

EARLY CHILDHOOD HIGHLIGHTS

Child TRENDS.

VOLUME 1, ISSUE 4 ■ JUNE 30, 2010

TIMELINE

JUNE 10, 2010 - First Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) published by HRSA and ACF with instructions and timeline to apply for funding.

ANTICIPATED LATE JUNE - HRSA and ACF will issue the second FOA that will provide full specifications for conducting a collaborative needs assessment.

JULY 9, 2010 – State applications for funding due. Applicants must submit “a plan for completing the needs assessment and a plan for developing the program in order to meet the criteria identified in the legislation.”

Completed needs assessment required as condition of receiving payment of FY 2011 Title V Block Grant funds even if state doesn't apply for home visiting funds.

ANTICIPATED MID SUMMER: Public comment on proposed criteria for assessing evidence of effectiveness of home visiting program models.

Continued next page...

Home Visiting Application Process: A Guide for Planning State Needs Assessments

The passage of national health reform in March 2010 included a new federal home visiting grant program aimed at improving health and development outcomes for young children and strengthening families in at-risk communities. The Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program, enacted by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010, will provide \$1.5 billion in federal funds over the next five years to eligible grantees, one per state designated by the governor, to support evidence-based, voluntary home visiting programs for pregnant women and parents and caregivers of young children.

This brief is intended to assist applicants in developing grant proposals for the home visiting program. It outlines critical steps and components for completing the grant application process, and in particular provides data and research-based insights on key elements of the new program, as outlined thus far by the authorizing legislation and/or the guidance offered by HRSA and ACF. This brief does not address every element required for inclusion in state applications and is not intended to be used as a checklist. Rather, it provides resource information that can be used in planning and conducting the needs assessment, identifying high-risk populations, and selecting and measuring benchmarks.

Background on new home visitation grant opportunity

The new Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program offers federal grants to support services for high-risk population groups, with a specific focus on improving outcomes in the following six benchmark areas: maternal and newborn health; child injuries and child abuse and neglect; school readiness and achievement; crime and domestic violence; family economic self-sufficiency; and coordination and referrals to other community resources and supports. The Act directs that the majority of grant funds, at least 75 percent, support “evidence-based” models (criteria for identifying those models are forthcoming). The remaining 25 percent of grant funding can support promising and new approaches.



**TIMELINE
(CONTINUED)**

ANTICIPATED MID-AUGUST - Third FOA to provide “instructions for submitting an Updated State Plan for responding to the results of the needs assessment.” This third FOA will offer final criteria for assessing evidence of effectiveness of home visiting models.

SEPTEMBER 1, 2010 - Needs Assessment due. States must submit completed needs assessment by this date.

"EARLY" FY 2011 – Updated State Plan due. By early FY 2011 applicants must submit “an updated plan for addressing the needs identified in the assessment.” Updated State Plans must propose implementing a model (or models) that meet the final criteria for assessing evidence of effectiveness as provided in the third FOA to be released later in 2010.

The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) and the Administration for Children and Families (ACF), agencies of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, administer this program. On June 10, 2010, the HRSA and ACF issued the first of three Funding Opportunity Announcements (FOA), followed by a webinar on June 17 2010 to discuss the information presented in this first FOA. The archived webinar can be found here:

<http://webcast.hrsa.gov/postevents/archivedWebcastDetailNewInterface.asp?aeid=525>.

In the June 10 announcement, HRSA and ACF offered a vision for how the new grant program advances “a framework of life course development and a socio-ecological framework... which highlights the importance of positive interventions at sensitive developmental periods and address social and environmental determinants critical to improving outcomes and reducing disparities.” The FOA describes evidence-based home visiting services as key components of high-quality, comprehensive statewide early childhood systems. It emphasizes the importance of collaboration and coordination among federal, state and local agencies that serve young children and families, specifically Title V programs, Head Start and the agency administering Title II of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA). The first FOA also outlined a three-step application process for securing federal grant funding, and an accompanying timeline (see Figure 1 on next page). It previewed key information that will be provided in the second and third announcements, such as forthcoming proposed evidence-related criteria for public comment through the Federal Register.

Building the Plan for the Needs Assessment

In order to apply for this funding, states are required to conduct a needs assessment [section 511(b)(1-2) of the Affordable Care Act] to identify at-risk communities. The first step in applying for the new home visitation resources is to submit an application for funding by July 9, 2010 which, among other things detailed in the first FOA, requires states to describe their plan for conducting the needs assessment. The application also must:

1. Describe proposed data and information collection process to measure required data elements.
2. Identify stakeholders and partners who need to collaborate to assemble information and the process to be used to ensure effective collaboration.

Figure 1 - Home Visiting Program Application Deadlines and Key Criteria

Step 1 - Submit application for funding

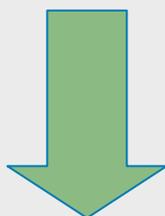
- Describe plan for conducting needs assessment and assessing quality and capacity of existing programs
- Coordinate needs assessment with other state agencies
- Describe process for identifying priority at-risk populations and for identifying benchmarks

DEADLINE: By July 9, submit application for funding which includes a plan outlining needs assessment and a plan for developing a home visiting program.



Step 2 - Submit Needs Assessment

DEADLINE: By September 1, 2010, submit needs assessment. Needs assessment must be completed as a condition for receiving Title V block grant funds.



Step 3 - Submit updated state plan

DEADLINE: By early FY2011, submit updated state plan for addressing needs identified in assessment and propose implementation of model meeting final funding criteria.

Key Criteria for Planning Home Visiting Programs

At-risk Communities with concentrations of:

1. Premature birth, low-birth weight infants, and infant mortality, including infant death due to neglect, or other indicators of at-risk prenatal, maternal, newborn, or child health;
2. poverty;
3. crime;
4. domestic violence;
5. high rates of high-school drop-outs;
6. substance abuse;
7. unemployment; or
8. child maltreatment

Priority High-Risk Populations

- A. Eligible families who reside in communities in need of such services, as identified in the statewide needs assessment required under subsection (b)(1)(A).
- B. Low-income eligible families.
- C. Eligible families who are pregnant women who have not attained age 21.
- D. Eligible families that have a history of child abuse or neglect or have had interactions with child welfare services.
- E. Eligible families that have a history of substance abuse or need substance abuse treatment.
- F. Eligible families that have users of tobacco products in the home.
- G. Eligible families that have children with low student achievement.
- H. Eligible families with children with developmental delays or disabilities.
- I. Eligible families who, or that include individuals who, are serving or formerly served in the Armed Forces, including such families that have members of the Armed Forces who have had multiple deployments outside of the United States.

Benchmark areas

1. Improved maternal and newborn health.
2. Prevention of child injuries, child abuse, neglect, or maltreatment, and reduction of emergency department visits.
3. Improvement in school readiness and achievement.
4. Reduction in crime or domestic violence.
5. Improvements in family economic self-sufficiency.
6. Improvements in the coordination and referrals for other community resources and supports.



PRIORITY GROUPS

HOME VISITING PROGRAM SHOULD PRIORITIZE HIGH-RISK GROUPS

- A. Eligible families who reside in communities in need of services, as identified in the statewide needs assessment.
- B. Low-income eligible families.
- C. Eligible families who are pregnant women who have not attained age 21.
- D. Eligible families that have a history of child abuse or neglect or have had interactions with child welfare services.
- E. Eligible families that have a history of substance abuse or need substance abuse treatment.
- F. Eligible families that have users of tobacco products in the home.
- G. Eligible families that have children with low student achievement.
- H. Eligible families with children with developmental delays or disabilities.
- I. Eligible families who, including individuals who, are serving or formerly served in the Armed Forces, including such families that have members of the Armed Forces who have had multiple deployments outside of the United States.

- 3. Describe how the needs assessment process will be coordinated with other ongoing assessments; and
- 4. Describe the process to be used
 - a. to identify priority high risk populations,
 - b. to select the most effective model(s) to be implemented to meet identified needs; and
 - c. to select and measure benchmarks.

The statute specifies areas that must be addressed by the needs assessment, including identifying communities with concentrations of:

- premature birth, low-birth weight infants, and infant mortality, including infant death due to neglect, or other indicators of at-risk prenatal, maternal, newborn, or child health;
- poverty;
- crime;
- domestic violence;
- high rates of high-school drop-outs;
- substance abuse;
- unemployment; or
- child maltreatment.

Planning the Needs Assessment: Identifying At-Risk Communities

In the appendix, we present seven tables with the most up-to-date data at the national and state levels, from the best available sources, to assist states in addressing each of the required needs assessment topics for at-risk communities as well as data related to the high-risk population groups and benchmark areas.

Data for Needs Assessment

Table 1

For their assessment of at-risk communities, states are required to provide data on eight topics, or “constructs.” These topics are specified in the legislation and include: child and maternal health; poverty, crime, domestic violence, rates of high school dropouts, substance use, unemployment, and child maltreatment.

