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CHARTBOOK OF MAJOR INDICATORS: Conditions Placing Children in the South at Risk



AUGUST 2004



Southern Institute
ON CHILDREN & FAMILIES

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The Southern Institute on Children and Families is an independent, non-profit organization that improves the well-being of children and families through knowledge, leadership and action. We educate through research of policies, systems and practices. We generate greater awareness and equip community and business leaders and policymakers with knowledge to make informed decisions. The Southern Institute on Children and Families is funded through grants and contributions. The southern states included in the work of the Southern Institute on Children and Families are:

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While the primary focus of the Southern Institute on Children and Families is on the South, the Southern Institute directs national programs related to its mission.

CHARTBOOK OF MAJOR INDICATORS: Conditions Placing Children in the South at Risk



AUGUST 2004

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INTRODUCTION



Families who are unable to meet basic needs face tremendous obstacles in fostering the development of their children. Many lower income, working families do not earn enough to afford quality child care, early education, adequate health coverage, housing and reliable transportation. When children do not have opportunities to prosper, there is a price to pay for the children, their families and the broader community.

In an effort to build knowledge and stimulate dialogue among public and private leaders on actions needed to support lower income children and families, the Southern Institute published the first edition of the *Chartbook of Major Indicators: Conditions Placing Children in the South at Risk* in August 2002. Based on the data displayed in this *2004 Chartbook of Major Indicators*, the Southern Region continues to lag behind the other regions in the United States in key indicators of child and family well-being. These longstanding issues can affect all families and continue to place children at risk. The South is plagued by high rates of children and individuals in poverty, a high percent of children unprepared to succeed in school, adults unprepared for the workforce and high rates of children whose lower income working parents cannot afford safe, quality child care.

The data in this chartbook illustrate that the status of many children and families in the South presents considerable challenges in the quest to improve opportunities for children. The data show:

- Thirteen (13) southern states and the District of Columbia had poverty rates higher than the United States rate from 2000-2002.
- The average median household income in the Southern Region was approximately \$3,300 less than the United States average median income. Twelve (12) southern states and the District of Columbia had lower average median household incomes than the United States from 2000-2002.
- Nine (9) southern states and the District of Columbia had higher percents of Grade 4 public school students with below basic reading skills than the United States in 2003.
- Six (6) southern states and the District of Columbia had rates higher for victims of child abuse and neglect than the United States in 2002.
- Forty-six (46) percent of all lower income, uninsured children in the United States lived in the Southern Region from 2000-2002.

- Forty-three (43) percent of all infant deaths in 2001 were in the Southern Region.

The last section of this report discusses some publicly funded programs that can help to support lower income families. While many families in the Southern Region have benefited from these work support programs, other income eligible, working families are not receiving assistance due to lack of outreach and inadequate funding. Strategies exist that work to reduce risk and improve lifetime potential for children in the South. Taking action to improve opportunities is critical to the future of children in the South and is a key strategy in building the capacity of the current and future workforce in the southern states.

The *2004 Chartbook of Major Indicators*, as well as strategies to address the issues, can be found on the Southern Institute's Web site at www.thesoutherninstitute.org.

ECONOMIC STATUS



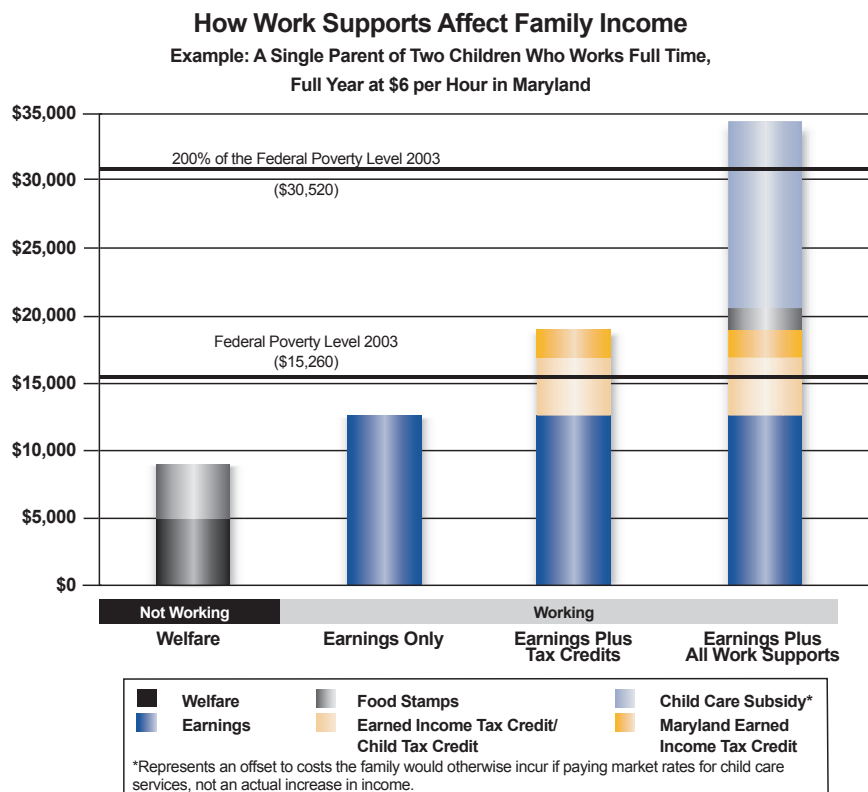
ECONOMIC STATUS



In 2002 more than 12 million children were living in poverty in the US, and more than 42% (5.2 million) were in the Southern Region. Many of these children were in families where there was a full-time, part-time or part-year worker struggling to meet their basic living needs such as food, clothing, housing, child care and health care.

Families working full-time at the federal minimum wage fail to earn enough to climb out of poverty. A single parent with two children who works full-time at 40 hours per week, all year only earns approximately \$10,700, which is about 68% of the federal poverty level for a family of three. Research has shown that even a "poverty line" income is not sufficient to support most working families with children. The Economic Policy Institute found that what a family requires to meet its basic living needs varies by US community and family type and was on average twice the federal poverty line for a two-parent, two-child family.¹

The *Southern Regional Initiative to Improve Access to Benefits for Low-Income Families with*



Source: MDRC, "Factsheet: How Work Supports Affect Family Income"

Children reported working families were frustrated because they were unable to make ends meet with earnings alone and believed that public policies were failing to fill the gaps. The final report outlined strategies to improve access to benefits for working families.² A fact sheet prepared by MDRC showed that families who obtain all the federal and state work supports such as Food Stamp benefits, Earned Income Tax Credits and child care subsidies “for which they are eligible can boost their household income to a level that provides a bridge to self-sufficiency.”³ (See figure on previous page)

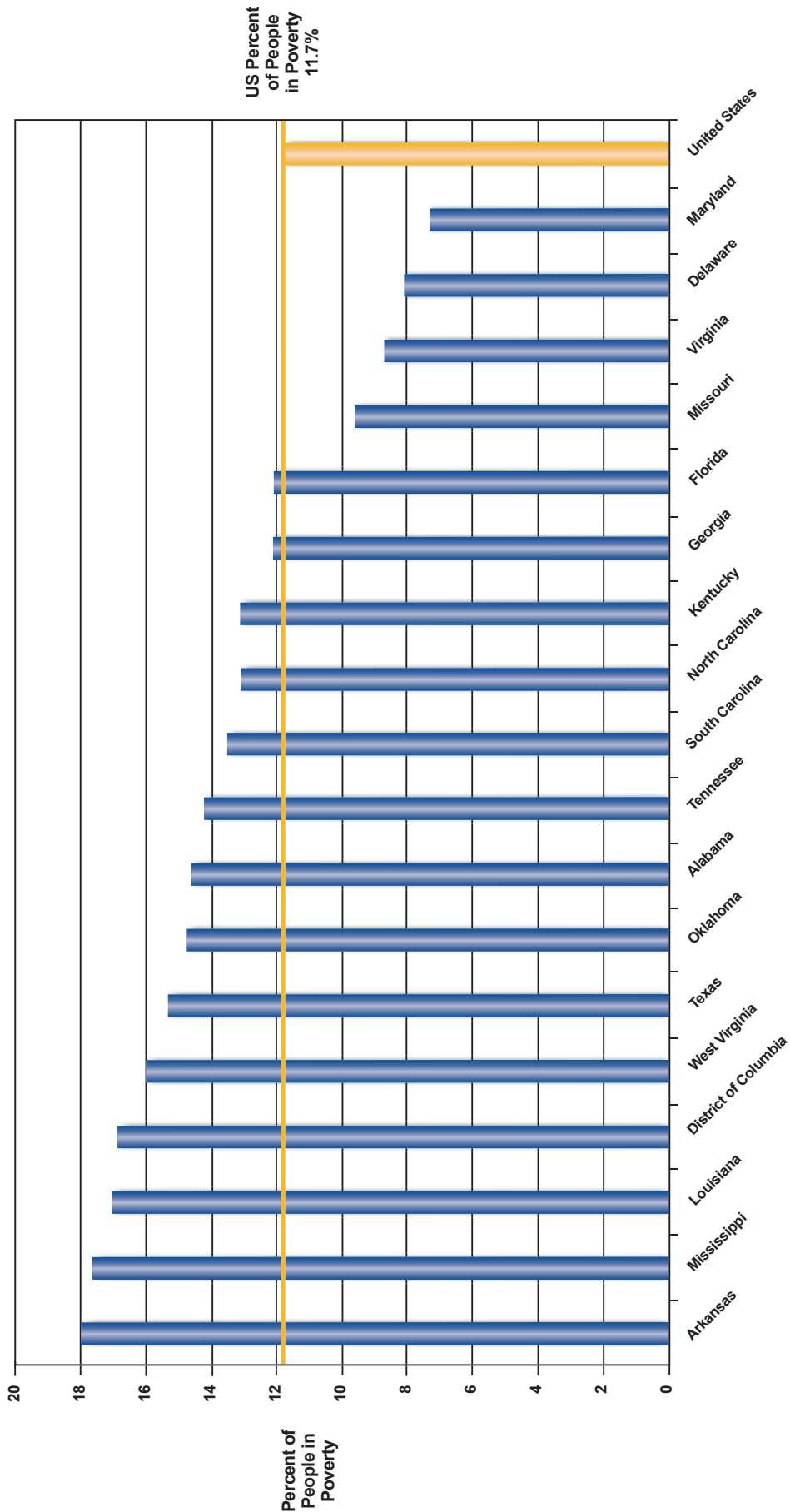
Economic support programs such as Food Stamps and child care subsidies serve only a portion of the families who are actually eligible to receive services. Many families either do not know these resources are available to them, or the processes to access these services are too cumbersome for families to navigate. In addition, budget restraints often limit access.

Over the past few years progress has been made to implement strategies to improve families’ access to needed support services, including increased funding, information outreach and simplifying application processes. Despite these improvements, much more needs to be done to make certain that health coverage, transportation and other work support benefits are available so lower income, working families can get and keep jobs. Significant progress in providing work support benefits that stretch wages cannot be achieved by government alone. The private sector, including businesses that employ lower income workers, needs to partner with policymakers to address adequate income supports that encourage work and promote the well-being of children.

Summary of Chartbook Data on Economic Status:

- The percent of people living in poverty in the southern states ranged from 7.3% to 18% from 2000-2002.
- The Southern Region had the highest percent of children in poverty compared to the other regions of the US in 2002. The percent of children living in poverty in the southern states ranged from 7.4% to 33% in 2002.
- The Southern Region had the lowest average median income compared to the other regions of the US from 2000-2002. The average median income for the southern states ranged from \$30,072 to \$55,912.
- The Southern Region has the highest percent of lowest income households experiencing a moderate or severe cost burden for housing compared to the other regions of the US in 2001.

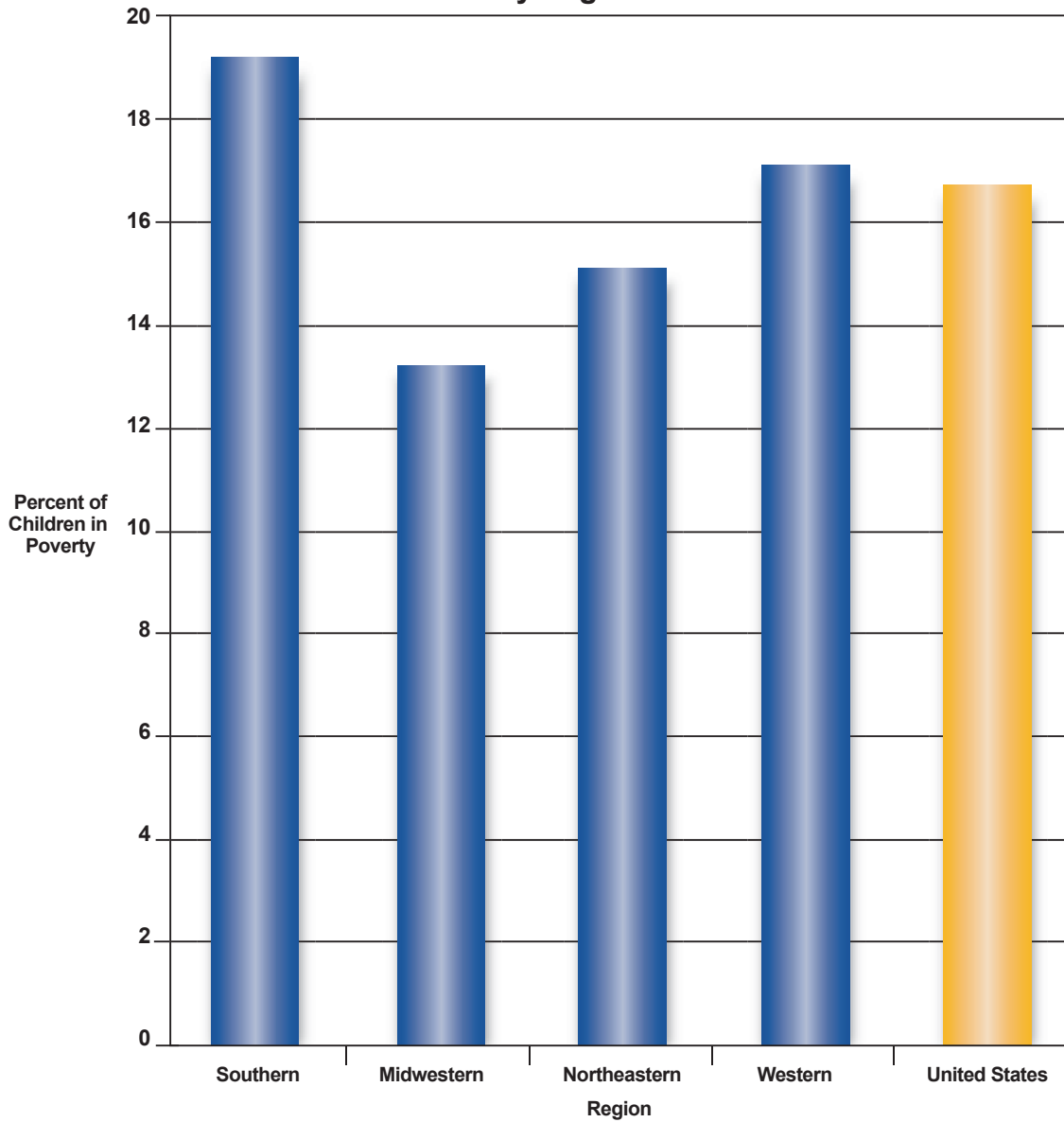
Chart 1
Percent of People in Poverty
by Southern States 2000 – 2002



Refer to Table 1, Percent of People in Poverty 2000 – 2002.

Thirteen (13) southern states and the District of Columbia had a higher percent of people in poverty than the United States.

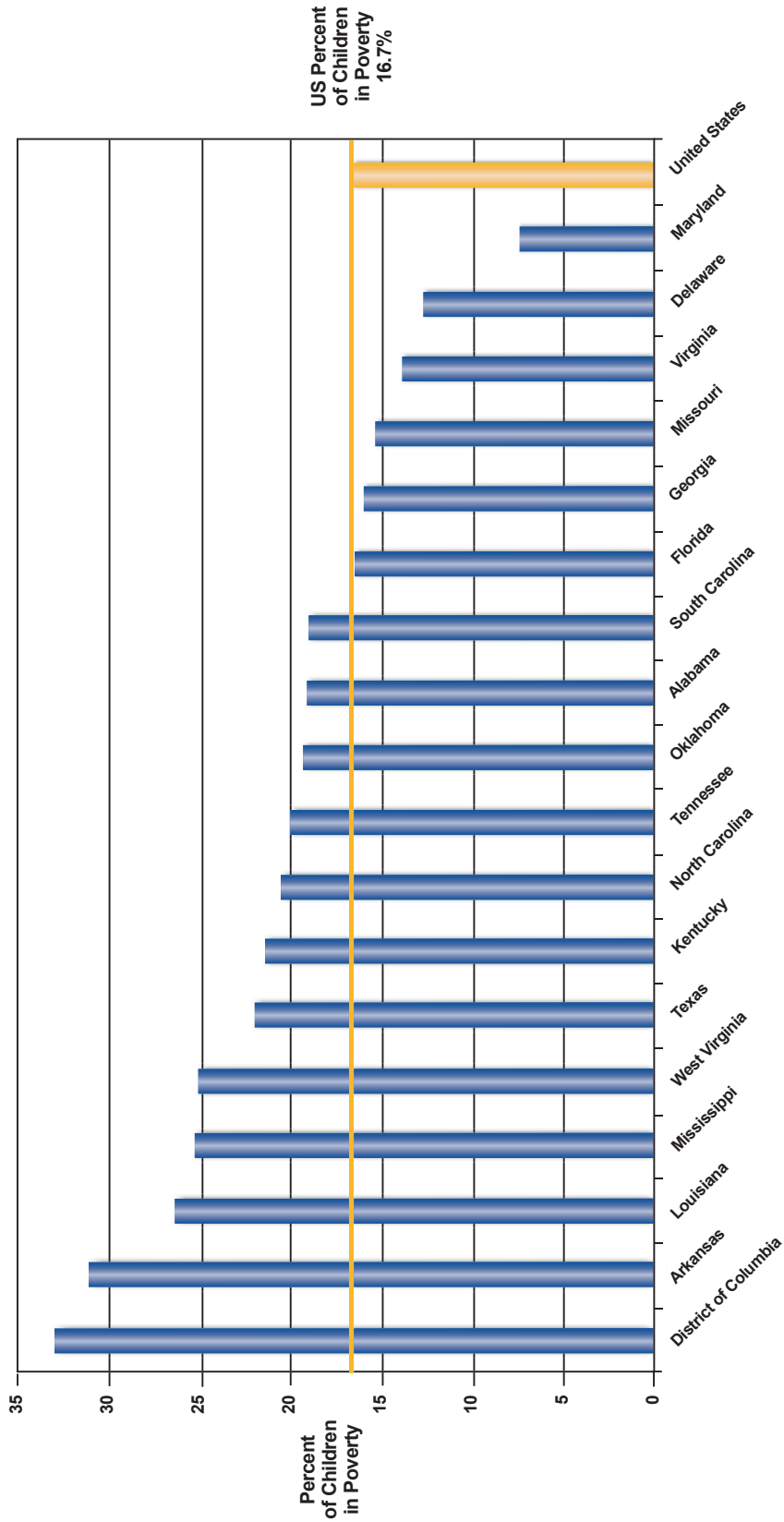
Chart 2
Percent of Children Under Age 18 in Poverty
by Regions 2002



Refer to Table 2, Children Under Age 18 in Poverty 2002.

The Southern Region had approximately 5.2 million children under age 18 living in poverty in 2002. Compared to other regions, the Southern Region had the highest percent of children under age 18 living in poverty.

Chart 3
Percent of Children Under Age 18 in Poverty
by Southern States 2002

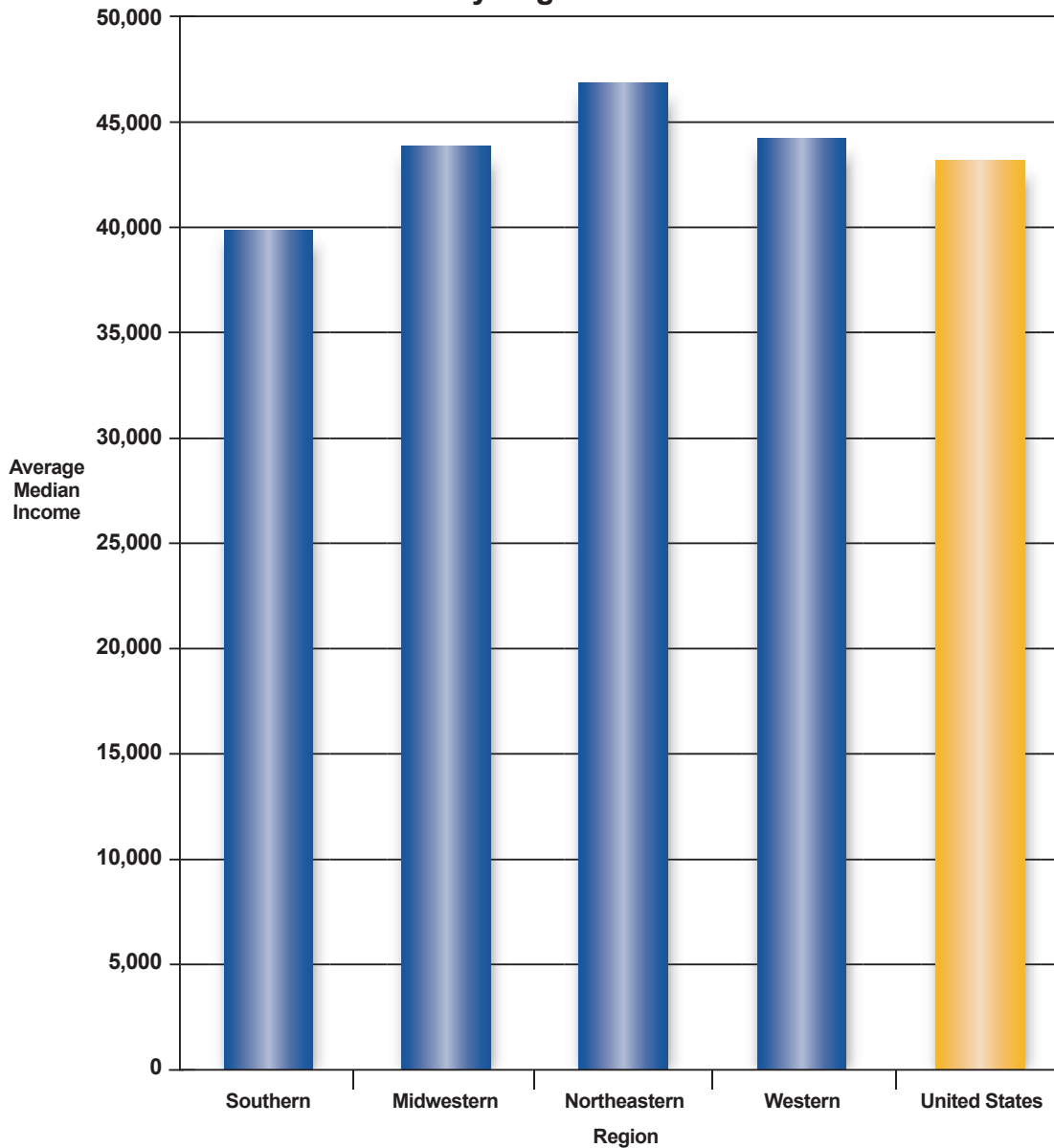


Southern States

Refer to Table 2, Children Under Age 18 in Poverty 2002.

Eleven (11) southern states and the District of Columbia had a higher percent of children under age 18 living in poverty than the United States.

