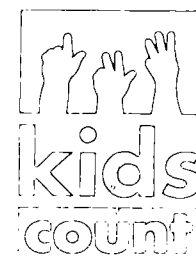


1994



KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK

State Profiles of Child Well-Being

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

KIDS COUNT, a project of the Annie E. Casey

Foundation, is a national and state-by-state effort

to track the status of children in the United States.

By providing policy makers and citizens with bench-

marks of child well-being, KIDS COUNT seeks to

enrich local, state, and national discussions con-

cerning ways to secure better futures for all chil-

dren. At the national level, the principal activity of

the initiative is the publication of the *KIDS COUNT*

Data Book, which uses the best available data to

measure the educational, social, economic, and

physical well-being of children. The Foundation is

also funding 48 state-level KIDS COUNT projects that

provide a more detailed, community-by-community

picture of the condition of children.

1994

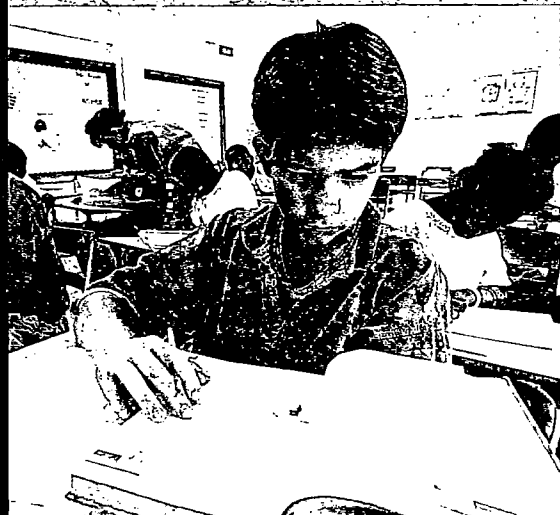
KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK

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Frank Farrow at the Center for the Study of Social Policy in Washington, DC, and Judith Weitz, KIDS COUNT Coordinator from 1990 to 1993, deserve special recognition for their role in the creation and development of the *KIDS COUNT Data Book*. We also want to thank the staff at the Center for providing advice regarding the content in this edition of the *Data Book*.

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

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

To obtain additional copies of this publication, contact the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Suite 420N, 111 Market Place, Baltimore, MD 21202, or phone 410 234-2872.

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The facts and figures in the pages that follow present a picture of childhood today that, with few exceptions, is as troubling as it is increasingly familiar to child advocates and many Americans. The 1994 *KIDS COUNT Data Book* documents continuing high rates of child poverty and births to single teens as well as the failure of many teens to graduate from high school on time. ■ The problems experienced by children are the products of multiple and sometimes complex causes. For example, over the past two decades, fundamental changes in the U.S. economy have reduced traditional job opportunities and earnings for low-skilled workers—particularly in the nation's manufacturing sector. Paralleling the decline of employment and income among young, low-skilled workers has been the rise in the number of female-headed households. It should not surprise us that when more and more young men are unable to fulfill the

Overview

economic functions of parent and father, more and more families are likely to form without them in those roles.

Strong, capable, resourceful families are the *sine qua non* of improving outcomes for children. The inescapable reality is that we have no alternative, no substitute for families. There is no institution, program, or policy available that will successfully rear kids in the absence of strong families.

In recent years there has been a growing reaffirmation of the importance to children of parents who have the resources, knowledge, time, and maturity to raise them well. What is perhaps less well understood is that the capacity of families and the well-being of children are also inextricably linked to the well-being of the communities in which they live.

One of the most significant reports in this year's *Data Book* is that nearly 4 million American children are growing up in "severely distressed neighborhoods"—places that have high levels of four or more of the following risk factors: poverty, female-headed families, high school dropouts, unemployment, and reliance on welfare. Young people who grow up in environments where these problems are concentrated are far more likely to experience negative outcomes that are both tragic for themselves and potentially devastating to society as a whole.

When whole communities of children are at risk of poor economic, educational, social, and health outcomes, individual and family-

centered approaches—even sound ones—often prove insufficient. In circumstances like these, specialized service approaches must be augmented by social and economic initiatives that target the whole community. Otherwise, every individual intervention is likely to fail. Drug abuse, delinquency, school failure, teen pregnancy, child neglect, and family breakdown cannot be addressed successfully unless there is an impact on the community poverty, violence, disinvestment, and hopelessness that breed these hardships.

Distressed Communities

Although the strengths and resources that reside in even the most disadvantaged communities are often underestimated, there is a point at which disinvestment, institutional erosion, service deterioration, and demoralization create a negative momentum that is simply too strong for many individuals and families to overcome.

Part of the problem in distressed communities is that public services and supports are often at their weakest, even though needs are at their greatest. The quality, coordination, and accessibility of education, health care, law enforcement, family services, child welfare, housing, employment, recreation, and crisis services have routinely been allowed to deteriorate in the very neighborhoods in which these services are most crucial to the welfare of children and families.

Also devastating to communities in crisis is the characteristic decline of critical institutions. The weakening of churches, clubs, social organizations, neighborhood networks, and small businesses often leaves troubled communities without the vibrant infrastructure necessary to shield children and families from the economic and social disadvantage that surrounds them.

The combined effects of disinvestment and decline have unmistakable consequences for the children who grow up amidst these conditions. Deprived of their share of opportunities and discouraged by the absence of positive success models among their elders, the children of distressed communities too often grow up without the experiences to imagine, conceive, or aspire to a constructive and secure future. Instead, many of these kids are drawn into counterproductive, short-term choices about staying in school, becoming a parent, abusing drugs, and engaging in illegal activities—choices that, however dysfunctional they are, too often appear to be the only options available.

Devolving Resources, Developing Capacity

To reverse the disinvestment, abandonment, and decline of distressed neighborhoods, key public and private institutions must make a sustained commitment to systematic reform and significant reinvestment in these communities. Such a commitment from outside, moreover, must be fashioned to enable community

institutions—for example, religious organizations, community service providers, lodges and clubs, community development corporations, and tenant associations—to become more powerful resources for the neighborhoods and people they serve.

Among notable recent examples of a reawakened commitment by the larger society to impoverished neighborhoods is the Atlanta Project, a comprehensive initiative to improve the quality of life for that city's low-income children and families. Both a "top down" and "bottom up" initiative, the Atlanta Project has brought to bear resources from government agencies, businesses, and nonprofit organizations and has empowered low-income communities to assess needs and devise strategies.

An essential part of any meaningful effort to revitalize distressed communities is a determination to reform the existing public systems of education and human services. Government cannot succeed in assisting distressed neighborhoods simply by enlarging its investment in ineffective systems. In communities where needs are great and services weak, children and families will benefit most from a decentralized, family-centered, flexible system of human services that is genuinely a part of the communities and cultures they are intended to serve.

A reformed system of educational and human services in distressed communities not only would work better for children and families, but also would contribute jobs, enterprise, and development to the neighborhoods that

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need them most. In low-income communities, billions of public dollars are now spent on a wide range of social and educational services. Yet almost all of this money is paid to teachers, day-care providers, foster families, social workers, contractors, police, and others who live someplace else. The second time those dollars are spent, they are spent somewhere else. Although we have long worried about the impact of absentee landlords and merchants in poor communities, public policy in this country has largely ignored the wasteful consequences of our own absentee human-service systems.

The reform vision sketched here is a complex and challenging one. It proposes the eventual transfer of significant resources, responsibility, and authority for child, family, and community well-being down to neighborhood-level leaders and institutions.

For such a strategy to prove both successful and responsible, at least two conditions must be met. First, the federal government, states, and cities must be prepared to share their traditional resource control and decision-making prerogatives with new partnership groups from within communities. Second, there must be a long-term commitment by all key stakeholders to build the community capacity needed to undertake and sustain this enlarged local governance role. In severely distressed neighborhoods, this means creating opportunities for residents, churches, nonprofit agencies, businesses, and other community organizations to come together to influence

and participate in efforts to achieve community goals. Over time, it means allowing community participation to become institutionalized into local governing bodies that have a fully recognized and legitimate role in defining community needs and overseeing the public and private efforts to address those needs.

This is an admittedly large challenge, involving profound change. Building capacity in disinvested communities and delegating jealously held decision making to community-level leaders will require time, risk taking, experimentation, and patience. Nevertheless, the stakes warrant the risks.

There are some 4 million children growing up in communities that cannot assure them the childhood and the hopes to which all American kids are entitled. The most obvious way—and perhaps the only way—to change the odds and outcomes that these kids face is to help change and empower the communities in which they face them.

Douglas W. Nelson
Executive Director
The Annie E. Casey Foundation

In this publication, we provide the most recent data reflecting ten critical dimensions of children's lives. Our goal in providing these data is to illuminate the conditions facing America's children and to assess the trends in their well-being. By updating the assessment every year, *KIDS COUNT* provides benchmarks for evaluating broad societal efforts to improve the condition of children. States can see how they have advanced or regressed since 1985. They can also compare the status of their children to the status of those in other states across several dimensions of well-being. ■ The data on the following pages present a rich and sometimes complex picture of American children. Some indicators suggest conditions are improving, while others clearly point in the opposite direction. As you will see, the extent of progress or decline varies from state to state.

Summary and Findings

Environments of Risk

The forces that put children at risk of poor outcomes defy simple categorization. Some variables—for example, a mental or physical handicap—rest in the individual child's characteristics. Other risk-generating factors, such as poverty and ethnicity, are the product of much broader social and historical forces.

Still other risk factors lie in the immediate surroundings in which children grow up. In the 1993 *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, we focused on the importance of families—with a particular emphasis on the number of children born into vulnerable families. This year, as suggested in the Overview, we highlight the role of “community.” Our intent is to underscore the significance of the surrounding physical, social, and economic environment in shaping outcomes for kids.

Some impacts of a child's environment are obvious and direct. It takes little imagination to see how living in dangerous, overcrowded housing increases risks for kids, while a solid, well-maintained home can provide essential comfort, privacy, and security.

Nearly one out of every six children lived in overcrowded housing in 1990.¹ In several states, more than a quarter of all children live in overcrowded housing, and in some communities the proportion rises to well over half. Moreover, nearly 750,000 children live in homes that are so deteriorated that they lack complete plumbing or kitchen facilities. Clearly, this kind

of physical environment is not conducive to healthy child development. Children growing up without safe and adequate housing are likely to have a more difficult time becoming the independent, highly skilled, healthy, vigorous workers and parents we need to keep our economy strong and raise the next generation of Americans.

Of course, the environmental factors that determine the risks young people are regularly exposed to go far beyond the condition of their housing. Because the choices children make are often circumscribed by peers and neighbors, the neighborhoods that children live in often exert a powerful influence on their life chances. Especially among adolescents, community influences can have a profound impact on critical life-course decisions. Most of the peers and many of the role models embraced by adolescents typically come from their own neighborhood.

A child's aspirations are likewise shaped by relatively localized community forces. Decisions about staying in school, studying hard, becoming a parent, joining a gang, or becoming involved in drugs are all influenced by the neighborhood environment. Moreover, neighborhood conditions often determine the degree of personal safety, the quality of education, the opportunity for positive recreation, and the availability of jobs that a child experiences as part of growing up.

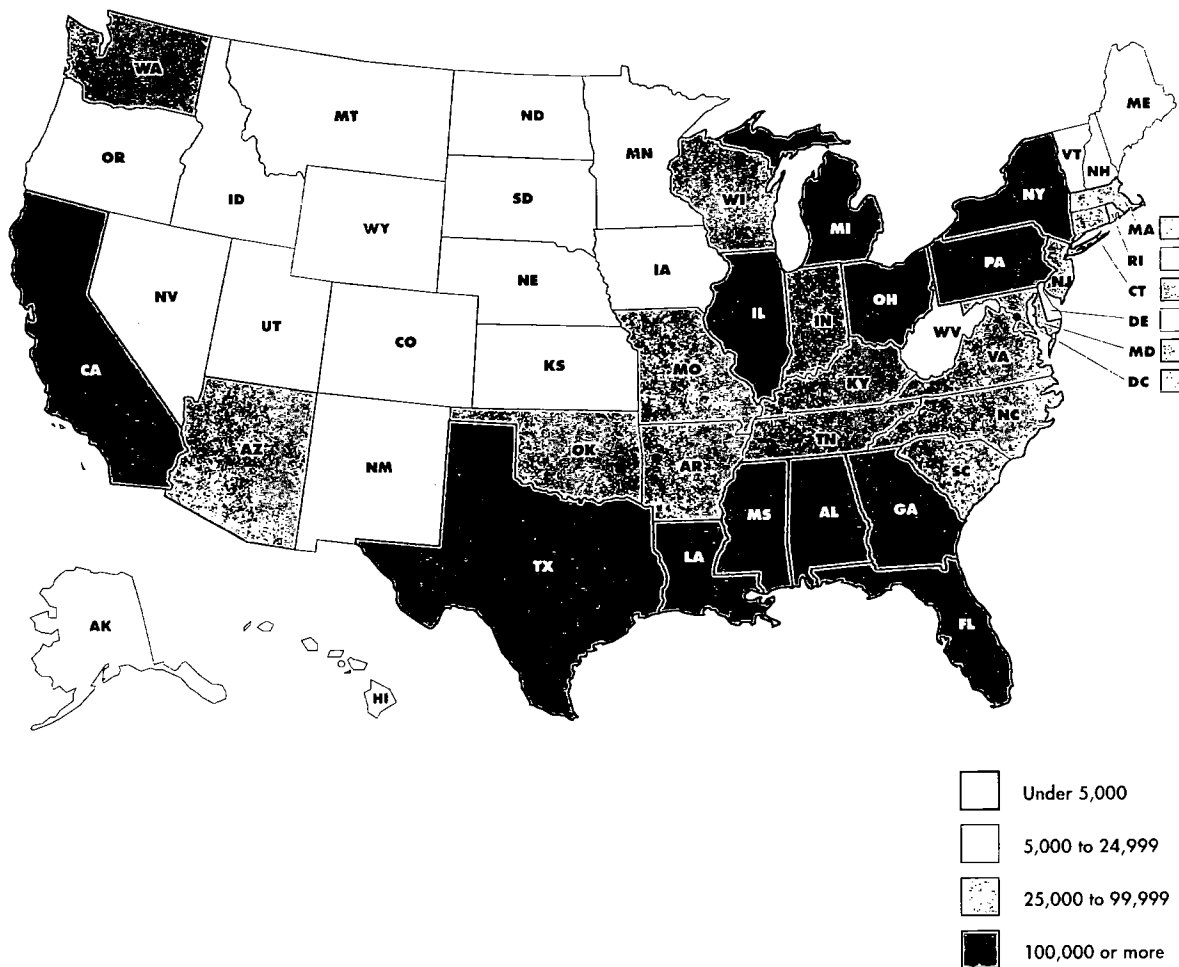
Children Living in Severely Distressed Neighborhoods

For all the reasons cited above, it is critical to note the large number of American children who are growing up in communities that offer too few opportunities for success and too many chances to fail. The purpose of this year's “Percent of Children Living in Severely Distressed Neighborhoods” index is not simply to emphasize the dimension of this problem or the size of the population at risk. It also seeks to highlight the fact that better futures for many of our most disadvantaged kids will require action and investment on behalf of not only troubled individuals and challenged families, but also on behalf of troubled communities.

Assessing all the strengths and challenges that characterize a neighborhood is admittedly a complicated undertaking. Data are seldom available to measure many of the important dimensions that make up the quality of community life. Nonetheless, scholarly studies and popular media have typically pointed to a few key factors that most often characterize deteriorating or distressed neighborhoods.² Five such dimensions are used here to help identify neighborhoods in crisis. They are high levels of (1) poverty; (2) female-headed families; (3) high school dropouts; (4) unemployment; and (5) reliance on welfare. For our purposes, “high levels” are defined as rates at least one standard deviation above the mean.³ A community

Severely Distressed Neighborhoods

States classified by number of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods



Summary and Findings

that exhibits high levels in at least four of the five problem indicators is designated a "severely distressed neighborhood."

Using this definition and the 1990 Census, we find that 3.9 million American children are growing up in severely distressed environments. Children living in such neighborhoods can be found in every state except Idaho. Although many of these troubled neighborhoods are in neglected inner-city areas, there are significant numbers of such communities in rural America, especially in the South.

Nearly half of all children living in severely distressed neighborhoods live in just six states (California, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Texas). It is also important to note that in several heavily rural states—for example, Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Mississippi—the percentage of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods is comparatively high.

Children of color constitute the majority of kids living in severely distressed neighborhoods. African-American and Latino children, who are only about one-fourth of all children, make up more than 80 percent of children living in such neighborhoods. One out of every four African-American children in the United States lives in a severely distressed neighborhood, compared to one out of every ten Latino children and one out of every sixty-three white children.

It should come as no surprise that families living in communities where these problems are so intensely concentrated find it exceptionally difficult to ensure that their children will grow into healthy, skilled, and productive adults. Indeed, the tragic facts are that the children of these neighborhoods are far more likely than kids in other neighborhoods to be exposed to violence, do less well in school, become unmarried teen parents, and fail to make a smooth transition to work.⁴ Understanding the special risks of these especially vulnerable kids, families, and communities is an important element of fashioning an effective response to the following overall portrait of the status of American children.

KIDS COUNT Indicators

While ten measures can hardly capture the full range of conditions shaping children's lives, we believe the data provided here possess three important attributes:

1. They reflect a broad range of conditions influencing the well-being of children—for example, health, adequacy of income, educational attainment, and the chance of being arrested for a violent crime.
2. They reflect conditions across a range of developmental stages—from birth through early adulthood.
3. They are consistent across states and over time, which permits legitimate comparisons.

In the pages that follow, the most recent figures are compared to corresponding data from 1985 to assess the trends during the late 1980s and early 1990s. In addition, several background measures are provided for each state, including the percentage of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods. These data provide a general overview of children's lives today, as well as the major changes that have occurred at the national and state levels since 1985. Each of the ten measures is discussed separately below.

Percent Low Birth-Weight Babies

Babies weighing less than 2,500 grams (about 5.5 pounds) at birth have a high probability of experiencing developmental problems. Therefore, the percent low birth-weight babies reflects a group of children who are more likely than their full-weight counterparts to have problems as they move through their early growth stages.

In 1991, 292,230 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams—making up 7.1 percent of all births, compared to only 6.8 percent in 1985. The increase in the share of low birth-weight babies raises a number of troubling issues. Perhaps most significant, the increase in low birth-weight babies probably suggests a decrease in the overall health status or health care access of young mothers. Research shows that women who do not receive early prenatal care are more likely to give birth to a low-weight baby. And mothers who lack any form of health

insurance are among those least likely to seek appropriate prenatal care. According to Census Bureau reports, almost a third (32.6 percent) of all Latinos and more than one-fifth of all African Americans had no health insurance in 1992. Among other effects, the lack of prenatal care is believed to contribute to the number of pregnant women who persist in behaviors—for example, smoking, following an unhealthy diet, abusing drugs—that add risks to the healthy birth of their babies.

Across the states and the District of Columbia, the percentage of births weighing less than 2,500 grams ranged from a low of 4.7 percent in Alaska to a high of 15.4 percent in the District of Columbia. Between 1985 and 1991, thirty-six of the fifty states and the District of Columbia experienced an increase in the percentage of births that were low birth-weight.

Infant Mortality Rate

The U.S. infant mortality rate declined from 10.6 per 1,000 births in 1985 to an all-time low of 8.9 in 1991. This decline was reflected in virtually every state. This encouraging progress is generally attributed to advances in neonatal medical care and improved public-education efforts.

The extent of progress, however, has not been uniform across population groups. Because infant mortality rates are closely linked to broader social and economic conditions, children born to poor families or into distressed neighborhoods remain at greater risk of infant death. For example, the infant mortality rate of African Americans is still more than twice that of whites.

Communities where there is a confluence of several problems, such as poverty, unemployment, and illiteracy, tend to have higher infant mortality rates than residents of more advantaged communities. One reason for the high infant mortality rate in poor neighborhoods is that residents there typically have less access to neonatal intensive care.⁵

Child Death Rate

In 1991 the death rate for children ages 1 to 14 fell to 30.7 per 100,000, down 9 percent from the 1985 rate of 33.8. New Hampshire, with a rate of 18.9, was the lowest, while the District of Columbia was the highest, with a rate of 55.4.

Improvements in trauma care, auto safety, and accident prevention are often credited with the modest improvements in this indicator. Despite the gains, far too many American children remain at inordinate risk of an untimely death. In 1991, 15,693 children between the ages of 1 and 14 died in the United States. The tragedies occurred with disproportionate frequency among minorities. In 1991 the child death rate for African-American children (48.1) was almost twice that for white children (27.8).

Percent of All Births that Are to Single Teens

The share of all births occurring to unmarried teenage mothers rose from 7.5 percent in 1985 to 9.0 percent in 1991. The national trend was echoed in nearly every state. Of the fifty states, only Maryland and New Jersey experienced a decrease in this measure over the past six years. Two other states, New York and Texas, showed no change.

Summary and Findings

The trends in single teen births are among the most alarming and consequential of the data reported in this year's *KIDS COUNT Data Book*. Research indicates that children born to single teenage mothers "are more likely to drop out of school, to give birth out of wedlock, to divorce or separate, and to be dependent on welfare."⁸ According to the National Center for Health Statistics, during 1991 "increases in non-marital birth rates brought each age-specific rate to the highest level ever reported during the 51 years for which this information has been available."⁹ The increasing percentage of births to single teens reflects an ever larger cohort of babies who will have to overcome high odds to succeed. Families where there is only one adult worker are likely to have low incomes. In addition to being young and unmarried, the mothers of these babies are often undereducated. Given the changing nature of our society, parents with low educational attainment are likely to have increasing difficulty in today's labor force. These parents will have to struggle especially hard to provide the economic and human resources that lead to successful child development.

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate

Being arrested for a violent crime is clearly a negative outcome for a young person, and an increase in this indicator is cause for concern. It is worth noting, however, that interpreting this measure is not as straightforward as it might first appear (see "Understanding the Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate Indicator")

Understanding the Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate Indicator

With recent public opinion polls showing violent crime to be perhaps the public's primary domestic policy concern, it is important to look closely at the *KIDS COUNT* juvenile violent crime arrest rate indicator. More than any other indicator in this year's *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, the juvenile violent crime arrest rate shows a dramatic increase nationally and in virtually every state. This trend is consistent with many published reports, major media stories, and commentaries of elected officials and policy makers.

But what does the juvenile violent crime arrest rate really tell us about the well-being of children in America? Being arrested for a violent crime is obviously a negative outcome for any young person, and an increase in the number of young people being arrested is a cause for serious concern. Juveniles arrested for committing a violent crime represent a group of adolescents who are on a problematic path to adulthood. Furthermore, there is widespread agreement that the level of juvenile violence is unacceptably high in the United States. Nonetheless, there are a

number of reasons why the implications of this indicator are more complex than one might initially surmise.

First, this measure reflects the activity of relatively few young people. While the juvenile violent crime arrest rates have increased in recent years, less than five out of every 1,000 juveniles 10-17 years old are arrested for a violent crime in a given year.

Second, the time period reflected in this year's *Data Book* (1985-1991) tends to overstate the long-term growth in juvenile violent crime because 1985 was a relatively low point in juvenile violent crime arrest rates. Moreover, the growth of juvenile violent crime has actually slowed slightly since 1991. Data recently released by the FBI indicate that the 1991-1992 growth in juvenile violent crime arrest rates was 2 percent, with decreases in all violent crime arrest categories except aggravated assaults.

Third, changes in arrest rates may reflect changes in police activity or public policy, rather than a surge in violent behavior among teenagers. Research conducted by the Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence at the University of Colorado indicates that approximately the same proportion of youth are com-

mitting violent acts with about the same frequency as ten years ago. But, there is no question that the lethality of that violence has increased—victims are being killed rather than injured. Researchers attribute much of the increased lethality to the growing use of handguns.

Fourth, far more children are victims of crime than perpetrators. Government surveys show that overall victimization rates for teenagers (ages 12-19) remained virtually constant between 1985 and 1991, about 176 out of every 1,000 teenagers reported being victimized by crime. This stability, however, is the product of countervailing trends. The share of teens who reported that they were victims of violent crimes increased 27 percent between 1985 and 1991, while those victimized by non-violent crimes fell by 15 percent.

Finally, although the arrest rate for violent offenses among youth has increased, there has been a slight decrease in a broader gauge of serious crimes used by the FBI to measure criminal activity (i.e., index crimes—murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft). The arrest rates among juveniles for this broader array of crimes actually fell

by 3 percent between 1981 and 1991.

What does all this mean? The fact that the juvenile violent crime arrest rate increased significantly between 1985 and 1991 is certainly a legitimate concern. But it is important to understand the limitations of this measure. The arrest indicator presented in this year's *KIDS COUNT Data Book* needs to be viewed as only one of many measures relevant to the formulation of a public consensus aimed at improving the safety of children and communities. The selection of this indicator was determined by technical *KIDS COUNT* criteria (unbiased data, available for every state, available over time) and our assessment that a juvenile justice measure was essential to provide a well-rounded reflection of child well-being. We will continue to explore additional indicators that offer a more complete picture in this domain.

The juvenile violent crime arrest rate reflects the number of youths between the ages of 10 and 17 arrested for homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault. Nationally, the juvenile violent crime arrest rate increased from 305 per 100,000 in 1985 to 457 per 100,000 in 1991. The rate increased in every state but two (Pennsylvania and Vermont); it more than doubled in six states.

Percent Graduating from High School on Time*

In 1991 only 68.8 percent of the young people who should have completed high school during that year did so. This marks a decline of 4 percent from the on-time graduation rate of 71.6 percent recorded in 1985.

The on-time graduation rate is an important indicator of how well youth are progressing and benefiting from a crucial phase of the educational preparation for adulthood. In many school systems around the country, especially those in wealthy suburbs, a very high percentage of students graduate on time. Students living in impoverished communities, however, often attend schools where graduating on time with a good education is not the norm.

The economic costs of not completing high school are clear, and they are increasing. In 1992 the unemployment rate for those who dropped out (11.4 percent) was nearly twice that of those who graduated from high school but did not go on to college (6.8 percent). Among those employed full-time, the median

income of high school dropouts was only half that of high school graduates. Furthermore, the real income (income adjusted for inflation) of those who failed to graduate from high school has fallen dramatically over the past two decades, while the real income of college graduates has increased.

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

Percent Teens Not in School and Not in Labor Force

Between 1985 and 1991, the percentage of 16- to 19-year-olds who were neither in school nor in the labor force fell from 5.3 percent to 5.0 percent. This moderate improvement probably reflects a decrease in the overall unemployment rate between 1985 and 1991 and a slight increase in the number of 19-year-olds who stayed in high school longer than four years.

While the improvement in this indicator is significant, it should not obscure the high risks faced by the tens of thousands of youth who are still idle. Late adolescence is a pivotally important time in the transition to adulthood. The percentage of teens who are not in school and not in the labor force reflects a group of young people who are at high risk of delin-

Summary and Findings

quency, crime, and diminished adult success. Clearly, those who have dropped out of school are extremely vulnerable. Also, those who have finished school but are neither working nor looking for work belong to a marginalized group. Work experience at this point in their life is crucial. People who spend a large share of their young adult years unemployed have a hard time finding work and staying employed later in life.

Teen Violent Death Rate

The teen violent death rate reflects deaths from homicide, suicide, and accidents among youth ages 15 to 19. In 1991 this rate rose to 71.1 per 100,000, a 13 percent increase over the 1985 rate of 62.8. Thirty-three states and the District of Columbia followed the national trend toward a worsening teen violent death rate.

The trend in the teen violent death rate is even more disturbing in light of the steady decline in auto-related fatalities. It means that the overall growth in this indicator is due almost entirely to a doubling in the incidence of teenage homicide victims since 1985.

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

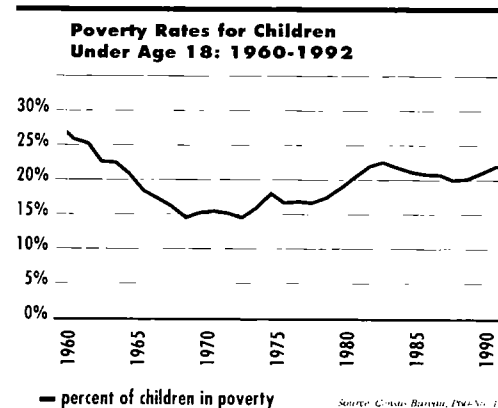
Percent Children in Poverty

The percentage of children in poverty is perhaps the most global indicator of childhood well-being. Studies show that poverty is closely related to a broad array of undesirable outcomes in areas such as health, education, emotional well-being, and delinquency.

In 1991, one in every five (20.0 percent) of America's children lived below the poverty line. This represents a slight improvement from the 20.8 percent rate recorded in 1985. In eighteen states, however, the child poverty rate actually increased over these same years.

When viewed from a longer term vantage point, the small improvement in child poverty noted since 1985 looks more like a plateau than a trend. The longer term trend has been clearly negative. In 1969 the child poverty rate stood at 13.8 percent. Since then it climbed steadily until leveling off near the current rate of around 20 percent in the early 1980s.

Particularly striking in the recent data is that very young children (those under age 6) are among the poorest groups in the country. The poverty rate for pre-schoolers is significantly higher than the rate for all children. According to the Census Bureau, a quarter of all children under age 6 live in poverty.



Percent Children in Single-Parent Families

Over the past few decades, the percentage of children in single-parent families has risen steadily, prompting growing concern among policy makers and the public. The share of children living in single-parent families increased from 22.7 percent in 1985 to 25.1 percent in 1991. The increase in the percentage of children living in this type of family was pervasive. All but six states recorded an increase in this measure between 1985 and 1991.

Children growing up in single-parent households typically do not have the same economic, housing, or human resources available as those growing up in two-parent families.⁷ For example, the most recent national figures from the Census Bureau indicate that among families with children, the poverty rate for single-parent families is 42 percent, compared to 8 percent for two-parent families.

Poverty among single-parent families is rarely eliminated by the public assistance programs available to poor children. For example, the combination of AFDC and Food Stamps is below the poverty line in every state and under 75 percent of the poverty line in thirty-eight states and the District of Columbia. In addition, relatively few single parents receive child support payments, and even fewer receive the full child support payments to which they are entitled.

1. Using the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development definition of overcrowding as more than one person per room.

2. Ricketts, Erol R. and Isabel V. Sawhill. 1988. "Defining and Measuring the Underclass." *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, Vol. 7, No. 2, pp. 310-325. Kasarda, John D., 1993. "Inner-City Concentrated Poverty and Neighborhood Distress: 1970-1990." *Housing Policy Debate*, Vol. 4, No. 3, pp. 253-302; Minny, Ronald B., Isabel V. Sawhill, Douglas A. Wolf, 1990. "The Underclass: Definition and Measurement." *Science*, Vol. 248, pp. 450-453.

3. High Levels: (1) High poverty rate (above 27.5%), (2) High percent of female-headed families (above 39.6%), (3) High percent of high school dropouts (above 23.3%), (4) High percent of males unattached to the labor force (above 46.5%), (5) High percent of families receiving public assistance (above 17.0%).

4. Clark, Rebecca L. and Douglas Wolf, 1992. "Do Neighborhoods Matter? Dropping Out Among Teenage Boys," paper delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America, Denver, CO. Crane, Jonathan, 1991. "Effects of Neighborhoods on Dropping Out of School and Teenage Childbearing," in *The Urban Underclass*, edited by Jencks and Peterson, The Brookings Institution, Washington, DC. Anderson, Elijah, 1991. "Neighborhood Effects on Teenage

Pregnancy," in *The Urban Underclass*, edited by Jencks and Peterson, The Brookings Institution, Washington, DC. Mayer, Susan E. and Christopher Jencks, 1989. "Growing Up in Poor Neighborhoods: How Much Does it Matter?" *Science*, Vol. 243, pp. 1441-1445.

5. Howell, Embry Martin and Paul Vert, 1993. *Pediatrics*, Vol. 91, No. 2, Feb., pp. 461-469.

6. Garfinkel, Irwin and Sara S. McLanahan, 1980. *Single Mothers and Their Children*, The Urban Institute, Washington, DC, pp. 1-2.

7. Cited in *Family Planning Perspectives*, Vol. 26, No. 1, p. 43. Alan Guttmacher Institute, New York, NY.

8. This measure is not the same as a dropout rate. Some of those who fail to graduate on time are dropouts, but others are simply falling behind their peers. It is worth noting, however, that those who fall behind age/grade norms are more susceptible to dropping out eventually.

9. U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1994. "Children Living with Married Couples Live in Better Conditions." CD94-14.



When I grow up and get married,
and if I have any kids, I want them to have
a nice life where it will be clean,
no drugs, no violence, or anything.

Freddie, 13
Baltimore, MD



Background
Information*

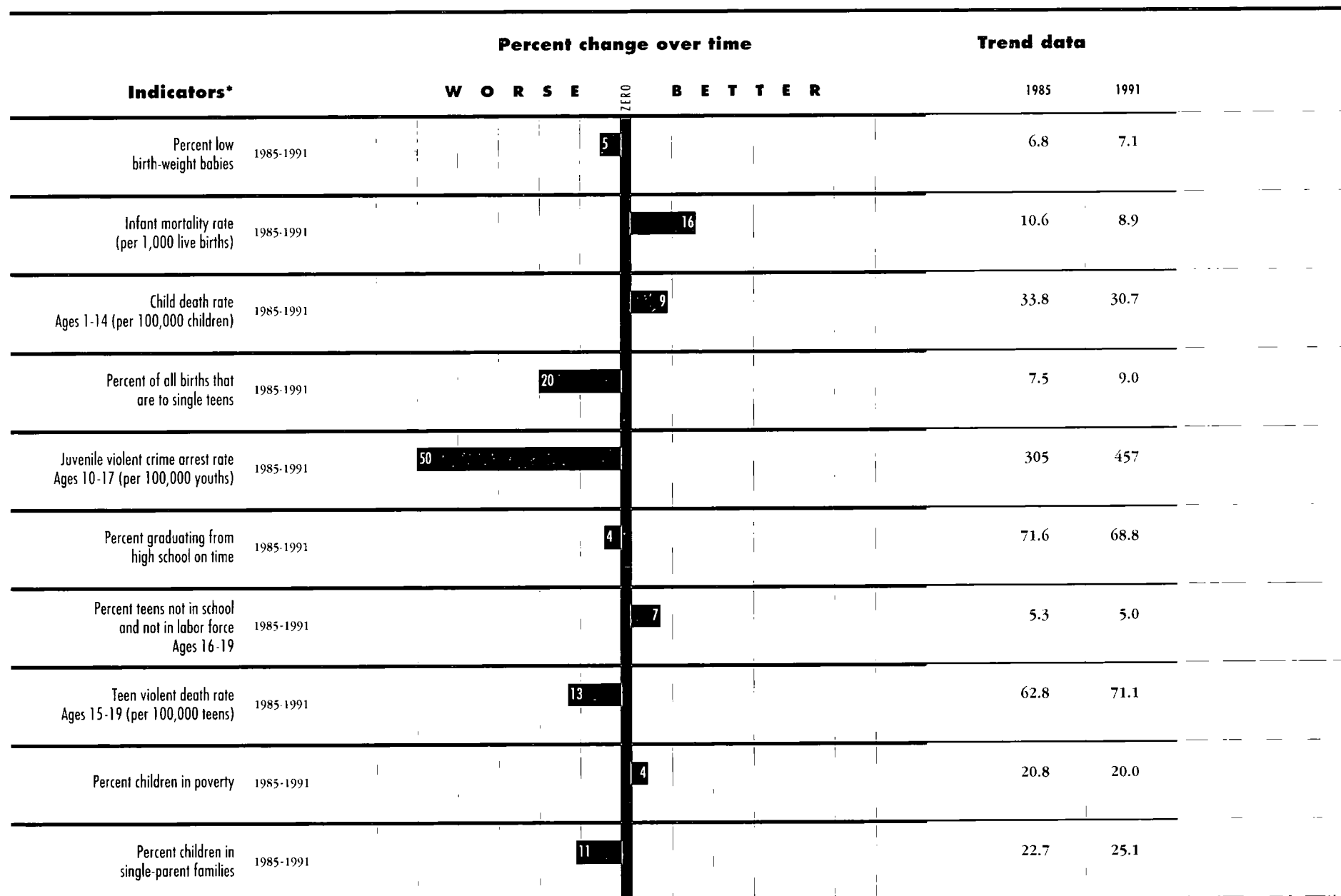
Population under age 18	[63,604,432]	Percent population under age 18	[25.6%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$34,175]
Minority population under age 18	[19,678,741]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[30.9%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[31.4%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[6,322,934]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[13.9%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[64.6%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[12.6%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[9,095,156]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[59.7%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[16.1%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[12,367,705]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[75.0%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[1.2%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[12,043,581]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[54.9%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[38,864,215]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[61.1%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[2,727,451]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[4.3%]		

United States  6.2%

* Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

United States Profile

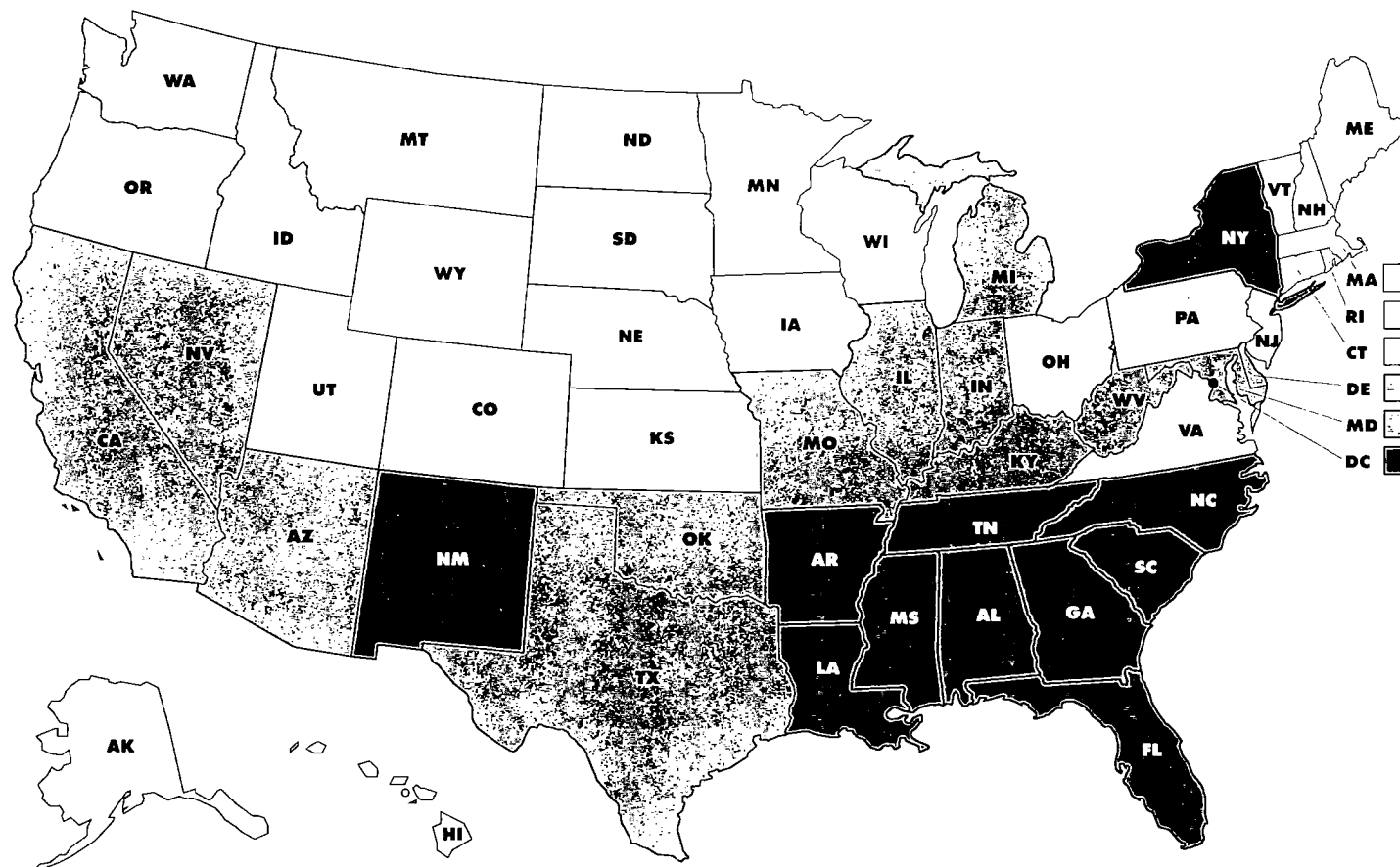
USA



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 133.

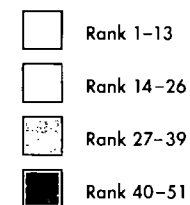
■ Solid bars indicate national change.

