

2013 NEW JERSEY

Kids Count

The State of Our Children



Giving Every Child A Chance

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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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Right from the Start: Building the Foundation for Children's Success



Learning begins at birth. During a child's first years, the brain undergoes its most dramatic development. This is when the brain's capacities for thinking, language, emotion and self-regulation are formed. In fact, it has become increasingly recognized that what happens during these first critical years greatly influences a child's chance for school success.

Adverse early experiences, such as poverty, maltreatment and lack of health care, can interfere with normal brain development, placing children at greater risk for school failure and health problems as adults.

To get off to the right start, all children need good health, strong families and positive early learning experiences, beginning at birth. This includes access to adequate health care, nutritional assistance, sound housing, parent support services and high-quality child care and preschool.

A strong early learning system, starting at birth and continuing into a child's early elementary years, is the foundation to ensure that children are reading on grade level by the end of 3rd grade, putting them on the path to long-term school success.

Right from the Start: Building the Foundation for Children's Success

While New Jersey has some critical aspects of an early learning system in place — quality preschools for some children and growing use of home visitation services — there is still much more to do before we can say that all children are getting off to the right start. This is especially important in light of the fact that children ages 0 to 4 represent 26 percent of New Jersey's total child population.

Advocates for Children of New Jersey's **Right from the Start campaign** is aimed at strengthening the state's early learning system by enacting stronger public policies for young children and increasing investments in programs and services that pay strong dividends over the course of a child's life.

In this year's *New Jersey Kids Count: The State of Our Children*, ACNJ has compiled a set of data in this special section that provides information about the well-being of New Jersey's young children. These statistics should be used to inform efforts to build a coordinated approach to ensuring that all New Jersey children get off to the right start.

Demographics

In 2009, about 109,000 babies were born in New Jersey, with 35 percent born to single mothers, up from 31 percent in 2005. Almost 40 percent of these mothers had a high school education or less. Parents who have not had the benefit of high school or advanced education, especially when combined with poverty, can lessen a child's chances of succeeding in school and in life. In fact, studies have found that by age three, children of college-educated parents have vocabularies two to three times larger than those whose parents had not completed high school.

Child Population Ages 0 – 4

	2007		2011		% Change 07-11	
	#	% of Total Child Population	#	% of Total Child Population	#	% of Total Child Population
New Jersey	555,549	27	535,544	26	-4	-3

Births to Unmarried Women

	2005		2009		% Change 05-09	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
New Jersey	35,298	31	38,027	35	8	12

Births by Mother's Education Level

	2005		2009		% Change 05-09	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Less than High School	15,799	14%	13,610	12%	-14	-11
High School Graduate	29,690	26%	28,610	26%	-4	0
Some College	21,711	19%	20,673	19%	-5	-1
College Graduate or More	40,735	36%	41,000	37%	1	4

Right from the Start: Building the Foundation for Children's Success

Grandchildren Being Cared for by Their Grandparents

New Jersey	2007	2011	% Change 07-11
Children Ages 0 - 2	18,987	16,276	-14
Children Ages 3 - 4	10,138	8,615	-15
Total Children 0 - 4	29,125	24,891	-15
Of all children cared for by grandparents, % who are 0 - 4	59	54	-7
Of the total 0 - 4 population, % who are cared for by grandparents	5	5	-11

Poverty

Poverty is especially harmful for young children and can severely damage later achievement and employment. As early as 24 months, children in low-income families show lags in development, compared to their peers in higher-income families.

New Jersey has seen an alarming increase in the number of young children being raised in families earning too little to meet their basic needs. In 2011, 225,570 young children, ages 0 to 5, lived in low-income households, earning at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level, or about \$37,000 annually for a family of three — a 20 percent increase since 2007. In fact, more than one-third of New Jersey's young children lived in low-income families in 2011.

Of those, 18 percent — or nearly 117,000 children — were being raised in families living at or below the poverty line of \$18,530 for a family of three. This represents a staggering 36 percent increase since 2007. Children living in extreme poverty — at or below 50 percent of the federal poverty level or a little over \$9,000 a year for a family of three — increased 34 percent.

At the same time, in 2012, children five and under represented 29 percent of all children receiving food stamps and 37 percent of all children whose families were receiving welfare. (No historical data were available specifically for this age group in these two areas).

This poverty infects every aspect of child well-being and means that these children are starting out far behind their wealthier peers, making it more difficult for them to succeed in school and in life.

Right from the Start: Building the Foundation for Children's Success

Children Ages 0 – 5 in Poverty

	2007		2011		% Change 07-11	
	#	% of all children 0-5	#	% of all children 0-5	#	% of all children 0-5
New Jersey						
Extreme Poverty (Below 50% of FPL)	42,397	7	56,653	9	34	29
Poverty (Below 100% of FPL)	86,154	13	116,805	18	36	38
Low-Income (Below 200% of FPL)	188,519	29	225,570	35	20	21
United States						
Extreme Poverty (Below 50% of FPL)	2,294,781	10	2,846,077	12	24	20
Poverty (Below 100% of FPL)	4,962,150	21	6,090,017	26	23	24
Low-Income (Below 200% of FPL)	10,388,513	43	11,573,582	49	11	14

Families with Children Ages 0 – 5 Living Below the Poverty Level

	2007		2011		% Change 07-11	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
New Jersey	20,902	10	24,312	12	16	20
United States	1,138,796	16	1,354,897	19	19	19

Women, Infants and Children Receiving Nutritional Benefits

	2008	2012	% Change 08-12
New Jersey	176,358	189,399	7

Children Ages 0 – 5 Receiving NJ SNAP (formerly Food Stamps)

2012	# 0-5	% 0-5
New Jersey	113,554	29

Children Ages 0 – 5 in Families Receiving TANF (Welfare)

2012	# 0-5	% 0-5
New Jersey	25,368	37

Right from the Start: Building the Foundation for Children's Success

Early Learning

More New Jersey children are attending preschool — a positive trend that can help give young learners an early start to education. Between the 2007–08 and 2011–12 school years, New Jersey's public preschool enrollment increased 10 percent to roughly 52,000 children, with the majority of those children attending a full-day preschool.

Despite this positive trend, New Jersey still has not fully funded preschool expansion that was mandated in the state's school funding law in 2008. If this expansion were funded, tens of thousands more New Jersey children would have access to this early start to learning.

The outlook on the child care front is concerning, as New Jersey families have a declining number of child care options compared to recent years. From 2008 to 2012, the number of state-licensed child care centers decreased 3 percent, while capacity declined 1 percent. The number of providers who cared for children in their own homes dropped an alarming 20 percent from 2007 to 2011 when 2,431 state-registered providers cared for children in their own home.

Public Preschool Enrollments

	2007-08	2010-11	2011-12	% Change 08-12
Preschool enrollments (total)	46,908	51,333	51,642	10
Half-day preschool enrollments	5,649	5,425	5,592	-1
Full-day preschool enrollments	41,259	45,908	46,050	12

Early Education

	2007		2010		2011		% Change 07-11	
	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US
Percent of children not enrolled in nursery school, preschool or kindergarten, ages 3 - 5	28	41	28	40	28	40	0	-2

Head Start

	2007	2010	2011	% Change 07-11
Children enrolled in Head Start	14,854	15,966	15,966	7

Child Care

	2008	2011	2012	% Change 08-12
Licensed child care centers	4,264	4,213	4,137	-3
Capacity of licensed child care centers	357,568	356,900	353,159	-1

Right from the Start: Building the Foundation for Children's Success

Registered Family Child Care Providers

	2007	2010	2011	% Change 07-11
	3,028	2,892	2,431	-20

Families Receiving State-Funded Home Visitation Programs

Type of Program	2012
Healthy Families-TIP Program	3,202
Nurse Family Partnership	1,125
Parents As Teachers	361
Total	4,688

Health

In order to thrive, children need access to high-quality healthcare beginning before birth. Early prenatal care, followed by well-baby visits, immunizations and treatment in case of illness, preferably in a “medical home,” provide the healthiest start for children. All of this is more likely to occur when children have good health coverage.

New Jersey has made progress on this front but still has room for improvement. The number of children insured through NJ FamilyCare, the state’s free or low-cost health coverage plan, has steadily risen across all age groups in New Jersey. This has corresponded with a statewide drop in the number of uninsured children. Still, 24 percent of all uninsured New Jersey children are between the ages of zero to five, making it less likely that they will get the preventive health care that can keep them healthy and ready to enter kindergarten.

In addition, just 35 percent of new mothers were breastfeeding their babies when they were discharged from the hospital after giving birth. Breastfeeding is one of the most effective preventive health measures for both infants and mothers.

Preventative dental care is also critical to a child’s overall health. In fact, a child’s first dental checkup should begin as early as one year of age. Yet, just 35 percent of eligible children enrolled in NJ FamilyCare/Medicaid, ages 1 to 5, received preventive dental treatment. This can lead to later oral health problems that can severely affect a child’s overall health.

Mothers Breast Feeding at Hospital Discharge

	2005		2009		% Change 05-09	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
New Jersey	39,451	37	36,395	35	-8	-4

Right from the Start: Building the Foundation for Children's Success

Children Receiving NJ FamilyCare/Medicaid — 2012

	#	Ages 0 - 3	#	Ages 4 - 5	#	Total Ages 0 - 5
		As a % of all children receiving NJ FamilyCare/Medicaid		As a % of all children receiving NJ FamilyCare/Medicaid		As a % of all children receiving NJ FamilyCare/Medicaid
New Jersey	184,710	26	93,145	13	277,855	39

New Jersey vs. United States Uninsured Children — 2011

	# Uninsured Children Ages 0-5	New Jersey	# Uninsured Children Ages 0-5	United States
		Of All Uninsured Children % 0-5		Of All Uninsured Children % 0-5
Children Ages 0-5	25,686	24	1,427,175	26

Preventive Dental Treatment for Children Ages 1 to 5 Enrolled in NJ FamilyCare/Medicaid

	#	2008	#	2011	#	% Change 08-11
		% of Eligible Children		% of Eligible Children		% of Eligible Children
Children Ages 1 to 5 Receiving Preventive Dental Services	42,690	22	80,619	35	89	62

Conclusion

New Jersey must pay special attention to the needs of very young children. A strong early start can reduce the need for more costly interventions later and can help more children graduate from high school, go on to college and become productive members of New Jersey's communities. Advocates for Children of New Jersey will continue to work with its many partners, state officials, elected officials and other critical decision-makers to build a comprehensive system that gives all children a healthy and safe start in life.

