



2015

New Jersey Kids Count

A Statewide Profile
of Child Well-Being



Giving Every Child A Chance

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For more information or to view other Kids Count data online, visit www.acnj.org



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Advocates for Children of New Jersey is the trusted, independent voice putting children's needs first for more than 30 years. Our work results in better laws and policies, more effective funding and stronger services for children and families. And it means that more children are given the chance to grow up safe, healthy and educated.

Giving Every Child A Chance

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Race for Results: **Creating a Path of Opportunity for All Children**

Children of color are increasingly part of New Jersey's landscape. In 2013, about half of the state's total child population was black, Hispanic, Asian, another race or a mixture of races. While the number of births to white, black and Hispanic children is declining, the percent of all births to "other" races is on the rise.

In fact, a 2014 report by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, which funds the national KIDS COUNT® project, found that by 2018, children of color will represent the majority of children in the United States. The report highlighted the fact that black, Latino, Native American and some subgroups of Asian-American children face profound barriers to success.

The report called for an urgent, multi-sector approach to develop solutions. This included using data to inform public discussion of these critical issues.

This special section, then, is a first step toward looking deeper at the racial disparities that exist among New Jersey children to help inform honest, respectful and widespread public discussion — informed by data — with the goal of arriving at concrete solutions that can finally reverse these inequities.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation's report created a "Race for Results" index that compares how children are faring on key milestones across racial and ethnic groups at the national and state levels. It is intended to better inform policymakers when making critical decisions about policies and programs that can benefit children of color, while guiding strategic investments to improve all children's chance for success.

Special Section

On that index, New Jersey's Asian-American children rated highest with a score of 903 out of a possible 1,000. White children scored second highest at 827, followed by Hispanic children at 502 and black children at 455. (For more information on the index, visit www.aecf.org).

The data presented in this special section show similar trends. New Jersey's black, Hispanic and mixed-race children are more likely to live in poverty, experience negative health outcomes, be involved in the state child protection and juvenile justice systems and struggle in school.

These statistics are sobering. They point to an urgent need to address the issues contributing to the wide disparity among children of varying races. It is likely that many factors influence these concerning and persistent trends.

Behind all of these statistics are children who are being denied the opportunity to realize their full potential and grow up to become healthy, productive and stable members of our communities. ACNJ urges decision-makers at all levels — local, county, state and federal — to make addressing these racial inequities a top priority, recognizing that these children are our future.

Following is a look at some key trends.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Roughly half of New Jersey's children are white, while about one-quarter are Hispanic, 15 percent are black and 9 percent are Asian. About 8 percent of children are identified as "other" race, which can include mixed race children.

When looking at race by age, a smaller proportion of young children, from birth to age four, are white children compared to youth ages 12 to 17. Of all children ages 0 to 4, 44 percent were white, compared to 53 percent for youth ages 12 to 17. This speaks to the growing number of children of color comprising New Jersey's total child population.

New Jersey has very small populations of Native Americans, Pacific Islanders and Alaskan native. Where available, data for these groups are included in this section, but discussion of the data focuses on the primary racial groups making up New Jersey's child population — white, black, Hispanic, Asian and mixed races.

Child Population by Race (%)

	2009	2012	2013	% Change 09-13
White (non-Hispanic)	53	50	49	-7
Black	15	15	15	-2
Hispanic	22	24	24	13
Asian	8	9	9	13
Other Race	7	8	8	18

Percentages may exceed 100%, as some survey participants reported multiple race categories. "Other" race may include children of two or more races.

Special Section

Child Population by Race and Age Group, 2013

	0 to 4	5 to 11	12 to 17	0 to 17
White (non-Hispanic)				
Number of all children in each age group	236,325	386,612	375,543	998,480
Percent of all children in each age group	44	49	53	
Black or African American				
Number of all children in each age group	73,567	105,107	101,324	279,998
Percent of all children in each age group	14	13	14	
Hispanic or Latino				
Number of all children in each age group	151,122	191,080	151,685	493,887
Percent of all children in each age group	28	24	22	
Asian				
Number of all children in each age group	52,507	75,364	58,913	186,784
Percent of all children in each age group	10	10	8	
American Indian and Alaskan Native				
Number of all children in each age group	824	1,401	1,150	3,375
Percent of all children in each age group	<.5	<.5	<.5	
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander				
Number of all children in each age group	225	206	180	611
Percent of all children in each age group	<.5	<.5	<.5	
Two or More Races				
Number of all children in each age group	18,665	23,607	16,710	58,982
Percent of all children in each age group	4	3	2	

Total Births by Race

	2008		2011		2012		% Change 08-12	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White (non-Hispanic)	53,540	48	49,661	47	47,944	46	-10	-4
Black or African American	17,430	16	16,047	15	16,183	16	-7	0
Hispanic or Latino	29,296	26	28,013	26	27,611	26	-6	0
Other	12,444	11	12,162	11	12,492	12	0	9

Special Section

FAMILY ECONOMICS

The percent of children living in families earning below the federal poverty line, which was \$23,550 for a family of four in 2013, increased for all races, except Asian and Pacific Islanders. Those increases were highest among white children and those identifying as two or more races — both rising 33 percent from 2009 to 2013.

While the poverty rate increased at a slower pace for black and Hispanic children, these children are still much more likely to live in families earning too little to meet their basic needs. One-third of black children and 29 percent of Hispanic children lived in poor families in 2013, compared to 6 percent of Asian children and 8 percent of white children. Twenty percent of children of two or more races lived in families earning below the poverty line.

The same holds true for children living in low-income families — those earning 200 percent of the poverty level or about \$47,000 for a family of four. Black children had the highest low-income rate at 56 percent, closely followed by Hispanic children at 55 percent. This compares to Asian children at the other end of the spectrum at 16 percent.

While many New Jersey families, regardless of race, struggle to afford the state's high housing costs, more than half of Hispanic and black children lived in families where parents spent more than the recommended 30 percent of income on rent. At 32 percent, Asian children were least likely to live in families with high housing costs, followed by white children at 36 percent.

These same trends emerge for children living in families where no parent has full-time employment, where the household head lacks a high school diploma and where children are living in single-parent households.

In short, black and Hispanic children are much more likely to live in families that struggle to pay the rent, put food on the table and provide for their children's basic necessities. This pervasive poverty adversely affects nearly every aspect of child well-being.

Economic Indicators

Children in Poverty (below 100% of federal poverty level)	2009		2012		2013		% Change 09-13	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White (non-Hispanic)	68,000	6	75,000	7	81,000	8	19	33
Black or African American	81,000	26	90,000	31	97,000	33	20	27
Hispanic or Latino	111,000	25	127,000	27	143,000	29	29	16
Asian and Pacific Islander	13,000	8	11,000	6	12,000	6	-8	-25
Two or More Races	12,000	15	18,000	19	20,000	20	67	33
Total	273,000	13	310,000	15	333,000	17	22	31

Special Section

Children in Low-Income Families (below 200% of federal poverty level)	2009		2012		2013		% Change 09-13	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White (non-Hispanic)	173,000	16	181,000	18	184,000	19	6	19
Black or African American	155,000	49	161,000	54	166,000	56	7	14
Hispanic or Latino	231,000	52	257,000	54	270,000	55	17	6
Asian and Pacific Islander	28,000	17	31,000	17	30,000	16	7	-6
Two or More Races	N/A	N/A	33,000	34	34,000	35	N/A	N/A
Total	591,000	29	646,000	32	654,000	33	11	14
Children Living in Households Spending Too Much on Housing Costs	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White (non-Hispanic)	460,000	42	389,000	38	358,000	36	-22	-14
Black or African American	176,000	56	168,000	56	173,000	57	-2	2
Hispanic or Latino	270,000	61	275,000	57	285,000	58	6	-5
Asian and Pacific Islander	61,000	37	64,000	35	60,000	32	-2	-14
Two or More Races	37,000	46	45,000	46	41,000	42	11	-9
Total	982,000	48	920,000	45	891,000	44	-9	-8
Children Living in Families Where No Parent Has Full-Time, Year-Round Employment	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White (non-Hispanic)	209,000	19	534,000	19	559,000	20	167	5
Black or African American	130,000	41	134,000	44	140,000	46	8	12
Hispanic or Latino	148,000	33	171,000	36	181,000	37	22	12
Asian and Pacific Islander	26,000	16	21,000	12	27,000	15	4	-6
Two or More Races	24,000	30	31,000	32	33,000	34	38	13
Total	518,000	25	534,000	26	559,000	28	8	12
Children in Families Where the Household Head Lacks a High School Diploma	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White (non-Hispanic)	42,000	4	35,000	3	31,000	3	-26	-25
Black or African American	40,000	13	37,000	12	36,000	12	-10	-8
Hispanic or Latino	122,000	28	126,000	26	125,000	25	2	-11
Asian and Pacific Islander	7,000	4	10,000	6	9,000	5	29	25
Two or More Races	9,000	11	7,000	7	10,000	10	11	-9
Total	212,000	10	210,000	10	203,000	10	-4	0
Children Living in Single-Parent Families	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White (non-Hispanic)	186,000	18	168,000	17	177,000	18	-5	0
Black or African American	185,000	64	178,000	64	178,000	64	-4	0
Hispanic or Latino	200,000	47	224,000	49	227,000	48	14	2
Asian and Pacific Islander	17,000	10	14,000	8	15,000	8	-12	-20
Two or More Races	32,000	41	37,000	39	36,000	39	13	-5
Total	593,000	30	596,000	30	602,000	31	2	3

Special Section

EDUCATION

From 2011 to 2013, Hispanic children were least likely to attend preschool, with nearly half not receiving this critical early education that helps prepare them for later school success. Children of mixed races had the second highest rate at 41 percent, followed by Asian children at 38 percent. Black children were most likely to attend preschool. Still, one-third did not receive this early learning opportunity.

Black children had the lowest passing rates on 4th, 8th and 11th grade language arts and math tests. Just 38 percent of black fourth-graders passed language arts tests in the 2013–14 school year, followed by Hispanic children at 42 percent. At 82 percent, Asian children had the highest pass rates on this test that same year. All the other racial groups were in the 60 to 70 percent pass range.

While the percent passing varies by grade and subject area, the same basic trends persist, with Asian children scoring highest, black and Hispanic children scoring lowest and other races testing in the middle.

High school graduation rates mirror these trends. In 2013–14 school year, 79 percent of black students graduated from high school, compared to 96 percent of Asian students and 93 percent of white students. Students of two or more races performed better on this measure, with 91 percent graduating from high school on time.

Percent of Kindergarten Students Held Back or Retained, 2011-12

	2011-12
All Students	3
White (non-Hispanic)	2
Black/African American	5
Hispanic/Latino	4
Asian	1
American Indian/Alaskan Native	6
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	3
Two or More Races	5

Children Ages 3 to 4 Not Attending Preschool

	2007-2009		2010-2012		2011-13		% Change 07-13	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White (non-Hispanic)	37,000	33	36,000	36	36,000	36	-3	9
Black or African American	9,000	29	10,000	32	10,000	33	11	14
Hispanic or Latino	23,000	43	26,000	46	27,000	46	17	7
Asian and Pacific Islander	8,000	40	8,000	39	8,000	38	0	-5
Two or More Races	N/A	N/A	6,000	44	5,000	41	N/A	N/A
Total	78,000	36	83,000	38	84,000	39	8	8

Special Section

Percentage of Students Passing State Tests

	2009-10	2012-13	2013-14	% Change 09-14
4th Grade Language Arts				
White (non-Hispanic)	70	71	71	1
Black or African American	38	37	38	1
Hispanic or Latino	42	41	42	0
Asian	79	82	82	4
Pacific Islander	71	70	68	-4
American Indian/Alaskan Native	56	55	61	9
Other Races	58	60	62	6
4th Grade Math				
White (non-Hispanic)	86	87	84	-2
Black or African American	55	58	53	-4
Hispanic or Latino	66	67	63	-5
Asian	92	94	93	1
Pacific Islander	86	86	84	-2
American Indian/Alaskan Native	72	78	71	-2
Other Races	71	77	74	5
8th Grade Language Arts				
White (non-Hispanic)	91	90	89	-2
Black or African American	65	64	61	-6
Hispanic or Latino	69	71	68	-3
Asian	93	93	93	0
Pacific Islander	92	89	82	-11
American Indian/Alaskan Native	81	89	67	-18
Other Races	72	75	77	7
8th Grade Math				
White (non-Hispanic)	79	79	82	4
Black or African American	43	44	47	10
Hispanic or Latino	54	56	58	7
Asian	89	91	92	4
Pacific Islander	78	82	80	2
American Indian/Alaskan Native	66	65	66	0
Other Races	56	58	65	17

Special Section

Percentage of Students Passing State Tests (continued from previous page)

	2009-10	2012-13	2013-14	% Change 09-14
11th Grade Language Arts				
White (non-Hispanic)	94	96	97	3
Black or African American	70	82	86	22
Hispanic or Latino	76	84	88	16
Asian	94	96	97	3
Pacific Islander	90	94	95	5
American Indian/Alaskan Native	90	87	93	3
Other Races	76	91	89	18
11th Grade Math				
White (non-Hispanic)	84	87	88	5
Black or African American	47	58	56	19
Hispanic or Latino	58	67	66	14
Asian	92	94	93	2
Pacific Islander	84	81	81	-4
American Indian/Alaskan Native	63	74	73	15
Other Races	57	73	72	27

High School Graduation Rates

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	% Change 11-14
White (non-Hispanic)	93	93	93	1
Black or African American	75	76	79	6
Hispanic or Latino	77	79	81	5
Asian	95	96	96	1
American Indian	84	76	86	2
Native Hawaiian	91	92	89	-2
Two or More Races	90	89	91	1

HEALTH

Asian and black children were most likely to be uninsured – both at 6 percent. However, the percent of Asian children who lack health coverage declined 25 percent from 2009 to 2013, while this number remained unchanged for black children. There was no difference in the uninsured rate for children of all other races, with 4 percent being the average rate for Hispanic, white and mixed-raced children.

