



Maine KIDS COUNT

2012

Maine's only comprehensive report of the physical, social, economic and educational well-being of Maine children



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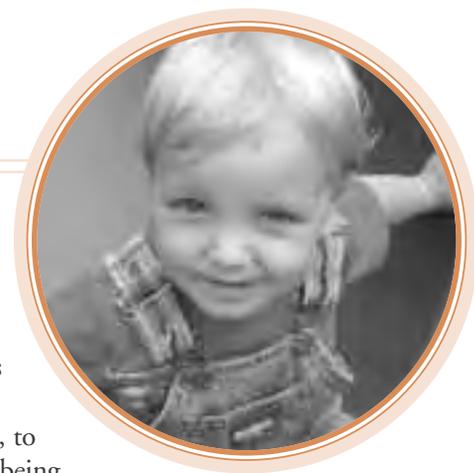
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Introduction



The Maine Children’s Alliance’s 18th annual KIDS COUNT Data Book provides the most current and reliable data available pertaining to the physical, social, economic and educational well-being of Maine’s children. Before we can chart the best course for our children’s future, we must have an understanding of the strengths and challenges present for Maine’s children and their families. By publishing this report, we hope to increase public awareness of the status of children across the state, to enrich discussions among concerned citizens and policymakers about children’s well-being and to support advocacy to secure a better future for all of Maine’s children.

This year, we have included a “Focus on Transition” section in the KIDS COUNT Data Book. By taking an in-depth look at the importance of educational attainment, we hope to broaden the discussion regarding the need for investments in our youth today in order to minimize costly interventions in the future.

We will focus on Maine’s young people who are at-risk of dropping out of high school. For them, the transition to adulthood can be especially challenging. “In fact, even those who earn a high school diploma or General Educational Development (GED) certificate face increasingly long odds of success if they do not go on to get at least some post-secondary education or training.”ⁱ

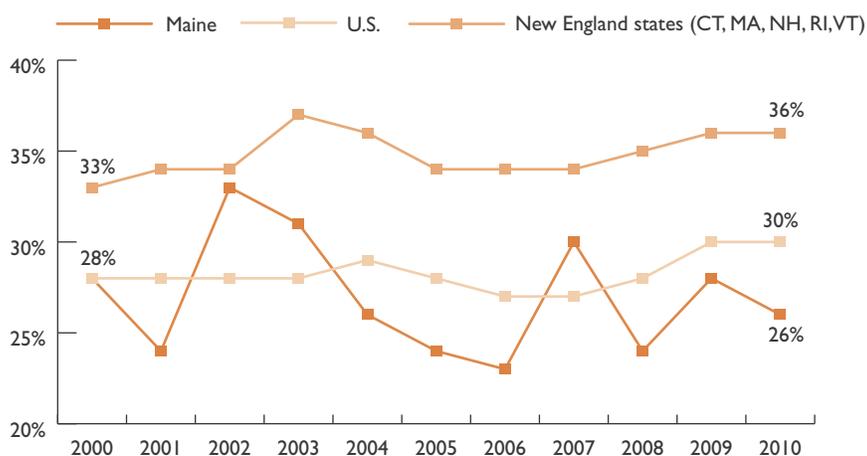
Almost 20 percent of Maine high school students do not graduate. But what’s often overlooked is that, even for those who do graduate, about 15 percent still end up “disconnected”—not in school, not employed or seeking employment. In 2010, Maine ranked 32nd in the percentage of young adults ages 25-29 with a bachelor’s degree or higher, well behind our New England neighbors and the nation as a whole.ⁱⁱ

Every stage of a young person’s life is important to his or her future well-being. But it is easy to forget that from age 18 to 24, these young people are still moving gradually into adulthood and cannot be considered “done” with their preparation for their future. As the data shows, the story begins prenatally and it doesn’t end on the last day of high school. Too many of Maine’s youth are facing significant struggles in their transition years, challenges that could have been prevented earlier in their lives.

We hope you find this book useful and relevant to your work. We are proud to be a part of the national KIDS COUNT Network, a state-by-state effort funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation (AECF) to track the status of children across the United States. We are grateful for the support and assistance of the national KIDS COUNT Network and AECF, as well as the state and non-state agencies that track the data highlighted in this report.

YOUNG ADULTS AGES 25-29 WITH A BACHELOR’S DEGREE OR HIGHER 2000-2010

Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center



ⁱ Bloom, Dan “Programs and Policies to Assist High School Dropouts in the Transition to Adulthood.” *The Future of Children*, Volume 20, No. 1, Spring 2010.

ⁱⁱ Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center: <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

What is Maine KIDS COUNT?



Maine KIDS COUNT, a project of the Maine Children's Alliance, is part of the national KIDS COUNT Network, a state-by-state effort funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation (AECF) to track the status of children across the United States. Since 1994, the Maine KIDS COUNT project has published the annual Maine KIDS COUNT Data Book using the most recent data available on the well-being of children in the areas of physical and emotional health, social and economic status, and child care and education. The indicators for this data book have all met the following criteria for inclusion:

The indicator must be from a reliable source

The indicator must be available and consistent over time

The indicator must be easily understandable to the public

The indicator must reflect an important outcome or measure of children's well-being

The indicators, as a group, should represent children of all ages

The Annie E. Casey Foundation has an extensive KIDS COUNT Data Center (<http://datacenter.kidscount.org>) which provides access to hundreds of measures of child well-being. Visitors can find indicators on such topics as education, employment and income, health, poverty and youth risk factors. Maine's site (<http://datacenter.kidscount.org/ME>) provides county-level data on most of the indicators from the Maine KIDS COUNT data book as well as some additional indicators. These indicators can be displayed in a number of report formats including:

PROFILES – detailed information about Maine or any Maine county

GRAPHS – indicators graphed over time for one or more Maine counties

MAPS – color-coded maps of Maine counties for selected indicators

RANKINGS – all of the counties within Maine ranked according to an indicator

RAW DATA – delimited text files containing Maine data for your own offline use

The graphs, maps and rankings created on Maine's Data Center site can be easily shared as images on a web site or blog, posted on social networking sites, or emailed as an attachment. The Data Center offers multiple ways to customize and share information, including a mobile site that you can access on the go (mobile.kidscount.org).

With a few keystrokes or clicks of a mouse, advocates, journalists, policymakers, practitioners, and all concerned citizens can find data for planning, preparing reports, crafting policies, or identifying and addressing needs in their communities.

How to Use This Book



In order to assess our present standing and to evaluate our progress over time, it is essential to understand what is being measured and how. The DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES OF DATA section, in the back of the book, provides a comprehensive definition of each indicator, an explanation of how and by whom it is collected and measured, as well as web addresses with direct links to data and data sources. Some of the data presented are several years old, as those indicators require a longer time to compile. Furthermore, from time to time, various reporting agencies change how they collect, analyze and/or report their various indicators. We note those changes where appropriate.

For every indicator in the book we report a current percentage or rate, a previous percentage or rate, and whenever available, a number.* It is essential to present the indicators as percents or rates in order to enable comparison between groups of different population size (i.e., different counties).

CALCULATING RATES

Percentages and rates are measures of the probability of an event. They both take into account the total population of children who could experience that event. Whenever possible, the denominator (the population that could experience the event) corresponds to the year for which the event is reported; but when that is not possible, we use the most recent year for which population data are available. Rates that include a “%” sign are percents, or rates per 100 events. Other rates are expressed per 1,000, 10,000, or 100,000 events. The generic formula for calculating rates or percents is:

$$\frac{(\text{number of occurrences}) \times (\text{base rate})}{\text{population}}$$

For example, in 2010 there were 1,302 youth ages 10-19 using the services of licensed alcohol and drug abuse treatment in the state of Maine. According to the 2010 U.S. Census, there were 167,323 children ages 10-19 in Maine. This translates to a rate of 7.8 children and adolescents using licensed alcohol and drug abuse treatment for every 1,000 children ages 10-19. This rate is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{(1,302 \text{ youth using licensed alcohol and drug abuse treatment}) \times (1000)}{167,323 \text{ children ages 10-19}} = 7.8$$

* When a number is not available or not applicable, n/a is used.

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DATA BOOK:

ADD = Attention Deficit Disorder

ADHD = Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder

BMI = Body Mass Index

CHIP = Children’s Health Insurance Program

CPI = Consumer Price Index

DHHS = Department of Health and Human Services

DOE = Department of Education

DOL = Department of Labor

ESL = English as a Second Language

FFY = Federal Fiscal Year

FPL = Federal Poverty Level

NAEP = National Assessment of Educational Progress

SFY = State Fiscal Year

SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

TANF = Temporary Aid to Needy Families

WIC = Women, Infants and Children Supplemental Nutrition Program

YRBSS = Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Indicators at a Glance



EARLY CHILDHOOD

POVERTY : Page 23

In 2010, 15,752 (23.5%) of Maine children under age 5 were living in poverty, up from 14,626 (21.4%) in 2009.

HEALTH INSURANCE : Page 15

The percent of Maine children ages 0-5 served by MaineCare increased from 55.5% in Fiscal Year 2010 to 57.4% in Fiscal Year 2011.

HEAD START ENROLLMENT : Page 27

In 2010, there were 4,356 Maine children ages 0-5 enrolled in Head Start programs, serving an estimated 27.7% of income-eligible children in that same age group.

SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN

HEALTH INSURANCE : Page 15

From 2008-2010, the average percentage of Maine's children age 0-18 without health insurance was 5%, well below the national rate of 10%. Yet, there were still 14,000 children in the state of Maine without health insurance. Of the 14,000 children, 6,000 were in low income families (at or below 200% FPL) that are eligible for MaineCare.

SPECIAL EDUCATION : Page 29

During 2010-11 school year, 32,258 (17%) of Maine's public school students received special education services. The number of students identified as having autism more than doubled in six years, increasing from 1,018 to 2,646.

READING SCORES : Page 27

In 2011, 32% of Maine 4th graders and 39% of Maine 8th graders scored at or above the proficiency level for reading on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). For both grades, an achievement gap existed between low income students and students who were not low income (see page 9).

ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS

ADOLESCENT HEALTH AND SAFETY : Page 19

Between 2009 and 2010, the rate of OUI arrests of drivers under age 20 decreased significantly, from of 20.2 to 12.2 per 1,000 drivers under age 20.

YOUTH RISK BEHAVIORS : Page 20

In 2009, a significantly higher percentage of Maine high school students, compared to the national average, reported being bullied on school property; hit, slapped or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend/girlfriend; and physically forced to have sexual intercourse. These reports of relationship and sexual violence in Maine have increased significantly from 2007 to 2009.

DISCONNECTED YOUTH : Page 28

In 2010, approximately 80% of Maine teens who had not completed high school, were unemployed or not in the labor force. Of the teens who had completed high school, but were not enrolled in higher education, an estimated 47% were unemployed or not in the labor force.

SPECIAL REPORT

Youth Transitions

The need to prepare and support young people
before AND beyond high school



THE TRANSITION FROM ADOLESCENCE TO ADULTHOOD occurs over a span of nearly a decade and consists of many small steps rather than one giant leap. During this time, young people who have been dependent on their families move toward financial, residential and emotional independence. In addition, they take on new roles as college student, worker, citizen, spouse and/or parent.ⁱ

Yet during this period, at the same time that young people undergo such drastic changes, they also step away from the supports they have had all their lives, from parents to schools to the greater community. This transition period is full of challenges for all young people, but especially for those who lack the preparation or support needed to succeed. Early intervention is best, but when those interventions don't reach a young child, society must be prepared to intervene and create opportunities for adolescents and young adults.

For young people who drop out of high school, the transition to adulthood can be extremely difficult. "In fact, even those who earn a high school diploma or General Educational Development (GED) certificate face increasingly long odds of success if they do not go on to get at least some post-secondary education or training."ⁱⁱ Staying in high school yields beneficial outcomes and provides a safe place for youth to grow and stay connected to peers and adults.

Almost 20 percent of Maine high school students do not graduate. But what is often overlooked is that, even for those who do graduate, about 15 percent still end up "disconnected"—not in school, not employed, not seeking employment. Every stage of a young person's life is important to his or her future well-being. But it is easy to forget that from age 18 to 24, these young people are still moving gradually into adulthood and cannot be considered "done" with their preparation for their future. As the data shows, the story doesn't end on the last day of high school, and too many of Maine's youth are facing significant struggles in their transition years.

WHY DOES EDUCATION MATTER?

Education is a tool that helps young people fare better in the transition years. Educational attainment is a predictor of social, economic and physical well-being. A recent report published by the Maine Development Foundation states that, "The University System needs to offer the mix and numbers of courses necessary to meet labor market demand, and it must deliver it in a way that is convenient for the student."ⁱⁱⁱ

Economic Stability

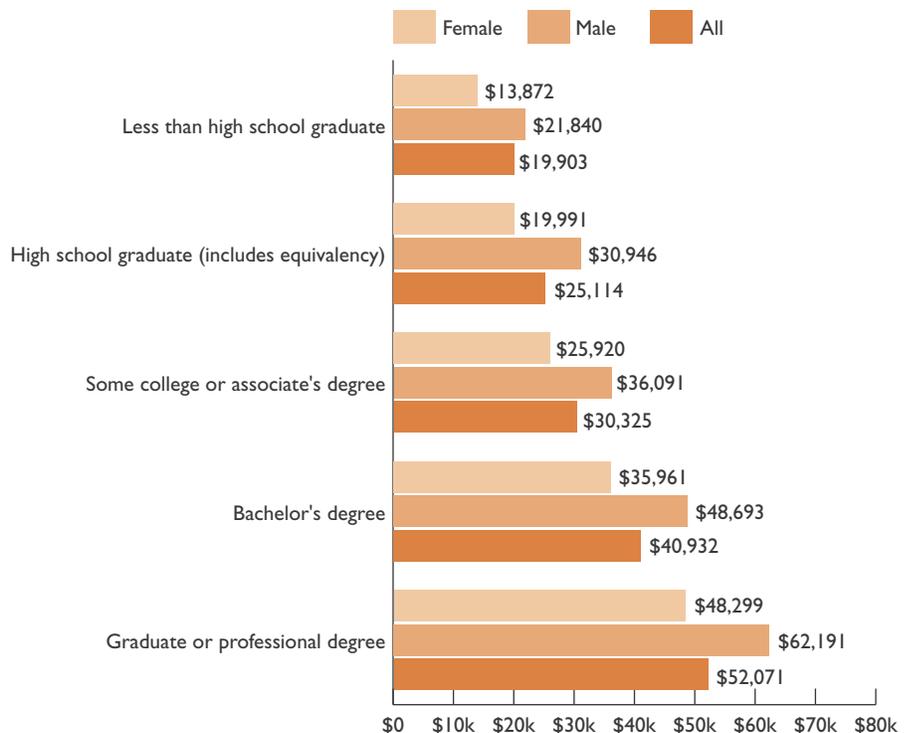
A young person who drops out of high school is less likely to have the skills and qualifications necessary to function in today's increasingly complex society and technology-dependent workplace.^{iv} The completion of high school is required for post-secondary admissions and is a minimum requirement for most jobs.

Young adults who have completed higher levels of education are likely to achieve higher median incomes than those who have no diploma. Conversely, people with less education are more likely to live in poverty.

For example, Mainers who have a bachelor's degree or higher earn a median income that is twice that of Mainers without high school diplomas. Across all degree attainment levels, males have significantly higher median incomes than females, but the income differential based on educational attainment is greater. In terms of poverty, almost 1 in 4 adults with less than a high school diploma lived in poverty, while only 3.6% of adults with a bachelor degree or higher lived in poverty.

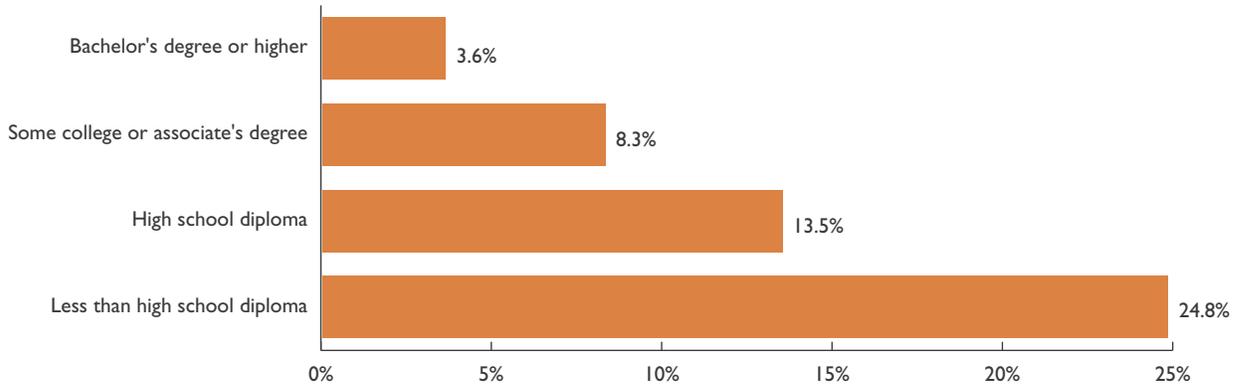
MEDIAN EARNINGS OF POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OLDER in Maine, by Education and Gender, 2010

Source: American Community Survey, 2010



MAINE POVERTY RATE OF POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OLDER by Educational Attainment, 2010

Source: American Community Survey, 2010

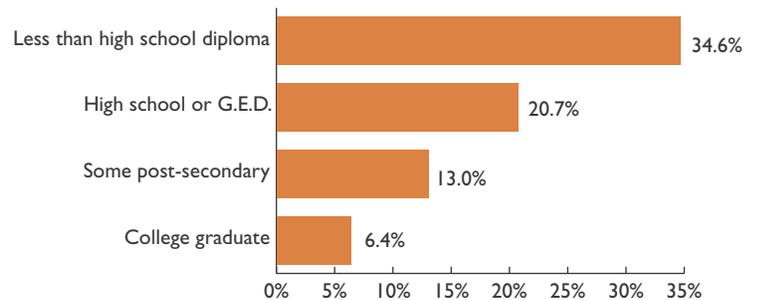


Better Health Outcomes

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a state-based system survey that collects information on health risk behaviors, preventive health practices and health care access that is primarily related to chronic disease and injury. The 2010 survey results show a statistically valid relationship between an individual's level of educational attainment and health status. Adults with less than a high school diploma reported being in fair or poor health (rather than good or better health) at a significantly higher rate than adults with a high school diploma, GED or post-secondary education.

MAINE ADULTS WITH FAIR OR POOR HEALTH by Educational Attainment, 2010

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2010

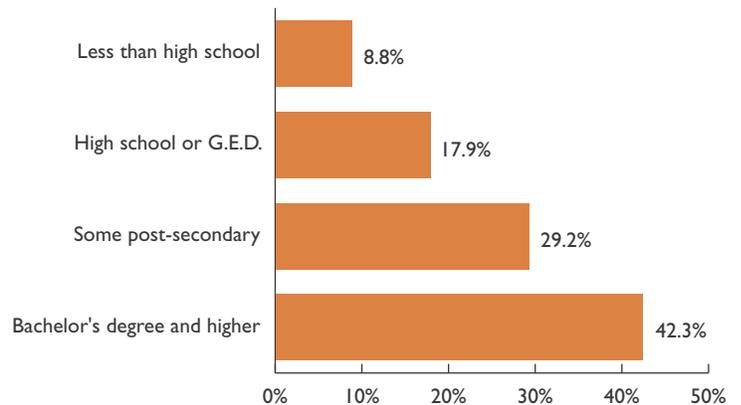


Civic Engagement

In order to keep our democratic system functioning, our society must encourage young adults to engage in civic activities such as voting, public service and volunteerism. Educational attainment - defined as having at least some college experience - is associated with higher rates of civic engagement. In an annual report published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, individuals with higher levels of educational attainment engaged in volunteer activities at higher rates than did those with less education. Among persons age 25 and over, 42.3 percent of college graduates volunteered, compared with 17.9 percent of high school graduates and 8.8 percent of those with less than a high school diploma. A person with a college degree is more likely to have a salaried position with benefits, including time off to do things like vote and volunteer. Thus, higher education doesn't just benefit the individual; a college degree provides the individual with more flexibility and opportunities that benefit a community.

VOLUNTEERISM IN THE UNITED STATES by Educational Attainment, 2010

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Volunteering in the United States, 2010. <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/volun.nr0.htm>



WHAT ARE THE RISK FACTORS FOR DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL?

A range of factors may increase a student's risk of dropping out of high school, including high rates of absenteeism, low levels of school engagement, low parental education and work/family responsibilities.^{vi} While it doesn't appear that Maine children have significantly higher rates of risk factors than their peers across the country, there are some differences. For example, more Maine children ages 12-17 work outside the home for 10 or more hours/week (15.5% vs. 11.5%). However, the percentage of Maine children in households where the household head is not a high school graduate is half that of all U.S. children living in a similar household (7% vs. 15%).

RISK FACTORS

	MAINE	US
Percent of children ages 6 to 17 who missed more than 11 days of school per year due to illness or injury (2007)	5.6%	5.8%
Children in households where the household head is not a high school graduate (2009)	7.0%	15.0%
Percent of children ages 6 to 17 who consistently exhibit problematic behavior (2007)	10.6%	8.8%
Percent of children ages 12 to 17 who worked outside the home 10 or more hours/week (2007)	15.5%	11.5%
Percent of children ages 6 to 17 who never, rarely, or sometimes engaged in school (2007)	19.8%	19.5%

Source: 2007 Data: National Survey of Children's Health; 2009 Data: KIDS COUNT Data Center

What happens before a youth enters high school often determines whether he or she will persist to graduation. Early childhood is a crucial time for brain development; by age 5, 85% of brain development has occurred.^{vii} Quality care in a child's first five years lays a foundation for future success. With proper preparation and support, a child can enter kindergarten ready to learn.

Research has found that, on average, a four-year-old child from a low income home has heard 30 million fewer words than his or her peers from higher income homes.^{viii} And, the vocabulary gap at age three was predictive of third grade language test scores. Therefore, too many low income children enter kindergarten behind their higher income peers in language and pre-reading skills. It is estimated that half of the achievement gap in grade 12 between poor and non-poor children already exists in first grade.^{ix}

HOW IS MAINE DOING?

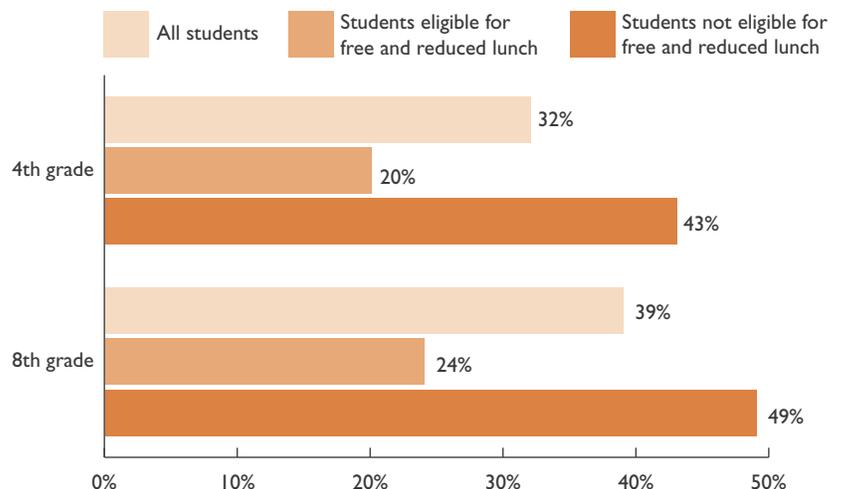
Maine Reading Scores

In the early grades, a child is learning to read. From grade four on, a child is reading to learn. The earlier the intervention for a child identified with physical, mental, economic or emotional challenges, the better for the individual child as well as for society.

In 2011, 32% of Maine fourth graders and 39% of eighth graders scored at or above proficiency for reading on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). Twenty percent of Maine's low income fourth grade students (as defined by free and reduced lunch eligibility) scored at or above the proficiency level on the NAEP, compared with 43% of other students. Thus, an achievement gap of 23% existed between low income students and students who were not low income. A similar gap existed for Maine eighth grade students. Closing the achievement gap becomes more difficult, and expensive, with time.