¹ Zero To Three (2012). National Baby Facts-Infants, Toddlers, and Their Families in the United States.

² Schlee, B. M., Mullis, A. K., Shriner, M. (2008). Parents social and resource capital: Predictors of academic achievement during early childhood. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 31 (2), 227-234.

³ Hart, B. and Risley, T. (1995). Meaningful differences in the everyday experiences of young American children. Baltimore, MD: Brookes.

⁴ Halle, T., Forry, N., Hair, E., Perper, K., Wandner, L., Wessel, J. & Vick, J. (2009). Disparities in Early Learning and Development: Lessons from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study – Birth Cohort (ECLS-B). Washington, DC: Child Trends.



As the state's total population continues to increase, New Jersey's child population continues to slowly decrease, declining 1 percent since 2007. In 2011, children under 18 comprised roughly one-quarter of the total population across the state. Similarly, the number of New Jersey children under age 5 also continues to decline. From 2007 to 2011, the child population under 5 dropped 4 percent. New Jersey was home to about 2 million children in 2011.

While total births decreased by 4 percent from 2005 to 2009, the number and percentage of those births that were to unmarried New Jersey mothers increased. During this time, the number of births to women who were not married increased by 8 percent. In 2009, 35 percent of all births were to single mothers in the state, a 12 percent increase since 2005.

Family structures across the state changed in other ways, as well. In 2011, 32 percent of New Jersey families were headed by one parent — a 10 percent increase. And, although 8 percent fewer grandparents were the primary caregivers for their grandchildren, 3 percent more children resided in the same homes as their grandparents in 2011.

Demographics

	2007	2010	2011	% Change 07-11
Child Population Under 5 - #	556,673	540,428	535,889	-4
% of Total Child Population Under 5	27	26	26	-3
Child Population Under 18 - #	2,063,789	2,063,520	2,042,810	-1
% of Total Population Under 18	24	23	23	-3
Total Population	8,685,920	8,801,624	8,821,155	2

The State of Children and Families

Births

	2005	2008	2009	% Change 05-09
Total Births	113,652	112,428	109,543	-4
# of Births to Unmarried Women	35,298	38,658	38,027	8
% of Births to Unmarried Women	31	34	35	12

Family Structure

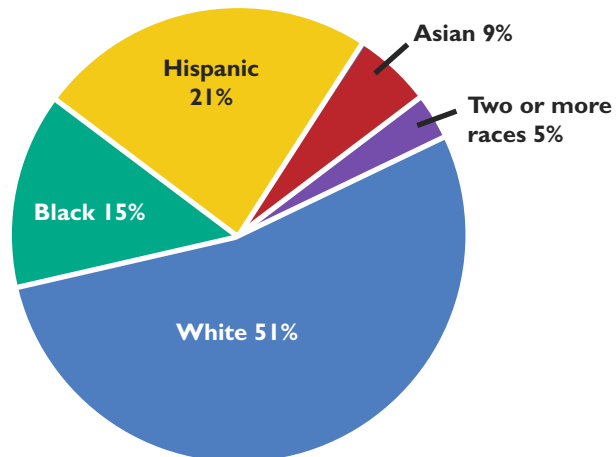
	2007	2010	2011	% Change 07-11
Households Headed by One Parent	328,709	329,184	343,040	4
Percentage of Families Headed by One Parent	29	30	32	10
Grandchildren Being Cared for by Their Grandparents	49,732	51,189	45,869	-8
Grandchildren Under 18 Living with a Grandparent Householder	109,630	121,938	112,587	3

Child Population by Race (%)

	2007	2010	2011	% Change 07-11
White (non-Hispanic)	55	51	51	-8
Black	16	15	15	-7
Hispanic	20	22	21	6
Asian	7	8	9	19
Two or More Races	3	5	5	40

Percentages may exceed 100%, as some survey participants reported multiple race categories.

Child Population by Race, 2011 (%)





Economic conditions for many of New Jersey's children and families continue to deteriorate. Median income for families with children dropped to \$81,983 in 2011, a 5-year low, while 27 percent of children were living in a family where no parent had regular, full-time, year-round employment.

In 2009, the most recent year that data are available, 38 percent of all births in New Jersey were to mothers who had a high school diploma or less. Twelve percent of births were to mothers who did not graduate from high school.

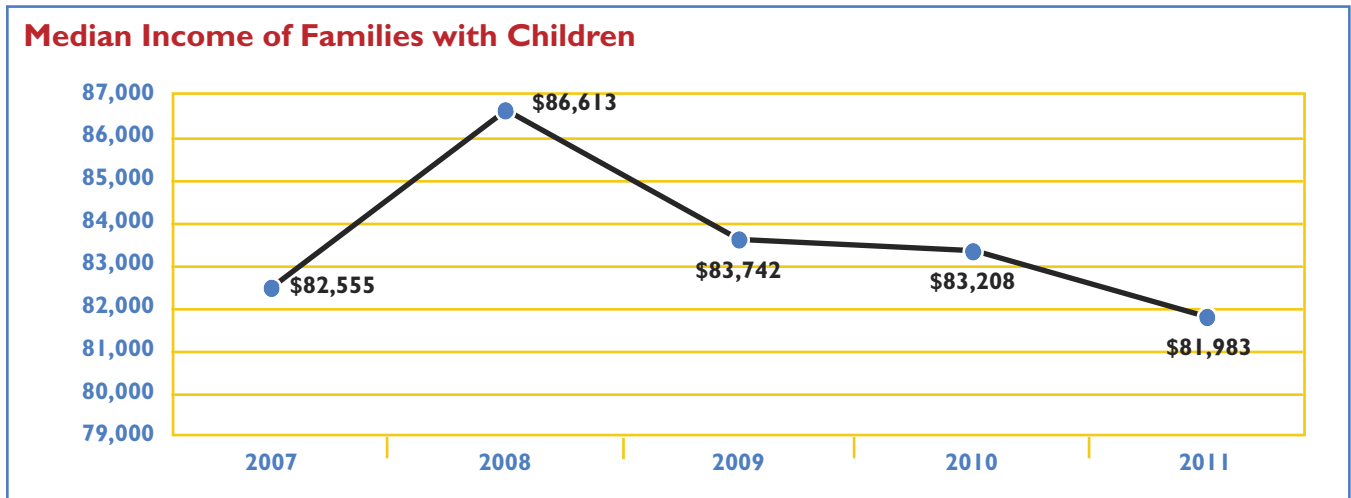
More children across the state lived in poor and low-income households. In 2011, 31 percent of New Jersey children lived in a low-income household, defined as a family earning below 200 percent of the federal poverty level, or \$44,700 per year for a family of four, a 19 percent increase since 2007. Seven percent of all children lived in extreme poverty — below 50 percent of the federal poverty level or a family of four earning less than \$11,175 — up from just 5 percent in 2007.

While families are earning less, they are spending a greater proportion of their income on housing costs. The number of children living in low-income families who spent too much on housing costs increased 22 percent from 2007 to 2011. In 2011, a staggering 83 percent of all low-income families with children spent too much on housing, likely leaving less for other necessities, such as food, clothing or transportation.

As a possible result, the number of New Jersey households without enough food rose 40 percent since 2005–07 and the number of children living in families receiving NJ SNAP, or food stamps, increased 80 percent to roughly 396,000 children in 2012. Likewise, the number of children eligible for free- or reduced-price school meals grew 23 percent from the 2007–08 to 2011–12 school years. In 2011, more than 477,000 children were eligible for free- or reduced-price meals.

2 The State of Family Economics

Although more children were receiving free- and reduced-price school breakfast and lunch in 2011, compared to 2008, schools across the state continued to underperform in ensuring that eligible children have a healthy meal at the start of their school days. While 80 percent of eligible children received free-or reduced-price school lunch in 2011, only 31 percent of these same children received free-or reduced price school breakfast.



Children in Families that are Poor or Low-Income

	2007	2010	2011	% Change 07-11
Children below 50% of the poverty level	110,000	131,000	141,000	28
Percentage of children below 50% of the poverty level	5	6	7	40
Children below 100% of the poverty level	236,000	295,000	296,000	25
Percentage of children below 100% of the poverty level	12	14	15	25
Children below 150% of the poverty level of the poverty level	375,000	459,000	472,000	26
Percentage of children below 150% of the poverty level	18	23	23	28
Children below 200% of the poverty level, the level defined as low-income	535,000	619,000	631,000	18
Percentage of children below 200% of the poverty level	26	30	31	19
Children below 300% of the poverty level	843,000	903,000	917,000	9
Percentage of children below 300% of the poverty level	41	44	45	10
Children below 400% of the poverty level	1,126,000	1,156,000	1,164,000	3
Percentage of children below 400% of the poverty level	55	57	58	5

Note: For a family of four in 2011, 50% of the federal poverty level was \$11,175, 100% was \$22,350 and 200% was \$44,700.

2 The State of Family Economics

Family Economics (%), NJ vs. US, 2011

	NJ	US
Children in families below 200% of the poverty level	31	45
Children in families below 100% of the poverty level	15	23
Single-parent families below 100% of the poverty level	28	37
Female-headed households receiving child support, 2010	27	30

Family Poverty

	2007	2010	2011	% Change 07-11
Single parents below poverty level	77,000	97,000	95,000	23
Percentage of single parents below poverty level	23	30	28	22
Children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment*	N/A	567,000	556,000	N/A
Percentage of children in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment*	N/A	27	27	N/A

*Due to a change in wording in the U.S. Census question, data prior to 2008 are not comparable.

