



Kids Count
[IDAHO]

2007

STATE OF IDAHO KIDS

Noteworthy Trends and Statistics

www.idahokidscount.com



KIDS COUNT, a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation, is a national and state-by-state effort to track the status of children in the U.S. By providing policymakers and citizens with benchmarks of child well-being, KIDS COUNT seeks to enrich local, state and national discussions concerning ways to secure better futures for all children.

Idaho Kids Count - State of Idaho Kids

NOTEWORTHY STATISTICS:

Idaho's child population (0-18): 374,180 (2005)

Of these:

- 71,000 or 17.4% live below 100% Federal Poverty Level (FPL) (2005)
- 189,349 or 45% live below 200% FPL (2005)
- 43,339 or 11.6% are uninsured (2006)
- 28,276 or 61% of the approximate 41,000 3 and 4 year olds attend no preschool education program (2004)
- 33% of 4th graders scored at or above proficiency level in reading (2005)
- 1,856 children were reported as abused (2004)

NOTEWORTHY TRENDS:

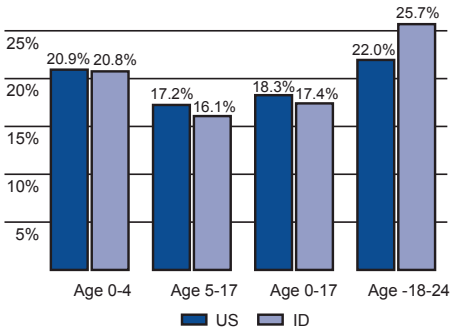
CHILD POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS

More children are living in mother only households. The percentage of children living in mother only households grew from 13% in 2000 to 17.1% in 2005. This is still well below the national rate of 24.3%. Single-parent families, generally headed by mothers are living below the poverty rate at an increasing rate. In 2001, 33% of single-parent families with related children lived below 100% FPL compared to 36% in 2005.

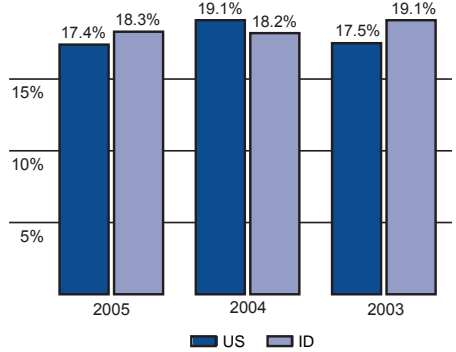
FAMILY ECONOMIC SECURITY

More children are living in poverty. Idaho now ranks 26th in the nation for the percentage of children who are poor. Depending upon the data source, between 17.4% and 18% of all Idaho children now live below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) or \$20,000 annual income for a family of four. Children under five (21%) and young adults 18-24 (26%) are the most vulnerable age groups. The highest population groups at risk to live in poverty are Latino children (35%) and children in single parent households (36%). Historically, the most effective policy for lifting children in working families out of poverty is the State Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC). Idaho is among only 9 states in the nation that does not provide a state EITC.

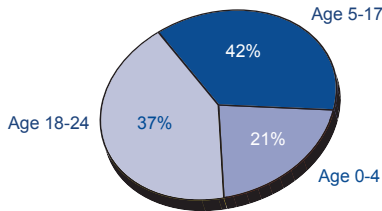
Poverty By Age, 2005



Poverty Age 0-17 By Year

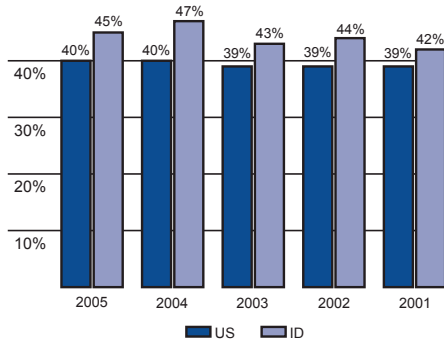


Poverty Proportion Total By Age, 2005



More children are living in low-income households. In 2005, 45% of all Idaho children lived in families with incomes below 200% FPL or \$40,000 annual income for a family of four. This compares to a national rate of 40%. The statistics are worse for children under age five (48%) and Latino children (75%) living in low-income families. In 2005, 28% of children lived in low-income, working families which earns Idaho a ranking of 45th in the nation. Only Montana, Texas, Arkansas and New Mexico have a higher rate.

