data Sources can be found on page 182, or visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for detailed information.

Wyoming

Key Indicators	Percent Change Over Time										Trend Data		National Rank
	W	O	R	S	E	ZERO	B	E	T	T	E	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent low-birthweight babies 2000–2004											2000: 8.3 2004: 8.6	2000: 7.6 2004: 8.1	[37]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2000–2004											2000: 6.7 2004: 8.8	2000: 6.9 2004: 6.8	[46]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) 2000–2004											2000: 27 2004: 20	2000: 22 2004: 20	[18]
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) 2000–2004											2000: 81 2004: 74	2000: 67 2004: 66	[31]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) 2000–2004											2000: 42 2004: 43	2000: 48 2004: 41	[31]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19) 2000–2005											2000: 10 2005: 8	2000: 11 2005: 7	[27]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19) 2000–2005											2000: 6 2005: 7	2000: 9 2005: 8	[9]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment 2000–2005											2000: 33 2005: 29	2000: 32 2005: 34	[11]
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005) 2000–2005											2000: 15 2005: 11	2000: 17 2005: 19	[2]
Percent of children in single-parent families 2000–2005											2000: 25 2005: 27	2000: 31 2005: 32	[8]

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





APPENDICES



This Appendix provides the rate for each of the 10 KIDS COUNT key indicators used to rank states for each year since 2000. Data are available for 2005 for some measures, but only through 2004 for others. The raw data behind the most recent rate are also provided. In addition, this table provides the state's rank by indicator for each year. Raw data based on estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) are rounded to the nearest 1,000.

Key Indicators		USA						AL						AK					
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.1	N.A.	9.7	9.6	9.9	10.0	10.4	N.A.	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.0	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	47	47	46	47	48	N.A.	1	2	1	1	1	N.A.
	2004 raw data	331,772 births						6,201 births						618 births					
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.8	N.A.	9.4	9.4	9.1	8.7	8.7	N.A.	6.8	8.1	5.5	7.0	6.7	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	49	47	45	45	45	N.A.	24	39	7	28	25	N.A.
	2004 raw data	27,936 deaths						516 deaths						69 deaths					
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	Rate	22	22	21	21	20	N.A.	27	30	29	27	28	N.A.	32	34	29	38	35	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	39	44	44	42	41	N.A.	45	49	44	50	49	N.A.
	2004 raw data	11,619 deaths						234 deaths						51 deaths					
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	Rate	67	67	68	66	66	N.A.	92	93	100	89	99	N.A.	142	97	76	105	111	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	45	48	46	44	47	N.A.	50	49	34	50	50	N.A.
	2004 raw data	13,706 deaths						315 deaths						64 deaths					
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	Rate	48	45	43	42	41	N.A.	61	56	55	52	52	N.A.	49	41	40	39	39	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	42	39	42	40	40	N.A.	32	24	25	24	25	N.A.
	2004 raw data	415,262 births						8,126 births						1,073 births					
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	Rate	11	10	9	8	8	7	13	12	15	10	7	9	8	10	6	10	5	9
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	40	41	49	39	20	36	12	30	5	39	7	36
	2005 raw data	1,114,000 teens						22,000 teens						4,000 teens					
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	Rate	9	9	9	9	9	8	12	12	13	11	8	10	8	12	10	13	12	10
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	43	44	49	39	18	40	20	44	35	48	46	40
	2005 raw data	1,269,000 teens						23,000 teens						4,000 teens					
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	Rate	32	31	33	33	33	34	35	35	37	35	36	36	49	41	41	40	40	41
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	40	42	44	36	36	36	50	50	50	48	49	47
	2005 raw data	24,526,000 children						394,000 children						76,000 children					
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005)	Rate	17	17	18	18	18	19	21	23	24	24	23	25	13	9	10	14	11	15
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	42	46	46	44	42	44	12	2	2	16	3	16
	2005 raw data	13,360,000 children						267,000 children						27,000 children					
Percent of children in single-parent families	Rate	31	31	31	31	31	32	35	37	35	36	36	37	30	29	26	30	30	30
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	44	47	45	45	43	46	24	25	10	25	25	21
	2005 raw data	21,682,000 children						373,000 children						52,000 children					

N.A.=Not Available.
N.R.=Not Ranked.

Key Indicators		USA						AZ						AR					
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.1	N.A.	7.0	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.2	N.A.	8.6	8.8	8.6	8.9	9.3	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	18	17	14	17	16	N.A.	41	41	38	39	43	N.A.
	2004 raw data	331,772 births						6,710 births						3,593 births					
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.8	N.A.	6.7	6.9	6.4	6.5	6.7	N.A.	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.7	8.3	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	22	25	19	20	25	N.A.	40	41	41	45	40	N.A.
	2004 raw data	27,936 deaths						630 deaths						319 deaths					
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	Rate	22	22	21	21	20	N.A.	26	29	24	24	21	N.A.	33	30	30	27	34	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	38	42	34	30	20	N.A.	47	44	46	42	47	N.A.
	2004 raw data	11,619 deaths						257 deaths						178 deaths					
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	Rate	67	67	68	66	66	N.A.	79	88	86	80	85	N.A.	94	92	94	84	93	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	37	42	40	35	38	N.A.	46	47	42	40	42	N.A.
	2004 raw data	13,706 deaths						343 deaths						181 deaths					
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	Rate	48	45	43	42	41	N.A.	68	64	61	61	60	N.A.	66	62	60	59	60	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	48	48	47	47	46	N.A.	46	46	46	46	46	N.A.
	2004 raw data	415,262 births						11,738 births						5,716 births					
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	Rate	11	10	9	8	8	7	18	14	12	12	11	9	12	7	10	6	7	8
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	50	45	43	49	45	36	37	7	33	10	20	27
	2005 raw data	1,114,000 teens						28,000 teens						12,000 teens					
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	Rate	9	9	9	9	9	8	13	11	11	11	10	9	12	10	10	9	8	9
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	47	38	41	39	34	31	43	29	35	29	18	31
	2005 raw data	1,269,000 teens						29,000 teens						14,000 teens					
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	Rate	32	31	33	33	33	34	31	32	34	36	34	35	33	34	35	37	38	36
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	23	30	30	41	27	30	32	39	36	44	45	36
	2005 raw data	24,526,000 children						550,000 children						241,000 children					
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005)	Rate	17	17	18	18	18	19	23	19	20	21	20	20	25	21	22	24	26	25
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	45	36	37	41	34	36	46	43	43	44	47	44
	2005 raw data	13,360,000 children						315,000 children						165,000 children					
Percent of children in single-parent families	Rate	31	31	31	31	31	32	33	34	31	35	31	33	34	31	30	33	38	34
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	36	41	33	43	29	37	42	33	28	37	45	39
	2005 raw data	21,682,000 children						490,000 children						215,000 children					

N.A.=Not Available.
N.R.=Not Ranked.