New Jersey Births by Mother's Education Level

	2005		2008		2009		% Change 05-09	
	#	%*	#	%*	#	%*	#	%*
Less than High School	15,799	14	14,867	13	13,610	12	-14	-11
High School Graduate	29,690	26	28,958	26	28,610	26	-4	0
Some College	21,711	19	21,335	19	20,673	19	-5	-1
College Graduate or More	40,735	36	41,321	37	41,000	37	1	4

*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, 2007–2011

	2007		2010		2011		% Change 07-11	
	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US
Children in low-income families where housing costs exceed 30% of income	427,000	18,721,000	517,000	21,440,000	522,000	21,762,000	22	16
Percentage of children living in low-income families where housing costs exceed 30% of income	80	65	84	67	83	66	4	2
Children living in crowded housing	200,000	9,475,000	248,000	10,566,000	245,000	10,507,000	23	11
Percentage of children living in crowded housing	10	13	12	14	14	12	40	-8

2 The State of Family Economics

Temporary Aid for Needy Families (TANF)

	2008	2011	2012	% Change 08-12
Children living in families receiving welfare (TANF)	64,959	70,831	68,692	6

Percentage of Households Without Enough Food, NJ vs. US

	2005-07	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11	% Change 05-07 to 09-11
NJ	9	10	12	12	12	40
US	11	12	14	15	15	34

Food for Needy Families

	2008	2011	2012	% Change 08-12
Children receiving NJ SNAP (Food Stamps)	220,593	368,173	395,999	80
Women, infants and children receiving nutritional supports (WIC)	176,358	186,247	189,399	7

Average Monthly Food Stamps Benefit per Recipient

	2007	2010	2011	% Change 07-11
	\$97.19	\$138.03	\$133.26	37

Participation Rate of Eligible NJ Residents in Food Stamp Program

	2005	2008	2009	% Change 05-09
Participation rate of food stamp-eligible persons in NJ	58%	54%	59%	2
New Jersey Food Stamp Participation, State Rank	40	47	49	N/A

2 The State of Family Economics

School Meals

	2007-08	2010-11	2011-12	% Change 08-12
Children eligible for reduced-price school meals	82,828	74,687	78,845	-5
Children eligible for free school meals	305,038	372,605	398,259	31
Total children eligible for free- or reduced-price school meals	387,866	447,292	477,104	23
	2008-09	2010-11	2011-12	% Change 09-12
Children receiving reduced-price breakfast	14,182	12,520	13,824	-3
Children receiving free breakfast	104,848	123,293	134,022	28
Total children receiving free- or reduced-price school breakfast	119,030	135,813	147,846	24
School breakfast participation rates	31	30	31	1
Children receiving reduced-price lunch	59,869	51,530	53,193	-11
Children receiving free lunch	264,830	311,732	327,295	24
Total children receiving free- or reduced-price school lunch	324,699	363,262	380,488	17
School lunch participation rates	84	81	80	-4

Tax Credits

	2008	2010	2011	% Change 08-11
State Earned Income Tax Credits Claims, all recipients	488,244	484,751	510,753	5
Average state EITC claim, all recipients	458	449	450	-2
State Earned Income Tax Credit Claims, recipients with dependents under age 19*	N/A	380,027	390,083	N/A
Average state EITC claim, recipients with dependents under age 19*	N/A	548	556	N/A
	2006	2009	2010	% Change 06-10
Federal Earned Income Tax Credit Claims	470,763	561,644	548,004	16
Average Federal EITC Claim	1,870	2,101	2,127	14

*Note: Data on recipients with dependents under age of 19 not available prior to 2009.

Child Support

	2007	2010	2011	% Change 07-11
Total open cases	354,832	384,850	394,228	11
Percentage of cases with support orders	83	81	77	-7
Child support collection rates	66	65	65	-2
Cost effectiveness of collections	\$4.59	\$4.37	\$4.64	1



Rising enrollments across the state in full-day preschool and kindergarten, and a lower percentage of children not attending an early learning program compared to national averages, help to ensure that New Jersey continues to be one of the national leaders in early childhood education.

Between the 2007–08 and 2011–12 school years, New Jersey’s public preschool enrollment increased 10 percent to roughly 52,000 children, with the majority of those children attending a full-day preschool. While total public kindergarten enrollment increased very slightly during this same time, in 2012, 9 percent more children attended full-day kindergarten and 17 percent less attended half-day kindergarten, compared to 2008.

In 2011, 28 percent of the state’s children between the ages of three and five were not enrolled in nursery school, preschool or kindergarten — a number that has not changed in recent years. Still, New Jersey performs better on this indicator than the nation as a whole, where 40 percent of young children were not enrolled in an early learning program in the same year.

Despite these positive trends, New Jersey families had fewer child care options for their children compared to recent years. From 2008 to 2012, the number of licensed child care centers in New Jersey decreased 3 percent, while capacity declined 1 percent. The number of providers who cared for children in their own homes also decreased. In 2011, there were 2,431 registered family child care providers in New Jersey, a 20 percent decline from 2007.

3 The State of Early Care and Education

Total public school enrollment dropped by 1 percent from 2007–08 to 2011–12. During this same time, the number of students ages three to five and ages six to 21, who were receiving special education services in school, also declined, by 8 and 7 percent, respectively. In 2011–12, 15 percent of students ages six to 21 were receiving special education services in New Jersey’s schools. New Jersey’s low-income students continue to score substantially lower on state tests in all grades and subjects, compared to their wealthier peers. The average academic achievement gap, or the percentage gap between low-income students and their non-economically disadvantaged counterparts, passing state tests across all grades and subjects was 26 percent in 2011–12. This gap has barely budged in recent years.

There were fewer school violence incidents in 2011–12, compared to 2007–08. Incidents involving violence, vandalism and weapons all declined during this timeframe. However, substance-related incidents increased by 26 percent.

In 2011, the New Jersey Department of Education changed the way that graduation rates were calculated in accordance with national standards set forth by the federal government. Under the new calculations, New Jersey, on average, achieved a 4 percent gain in its graduation rate in just one year, from 2010–11 to 2011–12. In 2011–12, 86 percent of the state’s students graduated on time.

Further, although the percentage of students taking the SATs declined 5 percent since 2007, the average math and verbal scores of students taking the test increased slightly in 2011.

Public Preschool Enrollments

	2007-08	2010-11	2011-12	% Change 08-12
Preschool enrollments (total)	46,908	51,333	51,642	10
Half-day preschool enrollments	5,649	5,425	5,592	-1
Full-day preschool enrollments	41,259	45,908	46,050	12

Early Education

	2007		2010		2011		% Change 07-11	
	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US
Percent of children not enrolled in nursery school, preschool or kindergarten, ages 3 - 5	28	41	28	40	28	40	0	-2

Head Start

	2007	2010	2011	% Change 07-11
Children enrolled in Head Start	14,854	15,966	15,966	7

3 The State of Early Care and Education

Child Care

	2008	2011	2012	% Change 08-12
Licensed child care centers	4,264	4,213	4,137	-3
Capacity of licensed child care centers	357,568	356,900	353,159	-1

Registered Family Child Care Providers

	2007	2010	2011	% Change 07-11
	3,028	2,892	2,431	-20

Public Kindergarten Enrollments

	2007-08	2010-11	2011-12	% Change 08-12
Kindergarten enrollments (total)	91,402	90,663	91,834	0
Half-day kindergarten enrollments	29,308	24,334	24,207	-17
Full-day kindergarten enrollments	62,094	66,329	67,627	9

Public School Enrollment

	2007-08	2010-11	2011-12	% Change 08-12
Total enrollment (K-12)	1,378,631	1,357,382	1,361,813	-1

Public School Special Education Enrollment

	2007-08	2010-11	2011-12	% Change 08-12
Total enrollment, K - 12	1,378,631	1,357,382	1,361,813	-1
Special education enrollment, ages 3 - 5	18,360	17,073	16,925	-8
Special education enrollment, ages 6 - 21	215,444	199,205	201,015	-7
Percent special education students, ages 6 - 21	16	15	15	-6

Homeless Students

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	% Change 09 - 11
Number of homeless students	6,397	5,254	4,459	-30

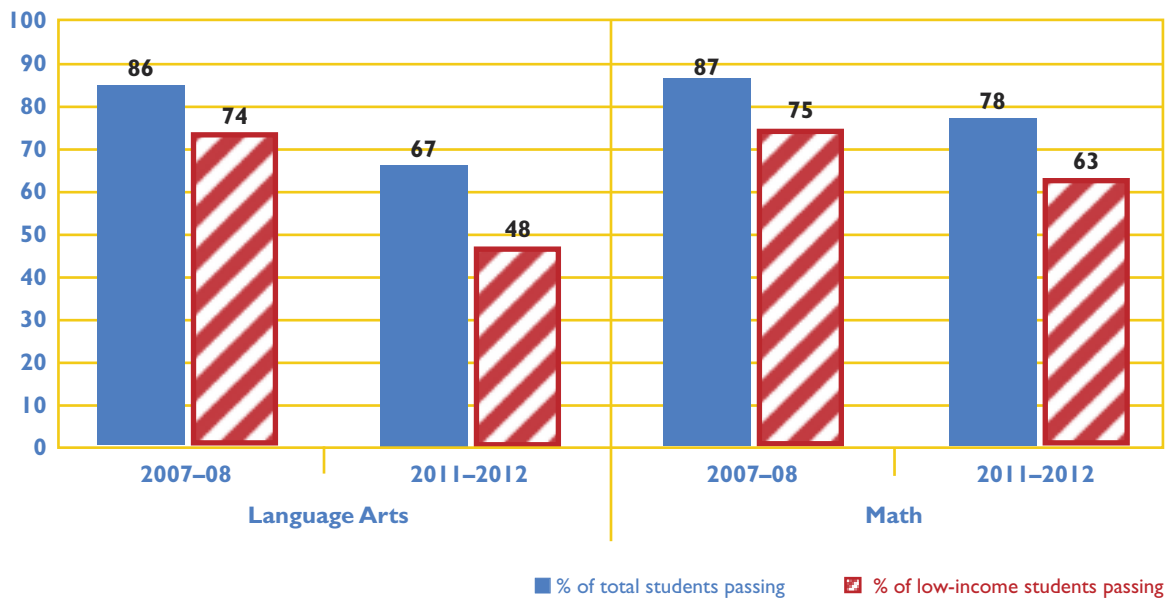
3 The State of Early Care and Education

Percent of Students Passing 3rd Grade Tests

	2007-08*	2010-11	2011-12	% Change 08-12
Language Arts	86	63	67	-22
Language Arts (limited English proficient)	68	36	38	-44
Language Arts (low-income)	74	45	48	-35
Math	87	79	78	-10
Math (limited English proficient)	71	57	56	-21
Math (low-income)	75	64	63	-16

*In the 2008-09 school year, the Department of Education changed the testing standard for this grade.