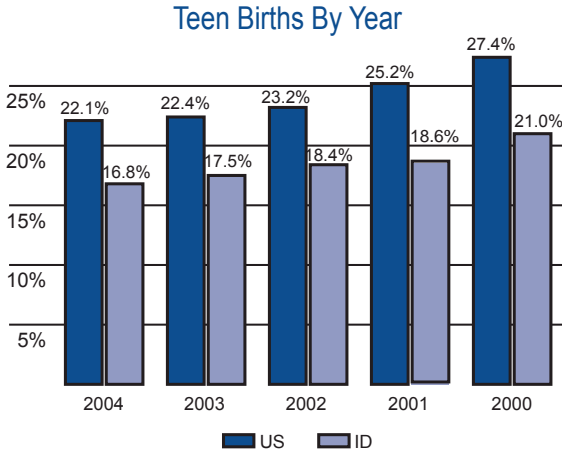
Children Living In Low-Income Families By Year



Idaho's median income is static. The state median income for a family of four remains unchanged over the past several years. The current median income is \$46,000 compared to a national rate of \$53,000 (2005).

INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN GET A HEALTHY START

Fewer births to teen mothers ages 15-17. The percentage of births to Idaho teen females ages 15-17 has steadily declined since 2000. The current rate of 16.8 per 1,000 births is significantly below the national rate of 22.1. However, Idaho's current national ranking of 24 has dropped from the 2000 rank of 23.



YOUNG CHILDREN ARE HEALTHY AND SAFE

Infant mortality rate is declining. The overall rate of infant deaths has declined from a rate of 7.5 per 1,000 births in 2000 to 6.2 in 2005. This rate is below the national rate of 6.9 and earns Idaho a national ranking of 19, a significant improvement over its rank of 32 in 2000.

More young children overall are receiving health care coverage, but CHIP eligibility is among the worst in the nation. Current estimates indicate that approximately 10 percent of children ages 0 to 5 are without health insurance in Idaho. This is a significant improvement over the 2000 estimate of 16 percent and a modest improvement over the 2003 rate of 11 percent. Idaho makes children eligible for public health insurance (CHIP) at 185% of the FPL (federal poverty level) which is among the 10 worst states in the nation. Seven states set the rate at or above 250% FPL.

[The rate of child abuse and neglect among young children is increasing.](#) In 2005, 1,912 children were the victims of child abuse in Idaho. The 2003 child abuse rate for Idaho was 4.1 per 1,000 children ages 0-17. By 2005 this rate had risen to 5.1. This rate is still well below the national rate of 12.1. Nearly 60% of child abuse victims in 2005 were age 0-7.

CHILDREN READY TO SUCCEED IN SCHOOL

[Fewer 3-4 year-olds are attending preschool programs.](#) An estimated 30% of 3-4 year olds in Idaho attended a preschool program in 2004 compared to a rate of 34% in 2000. This rate is significantly lower than the national rate of 45%. Idaho is one of only ten states in the nation that does not provide a state funded Pre-K program. Idaho, also, provides no state funding for Head Start. Currently, approximately 31% of the eligible 3-4 year-olds in Idaho receive Head Start Services.

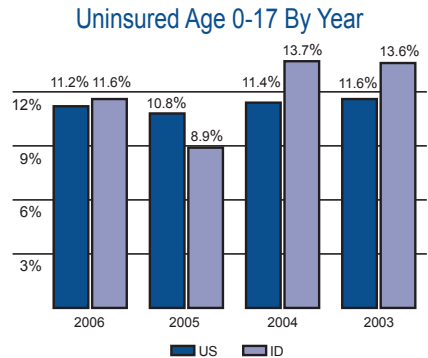
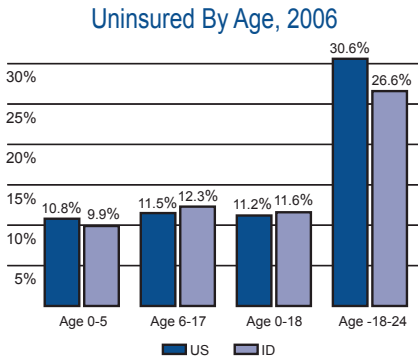
[More children are enrolled in publicly funded child care programs \(ICCP\) but eligibility is 2nd worst in the nation.](#) Approximately 3,574 more children were enrolled in the Idaho Child Care Program (ICCP) in 2003 than 2004. While this rate is increasing, Idaho qualifies children at the 2nd worst rate in the nation. Idaho currently sets the eligibility level at 45% of the State Median Income (SMI) or \$20,472. Federal rules allow states to provide child care subsidies up to 85% SMI.