Table 1 identifies data sources for each of these areas, and identifies areas of data gaps. State-level statistics for each of these constructs are provided in Tables 3 through 7. Applicants should keep in mind that there may be state- or community-specific data sources not listed here that may be essential for compiling data at a sub-state level. For



**WHERE YOU'RE
HEADING**

**COMPLETED NEEDS ASSESSMENT
DUE SEPTEMBER 1**

According to the FOA, the completed Needs Assessment due September 1 must do the following:

- 1) Identify high risk communities.
- 2) Identify the quality and capacity of existing programs or initiatives for early childhood home visiting in the State.
- 3) Discuss the State's capacity for providing substance abuse treatment and counseling services.

For More Information

Child Trends' research staff is available to answer questions regarding home visiting needs assessments. Please contact David Carrier, Outreach Director, for more information at 202.572.6138 or dcarrier@childtrends.org.

example, state education agencies should provide school-level data on high school dropouts, and the state agency that administers unemployment benefits should provide sub-state (at least regional, if not city-specific) estimates of unemployment. However, such data may or may not be directly comparable to that provided by other sources.

Table 2

Table 2 is an extension of Table 1, and is organized by the data sources rather than by constructs/topics. Table 2 can be useful in finding information at the sub-state level; for example, for counties, cities, or census tracts. These community-level statistics may be required in the needs assessment. Table 2 also shows which data sources include information related to high-risk population groups. For instance, Table 2 shows that the National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH) is available at the state level, but not at the city level, and can provide information on the constructs of poverty and child health. Table 2 also shows that the NSCH provides information on certain high-risk population groups, including children with developmental delays, children in low-income families, and children living with someone who smokes.

Tables 3 through 7

Tables 3 through 7 provide state-level data that applicants can use to begin their needs assessments. Much of this data can also be useful in selecting and developing quantifiable, measurable benchmarks that will assess whether improvements are occurring in the specific outcome areas mentioned above. Table 3 includes six of the eight topics/constructs that appear in Table 1 (for at-risk communities), including poverty, unemployment, domestic violence, high school dropout, child maltreatment, exposure to tobacco in the home, and crime. State-level data on the other two constructs – maternal/child health and substance abuse – appear in Tables 4 and 5 respectively. Note that crime has several data-collection options. States may want to use more than one of the statistics provided in assessing their needs regarding crime. For example, "number of arrests of those under 18" provides a different perspective than "number of crimes reported." A number of factors should be weighed in interpreting crime data. Crime definitions may differ by state, making comparisons problematic. States may temporarily "crack down" on one type of crime, which often inflates arrest statistics. There are crimes that tend to be chronically underreported, such as sexual assault. In contrast, homicide is almost always reported. Similar considerations apply when interpreting data for other constructs.



OTHER HOME VISITING RESOURCES

The announcement of the \$90 million in federal home visiting grants is available online at the Maternal and Child Health Bureau: <http://mchb.hrsa.gov/>

The Association of Maternal and Child Health Programs highlights available home visiting resources at: <http://www.amchp.org/advocacy/home-visitation/pages/default.aspx>

A self-assessment tool, developed by ZERO TO THREE, can be used by states in planning their home visiting grant applications, as well as for ongoing assessment and continuous quality improvement. It is available online at: <http://www.zerotothree.org/public-policy/webinars-conference-calls/home-visitation-tool-june-16-2010.pdf>

Tables 4, 5, 6, and 7 each focus on narrower topics related to the eight constructs outlined in Table 1, and/or to high-risk population groups or benchmarks. Table 4 deals specifically with maternal and child health. Table 5 provides state-level statistics on public assistance, which can be useful for identifying poverty or low-income families. Table 6 provides data on substance use. Table 7 provides data on school readiness/student achievement, children with developmental delays, and tobacco use in the home. Like crime, many specific indicators of health, public assistance, substance use, and student achievement are available. Indicators are derived from different data sources and may focus on particular aspects of the construct. For example, youth-reported substance use is provided, as well as arrests for drug-abuse violations. A number of considerations may determine which indicator or indicators a state might choose to rely on. For example, youth-reported substance use provides an estimate of how many students are using illegal substances (or those that are illegal because of a student’s age). However, students may not report or may underreport their use of substances because they fear “getting in trouble” or feel guilty about breaking the law. Arrest data may reflect multiple arrests of the same individual for drug use violations; moreover, arrest data reflect other aspects of the justice system, such as policies, resources available to the police, or disproportionate arrests of certain populations, but do not reflect convictions or estimates of the percent of individuals using or selling drugs.

Similar considerations enter into interpretation of nearly every indicator. How knowledgeable and unbiased is the reporter of the data? How complete are the data (i.e., do they completely cover the population)? How susceptible are the data to changes in definitions, eligibility criteria, and other policy shifts? In the area of health, for example, individuals may report their own symptoms or the presence of a health-related condition. Physicians may also report measures of symptoms or diagnoses. Some public assistance programs, such as TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) are administered at the state level, with a good deal of variation in rules from one state to another. School achievement can be measured with a number of different tests, but comparing results across tests may be difficult. States differ in educational policy, testing, and how students with special needs are treated.



HOME VISITATION PROGRAMS: EVIDENCE

DATABASE OF HOME VISITING INITIATIVE EVALUATIONS

See the Child Trends LINKS Database for findings on nearly 30 random-assignment, intent-to-treat evaluation studies of home visiting initiatives that serve families with young children from birth to age three. Among the common characteristics of home visiting programs showing some level of evidence of effectiveness are:

- **Teaching parenting skills during home visits.** Fifteen out of sixteen programs taught parenting skills during home visits.
- **Providing referrals during home visits.** Nine out of sixteen programs provided referrals to other services during home visits.
- **Long-term intervention.** Nine out of sixteen programs lasted for one year or longer.
- **Visiting more than once per month.** Eleven out of sixteen programs provided an average of more than one home visit per month.

Visit the Child Trends LINKS database:

www.childtrends.org/links

Planning a Needs Assessment: Research Based Insight on Identifying Quality and Capacity

The second Funding Opportunity Announcement (expected late June) will provide states with clear specification for conducting the needs assessment, including the task of identifying the quality and capacity of existing home visiting initiatives for early childhood. The research-based insights and steps described here are intended to offer states ideas for consideration as they undertake assessment activities.

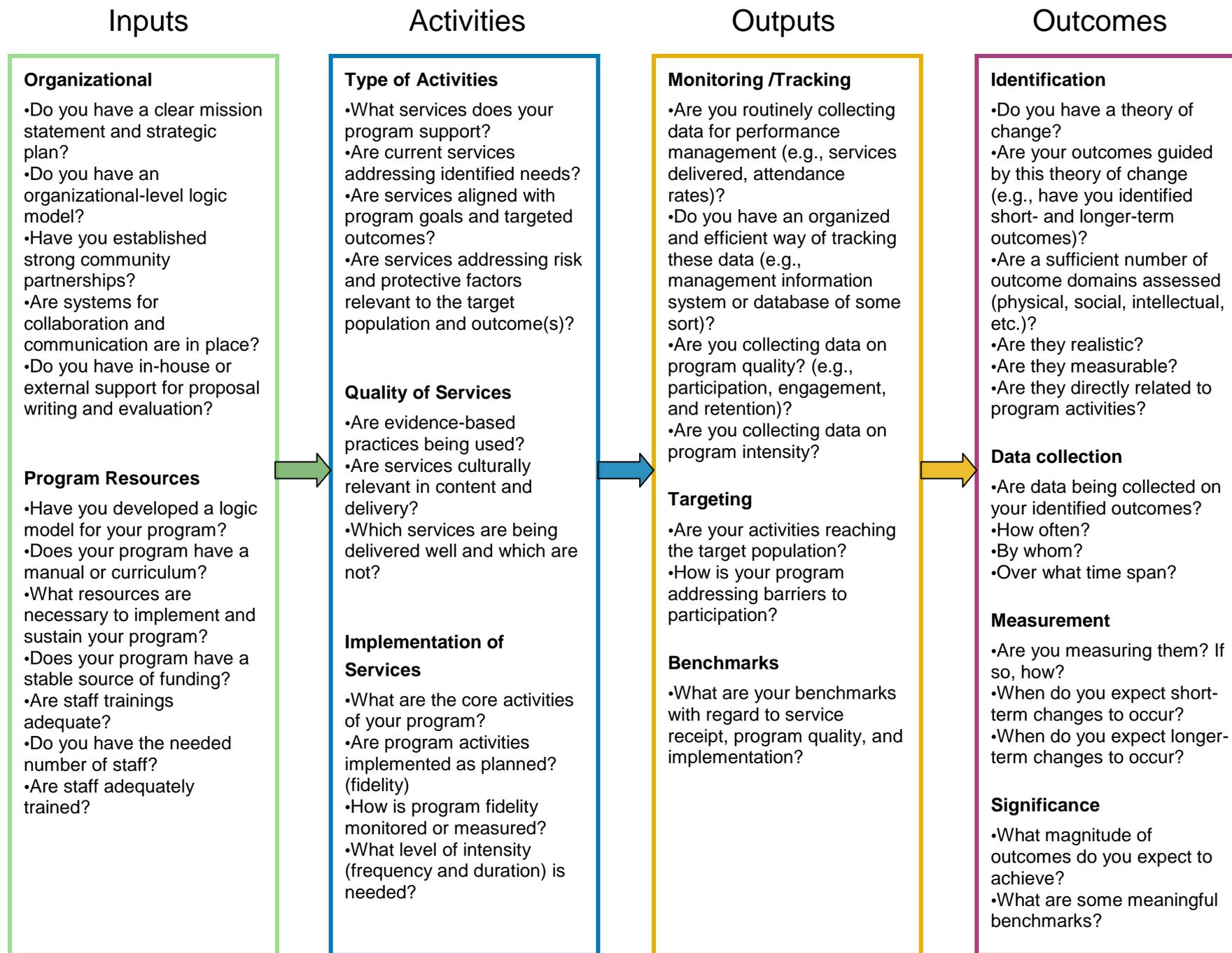
The elements of a **logic model** can offer a useful framework for assessing program capacity and program quality. For example, states can review program **inputs** to assess whether they have adequate resources for program planning, implementation, and evaluation; they can review program **activities** to assess whether they are relevant and delivered with quality; they can review procedures for monitoring, tracking, and evaluating **outputs**; and they can assess whether programs are identifying and evaluating **outcomes** that are feasible, meaningful, and relevant to the target population.