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



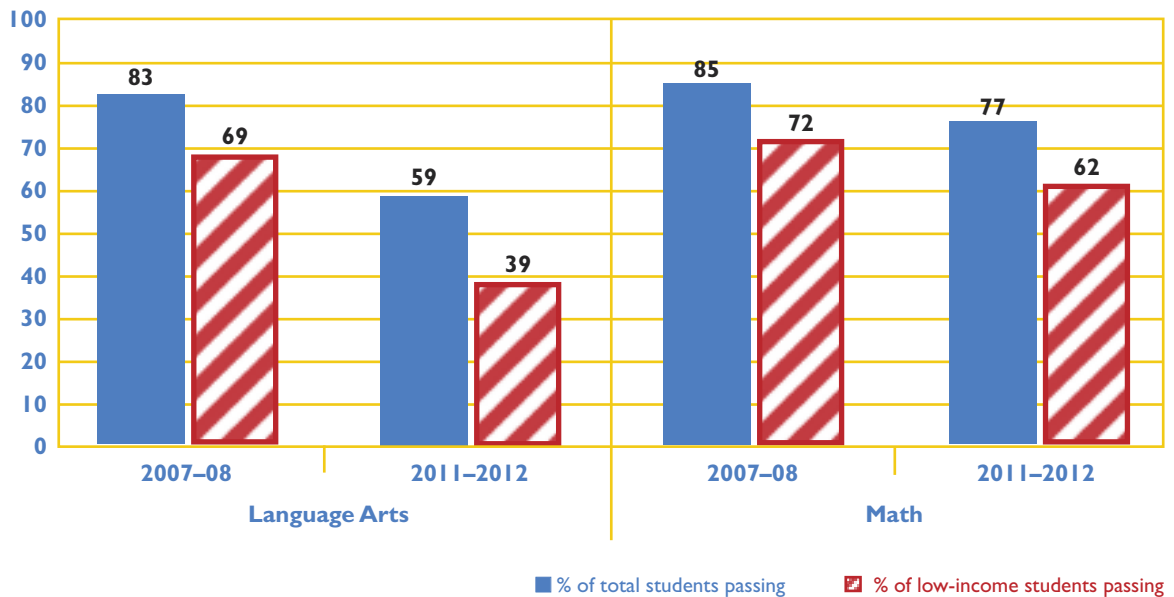
3 The State of Early Care and Education

Percent of Students Passing 4th Grade Tests

	2007-08*	2010-11	2011-12	% Change 08-12
Language Arts	83	63	59	-29
Language Arts (limited English proficient)	61	32	29	-52
Language Arts (low-income)	69	42	39	-43
Math	85	79	77	-9
Math (limited English proficient)	65	57	57	-12
Math (low-income)	72	65	62	-14
Science	85	90	91	7
Science (limited English proficient)	54	66	73	35
Science (low-income)	70	80	83	19

*In the 2008-09 school year, the Department of Education changed the testing standard for this grade.

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



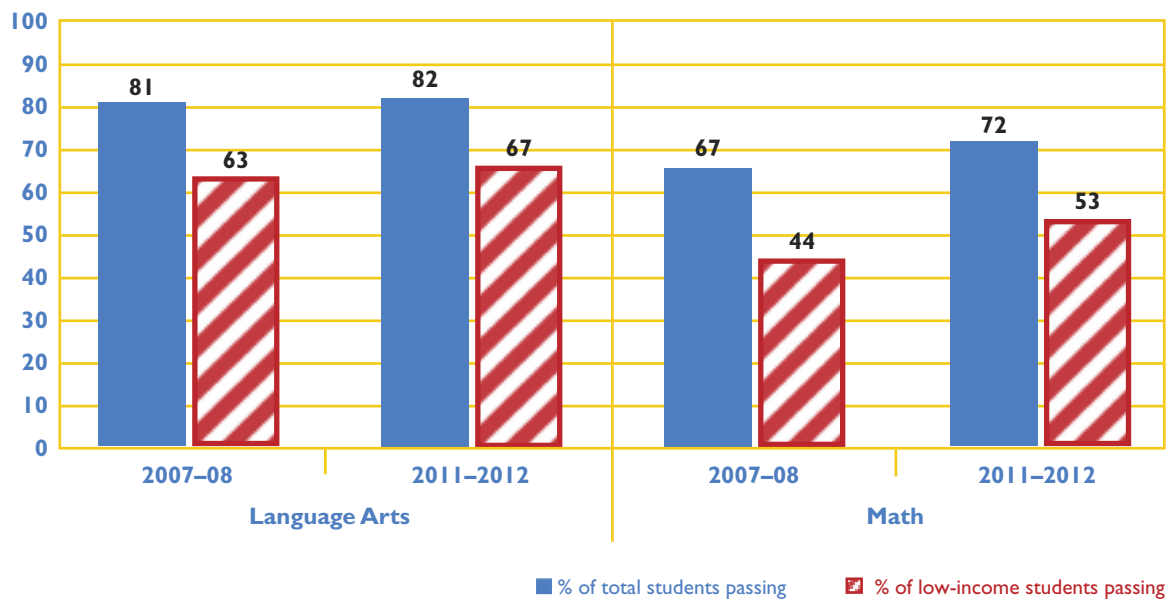
3 The State of Early Care and Education

Percent of Students Passing 8th Grade Tests

	2007-08*	2010-11	2011-12	% Change 08-12
Language Arts	81	82	82	1
Language Arts (limited English proficient)	38	38	41	8
Language Arts (low-income)	63	66	67	6
Math	67	72	72	7
Math (limited English proficient)	31	35	35	13
Math (low-income)	44	53	53	20
Science	84	81	82	-2
Science (limited English proficient)	47	39	41	-13
Science (low-income)	67	65	66	-1

*In the 2007-08 school year, the Department of Education changed the testing standard for this grade.

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

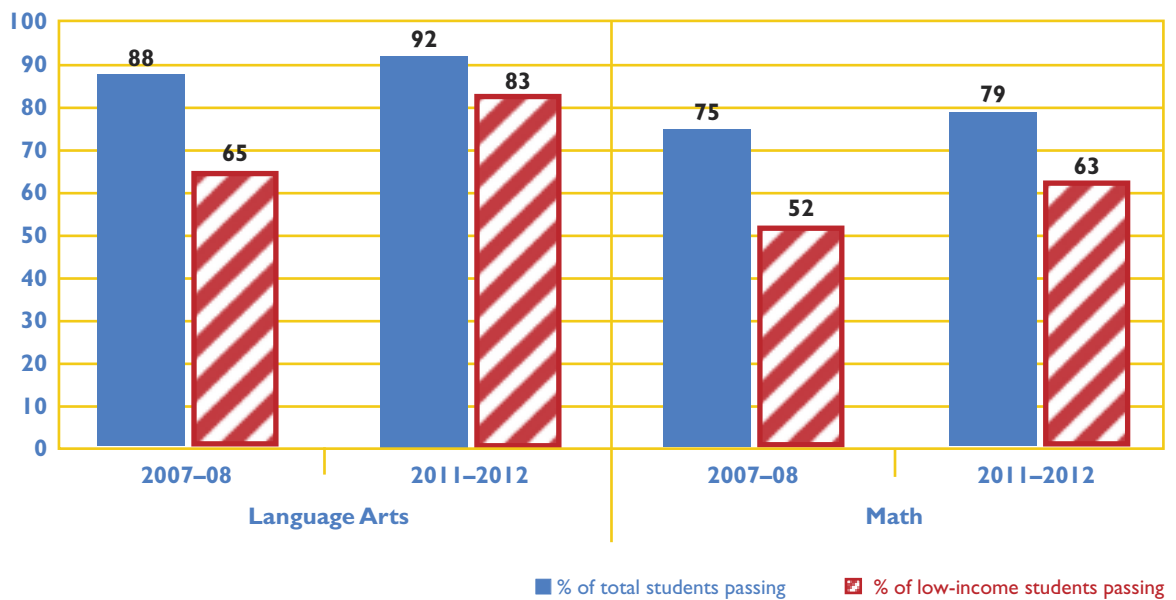


3 The State of Early Care and Education

Percent of Students Passing 11th Grade Tests

	2007-08	2010-11	2011-12	% Change 08-12
Language Arts	88	90	92	5
Language Arts (limited English proficient)	29	42	47	62
Language Arts (low-income)	65	79	83	28
Math	75	75	79	5
Math (limited English proficient)	36	36	41	14
Math (low-income)	52	56	63	21

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



3 The State of Early Care and Education

Achievement Gap, K-12

	2007-08	2010-11*	2011-12	% Change 08-12
Achievement Gap	25.9%	25.8%	26.0%	0

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

Percentage of Students Who are Chronically Absent from School

	2011-12
Statewide Average	10.8
Economically Disadvantaged Students Average	16.3
Non-Economically Disadvantaged Students Average	7.6