At 12 percent, black children were most likely to be born with low-birth weight, followed by Asian children at 9 percent in 2012 — the latest year for which data are available. Seven percent of White and Hispanic were born with low-birth weight.

Special Section

Infant mortality was also significantly highest among black infants, with a rate of 11 deaths per every 1,000 live births. That compares to an infant mortality rate of 2 for Asian infants and 4 for white and Hispanic babies. The same holds true for child deaths. Black children died at a rate of 33 per 100,000 children under 18, compared to 10 for Asian children, 15 for Hispanic children and 17 for white children.

Again, black mothers were least likely to receive early prenatal care, with 66 percent receiving this health care that can help ensure healthy babies. White mothers were most likely to receive this care at 85 percent, followed by Asian mothers at 83 percent, others races at 74 percent and Hispanic mothers at 73 percent.

Health Indicators

Children Without Health Insurance	2009		2012		2013		% Change 09-13	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White (non-Hispanic)	40,000	4	32,000	3	35,000	4	-13	0
Black or African American	19,000	6	17,000	6	17,000	6	-11	0
Hispanic or Latino	55,000	12	38,000	3	35,000	4	-36	-67
Asian and Pacific Islander	13,000	8	14,000	8	12,000	6	-8	-25
American Indian	N/A	N/A	<500	3	<500	7	N/A	N/A
Two or More Races	7,000	8	5,000	5	4,000	4	-43	-50
Total	130,000	6	103,000	5	112,000	6	-14	0

Low-Birthweight Babies	2008		2011		2012		% Change 08-12	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White (non-Hispanic)	3,963	7	3,765	8	3,451	7	-13	-3
Black or African American	2,527	12	2,278	12	2,257	12	-11	-5
Hispanic or Latino	2,224	8	2,145	8	1,963	7	-12	-7
Asian and Pacific Islander	1,028	9	1,082	9	1,089	9	6	5
American Indian	11	N/A	11	N/A	21	12	91	N/A
Total	9,515	8	9,005	9	8,534	8	-10	-2

Infant Mortality	2007		2010		2011		% Change 07-11	
	#	Rate per 1,000	#	Rate per 1,000	#	Rate per 1,000	#	Rate per 1,000
White (non-Hispanic)	217	4	162	3	191	4	-12	-3
Black or African American	234	11	202	10	209	11	-11	-2
Hispanic or Latino	148	5	124	4	120	4	-19	-12
Asian and Pacific Islander	25	2	37	3	27	2	8	10
Total	601	5	514	5	538	5	-10	-2

Special Section

Health Indicators (continued from previous page)

Child Deaths	2007		2010		2011		% Change 07-11	
	#	Rate per 100,000	#	Rate per 100,000	#	Rate per 100,000	#	Rate per 100,000
White (non-Hispanic)	235	19	186	16	200	17	-15	-11
Black or African American	167	43	128	32	127	33	-24	-23
Hispanic or Latino	74	20	66	16	76	15	3	-25
Asian and Pacific Islander	21	12	14	N/A	21	10	0	-17
Total	497	23	394	18	416	19	-16	-17

Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care	2007		2010		2011		% Change 07-11	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White (non-Hispanic)	45,975	86	42,167	85	41,512	85	-10	-1
Black or African American	10,488	61	10,622	67	10,352	66	-1	10
Hispanic or Latino	19,451	66	20,031	72	20,297	73	4	10
Asian and Pacific Islander	9,305	85	9,588	83	9,661	83	4	-3
Other Races	603	71	1,099	70	1,108	74	84	4
Total	85,822	77	83,507	78	82,930	79	-3	3

CHILD PROTECTION

In 2014, nearly half — 42 percent — of the New Jersey children in foster care were black. That compares to 20 percent for Hispanic children and 30 percent for white children. Other races and children for whom race was undetermined made up the balance of children in care.

Black children also comprised the highest percentage of children receiving services from the state Division of Child Protection and Permanency while still living at home with their families. According to federal data, however, in 2012, the racial breakdown of children who were the subject of a confirmed allegation of abuse or neglect was fairly even. Three races — white, black and Hispanic — each accounted for about a quarter of all confirmed cases, with 28 percent categorized as missing or undetermined. (Neither state nor federal governments currently provide data on Asian children involved in the child protection system).

Nearly half of the children who were in foster care awaiting adoption in 2012 were black, compared to 25 percent being white and 19 percent being Hispanic.

Special Section

Race/Ethnicity of Children Involved with the NJ Division of Child Protection & Permanency (DCP&P), 2014

Children Receiving In-Home DCP&P Services	%
White (non-Hispanic)	27
Black or African American	32
Hispanic or Latino	23
Other	3
Missing or Undetermined	15
Children in DCP&P Out-of-Home Placement	%
White (non-Hispanic)	30
Black or African American	42
Hispanic or Latino	20
Other	4
Missing or Undetermined	4

Child Protection Data

Children Who are Confirmed as Victims of Maltreatment	2008		2011		2012		% Change 08-12	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White (non-Hispanic)	2,763	32	1,990	24	2,126	24	-23	-25
Black or African American	2,581	30	1,938	24	2,072	23	-20	-23
Hispanic or Latino	1,425	17	1,732	21	2,071	23	45	35
Asian/Native Hawaiian	76	N/A	74	1	69	1	-9	N/A
American Indian	4	1	1	N/A	3	N/A	-25	N/A
Two or More Races	81	1	142	2	123	1	52	0
Missing or Undetermined	1,628	19	2,318	28	2,510	28	54	47

Children Entering Foster Care	2008		2011		2012		% Change 08-12	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White (non-Hispanic)	1,467	28	1,224	27	1,583	30	8	7
Black or African American	2,200	42	1,714	38	1,853	35	-16	-17
Hispanic or Latino	959	18	1,044	23	1,137	22	19	22
Asian/Native Hawaiian	32	1	24	1	41	1	28	0
American Indian	3	N/A	3	N/A	1	N/A	-67	N/A
Two or More Races	84	2	113	2	132	3	57	50
Missing or Undetermined	469	9	413	9	506	10	8	11

Special Section

Child Protection Data (continued from previous page)

Children Exiting Foster Care	2008		2011		2012		% Change 08-12	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White (non-Hispanic)	1,546	28	1,273	26	1,353	28	-12	0
Black or African American	2,490	45	2,124	44	1,836	39	-26	-13
Hispanic or Latino	816	15	951	20	1,059	22	30	47
Asian/Native Hawaiian	36	1	28	1	33	1	-8	0
American Indian	5	N/A	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N/A
Two or More Races	110	2	138	3	157	3	N	50
Missing or Undetermined	512	9	293	6	329	7	-36	-22

Children in Foster Care Waiting for Adoption	2008		2011		2012		% Change 08-12	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White (non-Hispanic)	702	23	562	24	566	25	-19	9
Black or African American	1,645	55	1,094	48	1,024	46	-38	-16
Hispanic or Latino	409	14	421	18	429	19	5	36
Asian/Native Hawaiian	5	N/A	9	N/A	2	N/A	-60	N/A
American Indian	1	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	0	N/A
Two or More Races	134	4	102	4	119	5	-11	25
Missing or Undetermined	112	4	105	5	86	4	-23	0

TEENS

At 12 percent, black teenagers were most likely to not be in school and not working, compared to 2 percent for Asian youth and those identifying as mixed race. Nine percent of Hispanic teens were idle, compared to 5 percent of white teens.

Teen births were highest among Hispanic girls ages 15 through 19, accounting for 38 births per 1,000 live births, followed by black girls at 35 per 1,000 live births. This compares to 6 for white girls and 3 for Asian females.

The rate of teen deaths was also highest among black youth, with 59 death per 100,000 youth, compared to 35 for white youth and 25 for Hispanic youth.

Teen Indicators

Teens ages 16 to 19 not working and not in school	2009		2012		2013		% Change 09-13	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White (non-Hispanic)	11,000	4	11,000	4	12,000	5	9	25
Black or African American	9,000	11	7,000	9	9,000	12	0	9
Hispanic or Latino	10,000	11	10,000	10	9,000	9	-10	-18
Asian and Pacific Islander	1,000	3	1,000	2	1,000	2	0	-33
Two or More Races	1,000	6	1,000	8	<500	2	N/A	-97
Total	30,000	7	29,000	6	30,000	6	0	-14

Special Section

Teen Indicators (continued from previous page)

	2008		2011		2012		% Change 08-12	
	#	Rate per 1,000	#	Rate per 1,000	#	Rate per 1,000	#	Rate per 1,000
Births to Teens Ages 15 through 19								
White (non-Hispanic)	1,353	N/A	1,006	6	876	6	-35	N/A
Black or African American	2,832	53	2,122	39	1,837	35	-35	-34
Hispanic or Latino	3,160	62	2,528	42	2,298	38	-27	-39
Asian and Pacific Islander	68	N/A	40	2	65	3	-4	N/A
American Indian	17	13	24	10	17	N/A	0	N/A
Total	7,008	24	5,358	19	4,772	17	-32	-29

	2007		2010		2011		% Change 07-11	
	#	Rate per 100,000	#	Rate per 100,000	#	Rate per 100,000	#	Rate per 100,000
Teen Deaths								
White (non-Hispanic)	127	36	112	34	114	35	-10	-3
Black or African American	95	88	76	66	65	59	-32	-33
Hispanic or Latino	39	38	22	17	32	25	-18	-34
Total	264	44	211	35	214	36	-19	-18

JUVENILE JUSTICE

White youth accounted for more than half — 57 percent — of all juvenile arrests, followed by black youth at 41 percent in 2012. However, black youth are significantly over-represented in these numbers since they make up just 14 percent of the state's child population in the 12- to 17-year age group. Asian youth accounted for just 1 percent of all juvenile arrests that year, although they make up 8 percent of the population in this age group.

Black youth were also much more likely to be held in a county detention facility. A shocking 65 percent of youth in county detention in 2013 were black. While the number of all detained youth — including black youth — has declined substantially since 2009, the proportion of black youth who are detained remains unchanged.

At the same time, however, the proportion of youth in detention who are Hispanic or identify as "other" race both increased, 12 percent and 25 percent, respectively. White youth, by contrast, saw improvements, with the percent of youth in detention who are white declining 15 percent.

Special Section

Juvenile Arrest Indicators

	#	2012 %
Total Juvenile Arrests	29,961	
Total Juvenile Arrests by Race		
White (non-Hispanic)	17,198	57
Black or African American	12,348	41
Asian or Pacific Islander	362	1
American Indian or Alaskan Native	53	0
Total Juvenile Arrests by Ethnic Origin		
Hispanic or Latino	5,857	20
Non-Hispanic	24,104	80

Juveniles in Detention Facilities

Juveniles in Detention Facilities	2009		2012		2013		% Change 09-13	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White (non-Hispanic)	1,031	16	557	14	513	14	-50	-15
Black or African American	4,206	65	2,466	62	2,456	65	-42	0
Hispanic or Latino	1,173	18	890	22	765	20	-35	12
Other Race	81	1	58	2	57	2	-30	25



As New Jersey's total population inches up, New Jersey's child population has decreased a slight 1 percent from 2009 to 2013. In 2013, the number of young children—under age 5—increased slightly from 2012 but was still 3 percent lower than in 2009. In 2013, children under 18 continue to comprise roughly one-quarter of the total population across the state. New Jersey was home to about 2 million children in 2013.

The total number of births decreased 9 percent from 2007 to 2011. At the same time the percent of births to unmarried women increased 4 percent. In 2011, 35 percent of all births were to single mothers. The number of children living with or being cared for by a grandparent is on the rise, however, along with a slight increase in single-parent households.

The racial composition of New Jersey's child population is also shifting. White non-Hispanic and black children claimed a smaller share of the total child population, while Hispanic and Asian children made up a larger percentage, both increasing 13 percent. The largest increase was seen in children of "other" race, increasing 18 percent from 2009 to 2013.