The figure on the next page includes questions states might wish to consider when assessing the quality and capacity of existing programs and services and in outlining their logic models. In addition, as states create their plans, special consideration should be given to these critical dimensions to measure capacity:

- resources (including both finances and staff),
- current “reach” (the population currently served, including their geographic dispersion), and
- the extent to which the programs are meeting the needs of eligible families.

Applicants should inventory and document existing funding for early childhood home visiting. In addition, they should describe, in aggregate, the professional credentials (training, education, experience) of staff in these programs, and caseloads. Applicants will need to collect administrative (i.e., program) data on the individuals and/or families who are currently receiving home visiting services. Programs should be asked to produce an unduplicated count—that is, a count of unique individuals and/or families, NOT a count of visits (multiple visits could be associated with a single family or individual). Because programs or initiatives may collect these data differently, care should be taken in adopting a common framework for data reporting across programs.

Figure 2 - Using a Logic Model to Guide the Assessment of Program Quality and Capacity





ABOUT THIS BRIEF

The **Early Childhood Highlights** series is intended to provide a snapshot of the latest research on early childhood released by Child Trends and other leading researchers working on young children’s issues. Child Trends is a national nonprofit, nonpartisan research center that studies children at all stages of development. Our mission is to improve outcomes for children by providing research, data, and analysis to the people and institutions whose decisions and actions affect children, including program providers, the policy community, researchers and educators, and the media. Each brief summarizes a particular area of research based on longer academic paper(s). More detailed information and additional resources are available from Child Trends.

© Copyright 2010 Child Trends

Child Trends is a nonprofit, nonpartisan research center.

4301 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 350,
Washington, DC 20008

Tel (202) 572-6000 Fax (202) 362-8420

www.childtrends.org

Pub. #2010-15

In addition to providing an aggregated count, the applicant should describe, to the extent possible, the client population. Key characteristics might include:

- Percentages by region (county, city, urban/rural, other geographies)
- Percentages by race, ethnicity, and age-group.
- Percentage with income below 100% of federal poverty level (FPL); percentage with income between 100 and 200% FPL.
- Percentage with prior referral to child protective services
- Percentage who are unemployed
- Percentage with identified substance abuse
- Marital status
- Percentage who are pregnant women; percentage with a newborn
- Percentage who are first-time parents

In order to assess how well existing programs are meeting the needs of eligible families, applicants may want to obtain consumer satisfaction survey data, if those exist. If they do not, such a survey should be developed. There are some good models for this kind of survey; rather than invent something new, it is better to adapt an existing, tested survey. Key considerations are ease of administration, data management, and (most important, but also most challenging) ensuring a reasonably representative sample.

Summary

The passage of the Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program offers states a unique opportunity to create or bolster existing home visiting programs by building on evidence of traits of successful interventions to date. The steps to complete the application process, while complex, can be easily accomplished by utilizing existing databases and following systematic needs assessment processes. Child Trends will release another brief later this summer outlining additional resources after the second FOA is issued.

Acknowledgments

This guide was developed with contributions from Kathleen Hamilton, M.A.; David Murphey, Ph.D.; Mary Terzian, Ph.D., M.S.W.; Kristin Anderson Moore, Ph.D.; Marci McCoy-Roth, M.A., M.P.P.; Hope Cooper, B.S.; and Jordan Kahn, B.A.

Table 1 – Data Resources for Each Construct

Construct Topic	Data Source	Most Recent Year	Date of Data Release	Levels of Data Available	Specific Measures	High-Risk Populations Available	Subgroups Available	Age Range & Groups	Children	Gaps in the dataset	Website Link for Data
At-risk prenatal, maternal, newborn, or child health	National Vital Statistics System	2006	2009	Nation, State, Cities	Preterm births, low birth weight births, infant mortality, neonatal mortality, prenatal care, fatalities due to neglect, births to females under 20 years old	Pregnant women not yet age 21, People in communities with low prenatal, maternal, newborn, or child health outcomes, or with high incidence of child maltreatment	Mother's race, Mother's age, and marital status	N/A	In 2006, 542,893 births that were preterm (fewer than 37 weeks), or 12.7 % of births. 51,974 births that are low birth weight (under 2,500 grams), or 8.3 % of births. There were 28,527 infant deaths, which is about 6.7 deaths per 1,000 live births. There were 18,989 neonatal deaths, which is about 4.5 deaths per 1,000 live births. 2,229,123 births to mothers who began prenatal care in the first trimester. There were an estimated 1,740 deaths of children < 18 from abuse or neglect, which is about 2.3 deaths per 100,000 children. 441,832 births to mothers < age 20, or 10.4 % of births.	No poverty data are associated with birth records.	Data on births: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/vitalstats.htm Mortality data: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr57/nvsr57_14.pdf
Poverty	Current Population Survey - Annual Social and Economic (ASEC) Supplement	2008	September 10, 2009, Next data release: possibly late 2010, with the decennial census	Nation, State	Percent of children under 18 living in families with incomes below 100 percent of the federal poverty level	Low-income families, People in high-poverty communities	None	Related children 5 to 17 years of age, people under 18 years of age	In 2008, 14,068,000 children under 18, or 19 percent of children under 18 were in poverty nationwide.	No poverty data are associated with birth records.	On following link, click on people "under 18 years of age:" http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstables/032009/pov/new46_001_100125.htm

Table 1 – Data Resources for Each Construct

Construct Topic	Data Source	Most Recent Year	Date of Data Release	Levels of Data Available	Specific Measures	High-Risk Populations Available	Subgroups Available	Age Range & Groups	Children	Gaps in the dataset	Website Link for Data
Crime	Uniform Crime Report	2008	September 2009, Next data release: September 2010 <i>Crime in the United States, 2009</i>	Nation, State, & for most cities	Juvenile arrests as a percent of arrests: rate of all crimes, rate of violent crimes, rate of property crimes	People in high-crime communities	None	All ages, under 18	In 2008: number of total arrests (minus traffic violations) are the following: 14,005,615; people of all ages, 8,068,627; children under 18 who were arrested, 1,171,365. Estimated total arrest rate is 4,637.7 per 100,000 inhabitants, 14.5 percent of people arrested were under 18 years of age.	No individual-level tracking of offending, number of arrests, or severity of offenses over time, which could be used to estimate improvements in crime over time.	Number of arrests under age 18: http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2008/data/table_69.html Dividing this by the number of total arrests will give the proportion of all arrests comprised of those under 18 years old.
Domestic violence*	Varies by state	Varies by state	Varies by state	Varies by state	Incidence of domestic violence, but types and other details available vary by state	People in communities with high number of incidents of domestic violence	Varies by state	Varies by state	In 2008: 872,800 violent crime victimizations, or 18 percent, are by an intimate partner or other relative.	The domestic violence data by state shown here are not uniform. The National Crime Victimization Survey does have state-level data, however, they are restricted-access.	Domestic violence information is available but is not uniform across states: http://www.jrsa.org/dvsa-drc/state-summaries.shtml Estimated 872,800 victimizations nationally per year from the 2008 National Crime Victimization Survey. The National Network to End Domestic Violence, 24-Hour Counts, estimates the number of victims served in identified programs on September 15, 2009 nationwide at about 16,000.