CA							CO						CT						DE						DC									
2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
6.2	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.7	N.A.		8.4	8.5	8.9	9.0	9.0	N.A.		7.4	7.4	7.8	7.5	7.8	N.A.		8.6	9.3	9.9	9.4	9.0	N.A.		11.9	12.1	11.6	10.9	11.1	N.A.	
8	7	9	10	8	N.A.		40	39	40	41	39	N.A.		22	21	23	19	19	N.A.		41	46	46	45	39	N.A.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	
36,454 births							6,130 births						3,273 births						1,023 births						880 births									
5.4	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.2	N.A.		6.2	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.3	N.A.		6.6	6.1	6.5	5.4	5.5	N.A.		9.2	10.7	8.7	9.4	8.6	N.A.		12.0	10.6	11.3	10.5	12.0	N.A.	
5	5	7	7	6	N.A.		13	10	15	18	20	N.A.		19	16	21	8	9	N.A.		48	50	43	49	43	N.A.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	
2,811 deaths							434 deaths						233 deaths						98 deaths						95 deaths									
20	18	18	19	17	N.A.		22	22	21	21	17	N.A.		15	14	13	14	14	N.A.		27	22	27	14	29	N.A.		31	33	23	27	36	N.A.	
12	9	9	11	9	N.A.		22	21	19	20	9	N.A.		3	1	2	3	4	N.A.		39	21	42	3	44	N.A.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	
1,279 deaths							152 deaths						91 deaths						44 deaths						31 deaths									
53	58	58	61	59	N.A.		60	71	74	66	76	N.A.		47	54	48	40	43	N.A.		74	70	65	76	74	N.A.		108	149	168	151	188	N.A.	
9	11	10	15	16	N.A.		12	30	30	21	33	N.A.		3	9	5	1	2	N.A.		28	28	19	32	31	N.A.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	
1,520 deaths							241 deaths						103 deaths						41 deaths						49 deaths									
47	44	41	40	39	N.A.		51	47	47	44	44	N.A.		31	28	26	25	24	N.A.		48	47	46	45	44	N.A.		53	64	69	60	67	N.A.	
28	28	28	27	25	N.A.		35	33	36	34	33	N.A.		7	6	5	4	4	N.A.		30	33	34	35	33	N.A.		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	
49,751 births							6,775 births						2,867 births						1,181 births						863 births									
10	10	8	7	6	7		11	14	11	7	8	8		11	7	6	8	4	4		12	12	10	7	8	9		13	14	12	6	10	8	
22	30	18	15	13	16		30	45	39	15	32	27		30	7	5	30	3	2		37	41	33	15	32	36		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	
134,000 teens							19,000 teens						7,000 teens						4,000 teens						1,000 teens									
8	10	8	8	8	8		6	9	8	9	9	7		8	7	7	7	8	5		9	10	7	6	7	9		12	14	11	10	13	8	
20	29	22	16	18	19		6	22	22	29	27	9		20	7	10	11	18	1		26	29	10	6	12	31		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	
160,000 teens							17,000 teens						9,000 teens						4,000 teens						1,000 teens									
35	35	36	35	36	36		34	27	29	31	31	31		26	25	28	28	27	29		25	26	30	29	30	29		44	49	49	54	52	49	
40	42	42	36	36	36		35	12	11	20	16	16		8	7	7	13	5	11		6	9	15	15	14	11		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	
3,469,000 children							369,000 children						240,000 children						57,000 children						54,000 children									
20	18	19	19	19	19		10	13	12	13	15	14		11	10	10	11	10	12		12	14	11	12	14	14		30	32	28	36	34	32	
40	33	34	34	30	30		3	11	8	13	18	11		7	4	2	4	1	5		8	16	5	5	14	11		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	
1,767,000 children							166,000 children						95,000 children						28,000 children						35,000 children									
30	31	30	30	29	30		26	26	26	27	26	27		27	26	27	29	27	29		35	32	34	33	35	34		65	67	62	63	68	65	
24	33	28	25	20	21		15	11	10	10	9	8		16	11	15	19	12	16		44	37	42	37	41	39		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	
2,711,000 children							303,000 children						230,000 children						62,000 children						66,000 children									

Key Indicators		USA						FL						GA					
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.1	N.A.	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.5	N.A.	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.3	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	35	36	36	33	35	N.A.	41	41	40	41	43	N.A.
	2004 raw data	331,772 births						18,633 births						12,930 births					
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.8	N.A.	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.0	N.A.	8.5	8.6	8.9	8.5	8.5	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	27	29	32	32	28	N.A.	41	43	44	43	42	N.A.
	2004 raw data	27,936 deaths						1,537 deaths						1,181 deaths					
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	Rate	22	22	21	21	20	N.A.	24	23	22	21	22	N.A.	25	27	23	23	23	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	30	29	23	20	27	N.A.	33	39	26	29	29	N.A.
	2004 raw data	11,619 deaths						679 deaths						417 deaths					
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	Rate	67	67	68	66	66	N.A.	73	68	68	70	67	N.A.	76	78	70	74	68	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	26	25	23	24	25	N.A.	30	36	25	30	28	N.A.
	2004 raw data	13,706 deaths						765 deaths						423 deaths					
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	Rate	48	45	43	42	41	N.A.	51	48	44	43	42	N.A.	63	60	56	53	53	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	35	36	31	31	30	N.A.	44	45	43	41	43	N.A.
	2004 raw data	415,262 births						23,407 births						16,191 births					
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	Rate	11	10	9	8	8	7	12	11	9	8	8	8	16	14	13	11	12	10
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	37	37	30	30	32	27	46	45	47	45	48	47
	2005 raw data	1,114,000 teens						75,000 teens						49,000 teens					
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	Rate	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	14	11	11	11	11	11
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	20	22	22	16	27	31	48	38	41	39	42	45
	2005 raw data	1,269,000 teens						78,000 teens						51,000 teens					
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	Rate	32	31	33	33	33	34	34	31	33	33	32	33	32	29	32	31	35	34
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	35	27	26	28	19	23	29	18	22	20	29	26
	2005 raw data	24,526,000 children						1,329,000 children						789,000 children					
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005)	Rate	17	17	18	18	18	19	19	17	19	19	18	18	18	16	18	19	21	20
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	35	32	34	34	27	26	33	29	33	34	36	36
	2005 raw data	13,360,000 children						713,000 children						469,000 children					
Percent of children in single-parent families	Rate	31	31	31	31	31	32	36	34	35	36	36	36	36	34	34	34	35	35
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	47	41	45	45	43	45	47	41	42	42	41	43
	2005 raw data	21,682,000 children						1,340,000 children						762,000 children					

N.A.=Not Available.
N.R.=Not Ranked.

HI							ID						IL						IN						IA									
2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
7.5	8.1	8.3	8.6	7.9	N.A.		6.7	6.4	6.1	6.5	6.8	N.A.		7.9	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.4	N.A.		7.4	7.6	7.6	7.9	8.1	N.A.		6.1	6.4	6.6	6.6	7.0	N.A.	
25	35	34	36	21	N.A.	1,442 births	15	9	4	6	10	N.A.	1,529 births	31	32	32	31	34	N.A.	15,200 births	22	22	21	22	26	N.A.	7,028 births	5	9	12	10	13	N.A.	2,686 births
8.1	6.2	7.3	7.5	5.7	N.A.		7.5	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.2	N.A.		8.5	7.7	7.4	7.7	7.5	N.A.		7.8	7.5	7.7	7.6	8.0	N.A.		6.5	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.1	N.A.	
37	18	29	32	15	N.A.	104 deaths	32	18	15	19	19	N.A.	139 deaths	41	36	30	35	31	N.A.	1,349 deaths	36	34	36	34	37	N.A.	700 deaths	17	8	5	10	5	N.A.	195 deaths
15	16	17	18	21	N.A.		22	25	23	26	26	N.A.		20	22	20	19	19	N.A.		25	22	22	20	24	N.A.		22	23	21	22	21	N.A.	
3	5	6	9	20	N.A.	48 deaths	22	36	26	41	36	N.A.	76 deaths	12	21	13	11	14	N.A.	478 deaths	33	21	23	16	32	N.A.	293 deaths	22	29	19	26	20	N.A.	107 deaths
41	50	42	54	40	N.A.		63	88	74	72	68	N.A.		68	68	65	68	63	N.A.		76	74	73	63	68	N.A.		77	59	57	58	45	N.A.	
2	4	2	8	1	N.A.	34 deaths	16	42	30	27	28	N.A.	74 deaths	23	25	19	23	20	N.A.	558 deaths	30	33	28	19	28	N.A.	303 deaths	33	14	8	13	3	N.A.	95 deaths
46	42	38	37	36	N.A.		43	41	39	39	39	N.A.		48	46	42	40	40	N.A.		49	47	45	43	44	N.A.		34	33	32	32	32	N.A.	
25	26	21	23	20	N.A.	1,448 births	23	24	24	24	25	N.A.	2,050 births	30	30	29	27	28	N.A.	17,520 births	32	33	33	31	33	N.A.	9,478 births	10	10	10	13	13	N.A.	3,238 births
5	8	8	5	4	3		10	10	9	7	6	9		9	10	8	8	6	7		13	14	13	11	13	9		5	4	5	7	3	5	
2	14	18	4	3	1	2,000 teens	22	30	30	15	13	36	7,000 teens	17	30	18	30	13	16	44,000 teens	40	45	47	45	50	36	27,000 teens	2	1	3	15	1	4	8,000 teens
10	13	12	13	10	8		11	10	10	8	7	7		9	9	7	8	8	8		10	8	9	8	10	8		6	4	5	7	5	6	
32	48	45	48	34	19	5,000 teens	35	29	35	16	12	9	6,000 teens	26	22	10	16	18	19	53,000 teens	32	14	30	16	34	19	26,000 teens	6	2	2	11	3	6	9,000 teens
41	33	35	33	36	34		30	33	32	35	36	33		29	31	31	32	32	32		27	27	30	30	33	32		23	24	28	26	25	26	
49	33	36	28	36	26	100,000 children	19	33	22	36	36	23	124,000 children	17	27	21	25	19	20	1,027,000 children	11	12	15	17	25	20	511,000 children	3	3	7	4	2	1	175,000 children
13	14	14	15	14	13		14	15	16	18	20	18		15	15	16	16	17	16		14	13	15	14	15	17		13	13	14	12	12	14	
12	16	12	23	14	8	37,000 children	19	22	24	30	34	26	65,000 children	24	22	24	25	23	22	525,000 children	19	11	20	16	18	23	260,000 children	12	11	12	5	6	11	92,000 children
24	27	29	32	28	27		22	24	20	20	23	23		31	30	29	29	28	30		29	29	31	29	28	30		25	25	26	25	24	26	
6	16	21	33	16	8	75,000 children	3	6	2	2	2	2	81,000 children	29	29	21	19	16	21	927,000 children	21	25	33	19	16	21	456,000 children	9	9	10	7	4	7	168,000 children