4TH AND 8TH GRADE READING PROFICIENCY IN MAINE 2011

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), 2011.



Maine's High School Graduation Rate

High school graduation is important not only to the individual who achieves this educational milestone, but also to the communities that benefit from higher incomes, healthier adults, and more civically engaged citizens.^x Statewide, Maine's graduation rate for 2009-10 was 82.82%, up from 80.40% in 2008-09. Maine's high school graduation rates are consistently higher than the national rate. The national rate was approximately 69% in 2007.^{xi}

Educational Attainment in Maine

In 2010, 3.63% of students enrolled in Maine's public high schools dropped out. This dropout rate was slightly higher than the 2009 rate of 3.59%. The dropout rate is the percentage of students who stop attending school in a specific year.

While some of Maine's dropouts may re-enroll in school in a subsequent academic year or go on to complete a GED, some never go on to earn a high school degree or equivalent. Almost 11% of Maine's adult population, aged 25 and older, has not completed high school, compared to 14.4% of adults nationally. When looking at our New England neighbors, Maine ranks in the middle on high school degree attainment of the adult population aged 25 and older. While these numbers indicate that Maine's adult workforce has a higher rate of individuals with high school or high school equivalency than the overall US population, we must still be concerned that more than one in ten of our citizens has not attained this level of education.

MAINE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATES

2009-2010

SCHOOL TYPE	TOTAL NUMBER OF GRADUATES	PERCENT OF GRADUATES
Public	12,443	82.0%
Private*	1,249	92.5%
All Schools	13,692	82.8%

*Private schools with 60% or more publicly funded students.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT FOR POPULATION 25 YEARS OR OLDER 2010

Source: American Community Survey, 2010

	LESS THAN HS DIPLOMA	HS DIPLOMA OR GED
US	14.4%	85.6%
Connecticut	16.5%	83.5%
Rhode Island	14.4%	85.6%
Vermont	11.4%	88.6%
Maine	10.9%	89.1%
New Hampshire	9.7%	90.3%
Massachusetts	8.5%	91.5%

LOST IN TRANSITION

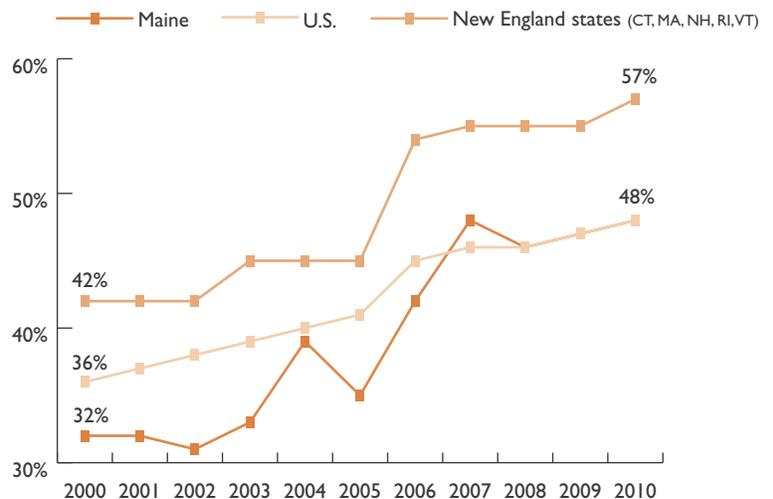
Teens and young adults who are neither in school nor employed are disconnected from the roles and relationships that help young people transition to adulthood. These young people tend to have a harder time connecting to the job market as young adults, which increases the risk that they will have lower earnings and a less stable employment history than their peers who stayed in school or found jobs.^{xiii}

In Maine, according to the Population Reference Bureau's analysis of the 2010 U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey, 18,000 (15%) young adults aged 18-24 were not enrolled in school, not working, and have no degree beyond a high school diploma or GED. This measure reflects those young adults who are considered to have difficulty navigating what most would consider a successful transition to adulthood.^{xiii}

Even for those young people who do go on to college, not all complete a degree. In 2000, approximately 32% of Maine's young adults were enrolled in or completed college. By 2010, the figure had caught up to the national average of 48%. While this is good news for Maine, we are still behind our New England neighbors (CT, MA, NH, RI, VT), where, in 2010, an estimated 57% of young adults enrolled in or completed college.

YOUNG ADULTS AGES 18-24 ENROLLED IN OR COMPLETED COLLEGE 2000-2010

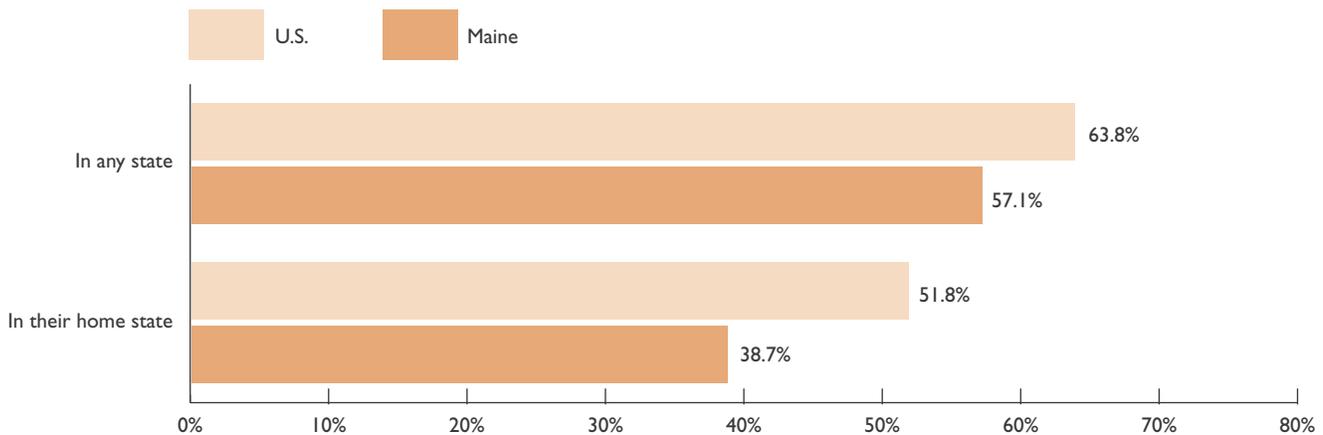
Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center; Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Supplementary Survey, 2001 Supplementary Survey, 2002 through 2009 American Community Survey. (datacenter.kidscount.org)



According to the Maine Department of Labor, mismatches exist between the skills of people who are out of work and the skills needed by employers. For example, many workers are separated from construction and production jobs, while career opportunities exist in the areas of healthcare and information technology.^{xiv} These jobs offer good wages, but often require higher levels of skill and education. A predicted labor shortage in the future will require employers and Maine policy makers to find a way to expand the labor force to meet the demands. This will include post-secondary education, which is still out of reach for too many students in Maine. As can be seen in the chart below, many of Maine's college-bound students attend school outside of the state, making it less likely that they will return when they graduate.

ESTIMATED RATE OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES GOING TO COLLEGE 2008

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "NCES Common Core of Data State Dropout and Completion Data File," 2007-08; Private School Universe Survey (PSS), 2007-08; and 2008 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2009.
http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d10/tables/dt10_211.asp



In 2005, 70% of Maine's high school graduates had college aspirations, while only 60% actually enrolled in college one year after high school graduation.^{xv} While the gap between college aspirations and college attendance is of concern, the gap between college attendance and college completion is alarming. Of the first-time students who started a full-time associate's degree program in 2006, only 25% had completed a degree three years later. And, of the first-time students enrolling in a full-time bachelor's degree program in 2003, 59% had earned a degree six years later.^{xvi}

WHAT CAN HELP MAINE'S YOUTH TRANSITION?

The following section highlights a sample of the available programs and services that help Maine youth transition successfully.

Most Transition Intervention Should Happen BEFORE High School Graduation

Whether Maine students choose post-secondary education or begin a career after high school, resources are available in local communities and schools to help them transition to their adult years with a plan of action.

Alternative Education

Alternative Education opportunities help a student develop an educational program that is effective for that individual and meets the educational goals of the community. Alternative Education provides choices to enable each person to succeed and be productive, recognizing the strengths and values of each individual by seeking and providing the best available options for all students. In the majority of cases, students who are considered to be candidates for an alternative education model do not have an identified disability and, therefore, they are not generally eligible for special education programming services. Thus, these students tend to fall between the cracks of both the regular education and the special education systems.^{xvii} Alternative Education programs fill the gap, by providing additional pathways for educating Maine students.

Mentoring Programs

Students struggling in an academic setting, who lack a meaningful connection with a trusted adult in the school, may find support in other ways. Programs like Big Brothers/Big Sisters, Girl & Boy Scouts, and other community mentoring programs, offer young people

the opportunity to reach their potential through positive relationships and experiences. In a study of Big Brothers/Big Sisters, researchers found that after 18 months of spending time with their Bigs (mentor), the Little Brothers and Little Sisters were 52% less likely to skip school and 37% less likely to skip a class than those children not in the program. And, they also found that “Littles” were more confident of their performance in schoolwork and got along better with their families.^{xviii}

Keeping Maine’s Children Connected

For children who face disruption in their educational program because of homelessness, placement in foster care, juvenile corrections placement, in-patient psychiatric care, or high mobility (frequent moves), Keeping Maine’s Children Connected (KMCC) works to simplify the transition to or from a school system. A collaborative effort among the Department of Corrections, the Department of Education, the Department of Labor, the Department of Justice and the Department of Health and Human Services, KMCC helps youth stay connected, or reconnect, to their educational setting. KMCC trains liaisons in each school district, state agency, correctional facility, and in-patient psychiatric facility. These liaisons, along with the youth and family, help to decide who are the best people to assist in a plan to support the child in transition. The goals of KMCC are: to improve educational outcomes for students by providing continuity and completion of their educational program; to reduce the number of school transitions in each student’s life; and to increase a student’s sense of belonging to the community and school.

Jobs for Maine Graduates

Jobs for Maine Graduate (JMG) exemplifies a successful approach to assisting at-risk youth to become productive, valuable citizens. Established in 1993 by the Maine Legislature, JMG provides Maine youth who have educational challenges with a comprehensive dropout prevention and school-to-career transition program. A yearlong course, the program is often offered in conjunction with the business or vocational education departments of the school.

In the Class of 2009, 92% of JMG students graduated from high school, compared to 80% of all other students. For the class of 2007, 44% of JMG students enrolled in post-secondary education. JMG’s impact on the economy is detailed in a report released by Maine’s Department of Labor.^{xix} Six years after high school graduation, the Class of 2000 JMG graduates are earning 14% more than the rest of the 22-24 year olds in Maine. More than 87% of JMG students become successfully engaged in the workforce, military service or continued education within a year after high school graduation.

Upward Bound

Funded through the U.S. Department of Education, Upward Bound serves high school students from low income families and/or families in which neither parent holds a bachelor’s degree. The goal of Upward Bound is to increase the rate at which students complete secondary education and enroll in and graduate from institutions of post-secondary education.

For six weeks each summer, Upward Bound students in Maine attend an intensive residential experience at Bowdoin College and five campuses in the University of Maine system. In addition to academic instruction in mathematics, laboratory sciences, composition, literature and foreign language, students receive cultural enrichment, mentoring, tutoring and other services. Throughout the academic year, Upward Bound counselors visit students at their home schools to check up on their academic, social and emotional well-being and assist with their college counseling.

The outcomes for Maine Upward Bound students are impressive. Of the 230 Maine Upward Bound high school graduates in the Class of 2007, 187 (81.3%) enrolled in a post-secondary institution.^{xx} For comparison, 65% of all Maine high school graduates in the Class of 2006 enrolled immediately in a post-secondary institution.^{xxi} The persistence rate of Upward Bound students is measured by a student continuing in the Upward Bound program or by continuing in school, whether within high school or post-secondary education or progressing from high school to post-secondary education. For the 2006-07 Maine Upward Bound participants, the persistence rate is 93.1%.

Transition Intervention for Young Adults BEYOND High School

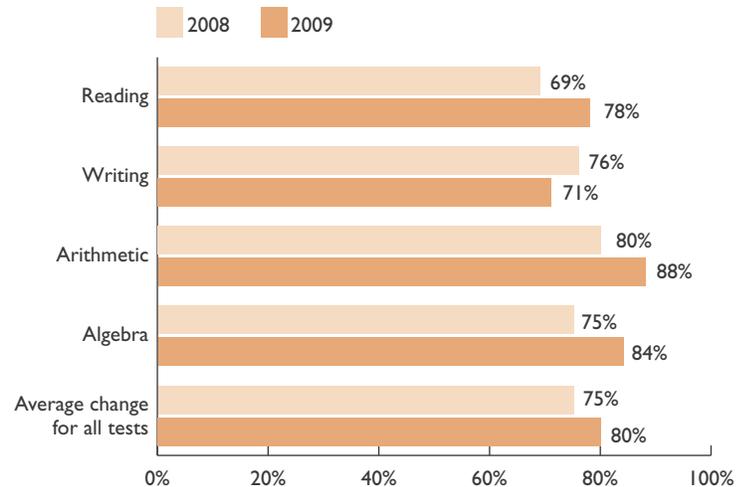
Maine College Transitions (MCT)

Established within Maine Adult Education in 2006, Maine College Transitions' 22 programs now serve about 1,200 students annually in 40 communities statewide. MCT offers remedial courses, career counseling, computer and lab technology training, self-management skills training and college experience through collaboration with community colleges and state universities. In 2009, 33% of MCT enrollees were between the ages of 16 and 24.

Upon entry into an MCT program, students are assessed using Accuplacer Tests. At the end of the program, students are assessed again to measure academic progress. In 2009, approximately 80% of MCT enrollees had higher assessment scores at the end of the program in reading, writing, arithmetic, and algebra. In addition, of the 343 students from 2009 who enrolled in post-secondary school, 43% did not require any developmental courses and 31% only required one developmental course, usually algebra.

PERCENT OF MCT STUDENTS SHOWING PROGRESS AT END OF PROGRAM

Source: Maine's Adult Education to College Transition Project/Fiscal Year, Evaluation Report 2009



CONCLUSION

Investing in at-risk youth reaps substantial reward. The positive impact of mentoring programs, Jobs for Maine Graduates, Upward Bound and Maine College Transitions have been demonstrated. More students complete high school; more students successfully transition to post-secondary education or employment. Fewer students become disconnected. The impact on the individual child is literally life transformational. And the impact on Maine's economy is also significant. Median incomes rise along with higher degree attainments.

The children of today will be the economic driver of the future. Investing early and well in a child's life is the best way to ensure what is best of the child and for society. For optimal outcomes, we would intervene with all children ages birth to five who face challenges. But, investing early for all children happens in a perfect world, and our world is far from perfect. Too many children fall through the cracks.

While early childhood intervention is optimal, we must also make a commitment to intervene on behalf of older youth who did not benefit from early intervention and support. As the data shows, the story doesn't end on the last day of high school, and too many of Maine's youth are facing significant struggles in their transition years. We cannot give up on these adolescents; it isn't too late to make an essential and effective investment. Young people are still moving gradually into adulthood and cannot be considered "done" with their preparation for their future. We will all reap the benefit of this essential work.

- i S. Jekielek and B. Brown. "The Transition to Adulthood: Characteristics of Young Adults Ages 18 to 24 in America". A KIDSCOUNT/Child Trends Report on Census 2000. May 2005.
- ii Bloom, Dan "Programs and Policies to Assist High School Dropouts in the Transition to Adulthood." *The Future of Children*, Volume 20, No. 1, Spring 2010.
- iii Maine Development Foundation. *Making Maine Work Critical Investments for the Maine Economy: The Role of Maine's Public University System*. December, 2010.
- iv Alliance for Excellence in Education, *Alignment to 21st Century Demands*. http://www.all4ed.org/about_the_crisis/students/21st+Century+Preparedness
- v Flanagan, Constance, Levine, Peter and Settersten, Richard. "Civic Engagement and the Changing Transition to Adulthood." *CIRCLE (Center for Information & Research on Civic Learning & Engagement)*, Jonathan M. Tisch College of Citizenship and Public Service, Tufts University, January 2009.
- vi Child Trends (2011) *High School Dropout Rates*. Retrieved from www.childtrendsdatabank.org/alphabet?q=node/162.
- vii National Research Council and Institute of Medicine. 2000. *From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press.
- viii Hart, B., & Risley, T.R. (2003). The early catastrophe: The 30 million word gap. *American Educator*, 27(1), 4-9.
- ix Jencks, C., & Phillips, M. (1998). *The Black-White test score gap*. Washington, DC, US: Brookings Institution Press
- x Alliance for Excellence in Education
- xi "Graduation by the Numbers: Putting Data to Work for Student Success." *Education Week: Diplomas Count 2010*. June 2010, Vol. 29, Issue 34, Page 24.
- xii Shore, R. July 2005. *KIDS COUNT Indicator Brief: Reducing the Number of Disconnected Youth*.
- xiii Population Reference Bureau analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey, 2009, KIDS COUNT Data Center* <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/acrossstates/Rankings.aspx?ind=5063>
- xiv Evans, Dana. *The Maine Labor Market 2010: Trends and Issues*. Center for Workforce Research and Information, Maine Department of Labor, September 2010.
- xv *From High School to College: Removing Barriers for Maine Students*. Mitchell Institute, July 2007.
- xvi United States Education Dashboard. <http://dashboard.ed.gov/dashboard.aspx>
- xvii Maine Department of Education. <http://www.maine.gov/education/tae/alteddefinitions.htm>
- xviii Tierney, J., Baldwin Grossman, J., & Resch, N. *Making a Difference: An Impact Study of Big Brothers/Big Sisters*. Public Private Ventures. Philadelphia, PA, 2000.
- xix Maine Department of Labor <http://www.maine.gov/labor/cwri/publications/pdf/WorkingMaine.pdf>
- xx U.S. Department of Education. *Upward Bound and Upward Bound Math-Science Grantee-Level Performance Results: 2007-08*. <http://www2.ed.gov/programs/trioupbound/grantee-level.html>
- xxi Maine Development Foundation. *Making Maine Work Critical Investments for the Maine Economy: The Role of Maine's Public University System*. December, 2010.

Physical and Mental Health



HEALTH INSURANCE

Children without health insurance, 2008-2010
(as % of children ages 0-18)

Low-income children without health insurance, 2008-2010
(as % of low-income children ages 0-18)

Children participating in MaineCare, SFY 2011 (as % of children ages 0-18)

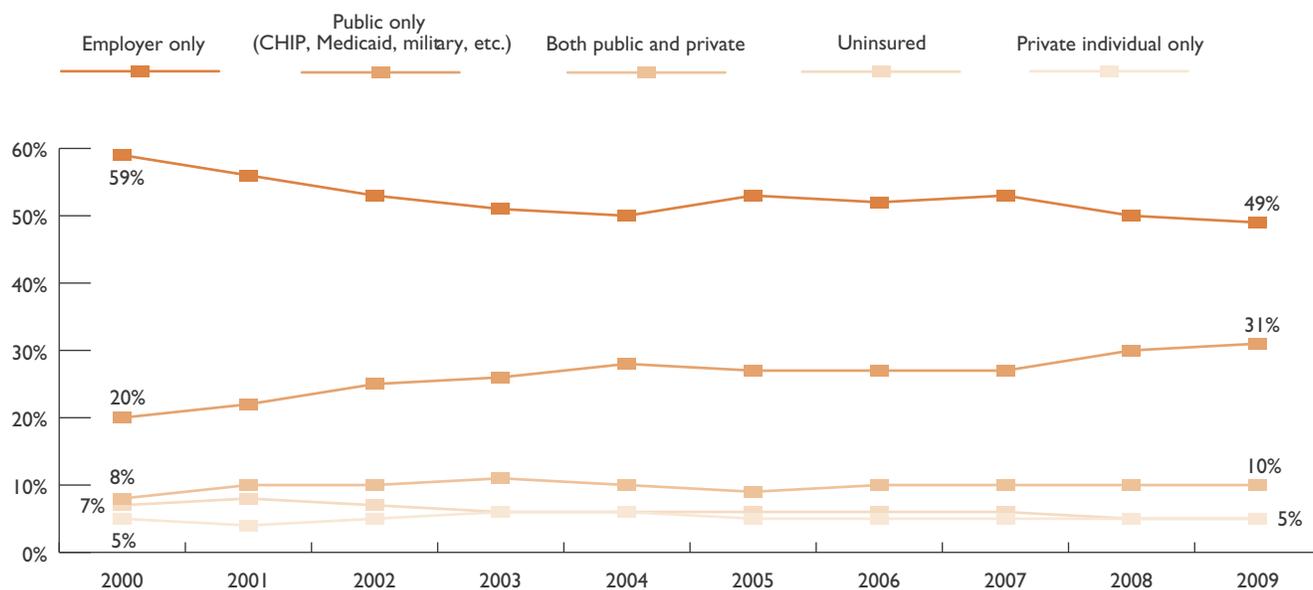
Young children ages 0-5 (as % of children ages 0-5)

Older children ages 6-18 (as % of children ages 6-18)

	MAINE			NATIONAL
	State Number	Current Rate or Percent	Previous Rate or Percent	Rate or Percent
Children without health insurance, 2008-2010 (as % of children ages 0-18)	14,000	5%	5%	10%
Low-income children without health insurance, 2008-2010 (as % of low-income children ages 0-18)	6,000	6%	8%	16%
Children participating in MaineCare, SFY 2011 (as % of children ages 0-18)	141,292	48.3%	46.5%	n/a
Young children ages 0-5 (as % of children ages 0-5)	48,392	57.4%	55.5%	n/a
Older children ages 6-18 (as % of children ages 6-18)	92,900	44.6%	42.9%	n/a

MAINE CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE BY TYPE Children under 18, 2000-2009

Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDs Count Data Center, datacenterkidscount.org



Health insurance can make a lasting difference in children's lives. Children with insurance are more likely to have a stable source of health care and have access to preventative care.* Research demonstrates that uninsured children are more likely to go without needed care and to experience worse health outcomes than children with coverage.** Low income children gain access to health care through Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). MaineCare, Maine's Medicaid/CHIP health insurance program, is available to children and families who qualify based on family income. In addition, MaineCare covers children who are in need of medical assistance based on a disability, are in foster care or are receiving an adoption subsidy.

In Maine:

Maine ranks 5th best in the nation for children with health insurance, with 95% of children 18 years and younger insured. Low income children who are eligible for MaineCare represent 41% of Maine's uninsured children. As the percentage of Maine children with employer-based insurance coverage decreased over the last decade, the percentage of children with public insurance increased.