Table 1 – Data Resources for Each Construct

Construct Topic	Data Source	Most Recent Year	Date of Data Release	Levels of Data Available	Specific Measures	High-Risk Populations Available	Subgroups Available	Age Range & Groups	Children	Gaps in the dataset	Website Link for Data
High school dropout	Department of Education	2007-2008 school year	June 2010, Next data release: possibly in the fall 2010	Nation, State	100 - (Percent high school diplomas awarded as a proportion of ninth graders who entered high school)	People in communities with high rates of high school dropout, Low school achievement	Race for selected states, but free-lunch eligibility are also available for select states in the data file	Grades 9-12	In the 2007-2008 school year, there were 2,965,286 on-time graduates, or 74.9 percent. This means that 25.1 percent of public-school ninth graders did not graduate on time (25.1 = 100 - 74.9).	Information on eligible high-risk populations for the home visiting programs funded by the new health care legislation	Average freshman graduation rate (AFGR): http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2010/2010341.pdf Table 1 includes those who receive a diploma for a high school education (or greater in a few cases). It does not include other credentials besides receiving a high school diploma, because these do not represent typical graduates.
Substance abuse	Youth Risk Behavior Survey	2009	6-Jun-10	Nation, State, some cities, but not all state samples are representative	Cigarettes: Lifetime use, daily use, current use, current frequent use, smoked more than 10 a day; alcohol: lifetime use, current use, episodic heavy drinking; marijuana, cocaine, illegal injections, steroids, heroin, methamphetamine, ecstasy: lifetime use, current use; whether before 13: smoked a whole cigarette, drank alcohol, tried marijuana	Youth with substance abuse issues, People in communities with high concentrations of substance abuse	Sex, race, grade level	Grades 9-12	In 2009, 46.3% of high school students reported ever smoking cigarettes, 36.8% of ever used marijuana, 6.4% ever used cocaine, 24.2% episodic heavy drinking, 72.5% ever drank alcohol, 10.7% smoked a whole cigarette before 13, 21.1% drank alcohol more than a few sips before 13, 7.5% tried marijuana before 13.	The Youth Risk Behavior Survey does not provide data on high school dropouts, only high school students. State-level estimates are unavailable publicly by age groups, family structure, or poverty level.	Substance abuse/use by students: http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/ss/ss5905.pdf ; Information by sex, race, or grade level: http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx

Table 1 – Data Resources for Each Construct

Construct Topic	Data Source	Most Recent Year	Date of Data Release	Levels of Data Available	Specific Measures	High-Risk Populations Available	Subgroups Available	Age Range & Groups	Children	Gaps in the dataset	Website Link for Data
Monthly Unemployment	Bureau of Labor Statistics	2010	Released monthly, e.g. April 2010 data were published online May 2010	Nation, State, County, Metro Areas	Percent of the labor force that is unemployed	People in high-unemployment communities	None	16 and older	In May 2010, the unemployment rate was 9.7 percent.	Data are not available by any subgroups or at-risk groups.	Local unemployment data: http://www.bls.gov/lau/ There are state and substate estimates of unemployment, seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted.
Annual Unemployment	Bureau of Labor Statistics	2009	8-Mar-10	Nation, State	Percent of the labor force that is unemployed, annual average	People in high-unemployment communities	Sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	16 and older, 16-19 years, 20-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65 years and older	In 2009, the unemployment rate was 9.3.	Data are not available by poverty level or family structure.	2009 Unemployment rates by state: http://www.bls.gov/lau/lastrk09.htm
Child Maltreatment	National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect (NCANDS)	2008	2010	Nation, State	Substantiated cases of maltreatment or neglect	People in communities with a high incidence of child maltreatment	Child's race, type of disability, type of maltreatment or neglect, perpetrator relationship, unsubstantiated reports, report source, investigation outcome	Under 18, 18 and over, all ages	715,760 cases of substantiated maltreatment or neglect occurred nationwide in 2008.	Data are not available by poverty or family structure.	Substantiated (investigated and determined to be valid) incidents of child maltreatment or neglect: http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm08/cm08.pdf Table 3-9 is by race, Table 3-10 is by type of maltreatment, and Table 3-13 is by disability.

- indicates not available; * States differ widely on definitions of domestic/family violence. Data sources and reports also vary widely in the type of information on this topic that they provide.

Table 2: Data Sources: At-Risk Communities and High-Risk Populations for Needs Assessment

National Surveys	State-level Data	City-level Data	Number of Cities	Topics Covered	Information Available on High-Risk Populations†
Demographic					
American Housing Survey	x	x	13 cities	Poverty	Low-income families, People in high-poverty communities
American Community Survey	x	x	All larger cities*	Poverty	Low-income families, People in high-poverty communities
Decennial Census	x	x	All cities	Poverty	Low-income families, People in high-poverty communities
National Vital Statistics System	x	x	All cities	Prenatal, maternal, newborn, and child health	People in communities with low prenatal, maternal, newborn, or child health, mothers who have not attained age 21
Census Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates	x			Poverty	Low-income families, People in high-poverty communities
Current Population Survey	x			Poverty	Low-income families, People in high-poverty communities
Bureau of Labor Statistics	x	x		Unemployment	People in high-unemployment communities
Health and Safety					
Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System	x	x	22 large cities	Crime, Domestic Violence, Substance Abuse	Youth with substance abuse issues, People in high-crime communities, People in communities with high number of incidents of domestic violence, People in communities with high concentrations of substance use
National Survey of Children's Health	x			Poverty, Child health	Children with developmental delays or disabilities, Children in low-income families, Children living with a tobacco user, Low school achievement
Children with Special Health Care Needs survey	x			Poverty, Child health	Children with developmental delays or disabilities, Children in low-income families
Education					
Common Core of Data	x			High School Dropout	People in communities with high rates of high school dropout, Children with developmental delays or disabilities (Individualized Education Program Students), Low student achievement (high school dropout)
IDEA (Individuals with Disabilities Education Act)	x				Children with developmental delays or disabilities (special education)
Crime					
Uniform Crime Reports	x	x	All cities	Crime, Domestic violence (state report)	People in high-crime communities, People in communities with high concentrations of domestic violence
National Crime Victimization Survey ‡	x	x	12 large cities	Crime, Domestic violence	People in high-crime communities, People in communities with high number of incidents of domestic violence
National Network to End Domestic Violence, 24-Hour Counts	x			Domestic violence	People in communities with high number of incidents of domestic violence
Child Welfare					
National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect	x	x		Substance Abuse, Child Maltreatment	People in communities with high concentrations of substance abuse, People in communities with high incidents of child maltreatment
Military Children and Families					
Military Family Life Project					Children from families in the Armed Forces, Children from families with multiple overseas deployments
Army Demographics Profile for fiscal year 2009					Children from families in the Armed Forces
What We Know About Army Families, 2007					Children from families in the Armed Forces

† This column indicates the eligible home-visiting groups and at-risk groups for which data are available. The needs assessment requires an estimate of the size of these groups.

‡ National Crime Victimization Survey data at the state and city levels is restricted, which means it can only be obtained by submitting an application.

* ACS five-year estimates for small areas will be available at the census tract level (comparable to earlier decennial census estimates), beginning in 2011. Census tracts contain about 1,500 to 8,000 people and are located within counties.

Table 3: State Data on At-Risk Communities for Needs Assessment

	POVERTY	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT	UNEMPLOYMENT***		CHILD MALTREATMENT	CRIME				
	Percent of children under 18 who are in households with income under 100% of the poverty level (2008)	Rate of domestic violence victims served in identified programs*	Percent of the 2004-2005 ninth-grade class who did not graduate on time (2007-2008 school year)**	Percent of the labor force who are unemployed (seasonally adjusted, April 2010)	Percent of the labor force who are unemployed (annual average 2009)	Number of children under 18 judged as maltreated by CPS per 1,000 children under 18 (2008 rate)	Number of all arrests of those under 18 per 1,000 individuals under 18 (2008 rate)	Number of violent crime arrests of those under 18 per 1,000 individuals under 18 (2008 rate)	Number of arrests for property crime of those under 18 per 1,000 individuals under 18 (2008 rate)	Number of violent crimes reported per 100,000 inhabitants (2008 rate)	Number of property crimes reported per 100,000 inhabitants (2008 rate)
AL	23.7	17.7	31.0	11.0	10.1	8.2	11.4	0.6	3.4	452.8	4,082.9
AK	9.6	73.7	30.9	8.4	8.0	21.8	21.7	1.2	7.1	651.9	2,932.3
AZ	26.2	23.8	29.3	9.5	9.1	2.0	32.2	1.0	6.6	447.0	4,291.0
AR	20.8	21.0	23.6	7.8	7.3	13.3	18.9	0.7	5.4	503.4	3,835.1
CA	20.2	9.9	28.8	12.6	11.4	9.0	24.3	1.8	5.1	503.8	2,940.3
CO	14.4	24.2	24.6	8.0	7.7	9.4	36.4	0.8	7.0	343.1	2,849.0
CT	10.2	26.3	17.8	9.0	8.2	11.8	23.7	1.4	5.0	297.8	2,458.7
DE	13.6	21.9	27.9	9.0	8.1	11.1	35.0	2.8	7.9	703.4	3,585.3
DC	29.0	65.7	44.0	11.0	10.2	23.3	4.6	0.3	0.4	1437.7	5,104.6
FL	18.3	16.7	33.1	12.0	10.5	12.7	29.3	2.1	9.1	688.9	4,140.8
GA	21.5	15.4	34.6	10.4	9.6	10.4	15.3	0.7	3.6	478.9	4,015.5
HI	14.3	39.0	24.0	6.7	6.8	6.7	42.1	1.0	5.4	272.6	3,571.2
ID	17.2	35.3	19.9	9.1	8.0	4.5	36.5	0.6	7.2	228.6	2,101.2
IL	19.3	21.9	19.6	11.2	10.1	9.3	10.4	1.1	1.9	525.4	2,932.6
IN	23.3	27.9	25.9	10.0	10.1	13.8	24.4	0.9	5.6	333.8	3,335.8
IA	13.8	30.7	13.6	6.9	6.0	15.7	29.4	1.0	7.4	283.8	2,420.9
KS	17.1	32.6	20.9	6.5	6.7	2.4	16.1	0.5	3.3	410.6	3,377.2
KY	24.4	31.3	25.6	10.6	10.5	15.7	3.7	0.3	1.5	296.2	2,583.9
LA	23.3	22.5	36.5	6.7	6.8	9.4	17.7	1.5	4.0	656.2	3,823.1
ME	17.1	43.2	20.9	8.1	8.0	14.4	25.0	0.3	7.6	117.5	2,452.4
MD	10.0	19.0	19.6	7.5	7.0	-	34.7	2.7	9.2	628.2	3,517.6
MA	17.1	30.6	18.5	9.2	8.4	29.0	12.5	1.4	2.4	449.0	2,400.1
MI	19.1	28.0	23.7	14.0	13.6	7.8	14.7	0.9	4.2	501.5	2,934.8