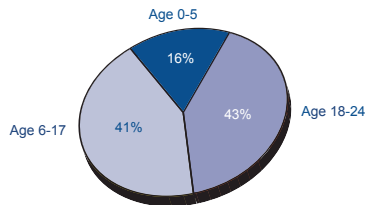
YOUTH HEALTH AND SAFETY

More children are covered by health insurance but many still go without.

Currently, it is estimated that 12% if Idaho children under the age of 18 are uninsured. This is an increase over the 9.5% rate in 2004. The highest proportion of uninsured children (19%), live between 100% FLP and 150% FLP (19%) or in families with annual incomes between \$20,000 to \$30,000 for a family of four. Of the approximate 54,000 uninsured children, it is estimated that 47% are eligible but not enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP.



Uninsured Proportion Total By Age, 2006



Child and teen death rates still high. Rates of both child deaths and teen deaths have increased since 2000. The current rate of child deaths from all causes is 26 per 100,000 children compared to a national rate of 21. Idaho currently ranks 41st in the nation for child deaths. The most recent statistics for teen deaths is 58 per 100,000 compared to a national rate of 50.

Child abuse rates for youth ages 8-17 jump. The rate of substantiated child abuse and neglect for 8-17 year old victims increased about 5% between 2004 and 2005.

In 2005, there were 882 substantiated child abuse cases for this age group compared to 782 in 2004. The number of children ages 0-18 entering foster care increased 37% from 2000 to 2005. Despite these increases, Idaho ranks 47th in the nation for per capita child welfare expenditures (\$36.60). This compares poorly to other neighboring states – Utah (\$51.17), Colorado (\$82.24) and Montana (\$49.59).

SCHOOL PERFORMANCE

Math scores improve. Fourth grade students scoring at or above proficiency level in math on the NAEP achievement test increased from 31% in 2003 to 40% in 2005. This is above the national average of 36%. Eighth grade students also improved in math performance with 30% scoring at or above proficiency level in 2005 compared to 28% in 2003. This rate equals the national average of 30%.

Reading scores are above national average. According to the NAEP, 33% of 4th grade students read at or above proficiency level compared to the national average of 31%. This is up from 30% in 2003. NAEP scores also indicated that 32% of eighth grade students achieve at or above the proficiency level in reading compared to the national average of 31%. This rate is unchanged from 2003.

Science scores are static. Science scores for fourth grade students remained unchanged in 2005 with 29% scoring at or above proficiency compared to the same rate in 2000. Eighth grade student rates dropped slightly from 37% to 36% during the same time period. This is still above the national rate of 29%.

Per pupil expenditures and school funding equity amongst lowest in the nation.

According to the National Center for Educational statistics, Idaho ranks 49th in the nation for per pupil expenditures. Idaho's current rate of \$6,254 compares to a national average rate of \$8,388 (2004). Only Mississippi, Oklahoma and Utah have lower rates. New Jersey tops out at a rate of \$13,468 per pupil. Local school districts receive funding through a variety of state funding formulas, categorical grants and property taxes. The interaction of these state policies can create funding equity that helps bridge the funding gap between low-wage and high-wealth school districts. The School Funding Index score identifies the equity of funding between school districts. The higher the equity score, the greater the equity. Idaho's School Funding Equity Index score is 65 out of 100. Idaho is one of only four states in the nation with scores below 70.