Demographics

	2009	2012	2013	% Change 09-13
Child Population Under 5	555,282	527,649	533,235	-4
% of Total Child Population Under 5	27	26	26	-3
Child Population Under 18	2,045,848	2,026,384	2,022,117	-1
% of Total Population Under 18	23	23	23	-3
Total Population	8,707,739	8,864,590	8,899,339	2

Births

	2007	2010	2011	% Change 07-11
Total Births	115,920	106,571	105,474	-9
# of Births to Unmarried Women	39,180	37,081	37,245	-5
% of Births to Unmarried Women	34	35	35	4

1 The State of Children and Families

Family Structure

	2009	2012	2013	% Change 09-13
Households Headed by One Parent	330,773	339,668	333,412	1
Percentage of Families Headed by One Parent	30	31	31	2
Children Being Cared for by their Grandparents	50,138	48,550	53,032	6
Grandchildren Under 18 Living with a Grandparent Householder	114,430	115,005	131,546	15

Child Population by Race (%)

	2009	2012	2013	% Change 09-13
White (non-Hispanic)	53	50	49	-7
Black	15	15	15	-2
Hispanic	22	24	24	13
Asian	8	9	9	13
Other Race	7	8	8	18

Percentages may exceed 100%, as some survey participants reported multiple race categories, other race may include children of two or more races.



While median family income inched up in 2013, the number of children living in families earning below the federal poverty line increased 31 percent from 2009 to 2013 when 333,000 New Jersey children lived in families earning too little to meet their basic needs. This translates to 17 percent of all New Jersey children. At the same time, the number and percent of children living in extremely poor families — those earning less than \$12,000 a year for a family of four — grew 26 percent.

In 2013, 28 percent of New Jersey children — or 559,000 children — were living in a family where no parent had regular, full-time, year-round employment.

In 2011, the most recent year that data are available, 36 percent of all births in New Jersey were to mothers who had a high school diploma or less. Eleven percent of births were to mothers who did not graduate from high school. This has improved since 2007 when 14 percent of all births were to mothers without a high school diploma.

While more families struggle financially, they continue to spend a substantial portion of their income on housing costs. The number of children living in low-income families who spent too much on housing costs increased 11 percent from 2009 to 2013. In 2013, a staggering 82 percent of all low-income families with children spent more than the federally-recommended 30 percent of income on housing, leaving less for other necessities, such as food, clothing or transportation.

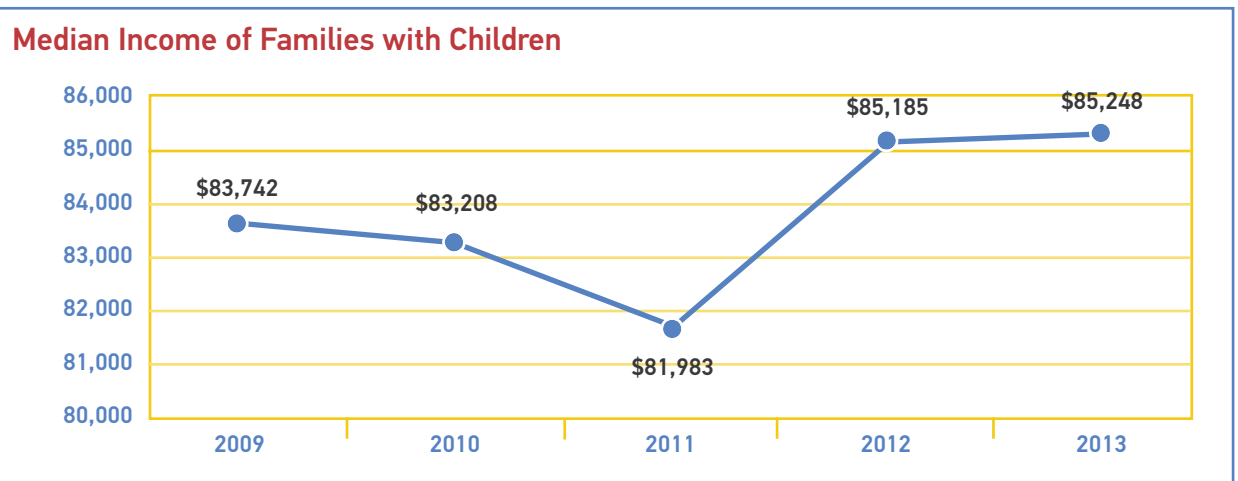
Despite this growing poverty, fewer families were receiving certain supports. The number of children living in families receiving Temporary Aid for Needy Families (welfare) decreased 13 percent from 2010 to 2014 from about 67,600 children to roughly 59,000. The number of mothers receiving nutritional supports for their infants dropped 5 percent.

2 The State of Family Economics

One notable exception is the NJ Supplemental Assistance Program (SNAP), commonly known as food stamps. Child participation in NJ SNAP grew 31 percent from 2010 to 2014 when about 417,000 children received food stamps. New Jersey's participation rate in this critical nutrition program has grown to 77 percent of eligible residents in 2012, up from a little over half in 2008.

Likewise, the number of children eligible for free school meals grew 20 percent from the 2010–11 to 2013–14 school years when nearly 525,000 students were eligible for free- or reduced-price school meals. During this same time, the number of children receiving free- and reduced-price school breakfast skyrocketed 59 percent. This is largely a result of more schools changing the way they serve breakfast. Instead of serving the all-important morning meal before school – when students have not yet arrived – many districts are now providing breakfast during the first few minutes of the school day. This approach, known as “breakfast after the bell,” significantly increases student participation in this critical child nutrition program. Despite this progress, just 41 percent of all low-income children received breakfast at school in 2014, compared to 78 percent who ate lunch at school.

More New Jersey working parents received tax credits in 2013, increasing 6 percent. In 2013, just 28 percent of New Jersey's female-headed households received child support, compared to 30 percent nationally.



2 The State of Family Economics

Children in Families that are Poor or Low-Income

	2009	2012	2013	% Change 09-13
Children below 50% of the poverty level	121,000	153,000	152,000	26
Percentage of children below 50% of the poverty level	6	8	8	33
Children below 100% of the poverty level	273,000	310,000	333,000	22
Percentage of children below 100% of the poverty level	13	15	17	31
Children below 150% of the poverty level	435,000	472,000	494,000	14
Percentage of children below 150% of the poverty level	21	23	25	19
Children below 200% of the poverty level, the level defined as low-income	591,000	646,000	654,000	11
Percentage of children below 200% of the poverty level	29	32	33	14
Children below 300% of the poverty level	869,000	915,000	936,506	8
Percentage of children below 300% of the poverty level	43	46	47	9
Children below 400% of the poverty level	1,139,000	1,164,000	1,170,795	3
Percentage of children below 400% of the poverty level	56	58	59	4

Note: For a family of four in 2013, 50% of the federal poverty level was \$11,775, 100% was \$23,550 and 200% was \$47,100.

Family Economics (%), NJ vs. US, 2013

	NJ	US
Children in families below 200% of the poverty level	33	45
Children in families below 100% of the poverty level	17	22
Single-parent families below 100% of the poverty level	32	37
Female-headed households receiving child support, 2013	28	30

Family Poverty

	2009	2012	2013	% Change 09-13
Single parents below poverty level	87,000	107,000	105,000	21
Percentage of single parents below poverty level	27	32	32	19
Children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	518,000	534,000	559,000	8
Percentage of children in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	25	26	28	12

2 The State of Family Economics

New Jersey Births by Mother's Education Level

	2007		2010		2011		% Change 07-11	
	#	%*	#	%*	#	%*	#	%*
Less than High School	15,834	14	12,755	12	11,894	11	-25	-17
High School Graduate	29,975	26	27,244	26	26,875	25	-10	-1
Some College	21,943	19	20,033	19	20,369	19	-7	2
College Graduate or More	41,860	36	40,853	38	41,005	39	-2	8

*Please note that percentages may not equal 100 due to a small number of births where the education level of the mother is undetermined.

Housing Costs for Low-Income Families, NJ vs. US, 2009-2013

	2009		2012		2013		% Change 09-13	
	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US
Children in low-income families where housing costs exceed 30% of income	482,000	20,452,000	524,000	21,203,000	535,000	20,476,000	11	0
Percentage of children living in low-income families where housing costs exceed 30% of income	82	67	81	65	82	63	0	-6
Children living in crowded housing	229,000	9,946,000	239,000	10,497,000	228,000	10,539,000	0	6
Percentage of children living in crowded housing	11	13	12	14	11	14	0	8

Temporary Aid for Needy Families

	2010	2013	2014	% Change 10-14
Children living in families receiving welfare (TANF)	67,632	64,379	58,948	-13

Percentage of Households Without Enough Food, NJ vs. US

	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11	2010-2012	2011-2013	% Change 07-09 to 11-13
NJ	12	12	12	12	11	-1
US	14	15	15	15	15	8

Food for Needy Families

	2010	2013	2014	% Change 10-14
Children receiving food stamps	317,819	419,410	417,044	31
Women, infants and children receiving nutritional supports (WIC)	189,116	185,097	180,154	-5

2 The State of Family Economics

Average Monthly Food Stamps Benefit per Recipient

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% Change 09-13
	\$125.06	\$138.03	\$133.26	\$133.26	\$134.97	8

Participation Rate of Eligible NJ Residents in SNAP/Food Stamps

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Change 08-12
Participation Rate of SNAP-Eligible Persons in NJ	54%	59%	60%	67%	77%	43
New Jersey SNAP Participation, State Rank	47	49	49	47	39	N/A

School Meals

	2010-11	2012-13	2013-14	% Change 11-14
Children eligible for reduced-price school meals	74,969	78,027	75,804	1
Children eligible for free school meals	373,337	428,447	448,685	20
Total children eligible for free- or reduced-price school lunch	448,306	506,474	524,488	17
	2010-11	2013-14	2014-15*	% Change 11-15
Children receiving reduced-price breakfast	12,520	16,461	15,707	25
Children receiving free breakfast	123,293	180,597	199,897	62
Total children receiving free- or reduced-price school breakfast	135,813	197,058	215,604	59
School breakfast participation rates	30	38	41	36
Children receiving reduced-price lunch	51,530	49,868	47,225	-8
Children receiving free lunch	311,732	350,202	359,771	15
Total children receiving free- or reduced-price school lunch	363,262	400,070	406,996	12
School lunch participation rates	81	76	78	-4

*Please note that the 2014-15 percentage data are preliminary and based upon the most recent data, which include school meal eligibility data as of 2013-14 school year and receiving data as of October 2014.

NJ Earned Income Tax Credits

	2012			2013			% Change 12-13		
	# Credits Issued	Total Amt. of Credits Issued	Avg. Credit Amount	# Credits Issued	Total Amt. of Credits Issued	Avg. Credit Amt.	# Credits Issued	Total Amt. of Credits Issued	Avg. Credit Amt.
Recipients with at Least 1 Dependent Under Age 19	314,972	\$171,917,612	\$546	333,726	\$190,801,900	\$572	6	11	5
All Recipients	464,336	\$190,659,013	\$411	506,712	\$212,611,235	\$420	9	12	2

2 The State of Family Economics

Federal Earned Income Tax Credits

	2009	2012	2013	% Change 09-13
Federal Earned Income Tax Credit Claims	561,644	563,291	589,026	5
Average Federal EITC Claim	\$2,101	\$3,195	\$2,283	9

Child Support

	2009	2012	2013	% Change 09-13
Total open cases	357,925	389,665	377,783	6
Percentage of cases with support orders	83	77	N/A	N/A
Child support collection rates	64	65	N/A	N/A
Cost effectiveness of collections	\$3.85	\$4.27	\$4.28	11



Enrollment in public preschools continues to inch up, rising 4 percent from the 2009–10 to 2013–14 school years. New Jersey continues to outpace the nation in the percent of young children attending preschool or kindergarten. Nationally, 41 percent of young children are not receiving this early education, compared to 29 percent of New Jersey children, ages three to five. Enrollment in the federal Head Start program is also on the rise, increasing 11 percent during this same time.

Encouragingly, the number of children attending full-day kindergarten increased 9 percent, while 33 percent fewer children attended half-day kindergarten. Quality, full-day kindergarten is critical to help children sustain the gains made in high-quality preschool.

Despite these positive trends, New Jersey families continue to have fewer child care options for their children. From 2010 to 2014, the number of licensed child care centers in New Jersey decreased a concerning 6 percent, while capacity declined 2 percent. The number of providers who were registered with the state to care for children in their own homes dropped an alarming 29 percent to 2,054 providers in 2014.

Total public school enrollment remained relatively steady, while special education enrollments increased. From 2009–10 to 2013–14, the number of students ages three to five receiving special education services climbed 7 percent; the number of students ages six to 21 receiving those services increased 3 percent. New Jersey has seen an alarming increase in homeless students, rising 61 percent from 2009–10 to 2013–14. This may be in part due to families who were displaced — and remain so — by Superstorm Sandy.

3 The State of Early Care and Education

The achievement gap among students who are economically disadvantaged and their more affluent peers inched up 2 percent to a nearly 27 percent difference in average pass rates for all state tests for all grade levels and all tests.

For example, the average statewide pass rate on language arts tests for New Jersey 3rd graders has improved to 66 percent. But just 38 percent of children with limited-English proficiency passed this test in 2013–14, while 46 percent of children in low-income families scored proficient. Fourth-graders fared even worse, with just 60 percent of all students scoring proficient, compared to 29 percent of limited-English proficient students and 39 percent of low-income students

Similar trends are seen in other grades and tests, although all students tend to score better on math and science tests.

