



NEW JERSEY
Kids Count
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Advocates for Children of New Jersey is the trusted, independent voice putting children's needs first for more than 35 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.

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A New Look for Kids Count

About the State Data Book

For more than 25 years, Advocates for Children of New Jersey (ACNJ) has produced the New Jersey KIDS COUNT Data Book, an annual statewide profile of child well-being. With KIDS COUNT represented in each state and several U.S. territories, ACNJ is part of a comprehensive effort to not only track how well kids are faring across New Jersey, but also on a national level. Funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT informs policymakers and the public of the progress made and work needed to ensure the health, welfare and safety of all children.

This year's data book features a new layout with explanations of specific indicators, as well as updates on how certain information is collected and measured. Each year ACNJ tries to incorporate new indicators of child well-being based on suggestions from its network or new data sources that become available. Readers are encouraged to reach out to ACNJ if they discover data relevant to KIDS COUNT.

ACNJ obtains data primarily from state departments and agencies, but much of the demographic information is obtained through the U.S. Census, American Community Survey (ACS). While the census counts basic information every ten years, the ACS provides a richer data set every year which includes age, disability status, housing condition, ancestry, education level, race/ethnicity and marital and family status. This gives policymakers, researchers and residents a picture of New Jersey communities. Everything from federal highway spending to health insurance funding relies on a clear picture of who lives and works in the Garden State.

Additional things to remember when looking through the Data Book:



- **Moments and Trends.** ACNJ collects and displays data for multiple years including the most current year available. The most recent moment may tell us one fact (i.e., the number of births in a given year), while the trend line captures the change, if any, over a longer period of time (i.e., births to teens down from X percent of all births to Y percent of all births). It is important to always consider the broader context behind the data, rather than just the numbers on the page.
- **Calculations and Data Sources.** When using this book, please note that some percentages and numbers are based on estimates. For smaller geographies such as counties or smaller demographic or racial/ethnic groups, sometimes data are suppressed or there are significant margins of error. Additionally, certain indicators represent different points in time such as school years, fiscal years or calendar years. Please review the data sources listed at the end of each section for further clarification.
- **Racial and Ethnic Categories.** For the purposes of reporting on different racial groups and ethnicities, ACNJ generally uses the same terminology as the data source. Varying terminology may make data comparisons from different sources problematic.

Children and Families

Demographic Trends

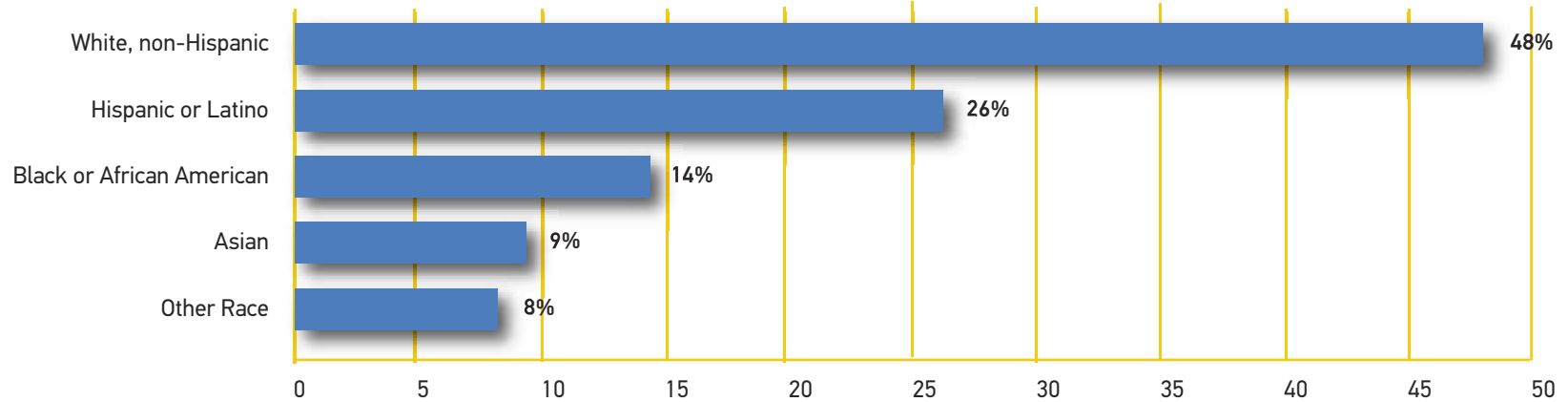
Both New Jersey’s child population and total population showed slight changes from 2011 to 2015, with child population under 18 dropping to 22 percent of the state’s total population in 2015. Total births to New Jersey mothers inched upwards from 2013 to 2014; however, births decreased by 4 percent from 2010. Fewer New Jersey children live in single-parent families, with the number decreasing by 5 percent from 2011 to 2015.

Demographics

	2011	2014	2015	% Change 11-15
Child Population Under Age 5	535,544	532,168	529,254	-1
% of Total Child Population Under Age 5	26	26	26	
Child Population Under Age 18	2,042,425	2,012,197	1,998,865	-2
% of Total Population Under Age 18	23	23	22	
Total Population	8,821,155	8,938,175	8,958,013	2

Child Population by Race (%)

	2011	2014	2015
White, non-Hispanic	51	48	48
Hispanic or Latino	23	25	26
Black or African American	15	15	14
Asian	9	9	9
Other Race	7	9	8

Child Population by Race (%) 2015

On Racial and Ethnic Identity

Though the terms race and ethnicity are often used interchangeably, for the purposes of the U.S. Census and most federal documents, the two are considered separate. Hispanic identity, specifically, is reported as an ethnicity separate from race. What does this mean? When filling out U.S. Census forms, respondents can identify Hispanic or Latino as their ethnicity but can also racially identify as white, black or some other race.

The high rate of Hispanics selecting “other” on U.S. Census forms, or skipping the race question altogether, indicates that the current format does not accurately capture the ways in which many Hispanics identify. In fact, on the 2010 U.S. Census, 53 percent of self-identified Hispanics selected “white” as their racial category, while 37 percent identified as “some other race.”¹ Alternative census questions that combine Hispanic

origin and race yield results with far fewer respondents selecting “some other race” or “white,” demonstrating that this format allows Hispanic respondents to select the identity that most accurately represents them.² In 2016, the federal government held a public comment period on the use of separate race and ethnicity reporting, and changes may be reflected in a future U.S. Census. This public comment period also called for a re-examination of the categorization of people identifying as Middle Eastern and North African.³ Current census reporting categorizes those with Middle Eastern or North African (MENA) origins as white.

Percentages within the charts may exceed 100 percent due to Hispanic origin being counted separately from race.

1 Children and Families

Child Population by Race and Age Group – New Jersey

	0 to 4	5 to 11	2014 12 to 17	0 to 4	5 to 11	2015 12 to 17
White alone, non-Hispanic						
#	232,370	376,742	368,361	228,828	366,329	360,683
%	44	48	52	43	47	52
Black alone, non-Hispanic						
#	72,584	104,007	100,095	72,424	102,838	98,045
%	14	13	14	14	13	14
American Indian and Alaskan Native alone, non-Hispanic						
#	629	1,491	1,117	574	1,521	1,108
%	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5
Asian alone, non-Hispanic						
#	52,783	76,298	60,124	52,399	76,895	61,556
%	10	10	9	10	10	9
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, non-Hispanic						
#	286	237	183	296	259	174
%	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5
Two or More Race Groups, non-Hispanic						
#	18,793	24,286	17,216	18,399	24,864	17,602
%	4	3	2	3	3	3
Hispanic or Latino						
#	154,350	195,354	154,975	157,214	199,241	157,572
%	29	25	22	30	26	23

Births

	2010	2013	2014	% Change 10-14
Total Births	106,571	102,326	102,813	-4
# of Births to Unmarried Women	37,081	35,577	35,583	-4
% of Births to Unmarried Women	35	35	35	

Total Births to Mothers by Race

	2010	2013	2014	% Change 10-14
White, non-Hispanic	49,458	46,863	46,709	-6
Black, non-Hispanic	15,945	15,064	14,864	-7
Hispanic	27,875	27,199	27,186	-2
Asian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	11,567	11,307	11,657	1
Other Races, non-Hispanic	1,562	1,798	2,191	40

Grandparents and Grandchildren

	2011	2014	2015	% Change 11-15
Number of Grandparents Caring for Their Grandchildren	45,869	49,690	47,118	3
Number of Grandchildren Under 18 Living with a Grandparent Householder	112,587	127,307	123,318	10

Multigenerational Households

Children in New Jersey often live with a grandparent. Sometimes that grandparent is the child’s legal guardian, and in other cases, the child may simply share a home with that grandparent. We report two different census measures of these trends. The first tracks grandparents who cared for their grandchildren at any point during the year. The second refers to children who live in the same home as a grandparent.

Children Living in Single-Parent Families by Race

	2011		2014		2015		% Change 11-15 #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Asian and Pacific Islander	20,000	11	15,000	8	15,000	8	-25
Black or African American	179,000	63	175,000	64	164,000	63	-8
Hispanic or Latino	214,000	47	238,000	49	221,000	45	3
White, non-Hispanic	178,000	18	176,000	19	157,000	17	-12
Two or More Races	36,000	40	33,000	36	47,000	42	31
Total	604,000	31	612,000	32	575,000	30	-5

■ **Data Sources and Technical Notes:**

Child Population Under Age 5, 2011, 2014, 2015. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B01001.

Child Population Under Age 18, 2011, 2014, 2015. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B01001.

Total Population, 2011, 2014, 2015. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B01001.

Child Population by Race, 2011, 2014, 2015. For children under age 18 as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey charts B01001B, B01001F, B01001H, B01001D and B01001I. The categories “Black or African American” and “Other” may include individuals who identify as Hispanic or Latino.

Child Population by Race and Age Group, 2014, 2015. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Total Births, 2010, 2013, 2014. As reported by the N.J. Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data.

Births to Unmarried Women, 2010, 2013, 2014. As reported by the N.J. Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data.

Total Births by Race, 2010, 2013, 2014. Live births by race and ethnicity of mother. As reported by the N.J. Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data. Hispanics may be of any race.

Number of Grandparents Caring for their Grandchildren, 2011, 2014, 2015. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B10050.

Number of Grandchildren Under Age 18 Living with a Grandparent Householder, 2011, 2014, 2015. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B10001.

Children Living in Single-Parent Families by Race, 2011, 2014, 2015. The categories Black or African American and Asian and Pacific Islander include both Hispanic and non-Hispanic. Those in the Hispanic or Latino category include those identified as being in one of the non-White race groups. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

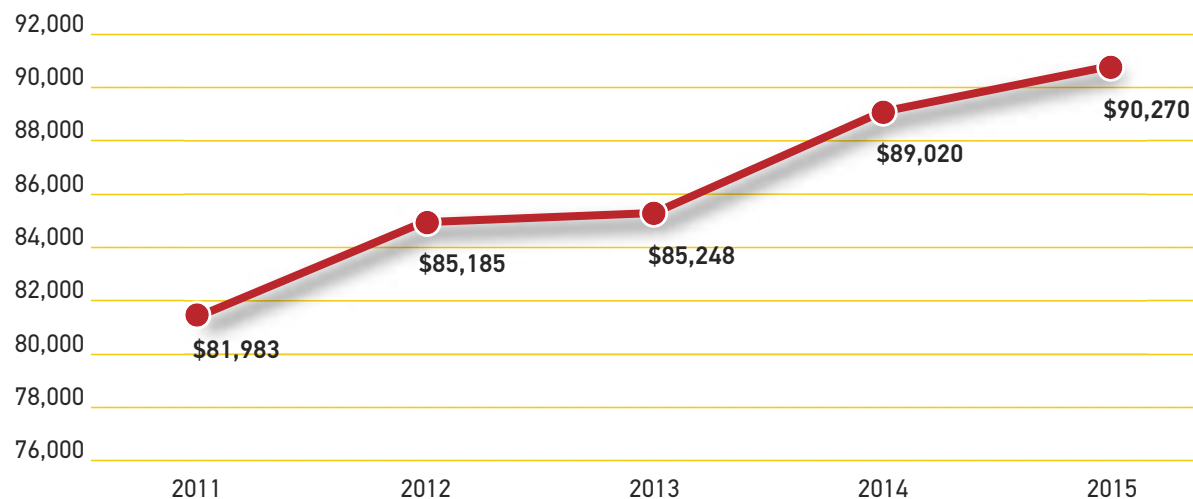
■ **References:**

- Humes, K., Jones, N., Ramirez, R. (2011). Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2010. Retrieved February 8, 2017 from <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-02.pdf>.
- Rios, M., Romero, F., Ramirez, R. (2014). Race Reporting Among Hispanics: 2010. U.S. Census Bureau: Population Division Working Paper No. 102. Retrieved November 1, 2016 from <https://www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0102/twps0102.pdf>.
- Standards for Maintaining, Collecting, and Presenting Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity, 81 Fed. Reg. 190 (September 30, 2016). *Federal Register: The Daily Journal of the United States*. Retrieved November 1, 2016 from <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2016-09-30/pdf/2016-23672.pdf>.



Family Economics

Medium Income of Families with Children

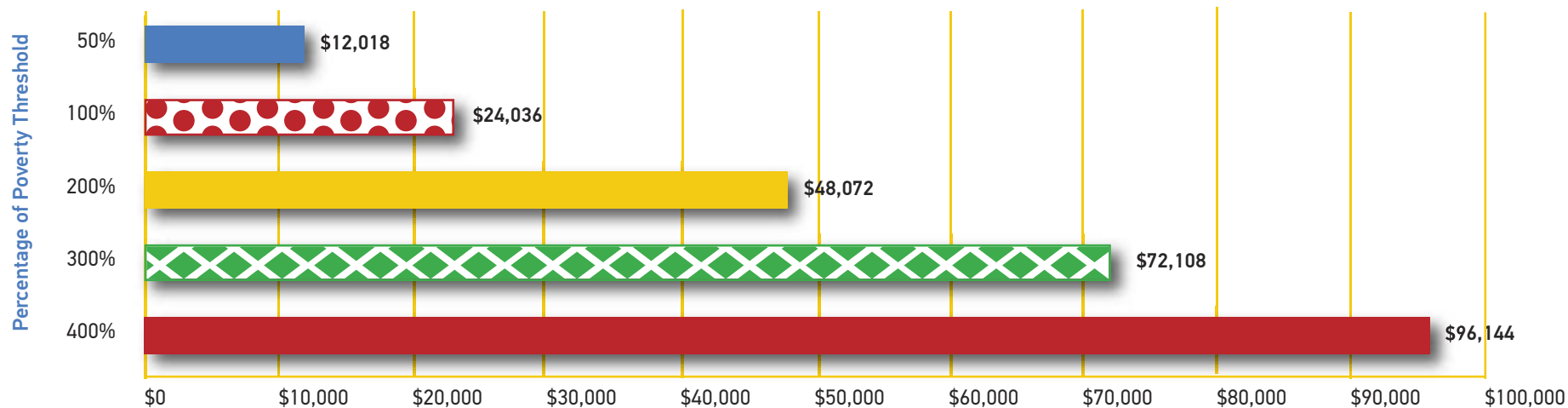


What Does Poverty Mean?