* Bloom, B., Cohen, R.A & Freeman, G. (2009). Summary health statistics for U.S. children: National Health Interview Survey, 2008 (National Center for Health Statistics, Vital and Health Statistics Series, 10, Number 244). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

** Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured. May 2002. Children's Health—Why Health Insurance Matters. Available at www.kff.org

PHYSICAL HEALTH	MAINE			NATIONAL
	State Number	Current Rate or Percent	Previous Rate or Percent	Rate or Percent
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 2009 <i>(as % of live births)</i>	11,802	87.6%	86.8%	n/a
Low birth-weight infants, 2009 <i>(as % of live births)</i>	852	6.3%	6.7%	8.2%
Pre-term births, 2009 <i>(as % of live births)</i>	1,111	8.3%	8.7%	12.2%
Immunizations of children ages 19-35 months, 2010 <i>(as % of children ages 19-35 months)</i>	n/a	72.7%	72.3%	72.7%
Children who do not have a medical home, 2007 <i>(as % of children ages 0-17)</i>	94,735	34.5%	43.4%	42.5%
Children who did not receive developmental screenings during well-child visit, 2007 <i>(as % of children age 10 month-5 years)</i>	55,586	78.5%	n/a	80.5%
Children who did not receive preventative dental care, 2007 <i>(as % of children ages 1-17)</i>	51,391	19.1%	22.8%	21.6%
Children who are obese, BMI at 95th percentile or above, 2007 <i>(as % of children ages 10-17)</i>	17,901	12.9%	12.7%	16.4%
Children who are overweight, BMI in 85th-94th percentile, 2007 <i>(as % of children of children ages 10-17)</i>	21,162	15.3%	17.3%	15.3%
Children who engaged in vigorous physical activity everyday, 2007 <i>(as % of children ages 6-17)</i>	64,120	32.7%	24.5%	29.9%

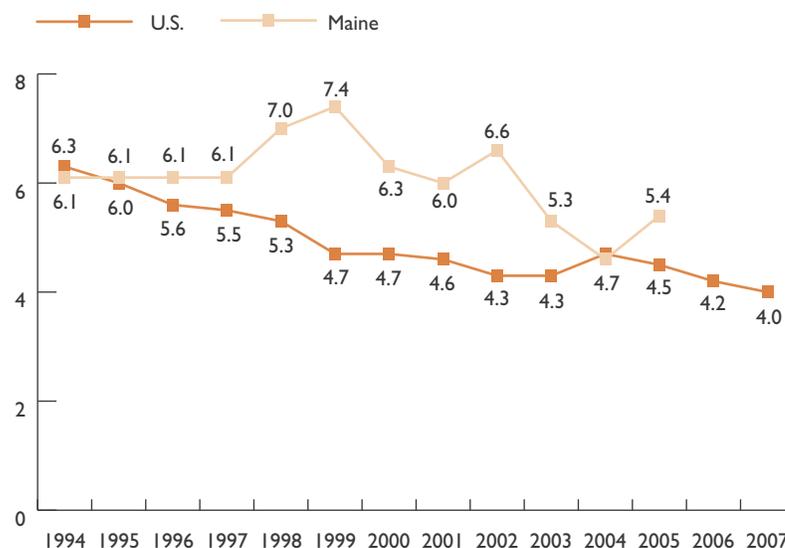
MORTALITY	MAINE			NATIONAL
	State Number	Current Rate or Percent	Previous Rate or Percent	Rate or Percent
Infant mortality, 2005-2009 annual average <i>(rate per 1,000 live births)</i>	85	6.1	6.1	68
Child deaths 2003-2007 annual average <i>(rate per 10,000 children ages 1-14)</i>	39	1.9	1.9	1.9
Teen deaths 2003-2007 annual average <i>(rate per 10,000 children ages 15-19)</i>	55	6.0	6.0	6.2

MENTAL HEALTH	MAINE			NATIONAL
	State Number	Current Rate or Percent	Previous Rate or Percent	Rate or Percent
Children with emotional, developmental, or behavioral problems for which they needed treatment or counseling, 2007 <i>(as % of children ages 0-17)</i>	20,562	7.2%	7.9%	5.9%
Children who have been told by a doctor that they have:				
ADD or ADHD, 2007 <i>(as % of children 2-17)</i>	21,073	8.3%	n/a	8.2%
Depression, 2007 <i>(as % of children 2-17)</i>	13,497	5.3%	n/a	3.7%
Anxiety, 2007 <i>(as % of children 2-17)</i>	20,419	8.0%	n/a	4.5%
Behavior or conduct problems, 2007 <i>(as % of children ages 2-17)</i>	10,694	4.2%	n/a	4.4%
Children whose parents have at least one concern about child's learning, development or behavior; 2007 <i>(as % of children ages 0-5)</i>	26,975	32.2%	33.3%	40.1%
Children who did not receive needed mental health services, 2007 <i>(as % of children needing services)</i>	6,498	29.2%	32.4%	40.0%
Outpatient hospital visits for mental health/substance abuse diagnoses, 2009 <i>(rate per 1,000 children ages 0-19)</i>	57,591	0.0	154.9	n/a
Outpatient hospital visits for attempted suicide, 2009 <i>(rate per 1,000 children ages 10-19)</i>	771	4.5	4.4	n/a
Children ages 10-14 <i>(rate per 1,000 children ages 10-14)</i>	142	1.8	1.3	n/a
Children ages 15-19 <i>(rate per 1,000 children ages 15-19)</i>	629	7.0	7.4	n/a

CHILD AND TEEN SUICIDES

1994-2007, ages 10-19 (rate per 100,000 children)

Source: Maine Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics; Centers for Disease Control, National Center for Health Statistics



Note: At the time of publication, Maine data were not available beyond 2005

Children's behavior at home and school, their academic performance, and their ability to participate in community life is directly influenced by their mental health.* Alcohol abuse by adolescents has been linked to emotional and behavior problems,** and illicit drug abuse has been linked to an increased risk of suicide.*** Nationally and in Maine, suicide rates increase dramatically from early adolescence to young adulthood. Adolescents and young adults considering suicide often face problems at home or in school that are out of their control or seem overwhelming. Examples of some of these problems include economic crisis, parental divorce, alcoholism, sexual abuse, bullying, and difficulties dealing with sexual orientation.****

In Maine:

Between 2001 and 2009, the rate of outpatient hospital visits for attempted suicide among young people increased from 3.1 visits to 4.5 visits per 1,000 children ages 10-19. In addition, the child and teen suicide rate in Maine increased from 4.6 suicides in 2004 to 5.4 suicides in 2005 per 100,000 children and teens.

* U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1999. *Mental Health: A Report of the Surgeon General*. Available at www.surgeongeneral.gov** Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration. March 2000. *Patterns of Alcohol Use among Adolescents and Associations with Emotional and Behavioral Problems*. Available at www.oas.samhsa.gov*** Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration. July 2002. *NHSDA (National Household Survey on Drug Abuse) Report: Substance Use and the Risk of Suicide among Youths*. Available at www.oas.samhsa.gov**** Shore, R. (2005). *KIDS COUNT Indicator Brief: Reducing Teen Death Rate*.**CHILD WELFARE**

Children in Department of Health and Human Services care or custody, December 2011 (rate per 1,000 children ages 0-17)

Children ages 0-5 (rate per 1,000 children ages 0-5)

Substantiated child abuse and neglect victims, 2010 (rate per 1,000 children ages 0-17)

Reports alleging child abuse and/or neglect, 2010

Reports screened out (as % of reports alleging maltreatment)

Reports that warranted child protective services (as % of reports alleging maltreatment)

Cases assigned to Child Protective Services (as % of reports warranting services)

Cases assigned to a contract agency (as % of reports warranting services)

Case assessments completed by Child Protective Services, 2010

Cases without findings of maltreatment (as % of completed case assessments)

Cases with findings of maltreatment (as % of completed case assessments)

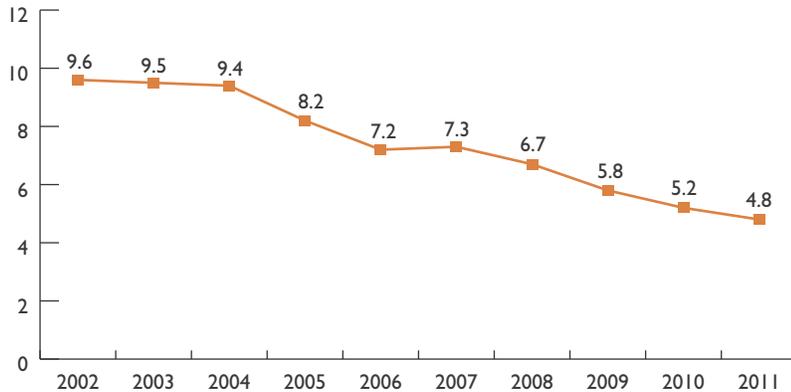
*This figure has been recalculated due to revised 2009 figures provided by DHHS.

	MAINE			NATIONAL
	State Number	Current Rate or Percent	Previous Rate or Percent	Rate or Percent
Children in Department of Health and Human Services care or custody, December 2011 (rate per 1,000 children ages 0-17)	1,322	4.8	5.2	n/a
Children ages 0-5 (rate per 1,000 children ages 0-5)	625	9.0	9.7	n/a
Substantiated child abuse and neglect victims, 2010 (rate per 1,000 children ages 0-17)	3,377	12.3	14.0*	n/a
Reports alleging child abuse and/or neglect, 2010	17,457	n/a	17,235	n/a
Reports screened out (as % of reports alleging maltreatment)	9,338	53.5%	54.6%	n/a
Reports that warranted child protective services (as % of reports alleging maltreatment)	8,119	46.5%	45.4%	n/a
Cases assigned to Child Protective Services (as % of reports warranting services)	5,984	73.7%	78.2%	n/a
Cases assigned to a contract agency (as % of reports warranting services)	2,135	26.3%	21.8%	n/a
Case assessments completed by Child Protective Services, 2010	6,173	n/a	100%	n/a
Cases without findings of maltreatment (as % of completed case assessments)	4,010	65.0%	60.4%	n/a
Cases with findings of maltreatment (as % of completed case assessments)	2,163	35.0%	39.6%	n/a

CHILDREN IN DHHS CARE OR CUSTODY

December 2002-December 2011, ages 0-17 (rate per 1,000 children)

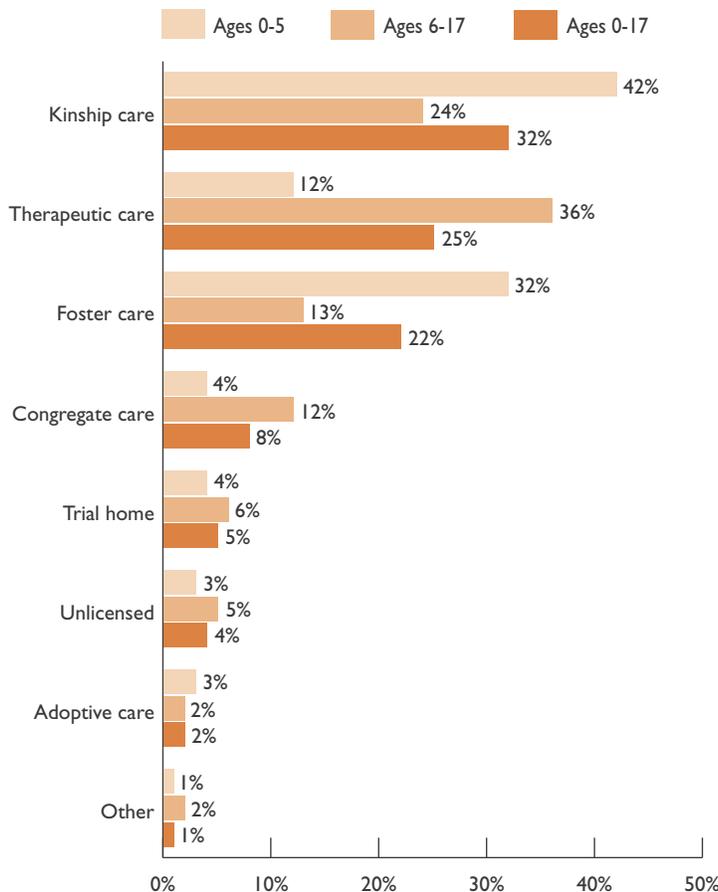
Source: Maine Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Child and Family Services



CHILDREN IN STATE CARE OR CUSTODY BY PLACEMENT TYPE AND AGE GROUP

December 2011, ages 0-17

Source: Maine Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Child and Family Services



Young children who experience maltreatment frequently have disruptions in brain development that result in impaired physical, mental, and emotional development.* Older children who have experienced maltreatment frequently perform poorly in school; commit crimes, including crimes against persons; and experience emotional problems, such as depression, suicidal thoughts and alcohol and substance abuse.** Adults who have been maltreated as children are at an increased risk of smoking, alcoholism, drug abuse, eating disorders, severe obesity, depression, suicide, sexual promiscuity and certain chronic diseases.***

In Maine:

Between December 2002 and December 2011, Maine saw a 50% decrease in the rate of children in DHHS care or custody, dropping from a rate of 9.6 per 1,000 children ages 0-17 in 2002 to 4.8 in 2011. In December 2011, Kinship Care was the most prevalent placement type for children in state care or custody. However, younger children ages 0-5 were more likely to be placed in a kinship setting (42%) than children ages 6-17 (24%). The older group was placed more frequently in a Therapeutic Care setting (36%) than young children (12%). For a description of placement settings, see page 52 in the definitions section.

* Child Welfare Information Gateway. 2008. "Long-Term Consequences of Child Abuse and Neglect." www.childwelfare.gov

** English, D.J. Spring 1998. "The Extent and Consequences of Child Maltreatment." *The Future of Children*, 8(1) 39-53. www.futureofchildren.org

*** National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. "Child Maltreatment Fact Sheet." www.cdc.gov/ncipc/pub-res/CMFactsheet.pdf

ADOLESCENT HEALTH AND SAFETY

Adolescents served in the Maine family planning system, SFY 2011
(rate per 1,000 adolescents ages 15-19)

Females (rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19)

Males (rate per 1,000 males ages 15-19)

Young adults living with HIV/AIDS, 2010 (rate per 1,000 young adults ages 18-24)

Chlamydia cases, 2010 (rate per 1,000 children ages 10-19)

Gonorrhea cases, 2010 (rate per 1,000 children ages 10-19)

Children and adolescents using services of licensed alcohol and drug abuse treatment providers 2010 (rate per 1,000 children ages 10-19)

Children ages 10-14 (rate per 1,000 children ages 10-14)

Adolescents ages 15-19 (rate per 1,000 children ages 15-19)

Children in motor vehicle crashes with personal injury, 2010
(as % of all motor vehicle crashes involving children ages 0-19)

OUI arrests, 2010 (rate per 1,000 drivers under age 20)

OUI license suspensions, 2010 (rate per 1,000 drivers under age 20)

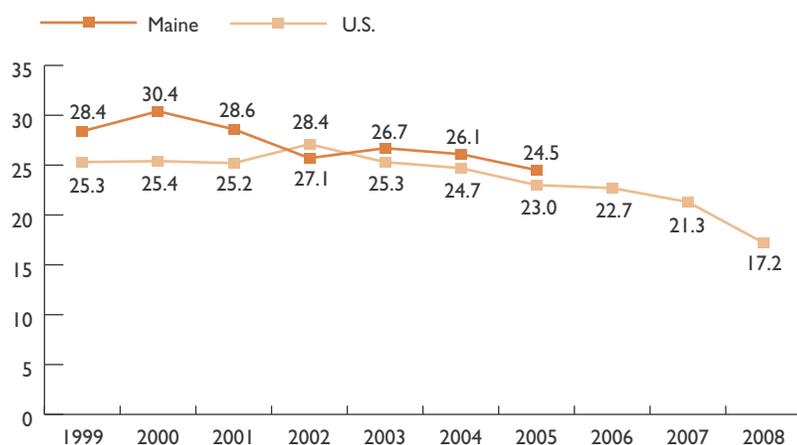
OUI convictions, 2010 (rate per 1,000 drivers under age 20)

	MAINE			NATIONAL
	State Number	Current Rate or Percent	Previous Rate or Percent	Rate or Percent
Adolescents served in the Maine family planning system, SFY 2011 (rate per 1,000 adolescents ages 15-19)	6,768	81.2	87.3	n/a
Females (rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	6,252	146.2	159.7	n/a
Males (rate per 1,000 males ages 15-19)	516	11.3	10.6	n/a
Young adults living with HIV/AIDS, 2010 (rate per 1,000 young adults ages 18-24)	30	0.3	0.2	n/a
Chlamydia cases, 2010 (rate per 1,000 children ages 10-19)	770	4.6	4.4	n/a
Gonorrhea cases, 2010 (rate per 1,000 children ages 10-19)	25	0.1	0.2	n/a
Children and adolescents using services of licensed alcohol and drug abuse treatment providers 2010 (rate per 1,000 children ages 10-19)	1,302	7.8	8.7	n/a
Children ages 10-14 (rate per 1,000 children ages 10-14)	183	2.3	2.5	n/a
Adolescents ages 15-19 (rate per 1,000 children ages 15-19)	1,119	13.4	15.2	n/a
Children in motor vehicle crashes with personal injury, 2010 (as % of all motor vehicle crashes involving children ages 0-19)	1,997	24.0%	23.5%	n/a
OUI arrests, 2010 (rate per 1,000 drivers under age 20)	502	12.2	20.2	n/a
OUI license suspensions, 2010 (rate per 1,000 drivers under age 20)	398	9.7	9.8	n/a
OUI convictions, 2010 (rate per 1,000 drivers under age 20)	135	3.3	3.5	n/a

MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS

1999-2008, ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000 children)

Source: Maine Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics and Centers for Disease Control, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, WISQARS



Note: At the time of publication, Maine data were not available beyond 2005.

LEADING CAUSE OF DEATH

2008, ages 15-19

Source: Centers for Disease Control, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, WISQARS

	MAINE	U.S.
Unintentional Injuries	55.1%	44.7%
All Other Deaths	44.9%	55.3%
TOTAL DEATHS	49	12,407

Adolescence is a time of rapid growth and change, of increasing independence and developing self-knowledge, thus making it an important and challenging time of transition. While most teens manage these important years with relative success, others face problems that undermine their physical and emotional well-being, and some do not survive the teen years.*

In Maine:

Between 2009 and 2011, there was a significant decrease in the rate of OUI arrests, 20.2 vs. 12.2 per 1,000 drivers under age 20. The leading cause of death for adolescents, ages 15-19, in Maine and the U.S. is unintentional injuries. As can be seen in the chart to the left, the motor vehicle death rate decreased over the last decade. Factors that contribute to deaths from motor vehicle accidents include teens' willingness to take risks, alcohol use, failure to wear seatbelts, and - due to their lack of experience - inability to estimate dangers in hazardous situations and to cope with them when they arise.*

* Shore, R. July 2003. *KIDS COUNT Indicator Brief: Reducing the Teen Death Rate*. The Annie E. Casey Foundation.

YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY, 2009

PERCENTAGE OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS REPORTING:

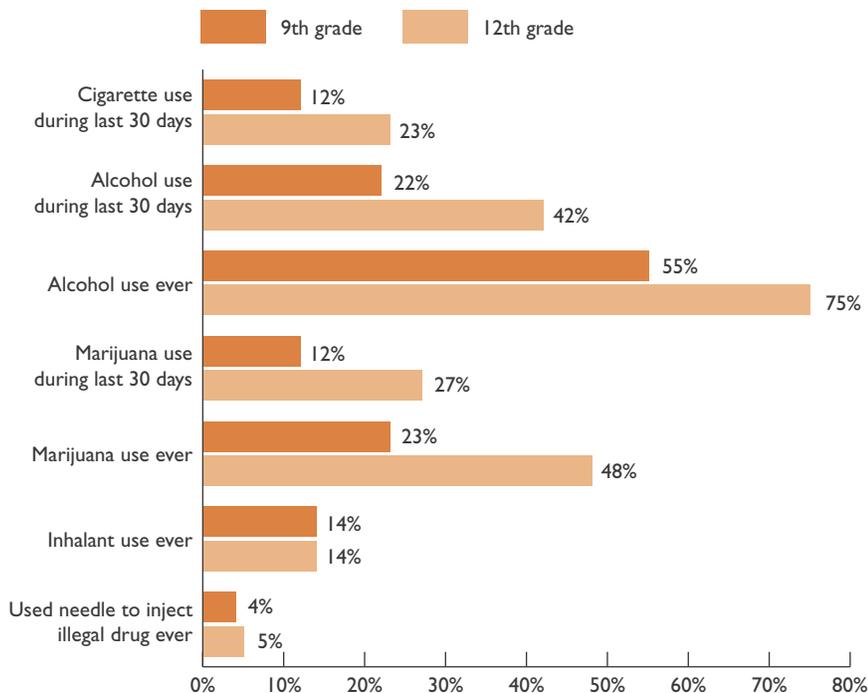
	MAINE			NATIONAL
	State Number	Current Rate or Percent	Previous Rate or Percent	Rate or Percent
Cigarette use during past 30 days	n/a	18.1%	14.0%	19.5%
Marijuana use during past 30 days	n/a	20.5%	22.0%	20.8%
Alcohol use during past 30 days	n/a	32.2%	39.3%	41.8%
Using prescription drugs not prescribed for them by a doctor (OxyContin, Percocet, etc.) during past 30 days*	n/a	9.2%	n/a	n/a
Drinking five or more alcoholic drinks within two hours on one or more of the past 30 days	n/a	21.2%	23.3%	24.2%
Offered/sold/given illegal drug by someone on school property during past 12 months	n/a	21.2%	29.1%	22.7%
Ever being told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma	n/a	26.3%	25.8%	22.0%
Ever having had sexual intercourse	n/a	46.0%	45.4%	46.0%
Using birth control pills to prevent pregnancy, of those students who are sexually active	n/a	36.1%	36.1%	19.8%
Using a condom during last intercourse, of those students who are sexually active	n/a	60.5%	58.9%	62.1%
Having ever been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in school	n/a	86.9%	87.1%	87.0%
In a physical fight one or more times during the last 12 months	n/a	22.8%	26.5%	31.5%
Ever hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend during the past 12 months	n/a	15.4%	11.6%	9.8%
Ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to	n/a	10.7%	8.1%	7.4%
Bullied on school property during the last 12 months	n/a	22.4%	n/a	19.9%

* Source: Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey, 2009

Note: The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) monitors priority health-risk behaviors that contribute to the leading cause of death, injury, illness and social problems among youth at the state and national levels.