Incidents of school violence, vandalism, weapons and substance abuse were all down from 2010–11 to 2013–14. Violent incidents dropped the most at 32 percent, followed by vandalism at 23 percent, weapons at 19 percent and substance abuse at 12 percent.

New Jersey’s high school graduation rate was 89 percent in 2013–14 — a 7 percent increase since 2010–11.

Public Preschool Enrollments

	2009-10	2012-13	2013-14	% Change 10-14
Preschool Enrollments (total)	49,940	51,860	51,924	4
Half-day Preschool Enrollments	5,152	5,467	4,965	-4
Full-day Preschool Enrollments	44,788	46,393	46,959	5

Early Education

	2009		2012		2013		% Change 09-13	
	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US
Percent of children not enrolled in nursery school, preschool or kindergarten, ages 3 - 5	26	40	26	40	29	41	11	3

Head Start

	2009	2012	2013	% Change 09-13
Children enrolled in Head Start	14,488	18,622	16,060	11

Child Care

	2010	2013	2014	% Change 10-14
Licensed Child Care Centers	4,223	3,977	3,964	-6
Capacity of Licensed Child Care Centers	355,428	346,313	347,952	-2
State-Registered Family Child Care Providers (in-home)	2,892	2,120	2,054	-29

3 The State of Early Care and Education

Demographics of Children with Working Parents, NJ

	2012	2013	% Change 12-13
Child Population 0 -5	647,183	642,853	-1
# Children 0 - 5 with All Parents Working	412,293	415,143	1
% Children 0 - 5 with All Parents Working	66	66	0
# Children 0 - 5 in Single-Parent Households	142,121	146,076	3
% Children 0 - 5 in Single-Parent Households	25	30	18

Average Annual Costs of Child Care

Child Care Center	2012	2013	% Change 12-13
Infants Age 1 and Under*	\$10,949	\$11,534	5
Preschooler	\$9,170	\$9,546	4
Registered Family Child Care			
Infants Age 1 and Under*	\$8,520	\$8,699	2
Preschooler	\$7,562	\$7,790	3

*For 2013, infants age 18 months and under

Public Kindergarten Enrollments

	2009-10	2012-13	2013-14	% Change 10-14
Kindergarten Enrollments (total)	94,917	95,101	92,322	-3
Half-day Kindergarten Enrollments	26,673	22,308	17,777	-33
Full-day Kindergarten Enrollments	68,244	72,793	74,545	9

Public School Enrollment

	2009-10	2012-13	2013-14	% Change 10-14
Total enrollment, K - 12	1,383,706	1,373,182	1,371,399	-1
Special education enrollment, ages 3 -5	16,423	17,692	17,529	7
Special Education enrollment, ages 6 - 21	197,582	201,221	202,724	3
Percent special education students, ages 6 - 21	14	15	15	4

Homeless Students

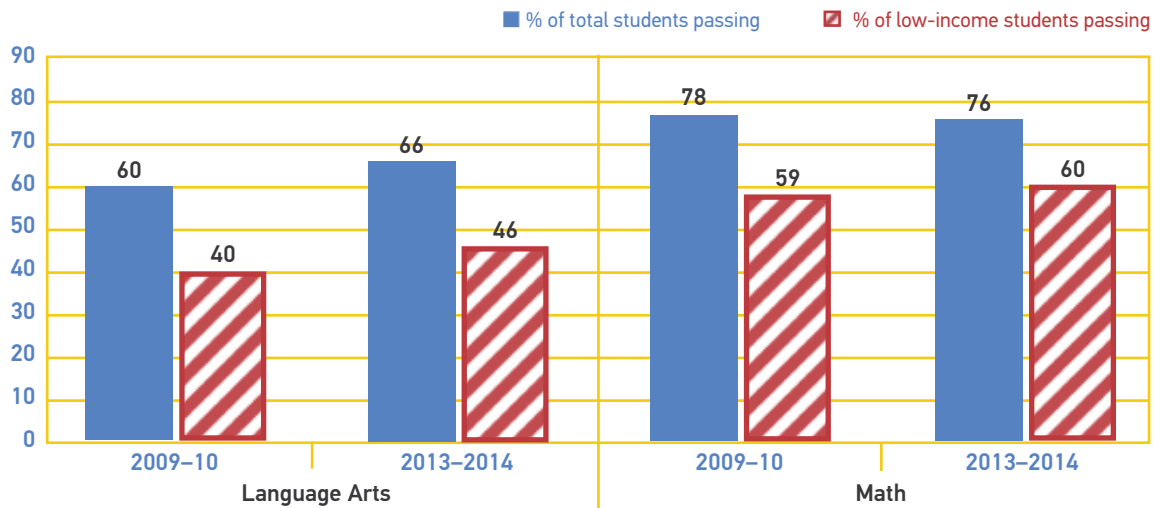
	2009-10	2012-13	2013-14	% Change 10-14
Number of homeless students	6,397	4,495	10,303	61

3 The State of Early Care and Education

Percent of Students Passing 3rd Grade Tests

	2009-10	2012-13	2013-14	% Change 10-14
Language Arts	60	66	66	10
Language Arts (limited English proficient)	33	41	38	15
Language Arts (low-income)	40	49	46	15
Math	78	78	76	-3
Math (limited English proficient)	57	56	58	2
Math (low-income)	59	62	60	2

Low-Income Student Performance on NJ Tests Compared to Total State Average, 3rd Grade

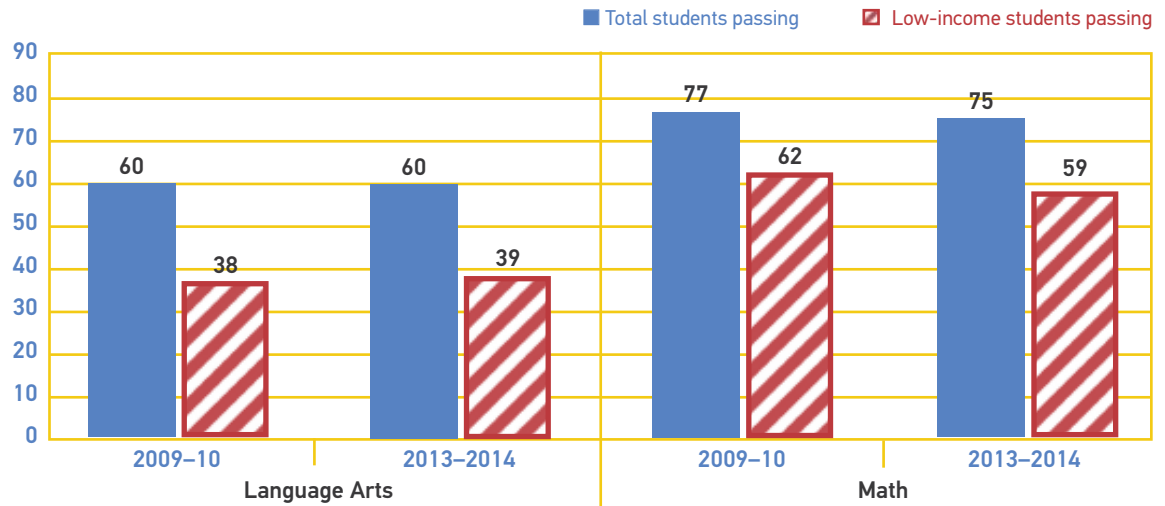


Percent of Students Passing 4th Grade Tests

	2009-10	2012-13	2013-14	% Change 10-14
Language Arts	60	59	60	0
Language Arts (limited English proficient)	28	28	29	4
Language Arts (low-income)	38	38	39	3
Math	77	78	75	-3
Math (limited English proficient)	54	58	53	-2
Math (low-income)	62	64	59	-5
Science	93	90	89	-4
Science (limited English proficient)	77	72	69	-10
Science (low-income)	87	80	79	-9

3 The State of Early Care and Education

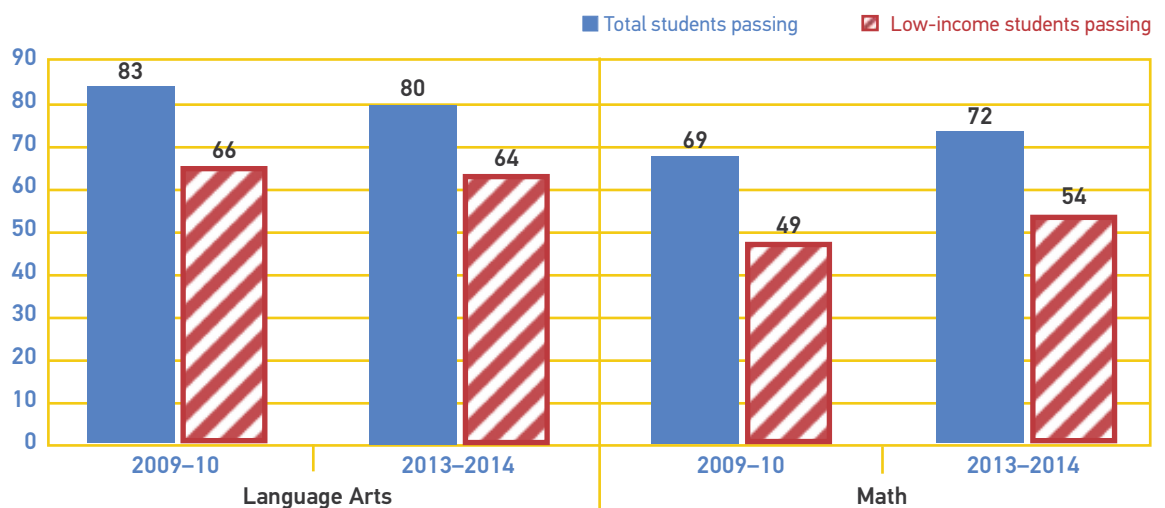
Low-Income Student Performance on NJ Tests Compared to Total State Average, 4th Grade



Percent of Students Passing 8th Grade Tests

	2009-10	2012-13	2013-14	% Change 10-14
Language Arts	83	82	80	-4
Language Arts (limited English proficient)	39	40	36	-8
Language Arts (low-income)	66	67	64	-3
Math	69	69	72	4
Math (limited English proficient)	36	35	38	6
Math (low-income)	49	51	54	10
Science	83	79	79	-5
Science (limited English proficient)	42	36	38	-10
Science (low-income)	66	62	63	-5

Low-Income Student Performance on NJ Tests Compared to Total State Average, 8th Grade

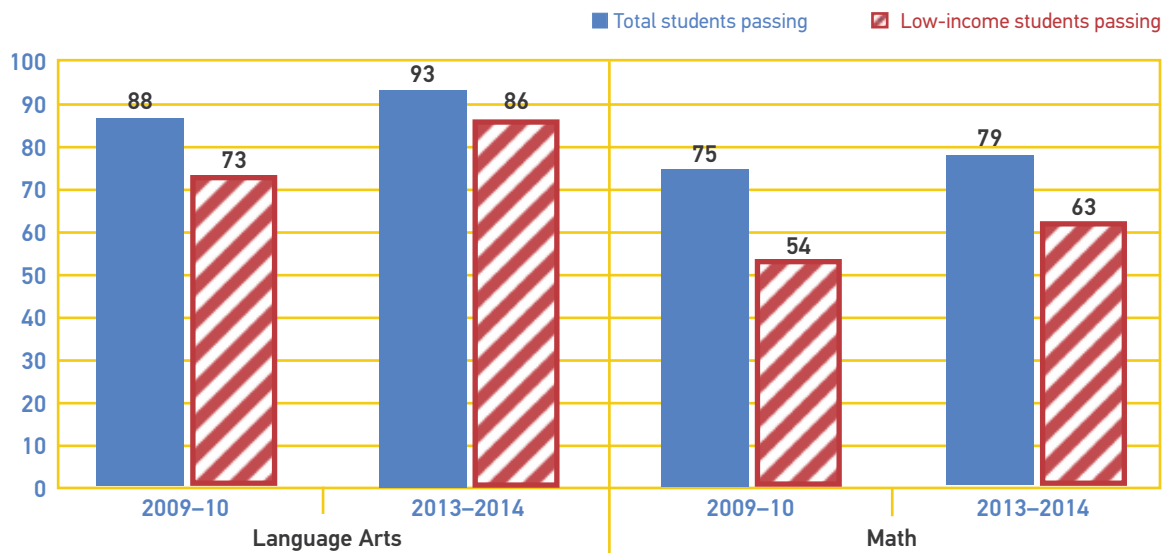


3 The State of Early Care and Education

Percent of Students Passing 11th Grade Tests

	2009-10	2012-13	2013-14	% Change 10-14
Language Arts	88	92	93	6
Language Arts (limited English proficient)	35	47	54	54
Language Arts (low-income)	73	83	86	18
Math	75	80	79	5
Math (limited English proficient)	33	40	39	18
Math (low-income)	54	64	63	17

Low-Income Student Performance on NJ Tests Compared to Total State Average, 11th Grade



Achievement Gap. K-12

	2009-10	2012-13	2013-14	% Change 10-14
Achievement Gap	26.0%	26.1%	26.5%	2

Note: This is the percentage gap between economically disadvantaged and non-economically disadvantaged students passing state tests for all grade levels and all tests.

