



Child Health

Without a healthy start in life, a child can fall behind developmentally and have trouble catching up, socially, emotionally and academically. Unmet health and mental health needs greatly increase the likelihood of a child entering the cradle to prison pipeline. The number of uninsured children in America is the lowest it has been in 20 years, thanks to Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), which provide health coverage to almost 40 million children each year. Yet more than 8.1 million children—one in 10—remain uninsured. Two-thirds of them are eligible for coverage in Medicaid or CHIP but not enrolled largely due to state-imposed barriers that differ across states.

- One in six Hispanic and American Indian children and one in nine Black and Asian/Pacific Islander children are uninsured compared to one in 14 White children. Black and Hispanic children, poor children and uninsured children are far more likely than White, higher income and insured children to be in poor health.
- More than one in four of all uninsured children live in just two states—Texas and California. A Texas child is almost five times as likely to be uninsured as a Massachusetts child.
- The United States has the second highest infant mortality rate among 30 industrialized nations, and its low birthweight rate is tied for 21st among those same 30 nations.
- Black and Hispanic babies in a majority of states are more than twice as likely as White babies to be born to mothers who receive late or no prenatal care.
- Black babies are about twice as likely as White or Hispanic babies to be born at low birthweight and more than twice as likely as White babies to die before their first birthday.
- Since the onset of the AIDS epidemic, there have been more than three and a half times as many cases of AIDS in Black children under 13 as among White children of the same age.
- One-quarter of two-year-olds are not fully immunized despite a 16 percent increase in immunization rates between 2002 and 2008. Racial differences in rates have narrowed, but Black children still lag behind other children.
- Almost one-third of all children in the U.S. are overweight or obese. Black teens are 26 percent more likely and Hispanic teens 32 percent more likely than White teens to be overweight or obese.

Nearly 80 percent of the uninsured children are White or Hispanic;
almost 90 percent live in working families.

Uninsured Children, 2008

Of the 8.1 million uninsured children*:

	Percent of the uninsured	Uninsured number***	
Race/Ethnicity**			
White	38.5%	3.1 million	
Hispanic	38.1	3.1 million	
Black	15.7	1.3 million	
Asian/Pacific Islander	4.7	380,000	
American Indian	1.1	91,000	
Other (multi-racial)	1.9	152,000	
Total	100.0	8.1 million	
Age			
Birth through age 5	27.3	2.2 million	
Age 6 through age 12	32.7	2.6 million	
Age 13 through age 18	40.0	3.2 million	
Total	100.0	8.1 million	
Family Income			
			Upper limit, annual income for family of 4
100% poverty & below	31.5	2.5 million	\$22,050
Over 100% through 200%	31.6	2.6 million	44,100
Over 200% through 300%	18.6	1.5 million	66,150
Over 300% through 400%	8.6	698,000	88,200
Over 400%	9.6	776,000	
Total	99.9	8.1 million	
Selected income groups			
133% and below	43.8	3.5 million	\$29,327
200% and below	63.2	5.1 million	44,100
300% and below	81.7	6.6 million	66,150
Working Family			
Income from work	86.2	7.0 million	
No income from work	13.8	1.1 million	
Total	100.0	8.1 million	
Citizenship			
Child is a U.S. citizen	88.8	7.2 million	
Child is not a U.S. citizen	11.2	904,000	
Total	100.0	8.1 million	

* Children are ages birth through 18.

** Hispanic children are in a separate category and are not included in the other racial categories.

*** Numbers may not add to total because of rounding.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey; and *Federal Register*, Vol. 74, No. 14 (January 23, 2009), pp. 4199-4201. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund, October 2009.

Hispanic and American Indian children are more than twice as likely as White children to be uninsured. Children in families below 200 percent of the poverty level are more likely to be uninsured than families above that level.

Odds of a Child Being Uninsured, 2008

	Percent who are uninsured	Odds of being uninsured:	Number who are uninsured	
All ages (birth through 18)	10.3%	1 in 10	8.1 million	
Race/Ethnicity*				
White	7.1	14	3.1 million	
Hispanic	17.9	6	3.1 million	
Black	11.2	9	1.3 million	
Asian/Pacific Islander	11.5	9	380,000	
American Indian	16.3	6	91,000	
Other (multi-racial)	6.8	15	152,000	
Age				
Birth through age 5	8.7	11	2.2 million	
Age 6 through age 12	9.4	11	2.6 million	
Age 13 through age 18	12.7	8	3.2 million	
Family Income				
				Upper limit, annual income for family of 4
100% poverty & below	16.6	6	2.5 million	\$22,050
Over 100% through 200%	15.3	7	2.6 million	44,100
Over 200% through 300%	10.7	9	1.5 million	66,150
Over 300% through 400%	6.7	15	698,000	88,200
Over 400%	3.5	29	776,000	
Selected income groups				
133% and below	16.6	6	3.5 million	\$29,327
200% and below	15.9	7	5.1 million	44,100
300% and below	14.3	7	6.6 million	66,150
Working Family				
Income from work	9.7	10	7.0 million	
No income from work	16.5	6	1.1 million	
Citizenship				
Child is a U.S. citizen	9.4	11	7.2 million	
Child is not a U.S. citizen	38.5	3	904,000	

Note: Children ages birth through 18.

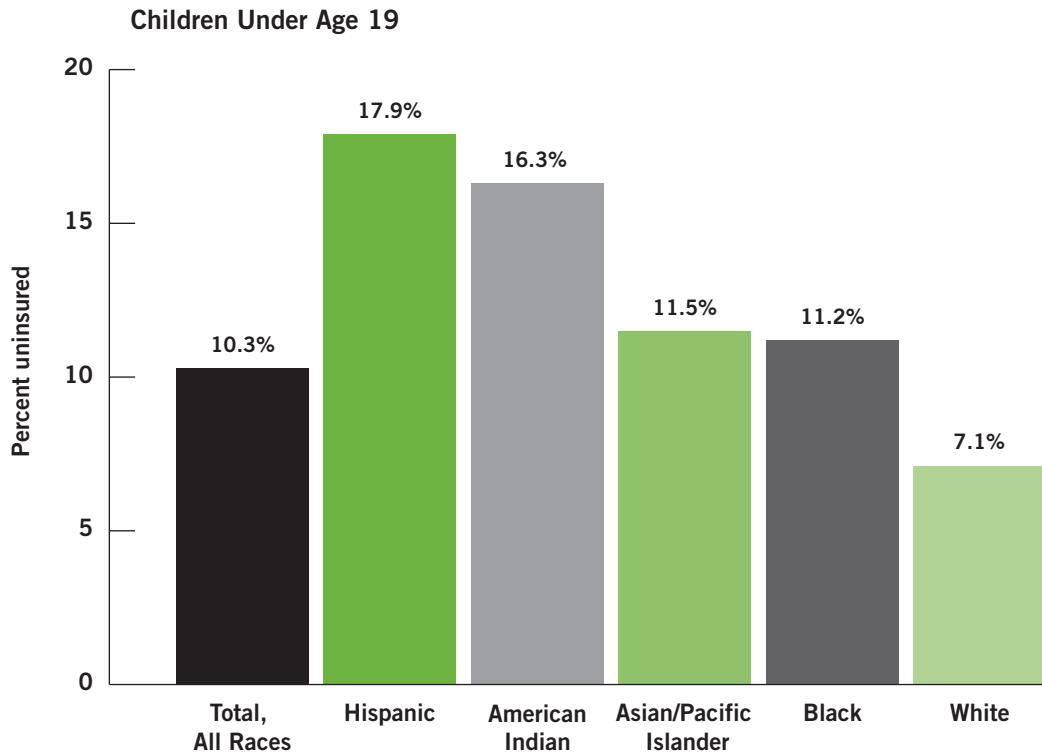
* Hispanic children are in a separate category and are not included in the other racial categories.

** Numbers may not add to total because of rounding.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey; and *Federal Register*, Vol. 74, No. 14 (January 23, 2009), pp. 4199-4201. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund, October 2009.