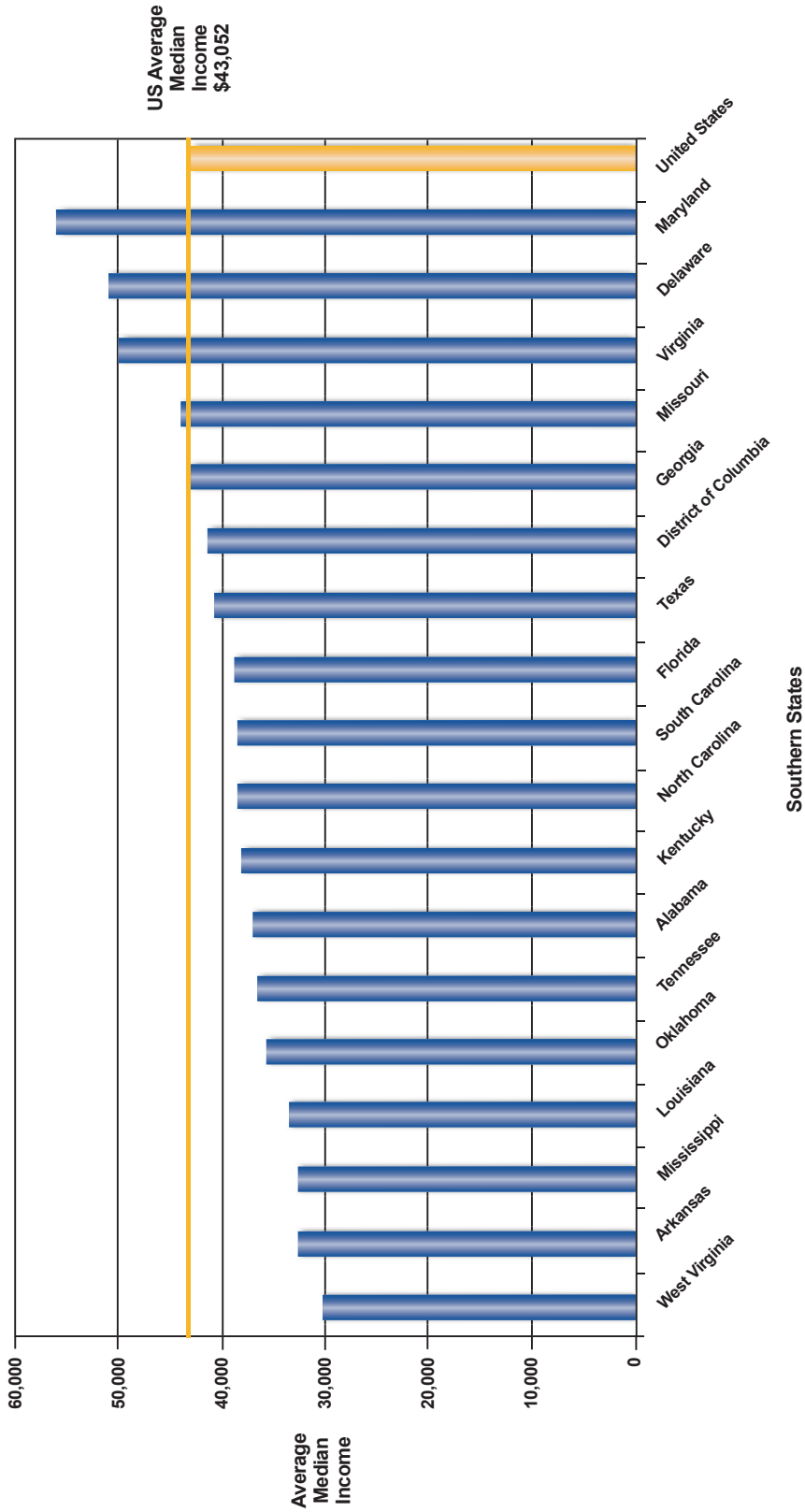
Chart 4
Average Median Household Income
by Regions 2000 - 2002



Refer to Table 3, Average Median Household Income 2000-2002.

The average median household income in the Southern Region was \$39,788, which is approximately \$3,300 less than the United States. The average median household income in the Southern Region is the lowest of all regions.

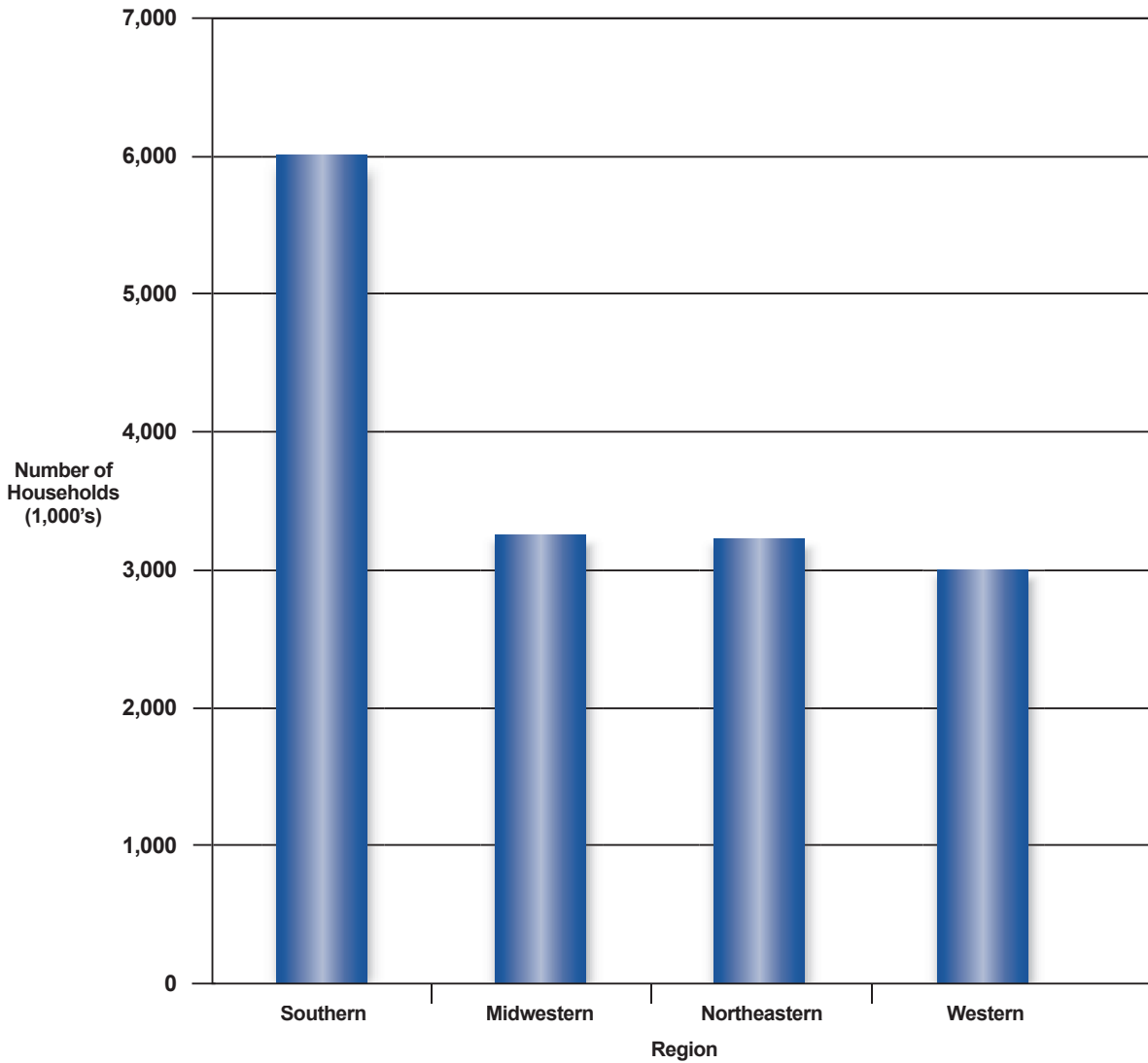
Chart 5
Average Median Household Income
by Southern States 2000-2002



Refer to Table 3, Average Median Household Income 2000-2002.

Twelve (12) southern states and the District of Columbia had average median household incomes lower than the United States.

Chart 6
Lowest Income Households by Moderate or Severe Housing Cost Burden by Regions 2001



Refer to Table 4, Lowest Income Households by Housing Cost Burden 2001.

In the Southern Region, nearly 6 million households are moderately or severely affected by housing cost burden. Approximately 38.7% of lowest income households pay more than 30% of their income for housing costs in the Southern Region.



CHILD CARE



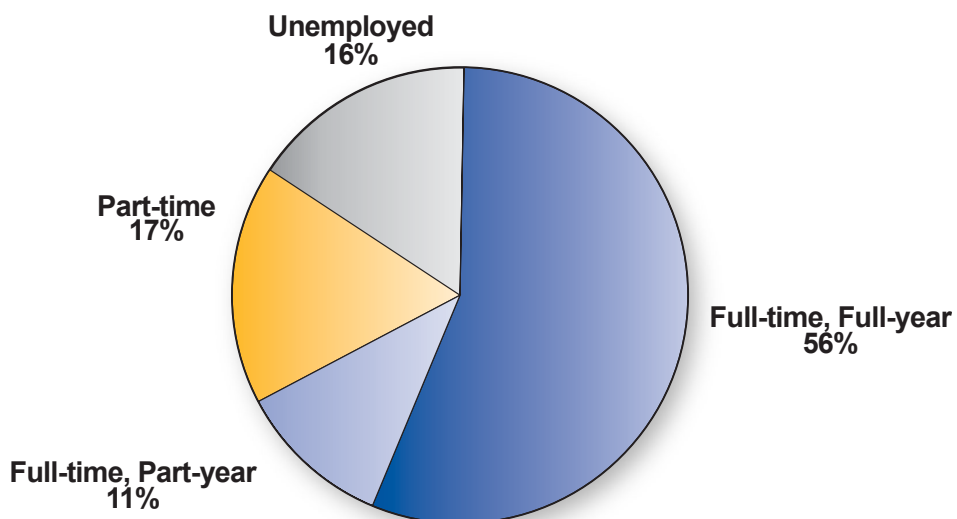
CHILD CARE



The availability of affordable child care is a critical workforce issue. Most families with children earning less than twice the federal poverty level (\$37,700 for a family of four) are working full-time, all year.⁴ (See Figure below) With millions of parents working at the lower end of the wage scale, and with many leaving the welfare rolls, assistance in paying for child care is perhaps the most critical work support in which the federal government, states and the private sector can invest. Yet, there is inadequate attention given to the huge gap between the price of child care and the ability of families to pay for it. Lower income, working mothers with children under the age of 14 paid on average 14.62% to 33.25% of their monthly income on child care expenses in 1999.⁵

Public child care subsidies can help lower income families pay for child care. However, most states have been facing huge fiscal challenges over the past few years because of a nationwide recession. Research by the Southern Institute found that between September 2001 and September

Percent of Low-Income Children by Parents' Work Status



Source: National Center for Children in Poverty, "State Policy Choices: Supports for Low-Income Working Families."

2003, half of the southern states experienced reductions in their abilities to provide child care subsidies for lower income families because of these budget shortages.⁶ States indicated that further challenges for Federal Fiscal Years 2004 and 2005 were expected and will require implementation of a variety of measures to accommodate funding shortages. These options include reducing the number of children and families receiving subsidized child care, starting waiting lists for child care, decreasing the amount of funds for quality enhancement efforts, reducing family eligibility income levels, not raising child care provider rates and increasing the co-payments families are required to pay to receive their child care subsidies.

Government subsidies are an important strategy to increase access to child care assistance. Although not widespread, private sector strategies also have helped increase access to child care assistance for working families, and action by private companies and philanthropic and faith-based organizations are an important part of the solution. The Southern Regional Initiative on Child Care placed emphasis on the need for employer and community leadership to greatly expand investments in child care.⁷

Inadequate public and private funding for child care at the federal and state levels leaves many families without a key work support and forces them to struggle to make ends meet while working. Assisting lower income families with the high cost of child care is not welfare. Providing assistance with child care expenses is a realistic approach to support the efforts of parents to work, and it is a major tool in helping families avoid welfare.

Summary of Chartbook Data on Child Care:

- Eight (8) southern states decreased the number of children served by subsidized child care programs between 2001 and 2003.
- Three (3) southern states and DC decreased total funding for subsidized child care between 2001 and 2003.
- Subsidized child care funding in the Southern Region from TANF (Transfer Funds), TANF (Direct Funds) and State Funding (Excess of Match) decreased between 2001 and 2003.
- Most children in subsidized child care programs who are served in centers are placed in regulated facilities whereas for those placed in home facilities the range for regulated home facilities was 0% to 35% as of July 2001.
- Four (4) states do not set group size standards for any age group in subsidized child care facilities. Two (2) states do not set group size standards for children older than two years of age.

Figure A

**Changes in the Number of Children and Families Receiving Subsidized Child Care in Southern States
Federal Fiscal Years (FFY) 2001 - 2003**

State Actions	Number of States FFY 2001 - FFY 2002	Number of States FFY 2002 - FFY 2003	Number of States FFY 2001 - FFY 2003
Increased the Number of Children Served	12 States (AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MD, MO, NC, OK, SC, VA)	6 States (AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC)	8 States (AR, FL, GA, LA, NC, OK, SC, VA)
Decreased the Number of Children Served	4 States (DC, MS, TX, WV)	10 States (AL, DC, KY, MD, MO, OK, SC, TX, VA, WV)	8 States (AL, DC, KY, MD, MS, MO, TX, WV)
Increased the Number of Families Served	9 States (AL, AR, FL, GA, MD, NC, OK, VA, WV)	5 States (AR, FL, GA, MS, NC)	6 States (AR, FL, GA, NC, OK, VA)
Decreased the Number of Families Served	4 States (DC, MS, MO, TX)	9 States (AL, DC, KY, MD, MO, OK, TX, VA, WV)	7 States (AL, DC, MD, MS, MO, TX, WV)
Did Not Track Families Served	3 States (KY, LA, SC)	2 States (LA, SC)	3 States (KY, LA, SC)

Source: Southern Institute on Children and Families. *Child Care Survey Results on Funding and Related Policies in the Southern States.*

Between FFY 2001 and FFY 2003, eight (8) southern states decreased the number of children receiving subsidized child care and seven (7) southern states decreased the number of families receiving subsidized child care.

Figure B

**Changes in Total Funding for Subsidized Child Care in Southern States
Federal Fiscal Years (FFY) 2001 - 2003**

State	Change Between FFY 2001 - FFY 2002	Change Between FFY 2002 - FFY 2003	Change Between FFY 2001 - FFY 2003
Alabama	31,429,812	8,027,634	39,457,446
Arkansas	6,686,907	19,501,465	26,188,372
District of Columbia	4,843,612	-10,641,538	-5,797,926
Florida	-14,119,210	-23,364,152	-37,483,362
Georgia	227,141	7,825,530	8,052,671
Kentucky	4,960,009	808,552	5,768,561
Louisiana	28,038,109	-3,889,809	24,148,300
Maryland	27,524,360	29,500,575	57,024,935
Mississippi	-266,970	729,473	462,503
Missouri	-79,329	2,234,863	2,155,534
North Carolina	-5,070,268	25,503,131	20,432,863
Oklahoma	15,375,288	15,586,709	30,961,997
South Carolina	7,621,681	1,278,462	8,900,143
Texas	112,846,558	-15,400,372	97,446,186
Virginia	-3,981,995	-2,787,191	-6,769,186
West Virginia	-353,845	-8,849,891	-9,203,736
Southern Region	215,681,860	46,063,441	261,745,301

Source: Southern Institute on Children and Families. *Child Care Survey Results on Funding and Related Policies in the Southern States.*

Between FFY 2001 and FFY 2003, three (3) states and the District of Columbia decreased total funding for subsidized child care.

Figure C

**Changes in Total Funding Sources for Subsidized Child Care
by Funding Source in Southern States
Federal Fiscal Years (FFY) 2001 - 2003**

Funding Source	Change Between FFY 2001 - FFY 2002	Change Between FFY 2002 - FFY 2003	Change Between FFY 2001 - FFY 2003
Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF)	Increase	Increase	Increase
TANF (Transfer Funds)	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
TANF (Direct Funds)	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)	Decrease	Increase	Increase
State Funding (Maintenance of Effort)	Increase	Increase	Increase
State Funding (Match)	Increase	Increase	Increase
State Funding (Excess of Match)	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease
Total	Increase	Increase	Increase

Source: Southern Institute on Children and Families. *Child Care Survey Results on Funding and Related Policies in the Southern States.*

Between FFY 2001 and FFY 2003, state funding for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Transfer Funds, TANF Direct Funds and State Funding in Excess of Match decreased.

Figure D

Distribution of Children Served Through Child Care Subsidies by Type of Facility

State	Centers		Homes	
	Unregulated	Regulated	Unregulated	Regulated
	Alabama	14%	67%	7%
Arkansas	0%	76%	0%	24%
District of Columbia	0%	98%	<1%	2%
Georgia	No Data Available	No Data Available	1%	17%
Kentucky	0%	69%	24%	7%
Louisiana	0%	69%	14%	16%
Maryland	0%	39%	25%	36%
Mississippi	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
Missouri	1%	48%	35%	16%
North Carolina	0%	84%	3%	13%
Oklahoma	0%	74%	0%	26%
South Carolina	0%	81%	12%	8%
Tennessee	0%	79%	10%	12%
Texas	0%	76%	18%	6%
Virginia	0%	60%	15%	26%
West Virginia	1%	43%	6%	49%

Source: Southern Institute on Children and Families. *Moving Forward: Southern States Take Action to Improve Access to Quality, Affordable Child Care. Data requested as of July 1, 2001.*

The number of children placed in unregulated homes ranges from a high of 35% in Missouri to 0% in Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Figure E

State Licensing Standards for the Maximum Number of Children Allowed in a Group in Licensed Child Care Centers by Southern States

Age of Child	6 Months	13 Months	25 Months	37 Months	4+ Years
National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) Standards	6-8 Children	6-12 Children	8-12 Children	14-20 Children	16-20 Children
State					
Alabama	No Standards	No Standards	No Standards	No Standards	No Standards
Arkansas	12	12	18	24	30
District of Columbia	8	8	8	16	20
Florida	No Standards	No Standards	No Standards	No Standards	No Standards
Georgia	12	12	20	30	36
Kentucky	10	12	20	24	28
Louisiana	10	14	11	13	15
Maryland	6	6	12	20	20
Mississippi	10	10	14	14	20
Missouri	8	8	8	No Standards	No Standards
North Carolina	10	12	20	25	25
Oklahoma	8	12	16	24	30
South Carolina	No Standards	No Standards	No Standards	No Standards	No Standards
Tennessee	8	8-12	12-14	18	20
Texas	10	13	22-26	30-34	35
Virginia	No Standards	No Standards	No Standards	No Standards	No Standards
West Virginia	10	10	10	No Standards	No Standards
Number of States with No Standards	4	4	4	6	6
Number of States Below Standards	8	2	7	6	6
Number of States that Meet Standards	5	11	6	5	5

Source: Southern Institute on Children and Families. Moving Forward: Southern States Take Action to Improve Access to Quality, Affordable Child Care. Data requested as of July 1, 2001.

Two (2) states do not set group size standards for children older than two years of age.
Four (4) states do not set standards for any age groups.

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT



CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT



The Southern Region had the highest rate of children who were victims of abuse and neglect compared to the other regions of the US. It is estimated that about 374,000 children in the Southern Region were victims of child abuse and neglect in 2002, which was about 42% of the nation's child victims. The National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System reported that an estimated 1,400 children died in the US from injuries resulting from abuse and neglect. Half of those children dying from injury resulting from abuse and neglect were in the Southern Region.⁸

Children may suffer from long-term physical, psychological and behavioral consequences as a result of abuse and neglect. Children who have been victims of abuse and neglect can suffer from physical effects that range from scratches to broken bones to much more severe impairments such as poor brain development that can lead to mental retardation, blindness and learning disabilities. Psychological and behavioral consequences can range from poor mental and emotional health, cognitive difficulties, alcohol and other drug abuse and inappropriate sexual behavior.⁹

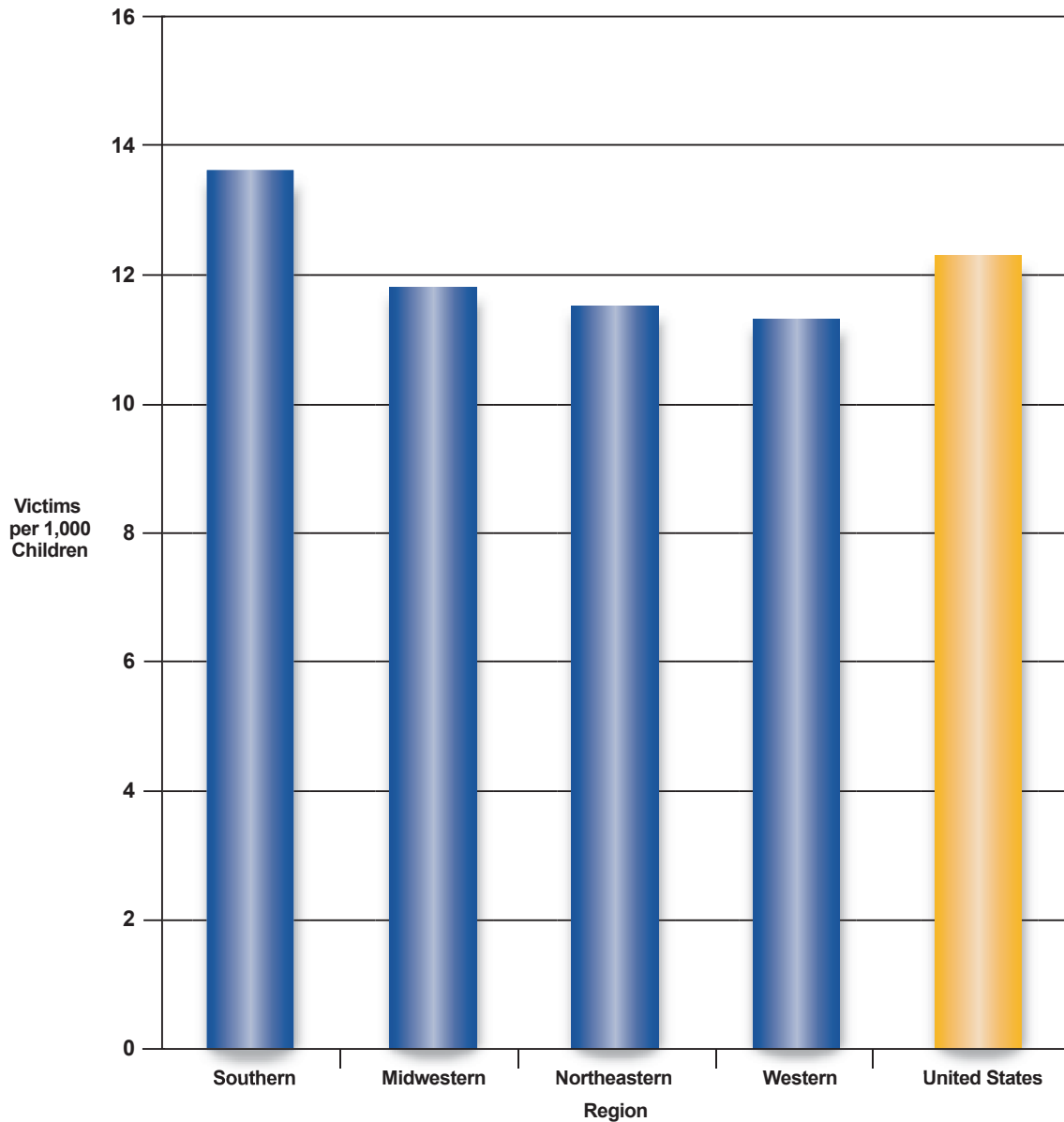
Research has shown that the foundation for learning starts early and the early years are critical to children's intellectual, emotional and social development. However, children ages birth to three years had the highest rates of abuse and neglect at 16 per 1,000 children nationwide in 2002.¹⁰

To alleviate the effects of abuse and neglect, states target preventive services such as home visits and parenting education to those children and families who have had or who are considered at risk of abuse and neglect.