National Composite Ranks 1994



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

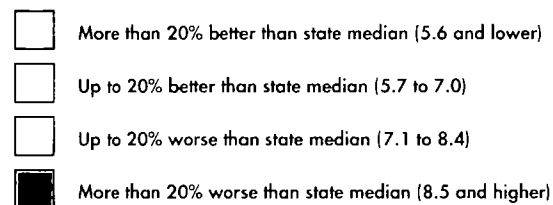
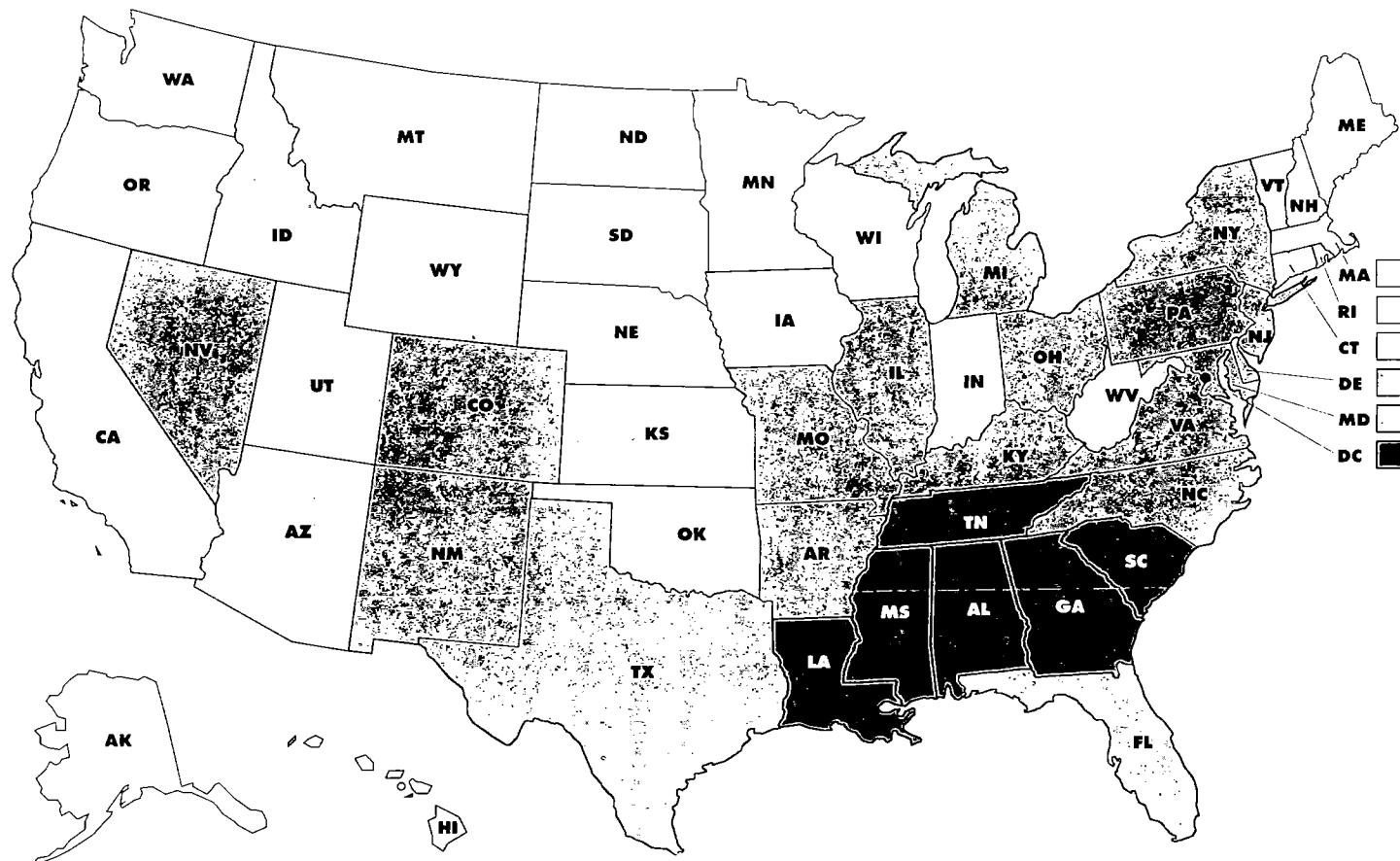
child death rate, percent of all births that are to single teens, juvenile violent crime arrest rate, percent graduating from high school on time, percent teens not in school and not in labor force, teen violent death rate, percent children in poverty, and percent children in single-parent families.



National Indicator Map: State Rates

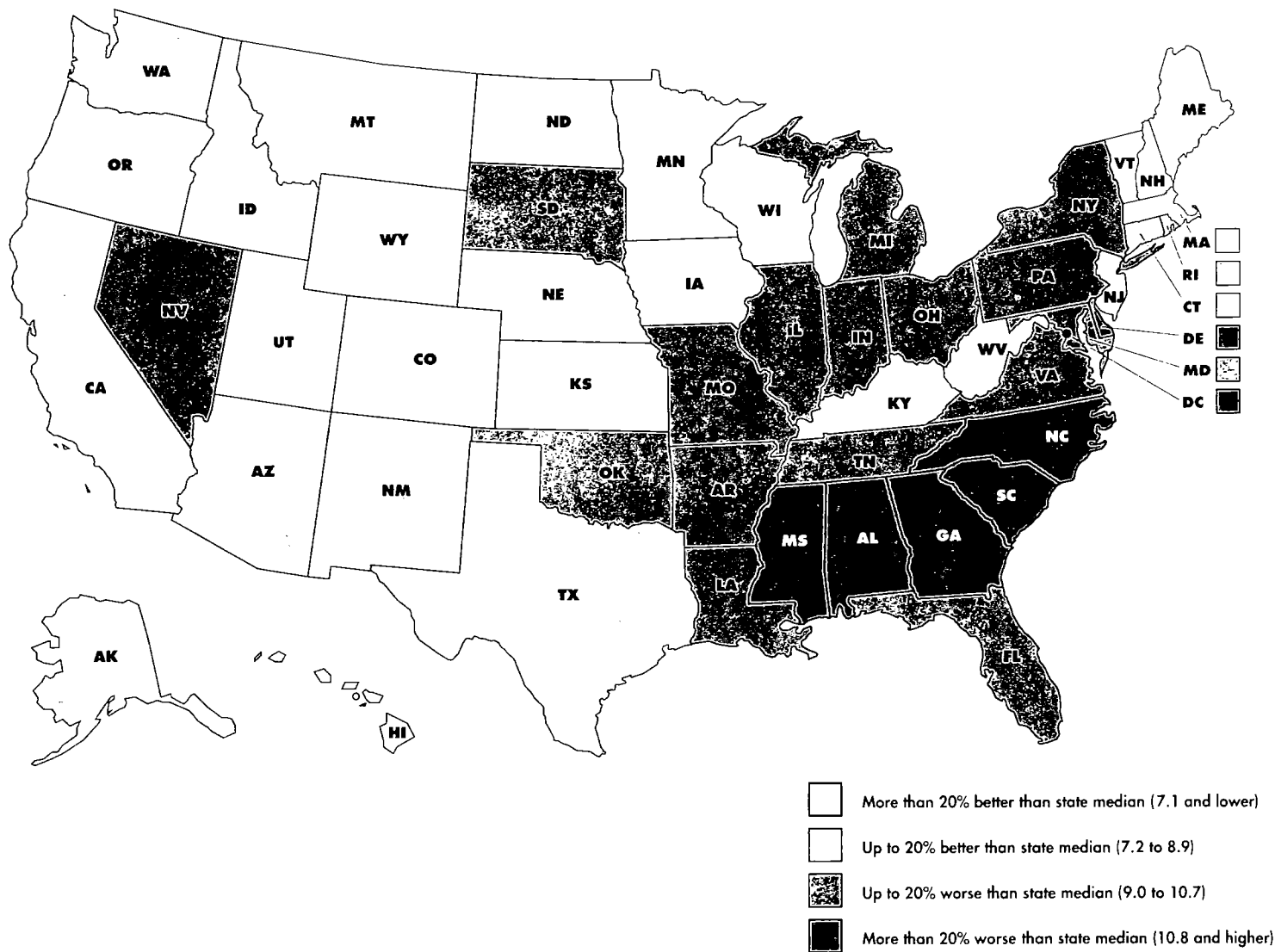
Percent low
birth-weight babies*

1991



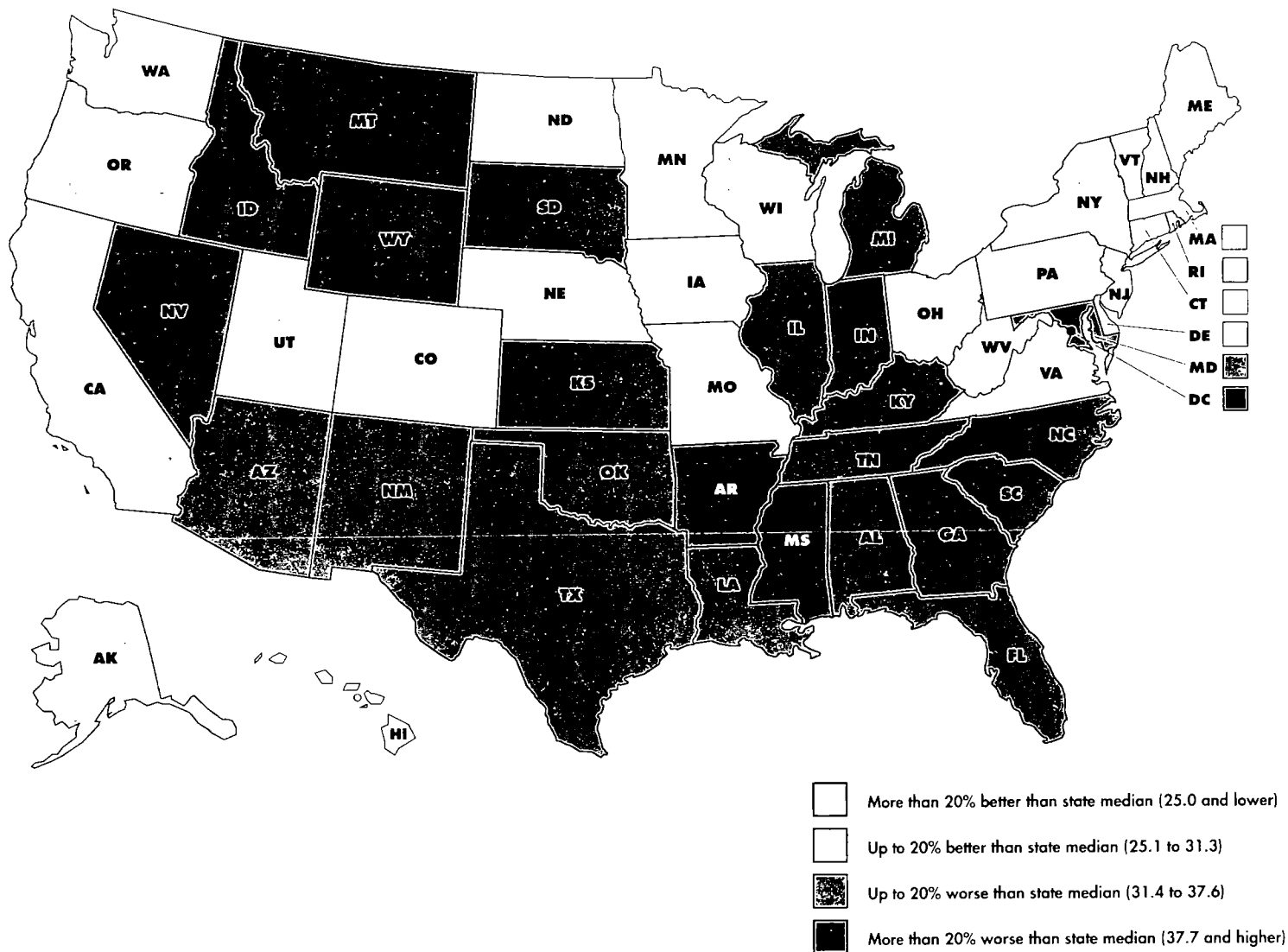
* Babies weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) at birth.

Infant mortality rate
(per 1,000 live births)
1991

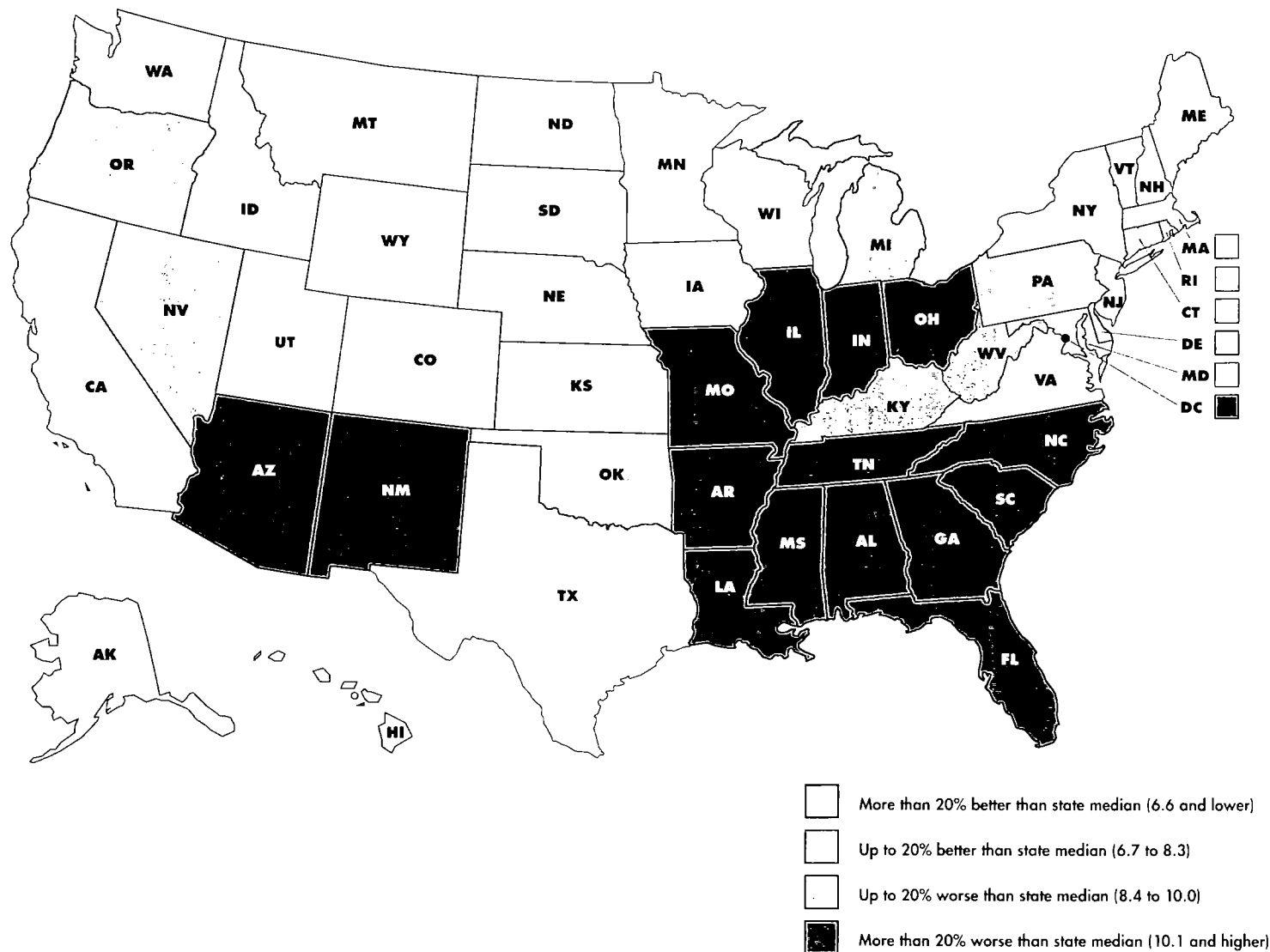


National Indicator Map: State Rates

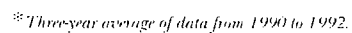
Child death rate
Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)
1991



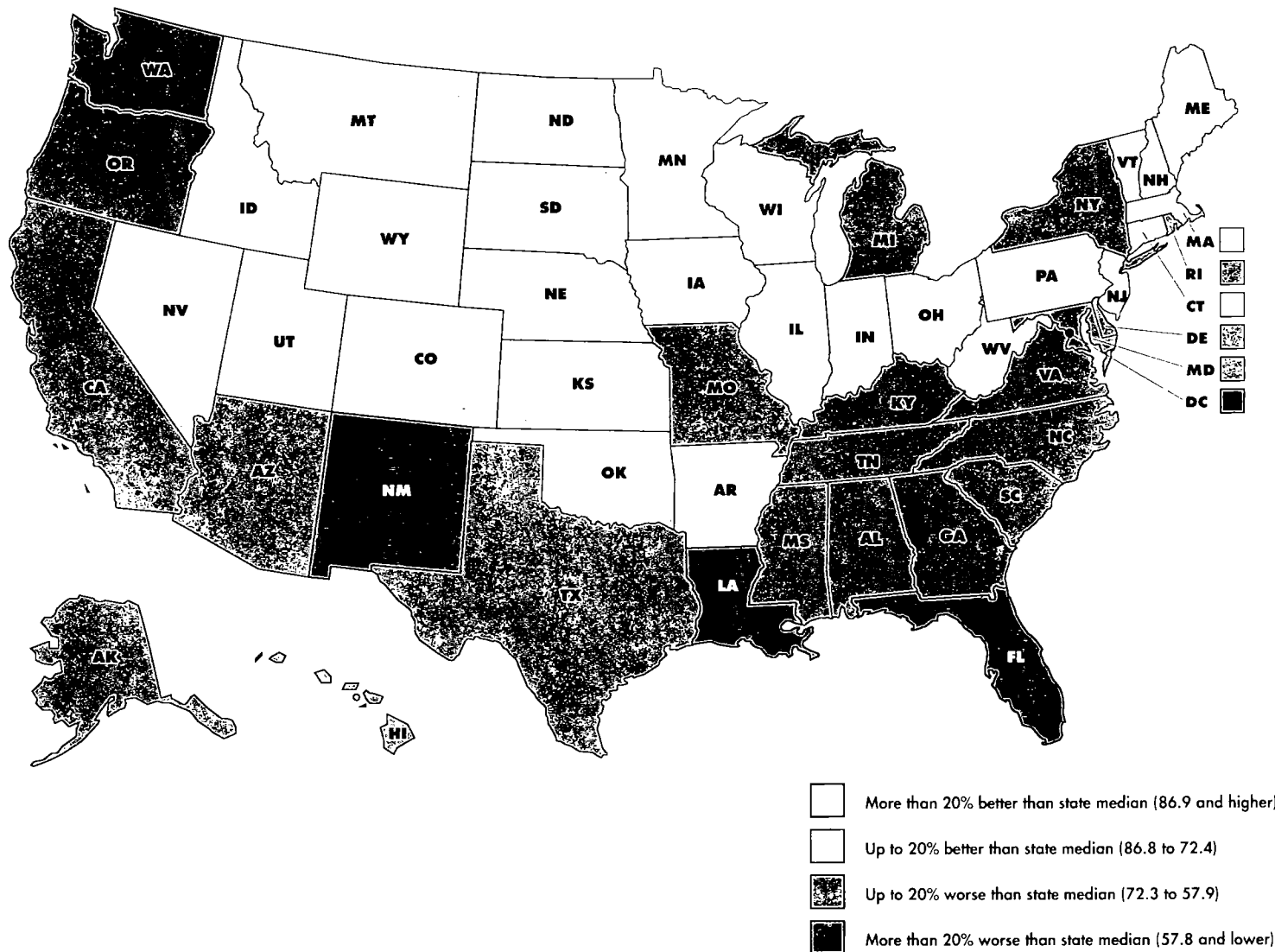
Percent of all births that
are to single teens
1991



**Juvenile violent crime arrest rate
Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)
1991***

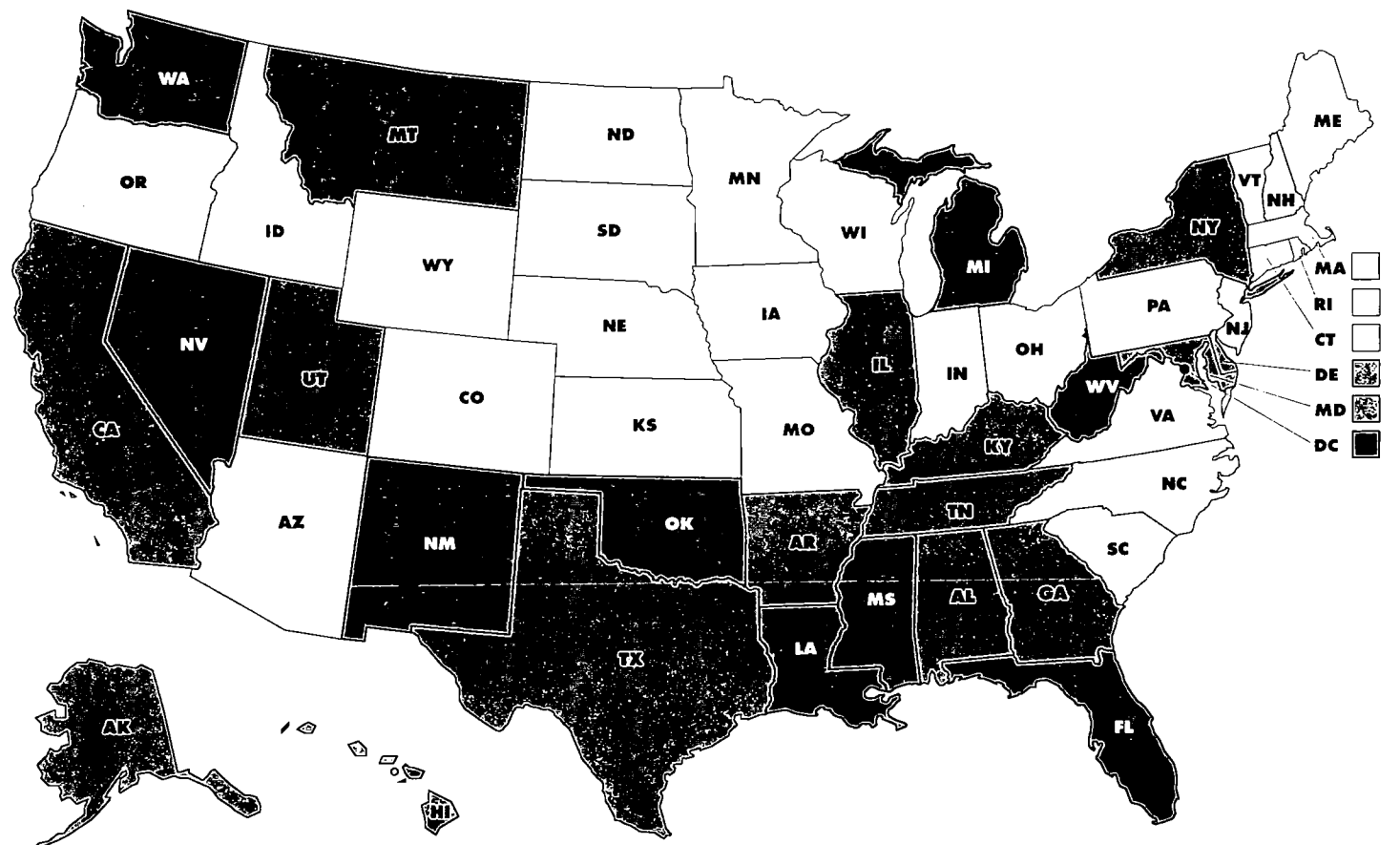


Percent graduating from
high school on time
1991



National Indicator Map: State Rates

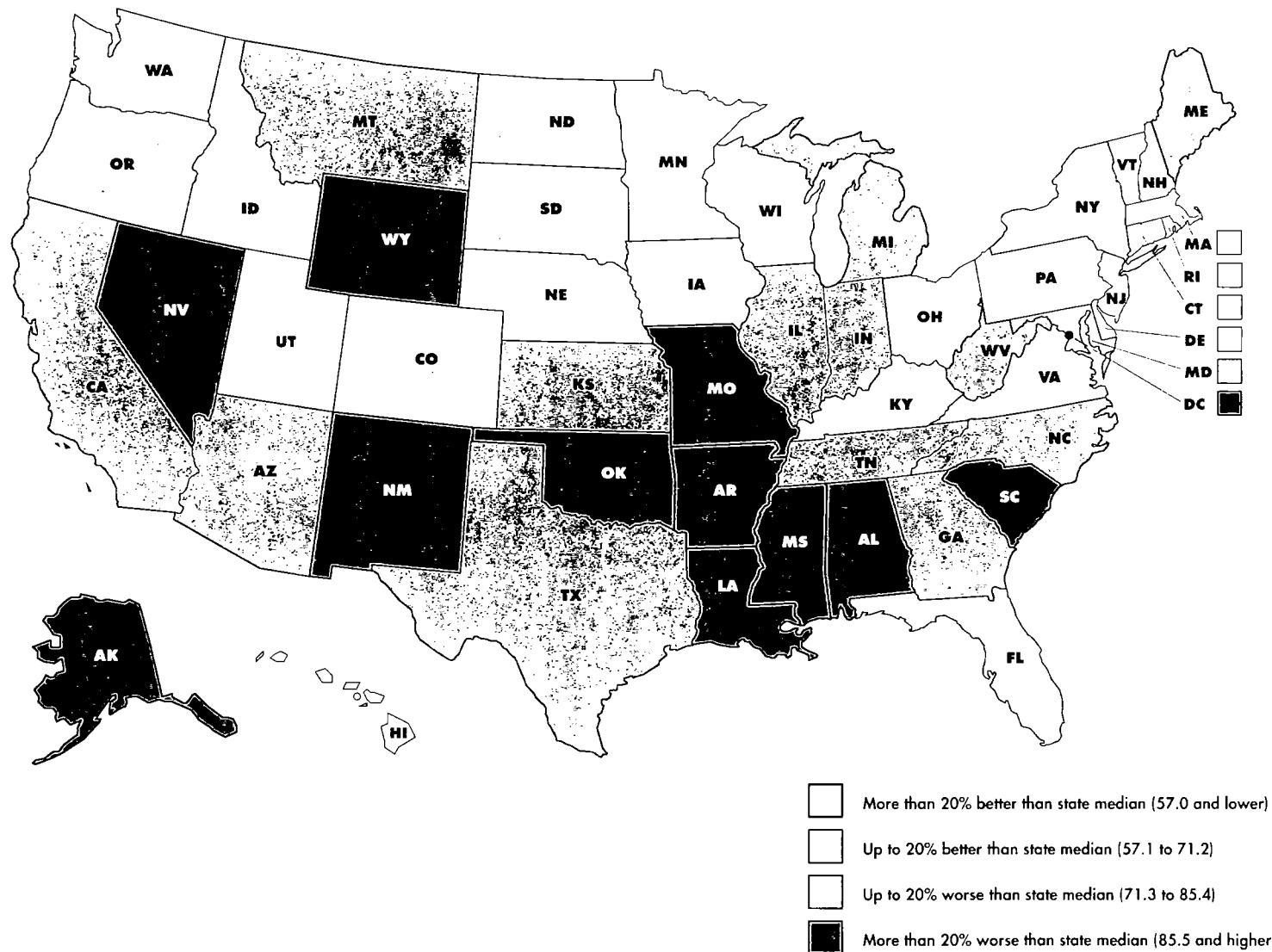
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force
Ages 16-19
1991*



- More than 20% better than state median (3.8 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (3.9 to 4.8)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (4.9 to 5.8)
- More than 20% worse than state median (5.9 and higher)

*Five-year average of data from 1989 to 1993.

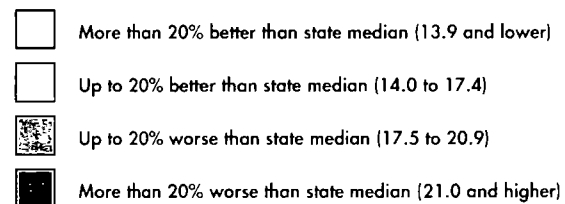
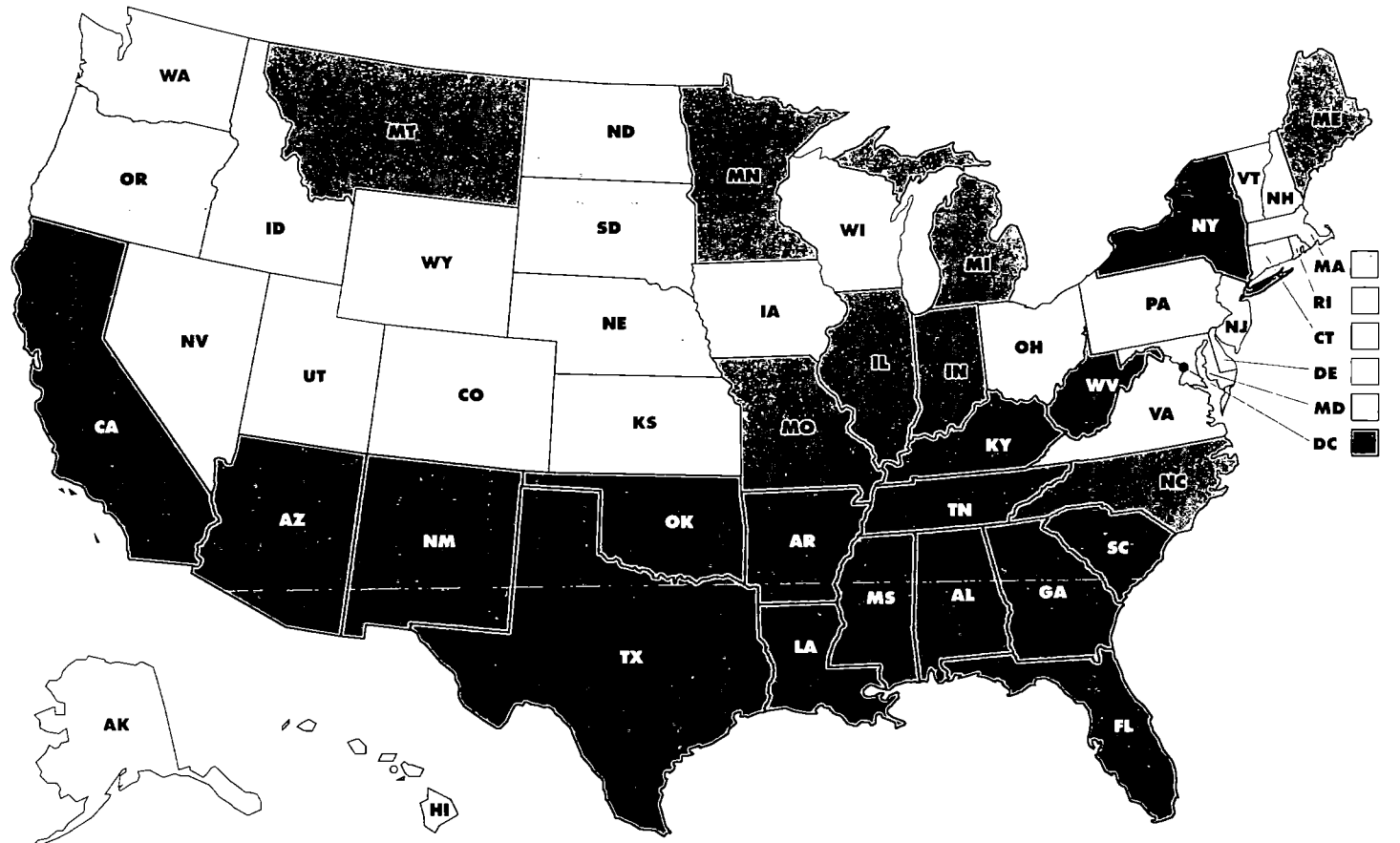
Teen violent death rate
Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)
1991



National Indicator Map: State Rates

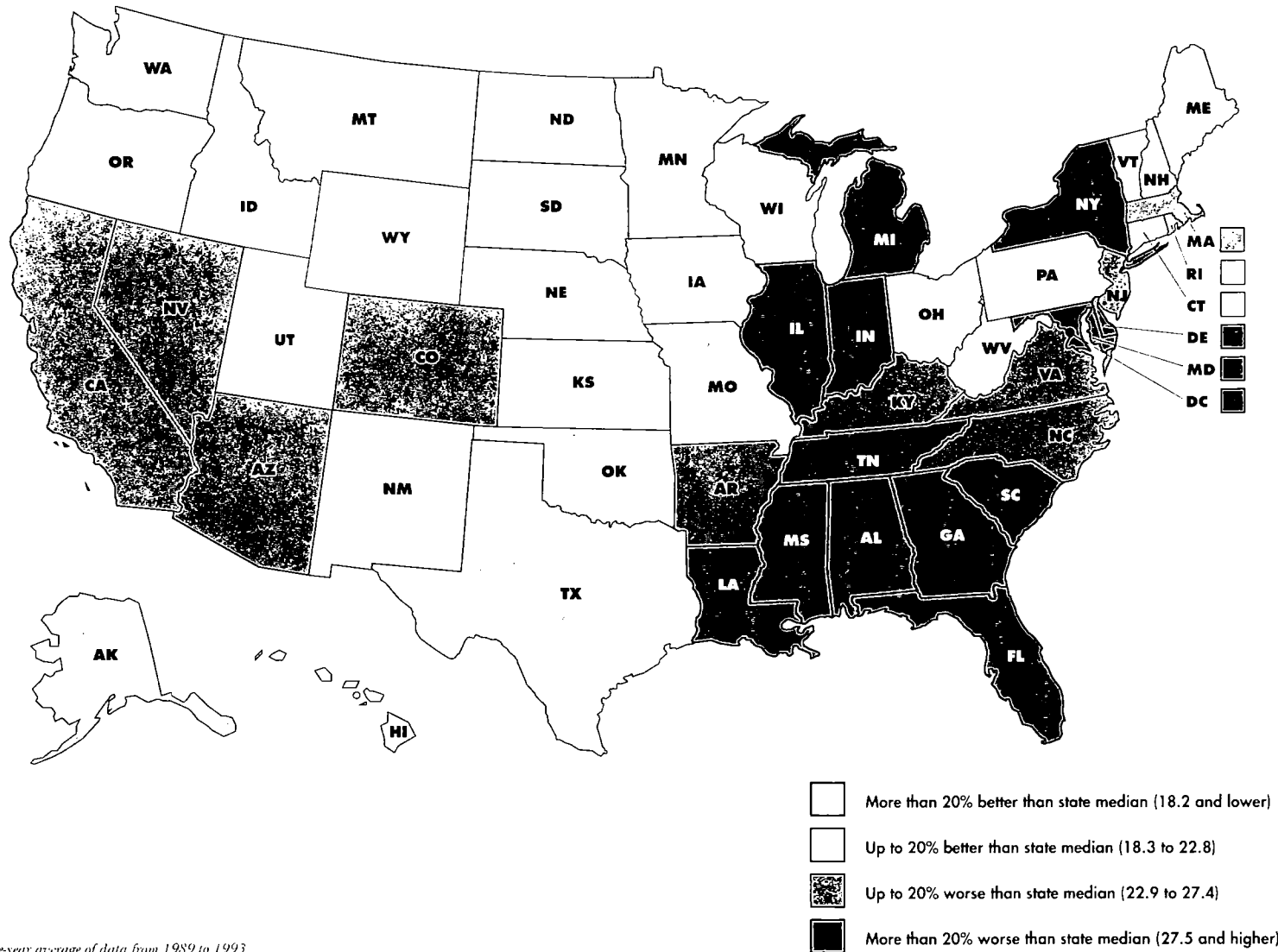
Percent children in poverty

1991*



*Five-year average of data from 1989 to 1993.

Percent children in
single-parent families
1991*



*Five-year average of data from 1989 to 1993.

State Profiles



I'm afraid
that I'm not going to live
to see my 21st birthday.

Monique, 17
Chicago, IL



Background
Information*Population under
age 18 [1,058,788]Percent population
under age 18 [26.2%]Median income of families
with children in 1991 [\$27,119]Minority population
under age 18 [361,605]Percent population under
age 18 that is minority [34.2%]Percent of mother-headed
families receiving child support
or alimony in 1991 [25.9%]Children ages 5-17 who do
not speak English at home [23,122]Percent children ages 5-17 who
do not speak English at home [3.0%]AFDC and Food Stamp benefits
as percent of poverty line in 1993 [47.2%]Percent of children without
health insurance in 1991 [17.5%]Women in labor force with youngest
child under age 6 [151,067]Percent women with youngest child
under age 6 who are in the labor force [61.8%]Percent of children living in
overcrowded housing [13.4%]Women in labor force with youngest
child ages 6-17 [222,477]Percent women with youngest child
ages 6-17 who are in the labor force [73.0%]Percent of children living
in houses without complete
plumbing or kitchen facilities [1.9%]Children under age 6 with both
or only parent in the labor force [192,602]Percent children under age 6 with
both or only parent in labor force [56.8%]Children under age 18 with both
or only parent in the labor force [652,784]Percent children under age 18 with
both or only parent in the labor force [61.6%]

Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods

Children under age 18
who are not living with a parent [49,271]Percent children under age 18
who are not living with a parent [4.6%]

Alabama 9.6%

United States 6.2%

* Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

Alabama

AL

National Composite Rank [45]

Indicators*	Percent change over time		Trend data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1991	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1991	8		State 8.0 National 6.8	8.7 7.1	[46]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1985-1991	11		State 12.6 National 10.6	11.2 8.9	[46]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children) 1985-1991	3		State 36.6 National 33.8	37.6 30.7	[48]
Percent of all births that are to single teens 1985-1991	21		State 9.9 National 7.5	12.0 9.0	[45]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths) 1985-1991	79		State 106 National 305	190 457	[11]
Percent graduating from high school on time 1985-1991	5		State 64.3 National 71.6	67.3 68.8	[39]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19 1985-1991	55		State 11.1 National 5.3	5.0 5.0	[28]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens) 1985-1991	25		State 73.3 National 62.8	91.9 71.1	[43]
Percent children in poverty 1985-1991	20		State 30.8 National 20.8	24.6 20.0	[44]
Percent children in single-parent families 1985-1991	3		State 28.6 National 22.7	29.5 25.1	[45]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background
Information*

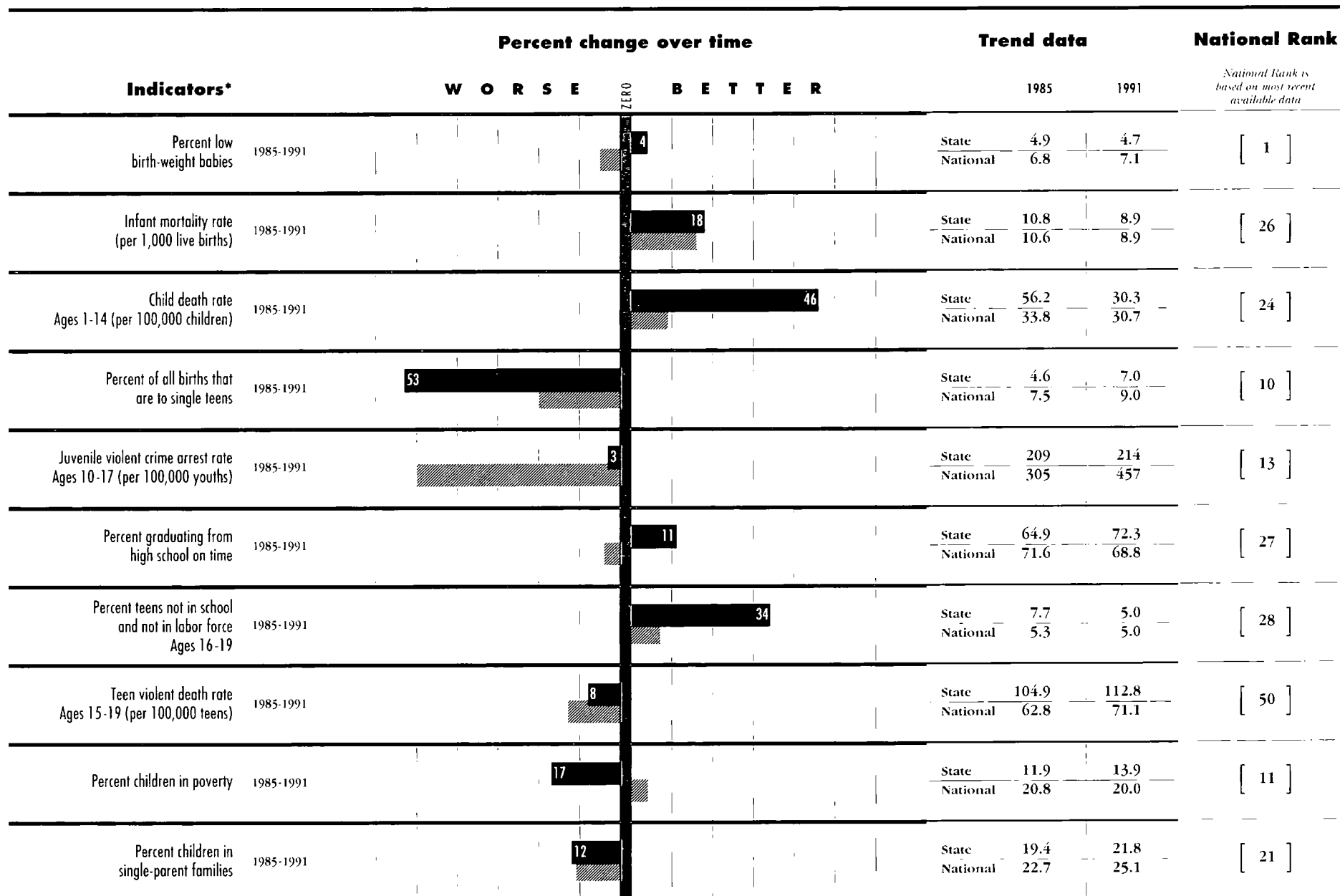
Population under age 18	[172,344]	Percent population under age 18	[31.3%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$40,345]
Minority population under age 18	[54,390]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[31.6%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[31.3%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[11,158]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[9.5%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[92.7%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[11.3%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[25,410]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[58.3%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[19.9%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[28,615]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[77.1%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[8.3%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[34,900]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[53.3%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[102,999]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[60.0%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[7,098]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[4.1%]	Alaska	0.5%
				United States	6.2%

*Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 135.

Alaska

AK

National Composite Rank [22]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

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

Background Information*

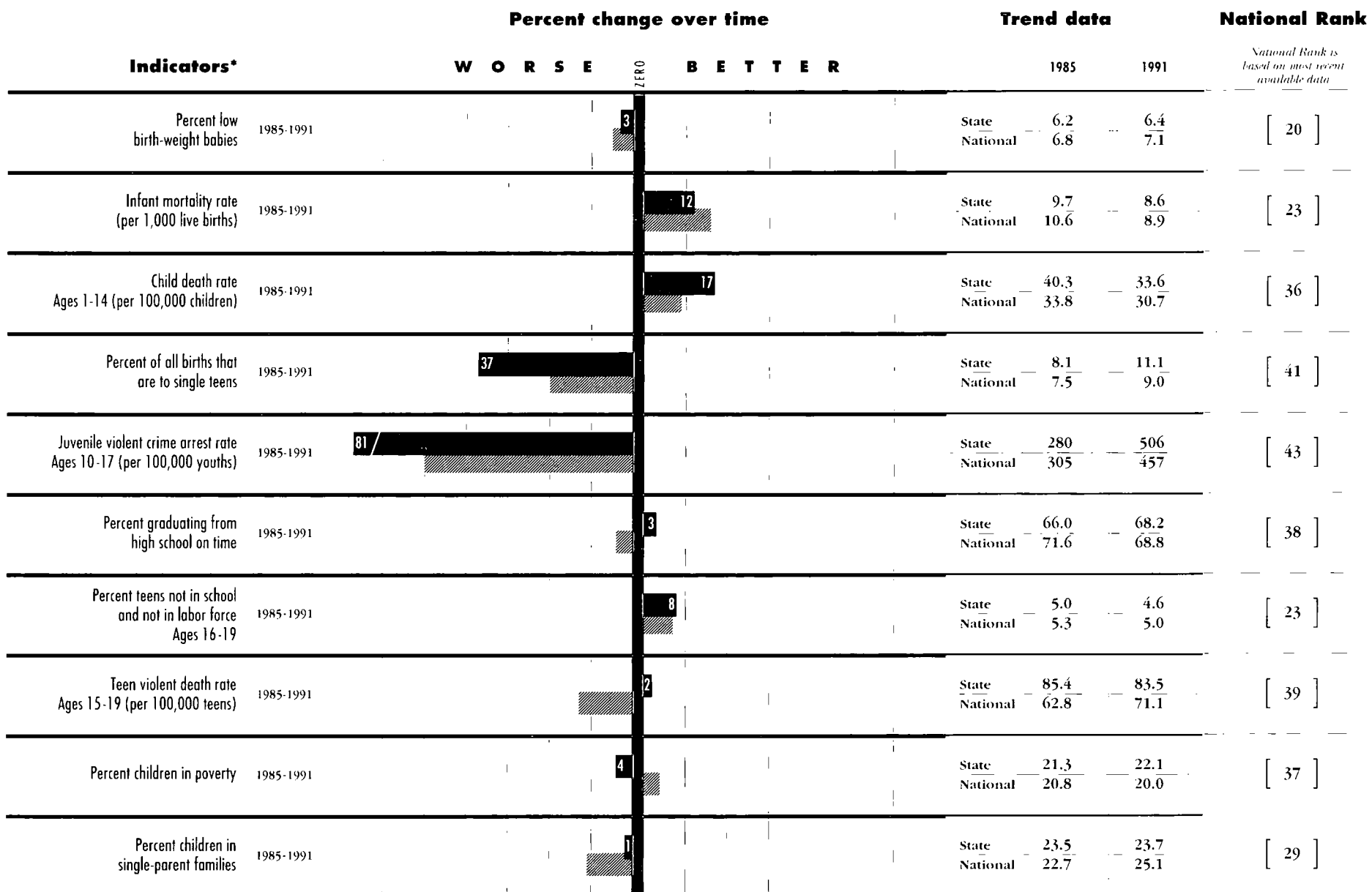
Population under age 18	[981,119]	Percent population under age 18	[26.8%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$31,528]
Minority population under age 18	[393,423]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[40.1%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[36.6%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[156,782]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[22.8%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[63.6%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[16.2%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[133,668]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[58.3%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[25.3%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[166,185]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[73.9%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[2.9%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[185,411]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[53.2%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[576,205]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[58.9%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[42,956]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[4.4%]	Arizona	5.2%
				United States	6.2%

*Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 135.