One in six Hispanic and American Indian children and one in nine Black and Asian/Pacific Islander children are uninsured.

Percentage of Children Who Are Uninsured, 2008



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Texas and California have more than one million uninsured children each.

Ten States With Most Uninsured Children in 2008

Texas	1,469,000
California	1,180,000
Florida	795,000
New York	398,000
Georgia	323,000
North Carolina	290,000
Arizona	288,000
New Jersey	274,000
Illinois	266,000
Pennsylvania	222,000

**A child in Texas is four and a half times as likely to be uninsured as a child in Massachusetts.
The odds of Texas children being uninsured are double those in 31 other states.**

Uninsured Children Younger than 19 in the States, 2006–2008

	Estimated number	Percent
Alabama	78,000	6.6%
Alaska	23,000	12.3
Arizona	288,000	16.1
Arkansas	66,000	8.9
California	1,180,000	11.9
Colorado	171,000	13.5
Connecticut	53,000	6.1
Delaware	22,000	10.0
District of Columbia	9,000	7.6
Florida	795,000	18.7
Georgia	323,000	12.0
Hawaii	17,000	5.6
Idaho	49,000	11.3
Illinois	266,000	7.9
Indiana	111,000	6.6
Iowa	41,000	5.5
Kansas	66,000	9.0
Kentucky	103,000	9.6
Louisiana	160,000	13.5
Maine	17,000	5.8
Maryland	129,000	9.0
Massachusetts	69,000	4.5
Michigan	143,000	5.6
Minnesota	94,000	7.1
Mississippi	124,000	15.3
Missouri	133,000	8.9
Montana	30,000	13.0
Nebraska	48,000	10.2
Nevada	124,000	17.8
New Hampshire	19,000	6.0
New Jersey	274,000	12.6
New Mexico	88,000	16.5
New York	398,000	8.4
North Carolina	290,000	12.2
North Dakota	13,000	8.8
Ohio	202,000	7.0
Oklahoma	108,000	11.3
Oregon	113,000	12.3
Pennsylvania	222,000	7.5
Rhode Island	18,000	7.2
South Carolina	148,000	13.1
South Dakota	20,000	9.4
Tennessee	134,000	8.6
Texas	1,469,000	20.8
Utah	108,000	12.1
Vermont	10,000	7.0
Virginia	188,000	9.7
Washington	116,000	7.1
West Virginia	26,000	6.5
Wisconsin	77,000	5.5
Wyoming	12,000	8.9
United States (2008)*	8.1 million	10.3

* The percentage and number of uninsured children in the United States are from the most recent year of data and represent coverage in 2008.

Notes: The estimated percentage of uninsured children in each state is an average of the percentage of uninsured children in that state over three years. Three-year averages are used because of small sample sizes in some states. The average percentage of uninsured children in this table is based on the 2007, 2008, and 2009 ASEC surveys. The estimated number of uninsured children in each state is calculated by applying that average percentage to the most recent Census estimate of children younger than 19 in the state.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, 2007, 2008, and 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC); and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, State Single Year of Age and Sex Population Estimates: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2008 – RESIDENT," at <<http://www.census.gov/popest/states/asrh/files/SC-EST2008-AGESEX-RES.csv>>. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Black and Hispanic children, poor children and uninsured children are more likely to be in only fair or poor health than White children, insured children and those in non-poor families.

Children's Health Status, 2008

	Percent of Children* Who:			
	Were in only fair or poor health	Ever told by doctor they had asthma	Missed one or more weeks of school due to illness	Made two or more visits to the emergency room
Race/ethnicity				
White, non-Hispanic	1.3%	13.3%	28.6%	6.7%
Black, non-Hispanic	3.9	21.1	19.2	8.7
Asian, non-Hispanic	—	8.0	13.6	—
Hispanic	2.1	11.1	23.0	7.8
Insurance status				
Uninsured	2.8	10.5	25.4	6.0
Insured	1.8	14.4	25.3	7.3
Family income				
Under 100% of poverty	4.8	16.8	30.6	11.2
100% to 199% of poverty	2.2	14.7	25.8	9.1
200% of poverty or more	0.9	13.3	23.9	5.3

* Children ages 0 through 18, with exception of school days missed, which includes only children ages 5 through 17.

— Sample too small to calculate reliable rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.



Uninsured children are eight times as likely as insured children to have no usual source of care and to have an unmet medical need.

Children's Access to Health Care, 2008

Percent of Children* Who Had:

	No usual place of care	More than two years since contact with health provider**	Delayed medical care due to cost	Unmet medical need
Race/ethnicity				
White, non-Hispanic	4.6%	3.0%	4.6%	2.2%
Black, non-Hispanic	6.1	3.5	4.9	3.8
Asian, non-Hispanic	6.6	4.3	—	—
Hispanic	9.5	6.8	6.1	4.2
Insurance status				
Uninsured	29.9	16.5	19.2	13.8
Insured	3.5	2.6	3.3	1.7
Family income				
Under 100% of poverty	9.3	5.5	4.9	3.7
100% to 199% of poverty	9.9	6.2	8.5	5.4
200% of poverty or more	3.3	2.1	3.5	1.7

* Children ages 0 through 18

** Includes children who had never seen a health provider.

— Sample too small to calculate reliable rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Uninsured children are almost six times as likely as insured children to have an unmet dental need and twice as likely not to have seen a dentist in more than two years.

Children's Dental Health and Access to Dental Care, 2008

	Percent of Children* Who Had:		
	More than two years since last dental contact**	Unmet dental need	Mouth and teeth in fair or poor condition
Race/ethnicity			
White, non-Hispanic	14.3%	5.6%	8.4%
Black, non-Hispanic	13.8	7.9	13.7
Asian, non-Hispanic	17.3	—	7.0
Hispanic	21.2	10.6	14.5
Insurance status			
Uninsured	34.1	27.7	18.7
Insured	13.7	4.7	9.7
Family income			
Under 100% of poverty	20.8	9.8	16.8
100% to 199% of poverty	20.1	12.4	13.4
200% of poverty or more	11.9	4.3	7.9

* Children ages 2 through 18

** Includes children who had never seen a dental provider.

— Sample too small to calculate reliable rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Black and Hispanic children and low-income children are at increased risk of being overweight. Black teens are 26 percent and Hispanic teens 32 percent more likely than White teens to be overweight or obese.

Overweight* and Obesity* Among Children and Teens, 2007–2008

Percent of children or teens who are:

	Overweight	Obese	Overweight or Obese
Total, all races			
Ages 2 to 5	10.8%	10.4%	21.2%
Ages 6 to 11	15.9	19.6	35.5
Ages 12 to 19	16.1	18.1	34.2
Ages 2 to 19	14.8	16.9	31.7
White, non-Hispanic			
Ages 2 to 5	8.3	9.1	17.4
Ages 6 to 11	15.5	19.0	34.5
Ages 12 to 19	15.7	15.6	31.3
Ages 2 to 19	14.0	15.3	29.3
Black, non-Hispanic			
Ages 2 to 5	14.6	11.4	26.0
Ages 6 to 11	18.2	19.4	37.6
Ages 12 to 19	15.1	24.4	39.5
Ages 2 to 19	15.9	20.0	35.9
Hispanic			
Ages 2 to 5	13.5	14.2	27.7
Ages 6 to 11	17.5	25.1	42.6
Ages 12 to 19	19.5	21.7	41.2
Ages 2 to 19	17.3	20.9	38.2
Adolescents ages 12 to 19:			
Insurance status			
Uninsured	16.6	14.9	31.4
Insured	15.4	14.5	29.9
Family income			
Under 100% of poverty	18.5	16.0	34.6
100% to 199% of poverty	16.3	17.7	34.0
200% of poverty or more	14.3	13.1	27.4

* Overweight and obesity are determined from the body mass index (BMI) for each child. A child is *overweight* if his or her BMI is at or above the 85th percentile but below the 95th percentile for age. A child is *obese* if his or her BMI is at or above the 95th percentile for age. BMI percentiles are in U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, 2000 CDC Growth Charts for the United States: Methods and Development, *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 11, Number 246 (May 2002).