Summary of Chartbook Data on Child Abuse and Neglect:

- The Southern Region had the highest rate of victims of child abuse and neglect than the other regions of the US in 2002.
- In 2002 the rate per 1,000 children who were abused or neglected ranged from 4.3 to 31.5 for the southern states.
- In 2002 the rate per 100,000 children who died due to abuse or neglect ranged from .092 to 11.59 for the southern states.
- In 2001 the rate per 1,000 children receiving abuse and neglect preventive services ranged from 0.7 to 67.2 for the southern states.

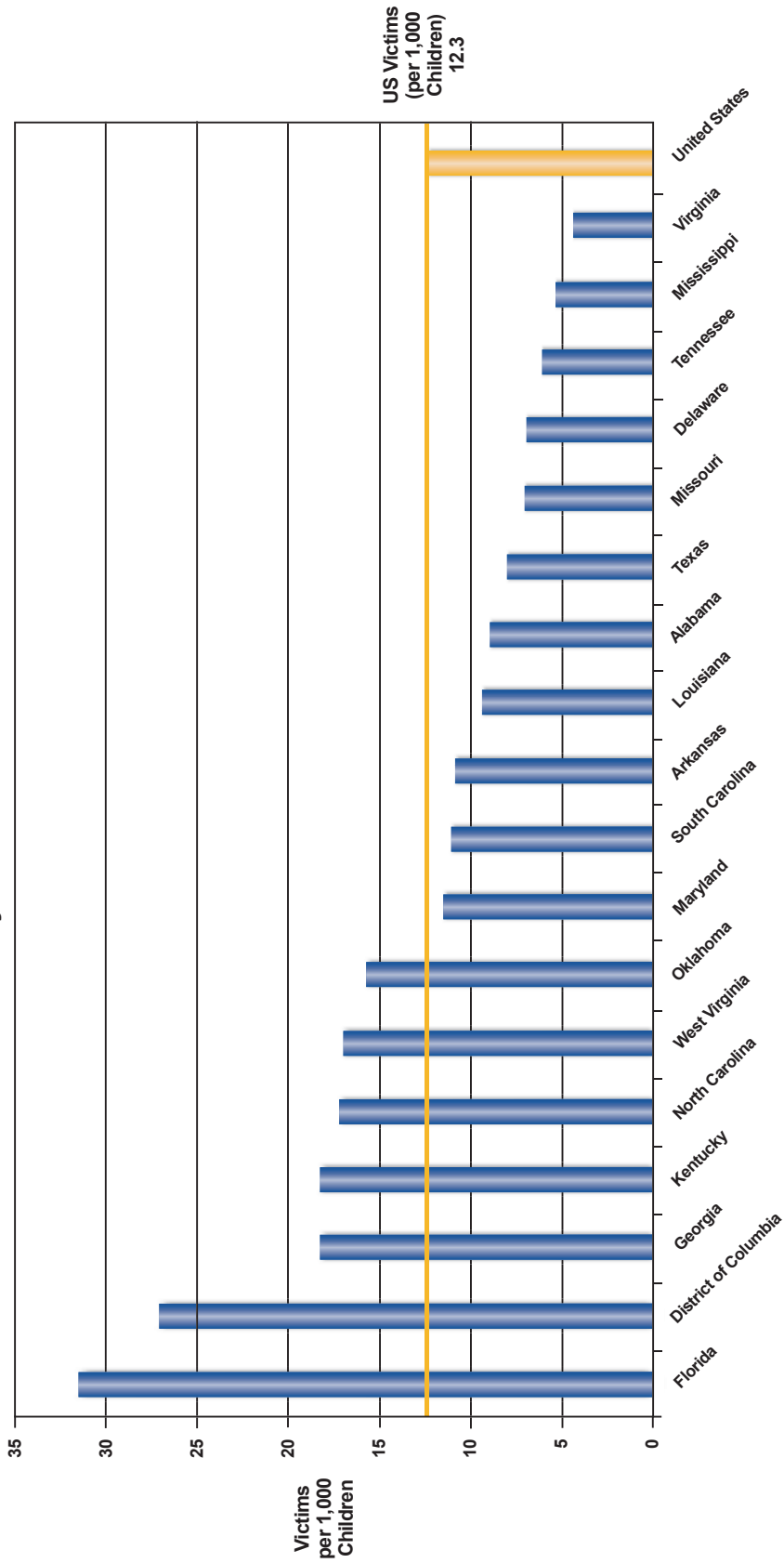
Chart 7
Rate of Child Abuse and Neglect Victims
by Regions 2002



Refer to Table 5, Victims of Child Abuse and Neglect 2002.

Approximately 374,000 children were abused or neglected in the Southern Region in 2002. The rate of abuse and neglect in the Southern Region was 13.6, which was higher than all other regions and the United States.

Chart 8
Rate of Child Abuse and Neglect Victims
by Southern States 2002

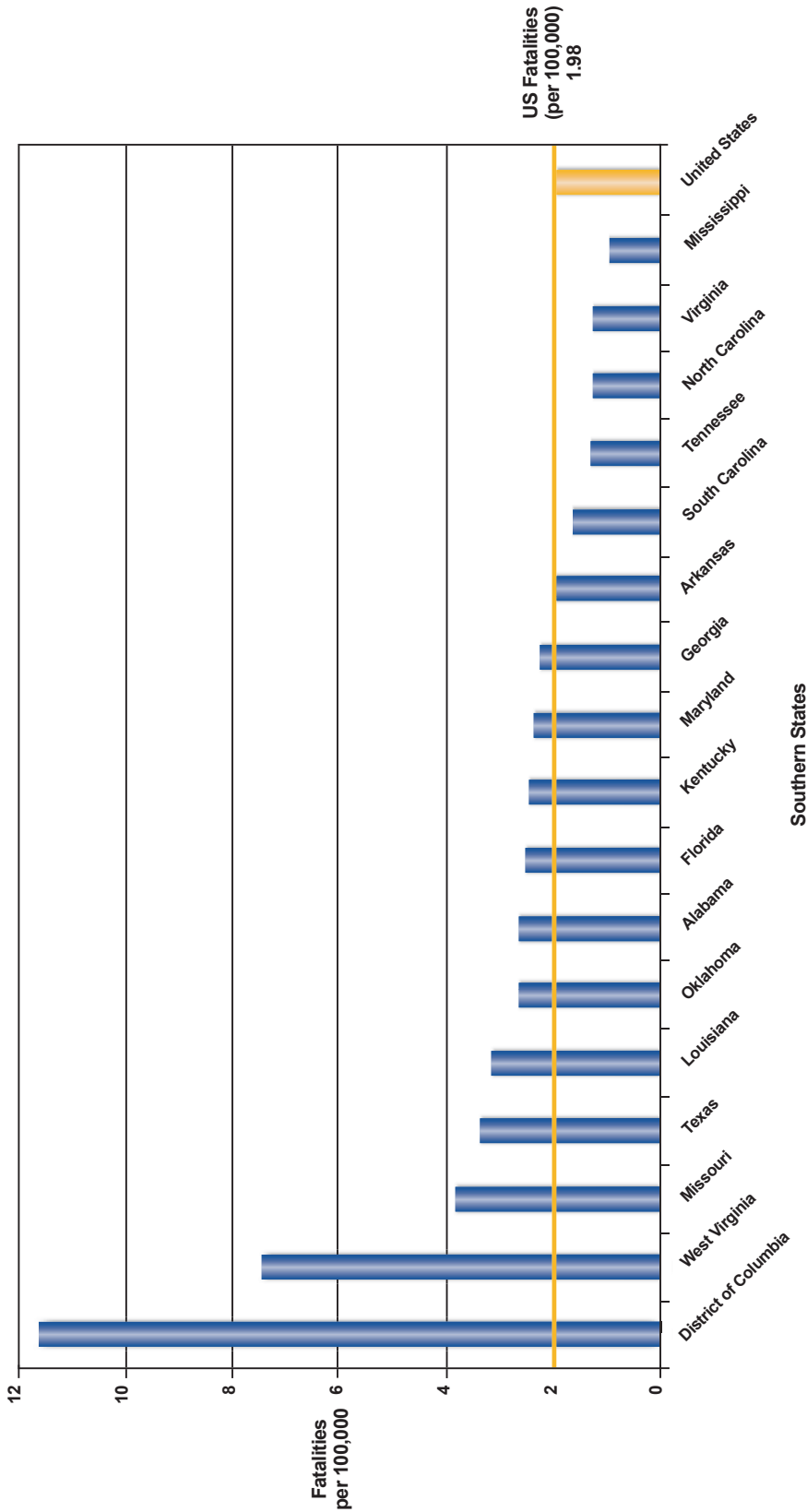


Southern States

Refer to Table 5, Victims of Child Abuse and Neglect 2002.

Six (6) southern states and the District of Columbia had rates higher than the United States rate for child abuse and neglect victims.

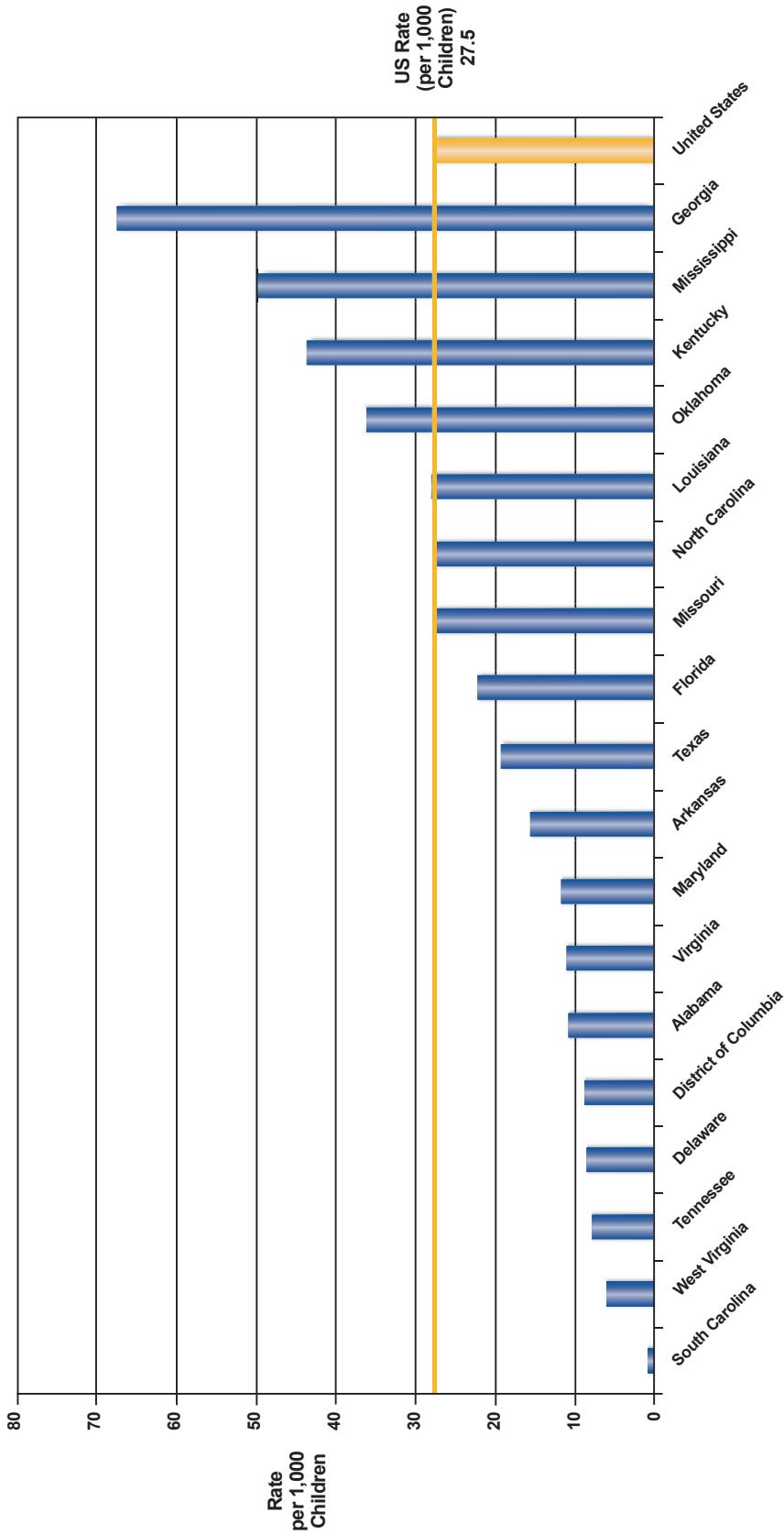
Chart 9
Rate of Child Fatalities Due to Abuse and Neglect
by Southern States 2002



Refer to Table 6, Abuse and Neglect Child Fatalities 2002.

In 2002 approximately 700 child fatalities due to abuse or neglect occurred in the Southern Region. Ten (10) southern states and the District of Columbia exceeded the United States rate for child fatalities due to abuse or neglect.

Chart 10
Rate of Children Who Received Abuse and Neglect Preventive Services
by Southern States 2001



Southern States

Refer to Table 7, Children Who Received Abuse and Neglect Preventive Services 2001.

In 2001, ten (10) southern states and the District of Columbia had lower rates than the United States for children receiving abuse and neglect preventive services.

EDUCATION



EDUCATION



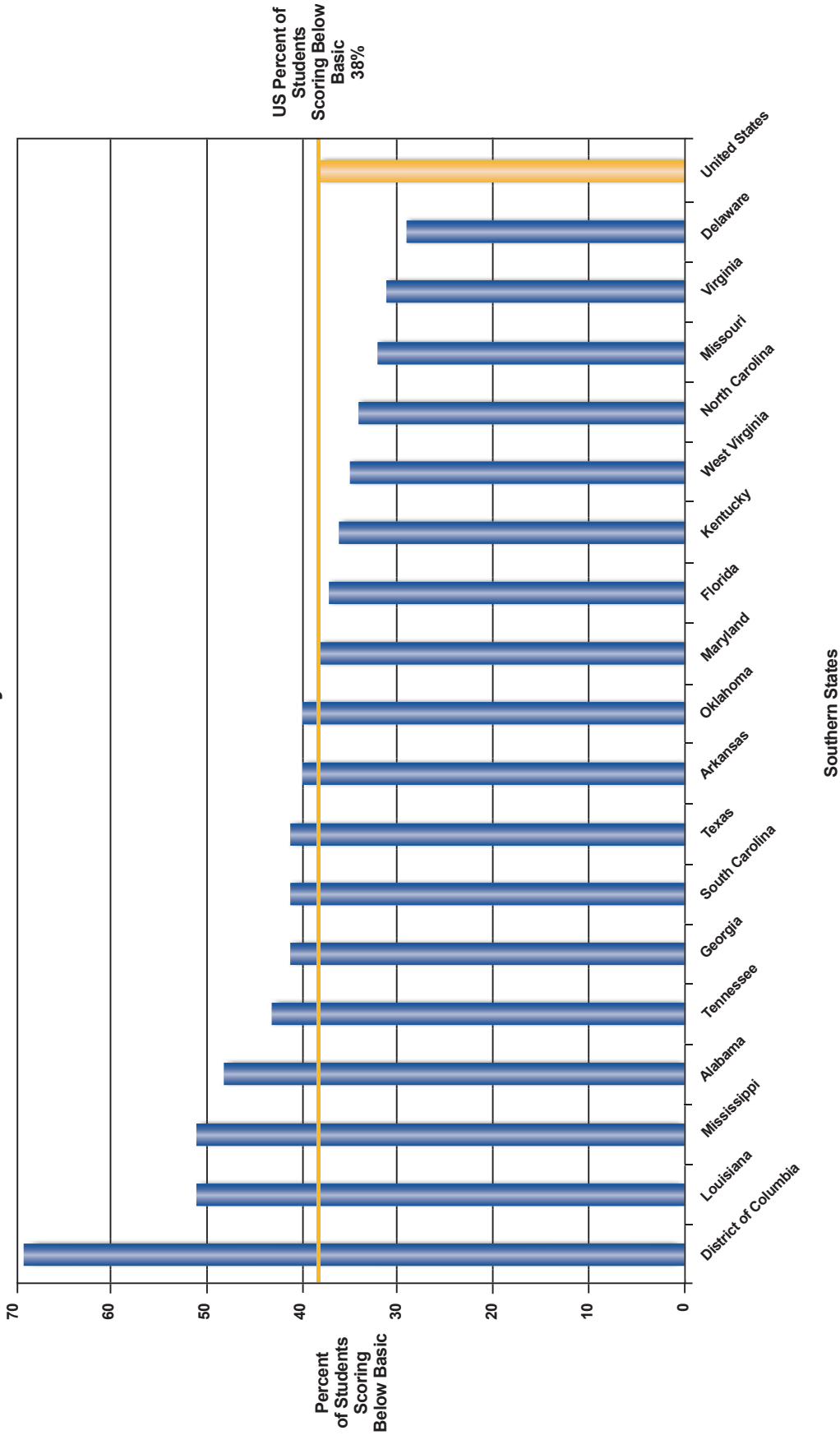
A quality education prepares children for lifetime success. Early education through Pre-Kindergarten, Head Start and child care programs is important to build a solid foundation for future learning. Studies have shown that participation in high-quality early childhood education programs has short-term positive effects on IQ and achievement and long-term positive effects on lower income minority children's school completion. However, for children ages 3-5 not in kindergarten only about 56% were in some sort of early childhood education program in 2001.¹¹

In 2001 the South had the lowest high school graduation rate of all the US regions.¹² Graduation from high school and college may help to secure a person's future earning potential. Research by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics showed that individuals who had at least a bachelor's degree compared to those who had not graduated from high school earned about \$20,000 more per year and were significantly less likely to be unemployed.¹³

Summary of Chartbook Data on Education:

- The percent of Grade 4 public school students scoring below basic in reading achievement in the southern states ranged from 29% to 69% in 2003.
- The percent of Grade 8 public school students scoring below basic in reading achievement in the southern states ranged from 21% to 53% in 2003.
- The percent of students who obtained a high school diploma in the southern states ranged from 56% to 84% in 2001.
- The percent of individuals age 25 or older with at least a bachelor's degree in the southern states ranged from 15.9% to 44.4% in 2001.

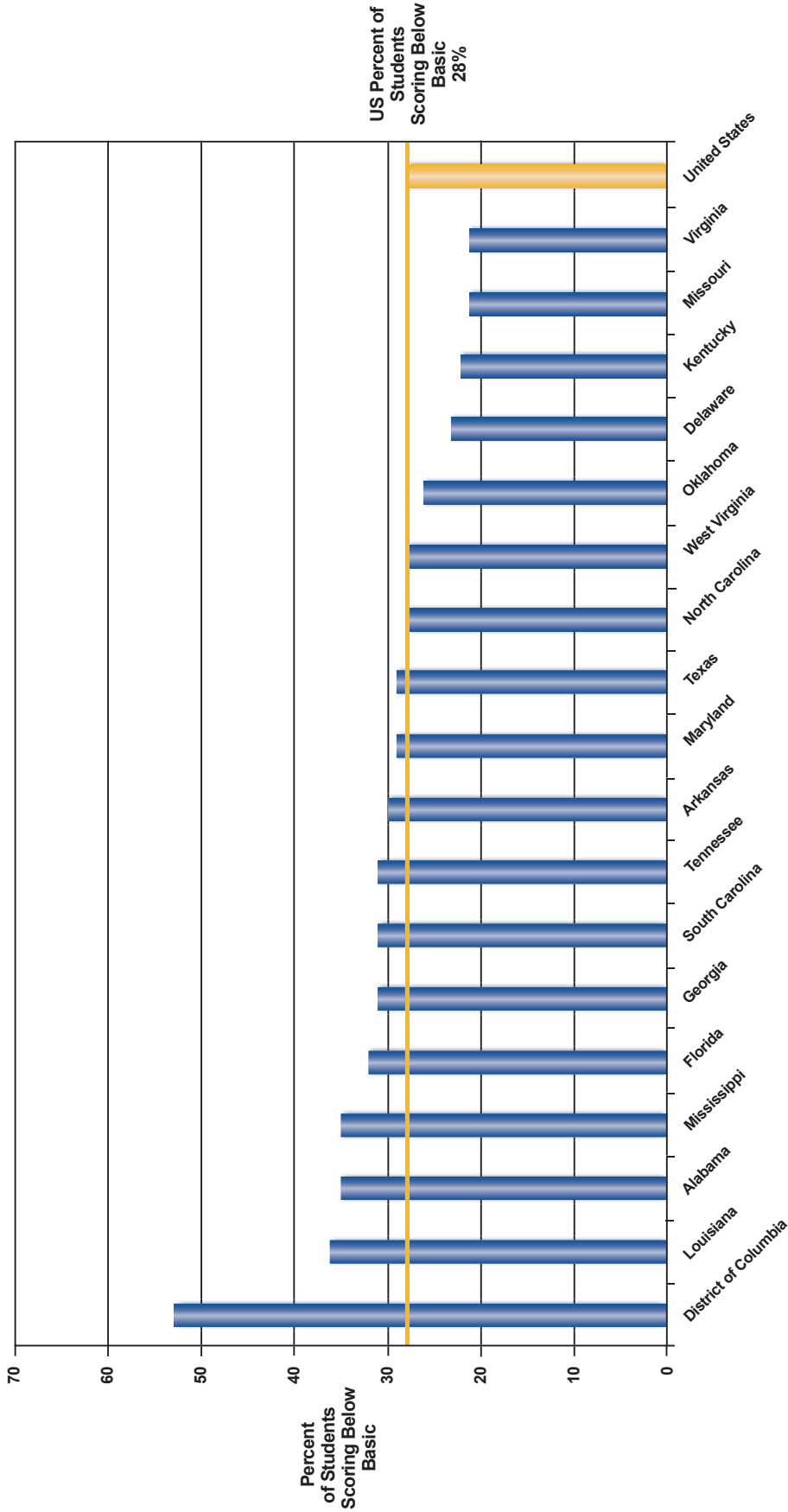
Chart 11
Percent of Students Scoring Below Basic in Reading Achievement Level, Grade 4 Public Schools by Southern States 2003



Refer to Table 8, Percent of Students Scoring Below Basic in Reading Achievement Level, Grade 4 Public Schools 2003.

The percent of students in the 4th grade with below basic reading scores is higher in nine (9) southern states and the District of Columbia than the United States.