School Violence Incidents

2010-11				2013-14				% Change 11-14			
Violence	Vandalism	Weapons	Substances	Violence	Vandalism	Weapons	Substances	Violence	Vandalism	Weapons	Substances
10,928	2,033	1,227	3,559	7,484	1,561	1,000	3,138	-32	-23	-19	-12

3 The State of Early Care and Education

Students Taking SATs

	2008-09	2011-12	2012-13	% Change 09-13
Percentage of Students Taking the SAT	76	78	78	3
Average SAT Math Score	513	517	522	2
Average SAT Verbal Score	496	495	499	1

Public Education: NJ vs. US

	NJ	US
Average Graduation Rate, 2010-11	87	80
Percentage of Students Taking the SAT, 2012-13	78	49
Average SAT Verbal Score, 2012-13	499	496
Average SAT Math Score, 2012-13	522	514

High School Graduation Rates

	2010-11	2012-13	2013-14	% Change 11 -14
High School Graduation Rates	83	88	89	7

High School Graduation Rates

	2012-13
White	93
Black	76
Hispanic	79
Asian	96
American Indian	76
Native Hawaiian	92
Two or More Races	89
Limited English Proficiency	70
Economically Disadvantaged	77
Students with Disability	76
Statewide Total	88

Although health indicators for New Jersey's children continue to show some mixed results, many of the trends have been positive for children.

One of the most positive changes that has occurred on the child health front in recent years is the drastic drop in the number of children without health insurance, especially among low-income children. From 2009 to 2013, the number of uninsured children has decreased 14 percent to roughly 112,000 children. This corresponds with a 13 percent increase in children covered through NJ FamilyCare, the state's free or low-cost health insurance.

The results are even more dramatic among low-income children, with the number of uninsured low-income children dropping 36 percent during the same time. The percent of low-income children who lack health insurance has declined from 57 percent of all low-income children to just 10 percent in 2013. Still, the majority of uninsured children — 70,000 — are low-income and should qualify for health coverage through NJ FamilyCare.

While the percent of women receiving early prenatal care increased 6 percent from 2007 to 2011, the percent of babies born with low-birth weight rose 3 percent during that same time. All racial groups experienced an increase in mother receiving first trimester prenatal care, with the increase highest among Hispanic and black mothers.

Childhood lead poisoning continues to show positive trends, with far fewer children with high lead levels. After rising in 2012, the percent of children who received all immunizations by age 2 declined in 2013 to 76 percent. That is still an improvement from 2009 when just 72 percent of New Jersey's young children received all immunizations. Fewer children were admitted to the hospital, or living, with asthma in the state.

More children are being treated for mental or behavioral issues through the New Jersey Division of Children's System of Care. That number has increased 33 percent from 2009 to 2014 when more than 10,000 children were receiving these services. For children in this system who need out-of-home placement, the majority were being treated in a residential treatment center or a treatment home — each serving 28 percent of children.



4 The State of Child Health

Proper dental care and healthy teeth and gums are important factors in a child's overall health. The state's efforts to improve oral health for children continue to show progress. The total number of children receiving any dental services through NJ FamilyCare and Medicaid increased 47 percent from 2009 to 2013, while those receiving preventive care rose 58 percent. The percent of children ages three and older who were in an out-of-home placement through New Jersey's child protection system and who received semi-annual dental exams remained relatively steady at 84 percent.

Uninsured Children

	2009	2012	2013	% Change 09-13
Children without health insurance	129,835	113,000	112,117	-14
Percent of children without health insurance	6.4	5.6	5.6	-13

Low-Income, Uninsured Children

	2009	2012	2013	% Change 09-13
Number of children without health insurance who are low-income	109,000	82,000	70,000	-36
Percentage of children without health insurance who are low-income	57	73	10	-82

NJ vs. US Uninsured Children (%)

	NJ	US
All Children (2013)	6	7
By Income (2011)		
0-99% of the poverty level	14	14
100-124% of the poverty level	14	14
125-149% of the poverty level	13	14
150-174% of the poverty level	11	14
175-199% of the poverty level	15	12
200-249% of the poverty level	13	10

Health Insurance

	2010	2013	2014	% Change 10-14
Children Receiving NJ FamilyCare/Medicaid	660,484	724,603	745,990	13

4 The State of Child Health

Healthy Starts

	2007	2010	2011	% Change 07-11
Total births	115,920	106,571	105,474	-9
Low-birthweight babies	9,510	8,747	8,901	-6
Percentage of low-birthweight babies	8.2	8.2	8.4	3
Women receiving early prenatal care	85,888	83,622	82,948	-3
Percentage of women receiving early prenatal care	74	78	79	6
Births to unmarried mothers	38,883	37,081	36,886	-5
Percentage of births to unmarried mothers	34	35	35	4

Percentage of Mothers Receiving 1st Trimester Prenatal Care, by Race

	2007	2010	2011	% Change 07-11
White, non-Hispanic	87	89	89	3
Black, non-Hispanic	61	68	67	11
Hispanic	66	73	74	12
Asian	85	89	89	4

Percentage of Low-Birthweight Babies by Race/Ethnicity of Mother

	2007	2010	2011	% Change 07-11
White, non-Hispanic	7.2	7.0	7.3	1
Black, non-Hispanic	13.4	12.7	12.2	-8
Hispanic	7.5	7.1	7.6	1
Asian	8.3	9.2	8.8	7
Other	11.0	9.6	11.6	5

Infant and Child Deaths

	2007	2010	2011	% Change 07-11
Infant mortality	590	518	531	-10
Infant mortality rate/1,000 live births	5.1	4.9	5.0	-2
Child deaths, ages 1- 14	218	180	196	-10
Child death rate/100,000 children	12.8	10.6	11.6	-9

Preventing Childhood Illness

	2009	2012	2013	% Change 09-13
Percentage of children immunized by age 2	72	79	76	5
Children tested for lead (ages 6-29 months)	100,479	103,391	95,261	-5
Children with high levels of lead	729	540	386	-47
Percentage of children with high levels of lead	1	1	0	-44

4 The State of Child Health

Children Living with HIV/AIDS

	2010	2013	2014	% Change 10-14
	790	795	795	1

Children Admitted to the Hospital for Asthma

	2009	2012	2013	% Change 09-13
Asthma admissions to the hospital	4,774	4,139	3,401	-29

Children Living with Asthma, NJ

	2008	2011	2012	% Change 08-12
	192,753	177,858	178,063	-8

Percentage of Children and Teens (ages 10 to 17) Overweight or Obese — NJ vs. US

	2007			2012			% Change 07-12		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
NJ	36	25	31	29	20	25	-19	-20	-19
US	35	27	32	35	28	31	0	4	-3

Mental Health Care

	2008		2012		% Change 08-12	
	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US
Percentage of children ages 2 - 17 with problems requiring counseling who received mental health care	55	60	58	61	5	2

Children who have one or more emotional, behavioral or developmental conditions

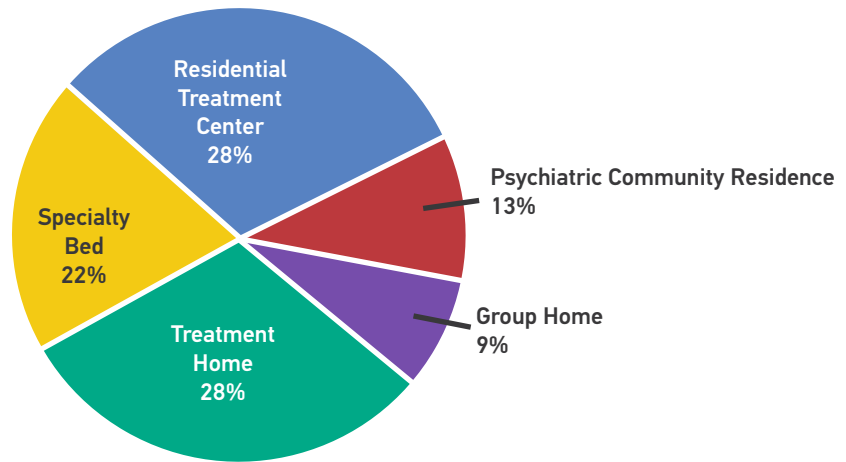
	2007	2011-2012	% Change 07-12
Number	264,000	277,000	5
Percentage	14	15	7

Division of Children's System of Care Enrollment

	2009	2013	2014	% Change 09-14
Children receiving managed mental/behavioral health services through the state program	7,713	9,470	10,248	33

4 The State of Child Health

Children's System of Care (CSOC), Type of Out-of-Home Placement, 2014, %



Children Who Lack Access to Fluoridated Water, 2012

Number	1,763,131
Percentage	87

Children Who Have Received Preventive Dental Care in the Previous Year

	2007	2011-12	% Change 07-12
Number	1,517,000	1,521,000	0
Percentage	79	80	1

Dental Treatment for Children Enrolled in NJ FamilyCare/Medicaid

Eligible Children Receiving Any Dental Services	2009	2012	2013	% Change 09-13
Under Age 1	383	181	191	-50
Ages 1 - 2	11,448	16,814	18,396	61
Ages 3 - 5	49,962	69,665	72,533	45
Ages 6 - 9	66,437	92,487	101,236	52
Ages 10 - 14	63,464	87,612	94,788	49
Ages 15 - 18	40,216	50,919	53,876	34
Total Ages 18 and Under	231,910	317,678	341,020	47
Eligible Children Receiving Preventive Dental Services	2009	2012	2013	% Change 09-13
Under Age 1	48	107	110	129
Ages 1 - 2	9,506	15,985	17,567	85
Ages 3 - 5	46,443	66,599	69,828	50
Ages 6 - 9	61,259	87,517	96,704	58
Ages 10 - 14	55,599	81,141	89,193	60
Ages 15 - 18	30,346	42,859	46,943	55
Total Ages 18 and Under	203,201	294,208	320,345	58

4 The State of Child Health

Dental Treatment for Children Enrolled in NJ FamilyCare/Medicaid (continued from previous page)

Eligible Children Receiving Dental Treatment Services	2009	2012	2013	% Change 09-13
Under Age 1	26	19	15	-42
Ages 1 - 2	2,509	3,263	3,111	24
Ages 3 - 5	21,004	28,807	29,400	40
Ages 6 - 9	37,660	51,354	55,995	49
Ages 10 - 14	38,004	46,241	49,956	31
Ages 15 - 18	26,257	30,376	31,124	19
Total Ages 18 and Under	125,460	160,060	169,601	35

Dental Care for Children in Out-of-Home Placement

	2010	2013	2014	% Change 10-14
Percentage of children ages 3 and older who were in care 6 months or more and who received semi-annual dental exams	85	85	84	-1



The number of New Jersey children who were the subject of a child abuse/neglect investigation continued to rise, increasing 6 percent from 2009 to 2013.

In a reversal of previous trends, however, the number of those investigations that resulted in a finding that abuse or neglect had actually occurred increased, after years of consistent declines. In one year alone, from 2012 to 2013, the number of children who were found to be victims of abuse or neglect jumped 29 percent. This is probably due, at least in part, to a change in the system state investigators now use to determine if child abuse has, in fact, occurred. In 2013, New Jersey added an “established” category that means abuse did occur, but the child was not seriously harmed and there were mitigating factors, such as a parent being under tremendous stress.

The established finding carries fewer long-term ramifications for people who are found to have abused or neglected their children. Previously, investigators could only “substantiate” a report of suspected abuse or neglect or find it “unfounded.” A substantiated finding is still made in more serious cases of child abuse or neglect. A substantiated finding puts a person on a child abuse registry, essentially, for life, making it nearly impossible for them to be approved as a caregiver for a relative’s child who may need to enter foster care or to work in many jobs that involve children. Those with an “established” finding are not included in the registry, which may affect an investigator’s decision in these cases.

The total number of children receiving services from the state child protection system, now known as the Division of Child Protection and Permanency, rose 7 percent from 2010 to 2014. That increase occurred only in the number of children who remained with their families while

5 The State of Child Protection

under state supervision. The number of children in foster care continued to decline, dropping 3 percent during this time.

Of concern, the number of children who are abused again after either an unsubstantiated and substantiated report of child abuse or neglect increased significantly from 2008 to 2012. For children with a previous unsubstantiated report, 2,800 were later the subject of a substantiated report within 12 months. That is a 49 percent increase during that time. Of those with a previous substantiated report, 430 suffered abuse or neglect within 12 months — a 71 percent increase from 2008.

Likewise, the number and percent of foster children who are abused or neglected after being reunited with their families has risen by more than one-third. Yet, at the same time, the percent of these children who re-enter foster care has dropped 13 percent. This may be because the subsequent abuse or neglect did not rise to the level that would warrant removal from home.

While the number of state-finalized adoptions declined, the state has made progress in shortening the amount of time children are spending in foster care before being reunified with their families. The vast majority of children are now spending less than two years in care.

Children Under State Supervision

	2010	2013	2014	% Change 10-14
All children under state supervision*	47,976	52,255	51,412	7
Children in out-of-home placement	7,861	7,330	7,660	-3
Children receiving in-home services	40,115	44,925	43,752	9

*Includes children being supervised in their own homes, as well as those in out-of-home placement.