Since the late 1950s, the federal government has used the poverty threshold to determine the number of individuals living in poverty within the United States. The measure is based on the cost of a basic food diet and adjusted for inflation and according to family size. This poverty threshold is produced by the U.S. Census Bureau; however, federal poverty guidelines—used to determine eligibility for certain federal programs—are released by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and are based on the census' thresholds. Individuals

or families living below 100 percent of the threshold are considered to be living in poverty. In 2015, this figure equated to an annual income of \$24,036 for a family of four. A single poverty threshold is applied to the entire nation and does not account for a higher cost of living in certain states like New Jersey, where 200 percent of the poverty threshold, or an annual income of \$48,072 for a family of four, is more representative of the families struggling to make ends meet in our state.

Federal Poverty Thresholds for a Family of Two Adults and Two Children, 2015



Economically Disadvantaged Children

Children Living in Families Below...	2011		2014		2015		% Change 11-15
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
50% of the poverty level	141,000	7	139,000	7	139,000	7	-1
100% of the poverty level	296,000	15	316,000	16	308,000	16	4
150% of the poverty level	472,000	23	491,000	25	483,000	24	2
200% of the poverty level*	631,000	31	641,000	32	633,000	32	0
300% of the poverty level	917,000	45	910,000	46	890,000	45	-3
400% of the poverty level	1,164,000	58	1,135,000	57	1,127,000	57	-3

*The level defined as low-income.

2 Family Economics

Children in Families that are Poor or Low-Income by Race*

	2011		2014		2015		% Change 11-15 #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
100% of the poverty level							
Asian and Pacific Islander	13,000	7	11,000	6	12,000	6	-8
Black or African American	84,000	28	81,000	28	74,000	27	-12
Hispanic or Latino	123,000	26	147,000	30	139,000	28	13
White, non-Hispanic	71,000	7	73,000	8	76,000	8	7
Two or More Races	18,000	19	14,000	15	23,000	20	28
Total	296,000	15	316,000	16	308,000	16	4
200% of the poverty level							
Asian and Pacific Islander	32,000	18	31,000	17	32,000	17	0
Black or African American	151,000	51	149,000	51	141,000	51	-7
Hispanic or Latino	259,000	56	281,000	57	281,000	56	8
White, non-Hispanic	176,000	17	172,000	18	166,000	18	-6
Two or More Races	N/A	N/A	29,000	31	42,000	37	N/A
Total	631,000	31	641,000	32	633,000	32	0

*N/A indicates data not available.

Family Economics (%), N.J. vs. U.S., 2015

	N.J.	U.S.
Children in families below 200% of the poverty level	32	43
Children in families below 100% of the poverty level	16	21
Single-parent families below 100% of the poverty level	30	35

Family Poverty

	2011	2014	2015	% Change 11-15
Single-parent families below poverty level	95,000	96,000	95,000	0
Percentage of single-parent families below poverty level	28	29	30	
Children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	556,000	531,000	494,000	-11
Percentage of children in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	27	26	25	

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

	2011		2014		2015		% Change 11-15
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Asian and Pacific Islander	28,000	16	27,000	14	27,000	14	-4
Black or African American	131,000	43	128,000	43	115,000	41	-12
Hispanic or Latino	171,000	36	176,000	35	161,000	31	-6
White, non-Hispanic	214,000	21	191,000	20	178,000	19	-17
Two or More Races	28,000	30	28,000	30	34,000	30	21

New Jersey Births by Mother's Education Level

	2010		2013		2014		% Change 10-14
	#	%*	#	%*	#	%*	#
Less than High School	12,755	12	10,150	10	9,868	10	-23
High School Graduate	27,244	26	26,263	26	25,893	25	-5
Some College	20,033	19	19,542	19	19,692	19	-2
College Graduate or More	40,853	38	41,038	40	42,131	41	3

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

2 Family Economics

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

	2011		2014		2015		% Change 11-15 #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Asian and Pacific Islander	10,000	6	8,000	4	9,000	5	-10
Black or African American	36,000	12	29,000	10	26,000	9	-28
Hispanic or Latino	110,000	23	134,000	27	135,000	26	23
White, non-Hispanic	40,000	4	30,000	3	27,000	3	-33
Two or More Races	10,000	11	7,000	8	10,000	8	0
Total	201,000	10	204,000	10	200,000	10	0

Children Living in Areas of Concentrated Poverty by Race and Ethnicity

	2010-2014		2011-2015		% Change 10-14 to 11-15 #
	#	%	#	%	#
Asian and Pacific Islander	4,000	2	4,000	2	0
Black or African American	73,000	24	71,000	24	-3
Hispanic or Latino	86,000	18	84,000	17	-2
White, non-Hispanic	36,000	4	31,000	3	-14
Two or More Races	10,000	10	10,000	10	0
Total	198,000	10	190,000	9	-4

Housing for Low-Income Families, N.J. vs. U.S.

	2011		2014		2015		% Change 11-15	
	N.J.	U.S.	N.J.	U.S.	N.J.	U.S.	N.J.	U.S.
Children in low-income families where housing costs exceed 30% of income	522,000	21,762,000	518,000	20,109,000	513,000	19,285,000	-2	-11
Percentage of children living in low-income families where housing costs exceed 30% of income	83	66	81	63	81	62		
Children living in crowded housing*	245,000	10,507,000	219,000	10,690,000	228,000	10,639,000	-7	1
Percentage of children living in crowded housing*	12	14	11	15	11	14		

*Crowded housing refers to households that have more than 1 person per room.

When are Housing Costs Too High?

According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), a family paying more than 30 percent of their earnings on housing costs is spending too much on their rent or mortgage (Visit: https://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/affordablehousing/). When a family spends too much money on rent, they have less to spend on other necessities, such as food or transportation. The 30 percent of income standard has been in use since the 1930s.¹ In 2015, 81 percent of New Jersey’s low-income families spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing costs—a figure that has remained consistently high since 2011. Racial disparities exist as well, with more than half of Black or African American and Hispanic or Latino families paying too much on housing in 2015. Statewide, 42 percent of all New Jersey families spent too much on housing in 2015.

Children Living in Households Spending Too Much on Housing Costs by Race

	2011		2014		2015		% Change 11-15
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Asian and Pacific Islander	66,000	37	61,000	32	57,000	30	-14
Black or African American	174,000	57	157,000	52	146,000	52	-16
Hispanic or Latino	288,000	61	290,000	58	295,000	57	2
White, non-Hispanic	437,000	42	325,000	33	320,000	34	-27
Two or More Races	51,000	54	39,000	42	49,000	43	-4
Total	990,000	48	852,000	42	837,000	42	-15

What is TANF?

The Temporary Aid for Need Families (TANF) program, more commonly referred to as welfare, provides cash assistance to needy families through a federally funded block grant given to individual states. The state of New Jersey operates the welfare reform program known as WorkFirst NJ through TANF funds. WorkFirst NJ participants are eligible for the program for a maximum of five years. For more information on WorkFirst NJ, visit <http://www.state.nj.us/humanservices/dfd/programs/workfirstnj/>.

Temporary Aid for Needy Families (TANF)

	2012	2015	2016	% Change 12-16
Children living in families receiving TANF (welfare)	68,692	48,899	36,218	-47

Percentage of Households who are Food Insecure, N.J. vs. U.S.

	2009-11	2012-2014	2013-2015	% Change 09-11 to 13-15
N.J.	12.3	11.7	11.1	-10
U.S.	14.7	14.3	13.7	-7

Food for Needy Families

	2012	2015	2016	% Change 12-16
Children receiving NJ Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)*	395,999	415,927	406,259	3
Women, infants and children receiving nutritional benefits (WIC)	189,399	178,852	171,530	-9

*Formerly Food Stamps

Participation Rate of Eligible N.J. Residents in SNAP

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Participation Rate of SNAP-Eligible Persons in N.J.	59%	60%	67%	77%	76%
New Jersey SNAP Participation, State Rank	49 th	49 th	47 th	39 th	45 th

SNAP and WIC: What Are They?

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the largest food safety net program in the United States, providing low-income families with nutritious food. Eligible New Jersey applicants can have an income of no more than 185 percent of the federal poverty guidelines or \$44,955 for a family of four in 2016. In 2015, the average monthly SNAP benefit per person was \$118.82 for New Jersey.

The Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) provides supplemental nutritious food to pregnant, breastfeeding and postpartum women, infants and children up to the age of five. WIC is available to New Jersey households with incomes up to 185 percent of the federal poverty guidelines. For more information on SNAP and WIC, visit <https://www.fns.usda.gov>.

School Meals

	2010	2015	2016	% Change 10-16
Total students eligible for free or reduced-price school meals	448,306	538,353	542,325	21
Total students receiving reduced-price breakfast	12,520	16,072	15,481	24
Total students receiving free breakfast	123,293	214,483	225,096	83
Total students receiving free or reduced-price school breakfast	135,813	230,555	240,577	77
% Eligible students receiving school breakfast (Participation Rate)	30	43	44	46
Total students receiving reduced-price lunch	51,530	47,225	41,330	-20
Total students receiving free lunch	311,732	359,771	361,614	16
Total students receiving free or reduced-price school lunch	363,262	406,996	402,944	11
% Eligible students receiving school lunch (Participation Rate)	81	76	74	-8

School Breakfast: How Does New Jersey Compare?

This year, New Jersey ranked in the top 20 states nationwide for ensuring that more low-income students start their school day with a healthy morning meal, giving them the nutrition they need to concentrate and learn. The Food Research and Action Center's (FRAC) School Breakfast Scorecard found that New Jersey's participation rate increased from the 2014-15 to the 2015-16 school years, pushing it to 19th place. New Jersey ranked 23rd

last year and 46th in 2011, prior to the launch of the NJ Food for Thought Campaign, which has been credited with fueling the increase in school breakfast participation. In addition, Jersey City ranked 2nd and Newark was 5th nationwide for their high student participation rates, according to FRAC's *School Breakfast — Making it Work in Large School Districts*. For more information, visit: <http://frac.org>.

2 Family Economics

Federal Earned Income Tax Credits

	2011	2014	2015	% Change 11-15
Federal Earned Income Tax Credit Claims	562,894	594,723	613,660	9
Average Federal EITC Claim	\$2,170	\$2,318	\$2,329	7

The New Jersey Earned Income Tax Credit

Tax credits are a vital economic support for many low-income working families and an advantage to New Jersey businesses, as many of these dollars are spent in the communities where these families live. The New Jersey state Earned Income Tax Credit, or EITC, rewards work and increases take-home pay for families by lowering the amount of taxes owed and, in some instances, providing a refund. The total dollar amount

of tax credits issued during the 2015 tax year increased substantially over the 2014 tax year, up by 57 percent. In 2015, New Jersey's EITC increased from 20 percent of the Federal Earned Income Tax Credit to 30 percent, giving the state's working poor a financial boost. Governor Chris Christie signed this increase into law in 2015, after cutting the state EITC from 25 percent to 20 percent of the federal EITC in 2010.

N.J. Earned Income Tax Credits

	# Credits Issued	Total Amount of Credits	2014 Avg. Credit Amount	# Credits Issued	Total Amount of Credits	2015 Avg. Credit Amount	# Credits Issued	Total Amount of Credits	% Change 14-15 Avg. Credit Amount
Recipients with at Least 1 Dependent Under Age 19	337,388	\$198,982,307	\$590	345,042	\$312,920,154	\$907	2	57	54
All Recipients	522,732	\$222,577,939	\$426	539,138	\$350,515,051	\$650	3	57	53

Child Support

	2012	2015	2016	% Change 12-16
Child Support Cases	320,111	306,591	301,465	-6
Child Support Collections	\$1,336,939,007	\$1,363,864,478	\$1,364,559,424	2
Percent of Current Child Support Orders Actually Disbursed	N/A*	66.0	67.5	

*N/A indicates data not available.

	2010	2013	2014
Female-headed households receiving child support, percentage	27	27	28

*Refers to unmarried female-headed households.

Child Support in New Jersey

New Jersey takes an active role in enforcing child support orders. Child support payments are owed by non-custodial parents to their children. The State receives federal funds to assist in collecting payments through court orders and garnishment of paychecks.

■ Data Sources and Technical Notes:

Median Income of Families with Children, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B19125.

Federal Poverty Threshold, 2015. Threshold for a family of four, with two adults and two children living in poverty. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Economically Disadvantaged Children, 2011, 2014, 2015. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org> for children between 50 and 200 percent of federal poverty and the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community survey chart B17024 for children between 300 and 400 percent of federal poverty.

Children in Families that are Poor or Low-Income by Race, 2011, 2014, 2015. N/A indicates data are not available. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Family Economics, N.J. Vs. U.S., 2015. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Single-Parent Families Below Poverty Level, Number and Percentage, 2011, 2014, 2015. 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 by Race, 2011, 2014, 2015. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>. Race/ethnicity groups are not mutually exclusive.

New Jersey Births by Mother's Education Level, 2010, 2013, 2014. As reported by the N.J. Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data.

Children Living in Families Where the Household Head Lacks a High School Diploma by Race, 2011, 2014, 2015. Children under age 18, none of whose parents has a high school diploma or equivalent or higher. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Children Living in Areas of Concentrated Poverty by Race and Ethnicity, 2010-2014, 2011-2015. Children living in census tracts with poverty rates of 30 percent or more by race and ethnicity. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Children in Low-Income Families Where Housing Costs Exceed 30 Percent of Income, Number and Percentage, 2011, 2014, 2015. The share of children living in households with incomes less than 200 percent of the federal poverty level where more than 30 percent of the monthly income was spent on rent, mortgage payments, taxes, insurance, and/or related expenses. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Children Living in Crowded Housing, Number and Percentage, 2011, 2014, 2015. The share of children under age 18 living in households that have more than 1 person per room. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Children Living in Households Spending Too Much on Housing Costs by Race, 2011, 2014, 2015. Children under age 18 living in households where more than 30 percent of monthly household pretax income is spent on housing related expenses, including rent, mortgage payment, taxes and insurance. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Children Living in Families Receiving TANF (Welfare), 2012, 2015, 2016. As reported by the N.J. Department of Human Services, Division of Family Development. Data are from June of each year.

Percentage of Households who are Food Insecure, 2009-2011, 2010-2012, 2011-2013, 2012-2014, 2013-2015. Food insecurity is measured via survey; to view the questionnaire please visit, <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-security-in-the-united-states/>. As reported by the Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Children Receiving NJ Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), 2012, 2015, 2016. Formerly Food Stamps. 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 Benefits (WIC), 2012, 2015, 2016. Number of women, infants and children receiving WIC benefits, which include health care referrals, immunizations, screenings, nutritional counseling and a monthly food stipend. Reported by the N.J. Department of Health and Senior Services, Division of Family Health Services Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) for the quarter ending June 30th of each year.

Average Monthly SNAP Benefit per Person, 2015. As reported by the Food Research Action Center, *State of the States*, annual reports.

Participation Rate of Eligible NJ Residents in SNAP, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013. As reported by the Food Research and Action Center, *State of the States*, annual reports.

School Meals, 2010, 2015, 2016. Breakfast and eligibility numbers are from ACNJ's *Healthy Food, Strong Kids: Building a Community Response to Childhood Hunger* report. Lunch participation data are from the N.J. Department of Agriculture and are as of October for each year. Data represent children attending public schools, including charter schools.

Federal Earned Income Tax Credits, 2011, 2014, 2015. Number of New Jersey taxpayers claiming a federal EITC and average claim, as reported by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

N.J. Earned Income Tax Credits, 2014, 2015. Number of New Jersey taxpayers receiving a state EITC credit, total amount of EITC credits issued and the average credit amount, by all recipients and by recipients with at least one dependent under age 19, as reported by the N.J. Department of Treasury.

Child Support Cases, 2012, 2015, 2016. As reported by the N.J. Department of Treasury, Office of Management and Budget, State Budget Detail. Child support cases for 2015 and 2016 represent actual figures from the budget detail for state fiscal year 2018, 2012 actual figures are from the budget detail for state fiscal year 2015.