Chart 12
Percent of Students Scoring Below Basic in Reading Achievement Level, Grade 8 Public Schools by Southern States 2003

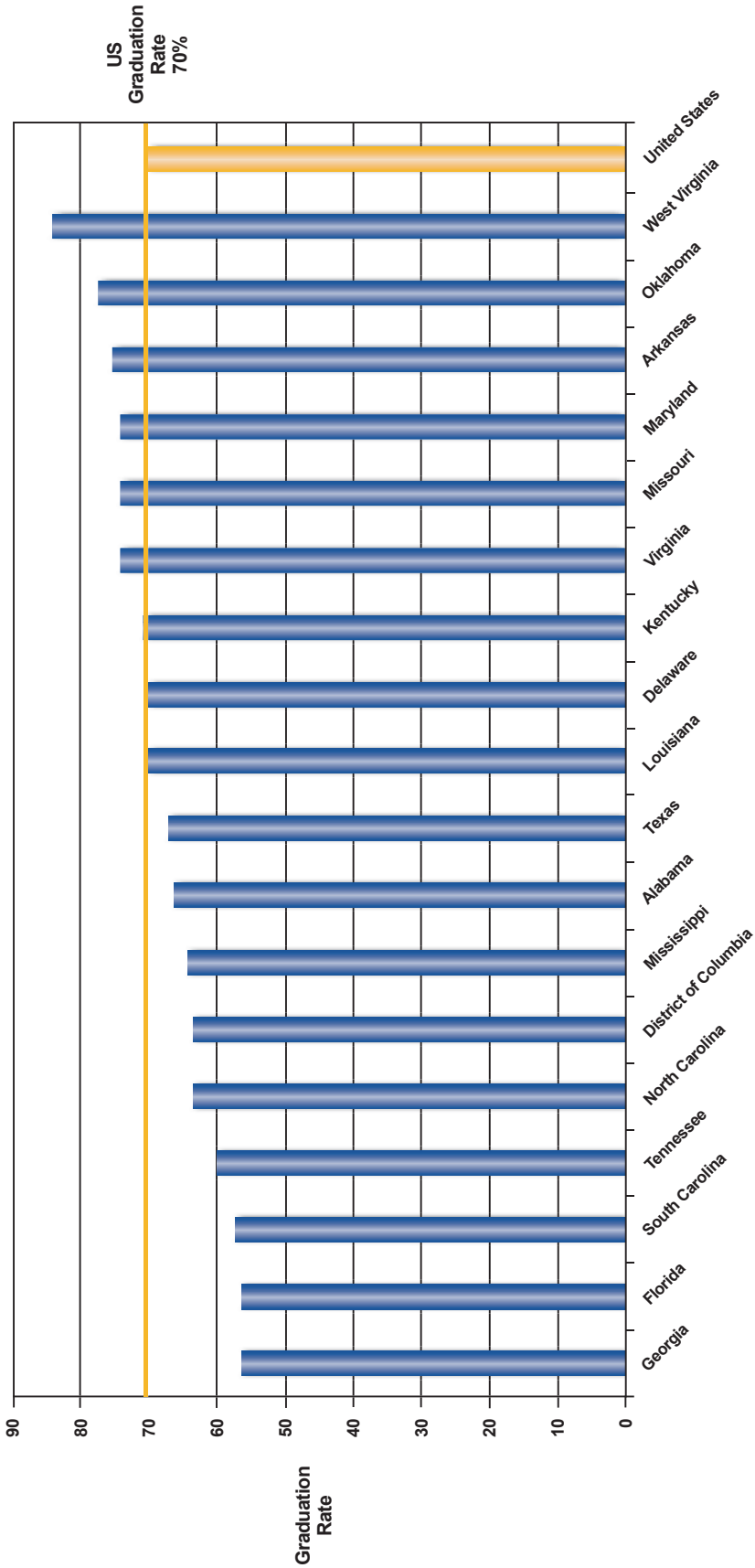


Southern States

Refer to Table 9, Percent of Students Scoring Below Basic in Reading Achievement Level, Grade 8 Public Schools 2003.

The percent of students in the 8th grade with below basic reading scores is higher in ten (10) southern states and the District of Columbia than the United States.

Chart 13
High School Graduation Rate
by Southern States 2001

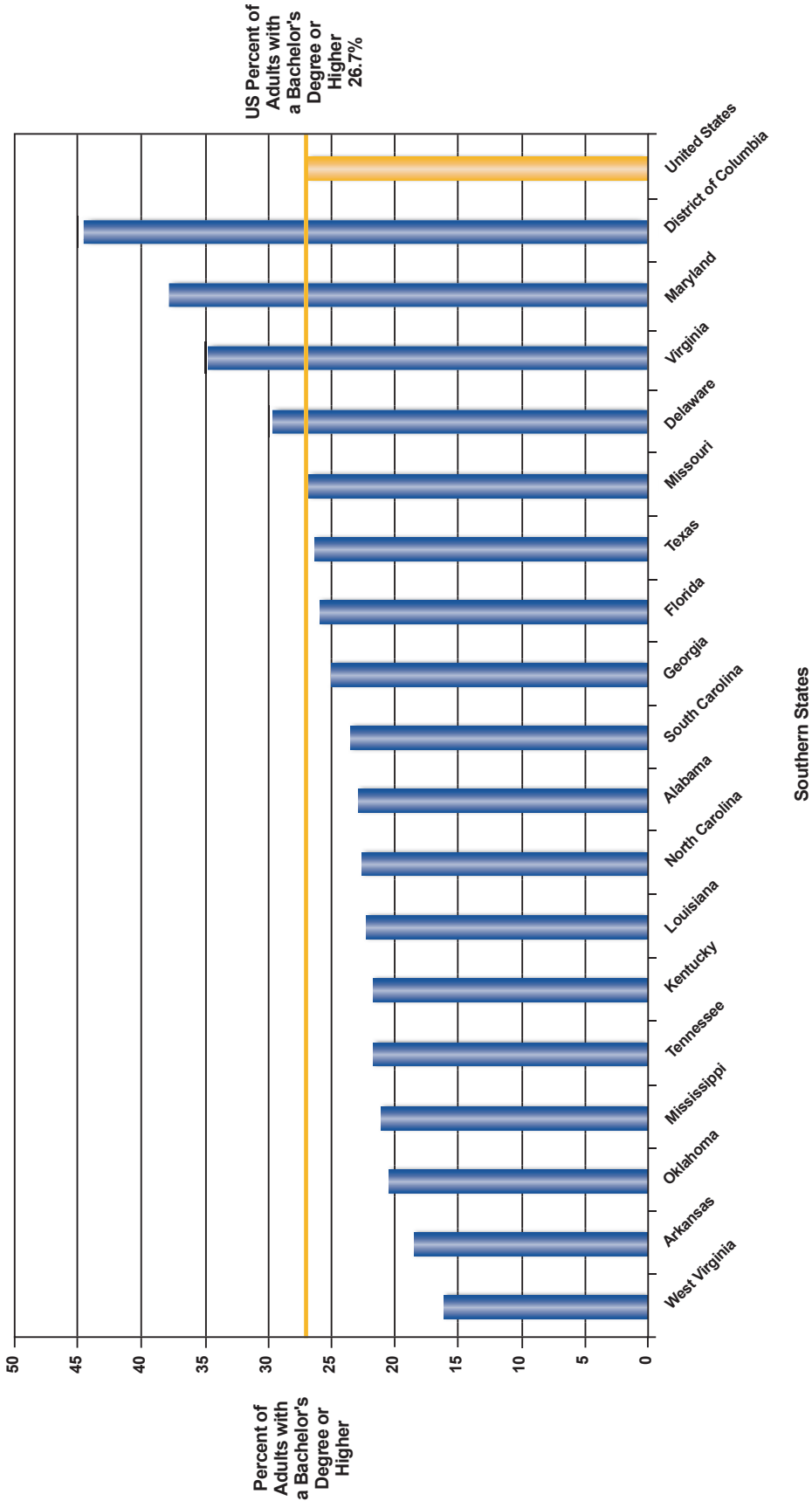


Southern States

Refer to Table 10, High School Graduation Rate 2001.

Eight (8) southern states and the District of Columbia had graduation rates less than the United States rate of 70% in 2001.

Chart 14
Percent of Adults Age 25 and Older with Bachelor's Degrees or Higher
by Southern States 2001



Refer to Table 11, Percent of Adults Age 25 and Older with Bachelor's Degrees or Higher 2001.

Thirteen (13) southern states had a lower percent than the United States of adults ages 25 and older with a bachelor's degree or higher.

HEALTH COVERAGE AND HEALTH CARE



HEALTH COVERAGE AND HEALTH CARE



There are about 44 million uninsured individuals in the US, including 8.5 million children. Of those children who are uninsured nationwide, two-thirds are in lower income families, which are those with incomes below 200 percent of the federal poverty level (family of four with income below \$37,700). More than 2.6 million uninsured children in lower income families live in the Southern Region, which accounts for almost half (45.9%) of the uninsured, lower income children nationwide.

The consequences of children and adults not having health coverage are significant and costly. Being uninsured limits access to preventive and primary care as well as treatment for injuries. For instance:

- Uninsured Americans have been found to be up to four times as likely as insured patients to require avoidable hospitalizations and emergency hospital care.¹⁴
- Uninsured children are 70 percent more likely than children with health insurance not to receive care for common conditions like ear infections and 30 percent less likely to receive medical attention when they are injured.¹⁵
- Uninsured women receive fewer prenatal care services than their insured counterparts.¹⁶
- Uninsured newborns are more likely to have adverse outcomes, including low birthweight and death than are insured newborns.¹⁷

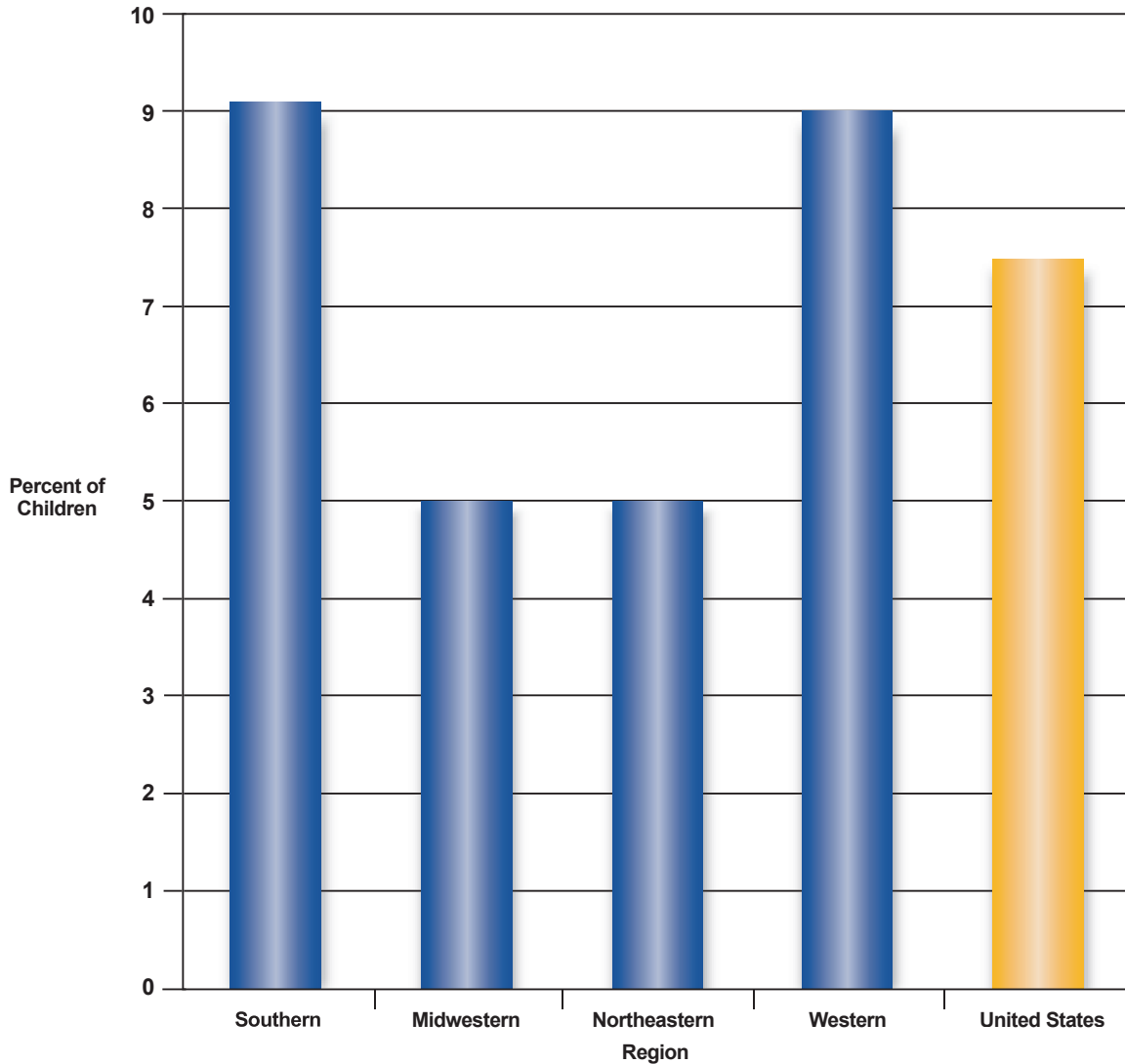
Health coverage is one of the most important economic supports for lower income families. Research with lower income individuals has shown that health coverage is an important support needed to protect lower income families' continued participation in the workforce and their economic security. For example, a significant proportion of both welfare recipients and parents newly in the workforce receiving Transitional Medicaid reported keeping Medicaid coverage for their children was the most important benefit to enable them to take a full-time job.¹⁸

Summary of Chartbook Data on Health Coverage and Health Care:

- The percent of uninsured lower income children in the Southern Region was higher than the other regions of the US for 2000-2002.
- The percent of uninsured, lower income children in the southern states ranged from 2.9% to 15.9% for 2000-2002.

- The rate for teen pregnancy in the southern states ranged from 67 per 1,000 to 128 per 1,000 women ages 15-19 in 2000.
- The percent of mothers with late or no prenatal care in the southern states ranged from 2.2% to 7.5% in 2002.
- The rate for teen births in the southern states ranged from 19 per 1,000 to 44.8 per 1,000 women ages 15-17 in 2002.
- The percent of low birthweight babies in the southern states ranged from 7.7% to 11.6% in 2002.
- There were about 12,000 infant deaths in the Southern Region in 2002.

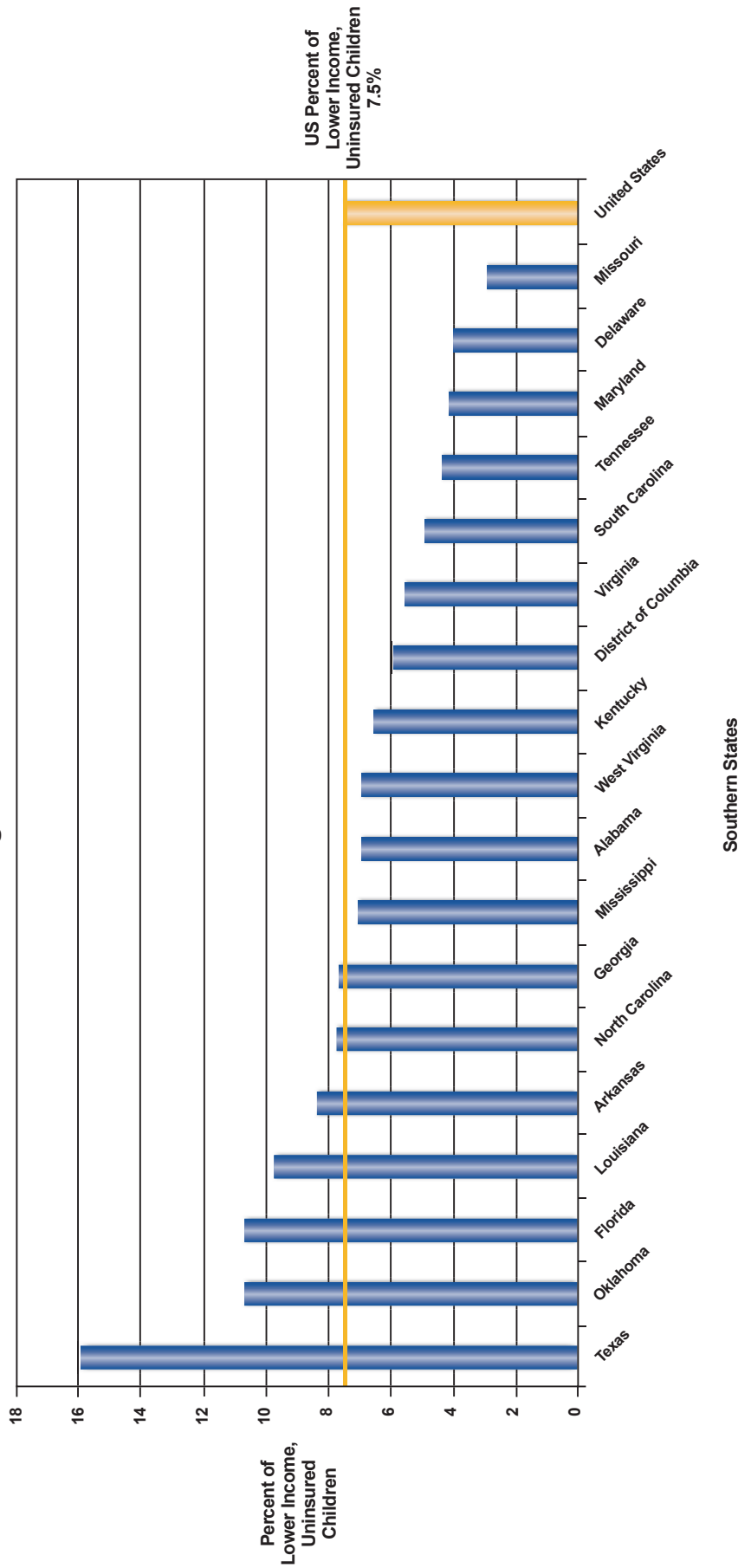
Chart 15
Percent of Uninsured Children Under 19 Years of Age,
At or Below 200% of Poverty by Region
Three-Year Average for 2000, 2001 and 2002



Refer to Table 12, Uninsured Children Under 19 Years of Age, At or Below 200% of Poverty. Three-Year Averages for 2000, 2001 and 2002.

Approximately 2.6 million children at or below 200% of poverty were uninsured in the Southern Region. The percent of children who are lower income and uninsured in the Southern Region was higher than other regions.

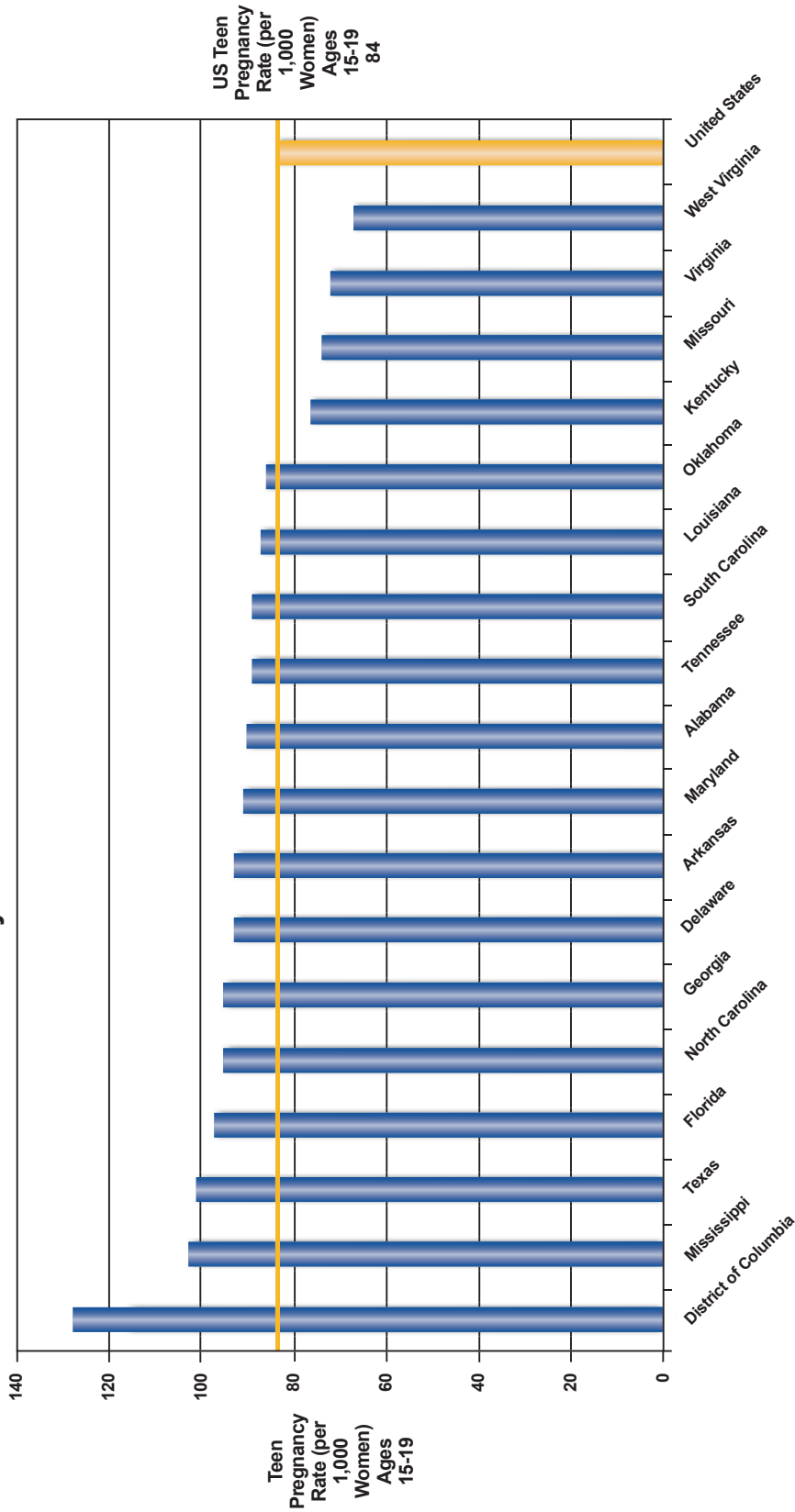
Chart 16
Percent of Uninsured Children Under 19 Years of Age, At or Below 200% of Poverty by Southern States Three-Year Average for 2000, 2001 and 2002



Refer to Table 12, Uninsured Children Under 19 Years of Age, At or Below 200% of Poverty, Three-Year Average for 2000, 2001 and 2002.

Seven (7) southern states had a higher percent of lower income, uninsured children than the United States.

Chart 17
Rate of Pregnancy per 1,000 Women Ages 15-19
by Southern States 2000

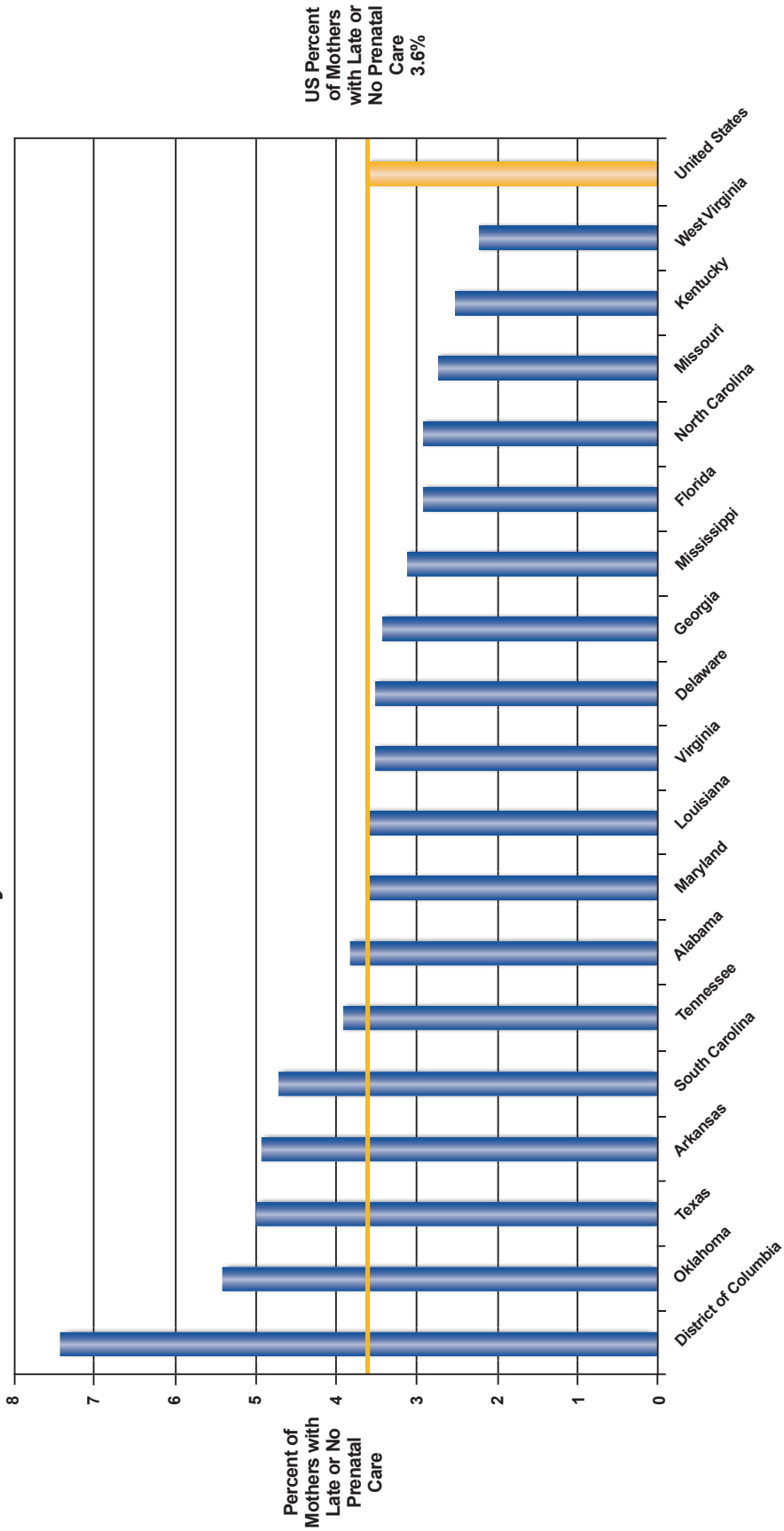


Southern States

Refer to Table 13, Rate of Pregnancy per 1,000 Women Ages 15-19 2000.