Sources: Data by race/ethnicity are from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, 2007–2008 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, C.L. in Ogden, M.D. Carroll, L.R. Curtin, et al., Prevalence of High Body Mass in U.S. Children and Adolescents, 2007–2008, *JAMA*, at <http://jama.ama-assn.org/cgi/content/full/2009.2012v1>. Data on insurance coverage and poverty status, available only for children and teens ages 12 through 19, are from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Although their immunization rates increased more than 16 percent from 2002 to 2008, one-quarter of young children are not fully immunized.

Immunization of Two-Year-Olds*, by Race/Ethnicity and Poverty Status, 2002 and 2008

Percent Fully Immunized

	4:3:1:3:3:1 Series**		4:3:1:3:3:1:4 Series***
	2002	2008	2008
All Income Levels			
Total, all races	65.5%	76.1%	68.4%
White, non-Hispanic	66.2	75.3	68.2
Black, non-Hispanic	61.7	72.7	65.9
Asian	74.0	82.2	73.5
American Indian, Alaska Native	n/a	77.3	62.6
Hispanic	66.0	77.7	68.5
Below Poverty			
Total, all races	61.6	72.4	63.1
White, non-Hispanic	58.9	67.7	59.1
Black, non-Hispanic	59.3	70.2	62.9
Asian	n/a	n/a	n/a
American Indian, Alaska Native	n/a	n/a	n/a
Hispanic	66.0	74.9	64.0

* Children ages 19 through 35 months

** 4 or more doses of diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and pertussis vaccine, or diphtheria and tetanus toxoids; 3 or more doses of poliovirus vaccine; 1 or more doses of measles-containing vaccine; 3 or more doses of Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) vaccine; 3 or more doses of hepatitis B vaccine; and 1 or more doses of varicella vaccine

*** 4 or more doses of diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and pertussis vaccine, or diphtheria and tetanus toxoids; 3 or more doses of poliovirus vaccine; 1 or more doses of measles-containing vaccine; 3 or more doses of Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) vaccine; 3 or more doses of hepatitis B vaccine; 1 or more doses of varicella vaccine; and 4 or more doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV7).

n/a — data not available

Sources: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Immunizations and Respiratory Diseases, at http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/stats-surv/nis/tables/02/tab32_pov_race.xls and http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/statssurv/nis/tables/08/tab32_pov_race.xls.

In nine states, more than 30 percent of 2-year-olds are not fully immunized.***

Immunization Rates Among Two-Year-Olds,* 2008

	Percent Fully Immunized		
	4:3:1:3:3** Series	4:3:1:3:3:1*** Series	4:3:1:3:3:1:4**** Series
Alabama	76.3%	75.1%	67.2%
Alaska	76.2	69.2	63.4
Arizona	79.2	76.4	69.1
Arkansas	78.0	75.5	64.9
California	80.6	78.7	70.5
Colorado	80.7	79.4	74.3
Connecticut	72.5	69.8	66.0
Delaware	73.0	71.8	63.9
District of Columbia	78.6	77.6	68.8
Florida	81.8	79.9	71.0
Georgia	72.7	71.9	67.4
Hawaii	78.3	77.4	74.4
Idaho	65.9	60.4	54.2
Illinois	78.1	74.8	65.0
Indiana	78.4	75.5	70.3
Iowa	77.3	74.7	67.2
Kansas	78.2	76.7	69.5
Kentucky	76.8	74.1	66.4
Louisiana	83.0	81.9	72.5
Maine	76.2	73.6	66.5
Maryland	82.6	80.2	73.6
Massachusetts	83.9	82.3	76.2
Michigan	76.8	74.5	69.8
Minnesota	77.4	74.6	66.8
Mississippi	76.5	75.8	68.9
Missouri	76.0	72.9	61.5
Montana	65.5	59.2	56.0
Nebraska	74.8	71.5	63.0
Nevada	70.1	67.8	54.2
New Hampshire	85.0	81.0	74.6
New Jersey	72.8	68.5	59.7
New Mexico	79.1	77.0	72.9
New York	76.2	73.3	65.1
North Carolina	72.4	70.8	64.4
North Dakota	74.2	69.8	65.5
Ohio	82.9	81.8	71.5
Oklahoma	73.6	71.7	56.4
Oregon	72.3	71.0	68.3
Pennsylvania	80.4	77.7	71.3
Rhode Island	79.5	77.5	68.6
South Carolina	78.8	78.4	70.6
South Dakota	80.8	77.4	62.7
Tennessee	83.1	81.2	73.6
Texas	78.6	77.8	70.5
Utah	78.1	76.6	65.5
Vermont	74.4	64.5	60.8
Virginia	73.2	72.9	68.1
Washington	77.7	73.5	67.3
West Virginia	78.0	76.5	62.8
Wisconsin	83.6	79.6	72.6
Wyoming	67.6	64.6	56.2
United States	78.2	76.1	68.4

* Children born between January 2005 and June 2007.

** 4:3:1:3:3 — 4 or more doses of DTaP, 3 or more doses of poliovirus vaccine, 1 or more doses of any MMR, 3 or more doses of Hib, and 3 or more doses of HepB

*** 4:3:1:3:3:1 — 4:3:1:3:3 plus 1 or more doses of varicella vaccine

****4:3:1:3:3:1:4 — 4:3:1:3:3:1 plus 4 or more doses of PCV7

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases, 2008 National Immunization Survey, at <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/stats-surv/nis/tables/08/tab03_antigen_state.xls>.

A baby born in the U.S. is about twice as likely to be low birthweight as a baby in Estonia or Lithuania.

International Rankings, Low Birthweight*

	Percent (rounded to nearest whole number)	Rank
Estonia	4%	1
Finland	4	1
Lithuania	4	1
Sweden	4	1
Denmark	5	5
Latvia	5	5
Norway	5	5
Canada	6	8
Ireland	6	8
Italy	6	8
New Zealand	6	8
Poland	6	8
Spain	6	8
Switzerland	6	8
Australia	7	15
Austria	7	15
Czech Republic	7	15
France	7	15
Germany	7	15
Slovakia	7	15
Belgium	8	21
Greece	8	21
Israel	8	21
Japan	8	21
Portugal	8	21
United Kingdom	8	21
United States	8	21
Hungary	9	28
Netherlands	n/a	n/a
Slovenia	n/a	n/a

30 industrialized nations as designated on p. 44 of *The State of the World's Children: Special Edition, Statistical Tables* (November 2009), excluding those with populations of fewer than 1 million. Data for The Netherlands and Slovenia not available.

*Percent of infants born weighing less than 2,500 grams (5 lbs., 8 oz.)

Source: United Nations Children's Fund, *The State of the World's Children: Special Edition, Statistical Tables* (November 2009), Table 2. Ranks calculated by Children's Defense Fund.

The U.S. ranks next to last in infant mortality among 30 industrialized nations.