Key Indicators		USA						KS						KY					
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.1	N.A.	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.4	7.3	N.A.	8.2	8.3	8.6	8.7	8.8	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	17	17	16	18	17	N.A.	37	37	38	38	38	N.A.
	2004 raw data	331,772 births						2,898 births						4,872 births					
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.8	N.A.	6.8	7.4	7.1	6.6	7.2	N.A.	7.2	5.9	7.2	6.9	6.8	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	24	31	27	22	29	N.A.	29	13	28	27	27	N.A.
	2004 raw data	27,936 deaths						284 deaths						378 deaths					
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	Rate	22	22	21	21	20	N.A.	25	24	25	24	26	N.A.	23	28	25	25	24	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	33	33	38	30	36	N.A.	27	40	38	36	32	N.A.
	2004 raw data	11,619 deaths						134 deaths						183 deaths					
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	Rate	67	67	68	66	66	N.A.	78	80	70	71	57	N.A.	82	73	85	75	95	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	35	38	25	26	13	N.A.	39	31	39	31	44	N.A.
	2004 raw data	13,706 deaths						116 deaths						268 deaths					
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	Rate	48	45	43	42	41	N.A.	46	44	43	41	41	N.A.	55	52	51	50	49	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	25	28	30	29	29	N.A.	37	37	37	38	37	N.A.
	2004 raw data	415,262 births						4,013 births						6,702 births					
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	Rate	11	10	9	8	8	7	10	7	7	5	7	6	10	10	11	9	10	9
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	22	7	9	4	20	9	22	30	39	37	41	36
	2005 raw data	1,114,000 teens						9,000 teens						18,000 teens					
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	Rate	9	9	9	9	9	8	6	7	7	8	6	7	12	11	12	12	11	11
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	6	7	10	16	5	9	43	38	45	46	42	45
	2005 raw data	1,269,000 teens						10,000 teens						22,000 teens					
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	Rate	32	31	33	33	33	34	22	23	29	27	27	28	34	33	35	39	38	38
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	2	2	11	7	5	6	35	33	36	46	45	44
	2005 raw data	24,526,000 children						186,000 children						371,000 children					
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005)	Rate	17	17	18	18	18	19	12	13	16	14	12	15	22	19	21	24	25	22
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	8	11	24	16	6	16	43	36	41	44	46	41
	2005 raw data	13,360,000 children						100,000 children						216,000 children					
Percent of children in single-parent families	Rate	31	31	31	31	31	32	27	25	26	27	24	27	30	27	30	30	30	31
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	16	9	10	10	4	8	24	16	28	25	25	26
	2005 raw data	21,682,000 children						174,000 children						282,000 children					

N.A.=Not Available.
N.R.=Not Ranked.

LA						ME						MD						MA						MI					
2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
10.3	10.4	10.4	10.7	10.9	N.A.	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.4	N.A.	8.6	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.3	N.A.	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.8	N.A.	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.3	N.A.
49	49	49	49	49	N.A.	4	5	5	6	4	N.A.	41	44	42	44	43	N.A.	19	19	19	20	19	N.A.	31	32	27	29	30	N.A.
7,139 births						895 births						6,947 births						6,117 births						10,828 births					
9.0	9.8	10.3	9.3	10.5	N.A.	4.9	6.1	4.4	4.9	5.7	N.A.	7.6	8.1	7.5	8.2	8.4	N.A.	4.6	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	N.A.	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.5	7.6	N.A.
46	48	49	47	50	N.A.	2	16	1	4	15	N.A.	33	39	32	40	41	N.A.	1	3	3	3	4	N.A.	39	38	38	43	34	N.A.
684 deaths						79 deaths						630 deaths						380 deaths						984 deaths					
32	33	35	28	34	N.A.	21	16	20	21	22	N.A.	21	22	20	20	21	N.A.	15	15	15	13	12	N.A.	22	22	22	21	19	N.A.
45	47	49	44	47	N.A.	19	5	13	20	27	N.A.	19	21	13	16	20	N.A.	3	3	4	2	2	N.A.	22	21	23	20	14	N.A.
305 deaths						46 deaths						231 deaths						138 deaths						379 deaths					
85	97	100	96	96	N.A.	63	65	58	53	60	N.A.	71	73	73	77	67	N.A.	40	43	42	51	46	N.A.	64	62	63	55	65	N.A.
40	49	46	47	45	N.A.	16	21	10	6	18	N.A.	24	31	28	34	25	N.A.	1	1	2	5	4	N.A.	18	19	17	10	22	N.A.
329 deaths						56 deaths						266 deaths						195 deaths						476 deaths					
62	59	58	56	56	N.A.	29	27	25	25	24	N.A.	41	38	35	33	32	N.A.	26	25	23	23	22	N.A.	40	38	35	34	34	N.A.
43	44	44	44	44	N.A.	5	4	4	4	4	N.A.	20	17	14	15	13	N.A.	3	3	2	3	3	N.A.	19	17	14	16	17	N.A.
9,453 births						1,109 births						6,245 births						4,559 births						12,243 births					
11	11	12	12	10	8	5	7	8	7	5	7	11	9	8	6	7	7	8	5	6	5	8	5	10	8	7	6	7	7
30	37	43	49	41	27	2	7	18	15	7	16	30	23	18	10	20	16	12	2	5	4	32	4	22	14	9	10	20	16
21,000 teens						4,000 teens						21,000 teens						14,000 teens						35,000 teens					
15	12	13	14	13	10	4	7	10	5	7	7	9	9	7	8	7	8	6	5	5	8	9	5	9	8	6	7	8	8
49	44	49	50	50	40	1	7	35	4	12	9	26	22	10	16	12	19	6	4	2	16	27	1	26	14	5	11	18	19
25,000 teens						5,000 teens						23,000 teens						16,000 teens						42,000 teens					
39	39	39	40	40	42	34	29	33	31	32	35	28	24	28	27	28	28	31	28	30	31	31	31	31	31	34	34	34	35
47	47	48	48	49	49	35	18	26	20	19	30	14	3	7	7	8	6	23	16	15	20	16	16	23	27	30	35	27	30
476,000 children						97,000 children						393,000 children						453,000 children						873,000 children					
27	27	27	30	30	28	12	11	16	13	17	17	13	11	11	10	11	11	14	12	12	12	13	14	14	15	16	16	18	19
50	50	48	50	49	49	8	5	24	13	23	23	12	5	5	3	3	2	19	9	8	5	10	11	19	22	24	25	27	30
319,000 children						47,000 children						148,000 children						194,000 children						459,000 children					
40	40	42	43	44	42	24	26	29	27	33	31	33	30	32	33	33	32	29	28	28	28	29	29	32	31	30	30	31	31
49	49	49	49	50	49	6	11	21	10	34	26	36	29	36	37	34	31	21	20	17	16	20	16	32	33	28	25	29	26
443,000 children						80,000 children						414,000 children						402,000 children						740,000 children					