School Violence Incidents

2007-08				2011-12				% Change 08-12			
Violence	Vandalism	Weapons	Substances	Violence	Vandalism	Weapons	Substances	Violence	Vandalism	Weapons	Substances
10,998	2,997	1,164	2,763	8,252	1,924	1,125	3,482	-25	-36	-3	26

Students Taking SATs

	2006-07	2009-10	2010-11	% Change 07-11
Percentage of students taking the SAT	82	76	78	-5
Average SAT math score	510	514	516	1
Average SAT verbal score	494	495	495	0

High School Graduation Rates

	2010-11	2011-12	% Change 11-12
High School Graduation Rates	83	86	4

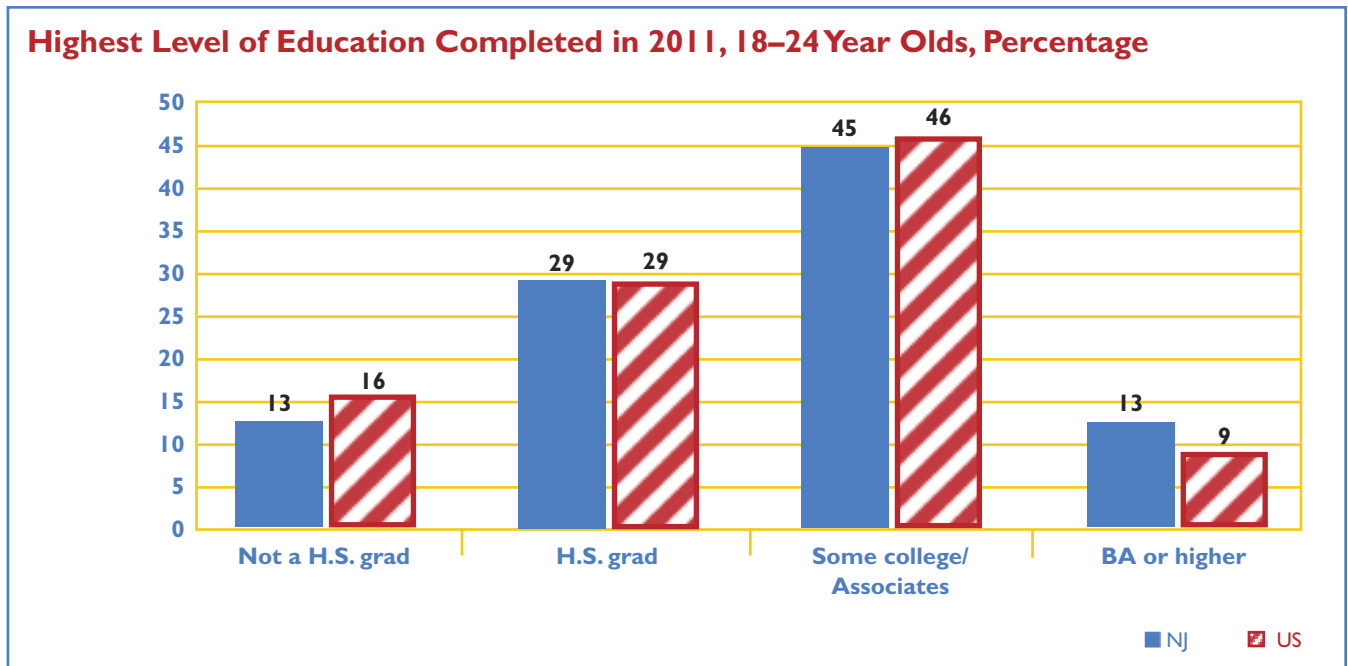
*Data are not available prior to the 2010-11 school year. In 2011, the Department of Education changed the way that graduation rates are calculated to the 4-year adjusted cohort graduation rate.

Public Education: NJ vs. US

	NJ	US
Average freshman graduation rate, 2008-09	85	76
Percentage of students taking the SAT, 2009-10*	76	47
Average SAT verbal score, 2010-11	495	497
Average SAT math score, 2010-11	516	514

*Data on the percentage of students taking the SAT not available for the US for 2010-11.

3 The State of Early Care and Education





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

The number of New Jersey children without health insurance has continued to decline, and is one of the most striking examples of positive change that can occur when we focus on an issue, collectively, as a state. In 2011, 190,000 children were uninsured in New Jersey, a 24 percent decrease from 2007 when this number was 250,000. Moreover, the drop in uninsured children corresponds with increases in the number of children enrolled in NJ FamilyCare and Medicaid, the state’s free- or reduced-cost health plan, and in the number of children enrolled in NJ FamilyCare Advantage, insurance available to children in families who earn too much to be eligible for NJ FamilyCare.

Despite this, the majority, 69 percent, of New Jersey’s uninsured children were low-income in 2011, up from 54 percent a year prior. These low-income children may be most at-risk, and may also be eligible for NJ FamilyCare.

There is other good news, as well. The number of babies born with low-birthweight declined 4 percent from 2005 to 2009. Although the number of women who received early prenatal care declined slightly in 2009, the percentage of women receiving early prenatal care increased slightly to 77 percent. Still, as in previous years, white and Asian women were more likely to receive early prenatal care than their black or Hispanic counterparts.

Other positive trends include decreases in the number and rates of both infant and child deaths in New Jersey from 2005 to 2009, and fewer children admitted to the hospital, or living, with asthma. Sharp declines in the amount of children testing positive for lead poisoning also continued.

4 The State of Child Health

Not all news is positive, however. The percentage of children who received all of their recommended immunizations by their 2nd birthday dropped 3 percent, to 76 percent in 2011. And, although the percentage of children and teens that are overweight or obese declined, in 2012 one-quarter of all 10- to 17-year-olds were overweight or obese.

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 its children continue to show progress. The number of children receiving any dental services through NJ FamilyCare and Medicaid increased 59 percent between 2008 and 2011. The percentage of children ages three and older who were in out-of-home placement through New Jersey's child protection system receiving semi-annual dental exams increased 46 percent, from 59 percent in 2008 to 86 percent in 2012.

Uninsured Children

	2007	2010	2011	% Change 07-11
Children without health insurance	250,000	191,000	190,000	-24
Percent of children without health insurance	11.9	9.3	9.4	-22

Low-Income Uninsured Children

	2007	2010	2011	% Change 07-11
Number	173,000	104,000	132,000	-24
Percentage of children without health insurance who are low-income	69	54	69	0

NJ vs. US Uninsured Children, 2010 (%)

	NJ	US
All Children	9	10
By Income		
0-99% of the poverty level	17	15
100-124% of the poverty level	18	15
125-149% of the poverty level	15	15
150-174% of the poverty level	11	14
175-199% of the poverty level	12	13
200-249% of the poverty level	14	11

4 The State of Child Health

Health Insurance

	2008	2011	2012	% Change 08-12
Children Receiving NJ FamilyCare/Medicaid	565,281	690,055	711,518	26
Children Receiving NJ FamilyCare Advantage*	8	809	1,251	15,538

*Please note that NJ FamilyCare Advantage started enrolling children in January 2008.

Healthy Starts

	2005	2008	2009	% Change 05-09
Total births	113,652	112,428	109,543	-4
Low-birthweight babies	9,007	9,093	8,629	-4
Percentage of low-birthweight babies	8	8	8	-1
Women receiving early prenatal care	85,405	84,970	84,208	-1
Percentage of women receiving early prenatal care	75	76	77	2

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

	2005	2008	2009	% Change 05-09
White, non-Hispanic	86	86	88	2
Black	62	64	65	5
Hispanic	66	69	70	6
Asian	84	86	88	4

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

	2005	2008	2009	% Change 05-09
White	7.0	7.3	7.0	0
Black	13.5	13.0	13.0	-3
Hispanic	7.3	7.5	7.0	-3
Asian	8.3	8.3	8.5	2
Other	11.4	10.1	10.8	-5

4 The State of Child Health

Infant and Child Deaths

	2005	2008	2009*	% Change 05-09
Infant mortality	590	591	562	-5
Infant mortality rate/1,000 live births	5.2	5.3	5.1	-1
Child deaths, ages 1- 14	232	187	177	-24
Child death rate/100,000 children	14.2	11.7	11.1	-21

*Data for 2009 are preliminary.

Preventing Childhood Illness

	2007	2010	2011	% Change 07-11
Percentage of children immunized by age 2	78	68	76	-3
Children tested for lead (0-16)	186,041	211,300	214,478	15
Children with high levels of lead	2,837	1,358	1,383	-51
Percentage of children with high levels of lead	2	1	1	-58

Children Living with HIV/AIDS

	2008	2011	2012	% Change 08-12
	792	790	790	0

Children Admitted to the Hospital for Asthma

	2007	2010	2011	% Change 07-11
Asthma admissions to the hospital	4,812	4,175	3,918	-19

Children Living with Asthma, NJ

	2006	2009	2010	% Change 06-10
	193,891	186,131	184,883	-5

Percentage of Children and Teens (ages 10 to 17) Overweight or Obese

	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

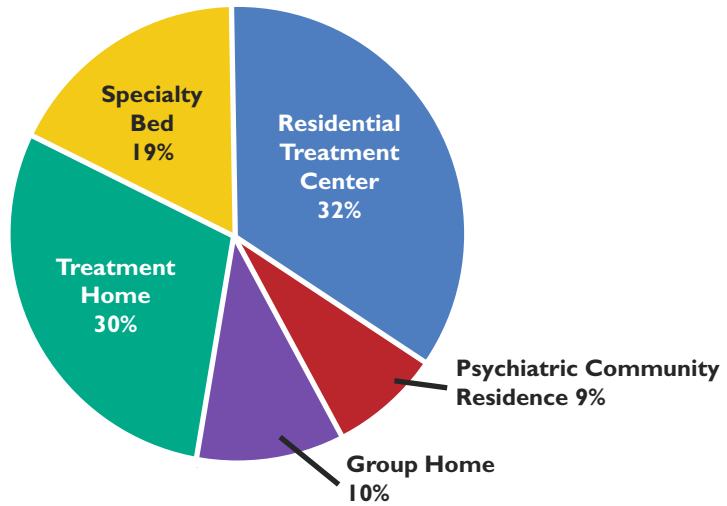
4 The State of Child Health

Division of Children's System of Care Enrollment

	2007	2011	2012	% Change 07-12
Children receiving managed mental/behavioral health services	6,619	8,016	8,361	26

*Includes children receiving care management through the state child mental health system, formerly know as the Division of Child Behavioral Health, via Care Management Organizations (CMOs), Youth Case Management programs (YCMs) and Unified Case Management (UCMs).

