

APRIL 2015

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



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**Giving Every Child A Chance**

## 2015 New Jersey Kids Count

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

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Advocates for Children of New Jersey would like to thank each of these individuals and agencies for their help and cooperation with ACNJ's Kids Count project:

**NJ Department of Agriculture:** Arleen Ramos-Szatmary  
**NJ Department of Children and Families:** Clinton Page, Joseph Ribsam

**NJ Department of Community Affairs:** Miguel Gonzalez  
**NJ Department of Education:** Bari Erlichson, Karin Garver, Shannon Tootell

**NJ Department of Health and Senior Services:** Jay Duco, Darrin Goldman, Donna Leusner, Jaydeep Nanavaty

**NJ Department of Human Services:** Nicole Brossoie, Janet Taylor, Dianna Rosenheim, Willi E. Zahn

**NJ Department of Treasury:** Andy Pratt, Mario Zapicchi  
**NJ Division of Medical Assistance and Health Services, Bureau of Dental Services:** Bonnie Stanley

**NJ Juvenile Justice Commission:** Jennifer LeBaron  
**Population Reference Bureau:** Jean D'Amico, Kelvin Pollard

**U.S. Internal Revenue Service:** Corsetta Wilson

Special thanks to the **Annie E. Casey Foundation** for its technical and financial support.

### The Annie E. Casey Foundation

**New Jersey Kids Count** is a project of Advocates for Children of New Jersey. Funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, this annual snapshot of child well-being is intended to inform policymakers and the public of the progress of and challenges to ensuring the health, welfare and safety of all children.

For more information or to view other Kids Count data online, visit [www.acnj.org](http://www.acnj.org)



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**Giving Every Child A Chance**

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.

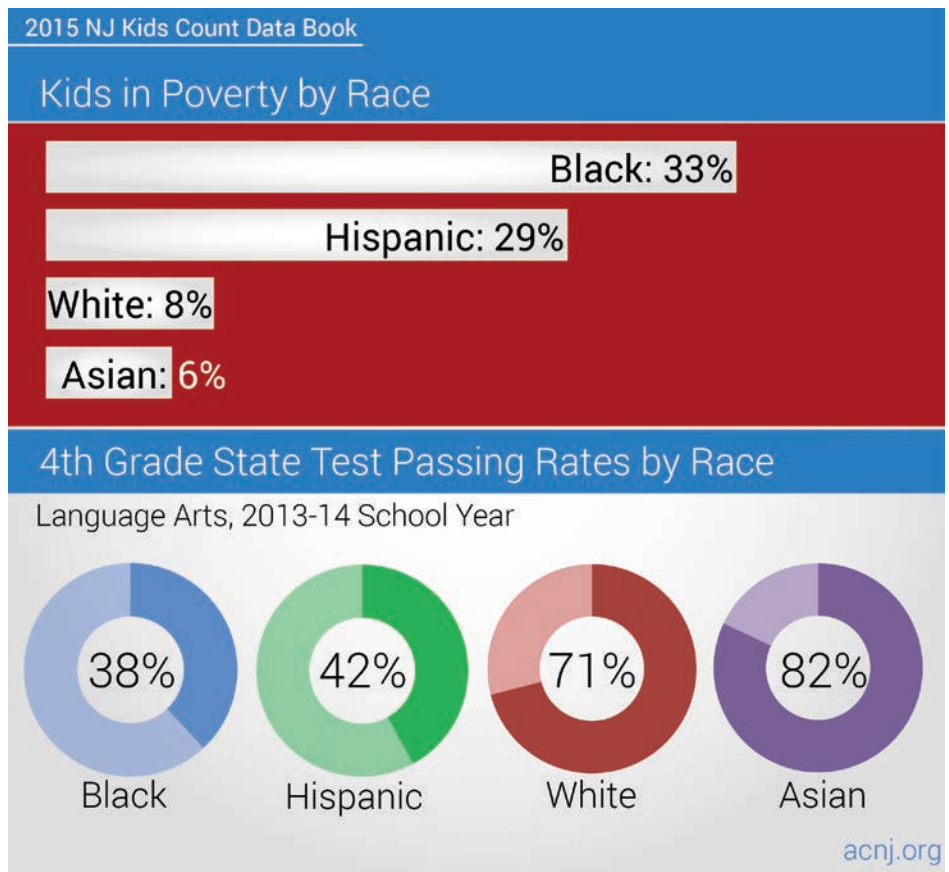
The report called for an urgent, multi-sector approach to develop solutions. This included using data to inform public discussion of these critical issues.

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.