Child Support Collections, 2012, 2015, 2016. As reported by the N.J. Department of Treasury, Office of Management and Budget, State Budget Detail. Figures for 2015 and 2016 represent actual figures from the budget detail for state fiscal year 2018, 2012 actual figures are from the budget detail for state fiscal year 2015.

Percent of Current Child Support Orders Actually Disbursed, 2012, 2015, 2016. As reported by the N.J. Department of Treasury, Office of Management and Budget, State Budget Detail. Figures for 2015 and 2016 represent actual figures from the budget detail for state fiscal years 2017 and 2018 respectively. Figures for 2012 unavailable.

Female-Headed Households Receiving Child Support, Percent, 2010, 2013, 2014. Families headed by an unmarried woman (living with one or more of her own children under age 18) receiving child support payments during the previous calendar year. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

■ References:

- 1 Schwartz, M., Wilson, E. Who Can Afford to Live in a Home?: A look at data from the 2006 American Community Survey. Retrieved March 30, 2017 from <https://www.census.gov/housing/census/publications/who-can-afford.pdf>.

Early Care and Education

Early Education in New Jersey

With qualified early learning teachers, small class sizes and a strong curriculum, New Jersey’s nationally recognized state-funded preschool model has helped kids attain the skills necessary to be successful in kindergarten and beyond. Many of these offer preschool through a “mixed-delivery system,” meaning young children may attend preschool through their local public school, Head Start program, or qualified private child care centers in their neighborhoods.

Enrollment for preschool has remained steady throughout the state, with enrollments decreasing for half-day programs while increasing for full-day. National data indicates that more than half of 3- and 4-year-olds nationwide are not enrolled in school, while only 37 percent of New Jersey’s preschool-aged children were not enrolled in school from 2013–2015.

State-Funded Preschool Enrollment

	2011-12	2014-2015	2015-16	% Change 12-16
Preschool enrollment (total)	51,642	51,232	51,952	1
Half-day preschool enrollment	5,592	4,851	4,215	-25
Full-day preschool enrollment	46,050	46,381	47,737	4

Early Education, N.J. vs. U.S.

	2009-11		2012-14		2013-15	
	N.J.	U.S.	N.J.	U.S.	N.J.	U.S.
Percent of young children, ages 3 and 4, not enrolled in nursery school, preschool or kindergarten	36	52	36	53	37	53

Percentage of Young Children, Ages 3 and 4, Not Enrolled in Nursery School, Preschool or Kindergarten by Race*

	2010-2014	2011-2015
American Indian	S	S
Asian and Pacific Islander	37	36
Black or African American	31	31
Hispanic or Latino	42	42
White, non-Hispanic	34	34
Two or More Races	39	38
Total	36	36

* "S" indicates suppressed estimate.

Head Start

	2012	2015	2016	% Change 12-16
Children enrolled in Head Start	16,475	13,992	14,028	-15
Children enrolled in Early Head Start	2,048	2,260	3,031	48

Child Care

	2012	2016	% Change 12-16
Licensed child care centers	4,084	3,896	-5
Capacity of licensed child care centers	348,081	349,563	0.4

Registered Family Child Care Providers

	2015	2016	% Change 15-16
	1,944	1,907	-2

Young Children with All Parents in the Labor Force

	2011	2014	2015	% Change 11-15
# Children 0 - 5 with all parents in the labor force	417,616	412,031	406,479	-3
% Children 0 - 5 with all parents in the labor force	66	66	66	
# Children 0 - 5 in single-parent households	149,846	147,516	129,716	-13
% Children 0 - 5 single-parent households	26	27	24	

Licensed Child Care Centers and Registered Family Child Care Providers: How Do They Differ?

Licensed child care centers and registered family child care providers both offer child care to children under the age of 13. However, there are key differences in the number of children they are permitted to care for and the locations in which they operate. Licensed child care centers serve a minimum of six children at one time and must adhere to state licensing requirements. Registered family child care providers care for a maximum of five children at a time in their own homes. Family child care providers who register voluntarily through New Jersey's Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies are required to meet state regulations primarily related to health and safety concerns.

3 Early Care and Education

Public Kindergarten Enrollment

	2011-12	2014-15	2015-16	% Change 12-16
Kindergarten enrollment (total)	91,938	91,570	91,703	0
Half-day kindergarten enrollment	24,207	14,979	11,974	-51
Full-day kindergarten enrollment	67,731	76,591	79,729	18

Public School Enrollment

	2011-12	2014-15	2015-16	% Change 12-16
Total enrollment (Pre-K-12)	1,363,997	1,369,379	1,372,982	1
Total charter enrollment (Pre-K-12)	26,266	37,670	42,117	60
Percent total enrollment in charter schools	2	3	3	

*Public School Special Education Enrollment**

	2014-15	2015-16	% Change 15-16
Special education enrollment, ages 3-5	18,222	18,674	2
Special education enrollment, ages 6 - 21	214,304	213,727	0

*Special education enrollment totals include public and non-public school students.

Pre-K-12 Chronic Absenteeism by Demographic, 2014-15

Demographic	Total Enrolled	Enrollment Percentage of Total	Students Chronically Absent	Percentage of Demographic Chronically Absent	Percentage of State's Absenteeism
Asian/Pacific Islander	134,835	10	8,103	6	5
Black	224,277	16	40,581	18	25
Hispanic	361,691	26	52,872	15	32
Multiracial	19,584	1	2,116	11	1
White	660,456	47	61,085	9	37
STATE TOTAL Pre-K-12	1,402,632	N/A	165,019	12	N/A
Economically Disadvantaged	524,991	37	89,602	17	54
Limited English Proficiency	78,206	6	9,840	13	6
Special Education	227,124	16	41,096	18	25
Female	679,293	48	79,119	12	48
Male	723,338	52	85,900	12	52

Chronic Absenteeism in New Jersey

Based on a 180-day school year, any student who misses 18 days or more per year—or about two days per month—is considered chronically absent. During the 2014-15 school year, 12 percent of students statewide in preschool through twelfth grade were chronically absent. Of the roughly 165,000 students chronically absent in New Jersey, more than half were economically disadvantaged, while a quarter were

enrolled in special education. When students are young, too many absences can reduce their chances of reading proficiently by third grade, a key indicator of long-term academic success. When students are older, absenteeism places them at risk of not graduating high school, not attending college or failing to find a meaningful career.

3 Early Care and Education

Homeless Students

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	% Change 14-16
Number of homeless students	10,303	8,412	10,252	0

What is a Homeless Student?

A homeless student is defined as any youth lacking a regular and adequate nighttime residence. This definition includes a broad set of living arrangements—children living in hotels or motels, public places or sharing housing with other families due to a lack of suitable housing or financial instability. This definition was provided by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act and amended through the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) in 2016. Under the ESSA amendment, children awaiting foster care placement are no longer defined as homeless. Legally, the state is required to provide a number of services to homeless children including the appointment of a homeless student liaison who helps students and parents with enrollment, transportation arrangements and accessing services. For more information on homeless students, visit <http://nche.ed.gov/> or for more information on homeless students at the state level, visit <http://www.state.nj.us/education/students/homeless/>.

Partnership for Assessment of Readiness for College and Careers (PARCC) Scores and Graduation Requirements

Beginning this year and over the next five years, the State of New Jersey is rolling out new graduation requirements related to PARCC assessments. For more information on graduation pathways for the classes of 2017

and beyond, visit the New Jersey Department of Education’s website: <http://www.state.nj.us/education/>.

PARCC English Language Arts Results, 2015-16

Grade	% Met/Exceeded Expectations	# Registered	# Not Tested	% Not Tested
3	48	102,560	3,514	3
<i>Economically Disadvantaged</i>	28	42,301	1,137	3
<i>English Language Learners</i>	21	9,422	153	2
4	54	101,013	4,190	4
<i>Economically Disadvantaged</i>	33	40,356	1,303	3
<i>English Language Learners</i>	24	7,891	118	1
7	56	101,995	6,016	6
<i>Economically Disadvantaged</i>	37	36,699	1,801	5
<i>English Language Learners</i>	17	3,394	156	5
10	44	97,547	12,626	13
<i>Economically Disadvantaged</i>	30	31,442	2,724	9
<i>English Language Learners</i>	8	3,911	209	5
11	40	89,371	20,495	23
<i>Economically Disadvantaged</i>	33	28,204	3,594	13
<i>English Language Learners</i>	13	3,295	202	6

PARCC Math Results, 2015-16

Grade	% Met/Exceeded Expectations	# Registered	# Not Tested	% Not Tested
3	52	103,393	3,546	3
<i>Economically Disadvantaged</i>	32	42,816	1,157	3
<i>English Language Learners</i>	29	10,008	130	1
4	47	101,832	4,212	4
<i>Economically Disadvantaged</i>	27	40,870	1,324	3
<i>English Language Learners</i>	23	8,468	73	1
7	39	99,030	5,916	6
<i>Economically Disadvantaged</i>	21	36,983	1,751	5
<i>English Language Learners</i>	13	3,941	86	2
Algebra I	41	115,282	9,284	8
<i>Economically Disadvantaged</i>	23	42,095	3,341	8
<i>English Language Learners</i>	12	5,709	316	6
Geometry	27	95,821	11,272	12
<i>Economically Disadvantaged</i>	12	32,067	3,338	10
<i>English Language Learners</i>	8	4,014	216	5
Algebra II	25	92,404	17,855	19
<i>Economically Disadvantaged</i>	10	28,740	4,022	14
<i>English Language Learners</i>	8	3,009	228	8

3 Early Care and Education

PARCC English Language Arts Results by Race, 2015-16

Grade	% Met/Exceeded Expectations	# Registered	# Not Tested	% Not Tested
3	48	102,560	3,514	3
White	58	44,725	2,061	5
African American	30	16,043	524	3
Asian	74	10,129	132	1
American Indian	47	X	X	N/A
Hispanic	31	28,991	689	2
Native Hawaiian	65	X	X	N/A
Other	55	2,278	94	4
4	54	101,013	4,190	4
White	64	45,686	2,665	6
African American	33	15,431	601	4
Asian	80	10,085	108	1
American Indian	55	X	X	N/A
Hispanic	37	27,448	715	3
Native Hawaiian	65	X	X	N/A
Other	62	2,015	91	5
7	56	101,995	6,016	6
White	65	49,444	3,924	8
African American	35	15,858	866	5
Asian	84	10,128	190	2
American Indian	55	X	X	N/A
Hispanic	41	24,872	913	4
Native Hawaiian	70	X	X	N/A
Other	62	1,366	110	8

Grade	% Met/Exceeded Expectations	# Registered	# Not Tested	% Not Tested
10	44	97,547	12,626	13
White	50	48,720	7,824	16
African American	28	14,631	1,825	12
Asian	69	9,570	1,010	11
American Indian	36	103	14	14
Hispanic	33	23,210	1,750	8
Native Hawaiian	59	200	14	7
Other	45	1,113	189	17
11	40	89,371	20,495	23
White	42	45,935	13,337	29
African American	31	14,013	2,394	17
Asian	58	7,853	2,128	27
American Indian	35	103	21	20
Hispanic	37	20,360	2,310	11
Native Hawaiian	53	176	24	14
Other	37	931	281	30

"X" indicates data has been suppressed to protect student confidentiality.

PARCC Math Results by Race, 2015-16

Grade	% Met/Exceeded Expectations	# Registered	# Not Tested	% Not Tested
3	52	103,393	3,546	3
White	63	44,847	2,076	5
African American	31	16,088	571	4
Asian	82	10,251	118	1
American Indian	48	X	X	N/A
Hispanic	35	29,524	671	2
Native Hawaiian	65	X	X	N/A
Other	57	2,284	96	4
4	47	101,832	4,212	4
White	57	45,805	2,691	6
African American	24	15,465	627	4
Asian	78	10,227	101	1
American Indian	44	X	X	N/A
Hispanic	30	27,962	696	2
Native Hawaiian	61	X	X	N/A
Other	53	2,022	87	4
7	39	99,030	5,916	6
White	47	47,725	3,907	8
African American	19	15,786	864	5
Asian	73	8,680	164	2
American Indian	30	X	X	N/A
Hispanic	23	25,218	862	3
Native Hawaiian	58	X	X	N/A
Other	44	1,302	106	8

Grade	% Met/Exceeded Expectations	# Registered	# Not Tested	% Not Tested
Algebra I	41	115,282	9,284	8
White	51	54,629	4,906	9
African American	20	18,516	2,112	11
Asian	76	10,362	309	3
American Indian	40	129	12	9
Hispanic	24	30,051	1,824	6
Native Hawaiian	59	X	X	N/A
Other	44	1,372	115	8
Geometry	27	95,821	11,272	12
White	34	46,932	6,367	14
African American	9	15,278	2,223	15
Asian	61	8,804	512	6
American Indian	15	112	17	15
Hispanic	12	23,443	1,973	8
Native Hawaiian	38	189	16	8
Other	27	1,063	164	15
Algebra II	25	92,404	17,855	19
White	30	46,214	10,977	24
African American	8	14,202	2,747	19
Asian	59	9,463	1,180	12
American Indian	16	107	25	23
Hispanic	11	21,180	2,664	13
Native Hawaiian	34	208	15	7
Other	31	1,030	247	24

"X" indicates data has been suppressed to protect student confidentiality.

3 Early Care and Education

School Violence Incidents

2012-13					2015-16				
Violence	Vandalism	Weapons	Substances	HIB*	Violence	Vandalism	Weapons	Substances	HIB*
7,895	1,751	1,047	3,358	7,740	8,261	1,423	1,000	3,010	5,995

*Harassment, Intimidation and Bullying. See note on school violence incidents below.

What Counts as an Incident of School Violence?

The New Jersey Department of Education releases an annual report on incidences of violence, vandalism, weapons, substances, and harassment, intimidation and bullying. Each of these terms refers to specific offenses:

- **Violence:** includes assaults, criminal threats, extortion, fights, threats, kidnapping, robberies and sex offenses.
- **Vandalism:** includes arson, bomb threats, burglary, damage to property, fake bombs, false fire alarms, fireworks offenses, theft and trespassing.
- **Weapons:** includes instruments capable of inflicting bodily harm or a lethal injury such as firearms, knives, razor blades, etc. Pepper spray is also considered a weapon under this definition.
- **Substance Offenses:** includes confirmed uses of substances, possession and sale or distribution.
- **HIB:** includes any electronic communication, any written or verbal gesture, or any verbal or physical act, whether it be a single incident or a series of incidents that could be by motivated either by any actual or perceived characteristic. For more information on HIB and other incidences reported by schools, read the annual Violence, Vandalism and Substance Abuse in New Jersey Schools report, <http://www.state.nj.us/education/schools/vandv/>.

Students Taking SATs

	2010-11	2013-14	2014-15	% Change 11-15
Percentage of students taking the SAT	78	79	81	4
Average SAT math score	516	523	521	1
Average SAT verbal score	495	501	500	1

Public Education: N.J. vs. U.S.