**Children's System of Care (CSOC),
Type of Out-of-Home Placement, 2012, %**



4 The State of Child Health

Dental Treatment for Children Enrolled in NJ FamilyCare/Medicaid*

Eligible Children Receiving Any Dental Services	2008	2010	2011	% Change 08-11
Under Age 1	234	576	705	201
Ages 1 - 2	7,594	15,367	19,251	154
Ages 3 - 5	39,929	57,316	67,557	69
Ages 6 - 9	55,741	76,696	86,481	55
Ages 10 - 14	53,714	73,653	81,798	52
Ages 15 - 18	34,361	46,059	49,286	43
Total Ages 18 and Under	191,573	269,667	305,078	59

Eligible Children Receiving Preventive Dental Services	2008	2010	2011	% Change 08-11
Under Age 1	32	144	240	650
Ages 1 - 2	6,093	12,885	16,783	175
Ages 3 - 5	36,597	53,231	63,836	74
Ages 6 - 9	50,401	70,988	81,660	62
Ages 10 - 14	45,822	65,301	75,034	64
Ages 15 - 18	25,005	35,534	39,964	60
Total Ages 18 and Under	163,950	238,083	277,517	69

Eligible Children Receiving Dental Treatment Services	2008	2010	2011	% Change 08-11
Under Age 1	23	29	20	-13
Ages 1 - 2	1,985	2,852	3,333	68
Ages 3 - 5	17,010	23,296	27,563	62
Ages 6 - 9	31,042	43,194	48,221	55
Ages 10 - 14	31,400	43,044	44,321	41
Ages 15 - 18	22,402	29,581	29,966	34
Total Ages 18 and Under	103,862	141,996	153,424	48

4 The State of Child Health

Dental Care for Children in Out-of-Home Placement

	2008	2011	2012	% Change 09-12
Percentage of children ages 3 and older who were in care 6 months or more and who received semi-annual dental exams	59	89	86	46

Give Kids a Smile*

	2009	2012	% Change 09-12
Number of participating locations in NJ	83	112	35
Number of NJ Children served	3,759	4,602	22

*Give Kids a Smile is a national free-dental day for children where dental professionals volunteer their time and services to provide free dental care.



The number of children who were the subject of a child abuse/neglect investigation skyrocketed 90 percent from 2007 to 2011. State officials attribute much of this increase to the publicity generated around the high-profile sexual abuse case at Penn State University. According to state budget documents, the number of investigations has since returned to more normal levels, although updated data were not yet available.

The number of these investigations, however, that resulted in a finding that abuse or neglect had actually occurred declined 5 percent from 2007 to 2011, although there was a slight 1 percent increase in substantiations of suspected abuse from 2010 to 2011.

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 2008 to 2012. That increase occurred only in the number of children who remained with their families while under state supervision. The number of children in foster care continued to decrease, dropping 16 percent during this time.

The division has made progress in shortening the amount of time children are spending in foster care before being reunified with their families. But, the percentage of children abused or neglected within 12 months of reunification rose 22 percent from 2006 to 2010.

Although the number of adoptions finalized through the division dropped 29 percent from 2007 to 2011, the number of children available for adoption awaiting a home also decreased a positive 25 percent during roughly the same time period. In 2012, 977 children were legally free to be adopted but had not been placed in a permanent home, compared to 1,295 in 2008.

5 The State of Child Protection

Children Under State Supervision

	2008	2011	2012	% Change 08-12
All children under state supervision*	47,163	48,874	50,354	7
Children in out-of-home placement	8,846	7,135	7,474	-16
Children receiving in-home services	38,317	41,739	42,880	12

*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

	2007	2010	2011	% Change 07-11
Entering Care	5,862	4,926	5,097	-13
Exiting Care	6,945	5,600	5,274	-24

Referrals and Investigations

	2007	2010	2011	% Change 07-11
Child abuse investigations, # of children	48,360	70,135	91,680	90
Referrals for family services, # of children	10,825	11,655	12,893	19

Child Abuse/Neglect Substantiations

	2007	2010	2011	% Change 07-11
Number of children where abuse/neglect has been substantiated	9,942	9,326	9,414	-5
Percentage of children where abuse/neglect has been substantiated	11	10	10	-9

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

	2006		2009		2010		% Change 06-10	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
After previous unsubstantiated report, w/in 6 months	1,597	2.9	1,356	2.0	1,558	2.2	-2	-24
After previous unsubstantiated report, w/in 12 months	2,545	4.7	2,293	3.4	2,630	3.8	3	-19
After previous substantiated report, w/in 6 months	363	5.9	209	4.2	230	4.5	-37	-24
After previous substantiated report, w/in 12 months	448	7.2	278	5.6	321	6.3	-28	-13

5 The State of Child Protection

Repeat Child Abuse/Neglect

	2007	2010	2011	% Change 07-11
Percentage of children who were not victims of repeat child abuse/neglect	95.1	94.3	94.8	0

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

	2008	2011	2012	% Change 08-12
Group and residential homes	1,137	725	723	-36
Kinship foster homes	3,250	2,379	2,667	-18
Resource families (non-kin)	4,272	3,770	3,929	-8
Independent Living	187	144	155	-17
Total	8,846	7,018	7,474	-16

Children Abused/Neglected After Reunification with Family

	2006	2009	2010	% Change 06-10
Abuse/Neglect within 12 months of reunification	198	245	206	4
Percentage of children abused/neglected within 12 months of reunification	5.1	7.1	6.2	22

Foster Care Re-Entry

Exit Year	2006	2009	2010	% Change 06-10
Percentage of children who exit foster care and re-enter within 12 months	15	14	13	-13

Adoptions

	2007	2010	2011	% Change 07-11
State-finalized adoptions	1,540	1,171	1,096	-29

Children in Legal Limbo Awaiting a Permanent Home

	2008	2011	2012	% Change 08-12
Children legally free but not adopted	1,295	1,037	977	-25

5 The State of Child Protection

Amount of Time to Reunification for Children (%)

	2007	2010	2011	% Change 07-11
Less than 12 months	61.0	71.8	70.4	15
12 to 23 months	22.0	19.9	19.9	-10
24 to 35 months	5.2	4.1	5.0	-4
36 to 47 months	4.5	1.9	2.4	-47
48 or more months	5.2	1.7	1.7	-67

Amount of Time to Adoption for Children (%)

	2007	2010	2011	% Change 07-11
Less than 12 months	3.6	3.2	2.9	-19
12 to 23 months	15.7	21.5	22.9	46
24 to 35 months	26.6	32.0	34.1	28
36 to 47 months	21.4	21.7	21.4	0
48 or more months	30.8	20.5	17.8	-42

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

	2008	2011	2012	% Change 08-12
Subsidized Kinship Legal Guardianship	2,524	2,420	2,299	-9

Older Youth Under DYFS Supervision*

	2008	2011	2012	% Change 08-12
Youth 13 - 17 under state supervision	12,900	12,164	11,581	-10
Percentage of youth under state supervision who are 13 - 17	27	23	23	-15
Youth 18 - 21 under state supervision	1,988	2,115	2,014	1
Percentage of youth under state supervision who are 18 - 21	4	4	4	0

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



In recent years, a growing number of teens and young adults in New Jersey struggle economically. In 2011, 15 percent of all youth between the ages of 18 and 24 were living in poverty — a 25 percent increase since 2007. Further, the amount of young people who were idle — youth ages 18 to 24 not working, not in school and who had no degree beyond high school — continued its steady climb, increasing 23 percent from 2008 to 2011 when 15 percent of these youth were defined as idle.

There is some positive news, however. Although one-quarter of youth between the ages of 19 and 24 did not have health insurance in 2011, the percentage and number of uninsured young adults has decreased since 2007, and is below the national average of 27 percent. The number and rate of teen deaths also decreased in recent years.

Other positive news surrounds teen births and juvenile justice. Between 2005 and 2009, the number of births to teen females decreased 8 percent. The numbers of juvenile arrests, commitments and admissions to juvenile detention facilities decreased by 41, 44 and 50 percent, respectively. The amount of youth committing violent offenses, drug offenses, possessing weapons and committing property-related crimes all declined as well.

Young Adults in Poverty

	2007	2010	2011	% Change 07-11
Youth 18-24 in poverty	89,000	111,000	105,000	18
Percentage of youth 18-24 in poverty	12	16	15	25

6 The State of Teens and Young Adults

Youth and Young Adults Who Are Idle

	2008	2010	2011	% Change 08-11
Youth 18-24 not working, not in school, and have no degree beyond high school	92,000	111,000	113,000	23
Percentage of youth 18-24 not working, not in school, and have no degree beyond high school	12	14	15	25
Teens 16-19 not working and not attending school	31,000	36,000	31,000	0
Percentage of teens 16-19 not working and not attending school	7	8	7	0

Note: Due to a change in the 2008 American Community Survey, data prior to 2008 are not comparable.