Thirteen (13) southern states and the District of Columbia exceeded the United States pregnancy rate for women ages 15-19 in 2000.

Chart 18
Percent of Mothers with Late or No Prenatal Care
by Southern States 2002

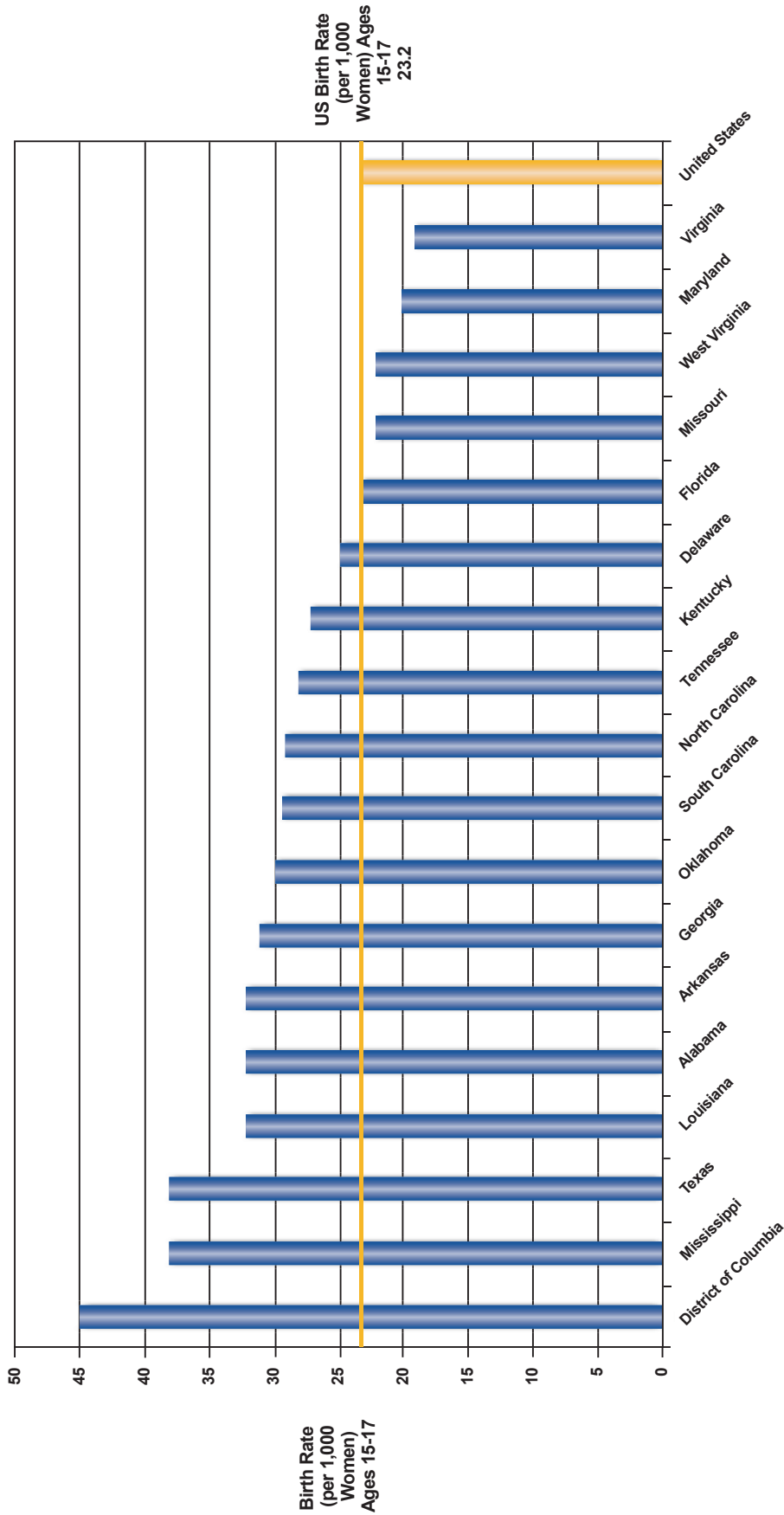


Southern States

Refer to Table 14, Percent of Mothers with Late or No Prenatal Care 2002.

In 2002, six (6) southern states and the District of Columbia exceeded the United States percent of mothers with late or no prenatal care.

Chart 19
Teen Birth Rate Ages 15-17
by Southern States 2002

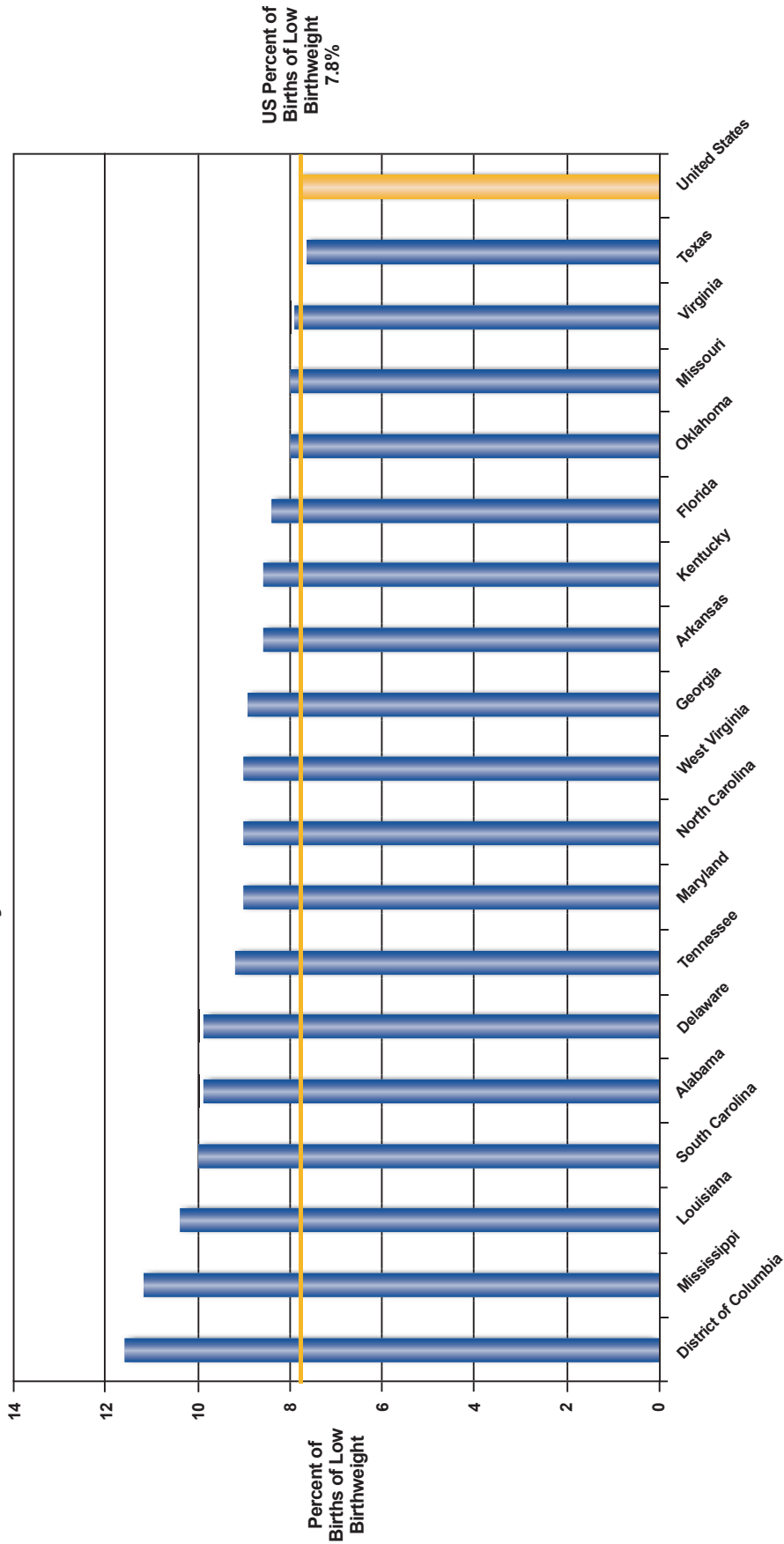


Southern States

Refer to Table 15, Teen Birth Rate Ages 15-17 2002.

Twelve (12) southern states and the District of Columbia exceeded the 2002 United States birth rate for teens ages 15-17.

Chart 20
Percent of Births of Low Birthweight
by Southern States 2002

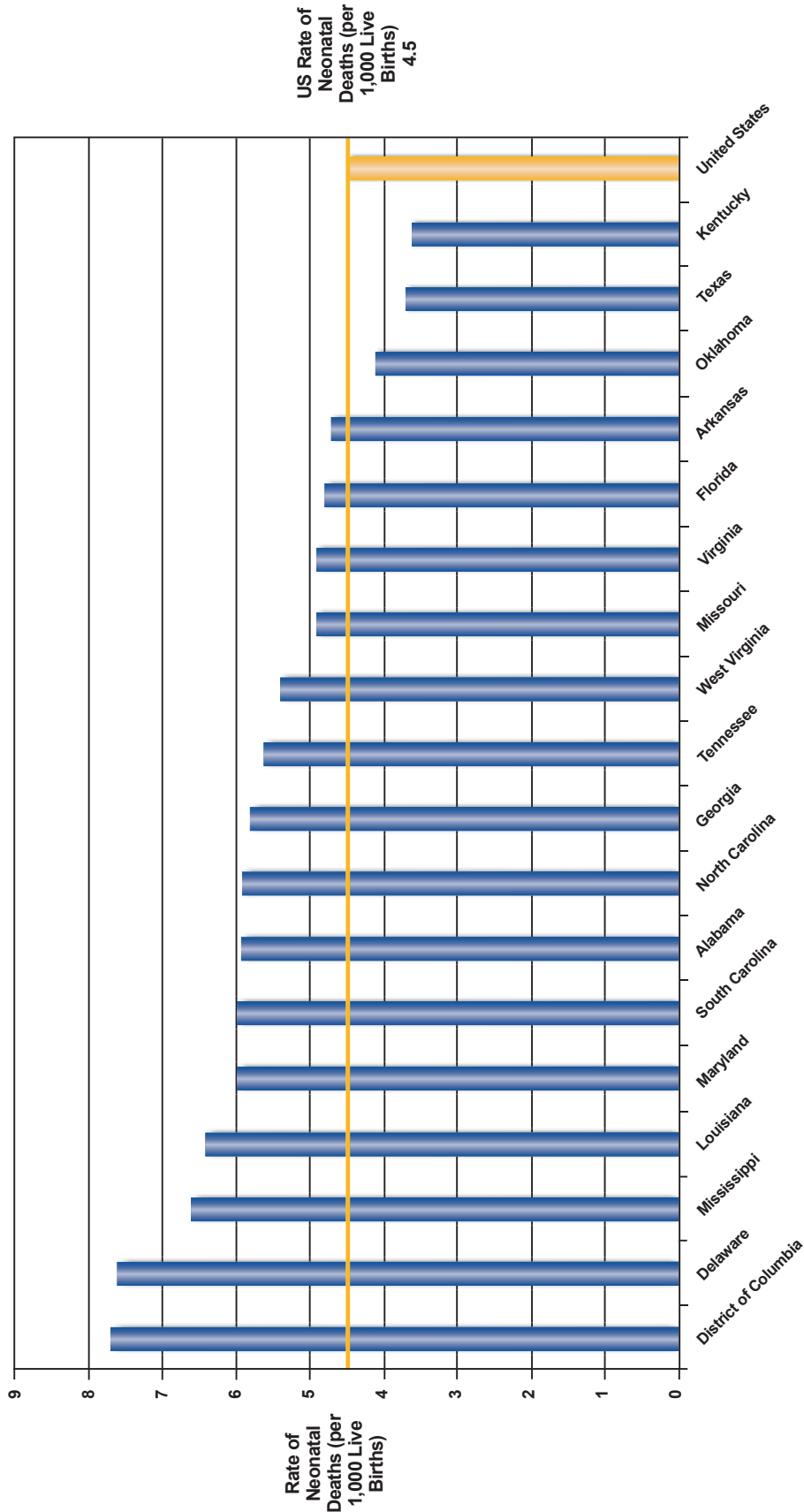


Southern States

Refer to Table 16, Births of Low Birthweight 2002.

In the Southern Region approximately 134,000 births are low birthweight. Sixteen (16) southern states and the District of Columbia had a higher percent of births with low birthweight than the United States.

Chart 21
Rate of Neonatal Deaths
by Southern States 2001

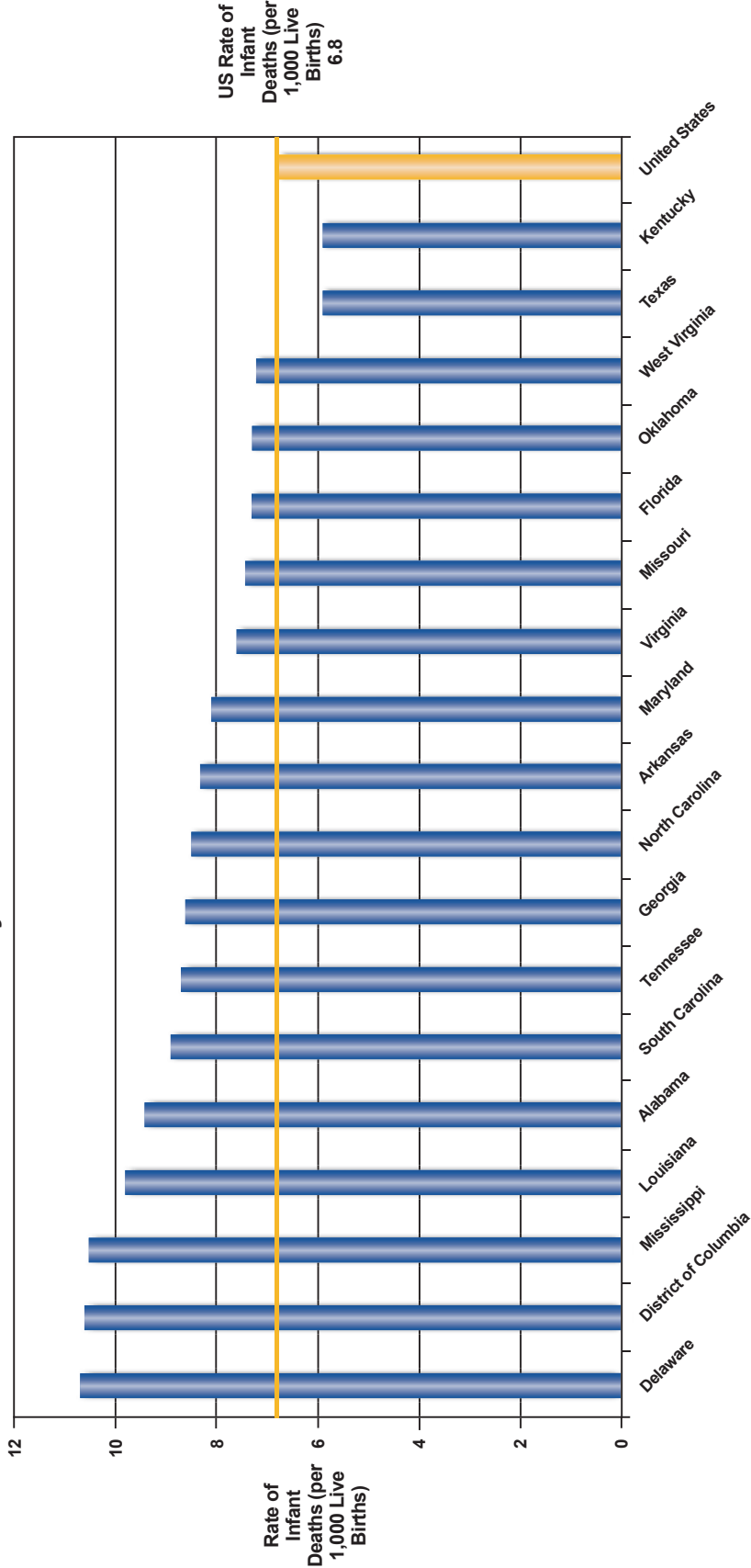


Southern States

Refer to Table 17, Infant and Neonatal Deaths 2001.

There were approximately 8,000 deaths of children ages 0-28 days in the Southern Region in 2001. Fourteen (14) southern states and the District of Columbia had a higher rate than the United States.

Chart 22
Rate of Infant Deaths
by Southern States 2001



Southern States

Refer to Table 17, Infant and Neonatal Deaths 2001.

There were approximately 12,000 infant deaths in the Southern Region in 2001. Fifteen (15) southern states and the District of Columbia had a higher rate than the United States.

BENEFITS TO SUPPORT LOWER INCOME FAMILIES



BENEFITS TO HELP SUPPORT LOWER INCOME FAMILIES



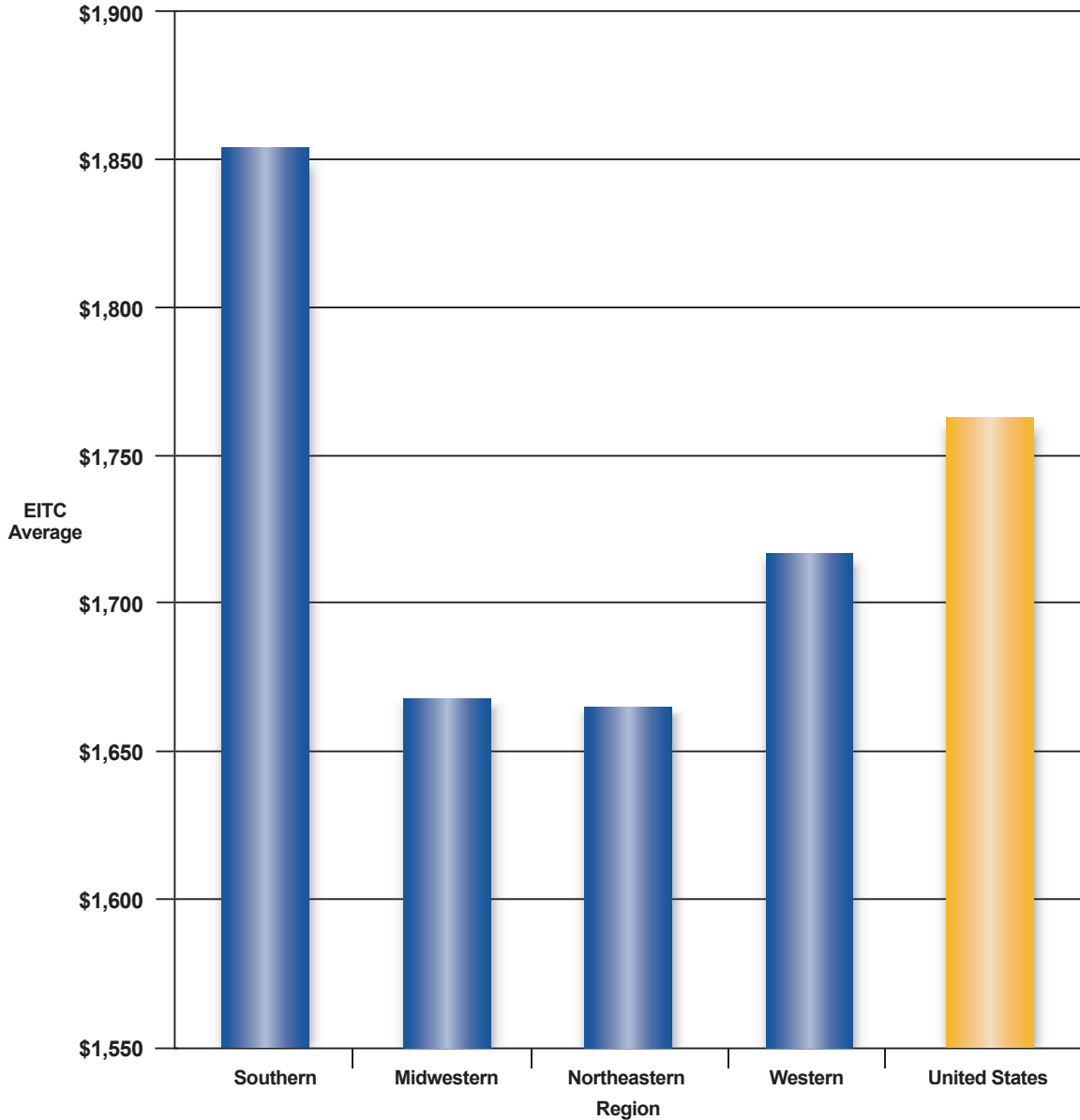
The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), health coverage, child care, Food Stamps and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) are all economic supports that help eligible families enter and remain in the workforce. For instance, the federal EITC helps to pull about five million people out of poverty, half of which are children. Families and individuals in the Southern Region received about \$18 billion in EITC benefits for tax year 2002. Three southern states offer a refundable state income tax credit based on a percent of the federal credit.¹⁹

While employer-sponsored health coverage remains the primary source for health coverage in the US, millions of children and families have lost their employer-sponsored health coverage. Medicaid and the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) have filled the gap for about one million children losing private health coverage and have provided some support for parents and adults. Funded jointly by federal and state governments, Medicaid and SCHIP provide health coverage for lower income children and families who are uninsured or in some cases underinsured. In 2002 about 17 million people were enrolled in Medicaid and SCHIP programs in the Southern Region.

Child care is one of the most important needs for lower income, working families. Public or private child care subsidies provide a more affordable means of meeting a family's child care needs. In 2003 the southern states spent about \$3.2 billion on subsidized child care and served about 840,000 children.

In 2002 more than 3.5 million households in the Southern Region participated in the Food Stamp program, and the average monthly amount of Food Stamp benefits for households was about \$78. While about a third of the US population resided in the Southern Region in 2002, during that year 43.4% of recipients receiving Food Stamp benefits were in the Southern Region. The Southern Region had the second highest number of families receiving TANF compared to the other regions of the US. The average monthly number of families receiving benefits through this temporary economic assistance program in the Southern Region was 630,000 in 2002.