	N.J.	U.S.
Percentage of students taking the SAT, 2014-15	81	49
Average SAT verbal score, 2014-15	500	495
Average SAT math score, 2014-15	521	511

High School Graduation Rates

	2011-12	2014-2015	2015-16
White	93	94	94
Black	75	82	82
Hispanic	77	83	83
Asian	95	97	97
American Indian	84	89	83
Native Hawaiian	91	88	94
Two or More Races	90	89	92
Limited English Proficiency	73	74	75
Economically Disadvantaged	75	82	83
Students with Disability	74	78	79
Statewide	86	90	90

■ Data Sources and Technical Notes:

State-Funded Preschool Enrollment, 2011-2012, 2014-2015, 2015-2016. Number of three- and four-year-old students enrolled in half- and full-day N.J. Department of Education approved programs, operated both in-district and in community centers, as reported by the N.J. Department of Education, October enrollment counts for each year. Excludes children enrolled in federally funded programs that do not receive any state aid.

Percent of Young Children, Ages 3 and 4, Not Enrolled in Nursery School, Preschool or Kindergarten, N.J. vs. U.S. 2009-2011, 2012-2014, 2013-2015. The share of children ages 3 to 4 not enrolled in school, including nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten, during the previous three months. "Nursery school" and "preschool" include any group or class of institution providing educational experiences for children during the years preceding kindergarten. Places where instruction is an integral part of the program are included, but private homes that primarily provide custodial care are not included. Children enrolled in programs sponsored by federal, state or local agencies to provide preschool education to young children—including Head Start Programs—are considered as enrolled in nursery school or preschool. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Percent of Young Children, Ages 3 and 4, Not Enrolled in Nursery School, Preschool or Kindergarten by Race, 2010-2014, 2011-2015. The share of children ages 3 to 4 not enrolled in school, including nursery school, preschool or kindergarten, during the previous three months by race and ethnicity. "Nursery school" and "preschool" include any group or class of institution providing educational experiences for children during the years preceding kindergarten. Places where instruction is an integral part of the program are included, but private homes that primarily provide custodial care are not included. Children enrolled in programs sponsored by federal, state or local agencies to provide preschool education to young children—including Head Start Programs—are considered as enrolled in nursery school or preschool. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start, 2012, 2015, 2016. U.S. Administration for Children and Families, Office of Head Start, Program Information Report, Enrollment Statistics reports for each year.

Licensed Child Care Centers and Capacity, 2012, 2016. The number and capacity of state-licensed child care centers as reported by the N.J. Department of Children and Families. Data are as of December 31.

Registered Family Child Care Providers, 2015, 2016. The number of registered providers offering child care in their homes as reported by the N.J. Department of Children and Families. Data are as of December 31. Family child care providers comply with state requirements, but operate as independent small businesses.

Number and Percent Children 0-5 with All Parents in the Labor Force, 2011, 2014, 2015. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, chart B23008. Includes children in two parent households where both parents are in the labor force and children in single parent households where that parent is in the labor force.

Number and Percent Children 0-5 in Single-Parent Households, 2011, 2014, 2015. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, chart B09002.

Public Kindergarten Enrollment, 2011-2012, 2014-2015, 2015-2016. The number of students enrolled in half- and full-day public kindergarten, as reported by the N.J. Department of Education, October enrollment counts of each year.

Public School Enrollment, 2011-2012, 2014-2015, 2015-2016. As reported by the N.J. Department of Education, October enrollment counts. Only includes preschool enrollment for district operated preschool. Charter school totals only include charter schools reporting/operating as independent districts.

Special Education Enrollment, 2014-2015, 2015-2016. Number of students who are classified, ages 3-5 and 6-21. As reported by the N.J. Department of Education, Special Education Data. Beginning with the 2014-2015 school year, the N.J. Department of Education began reporting non-public and public school students in their statewide special education counts; previous data not comparable.

Pre-K-12 Chronic Absenteeism by Demographic, 2014-2015. As reported by the N.J. Department of Education end of year data submission and specific district data from Community Charter School of Paterson, Closter Borough, Freehold Township, Maria Varisco-Rogers Charter School, Newark Prep Charter School, Pace Charter School of Hamilton, Palisades Park, and Wharton Borough. Sums may not add up to totals due to unreported groups and students in multiple categories. Includes students missing 10 percent or more of total enrolled school days, including suspensions and both excused and unexcused absences.

Number of Homeless Students, 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016. As reported by the N.J. Department of Education. Please note that due to a change in the way in which the Department of Education collects data, previous data are not comparable and are not available prior to 2013-14.

PARCC English Language Arts Results, 2015-2016. As reported by the N.J. Department of Education, N.J. Statewide Assessment Reports. Scores for tests are administered in the spring of each year. Percentage meeting or exceeding expectations are those students scoring Level 4 or Level 5.

PARCC Math Results, 2015-2016. As reported by the N.J. Department of Education, N.J. Statewide Assessment Reports. Scores for tests are administered in the spring of each year. Percentage meeting or exceeding expectations are those students scoring Level 4 or Level 5.

PARCC English Language Arts Results by Race, 2015-2016. As reported by the N.J. Department of Education, N.J. Statewide Assessment Reports. Scores for tests are administered in the spring of each year. Percentage meeting or exceeding expectations are those students scoring Level 4 or Level 5.

PARCC Math Results by Race, 2015-2016. As reported by the N.J. Department of Education, N.J. Statewide Assessment Reports. Scores for tests are administered in the spring of each year. Percentage meeting or exceeding expectations are those students scoring Level 4 or Level 5.

School Violence Incidents 2012-2013, 2015-2016. Includes incidents of violence, vandalism, weapons, substances and harassment, intimidation and bullying, as defined by the N.J. Department of Education. As reported by the N.J. Department of Education, Commissioner of Education's Report on Violence, Vandalism and Substance Abuse in N.J. Public Schools for each year.

Students Taking SATs, 2010-2011, 2013-2014, 2015-2016. As reported by the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics.

Public Education: N.J. vs. U.S., 2014-2015. As reported by the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics Digest of Education Statistics.

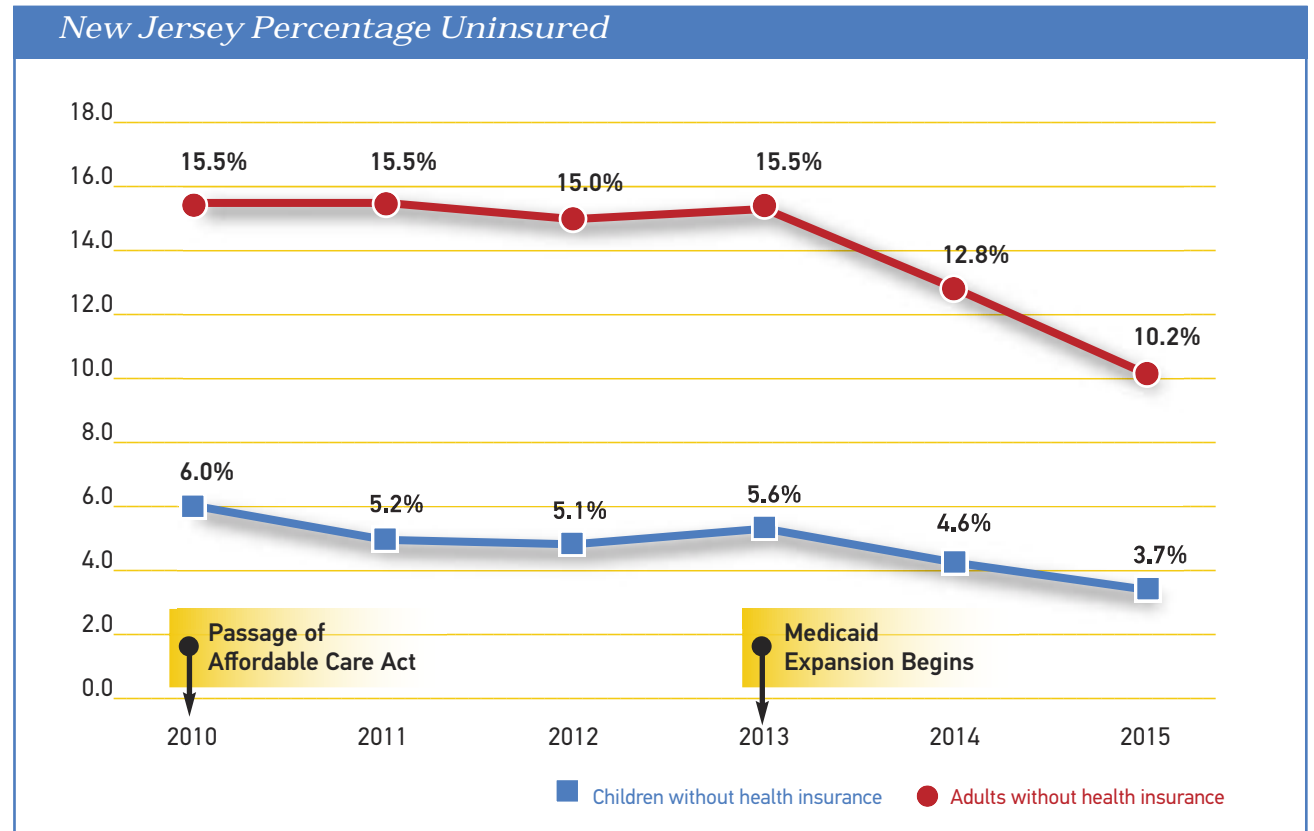
High School Graduation Rates, 2011-2012, 2014-2015, 2015-2016. As reported by the N.J. Department of Education, Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate Data. Data by race are not available prior to the 2011-12 school year. In 2011, the Department of Education changed the way that graduation rates are calculated to the 4-year adjusted cohort graduation rate.



Child Health

A Greater Number of Children Living with Health Insurance

New Jersey's child uninsured rate of 3.7 percent is the lowest it has been in years, perhaps the lowest ever. The NJ Health Care Reform Act of 2008 mandated that all children have health insurance, and in 2010, the federal Affordable Care Act (ACA) required insurance for all. These mandates helped decrease the rate of uninsured, but arguably, Governor Christie's decision to implement the Medicaid expansion option of the ACA through NJ FamilyCare likely had the greatest impact. NJ FamilyCare is New Jersey's publicly funded health insurance program, supported by federal Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) dollars, state funding and premiums paid for children in families with household incomes between 200-250 percent of the federal poverty guidelines. Qualified state residents of any age may be eligible for free or low-cost health insurance that covers doctor visits, prescriptions, vision, dental care, mental health and substance use services and hospitalization. For more information, visit <http://www.njfamilycare.org>.



NJ FamilyCare

	2012	2015	2016	% Change 12-16
Children receiving NJ FamilyCare	714,580	789,480	785,355	10

Uninsured Children and Adults

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% Change 10-15
Children under age 18 without health insurance	123,456	105,165	102,816	112,117	91,842	74,594	-40
Percentage of children under age 18 without health insurance	6.0	5.2	5.1	5.6	4.6	3.7	
Adults without health insurance	1,027,702	1,033,939	1,009,993	1,048,177	873,569	696,602	-33
Percentage of adults without health insurance	15.5	15.5	15.0	15.5	12.8	10.2	

Low-Income Uninsured Children*

	2011	2014	2015	% Change 11-15
Number	132,000	51,000	45,000	-66
Percentage of low-income children without health insurance	19	8	7	

*Low-income refers to children under age 19 living in families with incomes less than 200 percent of the federal poverty level, or \$48,072 annually for a family of four.

Children Under Age 18 Without Health Insurance by Race

	2011		2014		2015		% Change 11-15
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
American Indian	*	*	<500	1	<500	4	N/A
Asian and Pacific Islander	11,000	6	12,000	6	7,000	4	-36
Black or African American	15,000	5	13,000	4	10,000	4	-33
Hispanic or Latino	41,000	9	35,000	7	33,000	6	-20
White, non-Hispanic	36,000	3	30,000	3	23,000	2	-36
Two or More Races	5,000	5	3,000	3	3,000	2	-40
Total	105,000	5	92,000	5	75,000	4	-29

*Indicates suppressed data.

4 Child Health

Healthy Starts

	2010	2013	2014	% Change 10-14
Total births	106,571	102,326	102,813	-4
Low birthweight babies	8,747	8,445	8,249	-6
Percentage of low birthweight babies	8.2	8.3	8.0	
Women receiving early prenatal care	83,622	80,803	81,076	-3
Percentage of women receiving early prenatal care	78	79	79	
Births to unmarried mothers	37,081	35,577	35,583	-4
Percentage of births to unmarried mothers	35	35	35	

Breastfeeding Infants in New Jersey, N.J. vs. U.S.

	2012		2016	
	N.J.	U.S.	N.J.	U.S.
Rate of infants ever breastfed	79.7	76.9	82.0	81.1
Rate of infants exclusively breastfed at 6 months of age	16.1	16.3	23.1	22.3

What is a Low Birthweight?

A low birthweight baby is any infant born weighing less than 2,500 grams, or roughly 5.5 pounds. Low birthweight babies may be more likely to develop certain health problems, such as respiratory distress syndrome, than infants born with normal birthweights. Long-term, low birthweight babies may be at a greater risk of developing chronic conditions such as diabetes.¹

More Infants Being Breastfed

The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends exclusive breastfeeding of infants up to 6 months of age and then with the introduction of appropriate foods until the infant's first birthday.² From 2012 to 2016, the rate of infants being exclusively breastfed at 6 months of age increased. However the gap between the rate of infants ever breastfed and those exclusively breastfed at 6 months of age indicates that a number of mothers stop nursing their babies before they reach the 6-month standard.

Breastfeeding boasts a number of health benefits for both infants and mothers, according to the American Academy of Pediatrics, including

a reduced chance that infants will contract certain infectious diseases and a lowered risk of mothers developing certain types of cancer.³ Breastfeeding also encourages bonding between infants and their parents. However, barriers to breastfeeding do exist—many women who return to work after giving birth have difficulty fitting into their schedule breastfeeding or expressing milk. Some women know little about the mechanics of breastfeeding and others are discouraged due to cultural misconceptions or a perceived stigma surrounding women who breastfeed in public.⁴ For more information and data on breastfeeding, view the CDC's annual breastfeeding report cards at <https://www.cdc.gov/breastfeeding/data/reportcard.htm>.

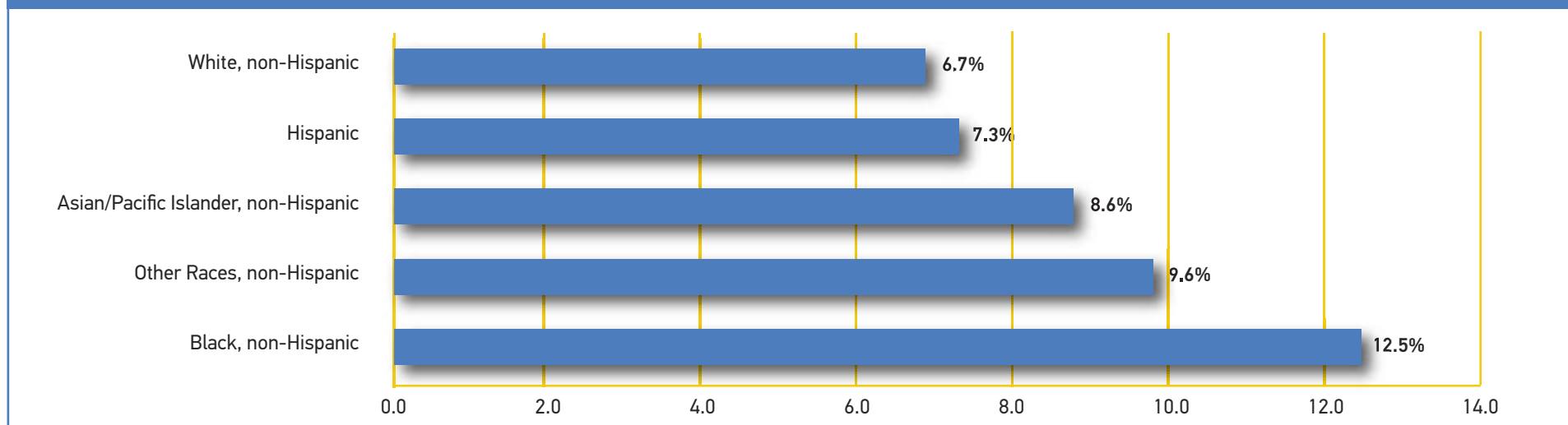
Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care by Race/Ethnicity

	2010		2013		2014		% Change 10-14 #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
White, non-Hispanic	42,167	85	39,434	84	39,049	84	-7
Black, non-Hispanic	10,622	67	10,422	69	10,386	70	-2
Hispanic	20,031	72	20,253	74	20,336	75	2
Asian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	9,588	83	9,364	83	9,533	82	-1
Other Races, non-Hispanic	1,099	70	1,262	70	1,617	74	47

Number of Low Birthweight Babies by Race/Ethnicity of Mother

	2010	2013	2014	% Change 10-14
White, non-Hispanic	3,494	3,215	3,151	-10
Black, non-Hispanic	2,015	1,900	1,859	-8
Hispanic	2,004	2,040	1,996	0
Asian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	1,062	1,067	1,002	-6
Other Races, non-Hispanic	153	203	211	38

Percentage of Low Birthweight Babies by Race/Ethnicity of Mother, 2014



What is New Jersey's Child Fatality and Near Fatality Review Board?