Children Entering and Exiting Out-of-Home Care

	2009	2012	2013	% Change 09-13
Entering Care	5,181	5,588	5,482	6
Exiting Care	6,039	5,374	5,667	-6

Referrals and Investigations

	2009	2012	2013	% Change 09-13
Referrals for child abuse/neglect	89,287	92,924	94,486	6
Referrals for family services	11,086	15,097	16,011	44

Child Abuse/Neglect

	2009	2012	2013*	% Change 09-13
Number of children where abuse/neglect has been substantiated or established	9,286	9,250	11,972	29
Percentage of children where abuse/neglect has been substantiated or established	10	10	13	30

*Note: 2013 is the first year that state investigators were able to find that an allegation of abuse or neglect was "established." Previously, investigators could only determine a report of suspected abuse to be substantiated or unfounded.

5 The State of Child Protection

Children Found to be Abused or Neglected After Prior Report of Abuse or Neglect

	2008		2011		2012		% Change 08-12	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
After previous unsubstantiated report, w/in 6 months	1,160	1.9	1,618	2.4	1,547	2.2	33	16
After previous unsubstantiated report, w/in 12 months	1,883	3.1	2,711	4.0	2,805	4.1	49	32
After previous substantiated report, w/in 6 months	184	3.7	210	5.1	258	4.5	40	22
After previous substantiated report, w/in 12 months	251	5.1	447	7.4	430	7.6	71	49

Repeat Child Abuse/Neglect

	2009	2012	2013	% Change 09-13
Percentage of children who were NOT victims of repeat child abuse/neglect	94	95	94	0

Children in Out-of-Home Care, By Type of Placement

	2010	2013	2014	% Change 10-14
Group and residential homes	861	739	523	-39
Kinship foster homes	2,590	2,780	2,899	12
Resource families (non-kin)	3,911	3,980	3,790	-3
Independent Living	175	131	110	-37
Total	7,537	7,630	7,322	-3

Children Abused/Neglected After Reunification with Family

	2008	2011	2012	% Change 08-12
Number of children abused/neglected within 12 months of reunification	214	268	295	38
Percentage of children abused/neglected within 12 months of reunification	6.3	8.4	8.5	35

Foster Care Re-Entry

Exit Year	2008	2011	2012	% Change 08-12
Percentage of children who exit foster care and re-enter within 12 months	15	13	13	-13

Adoptions

	2009	2012	2013	% Change 09-13
State-finalized adoptions	1,418	943	1,021	-28

5 The State of Child Protection

Children in Legal Limbo Awaiting a Permanent Home

	2010	2013	2014	% Change 10-14
Children legally free but not adopted	1,372	1,020	1,104	-20

Amount of Time to Family Reunification for Children (%)

	2009	2012	2013	% Change 09-13
Less than 12 months	70	77	75	7
12 to 23 months	19	15	19	0
24 to 35 months	6	5	4	-33
36 to 47 months	2	2	1	-50
48 or more months	2	1	1	-50

Amount of Time to Adoption for Children (%)

	2009	2012	2013	% Change 09-13
Less than 12 months	4	4	2	-50
12 to 23 months	23	21	23	0
24 to 35 months	34	37	35	3
36 to 47 months	22	21	21	-5
48 or more months	16	17	18	13

Children Living in Permanent Homes with Relatives (Kinship Legal Guardianship)

	2010	2013	2014	% Change 10-14
Subsidized Kinship Legal Guardianship	2,517	2,161	2,081	-17

Data are as of the end of each fiscal year.

Older Youth Under DYFS Supervision*

	2010	2013	2014	% Change 10-14
Youth 13 - 17 under state supervision	9,216	11,929	9,755	6
Percentage of youth under state supervision who are 13 - 17	25	23	21	-16
Youth 18 - 21 under state supervision	1,747	2,075	1,708	-2
Percentage of youth under state supervision who are 18 - 21	4	4	4	-8

*Youth under state supervision may or may not be in out-of-home care.



New Jersey's teens and young adults posted positive trends in recent years. While the number of New Jersey teens and young adults living in poverty rose sharply from 2009 to 2012, that increase slowed in 2013 when 110,000 young adults, ages 18 to 24, lived in poverty. Likewise, New Jersey saw a positive decrease in the percent of youth ages 18 to 24 who were idle — not working, not in school and who had no degree beyond high school. The same is true for teens ages 16 to 19.

More of these young adults also had health insurance, with a 25 percent drop in the number of uninsured youth, ages 19 to 24. This age group, however, still had a high uninsured rate, with 23 percent of these young adults lacking health coverage.

Birth to teenage girls continued sharp declines, dropping 27 percent from 2007 to 2011 when 5,342 babies were born to teenage mothers. Youth confined to both state and county detention facilities also continued to decrease, dropping 46 and 42 percent, respectively. The number of teen deaths in 2011 was 20 percent lower than in 2007, with the rate falling 18 percent during that time.

6 The State of Teens and Young Adults

Young Adults in Poverty

	2009	2012	2013	% Change 09-13
Number of youth 18-24 in poverty	88,000	109,000	110,000	25
Percentage of youth 18-24 in poverty	13	15	15	15

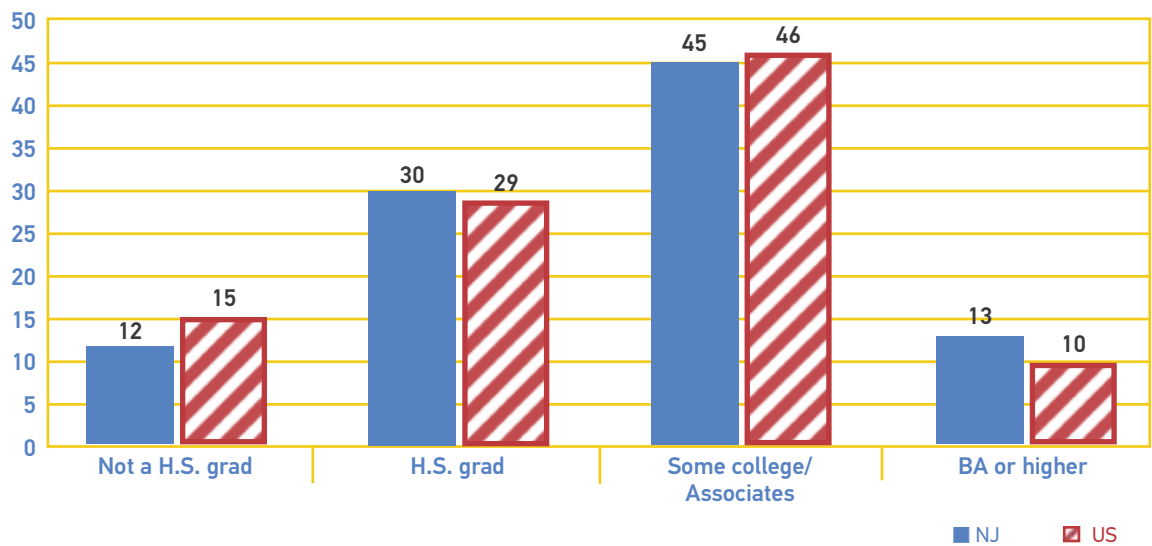
Youth and Young Adults Who Are Idle

	2009	2012	2013	% Change 09-13
Youth 18-24 not working, not in school, and have no degree beyond high school	102,000	111,000	104,000	2
Percentage of youth 18-24 not working, not in school, and have no degree beyond high school	14	14	13	-7
Number of teens 16-19 not working and not attending school	30,000	29,000	30,000	0
Percentage of teens 16-19 not working and not attending school	7	6	6	-14

NJ vs. US — 2013

	NJ	US
Percentage of youth 18-24 in poverty	15	25
Percentage of youth 18-24 who are not working, not in school and have no degree beyond high school	13	16

Highest Level of Education Completed in 2013, 18–24 Year Olds, Percentage



6 The State of Teens and Young Adults

Health Insurance

	2009	2012	2013	% Change 09-13
Number of youth 19 - 24 who have no health insurance	207,725	168,480	156,346	-25
Percentage of youth 19 - 24 who have no health insurance	29	24	23	-20

NJ vs. US, Health Insurance, 2013

	NJ	US
Number of youth 19 - 24 who lack health insurance	156,346	6,956,649
Percentage of youth 19 - 24 who lack health insurance	23	25

Births to Teens

	2007	2010	2011	% Change 07-11
Births to females 10 - 19	7,319	5,812	5,342	-27
Births to females 10 - 19 as a percentage of all births	6.3	5.5	5.1	-20
Births to females 15 - 19	7,207	5,735	5,285	-27
Births to females 15 - 19 as a percentage of all births	6.2	5.4	5.0	-19
Percentage of births to females through age 19 who were already mothers	17	16	16	-6

Births to Teens, NJ vs. US, 2011

	NJ	US
Birth rate for 15- to 19-year-olds per 1,000 girls in this age group	19	31
Percentage of births to females through age 19 who are already mothers	16	18

Juvenile Justice — Arrests

	2008	2011	2012	% Change 08-12
Juvenile arrests	52,458	34,140	29,723	-43
Juvenile arrest rate	26	17	15	-43

Juvenile Justice — Commitments and Detention

	2009	2012	2013	% Change 09-13
Juvenile commitments to state detention facilities	581	352	314	-46
Admissions to juvenile county detention	6,491	3,971	3,791	-42
Average daily population as a percentage of approved capacity county detention centers	63	53	49	-22
Average length of stay in county detention centers in days	28	34	34	20

6 The State of Teens and Young Adults

Teen Arrests (13 - 19) by Type of Offense as Percentage of All Arrests

	2008	2011	2012	% Change 08-12
Violent offenses	24	20	18	-25
Property crimes	36	29	25	-31
Drug offenses	26	26	24	-8
Weapons possession, carrying	40	36	28	-30

Teen Arrests (13 - 19) by Type of Offense as Percentage of All Arrests, NJ vs. US, 2012

	NJ	US
Drug Offenses	25	20
Weapons	28	25
Violent Crimes	18	19
Property Crimes	25	28

Police Disposition of Juveniles Taken into Custody, 2012

	Number	%
Handled within police department and released	9,786	33
Referred to juvenile court or probation department	18,913	64
Referred to child welfare agency	361	1
Referred to other police agency	234	1
Referred to criminal or adult court	429	1

Sexually-Transmitted Infections

	2009	2012	2013	% Change 09-13
Males 16 - 20 diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhea or syphilis	2,427	3,004	2,943	21
Rate per 1,000 males diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhea or syphilis	8	10	10	23
Females 16 - 20 diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhea or syphilis	9,501	9,773	9,340	-2
Rate per 1,000 females diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhea or syphilis	34	35	33	-1
All youth 16 - 20 diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhea or syphilis (includes youth where sex is not known)	11,935	12,814	12,308	3
Rate per 1,000 youth diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhea or syphilis	20	22	21	4

6 The State of Teens and Young Adults

Teen Deaths

	2007	2010	2011	% Change 07-11
Teen deaths	259	211	208	-20
Teen death rate per 100,000 teens	44	35	36	-18
Teen deaths by accident, homicide, suicide, rate per 100,000 teens	30	25	25	-17

Teen Deaths, NJ vs. US, 2011

	NJ	US
Teen death rate per 100,000 teens	36	49

Teens Ages 12 to 17 Who Abused Alcohol or Drugs in the Past Year

	2007-08	2010-11	2011-12	% Change 08-12
Number	47,000	53,000	49,000	4
Percentage	7	8	7	0



The number of New Jersey's children born outside of the U.S. has decreased, but the number and percentage of children living in immigrant families has risen. In 2013, 730,000 — 36 percent of all New Jersey children — lived in a family where at least one member was born in a foreign country. Of those children, the vast majority — 89 percent — were U.S. citizens.

More of New Jersey children in immigrant families lived in poverty in 2013 — increasing 36 percent since 2009 to 136,000 children. The 19 percent poverty rate for these children is higher than the state average of 17 percent. At the same time, 39 percent of children in immigrant families lived in low-income families

Despite this disproportionate poverty, children in immigrant families were more likely to live with both parents and those parents were more likely to both be working. But immigrant parents were less likely to have a high school diploma and were more likely to earn less than \$25,000 per year than non-immigrants.