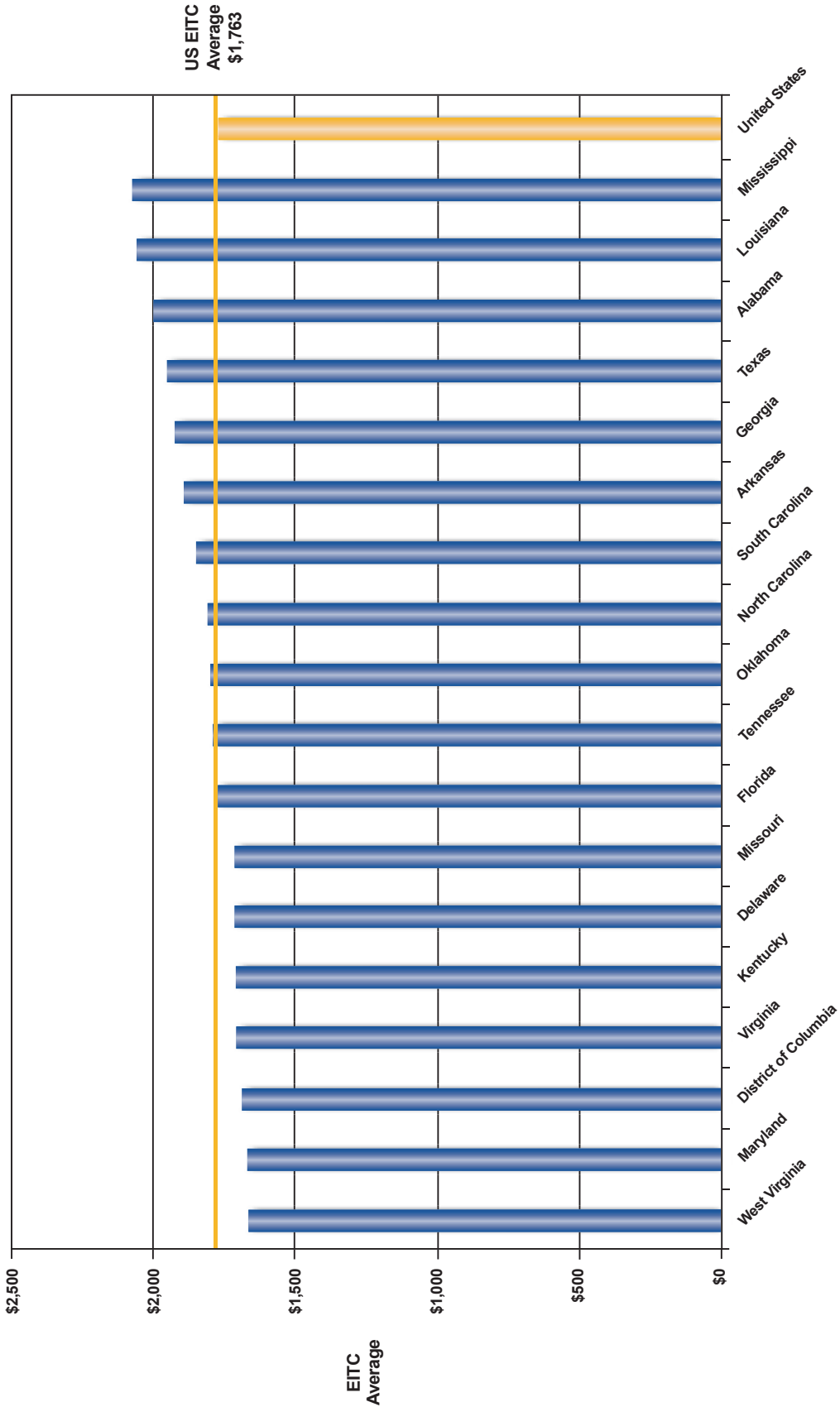
Chart 23
Average Federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) Payments for Working Families and Individuals by Regions Tax Year 2002



Refer to Table 18, Average Federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) Payments for Working Families and Individuals Tax Year 2002.

The average EITC payment in the Southern Region for working families and individuals was \$1,854, which is higher than any other regional average and the United States average.

Chart 24
Average Federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) Payments for Working Families and Individuals by Southern States Tax Year 2002



Southern States

Refer to Table 18, Average Federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) Payments for Working Families and Individuals Tax Year 2002.

Eleven (11) southern states received average EITC payments for working families and individuals higher than the United States average.

Figure F	
Total Medicaid Enrollment in the Southern Region December 2002	
State	Total Medicaid Enrollment
Alabama	642,600
Arkansas	442,400
Delaware	117,200
District of Columbia	128,600
Florida	1,956,400
Georgia	1,171,100
Kentucky	661,400
Louisiana	857,000
Maryland	576,600
Mississippi	581,200
Missouri	916,000
North Carolina	1,052,000
Oklahoma	462,500
South Carolina	737,800
Tennessee	1,444,500
Texas	2,409,100
Virginia	519,100
West Virginia	286,000
Southern Region Total	14,961,500
United States Total	39,604,400

Source: The Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured.
Medicaid Enrollment in 50 States December 2002 Data Update. Table 1a

Total Medicaid enrollment in the Southern Region in December 2002 was approximately 15 million, which is approximately 38% of the United States total.

Figure G

Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2002 State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) Participation in the Southern Region

State	Total Child Enrollment
Alabama	83,359
Arkansas	1,912
Delaware	9,691
District of Columbia	5,060
Florida	368,180
Georgia	221,005
Kentucky	93,941
Louisiana	87,675
Maryland	125,180
Mississippi	64,805
Missouri	112,004
North Carolina	120,090
Oklahoma	84,490
South Carolina	68,928
Tennessee	Not Reported
Texas	727,452
Virginia	67,974
West Virginia	35,949
Southern Region Total	2,277,695
United States Total	5,315,229

Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. *Program Information on Medicaid & State Children's Health Insurance Program*. Chart 56.

Note: Tennessee did not report via the Statistical and Enrollment Data System.

Total SCHIP enrollment in the Southern Region in FFY 2002 was approximately 2.3 million, which is approximately 43% of the United States total.

Figure H

Funding Sources for Subsidized Child Care Programs by Southern States, Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2003

State	Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF)	TANF (Transfer Funds)	TANF (Direct Funds)	Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)	State Funding (Maintenance of Effort)	State Funding (Match)	State Funding (Excess of Match)	Total
Alabama	70,855,749	20,545,839	35,021,686	500,000	6,896,417	5,242,861	0	139,062,552
Arkansas	43,920,377	6,000,000	52	0	1,886,543	4,758,291	0	56,565,263
District of Columbia	9,860,475	11,693,000	16,500,000	298,715	4,566,974	2,469,809	14,747,217	60,136,190
Florida	228,617,642	122,549,158	112,665,224	1,707,706	106,936,783	27,949,187	44,275,364	644,701,064
Georgia	153,590,589	32,200,000	0	90	22,599,673	31,058,861	22,182,651	261,631,864
Kentucky	73,322,188	36,240,000	19,771,200	0	7,274,537	8,968,658	219,805	145,796,388
Louisiana	87,371,840	39,030,550	0	0	5,219,418	4,800,000	0	136,421,808
Maryland	79,628,207	48,884,560	0	0	23,301,407	28,441,048	0	180,255,222
Mississippi	33,831,691	19,323,838	0	0	1,715,430	3,908,655	2,193,225	60,972,839
Missouri	93,551,805	28,959,156	0	189,012	16,548,755	18,681,005	34,180,336	192,110,069
North Carolina	147,744,722	72,812,189	26,621,241	3,000,000	73,224,494	27,405,915	37,241,543	388,050,104
Oklahoma	35,234,240	29,518,565	55,322,911	0	10,630,233	0	0	130,705,949
South Carolina	67,939,562	1,300,000	0	8,771,296	4,085,269	9,125,827	0	91,221,954
Texas	353,672,089	0	0	2,000,000	34,681,707	59,995,387	0	450,349,183
Virginia	97,180,099	10,000,000	0	0	21,328,762	34,897,498	0	163,406,359
West Virginia	30,892,483	0	20,733,002	0	2,971,392	2,725,617	104,453	57,426,947

Source: Southern Institute on Children and Families. Child Care Survey Results on Funding and Related Policies in the Southern States.

In Federal Fiscal Year 2003, federal funding (CCDF, TANF Transfer Funds, TANF Direct Funds and SSBG) in the Southern Region was approximately \$2.4 billion. State funding (Maintenance of Effort, Match and Excess of Match) was approximately \$770 million. Approximate total spending for state subsidized child care programs was \$3.2 billion.

Figure I

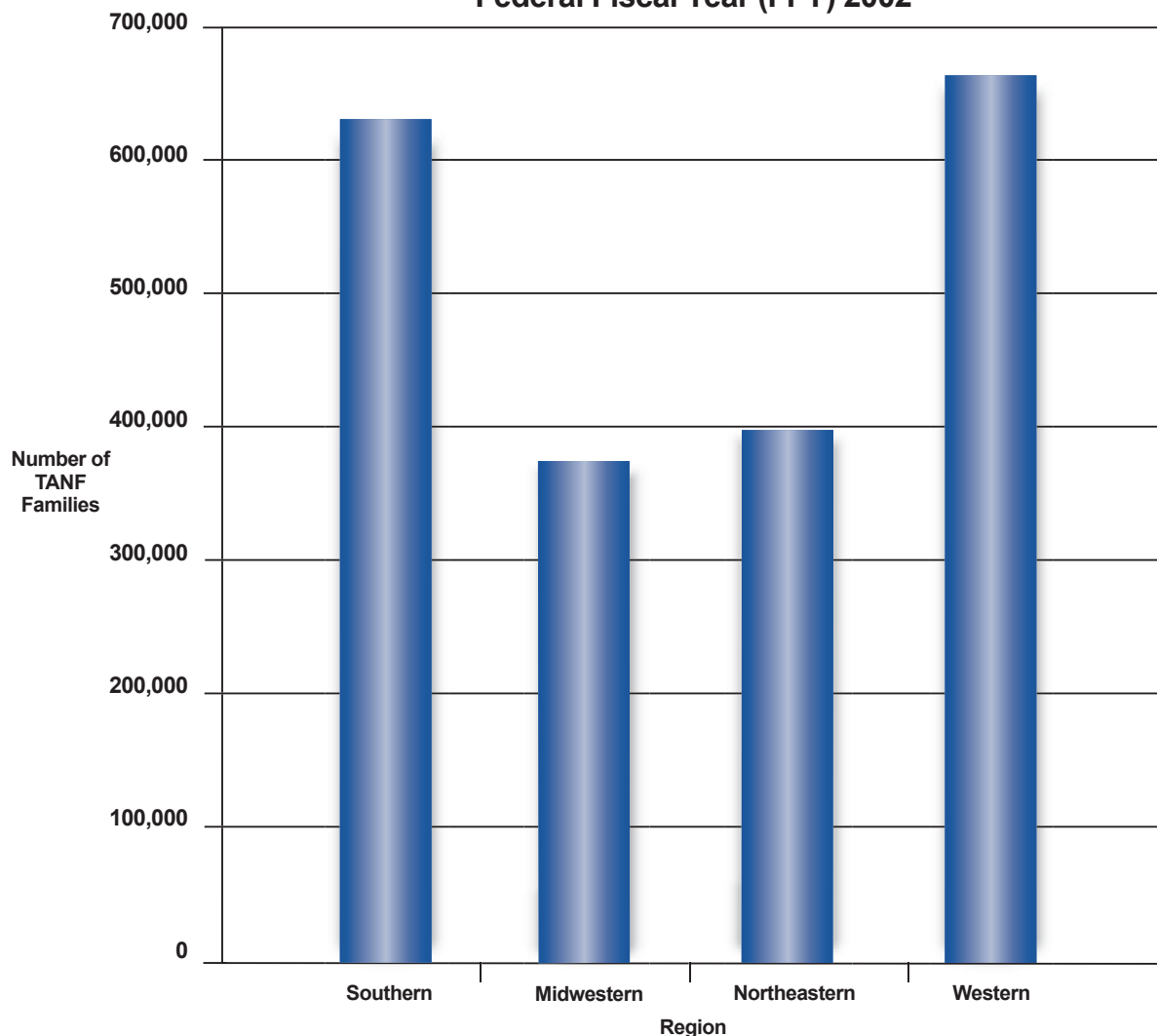
Total Number of Children and Families Receiving Subsidized Child Care by Southern States, September 30, 2003

State	Number of Children	Number of Families
Alabama	32,203	20,959
Arkansas	14,935	8,634
District of Columbia	13,598	9,304
Florida	162,958	97,331
Georgia	62,220	34,030
Kentucky	40,588	27,059
Louisiana	47,652	Not tracked
Maryland	26,272	19,736
Mississippi	37,579	21,175
Missouri	45,582	24,404
North Carolina	98,257	53,682
Oklahoma	49,295	27,006
South Carolina	45,207	Not tracked
Texas	119,945	62,785
Virginia	26,846	15,000
West Virginia	15,963	9,572

Source: Southern Institute on Children and Families. *Child Care Survey Results on Funding and Related Policies in the Southern States.*

Approximately 839,000 children and 431,000 families in the Southern Region received subsidized child care as of September 30, 2003.

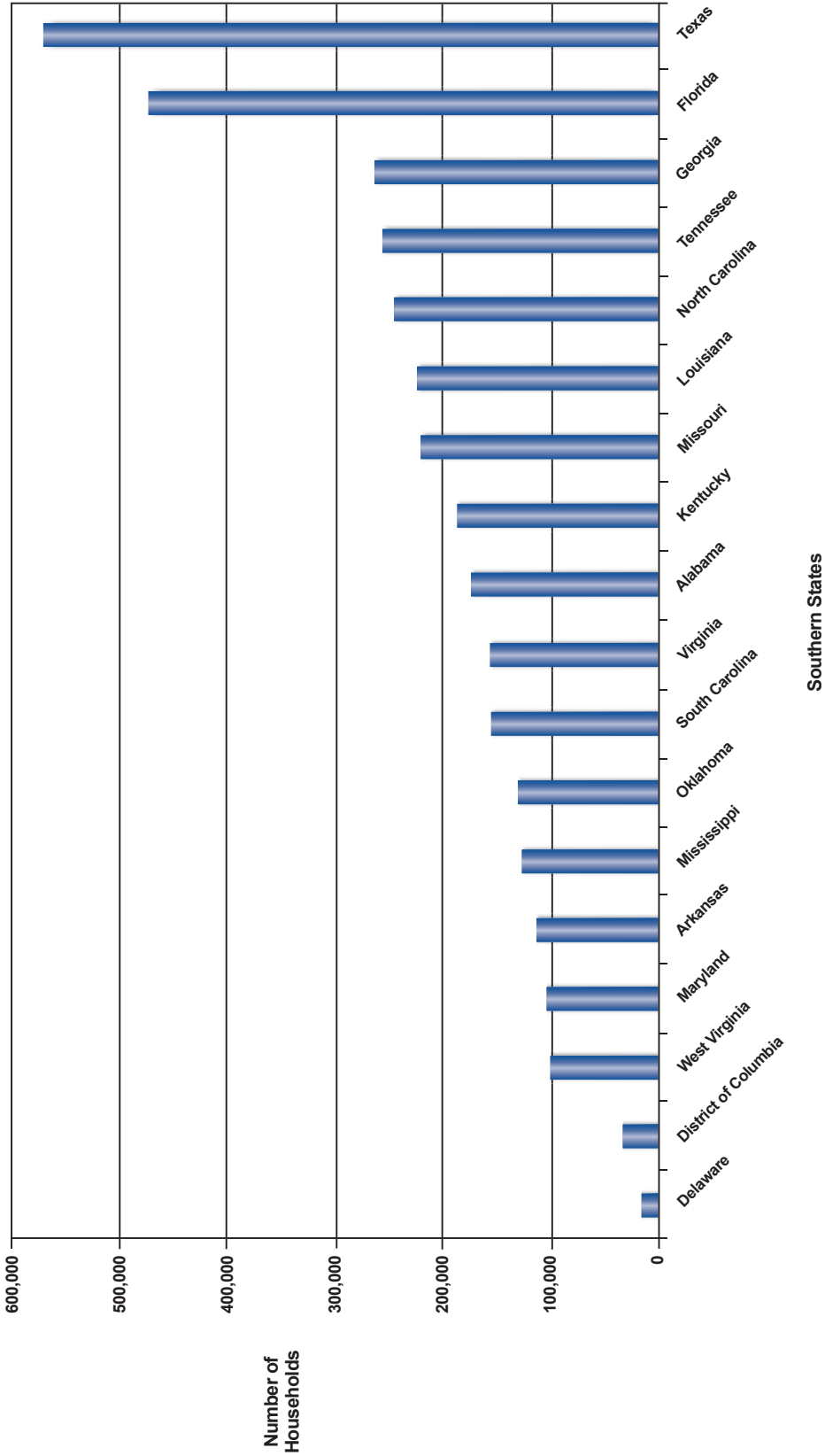
Chart 25
Average Number of Families Receiving Temporary Assistance
for Needy Families (TANF) by Regions,
Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2002



Refer to Table 19, Average Number of Families Receiving TANF, Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2002.

The average number of families receiving TANF in the Southern Region in Federal Fiscal Year 2002 was approximately 630,000 families.

Chart 26
Average Monthly Household Participation in the Food Stamp Program by Southern States, Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2002



Refer to Table 20, Average Monthly Household Participation in the Food Stamp Program, Federal Fiscal Year 2002.

The Southern Region had a monthly average of approximately 3.6 million households, which is 43% of the United States total, participating in the Food Stamp Program in Federal Fiscal Year 2002.

ENDNOTES



- ¹ Boushey, Heather, Chauna Brocht, Bethney Gundersen and Jared Bernstein, *Hardships in America: The Real Story of Working Families*. Washington, DC: Economic Policy Institute, July 2001, p.3.
- ² Shuptrine, Sarah C., Vicki C. Grant and Genny G. McKenzie, *Southern Regional Initiative to Improve Access to Benefits for Low-Income Families with Children*. Columbia, SC: Southern Institute on Children and Families, February 1998.
- ³ MDRC. *Factsheet: How Work Supports Affect Family Income*. New York, NY: MDRC, http://www.mdrc.org/area_fact_15.html.
- ⁴ National Center for Children in Poverty. *State Policy Choices: Supports for Low-Income Working Families*. New York, NY: Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health, May 2004.
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- ⁶ Ravenell, Nicole and Bob Amundson. *Child Care Survey Results on Funding and Related Policies in the Southern States*. Columbia, SC: Southern Institute on Children and Families, April 2004.
- ⁷ Southern Institute on Children and Families. *Southern Regional Initiative on Child Care Final Report*. Columbia, SC: Southern Institute on Children and Families, April 2004.
- ⁸ National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information. *Child Maltreatment 2002*. Washington, DC: US Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, April 2004.
- ⁹ National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information. *Long-Term Consequences of Child Abuse and Neglect*. Washington, DC: US Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, April 2004.
- ¹⁰ National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information. *Child Maltreatment 2002*. Washington, DC: US Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, April 2004.
- ¹¹ Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Families Statistics. *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being 2003*. Washington, DC: Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Families Statistics, July 2003, p.49.
- ¹² Greene, Jay, and Greg Forster. *Public High School Graduation and College Readiness Rates in the United States*. New York, NY: Manhattan Institute for Policy Research, September 2003.
- ¹³ US Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics. *More Education: Higher Earnings, Lower Unemployment*. Washington, DC: US Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Outlook Quarterly, Fall 1999.
- ¹⁴ American College of Physicians – American Society of Internal Medicine. *No Health Insurance? It's Enough to Make You Sick!* Washington, DC: American College of Physicians, American Society of Internal Medicine, 1999.
- ¹⁵ Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured. *The Uninsured and Their Access to Health Care*. Washington, DC: Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, January 2003.
- ¹⁶ Institute of Medicine. *Health Insurance is a Family Matter*. Washington DC: Institute of Medicine of the National Academies, 2002, p.128.
- ¹⁷ Ibid, p.133.
- ¹⁸ Shuptrine, Sarah C., Vicki C. Grant, and Genny G. McKenzie. *Study of the Relationship of Health Coverage to Welfare Dependency*. Columbia, SC: Southern Institute on Children and Families, March 1994.
- ¹⁹ National Center for Children in Poverty. *State Policy Choices: Supports for Low-Income Working Families*. New York, NY: Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health, May 2004.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A SUPPORTING DATA TABLES

Appendix B SOUTHERN REGION DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Appendix C CONTIGUOUS UNITED STATES POVERTY GUIDELINES 2000-2004

TABLE 1	
Percent of People in Poverty 2000 - 2002	
State	Percent of People in Poverty
Alabama	14.6%
Arkansas	18.0%
Delaware	8.1%
District of Columbia	16.8%
Florida	12.1%
Georgia	12.1%
Kentucky	13.1%
Louisiana	17.0%
Maryland	7.3%
Mississippi	17.6%
Missouri	9.6%
North Carolina	13.1%
Oklahoma	14.7%
South Carolina	13.5%
Tennessee	14.2%
Texas	15.3%
Virginia	8.7%
West Virginia	16.0%
Southern Region	
Illinois	11.2%
Indiana	8.7%
Iowa	8.3%
Kansas	9.4%
Michigan	10.3%
Minnesota	6.5%
Nebraska	9.5%
North Dakota	11.9%
Ohio	10.1%
South Dakota	10.2%
Wisconsin	8.6%
Midwestern Region	
Connecticut	7.8%
Maine	11.3%
Massachusetts	9.6%
New Hampshire	5.6%
New Jersey	7.8%
New York	14.0%
Pennsylvania	9.2%
Rhode Island	10.3%
Vermont	9.9%
Northeastern Region	
Alaska	8.3%
Arizona	13.3%
California	12.8%
Colorado	9.4%
Hawaii	10.6%
Idaho	11.8%
Montana	13.7%
Nevada	8.3%
New Mexico	17.8%
Oregon	11.2%
Utah	9.3%
Washington	10.8%
Wyoming	9.5%
Western Region	
United States	11.7%

Source: US Census Bureau. *Poverty in the United States: 2002*. Table 4.

TABLE 2			
Children Under Age 18 in Poverty 2002			
State	Children, All Income Levels	Number of Children Below 100% of Poverty	Percent of Children Below 100% of Poverty
Alabama	1,120,000	214,000	19.1%
Arkansas	669,000	209,000	31.2%
Delaware	193,000	24,000	12.6%
District of Columbia	116,000	38,000	33.0%
Florida	3,834,000	633,000	16.5%
Georgia	2,257,000	360,000	16.0%
Kentucky	956,000	205,000	21.4%
Louisiana	1,170,000	308,000	26.4%
Maryland	1,365,000	100,000	7.4%
Mississippi	762,000	193,000	25.3%
Missouri	1,369,000	209,000	15.3%
North Carolina	2,033,000	419,000	20.6%
Oklahoma	877,000	169,000	19.3%
South Carolina	990,000	188,000	19.0%
Tennessee	1,365,000	272,000	20.0%
Texas	6,002,000	1,319,000	22.0%
Virginia	1,782,000	246,000	13.8%
West Virginia	382,000	96,000	25.1%
Southern Region	27,242,000	5,202,000	19.1%
Illinois	3,302,000	585,000	17.7%
Indiana	1,592,000	167,000	10.5%
Iowa	708,000	75,000	10.7%
Kansas	707,000	85,000	12.0%
Michigan	2,528,000	379,000	15.0%
Minnesota	1,235,000	95,000	7.7%
Nebraska	436,000	56,000	13.0%
North Dakota	146,000	24,000	16.5%
Ohio	2,879,000	338,000	11.8%
South Dakota	197,000	24,000	12.2%
Wisconsin	1,346,000	163,000	12.1%
Midwestern Region	15,076,000	1,991,000	13.2%
Connecticut	879,000	97,000	11.0%
Maine	269,000	51,000	19.1%
Massachusetts	1,489,000	193,000	13.0%
New Hampshire	303,000	18,000	5.8%
New Jersey	2,134,000	198,000	9.3%
New York	4,604,000	942,000	20.5%
Pennsylvania	2,821,000	390,000	13.8%
Rhode Island	237,000	36,000	15.2%
Vermont	135,000	17,000	12.8%
Northeastern Region	12,871,000	1,942,000	15.1%
Alaska	192,000	22,000	11.3%
Arizona	1,460,000	282,000	19.3%
California	9,539,000	1,783,000	18.7%
Colorado	1,135,000	142,000	12.5%
Hawaii	321,000	46,000	14.4%
Idaho	364,000	55,000	15.0%
Montana	212,000	39,000	18.5%
Nevada	571,000	69,000	12.1%
New Mexico	499,000	122,000	24.4%
Oregon	830,000	115,000	13.9%
Utah	754,000	94,000	12.5%
Washington	1,512,000	213,000	14.1%
Wyoming	120,000	13,000	10.7%
Western Region	17,509,000	2,995,000	17.1%
United States	72,696,000	12,133,000	16.7%

Source: US Census Bureau. Current Population Survey. 2003 Annual Social and Economic Supplement. Table POV46.