TOBACCO, ALCOHOL, AND DRUG USE
2009, Maine students in 9th and 12th grades

Source: Maine Youth Risk Behavior Survey



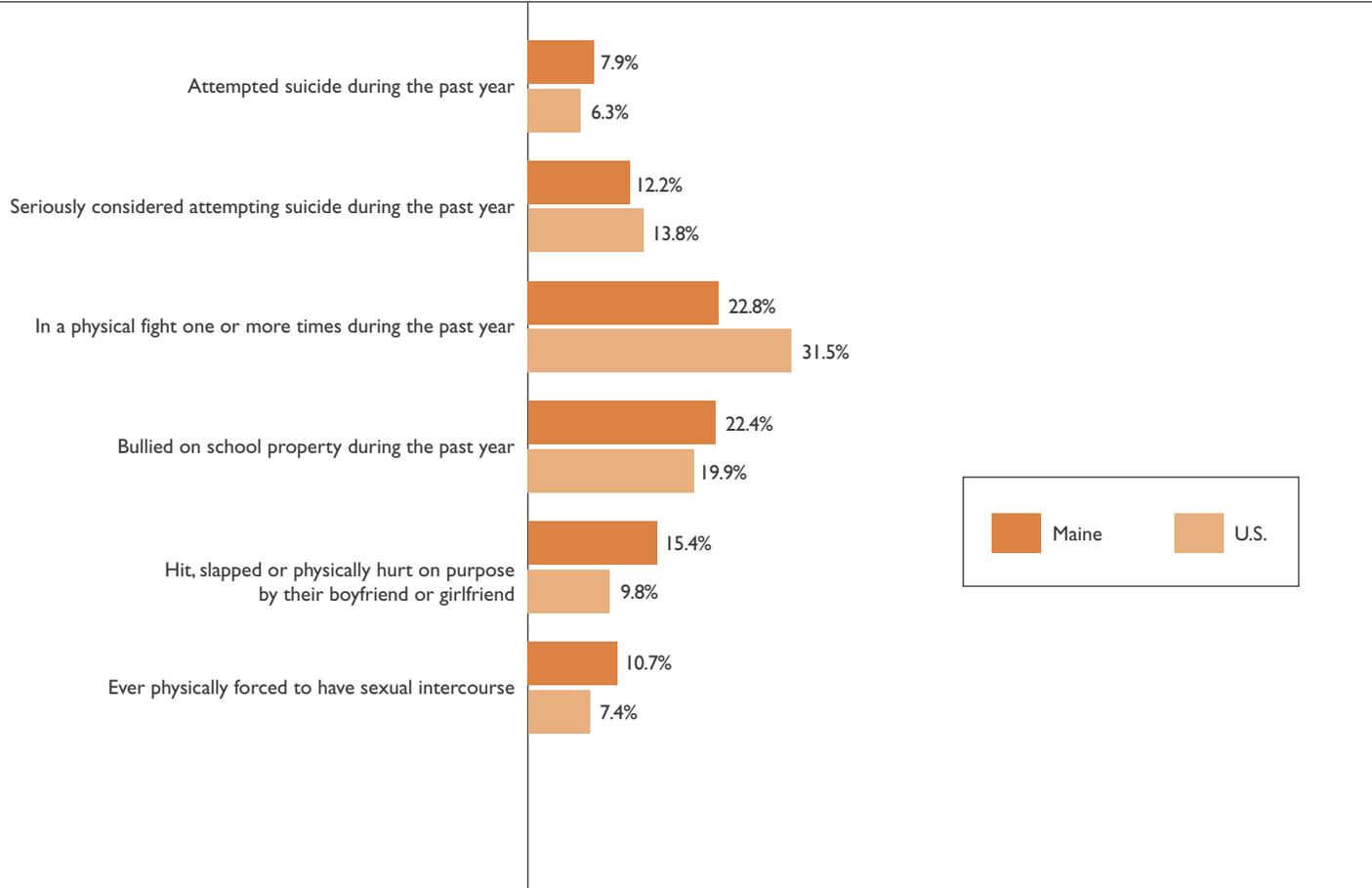
Addictive disorders in adults most commonly begin in adolescence or young adulthood: most adult smokers begin smoking before age 18, more than 40% of adult alcoholics experience alcohol-related symptoms between ages 15-19, and the median age at which adults with substance use disorders begin using illegal drugs is 16.*

In Maine:

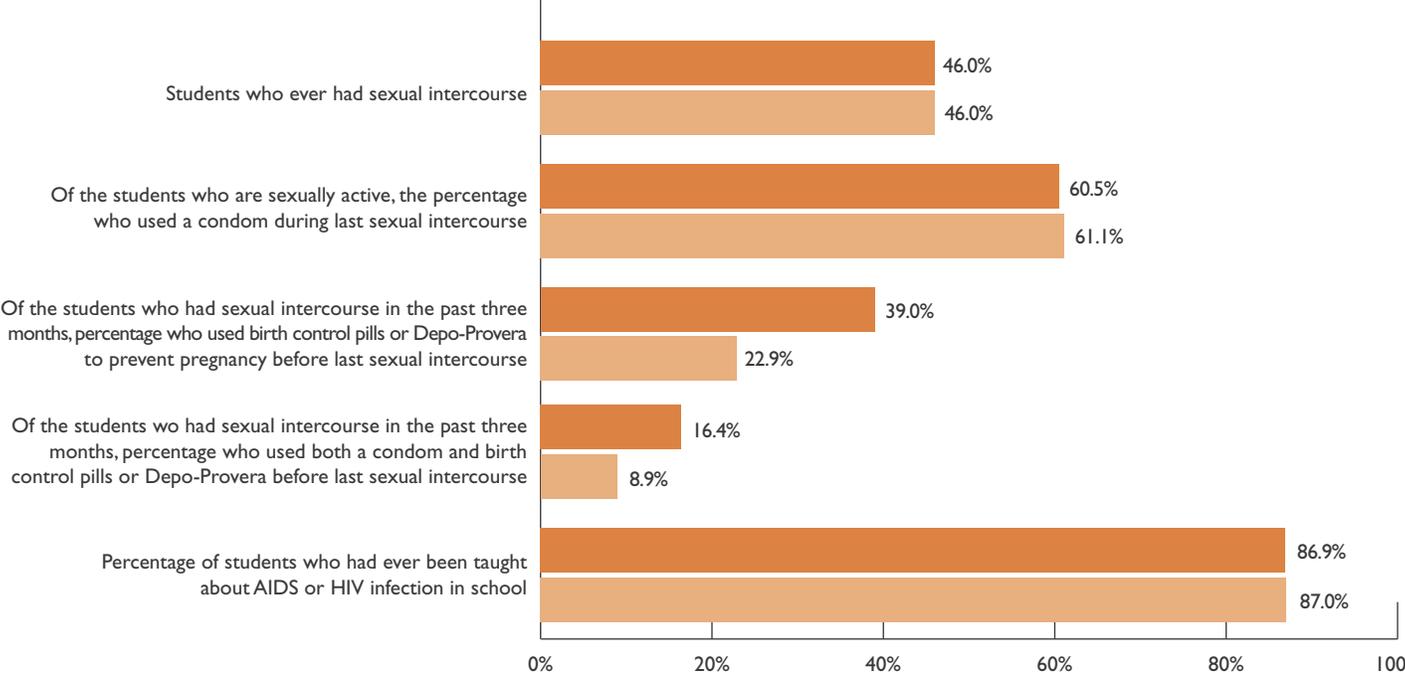
Among high school students in Maine in 2009, 55% of 9th grade students and 75% of 12th grade students reported ever having at least one drink of alcohol. However, a smaller percentage, 22% and 42% respectively, reported drinking alcohol in the last 30 days. A similar pattern was seen in the students' reporting of marijuana use.

* Chamber, R.A., Taylor, J.R., and Potenza, M.N. June 2003. "Developmental Neurocircuitry of Motivation in Adolescence: A Critical Period of Addiction Vulnerability." *American Journal of Psychiatry*. <http://ajp.psychiatryonline.org>

INJURIES AND VIOLENCE AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS, 2009



SEXUAL BEHAVIORS AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS, 2009



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Social and Economic Status



POVERTY

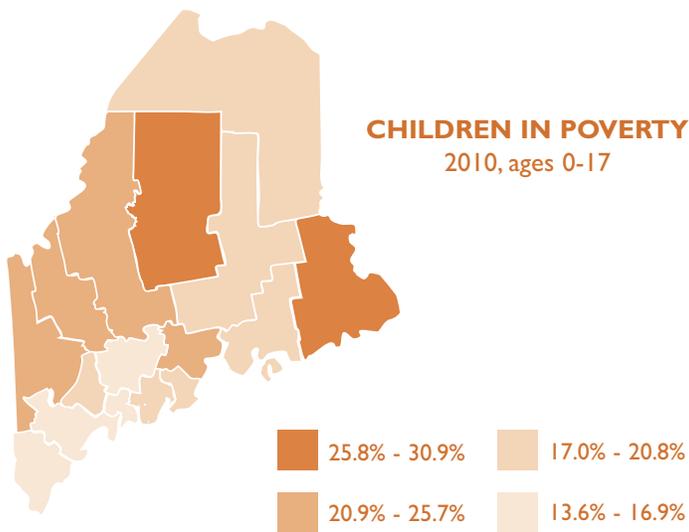
Children under age 18 in poverty, 2010 (as % of children under 18)
 Children under age 5 in poverty, 2010 (as % of children under 5)

State Number	MAINE		NATIONAL
	Current Rate or Percent	Previous Rate or Percent	Rate or Percent
48,733	18.2%	17.5%	21.6%
15,752	23.5%	21.4%	25.0%

HOUSING

Children in low income households where housing costs exceed 30% of income (as % of children in low income families)
 Homeless children under age 18, January 2011 (rate per 10,000 children ages 0-17)

State Number	MAINE		NATIONAL
	Current Rate or Percent	Previous Rate or Percent	Rate or Percent
66,000	60%	66%	67%
109	4.0	6.5	n/a



Poverty plays a key role in children’s well-being and is related to many KIDS COUNT indicators. Children who live in poverty, especially those who live in poverty for long periods of time, are at an increased risk for poor health, cognitive, social and educational outcomes. They are more likely to have physical, behavioral and emotional health problems; to have difficulty in school; to become teen parents; and, as adults, to earn less.*

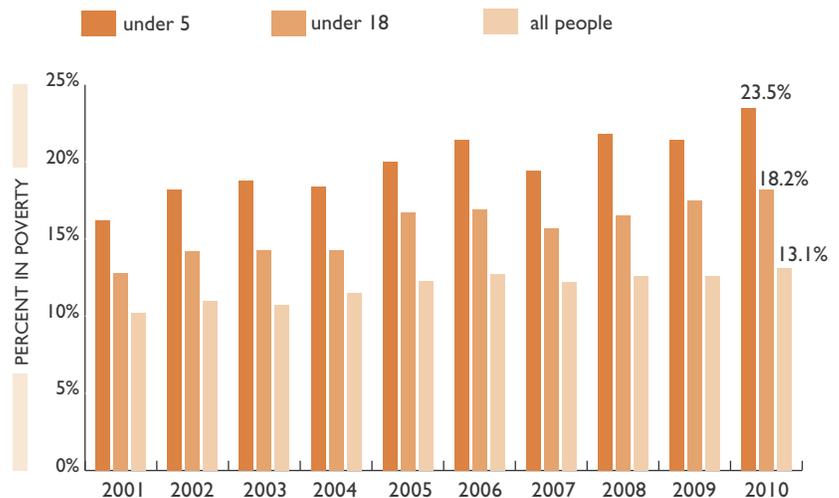
In Maine:

Childhood poverty varies widely across Maine’s sixteen counties from a low of 13.6% in Cumberland County to a high of 30.9% in Washington County. Child poverty rates in Maine have increased significantly in the last decade, particularly for children under age 5.

* Moore, K. and Redd, Z. November 2002. *Children in Poverty: Trends, Consequences, and Policy Options*. Available at www.childtrends.org

POVERTY TRENDS
2001-2010

U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)



13.6% - 16.9%	
Cumberland	13.6%
York	13.7%
Sagadahoc	15.3%
Kennebec	16.9%
17.0% - 20.8%	
Knox	19.8%
Aroostook	20.0%
Hancock	20.2%
Androscoggin	20.4%
Penobscot	20.6%
Lincoln	20.8%
20.9% - 25.7%	
Franklin	22.3%
Oxford	22.5%
Waldo	23.4%
Somerset	25.7%
25.8% - 30.9%	
Piscataquis	27.3%
Washington	30.9%

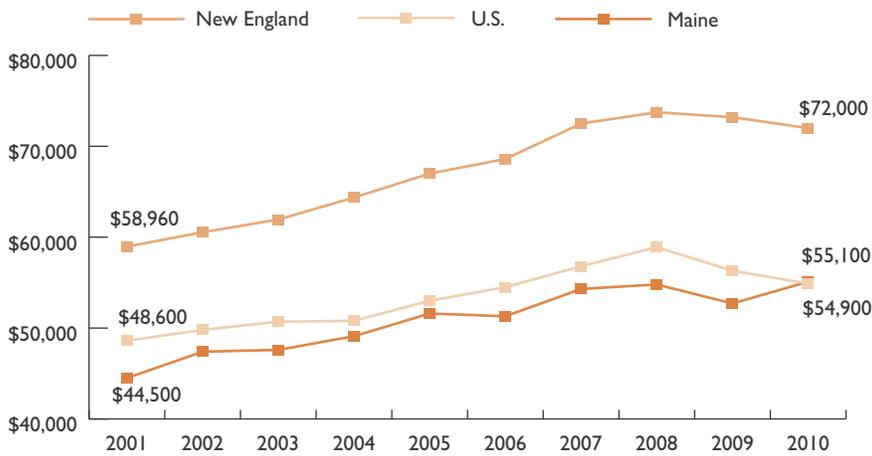
INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

	MAINE			NATIONAL
	State Number	Current Rate or Percent	Previous Rate or Percent	Rate or Percent
Children in low-income families, 2010 (as % of children under age 18)*	110,000	41%	40%	44%
Median income of families with children, 2010	n/a	\$55,100	\$52,700	\$54,900
Median household income, 2010	n/a	\$45,882	\$45,708	\$50,046
Estimated livable wage for a single-parent family of three, 2010	n/a	\$21.84	\$20.00	n/a
Unemployment, 2011 (as % of civilian labor force)	51,825	7.4%	7.9%	9.0%

* Children in low income families is defined as the share of children under age 18 living in families with incomes less than twice the federal poverty threshold (<200% of poverty). In 2010, which represents the current rate, the poverty threshold for a family of three (one adult and two children) was \$17,568. Thus, "low income" represents income of less than \$35,136 for a family of three.

**MEDIAN INCOME OF FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN
2001-2010, Maine, U.S. and New England**

Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDs Count Data Center, datacenterkidscount.org



Median family income is the dollar amount which divides Maine families' income distribution into two equal groups – half with incomes above the median and half with incomes below the median.

In Maine:

Between 2001 and 2010, Maine's median family income grew from \$44,500 to \$55,100, an increase of 17.5%. During that same time, the US median family income grew 15.1% while the average of the median family income for other New England states (CT, MA, NH, RI, & VT) increased over 29%. Maine's median family income in 2010 remained lower than the New England median family income a decade before.

CRIME

	MAINE			NATIONAL
	State Number	Current Rate or Percent	Previous Rate or Percent	Rate or Percent
Arrests of children, 2010 (rate per 1,000 children ages 10-17)	6,492	49.6	50.1	n/a
Arrests of children for crimes against persons, 2010 (rate per 1,000 children ages 10-17)	109	0.8	0.9	n/a
Domestic assaults reported to police, 2010 (rate per 100,000 of population)	5,117	385.2	401.4	n/a

TEEN PREGNANCY

	MAINE			NATIONAL
	State Number	Current Rate or Percent	Previous Rate or Percent	Rate or Percent
Births to single teenaged mothers under age 20, 2009 (as % of total live births)	962	7.1%	7.4%	n/a
Births to married teenaged mothers under age 20, 2009 (as % of total live births)	87	0.6%	0.8%	n/a
Repeat teen pregnancies for females under age 20, 2009 (as % of total teen pregnancies)	346	23.9%	24.9%	n/a
Births to single teens who have not completed 12 years of school, 2003-2007 annual avg (rate per 1,000 females ages 10-19)	2559	6.0	6.0	n/a
Teen pregnancies, 2007 (rate per 1,000 females ages 10-17)	445	6.7	6.8	n/a

INCOME SUPPORTS

	MAINE			NATIONAL
	State Number	Current Rate or Percent	Previous Rate or Percent	Rate or Percent
Children receiving TANF, December 2011 <i>(as % of children ages 0-17)</i>	23,922	8.7%	8.9%	n/a
Children receiving Food Supplement Program, Dec 2011 <i>(as % of children ages 0-17)</i>	75,889	27.6%	26.7%	n/a
School children eligible for subsidized school lunch, 2011-12 <i>(as % of school children)</i>	84,496	46.1%	44.2%	n/a
Recipients of WIC benefits, 2011	42,382	n/a	n/a	n/a
Women	11,661	n/a	n/a	n/a
Infants and Children <i>(as % of all children under age 5)</i>	30,721	44.2%	45.5%	n/a
Child support enforcement cases with collection, FFY 2010 <i>(as % of cases)</i>	37,647	56.7%	59.3%	56.6%
Children served through TANF child care subsidies, FFY 2011	9,974	100%	11,378	n/a
Transitional Child Care <i>(as % of children served)</i>	4,041	40.5%	39.7%	n/a
ASPIRE Child Care <i>(as % of children served)</i>	5,933	59.5%	60.3%	n/a
Children served through CCDF child care subsidies, FFY 2011	3,676	100%	4,346	n/a
Vouchers <i>(as % of children served)</i>	2,209	60.1%	56.3%	n/a
Contracted slots <i>(as % of children served)</i>	1,467	39.9%	43.7%	n/a

2011 FEDERAL POVERTY GUIDELINES

FAMILY SIZE	GROSS MONTHLY INCOME	
1	\$908	
2	\$1,226	
3	\$1,544	For families with more than 8 persons, add \$318 for each additional person.
4	\$1,863	
5	\$2,181	
6	\$2,499	
7	\$2,818	
8	\$3,136	

Income Support Program Eligibility

WOMEN, INFANTS & CHILDREN (WIC): A supplemental food program for families with children 5 years and younger. Fathers are also eligible. **Eligibility:** Pregnant and post-partum women and children up to age 5. **INCOME ELIGIBILITY:** up to 185% of federal poverty level.

MEDICAID/CHIP EXPANSION (MAINECARE) **Eligibility:** 2011 INCOME ELIGIBILITY: up to 200% of federal poverty level (200% pregnant women and children 18 and younger and their parents; 150% individuals ages 19 – 20 years)

CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENT FUND (CCDF) Child Care Subsidy **Eligibility:** INCOME ELIGIBILITY: up to 250% of federal poverty level. Parents must be working, in job training or in school

TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES (TANF) **Eligibility:** INCOME ELIGIBILITY: 67% of federal poverty level for a family of three. Maximum monthly benefit for a family of three: \$485/mo.

FOOD SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM, formerly called Food Stamps **Eligibility:** INCOME ELIGIBILITY: up to 130% of federal poverty level. Maximum monthly benefit for a family of 3: \$526/mo.

When children live in families facing food insecurity and hunger, their brain architecture is affected, causing harm to their physical, mental, social and emotional health throughout their lives. “But investing in effective public infrastructure to protect young children’s nutritional health promotes family stability, and improves their educational achievement, productivity and future earnings.”*

In Maine:

In 2011, many of the programs that provide income supports to children and their families remained at levels comparable to 2010, but higher than 2007 levels. The percentage of Maine children receiving Food Supplement benefits in December 2011 was 27.6%, up from 23.7% in 2007. The percentage of children eligible for free and reduced lunch increased from 37.5% in the 2007-08 school year to 46.1% in the 2011-12 school year. Increased enrollment in nutritional programs since 2007 reflects families’ increased need created by the economic downturn. TANF enrollments increased slightly during this same time period.

* Partnerships for America’s Economic Success. November 2008. Issue Brief #8. “Reading, writing and hungry: The consequences of food insecurity on children, and on our nation’s economic success.” Washington, DC: Food Research and Action Center (FRAC).

Education and Learning



EARLY LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

	MAINE			NATIONAL
	State Number	Current Rate or Percent	Previous Rate or Percent	Rate or Percent
Licensed child care providers, December 2011	2,050	100%	2,121	n/a
Licensed child care providers in Step 4 of the Quality Rating System (QRS), December 2011 <i>(as % of licensed child care providers)</i>	174	8.5%	7.0%	n/a
Children enrolled in Maine Public Preschool Programs, 2010-11 <i>(as % of children age 4)</i>	4,050	27.9%	25.3%	n/a
Children enrolled in Head Start programs, FFY 2010 <i>(as % of income-eligible children under age 5)</i>	4,356	27.7%	29.5%	n/a
Children estimated to be eligible for Head Start but not enrolled, FFY 2010 <i>(as % of income-eligible children under age 5)</i>	11,396	72.3%	70.5%	n/a

The early years are a critical time for future development. Like building a new house, establishing either a strong or a fragile foundation will determine the development, learning and behavior that will follow. Positive early experiences prior to kindergarten entry are the building blocks for the essential skills children need when learning to read from kindergarten up through the completion of third grade. Families make use of a variety of early care and education settings: licensed child care, family, friends and neighbors, and public programs such as Head Start or public preschool. The quality of out of home experiences can strongly influence a child's developmental progression.

In Maine:

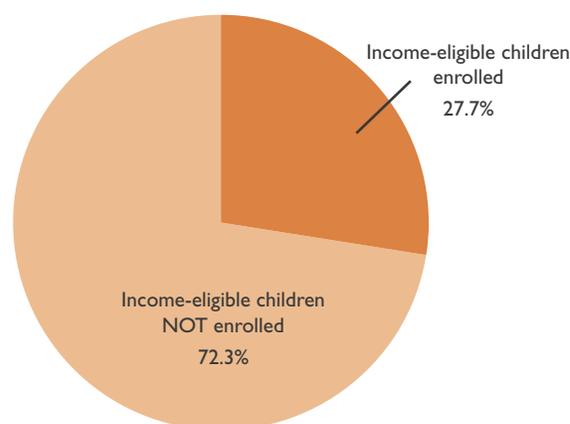
There are 2,050 licensed child care centers and family child care homes in Maine. Of the licensed programs, 174 (8.5%) meet the highest standard (Step 4) in Maine's early care and education quality rating system, Quality for ME. Maine currently has the capacity to serve an estimated 27.7% of children age 0-5 who are income-eligible for Head Start. Statewide, 27.9% of Maine's four-year-olds are enrolled in a public preschool program.

MAINE'S PUBLIC PRESCHOOL PROGRAM (PRE-K) is specifically designed to serve 4 year olds. Pre-K programs do not have eligibility requirements, because they are paid for through public school funds. Maine public pre-K programs are expected to provide a minimum of 10 hours a week of instruction time. The staff-to-child ratio for Maine public pre-K programs is one teacher to sixteen four-year olds. Collaboration with community providers must be with programs that meet the highest standard in Maine's early care and education quality rating system, Quality for ME.

HEAD START PROGRAMS serve families with children from birth to 5 years old. Enrollment priority in Head Start is given to families living in poverty. Programs use the Federal Poverty Guidelines. Head Start provides early care and education, as well as health, nutrition, mental health, social and family support to low income families in a variety of ways, ranging from home visiting to center based services. All Maine Head Start programs are at the top levels of the Quality for ME rating scale.

HEAD START PARTICIPATION 2010

Source: U.S. Office of Head Start, 2010 Program Information Report (PIR)



READING SKILLS

	MAINE			NATIONAL
	State Number	Current Rate or Percent	Previous Rate or Percent	Rate or Percent
4th grade students scoring at or above reading proficiency levels, 2011 <i>(as % of 4th grade students taking NAEP reading test)</i>	n/a	32%	35%	32%
8th grade students scoring at or above reading proficiency levels, 2011 <i>(as % of 8th grade students taking NAEP reading test)</i>	n/a	39%	35%	32%

ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS

Children who are English Language Learners, 2010-11
(as % of public school students)

State Number	MAINE		NATIONAL
	Current Rate or Percent	Previous Rate or Percent	Rate or Percent
4,859	2.7%	2.3%	n/a

DROPOUTS

High school dropouts, 2009-10 (as % of high school students)

Public high school dropouts (as % of public school students)

Selected private high school dropouts – with 60% or more publicly funded students
(as % of selected private high school students)

State Number	MAINE		NATIONAL
	Current Rate or Percent	Previous Rate or Percent	Rate or Percent
2,129	3.5%	3.4%	n/a
2,049	3.6%	3.6%	n/a
80	1.6%	1.5%	n/a

GRADUATES

Public high school graduates, Class of 2010 (as % of graduating class)

State Number	MAINE		NATIONAL
	Current Rate or Percent	Previous Rate or Percent	Rate or Percent
12,443	82.0%	79.8%	n/a

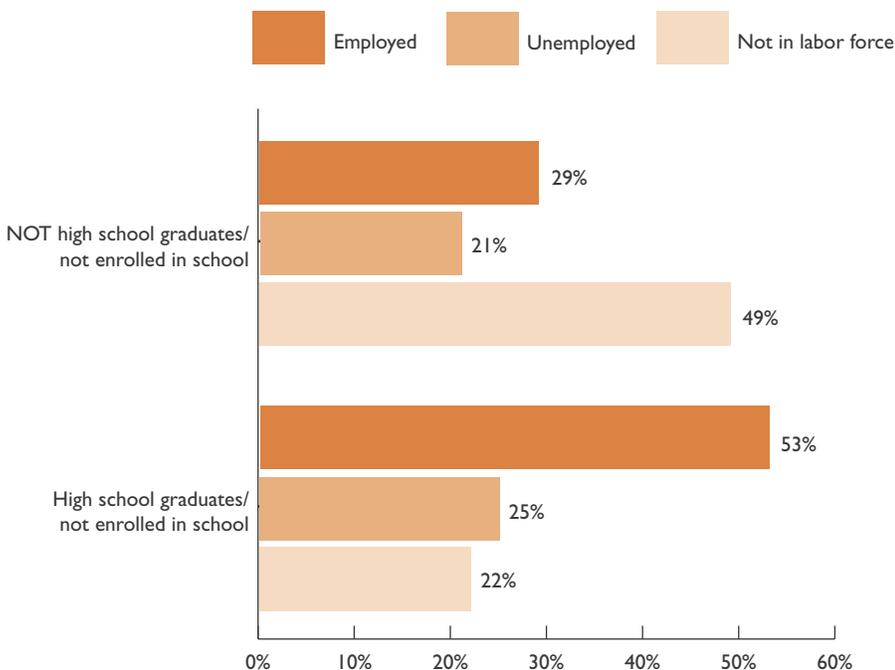
DISCONNECTED YOUTH

Teens ages 16-19 not attending school and not working, 2010 (as % of children ages 16-19)

State Number	MAINE		NATIONAL
	Current Rate or Percent	Previous Rate or Percent	Rate or Percent
5,188	7%	7%	9%

WHAT ARE MAINE YOUTH DOING IF THEY AREN'T ENROLLED IN SCHOOL? 2010, age 16-19

Source: 2010 American Community Survey



Teens who are neither in school nor employed are disconnected from the roles and relationships that help young people transition to adulthood. These young people tend to have a harder time connecting to the job market as young adults, which increases the risk that they will have lower earnings and a less stable employment history than their peers who stayed in school or found jobs.*

In Maine:

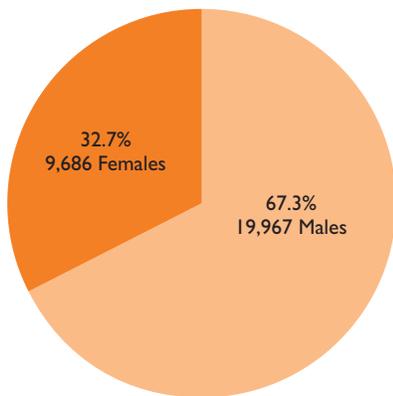
In 2010, 5,188 (7%) of Maine teens age 16-19 were neither in school nor employed. High school graduates not enrolled in school were more likely to be employed (53%) than non-high school graduates (29%). Forty-nine percent of young people without a high school diploma and not enrolled in school were not in the labor force.