Foreign-born Children

	2009	2012	2013	% Change 09-13
Foreign-born children	116,077	111,291	112,675	-3
Percentage foreign-born children	6	5	6	0

7 The State of Immigrant Families

Children in Immigrant Families in Poverty

	2009	2012	2013	% Change 09-13
Number of children in immigrant families below 100% of the federal poverty level	100,000	122,000	136,000	36
Percentage of children in immigrant families below 100% of the federal poverty level	15	17	19	27
Number of children in immigrant families below 200% of the federal poverty level	241,000	285,000	288,000	20
Percentage of children in immigrant families below 200% of the federal poverty level	36	39	39	8

Children in Immigrant Families and Citizenship

	2009	2012	2013	% Change 09-13
Number of Children in immigrant families	667,000	724,000	730,000	9
Percentage of children in immigrant families	33	36	36	9
Number of children in immigrant families who are citizens	579,000	645,000	649,000	12
Percentage of children in immigrant families who are citizens	87	89	89	2
Number of children in immigrant families where parent has been in the country 5 years or less	22,000	19,000	20,000	-9
Percentage of children in immigrant families where parent has been in the country 5 years or less	3	3	3	0

Immigrant Family Structure

	2009		2012		2013		% Change 09-13	
	Children in Immigrant Families	Children in US Born Families	Children in Immigrant Families	Children in US Born Families	Children in Immigrant Families	Children in US Born Families	Children in Immigrant Families	Children in US Born Families
Number of children with all available parents NOT in the labor force	30,000	88,000	37,000	86,000	40,000	90,000	33	2
Percentage of children with all available parents NOT in the labor force	5	7	5	7	5	7	0	0
Number of children in married couple families	498,000	886,000	528,000	836,000	544,000	807,000	9	-9
Percentage of children in married couple families	76	67	74	67	75	66	-1	-1
Number of children in single-parent families	161,000	432,000	189,000	408,000	182,000	420,000	13	-3
Percentage of children in single-parent families	24	33	26	33	25	34	4	3

7 The State of Immigrant Families

Children in Immigrant Families and Language

	2009	2012	2013	% Change 09-13
Number of children ages 5-17 who speak a language other than English at home*	399,312	431,000	418,826	5
Percent of children ages 5-17 who speak a language other than English at home*	27	29	28	4
Number of children ages 5-17 in immigrant families who have difficulty speaking English**	74,225	60,000	60,526	-18
Percent of all children in immigrant families	19	12	14	-26

* Includes children who may or may not also speak English at home, regardless of their English proficiency.

** Children who speak English less than "very well."

Immigrant Workers and Their Families, 2013 (%)

	NJ US Born	NJ Foreign Born	US Foreign Born
Not a high school graduate	8	20	30
Earns less than \$25,000 /year	11	24	31
Median earnings for full-time, year round male workers	\$64,900	\$50,092	\$36,960
Median earnings for full-time, year round female workers	\$50,746	\$40,204	\$32,357
Poor families with children under 18	12	16	24
Single-mother householder in poverty	23	39	44
Single-mother householder in poverty with children under 5	38	35	41
Owned homes	69	50	51
Rented homes	31	50	49
No vehicle available	10	16	13
No phone	2	2	3

Special Section: Race for Results

Child Population by Race and Age Group, 2013. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Total Births by Race, 2008, 2011, 2012. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Children in Poverty by Race, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Children in Low-income Families by Race, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Children Living in Households Spending Too Much on Housing by Race, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Children Living in Families Where No Parent has Full-time Employment by Race, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Children Living in Families Where the Household Head Lacks a High School Diploma by Race, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Children Living in Single Parent Families by Race, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Percent of Kindergarten Students Held Back or Retained by Race, 2011-12. As reported by the US Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, Civil Rights Data Collection, 2011-12; the NCES Common Core of Data, "Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey," 2011-12. From the Civil Rights Data Collection Data Snapshot: Early Childhood Education, Issue Brief No. 2 (March 2014).

Children Ages 3-4 Not Attending Preschool by Race, 2007-2009, 2010-2012, 2011-2013. The share of children ages 3 to 4 not enrolled in nursery school or preschool during the previous two months. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>, from the Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

Percentage of Students Passing State Tests by Race, 2009-10, 2012-13, 2013-14. As reported by the NJ Department of Education, Assessment Reports. "Other" students include students who did not have ethnicity coded and students with multiple non-Hispanic ethnicities coded.

High School Graduation Rate by Race, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14. As reported by the NJ Department of Education, Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate Data. Data by race are not available prior to the 2011-12 school year. In 2011, the Department of Education changed the way that graduation rates are calculated to the 4-year adjusted cohort graduation rate.

Children Without Health Insurance by Race, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>, from the Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the US Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Low-Birthweight Babies by Race, 2008, 2011, 2012. Live births weighing less than 2,500 grams. N/A indicates data are not available. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>, from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics.

Infant Mortality by Race, 2007, 2010, 2011. Deaths occurring to infants under 1 year or age, rate is per 1,000 live births. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>, from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics.

Child Deaths by Race, 2007, 2010, 2011. Deaths to children between ages 1 and 14, rate is per 100,000 children in this age range. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>, from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics.

Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care by Race, 2007, 2010, 2011. Live births for which the mother received early prenatal care (onset in the first trimester), as reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data.

Race/Ethnicity of Children Involved with the NJ Division of Child Protection & Permanency (DCP&P), 2014. As reported by the NJ Department of Children and Families, Division of Child Protection & Permanency, Quarterly Demographic Summary. Data are as of September 30, 2014.

Children Confirmed as Victims of Maltreatment by Race, 2008, 2011, 2012. Children found to be victims of at least one substantiated or indicated maltreatment report. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>, from the US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau, National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) Child File. N/A indicates data are not available.

Children Entering Foster Care by Race, 2008, 2011, 2012. The number and percent of children and youth up to age 20, entering the foster care system. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>, from Child Trends analysis of data from the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS), made available through the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect. N/A indicates data are not available.

Children Exiting Foster Care by Race, 2008, 2011, 2012. The number and percent of children and youth up to age 20, exiting the foster care system. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>, from Child Trends analysis of data from the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS), made available through the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect. N/A indicates data not available.

Data Sources and Technical Notes

Children in Foster Care Awaiting Adoption by Race, 2008, 2011, 2012. Children and youth waiting for adoption from birth up to age 20. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>, from Child Trends analysis of data from the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS), made available through the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect. N/A indicates data not available.

Teens Ages 16 to 19 Not Working and Not in School by Race, 2009, 2012, 2013. Teenagers between age 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school (full- or part-time) and not employed (full- or part-time) by race and ethnicity. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>, from the Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 - 2013 American Community Survey.

Births to Teens by Race, 2008, 2011, 2012. Births to teenagers age 15 through 19. Rate is per 1,000 females between ages 15 and 19. N/A indicates that data are not available due to small sample size/number of cases. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>, from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics.

Teen Deaths by Race, 2007, 2010, 2011. Deaths to teens between age 15 and 19; rate is per 100,000 teens in this age group. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>, from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics.

Juvenile Arrest Indicators by Race, 2012. As reported by the NJ Department of Law and Public Safety, Division of State Police, Uniform Crime Report.

Juveniles in Detention Facilities by Race, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the NJ Juvenile Justice Commission, JDAI Annual Report for each year.

Section 1: The State of Children and Families

Total population, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the US Census Bureau, Population Division. Historical data have been changed to reflect updated population estimates from the US Census Bureau.

Child population under 18, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the US Census Bureau, Population Division. Historical data have been changed to reflect updated population estimates from the US Census Bureau.

Child population under 5, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the US Census Bureau, Population Division. Historical data have been changed to reflect updated population estimates from the US Census Bureau.

Total Births, 2007, 2010, 2011. As reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data.

Births to Unmarried Women, 2007, 2010, 2011. As reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data.

Families headed by one parent, number and percentage, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B11005.

Grandchildren Being Cared for by Their Grandparents, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B10056.

Grandchildren Under 18 Living with a Grandparent Householder, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B10001.

Child population by race, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey charts B01001B, B01001F, B01001H, B01001D and B01001G.

Section 2: The State of Family Economics

Median income of families with children, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013. As reported by the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B19125.

Children in Families that are Poor or Low-Income, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org> and the US Census Bureau, American Community survey chart B17024.

Family Economics, NJ vs. US, 2013. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Single parents below poverty level, number and percentage, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment, number and percentage, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

New Jersey Births by Mother's Education Level, 2007, 2010, 2011. As reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data.

Housing for low-income families, 2009, 2012, 2013, NJ vs. US. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Children living in families receiving welfare (TANF), 2010, 2013, 2014. As reported by the N.J. Department of Human Services, Division of Family Development. The number of children living in families receiving Temporary Aid for Needy Families. Data are from June of each year.

Households without enough food, 2007-09, 2008-10, 2009-11, 2010-12, 2011-13, NJ vs. US. As reported by the Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Data Sources and Technical Notes

Children receiving NJ SNAP (Food Stamps) 2010, 2013, 2014. As reported by the N.J. Department of Human Services, Division of Family Development. Data are from June of each year.

Women, infants and children receiving nutritional support (WIC), 2010, 2013, 2014. Number of women, infants and children receiving WIC benefits, which include health care referrals, immunizations, screenings, nutritional counseling and a monthly food stipend. Reported by the N.J. Department of Health and Senior Services, Division of Family Health Services Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) for the quarter ending June 30th of each year.

Average monthly Food Stamps benefit per recipient, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013. As reported by the Food Research and Action Center *State of the States* annual reports.

Participation Rate of Eligible NJ Residents in Food Stamp Program, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012. As reported by the Food Research and Action Center *State of the States* annual reports.

School Meals, 2010-11, 2012-13, 2013-14. Rates calculated using eligibility data from the NJ Department of Education and participation data from the NJ Department of Agriculture. Includes children attending traditional public schools and charter schools.

NJ Earned Income Tax Credits, 2012, 2013. Number of New Jersey taxpayers receiving a state EITC credit, total amount of EITC credits issued and the average credit amount, by all recipients and by recipients with dependents under the age of 19, as reported by the NJ Department of Treasury. Data prior to 2012 are not available.

Federal Earned Income Tax Credits, 2009, 2012, 2013. Number of New Jersey taxpayers claiming a federal EITC and average claim, as reported by the Internal Revenue Service.

Total Open Child Support Cases, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement, State Box Scores.

Percentage of Cases with Support Orders, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement, Unaudited Performance Incentive Scores for each year.

Child Support Collection Rates, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement, Unaudited Performance Incentive Scores for each year.

Cost Effectiveness of Collections, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement, Unaudited Performance Incentive Scores for each year.

Section 3: The State of Early Care and Education

Public preschool enrollments, 2009-10, 2012-13, 2013-14. Number of students enrolled in half- and full-day NJ Department of Education approved programs, operated both in-district and in community centers, as reported by the NJ Department of Education, October enrollment counts of each year. Excludes children enrolled in Head Start or other federally-funded programs that do not receive any state aid.

Percentage of children not enrolled in nursery school, preschool or kindergarten, ages 3 – 5, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Children enrolled in Head Start, 2009, 2012, 2013. US Administration for Children and Families, Head Start Program Fact Sheets for each year.

Licensed child care centers and capacity, 2010, 2013, 2014. The number and capacity of state-licensed child care centers as reported by the NJ Department of Children and Families.

Registered family day care providers, 2010, 2013, 2014. The number of registered providers offering child care in their homes as reported by the NJ Department of Children and Families.

Child population 0 – 5, 2012, 2013. As reported by the Population Reference Bureau, analysis of Centers for Disease Control, National Center for Health Statistics, Vintage 2012 and 2013 post-censal estimates of the resident population of the United States. Data files prepared under a collaborative arrangement between CDC/NCHS and the US Census Bureau. Data are as of July 1, 2014.

Number and percent children 0 – 5 with all parents working, 2012, 2013. As reported by the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, chart b23008. Includes children in two parent households where both parents are working and children in single parent households where that parent is working.

Number and percent children 0 – 5 in single-parent households, 2012, 2013. As reported by the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, chart b09002.

Average annual costs of child care, 2012, 2013. As reported by the NJ Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies (NJACCRRRA), *The State of Child Care in New Jersey: A Profile of Key Child Care Indicators* for 2012 and 2013. The average annual costs were compiled by local CCR&Rs through a survey that is reported annually to Child Care Aware of America. Figures only include those centers that report their fees to Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies.

Public kindergarten enrollments, 2009-10, 2012-13, 2013-14. The number of students enrolled in half- and full-day public kindergarten, as reported by the NJ Department of Education, October enrollment counts of each year.

Public school enrollment, 2009-10, 2012-13, 2013-14. As reported by the NJ Department of Education, October enrollment counts.

Data Sources and Technical Notes

Public school special education enrollment, 2009-10, 2012-13, 2013-14. As reported by the NJ Department of Education, Special Education Data.

Homeless Students, 2009-10, 2012-13, 2013-14. As reported by the NJ Department of Education.

Percent of students passing 3rd grade tests, 2009-10, 2012-13, 2013-14. As reported by the N.J. Department of Education, NJ Statewide Assessment Reports. Scores for tests are administered in the spring of each year. Scores for low-income students are based on eligibility for free- and reduced-price lunch.

Percent of students passing 4th grade tests, 2009-10, 2012-13, 2013-14. As reported by the NJ Department of Education, NJ Statewide Assessment Reports. Scores for tests are administered in the spring of each year. Scores for low-income students are based on eligibility for free- and reduced-price lunch.

Percent of students passing 8th grade tests, 2009-10, 2012-13, 2013-14. As reported by the NJ Department of Education, NJ Statewide Assessment Reports. Scores for tests are administered in the spring of each year. Scores for low-income students are based on eligibility for free- and reduced-price lunch.

Percent of students passing 11th grade tests, 2009-10, 2012-13, 2013-14. As reported by the NJ Department of Education, NJ Statewide Assessment Reports. Scores for tests are administered in the spring of each year. Scores for low-income students are based on eligibility for free- and reduced-price lunch.