Key Indicators		USA						MN						MS					
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.1	N.A.	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.5	N.A.	10.7	10.7	11.2	11.4	11.6	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	5	7	5	4	6	N.A.	50	50	50	50	50	N.A.
	2004 raw data	331,772 births						4,604 births						4,956 births					
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.8	N.A.	5.6	5.3	5.4	4.6	4.7	N.A.	10.7	10.5	10.3	10.7	9.8	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	7	4	6	2	3	N.A.	50	49	49	50	49	N.A.
	2004 raw data	27,936 deaths						332 deaths						420 deaths					
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	Rate	22	22	21	21	20	N.A.	18	17	23	18	18	N.A.	37	35	37	33	31	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	9	7	26	9	12	N.A.	50	50	50	47	45	N.A.
	2004 raw data	11,619 deaths						168 deaths						181 deaths					
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	Rate	67	67	68	66	66	N.A.	52	50	57	59	52	N.A.	103	89	100	89	102	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	6	4	8	14	10	N.A.	49	44	46	44	48	N.A.
	2004 raw data	13,706 deaths						194 deaths						220 deaths					
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	Rate	48	45	43	42	41	N.A.	30	28	27	27	27	N.A.	70	67	65	63	62	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	6	6	6	7	7	N.A.	50	50	50	48	49	N.A.
	2004 raw data	415,262 births						4,916 births						6,543 births					
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	Rate	11	10	9	8	8	7	7	5	5	7	5	4	15	15	12	11	10	9
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	9	2	3	15	7	2	45	50	43	45	41	36
	2005 raw data	1,114,000 teens						11,000 teens						14,000 teens					
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	Rate	9	9	9	9	9	8	4	4	5	4	6	5	11	13	10	12	12	11
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	1	2	2	1	5	1	35	48	35	46	46	45
	2005 raw data	1,269,000 teens						13,000 teens						18,000 teens					
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	Rate	32	31	33	33	33	34	23	26	26	26	29	27	36	40	40	41	39	43
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	3	9	4	4	11	4	44	49	49	50	48	50
	2005 raw data	24,526,000 children						330,000 children						321,000 children					
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005)	Rate	17	17	18	18	18	19	9	11	12	9	11	12	26	26	29	29	31	31
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	2	5	8	2	3	5	47	49	50	49	50	50
	2005 raw data	13,360,000 children						140,000 children						226,000 children					
Percent of children in single-parent families	Rate	31	31	31	31	31	32	21	24	24	23	24	25	43	42	44	44	42	47
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	1	6	5	5	4	5	50	50	50	50	49	50
	2005 raw data	21,682,000 children						294,000 children						317,000 children					

N.A.=Not Available.
N.R.=Not Ranked.

MO							MT						NE						NV						NH									
2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
7.6	7.6	8.0	8.0	8.3	N.A.		6.2	6.9	6.8	6.8	7.6	N.A.		6.8	6.6	7.2	6.9	7.0	N.A.		7.2	7.6	7.5	8.1	8.0	N.A.		6.3	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.8	N.A.	
27	22	27	25	30	N.A.		8	16	14	13	18	N.A.		16	14	17	15	13	N.A.		20	22	19	26	22	N.A.		11	13	5	4	10	N.A.	
6,429 births							880 births						1,854 births						2,809 births						984 births									
7.2	7.4	8.5	7.9	7.5	N.A.		6.1	6.7	7.5	6.8	4.5	N.A.		7.3	6.8	7.0	5.4	6.6	N.A.		6.5	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.4	N.A.		5.7	3.8	5.0	4.0	5.6	N.A.	
29	31	42	39	31	N.A.		12	22	32	26	1	N.A.		31	23	25	8	24	N.A.		17	9	13	13	23	N.A.		9	1	4	1	12	N.A.	
584 deaths							52 deaths						173 deaths						225 deaths						81 deaths									
27	24	25	24	26	N.A.		33	28	23	24	31	N.A.		22	23	23	25	25	N.A.		23	22	19	19	21	N.A.		14	20	12	12	16	N.A.	
39	33	38	30	36	N.A.		47	40	26	30	45	N.A.		22	29	26	36	34	N.A.		27	21	10	11	20	N.A.		2	16	1	1	6	N.A.	
274 deaths							48 deaths						82 deaths						98 deaths						38 deaths									
90	91	83	73	80	N.A.		98	50	100	104	104	N.A.		73	68	72	61	67	N.A.		75	61	77	87	78	N.A.		55	59	34	46	46	N.A.	
43	46	38	29	36	N.A.		47	4	46	49	49	N.A.		26	25	27	15	25	N.A.		29	17	35	43	35	N.A.		10	14	1	3	4	N.A.	
331 deaths							73 deaths						87 deaths						120 deaths						44 deaths									
49	46	44	43	43	N.A.		37	36	36	35	36	N.A.		38	37	37	36	36	N.A.		63	56	54	53	51	N.A.		23	21	20	18	18	N.A.	
32	30	31	31	31	N.A.		14	13	16	18	20	N.A.		15	16	18	21	20	N.A.		44	39	40	41	39	N.A.		1	1	1	1	1	N.A.	
8,754 births							1,218 births						2,265 births						3,794 births						846 births									
11	12	10	8	7	8		7	7	8	10	9	7		6	7	7	7	6	5		16	10	12	10	11	11		9	5	7	7	7	6	
30	41	33	30	20	27		9	7	18	39	37	16		5	7	9	15	13	4		46	30	43	39	45	50		17	2	9	15	20	9	
23,000 teens							4,000 teens						5,000 teens						13,000 teens						4,000 teens									
9	10	9	8	10	9		7	10	10	10	12	8		5	8	6	7	6	5		16	13	11	11	11	9		5	3	6	6	4	6	
26	29	30	16	34	31		13	29	35	34	46	19		4	14	5	11	5	1		50	48	41	39	42	31		4	1	5	6	1	6	
25,000 teens							4,000 teens						4,000 teens						10,000 teens						4,000 teens									
31	30	29	29	31	33		30	38	35	32	33	36		25	24	23	23	24	26		30	29	34	30	36	31		24	24	24	27	29	27	
23	23	11	15	16	23		19	46	36	25	25	36		6	3	1	1	1	1		19	18	30	17	36	16		5	3	2	7	11	4	
450,000 children							73,000 children						112,000 children						194,000 children						82,000 children									
16	16	17	16	16	19		17	20	20	18	19	20		10	14	14	13	13	15		13	15	17	15	19	15		6	7	8	8	10	9	
28	29	29	25	21	30		32	39	37	30	30	36		3	16	12	13	10	16		12	22	29	23	30	16		1	1	1	1	1	1	
256,000 children							40,000 children						63,000 children						90,000 children						28,000 children									
32	30	29	30	31	32		25	27	25	28	27	28		24	24	24	21	23	25		33	28	31	32	31	32		25	23	23	26	26	24	
32	29	21	25	29	31		9	16	8	16	12	12		6	6	5	3	2	5		36	20	33	33	29	31		9	4	3	9	9	4	
415,000 children							53,000 children						102,000 children						184,000 children						70,000 children									

Key Indicators		USA						NJ						NM					
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.1	N.A.	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.3	N.A.	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.5	8.1	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	28	28	27	26	30	N.A.	35	28	27	33	26	N.A.
	2004 raw data	331,772 births						9,528 births						2,306 births					
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.8	N.A.	6.3	6.5	5.7	5.7	5.6	N.A.	6.6	6.4	6.3	5.8	6.3	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	14	21	10	13	12	N.A.	19	20	17	15	20	N.A.
	2004 raw data	27,936 deaths						651 deaths						179 deaths					
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	Rate	22	22	21	21	20	N.A.	15	14	17	15	14	N.A.	20	25	24	29	28	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	3	1	6	6	4	N.A.	12	36	34	45	41	N.A.
	2004 raw data	11,619 deaths						228 deaths						107 deaths					
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	Rate	67	67	68	66	66	N.A.	48	44	47	42	49	N.A.	99	74	94	97	88	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	5	2	4	2	7	N.A.	48	33	42	48	40	N.A.
	2004 raw data	13,706 deaths						290 deaths						130 deaths					
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	Rate	48	45	43	42	41	N.A.	32	29	27	26	24	N.A.	66	63	62	63	61	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	8	8	6	6	4	N.A.	46	47	48	48	48	N.A.
	2004 raw data	415,262 births						6,927 births						4,401 births					
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	Rate	11	10	9	8	8	7	8	5	4	4	5	6	16	9	15	10	12	10
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	12	2	2	1	7	9	46	23	49	39	48	47
	2005 raw data	1,114,000 teens						25,000 teens						11,000 teens					
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	Rate	9	9	9	9	9	8	7	6	7	5	7	7	11	11	12	10	12	11
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	13	5	10	4	12	9	35	38	45	34	46	45
	2005 raw data	1,269,000 teens						33,000 teens						13,000 teens					
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	Rate	32	31	33	33	33	34	26	27	29	27	28	28	38	35	38	39	37	41
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	8	12	11	7	8	6	46	42	45	46	43	47
	2005 raw data	24,526,000 children						606,000 children						197,000 children					
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005)	Rate	17	17	18	18	18	19	10	11	11	12	12	12	26	24	27	26	28	26
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	3	5	5	5	6	5	47	48	48	48	48	47
	2005 raw data	13,360,000 children						252,000 children						124,000 children					
Percent of children in single-parent families	Rate	31	31	31	31	31	32	25	26	26	27	25	28	33	35	39	37	38	38
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	9	11	10	10	8	12	36	45	48	47	45	47
	2005 raw data	21,682,000 children						564,000 children						170,000 children					

N.A.=Not Available.
N.R.=Not Ranked.