*Shore, R. July 2005. *KIDS COUNT Indicator Brief: Reducing the Number of Disconnected Youth*. Available at www.aecf.org/KnowledgeCenter.aspx

SPECIAL EDUCATION

STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES
2010-11, age 5-21, by gender

Source: Maine Department of Education, Office of Special Services



Special education and related services play an integral part in educating children with special needs and in improving their long-term outcomes. These services improve student achievement and graduation rates, increase participation in post-secondary education, and increase employment participation and wages.*

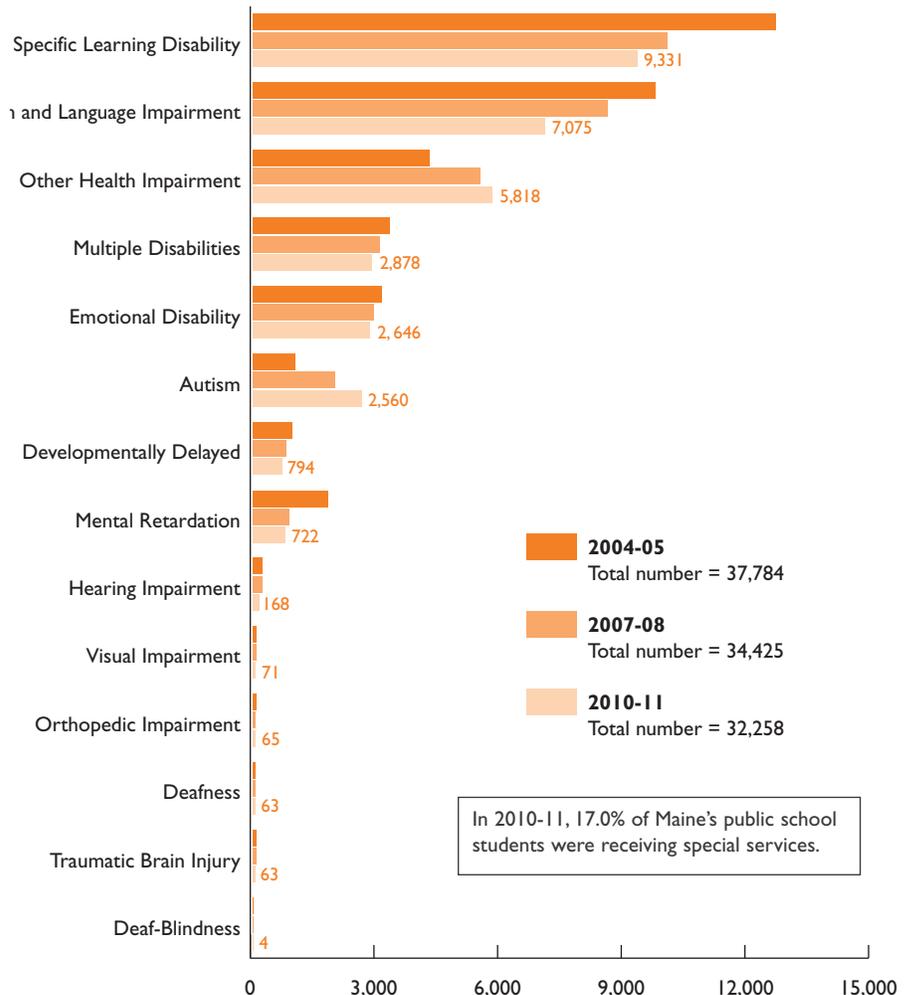
In Maine:

In 2010-11, 17.0% of Maine public school students had special needs, a rate that has not changed in the last four years. The most prevalent exceptionalities include specific learning disabilities, speech and language impairment and other health impairments. Currently, 8% of students with special needs have autism. The number of students with an autism diagnosis has increased 160% between 2004-05 and 2010-11: 1,018 vs. 2,646. The majority of students with special needs are in a regular classroom setting for at least 40% of the school day.

* American Youth Policy Forum and Center on Education Policy, 2002. *Twenty-Five Years of Educating Children with Disabilities*. Available at www.aypf.org.

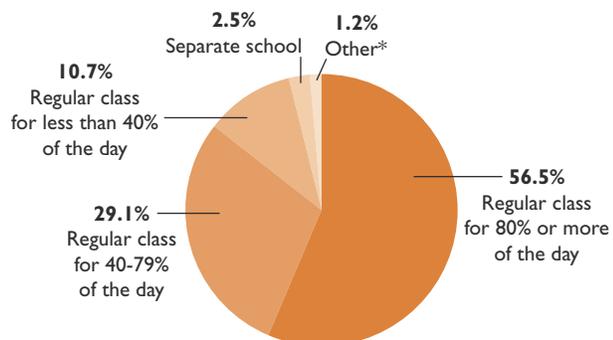
STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES
2004-05 to 2010-11, age 3-21, by disability

Source: Maine Department of Education, Office of Special Services



SPECIAL EDUCATION SETTING
2010-11

Source: Maine Department of Education, Office of Special Services



* includes the following placements: parentally placed in private school, homebound/hospital, and correctional facility

County Profiles



Between the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census Bureau's Decennial counts, Maine's population increased by 53,438 people or 4%. However, all of the growth occurred in the segment of Maine's population ages 45 years and older. Maine had significant declines in the number of adults 25 to 45 years of age, as well as in young people between the ages of 5 and 20. Maine is now the oldest state in the nation, with a median age of 42.7 years. According to the 2010 U.S. Census, children age 0-17 represented over one-fifth or 20.7% of the total population of Maine. Ten years earlier, children ages 0-17 represented 23.6% of Maine's population. The majority of Maine children (65.9%) live in counties with large urban areas: Cumberland, York, Penobscot, Kennebec and Androscoggin.

POPULATION

2010, ages 0-17

6,999 and lower

Piscataquis	3,365
Franklin	6,047
Lincoln	6,468
Washington	6,564

7,000 to 9,999

Sagadahoc	7,422
Knox	7,710
Waldo	8,147
Hancock	9,997

10,000 to 19,999

Somerset	11,176
Oxford	12,317
Aroostook	14,384

20,000 and higher

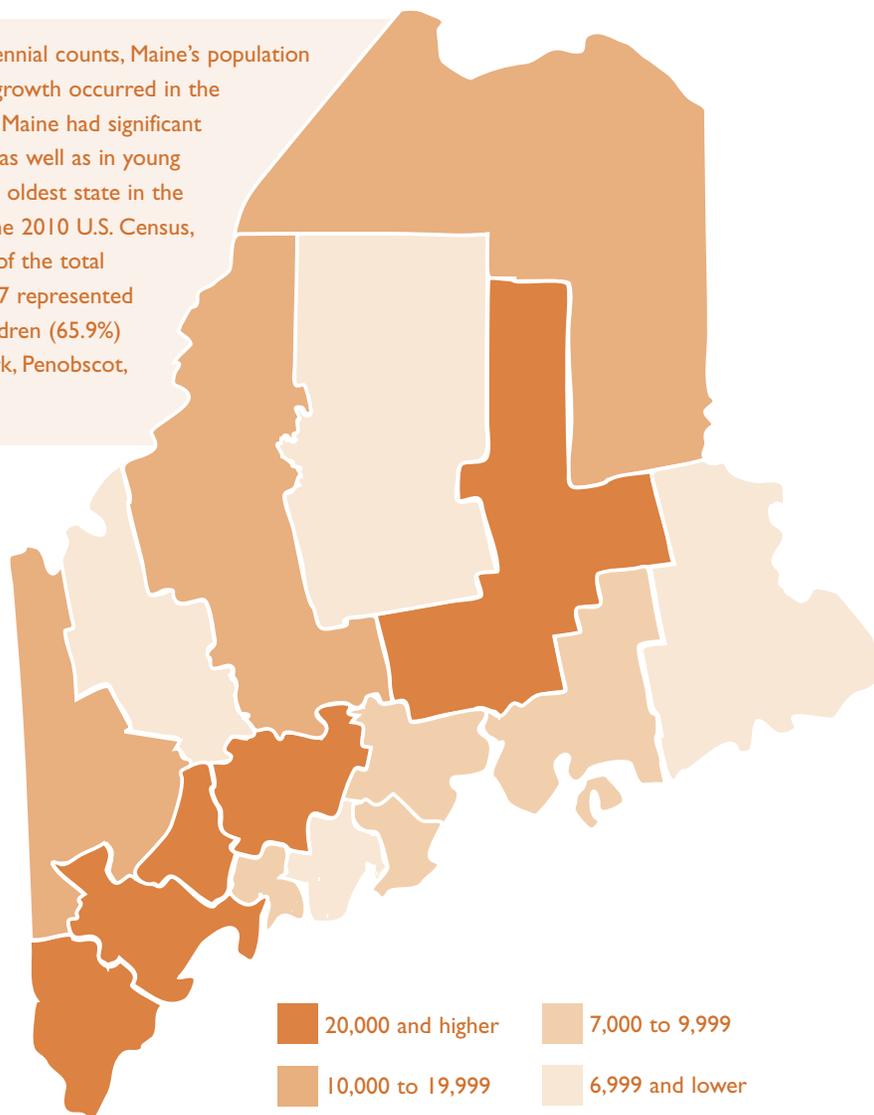
Androscoggin	24,308
Kennebec	25,308
Penobscot	30,355
York	42,091
Cumberland	58,894

TOTAL POPULATION, ages 0-17

274,533

TOTAL POPULATION, all ages

1,328,361



Source: Maine Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics

To map other indicators at the county-level, visit our state-level page on the KIDS COUNT Data Center: <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/me>

County-level data offers us an opportunity to more fully understand the well-being of Maine's children and their families. For each of the indicators reported, the number of events and rate of occurrence for those events offer us a more comprehensive view of the well-being of children around the state. The number and rates may vary considerably from year to year and between counties—a reflection of Maine's relatively small population and the diversity in population size, geography, and economic and social climate in the various regions of Maine, and should be considered when interpreting differences.



Counties at a Glance

	STATE	Androscoggin	Aroostook	Cumberland	Franklin	Hancock	Kennebec	
DEMOGRAPHICS								
Total Population - 2010 U.S. Census	1,328,361	107,702	71,870	281,674	30,768	54,418	122,151	
Under 5 years old	69,520	6,886	3,497	14,755	1,509	2,603	6,334	
5-17 years old	205,013	17,422	10,887	44,139	4,538	7,374	18,974	
18-64 years old	842,748	68,210	43,835	182,623	19,561	34,504	77,883	
65 years and over	211,080	15,184	13,651	40,157	5,160	9,937	18,960	
PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH								
Children participating in MaineCare, SFY 2011	48.3%	56.3%	58.0%	33.6%	51.9%	49.6%	52.1%	
Children ages 0-5 in Mainecare	57.4%	65.6%	68.0%	41.7%	64.3%	58.0%	64.0%	
Children ages 6-18 in Mainecare	44.6%	51.2%	54.2%	30.3%	47.2%	46.1%	47.3%	
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 2009	87.6%	90.2%	89.3%	88.5%	87.3%	86.2%	85.8%	
Low birth-weight infants, 2009	6.3%	6.2%	6.6%	6.1%	6.2%	5.6%	7.0%	
Pre-term births, 2009	8.3%	7.5%	7.5%	8.0%	8.6%	8.4%	7.7%	
Infant mortality, 2005-2009, annual avg.*	6.1	7.2	7.2	6.1	3.5	3.1	5.4	
Child deaths (ages 1-14), 2003-2007, annual avg.**	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.7	†	†	1.6	
Teen deaths (ages 15-19), 2003-2007, annual avg.**	6.0	7.1	4.2	5.0	†	4.4	4.8	
Children under 18 in Department of Health and Human Services care or custody, Dec. 2011*	4.8	6.7	4.9	4.0	1.3	4.3	6.4	
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS								
Children under 18 in poverty, 2010	18.2%	20.4%	20.0%	13.6%	22.3%	20.2%	16.9%	
Children receiving TANF, December 2011	8.7%	17.3%	10.4%	7.5%	10.0%	4.5%	9.2%	
Children receiving Food Sup. benefits, Dec. 2011	27.6%	35.8%	33.0%	20.5%	32.5%	22.1%	30.1%	
School children eligible for subsidized school lunch, 2011-12	46.1%	52.5%	53.6%	32.7%	53.3%	48.2%	52.8%	
Estimated livable wage for a single-parent family of 3, 2010	\$21.84	\$20.41	\$13.53	\$23.82	\$18.88	\$21.24	\$19.54	
Median household income, 2010	\$45,882	\$41,831	\$36,344	\$57,424	\$39,034	\$41,106	\$44,725	
Unemployment, 2011	7.4%	7.3%	9.5%	5.9%	9.4%	8.7%	7.1%	
Domestic assaults reported to police, 2010***	385.2	543.2	311.7	357.9	474.5	180.1	546.0	
Arrests of children, 2010*	49.6	70.8	46.8	51.7	38.1	31.0	52.1	
Arrests of children for crimes against persons, 2010*	0.8	2.5	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.2	1.6	
Teen pregnancies (ages 10-17), 2007*	6.7	9	3.7	7.1	10.7	6.9	8.1	
EDUCATION AND LEARNING								
Students in Public Preschool, 2010-11	27.9%	42.8%	82.6%	3.9%	38.0%	43.1%	27.2%	
Students with disabilities, 2010-11	17.0%	17.2%	17.6%	14.0%	14.7%	21.9%	11.8%	
Public high school dropouts, 2009-10	3.6%	6.0%	2.7%	2.6%	4.0%	3.5%	4.7%	
Public high school graduates, Class of 2010	82.0%	72.8%	85.0%	84.7%	89.0%	82.5%	79.8%	

KEY:

* Rate per 1,000 ** Rate per 10,000 *** Rate per 100,000
 † Data has been suppressed to preserve confidentiality n/a Not available or not applicable

	Knox	Lincoln	Oxford	Penobscot	Piscataquis	Sagadahoc	Somerset	Waldo	Washington	York
	39,736	34,457	57,833	153,923	17,535	35,293	52,228	38,786	32,856	197,131
	1,921	1,605	2,967	7,983	767	1,912	2,724	2,072	1,674	10,311
	5,789	4,863	9,350	22,372	2,598	5,510	8,452	6,075	4,890	31,780
	24,432	20,596	35,673	101,315	10,606	22,083	32,515	24,359	19,866	124,687
	7,594	7,393	9,843	22,253	3,564	5,788	8,537	6,280	6,426	30,353
	50.5%	48.4%	58.2%	48.0%	59.2%	40.5%	53.8%	54.5%	68.0%	39.1%
	57.4%	53.9%	66.4%	56.9%	68.9%	48.7%	61.1%	62.9%	77.6%	47.2%
	47.6%	46.2%	55.1%	44.3%	55.7%	37.0%	50.9%	51.1%	64.1%	36.0%
	93.6%	87.2%	87.0%	84.2%	85.4%	90.3%	80.8%	87.0%	84.5%	89.7%
	4.6%	7.4%	4.1%	6.3%	6.1%	5.0%	8.5%	9.7%	7.2%	6.1%
	6.6%	9.7%	7.8%	9.7%	6.1%	5.9%	9.4%	8.9%	7.9%	9.0%
	6.4	3.2	6.4	6.9	5.0	5.5	6.8	6.3	4.2	6.4
	†	†	2.4	2.1	†	2.5	2.1	3.5	3.5	1.5
	8.9	9.1	9.0	5.2	†	7.2	7.8	5.3	6.2	7.1
	5.3	0.5	0.9	6.1	1.8	1.5	6.4	1.7	4.1	5.3
	19.8%	20.8%	22.5%	20.6%	27.3%	15.3%	25.7%	23.4%	30.9%	13.7%
	7.2%	5.8%	11.4%	7.9%	9.5%	6.5%	11.8%	9.0%	9.2%	5.3%
	27.5%	28.3%	36.7%	28.3%	35.5%	24.3%	37.3%	33.5%	37.0%	21.8%
	46.1%	48.1%	58.2%	47.8%	57.4%	47.0%	59.1%	59.2%	59.3%	37.5%
	\$21.85	\$21.94	\$19.62	\$20.23	\$20.55	\$22.78	\$18.47	\$21.54	\$21.14	\$23.03
	\$42,593	\$45,520	\$38,789	\$42,602	\$34,420	\$52,071	\$36,249	\$37,986	\$32,847	\$54,076
	7.2%	7.2%	9.6%	7.8%	10.4%	6.7%	10.3%	8.4%	10.6%	6.7%
	264.2	298.9	389.1	285.2	182.5	172.8	384.9	337.8	310.4	502.2
	29.3	32.5	34.3	38.2	24.8	62.7	52.4	32.1	25.3	65.9
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.5
	9.8	†	5.5	6.3	†	2.9	7.5	10	6.1	5.8
	1.5%	6.2%	32.1%	39.2%	27.1%	38.4%	54.4%	39.4%	63.8%	8.2%
	21.4%	28.5%	17.9%	16.6%	12.3%	26.0%	19.2%	19.2%	22.4%	17.5%
	2.5%	4.6%	4.0%	4.4%	2.8%	3.4%	4.0%	2.9%	3.2%	2.9%
	84.0%	79.1%	78.4%	80.6%	80.1%	83.3%	83.9%	83.9%	81.0%	83.3%

Androscoggin



KEY:

- * Rate per 1,000
- ** Rate per 10,000
- *** Rate per 100,000
- † Data has been suppressed to preserve confidentiality
- n/a Not available or not applicable

	COUNTY			STATE		
	Number	Current Rate	Previous Rate	Number	Current Rate	Previous Rate
DEMOGRAPHICS						
Total Population - 2010 U.S. Census	107,702	100%	100%	1,328,361	100%	100%
Under 5 years old	6,886	6.4%	6.3%	69,520	5.2%	5.4%
5-17 years old	17,422	16.2%	16.3%	205,013	15.4%	15.8%
18-64 years old	68,210	63.3%	63.1%	842,748	63.4%	64.0%
65 years and over	15,184	14.1%	14.3%	211,080	15.9%	14.8%
PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH						
Children participating in MaineCare, SFY 2011	14,511	56.3%	55.8%	141,292	48.3%	46.5%
Children ages 0-5 in Mainecare	5,437	65.6%	65.9%	48,392	57.4%	55.5%
Children ages 6-18 in Mainecare	9,074	51.2%	51.2%	92,900	44.6%	42.9%
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 2009	1,247	90.2%	90.1%	11,802	87.6%	86.8%
Low birth-weight infants, 2009	86	6.2%	6.7%	852	6.3%	6.7%
Pre-term births, 2009	104	7.5%	8.4%	1,111	8.3%	8.7%
Infant mortality, 2005-2009, annual avg.*	10	7.2	7.3	85	6.1	6.1
Child deaths (ages 1-14), 2003-2007, annual avg.**	3	1.9	1.9	39	1.9	1.9
Teen deaths (ages 15-19), 2003-2007, annual avg.**	5	7.1	6.6	55	6.0	6.0
Children under 18 in Department of Health and Human Services care or custody, Dec. 2011*	162	6.7	7.6	1,322	4.8	5.2
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS						
Children under 18 in poverty, 2010	4,847	20.4%	22.7%	48,733	18.2%	17.5%
Children receiving TANF, December 2011	4,216	17.3%	16.7%	23,922	8.7%	8.9%
Children receiving Food Supplement benefits, Dec. 2011	8,699	35.8%	34.9%	75,889	27.6%	26.7%
School children eligible for subsidized school lunch, 2011-12	8,492	52.5%	51.4%	84,496	46.1%	44.2%
Estimated livable wage for a single-parent family of 3, 2010	n/a	\$20.41	\$15.93	n/a	\$21.84	\$20.00
Median household income, 2010	n/a	\$41,831	\$40,653	n/a	\$45,882	\$45,708
Unemployment, 2011	4,291	7.3%	8.0%	51,825	7.4%	7.9%
Domestic assaults reported to police, 2010***	585	543.2	570.1	5,117	385.2	401.4
Arrests of children, 2010*	767	70.8	79.2	6,492	49.6	50.1
Arrests of children for crimes against persons, 2010*	27	2.5	2.1	109	0.8	0.8
Teen pregnancies (ages 10-17), 2007*	48	9	10.7	445	6.7	6.8
EDUCATION AND LEARNING						
Students in Public Preschool, 2010-11	598	42.8%	28.7%	4,050	27.9%	25.3%
Students with disabilities, 2010-11	2,810	17.2%	18.1%	32,258	17.0%	17.1%
Public high school dropouts, 2009-10	293	6.0%	5.5%	2,049	3.6%	3.6%
Public high school graduates, Class of 2010	959	72.8%	72.6%	12,443	82.0%	79.8%



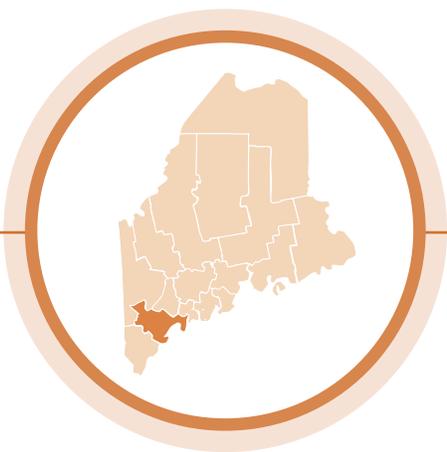
Aroostook

KEY:

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- ** Rate per 10,000
- *** Rate per 100,000
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- n/a Not available or not applicable