Note: Total percent figures do not equal 100% due to rounding.

Note: Regional figures are calculated by the Southern Institute on Children and Families.

TABLE 3	
Average Median Household Income 2000 - 2002	
State	Average Median Income
Alabama	\$36,771
Arkansas	\$32,423
Delaware	\$50,878
District of Columbia	\$41,313
Florida	\$38,533
Georgia	\$43,316
Kentucky	\$37,893
Louisiana	\$33,312
Maryland	\$55,912
Mississippi	\$32,447
Missouri	\$43,955
North Carolina	\$38,432
Oklahoma	\$35,500
South Carolina	\$38,460
Tennessee	\$36,329
Texas	\$40,659
Virginia	\$49,974
West Virginia	\$30,072
Southern Region	\$39,788
Illinois	\$45,906
Indiana	\$41,581
Iowa	\$41,827
Kansas	\$42,523
Michigan	\$45,335
Minnesota	\$54,931
Nebraska	\$43,566
North Dakota	\$36,717
Ohio	\$43,332
South Dakota	\$38,755
Wisconsin	\$46,351
Midwestern Region	\$43,711
Connecticut	\$53,325
Maine	\$37,654
Massachusetts	\$50,587
New Hampshire	\$53,549
New Jersey	\$53,266
New York	\$42,432
Pennsylvania	\$43,577
Rhode Island	\$44,311
Vermont	\$41,929
Northeastern Region	\$46,737
Alaska	\$55,412
Arizona	\$41,554
California	\$48,113
Colorado	\$49,617
Hawaii	\$49,775
Idaho	\$38,613
Montana	\$33,900
Nevada	\$46,289
New Mexico	\$35,251
Oregon	\$42,704
Utah	\$48,537
Washington	\$44,252
Wyoming	\$40,499
Western Region	\$44,194
United States	\$43,052

Source: US Census Bureau. *Income in the United States: 2002*. Table 5.

Note: Regional figures are calculated by the Southern Institute on Children and Families.

TABLE 4				
Lowest Income Households by Housing Cost Burden 2001				
Region	Not Burdened	Moderately Burdened	Severely Burdened	Total
Southern Region	2,749,000	1,939,000	4,038,000	8,725,000
Midwestern Region	1,406,000	1,207,000	2,045,000	4,657,000
Northeastern Region	902,000	881,000	2,349,000	4,132,000
Western Region	861,000	840,000	2,161,000	3,862,000
United States	5,918,000	4,867,000	10,593,000	21,377,000

Source: Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University.
The State of the Nation's Housing 2003. Table A-9.

Note: Missouri is not included in the Joint Center for Housing Studies Southern Region. The lowest income households are defined as those in the bottom income quintile. The bottom quintile cutoff in 2001 was \$17,000.

Note: The United States total does not equal the sum of the regional totals due to rounding.

TABLE 5			
Victims of Child Abuse and Neglect 2002			
State	Child Population	Total Victims	Victims Per 1,000
Alabama	1,107,108	9,903	8.9
Arkansas	677,522	7,302	10.8
Delaware	189,698	1,304	6.9
District of Columbia	112,128	3,032	27.0
Florida	3,882,271	122,131	31.5
Georgia	2,268,477	41,206	18.2
Kentucky	931,588	16,645	18.2
Louisiana	1,185,674	10,971	9.3
Maryland	1,379,925	15,843	11.5
Mississippi	760,747	4,003	5.3
Missouri	1,397,461	9,810	7.0
North Carolina	2,068,840	35,523	17.2
Oklahoma	873,560	13,721	15.7
South Carolina	979,163	10,738	11.0
Tennessee	1,404,661	8,494	6.0
Texas	6,102,316	48,808	8.0
Virginia	1,779,408	7,571	4.3
West Virginia	389,171	6,635	17.0
Southern Region	27,489,718	373,640	13.6
Illinois	3,254,523	28,160	8.7
Indiana	1,594,857	20,416	12.8
Iowa	698,045	12,202	17.5
Kansas	696,519	6,425	9.2
Michigan	2,570,264	28,830	11.2
Minnesota	1,252,125	9,982	8.0
Nebraska	439,393	3,909	8.9
North Dakota	146,812	1,493	10.2
Ohio	2,879,927	50,141	17.4
South Dakota	195,625	3,961	20.2
Wisconsin	1,338,064	11,628	8.7
Midwestern Region	15,066,154	177,147	11.8
Connecticut	872,853	12,818	14.7
Maine	279,058	3,746	13.4
Massachusetts	1,463,340	33,396	22.8
New Hampshire	308,371	962	3.1
New Jersey	2,127,391	8,103	3.8
New York	4,613,251	79,049	17.1
Pennsylvania	2,863,452	5,057	1.8
Rhode Island	239,248	3,247	13.6
Vermont	139,662	1,447	10.4
Northeastern Region	12,906,626	147,825	11.5
Alaska	192,428	7,950	41.3
Arizona	1,476,856	5,114	3.5
California	9,452,391	132,181	14.0
Colorado	1,151,118	7,570	6.6
Hawaii	295,514	3,744	12.7
Idaho	370,439	1,947	5.3
Montana	216,320	1,995	9.2
Nevada	572,590	5,008	8.7
New Mexico	500,506	6,273	12.5
Oregon	855,107	9,228	10.8
Utah	713,012	10,282	14.4
Washington	1,513,360	4,673	3.1
Wyoming	122,344	692	5.7
Western Region	17,431,985	196,657	11.3
United States	72,894,483	895,569	12.3

Source: US Department of Health and Human Services.
Child Maltreatment 2002. Table 3-2.

Note: Regional figures are calculated by the Southern Institute on Children and Families.

TABLE 6			
Abuse and Neglect Child Fatalities 2002			
State	Child Population	Total Child Fatalities	Fatalities per 100,000 Children
Alabama	1,107,108	29	2.62
Arkansas	677,522	13	1.92
Delaware	189,698	0	0.00
District of Columbia	112,128	13	11.59
Florida	3,882,271	97	2.50
Georgia	2,268,477	51	2.25
Kentucky	931,588	23	2.47
Louisiana	1,185,674	37	3.12
Maryland	1,379,925	33	2.39
Mississippi	760,747	7	0.92
Missouri	1,397,461	53	3.79
North Carolina	2,068,840	26	1.26
Oklahoma	873,560	23	2.63
South Carolina	979,163	16	1.63
Tennessee	1,404,661	18	1.28
Texas	6,102,316	206	3.38
Virginia	1,779,408	22	1.24
West Virginia	389,171	29	7.45
Southern Region	27,489,718	696	2.53
Illinois	3,254,523	70	2.15
Indiana	1,594,857	58	3.64
Iowa	698,045	15	2.15
Kansas	696,519	1	0.14
Michigan	Not Reported		
Minnesota	1,252,125	16	1.28
Nebraska	439,393	13	2.96
North Dakota	146,812	2	1.36
Ohio	2,879,927	72	2.50
South Dakota	195,625	5	2.56
Wisconsin	1,338,064	14	1.05
Midwestern Region	12,495,890	266	2.13
Connecticut	872,853	11	1.26
Maine	279,058	3	1.08
Massachusetts	1,463,340	17	1.16
New Hampshire	308,371	0	0.00
New Jersey	2,127,391	30	1.41
New York	4,613,251	68	1.47
Pennsylvania	2,863,452	52	1.82
Rhode Island	239,248	1	0.42
Vermont	139,662	0	0.00
Northeastern Region	12,906,626	182	1.41
Alaska	192,428	1	0.52
Arizona	1,476,856	21	1.42
California	9,452,391	129	1.36
Colorado	1,151,118	25	2.17
Hawaii	295,514	7	2.37
Idaho	370,439	2	0.54
Montana	216,320	4	1.85
Nevada	572,590	3	0.52
New Mexico	500,506	3	0.60
Oregon	855,107	21	2.46
Utah	713,012	12	1.68
Washington	1,513,360	15	0.99
Wyoming	122,344	3	2.45
Western Region	17,431,985	246	1.41
United States	70,324,219	1,390	1.98

Source: US Department of Health and Human Services. *Child Maltreatment 2002*. Table 4-1.

Note: Michigan did not provide figures.

Note: Regional figures are calculated by the Southern Institute on Children and Families.

TABLE 7			
Children Who Received Abuse and Neglect Preventive Services 2001			
State	Child Population	Children who Received Preventive Services	Rate per 1,000 Children
Alabama	1,123,000	11,952	10.6
Arkansas	683,000	10,619	15.5
Delaware	197,000	1,640	8.3
District of Columbia	114,000	992	8.7
Florida	3,732,000	82,574	22.1
Georgia	2,217,000	149,090	67.2
Kentucky	997,000	43,370	43.5
Louisiana	1,217,000	33,875	27.8
Maryland	1,372,000	15,775	11.5
Mississippi	778,000	38,681	49.7
Missouri	1,431,000	39,400	27.5
North Carolina	1,991,000	54,800	27.5
Oklahoma	893,000	32,092	35.9
South Carolina	1,018,000	682	0.7
Tennessee	1,406,000	10,911	7.8
Texas	6,009,000	115,560	19.2
Virginia	1,759,000	19,224	10.9
West Virginia	399,000	2,397	6.0
Southern Region	27,336,000	663,634	
Illinois	3,251,000	10,168	3.1
Indiana	1,577,000	43,400	27.5
Iowa	731,000	38,087	52.1
Kansas	714,000	22,139	31.0
Michigan	2,598,000	22,632	8.7
Minnesota	1,298,000	6,774	5.2
Nebraska	450,000	12,400	27.5
North Dakota	159,000	4,400	27.5
Ohio	2,882,000	77,186	26.8
South Dakota	203,000	5,897	29.0
Wisconsin	1,373,000	37,800	27.5
Midwestern Region	15,236,000	280,883	
Connecticut	843,000	42,734	50.7
Maine	303,000	8,300	27.5
Massachusetts	1,501,000	41,300	27.5
New Hampshire	314,000	69,813	222.3
New Jersey	2,095,000	160,728	76.7
New York	4,677,000	102,390	21.9
Pennsylvania	2,912,000	167,465	57.5
Rhode Island	249,000	8,366	33.6
Vermont	148,000	3,625	24.5
Northeastern Region	13,042,000	604,721	
Alaska	193,000	2,480	12.8
Arizona	1,410,000	3,463	2.5
California	9,397,000	258,400	27.5
Colorado	1,128,000	5,466	4.8
Hawaii	298,000	1,111	3.7
Idaho	375,000	2,709	7.2
Montana	230,000	5,379	23.4
Nevada	538,000	55,915	103.9
New Mexico	511,000	44,353	86.8
Oregon	856,000	23,500	27.5
Utah	730,000	2,433	3.3
Washington	1,532,000	26,355	17.2
Wyoming	129,000	25,303	196.1
Western Region	17,327,000	456,867	
United States	72,941,000	2,006,105	27.5

Source: US Department of Health and Human Services. *Child Maltreatment 2001*. Table 6-1.

Note: Figures not in bold are actual numbers.

Note: Regional figures are calculated by the Southern Institute on Children and Families.

TABLE 8	
Percent of Students Scoring Below Basic in Reading Achievement Level, Grade 4 Public Schools 2003	
State	Percent Below Basic Reading Level
Alabama	48%
Arkansas	40%
Delaware	29%
District of Columbia	69%
Florida	37%
Georgia	41%
Kentucky	36%
Louisiana	51%
Maryland	38%
Mississippi	51%
Missouri	32%
North Carolina	34%
Oklahoma	40%
South Carolina	41%
Tennessee	43%
Texas	41%
Virginia	31%
West Virginia	35%
Southern Region	
Illinois	39%
Indiana	34%
Iowa	30%
Kansas	34%
Michigan	36%
Minnesota	31%
Nebraska	34%
North Dakota	31%
Ohio	31%
South Dakota	31%
Wisconsin	32%
Midwestern Region	
Connecticut	26%
Maine	30%
Massachusetts	27%
New Hampshire	25%
New Jersey	30%
New York	33%
Pennsylvania	35%
Rhode Island	38%
Vermont	27%
Northeastern Region	
Alaska	42%
Arizona	46%
California	50%
Colorado	31%
Hawaii	47%
Idaho	36%
Montana	31%
Nevada	48%
New Mexico	53%
Oregon	37%
Utah	34%
Washington	33%
Wyoming	31%
Western Region	
United States	38%

Source: United States Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress. *The Nation's Report Card: Reading Highlights 2003*. Figure 3.

TABLE 9	
Percent of Students Scoring Below Basic in Reading Achievement Level, Grade 8 Public Schools 2003	
State	Percent Below Basic Reading Level
Alabama	35%
Arkansas	30%
Delaware	23%
District of Columbia	53%
Florida	32%
Georgia	31%
Kentucky	22%
Louisiana	36%
Maryland	29%
Mississippi	35%
Missouri	21%
North Carolina	28%
Oklahoma	26%
South Carolina	31%
Tennessee	31%
Texas	29%
Virginia	21%
West Virginia	28%
Southern Region	
Illinois	23%
Indiana	23%
Iowa	21%
Kansas	23%
Michigan	25%
Minnesota	22%
Nebraska	23%
North Dakota	19%
Ohio	22%
South Dakota	18%
Wisconsin	23%
Midwestern Region	
Connecticut	23%
Maine	21%
Massachusetts	19%
New Hampshire	19%
New Jersey	21%
New York	25%
Pennsylvania	24%
Rhode Island	29%
Vermont	19%
Northeastern Region	
Alaska	33%
Arizona	34%
California	39%
Colorado	22%
Hawaii	39%
Idaho	24%
Montana	18%
Nevada	37%
New Mexico	38%
Oregon	25%
Utah	24%
Washington	24%
Wyoming	21%
Western Region	
United States	28%

Source: United States Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress. *The Nation's Report Card: Reading Highlights 2003*. Figure 4.

TABLE 10	
High School Graduation Rate 2001	
State	Graduation Rate
Alabama	66%
Arkansas	75%
Delaware	70%
District of Columbia	63%
Florida	56%
Georgia	56%
Kentucky	71%
Louisiana	70%
Maryland	74%
Mississippi	64%
Missouri	74%
North Carolina	63%
Oklahoma	77%
South Carolina	57%
Tennessee	60%
Texas	67%
Virginia	74%
West Virginia	84%
Southern Region	
Illinois	74%
Indiana	74%
Iowa	85%
Kansas	76%
Michigan	73%
Minnesota	80%
Nebraska	84%
North Dakota	89%
Ohio	78%
South Dakota	85%
Wisconsin	81%
Midwestern Region	
Connecticut	70%
Maine	74%
Massachusetts	73%
New Hampshire	72%
New Jersey	84%
New York	65%
Pennsylvania	78%
Rhode Island	71%
Vermont	79%
Northeastern Region	
Alaska	64%
Arizona	69%
California	67%
Colorado	68%
Hawaii	70%
Idaho	81%
Montana	81%
Nevada	61%
New Mexico	67%
Oregon	66%
Utah	87%
Washington	66%
Wyoming	77%
Western Region	
United States	70%

Source: Greene, Jay P., and Greg Forster, *Public High School Graduation and College Readiness Rates in the United States, Education Working Paper 3*. Appendix Table 1.

TABLE 11	
Percent of Adults Age 25 and Older with Bachelor's Degree or Higher 2001	
State	Percent Completed Degree or More
Alabama	22.7%
Arkansas	18.3%
Delaware	29.5%
District of Columbia	44.4%
Florida	25.7%
Georgia	25.0%
Kentucky	21.6%
Louisiana	22.1%
Maryland	37.6%
Mississippi	20.9%
Missouri	26.7%
North Carolina	22.4%
Oklahoma	20.4%
South Carolina	23.3%
Tennessee	21.5%
Texas	26.2%
Virginia	34.6%
West Virginia	15.9%
Southern Region	
Illinois	27.3%
Indiana	23.7%
Iowa	23.1%
Kansas	29.1%
Michigan	22.5%
Minnesota	30.5%
Nebraska	27.1%
North Dakota	25.3%
Ohio	24.5%
South Dakota	23.6%
Wisconsin	24.7%
Midwestern Region	
Connecticut	32.6%
Maine	23.8%
Massachusetts	34.3%
New Hampshire	30.1%
New Jersey	31.4%
New York	28.8%
Pennsylvania	26.1%
Rhode Island	30.1%
Vermont	30.8%
Northeastern Region	
Alaska	25.6%
Arizona	26.3%
California	27.9%
Colorado	35.7%
Hawaii	26.8%
Idaho	20.9%
Montana	23.6%
Nevada	22.1%
New Mexico	25.4%
Oregon	27.1%
Utah	26.8%
Washington	28.3%
Wyoming	19.6%
Western Region	
United States	26.7%

Source: United States Census Bureau. *Educational Attainment in the United States: March 2002*. Tables 10 and 13. (<http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/education/pp1-169.html>).

Note: The United States percent was calculated by the Southern Institute on Children and Families.

TABLE 12			
Uninsured Children Under 19 Years of Age, At or Below 200% of Poverty Three-Year Average for 2000, 2001 and 2002			
State	All Children	At or Below 200% of Poverty Without Health Insurance	
		Number	Percent
Alabama	1,185,000	82,000	6.9%
Arkansas	723,000	60,000	8.3%
Delaware	206,000	8,000	4.0%
District of Columbia	118,000	7,000	5.9%
Florida	4,036,000	426,000	10.6%
Georgia	2,358,000	180,000	7.6%
Kentucky	1,038,000	68,000	6.5%
Louisiana	1,271,000	123,000	9.7%
Maryland	1,456,000	60,000	4.1%
Mississippi	814,000	57,000	7.0%
Missouri	1,482,000	43,000	2.9%
North Carolina	2,150,000	166,000	7.7%
Oklahoma	922,000	98,000	10.6%
South Carolina	1,062,000	52,000	4.9%
Tennessee	1,464,000	63,000	4.3%
Texas	6,378,000	1,013,000	15.9%
Virginia	1,880,000	104,000	5.5%
West Virginia	415,000	29,000	6.9%
Southern Region	28,958,000	2,639,000	9.1%
Illinois	3,329,000	228,000	6.9%
Indiana	1,604,000	109,000	6.8%
Iowa	764,000	30,000	3.9%
Kansas	706,000	39,000	5.5%
Michigan	2,610,000	106,000	4.1%
Minnesota	1,274,000	38,000	3.0%
Nebraska	458,000	17,000	3.7%
North Dakota	148,000	8,000	5.6%
Ohio	2,923,000	157,000	5.4%
South Dakota	198,000	9,000	4.7%
Wisconsin	1,386,000	36,000	2.6%
Midwestern Region	15,400,000	777,000	5.0%
Connecticut	872,000	39,000	4.5%
Maine	287,000	12,000	4.0%
Massachusetts	1,502,000	40,000	2.6%
New Hampshire	310,000	9,000	3.0%
New Jersey	2,091,000	113,000	5.5%
New York	4,830,000	277,000	5.7%
Pennsylvania	2,959,000	162,000	5.5%
Rhode Island	255,000	7,000	2.6%
Vermont	139,000	3,000	2.1%
Northeastern Region	13,245,000	662,000	5.0%
Alaska	199,000	12,000	5.8%
Arizona	1,547,000	177,000	11.4%
California	10,096,000	968,000	9.6%
Colorado	1,204,000	106,000	8.8%
Hawaii	321,000	14,000	4.3%
Idaho	393,000	35,000	8.9%
Montana	233,000	20,000	8.8%
Nevada	591,000	66,000	11.1%
New Mexico	523,000	58,000	11.0%
Oregon	894,000	66,000	7.4%
Utah	776,000	46,000	5.9%
Washington	1,611,000	88,000	5.5%
Wyoming	129,000	11,000	8.2%
Western Region	18,517,000	1,667,000	9.0%
United States	76,120,000	5,743,000	7.5%

Source: United States Census Bureau. *Low Income Uninsured Children by State: 2000, 2001, and 2002.* (<http://www.census.gov/hhes/hlthins/liuc02.html>).

Note: Regional figures are calculated by the Southern Institute on Children and Families.

TABLE 13	
Rate of Pregnancy per 1,000 Women Ages 15-19 2000	
State	Pregnancy Rate Ages 15-19
Alabama	90
Arkansas	93
Delaware	93
District of Columbia	128
Florida	97
Georgia	95
Kentucky	76
Louisiana	87
Maryland	91
Mississippi	103
Missouri	74
North Carolina	95
Oklahoma	86
South Carolina	89
Tennessee	89
Texas	101
Virginia	72
West Virginia	67
Southern Region	
Illinois	87
Indiana	73
Iowa	55
Kansas	69
Michigan	75
Minnesota	50
Nebraska	59
North Dakota	42
Ohio	74
South Dakota	54
Wisconsin	55
Midwestern Region	
Connecticut	70
Maine	52
Massachusetts	60
New Hampshire	47
New Jersey	90
New York	91
Pennsylvania	60
Rhode Island	67
Vermont	44
Northeastern Region	
Alaska	73
Arizona	104
California	96
Colorado	82
Hawaii	93
Idaho	62
Montana	60
Nevada	113
New Mexico	103
Oregon	79
Utah	53
Washington	75
Wyoming	77
Western Region	
United States	84

Source: The Alan Guttmacher Institute. *U.S. Teenage Pregnancy Statistics: Overall Trends, Trends by Race and Ethnicity And State-by-State Information*. Table 3.

TABLE 14	
Percent of Mothers with Late or No Prenatal Care 2002	
State	Percent with Late or No Prenatal Care
Alabama	3.8%
Arkansas	4.9%
Delaware	3.5%
District of Columbia	7.4%
Florida	2.9%
Georgia	3.4%
Kentucky	2.5%
Louisiana	3.6%
Maryland	3.6%
Mississippi	3.1%
Missouri	2.7%
North Carolina	2.9%
Oklahoma	5.4%
South Carolina	4.7%
Tennessee	3.9%
Texas	5.0%
Virginia	3.5%
West Virginia	2.2%
Southern Region	
Illinois	2.9%
Indiana	3.5%
Iowa	2.2%
Kansas	2.8%
Michigan	3.5%
Minnesota	2.3%
Nebraska	3.1%
North Dakota	2.7%
Ohio	2.9%
South Dakota	4.4%
Wisconsin	3.2%
Midwestern Region	
Connecticut	2.0%
Maine	1.6%
Massachusetts	2.0%
New Hampshire	1.4%
New Jersey	4.9%
New York	4.7%
Pennsylvania	3.5%
Rhode Island	1.5%
Vermont	1.7%
Northeastern Region	
Alaska	4.6%
Arizona	6.6%
California	2.6%
Colorado	4.5%
Hawaii	3.5%
Idaho	3.4%
Montana	2.8%
Nevada	7.1%
New Mexico	7.9%
Oregon	3.8%
Utah	4.9%
Washington	3.1%
Wyoming	2.9%
Western Region	
United States	3.6%

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *National Vital Statistics Reports, Volume 52, Number 10, September 17, 2003.* Table 34.