Arizona

AZ

National Composite Rank [37]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

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

Background
Information*

Population under age 18	[621,131]	Percent population under age 18	[26.4%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$26,344]
Minority population under age 18	[150,821]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[24.3%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[33.6%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[13,587]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[3.0%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[51.6%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[19.6%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[89,087]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[63.3%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[16.1%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[131,166]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[75.1%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[1.7%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[115,087]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[57.8%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[389,166]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[62.6%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[28,663]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[4.6%]		

Arkansas	7.6%
United States	6.2%

*Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

Arkansas

AR

National Composite Rank [42]

Indicators*		Percent change over time			Trend data		National Rank National Rank is based on most recent available data
		W	O	R	1985	1991	
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1991			2	State 8.0 National 6.8	8.2 7.1	[42]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991			12	State 11.6 National 10.6	10.2 8.9	[40]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991			4	State 42.7 National 33.8	44.3 30.7	[50]
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991			24	State 9.6 National 7.5	11.9 9.0	[44]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991			161	State 95 National 305	249 457	[16]
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991			1	State 77.7 National 71.6	76.7 68.8	[14]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991			39	State 8.2 National 5.3	5.0 5.0	[28]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991			17	State 81.3 National 62.8	95.5 71.1	[47]
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991			13	State 28.7 National 20.8	24.9 20.0	[45]
Percent children in single-parent families	1985-1991			10	State 23.3 National 22.7	25.8 25.1	[34]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

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

Background Information*

Population under age 18 [7,750,725]

Percent population under age 18 [26.0%]

Median income of families with children in 1991 [\$35,642]

Minority population under age 18 [4,168,861]

Percent population under age 18 that is minority [53.8%]

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991 [25.9%]

Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home [1,878,957]

Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home [35.0%]

AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993 [82.7%]

Percent of children without health insurance in 1991 [16.4%]

Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6 [1,060,101]

Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force [55.6%]

Percent of children living in overcrowded housing [34.5%]

Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17 [1,256,464]

Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force [72.1%]

Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities [1.2%]

Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force [1,445,510]

Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force [50.9%]

Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force [4,349,700]

Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force [56.2%]

Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods

California 5.1%

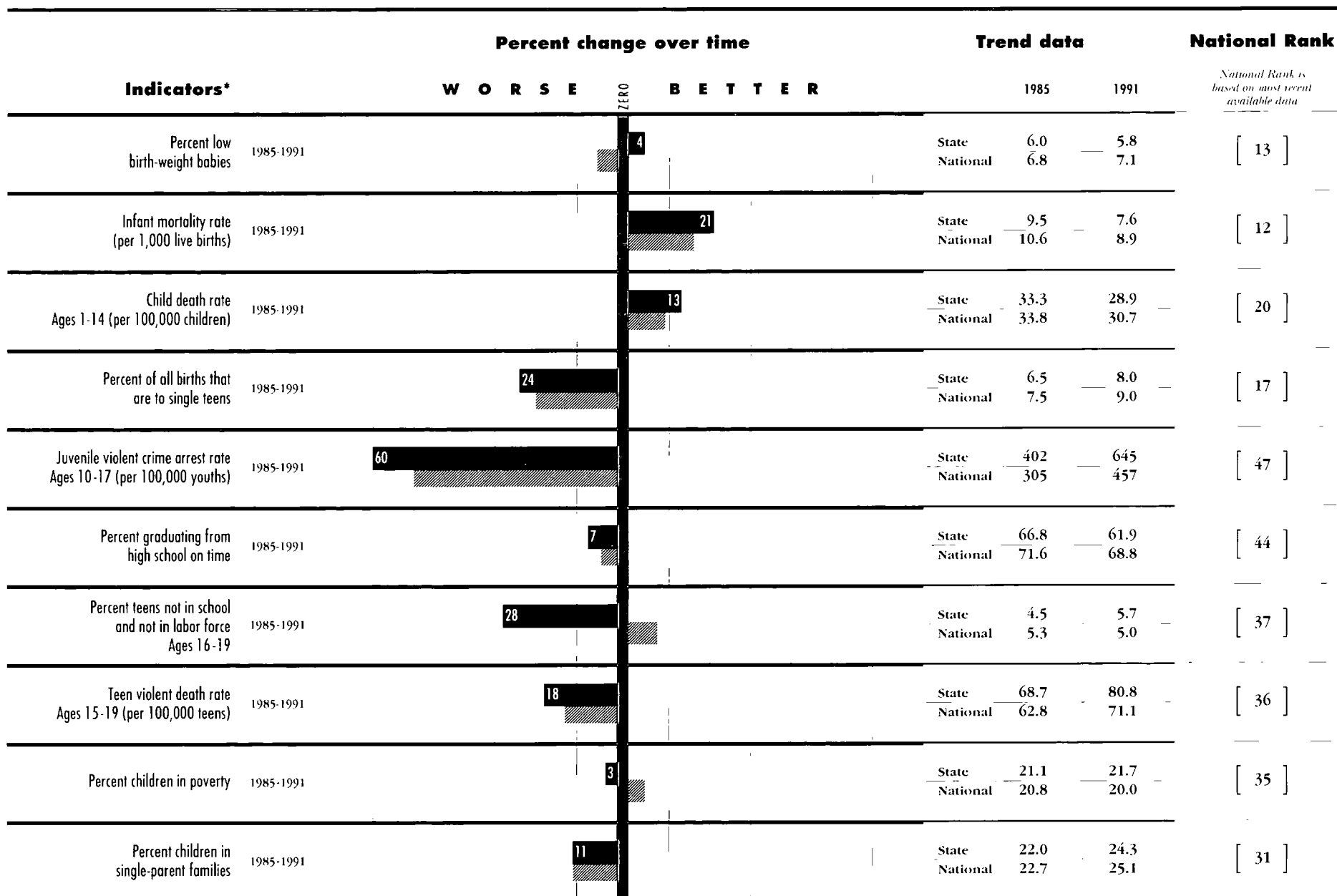
United States 6.2%

* Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 153.

California

CA

National Composite Rank [33]



* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

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

Background Information*

Population under age 18	[861,266]	Percent population under age 18	[26.1%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$35,689]
Minority population under age 18	[216,763]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[25.2%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[34.8%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[51,202]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[8.4%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[64.4%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[11.2%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[134,222]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[63.2%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[9.1%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[176,113]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[78.9%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.4%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[177,027]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[58.7%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[562,853]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[65.4%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[28,805]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[3.3%]		

* Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 153

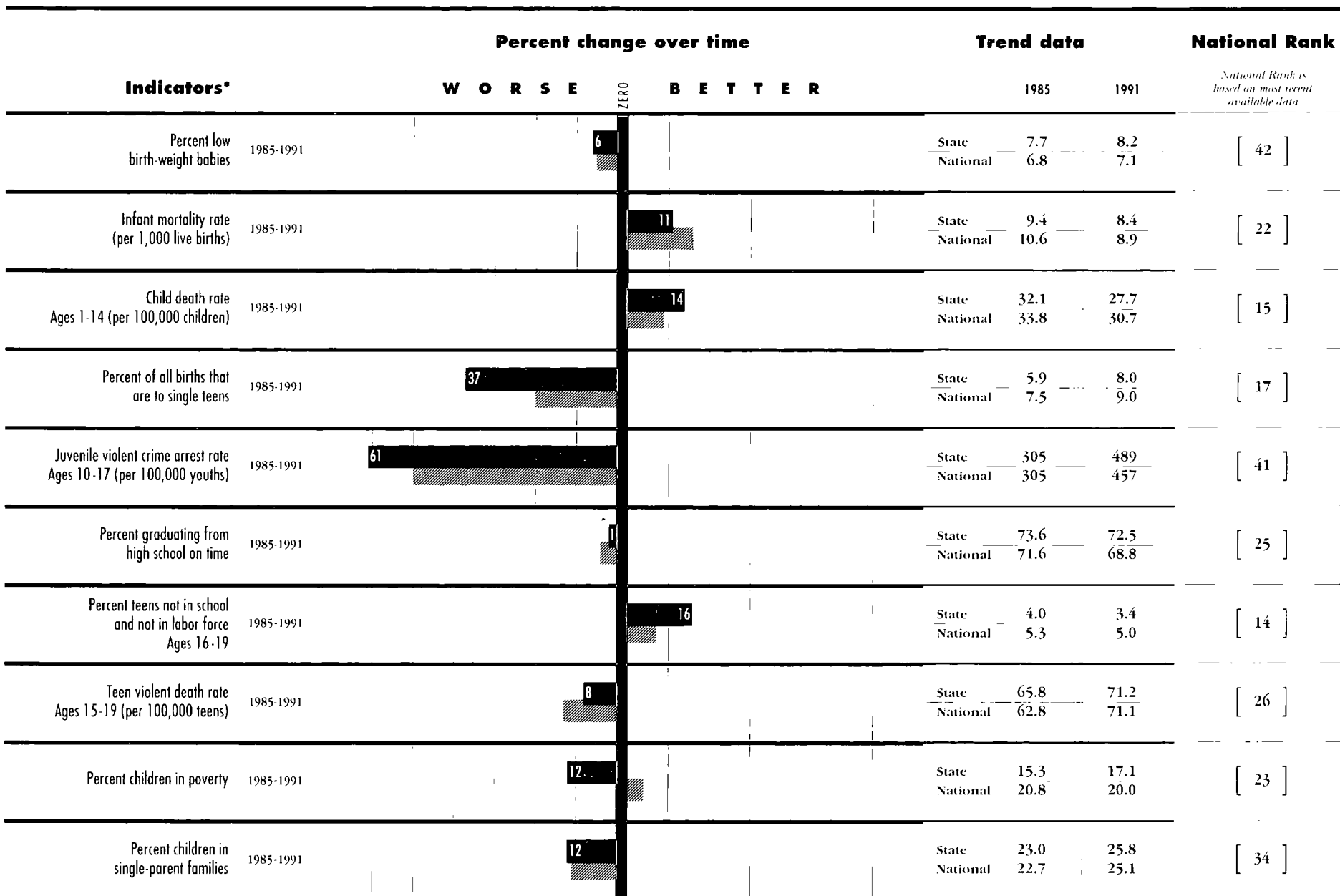
Colorado **2.5%**

United States **6.2%**

Colorado

CO

National Composite Rank [26]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 133.

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

Background
Information*

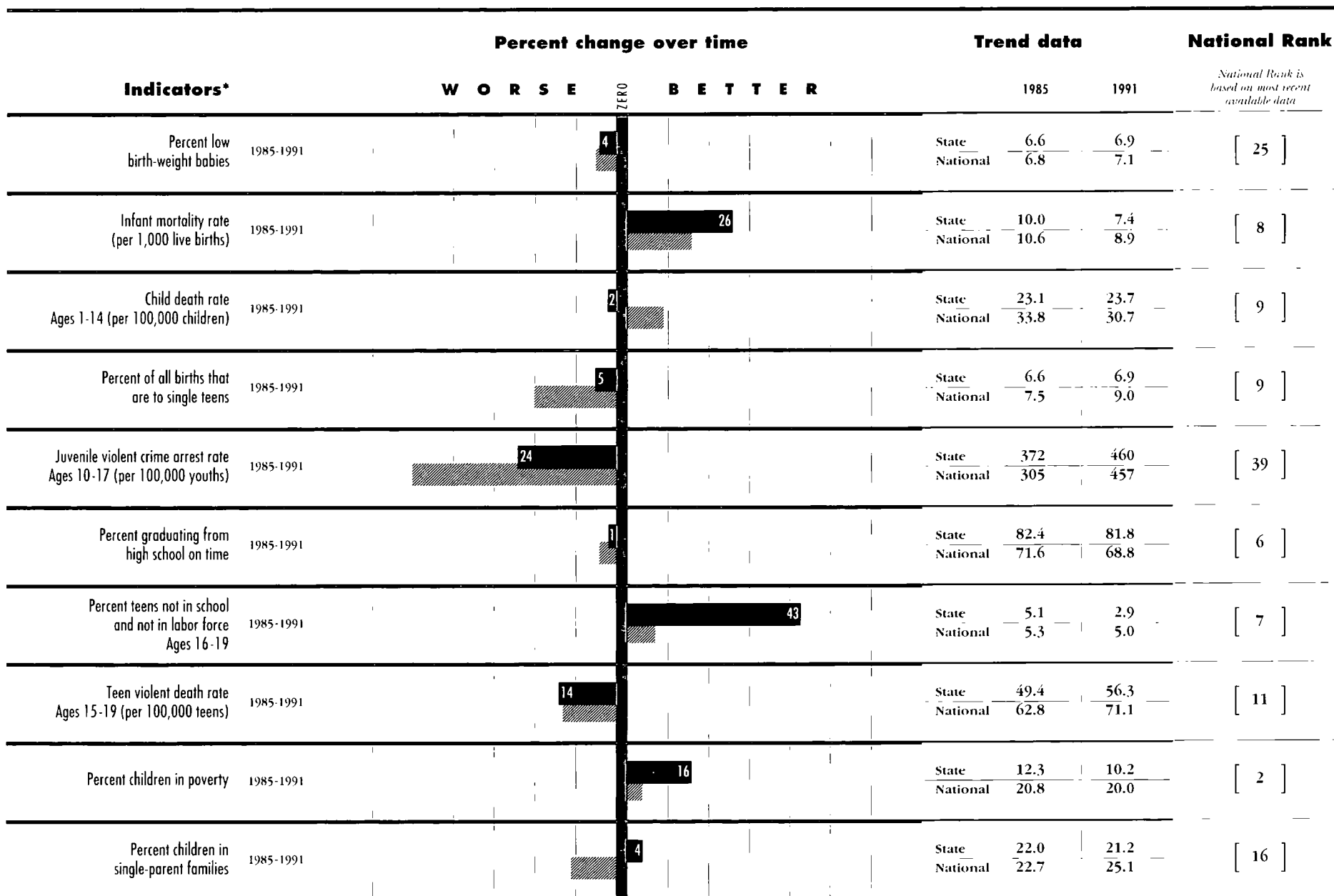
Population under age 18	[749,581]	Percent population under age 18	[22.8%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$46,819]
Minority population under age 18	[173,358]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[23.1%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[33.9%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[78,041]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[14.9%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[85.5%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[5.6%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[114,818]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[59.3%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[9.1%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[158,338]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[78.7%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.6%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[148,631]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[54.9%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[475,869]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[63.5%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[25,104]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[3.3%]	Connecticut	5.7%
				United States	6.2%

*Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Connecticut

CT

National Composite Rank [8]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

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

**Background
Information***

Population under age 18	[163,341]	Percent population under age 18	[24.5%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$37,304]
Minority population under age 18	[43,558]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[26.7%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[35.8%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[7,403]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[6.5%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[63.0%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[10.8%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[26,979]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[65.7%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[8.1%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[35,412]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[81.1%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[1.0%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[35,327]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[60.9%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[109,499]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[67.2%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[7,007]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[4.3%]		

 Delaware  1.7%

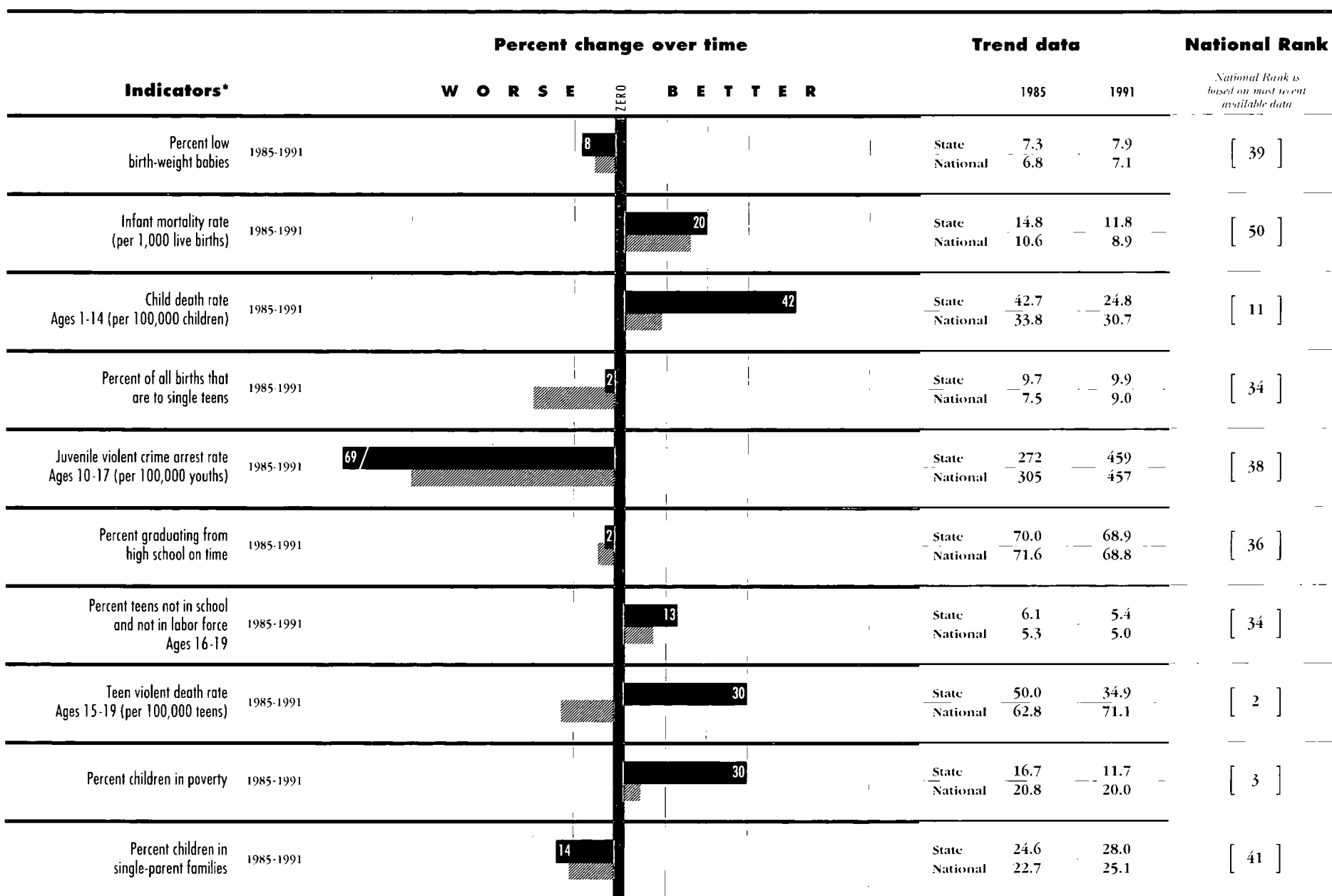
 United States  6.2%

*Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

Delaware

DE

National Composite Rank [29]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

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

**Background
Information***

Population under age 18	[117,092]	Percent population under age 18	[19.3%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$25,656]
Minority population under age 18	[101,818]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[87.0%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[14.4%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[9,444]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[11.8%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[68.4%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[18.2%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[19,720]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[66.6%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[31.1%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[23,074]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[79.4%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.7%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[25,105]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[57.6%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[71,797]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[61.6%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[12,296]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[10.5%]		

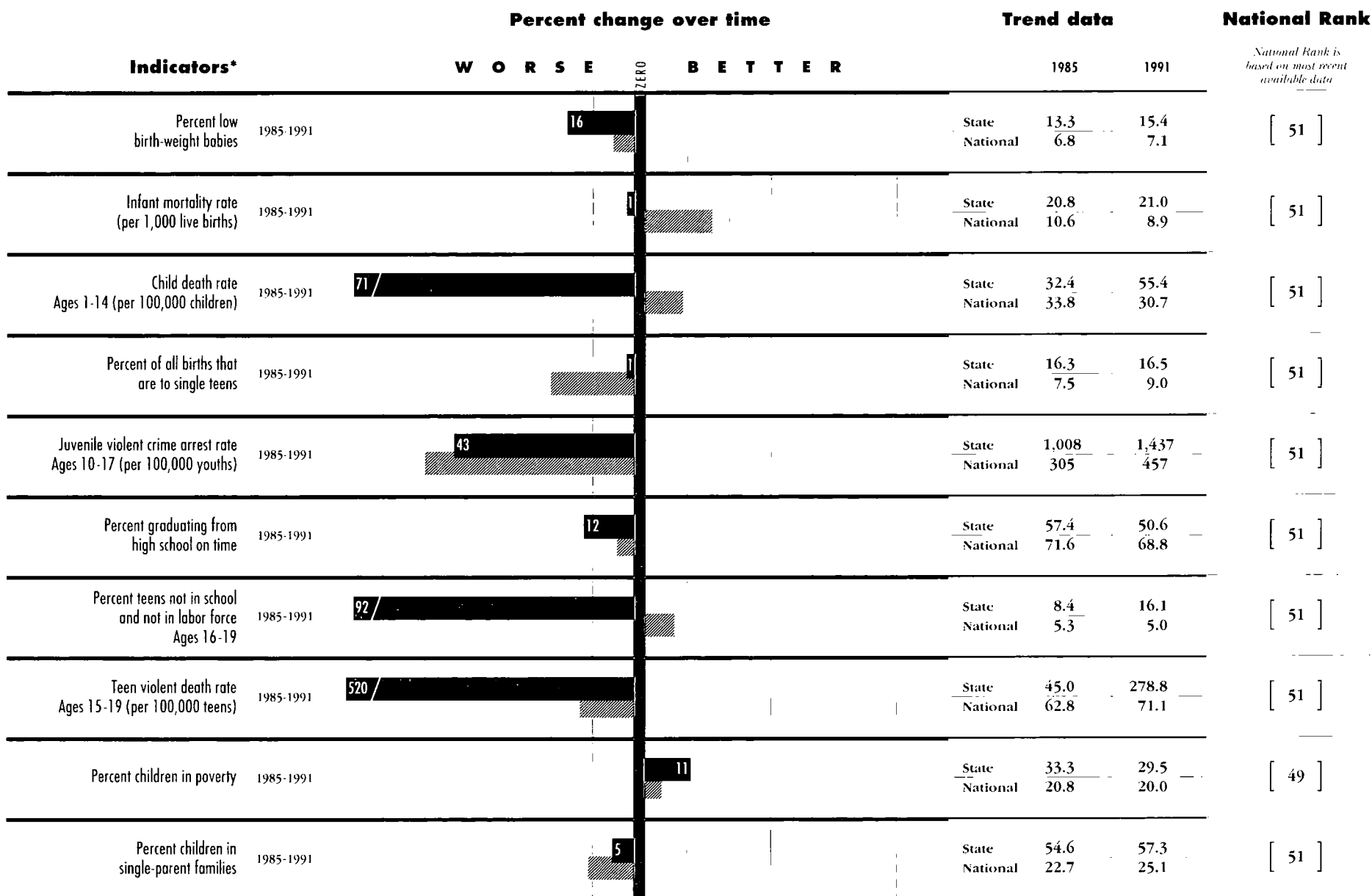
* Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

District of Columbia **25.2%**
United States **6.2%**

District of Columbia

DC

National Composite Rank [51]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

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

**Background
Information***

Population under age 18	[2,866,237]	Percent population under age 18	[22.2%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$29,928]
Minority population under age 18	[1,033,368]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[36.1%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[29.4%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[360,452]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[17.8%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[60.4%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[443,639]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[63.2%]	Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[18.3%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[581,318]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[77.0%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[19.8%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[584,744]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[57.8%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.7%]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[1,813,633]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[63.3%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[158,223]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[5.5%]		

 Florida **4.6%**

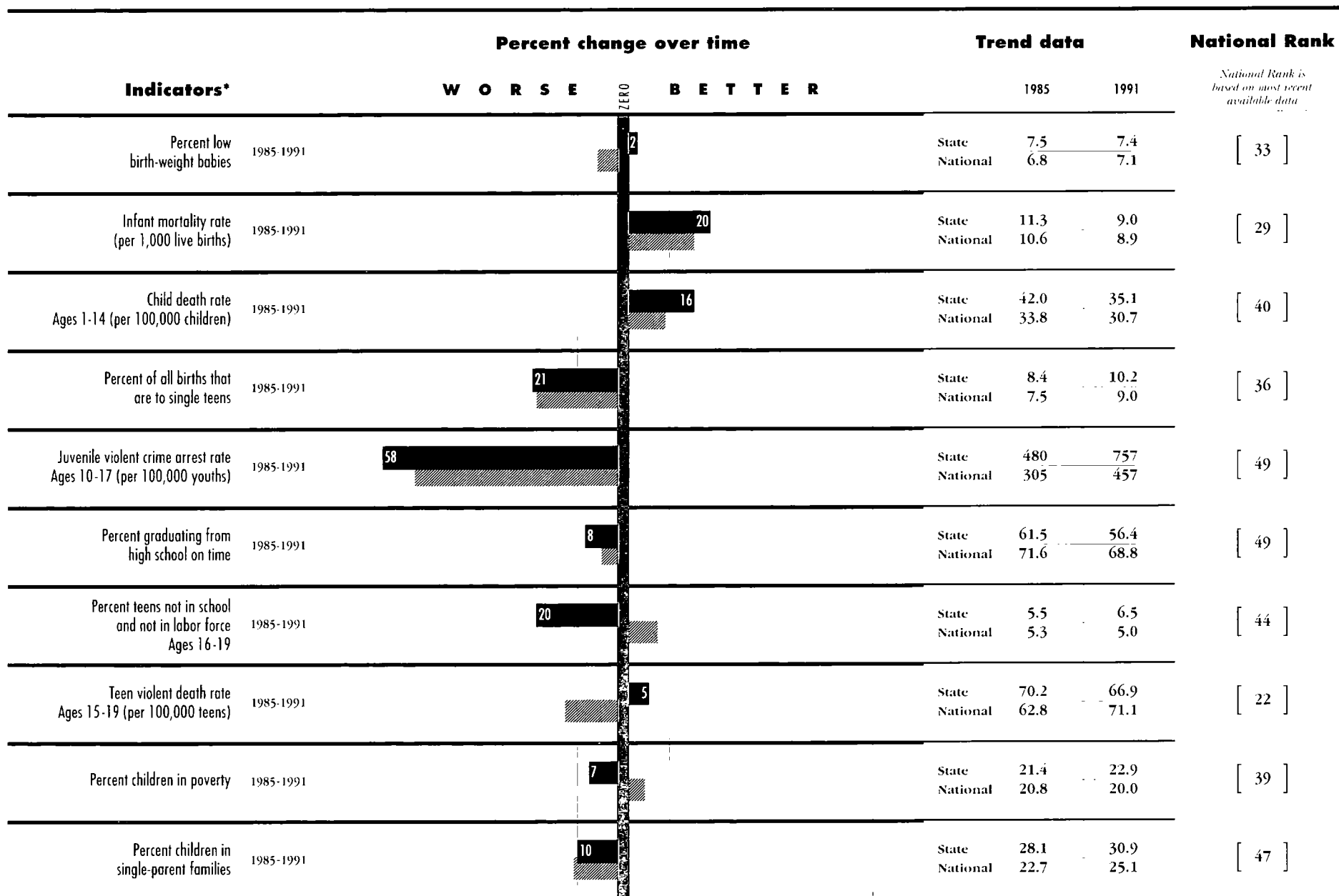
 United States **6.2%**

*Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 153.

Florida

FL

National Composite Rank [48]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

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

Background Information*

Population under age 18	[1,727,303]	Percent population under age 18	[26.7%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$31,606]
Minority population under age 18	[632,819]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[36.6%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[36.3%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[55,976]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[4.5%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[58.5%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[14.2%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[264,920]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[63.9%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[13.7%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[365,411]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[77.0%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[1.3%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[345,336]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[58.2%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[1,105,151]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[63.9%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[86,753]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[5.0%]	Georgia	6.2%
				United States	6.2%

* Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Georgia

GA

National Composite Rank [47]

Indicators*		Percent change over time		Trend data		National Rank National Rank is based on most recent available data
		W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1991	
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1991	7		State 8.1 National 6.8	8.6 7.1	[45]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991		10	State 12.7 National 10.6	11.4 8.9	[48]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991		4	State 37.1 National 33.8	35.6 30.7	[43]
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	22		State 9.8 National 7.5	12.0 9.0	[45]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	96		State 145 National 305	285 457	[21]
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	1		State 63.1 National 71.6	62.7 68.8	[43]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	6		State 5.5 National 5.3	5.8 5.0	[40]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	8		State 71.9 National 62.8	78.0 71.1	[35]
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991	1		State 24.6 National 20.8	24.3 20.0	[43]
Percent children in single-parent families	1985-1991	0		State 28.5 National 22.7	28.4 25.1	[43]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

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

Background
Information*

Population under age 18	[280,126]	Percent population under age 18	[25.3%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$40,545]
Minority population under age 18	[201,691]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[72.0%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[29.4%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[29,600]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[14.9%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[98.1%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[6.1%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[43,238]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[63.4%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[37.2%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[55,522]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[81.6%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[1.6%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[57,489]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[58.1%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[183,982]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[65.7%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[12,664]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[4.5%]		

Hawaii 0.5%

United States 6.2%

*Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

Hawaii

HI

National Composite Rank [18]

Indicators*		Percent change over time		Trend data		National Rank National Rank is based on most recent available data
		W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1991	
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1991	5		State 6.5 National 6.8	6.8 7.1	[23]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991		17	State 8.8 National 10.6	7.4 8.9	[8]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991		13	State 26.0 National 33.8	22.6 30.7	[5]
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	26		State 6.2 National 7.5	7.8 9.0	[15]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	31		State 189 National 305	248 457	[15]
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	10		State 72.6 National 71.6	65.1 68.8	[42]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	14		State 4.6 National 5.3	5.2 5.0	[33]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991		31	State 45.6 National 62.8	31.5 71.1	[1]
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991	3		State 16.8 National 20.8	17.4 20.0	[26]
Percent children in single-parent families	1985-1991	12		State 18.1 National 22.7	20.2 25.1	[9]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

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

Background Information*

Population under age 18	[308,405]	Percent population under age 18	[30.6%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$30.861]
Minority population under age 18	[30,916]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[10.0%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[46.5%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[13,241]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[5.8%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[61.5%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[14.7%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[39,238]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[60.0%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[12.7%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[54,167]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[77.2%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.9%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[53,388]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[54.9%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[191,473]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[62.2%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[9,390]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[3.1%]	Idaho 0.0%	
				United States 6.2%	

*Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 135.

Idaho

ID

National Composite Rank [15]

Indicators*	Percent change over time		Trend data		National Rank National Rank is based on most recent available data
	W	B	1985	1991	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1991	5		State National	5.5 6.8	[13]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1985-1991		17	State National	10.4 10.6	[24]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children) 1985-1991	0		State National	35.5 33.8	[42]
Percent of all births that are to single teens 1985-1991	74		State National	3.8 7.5	[6]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths) 1985-1991	64		State National	214 305	[32]
Percent graduating from high school on time 1985-1991	4		State National	78.5 71.6	[16]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19 1985-1991		35	State National	4.7 5.3	[10]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens) 1985-1991		14	State National	76.3 62.8	[20]
Percent children in poverty 1985-1991		21	State National	21.5 20.8	[22]
Percent children in single-parent families 1985-1991	4		State National	15.7 22.7	[3]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

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

Background Information*

Population under age 18	[2,946,366]	Percent population under age 18	[25.8%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$36,334]
Minority population under age 18	[959,336]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[32.6%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[24.7%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[302,087]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[14.4%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[63.8%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[9.1%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[411,075]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[58.8%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[13.8%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[570,481]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[75.5%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.8%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[550,275]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[54.2%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[1,812,670]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[61.5%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[109,120]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[3.7%]		

Illinois 9.5%

United States 6.2%

*Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

Illinois

National Composite Rank [39]

Indicators*	Percent change over time			Trend data		National Rank National Rank is based on most recent available data
	W	O	R	1985	1991	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1991			9	State 7.2 National 6.8	7.8 7.1	[37]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1985-1991			9	State 11.7 National 10.6	10.7 8.9	[44]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children) 1985-1991			6	State 31.8 National 33.8	33.6 30.7	[36]
Percent of all births that are to single teens 1985-1991			19	State 8.9 National 7.5	10.5 9.0	[39]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths) 1985-1991			71	State 195 National 305	334 457	[25]
Percent graduating from high school on time 1985-1991			3	State 75.5 National 71.6	73.0 68.8	[24]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19 1985-1991			8	State 5.3 National 5.3	5.8 5.0	[40]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens) 1985-1991			42	State 52.0 National 62.8	73.9 71.1	[32]
Percent children in poverty 1985-1991			6	State 22.1 National 20.8	20.9 20.0	[34]
Percent children in single-parent families 1985-1991			15	State 24.8 National 22.7	28.4 25.1	[43]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 133.

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

**Background
Information***

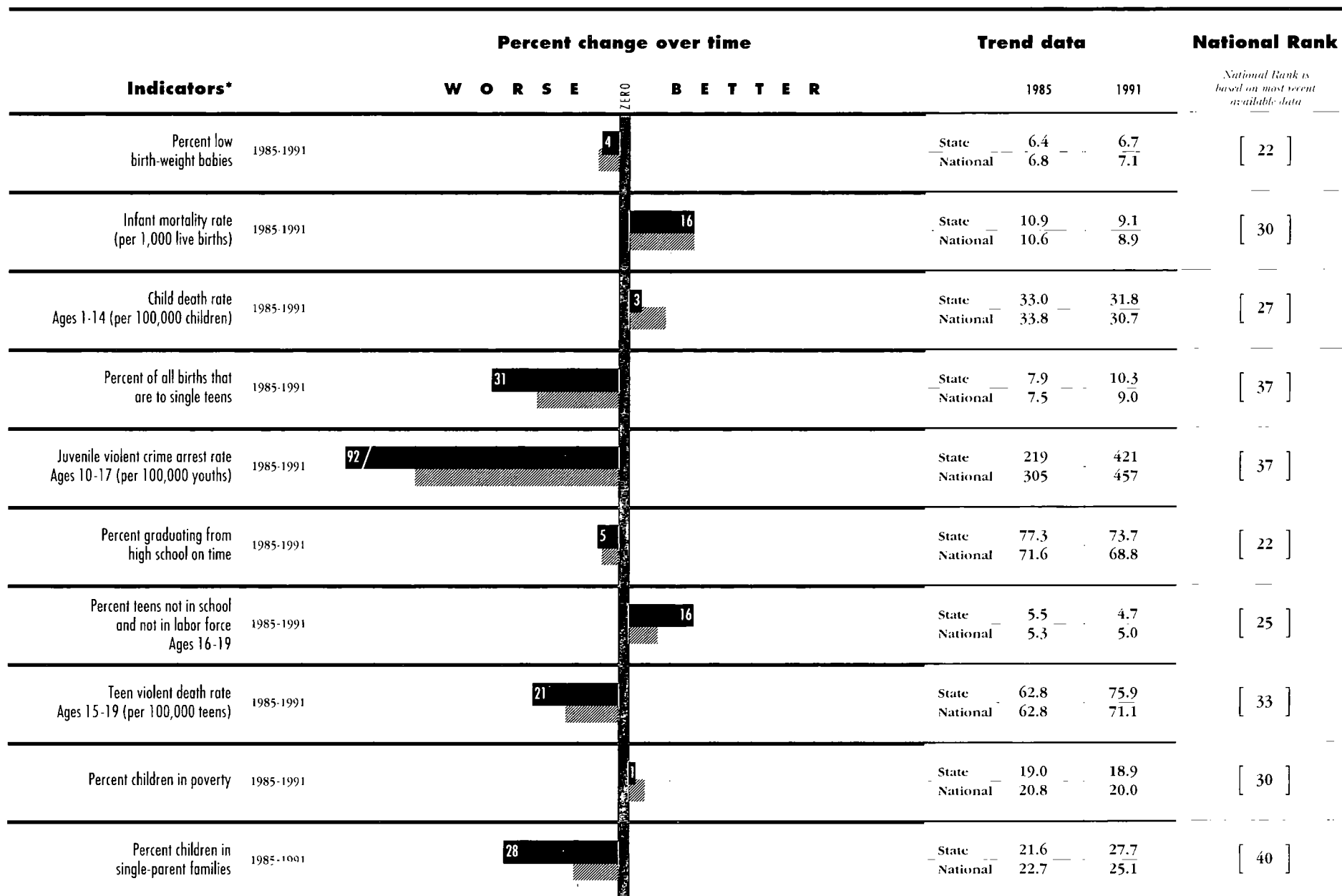
Population under age 18	[1,455,964]	Percent population under age 18	[26.3%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$30,682]
Minority population under age 18	[192,198]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[13.2%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[43.4%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[51,651]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[4.9%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[59.4%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[10.5%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[211,627]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[63.6%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[8.8%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[311,696]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[77.4%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.8%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[283,512]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[59.1%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[953,125]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[65.4%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[52,035]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[3.6%]	Indiana	3.0%
				United States	6.2%

* Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 133.

Indiana

IN

National Composite Rank [31]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

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

Background Information*

Population under age 18	[718,880]	Percent population under age 18	[25.9%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$33,489]
Minority population under age 18	[41,213]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[5.7%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[47.5%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[20,740]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[3.9%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[68.1%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[6.1%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[114,337]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[69.8%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[5.8%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[155,520]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[81.8%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.7%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[153,764]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[65.7%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[512,561]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[71.3%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[21,401]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[3.0%]		

Iowa 1.0%

United States 6.2%

*Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 135.

Iowa

IA

National Composite Rank [6]

Indicators*		Percent change over time		Trend data		National Rank National Rank is based on most recent available data
		W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1991	
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1991	11		State 5.1 National 6.8	5.7 7.1	[11]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991		15	State 9.5 National 10.6	8.0 8.9	[16]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991		4	State 27.6 National 33.8	26.6 30.7	[13]
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	54		State 5.1 National 7.5	7.8 9.0	[15]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	42		State 110 National 305	157 457	[10]
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	11		State 89.2 National 71.6	79.4 68.8	[9]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	4		State 2.7 National 5.3	2.8 5.0	[6]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	0		State 65.0 National 62.8	64.8 71.1	[19]
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991		39	State 20.1 National 20.8	12.3 20.0	[5]
Percent children in single-parent families	1985-1991		10	State 17.9 National 22.7	16.0 25.1	[4]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

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

**Background
Information***

Population under age 18	[661,614]	Percent population under age 18	[26.7%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$34,471]
Minority population under age 18	[100,679]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[15.2%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[29.7%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[25,036]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[5.3%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[70.1%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[9.2%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[100,728]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[64.5%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[9.0%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[134,969]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[79.4%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.4%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[135,581]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[59.8%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[441,753]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[66.7%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[21,588]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[3.3%]		

Kansas **2.0%**
United States **6.2%**

* Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

Kansas

KS

National Composite Rank [20]

Indicators*		Percent change over time		Trend data		National Rank National Rank is based on most recent available data
		W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1991	
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1991		1	State 6.1 National 6.8	6.2 7.1	[19]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991		5	State 9.3 National 10.6	8.9 8.9	[26]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991		15	State 39.4 National 33.8	33.5 30.7	[35]
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	50		State 5.5 National 7.5	8.2 9.0	[20]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	51		State 213 National 305	322 457	[24]
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991		5	State 81.4 National 71.6	77.2 68.8	[13]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991		28	State 3.2 National 5.3	2.3 5.0	[3]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991		11	State 66.7 National 62.8	73.8 71.1	[31]
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991		8	State 15.1 National 20.8	13.9 20.0	[11]
Percent children in single-parent families	1985-1991	33		State 15.6 National 22.7	20.7 25.1	[11]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 133.