NY							NC						ND						OH						OK									
2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
7.7	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.2	N.A.		8.8	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	N.A.		6.4	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6	N.A.		7.9	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.5	N.A.		7.5	7.8	8.0	7.8	8.0	N.A.	
28	26	24	22	28	N.A.		45	43	42	41	39	N.A.		12	6	5	6	7	N.A.		31	32	34	31	35	N.A.		25	27	27	21	22	N.A.	
20,393 births							10,822 births						539 births						12,637 births						4,117 births									
6.4	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	N.A.		8.6	8.5	8.2	8.2	8.8	N.A.		8.1	8.8	6.3	7.3	5.6	N.A.		7.6	7.7	7.9	7.7	7.7	N.A.		8.5	7.3	8.1	7.8	8.0	N.A.	
16	10	13	17	18	N.A.		44	42	40	40	46	N.A.		37	45	17	29	12	N.A.		33	36	37	35	36	N.A.		41	29	38	38	37	N.A.	
1,518 deaths							1,053 deaths						46 deaths						1,143 deaths						411 deaths									
17	18	17	16	16	N.A.		24	22	23	22	21	N.A.		19	17	20	25	26	N.A.		23	19	19	20	20	N.A.		25	31	24	29	27	N.A.	
7	9	6	7	6	N.A.		30	21	26	26	20	N.A.		10	7	13	36	36	N.A.		27	14	10	16	18	N.A.		33	46	34	45	40	N.A.	
571 deaths							353 deaths						27 deaths						424 deaths						177 deaths									
47	52	49	48	47	N.A.		71	79	75	80	77	N.A.		52	65	69	85	61	N.A.		58	58	59	57	64	N.A.		77	84	80	80	88	N.A.	
3	7	6	4	6	N.A.		24	37	33	35	34	N.A.		6	21	24	41	19	N.A.		11	11	13	11	21	N.A.		33	40	37	35	40	N.A.	
605 deaths							441 deaths						29 deaths						522 deaths						223 deaths									
33	32	29	28	27	N.A.		59	55	52	49	49	N.A.		27	27	27	27	27	N.A.		46	43	40	39	38	N.A.		60	58	58	56	56	N.A.	
9	9	9	9	7	N.A.		39	38	38	37	37	N.A.		4	4	6	7	7	N.A.		25	27	25	24	23	N.A.		41	43	44	44	44	N.A.	
17,051 births							13,567 births						622 births						15,291 births						6,859 births									
9	9	8	7	8	6		16	14	10	11	9	9		3	6	3	4	3	5		10	8	7	7	6	6		14	13	11	7	6	10	
17	23	18	15	32	9		46	45	33	45	37	36		1	6	1	1	1	4		22	14	9	15	13	9		42	44	39	15	13	47	
61,000 teens							37,000 teens						1,000 teens						37,000 teens						18,000 teens									
9	10	8	9	9	8		11	11	9	10	10	9		4	7	3	6	4	5		7	8	7	8	8	8		11	12	7	11	9	10	
26	29	22	29	27	19		35	38	30	34	34	31		1	7	1	6	1	1		13	14	10	16	18	19		35	44	10	39	27	40	
75,000 teens							39,000 teens						1,000 teens						46,000 teens						18,000 teens									
35	34	34	33	35	35		35	33	35	36	35	34		29	25	26	25	27	28		30	30	32	32	32	34		33	30	33	33	36	35	
40	39	30	28	29	30		40	33	36	41	29	26		17	7	4	3	5	6		19	23	22	25	19	26		32	23	26	28	36	30	
1,563,000 children							726,000 children						38,000 children						923,000 children						293,000 children									
19	19	19	19	21	19		19	20	21	19	22	21		15	15	13	14	16	13		16	16	17	18	18	19		19	20	22	22	21	23	
35	36	34	34	36	30		35	39	41	34	41	39		24	22	11	16	21	8		28	29	29	30	27	30		35	39	43	42	36	42	
865,000 children							449,000 children						18,000 children						506,000 children						192,000 children									
34	35	34	35	34	34		33	33	33	33	34	34		23	23	23	24	24	23		31	32	33	32	33	32		30	31	32	29	34	32	
42	45	42	43	37	39		36	39	39	37	37	39		4	4	3	6	4	2		29	37	39	33	34	31		24	33	36	19	37	31	
1,453,000 children							680,000 children						29,000 children						847,000 children						254,000 children									

Key Indicators		USA						OR						PA					
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.1	N.A.	5.6	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.0	N.A.	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.1	8.2	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	1	1	1	3	1	N.A.	28	28	32	26	28	N.A.
	2004 raw data	331,772 births						2,758 births						11,804 births					
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.8	N.A.	5.6	5.4	5.8	5.6	5.5	N.A.	7.1	7.2	7.6	7.3	7.2	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	7	5	11	10	9	N.A.	28	27	35	29	29	N.A.
	2004 raw data	27,936 deaths						251 deaths						1,049 deaths					
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	Rate	22	22	21	21	20	N.A.	21	18	21	22	19	N.A.	20	20	21	19	19	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	19	9	19	26	14	N.A.	12	16	19	11	14	N.A.
	2004 raw data	11,619 deaths						127 deaths						412 deaths					
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	Rate	67	67	68	66	66	N.A.	66	53	62	57	53	N.A.	60	65	67	67	65	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	19	8	15	11	11	N.A.	12	21	22	22	22	N.A.
	2004 raw data	13,706 deaths						131 deaths						563 deaths					
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	Rate	48	45	43	42	41	N.A.	43	40	37	34	33	N.A.	34	33	32	31	30	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	23	22	18	16	15	N.A.	10	10	10	10	10	N.A.
	2004 raw data	415,262 births						3,999 births						12,791 births					
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	Rate	11	10	9	8	8	7	11	8	6	8	6	7	7	8	9	8	5	7
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	30	14	5	30	13	16	9	14	30	30	7	16
	2005 raw data	1,114,000 teens						12,000 teens						39,000 teens					
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	Rate	9	9	9	9	9	8	10	10	7	9	8	8	7	8	8	7	6	7
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	32	29	10	29	18	19	13	14	22	11	5	9
	2005 raw data	1,269,000 teens						14,000 teens						44,000 teens					
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	Rate	32	31	33	33	33	34	36	37	34	35	35	38	28	29	32	31	32	32
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	44	45	30	36	29	44	14	18	22	20	19	20
	2005 raw data	24,526,000 children						318,000 children						899,000 children					
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005)	Rate	17	17	18	18	18	19	18	18	17	18	19	18	15	15	15	16	17	17
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	33	33	29	30	30	26	24	22	20	25	23	23
	2005 raw data	13,360,000 children						152,000 children						461,000 children					
Percent of children in single-parent families	Rate	31	31	31	31	31	32	32	29	28	28	29	29	29	29	30	30	30	31
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	32	25	17	16	20	16	21	25	28	25	25	26
	2005 raw data	21,682,000 children						231,000 children						818,000 children					

N.A.=Not Available.
N.R.=Not Ranked.