International Rankings, Infant Mortality Rate*

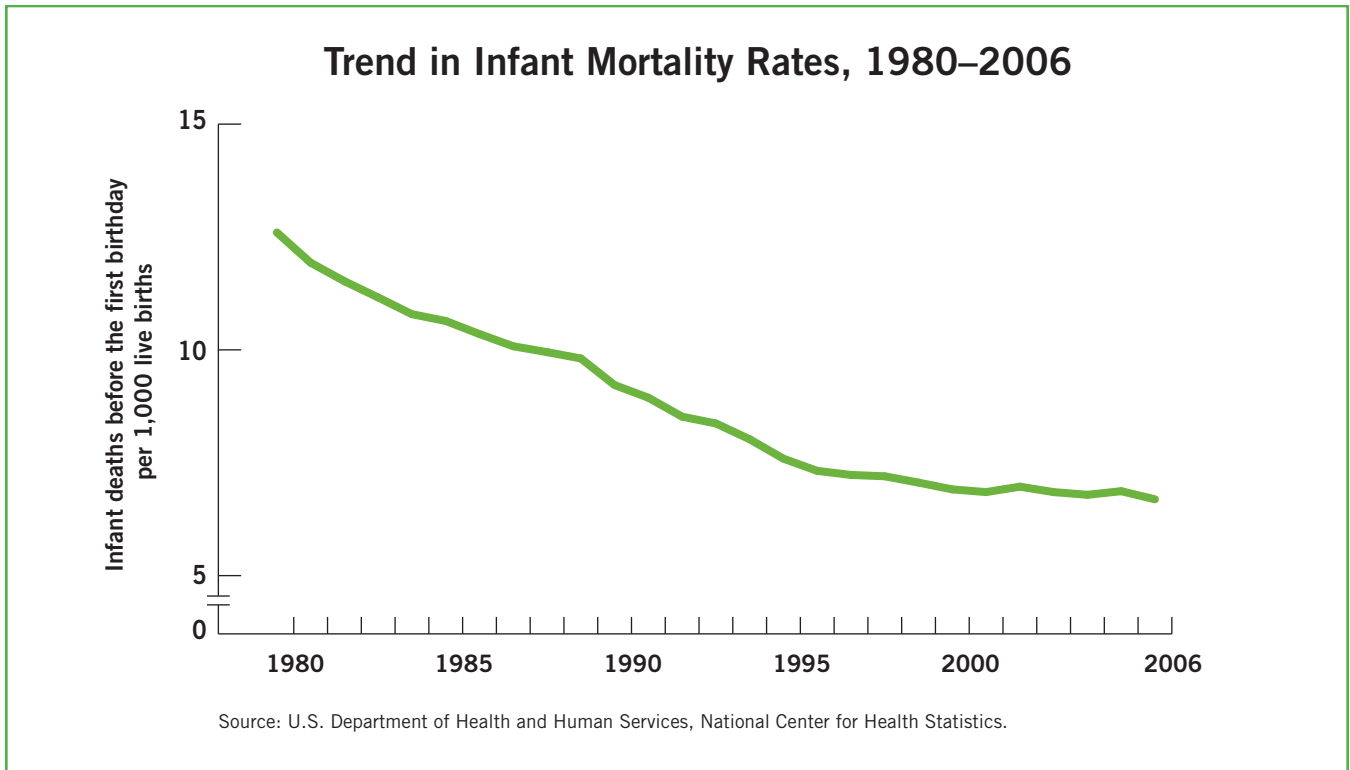
	Rate* (rounded to nearest whole number)	Rank
Sweden	2	1
Austria	3	2
Czech Republic	3	2
Finland	3	2
France	3	2
Greece	3	2
Ireland	3	2
Italy	3	2
Japan	3	2
Norway	3	2
Portugal	3	2
Slovenia	3	2
Belgium	4	13
Denmark	4	13
Estonia	4	13
Germany	4	13
Israel	4	13
Netherlands	4	13
Spain	4	13
Switzerland	4	13
Australia	5	21
Hungary	5	21
New Zealand	5	21
United Kingdom	5	21
Canada	6	25
Lithuania	6	25
Poland	6	25
Slovakia	7	28
United States	7	28
Latvia	8	30

30 industrialized nations as designated on p. 44 of *The State of the World's Children: Special Edition, Statistical Tables* (November 2009), excluding those with populations of fewer than 1 million.

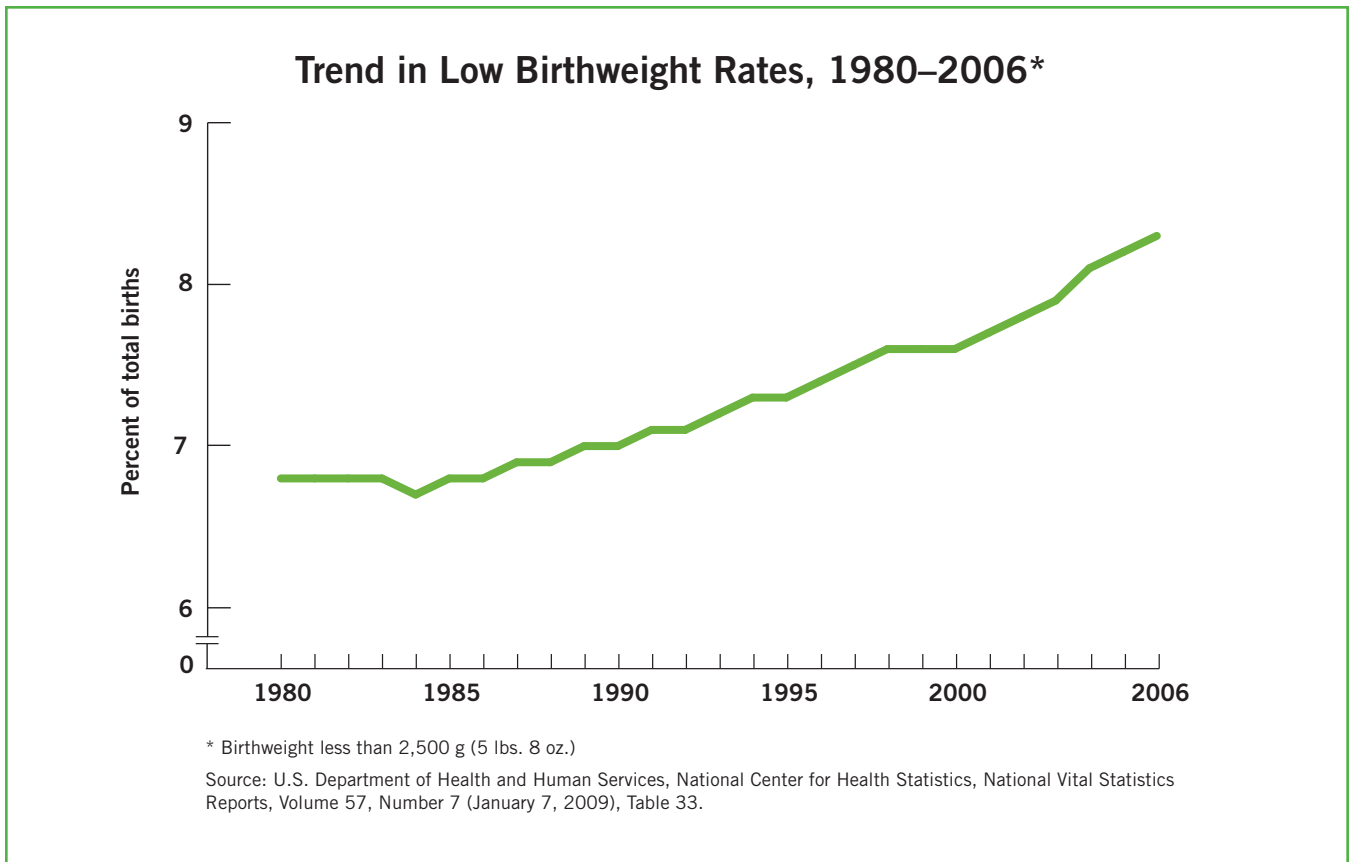
*Probability of dying between birth and exactly one year of age, per 1,000 live births.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund, *The State of the World's Children: Special Edition, Statistical Tables* (November 2009), Table 1. Ranks calculated by Children's Defense Fund.

After four decades of decline, the infant mortality rate increased in 2002 and again in 2005.



The rate of babies born at low birthweight has increased by 24 percent since 1984.



The 8.3 percent of babies born at low birthweight in 2006 was the same as in 1966.