NJ vs. US — 2011

	NJ	US
Percentage of youth 18-24 in poverty	15	26
Percentage of youth 18-24 who are not working, not in school, and have no degree beyond high school	15	17

Health Insurance

	2007	2010	2011	% Change 07-11
Youth 19 - 24 who have no health insurance	191,411	221,898	181,604	-5
Percentage of youth 19 - 24 who have no health insurance	30	29	24	-20

NJ vs. US, Health Insurance, 2011

	NJ	US
Number of youth 19 - 24 who lack health insurance	181,604	6,979,503
Percentage of youth 19 - 24 who lack health insurance	24	27

6 The State of Teens and Young Adults

Births to Teens

	2005	2008	2009	% Change 05-09
Births to females 10 - 19	6,935	7,006	6,398	-8
Births to females 10 - 19 as a percentage of all births	6.1	6.2	5.8	-4
Births to females 15 - 19	6,847	6,937	6,328	-8
Births to females 15 - 19 as a percentage of all births	6.0	6.2	5.8	-4
Percentage of births to females through age 19 who were already mothers	17	18	17	0

Births to Teens, NJ vs. US, 2009

	NJ	US
Birth rate for 15- to 19-year-olds per 1,000 girls in this age group	23	39
Percentage of births to females through age 19 who are already mothers	17	19

Juvenile Justice

	2007	2010	2011	% Change 07-11
Juvenile arrests	57,480	40,702	34,140	-41
Juvenile arrest rate	28	20	17	-40
Juvenile commitments*	751	485	423	-44
Admissions to juvenile county detention	9,189	5,569	4,552	-50
Average daily population in county detention as a percentage of approved capacity	67	55	50	-25
Average length of stay in county detention in days	25	30	32	28

* Represents youth confined in facilities operated by the New Jersey Juvenile Justice Commission.

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

	2007	2010	2011	% Change 07-11
Drug offenses	27	25	26	-4
Property crimes	38	32	29	-24
Violent offenses	25	21	20	-20
Weapons possession, carrying	42	37	36	-14

6 The State of Teens and Young Adults

Teen Arrests (13 - 19) by Type of Offense as Percentage of All Arrests, NJ vs. US, 2011

	NJ	US
Drug Offenses	26	21
Property Crimes	29	31
Violent Crimes	20	21
Weapons	36	28

Police Disposition of Juveniles Taken into Custody, 2011

	Number	%
Handled within police department and released	11,410	34
Referred to juvenile court or probation department	21,542	64
Referred to child welfare agency	249	1
Referred to other police agency	206	1
Referred to criminal or adult court	486	1

Sexually-Transmitted Infections

	2007	2010	2011	% Change 07-11
Males 16 - 20 diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhea or syphilis	2,110	2,793	3,290	56
Rate per 1,000 males diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhea or syphilis	8	9	11	36
Females 16 - 20 diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhea or syphilis	8,697	10,267	10,532	21
Rate per 1,000 females diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhea or syphilis	28	28	31	10
All youth 16 - 20 diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhea or syphilis (includes youth where sex is not known)	10,794	13,108	13,876	29
Rate per 1,000 youth diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhea or syphilis	18	19	22	20

6 The State of Teens and Young Adults

Teen Deaths

	2005	2008	2009	% Change 05-09
Teen deaths	268	236	207	-23
Teen death rate per 100,000 teens	45	41	37	-18
Teen deaths by accident, homicide, suicide, rate per 100,000 teens	30	27	23	-23

Teen Deaths, NJ vs. US, 2009

	NJ	US
Teen death rate per 100,000 teens by accident, homicide, suicide	23	39



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 2011, 708,000, or 35 percent, of 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 themselves.

More of New Jersey children in immigrant families were also living in poverty. In 2011, 109,000 children in immigrant families were living in families that earned below 100 percent of the federal poverty level, a 43 percent increase since 2007. During that same year, 38 percent of children in immigrant families were low-income — living in families earning below 200 percent of the federal poverty level.

Although New Jersey's immigrant families may not struggle as much as immigrant families nationally, on average, they still struggle much more than their counterparts who were born in the U.S. Many immigrant single mothers with young children under the age of 5 — 41 percent — had incomes below the federal poverty level.

Immigrants struggle in other ways, as well. In 2011, 21 percent of New Jersey's immigrants were not high school graduates. This is more than double the 9 percent who were born in America. They also continue to earn significantly less per year than non-immigrants. In 2011, a male immigrant earned almost \$20,000 less per year than a U.S. born male, and foreign-born females earned almost \$11,000 less. Immigrants also continue to be more likely to rent their homes and have no vehicle available.

7 The State of Immigrant Families

Foreign-born Children

	2007	2010	2011	% Change 07-11
Foreign-born children	114,076	116,910	110,117	-3
Percentage foreign-born children	6	6	5	-17

Children in Immigrant Families and Citizenship

	2007	2010	2011	% Change 07-11
Children in immigrant families	657,000	696,000	708,000	8
Percentage of children in immigrant families	32	34	35	9
Children in immigrant families who are citizens	574,000	608,000	627,000	9
Percentage of children in immigrant families who are citizens	87	87	89	2

Children in Immigrant Families in Poverty

	2007	2010	2011	% Change 07-11
Number of children in immigrant families below 100% of the federal poverty level	76,000	108,000	109,000	43
Percentage of children in immigrant families below 100% of the federal poverty level	12	16	15	25
Number of children in immigrant families below 200% of the federal poverty level	206,000	245,000	267,000	30
Percentage of children in immigrant families below 200% of the federal poverty level	32	35	38	19

Children in Immigrant Families and Language

	2007	2010	2011	% Change 07-11
Children ages 5-17 in immigrant families who speak a language other than English at home*	304,855	332,225	332,984	9
% of all children in immigrant families	65	66	66	1
Children ages 5-17 in immigrant families who have no difficulty speaking English**	452,682	482,435	484,485	7
% of all children in immigrant families	97	97	96	-1

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

** Children who speak English exclusively or have the ability to speak English rated as "well" or "very well."

7 The State of Immigrant Families

Immigrant Workers and Their Families, 2011 (%)

	NJ US Born	NJ Foreign Born	US Foreign Born
Not a high school graduate	9	21	32
Earns less than \$25,000 /year	11	24	33
Median earnings for full-time, year round male workers	\$66,097	\$46,703	\$35,918
Median earnings for full-time, year round female workers	\$50,256	\$39,553	\$31,749
Poor families with children under 18	11	14	25
Single-mother householder in poverty	30	34	45
Single-mother householder in poverty with children under 5	35	41	46
Owned homes	70	51	52
Rented homes	30	49	49
No vehicle available	11	16	14
No phone	2	3	3

Data Sources and Technical Notes

Special Section:

Right from the Start: Building the Foundation for Children's Success

Child Population Ages 0 – 4, 2007, 2011. As reported by the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B01001.

Births to Unmarried Women, 2005, 2009. As reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data.

Births by Mother's Education Level, 2005, 2009. As reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data.

Grandchildren Being Cared for by Their Grandparents, 2007, 2011. As reported by the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B10050.

Children Ages 0 – 5 in Poverty, 2005, 2011. As reported by the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B17024.

Families with Children Ages 0 – 4 Living Below the Poverty Level, 2007, 2011. As reported by the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B17010.

Women, Infants and Children Receiving Nutritional Benefits, 2008, 2012. 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 NJ 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.

Children Ages 0 – 5 Receiving NJ SNAP, 2012. As reported by the NJ Department of Human Services, Division of Family Development. Data are as of June.

Children Ages 0 – 5 in Families Receiving TANF, 2012. As reported by the NJ Department of Human Services, Division of Family Development. Data are as of June.

Public Preschool Enrollments, 2007-08, 2010-11, 2011-12. 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, 2007, 2010, 2011. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Children enrolled in Head Start, 2007, 2010, 2011. US Administration for Children and Families, Head Start Program Fact Sheets for each year.

Licensed child care centers and capacity, 2008, 2011, 2012. 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, 2007, 2010, 2011. The number of registered providers offering child care in their homes as reported by the NJ Department of Children and Families.

Families Receiving State-Funded Home Visitation Programs, 2012. As reported by the NJ Department of Children and Families.

Mothers Breastfeeding at Hospital Discharge, 2005, 2009. Mothers who are only breast feeding their babies at time of hospital discharge after giving birth, as reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data.

Children Receiving NJ FamilyCare/Medicaid, 2012. As reported by the NJ Department of Human Services. Data are as of March. 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.

New Jersey vs. United States Uninsured Children, 2011. As reported by the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B27001.

Preventive Dental Treatment for Children Ages 1 to 5 Enrolled in NJ FamilyCare/Medicaid, 2008, 2011. 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.

Section I:

The State of Children and Families

Total population, 2007, 2010, 2011. 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, 2007, 2010, 2011. 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, 2007, 2010, 2011. 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, 2005, 2008, 2009. 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, 2005, 2008, 2009. 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

Families headed by one parent, number and percentage, 2007, 2010, 2011. As reported by the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B11005.

Grandchildren Being Cared for by Their Grandparents, 2007, 2010, 2011. As reported by the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B10056.

Grandchildren Under 18 Living with a Grandparent Householder, 2007, 2010, 2011. As reported by the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B10001.

Child population by race, 2007, 2010, 2011. 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, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011. As reported by the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B19125.

Children in Families that are Poor or Low-Income, 2007, 2010, 2011. 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, 2011. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Single parents below poverty level, number and percentage, 2007, 2010, 2011. 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, 2010, 2011. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>. Due to a change in wording in the U.S. Census Bureau question, data prior to 2008 are not comparable.

New Jersey Births by Mother's Education Level, 2005, 2008, 2009. 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, 2007, 2010, 2011, NJ vs. US. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Children living in families receiving welfare (TANF), 2008, 2011, 2012. 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, 2005-07, 2006-08, 2007-09, 2008-10, 2009-11, NJ vs. US. As reported by the Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Children receiving NJ SNAP (Food Stamps) 2008, 2011, 2012. 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), 2008, 2011, 2012. 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 NJ 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, 2007, 2010, 2011. 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, 2005, 2008, 2009. As reported by the Food Research and Action Center *State of the States* annual reports.

School Meals, 2007-08, 2010-11, 2011-12. 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. Participation data prior to 2008-09 for only traditional public and charter schools were not available.