YOUTH RISK BEHAVIORS

Cigarette use is declining among teens. Youth Risk Behavior Survey results reveal that 16% of teens report smoking in the past 30 days in 2005 compared to 19% in 2000. This rate is lower than the national average of 23%. Alcohol use at 40% and marijuana use at 18% remain unchanged but are both below the national average.

Juvenile arrests rates are declining. In 2005, there were 928 fewer overall juvenile arrests than in 2004. Violent juvenile arrests increased slightly as did juvenile DUI arrests. Drug related arrests were down 8%.

YOUNG ADULT HEALTH AND SAFETY

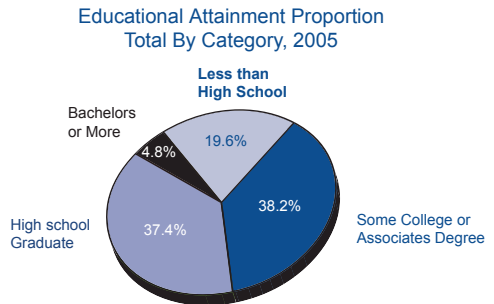
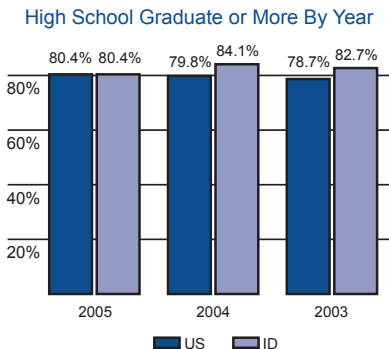
18-24 uninsured rate almost three times the 0-17 rate. Over 33% of young adults ages 18-24 are uninsured. This rate is relatively unchanged over the past three years and is higher than the national rate of 31%. This is almost three times the 11% uninsured rate for children ages 0-17.

YOUNG ADULT RISK BEHAVIOR

Young adults are arrested at lower rates. There were 4,247 fewer arrests for young adults ages 18-25 in 2005 than in 2000. This improving trend also followed for violent arrests, drug related arrests, and DUI arrests.

YOUNG ADULT EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Fewer young adults earning Bachelor's degrees. The percentage of 18-24 year olds who have earned a Bachelor's degree dropped from 5.5% in 2003 to 4.6% in 2005. This is significantly lower than the 8.7% national average despite the fact that Idaho graduates students from high school at a higher rate than the nation.



YOUNG ADULT ECONOMIC SECURITY

Young adult poverty rate is high. The percentage of 18-24 year olds who live below the 100% FPL dropped from 28% in 2004 to 26% in 2005. This is still well above the national rate of 22% and places Idaho in the worst ten states in the nation.

Where Idaho Ranks Among the States on Various Measures of Child Well-being

- #20 Overall child well-being
- #2 Percent of children in single parent families
- #6 Percent of infants born underweight
- #10 Number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births
- #14 Child abuse fatalities per 100,000 children
- #25 Percent of births to women receiving late or no prenatal care
- #27 Teen deaths per 100,000 ages 15-19
- #27 Juvenile incarceration rate
- #34 Percent of children uninsured
- #41 Number of child deaths per 100,000 ages 1-14
- #34 Children under 18 living in poverty
- #45 Number of children in low-income working families

Where Idaho Stands/Ranks on Various Child Related State Policies

- #48 Eligibility level for public child care program subsidies (ICCP)
- #49 Per student expenditures
- #47 Per capita child welfare expenditures
- Idaho is one of only nine states not offering a State Earned Income Tax Credit
- Idaho is in the bottom ten states for eligibility level for Medicaid-CHIP
- Idaho is one of only two states that does not require health insurance providers to cover mental health and substance abuse disorders
- Idaho is one of only nine states that does not offer public preschool programs
- Idaho provides no state funding for Head Start
- Idaho's school equity funding index is among the bottom four states in the nation.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Increase eligibility for Medicaid CHIP to at least 200% of the federal poverty level
- Increase eligibility for the State Child Care Program (ICCP) subsidy to the federally allowed rate of 85% of State Median Income
- Increase per student expenditures to at least the national average level of \$8,388 per student
- Improve State Funding Equity to and Index Score of at least 80
- Fund public preschool programs for economically disadvantaged three and four year olds.
- Require full day kindergarten
- Require health insurance providers to cover mental health substance abuse treatment
- Increase child welfare spending to a per capita rate of at least \$50.00
- Offer a State Earned Income Tax Credit