Trends in Infant Mortality and Low Birthweight

Year	Infant Mortality Rates*				Low Birthweight**
	Total	White	Black	Black-White Ratio	
1940	47.0	43.2	72.9	1.69	n/a
1950	29.2	26.8	43.9	1.64	n/a
1959	26.4	23.2	44.8	1.93	n/a
1960	26.0	22.9	44.3	1.93	7.7%
1961	25.3	22.4	41.8	1.87	7.8
1962	25.3	22.3	42.6	1.91	8.0
1963	25.2	22.2	42.8	1.93	8.2
1964	24.8	21.6	42.3	1.96	8.2
1965	24.7	21.5	41.7	1.94	8.3
1966	23.7	20.6	40.2	1.95	8.3
1967	22.4	19.7	37.5	1.90	8.2
1968	21.8	19.2	36.2	1.89	8.2
1969	20.9	18.4	34.8	1.89	8.1
1970	20.0	17.8	32.6	1.83	7.9
1971	19.1	17.1	30.3	1.77	7.7
1972	18.5	16.4	29.6	1.80	7.7
1973	17.7	15.8	28.1	1.78	7.6
1974	16.7	14.8	26.8	1.81	7.4
1975	16.1	14.2	26.2	1.85	7.4
1976	15.2	13.3	25.5	1.92	7.3
1977	14.1	12.3	23.6	1.92	7.1
1978	13.8	12.0	23.1	1.93	7.1
1979	13.1	11.4	21.8	1.91	6.9
1980	12.60	10.86	22.19	2.04	6.8
1981	11.93	10.34	20.81	2.01	6.8
1982	11.52	9.94	20.48	2.06	6.8
1983	11.16	9.61	19.98	2.08	6.8
1984	10.79	9.30	19.15	2.06	6.7
1985	10.64	9.17	19.01	2.07	6.8
1986	13.35	8.80	18.90	2.15	6.8
1987	10.08	8.48	18.75	2.21	6.9
1988	9.95	8.36	18.54	2.22	6.9
1989	9.81	8.08	18.61	2.30	7.0
1990	9.22	7.56	17.96	2.38	7.0
1991	8.94	7.30	17.57	2.41	7.1
1992	8.52	6.92	16.85	2.43	7.1
1993	8.37	6.82	16.52	2.42	7.2
1994	8.02	6.57	15.83	2.41	7.3
1995	7.59	6.29	15.12	2.40	7.3
1996	7.32	6.07	14.68	2.42	7.4
1997	7.23	6.03	14.16	2.35	7.5
1998	7.20	5.95	14.31	2.41	7.6
1999	7.06	5.77	14.56	2.52	7.6
2000	6.91	5.68	14.09	2.48	7.6
2001	6.85	5.65	14.02	2.48	7.7
2002	6.97	5.79	14.36	2.48	7.8
2003	6.85	5.72	14.01	2.45	7.9
2004	6.79	5.66	13.79	2.44	8.1
2005	6.87	5.73	13.73	2.40	8.2
2006	6.69	5.56	13.29	2.39	8.3

* Infant deaths before the first birthday per 1,000 live births

** Birthweight less than 2,500 grams (5 lbs., 8 oz.)

n/a — data not available

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Black babies are about twice as likely as White and Hispanic babies to be born at low birthweight.

Low Birthweight* Babies, 2006

	Total			White, non-hispanic			Black, non-hispanic			Hispanic		
	Number	Rate	Rank	Number	Rate	Rank	Number	Rate	Rank	Number	Rate	Rank
Alabama	6,624	10.5%	48	3,251	8.5%	44	3,001	15.5%	39	287	6.1%	7
Alaska	654	6.0	1	377	6.0	2	38	9.6	2	37	4.9	1
Arizona	7,289	7.1	15	2,930	6.8	13	459	12.8	14	3,128	6.9	24
Arkansas	3,749	9.2	41	2,192	7.9	40	1,172	15.0	35	303	6.9	24
California	38,411	6.8	6	10,056	6.4	7	3,850	12.0	9	18,332	6.3	13
Colorado	6,317	8.9	36	3,654	8.7	46	467	15.7	40	1,914	8.4	41
Connecticut	3,395	8.1	21	1,782	6.9	17	646	12.5	12	747	8.8	44
Delaware	1,108	9.3	42	506	7.7	35	442	14.8	33	117	6.2	10
District of Columbia	980	11.5	50	156	7.3	25	703	14.5	30	102	7.7	36
Florida	20,614	8.7	34	8,134	7.6	31	6,862	13.4	16	4,936	7.0	26
Georgia	14,232	9.6	44	5,234	7.5	30	7,021	14.4	29	1,452	6.1	7
Hawaii	1,531	8.1	21	269	5.9	1	51	10.2	3	238	7.8	37
Idaho	1,671	6.9	8	1,368	7.0	19	17	—	—	232	6.1	7
Illinois	15,577	8.6	32	7,033	7.4	27	4,474	14.3	28	3,180	7.2	29
Indiana	7,268	8.2	24	5,114	7.6	31	1,459	14.1	22	564	6.7	20
Iowa	2,809	6.9	8	2,339	6.8	13	168	10.6	5	205	6.4	15
Kansas	2,933	7.2	17	2,047	6.9	17	371	12.4	11	371	5.6	2
Kentucky	5,327	9.1	39	4,275	8.7	46	769	14.6	32	201	7.2	29
Louisiana	7,231	11.4	49	2,994	8.5	44	3,934	16.2	41	169	7.2	29
Maine	967	6.8	6	901	6.8	13	22	—	—	21	—	—
Maryland	7,269	9.4	43	2,807	7.6	31	3,393	13.4	16	681	6.8	22
Massachusetts	6,138	7.9	19	3,855	7.2	24	859	12.1	10	906	8.4	41
Michigan	10,637	8.4	29	6,144	7.1	20	3,224	14.2	25	605	7.0	26
Minnesota	4,807	6.5	3	3,264	6.0	2	651	10.3	4	357	5.9	4
Mississippi	5,698	12.4	51	2,006	8.9	49	3,514	16.7	43	111	7.1	28
Missouri	6,555	8.1	21	4,439	7.1	20	1,673	13.6	19	266	5.8	3
Montana	912	7.3	18	716	7.3	25	3	—	—	27	—	—
Nebraska	1,900	7.1	15	1,313	6.6	8	239	14.0	20	266	6.7	20
Nevada	3,335	8.3	25	1,400	8.3	42	470	14.1	22	1,037	6.6	17
New Hampshire	994	6.9	8	875	6.8	13	23	—	—	54	9.3	46
New Jersey	9,882	8.6	32	4,241	7.4	27	2,464	14.1	22	2,197	7.5	33
New Mexico	2,668	8.9	36	744	8.7	46	76	15.0	35	1,499	9.1	45
New York	20,790	8.3	25	8,853	7.1	20	5,343	12.6	13	4,738	8.0	38
North Carolina	11,585	9.1	39	5,547	7.8	38	4,218	14.2	25	1,315	6.2	10
North Dakota	576	6.7	5	478	6.7	10	9	—	—	22	—	—
Ohio	13,180	8.8	35	8,860	7.7	35	3,432	14.5	30	481	7.2	29
Oklahoma	4,503	8.3	25	2,757	7.9	40	753	15.4	38	465	6.6	17
Oregon	2,963	6.1	2	2,016	6.0	2	93	8.5	1	583	5.9	4
Pennsylvania	12,562	8.5	31	7,875	7.4	27	2,877	14.0	20	1,148	8.7	43
Rhode Island	988	8.0	20	473	7.7	35	115	11.6	8	204	8.0	38
South Carolina	6,292	10.1	47	2,674	7.8	38	3,099	15.2	37	373	6.4	15
South Dakota	836	7.0	14	617	6.7	10	24	—	—	33	8.3	40
Tennessee	8,108	9.6	44	4,823	8.4	43	2,578	14.8	33	526	6.6	17
Texas	33,727	8.4	29	10,681	7.6	31	6,518	14.2	25	15,139	7.6	35
Utah	3,700	6.9	8	2,805	6.6	8	51	11.0	7	618	7.5	33
Vermont	447	6.9	8	413	6.7	10	10	—	—	4	—	—
Virginia	8,914	8.3	25	4,446	7.1	20	3,031	13.0	15	862	6.0	6
Washington	5,641	6.5	3	3,340	6.0	2	399	10.7	6	987	6.3	13
West Virginia	2,024	9.7	46	1,877	9.5	51	112	16.3	42	10	—	—
Wisconsin	4,974	6.9	8	3,356	6.2	6	938	13.4	16	427	6.2	10
Wyoming	682	8.9	36	564	9.1	50	7	—	—	61	6.8	22
United States	351,974	8.3		168,871	7.3		86,122	14.0		72,538	7.0	

* Birthweight less than 2,500 grams (5 lbs. 8 oz.)