	COUNTY			STATE		
	Number	Current Rate	Previous Rate	Number	Current Rate	Previous Rate
DEMOGRAPHICS						
Total Population - 2010 U.S. Census	71,870	100%	100%	1,328,361	100%	100%
Under 5 years old	3,497	4.9%	4.8%	69,520	5.2%	5.4%
5-17 years old	10,887	15.1%	15.1%	205,013	15.4%	15.8%
18-64 years old	43,835	61.0%	62.4%	842,748	63.4%	64.0%
65 years and over	13,651	19.0%	17.7%	211,080	15.9%	14.8%
PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH						
Children participating in MaineCare, SFY 2011	8,911	58.0%	58.6%	141,292	48.3%	46.5%
Children ages 0-5 in Mainecare	2,884	68.0%	69.9%	48,392	57.4%	55.5%
Children ages 6-18 in Mainecare	6,027	54.2%	54.4%	92,900	44.6%	42.9%
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 2009	619	89.3%	87.7%	11,802	87.6%	86.8%
Low birth-weight infants, 2009	46	6.6%	5.9%	852	6.3%	6.7%
Pre-term births, 2009	52	7.5%	7.2%	1,111	8.3%	8.7%
Infant mortality, 2005-2009, annual avg.*	5	7.2	6.7	85	6.1	6.1
Child deaths (ages 1-14), 2003-2007, annual avg.**	2	2.0	2.7	39	1.9	1.9
Teen deaths (ages 15-19), 2003-2007, annual avg.**	2	4.2	3.4	55	6.0	6.0
Children under 18 in Department of Health and Human Services care or custody, Dec. 2011*	71	4.9	5.3	1,322	4.8	5.2
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS						
Children under 18 in poverty, 2010	2,784	20.0%	23.4%	48,733	18.2%	17.5%
Children receiving TANF, December 2011	1,490	10.4%	10.4%	23,922	8.7%	8.9%
Children receiving Food Supplement benefits, Dec. 2011	4,751	33.0%	33.4%	75,889	27.6%	26.7%
School children eligible for subsidized school lunch, 2011-12	5,603	53.6%	52.3%	84,496	46.1%	44.2%
Estimated livable wage for a single-parent family of 3, 2010	n/a	\$13.53	\$13.70	n/a	\$21.84	\$20.00
Median household income, 2010	n/a	\$36,344	\$34,868	n/a	\$45,882	\$45,708
Unemployment, 2011	3,203	9.5%	9.6%	51,825	7.4%	7.9%
Domestic assaults reported to police, 2010***	224	311.7	290.1	5,117	385.2	401.4
Arrests of children, 2010*	333	46.8	45.8	6,492	49.6	50.1
Arrests of children for crimes against persons, 2010*	5	0.7	0.6	109	0.8	0.8
Teen pregnancies (ages 10-17), 2007*	13	3.7	4.6	445	6.7	6.8
EDUCATION AND LEARNING						
Students in Public Preschool, 2010-11	547	82.6%	85.0%	4,050	27.9%	25.3%
Students with disabilities, 2010-11	1,864	17.6%	17.3%	32,258	17.0%	17.1%
Public high school dropouts, 2009-10	91	2.7%	3.6%	2,049	3.6%	3.6%
Public high school graduates, Class of 2010	756	85.0%	84.0%	12,443	82.0%	79.8%

Cumberland



KEY:

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- ** Rate per 10,000
- *** Rate per 100,000
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- n/a Not available or not applicable

	COUNTY			STATE		
	Number	Current Rate	Previous Rate	Number	Current Rate	Previous Rate
DEMOGRAPHICS						
Total Population - 2010 U.S. Census	281,674	100%	100%	1,328,361	100%	100%
Under 5 years old	14,755	5.2%	5.6%	69,520	5.2%	5.4%
5-17 years old	44,139	15.7%	16.1%	205,013	15.4%	15.8%
18-64 years old	182,623	64.8%	64.7%	842,748	63.4%	64.0%
65 years and over	40,157	14.3%	13.6%	211,080	15.9%	14.8%
PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH						
Children participating in MaineCare, SFY 2011	21,080	33.6%	32.8%	141,292	48.3%	46.5%
Children ages 0-5 in MaineCare	7,487	41.7%	39.7%	48,392	57.4%	55.5%
Children ages 6-18 in MaineCare	13,593	30.3%	29.9%	92,900	44.6%	42.9%
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 2009	2,498	88.5%	87.5%	11,802	87.6%	86.8%
Low birth-weight infants, 2009	172	6.1%	6.8%	852	6.3%	6.7%
Pre-term births, 2009	227	8.0%	9.3%	1,111	8.3%	8.7%
Infant mortality, 2005-2009, annual avg.*	18	6.1	6.3	85	6.1	6.1
Child deaths (ages 1-14), 2003-2007, annual avg.**	8	1.7	1.5	39	1.9	1.9
Teen deaths (ages 15-19), 2003-2007, annual avg.**	9	5.0	4.9	55	6.0	6.0
Children under 18 in Department of Health and Human Services care or custody, Dec. 2011*	233	4.0	3.8	1,322	4.8	5.2
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS						
Children under 18 in poverty, 2010	7,841	13.6%	11.9%	48,733	18.2%	17.5%
Children receiving TANF, December 2011	4,425	7.5%	7.4%	23,922	8.7%	8.9%
Children receiving Food Supplement benefits, Dec. 2011	12,090	20.5%	19.7%	75,889	27.6%	26.7%
School children eligible for subsidized school lunch, 2011-12	12,855	32.7%	31.3%	84,496	46.1%	44.2%
Estimated livable wage for a single-parent family of 3, 2010	n/a	\$23.82	\$22.04	n/a	\$21.84	\$20.00
Median household income, 2010	n/a	\$57,424	\$52,459	n/a	\$45,882	\$45,708
Unemployment, 2011	9,327	5.9%	6.3%	51,825	7.4%	7.9%
Domestic assaults reported to police, 2010***	1,008	357.9	379.8	5,117	385.2	401.4
Arrests of children, 2010*	1,443	51.7	55.5	6,492	49.6	50.1
Arrests of children for crimes against persons, 2010*	30	1.1	0.9	109	0.8	0.8
Teen pregnancies (ages 10-17), 2007*	97	7.1	6.7	445	6.7	6.8
EDUCATION AND LEARNING						
Students in Public Preschool, 2010-11	119	3.9%	3.5%	4,050	27.9%	25.3%
Students with disabilities, 2010-11	5,625	14.0%	14.1%	32,258	17.0%	17.1%
Public high school dropouts, 2009-10	346	2.6%	2.4%	2,049	3.6%	3.6%
Public high school graduates, Class of 2010	2,934	84.7%	83.5%	12,443	82.0%	79.8%



Franklin

KEY:

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	COUNTY			STATE		
	Number	Current Rate	Previous Rate	Number	Current Rate	Previous Rate
DEMOGRAPHICS						
Total Population - 2010 U.S. Census	30,768	100%	100%	1,328,361	100%	100%
Under 5 years old	1,509	4.9%	4.7%	69,520	5.2%	5.4%
5-17 years old	4,538	14.7%	15.2%	205,013	15.4%	15.8%
18-64 years old	19,561	63.6%	65.8%	842,748	63.4%	64.0%
65 years and over	5,160	16.8%	14.3%	211,080	15.9%	14.8%
PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH						
Children participating in MaineCare, SFY 2011	3,415	51.9%	54.9%	141,292	48.3%	46.5%
Children ages 0-5 in MaineCare	1,168	64.3%	70.6%	48,392	57.4%	55.5%
Children ages 6-18 in MaineCare	2,247	47.2%	49.3%	92,900	44.6%	42.9%
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 2009	254	87.3%	89.8%	11,802	87.6%	86.8%
Low birth-weight infants, 2009	18	6.2%	6.0%	852	6.3%	6.7%
Pre-term births, 2009	25	8.6%	8.8%	1,111	8.3%	8.7%
Infant mortality, 2005-2009, annual avg.*	1	3.5	5.6	85	6.1	6.1
Child deaths (ages 1-14), 2003-2007, annual avg.**	†	†	†	39	1.9	1.9
Teen deaths (ages 15-19), 2003-2007, annual avg.**	†	†	†	55	6.0	6.0
Children under 18 in Department of Health and Human Services care or custody, Dec. 2011*	8	1.3	1.7	1,322	4.8	5.2
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS						
Children under 18 in poverty, 2010	1,311	22.3%	21.5%	48,733	18.2%	17.5%
Children receiving TANF, December 2011	603	10.0%	11.2%	23,922	8.7%	8.9%
Children receiving Food Supplement benefits, Dec. 2011	1,964	32.5%	32.8%	75,889	27.6%	26.7%
School children eligible for subsidized school lunch, 2011-12	2,271	53.3%	55.6%	84,496	46.1%	44.2%
Estimated livable wage for a single-parent family of 3, 2010	n/a	\$18.88	\$14.81	n/a	\$21.84	\$20.00
Median household income, 2010	n/a	\$39,034	\$39,827	n/a	\$45,882	\$45,708
Unemployment, 2011	1,318	9.4%	9.7%	51,825	7.4%	7.9%
Domestic assaults reported to police, 2010***	146	474.5	387.6	5,117	385.2	401.4
Arrests of children, 2010*	113	38.1	45.7	6,492	49.6	50.1
Arrests of children for crimes against persons, 2010*	1	0.3	0.3	109	0.8	0.8
Teen pregnancies (ages 10-17), 2007*	16	10.7	6.5	445	6.7	6.8
EDUCATION AND LEARNING						
Students in Public Preschool, 2010-11	119	38.0%	25.3%	4,050	27.9%	25.3%
Students with disabilities, 2010-11	606	14.7%	14.5%	32,258	17.0%	17.1%
Public high school dropouts, 2009-10	55	4.0%	3.1%	2,049	3.6%	3.6%
Public high school graduates, Class of 2010	332	89.0%	84.3%	12,443	82.0%	79.8%

Hancock



KEY:

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	COUNTY			STATE		
	Number	Current Rate	Previous Rate	Number	Current Rate	Previous Rate
DEMOGRAPHICS						
Total Population - 2010 U.S. Census	54,418	100%	100%	1,328,361	100%	100%
Under 5 years old	2,603	4.8%	5.0%	69,520	5.2%	5.4%
5-17 years old	7,374	13.6%	14.8%	205,013	15.4%	15.8%
18-64 years old	34,504	63.4%	64.0%	842,748	63.4%	64.0%
65 years and over	9,937	18.3%	16.2%	211,080	15.9%	14.8%
PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH						
Children participating in MaineCare, SFY 2011	5,277	49.6%	44.5%	141,292	48.3%	46.5%
Children ages 0-5 in Mainecare	1,816	58.0%	53.1%	48,392	57.4%	55.5%
Children ages 6-18 in Mainecare	3,461	46.1%	41.1%	92,900	44.6%	42.9%
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 2009	388	86.2%	85.6%	11,802	87.6%	86.8%
Low birth-weight infants, 2009	25	5.6%	5.8%	852	6.3%	6.7%
Pre-term births, 2009	38	8.4%	4.7%	1,111	8.3%	8.7%
Infant mortality, 2005-2009, annual avg.*	2	3.1	3.4	85	6.1	6.1
Child deaths (ages 1-14), 2003-2007, annual avg.**	†	†	†	39	1.9	1.9
Teen deaths (ages 15-19), 2003-2007, annual avg.**	2	4.4	4.4	55	6.0	6.0
Children under 18 in Department of Health and Human Services care or custody, Dec. 2011*	43	4.3	5.1	1,322	4.8	5.2
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS						
Children under 18 in poverty, 2010	1,967	20.2%	18.3%	48,733	18.2%	17.5%
Children receiving TANF, December 2011	444	4.5%	5.1%	23,922	8.7%	8.9%
Children receiving Food Supplement benefits, Dec. 2011	2,208	22.1%	21.8%	75,889	27.6%	26.7%
School children eligible for subsidized school lunch, 2011-12	2,844	48.2%	42.3%	84,496	46.1%	44.2%
Estimated livable wage for a single-parent family of 3, 2010	n/a	\$21.24	\$19.90	n/a	\$21.84	\$20.00
Median household income, 2010	n/a	\$41,106	\$48,018	n/a	\$45,882	\$45,708
Unemployment, 2011	2,523	8.7%	8.9%	51,825	7.4%	7.9%
Domestic assaults reported to police, 2010***	98	180.1	229.0	5,117	385.2	401.4
Arrests of children, 2010*	146	31.0	30.2	6,492	49.6	50.1
Arrests of children for crimes against persons, 2010*	1	0.2	0.0	109	0.8	0.8
Teen pregnancies (ages 10-17), 2007*	17	6.9	5.9	445	6.7	6.8
EDUCATION AND LEARNING						
Students in Public Preschool, 2010-11	243	43.1%	22.4%	4,050	27.9%	25.3%
Students with disabilities, 2010-11	1,499	21.9%	22.5%	32,258	17.0%	17.1%
Public high school dropouts, 2009-10	70	3.5%	3.9%	2,049	3.6%	3.6%
Public high school graduates, Class of 2010	454	82.5%	77.2%	12,443	82.0%	79.8%



Kennebec

KEY:

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	COUNTY			STATE		
	Number	Current Rate	Previous Rate	Number	Current Rate	Previous Rate
DEMOGRAPHICS						
Total Population - 2010 U.S. Census	122,151	100%	100%	1,328,361	100%	100%
Under 5 years old	6,334	5.2%	5.2%	69,520	5.2%	5.4%
5-17 years old	18,974	15.5%	15.7%	205,013	15.4%	15.8%
18-64 years old	77,883	63.8%	64.5%	842,748	63.4%	64.0%
65 years and over	18,960	15.5%	14.6%	211,080	15.9%	14.8%
PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH						
Children participating in MaineCare, SFY 2011	14,031	52.1%	49.0%	141,292	48.3%	46.5%
Children ages 0-5 in Mainecare	4,898	64.0%	59.4%	48,392	57.4%	55.5%
Children ages 6-18 in Mainecare	9,133	47.3%	45.0%	92,900	44.6%	42.9%
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 2009	1,096	85.8%	84.8%	11,802	87.6%	86.8%
Low birth-weight infants, 2009	89	7.0%	5.2%	852	6.3%	6.7%
Pre-term births, 2009	98	7.7%	7.7%	1,111	8.3%	8.7%
Infant mortality, 2005-2009, annual avg.*	7	5.4	5.3	85	6.1	6.1
Child deaths (ages 1-14), 2003-2007, annual avg.**	3	1.9	1.9	39	1.9	1.9
Teen deaths (ages 15-19), 2003-2007, annual avg.**	4	4.8	4.5	55	6.0	6.0
Children under 18 in Department of Health and Human Services care or custody, Dec. 2011*	163	6.4	5.9	1,322	4.8	5.2
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS						
Children under 18 in poverty, 2010	4,166	16.9%	16.6%	48,733	18.2%	17.5%
Children receiving TANF, December 2011	2,318	9.2%	9.7%	23,922	8.7%	8.9%
Children receiving Food Supplement benefits, Dec. 2011	7,627	30.1%	29.0%	75,889	27.6%	26.7%
School children eligible for subsidized school lunch, 2011-12	9,418	52.8%	44.5%	84,496	46.1%	44.2%
Estimated livable wage for a single-parent family of 3, 2010	n/a	\$19.54	\$15.26	n/a	\$21.84	\$20.00
Median household income, 2010	n/a	\$44,725	\$44,668	n/a	\$45,882	\$45,708
Unemployment, 2011	4,468	7.1%	7.4%	51,825	7.4%	7.9%
Domestic assaults reported to police, 2010***	667	546.0	555.3	5,117	385.2	401.4
Arrests of children, 2010*	632	52.1	48.5	6,492	49.6	50.1
Arrests of children for crimes against persons, 2010*	19	1.6	1.5	109	0.8	0.8
Teen pregnancies (ages 10-17), 2007*	48	8.1	7.1	445	6.7	6.8
EDUCATION AND LEARNING						
Students in Public Preschool, 2010-11	374	27.2%	42.5%	4,050	27.9%	25.3%
Students with disabilities, 2010-11	2,110	11.8%	11.6%	32,258	17.0%	17.1%
Public high school dropouts, 2009-10	226	4.7%	4.0%	2,049	3.6%	3.6%
Public high school graduates, Class of 2010	1,064	79.8%	78.9%	12,443	82.0%	79.8%

Knox



KEY:

- * Rate per 1,000
- ** Rate per 10,000
- *** Rate per 100,000
- † Data has been suppressed to preserve confidentiality
- n/a Not available or not applicable

	COUNTY			STATE		
	Number	Current Rate	Previous Rate	Number	Current Rate	Previous Rate
DEMOGRAPHICS						
Total Population - 2010 U.S. Census	39,736	100%	100%	1,328,361	100%	100%
Under 5 years old	1,921	4.8%	5.1%	69,520	5.2%	5.4%
5-17 years old	5,789	14.6%	14.7%	205,013	15.4%	15.8%
18-64 years old	24,432	61.5%	62.7%	842,748	63.4%	64.0%
65 years and over	7,594	19.1%	17.5%	211,080	15.9%	14.8%
PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH						
Children participating in MaineCare, SFY 2011	4,105	50.5%	48.6%	141,292	48.3%	46.5%
Children ages 0-5 in Mainecare	1,364	57.4%	57.1%	48,392	57.4%	55.5%
Children ages 6-18 in Mainecare	2,741	47.6%	45.1%	92,900	44.6%	42.9%
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 2009	366	93.6%	91.3%	11,802	87.6%	86.8%
Low birth-weight infants, 2009	18	4.6%	4.6%	852	6.3%	6.7%
Pre-term births, 2009	26	6.6%	4.6%	1,111	8.3%	8.7%
Infant mortality, 2005-2009, annual avg.*	3	6.4	4.9	85	6.1	6.1
Child deaths (ages 1-14), 2003-2007, annual avg.**	†	†	†	39	1.9	1.9
Teen deaths (ages 15-19), 2003-2007, annual avg.**	2	8.9	11.1	55	6.0	6.0
Children under 18 in Department of Health and Human Services care or custody, Dec. 2011*	41	5.3	7.7	1,322	4.8	5.2
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS						
Children under 18 in poverty, 2010	1,495	19.8%	19.9%	48,733	18.2%	17.5%
Children receiving TANF, December 2011	554	7.2%	7.7%	23,922	8.7%	8.9%
Children receiving Food Supplement benefits, Dec. 2011	2,120	27.5%	26.6%	75,889	27.6%	26.7%
School children eligible for subsidized school lunch, 2011-12	2,028	46.1%	45.4%	84,496	46.1%	44.2%
Estimated livable wage for a single-parent family of 3, 2010	n/a	\$21.85	\$20.53	n/a	\$21.84	\$20.00
Median household income, 2010	n/a	\$42,593	\$44,398	n/a	\$45,882	\$45,708
Unemployment, 2011	1,463	7.2%	7.4%	51,825	7.4%	7.9%
Domestic assaults reported to police, 2010***	105	264.2	279.5	5,117	385.2	401.4
Arrests of children, 2010*	108	29.3	31.0	6,492	49.6	50.1
Arrests of children for crimes against persons, 2010*	0	0.0	0.0	109	0.8	0.8
Teen pregnancies (ages 10-17), 2007*	18	9.8	7.8	445	6.7	6.8
EDUCATION AND LEARNING						
Students in Public Preschool, 2010-11	6	1.5%	0.0%	4,050	27.9%	25.3%
Students with disabilities, 2010-11	1,095	21.4%	22.3%	32,258	17.0%	17.1%
Public high school dropouts, 2009-10	37	2.5%	3.2%	2,049	3.6%	3.6%
Public high school graduates, Class of 2010	335	84.0%	81.3%	12,443	82.0%	79.8%

Lincoln

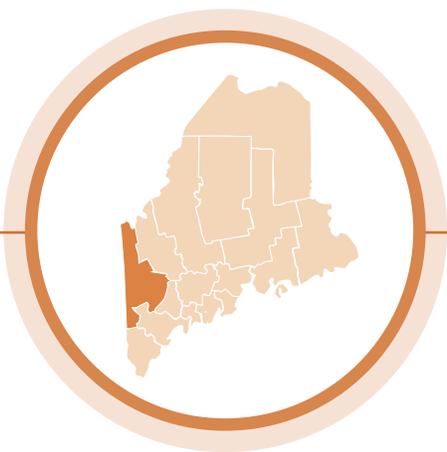


KEY:

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- *** Rate per 100,000
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	COUNTY			STATE		
	Number	Current Rate	Previous Rate	Number	Current Rate	Previous Rate
DEMOGRAPHICS						
Total Population - 2010 U.S. Census	34,457	100%	100%	1,328,361	100%	100%
Under 5 years old	1,605	4.7%	4.6%	69,520	5.2%	5.4%
5-17 years old	4,863	14.1%	14.8%	205,013	15.4%	15.8%
18-64 years old	20,596	59.8%	61.8%	842,748	63.4%	64.0%
65 years and over	7,393	21.5%	18.8%	211,080	15.9%	14.8%
PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH						
Children participating in MaineCare, SFY 2011	3,305	48.4%	46.4%	141,292	48.3%	46.5%
Children ages 0-5 in MaineCare	1,046	53.9%	54.6%	48,392	57.4%	55.5%
Children ages 6-18 in MaineCare	2,259	46.2%	43.4%	92,900	44.6%	42.9%
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 2009	260	87.2%	90.3%	11,802	87.6%	86.8%
Low birth-weight infants, 2009	22	7.4%	10.1%	852	6.3%	6.7%
Pre-term births, 2009	29	9.7%	12.4%	1,111	8.3%	8.7%
Infant mortality, 2005-2009, annual avg.*	1	3.2	2.5	85	6.1	6.1
Child deaths (ages 1-14), 2003-2007, annual avg.**	†	†	†	39	1.9	1.9
Teen deaths (ages 15-19), 2003-2007, annual avg.**	2	9.1	8.1	55	6.0	6.0
Children under 18 in Department of Health and Human Services care or custody, Dec. 2011*	3	0.5	1.3	1,322	4.8	5.2
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS						
Children under 18 in poverty, 2010	1,315	20.8%	19.2%	48,733	18.2%	17.5%
Children receiving TANF, December 2011	372	5.8%	6.3%	23,922	8.7%	8.9%
Children receiving Food Supplement benefits, Dec. 2011	1,832	28.3%	25.5%	75,889	27.6%	26.7%
School children eligible for subsidized school lunch, 2011-12	2,085	48.1%	48.1%	84,496	46.1%	44.2%
Estimated livable wage for a single-parent family of 3, 2010	n/a	\$21.94	\$19.80	n/a	\$21.84	\$20.00
Median household income, 2010	n/a	\$45,520	\$45,563	n/a	\$45,882	\$45,708
Unemployment, 2011	1,278	7.2%	7.2%	51,825	7.4%	7.9%
Domestic assaults reported to police, 2010***	103	298.9	310.3	5,117	385.2	401.4
Arrests of children, 2010*	103	32.5	46.9	6,492	49.6	50.1
Arrests of children for crimes against persons, 2010*	0	0.0	0.3	109	0.8	0.8
Teen pregnancies (ages 10-17), 2007*	†	†	6.4	445	6.7	6.8
EDUCATION AND LEARNING						
Students in Public Preschool, 2010-11	99	6.2%	0.6%	4,050	27.9%	25.3%
Students with disabilities, 2010-11	1,221	28.5%	28.7%	32,258	17.0%	17.1%
Public high school dropouts, 2009-10	50	4.6%	2.2%	2,049	3.6%	3.6%
Public high school graduates, Class of 2010	239	79.1%	79.4%	12,443	82.0%	79.8%

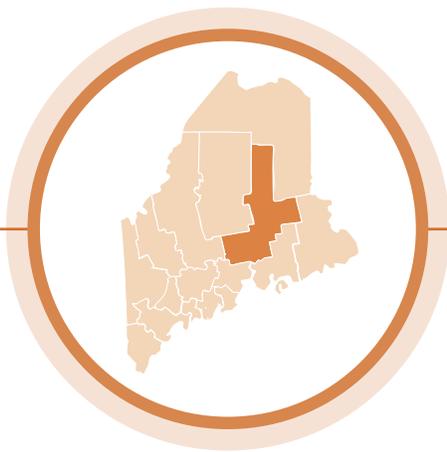
Oxford



KEY:

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	COUNTY			STATE		
	Number	Current Rate	Previous Rate	Number	Current Rate	Previous Rate
DEMOGRAPHICS						
Total Population - 2010 U.S. Census	57,833	100%	100%	1,328,361	100%	100%
Under 5 years old	2,967	5.1%	5.1%	69,520	5.2%	5.4%
5-17 years old	9,350	16.2%	15.6%	205,013	15.4%	15.8%
18-64 years old	35,673	61.7%	63.4%	842,748	63.4%	64.0%
65 years and over	9,843	17.0%	15.9%	211,080	15.9%	14.8%
PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH						
Children participating in MaineCare, SFY 2011	7,649	58.2%	60.9%	141,292	48.3%	46.5%
Children ages 0-5 in Mainecare	2,394	66.4%	69.3%	48,392	57.4%	55.5%
Children ages 6-18 in Mainecare	5,255	55.1%	57.6%	92,900	44.6%	42.9%
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 2009	469	87.0%	83.7%	11,802	87.6%	86.8%
Low birth-weight infants, 2009	22	4.1%	8.5%	852	6.3%	6.7%
Pre-term births, 2009	42	7.8%	7.4%	1,111	8.3%	8.7%
Infant mortality, 2005-2009, annual avg.*	4	6.4	7.0	85	6.1	6.1
Child deaths (ages 1-14), 2003-2007, annual avg.**	2	2.4	2.9	39	1.9	1.9
Teen deaths (ages 15-19), 2003-2007, annual avg.**	3	9.0	8.3	55	6.0	6.0
Children under 18 in Department of Health and Human Services care or custody, Dec. 2011*	11	0.9	0.7	1,322	4.8	5.2
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS						
Children under 18 in poverty, 2010	2,665	22.5%	21.2%	48,733	18.2%	17.5%
Children receiving TANF, December 2011	1,403	11.4%	12.1%	23,922	8.7%	8.9%
Children receiving Food Supplement benefits, Dec. 2011	4,520	36.7%	36.9%	75,889	27.6%	26.7%
School children eligible for subsidized school lunch, 2011-12	5,459	58.2%	58.6%	84,496	46.1%	44.2%
Estimated livable wage for a single-parent family of 3, 2010	n/a	\$19.62	\$15.35	n/a	\$21.84	\$20.00
Median household income, 2010	n/a	\$38,789	\$39,437	n/a	\$45,882	\$45,708
Unemployment, 2011	2,685	9.6%	10.2%	51,825	7.4%	7.9%
Domestic assaults reported to police, 2010***	225	389.1	421.3	5,117	385.2	401.4
Arrests of children, 2010*	212	34.3	28.0	6,492	49.6	50.1
Arrests of children for crimes against persons, 2010*	0	0.0	0.2	109	0.8	0.8
Teen pregnancies (ages 10-17), 2007*	16	5.5	6.6	445	6.7	6.8
EDUCATION AND LEARNING						
Students in Public Preschool, 2010-11	197	32.1%	23.5%	4,050	27.9%	25.3%
Students with disabilities, 2010-11	1,523	17.9%	18.5%	32,258	17.0%	17.1%
Public high school dropouts, 2009-10	111	4.0%	2.9%	2,049	3.6%	3.6%
Public high school graduates, Class of 2010	596	78.4%	74.9%	12,443	82.0%	79.8%



Penobscot

KEY:

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	COUNTY			STATE		
	Number	Current Rate	Previous Rate	Number	Current Rate	Previous Rate
DEMOGRAPHICS						
Total Population - 2010 U.S. Census	153,923	100%	100%	1,328,361	100%	100%
Under 5 years old	7,983	5.2%	5.4%	69,520	5.2%	5.4%
5-17 years old	22,372	14.5%	15.2%	205,013	15.4%	15.8%
18-64 years old	101,315	65.8%	65.8%	842,748	63.4%	64.0%
65 years and over	22,253	14.5%	13.5%	211,080	15.9%	14.8%
PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH						
Children participating in MaineCare, SFY 2011	15,863	48.0%	49.1%	141,292	48.3%	46.5%
Children ages 0-5 in MaineCare	5,506	56.9%	59.3%	48,392	57.4%	55.5%
Children ages 6-18 in MaineCare	10,357	44.3%	44.9%	92,900	44.6%	42.9%
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 2009	1,326	84.2%	84.7%	11,802	87.6%	86.8%
Low birth-weight infants, 2009	100	6.3%	7.0%	852	6.3%	6.7%
Pre-term births, 2009	152	9.7%	8.6%	1,111	8.3%	8.7%
Infant mortality, 2005-2009, annual avg.*	11	6.9	6.9	85	6.1	6.1
Child deaths (ages 1-14), 2003-2007, annual avg.**	5	2.1	2.6	39	1.9	1.9
Teen deaths (ages 15-19), 2003-2007, annual avg.**	6	5.2	6.2	55	6.0	6.0
Children under 18 in Department of Health and Human Services care or custody, Dec. 2011*	185	6.1	7.8	1,322	4.8	5.2
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS						
Children under 18 in poverty, 2010	6,104	20.6%	19.5%	48,733	18.2%	17.5%
Children receiving TANF, December 2011	2,391	7.9%	8.7%	23,922	8.7%	8.9%
Children receiving Food Supplement benefits, Dec. 2011	8,586	28.3%	28.7%	75,889	27.6%	26.7%
School children eligible for subsidized school lunch, 2011-12	9,975	47.8%	47.3%	84,496	46.1%	44.2%
Estimated livable wage for a single-parent family of 3, 2010	n/a	\$20.23	\$19.01	n/a	\$21.84	\$20.00
Median household income, 2010	n/a	\$42,602	\$40,301	n/a	\$45,882	\$45,708
Unemployment, 2011	6,165	7.8%	8.1%	51,825	7.4%	7.9%
Domestic assaults reported to police, 2010***	439	285.2	306.5	5,117	385.2	401.4
Arrests of children, 2010*	537	38.2	42.3	6,492	49.6	50.1
Arrests of children for crimes against persons, 2010*	7	0.5	0.8	109	0.8	0.8
Teen pregnancies (ages 10-17), 2007*	44	6.3	7	445	6.7	6.8
EDUCATION AND LEARNING						
Students in Public Preschool, 2010-11	658	39.2%	40.1%	4,050	27.9%	25.3%
Students with disabilities, 2010-11	3,537	16.6%	17.1%	32,258	17.0%	17.1%
Public high school dropouts, 2009-10	300	4.4%	4.3%	2,049	3.6%	3.6%
Public high school graduates, Class of 2010	1,447	80.6%	75.3%	12,443	82.0%	79.8%

Piscataquis



KEY:

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	COUNTY			STATE		
	Number	Current Rate	Previous Rate	Number	Current Rate	Previous Rate
DEMOGRAPHICS						
Total Population - 2010 U.S. Census	17,535	100%	100%	1,328,361	100%	100%
Under 5 years old	767	4.4%	4.8%	69,520	5.2%	5.4%
5-17 years old	2,598	14.8%	15.0%	205,013	15.4%	15.8%
18-64 years old	10,606	60.5%	62.9%	842,748	63.4%	64.0%
65 years and over	3,564	20.3%	17.4%	211,080	15.9%	14.8%
PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH						
Children participating in MaineCare, SFY 2011	2,125	59.2%	60.1%	141,292	48.3%	46.5%
Children ages 0-5 in Mainecare	650	68.9%	66.0%	48,392	57.4%	55.5%
Children ages 6-18 in Mainecare	1,475	55.7%	57.8%	92,900	44.6%	42.9%
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 2009	140	85.4%	80.5%	11,802	87.6%	86.8%
Low birth-weight infants, 2009	10	6.1%	10.7%	852	6.3%	6.7%
Pre-term births, 2009	10	6.1%	13.8%	1,111	8.3%	8.7%
Infant mortality, 2005-2009, annual avg.*	1	5.0	3.7	85	6.1	6.1
Child deaths (ages 1-14), 2003-2007, annual avg.**	†	†	†	39	1.9	1.9
Teen deaths (ages 15-19), 2003-2007, annual avg.**	†	†	†	55	6.0	6.0
Children under 18 in Department of Health and Human Services care or custody, Dec. 2011*	6	1.8	1.5	1,322	4.8	5.2
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS						
Children under 18 in poverty, 2010	886	27.3%	24.8%	48,733	18.2%	17.5%
Children receiving TANF, December 2011	319	9.5%	8.8%	23,922	8.7%	8.9%
Children receiving Food Supplement benefits, Dec. 2011	1,193	35.5%	34.1%	75,889	27.6%	26.7%
School children eligible for subsidized school lunch, 2011-12	1,573	57.4%	59.1%	84,496	46.1%	44.2%
Estimated livable wage for a single-parent family of 3, 2010	n/a	\$20.55	\$15.60	n/a	\$21.84	\$20.00
Median household income, 2010	n/a	\$34,420	\$34,922	n/a	\$45,882	\$45,708
Unemployment, 2011	753	10.4%	11.2%	51,825	7.4%	7.9%
Domestic assaults reported to police, 2010***	32	182.5	197.9	5,117	385.2	401.4
Arrests of children, 2010*	42	24.8	27.3	6,492	49.6	50.1
Arrests of children for crimes against persons, 2010*	2	1.2	0.6	109	0.8	0.8
Teen pregnancies (ages 10-17), 2007*	†	†	8.5	445	6.7	6.8
EDUCATION AND LEARNING						
Students in Public Preschool, 2010-11	45	27.1%	22.1%	4,050	27.9%	25.3%
Students with disabilities, 2010-11	292	12.3%	12.6%	32,258	17.0%	17.1%
Public high school dropouts, 2009-10	15	2.8%	4.5%	2,049	3.6%	3.6%
Public high school graduates, Class of 2010	121	80.1%	80.3%	12,443	82.0%	79.8%

Sagadahoc



KEY:

- * Rate per 1,000
- ** Rate per 10,000
- *** Rate per 100,000
- † Data has been suppressed to preserve confidentiality
- n/a Not available or not applicable

	COUNTY			STATE		
	Number	Current Rate	Previous Rate	Number	Current Rate	Previous Rate
DEMOGRAPHICS						
Total Population - 2010 U.S. Census	35,293	100%	100%	1,328,361	100%	100%
Under 5 years old	1,912	5.4%	5.9%	69,520	5.2%	5.4%
5-17 years old	5,510	15.6%	17.1%	205,013	15.4%	15.8%
18-64 years old	22,083	62.6%	63.4%	842,748	63.4%	64.0%
65 years and over	5,788	16.4%	13.6%	211,080	15.9%	14.8%
PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH						
Children participating in MaineCare, SFY 2011	3,164	40.5%	34.1%	141,292	48.3%	46.5%
Children ages 0-5 in Mainecare	1,119	48.7%	42.8%	48,392	57.4%	55.5%
Children ages 6-18 in Mainecare	2,045	37.0%	30.5%	92,900	44.6%	42.9%
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 2009	380	90.3%	89.1%	11,802	87.6%	86.8%
Low birth-weight infants, 2009	21	5.0%	5.9%	852	6.3%	6.7%
Pre-term births, 2009	25	5.9%	8.6%	1,111	8.3%	8.7%
Infant mortality, 2005-2009, annual avg.*	2	5.5	6.5	85	6.1	6.1
Child deaths (ages 1-14), 2003-2007, annual avg.**	2	2.5	3.1	39	1.9	1.9
Teen deaths (ages 15-19), 2003-2007, annual avg.**	2	7.2	8.0	55	6.0	6.0
Children under 18 in Department of Health and Human Services care or custody, Dec. 2011*	11	1.5	0.6	1,322	4.8	5.2
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS						
Children under 18 in poverty, 2010	1,122	15.3%	14.8%	48,733	18.2%	17.5%
Children receiving TANF, December 2011	486	6.5%	6.1%	23,922	8.7%	8.9%
Children receiving Food Supplement benefits, Dec. 2011	1,800	24.3%	19.1%	75,889	27.6%	26.7%
School children eligible for subsidized school lunch, 2011-12	1,310	47.0%	38.1%	84,496	46.1%	44.2%
Estimated livable wage for a single-parent family of 3, 2010	n/a	\$22.78	\$21.12	n/a	\$21.84	\$20.00
Median household income, 2010	n/a	\$52,071	\$54,754	n/a	\$45,882	\$45,708
Unemployment, 2011	1,255	6.7%	6.7%	51,825	7.4%	7.9%
Domestic assaults reported to police, 2010***	61	172.8	219.9	5,117	385.2	401.4
Arrests of children, 2010*	218	62.7	56.6	6,492	49.6	50.1
Arrests of children for crimes against persons, 2010*	0	0.0	0.2	109	0.8	0.8
Teen pregnancies (ages 10-17), 2007*	6	2.9	3.4	445	6.7	6.8
EDUCATION AND LEARNING						
Students in Public Preschool, 2010-11	158	38.4%	24.0%	4,050	27.9%	25.3%
Students with disabilities, 2010-11	1,303	26.0%	25.7%	32,258	17.0%	17.1%
Public high school dropouts, 2009-10	59	3.4%	3.4%	2,049	3.6%	3.6%
Public high school graduates, Class of 2010	408	83.3%	81.6%	12,443	82.0%	79.8%

Somerset



KEY:

- * Rate per 1,000
- ** Rate per 10,000
- *** Rate per 100,000
- † Data has been suppressed to preserve confidentiality
- n/a Not available or not applicable

	COUNTY			STATE		
	Number	Current Rate	Previous Rate	Number	Current Rate	Previous Rate
DEMOGRAPHICS						
Total Population - 2010 U.S. Census	52,228	100%	100%	1,328,361	100%	100%
Under 5 years old	2,724	5.2%	5.4%	69,520	5.2%	5.4%
5-17 years old	8,452	16.2%	16.1%	205,013	15.4%	15.8%
18-64 years old	32,515	62.3%	63.3%	842,748	63.4%	64.0%
65 years and over	8,537	16.3%	15.2%	211,080	15.9%	14.8%
PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH						
Children participating in MaineCare, SFY 2011	6,358	53.8%	61.3%	141,292	48.3%	46.5%
Children ages 0-5 in Mainecare	2,043	61.1%	69.3%	48,392	57.4%	55.5%
Children ages 6-18 in Mainecare	4,315	50.9%	58.1%	92,900	44.6%	42.9%
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 2009	437	80.8%	79.0%	11,802	87.6%	86.8%
Low birth-weight infants, 2009	46	8.5%	8.1%	852	6.3%	6.7%
Pre-term births, 2009	51	9.4%	10.5%	1,111	8.3%	8.7%
Infant mortality, 2005-2009, annual avg.*	4	6.8	6.8	85	6.1	6.1
Child deaths (ages 1-14), 2003-2007, annual avg.**	2	2.1	2.1	39	1.9	1.9
Teen deaths (ages 15-19), 2003-2007, annual avg.**	3	7.8	7.7	55	6.0	6.0
Children under 18 in Department of Health and Human Services care or custody, Dec. 2011*	72	6.4	8.2	1,322	4.8	5.2
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS						
Children under 18 in poverty, 2010	2,771	25.7%	27.1%	48,733	18.2%	17.5%
Children receiving TANF, December 2011	1,322	11.8%	12.9%	23,922	8.7%	8.9%
Children receiving Food Supplement benefits, Dec. 2011	4,170	37.3%	37.7%	75,889	27.6%	26.7%
School children eligible for subsidized school lunch, 2011-12	4,697	59.1%	57.7%	84,496	46.1%	44.2%
Estimated livable wage for a single-parent family of 3, 2010	n/a	\$18.47	\$14.69	n/a	\$21.84	\$20.00
Median household income, 2010	n/a	\$36,249	\$35,333	n/a	\$45,882	\$45,708
Unemployment, 2011	2,516	10.3%	10.8%	51,825	7.4%	7.9%
Domestic assaults reported to police, 2010***	201	384.9	472.3	5,117	385.2	401.4
Arrests of children, 2010*	287	52.4	62.4	6,492	49.6	50.1
Arrests of children for crimes against persons, 2010*	0	0.0	0.4	109	0.8	0.8
Teen pregnancies (ages 10-17), 2007*	20	7.5	10.3	445	6.7	6.8
EDUCATION AND LEARNING						
Students in Public Preschool, 2010-11	304	54.4%	54.9%	4,050	27.9%	25.3%
Students with disabilities, 2010-11	1,552	19.2%	18.7%	32,258	17.0%	17.1%
Public high school dropouts, 2009-10	96	4.0%	4.4%	2,049	3.6%	3.6%
Public high school graduates, Class of 2010	547	83.9%	81.1%	12,443	82.0%	79.8%

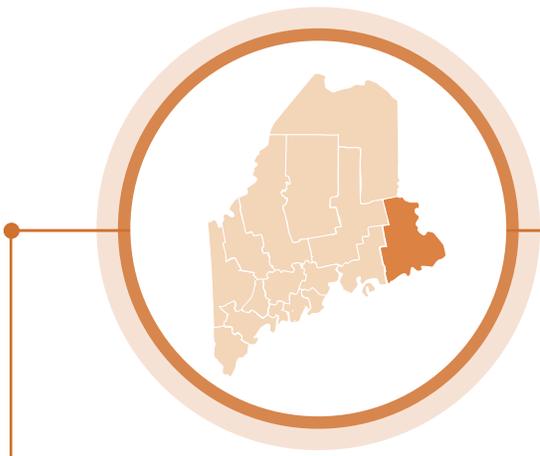


Waldo

KEY:

- * Rate per 1,000
- ** Rate per 10,000
- *** Rate per 100,000
- † Data has been suppressed to preserve confidentiality
- n/a Not available or not applicable

	COUNTY			STATE		
	Number	Current Rate	Previous Rate	Number	Current Rate	Previous Rate
DEMOGRAPHICS						
Total Population - 2010 U.S. Census	38,786	100%	100%	1,328,361	100%	100%
Under 5 years old	2,072	5.3%	5.3%	69,520	5.2%	5.4%
5-17 years old	6,075	15.7%	16.1%	205,013	15.4%	15.8%
18-64 years old	24,359	62.8%	64.1%	842,748	63.4%	64.0%
65 years and over	6,280	16.2%	14.6%	211,080	15.9%	14.8%
PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH						
Children participating in MaineCare, SFY 2011	4,714	54.5%	53.8%	141,292	48.3%	46.5%
Children ages 0-5 in Mainecare	1,570	62.9%	64.1%	48,392	57.4%	55.5%
Children ages 6-18 in Mainecare	3,144	51.1%	49.8%	92,900	44.6%	42.9%
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 2009	342	87.0%	88.0%	11,802	87.6%	86.8%
Low birth-weight infants, 2009	38	9.7%	6.6%	852	6.3%	6.7%
Pre-term births, 2009	35	8.9%	9.1%	1,111	8.3%	8.7%
Infant mortality, 2005-2009, annual avg.*	3	6.3	5.9	85	6.1	6.1
Child deaths (ages 1-14), 2003-2007, annual avg.**	2	3.5	3.2	39	1.9	1.9
Teen deaths (ages 15-19), 2003-2007, annual avg.**	1	5.3	8.4	55	6.0	6.0
Children under 18 in Department of Health and Human Services care or custody, Dec. 2011*	14	1.7	2.8	1,322	4.8	5.2
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS						
Children under 18 in poverty, 2010	1,851	23.4%	20.9%	48,733	18.2%	17.5%
Children receiving TANF, December 2011	733	9.0%	9.7%	23,922	8.7%	8.9%
Children receiving Food Supplement benefits, Dec. 2011	2,729	33.5%	30.9%	75,889	27.6%	26.7%
School children eligible for subsidized school lunch, 2011-12	2,904	59.2%	53.7%	84,496	46.1%	44.2%
Estimated livable wage for a single-parent family of 3, 2010	n/a	\$21.54	\$20.48	n/a	\$21.84	\$20.00
Median household income, 2010	n/a	\$37,986	\$40,423	n/a	\$45,882	\$45,708
Unemployment, 2011	1,598	8.4%	8.9%	51,825	7.4%	7.9%
Domestic assaults reported to police, 2010***	131	337.8	316.8	5,117	385.2	401.4
Arrests of children, 2010*	125	32.1	24.2	6,492	49.6	50.1
Arrests of children for crimes against persons, 2010*	1	0.3	0.0	109	0.8	0.8
Teen pregnancies (ages 10-17), 2007*	20	10	4	445	6.7	6.8
EDUCATION AND LEARNING						
Students in Public Preschool, 2010-11	2177	39.4%	45.3%	4,050	27.9%	25.3%
Students with disabilities, 2010-11	1,078	19.2%	18.7%	32,258	17.0%	17.1%
Public high school dropouts, 2009-10	39	2.9%	1.8%	2,049	3.6%	3.6%
Public high school graduates, Class of 2010	292	83.9%	81.2%	12,443	82.0%	79.8%



Washington

KEY:

- * Rate per 1,000
- ** Rate per 10,000
- *** Rate per 100,000
- † Data has been suppressed to preserve confidentiality
- n/a Not available or not applicable

	COUNTY			STATE		
	Number	Current Rate	Previous Rate	Number	Current Rate	Previous Rate
DEMOGRAPHICS						
Total Population - 2010 U.S. Census	32,856	100%	100%	1,328,361	100%	100%
Under 5 years old	1,674	5.1%	5.3%	69,520	5.2%	5.4%
5-17 years old	4,890	14.9%	15.1%	205,013	15.4%	15.8%
18-64 years old	19,866	60.5%	61.4%	842,748	63.4%	64.0%
65 years and over	6,426	19.6%	18.2%	211,080	15.9%	14.8%
PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH						
Children participating in MaineCare, SFY 2011	4,725	68.0%	67.5%	141,292	48.3%	46.5%
Children ages 0-5 in Mainecare	1,571	77.6%	76.9%	48,392	57.4%	55.5%
Children ages 6-18 in Mainecare	3,154	64.1%	63.7%	92,900	44.6%	42.9%
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 2009	257	84.5%	80.3%	11,802	87.6%	86.8%
Low birth-weight infants, 2009	22	7.2%	5.4%	852	6.3%	6.7%
Pre-term births, 2009	24	7.9%	7.3%	1,111	8.3%	8.7%
Infant mortality, 2005-2009, annual avg.*	1	4.2	4.7	85	6.1	6.1
Child deaths (ages 1-14), 2003-2007, annual avg.**	2	3.5	3.8	39	1.9	1.9
Teen deaths (ages 15-19), 2003-2007, annual avg.**	1	6.2	7.8	55	6.0	6.0
Children under 18 in Department of Health and Human Services care or custody, Dec. 2011*	27	4.1	3.3	1,322	4.8	5.2
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS						
Children under 18 in poverty, 2010	1,971	30.9%	29.0%	48,733	18.2%	17.5%
Children receiving TANF, December 2011	604	9.2%	9.4%	23,922	8.7%	8.9%
Children receiving Food Supplement benefits, Dec. 2011	2,427	37.0%	36.5%	75,889	27.6%	26.7%
School children eligible for subsidized school lunch, 2011-12	2,737	59.3%	61.5%	84,496	46.1%	44.2%
Estimated livable wage for a single-parent family of 3, 2010	n/a	\$21.14	\$18.96	n/a	\$21.84	\$20.00
Median household income, 2010	n/a	\$32,847	\$31,861	n/a	\$45,882	\$45,708
Unemployment, 2011	1,492	10.6%	10.9%	51,825	7.4%	7.9%
Domestic assaults reported to police, 2010***	102	310.4	332.8	5,117	385.2	401.4
Arrests of children, 2010*	79	25.3	18.5	6,492	49.6	50.1
Arrests of children for crimes against persons, 2010*	5	1.6	0.3	109	0.8	0.8
Teen pregnancies (ages 10-17), 2007*	10	6.1	11.9	445	6.7	6.8
EDUCATION AND LEARNING						
Students in Public Preschool, 2010-11	227	63.8%	51.9%	4,050	27.9%	25.3%
Students with disabilities, 2010-11	999	22.4%	21.0%	32,258	17.0%	17.1%
Public high school dropouts, 2009-10	36	3.2%	3.6%	2,049	3.6%	3.6%
Public high school graduates, Class of 2010	230	81.0%	81.8%	12,443	82.0%	79.8%



York

KEY:

- * Rate per 1,000
- ** Rate per 10,000
- *** Rate per 100,000
- † Data has been suppressed to preserve confidentiality
- n/a Not available or not applicable

	COUNTY			STATE		
	Number	Current Rate	Previous Rate	Number	Current Rate	Previous Rate
DEMOGRAPHICS						
Total Population - 2010 U.S. Census	197,131	100%	100%	1,328,361	100%	100%
Under 5 years old	10,311	5.2%	5.3%	69,520	5.2%	5.4%
5-17 years old	31,780	16.1%	16.8%	205,013	15.4%	15.8%
18-64 years old	124,687	63.3%	63.6%	842,748	63.4%	64.0%
65 years and over	30,353	15.4%	14.3%	211,080	15.9%	14.8%
PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH						
Children participating in MaineCare, SFY 2011	17,459	39.1%	35.7%	141,292	48.3%	46.5%
Children ages 0-5 in MaineCare	5,885	47.2%	42.9%	48,392	57.4%	55.5%
Children ages 6-18 in MaineCare	11,574	36.0%	32.9%	92,900	44.6%	42.9%
Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 2009	1,723	89.7%	88.4%	11,802	87.6%	86.8%
Low birth-weight infants, 2009	117	6.1%	7.0%	852	6.3%	6.7%
Pre-term births, 2009	173	9.0%	9.7%	1,111	8.3%	8.7%
Infant mortality, 2005-2009, annual avg.*	13	6.4	6.3	85	6.1	6.1
Child deaths (ages 1-14), 2003-2007, annual avg.**	5	1.5	1.6	39	1.9	1.9
Teen deaths (ages 15-19), 2003-2007, annual avg.**	10	7.1	6.7	55	6.0	6.0
Children under 18 in Department of Health and Human Services care or custody, Dec. 2011*	223	5.3	5.9	1,322	4.8	5.2
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS						
Children under 18 in poverty, 2010	5,637	13.7%	12.3%	48,733	18.2%	17.5%
Children receiving TANF, December 2011	2,234	5.3%	5.6%	23,922	8.7%	8.9%
Children receiving Food Supplement benefits, Dec. 2011	9,157	21.8%	20.5%	75,889	27.6%	26.7%
School children eligible for subsidized school lunch, 2011-12	10,245	37.5%	36.5%	84,496	46.1%	44.2%
Estimated livable wage for a single-parent family of 3, 2010	n/a	\$23.03	\$21.96	n/a	\$21.84	\$20.00
Median household income, 2010	n/a	\$54,076	\$54,134	n/a	\$45,882	\$45,708
Unemployment, 2011	7,503	6.7%	7.5%	51,825	7.4%	7.9%
Domestic assaults reported to police, 2010***	990	502.2	500.6	5,117	385.2	401.4
Arrests of children, 2010*	1,347	65.9	57.6	6,492	49.6	50.1
Arrests of children for crimes against persons, 2010*	11	0.5	0.5	109	0.8	0.8
Teen pregnancies (ages 10-17), 2007*	64	5.8	5.2	445	6.7	6.8
EDUCATION AND LEARNING						
Students in Public Preschool, 2010-11	179	8.2%	8.2%	4,050	27.9%	25.3%
Students with disabilities, 2010-11	5,124	17.5%	17.4%	32,258	17.0%	17.1%
Public high school dropouts, 2009-10	225	2.9%	2.8%	2,049	3.6%	3.6%
Public high school graduates, Class of 2010	1,729	83.3%	81.4%	12,443	82.0%	79.8%

Definitions and Sources of Data



Demographics

SOURCE: Population estimates for calendar year 2010 were from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2010 Decennial Census.