2007 ANNUAL REPORT

DATA SOURCES:

NDSA, National Data Analysis System, <http://ndas.cwla.org>
National Center for Children in Poverty, <http://www.nccp.org>
Center for the Study of Social Policy, Policy Matters, <http://www.policymatters.us>
U.S. Census, <http://www.census.gov>
Idaho Department of Commerce and Labor, <http://www.jobservice.ws>
Kids Count State Level Data On-Line, <http://www.aecf.org>
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, <http://www.healthandwelfare.idaho.gov>
Idaho Department of Education, <http://www.sde.state.id.us>
US Department of Education, <http://www.ed.gov>
Administration for Children and Families, <http://www.nccic.acf.hhs.gov>
Every Child Matters in Idaho, <http://www.everychildmatters.org>
Idaho State Police Department, <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org>
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, <http://www.cde.gov>
National Center for Health Statistics, <http://www.cde.gov/nchs/hus.htm>
National Immunization Survey, <http://www.cdc.gov/nip/coverage>
National Association for Regulatory Administration and National Child Care
Information and Technology Assistance Center, www.naccra.org

		Idaho Data				Current US Data
		2000/01	2003	2004	2005	
Population						
Ages 0-4			102,710	104,485	106,037	20,303,724
Ages 5-11			141,319	140,687	140,073	27,675,559
Ages 12-14			64,480	64,209	62,835	12,720,977
Ages 15-17			64,196	64,167	65,235	12,769,724
Ages 0-18			372,705	373,548	374,180	73,469,984
Race						
Non-Hispanic White		83%	83%	82%	82%	58%
Non-Hispanic Black		0%	0%	0%	0%	15%
Non-Hispanic Amer Indian & Alaskan Native		1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Non-Hispanic Asian		1%	1%	1%	1%	4%
Non-Hispanic Two or More Race Groups		2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Hispanic or Latino		12%	13%	13%	13%	20%
Household Types						
Married-couple households				77.1%	76.2%	68.3%
Father only households				6.9%	5.9%	6.6%
Mother only households				16.0%	17.1%	24.3%
Children in single parent families				22.6%	23.2%	31.2%
Children in the care of grandparents		2%		3%		4%
Children in immigrant families		11%		11%	11%	21%
Employment						
Children under 6 with no parent in the labor force			6%	6%	6%	10%
Children under 6 with all available parents in the labor force			58%	50%	55%	60%
Children age 6-12 with all available parents in the labor force			60%	56%	59%	63%
Family Economics						
Children below 100% FPL (\$20,000 family of						
Children 0-17			17.5%	19.1%	17.4%	18.3%
Children under age 5			19.2%	23.4%	20.8%	20.9%
Children w/o health insurance		32%	18%	16%		19%
Single parent families w/children			38%	40%	36%	33%
Persons 18-24			26.7%	28%	25.7%	22%
Children below 200% FPL (\$40,000 family of						
Children ages 0-17			43%	47%	45%	40%
Children under age 5					48%	42%
Children w/o health insurance between 100-200% poverty		21%	16%	15%		17%
Low-income working families		24%	23%	24%	28%	22%
Children in low-income working families by age group						
less than 6		25%	26%	28%	32%	22%
less than 13		27%	26%	28%	30%	22%
less than 18		24%	23%	24%	28%	22%
Median Family Income (with child)			\$ 46,100	\$ 45,700	\$ 46,000	\$ 53,000