Table 3: State Data on At-Risk Communities for Needs Assessment

	POVERTY	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT	UNEMPLOYMENT***		CHILD MALTREATMENT	CRIME				
	Percent of children under 18 who are in households with income under 100% of the poverty level (2008)	Rate of domestic violence victims served in identified programs*	Percent of the 2004-2005 ninth-grade class who did not graduate on time (2007-2008 school year)**	Percent of the labor force who are unemployed (seasonally adjusted, April 2010)	Percent of the labor force who are unemployed (annual average 2009)	Number of children under 18 judged as maltreated by CPS per 1,000 children under 18 (2008 rate)	Number of all arrests of those under 18 per 1,000 individuals under 18 (2008 rate)	Number of violent crime arrests of those under 18 per 1,000 individuals under 18 (2008 rate)	Number of arrests for property crime of those under 18 per 1,000 individuals under 18 (2008 rate)	Number of violent crimes reported per 100,000 inhabitants (2008 rate)	Number of property crimes reported per 100,000 inhabitants (2008 rate)
MN	15.6	39.2	13.6	7.2	8.0	4.6	36.5	0.9	8.1	262.8	2,850.6
MS	23.5	11.4	36.1	11.5	9.6	10.4	13.5	0.3	2.9	284.9	2,940.4
MO	18.7	34.0	17.6	9.4	9.3	3.9	31.8	1.2	8.1	504.4	3,663.7
MT	19.3	34.9	18.0	7.1	6.2	7.0	33.0	0.5	8.1	258.1	2,603.0
NE	16.2	33.7	16.2	5.0	4.6	10.5	34.5	0.6	8.0	303.7	2,878.6
NV	16.5	12.6	48.7	13.7	11.8	7.4	37.4	1.4	7.3	724.5	3,447.5
NH	8.6	22.5	16.6	6.7	6.3	3.8	23.2	0.3	2.9	157.2	2,091.9
NJ	13.8	14.0	15.4	9.8	9.2	4.4	25.0	1.4	4.0	326.5	2,293.4
NM	25.9	49.3	33.2	8.7	7.2	11.3	19.2	0.9	4.9	649.9	3,909.2
NY	20.3	17.4	29.2	8.4	8.4	19.1	9.1	0.6	2.5	398.1	1,993.5
NC	19.4	17.9	27.2	10.8	10.6	4.4	18.4	1.0	5.1	467.3	4,044.1
ND	17.2	43.8	16.2	3.8	4.3	9.0	47.0	0.5	8.6	166.5	1,894.4
OH	21.0	17.5	21.0	10.9	10.2	8.3	14.2	0.4	3.0	348.2	3,411.7
OK	21.8	19.0	22.0	6.6	6.4	12.4	24.1	0.9	5.8	526.7	3,442.4
OR	14.3	34.3	23.3	10.6	11.1	12.8	33.5	0.8	8.3	257.2	3,282.2
PA	15.4	20.6	17.3	9.0	8.1	1.5	36.8	1.9	5.0	410.0	2,410.2
RI	19.3	30.5	23.6	12.5	11.2	13.2	23.9	0.9	5.0	249.4	2,840.6
SC	19.8	8.2	*	11.6	11.7	11.8	17.3	0.8	3.4	729.7	4,234.2
SD	20.0	44.4	15.6	4.7	4.8	7.1	29.4	0.3	5.7	201.4	1,645.6
TN	21.6	13.2	25.1	10.5	10.5	7.5	24.1	1.1	4.8	722.4	4,042.6
TX	23.1	21.9	26.9	8.3	7.6	10.7	25.9	0.7	4.8	507.9	3,985.6
UT	8.8	37.3	25.7	7.3	6.6	16.1	30.1	0.4	7.7	221.8	3,357.4
VT	9.8	30.2	10.7	6.4	6.9	5.2	10.7	0.4	2.2	135.9	2,538.5

Table 3: State Data on At-Risk Communities for Needs Assessment

	POVERTY	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT	UNEMPLOYMENT***		CHILD MALTREATMENT	CRIME				
	Percent of children under 18 who are in households with income under 100% of the poverty level (2008)	Rate of domestic violence victims served in identified programs*	Percent of the 2004-2005 ninth-grade class who did not graduate on time (2007-2008 school year)**	Percent of the labor force who are unemployed (seasonally adjusted, April 2010)	Percent of the labor force who are unemployed (annual average 2009)	Number of children under 18 judged as maltreated by CPS per 1,000 children under 18 (2008 rate)	Number of all arrests of those under 18 per 1,000 individuals under 18 (2008 rate)	Number of violent crime arrests of those under 18 per 1,000 individuals under 18 (2008 rate)	Number of arrests for property crime of those under 18 per 1,000 individuals under 18 (2008 rate)	Number of violent crimes reported per 100,000 inhabitants (2008 rate)	Number of property crimes reported per 100,000 inhabitants (2008 rate)
VA	14.8	16.2	23.0	7.2	6.7	3.2	22.4	0.6	3.7	255.9	2,518.1
WA	13.2	23.9	28.1	9.2	8.9	4.4	20.0	0.8	5.8	331.2	3,758.4
WV	21.8	29.0	22.7	9.2	7.9	15.7	6.0	0.2	1.6	273.8	2,568.6
WI	13.1	33.6	10.4	8.5	8.5	4.4	75.8	1.2	11.6	274.0	2,756.4
WY	12.8	43.7	24.0	7.1	6.4	5.8	54.7	0.6	8.8	232.0	2,717.3
Data source:	Census Poverty Estimates (Individual report from Current Population Survey)	National Network to End Domestic Violence, 24-Hour Counts (individual shelter and program reports compiled by NNEDV)	Common Core of Data (school report)	Bureau of Labor Statistics (individual business and government agency report)	Bureau of Labor Statistics (individual business and government agency report)	National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect (official agency report)	Uniform Crime Reports (official crime agency report)	Uniform Crime Reports (official crime agency report)	Uniform Crime Reports (official crime agency report)	Uniform Crime Reports (official crime agency report)	Uniform Crime Reports (official crime agency report)

* On September 15, 2009, per 100,000 individuals in the state on July 1, 2009 (all ages). Note that the number of domestic violence victims as reported here is about 16,000 for one day for the nation, while the National Crime Victimization Survey data estimates just 870,000 victims of domestic violence over the year.

** For South Carolina, Average Freshman Graduation Rate (AFGR) is not reported, but an alternative measure, the Dropout Rate can be used. The dropout rate is different from AFGR. The dropout rate is the number of students who drop out of a given grade divided by the number of students enrolled in that grade at the beginning of that school year. For South Carolina, this is 3.9 percent of students. These data can be found in Table 4 of the same report that includes the AFGR.

*** Note that the measure of working and the measure of unemployment are different. The unemployment rate describes the percent of the labor force who do not have a job but are seeking employment. Those who are not employed and are not seeking employment are considered outside of the labor force. The working/not working 50 out of 52 weeks of the year is a parent-report measure of someone in the household working or not, regardless of whether they are seeking employment.

— Data are not available for this state in this year or in this dataset.

Note: The information presented in this table does not tell about the overlap for these variables. For example, many of those who are classified under "high school dropout" may also be unemployed, living with incomes below the poverty rate, or have children. Those who have substantiated child abuse cases may also engage in other types of crime.