Achievement Gap, K-12, 2009-10, 2012-13, 2013-14. NJ Department of Education, NJ Statewide Assessment Data. The average gap, in percent, between economically disadvantaged and non-economically disadvantaged students passing tests in 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 11th grades for each year. Includes students passing standardized achievement tests in language arts, math and science where applicable. The average was weighted to take into account different numbers of students who take each test in each grade.

School violence, vandalism, weapons, and substance abuse incidents, 2010-11, 2013-14. As reported by the NJ Department of Education, Commissioner of Education's Report on Violence, Vandalism and Substance Abuse in NJ Public Schools each year.

Students Taking SATs, 2008-09, 2011-12, 2012-13. As reported by the US Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics.

High School Graduation Rate, 2010-11, 2012-13, 2013-14. As reported by the NJ Department of Education, Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate Data. Data are not available prior to the 2010-11 school year. In 2011 the Department of Education changed the way that graduation rates are calculated to the 4-year adjusted cohort graduation rate.

Section 4: The State of Child Health

Children without health insurance, number and percentage, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the US Census, Current Population Survey, table HI-05.

Low-income uninsured children, number and percentage, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the US Census, Current Population Survey, table HI-10.

Uninsured children, NJ vs. US. 2013 Data on all children are from the US Census, Current Population Survey, table HI-05. 2011 Data on income levels via the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Children receiving NJ FamilyCare/Medicaid, 2010, 2013, 2014. As reported by the NJ Department of Human Services as of March of each year. Includes children enrolled in Medicaid, which is available to children living in families earning below 133% of the federal poverty level and children enrolled in the SCHIP portion of NJ FamilyCare, which is available to children living in families earning between 134% and 350% of the federal poverty level.

Low-birthweight babies, number and percentage, 2007, 2010, 2011. The number of babies weighing less than 2,500 grams, as reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data.

Births to Unmarried Mothers, 2007, 2010, 2011. As reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services Center for Health Statistics, New Jersey Assessment Data.

Women receiving early prenatal care, number and percentage, 2007, 2010, 2011. Live births for which the mother received early prenatal care (onset in first trimester), as reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data.

Percentage of mothers receiving first trimester prenatal care by race, 2007, 2010, 2011. Calculations based on data from the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data.

Percentage of low-birthweight babies by race/ethnicity of mother, 2007, 2010, 2011. As reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data.

Infant mortality, number and rate, 2007, 2010, 2011. Counts infants who die within the first year of life. As reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data.

Child deaths, number and rate, 2007, 2010, 2011. Counts children who died between the ages of 1 – 14. As reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data.

Data Sources and Technical Notes

Percentage of children immunized by age 2, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the Centers for Disease Control, National Immunization Survey. The percent of children receiving the complete series of four or more doses of the diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis vaccines; three or more doses of poliovirus vaccine; and one or more doses of any measles-mumps-rubella vaccine by age two.

Childhood lead testing, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Family Health Services, Maternal, Child and Community Health Services, Annual reports. Any child with a blood lead level equal to or greater to 10 µg/dL (micrograms of lead per deciliter of whole blood) is suffering from childhood lead poisoning and in need of corrective follow-up treatment.

Children living with AIDS/HIV, 2010, 2013, 2014. As reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Division of HIV/AIDS Services. Data are as of June 30 for each year.

Children admitted to the hospital for asthma, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Hospital Discharge Data.

Children living with asthma, NJ, 2008, 2011, 2012. As reported by the American Lung Association, *Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease by Lung Association Territory* for each year.

Percentage of children and teens (ages 10 to 17) overweight or obese, NJ and US, 2007, 2012. As reported by the 2007 and 2011/2012 National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH) Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative, Data Resource Center for Child and Adolescent Health website. www.childhealthdata.org.

Percentage of children ages 2 – 17 with problems requiring counseling who received mental health care, NJ and US, 2008, 2012. As reported by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau, National Survey of Children's Health.

Children who have had one or more emotional, behavioral or developmental conditions, 2007, 2011-12. Children ages 2 to 17 with a parent who reports that a doctor has told them their child has autism, developmental delays, depression or anxiety, ADD/ADHD, or behavioral/conduct problems. As reported by the Child Trends analysis of data from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau, National Survey of Children's Health, via the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Division of Children's System of Care (formerly Behavioral Health Services) enrollment, 2009, 2013, 2014. As reported by the NJ Department of Children and Families, Division of Children's System of Care. Data are as of June 30 for each year. Includes children receiving care management through DCBHS via Care Management Organizations (CMOs), Youth Case Management programs (YCMs) and Unified Care Management (UCM).

Children's System of Care type of out-of-home placement, 2014, %. As reported by the NJ Department of Children and Families, Division of Children's System of Care (formerly Child Behavioral Health Services). Data are as of June 30.

Dental treatment for children enrolled in NJ FamilyCare/Medicaid, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the Annual EPSDT Participation Report, Form CMS-416, US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, for each year. The Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic and Treatment (EPSDT) benefit provides comprehensive and preventive health care services for children under age 21 who are enrolled in Medicaid or SCHIP (NJ FamilyCare). Under EPSDT, states are required to provide the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services with data to assess the effectiveness of EPSDT.

Dental care for children in out-of-home placement, 2010, 2013, 2014. As reported by the Center for the Study of Social Policy, Progress of the New Jersey Department of Children and Families, Monitoring Reports. Data are as of June 30 for each year. Please note that many of the children in out-of-home placement are also eligible for Medicaid.

Children who lack access to fluoridated water, 2012. Children under 18 who are on water systems which do not provide fluoridated water; assumes private water systems do not have optimal fluoride levels. As reported by the PEW Children's Dental Campaign using 2012 Population Estimates, Census Bureau state-level population estimates, 2012 CDC Fluoridation Statistics and USGS estimated use of water in the United States, county-level data, 2005, via the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datatcenter.kidscount.org>.

Children who have received preventive dental care in the past year, 2007, 2011-12. Children under age 18 who have seen a dentist at least once for preventive dental, such as check-ups and dental cleanings, in the past year. As reported via the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>, Child Trends analysis of the National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH).

Section 5: The State of Child Protection

Children under state child protection supervision, 2010, 2013, 2014. As reported by the NJ. Department of Children and Families.

Children in out-of-home placement, 2010, 2013, 2014. As reported by the NJ. Department of Children and Families.

Children receiving in-home services, 2010, 2013, 2014. As reported by the NJ. Department of Children and Families.

Children entering and exiting out-of-home care through DYFS, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the NJ Department of Children and Families.

Investigations for child abuse/neglect, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the NJ Department of Children and Families

Data Sources and Technical Notes

Referrals for family services, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the NJ Department of Children and Families. Represents calls to the state child abuse hotline where a screener determines that child abuse/neglect has not occurred but a family wants state services or intervention to prevent abuse from occurring.

Child abuse/neglect substantiations, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the NJ Department of Children and Families.

Children found to be abused or neglected after prior report of abuse or neglect, 2008, 2011, 2012. As reported by the NJ Department of Children and Families, with analysis by Chapin Hall Center for Children. Please note that in the spring of 2011 Chapin Hall, in consultation with the Department of Children and Families, updated the methodology for its maltreatment data. Previously, the investigation start date was used as the trigger date for recurrence data, however this has been changed to reflect the date of referral as the trigger date.

Percentage of children who were not victims of repeat child abuse/neglect, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children & Families. Child Maltreatment reports. The percentage of child abuse/neglect victims who were not victims of another incident of abuse/neglect within a 6 month period.

Children in out-of-home care, by type of placement, 2010, 2013, 2014. As reported by the NJ Department of Children and Families.

Children abused/neglected after reunification with family, 2008, 2011, 2012. As reported by the NJ Department of Children and Families, with analysis by Chapin Hall Center for Children. Please note that in the spring of 2011 Chapin Hall, in consultation with the Department of Children and Families, updated the methodology for its maltreatment data. Previously, the investigation start date was used as the trigger date for recurrence data, however this has been changed to reflect the date of referral as the trigger date.

Foster care re-entry, 2008, 2011, 2012. As reported by the Center for the Study of Social Policy, Progress of the Department of Children and Families, Monitoring Reports. The percentage of all children who leave custody and that re-enter custody within one year of the date of exit.

State-finalized adoptions, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the NJ Department of Children and Families. Represents the number of adoptions finalized through the Department.

Children legally free but not adopted, 2010, 2013, 2014. As reported by the NJ Department of Children and Families. Children whose parents' legal rights have been terminated but who have not yet been adopted.

Amount of time to reunification for children (%), 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children & Families. Child Welfare Outcomes Report Data. Please note percentages may not equal 100 due to missing data.

Amount of time to adoption for children (%), 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children & Families. Child Welfare Outcomes Report Data. Please note percentages may not equal 100 due to missing data.

Children living in permanent homes with relatives (Kinship Legal Guardianship), 2010, 2013, 2014. As reported by the NJ Department of Children and Families. Data are as of the end of each fiscal year.

Older youth under state supervision, number and percentage, 2010, 2013, 2014. As reported by the NJ Department of Children and Families. Youth under state supervision may or may not be in out-of-home care.

Section 6: The State of Teens and Young Adults

Young adults in poverty, number and percentage, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Youth 18-24 who are not working, not in school and have no degree beyond high school, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Teens 16-19 not working and not attending school, number and percentage, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

NJ vs. US, youth in poverty, 2013. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Highest level of education completed 18-24 year olds, 2013, Percentage. As reported by US Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B15001.

Youth 19-24 who have no health insurance, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, with assistance from the Population Reference Bureau.

NJ vs. US, Health Insurance, 2013. As reported by the US Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2013, with assistance from the Population Reference Bureau.

Births to females ages 10-19, 15-19, number and percentage, 2007, 2010, 2011. As reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data.

Percentage of births to females through age 19 who were already mothers, 2007, 2010, 2011. Percentage of all teen births that were to teenagers who had already given birth. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Births to teens, NJ vs. US, 2011. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Juvenile arrests, number and rate, 2008, 2011, 2012. As reported by the NJ Department of Law and Public Safety, Division of State Police, Uniform Crime Reports for each year. Rate calculated using US Census population data.

Juvenile commitments, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the NJ Juvenile Justice Commission.

Data Sources and Technical Notes

Admissions to juvenile county detention, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the NJ Juvenile Justice Commission, JDAI Annual Report for each year.

Average daily population as percent of approved capacity, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the NJ Juvenile Justice Commission, JDAI Annual Report for each year.

Average length of stay in detention, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the NJ Juvenile Justice Commission, JDAI Annual Report for each year.

Teen arrests, 13-19, by offense as percentage of all arrests, 2008, 2011, 2012. NJ data are from the NJ Department of Law and Public Safety, Division of State Police, Uniform Crime Reports. US data are from the US Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Crime in the United States Reports.

Police disposition of juveniles taken into custody, 2012. As reported by the NJ Department of Law and Public Safety, Division of State Police, Uniform Crime Report.

Sexually Transmitted Infections, 2009, 2012, 2013. The number and rate of 16- to 20-year-olds who were diagnosed with Chlamydia, gonorrhea, or syphilis. As reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services. Rates were calculated using US Census Bureau population data.

Teen deaths, 2007, 2010, 2011. Counts teenagers 15-19. As reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics. Teen death rate calculated using U.S. Census population data.

Teen deaths by accident, homicide, suicide, rate per 100,000, 2006, 2009, 2011. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Teens ages 12 to 17 who abused alcohol or drugs in the past year, 2007-08, 2010-11, 2011-12. As reported by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, National Survey on Drug Abuse and Health, State Estimates of Substance Abuse Use. As reported via the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Section 7: The State of Immigrant Families

Foreign-born children, number and percentage, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, chart B05003.

Children in immigrant families, number and percentage, 2009, 2012, 2013. Children living in families where at least one member is foreign-born. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Children in immigrant families who are citizens, number and percentage, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the US Census Bureau, 2009 through 2013, American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) 1-year files. With assistance from the Population Reference Bureau (PRB).

Children in immigrant families where parent has been in the country 5 years or less, number and percentage, 2009, 2012, 2013. The share of children under age 18 either foreign-born or who have at least one foreign-born parent in which neither parent has been in the country more than five years. As reported by the Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, via the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Children in immigrant and US born families with all available parents not in the labor force, 2009, 2012, 2013. Includes children in two parent households with neither parent in labor force, or children in a single parent household with that parent not in the labor force. As reported by the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Selected Characteristics of the Native and Foreign-Born Population, Table S0501.

Children in married and single parent families, in immigrant and US born families, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Selected Characteristics of the Native and Foreign-Born Population, Table S0501.

Children in immigrant families in poverty, 2009, 2012, 2013. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>

Children ages 5-17 in immigrant families who speak a language other than English at home, 2009, 2012, 2013. Includes the share of children ages 5 - 17 who speak a language other than English at home. Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, via the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Children ages 5-17 in immigrant families who have difficulty speaking English, 2009, 2012, 2013. The share of children ages 5 to 17 that speak English less than "very well", by children in foreign-born families. Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, via the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Immigrant workers and their families, 2013. As reported by the US Census Bureau, Selected Characteristics of the Native and Foreign-Born Population, 2013 American Community Survey chart S0501.

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