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

Background Information*

Population under age 18	[954,094]	Percent population under age 18	[25.9%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$28,163]
Minority population under age 18	[95,999]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[10.1%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[40.0%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[20,063]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[2.8%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[54.8%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[14.2%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[126,554]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[57.2%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[9.5%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[197,006]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[68.2%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[2.8%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[157,999]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[52.3%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[541,254]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[56.6%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[37,841]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[4.0%]		

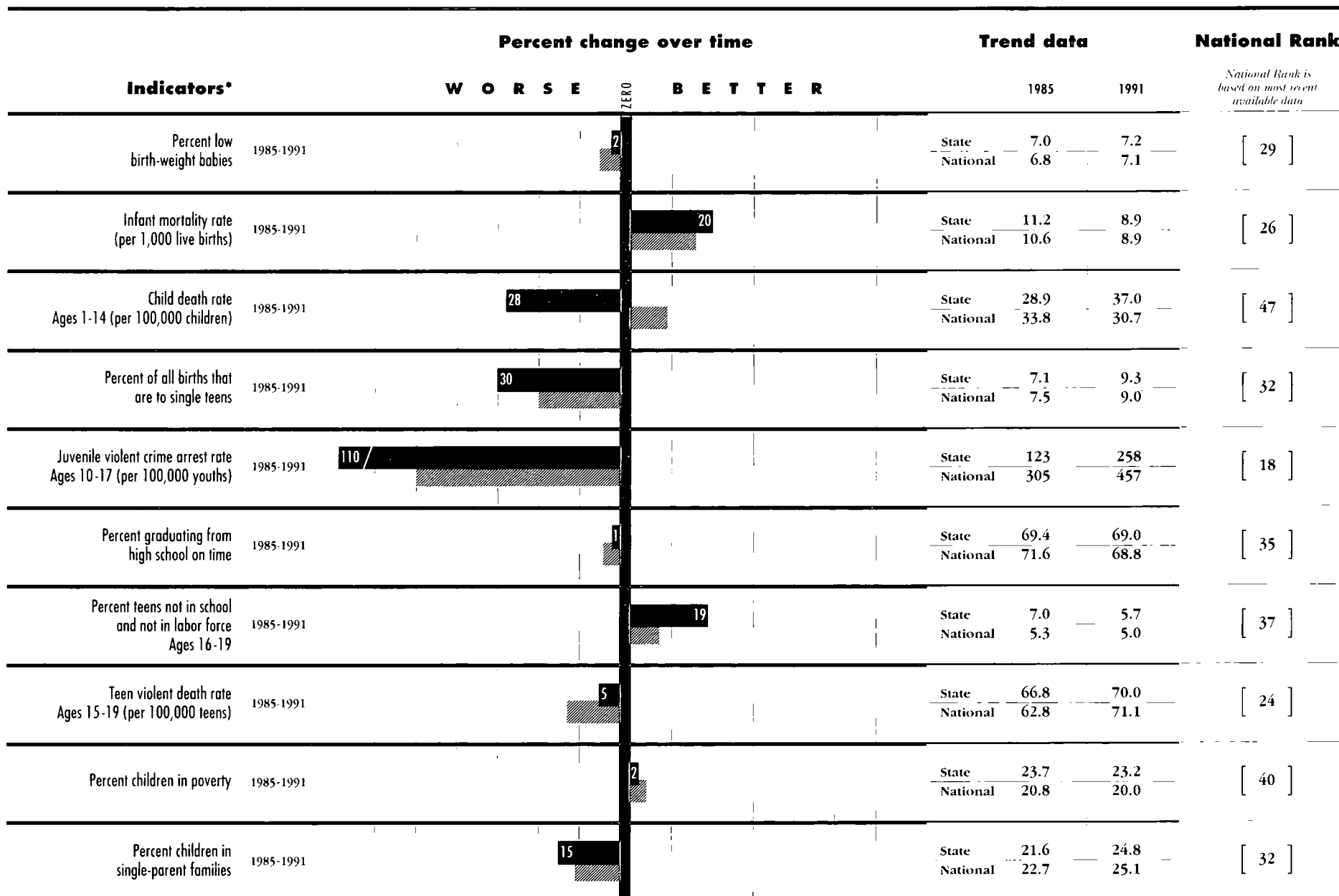
Kentucky	7.1%
United States	6.2%

* Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

Kentucky

KY

National Composite Rank [36]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

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

Background
Information*

Population under age 18	[1,227,269]	Percent population under age 18	[29.1%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$27,956]
Minority population under age 18	[509,140]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[41.5%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[26.8%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[49,382]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[5.5%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[50.5%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[19.3%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[160,610]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[56.5%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[19.6%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[209,380]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[67.0%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[1.5%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[206,578]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[50.8%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[672,352]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[54.7%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[58,718]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[4.8%]	Louisiana	17.2%
				United States	6.2%

*Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

Louisiana

LA

National Composite Rank [49]

Indicators*	Percent change over time		Trend data		National Rank National Rank is based on most recent available data
	W	O R S E	1985	1991	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1991		8	State 8.7 National 6.8	9.4 7.1	[49]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1985-1991		11	State 11.9 National 10.6	10.5 8.9	[43]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children) 1985-1991		17	State 42.8 National 33.8	35.3 30.7	[41]
Percent of all births that are to single teens 1985-1991		23	State 10.8 National 7.5	13.3 9.0	[49]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths) 1985-1991	77		State 272 National 305	483 457	[40]
Percent graduating from high school on time 1985-1991		1	State 56.7 National 71.6	56.0 68.8	[50]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19 1985-1991		2	State 7.2 National 5.3	7.3 5.0	[50]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens) 1985-1991		27	State 74.9 National 62.8	94.8 71.1	[46]
Percent children in poverty 1985-1991		16	State 28.4 National 20.8	32.8 20.0	[50]
Percent children in single-parent families 1985-1991		29	State 24.7 National 22.7	31.9 25.1	[48]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

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

Background
Information*

Population under age 18	[309,002]	Percent population under age 18	[25.2%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$32,964]
Minority population under age 18	[8,406]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[2.7%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[40.5%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[9,886]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[4.4%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[72.5%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[8.7%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[45,592]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[62.6%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[5.9%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[67,938]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[78.4%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[1.5%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[60,890]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[58.3%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[201,058]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[65.0%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[11,148]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[3.6%]		

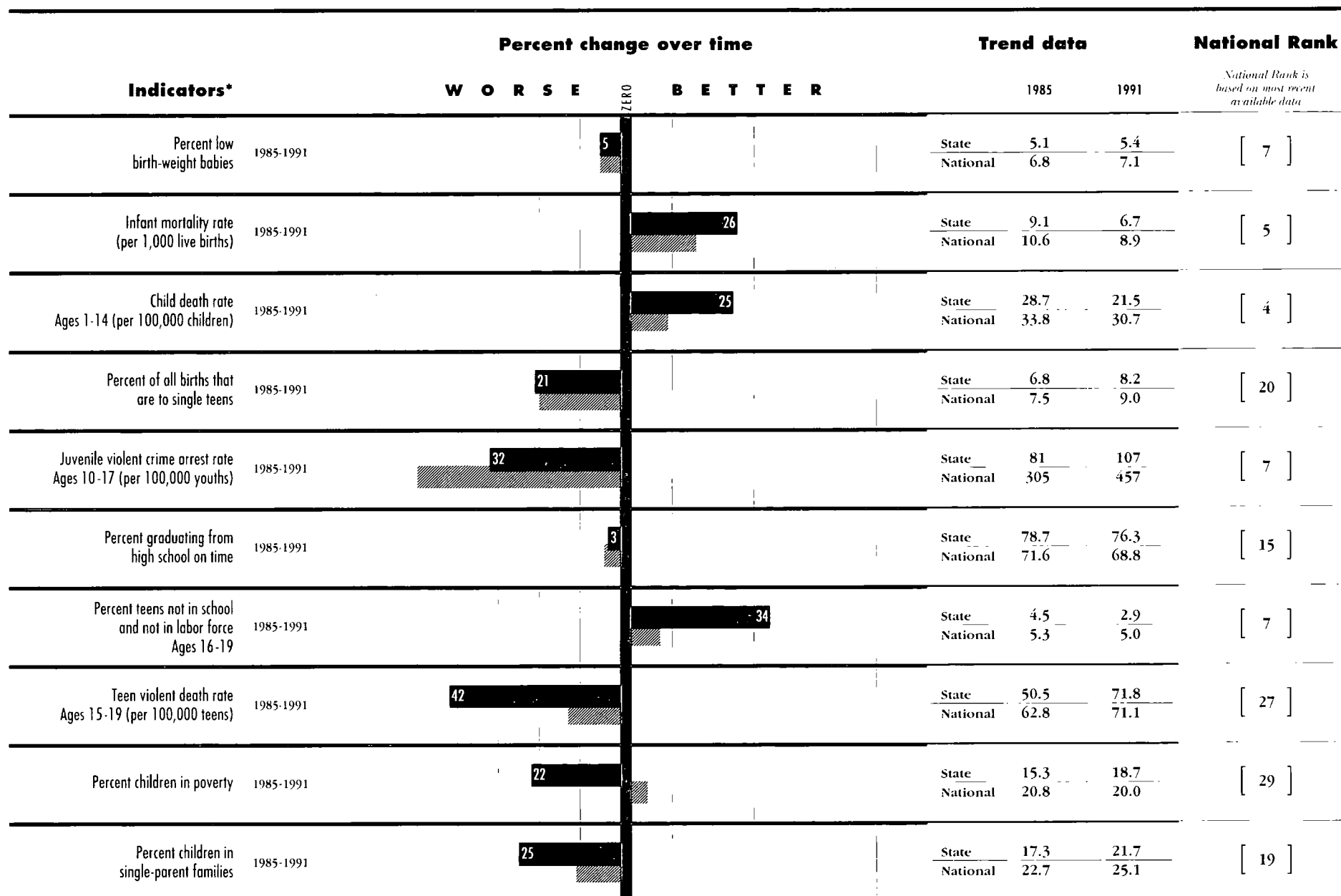
Maine 0.6%
United States 6.2%

* Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Maine

ME

National Composite Rank [9]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

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

Background Information*

Population under age 18	[1,162,241]	Percent population under age 18	[24.3%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$41,637]
Minority population under age 18	[414,168]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[35.6%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[28.5%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[67,904]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[8.4%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[66.7%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[10.1%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[199,714]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[66.2%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[9.1%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[252,604]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[80.6%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.8%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[261,026]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[61.1%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[777,014]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[66.9%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[53,119]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[4.6%]		

Maryland 6.2%

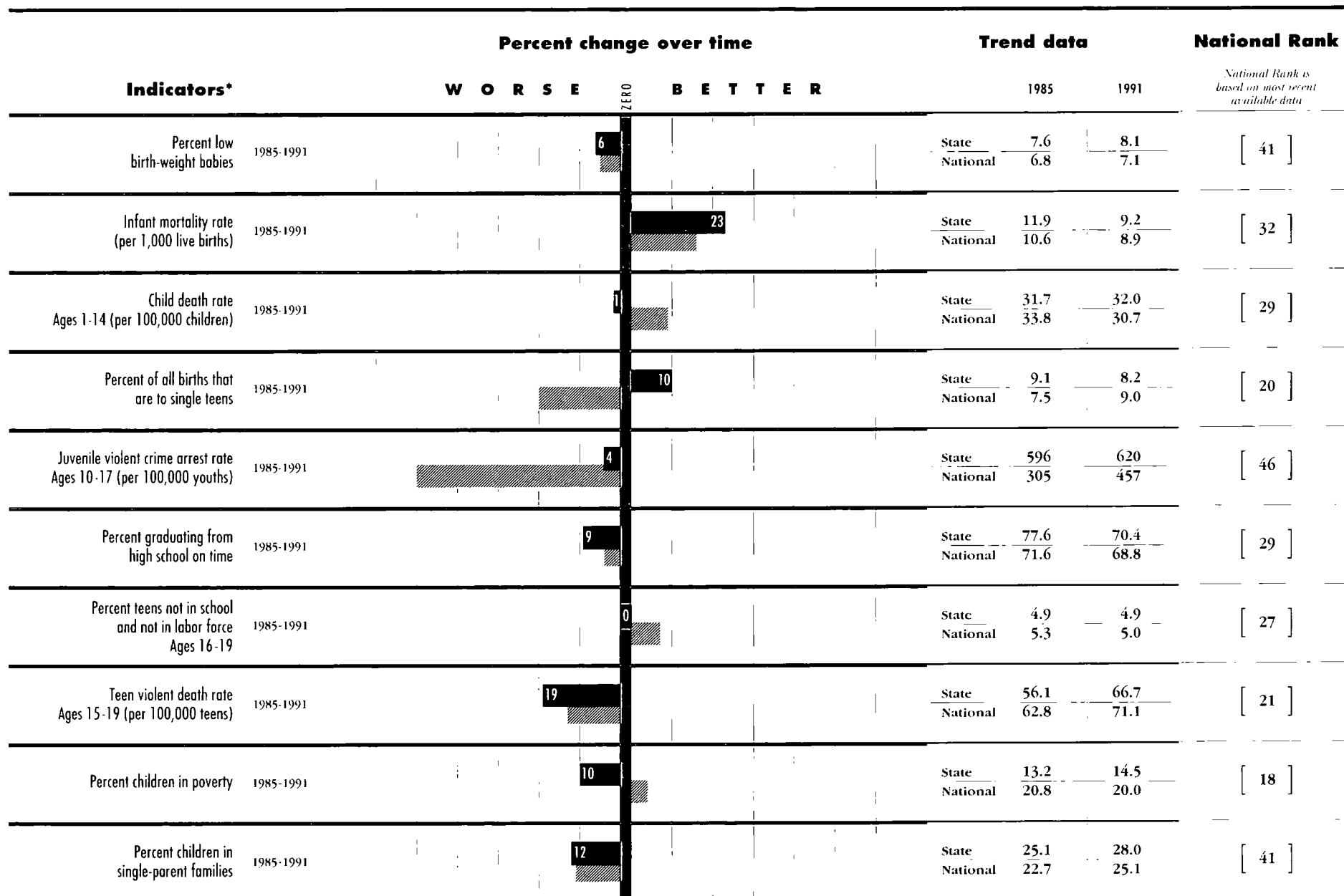
United States 6.2%

*Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

Maryland

MD

National Composite Rank [32]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

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

Background
Information*

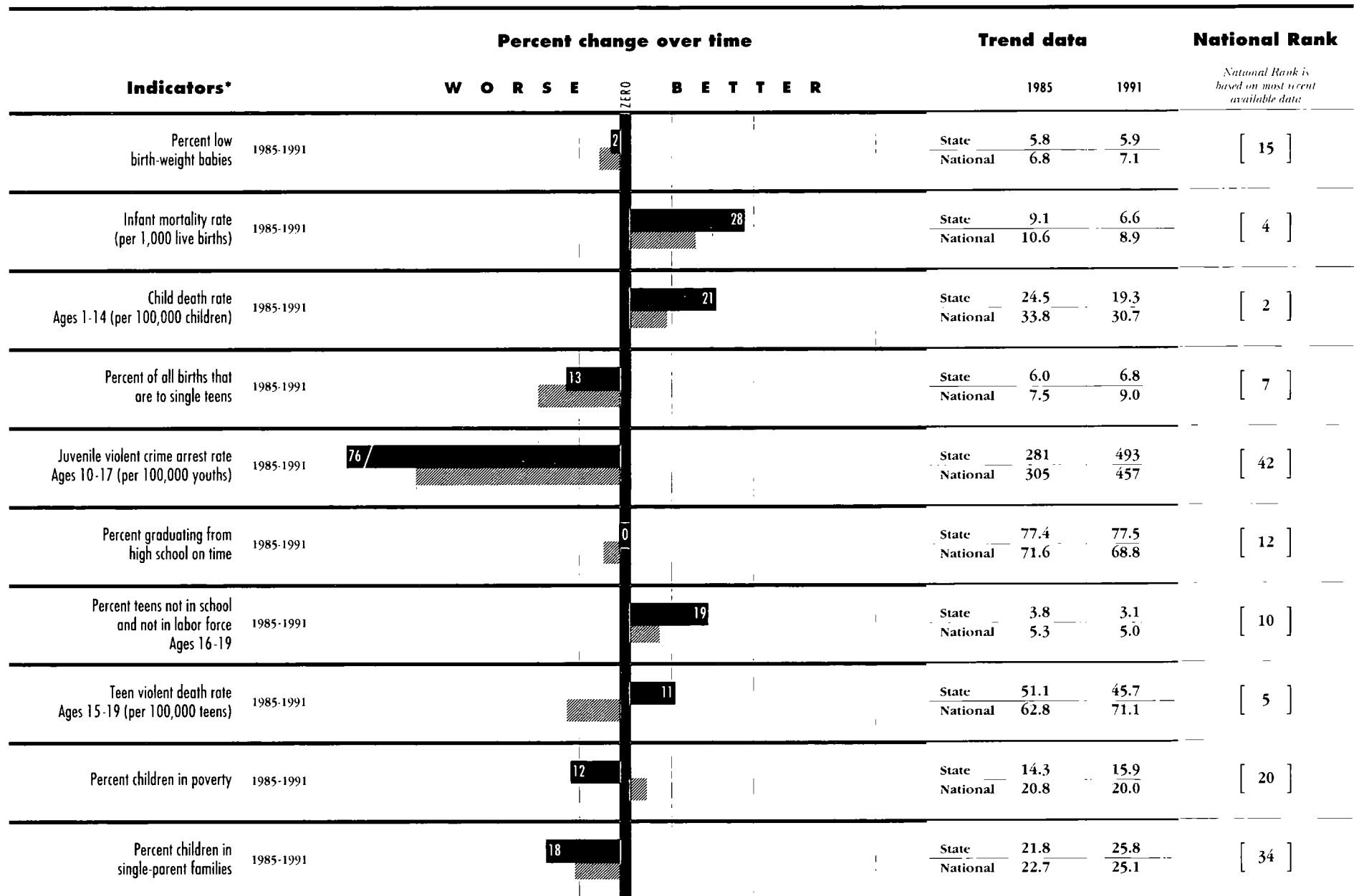
Population under age 18	[1,353,075]	Percent population under age 18	[22.5%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$42,877]
Minority population under age 18	[233,852]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[17.3%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[33.6%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[143,528]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[15.3%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[75.9%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[7.2%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[205,924]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[59.5%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[8.3%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[278,078]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[77.7%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.6%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[269,960]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[55.0%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[848,561]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[62.8%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[41,678]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[3.1%]	Massachusetts	5.1%
				United States	6.2%

*Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 135.

Massachusetts

MA

National Composite Rank [10]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

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

Background Information*

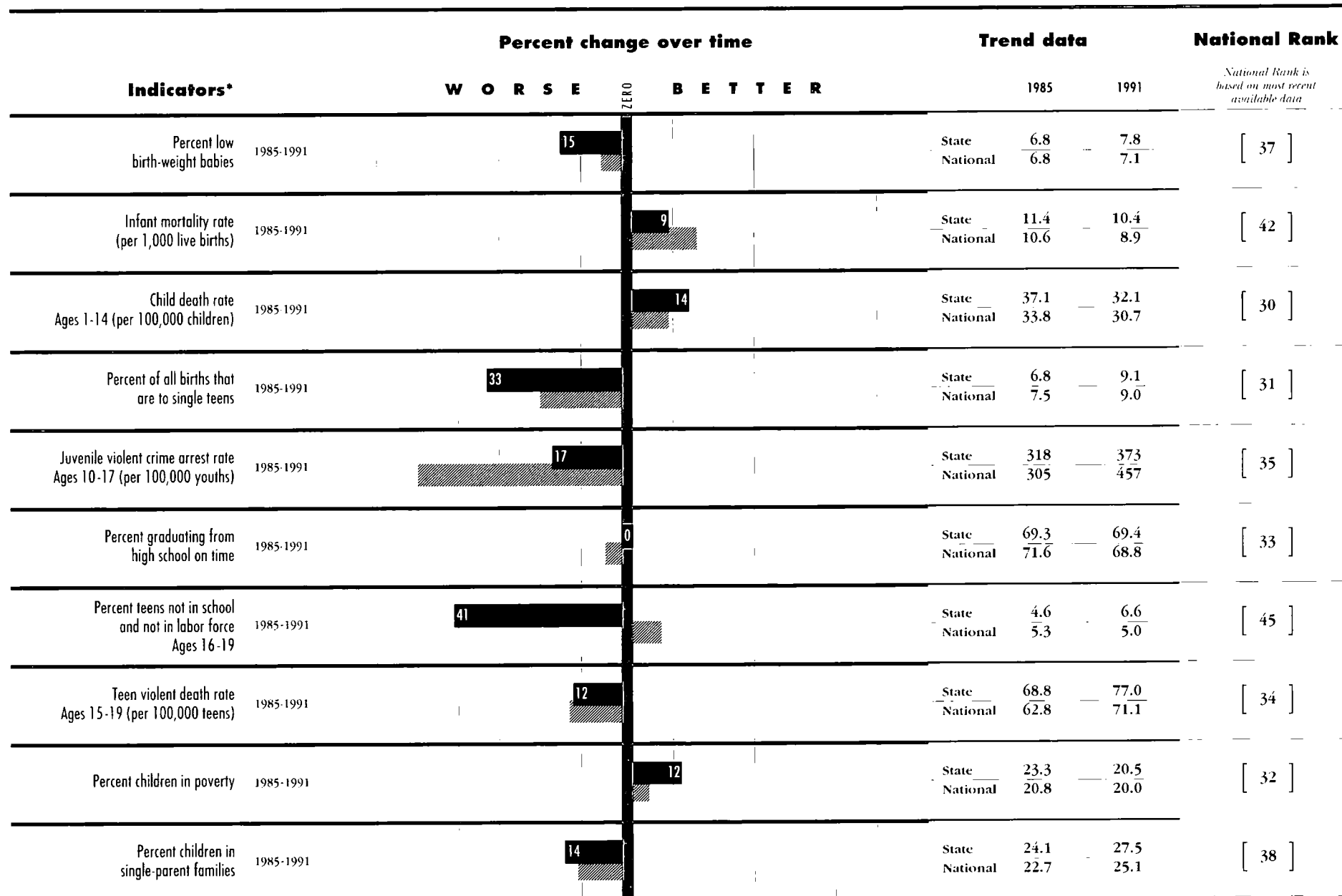
Population under age 18	[2,458,765]	Percent population under age 18	[26.5%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$36,401]
Minority population under age 18	[544,282]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[22.1%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[36.4%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[95,963]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[5.4%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[73.0%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[6.1%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[330,533]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[57.1%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[9.3%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[467,994]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[73.3%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.5%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[442,649]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[52.5%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[1,469,862]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[59.7%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[92,036]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[3.7%]	Michigan	11.5%
				United States	6.2%

*Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 135

Michigan

MI

National Composite Rank [38]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

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

Background
Information*

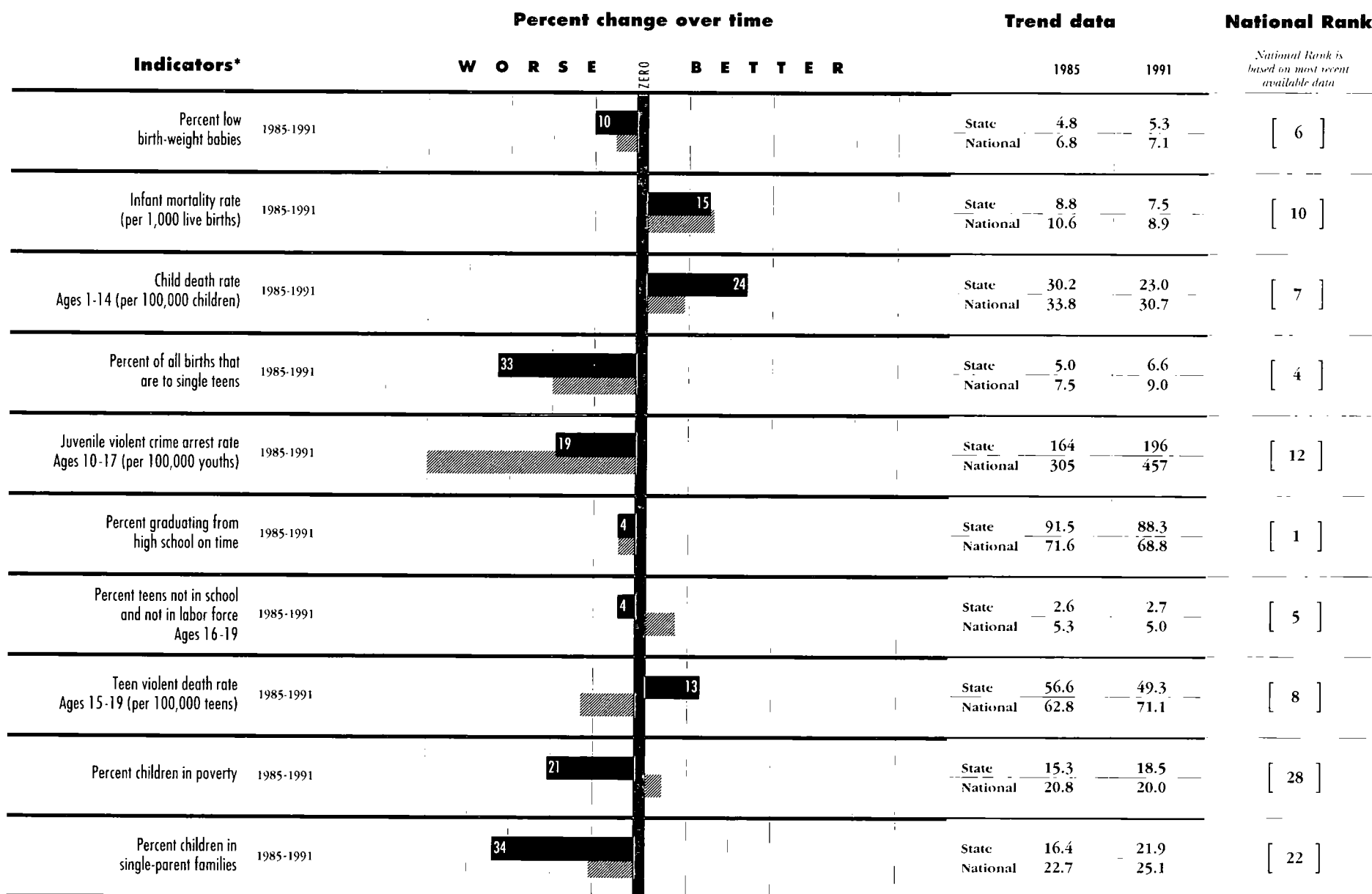
Population under age 18	[1,166,783]	Percent population under age 18	[26.7%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$36.073]
Minority population under age 18	[112,755]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[9.7%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[41.6%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[42,163]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[5.1%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[75.5%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[5.0%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[193,135]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[69.3%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[7.1%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[234,559]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[81.7%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.5%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[262,928]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[64.6%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[819,253]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[70.1%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[29,292]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[2.5%]	Minnesota 2.0%	
				United States 6.2%	

* Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 153.

Minnesota

MN

National Composite Rank [4]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

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

Background
Information*

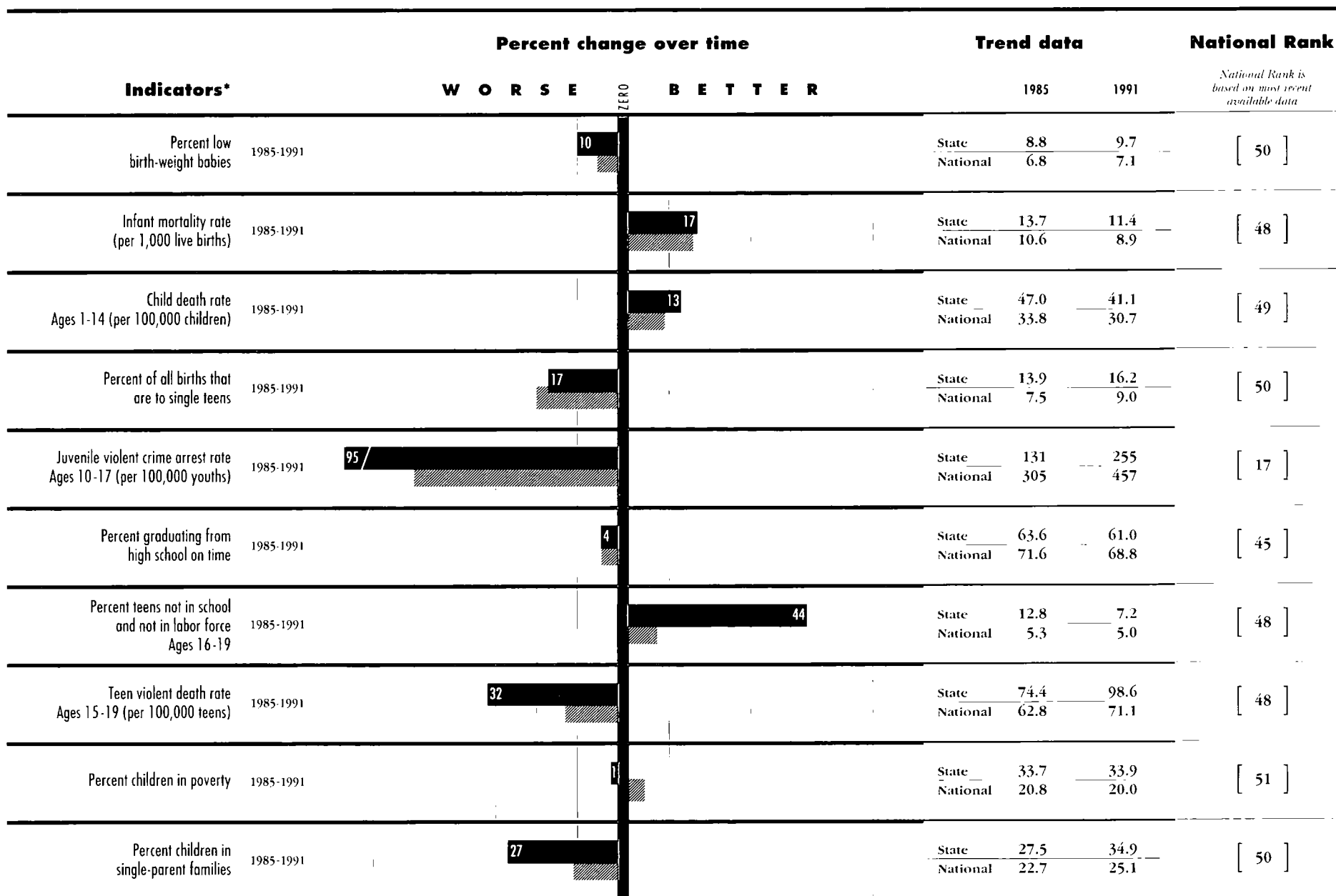
Population under age 18	[746,761]	Percent population under age 18	[29.0%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$24,012]
Minority population under age 18	[348,727]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[46.7%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[24.8%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[16,594]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[3.0%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[43.0%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[17.3%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[104,995]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[63.8%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[20.9%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[143,889]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[73.0%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[2.7%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[136,503]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[57.8%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[461,510]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[61.8%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[38,627]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[5.2%]	Mississippi	17.4%
				United States	6.2%

*Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 135.

Mississippi

MS

National Composite Rank [50]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background
Information*

Population under age 18	[1,314,826]	Percent population under age 18	[25.7%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$33,093]
Minority population under age 18	[216,012]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[16.4%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[31.3%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[33,731]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[3.6%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[59.2%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[12.8%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[200,827]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[64.5%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[9.2%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[273,646]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[77.3%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.9%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[263,400]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[59.5%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[853,173]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[64.9%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[49,156]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[3.7%]		

Missouri 5.2%

United States 6.2%

* Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

Missouri

MO

National Composite Rank [34]

Indicators*		Percent change over time		Trend data		National Rank National Rank is based on most recent available data
		W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1991	
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1991	11		State 6.7 National 6.8	7.5 7.1	[35]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991	0		State 10.2 National 10.6	10.2 8.9	[40]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	2		State 30.5 National 33.8	31.3 30.7	[26]
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	32		State 7.8 National 7.5	10.3 9.0	[37]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	20		State 466 National 305	558 457	[45]
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	8		State 77.5 National 71.6	71.0 68.8	[28]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991		18	State 4.2 National 5.3	3.5 5.0	[15]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	32		State 68.4 National 62.8	90.0 71.1	[42]
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991		7	State 19.7 National 20.8	18.4 20.0	[27]
Percent children in single-parent families	1985-1991		7	State 21.3 National 22.7	22.8 25.1	[25]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

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

Background
Information*

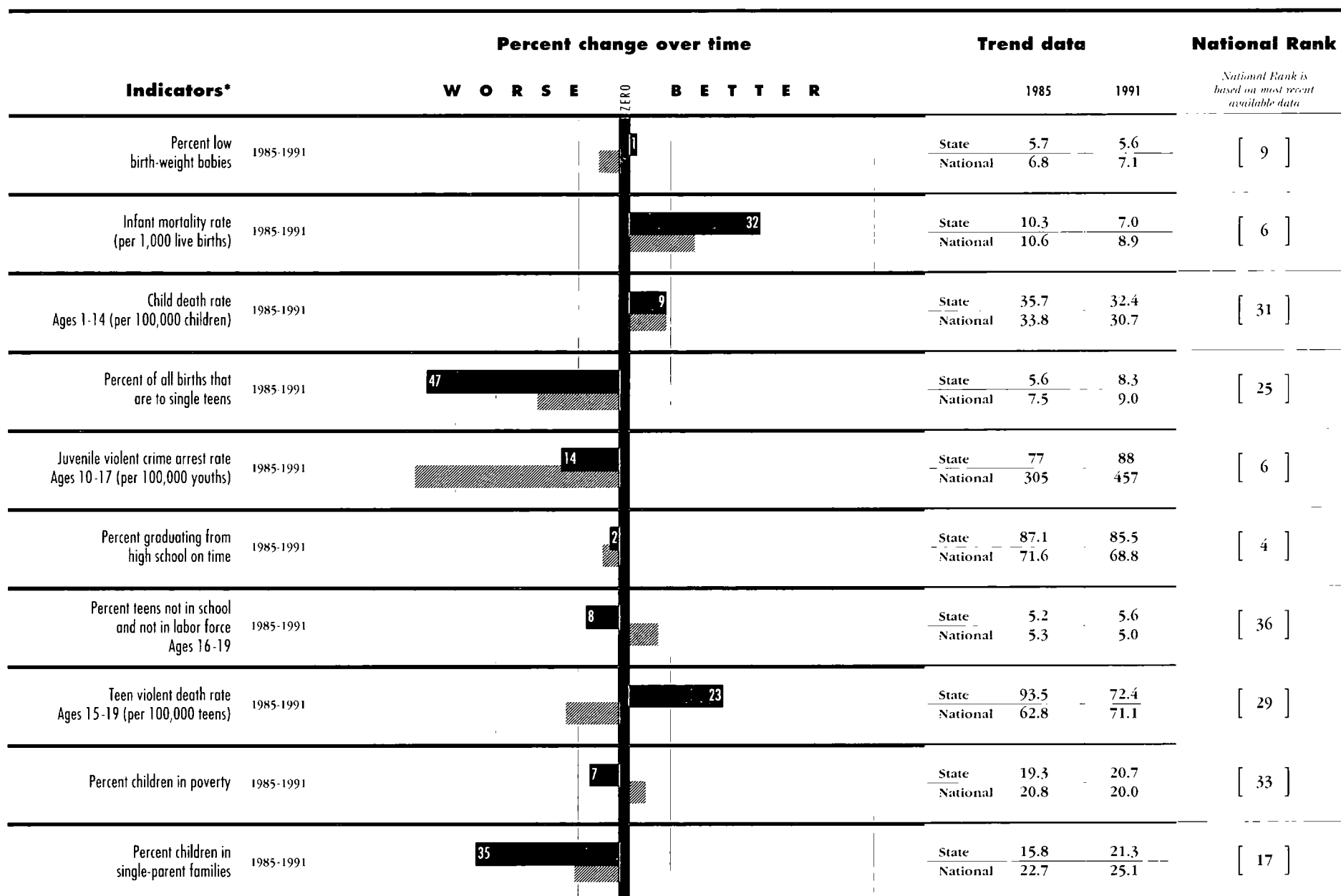
Population under age 18	[222,104]	Percent population under age 18	[27.8%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$28,483]
Minority population under age 18	[26,567]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[12.0%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[30.2%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[6,382]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[3.9%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[67.4%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[11.3%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[30,165]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[62.3%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[10.2%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[44,134]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[77.3%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.5%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[40,740]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[56.7%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[141,760]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[63.6%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[8,713]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[3.9%]	Montana 2.3%	
				United States 6.2%	

* Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

Montana

MT

National Composite Rank [17]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

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

Background Information*

Population under age 18	[429,012]	Percent population under age 18	[27.2%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$34,763]
Minority population under age 18	[44,080]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[10.3%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[35.6%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[11,256]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[3.6%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[64.6%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[8.0%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[71,307]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[71.1%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[6.0%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[88,353]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[82.6%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.3%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[96,003]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[66.4%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[307,357]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[71.6%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[10,995]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[2.6%]		

Nebraska ■ 1.3%

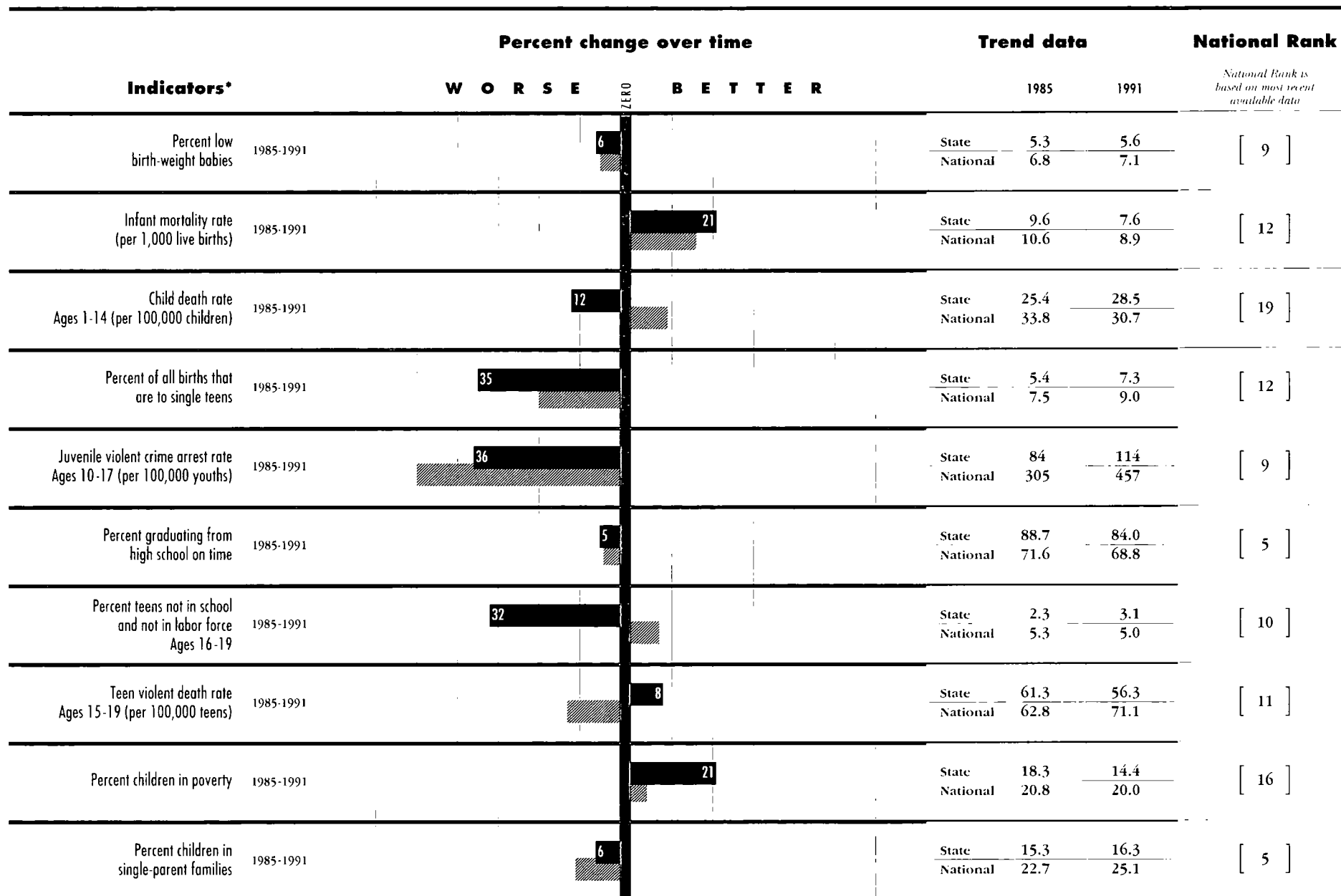
United States ■ 6.2%

* Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Nebraska

NE

National Composite Rank [5]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

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

Background
Information*

Population under age 18	[296,948]	Percent population under age 18	[24.7%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$34,137]
Minority population under age 18	[82,504]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[27.8%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[31.4%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[24,055]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[11.8%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[63.0%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[17.9%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[46,878]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[63.2%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[20.3%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[55,693]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[79.6%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.6%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[63,973]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[58.5%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[189,752]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[64.4%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[15,737]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[5.3%]		

Nevada 3.3%

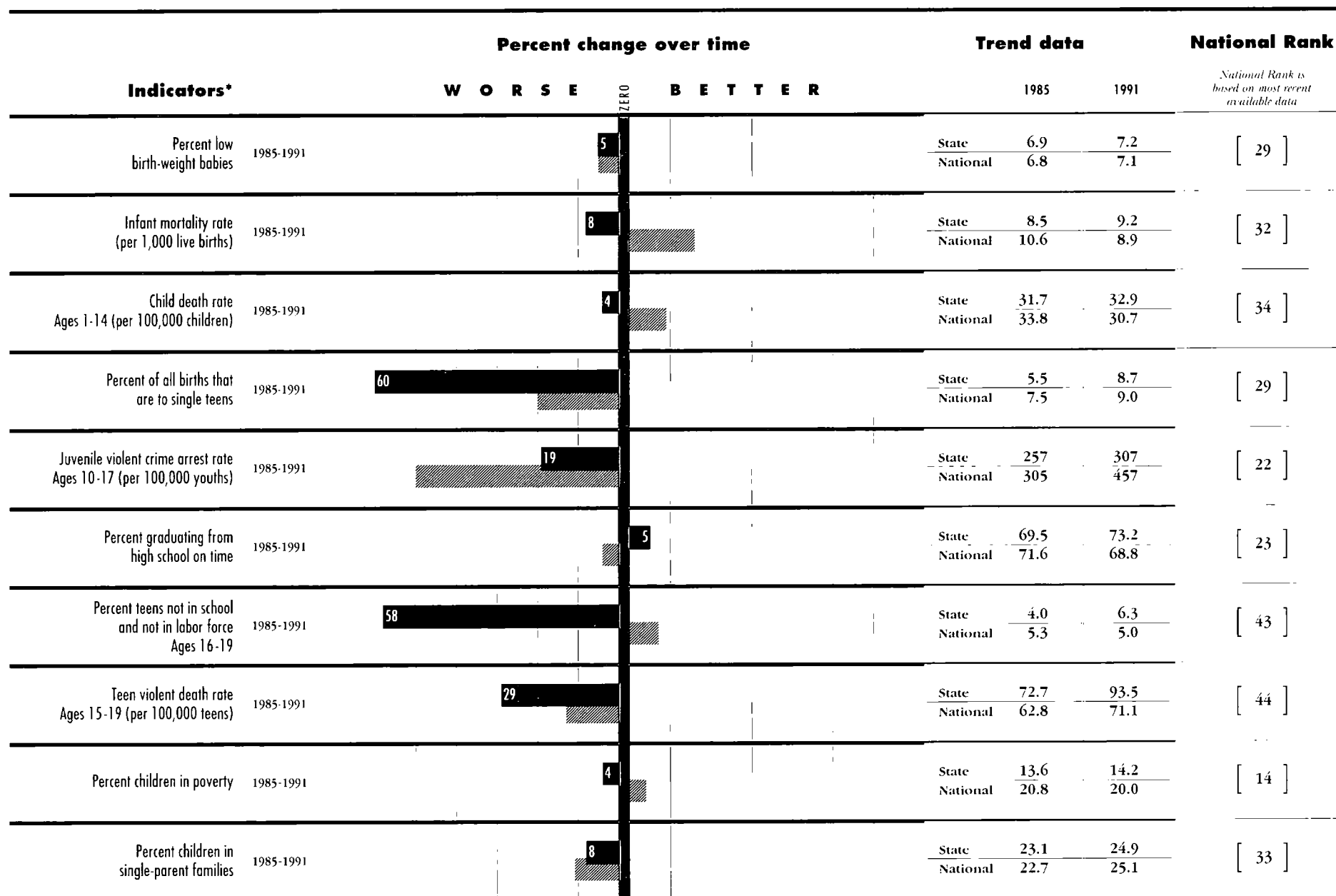
United States 6.2%

*Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 153.