Table 4: State Data on Maternal, Infant, and Child Health

	Percent of live births that are preterm (less than 37 weeks of gestation) (2006)	Percent of live births that are low birth weight (under 2,500 grams) (2006)	Number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births (infants are under one year of age, 2006 rate)	Number of neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births (neonates are under 28 days old, 2006 rate)	Percent of live births where prenatal care began in the first trimester (2006)	Number of child fatalities due to abuse or neglect per 100,000 children <18 (2008 rate, from National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System)	Percent of live births to females less than 20 years of age (2006)
AL	17.1	10.5	9.0	5.8	80.9	1.8	13.8
AK	11.2	5.9	6.9	3.7	77.9	1.1	10.1
AZ	13.2	7.1	6.4	4.4	77.6	0.6	12.7
AR	13.7	9.2	8.5	4.9	75.0	3.0	14.8
CA	10.3	6.8	5.0	3.5	85.2	2.0	9.5
CO	12.1	8.9	5.7	4.4	78.2	2.7	9.7
CT	10.4	8.1	6.2	4.8	84.6	0.7	7
DE	13.7	9.2	8.3	6.0	-	1.0	10.7
DC	16.0	11.5	11.3	7.0	67.9	7.1	12
FL	13.8	8.7	7.3	4.8	-	4.6	10.9
GA	14.1	9.6	8.1	5.3	79.1	2.7	12.1
HI	12.1	8.1	5.6	4.4	79.0	0.7	8.6
ID	11.6	6.9	6.8	4.6	-	0.5	8.9
IL	13.3	8.6	7.3	4.9	82.4	2.2	10
IN	13.2	8.2	8.0	4.9	76.7	2.2	10.9
IA	11.6	6.9	5.1	3.3	83.5	1.5	8.7
KS	11.8	7.2	7.1	4.3	-	1.4	10.2
KY	15.1	9.1	7.5	4.4	-	2.2	12.9
LA	16.3	11.4	9.9	6.1	86.5	2.7	13.9
ME	11.1	6.8	6.3	4.2	85.8	1.5	8.1
MD	13.5	9.4	8.0	5.8	79.8	-	8.8
MA	11.3	7.9	4.8	3.6	86.6	-	6.2
MI	12.5	8.3	7.4	5.2	82.6	2.5	9.8
MN	10.5	6.5	5.2	3.3	79.9	1.3	7
MS	18.7	12.4	10.6	6.6	79.4	2.2	16.5
MO	12.8	8.1	7.4	4.9	82.4	3.0	11.4
MT	11.9	7.3	5.8	2.6	82.4	0.5	10.3
NE	12.5	7.1	5.6	3.5	-	3.8	8
NV	14.4	8.3	6.4	4.2	66.0	2.6	10.9

Table 4: State Data on Maternal, Infant, and Child Health

	Percent of live births that are preterm (less than 37 weeks of gestation) (2006)	Percent of live births that are low birth weight (under 2,500 grams) (2006)	Number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births (infants are under one year of age, 2006 rate)	Number of neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births (neonates are under 28 days old, 2006 rate)	Percent of live births where prenatal care began in the first trimester (2006)	Number of child fatalities due to abuse or neglect per 100,000 children <18 (2008 rate, from National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System)	Percent of live births to females less than 20 years of age (2006)
NH	10.3	6.9	6.1	4.0	-	0.0	6.1
NJ	12.9	8.6	5.5	3.9	76.0	1.4	6.3
NM	14.1	8.9	5.8	3.6	69.8	3.8	15.7
NY	12.4	8.3	5.6	3.8	35.9	2.4	7.1
NC	13.6	9.1	8.1	5.6	81.6	-	11.7
ND	12.1	6.7	5.8	3.6	-	2.1	7.4
OH	13.3	8.8	7.8	5.2	-	2.7	10.7
OK	13.9	8.3	8.0	4.4	74.3	3.4	13.6
OR	10.3	6.1	5.5	3.7	77.8	1.6	8.9
PA	11.8	8.4	7.6	5.5	-	1.6	9.3
RI	12.6	8.0	6.1	5.0	82.6	0.0	9.2
SC	15.4	10.1	8.4	5.5	-	2.0	13.4
SD	12.7	7.0	6.9	3.6	-	1.0	9.5
TN	14.8	9.6	8.7	5.8	-	3.7	13
TX	13.7	8.4	6.2	4.0	-	3.3	13.5
UT	11.5	6.9	5.1	3.5	78.9	1.8	6.6
VT	9.6	6.9	5.5	3.1	-	0.8	7.2
VA	12.0	8.3	7.1	4.9	83.2	2.0	8.6
WA	11.0	6.5	4.7	3.0	-	1.5	8.3
WV	14.0	9.7	7.4	3.9	79.1	1.3	12.5
WI	11.4	6.9	6.4	4.3	83.8	2.3	8.4
WY	12.8	8.9	7.0	4.4	-	0.8	11.2

— Data are not available for this state in this year or in this dataset.

Note: Data in this table do not reflect overlap of these variables. For example, females under 20 years of age may have more preterm births than those 20 years or older.

Table 5: State Data on Substance Use

	Percent of high school students who report smoking cigarettes at least one day in the past 30 days (2009)	Percent of high school students who report having five or more alcoholic drinks in a row (within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey) (2009)	Percent of high school students who report having had an alcoholic beverage in the 30 days prior to the survey (2009)	Among students who drank alcohol in the past 30 days, percent of high school students who report having obtained alcohol from someone (2009)	Percent of high school students who report having ever used marijuana (2009)	Percent of high school students who report having used marijuana in the past 30 days (2009)	Number of individuals under 18 arrested for drug abuse violations per 100,000 individuals under 18† (2008 rate)	Number of individuals under 18 arrested for driving under the influence per 100,000 individuals under 18† (2008 rate)	Number of individuals under 18 arrested for liquor law violations per 100,000 individuals under 18† (2008 rate)	Number of individuals under 18 arrested for drunkenness per 100,000 individuals under 18† † (2008 rate)
AL	21	23	39.5	39.9	31.3	16.2	87.8	8.3	62.6	6.9
AK	16	22	33.2	34.7	44.5	22.7	145.4	48.8	154.2	5.5
AZ	20	27	44.5	36.0	42.8	23.7	324.2	33.6	346.7	0.2
AR	20	25	39.7	—	37.4	17.8	135.3	21.0	38.1	37.8
CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	230.8	15.6	55.2	45.2
CO	18	25	40.8	41.3	42.6	24.8	289.8	36.5	372.0	0.7
CT	18	24	43.5	—	37.6	21.8	195.6	10.5	48.8	0.0
DE	19	24	43.7	39.3	42.8	25.8	342.8	0.0	222.7	14.1
DC	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.7	0.0	2.6	0.0
FL	16	21	40.5	44.1	36.4	21.4	321.8	12.3	30.3	0.0
GA	17	19	34.3	35.6	36.6	18.3	124.7	8.1	33.4	2.0
HI	15	22	37.8	47.2	40.2	22.1	143.2	24.5	75.6	0.0
ID	15	22	34.2	41.4	29.9	13.7	191.6	51.3	475.8	5.4
IL	18	25	39.8	32.8	38.9	21.0	189.3	1.0	8.4	0.0
IN	24	25	38.5	43.3	37.1	20.9	150.0	10.5	167.5	30.9
IA	—	—	—	—	—	—	163.8	31.8	288.9	51.6
KS	17	26	38.7	42.5	30.1	14.7	140.2	35.2	203.0	0.1
KY	26	24	37.8	38.7	31.4	16.1	50.4	0.8	3.9	3.6
LA	18	25	47.5	36.0	32.8	16.3	148.2	6.4	27.0	2.9
ME	18	—	32.2	36.8	36.2	20.5	200.7	34.0	387.9	3.2
MD	12	19	37.0	40.1	35.9	21.9	562.9	15.7	88.5	0.6
MA	16	25	43.6	—	42.5	27.1	147.6	7.0	54.1	14.2
MI	19	23	37.0	32.2	36.5	20.7	134.0	19.7	164.8	0.2
MN	—	—	—	—	—	—	221.0	42.1	504.6	0.0
MS	20	20	39.2	42.5	35.1	17.7	88.9	17.8	35.0	13.5
MO	19	25	39.3	41.0	34.9	20.6	238.5	29.8	196.5	2.1
MT	19	30	42.8	37.9	42.2	23.1	135.3	28.7	635.1	0.0
NE	—	—	—	—	—	—	261.4	63.0	545.1	0.0
NV	17	22	38.6	36.0	39.5	20.0	261.1	18.8	333.8	12.6
NH	21	24	39.3	31.1	40.5	25.6	215.3	25.5	347.4	101.9