The New Jersey Child Fatality and Near Fatality Review Board (CFNFRB) was formed in 1997 through the New Jersey Comprehensive Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act in an effort to determine the causes of and ways to prevent child deaths and near deaths. The board consists of six different teams, each with different sets of responsibilities and areas of focus. Team members come from a variety of backgrounds, including law enforcement, medicine, education and the non-profit sector. The board only reviews select cases of child death in detail, such as when the cause of death may be a result of abuse or neglect or if the cause of death is undetermined. For more information on the CFNFRB and to review their annual reports, visit <http://www.nj.gov/dcf/providers/boards/fatality/>.

Infant and Child Deaths

	2010	2013	2014	% Change 10-14
Infant mortality	513	464	455	-11
Infant mortality rate/ 1,000 live births	4.8	4.5	4.4	
Child deaths (ages 1- 14)	180	177	195	8
Child death rate/ 100,000 children	11.4	11.3	12.6	

Infant Mortality by Race/Ethnicity of Mother

	2010		2013		2014		% Change 10-14
	#	Rate per 1,000	#	Rate per 1,000	#	Rate per 1,000	#
White, non-Hispanic	129	2.6	122	2.6	123	2.6	-5
Black, non-Hispanic	182	11.4	159	10.6	129	8.7	-29
Hispanic	120	4.3	109	4.0	128	4.7	7
Asian, non-Hispanic	41	3.5	34	3.0	22	1.9	-46
Other Race, non-Hispanic	13	8.3	4	2.2	12	5.5	-8

Child Deaths by Race

	2010		2013		2014		% Change 10-14
	#	Rate per 100,000	#	Rate per 100,000	#	Rate per 100,000	#
Asian and Pacific Islander	11	*	*	*	11	*	N/A
Black or African American	52	19	52	19	60	22	15
Hispanic or Latino	48	13	30	8	45	11	-6
White, non-Hispanic	74	9	94	12	91	12	23

* Indicates reporting standards not met.

Immunizations: Which and When?

The Centers for Disease Control publishes tables recommending the appropriate vaccines for children. For more information on vaccination schedules for infants and children, visit: <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/easy-to-read/child.html>.

Immunizations

	2011	2014	2015	% Change 11-15
Percentage of children immunized by age 2	71.5	71.9	81.8	14

Childhood Lead Testing

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% Change 11-15
% of children who turned 6 years old during the state fiscal year and had at least one blood test in their lifetime	97.4	98.6	99	97	95	-2

Blood Lead Testing for Children Under 6 Years of Age

	2012	2013	2014	2015	% Change 12-15
Children tested for lead	183,617	176,520	171,271	172,859	-6
Children with lead levels of 5 µg/dL or higher	6,971	5,930	5,411	5,288	-24
% of children with levels of lead at 5 µg/dL or higher	3.80	3.36	3.16	3.06	

Blood Lead Testing for Children Ages 6-26 Months

	2012	2013	2014	2015	% Change 12-15
Children tested for lead	103,380	92,572	90,683	93,128	-10
Children with lead levels of 5 µg/dL or higher	3,719	2,806	2,623	2,568	-31
% of children with levels of lead at 5 µg/dL or higher	3.60	3.03	2.89	2.76	

Environmental Lead Case Activity

	2012	2014	2015
Cases Referred	874	424	483
Abatement Required	203	128	162
Abatement Completed	81	61	91
% Abatement Completed	40	48	56

Update on Lead Testing

In 2017, pursuant to recommendations from the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), New Jersey now uses a blood lead level of 5 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL) to indicate when action must be taken. Previously, New Jersey had used a blood lead reference level of 10 µg/dL.

4 Child Health

Children Living with HIV/AIDS

	2011	2014	2015	% Change 11-15
	790	795	792	0

Asthma Admissions to the Hospital, (Ages 0–17)

	2011	2014	2015	% Change 11-15
Asthma admissions to the hospital	3,918	3,747	2,896	-26

Children Living with Asthma

	2010		2013		2014		% Change 10-14
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
	179,320	9.0	167,897	8.7	180,176	9.4	0

Children Living with Asthma by Race/Ethnicity, 2014

	#	%
White, non-Hispanic	60,327	6.9
Black, non-Hispanic	41,329	16.3
Hispanic	62,184	13.0
Other, non-Hispanic	14,519	5.3

Obesity in WIC Participants, (Ages 2-4)

	2010 Obesity Prevalence (%)	2014 Obesity Prevalence (%)	% Change 10-14
NJ	18.9	15.3	-19
US	15.9	14.5	-9

Children's System of Care (CSOC) Enrollment

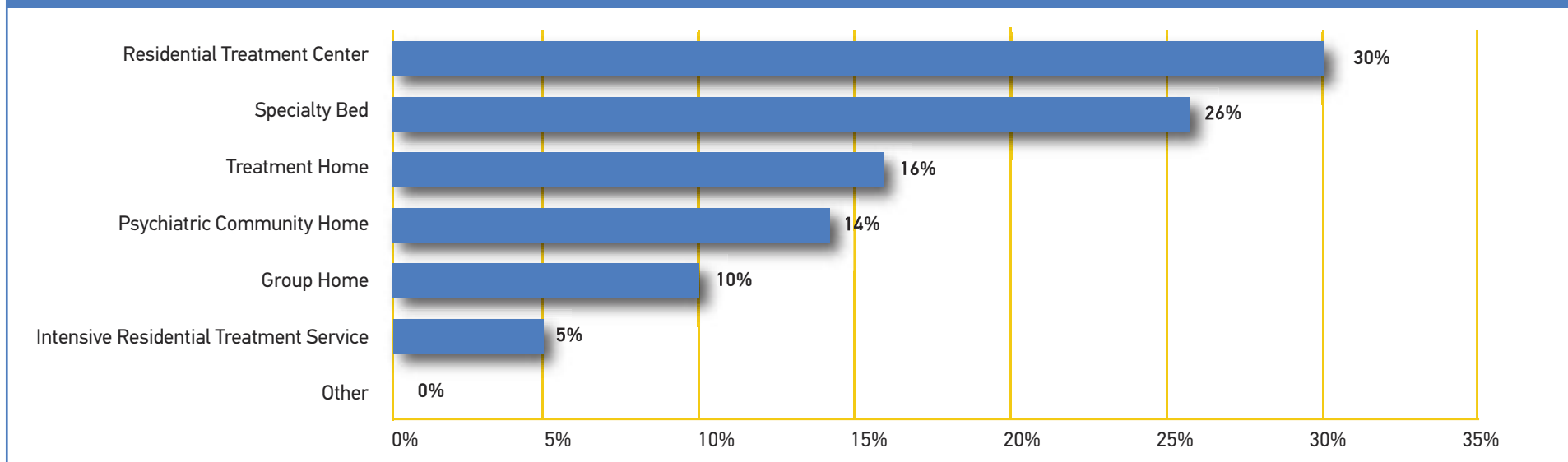
	2012	2015	2016	% Change 12-16
Children receiving managed mental/behavioral health services	7,641	11,546	12,106	58

**Includes children receiving care management through the state CSOC via Care Management Organizations (CMOs), Youth Case Management programs (YCMs) and Unified Case Management (UCMs).*

What is CSOC?

New Jersey's Children's System of Care (CSOC) serves children and adolescents up to age 21 with emotional and behavioral health care challenges, children with developmental and intellectual disabilities and children with substance use challenges. CSOC services include community-based services, in-home services, out-of-home residential services and family support services. For questions about or to access behavioral health or developmental disability services for children and youth, call the 24-hour, toll-free Access Line at: 1-877- 652-7624.

Children in Out-of-Home Settings, CSOC, 2016



4 Child Health

Dental Treatment for Children Enrolled in NJ FamilyCare

	2011	2014	2015	% Change 11-15
Eligible Children Receiving Any Dental Services				
Ages 0 - 2	19,956	19,589	21,505	8
Ages 3 - 5	67,557	71,811	74,958	11
Ages 6 - 9	86,481	105,216	114,797	33
Ages 10 - 14	81,798	99,623	113,397	39
Ages 15 - 18	49,286	56,906	65,823	34
Total Ages 18 and Under	305,078	353,145	390,480	28
Eligible Children Receiving Preventive Dental Services				
Ages 0 - 2	17,023	18,588	20,365	20
Ages 3 - 5	63,836	69,092	72,221	13
Ages 6 - 9	81,660	100,230	109,341	34
Ages 10 - 14	75,034	93,202	106,169	41
Ages 15 - 18	39,964	49,235	57,182	43
Total Ages 18 and Under	277,517	330,347	365,278	32
Eligible Children Receiving Dental Treatment Services				
Ages 0 - 2	3,353	2,856	2,818	-16
Ages 3 - 5	27,563	27,393	27,227	-1
Ages 6 - 9	48,221	56,314	60,374	25
Ages 10 - 14	44,321	53,406	61,365	38
Ages 15 - 18	29,966	32,072	38,006	27
Total Ages 18 and Under	153,424	172,041	189,790	24

Dental Care for Children in Out-of-Home Placement

	2011	2014	2015	% Change 11-15
Percentage of children ages 3 and older who were in care 6 months or more and who received semi-annual dental exams	83	79	89	7

■ Data Sources and Technical Notes:

Children Under Age 18 and Adults without Health Insurance, Number and Percentage, 2011, 2014, 2015. As reported by the U.S. Census, American Community Survey table B27001.

Low-Income Uninsured Children, Number and Percentage, 2011, 2014, 2015. Children under age 19, living in families with incomes less than 200 percent of the federal poverty level, who do not have insurance. As reported by the U.S. Census, Current Population Survey, table HI-10.

Children Under Age 18 without Health Insurance by Race, 2011, 2014, 2015. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>. Data suppressed when the confidence interval around the percentage is greater than or equal to 10 percentage points.

Children Receiving NJ FamilyCare, 2012, 2015, 2016. As reported by the N.J. Department of Human Services as of March of each year. Includes children enrolled in NJ FamilyCare which includes Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP).

Low Birthweight Babies, Number and Percentage, 2010, 2013, 2014. The number and percentage of babies weighing less than 2,500 grams. Percentages are the count of low birthweight babies out of total live births for the given year. As reported by the N.J. Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data.

Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care, Number and Percentage, 2010, 2013, 2014. Live births for which the mother received early prenatal care (onset in first trimester), as reported by the N.J. Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data.

Births to Unmarried Women, Number and Percentage, 2010, 2013, 2014. The number and percentage of births to unmarried women. Percentage data out of total live births. As reported by the N.J. Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data.

Breastfeeding Infants in New Jersey, N.J. vs. U.S., Rate of Infants Ever Breastfed, Rate of Infants Exclusively Breastfed at 6 Months of Age, 2012, 2016. As reported by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity and Obesity, Breastfeeding Report Card for each year.

Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care by Race/Ethnicity, Number and Percentage, 2010, 2013, 2014. Live births for which the mother received early prenatal care (onset in first trimester). As reported the N.J. Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data. Hispanics may be of any race.

Low Birthweight Babies by Race/Ethnicity of Mother, Number and Percentage, 2010, 2013, 2014. Percent-age data calculated out of total live births to women by race. As reported by the N.J. Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data. Hispanics may be of any race.

Infant Mortality, Number and Rate, 2010, 2013, 2014. Counts of infants who die within the first year of life. Rate is the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births. As reported by the N.J. Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data.

Child Deaths (Ages 1-14), Number and Rate, 2010, 2013, 2014. The number of children between ages 1 and 14 who died during that year, rate is per 100,000 children in this age range. As reported by the N.J. Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data. Population data used to calculate rate as reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Infant Mortality by Race/Ethnicity of Mother, 2010, 2013, 2014. Counts of infants who die within the first year of life by race. Rate calculated per 1,000 live births for a given race group. As reported by the N.J. Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data. Hispanics may be of any race.

Child Deaths by Race, 2010, 2013, 2014. Deaths to children between ages 1 and 14, from all causes, rate is per 100,000 children in this age range. The category of white includes only non-Hispanic white. The categories Black or African American and Asian and Pacific Islander include both Hispanic and non-Hispanic. Those in the Hispanic or Latino category include those identified as being in one of the non-White race groups. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Percentage of Children Immunized by Age 2, 2011, 2014, 2015. Children who received 4:3:1:3:3:1 immunization coverage or the combined 6 vaccine series. As reported by the Kids Count Data center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Children who Turned 6 Years of Age During Fiscal Year and Had at Least One Blood Lead Test in Their Life-time, Percentage, 2011, 2012, 2011, 2013, 2014, 2015. As reported by the N.J. Department of Health, Family Health Services, Maternal and Child Community Health Services, Annual Childhood Lead Exposure reports.

Children Tested for Lead (6-26 months and under 6 years of age), 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015. As reported by the N.J. Department of Health, Family Health Services, Maternal and Child and Community Health Services, Annual Childhood Lead Exposure reports. Any child with a blood lead level equal to or greater than 5 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL) falls within CDC reference levels for childhood blood lead levels. Prior to 2012, 5-9 µg/dL designation was not included in the N.J. Childhood Lead Exposure report. Data from 2012 are for children 6-29 months of age.

Environmental Lead Case Activity, 2012, 2014, 2015. As reported by the N.J. Department of Health, Family Health Services, Maternal and Child Community Health Services, Annual Childhood Lead Exposure reports.

Children Living with AIDS/HIV, 2011, 2014, 2015. As reported by the N.J. Department of Health, Division of HIV, STD and TB Services. Data are as of June 30 for each year.

Asthma Admissions to the Hospital, (Ages 0-17), 2011, 2014, 2015. Number of New Jersey inpatient hospital discharges with a primary asthma diagnosis for residents 0-17 years of age. Counts do not include out of state hospitalizations for New Jersey residents. As reported by the N.J. Department of Health, Hospital Discharge Data.

Number of Children Living with Asthma, Number and Percentage, 2012, 2013, 2014. As reported by the Centers for Disease Control, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), child asthma data for each year. Current asthma rates obtained through a response of “yes” to the question “Does the child still have asthma?” on the BRFSS survey conducted in all 50 states.