Nevada

NV

National Composite Rank [30]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 135.

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

Background
Information*Population under
age 18 [278,755]Percent population
under age 18 [25.1%]Median income of families
with children in 1991 [\$42,809]Minority population
under age 18 [9,286]Percent population under
age 18 that is minority [3.3%]Percent of mother-headed
families receiving child support
or alimony in 1991 [40.7%]Children ages 5-17 who do
not speak English at home [8,561]Percent children ages 5-17 who
do not speak English at home [4.4%]AFDC and Food Stamp benefits
as percent of poverty line in 1993 [72.8%]Percent of children without
health insurance in 1991 [9.9%]Women in labor force with youngest
child under age 6 [47,086]Percent women with youngest child
under age 6 who are in the labor force [66.9%]Percent of children living in
overcrowded housing [6.2%]Women in labor force with youngest
child ages 6-17 [61,813]Percent women with youngest child
ages 6-17 who are in the labor force [83.0%]Percent of children living
in houses without complete
plumbing or kitchen facilities [0.5%]Children under age 6 with both
or only parent in the labor force [63,016]Percent children under age 6 with
both or only parent in labor force [62.5%]Children under age 18 with both
or only parent in the labor force [194,498]Percent children under age 18 with
both or only parent in the labor force [69.7%]

Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods

Children under age 18
who are not living with a parent [8,441]Percent children under age 18
who are not living with a parent [3.0%]

New Hampshire | 0.1%

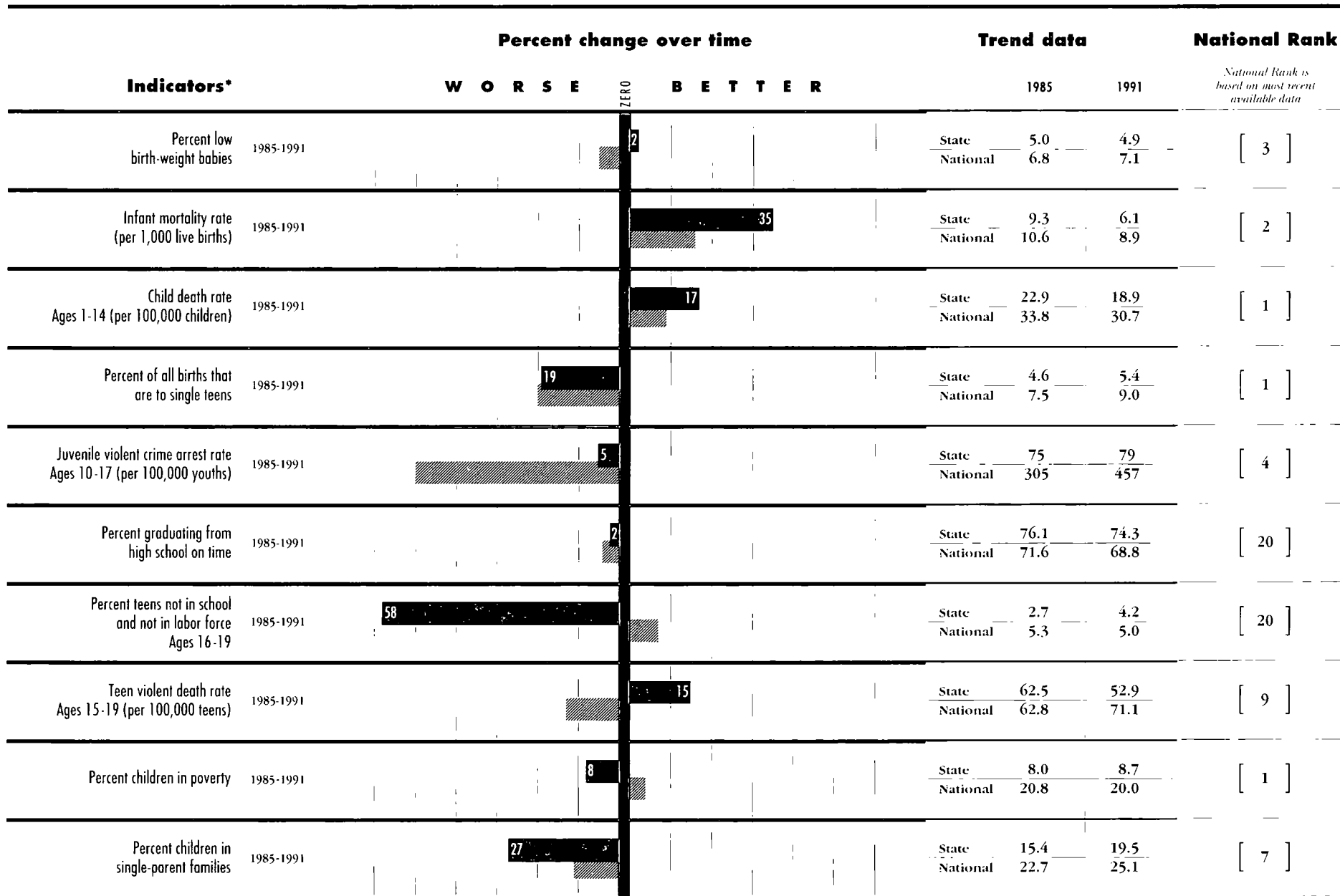
United States | 6.2%

*Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

New Hampshire

NH

National Composite Rank [1]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

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

Background
Information*

Population under age 18	[1,799,462]	Percent population under age 18	[23.3%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$46,900]
Minority population under age 18	[590,170]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[32.8%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[26.8%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[245,795]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[19.4%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[68.4%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[8.4%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[249,137]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[55.9%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[12.2%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[369,876]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[75.2%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.8%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[325,227]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[51.7%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[1,086,561]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[60.4%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[65,756]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[3.7%]	New Jersey	4.9%
				United States	6.2%

* Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

New Jersey

NJ

National Composite Rank [21]

Indicators*		Percent change over time		Trend data		National Rank National Rank is based on most recent available data
		W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1991	
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1991	8		State 6.8 National 6.8	7.4 7.1	[33]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991		18	State 10.6 National 10.6	8.7 8.9	[24]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991		16	State 29.4 National 33.8	24.6 30.7	[10]
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991		6	State 7.5 National 7.5	7.0 9.0	[10]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	10		State 646 National 305	710 457	[48]
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991		2	State 78.3 National 71.6	79.5 68.8	[8]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991		3	State 4.8 National 5.3	4.6 5.0	[23]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991		15	State 44.0 National 62.8	37.3 71.1	[3]
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991		17	State 16.2 National 20.8	13.4 20.0	[10]
Percent children in single-parent families	1985-1991		5	State 22.7 National 22.7	23.8 25.1	[30]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

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

**Background
Information***

Population under age 18	[446,741]	Percent population under age 18	[29.5%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$27,028]
Minority population under age 18	[267,611]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[59.9%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[27.3%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[94,719]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[29.5%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[64.3%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[21.3%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[56,719]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[55.9%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[24.0%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[75,975]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[70.8%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[3.7%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[78,910]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[52.2%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[254,001]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[56.9%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[19,711]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[4.4%]		

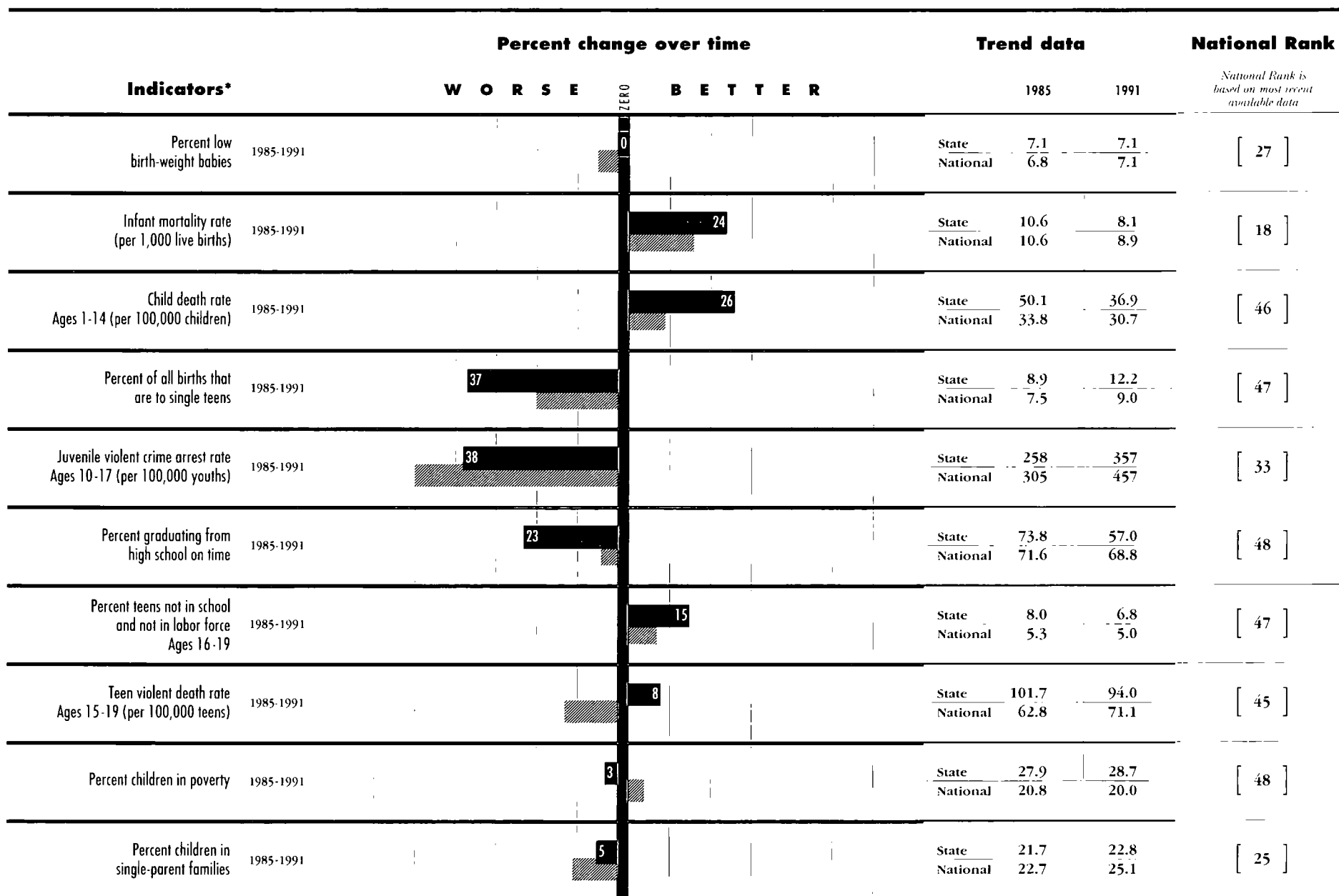
New Mexico	4.5%
United States	6.2%

*Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

New Mexico

NM

National Composite Rank [46]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

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

Background
Information*

Population under age 18	[4,259,549]	Percent population under age 18	[23.7%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$35,099]
Minority population under age 18	[1,601,623]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[37.6%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[24.5%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[700,788]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[23.3%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[85.1%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[9.1%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[548,917]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[52.5%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[19.4%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[795,303]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[71.9%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[1.2%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[716,027]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[47.9%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[2,367,594]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[55.6%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[198,263]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[4.7%]		

* Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

New York **12.8%**
United States **6.2%**

New York

NY

National Composite Rank [41]

Indicators*		Percent change over time			Trend data		National Rank National Rank is based on most recent available data
		W	O	R	1985	1991	
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1991			13	State National	7.0 6.8	[39]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991			13	State National	10.8 10.6	[34]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991			0	State National	30.3 33.8	[23]
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991			0	State National	7.5 7.5	[13]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	52			State National	632 305	[50]
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991			8	State National	64.2 71.6	[47]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991			5	State National	5.4 5.3	[31]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	38			State National	44.7 62.8	[15]
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991			3	State National	23.2 20.8	[38]
Percent children in single-parent families	1985-1991			6	State National	28.1 22.7	[46]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

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

Background Information*

Population under age 18	[1,606,149]	Percent population under age 18	[24.2%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$30,737]
Minority population under age 18	[510,499]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[31.8%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[37.1%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[54,382]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[4.7%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[55.8%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[13.1%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[261,942]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[66.8%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[11.1%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[379,690]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[80.3%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[1.4%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[335,319]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[61.5%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[1,086,802]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[67.6%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[76,511]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[4.8%]		

North Carolina 2.6%

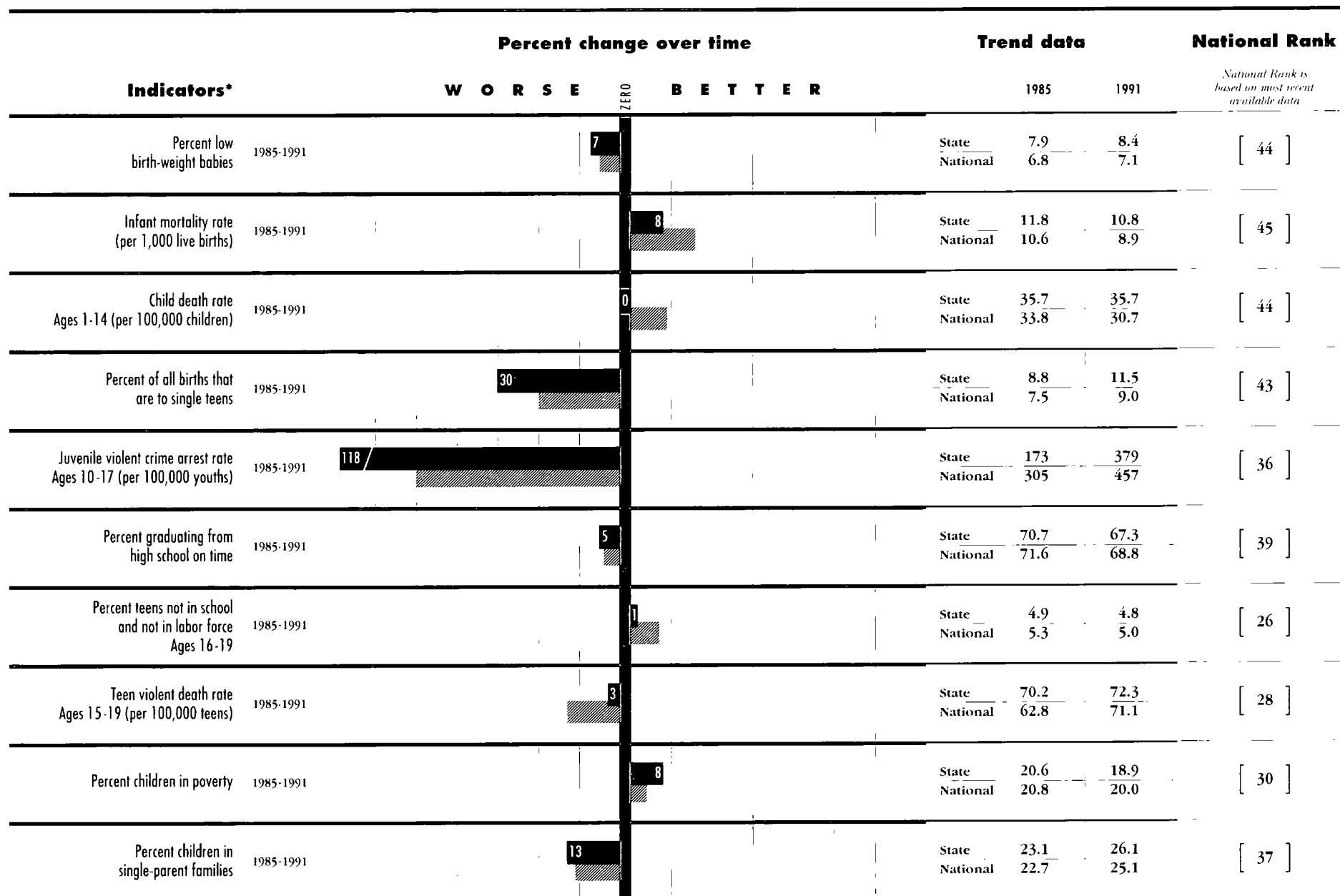
United States 6.2%

* Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

North Carolina

NC

National Composite Rank [40]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

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

Background
Information*

Population under age 18	[175,385]	Percent population under age 18	[27.5%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$33,878]
Minority population under age 18	[15,824]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[9.0%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[47.6%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[3,456]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[2.7%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[68.4%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[6.4%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[28,295]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[69.1%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[7.4%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[34,667]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[79.4%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.6%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[37,549]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[64.5%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[121,643]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[69.2%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[4,130]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[2.4%]	North Dakota	2.1%
				United States	6.2%

* Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

North Dakota

ND

National Composite Rank [2]

Indicators*	Percent change over time			Trend data		National Rank National Rank is based on most recent available data
	W	O	R	1985	1991	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1991			2	State 4.9 National 6.8	4.8 7.1	[2]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1985-1991			5	State 8.5 National 10.6	8.1 8.9	[18]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children) 1985-1991			21	State 28.7 National 33.8	22.6 30.7	[5]
Percent of all births that are to single teens 1985-1991	60			State 4.1 National 7.5	6.6 9.0	[4]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths) 1985-1991			12	State 52 National 305	59 457	[2]
Percent graduating from high school on time 1985-1991			6	State 90.5 National 71.6	85.6 68.8	[3]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19 1985-1991			13	State 2.4 National 5.3	2.1 5.0	[1]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens) 1985-1991			11	State 53.8 National 62.8	60.0 71.1	[14]
Percent children in poverty 1985-1991			5	State 16.3 National 20.8	15.5 20.0	[19]
Percent children in single-parent families 1985-1991	37			State 10.6 National 22.7	14.4 25.1	[1]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

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

Background Information*

Population under age 18	[2,799,744]	Percent population under age 18	[25.8%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$35,768]
Minority population under age 18	[448,655]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[16.0%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[30.6%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[100,589]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[5.0%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[64.2%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[7.5%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[377,833]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[57.7%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[6.8%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[556,327]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[72.9%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.9%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[502,792]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[53.2%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[1,677,613]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[59.8%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[95,782]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[3.4%]		

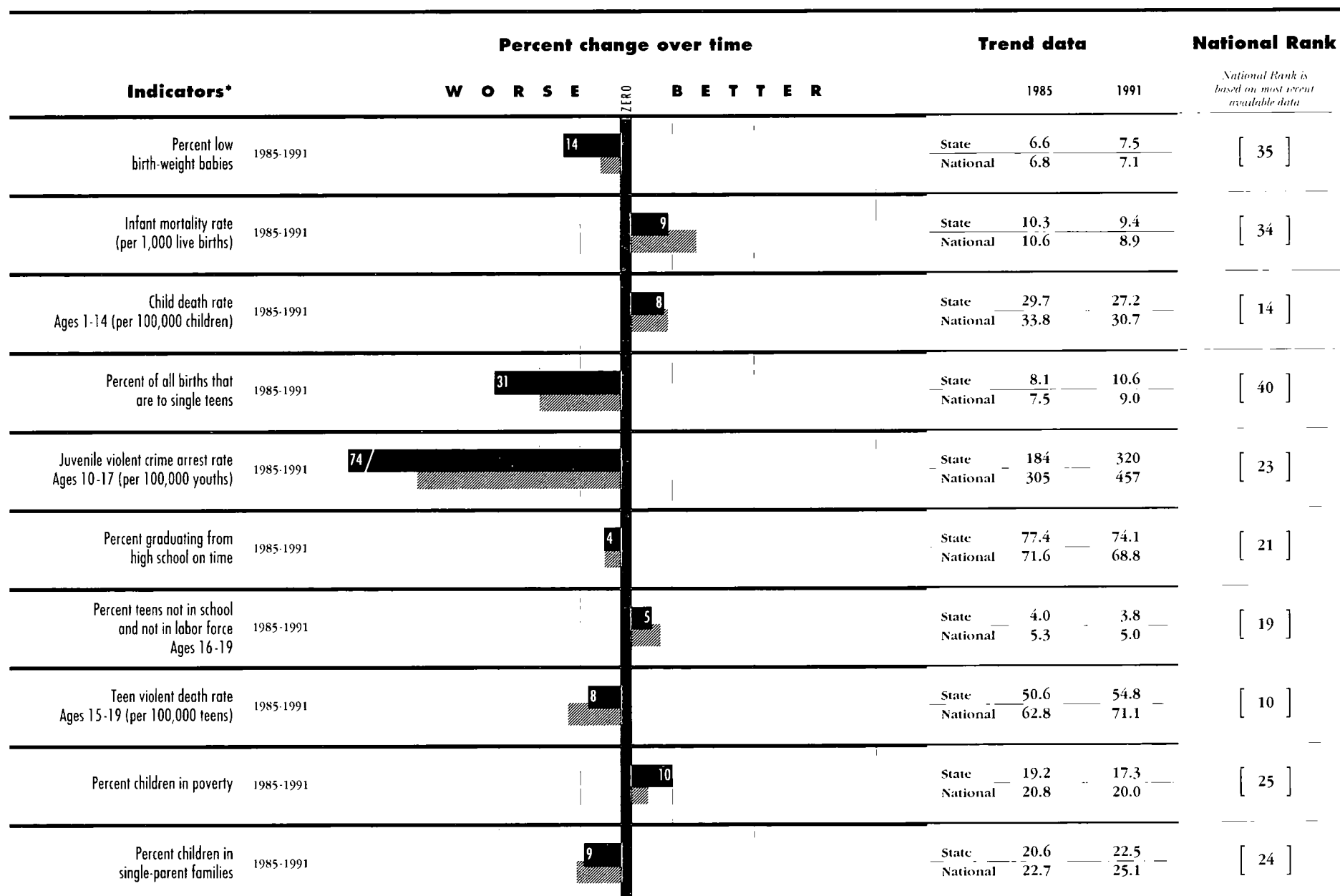


*Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 135.

Ohio

OH

National Composite Rank [25]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 153.

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

**Background
Information***

Population under age 18	[837,007]	Percent population under age 18	[26.6%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$28,154]
Minority population under age 18	[214,143]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[25.6%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[36.0%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[28,351]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[4.6%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[62.7%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[20.3%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[113,617]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[59.0%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[15.6%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[170,437]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[74.4%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.7%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[146,861]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[54.1%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[508,984]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[60.8%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[35,890]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[4.3%]		

 Oklahoma **3.1%**

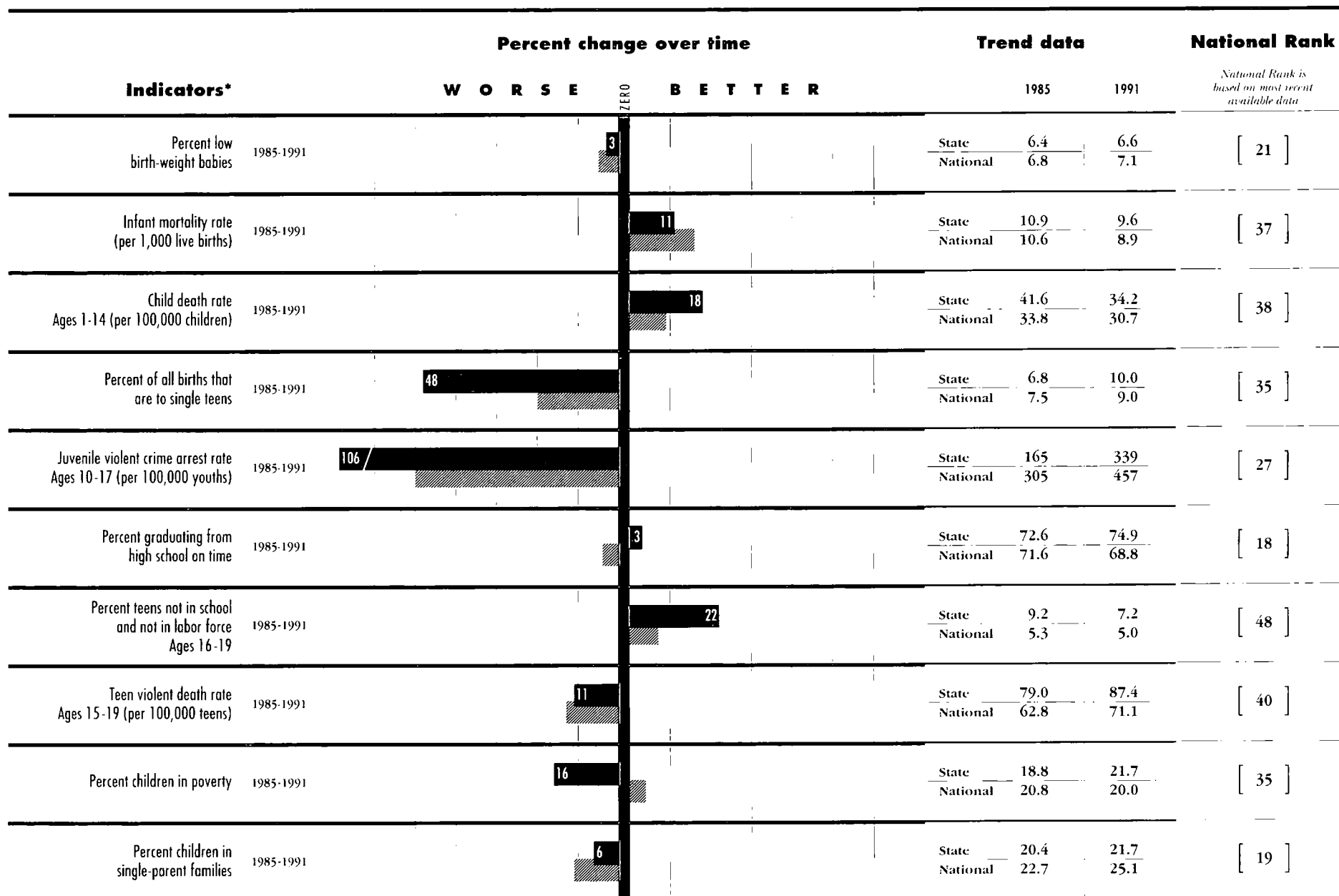
 United States **6.2%**

*Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

Oklahoma

OK

National Composite Rank [35]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

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

Background Information*

Population under age 18	[724,130]	Percent population under age 18	[25.5%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$34,723]
Minority population under age 18	[91,442]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[12.6%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[37.2%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[36,776]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[7.0%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[75.2%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[12.5%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[97,601]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[59.1%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[11.9%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[142,823]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[76.9%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.6%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[132,101]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[54.3%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[449,247]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[62.0%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[33,177]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[4.6%]		

Oregon ■ 1.1%
United States ■ 6.2%

*Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 153.

Oregon

OR

National Composite Rank [16]

Indicators*		Percent change over time		Trend data		National Rank National Rank is based on most recent available data
		W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1991	
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1991		4	State 5.1 National 6.8	4.9 7.1	[3]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991		26	State 9.9 National 10.6	7.3 8.9	[7]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991		5	State 29.3 National 33.8	27.9 30.7	[18]
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	41		State 6.0 National 7.5	8.5 9.0	[28]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	19		State 234 National 305	280 457	[20]
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991		7	State 74.7 National 71.6	69.7 68.8	[31]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	19		State 3.6 National 5.3	4.2 5.0	[20]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991		7	State 73.3 National 62.8	68.2 71.1	[23]
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991		19	State 17.8 National 20.8	14.3 20.0	[15]
Percent children in single-parent families	1985-1991		0	State 21.6 National 22.7	21.6 25.1	[18]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 133.

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

**Background
Information***

Population under age 18	[2,794,810]	Percent population under age 18	[23.5%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$35,652]
Minority population under age 18	[444,116]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[15.9%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[36.5%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[136,203]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[6.8%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[69.2%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[7.4%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[373,297]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[56.4%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[7.2%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[558,419]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[73.3%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.9%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[494,654]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[51.9%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[1,654,671]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[59.2%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[100,727]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[3.6%]		
				Pennsylvania	6.9%
				United States	6.2%

*Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 135

Pennsylvania

PA

National Composite Rank [23]

Indicators*	Percent change over time		Trend data		National Rank National Rank is based on most recent available data
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1991	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1991	10		State 6.6 National 6.8	7.3 7.1	[32]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1985-1991		17	State 11.0 National 10.6	9.1 8.9	[30]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children) 1985-1991		10	State 30.9 National 33.8	27.7 30.7	[15]
Percent of all births that are to single teens 1985-1991	17		State 7.7 National 7.5	9.0 9.0	[30]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths) 1985-1991		5	State 388 National 305	367 457	[34]
Percent graduating from high school on time 1985-1991	4		State 78.7 National 71.6	75.4 68.8	[17]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19 1985-1991		19	State 4.6 National 5.3	3.7 5.0	[18]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens) 1985-1991	6		State 46.3 National 62.8	49.1 71.1	[7]
Percent children in poverty 1985-1991		16	State 19.2 National 20.8	16.2 20.0	[21]
Percent children in single-parent families 1985-1991	5		State 20.2 National 22.7	21.1 25.1	[15]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 133.

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

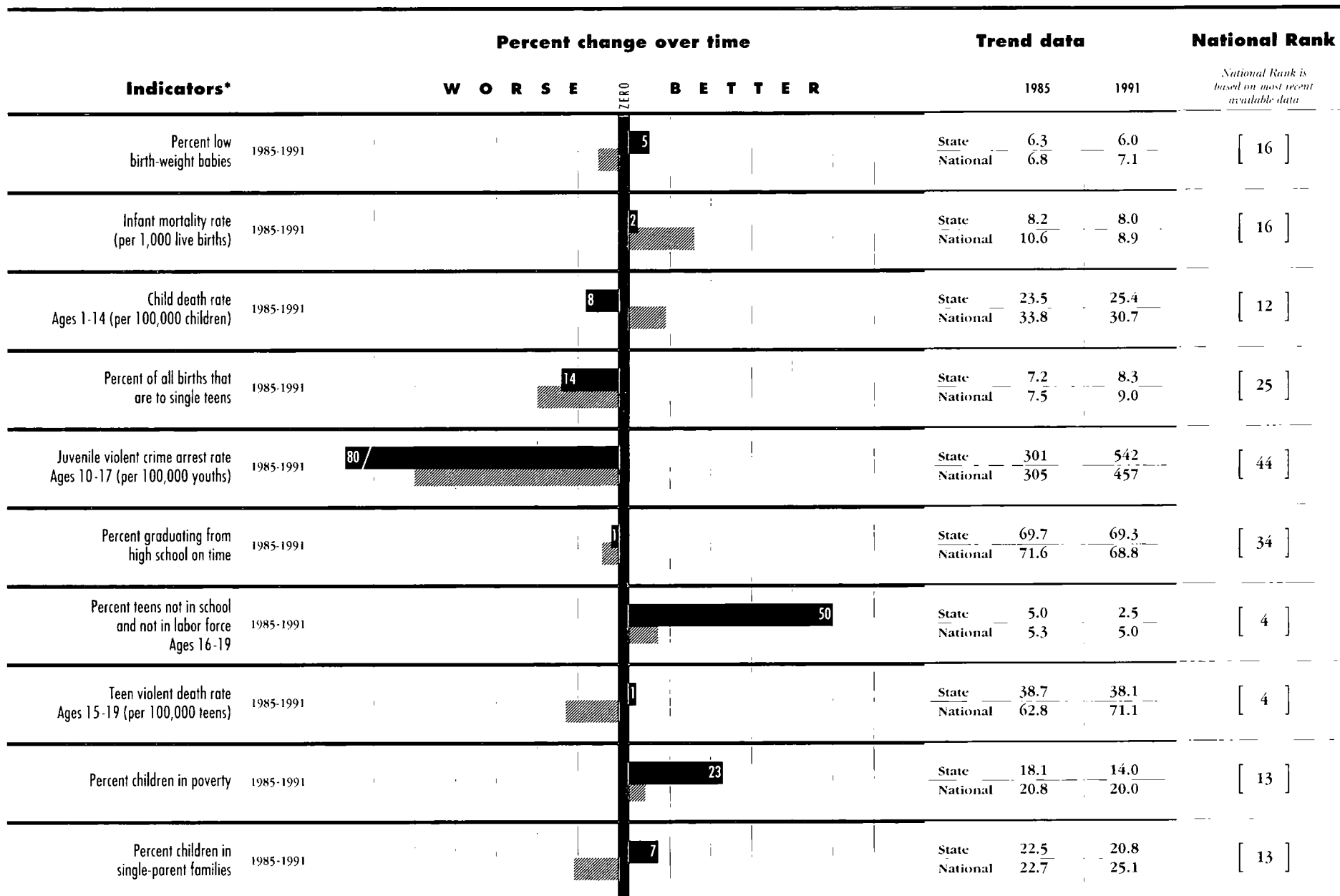
Background
Information*

Population under age 18	[225,690]	Percent population under age 18	[22.5%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$36,981]
Minority population under age 18	[34,694]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[15.4%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[24.3%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[25,970]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[16.3%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[79.8%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[6.5%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[33,629]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[59.2%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[9.4%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[48,657]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[78.8%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.7%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[43,649]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[54.4%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[143,436]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[63.5%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[6,746]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[3.0%]	Rhode Island	5.1%
				United States	6.2%

*Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 133.

Rhode Island

National Composite Rank [13]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

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

Background
Information*

Population under age 18	[920,207]	Percent population under age 18	[26.4%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$30,512]
Minority population under age 18	[365,577]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[39.7%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[31.9%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[23,346]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[3.5%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[51.0%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[14.2%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[144,048]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[66.5%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[14.9%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[199,316]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[78.0%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[1.8%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[188,581]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[61.5%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[609,135]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[66.1%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[47,148]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[5.1%]	South Carolina	4.4%
				United States	6.2%

*Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

South Carolina

SC

National Composite Rank [44]

Indicators*	Percent change over time	Trend data	National Rank
	W O R S E B E T T E R	1985 1991	National Rank is based on most recent available data
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1991	7	State 8.6 National 6.8	[48]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1985-1991	21	State 14.2 National 10.6	[47]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children) 1985-1991	15	State 37.9 National 33.8	[31]
Percent of all births that are to single teens 1985-1991	16	State 10.7 National 7.5	[48]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths) 1985-1991	103	State 127 National 305	[18]
Percent graduating from high school on time 1985-1991	4	State 63.6 National 71.6	[46]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19 1985-1991	34	State 6.8 National 5.3	[22]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens) 1985-1991	24	State 71.1 National 62.8	[41]
Percent children in poverty 1985-1991	3	State 24.7 National 20.8	[41]
Percent children in single-parent families 1985-1991	4	State 26.4 National 22.7	[38]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

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

Background Information*

Population under age 18 [198,462]

Percent population under age 18 [28.5%]

Median income of families with children in 1991 [\$31,587]

Minority population under age 18 [27,548]

Percent population under age 18 that is minority [13.9%]

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991 [42.0%]

Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home [5,849]

Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home [4.1%]

AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993 [66.3%]

Percent of children without health insurance in 1991 [11.8%]

Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6 [31,934]

Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force [71.3%]

Percent of children living in overcrowded housing [11.6%]

Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17 [37,984]

Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force [81.8%]

Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities [1.5%]

Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force [43,328]

Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force [65.0%]

Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force [139,725]

Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force [70.2%]

Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods

Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent [6,751]

Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent [3.4%]

South Dakota 3.6%

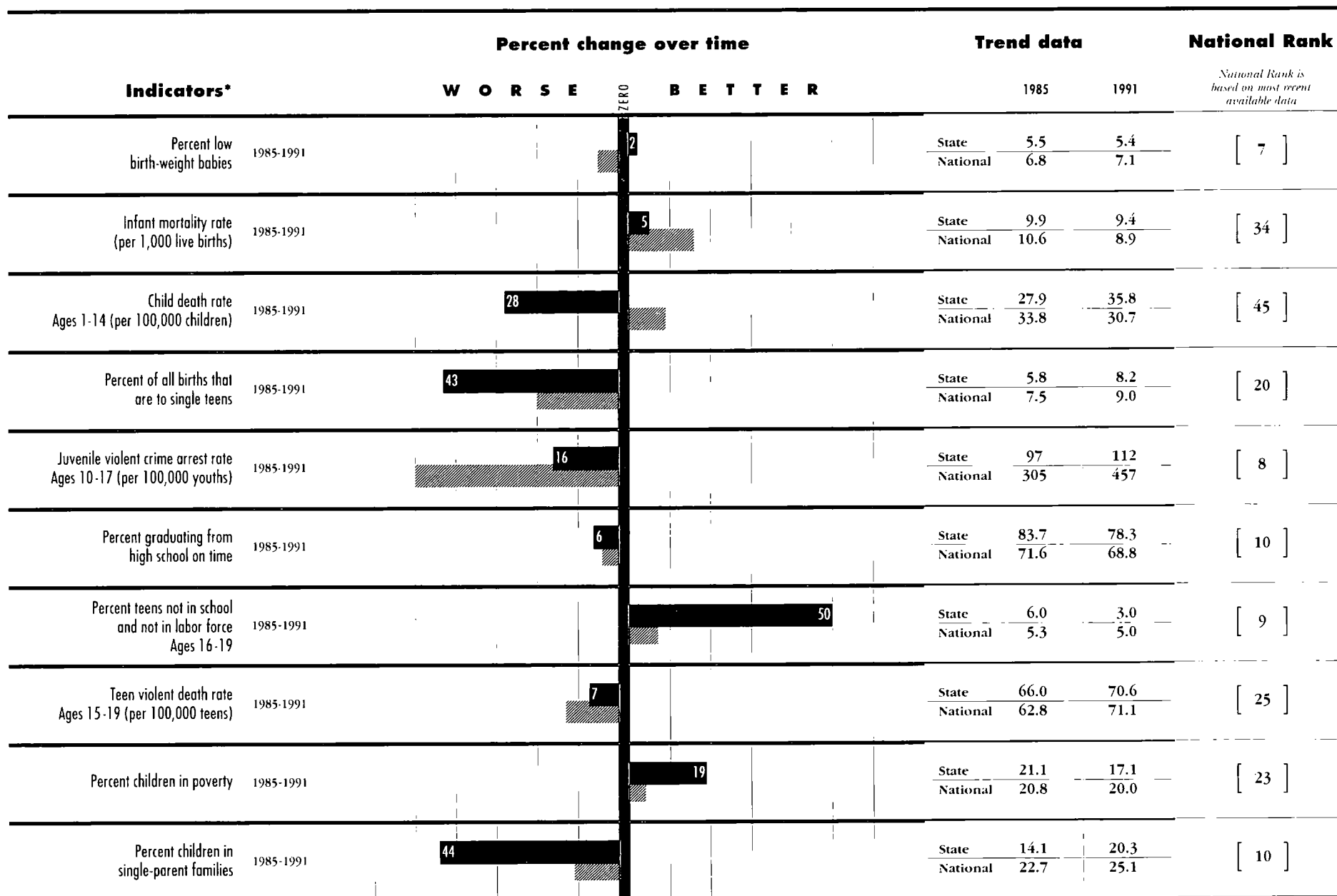
United States 6.2%

* Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 153.