RI							SC						SD						TN						TX									
2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
7.2	7.3	7.9	8.5	8.0	N.A.		9.7	9.6	10.0	10.1	10.2	N.A.		6.2	6.4	7.2	6.6	6.9	N.A.		9.2	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.2	N.A.		7.4	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.0	N.A.	
20	20	24	33	22	N.A.	1,025 births	47	47	48	48	47	N.A.	5,761 births	8	9	17	10	12	N.A.	784 births	46	45	45	45	42	N.A.	7,273 births	22	22	22	22	22	N.A.	30,621 births
6.3	6.8	7.0	6.7	5.3	N.A.		8.7	8.9	9.3	8.3	9.3	N.A.		5.5	7.4	6.5	6.7	8.2	N.A.		9.1	8.7	9.4	9.3	8.6	N.A.		5.7	5.9	6.4	6.6	6.3	N.A.	
14	23	25	24	8	N.A.	68 deaths	45	46	47	42	48	N.A.	525 deaths	6	31	21	24	39	N.A.	93 deaths	47	44	48	47	43	N.A.	687 deaths	9	13	19	22	20	N.A.	2,407 deaths
17	15	14	14	11	N.A.		25	26	27	25	25	N.A.		35	33	31	36	39	N.A.		28	23	25	25	23	N.A.		24	24	23	24	23	N.A.	
7	3	3	3	1	N.A.	21 deaths	33	38	42	36	34	N.A.	194 deaths	49	47	47	48	50	N.A.	57 deaths	43	29	38	36	29	N.A.	251 deaths	30	33	26	30	29	N.A.	1,105 deaths
52	48	52	65	54	N.A.		86	87	93	82	86	N.A.		78	66	94	82	80	N.A.		90	83	94	76	96	N.A.		76	70	74	72	66	N.A.	
6	3	7	20	12	N.A.	39 deaths	41	41	41	38	39	N.A.	252 deaths	35	24	42	38	36	N.A.	48 deaths	43	39	42	32	45	N.A.	380 deaths	30	28	30	27	24	N.A.	1,118 deaths
34	36	36	31	33	N.A.		58	56	53	51	52	N.A.		38	38	38	35	38	N.A.		59	57	54	53	52	N.A.		69	66	64	63	63	N.A.	
10	13	16	10	15	N.A.	1,150 births	38	39	39	39	40	N.A.	7,470 births	15	17	21	18	23	N.A.	1,121 births	39	42	40	41	40	N.A.	10,087 births	49	49	49	48	50	N.A.	51,389 births
10	9	7	7	9	8		14	9	11	7	10	9		8	8	8	7	4	7		11	10	10	8	11	8		14	11	10	9	9	8	
22	23	9	15	37	27	4,000 teens	42	23	39	15	41	36	20,000 teens	12	14	18	15	3	16	3,000 teens	30	30	33	30	45	27	24,000 teens	42	37	33	37	37	27	98,000 teens
7	8	6	9	9	8		12	9	9	8	10	10		6	6	8	8	5	8		11	9	9	11	11	11		11	10	12	10	10	9	
13	14	5	29	27	19	3,000 teens	43	22	30	16	34	40	21,000 teens	6	5	22	16	3	19	3,000 teens	35	22	30	39	42	45	34,000 teens	35	29	45	34	34	31	116,000 teens
34	32	35	33	37	36		31	33	36	36	35	36		21	21	24	24	25	30		32	34	34	33	35	36		32	32	33	33	35	35	
35	30	36	28	43	36	88,000 children	23	33	42	41	29	36	366,000 children	1	1	2	2	2	14	56,000 children	29	39	30	28	29	36	499,000 children	29	30	26	28	29	30	2,193,000 children
16	18	15	17	21	19		19	20	20	19	23	23		14	14	14	14	15	18		20	21	20	20	21	21		22	21	22	23	23	25	
28	33	20	29	36	30	47,000 children	35	39	37	34	42	42	229,000 children	19	16	12	16	18	26	33,000 children	40	43	37	40	36	39	291,000 children	43	43	43	43	42	44	1,548,000 children
32	34	33	32	39	33		35	37	36	38	40	38		23	21	24	22	27	28		33	33	32	33	34	35		31	30	29	30	32	32	
32	41	39	33	47	37	78,000 children	44	47	47	48	48	47	355,000 children	4	2	5	4	12	12	49,000 children	36	39	36	37	37	43	451,000 children	29	29	21	25	33	31	1,876,000 children

Key Indicators		USA						UT						VT					
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.1	N.A.	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.7	N.A.	6.1	5.9	6.4	7.0	6.4	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	14	9	9	6	8	N.A.	5	4	9	16	4	N.A.
	2004 raw data	331,772 births						3,379 births						423 births					
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.8	N.A.	5.2	4.8	5.6	5.0	5.2	N.A.	6.0	5.5	4.4	5.0	4.5	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	3	2	9	5	6	N.A.	11	7	1	5	1	N.A.
	2004 raw data	27,936 deaths						264 deaths						30 deaths					
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14)	Rate	22	22	21	21	20	N.A.	20	20	23	21	21	N.A.	13	19	15	16	12	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	12	16	26	20	20	N.A.	1	14	4	7	2	N.A.
	2004 raw data	11,619 deaths						124 deaths						12 deaths					
Teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19)	Rate	67	67	68	66	66	N.A.	60	61	65	61	50	N.A.	66	58	60	53	50	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	12	17	19	15	8	N.A.	19	11	14	6	8	N.A.
	2004 raw data	13,706 deaths						97 deaths						23 deaths					
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19)	Rate	48	45	43	42	41	N.A.	38	38	37	35	34	N.A.	23	24	24	19	21	N.A.
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	15	17	18	18	17	N.A.	1	2	3	2	2	N.A.
	2004 raw data	415,262 births						3,207 births						463 births					
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16–19)	Rate	11	10	9	8	8	7	6	8	7	6	5	7	6	8	8	5	4	5
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	5	14	9	10	7	16	5	14	18	4	3	4
	2005 raw data	1,114,000 teens						10,000 teens						2,000 teens					
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16–19)	Rate	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	7	7	8	6	6	7	7	7	4	6	7
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	20	7	10	16	5	6	13	7	10	1	5	9
	2005 raw data	1,269,000 teens						9,000 teens						2,000 teens					
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	Rate	32	31	33	33	33	34	26	26	30	26	26	26	28	30	28	27	28	31
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	8	9	15	4	4	1	14	23	7	7	8	16
	2005 raw data	24,526,000 children						192,000 children						41,000 children					
Percent of children in poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005)	Rate	17	17	18	18	18	19	10	9	14	12	13	11	13	15	10	12	12	15
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	3	2	12	5	10	2	12	22	2	5	6	16
	2005 raw data	13,360,000 children						80,000 children						20,000 children					
Percent of children in single-parent families	Rate	31	31	31	31	31	32	21	17	18	17	17	18	25	26	25	27	26	31
	Rank	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	11	8	10	9	26
	2005 raw data	21,682,000 children						125,000 children						39,000 children					

N.A.=Not Available.
N.R.=Not Ranked.

VA							WA						WV						WI						WY									
2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
7.9	7.9	7.9	8.2	8.3	N.A.	8,587 births	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.2	N.A.	5,063 births	8.3	8.5	9.0	8.6	9.3	N.A.	1,937 births	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.8	7.0	N.A.	4,885 births	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.9	8.6	N.A.	588 births
31	28	24	29	30	N.A.		1	3	3	1	3	N.A.		38	39	42	36	43	N.A.		13	14	12	13	13	N.A.		38	37	36	39	37	N.A.	
6.9	7.6	7.4	7.7	7.5	N.A.	776 deaths	5.2	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.5	N.A.	451 deaths	7.6	7.2	9.1	7.3	7.6	N.A.	158 deaths	6.6	7.1	6.9	6.5	6.0	N.A.	420 deaths	6.7	5.9	6.7	5.8	8.8	N.A.	60 deaths
26	35	30	35	31	N.A.		3	10	11	10	9	N.A.		33	27	45	29	34	N.A.		19	26	24	20	17	N.A.		22	13	23	15	46	N.A.	
20	18	20	21	18	N.A.	257 deaths	19	18	19	19	16	N.A.	178 deaths	30	21	24	24	28	N.A.	83 deaths	20	21	20	20	17	N.A.	173 deaths	27	29	34	37	20	N.A.	18 deaths
12	9	13	20	12	N.A.		10	9	10	11	6	N.A.		44	19	34	30	41	N.A.		12	19	13	16	9	N.A.		39	42	48	49	18	N.A.	
67	60	64	62	59	N.A.	305 deaths	60	56	58	54	57	N.A.	255 deaths	88	75	103	90	94	N.A.	110 deaths	66	64	62	70	57	N.A.	232 deaths	81	89	77	85	74	N.A.	29 deaths
22	16	18	18	16	N.A.		12	10	10	8	13	N.A.		42	35	50	46	43	N.A.		19	20	15	24	13	N.A.		38	44	35	41	31	N.A.	
41	40	38	36	35	N.A.	8,776 births	39	36	33	32	31	N.A.	6,733 births	47	46	46	45	44	N.A.	2,471 births	35	34	32	31	30	N.A.	5,994 births	42	39	40	41	43	N.A.	811 births
20	22	21	21	19	N.A.		18	13	13	13	12	N.A.		28	30	34	35	33	N.A.		13	12	10	10	10	N.A.		22	21	25	29	31	N.A.	
9	7	8	5	7	6	21,000 teens	9	9	8	6	7	7	24,000 teens	8	9	8	10	7	9	7,000 teens	6	8	7	4	7	6	16,000 teens	10	11	7	5	7	8	2,000 teens
17	7	18	4	20	9		17	23	18	10	20	16		12	23	18	39	20	36		5	14	9	1	20	9		22	37	9	4	20	27	
7	8	8	6	8	7	25,000 teens	8	9	8	10	9	9	29,000 teens	11	11	11	11	10	11	9,000 teens	6	7	7	4	7	7	19,000 teens	6	8	6	6	6	7	2,000 teens
13	14	22	6	18	9		20	22	22	34	27	31		35	38	41	39	34	45		6	7	10	1	12	9		6	14	5	6	5	9	
27	27	27	27	29	28	507,000 children	31	33	38	35	38	36	530,000 children	40	39	38	37	36	39	149,000 children	27	29	30	30	30	30	393,000 children	33	28	30	28	32	29	32,000 children
11	12	6	7	11	6		23	33	45	36	45	36		48	47	45	44	36	46		11	18	15	17	14	14		32	16	15	13	19	11	
13	12	14	12	13	13	238,000 children	16	14	15	14	17	15	219,000 children	26	23	25	25	24	26	95,000 children	12	14	14	14	14	14	177,000 children	15	13	14	12	14	11	12,000 children
12	9	12	5	10	8		28	16	20	16	23	16		47	46	47	47	45	47		8	16	12	16	14	11		24	11	12	5	14	2	
28	28	28	29	29	29	499,000 children	28	27	27	29	30	28	396,000 children	30	28	29	31	29	30	106,000 children	28	28	28	27	28	29	351,000 children	25	22	29	25	27	27	29,000 children
18	20	17	19	20	16		18	16	15	19	25	12		24	20	21	32	20	21		18	20	17	10	16	16		9	3	21	7	12	8	