Number of Children Living with Asthma by Race/Ethnicity, Number and Percentage, 2014. As reported by the Centers for Disease Control, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), child asthma data for each year. Current asthma rates obtained through a response of “yes” to the question “Does the child still have asthma?” on the BRFSS survey conducted in all 50 states.

Obesity in WIC Participants, (Ages 2-4), 2010, 2014. As reported by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report for November 18, 2016. A child is considered “obese” if he or she has a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to the 95th percentile of children of the same age and gender, based on the 2000 CDC growth charts.

Division of Children’s System of Care (Formerly Behavior Health Services) Enrollment, 2012, 2015, 2016. Includes children receiving care management through the state CSOC. As reported by the Department of Children and Families, Division of Children’s System of Care (CSOC). Data are as of December 31 for each year.

Children in Out-of-Home Settings, CSOC by Percentage, 2016. As reported by the Department of Children and Families, Division of Children’s System of Care (CSOC). Data are as of December.

Dental Treatment for Children Enrolled in NJ FamilyCare, 2011, 2014, 2015. As reported by the Annual EPSDT Participation Report, Form CMS-416, U.S. 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 CHIP (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, 2011, 2014, 2015. As reported by the New Jersey Department of Children and Families. Data are as of December 31 for each year.

References:

- 1 March of Dimes. (2014). Low Birthweight. Retrieved January 11, 2017, from <http://www.marchofdimes.org/baby/low-birthweight.aspx>
- 2 American Academy of Pediatrics. (2012). Policy Statement: Breastfeeding and the Use of Human Milk. Retrieved April 6, 2017, from <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/129/3/e827>.
- 3 American Academy of Pediatrics. (2012). Policy Statement: Breastfeeding and the Use of Human Milk. Retrieved April 6, 2017, from <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/129/3/e827>.
- 4 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Surgeon General. (2011). The Surgeon General’s Call to Action to Support Breastfeeding. Retrieved April 12, 2017, from <https://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/calls/breastfeeding/index.html>.

Child Protection

Children Under Child Protection and Permanency (CP&P) Supervision

	2012	2015	2016	% Change 12-16
All children under CP&P supervision*	52,398	48,667	48,049	-8
Children in out-of-home CP&P placement	7,361	6,955	6,663	-9
Children receiving in-home CP&P services	45,037	41,712	41,386	-8

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

Race/Ethnicity of Children Involved with Child Protection & Permanency (CP&P)

	2014	2015	2016
Children Receiving In-Home DCP&P Services	%	%	%
White	27	28	28
Black or African American	32	34	33
Hispanic	24	29	30
Other	3	3	3
Missing or Undetermined	15	6	6
Children in DCP&P Out-of-Home Placement	%	%	%
White	30	30	29
Black or African American	42	42	41
Hispanic	20	22	23
Other	5	5	6
Missing or Undetermined	4	1	1

What is CP&P?

The Division of Child Protection and Permanency (CP&P), formerly the Division of Youth and Family Services (DYFS), operates within the New Jersey Department of Children and Families as the state’s child welfare and protection agency. CP&P is responsible for investigating reports of child abuse and neglect, and if necessary, arranging for the child’s protection and services for the family. When children cannot remain at home due to safety concerns, CP&P may ask the family court to place them into foster care and must seek another permanent home for children who cannot be safely reunified with their parent(s) within the time frames provided by law.

Children Entering and Exiting Out-of-Home Care

	2011	2014	2015	% Change 11-15
Entering Care	5,097	5,074	4,733	-7
Exiting Care	5,274	5,146	5,152	-2

Children Entering Foster Care by Race

	2011		2014		2015		% Change 11-15
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
White, non-Hispanic	1,224	27	1,547	31	1,424	31	16
Black, non-Hispanic	1,714	38	1,921	38	1,820	40	6
Asian/Native Hawaiian, non-Hispanic	24	1	50	1	27	1	13
American Indian, non-Hispanic	3	<.5	2	<.5	2	<.5	-33
Multiple Race Groups, non-Hispanic	113	2	145	3	175	4	55
Hispanic or Latino	1,044	23	1,105	22	1,081	24	4
Race Unknown	413	9	285	6	65	1	-84

Children Exiting Foster Care by Race

	2011		2014		2015		% Change 11-15
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
White, non-Hispanic	1,273	26	1,349	28	1,415	30	11
Black, non-Hispanic	2,124	44	1,881	40	1,857	39	-13
Asian/Native Hawaiian, non-Hispanic	28	1	46	1	38	1	36
American Indian, non-Hispanic	4	<.5	3	<.5	N.R.	N.R.	N/A
Multiple Race Groups, non-Hispanic	138	3	162	3	225	5	N/A
Hispanic or Latino	951	20	1,080	23	1,143	24	20
Race Unknown	293	6	220	5	82	2	-72

Note: N/A indicates data not available, N.R. indicates no data reported.

5 Child Protection

Reports/Referrals for Investigations and Services

	2011	2014	2015	% Change 11-15
Reports for child abuse/neglect investigation	59,028	57,084	56,601	-4
Referrals for child welfare services	14,147	17,330	17,361	23
Total	73,175	74,414	73,962	1

Child Abuse/Neglect

	2011	2014	2015	% Change 11-15
Number of children reported for abuse/neglect	91,680	90,135	89,441	-2
Number of children with substantiated/established findings of abuse/neglect	9,414	11,556	9,397	0
Percentage of reported children with substantiated/established findings of abuse/neglect	10.3	12.8	10.5	

Substantiated Vs. Established— The Department of Children and Families' Four-Tiered System

In 2013, the New Jersey Department of Children and Families introduced the “four-tiered system” for assessing and categorizing incidents of reported child abuse or neglect. Upon completing an investigation, case-workers now make one of four administrative findings: “substantiated, established, not established, or unfounded”—expanding on the previous options of “substantiated” or “unfounded.” Both “substantiated” and “established” findings indicate that CP&P has determined through its investigation that the child has been abused or neglected. However, an “established” finding indicates that the act committed may not be as

severe or there may have been mitigating factors. Thus, the parent, guardian or caretaker committing the neglect or abuse does not need to be placed in the child abuse registry. A “not established” finding indicates that the CP&P’s investigation found evidence that the child was harmed or placed at risk of harm but that harm does not meet the legal definition of child abuse or neglect. In these cases, the family may be monitored and/or offered services. If the CP&P investigation determines that the child was not abused or neglected as defined by law, and that the child was not harmed or placed at risk of harm, the finding will be “unfounded.”

*Children Who are Confirmed by Child Protective Services as Victims of Maltreatment by Race**

	2010		2013		2014		% Change 10-14 #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
White, non-Hispanic	2,065	23	2,281	24	2,649	22	28
Black, non-Hispanic	2,303	26	2,292	24	2,992	25	30
Asian/Native Hawaiian, non-Hispanic	76	1	65	1	90	1	18
American Indian, non-Hispanic	7	N.R.	8	<.5	6	<.5	-14
Multiple Race Groups, non-Hispanic	140	2	149	2	202	2	44
Hispanic or Latino	1,756	20	2,011	21	2,745	23	56
Race Unknown	2,578	29	2,634	28	3,115	26	21

*The data in this table are from a federal source, terminology may differ from data obtained through the State of New Jersey. N.R. indicates no data are available.

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

	2010		2013		2014		% Change 10-14 #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
After previous unsubstantiated report, w/in 6 months	1,558	2.2	1,968	2.9	1,501	2.4	-4
After previous unsubstantiated report, w/in 12 months	2,630	3.8	3,178	4.7	2,441	4.0	-7
After previous substantiated report, w/in 6 months	230	4.5	365	5.2	333	4.7	45
After previous substantiated report, w/in 12 months	321	6.3	556	7.9	492	6.9	53

5 Child Protection

Children Abused/Neglected After Reunification with Family

	2010	2012	2013	% Change 10-13
Abuse/Neglect within 12 months of reunification	152	177	139	-9
Percentage of children abused/neglected within 12 months of reunification	7.9	7.7	6.5	-18

Foster Care Re-Entry

Entry Year	2010	2012	2013	% Change 10-13
Percentage of children who exit foster care and re-enter within 12 months	11.1	11.5	11.5	4

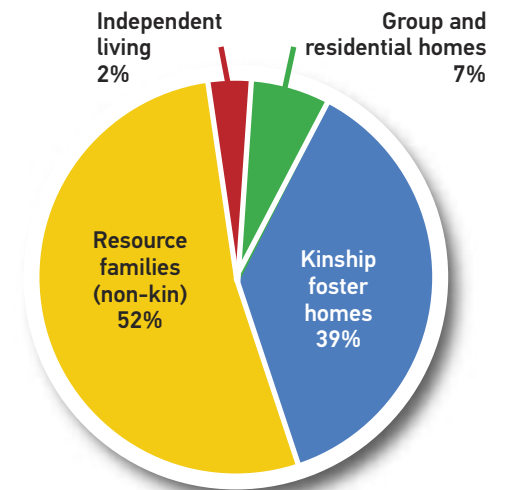
Adoptions

	2011	2014	2015	% Change 11-15
State-finalized adoptions	1,096	1,057	1,063	-3

Legally Free Children

	2012	2015	2016	% Change 12-16
Legally free children	814	984	923	13

Children in Out-of-Home Care, by Type of Placement, 2016



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

	2012	2015	2016	% Change 12-16
Subsidized Kinship Legal Guardianships	2,181	1,986	1,909	-12

Adoption Assistance for Families

Adoption assistance or “subsidy” is available to nearly all caregivers who adopt children living in foster care. The state also provides a subsidy to relatives or “kin”; these kinship legal guardians (KLG) provide permanent homes to the children whom CP&P has placed into their home. Although there are some differences between adoption and KLG subsidies, both subsidy programs typically include regular monthly payment to help adoptive parents and kinship legal guardians meet their child’s everyday needs and Medicaid coverage for the child to assist with any physical or psychological condition that is not covered by the family’s own insurance.

*Children in Foster Care Waiting for Adoption by Race**

	2011		2014		2015		% Change 11-15
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
White, non-Hispanic	562	24	806	31	857	32	52
Black, non-Hispanic	1,094	48	1,064	41	1,074	40	-2
Asian/Native Hawaiian, non-Hispanic	9	<.5	6	<.5	9	<.5	0
American Indian, non-Hispanic	1	<.5	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N/A
Multiple Race Groups, non-Hispanic	102	4	132	5	139	5	36
Hispanic or Latino	421	18	511	20	584	22	39
Race Unknown	105	5	74	3	35	1	-67
Total	2,294	100	2,593	100	2,698	100	18

* N.R. indicates no data are reported.

5 Child Protection

Older Youth Under CP&P Supervision*

	2012	2015	2016	% Change 12-16
Youth 13-17 under state supervision	11,966	10,800	10,673	-11
Percentage of youth under state supervision who are 13-17	23	22	22	
Youth 18-21 under state supervision	2,223	2,015	2,011	-10
Percentage of youth under state supervision who are 18-21	4	4	4	

*Youth under state supervision may or may not be in out-of-home care. Data as of December 31

The New Jersey Youth Resource Spot

The Office of Adolescents has a website specially geared for youth and those who work with them, the New Jersey Youth Resource Spot (<http://www.njyrs.org/>). Youth and stakeholders can easily learn about relevant policy, resources in their communities and CP&P services for which they may be eligible. Visit the site to learn more.

The Child Welfare Monitor

New Jersey's child welfare system is currently under court supervision, as part of a 2004 agreement under the federal class action lawsuit *Charlie and Nadine H. v. Christie*. The Center for the Study of Social Policy (CSSP) (<http://www.cssp.org>) currently serves as the Federal Monitor. As Monitor, CSSP is charged with evaluating how well New Jersey is meeting the performance measures established by the court settlement. The Monitor issues data reports, typically covering six-month periods. The Monitor's reports, which contain more child protection data, can be viewed on the Department of Children and Families' website, <http://www.nj.gov/dcf/about/welfare/federal/>.

■ Data Sources and Technical Notes:

Children Under Child Protection and Permanency (CP&P) Supervision, 2012, 2015, 2016. As reported by the N.J. Department of Children and Families. Data are as of December 31 for each year.

Children in Out-of-Home CP&P Placements, 2012, 2015, 2016. As reported by the N.J. Department of Children and Families. Data are as of December 31 for each year.

Children Receiving In-Home CP&P Services, 2012, 2015, 2016. As reported by the N.J. Department of Children and Families. Data are as of December 31 for each year.

Race/Ethnicity of Children Involved with N.J. Child Protection and Permanency (CP&P), 2014, 2015, 2016. As reported by the N.J. Department of Children and Families, Division of Child Protection and Permanency, Quarterly Demographic Summary. Data are as of December 31 for each year.

Children Entering and Exiting Out-of-Home Care through CP&P, 2011, 2014, 2015. As reported by the N.J. Department of Children and Families. Data are for the calendar year.

Children Entering Foster Care by Race, 2011, 2014, 2015. The number and percent of children and youth entering the foster care system by race or Hispanic origin. Race or Hispanic origin are mutually exclusive categories. Children who are of Hispanic origin are not classified as any other race. Children are categorized as entering foster care if they had a valid date for entry into care during a particular fiscal year. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Children Exiting Foster Care by Race, 2011, 2014, 2015. The number and percent of children and youth exiting the foster care system by race or Hispanic origin. Race or Hispanic origin are mutually exclusive categories. Children who are of Hispanic origin are not classified as any other race. Children and youth are categorized as leaving foster care if they exited during the current fiscal year and remained out of foster care on the last day of the year. Includes children who have entered foster care in the current fiscal year or in a prior fiscal year. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Reports for Child Abuse/Neglect Investigation, 2011, 2014, 2015. As reported by the N.J. Department of Children and Families. Data are for the calendar year.

Referrals for Child Welfare Services, 2011, 2014, 2015. As reported by the N.J. Department of Children and Families. Represents calls to the state child abuse hotline in which services for a family are requested and a determination is made that child abuse/neglect has not occurred. Data are for the calendar year.

Number of Children Reported for Abuse/Neglect, 2011, 2014, 2015. The number of children who were reported for child abuse/neglect. As reported by the N.J. Department of Children and Families for each calendar year.

Number of Children with Substantiated/Established Findings of Abuse or Neglect, 2011, 2014, 2015. The number of children found to be victims of child abuse/neglect. As reported by the N.J. Department of Children and Families for each calendar year. In 2013, the N.J. Department of Children and Families added two possible findings of child abuse/neglect investigations—“established” and “not established.” Previously, investigators could only determine whether reported abuse/neglect was “substantiated” or “unfounded.”

Percentage of Children with Substantiated/Established Findings of Abuse or Neglect, 2011, 2014, 2015. Based on the number of children found to be substantiated or established victims of child abuse/neglect out of the number of children reported for abuse or neglect. As reported by the N.J. Department of Children and Families for each calendar year. In 2013, the N.J. Department of Children and Families added two possible findings of child abuse/neglect investigations—“established” and “not established.” Previously, investigators could only determine whether reported abuse/neglect was “substantiated” or “unfounded.”

Children Who are Confirmed by Child Protective Services as Victims of Maltreatment by Race, 2010, 2013, 2014. Children who are the subject of at least one substantiated or indicated maltreatment report, and/or who were identified as alternative response victims. Rates of maltreated children are per 1,000 children less than 18 years old. N/A indicates data are not available. Maltreatment is used as a term due to varying legal definitions by state—in New Jersey, maltreatment is referred to as abuse or neglect. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Children Found to be Abused or Neglected After Prior Report of Abuse or Neglect, 2010, 2013, 2014. As reported by the N.J. Department of Children and Families.