South Dakota

SD

National Composite Rank [19]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

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

Background
Information*

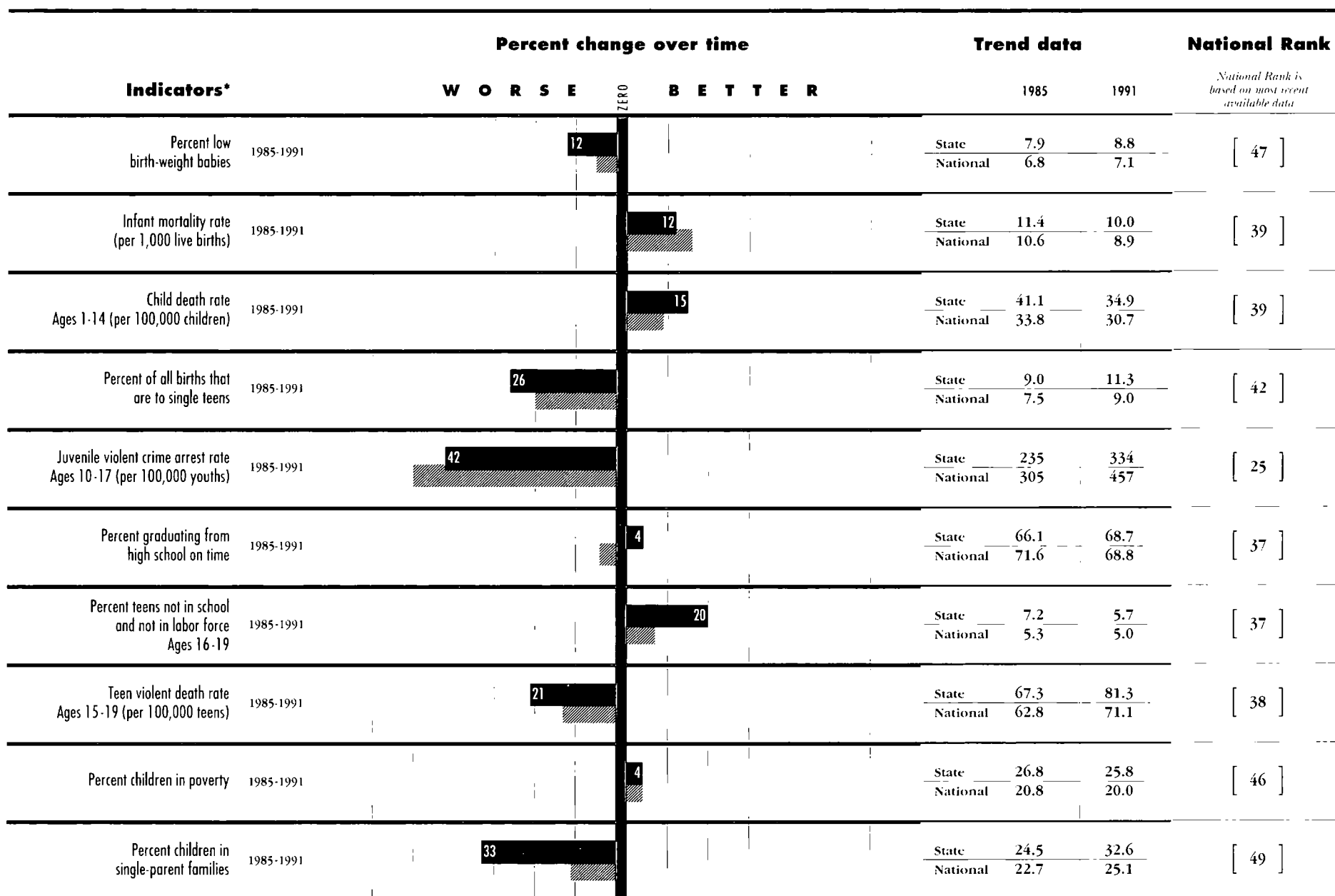
Population under age 18	[1,216,604]	Percent population under age 18	[24.9%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$27,989]
Minority population under age 18	[273,084]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[22.4%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[29.0%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[28,694]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[3.2%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[49.9%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[11.7%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[181,078]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[62.9%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[10.8%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[269,968]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[74.5%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[1.4%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[230,300]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[57.6%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[762,490]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[62.7%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[53,829]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[4.4%]	Tennessee	7.3%
				United States	6.2%

*Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

Tennessee

TN

National Composite Rank [43]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

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

Background
Information*

Population under age 18	[4,835,839]	Percent population under age 18	[28.5%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$30,596]
Minority population under age 18	[2,364,009]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[48.9%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[29.7%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[974,282]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[28.2%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[49.4%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[22.5%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[675,110]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[58.2%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[24.8%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[861,999]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[72.1%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[1.8%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[886,056]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[53.3%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[2,819,313]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[58.3%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[216,707]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[4.5%]		

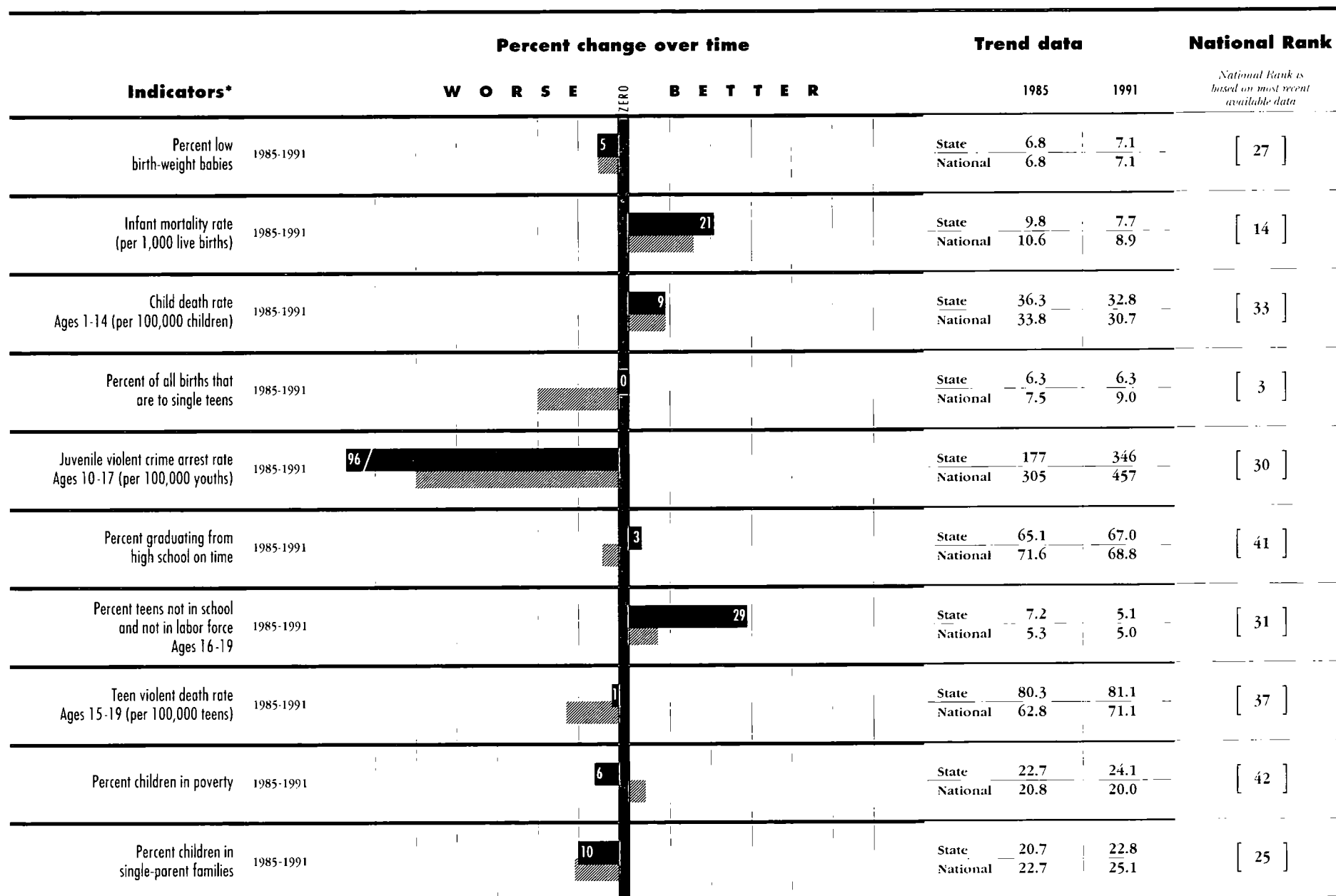
Texas	4.8%
United States	6.2%

* Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

Texas

TX

National Composite Rank [28]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

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

Background
Information*

Population under age 18	[627,444]	Percent population under age 18	[36.4%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$35,143]
Minority population under age 18	[60,368]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[9.6%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[46.5%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[25,434]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[5.5%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[67.4%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[9.0%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[76,115]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[57.0%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[13.8%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[84,456]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[76.2%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.5%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[106,799]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[52.2%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[372,839]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[59.4%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[14,651]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[2.3%]		

Utah | 0.3%

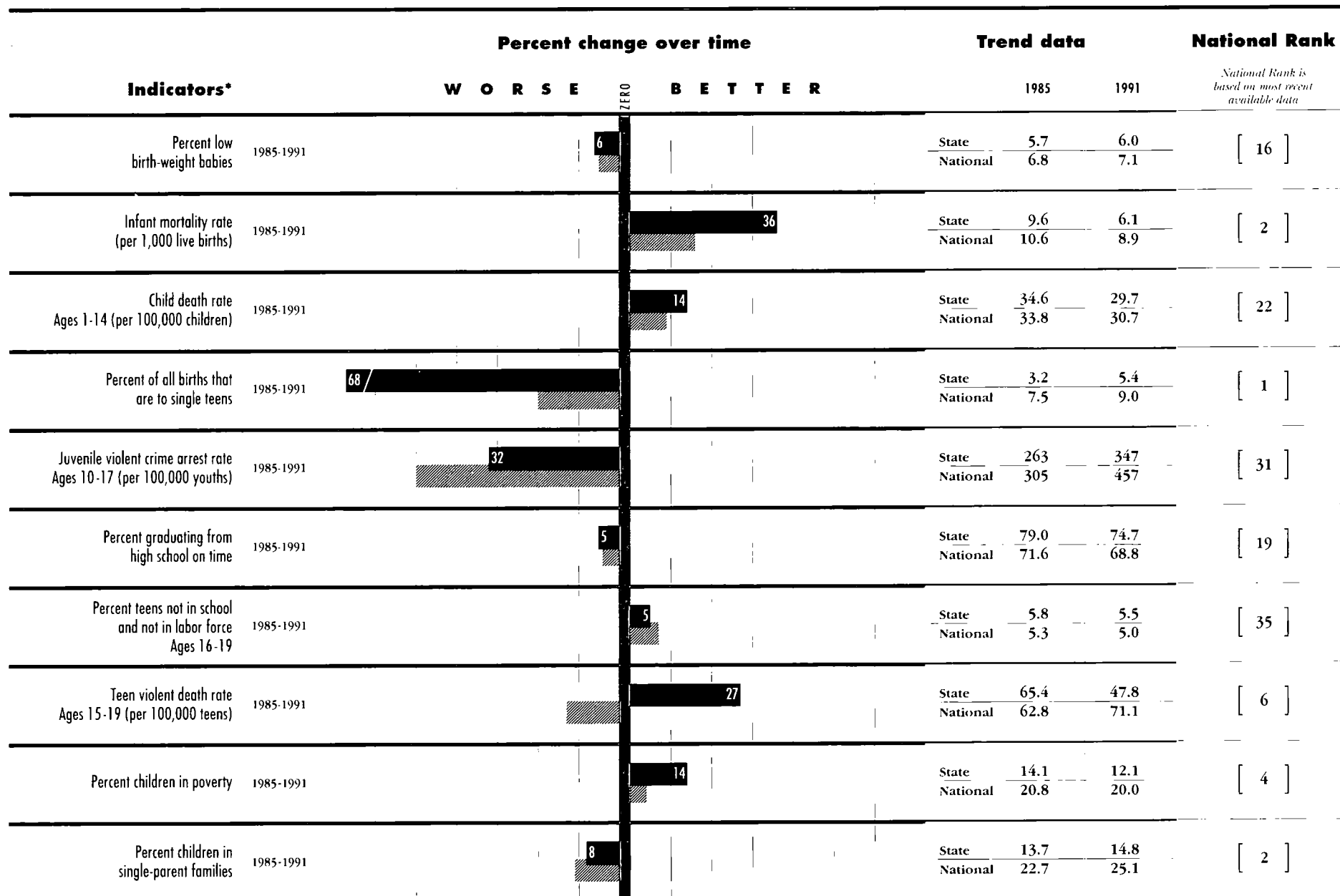
United States | 6.2%

*Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 135.

Utah

UT

National Composite Rank [7]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

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

Background Information*

Population under age 18	[143,083]	Percent population under age 18	[25.4%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$37,401]
Minority population under age 18	[3,307]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[2.3%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[39.8%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[3,212]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[3.1%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[82.5%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[6.8%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[22,573]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[66.0%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[5.5%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[31,859]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[82.2%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.8%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[30,707]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[61.9%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[99,399]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[69.2%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[4,583]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[3.2%]		

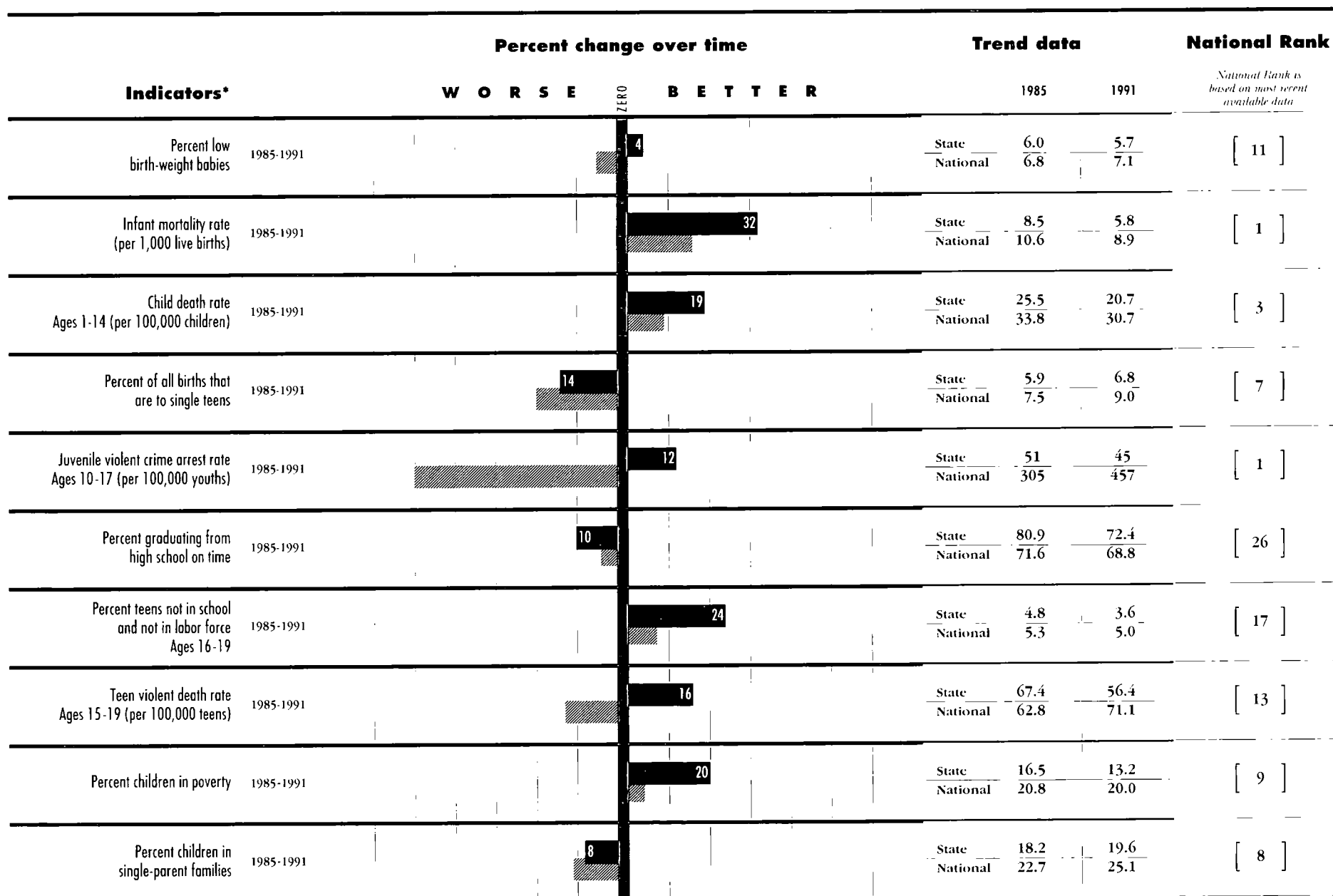
* Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

Vermont 0.6%
United States 6.2%

Vermont

VT

National Composite Rank [3]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

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

Background Information*

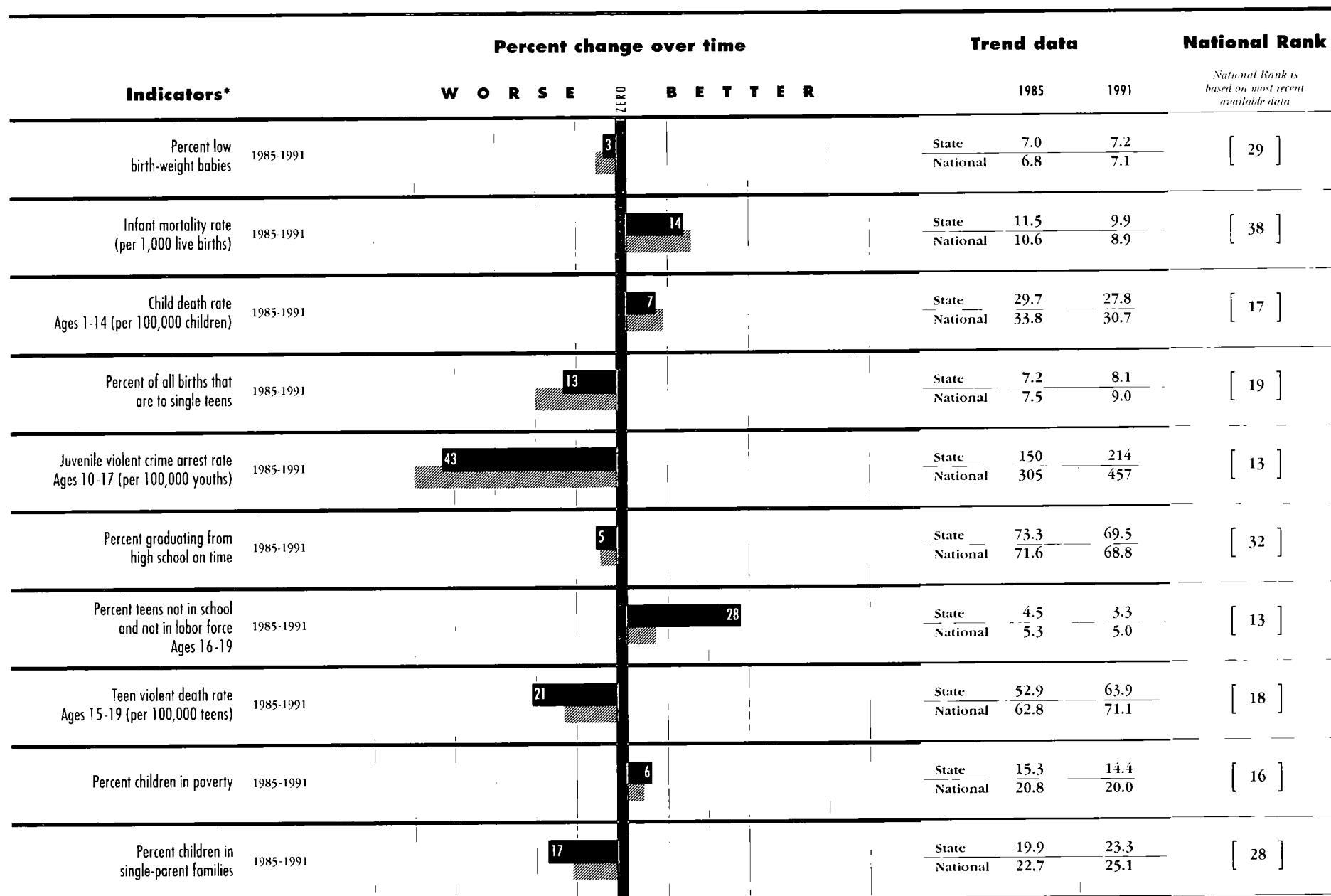
Population under age 18	[1,504,738]	Percent population under age 18	[24.3%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$39,217]
Minority population under age 18	[430,066]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[28.6%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[28.9%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[74,634]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[7.0%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[63.2%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[12.0%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[240,627]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[63.7%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[9.0%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[329,519]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[77.9%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[1.7%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[310,977]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[58.8%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[977,264]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[65.0%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[65,579]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[4.4%]	Virginia	2.8%
				United States	6.2%

*Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

Virginia

VA

National Composite Rank [24]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

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

Background
Information*

Population under age 18	[1,261,387]	Percent population under age 18	[25.9%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$38,786]
Minority population under age 18	[223,443]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[17.7%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[40.7%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[78,267]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[8.8%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[79.3%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[8.0%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[172,612]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[57.0%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[12.4%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[239,170]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[76.1%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.6%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[230,702]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[52.3%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[758,004]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[60.2%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[54,261]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[4.3%]	Washington	2.4%
				United States	6.2%

* Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

Washington

WA

National Composite Rank [14]

Indicators*	Percent change over time		Trend data		National Rank National Rank is based on most recent available data
	W	B	1985	1991	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1991	3		State 5.3 National 6.8	5.1 7.1	[5]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1985-1991	30		State 10.7 National 10.6	7.5 8.9	[10]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children) 1985-1991	34		State 35.7 National 33.8	23.6 30.7	[8]
Percent of all births that are to single teens 1985-1991	28		State 6.0 National 7.5	7.6 9.0	[14]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths) 1985-1991	106		State 166 National 305	342 457	[28]
Percent graduating from high school on time 1985-1991	8		State 75.5 National 71.6	69.8 68.8	[30]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19 1985-1991	102		State 3.2 National 5.3	6.6 5.0	[45]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens) 1985-1991	19		State 58.1 National 62.8	63.1 71.1	[17]
Percent children in poverty 1985-1991	22		State 15.9 National 20.8	12.5 20.0	[6]
Percent children in single-parent families 1985-1991	2		State 20.2 National 22.7	20.7 25.1	[11]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 133.

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

Background
Information*

Population under age 18	[443,577]	Percent population under age 18	[24.7%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$25,490]
Minority population under age 18	[21,497]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[4.8%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[21.2%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[9,129]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[2.7%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[57.1%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[14.4%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[45,818]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[48.4%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[7.6%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[85,771]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[59.8%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[2.5%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[57,670]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[44.7%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[220,147]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[49.6%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[16,242]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[3.7%]	West Virginia	2.9%
				United States	6.2%

*Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

West Virginia

WV

National Composite Rank [27]

Indicators*		Percent change over time		Trend data		National Rank National Rank is based on most recent available data
		W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1991	
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1991		1	State 6.9 National 6.8	6.8 7.1	[23]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991		23	State 10.7 National 10.6	8.2 8.9	[20]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	5		State 29.2 National 33.8	30.7 30.7	[25]
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	36		State 7.3 National 7.5	9.8 9.0	[33]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	37		State 54 National 305	74 457	[3]
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991		4	State 75.1 National 71.6	78.3 68.8	[10]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991		29	State 8.4 National 5.3	6.0 5.0	[42]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	5		State 70.1 National 62.8	73.4 71.1	[30]
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991		14	State 30.7 National 20.8	26.4 20.0	[47]
Percent children in single-parent families	1985-1991	26		State 17.8 National 22.7	22.4 25.1	[23]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

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

Background Information*

Population under age 18	[1,288,982]	Percent population under age 18	[26.4%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$39,399]
Minority population under age 18	[172,619]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[13.4%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[47.9%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[51,171]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[5.5%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[75.3%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[6.7%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[199,176]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[66.8%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[8.2%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[266,854]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[81.1%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.8%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[271,543]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[62.1%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[885,552]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[68.6%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[38,374]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[3.0%]		

* Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 153.

Wisconsin 5.4%

United States 6.2%

Wisconsin

WI

National Composite Rank [11]

Indicators*	Percent change over time		Trend data		National Rank National Rank is based on most recent available data
	W	B	1985	1991	
	ZERO				
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1991	15		State 5.3 National 6.8	6.1 7.1	[18]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1985-1991		9	State 9.1 National 10.6	8.3 8.9	[21]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children) 1985-1991	6		State 27.8 National 33.8	29.5 30.7	[21]
Percent of all births that are to single teens 1985-1991	23		State 6.8 National 7.5	8.3 9.0	[25]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths) 1985-1991	46		State 235 National 305	343 457	[29]
Percent graduating from high school on time 1985-1991	6		State 85.3 National 71.6	79.9 68.8	[7]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19 1985-1991		53	State 4.7 National 5.3	2.2 5.0	[2]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens) 1985-1991	14		State 55.0 National 62.8	62.5 71.1	[16]
Percent children in poverty 1985-1991		22	State 16.3 National 20.8	12.7 20.0	[8]
Percent children in single-parent families 1985-1991	2		State 20.4 National 22.7	20.9 25.1	[14]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

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

Background
Information*

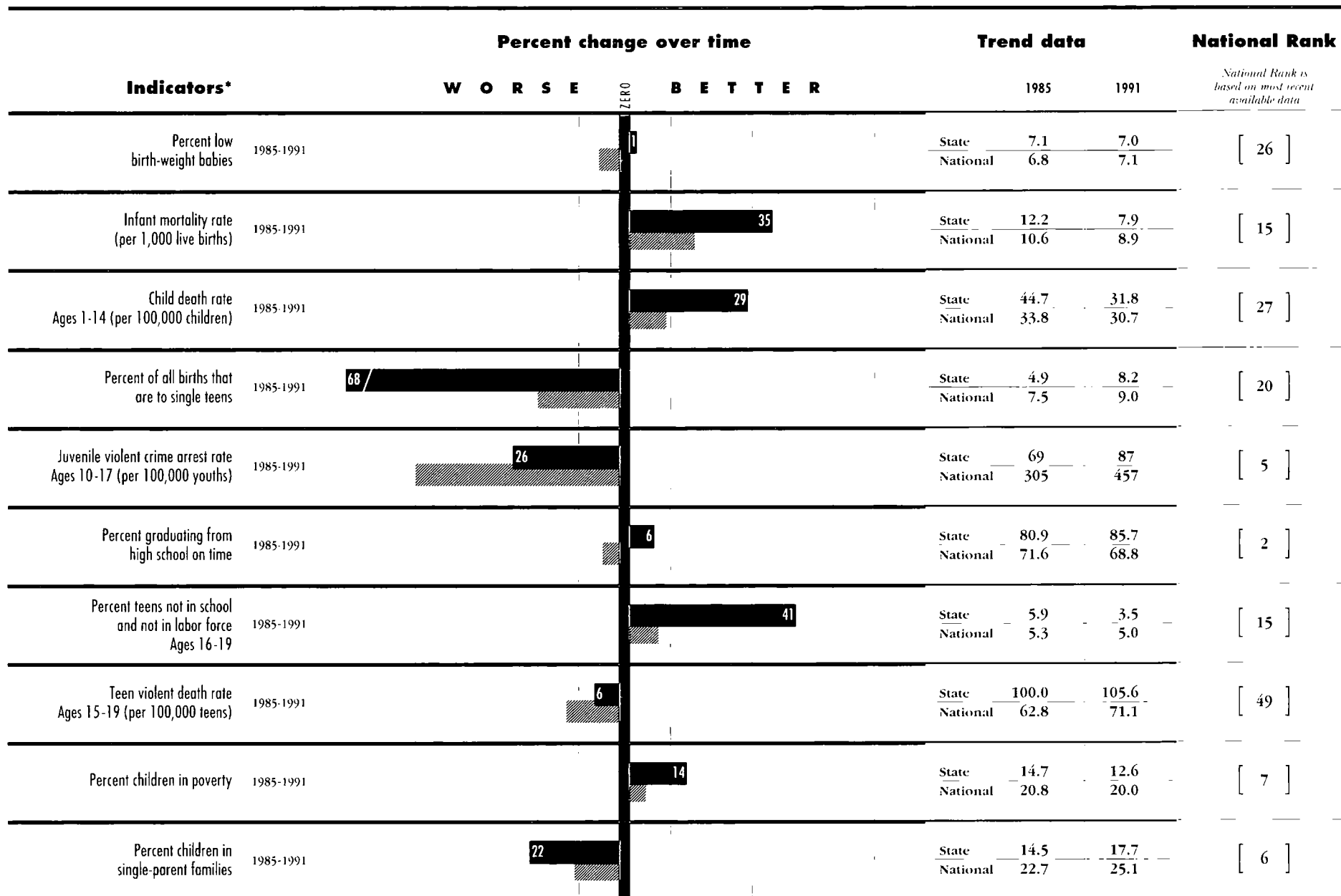
Population under age 18	[135,525]	Percent population under age 18	[29.9%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[\$35,832]
Minority population under age 18	[15,851]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[11.7%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[38.6%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[3,940]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[3.9%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[62.0%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[9.4%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[17,884]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[60.7%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[8.4%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[26,620]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[77.2%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.6%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[24,475]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[57.0%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[87,171]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[64.5%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[4,150]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[3.1%]	Wyoming 0.2%	
				United States 6.2%	

*Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Wyoming

WY

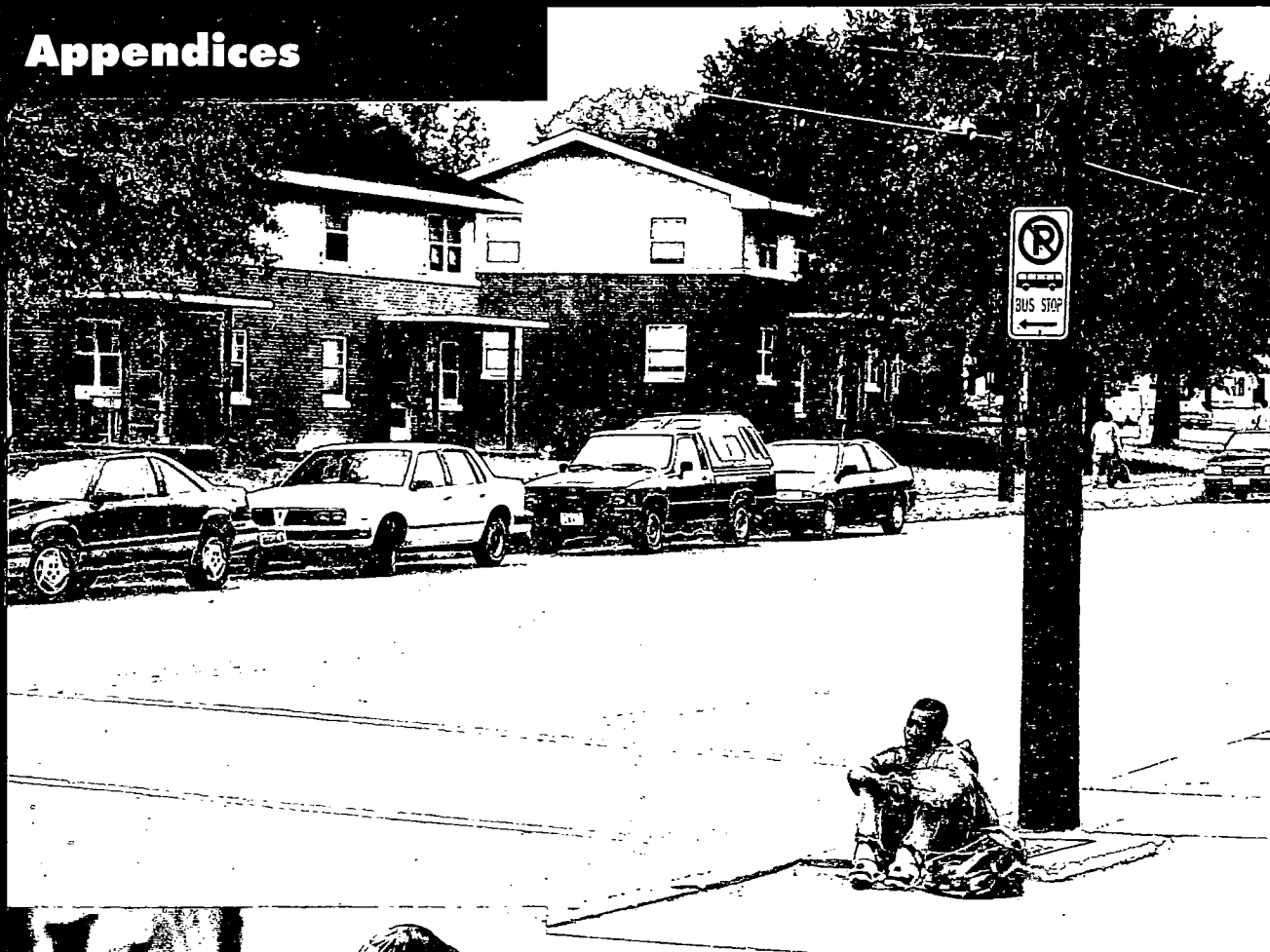
National Composite Rank [12]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

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

Appendices

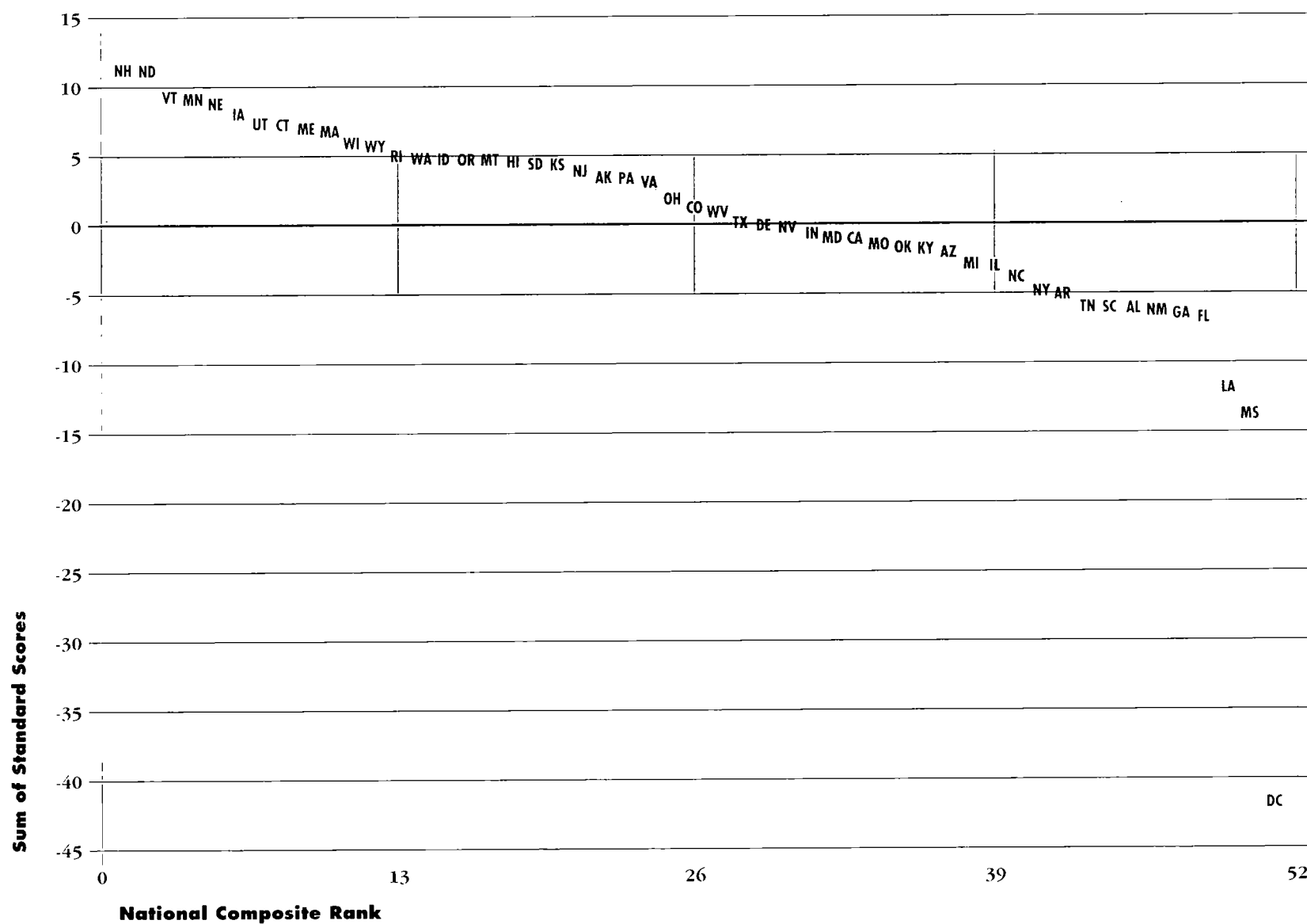


My mother, she has never given up,
and it shows me that
no matter how hard you're going through something,
you can't just say, 'Oh, I quit.'

Angelica, 17
Dallas, TX

KIDS COUNT Standard Scores and National Rankings

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



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

Percent low birth-weight babies
1991

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Alaska	4.7	27	New Mexico	7.1
2	North Dakota	4.8	27	Texas	7.1
3	New Hampshire	4.9	29	Kentucky	7.2
3	Oregon	4.9	29	Nevada	7.2
5	Washington	5.1	29	Virginia	7.2
6	Minnesota	5.3	32	Pennsylvania	7.3
7	Maine	5.4	33	Florida	7.4
7	South Dakota	5.4	33	New Jersey	7.4
9	Montana	5.6	35	Missouri	7.5
9	Nebraska	5.6	35	Ohio	7.5
11	Iowa	5.7	37	Illinois	7.8
11	Vermont	5.7	37	Michigan	7.8
13	California	5.8	39	Delaware	7.9
13	Idaho	5.8	39	New York	7.9
15	Massachusetts	5.9	41	Maryland	8.1
16	Rhode Island	6.0	42	Arkansas	8.2
16	Utah	6.0	42	Colorado	8.2
18	Wisconsin	6.1	44	North Carolina	8.4
19	Kansas	6.2	45	Georgia	8.6
20	Arizona	6.4	46	Alabama	8.7
21	Oklahoma	6.6	47	Tennessee	8.8
22	Indiana	6.7	48	South Carolina	9.2
23	Hawaii	6.8	49	Louisiana	9.4
23	West Virginia	6.8	50	Mississippi	9.7
25	Connecticut	6.9	51	District of Columbia	15.4
26	Wyoming	7.0			

Infant mortality rate
(per 1,000 live births)
1991

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Vermont	5.8	26	Alaska	8.9
2	New Hampshire	6.1	26	Kentucky	8.9
2	Utah	6.1	29	Florida	9.0
4	Massachusetts	6.6	30	Indiana	9.1
5	Maine	6.7	30	Pennsylvania	9.1
6	Montana	7.0	32	Maryland	9.2
7	Oregon	7.3	32	Nevada	9.2
8	Hawaii	7.4	34	Ohio	9.4
8	Connecticut	7.4	34	New York	9.4
10	Minnesota	7.5	34	South Dakota	9.4
10	Washington	7.5	37	Oklahoma	9.6
12	California	7.6	38	Virginia	9.9
12	Nebraska	7.6	39	Tennessee	10.0
14	Texas	7.7	40	Arkansas	10.2
15	Wyoming	7.9	40	Missouri	10.2
16	Rhode Island	8.0	42	Michigan	10.4
16	Iowa	8.0	43	Louisiana	10.5
18	New Mexico	8.1	44	Illinois	10.7
18	North Dakota	8.1	45	North Carolina	10.8
20	West Virginia	8.2	46	Alabama	11.2
21	Wisconsin	8.3	47	South Carolina	11.3
22	Colorado	8.4	48	Georgia	11.4
23	Arizona	8.6	48	Mississippi	11.4
24	Idaho	8.7	50	Delaware	11.8
24	New Jersey	8.7	51	District of Columbia	21.0
26	Kansas	8.9			

States in Rank Order by Indicator

Child death rate
Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)
1991

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	18.9	27	Wyoming	31.8
2	Massachusetts	19.3	27	Indiana	31.8
3	Vermont	20.7	29	Maryland	32.0
4	Maine	21.5	30	Michigan	32.1
5	Hawaii	22.6	31	South Carolina	32.4
5	North Dakota	22.6	31	Montana	32.4
7	Minnesota	23.0	33	Texas	32.8
8	Washington	23.6	34	Nevada	32.9
9	Connecticut	23.7	35	Kansas	33.5
10	New Jersey	24.6	36	Arizona	33.6
11	Delaware	24.8	36	Illinois	33.6
12	Rhode Island	25.4	38	Oklahoma	34.2
13	Iowa	26.6	39	Tennessee	34.9
14	Ohio	27.2	40	Florida	35.1
15	Pennsylvania	27.7	41	Louisiana	35.3
15	Colorado	27.7	42	Idaho	35.5
17	Virginia	27.8	43	Georgia	35.6
18	Oregon	27.9	44	North Carolina	35.7
19	Nebraska	28.5	45	South Dakota	35.8
20	California	28.9	46	New Mexico	36.9
21	Wisconsin	29.5	47	Kentucky	37.0
22	Utah	29.7	48	Alabama	37.6
23	New York	30.2	49	Mississippi	41.1
24	Alaska	30.3	50	Arkansas	44.3
25	West Virginia	30.7	51	District of Columbia	55.4
26	Missouri	31.3			

Percent of all births that
are to single teens
1991

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Utah	5.4	25	Wisconsin	8.3
1	New Hampshire	5.4	28	Oregon	8.5
3	Texas	6.3	29	Nevada	8.7
4	North Dakota	6.6	30	Pennsylvania	9.0
4	Minnesota	6.6	31	Michigan	9.1
6	Idaho	6.7	32	Kentucky	9.3
7	Vermont	6.8	33	West Virginia	9.8
7	Massachusetts	6.8	34	Delaware	9.9
9	Connecticut	6.9	35	Oklahoma	10.0
10	Alaska	7.0	36	Florida	10.2
10	New Jersey	7.0	37	Missouri	10.3
12	Nebraska	7.3	37	Indiana	10.3
13	New York	7.5	39	Illinois	10.5
14	Washington	7.6	40	Ohio	10.6
15	Iowa	7.8	41	Arizona	11.1
15	Hawaii	7.8	42	Tennessee	11.3
17	Colorado	8.0	43	North Carolina	11.5
17	California	8.0	44	Arkansas	11.9
19	Virginia	8.1	45	Georgia	12.0
20	Wyoming	8.2	45	Alabama	12.0
20	Maine	8.2	47	New Mexico	12.2
20	Maryland	8.2	48	South Carolina	12.4
20	Kansas	8.2	49	Louisiana	13.3
20	South Dakota	8.2	50	Mississippi	16.2
25	Rhode Island	8.3	51	District of Columbia	16.5
25	Montana	8.3			

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate
Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)
1991

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Vermont	45	27	Oklahoma	339
2	North Dakota	59	28	Washington	342
3	West Virginia	74	29	Wisconsin	343
4	New Hampshire	79	30	Texas	346
5	Wyoming	87	31	Utah	347
6	Montana	88	32	Idaho	352
7	Maine	107	33	New Mexico	357
8	South Dakota	112	34	Pennsylvania	367
9	Nebraska	114	35	Michigan	373
10	Iowa	157	36	North Carolina	379
11	Alabama	190	37	Indiana	421
12	Minnesota	196	38	Delaware	459
13	Virginia	214	39	Connecticut	460
13	Alaska	214	40	Louisiana	483
15	Hawaii	248	41	Colorado	489
16	Arkansas	249	42	Massachusetts	493
17	Mississippi	255	43	Arizona	506
18	South Carolina	258	44	Rhode Island	542
18	Kentucky	258	45	Missouri	558
20	Oregon	280	46	Maryland	620
21	Georgia	285	47	California	645
22	Nevada	307	48	New Jersey	710
23	Ohio	320	49	Florida	757
24	Kansas	322	50	New York	963
25	Illinois	334	51	District of Columbia	1,437
25	Tennessee	334			

Percent graduating from
high school on time
1991

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Minnesota	88.3	27	Alaska	72.3
2	Wyoming	85.7	28	Missouri	71.0
3	North Dakota	85.6	29	Maryland	70.4
4	Montana	85.5	30	Washington	69.8
5	Nebraska	84.0	31	Oregon	69.7
6	Connecticut	81.8	32	Virginia	69.5
7	Wisconsin	79.9	33	Michigan	69.4
8	New Jersey	79.5	34	Rhode Island	69.3
9	Iowa	79.4	35	Kentucky	69.0
10	South Dakota	78.3	36	Delaware	68.9
10	West Virginia	78.3	37	Tennessee	68.7
12	Massachusetts	77.5	38	Arizona	68.2
13	Kansas	77.2	39	North Carolina	67.3
14	Arkansas	76.7	39	Alabama	67.3
15	Maine	76.3	41	Texas	67.0
16	Idaho	75.7	42	Hawaii	65.1
17	Pennsylvania	75.4	43	Georgia	62.7
18	Oklahoma	74.9	44	California	61.9
19	Utah	74.7	45	Mississippi	61.0
20	New Hampshire	74.3	46	South Carolina	60.9
21	Ohio	74.1	47	New York	59.1
22	Indiana	73.7	48	New Mexico	57.0
23	Nevada	73.2	49	Florida	56.4
24	Illinois	73.0	50	Louisiana	56.0
25	Colorado	72.5	51	District of Columbia	50.6
26	Vermont	72.4			