— Number of low birthweight births too small to calculate a stable rate.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 57, No. 7, "Births: Final Data for 2006" (January 7, 2009), Table 36. Ranks calculated by Children's Defense Fund.

Black infants are more than twice as likely as White infants to die in the first year of life.

Infant Deaths, Infant Mortality Rates,* and Rankings, 2006

	Total, all races			White			Black		
	Deaths	Rate	Rank	Deaths	Rate	Rank	Deaths	Rate	Rank
Alabama	571	9.03	48	288	6.73	43	275	14.17	15
Alaska	76	6.91	27	31	4.46	3	6	—	—
Arizona	651	6.36	22	534	6.04	32	69	16.93	31
Arkansas	350	8.54	46	220	6.86	48	125	15.72	27
California	2,835	5.04	3	2,171	4.78	6	413	12.05	9
Colorado	404	5.71	13	354	5.48	18	39	12.39	10
Connecticut	260	6.22	19	164	4.86	7	83	14.77	19
Delaware	99	8.26	44	52	6.20	37	44	14.30	16
District of Columbia	96	11.26	51	12	—	—	83	14.46	17
Florida	1,717	7.25	31	1,014	5.91	28	678	11.91	7
Georgia	1,206	8.11	43	540	5.76	25	639	12.93	11
Hawaii	107	5.64	12	17	—	—	13	—	—
Idaho	165	6.82	25	156	6.70	42	4	—	—
Illinois	1,309	7.25	31	835	6.00	31	432	13.68	13
Indiana	708	7.99	40	510	6.67	41	195	18.66	33
Iowa	208	5.12	5	185	4.90	9	15	—	—
Kansas	292	7.13	30	218	6.05	33	61	19.25	34
Kentucky	438	7.52	36	351	6.79	46	82	15.00	22
Louisiana	629	9.92	49	232	6.21	38	389	15.82	28
Maine	89	6.29	21	84	6.21	38	2	—	—
Maryland	616	7.95	39	263	5.98	30	331	11.75	6
Massachusetts	370	4.76	2	285	4.57	4	75	7.99	2
Michigan	940	7.37	33	572	5.78	27	345	14.94	21
Minnesota	381	5.18	6	278	4.70	5	63	8.32	3
Mississippi	488	10.60	50	172	7.11	49	308	14.60	18
Missouri	603	7.41	34	406	6.10	35	186	14.92	20
Montana	73	5.84	16	53	4.95	11	1	—	—
Nebraska	149	5.57	10	123	5.22	14	20	—	—
Nevada	257	6.42	24	188	5.77	26	56	15.70	26
New Hampshire	87	6.05	17	77	5.68	23	6	—	—
New Jersey	632	5.49	8	363	4.40	2	242	11.53	5
New Mexico	173	5.78	14	141	5.68	23	8	—	—
New York	1,407	5.63	11	848	4.90	9	500	9.18	4
North Carolina	1,033	8.08	42	550	5.95	29	451	15.05	23
North Dakota	50	5.80	15	36	4.89	8	1	—	—
Ohio	1,170	7.77	38	736	6.05	33	429	16.87	30
Oklahoma	432	8.00	41	284	6.79	46	77	15.39	25
Oregon	267	5.48	7	233	5.31	16	15	—	—
Pennsylvania	1,138	7.63	37	728	6.19	36	381	15.21	24
Rhode Island	76	6.14	18	59	5.65	21	14	—	—
South Carolina	522	8.40	45	222	5.67	22	296	13.76	14
South Dakota	82	6.88	26	50	5.26	15	6	—	—
Tennessee	733	8.69	47	431	6.77	45	294	16.01	29
Texas	2,486	6.22	19	1,835	5.49	19	589	11.97	8
Utah	273	5.10	4	258	5.10	13	4	—	—
Vermont	36	5.53	9	35	5.55	20	1	—	—
Virginia	765	7.10	29	407	5.37	17	325	13.32	12
Washington	407	4.68	1	312	4.38	1	35	7.37	1
West Virginia	155	7.41	34	135	6.74	44	20	—	—
Wisconsin	462	6.39	23	308	5.03	12	130	18.28	32
Wyoming	54	7.04	28	47	6.57	40	2	—	—
United States	28,527	6.69		18,403	5.56		8,858	13.29	

* Infant deaths before the first birthday per 1,000 live births

— Number of infant deaths too small to calculate a stable rate.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 57, No. 14, "Deaths: Final Data for 2006" (April 2009), Table 32. Ranks calculated by Children's Defense Fund.

More than 60 percent of Black and Native American babies are born to unmarried mothers. Black women are more than three times as likely as White women to die from complications of pregnancy or childbirth.

Selected Maternal and Infant Health Indicators, by Race and Hispanic Origin of Mother, 2006

Characteristic	All Races	White		Black		Native American	Asian, Pacific Islander	Hispanic*
		Total	Non-Hispanic	Total	Non-Hispanic			
<i>Percent</i>								
Preterm births ¹	12.8%	11.8%	11.7%	18.1%	18.5%	14.2%	10.9%	12.2%
Low birthweight ²	8.3	7.2	7.3	13.6	14.0	7.5	8.1	7.0
Very low birthweight ³	1.5	1.2	1.2	3.1	3.2	1.3	1.1	1.2
Births to teens	10.4	9.4	7.4	17.0	17.2	17.6	3.3	14.3
Births to unmarried women	38.5	33.3	26.6	70.2	70.7	64.6	16.5	49.9
Mother's age at first birth (mean)	25.0	25.3	26.0	22.7	22.7	21.9	28.5	23.1
<i>Per 1,000</i>								
Infant mortality rate ⁴	6.68	5.57	5.58	12.90	13.35	8.28	4.55	5.41
<i>Per 100,000</i>								
Maternal mortality rate ⁵	13.3	9.5	9.1	32.7	34.8	na	na	10.2

* Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race; includes races other than White and Black.
na – data not available

¹ Prior to 37 completed weeks of gestation.

² Less than 2,500 grams (5 lbs., 8 oz.).

³ Less than 1,500 grams (3 lbs., 4 oz.).

⁴ Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

⁵ Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 57, No. 7, "Births: Final Data for 2006" (January 7, 2009), Tables 14, 15, 23, and 24; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 57, No. 17, "Deaths: Final Data for 2006" (April 2009), Tables 33 and 34; and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 58, No. 17, "Infant Mortality Statistics From the 2006 Period Linked Birth/Infant Death Data Set" (May 2010), Table C.

In a majority of states, Black and Hispanic babies are more than twice as likely as White babies to be born to mothers who received late or no prenatal care.