		Idaho Data				Current US Data
		2000/01	2003	2004	2005	
Healthy Start						
Births to teen mothers ages 15-17 (rate per 1,000)	YOUNG CHILDREN	21.0%	17.5%	16.8%	16.8%	22.1%
Births with late or no prenatal care		3.9%	3.4%	5.5%	5.8%	3.6%
Births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy		12.6%	11.2%	13.3%	13.2%	11.0%
Low-birthweight babies		6.7%	6.5%	6.8%	6.7%	8.1%
Preterm births		10.2%	10.6%	10.9%	11.4%	12.5%
Births to mothers w/less than 12 years education		16.7%	15.7%	16.5%	16.3%	21.6%
Young Child Health & Safety						
Infant mortality (rate per 1,000)		7.5%	6.3%	6.2%	6.2%	6.9%
19-35 months immunized		70.7%	78.1%	80.9%	78.1%	80.8%
0-5 without health insurance		16%	12.8%	12.4%	7.8%	9.6%
Number under age 7 substantiated maltreatment		1,617	892	1,034	1,130	479,862
Children Ready to Succeed in School						
Number of children enrolled in ICCP		18,862	15,465	19,039		3,175,414
Children under age 6 in family-based childcare			27%			27%
Number of 0-3 Early Head Start			370	603	375	81,527
Number of Early Special Education ages 2-3		2,949	3,194	3,313	3,175	990,421
3-4 year-olds enrolled in early education programs		34%	29%	31%	30%	45%
Youth Student Achievement						
NAEP - 4th Grade						
At or above proficient math level	YOUTH	20%	31%		40%	36%
At or above proficient reading level			30%		33%	31%
At or above proficient science level		29%			29%	29%
NAEP - 8th grade						
At or above proficient math level		26%	28%		30%	30%
At or above proficient reading level			32%		32%	31%
At or above proficient science level		37%			36%	29%
Teens not attending school & not working						
Graduation completion		10%	8%	7%		9%
Teens who are high school dropouts		77.2%	79.2%	79%	79.2%	70.5%
Pupil/Teacher ratio (SDE)		10%	7%	6%	9%	7%
Per student expenditure		17.9%	17.9%	18%	18%	15.9%
		\$6,257	\$6,929	\$6,784	\$6,965	
Youth Risk behaviors						
Students who use alcohol		40.6%			39.8%	43.3%
Students who use cigarettes		19.1%			15.8%	23.0%
Students who use marijuana		17.5%			17.7%	20.2%
Number of Juvenile arrests		19,050	16,868	16,536	15,608	
Number of Juvenile violent arrests			272	256	258	
Number of Juvenile drug related arrests		830	807	872	802	
Number of Juvenile DUI arrests		285	228	204	210	
Youth Health and Safety						
Students who are overweight					7.2%	13.1%
Teen deaths (per 100,000)		55%	57.8%			50.7%
Teen deaths by suicide		18.9%	13.8%			7.3%
Age 8-17 # of substantiated child abuse cases		1,515		635	822	400,288
Children uninsured ages 6-17			13.9%	14.3%	9.5%	11.5%

	Idaho Data				Current US Data
	2000/01	2003	2004	2005	
Young Adults Educational Attainment					
High school graduates		37.8%	36.6%	37.4%	34.0%
Some college, no degree		30.9%	36.4%	32.4%	32.2%
Associates degree		7.8%	6.5%	5.8%	5.0%
Bachelor's degree		5.5%	4.4%	4.6%	8.7%
Young Adults Health and Safety					
Medically uninsured ages 18-24		33.4%	32.6%	33.1%	30.7%
Young Adults Risk Behaviors					
Age 18-25 Binge drinking		36%	40%		41%
Cigarette use in past month ages 18-25		39%	40%		40%
Marijuana use ages 18-25		12%	11%		17%
Drug use other than marijuana ages 18-25		7%	7%		8%
Number of arrests ages 18-24	22,932			18,685	3,006,816
Number of violent arrests ages 18-24	380			303	128,075
Number of drug related arrests ages 18-24	2,019			1,678	480,069
Number of DUI arrests ages 18-24	2,579			2,237	283,173
Young Adults Economic Security					
Age 20-24 unemployment rate	6.3%	8.4%	7.3%		8.8%
Not attending school, not working, and no degree beyond high school ages 18-24	13%	13%	14%	15%	15%
Age 18-24 below 100% FLP		26.7%	28%	25.7%	22%
All Children					
Youth medically uninsured (under 18)		13.6%	13.7%	8.9%	10.8%
Child deaths age 1-14 (per 100,000)	22%	26%	26.5%		21%
Age 0-17 # of substantiated child abuse cases	3,132	1,527	1,856	1,912	880,150

YOUNG ADULTS