State earned income tax credit claims and average claim, 2008, 2010, 2011. Number of New Jersey taxpayers claiming a state EITC and average claim, as reported by the NJ Department of Treasury.

Federal earned income tax credits, 2006, 2009, 2010. Number of New Jersey taxpayers claiming a federal EITC and average claim, as reported by the Internal Revenue Service.

Total open child support cases, 2007, 2010, 2011. 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, 2007, 2010, 2011. 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, 2007, 2010, 2011. 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, 2007, 2010, 2011. 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.

Data Sources and Technical Notes

Section 3: The State of Early Care and Education

Public preschool enrollments, 2007-08, 2010-11, 2011-12.

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, 2007, 2010, 2011. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Children enrolled in Head Start, 2007, 2010, 2011. US Administration for Children and Families, Head Start Program Fact Sheets for each year.

Licensed child care centers and capacity, 2008, 2011, 2012. 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, 2007, 2010, 2011. The number of registered providers offering child care in their homes as reported by the NJ Department of Children and Families.

Public kindergarten enrollments, 2007-08, 2010-11, 2011-12. 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, 2007-08, 2010-11, 2011-12. As reported by the NJ Department of Education, October enrollment counts.

Public school special education enrollment, 2007-08, 2010-11, 2011-12. As reported by the NJ Department of Education, Special Education Data.

Homeless Students, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11. As reported by the NJ Department of Education.

Percent of students passing 3rd grade tests, 2007-08, 2010-11, 2011-12. 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. Please note that in 2008-09 the Department of Education changed the testing standard for this grade.

Percent of students passing 4th grade tests, 2007-08, 2010-11, 2011-12. 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. In 2008-09 the Department of Education changed the testing standard for this grade.

Percent of students passing 8th grade tests, 2007-08, 2010-11, 2011-12. 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. In 2007-08 the Department of Education changed the testing standard for this grade.

Percent of students passing 11th grade tests, 2007-08, 2010-11, 2011-12. 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, 2007-08, 2010-11, 2011-12. 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.

Percentage of Students who are Chronically Absent from School, 2011-12. As reported by the NJ Department of Education, NJ School Performance Data. A chronically absent student is defined as a student who is not present for 10% or more of the school year, for any reason. Data were drawn from end-of-year NJSMART state submission, and are as of June 30. Please note that 2011-12 is the first year that data on chronic absenteeism are being tracked, prior data are not available, and that data are self-reported by individual schools to the Department of Education.

School violence, vandalism, weapons, and substance abuse incidents, 2007-08, 2011-12. 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, 2006-07, 2009-10, 2010-11. As reported by the US Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics.

On-time graduation rate, 2010-11, 2011-12. 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.

Highest level of education completed 18-24 year olds, 2011, Percentage. As reported by US Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B15001.

Section 4: The State of Child Health

Children without health insurance, number and percentage, 2007, 2010, 2011. As reported by the US Census, Current Population Survey, table HI-05.

Low-income uninsured children, number and percentage, 2007, 2010, 2011. As reported by the US Census, Current Population Survey, table HI-10.

Uninsured children, NJ vs. US, 2010. Data on all children are from the US Census, Current Population Survey, table HI-05. Data on income levels via the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Data Sources and Technical Notes

Children receiving NJ FamilyCare/Medicaid, 2008, 2011, 2012. 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.

Children Receiving NJ FamilyCare Advantage, 2008, 2011, 2012. As reported by Horizon NJ Health, currently the only HMO program administering NJ FamilyCare Advantage, which is available to children living in families earning above 350% of the federal poverty level, thus not eligible for NJ FamilyCare. Data are as of March for each year. Data prior to 2008 are not available.

Low-birthweight babies, number and percentage, 2005, 2008, 2009. 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.

Women receiving early prenatal care, number and percentage, 2005, 2008, 2009. 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, 2005, 2008, 2009. 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, 2005, 2008, 2009. 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, 2005, 2008, 2009. 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. 2009 data are preliminary.

Child deaths, number and rate, 2005, 2008, 2009. 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. 2009 data are preliminary.

Percentage of children immunized by age 2, 2007, 2011, 2012. 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, 2007, 2010, 2011. 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, 2008, 2011, 2012. 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, 2007, 2010, 2011. As reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Hospital Discharge Data.

Children living with asthma, NJ, 2006, 2009, 2010. 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

Division of Children's System of Care, formerly Division of Child Behavioral Health, enrollment, 2007, 2011, 2012. As reported by the NJ Department of Children and Families, Division of Child Behavioral Health Services. 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).

CSOC type of out-of-home placement, 2012, %. As reported by the NJ Department of Children and Families. Data are as of June 30.

Dental treatment for children enrolled in NJ Family-Care/Medicaid, 2008, 2010, 2011. 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, 2008, 2011, 2012. 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.

Give kids a smile, 2009, 2011, 2012. As reported by the NJ Dental Association. Give Kids a Smile is a national free-dental day for children ages 3-12 where dental professionals volunteer their time and services. The American Dental Association provides high-level strategic guidance and the NJ Dental Association carries out the programs operations on the ground level. Data are only available beginning in 2009. Updated and final 2013 data were not yet available.

Data Sources and Technical Notes

Section 5:

The State of Child Protection

Children under state child protection supervision, 2008, 2011, 2012. As reported by the NJ Department of Children and Families. Data are as of September 30.

Children in out-of-home placement, 2008, 2011, 2012. As reported by the NJ Department of Children and Families. Data are as of September 30.

Children receiving in-home services, 2008, 2011, 2012. As reported by the NJ Department of Children and Families. Data are as of September 30.

Children entering and exiting out-of-home care through DYFS, 2007, 2010, 2011. As reported by the NJ Department of Children and Families.

Investigations for child abuse/neglect, 2007, 2010, 2011. As reported by the NJ Department of Children and Families

Referrals for family services, 2007, 2010, 2011. 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, 2007, 2010, 2011. As reported by the NJ Department of Children and Families.

Children found to be abused or neglected after prior report of abuse or neglect, 2006, 2009, 2010. 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, 2007, 2010, 2011. 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, 2008, 2011, 2012. As reported by the NJ Department of Children and Families. Data from 2011 and 2012 are as of December 31.

Children abused/neglected after reunification with family, 2006, 2009, 2010. 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, 2006, 2009, 2010. 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, 2007, 2010, 2011. 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, 2008, 2011, 2012. 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 (%), 2008, 2010, 2011. 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 (%), 2008, 2010, 2011. 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), 2008, 2011, 2012. 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, 2008, 2011, 2012. 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, 2007, 2010, 2011. 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, 2008, 2010, 2011. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>. Due to a change in the 2008 American Community Survey, data prior to 2008 are not comparable.

Teens 16-19 not working and not attending school, number and percentage, 2008, 2010, 2011. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>. Due to a change in the 2008 American Community Survey, data prior to 2008 are not comparable.

NJ vs. US, youth in poverty, 2011. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Youth 19-24 who have no health insurance, 2007, 2010, 2011. As reported by the US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, with assistance from the Population Reference Bureau.

Data Sources and Technical Notes

NJ vs. US, Health Insurance, 2011. As reported by the US Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2011, with assistance from the Population Reference Bureau.

Births to females ages 10-19, 15-19, number and percentage, 2005, 2008, 2009. 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, 2005, 2008, 2009. 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, 2009. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Juvenile arrests, number and rate, 2007, 2010, 2011. 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, 2007, 2010, 2011. As reported by the NJ Juvenile Justice Commission.

Admissions to juvenile county detention, 2007, 2010, 2011. As reported by the NJ Juvenile Justice Commission, JDAI Annual Report for each year.

Average daily population as percent of approved capacity, 2007, 2010, 2011. As reported by the NJ Juvenile Justice Commission, JDAI Annual Report for each year.

Average length of stay in detention, 2007, 2010, 2011. 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, 2007, 2010, 2011. 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, 2011. As reported by the NJ Department of Law and Public Safety, Division of State Police, Uniform Crime Report.

Sexually-Transmitted Infections, 2007, 2010, 2011. 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, 2005, 2008, 2009. 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, 2005, 2008, 2009. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Section 7:

The State of Immigrant Families

Foreign-born children, number and percentage, 2007, 2010, 2011. As reported by the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, chart B05003.

Children in immigrant families, number and percentage, 2007, 2010, 2011. 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, 2007, 2010, 2011. As reported by the US Census Bureau, 2007 through 2011, American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) 1-year files. With assistance from the Population Reference Bureau (PRB).

Children in immigrant families in poverty, 2007, 2010, 2011. 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, 2007, 2010, 2011. As reported by the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, with assistance from the Population Reference Bureau (PRB).

Children ages 5-17 in immigrant families who have no difficulty speaking English, 2007, 2010, 2011. As reported by the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, with assistance from the Population Reference Bureau (PRB). Defined as children who speak English exclusively or have the ability to speak English rated as “well” or “very well.”

Immigrant workers and their families, 2011. As reported by the US Census Bureau, Selected Characteristics of the Native and Foreign-Born Population, 2011 American Community Survey chart S0501.

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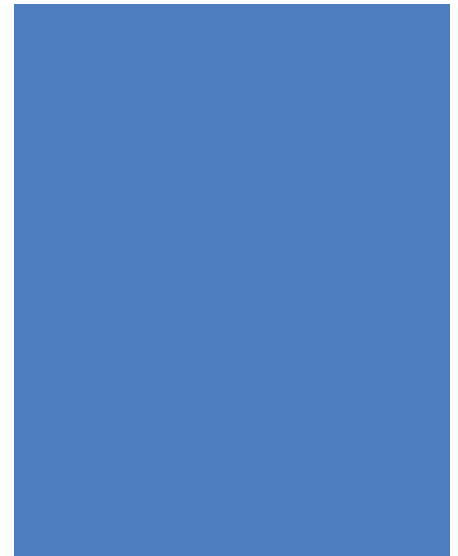
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