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](http://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.*

## Child Population by Race and Age Group, 2013

	0 to 4	5 to 11	12 to 17	0 to 17
<b>White (non-Hispanic)</b>				
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	
<b>Black or African American</b>				
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	
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>				
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	
<b>Asian</b>				
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	
<b>American Indian and Alaskan Native</b>				
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	
<b>Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander</b>				
Number of all children in each age group	225	206	180	611
Percent of all children in each age group	<.5	<.5	<.5	
<b>Two or More Races</b>				
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



## 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>273,000</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>310,000</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>333,000</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>31</b>

## 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>591,000</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>646,000</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>654,000</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>

## Children Living in Households Spending Too Much on Housing Costs

	2009		2012		2013		% Change 09-13	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>982,000</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>920,000</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>891,000</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>-8</b>

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

	2009		2012		2013		% Change 09-13	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>518,000</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>534,000</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>559,000</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>

## Children in Families Where the Household Head Lacks a High School Diploma

	2009		2012		2013		% Change 09-13	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>212,000</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>210,000</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>203,000</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>0</b>

## Children Living in Single-Parent Families

	2009		2012		2013		% Change 09-13	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>593,000</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>596,000</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>602,000</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>

## 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 4<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>78,000</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>83,000</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>84,000</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>

## Percentage of Students Passing State Tests

	2009-10	2012-13	2013-14	% Change 09-14
<b>4th Grade Language Arts</b>				
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
<b>4th Grade Math</b>				
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
<b>8th Grade Language Arts</b>				
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

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

	2009-10	2012-13	2013-14	% Change 09-14
<b>8th Grade Math</b>				
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

<b>11th Grade Language Arts</b>				
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

<b>11th Grade Math</b>				
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.

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>130,000</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>103,000</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>112,000</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>0</b>

## Health Indicators (continued from previous page)

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,515</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9,005</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8,534</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-2</b>

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-2</b>

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>-17</b>

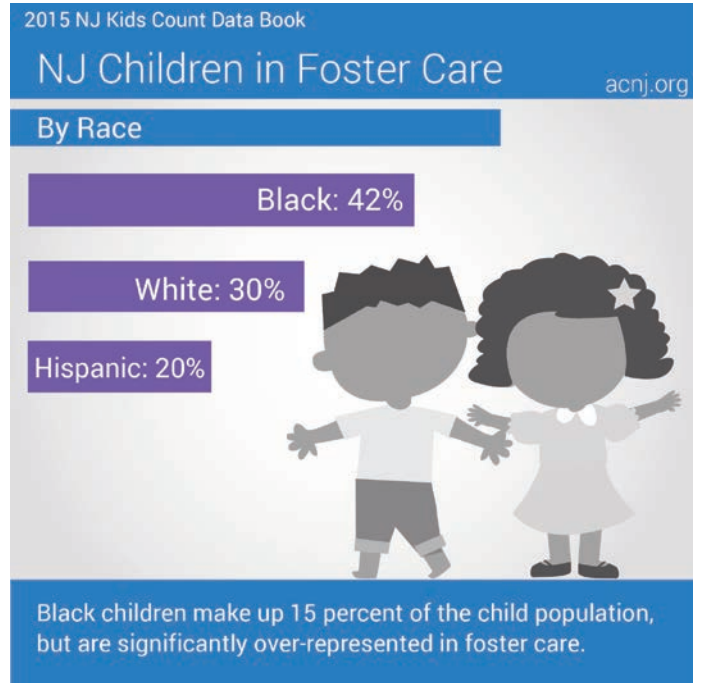
Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care	2007		2010		2011		% Change 07-11	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White (non-Hispanic)	45,975	86	42,167	85	41,512	85	-10	-1
Black or African American	10,488	61	10,622	67	10,352	66	-1	10
Hispanic or Latino	19,451	66	20,031	72	20,297	73	4	10
Asian and Pacific Islander	9,305	85	9,588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

## 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.



### 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

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>29,000</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-14</b>

Births to Teens Ages 15 through 19	2008		2011		2012		% Change 08-12	
	#	Rate per 1,000	#	Rate per 1,000	#	Rate per 1,000	#	Rate per 1,000
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,008</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>5,358</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4,772</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-32</b>	<b>-29</b>

Teen 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)	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>-18</b>

## JUVENILE JUSTICE

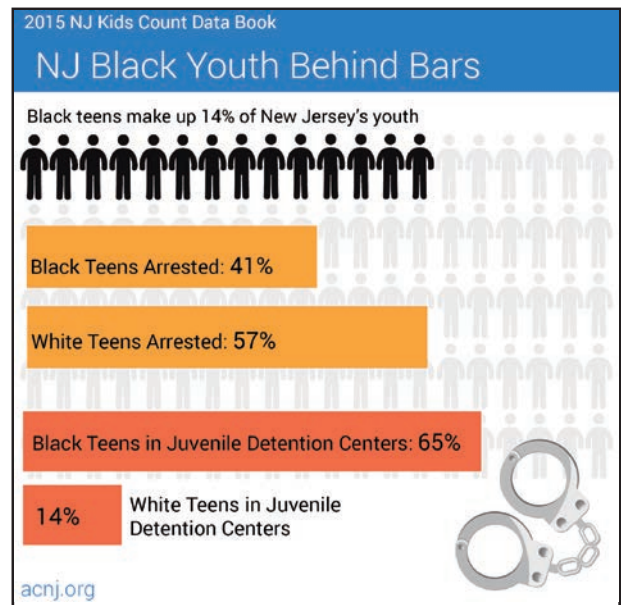
White youth accounted for more than half — 57 percent — of all juvenile arrests, followed by black youth at 41 percent in 2012. However, black youth are significantly over-represented in these numbers since they make up just 14 percent of the state’s child population in the 12- to 17-year age group.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

### Juvenile Arrest Indicators

	2012	
	#	%
<b>Total Juvenile Arrests</b>	<b>29,961</b>	
<b>Total Juvenile Arrests by Race</b>		
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
<b>Total Juvenile Arrests by Ethnic Origin</b>		
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