Prenatal Care, 2006

	Early Prenatal Care ¹				Late or No Prenatal Care ²			
	Total ³	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic ⁴	Total ³	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic ⁴
Alabama	81.7%	88.5%	76.0%	50.6%	4.5%	2.2%	4.8%	22.4%
Alaska	81.1	85.0	82.9	82.4	4.9	3.8	—	4.8
Arizona	77.7	86.8	77.9	70.2	6.1	3.0	4.8	8.7
Arkansas	79.5	83.0	72.6	69.7	4.7	3.6	7.3	7.2
California	85.9	89.8	81.9	83.8	2.8	2.1	3.8	3.2
Colorado	79.7	85.7	73.7	69.4	4.5	2.8	7.0	7.2
Connecticut	85.8	91.4	75.0	75.1	1.8	1.1	3.9	3.0
Delaware	75.9	82.5	73.1	55.5	6.1	3.7	7.1	13.8
District of Columbia	78.9	92.2	74.9	67.0	5.5	1.8	7.4	6.3
Florida	69.9	76.1	61.0	66.2	7.2	5.2	10.4	8.3
Georgia	83.3	89.4	78.9	73.3	4.1	2.3	4.9	8.1
Hawaii	81.8	85.2	85.5	82.0	3.6	2.3	—	3.4
Idaho	71.5	74.5	64.0	58.1	6.1	5.1	—	10.1
Illinois	86.2	90.7	76.7	82.5	2.4	1.5	5.4	2.4
Indiana	79.0	82.8	66.5	64.1	4.5	3.4	8.5	8.0
Iowa	86.4	88.5	73.0	71.7	2.5	2.0	6.2	4.9
Kansas	75.2	80.5	64.4	55.6	4.9	3.5	8.3	9.9
Kentucky	73.2	75.1	64.7	56.1	5.8	5.2	8.9	10.5
Louisiana	87.0	92.3	79.9	79.9	2.6	1.3	4.2	4.9
Maine	87.7	88.3	69.8	82.5	1.8	1.7	—	—
Maryland	81.7	89.2	76.2	65.0	4.3	2.2	6.0	8.1
Massachusetts	88.6	91.4	80.4	81.4	2.3	1.6	5.0	3.4
Michigan	85.4	89.5	71.9	78.6	3.1	2.2	6.6	4.0
Minnesota	86.5	90.4	74.5	72.1	2.1	1.3	5.4	4.4
Mississippi	83.2	89.6	77.3	73.1	3.2	1.7	4.3	9.0
Missouri	87.2	89.5	79.2	77.6	2.3	1.8	4.5	3.8
Montana	83.7	86.5	86.7	80.2	3.1	2.2	—	5.1
Nebraska	75.4	78.9	64.9	62.6	4.2	3.2	7.2	7.3
Nevada	71.5	79.9	66.3	62.5	8.8	6.4	11.6	11.1
New Hampshire	80.9	82.1	64.6	66.0	4.1	3.8	—	7.8
New Jersey	77.6	87.1	62.4	66.1	5.0	2.7	10.5	6.8
New Mexico	74.7	81.4	76.3	74.3	6.7	4.5	5.3	6.8
New York (excluding New York City)	76.1	81.6	60.3	61.0	4.4	3.1	9.1	6.8
New York City	79.9	87.7	75.0	77.9	4.9	2.2	7.4	5.3
North Carolina	82.6	89.8	76.0	67.6	3.1	1.7	4.7	5.7
North Dakota	74.7	78.8	64.0	59.8	5.6	4.0	—	9.2
Ohio	72.9	76.3	58.6	60.3	6.3	5.0	11.6	10.9
Oklahoma	75.6	79.5	69.7	64.5	6.1	5.4	7.5	7.7
Oregon	79.2	82.4	72.1	70.1	4.3	3.7	6.1	5.6
Pennsylvania	71.8	77.2	55.8	55.0	6.6	5.0	12.4	10.1
Rhode Island	84.5	90.0	74.2	75.7	1.9	1.0	4.0	3.0
South Carolina	66.7	74.1	60.9	45.2	8.1	5.7	9.5	16.9
South Dakota	70.5	76.9	45.5	48.1	5.7	3.1	10.0	13.6
Tennessee	67.6	74.8	54.3	43.4	9.6	6.3	15.1	21.8
Texas	61.6	72.2	53.9	55.2	11.5	7.1	14.8	14.1
Utah	80.2	84.1	57.4	66.4	3.9	2.7	16.8	7.5
Vermont	83.8	84.4	48.6	78.1	2.6	2.4	—	—
Virginia	84.2	89.7	79.4	69.0	4.1	2.3	5.2	9.0
Washington	70.3	74.0	63.7	60.5	6.6	5.5	9.2	8.4
West Virginia	82.8	83.5	68.4	76.1	3.2	3.0	6.8	—
Wisconsin	84.5	88.0	75.5	73.2	3.1	2.3	6.2	5.4
Wyoming	72.4	74.6	73.1	63.5	6.5	5.5	—	10.2

— Number too small to calculate a stable rate.

¹ Care begun in the first trimester (first three months) of pregnancy.

² Care begun in the last trimester (last three months) of pregnancy, or not at all.

³ Includes races other than White and Black.

⁴ Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race.

Note: Prior to 2003, information on start of prenatal care was obtained from the mother. Starting in 2003, some states began to use medical records for this information. These two methods produce different results, and hence the data from these two systems cannot be combined to produce national estimates of prenatal care. In 2006, 18 states were using the new method to obtain data on prenatal care. New York City's vital statistics system is separate from that of the rest of New York State. New York State switched to the new system in 2004; New York City still used the old system in 2006. No overall percentages can be calculated for New York.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 57, No. 7, "Births: Final Data for 2006" (January 7, 2009), Tables 26a and 26b.

Children are the least expensive to cover with health insurance. They represent almost half of all Medicaid recipients but only one-quarter of Medicaid payments.

Children Enrolled in Medicaid and CHIP

	Medicaid, FY 2007			CHIP, FY 2008 Number enrolled
	Number of children enrolled	Children as a percent of:		
		Enrollment	Payments	
Alabama	465,710	50.7%	31.8%	110,821
Alaska	69,299	59.5	38.0	18,707
Arizona	704,473	48.4	49.4	112,072
Arkansas	371,420	54.6	36.2	93,446
California	4,127,410	39.5	23.5	1,692,087
Colorado	327,952	59.2	25.9	99,555
Connecticut	260,319	49.1	16.7	22,270
Delaware	83,353	45.1	27.2	11,192
District of Columbia	76,623	47.1	21.9	8,746
Florida	1,527,424	53.7	28.0	354,385
Georgia	1,014,664	60.0	34.7	311,234
Hawaii	93,440	44.0	22.4	28,803
Idaho	131,494	63.7	32.6	43,526
Illinois	1,259,975	55.2	24.9	356,460
Indiana	563,677	57.1	24.6	124,954
Iowa	219,375	47.5	23.5	50,390
Kansas	207,861	58.9	30.0	51,162
Kentucky	410,539	49.7	30.1	67,717
Louisiana	598,007	56.7	21.3	147,863
Maine	113,055	32.9	25.8	30,947
Maryland	362,341	49.7	24.6	132,864
Massachusetts	439,787	32.2	20.3	200,950
Michigan	1,024,882	55.3	27.9	67,763
Minnesota	382,899	48.7	24.3	5,621
Mississippi	398,337	53.1	28.5	84,370
Missouri	519,103	53.2	26.1	136,135
Montana	61,380	55.3	30.0	22,679
Nebraska	128,958	58.5	29.1	48,827
Nevada	142,645	57.7	31.5	38,592
New Hampshire	83,252	58.0	27.6	12,236
New Jersey	512,535	54.7	20.3	151,805
New Mexico	299,293	60.4	35.1	14,944
New York	1,812,778	37.2	14.9	517,256
North Carolina	860,004	52.9	32.5	251,653
North Dakota	34,540	49.9	16.1	7,617
Ohio	986,551	49.4	18.4	251,278
Oklahoma	398,066	57.3	31.9	117,507
Oregon	268,217	52.3	26.1	73,686
Pennsylvania	1,001,369	47.9	29.7	256,627
Rhode Island	91,172	49.0	25.2	26,031
South Carolina	450,568	51.8	32.4	73,620
South Dakota	70,028	59.3	30.5	15,277
Tennessee	683,933	47.5	24.9	63,619
Texas	2,758,009	66.1	41.5	731,916
Utah	163,321	56.1	31.9	51,092
Vermont	65,985	41.8	29.7	6,496
Virginia	462,575	54.7	28.6	155,289
Washington	635,177	54.6	27.7	16,831
West Virginia	192,424	49.0	25.5	37,645
Wisconsin	429,296	44.7	17.9	52,940
Wyoming	49,827	63.7	29.4	8,976
United States	28,395,322	49.4	25.5	7,368,479