Children Abused/Neglected After Reunification with Family, 2010, 2012, 2013. As reported by the N.J. Department of Children and Families. Data are based on entry cohorts for each year indicated.

Foster Care Re-Entries, 2010, 2012, 2013. As reported by the N.J. Department of Children and Families. Data are based on entry cohorts of all children who enter care in a given year, exit, and re-enter after exiting.

Children in Out-of-Home Placement, by Type of Placement, 2016. As reported by the N.J. Department of Children and Families. Data are as of December 31.

State-Finalized Adoptions, 2011, 2014, 2015. As reported by the N.J. Department of Children and Families. Data are as of December 31.

Legally Free Children, 2012, 2014, 2016. As reported by the N.J. Department of Children and Families. Refers to children whose parents’ legal rights have been terminated; excludes appeals.

Children Living in Permanent Homes with Relatives (Kinship Legal Guardianship). As reported by the N.J. Department of Children and Families. Data are as of December 31 for each year.

Children in Foster Care Waiting for Adoption by Race, 2011, 2014, 2015. Children and youth waiting for adoption from birth up to age 20. N/A indicates data not available. N.R. indicates data are not reported. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Older Youth Under CP&P Supervision, 2012, 2015, 2016. As reported by the N.J. Department of Children and Families. Youth under state supervision may or may not be in out-of-home care. Data are as of December 31 for each year.

Teens and Young Adults

Positive Trends for Teens and Young Adults

Teens in New Jersey posted several positive trends in a variety of indicators. According to the most recent data, the number of youth diagnosed with a sexually transmitted infection (STI), teen births and juvenile arrests have all decreased. Fewer teens and young adults are idle or disconnected since 2011. However in 2015, black and Hispanic teens ages 16-19 were disconnected from work or school at rates higher than the state average—a consistent trend since 2011.

Young Adults in Poverty

	2011	2014	2015	% Change 11-15
Young adults 18-24 in poverty	105,000	111,000	101,000	-4
Percentage of young adults 18-24 in poverty	15	15	14	

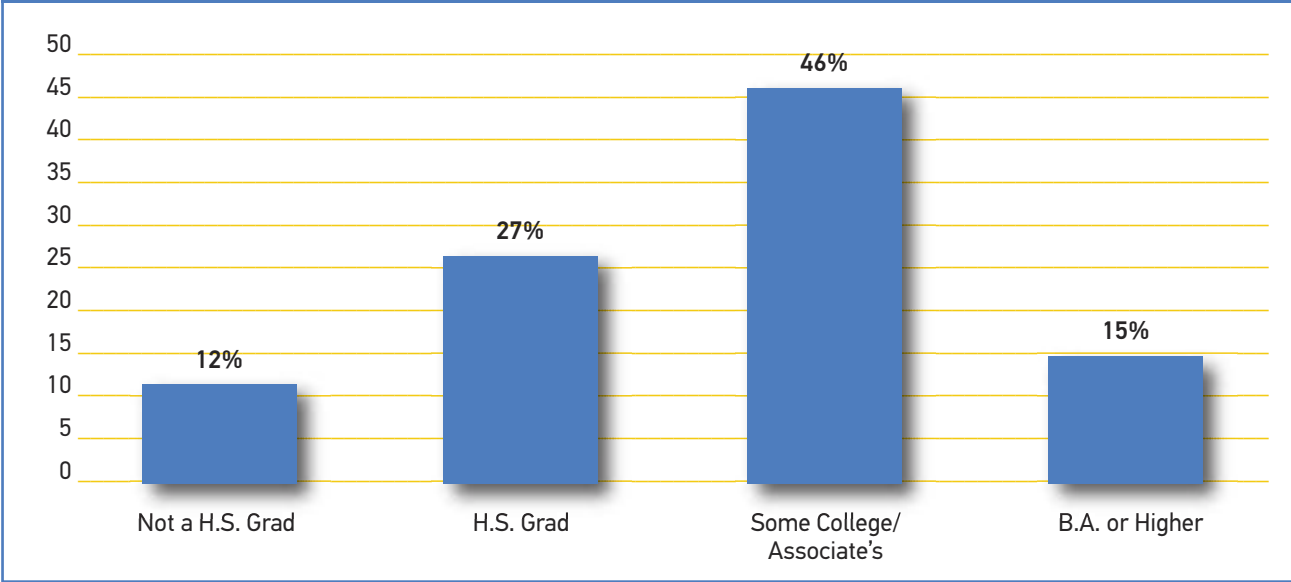
Young Adults Who Are Idle

	2011	2014	2015	% Change 11-15
Young adults 18-24 not working, not in school, and have no degree beyond high school	113,000	100,000	100,000	-12
Percentage of young adults 18-24 not working, not in school, and have no degree beyond high school	15	13	13	

Teens Ages 16 to 19 Not Working and Not in School By Race

	2011		2014		2015		% Change 11-15	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	
Asian and Pacific Islander	1,000	3	1,000	2	1,000	2	0	
Black or African American	9,000	12	8,000	11	7,000	10	-22	
Hispanic or Latino	10,000	10	7,000	7	8,000	8	-20	
White, non-Hispanic	10,000	4	10,000	4	10,000	4	0	
Two or More Races	1,000	7	1,000	8	1,000	5	0	
Total	31,000	7	27,000	6	27,000	6	-13	

Highest Level of Education Completed in 2015, Ages 18-24, Percentage, 2015



Health Insurance Amongst Young Adults: Why is This Important?

Prior to the Affordable Care Act (ACA), New Jersey’s young adults were eligible for health insurance under their parents’ plans—putting New Jersey ahead of the curve. However, for young adults from low-income backgrounds, their coverage under NJ FamilyCare ended once they turned 19. Because Governor Christie elected to implement the Medicaid expansion option of the ACA, beginning in 2014, single, young adults working in low-income jobs without benefits could now qualify for NJ FamilyCare. The number of uninsured 19- to- 24-year- olds (of all income backgrounds) in New Jersey has improved over the years: in 2015, only 14 percent were without health insurance, compared to 24 percent in 2011.

<i>Health Insurance</i>	2011	2014	2015	% Change 11-15
Youth 19-24 who have no health insurance	181,604	123,904	91,846	-49
Percentage of youth 19-24 who have no health insurance	24	18	14	

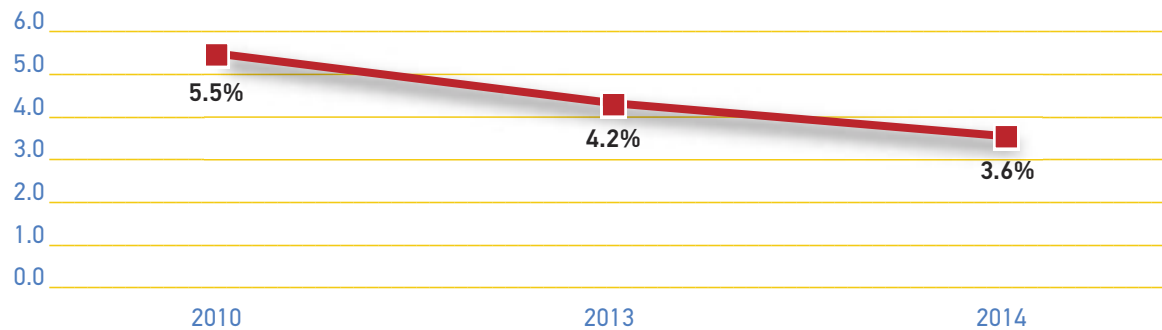
As a result of the ACA, young adults who are still living in foster care after their 18th birthday may be eligible to receive continued medical coverage, regardless of income until age 26. This includes any youth who has already left the foster care system but is still under the age of 26. The New Jersey Medicaid benefit is only available to young adults who are, or were, in foster care in New Jersey. To find out how to apply, call the Medical Extension for Young Adults information line in New Jersey at 888-235-4766 or visit http://www.state.nj.us/dcf/policy_manuals/PPP-V-A-3-500_issuance.shtml.

6 Teens and Young Adults

Births to Teens

	2010	2013	2014	% Change 10-14
Births to females 10 - 14	77	41	52	-32
Births to females 10 - 14 as a percentage of all births	0.1	0.0	0.1	
Births to females 15-19	5,735	4,216	3,688	-36
Births to females 15 - 19 as a percentage of all births	5.4	4.1	3.6	
Births to females 10-19	5,812	4,257	3,740	-36
Births to females 10-19 as a percentage of all births	5.5	4.2	3.6	
Percentage of births to females through age 19 who were already mothers	16	16	16	

Births to Females 10-19 as a Percentage of All Births



Note: The percentage of births to females ages 10-14 constitutes less than 0.5% of all births.

Births to Teens (Ages 15 – 19) by Race

	2010		2013		2014		% Change 10-14 #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
White, non-Hispanic	1,085	2	744	2	638	1	-41
Black, non-Hispanic	1,934	12	1,281	9	1,102	7	-43
Hispanic	2,564	9	2,067	8	1,837	7	-28
Asian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	41	0	35	0	30	0	-27
Other Races, non-Hispanic	101	6	86	5	79	4	-22

Juvenile Justice

	2010	2013	2014	% Change 10-14
Juvenile arrests	40,702	24,795	24,306	-40
Juvenile arrest rate per 1,000 children under age 18	20	12	12	

	2011	2014	2015	% Change 11-15
Juvenile commitments	423	274	128	-70
Admissions to juvenile county detention	4,093	3,179	2,793	-32
Average daily population as a percentage of approved capacity	55.9	47.1	44.0	-21
Average length of stay in detention in days	32.4	36.1	33.4	3

Commitments Vs. Admissions to Detention: What is the Difference?

Juveniles are placed in custody for two distinct reasons: detention and commitment. Juveniles can be admitted to detention and temporarily held in detention centers because of serious risk to public safety or of flight while they await a court's decision. JDAI sites continue to work to ensure detention centers are only used for this purpose and to

minimize reliance on detention for lesser offenses and rule violations. Commitment refers to juveniles who the court has decided to have committed a criminal act and has placed in custody in a Juvenile Justice Commission facility as part of the youth's sentence.

Juvenile Arrest Indicators, by Race

	2013		2014		% Change 13-14
	#	%	#	%	#
Total Juvenile Arrests	24,795		24,306		
Total Juvenile Arrests by Race					
White	13,765	56	13,028	54	-5
Black	10,671	43	10,956	45	3
American Indian or Alaskan Native	28	0	37	0	32
Asian or Pacific Islander	331	1	285	1	-14
Total Juvenile Arrests by Ethnic Origin					
Hispanic	5,162	21	5,524	23	7
Non-Hispanic	19,633	79	18,761	77	-4

6 Teens and Young Adults

Juveniles in Detention Facilities by Race

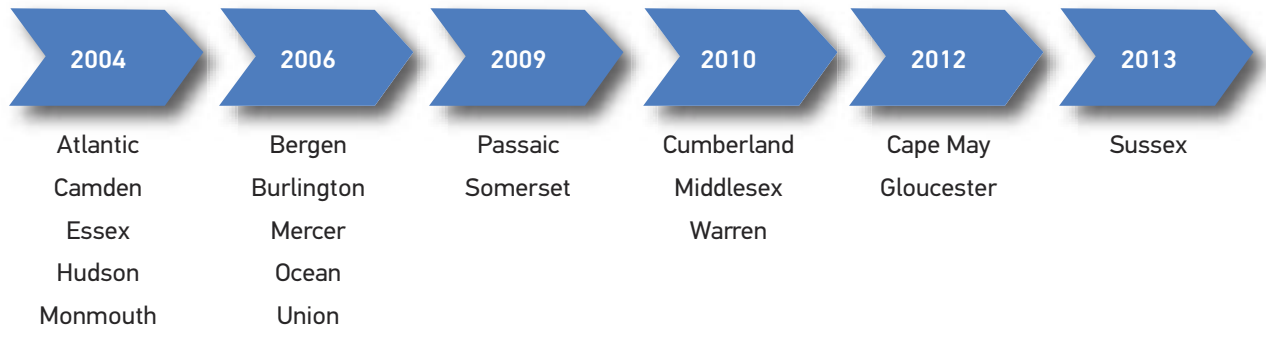
	2014		2015		% Change 14-15 #
	#	%	#	%	
Caucasian	351	11	275	10	-22
African American	2,110	66	1,875	67	-11
Hispanic	671	21	598	21	-11
Other	47	1	45	2	-4

What is the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative?

New Jersey's Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI), was formed in 2004 with the support and leadership of the Annie E. Casey Foundation and is managed by the state's Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC).

Since the program's inception, JDAI has resulted in a dramatic decrease in detention populations throughout New Jersey without risk to public safety. JDAI fosters a fundamental shift in the way law enforcement, prosecutors, judges and public defenders handle juvenile crime cases by moving the focus from locking kids up to returning them to their communities and addressing the issues that led to criminal behavior. Detention centers are reserved only for more serious youth offenders. JDAI

When did counties join New Jersey's JDAI?



has helped reduce costs considerably, due to the reduction in daily population in detention and subsequent closure of many county detention centers. To learn more about the Juvenile Justice Commission and JDAI, visit <http://www.nj.gov/oag/jjc/index.html> or check out ACNJ's *Kids Count Special Report: Juvenile Justice*: http://acnj.org/downloads/2012_10_24_KidsCountSpecialReport.pdf.

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

	2010	2013	2014
Violent offenses	21	18	16
Property crimes	32	21	20
Drug offenses	25	21	20
Weapons possession, carrying	37	27	29

*Percentages may not total to 100 percent.

Police Disposition of Juveniles Taken into Custody, 2014

	#	%
Handled within police department and released	8,424	35.0
Referred to juvenile court or probation department	15,124	62.8
Referred to child welfare agency	230	1.0
Referred to other police agency	91	0.4
Referred to criminal or adult court	195	0.8

Sexually Transmitted Infections (Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, or Syphilis)

	2011	2014	2015	% Change 11-15
Males 16-20 diagnosed	3,290	2,921	3,230	-2
Rate per 1,000 males diagnosed	11	9	10	
Females 16-20 diagnosed	10,532	8,990	9,124	-13
Rate per 1,000 females diagnosed	31	28	32	
All youth 16-20 diagnosed*	13,876	11,931	12,366	-11
Rate per 1,000 youth diagnosed*	22	19	20	

*Includes youth where sex is unknown.

6 Teens and Young Adults

Teen Deaths (Ages 15-19)

	2010	2013	2014	% Change 10-14
Teen deaths	209	191	195	-7
Teen death rate per 100,000 teens	35	33	34	
Teen deaths by accident, homicide, suicide, rate per 100,000 teens	25	21	23	

Teen Deaths (Ages 15-19) by Race

	2010		2013		2014		% Change 10-14 #
	#	Rate per 100,000	#	Rate per 100,000	#	Rate per 100,000	
White, non-Hispanic	112	34	99	32	105	34	-6
Black or African American	76	66	54	51	52	50	-32
Hispanic or Latino	22	17	31	24	32	25	45

Statewide Substance Abuse Overview Report

The New Jersey Department of Human Services (NJ DHS) Substance Abuse Overview report features data for the total number of substance use treatment admissions within the state for a given calendar year. In addition to reporting the total number of admissions, the report provides data broken down by county, age, primary drug use, race/ethnicity and much more. For more information, visit <http://www.nj.gov/humanservices/dmhas/publications/>.

NJDHS has produced these reports since 2006. However, in recent years there has been an increased focus on substance abuse and addiction—particularly regarding addiction to heroin and other opiates. In 2014, Governor Christie created the Facing Addiction Task Force in an effort to promote treatment for addiction. To learn more about the task force and to access more information about substance abuse treatment in New Jersey, visit www.reachnj.gov.

Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions by Age Group, by Primary Drug, 2015*

Age Group	Substance	#
0-17	Alcohol	128
	Heroin	88
	Other Opiates	21
	Marijuana/Hashish	1,544
	Other Drugs	52
	Unknown	96
	Total	1,929
18-24	Alcohol	2,022
	Heroin	4,905
	Other Opiates	787
	Marijuana/Hashish	3,485
	Other Drugs	528
	Unknown	878
	Total	12,605

*Unknown age or gender admissions are not included.

■ Data Sources and Technical Notes:

Young Adults in Poverty, Number and Percentage, 2011, 2014, 2015. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Young Adults 18-24 Who are Not Working, Not in School and Have No Degree Beyond High School, Number and Percentage, 2011, 2014, 2015. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Teens Ages 16-19 Not Working and Not in School, by Race, 2011, 2014, 2015. Percentage data refers to 16-19 year olds of a specific racial group who are not working and not in school out of the total number of 16-19 year olds for that racial group. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Highest Level of Education Completed 18-24 year olds, 2015, Percentage. As reported by U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey chat B15001.

Youth 19-24 Who Have No Health Insurance, 2011, 2014, 2015. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) 1-year files. With assistance from the Population Reference Bureau.

Births to Females Ages 10-14, 15-19 and 10-19, Number and Percentage, 2010, 2013, 2014. As reported by the N.J. Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data. Percentage calculated out of all live births in a given year.

Percentage of Births to Females Through Age 19 Who Were Already Mothers, 2010, 2013, 2014. Percentage of births that were second or higher order births to mothers who were under the age of 20 at the time of the birth. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Births to Teens (Ages 15-19) by Race, 2010, 2013, 2014. As reported by the N.J. Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data. Percentage calculated out of all live births by race in a given year. Hispanics may of any race.

Juvenile Arrests, Number and Rate, 2010, 2013, 2014. As reported by the N.J. Department of Law and Public Safety, Division of State Police, Uniform Crime Reports for each year. Rate calculated per 1,000 youth under age 18 using U.S. Census population data.

Juvenile Commitments, 2011, 2014, 2015. As reported by the N.J. Juvenile Justice Commission.

Admissions to Juvenile County Detention, 2011, 2014, 2015. As reported by the N.J. Juvenile Justice Commission, JDAI Annual Reports for each year. Admissions data for 2014 as reported by 2015 JDAI Annual report.

Average Daily Detention Population as a Percent of Approved Capacity, 2011, 2014, 2015. As reported by the N.J. Juvenile Justice Commission, JDAI Annual Reports for each year.

Average Length of Stay in Detention, 2011, 2014, 2015. As reported by the N.J. Juvenile Justice Commission, JDAI Annual Reports for each year. Length of stay data for 2014 as reported by 2015 JDAI Annual report.

Teen Arrests, 13-19, by Offense of Percentage of All Arrests, 2010, 2013, 2014. N.J. data are from the N.J. Department of Law and Public Safety, Division of State Police, Uniform Crime Reports.

Total Juvenile Arrests by Race and Ethnic Origin, 2013, 2014. As reported by the N.J. Department of Law and Public Safety, Division of State Police, Uniform Crime Reports for each year.

Juveniles in Detention Facilities by Race, 2011, 2014, 2015. As reported by the N.J. Juvenile Justice Commission. Statewide data reflects only those counties participating in the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative.

Police Disposition of Juveniles Taken into Custody, 2014. As reported by the N.J. Department of Law and Public Safety, Division of State Police, Uniform Crime Report.

Sexually Transmitted Infections, 2011, 2014, 2015. The number and rate of 16- to 20-year olds who were diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhea, or syphilis. Totals include youth whose sex was unknown. As reported by the N.J. Department of Health. Rates were calculated using U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey data.

Teen Deaths (Ages 15-19), 2010, 2013, 2014. The number of teens, ages 15-19, who died in that year. As reported by the N.J. Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data. Rates were calculated using U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey data, for every 1,000 teens ages 15-19.

Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, Suicide, rate per 100,000, 2010, 2013, 2014. Deaths from accidents, homicides and suicides to teens between ages 15 and 19 per 100,000 teens in this age group. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Teen Deaths (Ages 15-19) by Race, 2010, 2013, 2014. Deaths to teens between ages 15-19; rate is per 100,000 teens in this age group. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>. Race/ethnic groups represented in this table are not mutually exclusive.

Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions by Age Group, by Primary Drug, 2015. Substance abuse treatment admissions by primary drug for New Jersey residents ages 0-17 and 18-24. Unknown age or gender data not included. As reported by the N.J. Department of Human Services, Division of Mental Health and Addiction Services, Office of Planning, Research, Evaluation and Prevention, New Jersey Drug and Alcohol Abuse Treatment Substance Abuse Overview Report. Data for calendar year.

Immigrant Families

Children in Immigrant Families

In 2015, 37 percent of New Jersey’s children lived in immigrant families or families with at least one foreign-born parent. The overwhelming majority of these children—89 percent—were U.S. citizens and very few had parents who had been in the country for less than 5 years.

Immigrants in New Jersey come from a wide range of backgrounds, education levels and national origins. Children in immigrant families reflect this diversity. Although about a third of immigrant families speak a language other than English at home, most kids in immigrant families speak English. Kids in immigrant families are also more likely to be in a two-parent household than native-born children.

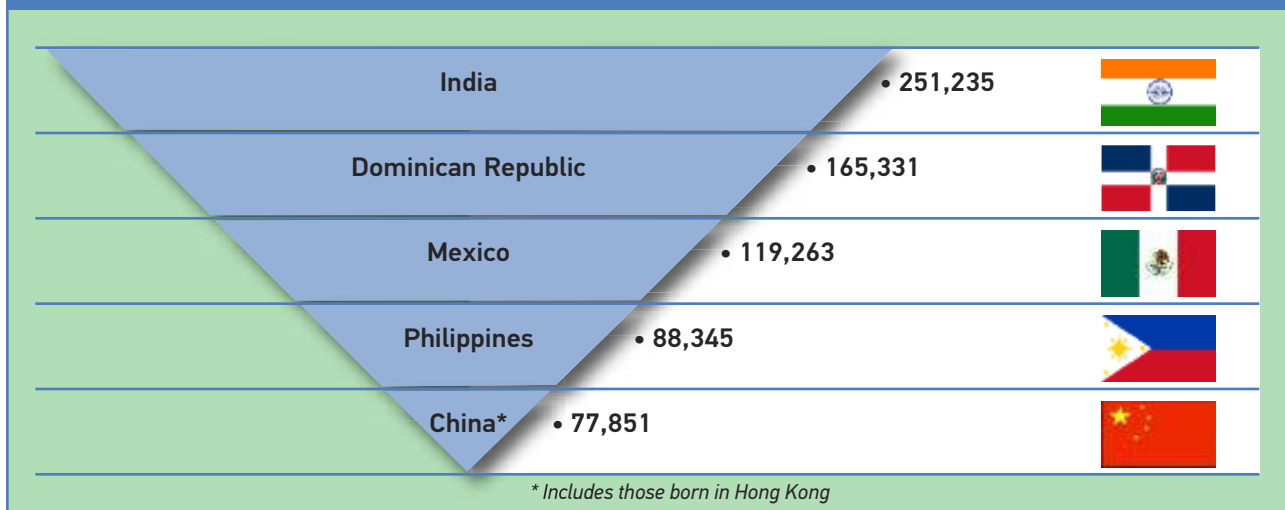
Foreign-Born Children

	2011	2014	2015	% Change 11-15
Foreign-born children	110,117	103,338	108,649	-1
Percentage of children who are foreign born	5	5	5	

Children in Immigrant Families and Citizenship

	2011	2014	2015	% Change 11-15
Children in immigrant families	708,000	733,000	747,000	6
Percentage of children in immigrant families	35	36	37	
Children in immigrant families who are citizens	627,000	660,000	667,000	6
Percentage of children in immigrant families who are citizens	89	90	89	
Children in immigrant families where parent has been in the country 5 years or less	20,000	21,000	25,000	25
Percentage of children in immigrant families where parent has been in the country 5 years or less	3	3	3	

Top 5 Countries of Origin for All Foreign-Born Residents of N.J., 2015



Foreign-Born New Jersey Residents

Foreign-born New Jersey residents reflect national trends in immigration, with Asian and Latin American countries topping the list of immigration sources.¹ Notably New Jersey has the nation’s 3rd-largest Indian American population and the 6th-largest Filipino American population.²

Immigrant Family Structure

	2011		2014		2015		% Change 11-15	
	Children in Immigrant Families	Children in U.S. Born Families	Children in Immigrant Families	Children in U.S. Born Families	Children in Immigrant Families	Children in U.S. Born Families	Children in Immigrant Families	Children in U.S. Born Families
Children with all available parents NOT in the labor force	31,000	85,000	40,000	78,000	37,000	83,000	19	-2
Percentage of children with all available parents NOT in the labor force	4	7	5	6	5	7		
Children in married couple families	530,000	843,000	537,000	789,000	562,000	796,000	6	-6
Percentage of children in married couple families	76	66	74	65	76	67		
Children in single-parent families	171,000	433,000	191,000	421,000	178,000	397,000	4	-8
Percentage of children in single-parent families	24	34	26	35	24	33		

7 Immigrant Families

Children in Immigrant Families in Poverty

	2011	2014	2015	% Change 11-15
Number of children in immigrant families below 100% of the federal poverty level	109,000	137,000	131,000	20
Percentage of children in immigrant families below 100% of the federal poverty level	15	19	18	
Number of children in immigrant families below 200% of the federal poverty level	267,000	295,000	290,000	9
Percentage of children in immigrant families below 200% of the federal poverty level	38	40	39	

Children in Low-Income Working Families by Family Nativity

	2011		2014		2015		% Change 11-15 #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Children in immigrant families	178,000	25	205,000	28	205,000	27	15
Children in U.S.-born families	166,000	12	161,000	13	173,000	14	4

Median Family Income Among Households with Children by Family Nativity

	2011	2014	2015	% Change 11-15
Children in immigrant families	\$ 69,400	\$ 70,300	\$ 72,900	5
Children in U.S.-born families	\$ 86,900	\$ 98,100	\$ 96,700	11

Children in Immigrant Families and Language

	2011	2014	2015	% Change 11-15
Children ages 5-17 who speak a language other than English at home*	422,000	421,000	424,000	0
% of children ages 5-17 who speak a language other than English at home*	28	28	29	
Children ages 5-17 in immigrant families who have difficulty speaking English**	62,000	50,000	58,000	-6
% of all children ages 5-17 in immigrant families who have difficulty speaking English**	12	9	11	

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

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

Students with Limited English Proficiency

	2011-12	2014-15	2015-16	% Change 12-16
Students enrolled with Limited English Proficiency	58,514	70,119	70,661	21
Percentage LEP out of total enrollment	4	5	5	

When is a Student "Limited English Proficient?"

The N.J. Department of Education uses the term limited English Proficient (LEP) to describe students whose first language was one other than English or who has difficulty reading, writing, and understanding English. The State of New Jersey administers an annual survey to assess the languages spoken in students' home in an effort to identify LEP students. Children with limited English proficiency may require additional services to allow them to develop a better acquisition of the English language.

7 Immigrant Families

Children Whose Parents All Have Less Than a High School Degree by Family Nativity

	2011		2014		2015		% Change 11-15 #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Children in immigrant families	81,000	12	100,000	14	98,000	13	21
Children in U.S.-born families	57,000	4	43,000	4	43,000	4	-25

Children Living in Households with A High Housing Cost Burden* by Family Nativity

	2011		2014		2015		% Change 11-15 #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Children in immigrant families	366,000	52	356,000	48	356,000	48	-3
Children in U.S.-born families	624,000	47	496,000	39	482,000	38	-23

*Refers to families who spent more than 30% of income on housing costs.

Children Living in Households That Are Owned, by Family Nativity

	2011		2014		2015		% Change 11-15 #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Children in immigrant families	385,000	54	366,000	50	369,000	49	-4
Children in U.S.-born families	914,000	68	861,000	67	836,000	67	-9

■ Data Sources and Technical Notes:

Foreign-Born Children, Number and Percentage, 2011, 2014, 2015. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, chart B05003.

Children in Immigrant Families, Number and Percentage, 2011, 2014, 2015. 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, 2011, 2014, 2015. The share of children under age 18, living in immigrant families, who are U.S. citizens. The children can be either U.S. citizens by naturalization or native-born defined as born in the U.S., Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or the Northern Marianas or born abroad of American parents. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Children in Immigrant Families Where Parent Has Been in the Country 5 Years or Less, Number and Percentage, 2011, 2014, 2015. The share of children under age 18 either foreign-born or who have at least one foreign-born parent in which neither parent has been in the country more than five years. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Top 5 Countries of Origin for All Foreign-Born Residents of N.J., 2015. The count of foreign born individuals by place of birth, includes all ages. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B05006.

Children with All Available Parents Not in the Labor Force, in Immigrant and U.S. Born Families, 2011, 2014, 2015. Includes children in two parent households with neither parent in labor force, or children in a single parent household with that parent not in the labor force. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Children in Married and Single Parent Families, in Immigrant and U.S. Born Families, 2011, 2014, 2015. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Children in Immigrant Families in Poverty, 2011, 2014, 2015. The number of children in immigrant families living below 100 percent and 200 percent of the federal poverty level. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>

Children in Low-Income Working Families by Family Nativity, 2011, 2014, 2015. The share of own children under age 18 living in families that met two criteria: (1) the family income was less than twice the federal poverty level; (2) at least one parent worked 50 or more weeks during the previous year, by children in foreign-born or US-born families. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Median Family Income Among Households with Children by Family Nativity, 2011, 2014, 2015. Median annual income for families with related children under age 18 living in the household, by children in foreign-born or US-born families. 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, 2011, 2014, 2015. Includes the share of children ages 5-17 who speak a language other than English at home. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Children Ages 5-17 in Immigrant Families who Have Difficulty Speaking English, 2011, 2014, 2015. The share of children ages 5 to 17 that speak English less than “very well,” by children in foreign-born families. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Students with Limited English Proficiency, Number and Percentage, 2011-2012, 2014-2015, 2016-2017. As reported by the N.J. Department of Education, October enrollment counts.

Children Whose Parents All Have Less Than a High School Degree by Family Nativity, 2011, 2014, 2015. The share of children under age 18, none of whose resident parents has a high school diploma or equivalent, by children in foreign-born or US-born families. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Children Living in Households with a High Housing Cost Burden by Family Nativity, 2011, 2014, 2015. The share of children living in households where more than 30 percent of the monthly income was spent on rent, mortgage payments, taxes, insurance, and/or related expenses, by children in foreign-born or US-born families. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Children Living in Households That Are Owned, by Family Nativity, 2011, 2014, 2015. The share of children under age 18 living in households that are owned with a mortgage or loan or owned free and clear; by children in foreign born or us-born families. As reported by the Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

■ References:

¹ Pew Research Center. (2015) From Ireland to Germany to Italy to Mexico: How America’s Source of Immigrants Has Changed in the States. Retrieved April 25, 2017 from <http://www.pewhispanic.org/2015/09/28/from-ireland-to-germany-to-italy-to-mexico-how-americas-source-of-immigrants-has-changed-in-the-states-1850-to-2013/>.

² U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart PCT1. (2010). Retrieved April 25, 2017 from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

■ Notes:

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