The 2007 *KIDS COUNT Data Book* is the 18th annual profile of child well-being produced by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. However, indicators used in the *Data Books* have changed over time, making year-to-year comparisons of state ranks problematic. This Appendix provides Overall Ranks for 2000 through 2005 for each state using a consistent set of indicators—namely, those used to derive the rank reported in the 2007 *KIDS COUNT Data Book*. This Appendix is the best source of information to see whether a particular state improved in ranking over the past few years.

Note that state ranks in 2005 are based on data from 2004 for five measures and data from 2005 for the other five measures. In other words, data for the Percent Low-Birthweight Babies, Infant Mortality Rate, Child Death Rate, Teen Death Rate, and Teen Birth Rate lag one year behind the other measures.

	AL	AK	AZ	AR	CA	CO	CT	DE
2000	48	30	40	46	20	22	11	26
2001	48	38	39	46	22	26	7	37
2002	48	33	43	45	18	22	7	36
2003	48	36	41	44	17	27	11	31
2004	43	35	37	45	18	25	3	29
2005	48	38	36	45	19	23	3	35

	MT	NE	NV	NH	NJ	NM	NY	NC
2000	21	10	39	1	9	45	24	43
2001	32	13	31	1	5	43	25	45
2002	29	10	34	1	5	47	19	41
2003	34	12	32	1	4	46	22	40
2004	34	8	36	1	7	48	22	41
2005	29	10	33	2	9	47	18	39

FL	GA	HI	ID	IL	IN	IA	KS	KY	LA	ME	MD	MA	MI	MN	MS	MO	
35	44	14	25	29	32	6	17	37	49	5	31	8	28	2	50	34	2000
33	42	21	23	29	30	6	15	36	49	8	19	3	27	2	50	34	2001
35	44	23	25	30	31	9	20	39	49	15	27	3	24	2	50	32	2002
35	39	24	16	28	30	9	15	42	49	7	21	6	26	3	50	33	2003
33	44	21	20	24	32	5	12	42	49	11	23	10	27	4	50	30	2004
32	41	11	22	26	31	7	16	40	49	15	24	5	27	1	50	34	2005

ND	OH	OK	OR	PA	RI	SC	SD	TN	TX	UT	VT	VA	WA	WV	WI	WY	
7	27	41	23	18	15	47	16	42	36	4	3	19	13	38	12	33	2000
10	28	40	20	17	18	44	11	47	35	4	9	16	12	41	14	24	2001
4	26	40	11	21	14	46	17	42	37	8	6	16	13	38	12	28	2002
5	29	38	18	25	20	45	19	43	37	8	2	13	14	47	10	23	2003
9	26	40	15	16	31	47	14	46	39	6	2	19	17	38	13	28	2004
8	28	42	17	21	20	46	30	43	37	4	6	14	13	44	12	25	2005

2-Year-Olds Who Were Immunized: 2005 is derived from the National Immunization Survey, which provides state estimates of vaccination coverage levels among children ages 19 months to 35 months. The figures given here reflect the percentage of children who have “4:3:1 Series Coverage”; that is, four or more doses of diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and pertussis (DTP) vaccine, diphtheria and tetanus toxoids (DT) vaccine, and diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and acellular pertussis (DTaP) vaccine; three or more doses of poliovirus vaccine; and one or more doses of measles-containing vaccine. SOURCE: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

4th Grade Students Who Scored Below Basic Science Level: 2005 is the percentage of 4th grade public school students who did not reach the Basic level in science, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress, which is conducted by the U.S. Department of Education. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

8th Grade Students Who Scored Below Basic Science Level: 2005 is the percentage of 8th grade public school students who did not reach the Basic level in science, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress, which is conducted by the U.S. Department of Education. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

Child Death Rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) is the number of deaths to children between ages 1 and 14, from all causes, per 100,000 children in this age range. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death. SOURCES: **Death Statistics:** U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. **Population Statistics:** U.S. Census Bureau.

Children Above Age 11 in Foster Care at Any Time in the Year: 2004 is the number of children over age 11 in the foster care system during the period October 1, 2003, to September 30, 2004. SOURCE: Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System, made available through the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect.

Children in Extreme Poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 2005 is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below 50 percent of the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The federal poverty definition consists of a series of thresholds based on family size and composition. In calendar year 2005, a family of two adults and two children were below 50 percent of the poverty level if their annual income fell below \$9,903. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

Children in Immigrant Families: 2000 and 2005 is the number of children who are foreign born or who live with at least one foreign-born parent. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

More complete definitions and more detailed listings of data sources are available on the KIDS COUNT website at www.aecf.org/kidscount.

Children in Low-Income Families (income below 200% of poverty level): 2005 is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below 200 percent of the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. In calendar year 2005, a family of two adults and two children were considered low income if their annual income fell below \$39,612.
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

Children in Low-Income Families That Spend More Than 30% of Their Income on Housing: 2005 is the percentage of children under age 18 in low-income families where the families spent more than 30 percent of their gross monthly income on rent, mortgage payments, taxes, insurance, and/or related housing expenses. Low-income families are those with incomes below 200 percent of the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The federal poverty definition consists of a series of thresholds based on family size and composition. In calendar year 2005, a family of two adults and two children fell in this category if their annual income fell below \$39,612.
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

Children in the Care of Grandparents: 2005 is the percentage of children under age 18 living in households where at least one grandparent provides primary care for one or more grandchildren.
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

Children Living With Neither Parent: 2005 is the percentage of children under age 18 living in households where no parent is present.
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

Children Under Age 18 in Foster Care at Any Time in the Year: 2004 is the number of children under age 18 in the foster care system at any point during the period October 1, 2003, to September 30, 2004.
SOURCE: Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System, made available through the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect.

Children Who Aged Out of Foster Care Without Having a Permanent Family: 2004 is the number of children released from the foster care system as a result of reaching adulthood according to state law by virtue of age, marriage, or legal emancipation during the period October 1, 2003, to September 30, 2004.
SOURCE: Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System, made available through the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect.

Infant Mortality Rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) is the number of deaths occurring to infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.
SOURCE: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics.

Median Income of Families With Children: 2005 is the median annual income for families with related children under age 18 living in the household. “Related children” include the householder’s (head of the household) children by birth, marriage, or adoption; as well as other persons under age 18 (such as nieces or nephews) who are related to the householder and living in the household. The median income is the dollar amount that divides the income distribution into two equal groups—half with income above the median, half with income below it.
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

Number of Children: 2000 and 2005 are estimates of the total resident population under age 18 as of July 1, 2000 and 2005, including Armed Forces personnel stationed in the area and their dependents.
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, State Characteristics Population Estimates File.