Note: Care beginning in third trimester is considered late.

TABLE 15	
Teen Birth Rate Ages 15-17 2002	
State	Teen Birth Rate Ages 15-17
Alabama	31.5
Arkansas	31.6
Delaware	24.7
District of Columbia	44.8
Florida	23.2
Georgia	31.4
Kentucky	26.5
Louisiana	31.7
Maryland	20.0
Mississippi	37.6
Missouri	22.2
North Carolina	28.6
Oklahoma	30.1
South Carolina	29.2
Tennessee	28.2
Texas	38.2
Virginia	19.0
West Virginia	21.5
Southern Region	
Illinois	23.4
Indiana	22.6
Iowa	16.4
Kansas	21.4
Michigan	18.0
Minnesota	14.2
Nebraska	18.3
North Dakota	11.7
Ohio	20.1
South Dakota	17.3
Wisconsin	15.9
Midwestern Region	
Connecticut	14.1
Maine	11.9
Massachusetts	12.5
New Hampshire	8.1
New Jersey	14.7
New York	15.7
Pennsylvania	17.2
Rhode Island	19.6
Vermont	10.4
Northeastern Region	
Alaska	18.9
Arizona	35.0
California	22.6
Colorado	26.2
Hawaii	17.7
Idaho	18.4
Montana	17.8
Nevada	28.0
New Mexico	37.8
Oregon	18.2
Utah	17.8
Washington	16.8
Wyoming	17.7
Western Region	
United States	23.2

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *National Vital Statistics Reports, Volume 52, Number 10, December 17, 2003.* Table 10.

TABLE 16

**Births of Low Birthweight
2002**

State	Number	Percent
Alabama	5,825	9.9%
Arkansas	3,204	8.6%
Delaware	1,102	9.9%
District of Columbia	866	11.6%
Florida	17,320	8.4%
Georgia	11,915	8.9%
Kentucky	4,657	8.6%
Louisiana	6,774	10.4%
Maryland	6,607	9.0%
Mississippi	4,635	11.2%
Missouri	6,034	8.0%
North Carolina	10,514	9.0%
Oklahoma	4,019	8.0%
South Carolina	5,455	10.0%
Tennessee	7,106	9.2%
Texas	28,646	7.7%
Virginia	7,888	7.9%
West Virginia	1,855	9.0%
Southern Region	134,422	
Illinois	14,725	8.2%
Indiana	6,463	7.6%
Iowa	2,489	6.6%
Kansas	2,757	7.0%
Michigan	10,363	8.0%
Minnesota	4,251	6.3%
Nebraska	1,817	7.2%
North Dakota	486	6.3%
Ohio	12,334	8.3%
South Dakota	765	7.2%
Wisconsin	4,538	6.6%
Midwestern Region	60,988	
Connecticut	3,258	7.8%
Maine	853	6.3%
Massachusetts	6,046	7.5%
New Hampshire	914	6.3%
New Jersey	9,185	8.0%
New York	19,802	7.9%
Pennsylvania	11,685	8.2%
Rhode Island	1,019	7.9%
Vermont	409	6.4%
Northeastern Region	53,171	
Alaska	579	5.8%
Arizona	5,938	6.8%
California	33,824	6.4%
Colorado	6,067	8.9%
Hawaii	1,450	8.3%
Idaho	1,284	6.1%
Montana	755	6.8%
Nevada	2,445	7.5%
New Mexico	2,225	8.0%
Oregon	2,608	5.8%
Utah	3,164	6.4%
Washington	4,604	5.9%
Wyoming	553	8.4%
Western Region	65,496	
United States	314,077	7.8%

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *National Vital Statistics Reports, Volume 52, Number 10, December 17, 2003.* Table 46.

Note: Low birthweight is birthweight of less than 2,500 grams (5 lbs. 8 oz.).

Note: Regional totals are calculated by the Southern Institute on Children and Families.

TABLE 17				
Infant and Neonatal Deaths 2001				
States	Number of Infant Deaths	Rate of Infant Deaths	Number of Neonatal Deaths	Rate of Neonatal Deaths
Alabama	567	9.4	355	5.9
Arkansas	309	8.3	173	4.7
Delaware	115	10.7	82	7.6
District of Columbia	81	10.6	59	7.7
Florida	1,495	7.3	981	4.8
Georgia	1,146	8.6	780	5.8
Kentucky	325	5.9	196	3.6
Louisiana	643	9.8	417	6.4
Maryland	594	8.1	439	6.0
Mississippi	445	10.5	278	6.6
Missouri	558	7.4	370	4.9
North Carolina	1,009	8.5	703	5.9
Oklahoma	366	7.3	205	4.1
South Carolina	496	8.9	337	6.0
Tennessee	681	8.7	437	5.6
Texas	2,171	5.9	1,345	3.7
Virginia	747	7.6	486	4.9
West Virginia	148	7.2	110	5.4
Southern Region	11,896		7,753	
Illinois	1,413	7.7	954	5.2
Indiana	650	7.5	407	4.7
Iowa	212	5.6	130	3.5
Kansas	287	7.4	181	4.7
Michigan	1,069	8.0	731	5.5
Minnesota	361	5.3	236	3.5
Nebraska	168	6.8	119	4.8
North Dakota	67	8.8	44	5.8
Ohio	1,161	7.7	760	5.0
South Dakota	78	7.4	37	3.5
Wisconsin	491	7.1	324	4.7
Midwestern Region	5,957		3,923	
Connecticut	260	6.1	195	4.6
Maine	84	6.1	65	4.7
Massachusetts	405	5.0	308	3.8
New Hampshire	56	3.8	38	2.6
New Jersey	747	6.5	501	4.3
New York	1,482	5.8	1,028	4.0
Pennsylvania	1,033	7.2	728	5.1
Rhode Island	86	6.8	70	5.5
Vermont	35	5.5	23	3.6
Northeastern Region	4,188		2,956	
Alaska	81	8.1	38	3.8
Arizona	592	6.9	389	4.5
California	2,830	5.4	1,896	3.6
Colorado	388	5.8	288	4.3
Hawaii	106	6.2	68	4.0
Idaho	129	6.2	84	4.1
Montana	74	6.7	48	4.4
Nevada	180	5.7	93	3.0
New Mexico	174	6.4	107	3.9
Oregon	246	5.4	157	3.5
Utah	232	4.8	149	3.1
Washington	459	5.8	292	3.7
Wyoming	36	5.9	24	3.9
Western Region	5,527		3,633	
Male	15,477	7.5	10,237	5.0
Female	12,091	6.1	8,028	4.1
United States	27,568	6.8	18,265	4.5

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *National Vital Statistics Reports, Volume 52, Number 3, September 18, 2003.* Table 33.

Note: Neonatal is 0-28 days.

Note: Regional totals are calculated by the Southern Institute on Children and Families.

TABLE 18			
Average Federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) Payments for Working Families and Individuals Tax Year 2002			
State	Number of Working Families and Individuals Receiving the EITC	Amount	Average Amount per Working Families and Individuals
Alabama	469,351	\$934,617,000	\$1,991
Arkansas	269,417	\$508,286,000	\$1,887
Delaware	54,144	\$92,647,000	\$1,711
District of Columbia	51,745	\$87,336,000	\$1,688
Florida	1,480,812	\$2,628,701,000	\$1,775
Georgia	795,429	\$1,525,968,000	\$1,918
Kentucky	329,347	\$561,674,000	\$1,705
Louisiana	516,541	\$1,063,254,000	\$2,058
Maryland	334,413	\$555,962,000	\$1,663
Mississippi	364,196	\$753,187,000	\$2,068
Missouri	414,835	\$710,528,000	\$1,713
North Carolina	714,247	\$1,292,184,000	\$1,809
Oklahoma	297,960	\$535,052,000	\$1,796
South Carolina	409,448	\$755,466,000	\$1,845
Tennessee	522,770	\$933,381,000	\$1,785
Texas	2,042,850	\$3,973,150,000	\$1,945
Virginia	476,854	\$812,141,000	\$1,703
West Virginia	142,306	\$236,153,000	\$1,659
Southern Region	9,686,665	\$17,959,687,000	\$1,854
Illinois	822,852	\$1,419,941,000	\$1,726
Indiana	408,655	\$684,203,000	\$1,674
Iowa	164,968	\$258,944,000	\$1,570
Kansas	166,746	\$276,485,000	\$1,658
Michigan	615,632	\$1,043,176,000	\$1,694
Minnesota	241,894	\$370,625,000	\$1,532
Nebraska	105,900	\$173,470,000	\$1,638
North Dakota	38,984	\$61,557,000	\$1,579
Ohio	752,836	\$1,271,960,000	\$1,690
South Dakota	53,454	\$87,100,000	\$1,629
Wisconsin	278,971	\$441,014,000	\$1,581
Midwestern Region	3,650,892	\$6,088,475,000	\$1,668
Connecticut	158,585	\$246,716,000	\$1,556
Maine	82,668	\$130,057,000	\$1,573
Massachusetts	289,459	\$438,267,000	\$1,514
New Hampshire	58,629	\$87,880,000	\$1,499
New Jersey	475,790	\$797,147,000	\$1,675
New York	1,447,498	\$2,526,536,000	\$1,745
Pennsylvania	739,116	\$1,196,534,000	\$1,619
Rhode Island	63,235	\$104,149,000	\$1,647
Vermont	36,062	\$53,771,000	\$1,491
Northeastern Region	3,351,042	\$5,581,057,000	\$1,665
Alaska	35,028	\$51,915,000	\$1,482
Arizona	374,970	\$666,541,000	\$1,778
California	2,388,544	\$4,201,188,000	\$1,759
Colorado	247,647	\$393,047,000	\$1,587
Hawaii	81,110	\$125,317,000	\$1,545
Idaho	94,616	\$160,643,000	\$1,698
Montana	70,707	\$115,621,000	\$1,635
Nevada	148,949	\$246,042,000	\$1,652
New Mexico	191,311	\$341,643,000	\$1,786
Oregon	212,119	\$341,407,000	\$1,610
Utah	127,721	\$215,115,000	\$1,684
Washington	332,917	\$537,329,000	\$1,614
Wyoming	32,606	\$52,229,000	\$1,602
Western Region	4,338,245	\$7,448,037,000	\$1,717
United States	21,059,768	\$37,128,816,000	\$1,763

Source: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. *The 2003 Earned Income Tax Credit Outreach Kit*. EIC Participation for Tax Year 2002, by State. (<http://www.cbpp.org/eic2003>).

Note: Regional figures and the average amount are calculated by the Southern Institute on Children and Families.

TABLE 19

**Average Number of Families Receiving TANF,
Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2002**

State	Average Number of Families
Alabama	18,041
Arkansas	12,004
Delaware	5,469
District of Columbia	16,157
Florida	59,013
Georgia	53,678
Kentucky	34,904
Louisiana	23,700
Maryland	27,132
Mississippi	17,607
Missouri	45,001
North Carolina	42,872
Oklahoma	14,801
South Carolina	20,698
Tennessee	63,088
Texas	129,937
Virginia	30,051
West Virginia	15,855
Southern Region	630,008
Illinois	48,091
Indiana	49,265
Iowa	20,154
Kansas	13,958
Michigan	74,338
Minnesota	35,859
Nebraska	10,335
North Dakota	3,232
Ohio	84,031
South Dakota	2,851
Wisconsin	18,955
Midwestern Region	361,069
Connecticut	23,692
Maine	9,692
Massachusetts	47,264
New Hampshire	6,056
New Jersey	41,690
New York	170,430
Pennsylvania	80,624
Rhode Island	14,405
Vermont	5,113
Northeastern Region	398,966
Alaska	6,034
Arizona	40,097
California	462,328
Colorado	12,086
Hawaii	11,127
Idaho	1,369
Montana	5,828
Nevada	11,015
New Mexico	17,015
Oregon	17,946
Utah	7,798
Washington	54,188
Wyoming	453
Western Region	647,284

Source: US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. *ACF News*. TANF: Total Number of Families Fiscal Year 2002 (<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/news/stats/2002tanffamilies.htm>).

Note: Regional totals are calculated by the Southern Institute on Children and Families.

TABLE 20		
Average Monthly Household Participation in the Food Stamp Program, Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2002		
State	Average Monthly Participation (Households)	Percent of US Total
Alabama	173,295	
Arkansas	113,238	
Delaware	16,483	
District of Columbia	34,554	
Florida	472,697	
Georgia	263,076	
Kentucky	187,471	
Louisiana	224,450	
Maryland	104,795	
Mississippi	126,389	
Missouri	220,639	
North Carolina	244,907	
Oklahoma	129,934	
South Carolina	154,584	
Tennessee	255,900	
Texas	570,337	
Virginia	157,703	
West Virginia	100,359	
Southern Region	3,550,811	43.4%
Illinois	392,909	
Indiana	171,329	
Iowa	60,549	
Kansas	62,896	
Michigan	327,853	
Minnesota	101,820	
Nebraska	37,570	
North Dakota	15,899	
Ohio	330,844	
South Dakota	18,474	
Wisconsin	105,747	
Midwestern Region	1,625,890	19.9%
Connecticut	87,963	
Maine	56,376	
Massachusetts	114,859	
New Hampshire	20,452	
New Jersey	147,077	
New York	685,572	
Pennsylvania	350,838	
Rhode Island	33,370	
Vermont	19,809	
Northeastern Region	1,516,316	18.5%
Alaska	16,138	
Arizona	143,826	
California	647,661	
Colorado	78,902	
Hawaii	50,981	
Idaho	28,006	
Montana	26,865	
Nevada	43,556	
New Mexico	65,875	
Oregon	177,291	
Utah	36,005	
Washington	163,313	
Wyoming	9,545	
Western Region	1,487,964	18.2%
United States	8,180,981	

Source: US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. *Food Stamp Program: Average Monthly Participation (Households)*. (<http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/fsfyhh.htm>).

Note: The US and regional figures are calculated by the Southern Institute on Children and Families.

Appendix B

SOUTHERN REGION DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Population, Households and Children 2000						
State	Total Population	Percent of US Total	Number of Households	Percent of US Total	Number of Children	Percent of US Total
Alabama	4,447,100		1,737,080		1,123,422	
Arkansas	2,673,400		1,042,696		680,369	
Delaware	783,600		298,736		194,587	
District of Columbia	572,059		248,338		114,992	
Florida	15,982,378		6,337,929		3,646,340	
Georgia	8,186,453		3,006,369		2,169,234	
Kentucky	4,041,769		1,590,647		994,818	
Louisiana	4,468,976		1,656,053		1,219,799	
Maryland	5,296,486		1,980,859		1,356,172	
Mississippi	2,844,658		1,046,434		775,187	
Missouri	5,595,211		2,194,594		1,427,692	
North Carolina	8,049,313		3,132,013		1,964,047	
Oklahoma	3,450,654		1,342,293		892,360	
South Carolina	4,012,012		1,533,854		1,009,641	
Tennessee	5,689,283		2,232,905		1,398,521	
Texas	20,851,820		7,393,354		5,886,759	
Virginia	7,078,515		2,699,173		1,738,262	
West Virginia	1,808,344		736,481		402,393	
Southern Region	105,832,031	37.61%	40,209,808	38.12%	26,994,595	37.34%
Illinois	12,419,293		4,591,779		3,245,451	
Indiana	6,080,485		2,336,306		1,574,396	
Iowa	2,926,324		1,149,276		733,638	
Kansas	2,688,418		1,037,891		712,993	
Michigan	9,938,444		3,785,661		2,595,767	
Minnesota	4,919,479		1,895,127		1,286,894	
Nebraska	1,711,263		666,184		450,242	
North Dakota	642,200		257,152		160,849	
Ohio	11,353,140		4,445,773		2,888,339	
South Dakota	754,844		290,245		202,649	
Wisconsin	5,363,675		2,084,544		1,368,756	
Midwestern Region	58,797,565	20.89%	22,539,938	21.37%	15,219,974	21.05%
Connecticut	3,405,565		1,301,670		841,688	
Maine	1,274,923		518,200		301,238	
Massachusetts	6,349,097		2,443,580		1,500,064	
New Hampshire	1,235,786		474,606		309,562	
New Jersey	8,414,350		3,064,645		2,087,558	
New York	18,976,457		7,056,860		4,690,107	
Pennsylvania	12,281,054		4,777,003		2,922,221	
Rhode Island	1,048,319		408,424		247,822	
Vermont	608,827		240,634		147,523	
Northeastern Region	53,594,378	19.04%	20,585,622	19.23%	13,047,783	18.05%
Alaska	626,932		221,600		190,717	
Arizona	5,130,632		1,901,327		1,366,947	
California	33,871,648		11,502,870		9,249,829	
Colorado	4,301,261		1,658,238		1,100,795	
Hawaii	1,211,537		403,240		295,767	
Idaho	1,293,953		469,645		369,030	
Montana	902,195		358,667		230,062	
Nevada	1,998,257		751,165		511,799	
New Mexico	1,819,046		677,971		508,574	
Oregon	3,421,399		1,333,723		846,526	
Utah	2,233,169		701,281		718,698	
Washington	5,894,121		2,271,398		1,513,843	
Wyoming	493,782		193,608		128,873	
Western Region	63,197,932	22.46%	22,444,733	21.28%	17,031,460	23.56%
United States	281,421,906		105,480,101		72,293,812	

Source: US Census Bureau, American FactFinder, Tables P1, P15 and P28.

Note: US totals and regional figures were calculated by the Southern Institute on Children and Families.

Appendix C

CONTIGUOUS UNITED STATES POVERTY GUIDELINES 2000-2004

Provided below are the 2000-2004 Poverty Guidelines for the contiguous United States. Calculations regarding poverty levels at various percentiles were compiled by the Southern Institute on Children and Families.

2000 FEDERAL POVERTY GUIDELINES

FAMILY SIZE	50%	100%*	125%	133%	150%	185%	200%
ONE	\$4,175	\$8,350	\$10,438	\$11,106	\$12,525	\$15,448	\$16,700
TWO	\$5,625	\$11,250	\$14,063	\$14,963	\$16,875	\$20,813	\$22,500
THREE	\$7,075	\$14,150	\$17,688	\$18,820	\$21,225	\$26,178	\$28,300
FOUR	\$8,525	\$17,050	\$21,313	\$22,677	\$25,575	\$31,543	\$34,100
FIVE	\$9,975	\$19,950	\$24,938	\$26,534	\$29,925	\$36,908	\$39,900
SIX	\$11,425	\$22,850	\$28,563	\$30,391	\$34,275	\$42,273	\$45,700
SEVEN	\$12,875	\$25,750	\$32,188	\$34,248	\$38,625	\$47,638	\$51,500
EIGHT	\$14,325	\$28,650	\$35,813	\$38,105	\$42,975	\$53,003	\$57,300

*NOTE: FOR FAMILY UNITS WITH MORE THAN 8 MEMBERS, ADD \$2,900 FOR EACH ADDITIONAL MEMBER.

2001 FEDERAL POVERTY GUIDELINES

FAMILY SIZE	50%	100%*	125%	133%	150%	185%	200%
ONE	\$4,295	\$8,590	\$10,738	\$11,425	\$12,885	\$15,892	\$17,180
TWO	\$5,805	\$11,610	\$14,513	\$15,441	\$17,415	\$21,479	\$23,220
THREE	\$7,315	\$14,630	\$18,288	\$19,458	\$21,945	\$27,066	\$29,260
FOUR	\$8,825	\$17,650	\$22,063	\$23,475	\$26,475	\$32,653	\$35,300
FIVE	\$10,335	\$20,670	\$25,838	\$27,491	\$31,005	\$38,240	\$41,340
SIX	\$11,845	\$23,690	\$29,613	\$31,508	\$35,535	\$43,827	\$47,380
SEVEN	\$13,355	\$26,710	\$33,388	\$35,524	\$40,065	\$49,414	\$53,420
EIGHT	\$14,865	\$29,730	\$37,163	\$39,541	\$44,595	\$55,001	\$59,460

*NOTE: FOR FAMILY UNITS WITH MORE THAN 8 MEMBERS, ADD \$3,020 FOR EACH ADDITIONAL MEMBER.

2002 FEDERAL POVERTY GUIDELINES

FAMILY SIZE	50%	100%*	125%	133%	150%	185%	200%
ONE	\$4,430	\$8,860	\$11,075	\$11,784	\$13,290	\$16,391	\$17,720
TWO	\$5,970	\$11,940	\$14,925	\$15,880	\$17,910	\$22,089	\$23,880
THREE	\$7,510	\$15,020	\$18,775	\$19,977	\$22,530	\$27,787	\$30,040
FOUR	\$9,050	\$18,100	\$22,625	\$24,073	\$27,150	\$33,485	\$36,200
FIVE	\$10,590	\$21,180	\$26,475	\$28,169	\$31,770	\$39,183	\$42,360
SIX	\$12,130	\$24,260	\$30,325	\$32,266	\$36,390	\$44,881	\$48,520
SEVEN	\$13,670	\$27,340	\$34,175	\$36,362	\$41,010	\$50,579	\$54,680
EIGHT	\$15,210	\$30,420	\$38,025	\$40,459	\$45,630	\$56,277	\$60,840

*NOTE: FOR FAMILY UNITS WITH MORE THAN 8 MEMBERS, ADD \$3,080 FOR EACH ADDITIONAL MEMBER.

Appendix C

CONTIGUOUS UNITED STATES POVERTY GUIDELINES 2000-2004 Continued

2003 FEDERAL POVERTY GUIDELINES

FAMILY SIZE	50%	100%*	125%	133%	150%	185%	200%
ONE	\$4,490	\$8,980	\$11,225	\$11,943	\$13,470	\$16,613	\$17,960
TWO	\$6,060	\$12,120	\$15,150	\$16,120	\$18,180	\$22,422	\$24,240
THREE	\$7,630	\$15,260	\$19,075	\$20,296	\$22,890	\$28,231	\$30,520
FOUR	\$9,200	\$18,400	\$23,000	\$24,472	\$27,600	\$34,040	\$36,800
FIVE	\$10,770	\$21,540	\$26,925	\$28,648	\$32,310	\$39,849	\$43,080
SIX	\$12,340	\$24,680	\$30,850	\$32,824	\$37,020	\$45,658	\$49,360
SEVEN	\$13,910	\$27,820	\$34,775	\$37,001	\$41,730	\$51,467	\$55,640
EIGHT	\$15,480	\$30,960	\$38,700	\$41,177	\$46,440	\$57,276	\$61,920

*NOTE: FOR FAMILY UNITS WITH MORE THAN 8 MEMBERS, ADD \$3,140 FOR EACH ADDITIONAL MEMBER.

2004 FEDERAL POVERTY GUIDELINES

FAMILY SIZE	50%	100%*	125%	133%	150%	185%	200%
ONE	\$4,655	\$9,310	\$11,638	\$12,382	\$13,965	\$17,224	\$18,620
TWO	\$6,245	\$12,490	\$15,613	\$16,612	\$18,735	\$23,107	\$24,980
THREE	\$7,835	\$15,670	\$19,588	\$20,841	\$23,505	\$28,990	\$31,340
FOUR	\$9,425	\$18,850	\$23,563	\$25,071	\$28,275	\$34,873	\$37,700
FIVE	\$11,015	\$22,030	\$27,538	\$29,300	\$33,045	\$40,756	\$44,060
SIX	\$12,605	\$25,210	\$31,513	\$33,529	\$37,815	\$46,639	\$50,420
SEVEN	\$14,195	\$28,390	\$35,488	\$37,759	\$42,585	\$52,522	\$56,780
EIGHT	\$15,785	\$31,570	\$39,463	\$41,988	\$47,355	\$58,405	\$63,140

*NOTE: FOR FAMILY UNITS WITH MORE THAN 8 MEMBERS, ADD \$3,180 FOR EACH ADDITIONAL MEMBER.

Source 2000-2004 HHS Poverty Guidelines, Federal Register.

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