Percent teens not in school and not in labor force
Ages 16-19
1991

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	North Dakota	2.1	27	Maryland	4.9
2	Wisconsin	2.2	28	Alabama	5.0
3	Kansas	2.3	28	Arkansas	5.0
4	Rhode Island	2.5	28	Alaska	5.0
5	Minnesota	2.7	31	Texas	5.1
6	Iowa	2.8	31	New York	5.1
7	Connecticut	2.9	33	Hawaii	5.2
7	Maine	2.9	34	Delaware	5.4
9	South Dakota	3.0	35	Utah	5.5
10	Nebraska	3.1	36	Montana	5.6
10	Massachusetts	3.1	37	Kentucky	5.7
10	Idaho	3.1	37	Tennessee	5.7
13	Virginia	3.3	37	California	5.7
14	Colorado	3.4	40	Illinois	5.8
15	Missouri	3.5	40	Georgia	5.8
15	Wyoming	3.5	42	West Virginia	6.0
17	Vermont	3.6	43	Nevada	6.3
18	Pennsylvania	3.7	44	Florida	6.5
19	Ohio	3.8	45	Washington	6.6
20	New Hampshire	4.2	45	Michigan	6.6
20	Oregon	4.2	47	New Mexico	6.8
22	South Carolina	4.5	48	Oklahoma	7.2
23	Arizona	4.6	48	Mississippi	7.2
23	New Jersey	4.6	50	Louisiana	7.3
25	Indiana	4.7	51	District of Columbia	16.1
26	North Carolina	4.8			

States in Rank Order by Indicator

Teen violent death rate
Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)
1991

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Hawaii	31.5	27	Maine	71.8
2	Delaware	34.9	28	North Carolina	72.3
3	New Jersey	37.3	29	Montana	72.4
4	Rhode Island	38.1	30	West Virginia	73.4
5	Massachusetts	45.7	31	Kansas	73.8
6	Utah	47.8	32	Illinois	73.9
7	Pennsylvania	49.1	33	Indiana	75.9
8	Minnesota	49.3	34	Michigan	77.0
9	New Hampshire	52.9	35	Georgia	78.0
10	Ohio	54.8	36	California	80.8
11	Nebraska	56.3	37	Texas	81.1
11	Connecticut	56.3	38	Tennessee	81.3
13	Vermont	56.4	39	Arizona	83.5
14	North Dakota	60.0	40	Oklahoma	87.4
15	New York	61.5	41	South Carolina	88.0
16	Wisconsin	62.5	42	Missouri	90.0
17	Washington	63.1	43	Alabama	91.9
18	Virginia	63.9	44	Nevada	93.5
19	Iowa	64.8	45	New Mexico	94.0
20	Idaho	65.5	46	Louisiana	94.8
21	Maryland	66.7	47	Arkansas	95.5
22	Florida	66.9	48	Mississippi	98.6
23	Oregon	68.2	49	Wyoming	105.6
24	Kentucky	70.0	50	Alaska	112.8
25	South Dakota	70.6	51	District of Columbia	278.8
26	Colorado	71.2			

Percent children
in poverty
1991

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	8.7	27	Missouri	18.4
2	Connecticut	10.2	28	Minnesota	18.5
3	Delaware	11.7	29	Maine	18.7
4	Utah	12.1	30	North Carolina	18.9
5	Iowa	12.3	30	Indiana	18.9
6	Washington	12.5	32	Michigan	20.5
7	Wyoming	12.6	33	Montana	20.7
8	Wisconsin	12.7	34	Illinois	20.9
9	Vermont	13.2	35	California	21.7
10	New Jersey	13.4	35	Oklahoma	21.7
11	Kansas	13.9	37	Arizona	22.1
11	Alaska	13.9	38	New York	22.5
13	Rhode Island	14.0	39	Florida	22.9
14	Nevada	14.2	40	Kentucky	23.2
15	Oregon	14.3	41	South Carolina	23.9
16	Virginia	14.4	42	Texas	24.1
16	Nebraska	14.4	43	Georgia	24.3
18	Maryland	14.5	44	Alabama	24.6
19	North Dakota	15.5	45	Arkansas	24.9
20	Massachusetts	15.9	46	Tennessee	25.8
21	Pennsylvania	16.2	47	West Virginia	26.4
22	Idaho	17.0	48	New Mexico	28.7
23	South Dakota	17.1	49	District of Columbia	29.5
23	Colorado	17.1			
25	Ohio	17.3	50	Louisiana	32.8
26	Hawaii	17.4	51	Mississippi	33.9

Percent children in
single-parent families
1991

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	North Dakota	14.4	25	Texas	22.8
2	Utah	14.8	28	Virginia	23.3
3	Idaho	15.1	29	Arizona	23.7
4	Iowa	16.0	30	New Jersey	23.8
5	Nebraska	16.3	31	California	24.3
6	Wyoming	17.7	32	Kentucky	24.8
7	New Hampshire	19.5	33	Nevada	24.9
8	Vermont	19.6	34	Arkansas	25.8
9	Hawaii	20.2	34	Colorado	25.8
10	South Dakota	20.3	34	Massachusetts	25.8
11	Kansas	20.7	37	North Carolina	26.1
11	Washington	20.7	38	Michigan	27.5
13	Rhode Island	20.8	38	South Carolina	27.5
14	Wisconsin	20.9	40	Indiana	27.7
15	Pennsylvania	21.1	41	Delaware	28.0
16	Connecticut	21.2	41	Maryland	28.0
17	Montana	21.3	43	Illinois	28.4
18	Oregon	21.6	43	Georgia	28.4
19	Oklahoma	21.7	45	Alabama	29.5
19	Maine	21.7	46	New York	29.8
21	Alaska	21.8	47	Florida	30.9
22	Minnesota	21.9	48	Louisiana	31.9
23	West Virginia	22.4	49	Tennessee	32.6
24	Ohio	22.5	50	Mississippi	34.9
25	Missouri	22.8	51	District of Columbia	57.3
25	New Mexico	22.8			

Appendix 3

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

		Percent low birth-weight babies							Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)							Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)							Percent of all births that are to single teens							Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)						
		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AL	Rate	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.4	8.7	12.6	13.3	12.2	12.1	12.1	10.8	11.2	36.6	42.0	36.5	36.3	35.2	38.5	37.6	9.9	10.1	10.5	10.6	11.7	11.5	12.0	106	96	88	117	137	178	190
	Rank	45	46	45	43	45	46	46	46	49	47	46	48	46	46	36	46	37	38	34	48	48	47	46	47	44	47	45	45	11	10	8	11	11	12	11
	1991 raw data	5,469 births							705 deaths							312 deaths							7,526 births							NA						
AK	Rate	4.9	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	10.8	10.8	10.4	11.6	9.2	10.5	8.9	56.2	47.8	52.9	45.5	45.9	41.4	30.3	4.6	5.0	5.7	5.8	6.3	6.3	7.0	209	217	165	184	199	212	214
	Rank	2	1	1	5	1	1	1	30	33	34	44	20	42	26	51	51	51	51	50	49	24	4	5	9	7	7	6	10	26	26	17	18	15	15	13
	1991 raw data	544 births							104 deaths							44 deaths							820 births							NA						
AZ	Rate	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	9.7	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.2	8.8	8.6	40.3	45.0	40.7	42.7	39.1	33.0	33.6	8.1	8.5	9.0	9.4	9.5	10.2	11.1	280	288	300	314	382	446	506
	Rank	19	18	19	20	20	20	20	17	15	20	25	20	23	23	41	48	45	50	46	35	36	36	36	37	38	36	39	41	38	39	39	38	40	41	43
	1991 raw data	4,367 births							584 deaths							269 deaths							7,560 births							NA						
AR	Rate	8.0	7.6	7.7	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.2	11.6	10.3	10.3	10.7	10.2	9.2	10.2	42.7	45.3	39.6	39.0	45.0	38.0	44.3	9.6	10.0	10.2	10.6	11.1	11.8	11.9	95	100	108	118	150	200	249
	Rank	45	40	39	46	45	44	42	40	28	33	35	34	28	40	45	49	43	42	49	47	50	44	45	45	44	45	47	44	9	11	11	12	13	14	16
	1991 raw data	2,904 births							363 deaths							215 deaths							4,206 births							NA						
CA	Rate	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.8	5.8	9.5	8.9	9.0	8.6	8.5	7.9	7.6	33.3	31.9	32.2	31.5	30.5	30.3	28.9	6.5	6.8	6.8	7.2	7.5	7.7	8.0	402	415	431	482	565	625	645
	Rank	16	17	17	15	17	14	13	13	7	14	12	12	9	12	29	20	19	23	15	28	20	21	21	19	20	22	20	17	45	45	45	45	47	47	47
	1991 raw data	35,465 births							4,623 deaths							1,857 deaths							49,011 births							NA						
USA	Rate	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	10.6	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.9	33.8	33.7	33.3	33.2	32.4	30.5	30.7	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.6	8.7	9.0	305	310	319	347	385	429	457
	1991 raw data	292,230 births							36,766 deaths							15,693 deaths							368,451 births							NA						

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Percent graduating from high school on time							Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19							Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)							Percent children in poverty							Percent children in single-parent families						
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
64.3	67.4	70.2	74.9	69.0	65.9	67.3	11.1	11.0	8.3	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.0	73.3	84.6	87.7	74.4	75.5	101.7	91.9	30.8	31.7	31.0	30.4	29.4	26.7	24.6	28.6	30.7	32.6	32.9	32.6	30.8	29.5
44	40	36	23	35	39	39	50	50	49	39	42	41	28	39	44	46	29	33	48	43	49	50	49	49	47	44	50	50	50	50	50	47	45	
39,042 graduates							NA							284 deaths							NA							NA						
64.9	68.3	66.7	65.5	62.2	70.6	72.3	7.7	7.3	5.8	5.0	4.6	5.3	5.0	104.9	119.0	85.4	97.5	153.8	96.9	112.8	11.9	12.6	12.4	12.8	14.0	14.5	13.9	19.4	20.4	20.3	20.0	21.0	21.0	21.8
43	38	42	43	44	30	27	44	44	37	34	26	30	28	51	51	43	48	50	44	50	2	4	4	9	13	16	11	16	17	17	18	18	15	21
5,458 graduates							NA							44 deaths							NA							NA						
66.0	64.7	64.4	61.1	64.9	68.5	68.2	5.0	6.2	5.6	4.6	5.5	5.5	4.6	85.4	95.6	83.8	87.0	86.6	75.1	83.5	21.3	20.7	20.0	19.6	20.8	20.8	22.1	23.5	23.7	23.5	23.1	23.2	22.7	23.7
41	43	46	48	40	35	38	26	41	34	28	38	35	23	47	47	42	44	43	32	39	34	32	31	33	36	33	37	38	36	32	31	31	27	29
31,282 graduates							NA							212 deaths							NA							NA						
77.7	78.0	77.5	77.2	77.0	76.4	76.7	8.2	7.4	6.3	5.9	5.3	5.3	5.0	81.3	75.0	88.4	83.6	94.7	80.7	95.5	28.7	28.4	29.6	28.5	27.6	26.4	24.9	23.3	25.4	27.4	27.5	27.4	27.2	25.8
17	16	18	17	15	19	14	46	45	41	37	35	30	28	46	28	48	41	47	39	47	47	46	47	48	47	46	45	37	42	44	44	42	41	34
25,668 graduates							NA							169 deaths							NA							NA						
66.8	66.7	66.1	65.9	64.4	63.1	61.9	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.5	5.4	5.7	68.7	75.8	71.5	72.4	79.4	72.4	80.8	21.1	20.9	20.5	20.5	20.3	21.2	21.7	22.0	21.8	22.1	22.6	22.9	23.6	24.3
39	42	43	42	42	43	44	14	20	22	21	23	32	37	31	30	28	25	38	23	36	32	34	35	35	35	35	35	30	24	26	27	26	30	31
234,164 graduates							NA							1,608 deaths							NA							NA						
71.6	71.5	71.5	71.2	69.6	68.7	68.8	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	62.8	68.5	66.5	69.7	69.3	70.9	71.1	20.8	20.5	20.0	19.6	19.5	19.8	20.0	22.7	23.1	23.5	23.8	24.1	24.7	25.1
2,237,482 graduates							NA							12,199 deaths							NA							NA						

Rate
Rank **AL**
1991 raw data

Rate
Rank **AK**
1991 raw data

Rate
Rank **AZ**
1991 raw data

Rate
Rank **AR**
1991 raw data

Rate
Rank **CA**
1991 raw data

Rate
Rank **USA**
1991 raw data

Appendix 3

		Percent low birth-weight babies							Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)							Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)							Percent of all births that are to single teens							Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)						
		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
CO	Rate	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.2	9.4	8.6	9.8	9.6	8.7	8.8	8.4	32.1	32.1	31.6	25.6	28.3	25.8	27.7	5.9	6.2	6.6	6.8	7.4	7.5	8.0	305	298	292	331	380	458	489
	Rank	42	42	43	40	41	42	42	12	4	26	24	15	23	22	26	24	17	5	7	11	15	14	17	17	17	19	17	17	41	41	38	39	39	43	41
	1991 raw data	4,409 births							451 deaths							195 deaths							4,323 births							NA						
CT	Rate	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.9	10.0	9.1	8.8	8.9	8.8	7.9	7.4	23.1	30.6	24.2	27.2	24.1	21.6	23.7	6.6	5.5	5.5	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.9	372	375	384	405	417	438	460
	Rank	24	23	23	24	24	21	25	21	9	11	17	16	9	8	2	14	3	7	2	3	9	22	8	7	15	9	9	9	43	43	44	43	44	40	39
	1991 raw data	3,352 births							359 deaths							142 deaths							3,366 births							NA						
DE	Rate	7.3	7.4	6.7	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.9	14.8	11.5	11.7	11.8	11.8	10.1	11.8	42.7	32.0	32.5	29.7	34.8	36.8	24.8	9.7	9.3	9.7	9.6	9.8	9.3	9.9	272	250	265	269	360	446	459
	Rank	39	37	23	36	36	37	39	50	41	43	45	47	38	50	45	22	21	11	33	42	11	45	42	43	39	39	34	34	36	32	31	31	38	41	38
	1991 raw data	882 births							132 deaths							33 deaths							1,106 births							NA						
DC	Rate	13.3	12.2	13.5	14.3	15.9	15.1	15.4	20.8	21.1	19.3	23.2	22.9	20.7	21.0	32.4	33.3	37.7	41.1	40.9	51.3	55.4	16.3	15.8	15.6	16.7	17.2	16.7	16.5	1,008	993	1,038	1,096	1,257	1,413	1,437
	Rank	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	27	30	39	47	48	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
	1991 raw data	1,805 births							247 deaths							51 deaths							1,946 births							NA						
FL	Rate	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.4	11.3	11.0	10.6	10.6	9.8	9.6	9.0	42.0	40.7	40.9	42.1	37.8	36.9	35.1	8.4	8.7	8.8	9.2	9.6	9.9	10.2	480	528	550	592	644	726	757
	Rank	40	40	39	39	38	34	33	36	35	38	34	30	32	29	44	43	47	48	41	43	40	38	38	36	37	38	36	36	47	47	49	49	49	49	49
	1991 raw data	14,382 births							1,740 deaths							829 deaths							19,806 births							NA						
GA	Rate	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.7	8.6	12.7	12.5	12.7	12.6	12.3	12.4	11.4	37.1	40.2	39.8	38.5	35.9	35.9	35.6	9.8	10.1	10.2	10.6	11.4	11.5	12.0	145	122	139	176	239	289	285
	Rank	47	47	47	47	47	47	45	47	47	48	50	49	50	48	37	41	44	41	36	39	43	46	46	45	44	46	45	45	16	14	14	15	23	24	21
	1991 raw data	9,460 births							1,255 deaths							492 deaths							13,207 births							NA						
HI	Rate	6.5	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.1	6.8	8.8	9.3	8.9	7.2	8.3	6.7	7.4	26.0	27.9	27.5	22.3	29.5	26.1	22.6	6.2	6.1	6.4	6.5	7.1	7.6	7.8	189	208	214	223	220	223	248
	Rank	23	29	31	28	30	26	23	5	14	13	2	10	3	8	7	5	7	2	9	12	5	19	15	13	11	13	19	15	24	25	25	25	20	16	15
	1991 raw data	1,353 births							147 deaths							51 deaths							1,554 births							NA						
ID	Rate	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.8	10.4	11.3	10.4	8.8	9.7	8.7	8.7	35.5	33.1	38.2	39.6	38.2	34.5	35.5	3.8	4.4	5.0	5.3	5.8	5.9	6.7	214	226	218	248	299	347	352
	Rank	11	6	14	8	9	12	13	25	38	34	16	29	22	24	31	28	40	44	42	36	42	2	2	4	4	5	3	6	28	27	27	30	33	34	32
	1991 raw data	972 births							146 deaths							89 deaths							1,120 births							NA						
USA	Rate	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	10.6	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.9	33.8	33.7	33.3	33.2	32.4	30.5	30.7	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.6	8.7	9.0	305	310	319	347	385	429	457
	1991 raw data	292,230 births							36,766 deaths							15,693 deaths							368,451 births							NA						

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Percent graduating from high school on time							Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19							Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)							Percent children in poverty							Percent children in single-parent families						
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
73.6	73.3	73.7	74.7	74.4	73.0	72.5	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.4	65.8	82.7	62.8	66.1	66.8	68.0	71.2	15.3	15.8	15.7	17.0	18.5	18.0	17.1	23.0	23.6	25.4	26.3	26.1	25.3	25.8
29	29	27	24	22	24	25	10	9	11	14	16	9	14	24	39	15	15	22	19	26	10	17	20	24	30	27	23	34	35	40	39	37	33	34
31,293 graduates							NA							158 deaths							NA							NA						
82.4	89.8	80.5	84.9	87.1	78.5	81.8	5.1	4.2	4.0	3.0	2.9	3.3	2.9	49.4	50.4	45.6	65.4	59.4	51.0	56.3	12.3	11.7	9.8	8.0	7.2	8.5	10.2	22.0	22.0	20.2	18.1	18.5	19.9	21.2
8	2	10	7	3	11	6	28	17	18	8	9	9	7	7	7	5	13	13	4	11	3	2	2	2	2	2	30	25	16	10	10	11	16	
27,290 graduates							NA							112 deaths							NA							NA						
70.0	73.5	70.1	71.7	73.4	68.5	68.9	6.1	4.8	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.4	5.4	50.0	61.2	40.8	70.8	42.6	60.5	34.9	16.7	14.9	15.0	15.0	12.9	11.0	11.7	24.6	25.0	26.2	26.5	25.7	26.5	28.0
34	28	37	33	25	35	36	38	26	23	18	17	15	34	8	14	1	22	2	13	2	19	10	16	17	7	3	3	41	40	42	41	36	38	41
5,223 graduates							NA							15 deaths							NA							NA						
57.4	58.5	55.5	58.2	55.3	56.6	50.6	8.4	6.1	7.8	9.6	12.2	14.4	16.1	45.0	62.5	66.7	162.2	237.1	208.3	278.8	33.3	31.3	29.9	27.9	25.9	27.3	29.5	54.6	54.9	56.3	55.1	54.9	57.3	57.3
50	51	51	50	51	50	51	47	40	47	51	51	51	51	4	15	21	51	51	51	51	50	49	48	47	44	48	49	51	51	51	51	51	51	
3,369 graduates							NA							92 deaths							NA							NA						
61.5	62.1	58.6	58.0	56.5	56.2	56.4	5.5	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.7	6.5	70.2	70.4	71.8	85.9	74.4	75.6	66.9	21.4	20.6	20.2	19.2	19.9	22.1	22.9	28.1	28.3	28.7	28.6	28.8	30.1	30.9
49	49	50	51	50	51	49	32	26	27	33	35	37	44	34	20	29	43	29	34	22	35	31	32	31	33	39	39	47	47	47	45	45	46	47
87,419 graduates							NA							523 deaths							NA							NA						
63.1	62.6	62.5	61.0	59.8	60.8	62.7	5.5	5.5	5.8	6.3	6.4	6.2	5.8	71.9	74.0	75.0	81.9	80.6	74.4	78.0	24.6	23.7	23.0	23.3	23.0	23.3	24.3	28.5	29.9	30.7	30.6	29.7	29.2	28.4
48	48	48	49	48	45	43	32	32	37	44	45	43	40	37	26	33	38	39	29	35	42	43	41	42	42	42	43	49	49	49	49	47	44	43
60,088 graduates							NA							375 deaths							NA							NA						
72.6	70.0	70.8	69.1	68.9	74.3	65.1	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.8	5.0	5.2	45.6	38.0	49.4	56.4	45.5	51.0	31.5	16.8	16.3	15.7	16.3	17.2	16.7	17.4	18.1	18.8	19.1	19.4	19.9	20.8	20.2
31	34	35	38	36	23	42	17	19	25	25	28	28	33	5	2	6	6	6	4	1	20	19	20	21	24	22	26	14	13	13	15	13	14	9
8,974 graduates							NA							23 deaths							NA							NA						
78.5	79.6	78.8	75.4	76.2	76.7	75.7	4.7	4.7	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.3	3.1	76.3	90.0	90.0	93.8	79.0	84.5	65.5	21.5	21.5	19.8	18.3	18.3	16.9	17.0	15.7	14.7	14.2	13.7	14.7	14.2	15.1
15	13	14	22	18	16	16	20	25	7	6	7	4	10	43	46	50	47	37	42	20	36	36	30	29	29	23	22	8	5	2	2	2	2	3
11,961 graduates							NA							55 deaths							NA							NA						
71.6	71.5	71.5	71.2	69.6	68.7	68.8	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	62.8	68.5	66.5	69.7	69.3	70.9	71.1	20.8	20.5	20.0	19.6	19.5	19.8	20.0	22.7	23.1	23.5	23.8	24.1	24.7	25.1
2,237,482 graduates							NA							12,199 deaths							NA							NA						

Rate	
Rank	CO
1991 raw data	
Rate	
Rank	CT
1991 raw data	
Rate	
Rank	DE
1991 raw data	
Rate	
Rank	DC
1991 raw data	
Rate	
Rank	FL
1991 raw data	
Rate	
Rank	GA
1991 raw data	
Rate	
Rank	HI
1991 raw data	
Rate	
Rank	ID
1991 raw data	
Rate	
Rank	USA
1991 raw data	

Appendix 3

		Percent low birth-weight babies							Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)							Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)							Percent of all births that are to single teens							Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)						
		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
IL	Rate	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.8	11.7	12.1	11.6	11.3	11.7	10.7	10.7	31.8	32.1	32.7	31.8	34.1	28.7	33.6	8.9	9.3	9.6	10.0	10.6	10.6	10.5	195	229	316	433	413	364	334
	Rank	38	37	37	37	38	37	37	41	45	42	42	46	44	44	25	24	23	25	30	20	36	40	42	40	41	42	41	39	25	28	42	44	43	37	25
	1991 raw data	15,138 births							2,083 deaths							789 deaths							20,467 births							NA						
IN	Rate	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	10.9	11.3	10.1	11.0	10.2	9.6	9.1	33.0	34.1	32.2	34.2	33.4	29.8	31.8	7.9	8.3	8.6	8.8	9.1	9.9	10.3	219	240	268	278	319	352	421
	Rank	21	20	21	23	22	21	22	32	38	30	39	34	32	30	28	32	19	31	29	26	27	35	35	35	34	34	36	37	29	31	32	33	34	35	37
	1991 raw data	5,716 births							781 deaths							363 deaths							8,861 births							NA						
IA	Rate	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.7	9.5	8.5	9.1	8.7	8.3	8.1	8.0	27.6	31.9	26.9	28.8	30.9	25.7	26.6	5.1	5.5	5.9	6.4	7.2	7.2	7.8	110	120	130	136	142	150	157
	Rank	5	6	5	11	7	10	11	13	2	15	14	10	12	16	8	20	6	8	17	10	13	8	8	11	10	17	12	15	12	13	13	13	12	10	10
	1991 raw data	2,210 births							313 deaths							152 deaths							3,041 births							NA						
KS	Rate	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	9.3	8.9	9.5	8.0	8.8	8.4	8.9	39.4	38.3	33.0	33.6	31.2	29.4	33.5	5.5	6.2	6.4	6.7	7.1	7.8	8.2	213	236	235	220	229	264	322
	Rank	18	18	19	19	17	17	19	10	7	20	6	16	18	26	40	39	26	30	19	24	35	10	17	13	15	13	22	20	27	30	30	24	22	21	24
	1991 raw data	2,344 births							335 deaths							179 deaths							3,112 births							NA						
KY	Rate	7.0	7.1	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.2	11.2	9.8	9.7	10.7	9.2	8.5	8.9	28.9	32.0	33.9	34.3	32.5	29.4	37.0	7.1	7.6	7.8	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.3	123	112	111	85	130	168	258
	Rank	33	34	26	24	24	26	29	35	21	24	35	20	20	26	13	22	31	32	26	24	47	27	31	30	30	31	31	32	13	12	12	7	10	11	18
	1991 raw data	3,891 births							486 deaths							275 deaths							5,036 births							NA						
LA	Rate	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.8	9.1	9.2	9.4	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.0	11.4	11.1	10.5	42.8	41.3	38.8	36.1	39.0	37.5	35.3	10.8	11.0	11.5	11.9	12.4	12.9	13.3	272	284	307	350	385	432	483
	Rank	49	48	49	49	48	49	49	43	44	45	39	44	47	43	47	44	42	37	45	44	41	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	36	38	41	42	42	38	40
	1991 raw data	6,767 births							761 deaths							342 deaths							9,568 births							NA						
ME	Rate	5.1	5.1	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.4	9.1	8.8	8.3	7.9	7.4	6.2	6.7	28.7	23.7	27.5	31.0	32.3	27.4	21.5	6.8	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.9	8.2	81	91	100	101	93	94	107
	Rank	5	3	9	4	1	4	7	7	6	4	4	3	1	5	11	2	7	20	24	15	4	23	25	21	18	22	23	20	7	8	10	9	7	7	7
	1991 raw data	901 births							113 deaths							52 deaths							1,370 births							NA						
MD	Rate	7.6	7.7	7.8	8.1	8.0	7.8	8.1	11.9	11.7	11.5	11.3	10.3	9.5	9.2	31.7	30.6	33.4	30.9	31.5	27.2	32.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.3	8.2	596	549	531	509	541	569	620
	Rank	41	42	42	45	42	41	41	43	43	41	42	38	31	32	23	14	29	18	22	13	29	43	40	39	36	29	28	20	48	48	47	46	46	46	46
	1991 raw data	6,391 births							726 deaths							304 deaths							6,476 births							NA						
USA	Rate	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	10.6	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.9	33.8	33.7	33.3	33.2	32.4	30.5	30.7	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.6	8.7	9.0	305	310	319	347	385	429	457
	1991 raw data	292,230 births							36,766 deaths							15,693 deaths							368,451 births							NA						

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Percent graduating from high school on time							Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19							Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)							Percent children in poverty							Percent children in single-parent families						
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
75.5	75.8	75.7	75.6	75.5	72.9	73.0	5.3	5.4	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.4	5.8	52.0	59.9	56.5	67.1	65.6	73.2	73.9	22.1	22.6	22.0	21.4	21.0	20.9	20.9	24.8	25.7	26.2	26.6	27.2	27.9	28.4
24	21	22	21	19	25	24	30	31	23	28	30	32	40	12	13	10	16	20	27	32	37	38	38	37	37	34	34	43	43	42	42	41	43	43
103,329 graduates							NA							583 deaths							NA							NA						
77.3	71.4	73.7	76.3	74.1	72.2	73.7	5.5	4.9	5.1	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.7	62.8	63.1	61.7	68.9	57.3	62.4	75.9	19.0	17.8	15.4	16.4	17.1	18.6	18.9	21.6	20.9	20.6	21.2	23.0	25.8	27.7
22	33	27	19	23	26	22	32	30	32	27	23	27	25	21	17	14	18	11	15	33	25	23	18	22	23	31	30	25	19	19	22	28	37	40
58,558 graduates							NA							311 deaths							NA							NA						
89.2	87.5	86.4	85.8	83.7	82.7	79.4	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.8	65.0	76.3	63.3	65.4	72.5	58.2	64.8	20.1	20.8	18.3	16.9	14.9	13.7	12.3	17.9	17.9	17.2	16.2	15.0	15.6	16.0
3	5	5	5	7	6	9	4	2	1	3	2	2	6	22	31	16	13	27	11	19	30	33	26	23	18	14	5	13	12	9	7	4	5	4
28,593 graduates							NA							125 deaths							NA							NA						
81.4	82.0	82.1	80.2	79.0	78.4	77.2	3.2	3.0	2.4	1.8	2.2	2.7	2.3	66.7	72.3	71.2	75.0	66.7	72.6	73.8	15.1	14.4	12.5	13.2	12.9	13.3	13.9	15.6	15.2	16.3	17.7	18.3	19.6	20.7
9	9	8	9	11	12	13	6	4	2	1	3	6	3	26	24	27	32	21	24	31	9	7	5	10	7	9	11	7	7	8	8	9	10	11
24,414 graduates							NA							124 deaths							NA							NA						
69.4	68.8	67.4	69.0	67.1	68.5	69.0	7.0	7.1	6.7	6.2	6.0	6.2	5.7	66.8	70.4	70.7	77.1	73.2	74.7	70.0	23.7	23.6	22.7	21.8	21.2	22.0	23.2	21.6	22.1	21.5	22.3	23.7	24.1	24.8
37	36	40	39	38	35	35	40	42	43	41	42	43	37	27	20	26	34	28	30	24	41	42	40	39	38	38	40	25	27	24	26	32	31	32
35,835 graduates							NA							194 deaths							NA							NA						
56.7	61.8	60.1	61.4	59.5	58.7	56.0	7.2	7.5	7.0	7.1	8.5	8.4	7.3	74.9	79.6	78.4	82.0	86.4	115.0	94.8	28.4	30.2	31.0	31.8	34.6	33.8	32.8	24.7	26.2	27.7	28.7	31.3	31.9	31.9
51	50	49	47	49	47	50	41	46	45	48	49	50	50	42	33	37	39	42	49	46	46	48	49	50	51	50	50	42	44	45	46	49	49	48
33,489 graduates							NA							308 deaths							NA							NA						
78.7	76.0	79.3	74.4	73.9	76.1	76.3	4.5	3.8	3.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.9	50.5	44.7	49.5	64.5	50.5	60.3	71.8	15.3	15.3	15.2	14.8	16.1	18.5	18.7	17.3	18.9	19.6	20.6	21.2	22.2	21.7
13	19	13	25	24	21	15	14	10	12	4	6	6	7	9	5	7	12	8	12	27	10	12	17	14	22	29	29	11	14	15	20	19	21	19
13,151 graduates							NA							61 deaths							NA							NA						
77.6	76.4	74.5	74.1	72.0	70.5	70.4	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.7	5.2	4.3	4.9	56.1	59.0	66.3	68.6	69.8	76.9	66.7	13.2	12.3	12.6	12.7	13.4	13.5	14.5	25.1	24.9	25.4	26.8	27.5	27.7	28.0
18	18	23	27	27	31	29	24	20	27	30	32	21	27	16	11	20	17	25	36	21	4	3	6	8	11	12	18	44	39	40	43	43	42	41
39,014 graduates							NA							200 deaths							NA							NA						
71.6	71.5	71.5	71.2	69.6	68.7	68.8	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	62.8	68.5	66.5	69.7	69.3	70.9	71.1	20.8	20.5	20.0	19.6	19.5	19.8	20.0	22.7	23.1	23.5	23.8	24.1	24.7	25.1
2,237,482 graduates							NA							12,199 deaths							NA							NA						

Rate		
Rank		IL
1991 raw data		
Rate		
Rank		IN
1991 raw data		
Rate		
Rank		IA
1991 raw data		
Rate		
Rank		KS
1991 raw data		
Rate		
Rank		KY
1991 raw data		
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Rank		LA
1991 raw data		
Rate		
Rank		ME
1991 raw data		
Rate		
Rank		MD
1991 raw data		
Rate		
Rank		USA
1991 raw data		

Appendix 3

		Percent low birth-weight babies							Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)							Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)							Percent of all births that are to single teens							Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)						
		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
MA	Rate	5.8	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	9.1	8.5	7.2	7.9	7.7	7.0	6.6	24.5	25.9	24.0	23.7	22.3	19.5	19.3	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.5	6.8	6.6	6.8	281	278	284	343	382	471	493
	Rank	15	15	15	15	16	15	15	7	2	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	3	1	1	2	16	15	13	11	11	9	7	39	36	37	40	40	44	42
	1991 raw data	5,197 births							579 deaths							207 deaths							6,019 births							NA						
MI	Rate	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.8	11.4	11.4	10.7	11.1	11.1	10.7	10.4	37.1	34.3	35.2	33.1	31.3	29.8	32.1	6.8	7.2	7.6	7.8	8.6	9.1	9.1	318	349	350	349	352	363	373
	Rank	28	29	36	35	37	37	37	37	40	39	41	41	44	42	37	34	35	27	21	26	30	23	25	29	28	29	32	31	42	42	43	41	37	36	35
	1991 raw data	11,669 births							1,555 deaths							625 deaths							13,653 births							NA						
MN	Rate	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.3	8.8	9.2	8.7	7.8	7.1	7.3	7.5	30.2	28.8	24.9	29.2	28.5	21.4	23.0	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.9	6.4	6.6	164	198	171	196	210	226	196
	Rank	1	3	4	5	1	4	6	5	12	9	3	2	6	10	19	8	4	9	8	2	7	7	7	7	5	6	8	4	18	23	19	20	17	17	12
	1991 raw data	3,568 births							503 deaths							218 deaths							4,439 births							NA						
MS	Rate	8.8	8.7	9.0	8.7	9.4	9.6	9.7	13.7	12.4	13.7	12.3	11.6	12.1	11.4	47.0	42.1	41.8	37.8	47.3	44.7	41.1	13.9	13.9	14.1	14.9	15.8	15.5	16.2	131	135	155	183	216	253	255
	Rank	50	50	50	48	50	50	50	48	46	50	47	45	49	48	49	47	48	40	51	50	49	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	15	15	15	17	19	19	17
	1991 raw data	4,197 births							494 deaths							239 deaths							7,001 births							NA						
MO	Rate	6.7	6.8	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.5	10.2	10.7	10.2	10.1	9.9	9.4	10.2	30.5	33.1	36.0	33.4	34.2	32.8	31.3	7.8	8.1	8.4	8.9	9.5	10.1	10.3	466	480	501	513	513	533	558
	Rank	27	25	31	26	24	26	35	22	31	31	30	31	30	40	21	28	36	29	31	34	26	34	34	33	35	36	38	37	46	46	46	47	45	45	45
	1991 raw data	5,900 births							806 deaths							330 deaths							8,115 births							NA						
MT	Rate	5.7	5.9	5.5	6.0	5.5	6.2	5.6	10.3	9.6	10.0	8.7	11.3	9.0	7.0	35.7	40.4	33.7	29.3	36.4	28.2	32.4	5.6	5.9	6.5	6.6	6.7	7.9	8.3	77	76	69	50	48	68	88
	Rank	13	16	12	15	9	17	9	23	20	29	14	42	25	6	32	42	30	10	37	18	31	12	13	16	14	9	23	25	6	5	4	2	1	4	6
	1991 raw data	643 births							81 deaths							57 deaths							953 births							NA						
NE	Rate	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.3	5.6	9.6	10.1	8.6	9.0	7.9	8.3	7.6	25.4	29.6	35.0	32.7	30.8	31.6	28.5	5.4	5.5	6.1	6.5	6.6	7.2	7.3	84	86	91	104	117	125	114
	Rank	8	14	12	13	14	7	9	15	25	7	19	5	16	12	5	10	33	26	16	32	19	9	8	12	11	8	12	12	8	7	9	10	9	9	9
	1991 raw data	1,344 births							182 deaths							98 deaths							1,748 births							NA						
NV	Rate	6.9	7.4	6.9	7.5	7.2	7.2	7.2	8.5	9.1	9.6	8.4	8.1	8.4	9.2	31.7	29.9	31.3	40.6	37.4	36.3	32.9	5.5	5.6	5.1	6.1	7.1	7.2	8.7	257	279	269	278	254	272	307
	Rank	31	37	27	37	33	32	29	2	9	22	10	9	18	32	23	12	16	45	39	41	34	10	11	5	8	13	12	29	33	37	33	33	27	22	22
	1991 raw data	1,588 births							202 deaths							85 deaths							1,926 births							NA						
USA	Rate	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	10.6	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.9	33.8	33.7	33.3	33.2	32.4	30.5	30.7	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.6	8.7	9.0	305	310	319	347	385	429	457
	1991 raw data	292,230 births							36,766 deaths							15,693 deaths							368,451 births							NA						

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Percent graduating from high school on time							Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19							Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)							Percent children in poverty							Percent children in single-parent families						
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
77.4	75.9	76.5	74.4	72.0	76.6	77.5	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.1	51.1	52.4	44.7	50.4	44.4	47.8	45.7	14.3	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.8	15.2	15.9	21.8	23.1	23.5	23.5	24.5	25.4	25.8
20	20	20	25	27	17	12	9	13	15	19	18	15	10	11	9	4	3	3	3	5	7	6	9	11	17	19	20	29	32	32	32	33	34	34
52,075 graduates							NA							168 deaths							NA							NA						
69.3	67.7	74.0	73.6	62.8	62.0	69.4	4.6	4.3	4.9	5.4	5.9	6.7	6.6	68.8	75.0	78.4	72.4	75.0	72.6	77.0	23.3	22.3	20.8	19.7	19.8	20.1	20.5	24.1	24.7	24.5	25.2	26.2	26.9	27.5
38	39	25	30	43	44	33	17	18	30	35	41	48	45	32	28	37	25	32	24	34	40	37	37	34	32	32	32	39	37	34	36	38	40	38
88,234 graduates							NA							516 deaths							NA							NA						
91.5	91.4	90.6	90.9	89.3	89.4	88.3	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	56.6	76.7	59.8	59.8	61.9	56.1	49.3	15.3	15.7	16.0	17.5	18.1	18.5	18.5	16.4	16.5	17.6	18.2	18.9	21.2	21.9
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	5	7	7	8	5	17	32	13	9	18	9	8	10	16	22	25	28	28	10	9	10	11	11	18	22	
46,474 graduates							NA							144 deaths							NA							NA						
63.6	62.9	64.8	66.9	60.1	63.8	61.0	12.8	14.2	12.6	9.4	9.7	7.8	7.2	74.4	84.2	75.8	80.4	74.5	99.6	98.6	33.7	33.9	34.2	33.7	34.4	34.0	33.9	27.5	27.6	28.5	29.4	30.8	33.3	34.9
46	47	45	40	46	42	45	51	51	51	50	50	49	48	41	43	34	37	30	47	48	51	51	51	51	51	51	46	46	46	47	48	50	50	
23,665 graduates							NA							211 deaths							NA							NA						
77.5	75.5	74.4	74.0	71.6	70.3	71.0	4.2	4.6	3.7	4.1	5.2	4.4	3.5	68.4	86.1	78.2	72.1	83.2	81.6	90.0	19.7	19.9	18.5	18.1	18.0	17.6	18.4	21.3	22.3	22.6	23.0	22.5	22.3	22.8
19	22	24	29	29	32	28	13	23	12	19	32	24	15	30	45	36	24	41	40	42	29	28	27	28	26	24	27	24	28	27	29	24	23	25
46,928 graduates							NA							316 deaths							NA							NA						
87.1	87.2	86.2	87.3	88.4	86.4	85.5	5.2	5.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.7	5.6	93.5	98.4	98.3	82.8	80.7	96.8	72.4	19.3	20.1	20.4	21.5	22.6	21.6	20.7	15.8	17.8	18.8	19.5	20.0	21.0	21.3
5	6	6	4	2	3	4	29	36	30	32	28	37	36	48	48	51	40	40	43	29	28	29	34	38	41	37	33	9	11	12	16	15	15	17
9,013 graduates							NA							42 deaths							NA							NA						
88.7	88.1	86.7	85.4	85.2	84.2	84.0	2.3	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.1	61.3	67.8	79.5	74.4	57.8	75.3	56.3	18.3	18.2	17.5	17.7	15.8	14.5	14.4	15.3	15.0	15.3	15.1	14.8	15.0	16.3
4	4	4	6	6	5	5	1	5	4	8	12	15	10	19	19	39	29	12	33	11	23	25	25	26	21	16	16	5	6	6	4	3	4	5
16,500 graduates							NA							63 deaths							NA							NA						
69.5	73.7	72.1	75.8	74.7	76.5	73.2	4.0	4.6	6.2	6.0	4.9	5.6	6.3	72.7	80.3	80.6	79.4	101.4	98.4	93.5	13.6	14.7	14.4	14.5	13.3	13.6	14.2	23.1	25.3	24.8	25.4	26.2	25.6	24.9
36	26	32	20	20	18	23	10	23	40	39	30	36	43	38	35	41	36	49	46	44	5	9	10	12	10	13	14	35	41	36	37	38	36	33
9,370 graduates							NA							72 deaths							NA							NA						
71.6	71.5	71.5	71.2	69.6	68.7	68.8	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	62.8	68.5	66.5	69.7	69.3	70.9	71.1	20.8	20.5	20.0	19.6	19.5	19.8	20.0	22.7	23.1	23.5	23.8	24.1	24.7	25.1
2,237,482 graduates							NA							12,199 deaths							NA							NA						