Number of Children in Foster Care (per 1,000 children under age 18): 2004 is the number of children under age 18 in the foster care system at any point during the period October 1, 2003, to September 30, 2004, per 1,000 children in this age range.
SOURCES: **Foster Care Statistics:** Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System, made available through the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect. **Population Statistics:** U.S. Census Bureau.

Number of Children Without Health Insurance: 2004 is the number of children under age 18 who were not covered by health insurance at any point during the year. The figures shown here are 3-year averages of data from 2003 through 2005. We label these as 2004 estimates because 2004 is the midpoint of the 3-year period.
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey.

Overall Rank for each state was obtained in the following manner. First, we converted the 2005 (or 2004, depending on the indicator) state numerical values for each of the 10 key indicators into standard scores. We then summed those standard scores to create a total standard score for each of the 50 states. Finally, we ranked the states on the basis of their total standard score in sequential order from highest/best (1) to lowest/worst (50). Standard scores were derived by subtracting the mean score from the observed score and dividing the amount by the standard deviation for that distribution of scores. All measures were given the same weight in calculating the total standard score.

Percent Change Over Time Analysis was computed by comparing the 2005 (or 2004, depending on the indicator) data for each of the 10 key indicators with the data for 2000. To calculate percent change, we subtracted the value for 2000 from the value for 2004/2005 and then divided that quantity by the value for 2000. The results are multiplied by 100 for readability. The percent change was calculated on rounded data, and the “percent change” figure has been rounded to the nearest whole number.

Percent Low-Birthweight Babies is the percentage of live births weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). The data are reported by place of mother’s residence, not place of birth.
SOURCE: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics.

Percent of Children in Poverty (income below \$19,806 for a family of two adults and two children in 2005) is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below 100 percent of the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The federal poverty definition consists of a series of thresholds based on family size and composition and is updated every year to account for inflation. In calendar year 2005, a family of two adults and two children fell in the “poverty” category if their annual income fell below \$19,806. Poverty status is not determined for people living in group quarters, such as military barracks, prisons, and other institutional quarters, or for unrelated individuals under age 15 (such as foster children). The data are based on income received in the 12 months prior to the survey.
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

Percent of Children in Single-Parent Families is the percentage of children under age 18 who live with their own single parent, either in a family or subfamily. In this definition, single-parent families may include cohabiting couples and do not include children living with married stepparents.
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

Percent of Children Living in Families Where No Parent Has Full-Time, Year-Round Employment is the share of all children under age 18 living in families where no parent has regular, full-time employment. For children living in single-parent families, this means that the resident parent did not work at least 35 hours per week, at least 50 weeks in the 12 months prior to the survey. For children living in married-couple families, this means that neither parent worked at least 35 hours per week, at least 50 weeks in the 12 months prior to the survey. Children living with neither parent also were listed as not having secure parental employment because those children are likely to be economically vulnerable.
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

Percent of Children Without Health Insurance: 2004 is the percentage of children under age 18 who were not covered by health insurance at any point during the year. The figures shown here are 3-year averages of data from 2003 through 2005. We label these as 2004 estimates because 2004 is the midpoint of the 3-year period.
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey.

Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working (ages 16–19) is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school (full- or part-time) and not employed (full- or part-time). This measure is sometimes referred to as “Idle Teens” or “Disconnected Youth.”
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

Percent of Teens Who Are High School Dropouts (ages 16–19) is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school and are not high school graduates. Those who have a GED or equivalent are included as high school graduates in this measure. The measure used here is defined as a “status dropout” rate.
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 and 2005 are estimates of the total resident population under age 18 as of July 1, 2000 and 2005, including Armed Forces personnel stationed in the area and their dependents. The categories provided are mutually exclusive for the largest racial and ethnic groups, as currently measured by the U.S. Census Bureau. In order to provide mutually exclusive groupings, racial categories used here (“White,” “Black/African American,” “American Indian/Alaskan Native,” “Asian and Pacific Islander,” and “More than one race”) do not include anyone who indicated that they were Hispanic or Latino. Those persons who did consider themselves Hispanic or Latino were included in the “Hispanic/Latino” category. For purposes of this report, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders were grouped into one category because of small numbers in some states.
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, State Characteristics Population Estimates File.

Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–19) is the number of births to teenagers between ages 15 and 19 per 1,000 females in this age group. Data reflect the mother’s place of residence, rather than the place of the birth.
SOURCES: **Birth Statistics:** U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. **Population Statistics:** U.S. Census Bureau.

Teen Death Rate (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) is the number of deaths from all causes to teens between ages 15 and 19, per 100,000 teens in this age group. The data are reported by place of residence, not the place where the death occurred.
SOURCES: **Death Statistics:** U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. **Population Statistics:** U.S. Census Bureau.

Over the past several years, we have developed a set of criteria to select the statistical indicators published in the national *KIDS COUNT Data Book* for the purposes of measuring change over time and ranking the states. The criteria are designed to meet our twin goals of using only the highest quality data and communicating clearly and concisely. The criteria are described below.

1. The statistical indicator must be from a reliable source. All of the indicator data used in this book come from U.S. government agencies. Most of the data have already been published or released to the public in some other form before we use them. We work with a small circle of data experts to examine and re-examine the quality of the data used in the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* each year.

2. The statistical indicator must be available and consistent over time. Changes in methodologies, practice, or policies may affect year-to-year comparability. Program and administrative data are particularly vulnerable to changes in policies and/or program administration, resulting in data that are not comparable across states or over time.

3. The statistical indicator must be available and consistent for all states. In practice, this means data collected by the federal government or some other national organization. Much of the data collected by states may be accurate and reliable and may be useful for assessing changes over time in a single state, but unless all of the states follow the same data collection and reporting procedures, the data are likely to be inconsistent across states. Without data for every state, we would not be able to construct an overall composite index of child well-being.

4. The statistical indicator should reflect a salient outcome or measure of well-being. We focus on outcome measures rather than programmatic or service data (such as dollars spent on education or welfare costs), which are not always related to the actual well-being of children. This focus reflects our ultimate aim of improving child well-being, regardless of the policies or programs used to achieve this goal.

5. The statistical indicator must be easily understandable to the public. We are trying to reach an educated lay public, not academic scholars or researchers. Measures that are too complex or esoteric cannot be communicated effectively.

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

7. There should be a high probability that the measure will continue to be produced in the near future. We want to establish a series of indicators that can be produced year after year to track trends in the well-being of children in each state. Therefore, we are reluctant to use data from a one-time survey, even though it may provide good information about kids.

Over the past few years, we have produced several *KIDS COUNT Working Papers* focused on the KIDS COUNT data and methodology. These are available on the KIDS COUNT website at www.aecf.org/kidscount. For additional information on characteristics of good indicators of child well-being, see *Indicators of Children's Well-Being*, by Robert M. Hauser, Brett V. Brown, and William R. Posser (Eds.), Russell Sage Foundation, New York, NY, 1997.

The KIDS COUNT State Network

The Annie E. Casey Foundation provides funding and technical assistance for a national network of KIDS COUNT projects in every state, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. These projects, listed on the following pages, measure and report on the status of children at the state and local levels. They use the data to inform public debates and encourage public action to improve the lives of children.

The state KIDS COUNT projects publish a range of data-driven materials—state data books, special reports, issue briefs, and fact sheets—that help policymakers and citizens identify the needs of children and families and develop appropriate responses to address these needs. Much of the local-level data collected by the state KIDS COUNT grantees is available at www.aecf.org/kidscount/cliks.

Please visit www.aecf.org/kidscount for more information about the network of state KIDS COUNT grantees, including mailing addresses.

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The Annie E. Casey Foundation is a private charitable organization dedicated to helping build better futures for disadvantaged children in the United States. It was established in 1948 by Jim Casey, one of the founders of UPS, and his siblings, who named the Foundation in honor of their mother. The primary mission of the Foundation is to foster public policies, human-service reforms, and community supports that more effectively meet the needs of today's vulnerable children and families. In pursuit of this goal, the Foundation makes grants that help states, cities, and communities fashion more innovative, cost-effective responses to these needs.

KIDS COUNT, a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation, is a national and state-by-state effort to track the status of children in the United States. By providing policymakers and citizens with benchmarks of child well-being, KIDS COUNT seeks to enrich local, state, and national discussions concerning ways to secure better futures for all children. At the national level, the principal activity of the initiative is the publication of the annual *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, which uses the best available data to measure the educational, social, economic, and physical well-being of children. The Foundation also funds a nationwide network of state-level KIDS COUNT projects that provide a more detailed, community-by-community picture of the condition of children.



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