Table 5: State Data on Substance Use

	Percent of high school students who report smoking cigarettes at least one day in the past 30 days (2009)	Percent of high school students who report having five or more alcoholic drinks in a row (within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey) (2009)	Percent of high school students who report having had an alcoholic beverage in the 30 days prior to the survey (2009)	Among students who drank alcohol in the past 30 days, percent of high school students who report having obtained alcohol from someone (2009)	Percent of high school students who report having ever used marijuana (2009)	Percent of high school students who report having used marijuana in the past 30 days (2009)	Number of individuals under 18 arrested for drug abuse violations per 100,000 individuals under 18† (2008 rate)	Number of individuals under 18 arrested for driving under the influence per 100,000 individuals under 18‡ (2008 rate)	Number of individuals under 18 arrested for liquor law violations per 100,000 individuals under 18‡ (2008 rate)	Number of individuals under 18 arrested for drunkenness per 100,000 individuals under 18† † (2008 rate)
NJ	17	27	45.2	32.0	35.3	20.3	279.4	16.6	124.0	0.0
NM	24	25	40.5	37.4	—	28.0	183.7	22.4	144.3	2.8
NY	15	24	41.4	35.6	34.7	20.9	116.5	4.9	22.5	0.0
NC	18	19	35.0	37.0	37.0	19.8	143.1	23.3	59.4	0.0
ND	22	31	43.3	35.7	30.7	16.9	194.7	46.9	843.1	0.7
OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	97.8	5.7	82.5	1.8
OK	23	24	39.0	46.0	31.9	17.2	208.2	25.9	50.4	105.6
OR	—	—	—	—	—	—	266.9	18.7	511.3	0.0
PA	18	22	38.4	43.1	35.0	19.3	217.3	20.1	263.1	13.8
RI	13	19	34.0	—	39.9	26.3	182.7	10.7	48.5	0.9
SC	21	18	35.2	37.1	39.0	20.4	169.8	8.9	91.9	12.4
SD	23	26	40.1	39.0	30.0	15.2	204.7	54.3	760.8	7.1
TN	21	19	33.5	44.1	37.5	20.1	204.1	13.9	86.3	27.8
TX	21	26	44.8	45.1	37.4	19.5	231.4	16.3	84.6	47.4
UT	9	12	18.2	41.8	20.6	10.0	203.6	12.0	262.7	24.1
VT	18	23	39.0	—	—	24.6	107.3	18.3	118.8	3.0
VA	—	—	—	—	—	—	149.8	10.0	125.1	11.4
WA	—	—	—	—	—	—	166.3	31.8	230.2	0.0
WV	22	27	40.4	38.6	38.9	20.3	56.5	7.5	42.1	3.1
WI	17	25	41.3	38.3	34.2	18.9	347.9	43.4	739.9	0.0
WY	22	42	36.3	35.0	16.9	—	402.8	72.6	981.9	25.5
Data source:	Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey (student report)*	Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey (student report)*	Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey (student report)*	Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey (student report)*	Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey (student report)*	Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey (student report)*	Uniform Crime Reports (official crime agency report)	Uniform Crime Reports (official crime agency report)	Uniform Crime Reports (official crime agency report)	Uniform Crime Reports (official crime agency report)

* Note that the Youth Risk Behavior Survey does not include high school dropouts. Also note that the data do not reflect overlap. Many young people who smoke may also drink.

Table 6: State Data to Assess Poverty and Low-Income Families (2007)

Table 6: State Data to Assess Poverty and Low-Income Families (2007)											
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE* (proxy for poverty)							WORKING/NOT WORKING** AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE				
Public Assistance Types			Among all children, number of kinds of public assistance received				Among children in households where at least one person worked at least 50 out of 52 weeks in the year: Number of kinds of public assistance			Among all children, children in households where no one worked at least 50 weeks during the year	Not Working
	% of children with at least one child under 18 in household receiving food stamps in the 12 months prior to the survey	% of children under 18 living in a household where at least one child has received a free or reduced-priced lunch	% of children in household that received welfare (such as TANF) in the 12 months prior to the survey	% of children receiving NO public assistance	% of children receiving ONLY ONE KIND of public assistance	% of children receiving TWO OR THREE KINDS of public assistance	% of children receiving NO public assistance	% of children receiving ONLY ONE KIND of public assistance	% of children receiving TWO OR THREE KINDS of public assistance	% of children where no one worked 50 out of 52 weeks in the year AND is on AT LEAST ONE kind of public assistance	% of children in households where no one worked at least 50 out of 52 weeks in the year
AL	22	34	5	63	18	20	69	17	14	83	14
AK	13	25	7	71	16	13	76	14	10	66	11
AZ	16	33	5	63	22	14	69	21	10	71	14
AR	21	37	4	59	22	19	65	22	13	77	14
CA	13	30	8	66	23	11	71	20	9	68	15
CO	11	23	4	73	18	8	76	18	6	55	10
CT	9	19	4	80	11	9	84	11	6	62	8
DE	16	24	5	72	15	13	77	12	11	70	11
DC	30	41	23	54	18	28	63	17	20	83	20
FL	12	29	3	66	24	9	69	23	7	60	11
GA	18	34	4	63	21	16	67	22	12	67	13
HI	9	21	7	75	16	9	77	16	7	46	8
ID	13	28	5	67	22	11	71	20	9	69	11
IL	16	28	4	69	17	14	73	16	11	67	11
IN	17	27	7	69	16	15	74	15	11	67	12
IA	14	24	5	73	15	12	77	14	10	80	7
KS	13	28	6	69	19	12	74	18	8	74	10
KY	25	37	7	60	18	22	68	17	15	87	16
LA	25	39	3	57	21	21	62	21	17	76	12
ME	19	25	8	71	13	16	77	12	12	77	11
MD	11	19	2	80	10	10	82	9	9	57	7
MA	14	20	6	78	9	12	86	8	7	68	14
MI	21	29	10	66	16	18	72	16	13	74	12
MN	10	21	7	77	14	9	80	13	7	65	7
MS	23	44	6	52	28	20	57	28	16	80	14

Table 6: State Data to Assess Poverty and Low-Income Families (2007)

Table 6: State Data to Assess Poverty and Low-Income Families (2007)											
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE* (proxy for poverty)							WORKING/NOT WORKING** AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE				
Public Assistance Types			Among all children, number of kinds of public assistance received				Among children in households where at least one person worked at least 50 out of 52 weeks in the year: Number of kinds of public assistance			Among all children, children in households where no one worked at least 50 weeks during the year	Not Working
	% of children with at least one child under 18 in household receiving food stamps in the 12 months prior to the survey	% of children under 18 living in a household where at least one child has received a free or reduced-priced lunch	% of children in household that received welfare (such as TANF) in the 12 months prior to the survey	% of children receiving NO public assistance	% of children receiving ONLY ONE KIND of public assistance	% of children receiving TWO OR THREE KINDS of public assistance	% of children receiving NO public assistance	% of children receiving ONLY ONE KIND of public assistance	% of children receiving TWO OR THREE KINDS of public assistance	% of children where no one worked 50 out of 52 weeks in the year AND is on AT LEAST ONE kind of public assistance	% of children in households where no one worked at least 50 out of 52 weeks in the year
MO	20	29	7	67	15	18	71	14	15	77	9
MT	15	27	4	70	17	13	75	16	9	69	10
NE	13	27	6	70	18	12	74	17	9	78	8
NV	8	26	4	72	20	8	77	17	6	60	13
NH	8	14	5	82	11	7	85	10	5	55	8
NJ	8	20	4	78	15	7	81	14	5	58	10
NM	21	43	6	54	27	19	60	24	16	85	14
NY	15	26	6	70	16	14	74	15	11	65	12
NC	18	30	6	65	20	15	70	19	11	69	13
ND	12	22	3	75	16	9	77	16	7	68	7
OH	17	26	9	69	16	15	73	15	11	65	11
OK	24	38	5	58	21	21	62	20	17	83	11
OR	20	29	6	66	17	17	71	15	13	73	12
PA	17	24	8	72	14	14	78	11	10	81	10
RI	15	26	10	71	15	15	78	14	8	75	14
SC	20	33	4	63	21	16	68	19	13	78	13
SD	14	25	5	72	16	12	75	15	10	70	8
TN	25	34	10	62	15	23	68	14	17	80	14
TX	19	42	4	56	26	18	60	25	15	78	13
UT	7	24	2	74	19	6	78	17	5	67	8
VT	12	21	8	76	13	11	79	13	9	64	7
VA	13	21	5	76	13	11	80	13	7	63	10
WA	12	26	5	72	17	10	78	15	8	64	12
WV	25	38	6	58	20	22	65	19	16	85	14
WI	12	22	5	76	13	12	79	11	9	77	7
WY	11	23	2	74	17	9	77	15	8	67	7

* Includes welfare, free or reduced-priced lunch, or food stamps (2007) ** The measure of working and the measure of unemployment are different. Unemployment describes the percent of the labor force who do not have a job but are seeking. Those who are not employed and are not seeking employment are considered outside of the labor force. The working/not working 50 out of 52 weeks of the year is a parent-report measure of someone in the household working or not, regardless of whether they are seeking employment. NOTE: All of the data in this table were taken from the [National Survey of Children's Health 2007](#). The information presented here is not exhaustive and only provides a sample of the overlap among these variables. For example, children in homes with someone who works and someone is receiving public assistance, as well as children in homes with someone who is not working and the number of public assistance programs participated in by the household. Includes welfare, free or reduced-priced lunch, or food stamps. (2007)