Rate
Rank
1991 raw data

MA

Rate
Rank
1991 raw data

MI

Rate
Rank
1991 raw data

MN

Rate
Rank
1991 raw data

MS

Rate
Rank
1991 raw data

MO

Rate
Rank
1991 raw data

MT

Rate
Rank
1991 raw data

NE

Rate
Rank
1991 raw data

NV

Rate
1991 raw data

USA

Appendix 3

		Percent low birth-weight babies							Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)							Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)							Percent of all births that are to single teens							Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)						
		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
NH	Rate	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.8	5.1	4.9	4.9	9.3	9.1	7.8	8.3	8.0	7.1	6.1	22.9	25.0	21.9	25.2	29.5	23.4	18.9	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.7	5.2	5.2	5.4	75	78	75	70	65	62	79
	Rank	4	6	2	2	5	2	3	10	9	2	9	6	5	2	1	3	1	4	9	4	1	4	4	3	2	2	2	1	5	6	6	5	5	2	4
	1991 raw data	793 births							99 deaths							42 deaths							886 births							NA						
NJ	Rate	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.0	7.4	10.6	9.8	9.4	9.9	9.3	9.0	8.7	29.4	31.2	32.8	33.2	26.6	27.2	24.6	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.1	6.8	7.0	646	586	538	530	588	674	710
	Rank	28	25	31	31	34	25	33	26	21	19	27	25	25	24	16	18	24	28	4	13	10	31	28	28	24	13	11	10	50	49	48	48	48	48	48
	1991 raw data	8,940 births							1,054 deaths							353 deaths							8,520 births							NA						
NM	Rate	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.4	7.1	10.6	9.5	8.1	10.0	8.5	9.0	8.1	50.1	39.5	43.1	42.3	36.5	35.3	36.9	8.9	9.2	9.9	10.8	11.0	11.4	12.2	258	272	278	292	327	344	357
	Rank	36	34	34	34	27	34	27	26	18	3	29	12	25	18	50	40	50	49	38	37	46	40	41	44	47	44	44	47	34	35	34	36	35	33	33
	1991 raw data	1,970 births							225 deaths							134 deaths							3,396 births							NA						
NY	Rate	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.9	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.6	9.6	9.4	30.3	31.7	29.3	29.8	30.1	29.0	30.2	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.5	632	641	693	749	838	909	963
	Rank	33	36	38	40	38	37	39	30	31	39	37	39	32	34	20	19	10	12	14	22	23	31	28	25	20	19	16	13	49	50	50	50	50	50	50
	1991 raw data	22,925 births							2,753 deaths							1,025 deaths							21,847 births							NA						
NC	Rate	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.4	11.8	11.5	11.9	12.5	11.3	10.6	10.8	35.7	37.3	37.5	39.0	38.5	30.7	35.7	8.8	9.3	9.6	10.1	10.8	10.9	11.5	173	187	211	240	289	338	379
	Rank	43	44	43	43	43	42	44	42	41	46	49	42	43	45	32	38	38	42	43	30	44	39	42	40	43	43	43	43	21	22	24	27	32	32	36
	1991 raw data	8,612 births							1,106 deaths							455 deaths							11,790 births							NA						
ND	Rate	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.5	4.8	8.5	8.4	8.7	10.5	8.0	8.0	8.1	28.7	31.1	40.8	30.3	32.4	31.4	22.6	4.1	4.5	4.6	5.0	5.3	6.0	6.6	52	53	47	49	58	63	59
	Rank	2	2	2	2	4	11	2	2	1	9	33	6	11	18	11	16	46	15	25	31	5	3	3	2	3	3	4	4	2	3	2	1	3	3	2
	1991 raw data	429 births							72 deaths							31 deaths							583 births							NA						
OH	Rate	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.5	10.3	10.6	9.3	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.4	29.7	29.5	33.0	30.8	29.5	29.2	27.2	8.1	8.6	9.0	9.6	10.1	10.3	10.6	184	205	222	241	263	284	320
	Rank	24	24	22	28	27	26	35	23	30	18	25	31	36	34	17	9	26	16	9	23	14	36	37	37	39	40	40	40	23	24	28	28	28	23	23
	1991 raw data	12,427 births							1,559 deaths							600 deaths							17,631 births							NA						
OK	Rate	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	10.9	10.4	9.6	9.0	8.5	9.2	9.6	41.6	34.1	32.6	35.2	35.2	35.9	34.2	6.8	7.3	8.1	8.5	8.9	9.1	10.0	165	184	208	238	285	318	339
	Rank	21	22	23	22	21	21	21	32	29	22	19	12	28	37	43	32	22	34	34	39	38	23	27	32	32	32	32	35	19	21	23	26	30	30	27
	1991 raw data	3,130 births							460 deaths							227 deaths							4,764 births							NA						
USA	Rate	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	10.6	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.9	33.8	33.7	33.3	33.2	32.4	30.5	30.7	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.6	8.7	9.0	305	310	319	347	385	429	457
	1991 raw data	292,230 births							36,766 deaths							15,693 deaths							368,451 births							NA						

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Percent graduating from high school on time								Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19								Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)								Percent children in poverty								Percent children in single-parent families																							
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991																	
76.1	72.7	72.7	74.1	70.5	71.7	74.3		2.7	3.2	3.5	2.7	2.2	4.0	4.2		62.5	65.9	74.4	72.0	65.4	51.0	52.9		8.0	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.8	7.1	8.7		15.4	14.4	14.9	15.4	16.3	18.4	19.5	Rate																
23	30	30	27	32	27	20		4	6	7	5	3	20	20		20	18	31	23	19	4	9		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		6	3	4	5	6	7	7	Rank	NH															
10,059 graduates								NA								37 deaths								NA								NA								NA								1991 raw data							
78.3	77.4	77.2	77.4	76.9	77.2	79.5		4.8	4.5	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.7	4.6		44.0	42.9	44.1	47.8	41.5	41.0	37.3		16.2	15.1	13.5	12.6	12.9	13.3	13.4		22.7	22.5	22.7	22.1	22.9	23.5	23.8	Rate																
16	17	19	15	16	14	8		22	20	14	13	18	19	23		2	4	3	2	1	2	3		15	11	7	6	7	9	10		33	30	30	25	26	29	30	Rank	NJ															
67,003 graduates								NA								182 deaths								NA								NA								NA								1991 raw data							
73.8	72.3	71.7	71.9	60.0	57.3	57.0		8.0	7.7	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.8		101.7	110.9	89.9	102.5	100.9	121.1	94.0		27.9	27.3	27.3	27.4	27.8	28.5	28.7		21.7	23.2	24.9	23.6	23.0	22.6	22.8	Rate																
28	31	33	32	47	49	48		45	47	46	47	46	45	47		50	49	49	49	48	50	45		45	45	45	46	48	49	48		28	33	37	34	28	26	25	Rank	NM															
15,157 graduates								NA								109 deaths								NA								NA								NA								1991 raw data							
64.2	64.0	62.9	62.3	61.1	60.4	59.1		5.4	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.8	6.1	5.1		44.7	46.9	53.5	59.2	53.5	60.7	61.5		23.2	23.4	23.2	22.1	21.4	22.1	22.5		28.1	29.0	30.1	30.0	29.3	29.5	29.8	Rate																
45	46	47	46	45	46	47		31	34	36	37	40	42	31		3	6	9	7	9	14	15		39	40	42	41	39	39	38		47	48	48	48	46	45	46	Rank	NY															
133,562 graduates								NA								717 deaths								NA								NA								NA								1991 raw data							
70.7	70.0	67.8	66.7	67.6	66.7	67.3		4.9	4.1	4.8	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.8		70.2	71.6	66.8	69.0	69.2	71.7	72.3		20.6	19.2	18.6	17.8	18.0	18.0	18.9		23.1	23.3	24.5	24.8	25.2	25.4	26.1	Rate																
33	34	38	41	37	38	39		24	16	29	21	26	25	26		34	22	22	19	24	22	28		31	26	28	27	26	27	30		35	34	34	35	35	34	37	Rank	NC															
62,792 graduates								NA								340 deaths								NA								NA								NA								1991 raw data							
90.5	88.6	88.4	88.3	86.8	86.9	85.6		2.4	2.2	2.6	2.1	1.6	1.6	2.1		53.8	35.3	63.3	72.9	44.7	68.6	60.0		16.3	16.5	16.0	15.5	15.1	15.6	15.5		10.6	10.8	11.2	11.6	12.4	12.9	14.4	Rate																
2	3	3	2	4	2	3		2	1	3	2	1	1	1		14	1	16	27	4	20	14		16	20	22	20	19	20	19		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Rank	ND															
7,573 graduates								NA								27 deaths								NA								NA								NA								1991 raw data							
77.4	80.1	80.3	79.6	78.5	76.4	74.1		4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	3.8		50.6	51.7	56.9	53.2	53.5	54.7	54.8		19.2	19.8	19.5	18.3	17.8	17.8	17.3		20.6	20.9	21.1	21.1	21.7	22.2	22.5	Rate																
20	11	11	10	12	19	21		10	14	20	21	22	21	19		10	8	11	4	9	8	10		26	27	29	29	25	25	25		22	19	22	21	21	21	24	Rank	OH															
107,484 graduates								NA								419 deaths								NA								NA								NA								1991 raw data							
72.6	71.8	72.6	71.7	73.3	77.2	74.9		9.2	8.3	8.5	6.7	7.0	6.6	7.2		79.0	73.5	69.2	70.0	87.9	83.2	87.4		18.8	20.1	20.7	20.9	20.1	21.3	21.7		20.4	22.3	22.0	22.0	22.5	22.5	21.7	Rate																
31	32	31	33	26	14	18		49	48	50	46	48	45	48		44	25	25	21	44	41	40		24	29	36	36	34	36	35		20	28	25	24	24	24	19	Rank	OK															
33,007 graduates								NA								201 deaths								NA								NA								NA								1991 raw data							
71.6	71.5	71.5	71.2	69.6	68.7	68.8		5.3	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0		62.8	68.5	66.5	69.7	69.3	70.9	71.1		20.8	20.5	20.0	19.6	19.5	19.8	20.0		22.7	23.1	23.5	23.8	24.1	24.7	25.1	Rate	USA															
2,237,482 graduates								NA								12,199 deaths								NA								NA								NA								1991 raw data							

Appendix 3

		Percent low birth-weight babies							Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)							Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)							Percent of all births that are to single teens							Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)						
		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
OR	Rate	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.9	9.9	9.4	10.4	8.6	8.9	8.3	7.3	29.3	32.6	32.9	35.6	30.9	28.9	27.9	6.0	6.5	7.1	7.3	7.9	8.1	8.5	234	167	171	190	210	241	280
	Rank	5	3	9	9	6	3	3	19	15	34	12	18	16	7	15	26	25	35	17	21	18	16	20	22	24	25	26	28	30	18	19	19	17	18	20
	1991 raw data	2,088 births							309 deaths							165 deaths							3,616 births							NA						
PA	Rate	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.3	11.0	10.2	10.4	9.9	10.2	9.6	9.1	30.9	28.7	30.7	30.9	28.1	28.5	27.7	7.7	8.0	8.0	8.4	8.9	8.8	9.0	388	383	305	296	248	337	367
	Rank	24	29	27	28	30	26	32	34	26	34	27	34	32	30	22	7	14	18	6	19	15	33	33	31	30	32	30	30	44	44	40	37	26	31	34
	1991 raw data	12,287 births							1,543 deaths							614 deaths							15,183 births							NA						
RI	Rate	6.3	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.0	8.2	9.4	8.4	8.2	10.2	8.1	8.0	23.5	20.6	29.5	21.1	25.3	23.5	25.4	7.2	7.0	7.3	7.8	7.9	8.4	8.3	301	288	282	287	344	436	542
	Rank	20	20	17	15	19	17	16	1	15	5	8	34	12	16	3	1	11	1	3	5	12	28	23	25	28	25	29	25	40	39	36	35	36	39	44
	1991 raw data	872 births							118 deaths							46 deaths							1,217 births							NA						
SC	Rate	8.6	8.6	8.6	9.0	9.2	8.7	9.2	14.2	13.2	12.7	12.3	12.8	11.7	11.3	37.9	45.9	38.2	41.0	40.3	37.5	32.4	10.7	10.7	11.0	11.6	12.0	12.0	12.4	127	148	166	182	202	256	258
	Rank	48	48	48	50	49	47	48	49	48	48	47	50	48	47	39	50	40	46	47	44	31	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	14	16	18	16	16	20	18
	1991 raw data	5,279 births							649 deaths							236 deaths							7,138 births							NA						
SD	Rate	5.5	5.3	5.2	4.7	5.4	5.1	5.4	9.9	13.3	9.9	10.1	9.6	10.1	9.4	27.9	41.6	42.9	31.0	37.4	37.7	35.8	5.8	5.6	6.9	7.2	7.5	7.5	8.2	97	91	70	81	88	111	112
	Rank	11	11	6	1	7	4	7	19	49	28	30	28	38	34	10	45	49	20	39	46	45	13	11	20	20	22	17	20	10	8	5	6	6	8	8
	1991 raw data	590 births							103 deaths							57 deaths							903 births							NA						
TN	Rate	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.9	8.2	8.2	8.8	11.4	11.0	11.7	10.8	10.8	10.3	10.0	41.1	32.6	32.0	36.3	29.9	35.3	34.9	9.0	9.0	9.6	10.0	10.3	10.7	11.3	235	258	231	206	228	300	334
	Rank	43	44	46	42	44	44	47	37	35	43	37	40	41	39	42	26	18	38	13	37	39	42	39	40	41	41	42	42	31	33	29	23	21	28	25
	1991 raw data	6,547 births							744 deaths							333 deaths							8,412 births							NA						
TX	Rate	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.9	7.1	9.8	9.5	9.1	9.0	9.2	8.1	7.7	36.3	36.1	33.0	34.5	34.3	32.6	32.8	6.3	6.8	7.1	7.4	7.4	6.3	6.3	177	182	187	201	246	298	346
	Rank	28	25	27	26	27	24	27	18	18	15	19	20	12	14	35	37	26	33	32	33	33	20	21	22	26	19	6	3	22	20	22	22	25	27	30
	1991 raw data	22,381 births							2,448 deaths							1,281 deaths							19,992 births							NA						
UT	Rate	5.7	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.0	9.6	8.6	8.8	8.0	8.0	7.5	6.1	34.6	28.4	34.1	30.8	32.5	25.3	29.7	3.2	3.7	4.3	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.4	263	268	280	273	285	297	347
	Rank	13	12	15	14	13	12	16	15	4	11	6	6	7	2	30	6	32	16	26	7	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	35	34	35	32	30	26	31
	1991 raw data	2,172 births							220 deaths							151 deaths							1,949 births							NA						
USA	Rate	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	10.6	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.9	33.8	33.7	33.3	33.2	32.4	30.5	30.7	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.6	8.7	9.0	305	310	319	347	385	429	457
	Rank																																			
	1991 raw data	292,230 births							36,766 deaths							15,693 deaths							368,451 births							NA						

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Percent graduating from high school on time								Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19								Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)								Percent children in poverty								Percent children in single-parent families																
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991										
74.7	74.6	72.8	73.0	71.2	71.1	69.7		3.6	3.8	3.9	4.3	3.8	4.6	4.2		73.3	82.7	86.1	93.3	74.9	72.6	68.2		17.8	17.2	14.9	15.2	14.1	14.8	14.3		21.6	22.7	22.7	23.0	23.0	22.9	21.6	Rate									
27	25	29	31	31	29	31		8	10	15	25	20	25	20		39	39	45	46	31	24	23		21	22	15	18	14	18	15		25	31	30	29	28	28	18	Rank									
24,597 graduates								NA								131 deaths								NA								NA								NA								1991 raw data
78.7	78.4	78.7	78.4	76.9	71.7	75.4		4.6	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.7		46.3	53.9	50.8	53.5	59.6	53.5	49.1		19.2	18.0	16.6	15.2	15.6	15.9	16.2		20.2	20.0	19.5	19.2	20.3	20.6	21.1	Rate									
13	15	15	14	16	27	17		17	14	7	8	13	9	18		6	10	8	5	14	7	7		26	24	24	18	20	21	21		18	16	14	14	16	13	15	Rank									
104,770 graduates								NA								380 deaths								NA								NA								NA								1991 raw data
69.7	68.4	71.1	69.8	69.8	64.9	69.3		5.0	5.6	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.3	2.5		38.7	42.7	42.5	38.0	47.1	35.3	38.1		18.1	16.5	14.4	11.6	11.5	12.1	14.0		22.5	22.0	20.5	18.6	19.0	18.7	20.8	Rate									
35	37	34	36	33	41	34		26	34	25	21	21	9	4		1	3	2	1	7	1	4		22	20	10	3	3	5	13		32	25	18	12	12	8	13	Rank									
7,744 graduates								NA								24 deaths								NA								NA								NA								1991 raw data
63.6	64.5	66.9	64.6	64.5	58.2	60.9		6.8	5.8	5.6	5.7	4.5	4.3	4.5		71.1	82.9	88.3	84.4	70.0	75.6	88.0		24.7	23.4	22.1	21.9	22.4	22.5	23.9		26.4	26.3	25.1	26.2	26.3	26.6	27.5	Rate									
46	44	41	45	41	48	46		39	36	34	36	23	21	22		36	41	47	42	26	34	41		43	40	39	40	40	41	41		45	45	38	38	40	39	38	Rank									
33,063 graduates								NA								234 deaths								NA								NA								NA								1991 raw data
83.7	80.6	79.7	79.6	80.0	79.9	78.3		6.0	4.8	4.1	3.1	3.0	2.5	3.0		66.0	71.7	73.1	92.3	78.4	96.9	70.6		21.1	21.0	20.2	19.5	19.0	17.8	17.1		14.1	15.3	16.2	17.8	19.9	21.0	20.3	Rate									
7	10	12	10	9	9	10		37	26	20	11	11	5	9		25	23	30	45	36	44	25		32	35	32	32	31	25	23		3	8	7	9	13	15	10	Rank									
7,127 graduates								NA								36 deaths								NA								NA								NA								1991 raw data
66.1	67.3	67.8	69.3	69.6	68.7	68.7		7.2	6.0	6.5	6.3	6.2	5.2	5.7		67.3	81.5	85.6	77.4	75.8	75.0	81.3		26.8	24.9	24.9	25.1	26.0	26.2	25.8		24.5	24.7	25.3	26.3	28.5	30.8	32.6	Rate									
40	41	38	37	34	34	37		41	39	42	44	44	29	37		28	36	44	35	34	31	38		44	44	44	44	45	45	46		40	37	39	39	44	47	49	Rank									
44,847 graduates								NA								286 deaths								NA								NA								NA								1991 raw data
65.1	64.3	65.1	65.3	65.5	65.4	67.0		7.2	7.1	6.9	6.2	5.6	5.4	5.1		80.3	82.0	67.9	74.7	78.1	80.2	81.1		22.7	23.0	23.4	23.9	24.0	24.0	24.1		20.7	21.1	21.2	21.9	21.9	22.5	22.8	Rate									
42	45	44	44	39	40	41		41	42	44	41	39	32	31		45	38	23	31	35	38	37		38	39	43	43	43	43	42		23	21	23	23	22	24	25	Rank									
174,306 graduates								NA								1,046 deaths								NA								NA								NA								1991 raw data
79.0	79.8	80.6	79.4	79.9	79.5	74.7		5.8	5.5	5.9	6.2	5.3	5.7	5.5		65.4	80.0	74.6	62.4	60.7	66.2	47.8		14.1	13.0	12.1	11.8	11.5	12.1	12.1		13.7	14.0	14.9	16.0	15.5	14.9	14.8	Rate									
12	12	9	12	10	10	19		35	32	39	41	35	37	35		23	34	32	10	17	17	6		6	5	3	4	3	5	4		2	2	4	6	5	3	2	Rank									
22,219 graduates								NA								76 deaths								NA								NA								NA								1991 raw data
71.6	71.5	71.5	71.2	69.6	68.7	68.8		5.3	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0		62.8	68.5	66.5	69.7	69.3	70.9	71.1		20.8	20.5	20.0	19.6	19.5	19.8	20.0		22.7	23.1	23.5	23.8	24.1	24.7	25.1	Rate									
2,237,482 graduates								NA								12,199 deaths								NA								NA								NA								1991 raw data

Appendix 3

		Percent low birth-weight babies							Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)							Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)							Percent of all births that are to single teens							Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)						
		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
VT	Rate	6.0	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.5	5.3	5.7	8.5	10.0	8.5	6.8	6.9	6.4	5.8	25.5	35.8	28.0	26.9	31.8	25.5	20.7	5.9	5.9	5.3	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.8	51	52	55	54	53	49	45
	Rank	16	6	7	5	9	7	11	2	24	6	1	1	2	1	6	36	9	6	23	9	3	14	13	6	6	4	4	7	1	2	3	4	2	1	1
	1991 raw data	451 births							46 deaths							24 deaths							539 births							NA						
VA	Rate	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	11.5	11.1	10.2	10.4	10.0	10.2	9.9	29.7	29.8	31.2	29.8	31.2	28.1	27.8	7.2	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.9	8.0	8.1	150	153	159	156	170	187	214
	Rank	33	32	27	31	30	32	29	39	37	31	32	33	40	38	17	11	15	12	19	17	17	28	28	24	20	25	25	19	17	17	16	14	14	13	13
	1991 raw data	7,017 births							965 deaths							335 deaths							7,910 births							NA						
WA	Rate	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.1	10.7	9.8	9.7	9.0	9.2	7.8	7.5	35.7	31.1	35.1	31.5	27.6	27.9	23.6	6.0	6.4	6.7	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.6	166	172	177	199	240	289	342
	Rank	8	6	7	10	12	7	5	28	21	24	19	20	8	10	32	16	34	23	5	16	8	16	19	18	18	18	15	14	20	19	21	21	24	24	28
	1991 raw data	4,059 births							600 deaths							247 deaths							6,083 births							NA						
WV	Rate	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.4	6.6	7.1	6.8	10.7	10.2	9.8	9.0	9.4	9.9	8.2	29.2	33.4	30.2	36.0	33.2	25.3	30.7	7.3	7.8	8.5	8.6	9.3	9.7	9.8	54	47	46	52	62	71	74
	Rank	31	32	34	21	22	26	23	28	26	26	19	26	37	20	14	31	12	36	28	7	25	30	32	34	33	35	35	33	3	1	1	3	4	5	3
	1991 raw data	1,539 births							185 deaths							103 deaths							2,214 births							NA						
WI	Rate	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.9	6.1	9.1	9.2	8.6	8.4	9.1	8.2	8.3	27.8	30.3	30.4	31.0	29.8	25.2	29.5	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.5	8.0	8.2	8.3	235	235	214	247	265	307	343
	Rank	8	12	9	11	14	15	18	7	12	7	10	19	15	21	9	13	13	20	12	6	21	23	23	25	27	28	27	25	31	29	25	29	29	29	29
	1991 raw data	4,425 births							599 deaths							306 deaths							5,995 births							NA						
WY	Rate	7.1	6.8	7.7	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.0	12.2	10.9	9.2	8.9	9.4	8.6	7.9	44.7	35.2	26.3	30.1	38.5	30.4	31.8	4.9	5.0	5.8	6.2	7.0	7.7	8.2	69	66	84	87	104	85	87
	Rank	36	25	39	31	34	34	26	45	34	17	17	26	21	15	48	35	5	14	43	29	27	6	5	10	9	12	20	20	4	4	7	8	8	6	5
	1991 raw data	469 births							53 deaths							34 deaths							547 births							NA						
USA	Rate	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	10.6	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.9	33.8	33.7	33.3	33.2	32.4	30.5	30.7	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.6	8.7	9.0	305	310	319	347	385	429	457
	1991 raw data	292,230 births							36,766 deaths							15,693 deaths							368,451 births							NA						

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Percent graduating from high school on time							Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19							Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)							Percent children in poverty							Percent children in single-parent families						
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
80.9	78.8	78.0	78.7	77.4	80.4	72.4	4.8	3.2	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.4	3.6	67.4	81.8	79.5	69.8	45.2	57.6	56.4	16.5	15.5	13.5	12.4	12.7	13.3	13.2	18.2	19.7	20.6	20.2	20.3	20.1	19.6
10	14	16	13	14	8	26	22	6	6	12	9	15	17	29	37	39	20	5	10	13	18	15	7	5	6	9	9	15	15	19	19	16	12	8
5,212 graduates							NA							22 deaths							NA							NA						
73.3	73.7	74.0	71.6	71.3	69.9	69.5	4.5	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.3	52.9	62.9	66.0	59.7	60.5	71.6	63.9	15.3	14.6	14.4	14.6	14.6	14.4	14.4	19.9	21.4	22.6	23.5	24.5	24.3	23.3
30	26	25	35	30	33	32	14	10	7	16	15	9	13	13	16	19	8	16	21	18	10	8	10	13	16	15	16	17	22	27	32	33	32	28
58,441 graduates							NA							267 deaths							NA							NA						
75.5	75.2	77.8	77.1	74.7	74.7	69.8	3.2	3.2	4.0	4.7	5.2	5.7	6.6	58.1	74.8	69.1	75.6	67.0	64.5	63.1	15.9	16.0	15.6	14.8	13.9	12.9	12.5	20.2	21.4	22.6	22.9	22.0	21.4	20.7
24	23	17	18	20	22	30	6	6	18	30	32	37	45	18	27	24	33	23	16	17	14	18	19	14	12	7	6	18	22	27	28	23	20	11
42,514 graduates							NA							205 deaths							NA							NA						
75.1	74.8	76.2	77.3	77.6	78.0	78.3	8.4	8.6	7.9	7.4	6.9	6.6	6.0	70.1	83.8	77.8	74.0	89.0	73.2	73.4	30.7	30.1	28.5	27.3	26.9	25.9	26.4	17.8	17.4	18.4	19.7	21.5	21.2	22.4
26	24	21	16	13	13	10	47	49	48	49	47	45	42	33	42	35	28	46	27	30	48	47	46	45	46	44	47	12	10	11	17	20	18	23
21,064 graduates							NA							102 deaths							NA							NA						
85.3	85.4	85.4	84.9	81.1	82.7	79.9	4.7	4.8	3.9	3.5	2.2	2.1	2.2	55.0	59.4	57.1	63.9	60.2	66.5	62.5	16.3	15.4	14.8	12.6	11.8	11.8	12.7	20.4	20.5	20.6	18.6	17.5	19.0	20.9
6	7	7	7	8	6	7	20	26	15	14	3	3	2	15	12	12	11	15	18	16	16	13	14	6	5	4	8	20	18	19	12	8	9	14
49,340 graduates							NA							212 deaths							NA							NA						
80.9	82.6	89.3	88.3	85.9	85.1	85.7	5.9	5.9	5.2	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.5	100.0	115.8	63.9	114.3	88.2	77.6	105.6	14.7	15.4	14.6	14.8	14.5	13.0	12.6	14.5	14.4	14.2	14.9	16.4	16.7	17.7
10	8	2	2	5	4	2	36	38	33	16	13	9	15	49	50	18	50	45	37	49	8	13	13	14	15	8	7	4	3	2	3	7	6	6
5,728 graduates							NA							38 deaths							NA							NA						
71.6	71.5	71.5	71.2	69.6	68.7	68.8	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	62.8	68.5	66.5	69.7	69.3	70.9	71.1	20.8	20.5	20.0	19.6	19.5	19.8	20.0	22.7	23.1	23.5	23.8	24.1	24.7	25.1
2,237,482 graduates							NA							12,199 deaths							NA							NA						

Rate	
Rank	VT
1991 raw data	
Rate	
Rank	VA
1991 raw data	
Rate	
Rank	A
1991 raw data	
Rate	
Rank	WV
1991 raw data	
Rate	
Rank	WI
1991 raw data	
Rate	
Rank	WY
1991 raw data	
Rate	
Rank	USA
1991 raw data	

Multi-Year National Composite Ranks

	National Composite Rank						
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
AL	48	49	48	44	47	48	45
AK	40	37	35	33	36	26	22
AZ	38	42	40	40	39	37	37
AR	43	43	42	43	44	41	42
CA	29	28	29	27	29	34	33
CO	24	26	26	24	25	25	26
CT	13	8	7	7	6	6	8
DE	41	29	27	28	28	33	29
DC	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
FL	45	44	45	47	45	45	48
GA	44	46	47	48	48	46	47
HI	10	11	15	14	21	15	18
ID	19	17	22	20	17	16	15
IL	30	34	34	38	38	39	39
IN	26	27	25	26	26	29	31
IA	5	6	4	5	7	5	6
KS	14	12	12	11	11	14	20

The 1994 *KIDS COUNT Data Book* is the fifth annual profile of child well-being produced by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. However, the indicators of child well-being have changed each year making year-to-year comparisons of state ranks problematic. This chart provides national composite rankings for 1988 through 1994 using a consistent set of indicators—namely, those used to derive the 1994 composite rankings. The national composite rankings for the 1994 *KIDS COUNT Data Book* are based on data from 1991 (the most recent available year); similarly, the national composite rankings for 1988 through 1993 are based on data from three years prior to the year profiled. In other words, the data used to generate the rankings shown here reflect the same years shown in Appendix 3.

	National Composite Rank						
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
KY	31	30	30	34	30	32	36
LA	49	48	49	49	49	49	49
ME	6	4	5	8	10	10	9
MD	33	31	37	36	34	31	32
MA	8	9	6	13	12	11	10
MI	35	38	38	37	37	40	38
MN	3	3	2	3	3	4	4
MS	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
MO	27	33	36	31	35	36	34
MT	20	21	23	16	22	21	17
NE	4	5	11	9	5	9	5
NV	22	25	28	29	27	28	30
NH	2	2	1	1	2	1	1
NJ	25	22	19	22	18	18	21
NM	47	45	44	45	43	47	46
NY	39	40	41	42	42	42	41
NC	36	39	39	39	40	38	40

	National Composite Rank						
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
ND	1	1	3	2	1	3	2
OH	18	18	21	23	24	24	25
OK	37	32	33	32	32	35	35
OR	17	16	24	25	19	19	16
PA	23	20	16	18	20	22	23
RI	16	15	13	6	13	13	13
SC	46	47	46	46	46	44	44
SD	12	24	20	17	16	20	19
TN	42	41	43	41	41	43	43
TX	34	36	31	35	33	30	28
UT	11	7	14	12	9	7	7
VT	7	13	9	4	4	2	3
VA	21	19	18	21	23	23	24
WA	15	14	17	19	14	17	14
WV	32	35	32	30	31	27	27
WI	9	10	10	10	8	8	11
WY	28	23	8	15	15	12	12

Definitions and Data Sources

AFDC and Food Stamp Benefits as Percent of Poverty Line in 1993 is the percentage of the previous year's U.S. poverty threshold for a one-parent family of four persons which is covered by the combination of current-year state AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) and Food Stamp benefits. For such a family, the poverty threshold in 1992 was \$14,343. (To reflect higher costs of living, the threshold was increased by 25 percent in Alaska and 15 percent in Hawaii.)

SOURCE: Data are provided by the Congressional Research Service, Education and Public Welfare Division, Library of Congress.

Child Death Rate, Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children) is the number of deaths from all causes to children between ages 1 and 14, per 100,000 children in this age range. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.

SOURCES: Death statistics. *National Center for Health Statistics. 1991/1990/1989 data: Special tabulations by NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics, "Deaths from 282 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race and Sex, U.S. and Each State," for the years 1991, 1990, and 1989. 1988/1987/1986/1985 data: Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II, Mortality, Part B, Table 8-3. Population statistics: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division.*

Children Ages 5-17 Who Do Not Speak English at Home is the number of children between ages 5 and 17 who speak a language other than English at home as recorded in the 1990 Decennial Census. Children reporting that they speak a language other than English at home are included in this category regardless of their proficiency in English or the primacy of English in the home.

SOURCE: 1990 Census data as published in *The Challenge of Change: What the 1990 Census Tells Us About Children, a report prepared by the Population Reference Bureau for the Center for the Study of Social Policy, September 1992, Table 34.*

Children Under Age 6 with Both or Only Parent in the Labor Force. Children under age 6 are included in this category if they live with only one parent and that parent is in the labor force (i.e., working or looking for work), or if they live with two parents and both are in the labor force. Parenthood is determined by birth, marriage, or adoption.

SOURCE: 1990 Census data as published in *The Challenge of Change: What the 1990 Census Tells Us About Children, a report prepared by the Population Reference Bureau for the Center for the Study of Social Policy, September 1992, Tables 21 and 23.*

Children Under Age 18 with Both or Only Parent in the Labor Force. Children under age 18 are included in this category if they live with only one parent and that parent is in the labor force (i.e., working or looking for work), or if they live with two parents and both are in the labor force. Parenthood is determined by birth, marriage, or adoption.

SOURCE: 1990 Census data as published in *The Challenge of Change: What the 1990 Census Tells Us About Children, a report prepared by the Population Reference Bureau for the Center for the Study of Social Policy, September 1992, Tables 21 and 23.*

Children Under Age 18 Who Are Not Living with a Parent is the number of children who do not live in the same household with at least one of their parents. Parenthood is determined by birth, marriage, or adoption. This figure includes children living in group quarters. There are a small number of children (those living in unrelated subfamilies) where it could not be determined from Summary Tape File 3 tables whether or not they were living with a parent. These children are counted as not living with a parent.

SOURCE: *Population Reference Bureau analysis of U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 3, Tables P-23, P-26, and P-41.*

Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) is the number of deaths occurring to infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.

SOURCES: *National Center for Health Statistics, 1991 data:* Monthly Vital Statistics Report, "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1991," Vol. 42, No. 2, Supplement (August 31 1993), Table 24. **1990 data:** Monthly Vital Statistics Report, "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1990," Vol. 41, No. 7, Supplement (January 7, 1993), Table 25. **1989 data:** Monthly Vital Statistics Report, "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1989," Vol. 40, Number 8, Supplement 2 (January 7, 1992), Table 25. **1988/1987/1986/1985 data:** Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II, Mortality, Part B, Table 8-2

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate, Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths) is the number of arrests of persons under age 18 for violent offenses (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault), per 100,000 youths between ages 10 and 17. The annual arrest figures include all arrests of youths for violent offenses during the year, including repeated arrests of the same individual for different offenses. Because a small number of local law enforcement agencies do not submit their data to the FBI, the number of juveniles arrested for a violent crime was adjusted to compensate for the proportion of the population not covered by local law enforcement agencies submitting reports to the FBI. In 1991, the national reporting rate was 83 percent. The data shown here represent three-year averages. For example, the figure for 1991 is the average of data from 1990, 1991, and 1992.

While policies and practices regarding arrests of those under 18 may vary from state to state, it is widely believed that the policies and practices are more consistent for violent crimes than for less serious crime.

SOURCE: Arrest Statistics: *The Annie E. Casey Foundation analysis of data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 1984 through 1992. Population Statistics:* U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division.

Median Income of Families with Children in 1991 is the median annual income for families with related children under age 18 living in the household. "Related children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces and nephews, who are related to the family head and living in the household.

The median income is the dollar amount which divides the income distribution into two equal groups—half with income above the median and half with income below the median. The figures shown here represent an average of data from 1989 to 1993. Although we refer to data collected in March 1991 as 1991 data, they actually reflect 1990 income. Therefore, figures are expressed in 1990 dollars.

SOURCE: *Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1989 through 1993.*

Definitions and Data Sources

Minority Population Under Age 18 is the total population that is under age 18 and identified as African American, Hispanic, Asian American, Pacific Islander, American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.

SOURCE: *U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 1.*

National Composite Rank for each state was obtained by converting the 1991 numerical values for each of the ten indicators into standard scores, summing those standard scores to create a total standard score for each state, and ranking states on the basis of their total standard score in sequential order from highest/best (1) to lowest/worst (51). Standard scores are derived by subtracting the mean score from the observed score and dividing by the standard deviation for that distribution of scores. Whenever there was a tie of two or more states, each state was assigned the same lower/better rank. (For example, if three states tied for 20th, each was assigned a rank of 20, while the state with the next higher score received a rank of 23.) All measures were given the same weight in calculating the overall standard score; no attempt was made to judge the relative importance of each indicator.

Percent of All Births that Are to Single Teens is the percentage of live births which occur to unmarried women under age 20. Data are reported by the mother's place of residence.

SOURCES: *National Center for Health Statistics, 1991 data:* Monthly Vital Statistics Report, "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1991," Vol. 42, Number 3, Supplement (September 9, 1993), Table 6; and special tabulations performed by Natality Division. **1990 data:** Monthly Vital Statistics Report, "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1990," Vol. 41, Number 9, Supplement (February 25, 1993), Table 6, and special tabulations performed by Natality Division. **1989 data:** Monthly Vital Statistics Report, "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1989," Vol. 40, Number 8, Supplement (December 12, 1991), Table 6; and special tabulations performed by Natality Division. **1988/1987/1986/1985 data:** Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. 1, Natality, Tables 1-77 and 1-82.

Percent Change Over Time Analysis was computed by comparing the 1991 data for each of the ten indicators with the data for the base year (1985). To calculate percent change, the value for 1985 is subtracted from the value for 1991 and that quantity is divided by the value for 1985. The results are multiplied by 100 for readability. The percent change was calculated on unrounded data and the "percent change" figure has been rounded to the nearest whole number.

Percent of Children Living in Severely Distressed Neighborhoods is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in a Census tract or Block Numbering Area (BNA) with at least four of the five following characteristics:

1. High poverty rate (above 27.5%);
2. High percent of female-headed families (above 39.6%);
3. High percent of high school dropouts (above 23.3%);
4. High percent of males unattached to the labor force (above 46.5%);
5. High percent of families receiving public assistance income (above 17.0%).

"High percent" is defined as more than one standard deviation above the national mean for all Census tracts/BNAs. This threshold is derived from past research studies on this topic.

Requiring a Census tract/BNA to have all five of the characteristics outlined above in order to be deemed a severely distressed neighborhood seemed overly rigorous and would have resulted in many truly distressed neighborhoods not being identified as such. On the other hand, using only three of five characteristics seemed overly lax and would have resulted in including many neighborhoods that are not experiencing a severe level of distress. Consequently, we decided to use four out of five characteristics as the threshold for identifying a severely distressed neighborhood.

Census tracts are relatively homogeneous areas which average about 4,000 people each. BNAs are geographic units used by the Census Bureau in rural areas which are designed to be roughly equivalent to Census tracts. A small number of tracts/BNAs were not included in the analysis because they had fewer than 20 people providing data and the estimates would have been too unstable.

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

Percent of Children Living in Houses Without Complete Plumbing or Kitchen Facilities. If a child lived in a house that lacked complete plumbing facilities or lacked a complete kitchen he/she is included in this group. A child living in a house that lacked both complete plumbing and complete kitchen facilities is counted only once in this tabulation. According to Census Bureau definitions, complete plumbing facilities include (1) hot and cold piped water; (2) a flush toilet; and (3) a bathtub or shower. Complete kitchen facilities include (1) an installed sink with piped water; (2) a range, cook top, and convection or microwave oven or cookstove; and (3) a refrigerator, all located within the structure.

SOURCE: *Center for Urban and Economic Research at the University of Louisville, analysis of U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing 1990, Five-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample.*

Definitions and Data Sources

Percent of Children Living in Overcrowded Housing

is the share of children living in households where there is more than one person per room. The Census Bureau definition of "rooms" includes living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodgers' rooms. The Census files "top-code" the number of rooms in a house at nine or more. Consequently, children living in houses with nine or more rooms are assumed to live in housing that is not overcrowded regardless of the number of people in the household.

SOURCE: *Center for Urban and Economic Research at the University of Louisville, analysis of U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing 1990, Five-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample.*

Percent Children in Poverty is the percentage of related children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. These "related children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the family head. Children under age 18 who do not live in a household where they are related to the head of the household (referred to as the householder by the Census Bureau) are not included in this analysis.

In the Current Population Survey (CPS), families are surveyed each March and asked about their income in the previous calendar year. Poverty status is determined by comparing the income from the previous calendar year to the family composition as of the survey date in March. In calendar year 1990, the poverty threshold for a typical family of four persons was \$13,359. The data shown here represent five-year averages. For example, the figure for 1991 represents an average of data from 1989 through 1993. We refer to the data collected in March 1991 as 1991 data even though they reflect 1990 income.

SOURCE: *Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1983 through 1993*

Percent Children in Single-Parent Families

is the percentage of related children under age 18 who live in families headed by a person—male or female—without a spouse present in the home. These "related children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the family head. Children under age 18 who do not live in a household where they are related to the head of the household (referred to as the householder by the Census Bureau) are not included in this analysis. The figures shown here represent five-year averages. For example, the figure for 1991 represents an average of data from 1989 through 1993.

SOURCE: *Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1983 through 1993.*

Percent of Children Without Health Insurance

is the percentage of related children under age 18 who are not covered by any kind of public or private health insurance, including Medicaid. These "related children" include a household head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as any other person under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the household head. Children under age 18 who do not live in a household where they are related to the head of the household (referred to as the householder by the Census Bureau) are not included in this analysis. The figures shown here represent a five-year average of data from 1989 through 1993.

SOURCE: *Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1989 through 1993.*

Percent Graduating from High School on Time

is computed by dividing the number of public high school graduates in 1991 by the public ninth grade enrollment four years earlier as reported by the U.S. Department of Education. We adjust the 1987 ninth grade enrollments to include a prorated portion of secondary school students not classified by grade. Adjustments are also made for net migration during the four-year period. A more detailed explanation of this data item is available from Kelvin M. Pollard at the Population Reference Bureau (phone: 202 483-1100)

SOURCES: *Population Reference Bureau analysis of unpublished data from the U.S. Department of Education and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.*

Percent Low Birth-Weight Babies

is the percentage of live births weighing under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). The data are reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth. Births of unknown weight are not included in these calculations.

SOURCES: *National Center for Health Statistics, 1991 data:* Monthly Vital Statistics Report, "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1991," Vol. 42, Number 3, Supplement (September 9, 1993), Tables 6 and 14. **1990 data:** Monthly Vital Statistics Report, "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1990," Vol. 41, Number 9, Supplement (February 25, 1993), Tables 6 and 14. **1989 data:** Monthly Vital Statistics Report, "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1989," Volume 40, Number 8, Supplement (December 12, 1991), Tables 6 and 14. **1988/1987/1986/1985 data:** Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. 1, Natality, Table 1-82.

Definitions and Data Sources

Percent of Mother-Headed Families Receiving Child Support or Alimony in 1991

is the percentage of families headed by an unmarried woman (with one or more own children under age 18) receiving either child support or alimony payments. "Own children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption. The figures shown here represent an average of data from 1989 through 1993.

SOURCE: *Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1989 through 1993.*

Percent Teens Not in School and Not in Labor Force, Ages 16-19

is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school (full or part-time), not in the labor force, not in the Armed Forces, and not married full-time homemakers. The figures shown here represent five-year averages. For example, data for 1991 represent an average of data from 1989 through 1993.

SOURCE: *Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1983 through 1993.*

Population Under Age 18 is the total resident population under age 18, including dependents of Armed Forces personnel stationed in the area.

SOURCE: *U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 1.*

Teen Violent Death Rate, Ages 15-19

(per 100,000 teens) is the number of deaths from homicide, suicide, and accidents 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:** *Special tabulations by National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics, "Deaths from 282 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race and Sex, U.S. and Each State," for each year from 1985 to 1991.* **Population statistics:** *U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division*

Women in Labor Force with Youngest

Child Ages 6 to 17 is the number of women ages 16 and over (regardless of marital status) whose youngest child is between ages 6 and 17, and who are in the paid labor force.

SOURCE: *1990 Census data as published in The Challenge of Change: What the 1990 Census Tells Us About Children, a report prepared by the Population Reference Bureau for the Center for the Study of Social Policy, September 1992, Tables 17 and 18.*

Women in Labor Force with Youngest

Child Under Age 6 is the number of women ages 16 and over (regardless of marital status) whose youngest child is under age 6, and who are in the paid labor force.

SOURCE: *1990 Census data as published in The Challenge of Change: What the 1990 Census Tells Us About Children, a report prepared by the Population Reference Bureau for the Center for the Study of Social Policy, September 1992, Tables 17 and 18.*

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American Speech-Language Hearing Association	Child Welfare League of America
American Youth Policy Forum	Coalition of Community Foundations for Youth
Association of American Medical Colleges	Council of Chief State School Officers

The Council of the Great City Schools

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The Annie E. Casey Foundation is a private charitable organization dedicated to helping build better futures for disadvantaged children in the United States. It was established in 1948 by Jim Casey, one of the founders of United Parcel Service, and his siblings in honor of their mother. The primary mission of the Foundation is to foster public policies and human-service reforms that more effectively meet the needs of today's vulnerable children and families. In pursuit of this goal, the Foundation makes grants that help states, cities, and communities fashion more innovative, cost-effective responses to these needs.

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