Sources: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, FY2007 Medicaid Statistical Information System, at <http://msis.cms.hhs.gov/>, accessed February 22, 2010; and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, SCHIP Statistical Enrollment Data System, January 20, 2009, at <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/NationalCHIPPolicy/downloads/FY2008StateTotalTable012309FINAL.pdf>, accessed June 2, 2009. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

AIDS in Children,* 2002–2007

Number of children under age 13 with AIDS

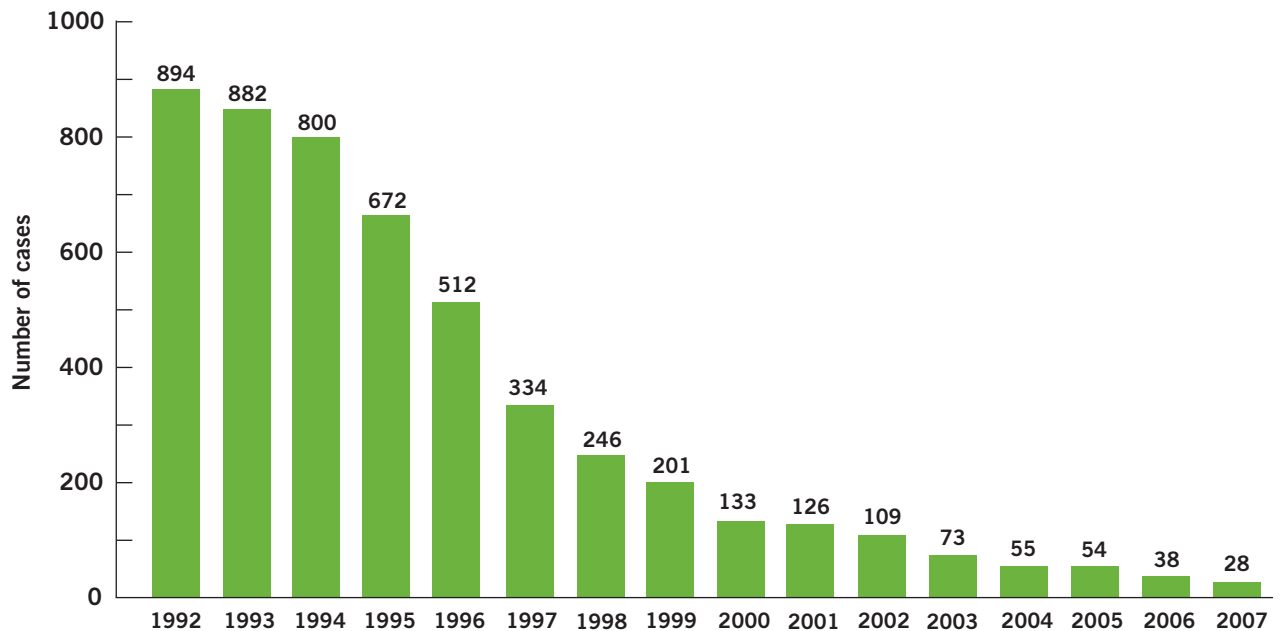
	Year diagnosed with AIDS					Total since beginning of AIDS epidemic
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	1	0	0	0	32
Asian	0	0	1	1	0	47
Black/African American	49	34	39	29	21	5,699
Hispanic/Latino	10	9	9	4	2	1,757
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0	1	0	0	0	7
White	12	8	4	3	5	1,602
Total	73	55	54	38	28	9,209*

* Includes children who have died; does not include children who are HIV positive but not diagnosed with AIDS.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, 2007*, Vol. 19 (2009), Table 5.

AIDS in Children,* 1992–2007

Estimated number of cases diagnosed among children under age 13



* Includes children who have died; does not include children who are HIV positive but not diagnosed with AIDS.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, 2007*, Vol. 19 (2009), Figure 1.

Black teens and adults were almost three times as likely to have contracted HIV in 2006 as Hispanics teens and adults. New HIV infections were identified that year in 15,000 women, most of child-bearing age.

New HIV Infections,* 2006

	Males		Females		Total	
	Estimated Number**	Rate***	Estimated Number*	Rate**	Estimated Number*	Rate**
Race/Ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaska Native	150	15.5	130	12.8	290	14.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,010	18.0	180	3.0	1,200	10.3
Black/African American	16,120	115.7	8,810	55.7	24,900	83.7
Hispanic/Latino	7,420	43.1	2,300	14.4	9,700	29.3
White	16,280	19.6	3,300	3.8	19,600	11.5
Age at Infection						
13–29	14,400	39.2	4,860	14.0	19,200	26.8
30–39	12,750	61.8	4,620	22.8	17,400	42.6
40–49	10,100	45.0	3,780	16.6	13,900	30.7
50 or older	4,130	10.1	1,710	3.5	5,800	6.5
Total	41,400	34.3	15,000	11.9	56,300*	22.8

* Does not include others previously diagnosed with HIV or AIDS.

** Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.

*** Number of cases per 100,000 population.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, 2007*, Vol. 19 (2009), Table 3.

State Overview of Child Health Data

States	States where the majority of uninsured children live (E-5)	States where more than 10.3% of children are uninsured (E-5)	States where Black infants are more than twice as likely as White infants to be born to mothers with late or no prenatal care (E-19)	States where Hispanic infants are more than twice as likely as White infants to be born to mothers with late or no prenatal care (E-19)	States with low birth-weight rates of more than 8.3% (E-16)	States where Black infants are more than twice as likely to be born at low birthweight as White infants (E-16)	States with infant mortality rates of more than 6.7% (E-17)	States where Black infants are more than twice as likely to die as White infants (E-17)	States where more than 30% of 2-year-olds are not fully immunized (E-11, 4:3:1:3:3:1 Series)
Alabama			X	X	X		X	X	
Alaska		X	*				X	*	X
Arizona		X		X				X	
Arkansas			X		X		X	X	
California	X	X						X	
Colorado		X	X	X	X			X	
Connecticut			X	X				X	X
Delaware				X	X		X	X	
District of Columbia			X	X	X		X	*	
Florida	X	X			X		X	X	
Georgia	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
Hawaii			*					*	
Idaho		X	*			*	X	*	X
Illinois			X		X		X	X	
Indiana			X	X			X	X	
Iowa			X	X				*	
Kansas			X	X			X	X	
Kentucky				X	X		X	X	
Louisiana		X	X	X	X		X	X	
Maine			*	*		*		*	
Maryland			X	X	X		X		
Massachusetts			X	X					
Michigan			X		X	X	X	X	
Minnesota			X	X					
Mississippi		X	X	X	X		X	X	
Missouri			X	X			X	X	
Montana		X	*	X		*		*	X
Nebraska			X	X		X		*	
Nevada		X						X	X
New Hampshire			*	X		*		*	
New Jersey		X	X	X	X			X	X
New Mexico		X			X			*	
New York	X		X	X					
North Carolina		X	X	X	X		X	X	
North Dakota			*	X		*		*	X
Ohio			X	X	X		X	X	
Oklahoma		X					X	X	
Oregon		X						*	
Pennsylvania			X	X	X		X	X	
Rhode Island			X	X				*	
South Carolina		X		X	X		X	X	
South Dakota			X	X		*	X	*	
Tennessee			X	X	X		X	X	
Texas	X	X	X		X			X	
Utah		X	X	X				*	
Vermont			*	*		*		*	X
Virginia			X	X			X	X	
Washington									
West Virginia			X	*	X		X	*	
Wisconsin			X	X		X		X	
Wyoming			*		X	*	X	*	X

* Number too small to calculate ratio.