Table 7: State Data on High-Risk Populations: Student Achievement, Children with Developmental Delay, and Tobacco Use in the Home

	LOW SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENT		DEVELOPMENTAL DELAY					EXPOSURE TO TOBACCO IN THE HOME		
	School Readiness	Parent School Achievement	Devel. Delay	Special Education		Special Health Care Delay				
	% of children who are read to by a family member, number of days per week (2007)	% of children with a mother, father, or non-parent guardian who has less than a high school degree or equivalent (2007)	% of children under 18 with a current developmental delay (2007)	% of children, birth through age two, receiving early intervention services under IDEA, Part C (Fall 2007)	% of children <18 with special health care needs (2007)	% of children under 18 who have special needs that INCLUDE ongoing emotional, behavioral or developmental issues (2005-2006)	% of children under 18 who have special needs, EXCLUDING ongoing emotional, behavioral or developmental issues (2005-2006)			% of children living in a household with a person who smokes, but who does not smoke in the house (2007)
	No Days	Every day								
AL	4.5	51.4	8.0	2.9	1.5	23.9	4.5	12.6	21.5	11.3
AK	5.9	49.3	4.2	3.5	1.9	16.5	4.2	7.6	26.2	4.7
AZ	10.1	40.7	8.3	2.4	1.8	17.4	3.6	8.9	20.6	3.5
AR	5.4	47.2	8.5	4.5	2.3	24.0	5.8	11.9	20.5	10.9
CA	12.0	36.5	14.0	3.5	2.4	14.5	2.7	7.2	17.5	1.9
CO	6.0	52.9	4.5	3.0	1.9	17.1	3.3	9.2	17.8	4.4
CT	4.6	59.5	3.7	3.3	3.4	20.9	4.0	12.0	15.4	4.8
DE	6.7	50.6	6.9	3.7	2.4	23.9	5.2	12.3	20.2	10.6
DC	9.2	48.9	10.2	4.2	1.2	18.6	4.8	9.9	12.5	13.7
FL	4.3	47.1	6.6	3.9	1.7	19.0	4.2	9.3	21.8	4.2
GA	11.5	45.9	5.5	2.5	1.2	20.7	4.0	10.0	19.3	7.4
HI	5.1	59.7	2.9	2.1	6.9	17.9	3.6	8.4	21.7	4.6
ID	6.0	47.8	6.0	3.2	2.7	15.9	3.7	7.7	18.2	3.3
IL	5.9	46.1	7.6	3.3	3.3	18.5	3.6	10.4	17.7	8.3
IN	4.4	51.7	7.6	5.2	3.4	23.2	4.8	11.8	19.5	12.0
IA	3.6	54.3	3.3	2.6	2.7	20.3	4.0	10.2	17.8	10.1
KS	3.9	48.6	5.0	3.9	2.7	20.7	4.5	11.5	16.9	9.5
KY	6.7	48.8	7.7	4.3	2.5	24.4	5.0	13.4	21.9	17.6
LA	6.1	42.2	8.0	3.9	1.8	23.6	4.1	10.7	22.6	10.8
ME	3.5	68.6	2.8	5.2	2.4	19.8	6.0	11.7	20.9	6.7
MD	5.6	50.3	3.6	2.7	3.1	20.1	5.0	10.5	15.9	7.2
MA	2.9	64.2	3.1	4.1	6.7	22.8	5.6	10.8	17.4	4.3
MI	3.4	52.7	5.8	2.6	2.5	21.8	4.3	11.1	19.3	10.4
MN	3.5	56.5	3.1	2.7	1.8	17.9	4.4	10.0	18.5	4.9
MS	9.8	37.4	9.1	2.6	1.3	21.1	4.3	10.8	21.4	13.8
MO	7.1	51.2	5.5	2.5	1.5	21.2	4.6	11.6	21.0	13.4
MT	4.6	56.8	3.2	3.0	1.8	18.0	4.7	8.8	21.5	5.3
NE	5.0	50.5	4.7	3.5	1.7	19.4	3.6	11.0	20.5	7.4
NV	9.3	44.6	12.6	3.4	1.7	14.5	3.3	7.1	20.4	4.9
NH	3.5	67.4	2.1	3.4	3.7	22.0	5.5	11.0	20.3	6.6

Table 7: State Data on High-Risk Populations: Student Achievement, Children with Developmental Delay, and Tobacco Use in the Home

Table 7: State Data on High-Risk Populations: Student Achievement, Children with Developmental Delay, and Tobacco Use in the Home										
	LOW SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENT			DEVELOPMENTAL DELAY					EXPOSURE TO TOBACCO IN THE HOME	
	School Readiness		Parent School Achievement	Devel. Delay	Special Education		Special Health Care Delay			
	<u>% of children who are read to by a family member, number of days per week (2007)</u>		<u>% of children with a mother, father, or non-parent guardian who has less than a high school degree or equivalent (2007)</u>	<u>% of children under 18 with a current developmental delay (2007)</u>	<u>% of children, birth through age two, receiving early intervention services under IDEA, Part C (Fall 2007)</u>	<u>% of children <18 with special health care needs (2007)</u>	<u>% of children under 18 who have special needs that INCLUDE ongoing emotional, behavioral or developmental issues (2005-2006)</u>	<u>% of children under 18 who have special needs, EXCLUDING ongoing emotional, behavioral or developmental issues (2005-2006)</u>	<u>% of children living in a household with a person who smokes, but who does not smoke in the house (2007)</u>	<u>% of children living in a household with someone who smokes and who smokes in the house (2007)</u>
	No Days	Every day								
NJ	8.4	45.1	4.8	3.5	2.8	16.4	3.7	9.6	14.6	5.1
NM	6.1	43.5	9.4	2.6	4.1	16.2	3.5	8.6	21.0	4.1
NY	8.5	51.5	8.0	2.4	4.1	18.5	3.4	9.3	16.9	7.9
NC	7.4	54.6	7.7	4.4	2.1	21.9	4.2	11.2	17.6	11.3
ND	5.0	53.9	2.4	2.3	3.3	18.2	3.5	8.7	20.9	6.0
OH	6.2	49.8	4.5	3.4	3.0	23.1	4.8	11.4	20.2	16.3
OK	7.6	47.2	7.3	3.9	1.9	23.2	5.0	11.5	22.0	14.5
OR	5.5	54.9	6.7	3.6	1.8	18.1	4.7	8.9	20.2	2.6
PA	4.9	52.9	6.6	3.8	3.7	20.9	4.6	10.8	19.0	13.6
RI	3.6	58.2	5.9	3.6	4.6	19.8	5.7	11.5	19.8	5.7
SC	8.7	49.6	7.7	3.0	2.1	19.0	3.9	11.3	17.8	9.5
SD	6.1	49.1	3.6	2.5	3.3	17.4	3.4	9.2	16.9	8.1
TN	5.1	47.2	7.7	2.8	1.8	22.8	4.0	12.5	20.3	13.2
TX	12.6	41.3	13.3	2.5	2.1	17.4	3.1	9.5	18.2	5.6
UT	5.4	48.4	3.9	2.4	1.9	14.6	3.4	7.6	9.7	1.1
VT	3.5	67.5	3.1	4.0	4.0	23.2	5.0	10.0	18.4	6.6
VA	5.8	55.9	4.8	3.0	1.9	20.8	4.4	11.4	17.2	8.6
WA	5.5	60.5	6.8	3.2	1.8	17.8	4.9	9.5	16.3	2.8
WV	2.8	57.1	7.2	2.9	4.8	22.7	5.3	13.0	20.3	17.9
WI	6.8	49.6	4.6	2.9	2.6	20.3	4.1	11.2	17.0	11.6
WY	3.6	55.0	4.0	3.5	4.4	21.1	4.3	10.1	22.4	8.9
Data source:	National Survey of Children's Health	National Survey of Children's Health	National Survey of Children's Health (parent report)	National Survey of Children's Health (parent report)	IDEA Data, Part C	National Survey of Children's Health (parent report)	National Survey of Children with Special Health Care Needs (parent report)	National Survey of Children with Special Health Care Needs (parent report)	National Survey of Children's Health (parent report)	National Survey of Children's Health (parent report)

Note: Parent drug use is only publicly available at the national level, through the National Survey on Drug Use and Health. Information on this high-risk population is available with this report: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Office of Applied Studies. (2009). The NSDUH Report: Children Living with Substance-Dependent or Substance-Abusing Parents: 2002 to 2007. Rockville, MD. Because of the small sample size in the years 2002 to 2007, single-year estimates are not possible, so an average is provided. Information on military families is not publicly available at the state level. Some data are available at the national level at the following links What We Know About Army Families, 2007: <http://www.army.mil/fmwrc/documents/research/whatweknow2007.pdf> Army Demographics Profile for fiscal year 2009: <http://www.armyg1.army.mil/hr/docs/demographics/FY09%20Army%20Profile.pdf>