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

HEALTH INSURANCE

Children without health insurance is the estimated number and percent of children ages 0-18 who were not covered by any kind of public or private health insurance. These data are averaged over the three-year period from 2008-2010 and 2007-2009.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2009 to 2011 and 2008 to 2010 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Low-income children without health insurance is the estimated number and percent of children ages 0-18 who lived in families with incomes less than twice the federal poverty threshold (< 200% of poverty) and who lacked health insurance. These data are averaged over the three-year period from 2008-2010 and 2007-2009. In 2009, the midpoint of the 3-year average for the current rate, the poverty threshold for a typical family of three was \$17,568. Thus, "low-income" represents income of less than \$35,136 for a family of three (one adult, 2 children).

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2009 to 2011 and 2008 to 2010 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Children participating in MaineCare is the number and percent of individual children ages 0-18 participating in MaineCare in state fiscal year (SFY) 2011 (July 1, 2010 – June 30, 2011) and (SFY) 2010 (July 1, 2009 – June 30, 2010). These data are reported by age group and by the child's county of residence at the end of the SFY or the end of the child's participation in the program. Note that the 2011 statewide figure includes 4,600 who were who were out-of-state or whose residence is unknown.

SOURCE: Maine Department of Health and Human Services, Office of MaineCare Services.

PHYSICAL HEALTH

Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester is the number and percent of live births for which the mother began receiving prenatal care during the first three months of pregnancy. These data represent calendar years 2009 and 2008.

SOURCE: Maine Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics.

Low birth-weight infants is the number and percent of live births in which the newborn weighed less than 2500 grams, (5.5 pounds). These data represent calendar years 2009 and 2008.

SOURCE: Maine Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics; 2009 national rate from Centers for Disease Control, National Center for Health Statistics Report, Vol. 60, No. 1, "Births: Final Data for 2009." http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr60/nvsr60_01.pdf

Pre-term births is the number and percent of pre-term births in which the newborn was born at less than 37 weeks gestation. These data represent calendar years 2009 and 2008.

SOURCE: Maine Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics; 2009 national rate from Centers for Disease Control, National Center for Health Statistics Report, Vol. 60, No. 1, "Births: Final Data for 2009." http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr60/nvsr60_01.pdf

Immunizations of children is the estimated vaccination coverage of children ages 19-35 months with the 4:3:1:0:3:1:4 Series (4 or more doses of DTaP (Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis), 3 or more doses of poliovirus

vaccine, and 1 or more doses of any MMR (Measles-Mumps-Rubella) vaccine, 0 doses of Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) vaccine, 3 or more doses of HepB vaccine, 1 or more doses of varicella (Chickenpox) vaccine, and 4 or more doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV). These data represent calendar years 2009 and 2008.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Immunization Survey, 2010 and 2009. http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/stats-surv/nis/data/tables_2010.htm

Children who do not have a medical home is the estimated number and percent of children ages 0-17 who do not have a medical home as defined by the American Academy of Pediatrics. A medical home is characterized by primary health care that is accessible, continuous, comprehensive, family-centered, coordinated, compassionate, and culturally effective, and is delivered by a trusted physician who is known to the child and family and who manages and facilitates all aspects of pediatric care. These data are from the National Survey of Children's Health 2007 and 2003.

SOURCE: Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative. National Survey of Children's Health. Data Resource Center on Child and Adolescent Health website. <http://childhealthdata.org/>

Children who did not receive developmental and behavioral screening is the estimated number and percent of children ages 10 months to five years who did not receive a standardized screening for behavioral or developmental problems, as reported by parents. These data are from the National Survey of Children's Health 2007 and 2003.

SOURCE: Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative. National Survey of Children's Health. Data Resource Center on Child and Adolescent Health website. <http://childhealthdata.org/>

Children who did not receive preventive dental care is the estimated number and percent of children ages 0-17 who did not see a dentist for any routine preventive dental care, including check-ups, screenings, and sealants during the twelve months prior to the survey. These data are from the National Survey of Children's Health 2007 and 2003.

SOURCE: Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative. National Survey of Children's Health. Data Resource Center on Child and Adolescent Health website. <http://childhealthdata.org/>

Children who are obese is the estimated number and percent of children ages 10-17 who are obese based on Body Mass Index for age at or above 95th percentile. In children and teens, body mass index is used to assess underweight, overweight, and risk for overweight. Children's body fatness changes over the years as they grow. And girls and boys differ in their body fatness as they mature. This is why BMI for children, also referred to as BMI-for-age, is gender and age specific. These data are from the National Survey of Children's Health 2007 and 2003.

SOURCE: Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative. National Survey of Children's Health. Data Resource Center on Child and Adolescent Health website. <http://childhealthdata.org/>

Children who are overweight is the estimated number and percent of children ages 10-17 who are overweight based on Body Mass Index for age between 85th and 94th percentile overweight. Children's body fatness changes over the years as they grow. And girls and boys differ in their body fatness as they mature. This is why BMI for children, also referred to as BMI-for-age, is gender and age specific. These data are from the National Survey of Children's Health 2007 and 2003.

SOURCE: Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative. National Survey of Children's Health. Data Resource Center on Child and Adolescent Health website. <http://childhealthdata.org/>

Children who engaged in vigorous physical activity everyday is the estimated number and percent of children ages 6-17 who exercised, played a sport or participated in physical activity for at least 20 minutes that made them sweat and breathe hard during the week prior to the survey, as reported by parents. These data are from the National Survey of Children's Health 2007 and 2003.

SOURCE: Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative. National Survey of Children's Health. Data Resource Center on Child and Adolescent Health website. <http://childhealthdata.org/>

MORTALITY

Infant mortality is the number and rate of deaths of infants under 1 year of age. The rate is per 1,000 live births. These data are averaged over the five-year period from 2005-2009 and from 2004-2008 and are reported by place of residence, not place of death.

SOURCE: Maine Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics; National rate from the Annie E. Casey Foundation's KIDS COUNT State-Level Data Online website. <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/>

Child deaths is the number and rate of deaths of children ages 1-14 from all causes. The rate is per 10,000 children ages 1-14. These data are averaged over the five-year period from 2003-2007 and from 2002-2006 and are reported by the child's place of residence, not the place of death. Check the KIDS COUNT Data Center for updated figures. NOTE: More recent state-level data were not available at the time of publication.

SOURCE: Maine Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics; National rate from the Annie E. Casey Foundation's KIDS COUNT State-Level Data Online website. <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/>

Teen deaths is the number and rate of deaths of teens ages 15-19 from all causes. The rate is per 10,000 children ages 15-19. These data are averaged over the five-year period from 2003-2007 and from 2002-2006 and are reported by the child's place of residence, not the place of death. Check the KIDS COUNT Data Center for updated figures. NOTE: More recent state-level data were not available at the time of publication.

SOURCE: Maine Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics; National rate from the Annie E. Casey Foundation's KIDS COUNT State-Level Data Online website. <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/>

MENTAL HEALTH

Children with emotional, developmental, or behavioral problems for which they need treatment or counseling is the estimated number and percent of children ages 0-17 whose parents report that their child has emotional, developmental, or behavioral problems for which they needed treatment or counseling (remedies, therapies, or guidance). These data are from the National Survey of Children's Health 2007 and 2003.

SOURCE: Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative. National Survey of Children's Health. Data Resource Center on Child and Adolescent Health website. <http://childhealthdata.org/>

Children who have been told by a doctor that they have ADD or ADHD, depression or anxiety, and/or behavior or conduct problems is the estimated number and percent of children ages 2-17 whose parents have been told by a doctor or other health professional that their child has Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD) or Attention Deficit Hyperactivity (ADHD), depression or anxiety, and/or behavior or conduct problems. These data are from the National Survey of Children's Health 2007 and 2003.

SOURCE: Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative. National Survey of Children's Health. Data Resource Center on Child and Adolescent Health website. <http://childhealthdata.org/>

Children whose parents have at least one concern about their child's learning, development, or behavior is the estimated number and percent of children ages 0-5 whose parents have at least one concern about their child's learning, development, or behavior. These data are from the National Survey of Children's Health 2007 and 2003.

SOURCE: Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative (2005). National Survey of Children's Health. Data Resource Center on Child and Adolescent Health website. <http://childhealthdata.org/>

Children who did not receive needed mental health services is the estimated number and percent of children ages 2-17 who needed but did not get mental healthcare or counseling services. These data are from the

National Survey of Children's Health 2007 and 2003.

SOURCE: Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative. National Survey of Children's Health. Data Resource Center on Child and Adolescent Health website. <http://childhealthdata.org/>

Outpatient hospital visits for mental health or substance abuse diagnoses is the number and rate of outpatient hospital visits of children ages 0-19 with a principal diagnosis of mental disease/disorder; alcohol/drug use or alcohol/drug-induced organic mental disorders. The rate is per 1,000 children ages 0-19. These data represent calendar years 2009 and 2008 (January-December) and count hospital visits, not individual children. Note: Because of a database conversion, figures for 2010 were not available.

SOURCE: Maine Health Data Organization.

Outpatient hospital visits for attempted suicide is the number and rate of outpatient hospital visits of children ages 10-19 with a principal diagnosis of an injury and an E Code categorizing the cause of injury as suicide/self-inflicted (E950-E959). The rate is per 1,000 children ages 10-19. These data represent calendar years 2009 and 2008 (January-December) and count hospital visits, not individual children. Note: Because of a database conversion, figures for 2010 were not available.

SOURCE: Maine Health Data Organization.

Child and teen suicides is the suicide rate of children and teens ages 10-19. These data represent rolling five-year averages from 1992-1996 through 2003-2007. The rate is per 100,000 children ages 10-19. Note for years prior to 1999 ICD-9 codes E950-E959 are used, and for years 1999 and forward ICD-10 codes X60-X84 and X87.0 are used. NOTE: More recent state-level data were not available at the time of publication.

SOURCE: Maine Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics; national rate from Centers for Disease Control, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, WISQARS (Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System). <http://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/index.html>

CHILD WELFARE

Children in Department of Health and Human Services care or custody is the number and rate of children ages 0-17 in the care or custody of the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) in December 2011 and December 2010. The rate is per 1,000 children ages 0-17. These children were ordered into DHHS custody as a result of a child protection hearing where the child is found to be in jeopardy, a juvenile hearing where it would be contrary to the child's health and welfare to remain in the care or custody of the parents, or a divorce and/or custody hearing where neither parent has been found able to provide a home in the best interest of the child.

Definitions of Child Welfare Placement Types:

ADOPTIVE CARE: Care that occurs with a foster family that is in process of adopting the child.

CONGREGATE CARE: Care that occurs in a homeless shelter, emergency facility, or children's residential facility.

FOSTER CARE: Parental care and supervision which is provided within a family setting in a private dwelling on a regular, 24-hour a day basis by qualified foster parent(s). The foster parents hold a license as a family foster home for children required by state law.

KINSHIP CARE: Family foster care provided to children in the care or custody of DHHS who are related by blood, marriage, or adoption to the caretakers. Kinship care is a preferred placement.

THERAPEUTIC CARE: Family foster care that utilizes the foster home setting and the foster parents as primary agents in improving the behavioral and emotional functioning of foster children.

TRIAL HOME: Children are placed back with the birth parents for a "trial reunification".

UNLICENSED CARE: A placement that occurs when (a.) a relative is identified and immediate placement is recommended, (b.) when a child

places himself in an unlicensed home and that placement is being considered, or (c.) a previous relationship exists between a child and an unlicensed family with indications that it would be in the child's best interest to be placed in that home.

OTHER CARE: Care not covered in the above descriptions, including semi-independent living, professional parent model, and intermediate care facility.

SOURCE: Maine Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Child and Family Services, Division of Child Welfare Services.

Substantiated child abuse and neglect victims is the number and rate of individual victims of child abuse and neglect ages 0-17 for whom assessment led to a finding of a threat to a child's health or welfare by physical, mental or emotional injury or impairment, sexual abuse or exploitation, deprivation of essential needs or lack of protection from these by a person responsible for the child (22 MRSA §4002). The rate is per 1,000 children ages 0-17. These data represent calendar years 2010 and 2009.

SOURCE: Maine Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Child and Family Services, Division of Child Welfare Services.

Reports alleging child abuse and/or neglect is the number of written or verbal requests for Child Protective Services intervention in a family situation on behalf of a child in order to assess or resolve problems being presented. Cases were screened out when evidence of serious family problems or dysfunction was evident but the situation did not contain an allegation of abuse or neglect. Cases deemed appropriate for referral meet the standards contained in 22 MRSA §4002 as defined under the definition for substantiated child abuse and neglect victims. Of the cases deemed appropriate for referral to services, some are referred to Child Protective Services and others are referred to community agencies that contract with the Department of Health and Human Services to provide services to families. These data represent calendar years 2010 and 2009.

SOURCE: Maine Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Child and Family Services, Division of Child Welfare Services.

Case assessments completed by Child Protective Services is the number of case assessments completed during 2010 and 2009 of those cases referred to Child Protective Services. The results of case assessments are cases with findings of maltreatment or cases without findings of maltreatment. These data represent calendar years 2010 and 2009.

SOURCE: Maine Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Child and Family Services, Division of Child Welfare Services.

ADOLESCENT HEALTH AND SAFETY

Adolescents served in the Maine family planning system is the number and rate of adolescents ages 15-19 served in the Maine family planning system during state fiscal year (SFY) 2011 (July 1, 2010 – June 30, 2011) and during SFY 2010 (July 1, 2009 – June 30, 2010). The rate is per 1,000 children ages 15-19. These data are also reported by number and by rate for gender:

SOURCE: Family Planning Association of Maine. Region 1 Title X Data System.

Young adults living with HIV/AIDS is the number and rate of reported cases of youth ages 18-24 living with the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). The rate is per 1,000 young adults ages 18-24. These data represent calendar years 2010 and 2009.

SOURCE: Maine Department of Health and Human Services, Maine Center for Disease Control and Prevention, HIV, STD and Viral Hepatitis Program.

Chlamydia cases is the number and rate of reported cases of Chlamydia among children and adolescents ages 10-19. The rate is per 1,000 children ages 10-19. These data represent calendar years 2010 and 2009.

SOURCE: Maine Department of Health and Human Services, Maine Center for Disease Control and Prevention, HIV, STD and Viral Hepatitis Program.

MAINE KIDS COUNT 2012

Gonorrhea cases is the number and rate of reported cases of gonorrhea among children and adolescents ages 10-19. The rate is per 1,000 children ages 10-19. These data represent calendar years 2010 and 2009.

SOURCE: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health, HIV, STD and Viral Hepatitis Program

Children and adolescents using services of licensed alcohol and drug abuse treatment providers is the unduplicated number and rate of children ages 10-19 using services of Maine alcohol and drug abuse treatment providers. These data include children whose primary problem is substance abuse, affected others (such as children of parents with substance abuse problems requiring therapy), and evaluation only. The rate is per 1,000 children ages 10-19. These data represent calendar years 2010 and 2009.

SOURCE: Maine Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Substance Abuse, Treatment Data System (TDS).

Children in motor vehicle crashes with personal injury is the number and percent of children ages 0-19 injured in a motor vehicle crash where a young person was involved. Children in motor vehicle crashes include young drivers, vehicle passengers, and pedestrians or bicyclists. These data represent calendar years 2010 and 2009.

SOURCE: Maine Department of Transportation, Safety Office.

OUI Arrests, License Suspensions and Convictions is the number and rate of arrests, license suspensions, and convictions of drivers under age 20 for Operating Under the Influence. License suspensions represent administrative suspensions issued by the Bureau of Motor Vehicles and suspensions issued by the courts. Convictions represent drivers convicted for Operating Under the Influence. The rate is per 1,000 drivers under age 20. Arrest, suspension and conviction data represent years 2010 and 2009.

SOURCE: Department of the Secretary of State, Bureau of Motor Vehicles. <http://www.state.me.us/sos/bmv>

Leading Cause of Death is the number for the leading causes of death of adolescents ages 15-19. Due to a change in CDC reporting, these data no longer include a breakout by number of unintentional injury deaths by cause of injury. These data represent calendar year 2008.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, WISQARS (Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System). <http://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/index.html>

Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System data is selected results from the Maine and National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys. Youth Risk Behavior Surveys monitor priority health-risk behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of death, injury, illness, and social problems among youth at the state and national levels.

SOURCE: 2009 and 2007 Maine and national rates from the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System – Centers for Disease Control. <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/index.htm>

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS

INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

Children under age 18 in poverty is the estimated number and percent of children under age 18 living in poverty. In 2010, which represents the current rate, the poverty threshold for a typical family of three was \$17,568. These data represent calendar years. Notes: 2004 and previous SAIFE estimates are not directly comparable to 2005-2010 SAIFE estimates because the data used to model the estimates have changed

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates. <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saife/>

Children under age 5 in poverty is the estimated number and percent of children under age 5 living in poverty. In 2010, which represents the current rate, the poverty threshold for a typical family of three was \$17,568. These data represent calendar years. Notes: 2004 and previous SAIPE estimates are not directly comparable to 2005-2010 SAIPE estimates because the data used to model the estimates have changed.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe/>

Children in low income households where housing costs exceed 30 percent of income is the estimated number and percent of children living in low income households where more than 30 percent of the monthly income was spent on rent, mortgage payments, taxes, insurance, and/or related expenses. The 30 percent threshold for housing costs is based on research on affordable housing by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). According to HUD, households that must allocate more than 30 percent of their income to housing expenses, are less likely to have enough resources for food, clothing, medical care or other needs.

SOURCE: Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center <http://datacenterkidscount.org>

Homeless children under age 18 is the estimated number and percent of children under age 18 who were counted in the Maine State Housing Authority's Annual Point in Time Surveys on January 26, 2011, which represents the current figures, and January 27, 2010, the previous rate.

SOURCE: Maine State Housing Authority Annual Point in Time Survey – Statewide.

Children in low income families is the estimated number and percent of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes less than twice the federal poverty threshold (<200% of poverty). In 2010, which represents the current rate, the poverty threshold for a typical family of three was \$17,568. Thus, "low-income" represents income of less than \$35,136 for a family of three. These data represent calendar years 2010 and 2009.

SOURCE: Annie E. Casey Foundation's, KIDS COUNT Data Center. <http://datacenterkidscount.org>

Median income of families with children is the estimated median annual income for families with related children under age 18 living in the household. "Related children" include the householder's (head of household) children by birth, marriage, or adoption; as well as other persons under age 18 (such as nieces and nephews) who are related to the householder and living in the household. The median income is the dollar amount that divides the income distribution into two equal groups – half with income above the median and half with income below it. These data represent 2010 and 2009.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010 and 2009. <http://datacenterkidscount.org>

Median household income is the estimated median household income. These estimates are modeled from combined census estimates, the 2010 American Community Survey, and other administrative and economic data. The median income is the dollar amount that divides the income distribution into two equal groups – half with income above the median and half with income below it. These data represent calendar year 2010 and 2009. Note: 2005-2010 SAIPE estimates are not comparable to 2004 and previous SAIPE estimates because the data used to model the estimates has changed.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, 2010 and 2009. <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe/>

Estimated livable wage for a single-parent family of three is the estimated hourly wage required to meet basic expenses for a single-parent, three-person family. A livable wage is calculated by dividing the total expenses in a basic needs budget by the number of hours that make up a year of full-time work. These data represent calendar years 2010 and 2008.

SOURCE: Maine Department of Labor; Center for Workforce Research and Information, Livable Wage Estimates, 2010 <http://www.maine.gov/labor/cwri/pubs.html>

Unemployment is the estimated annual monthly average number and percent of people in the civilian labor force who are unemployed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing the average number of unemployed people by the average number of people in the civilian labor force. These data represent calendar years 2010 and 2009.

SOURCE: Maine Department of Labor; Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Labor Market Information Services, Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program (LAUS). Civilian Labor Force Estimates for Maine and Maine Counties, By Month and Annual Average, 2010 and 2009. Available at <http://www.state.me.us/labor/>

CRIME

Arrests of children is the number and rate of children ages 10-17 arrested during calendar years 2010 and 2009. The rate is per 1,000 children ages 10-17. The annual arrest data count all arrests of youth for offenses, including repeated offenses by the same individual.

SOURCE: Maine Department of Public Safety, Crime in Maine Reports. http://www.state.me.us/dps/cim/crime_in_maine/cim.htm

Arrests of children for crimes against persons is the number and rate of arrests of children ages 10-17 for crimes against persons. The rate is per 1,000 children ages 10-17. Crimes against persons include murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault (does not include other assaults). The annual arrest data count all arrests of youth for crimes against persons, including repeated offenses by the same individual. These data represent calendar years 2010 and 2009.

SOURCE: Maine Department of Public Safety, Crime in Maine Reports. http://www.state.me.us/dps/cim/crime_in_maine/cim.htm

Domestic assaults reported to police is the number and rate of assaults reported to police that were perpetrated by family or household members including couples who are married or living together in a romantic relationship, who are the natural parents of the same child or other adult family members related by blood or marriage. The rate is per 100,000 of the population. These are not unduplicated counts and may include numerous assaults affecting the same individuals. These data represent calendar years 2010 and 2009.

SOURCE: Maine Department of Public Safety, Crime in Maine Reports. http://www.state.me.us/dps/cim/crime_in_maine/cim.htm

TEEN PREGNANCY

Births to single teenaged mothers is the number of births to single teenaged mothers under age 20. These data are also reported as a percent of live births. Births are reported by the mother's place of residence at the time of birth. These data represent calendar years 2009 and 2008.

SOURCE: Maine Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics.

Births to married teenaged mothers is the number of births to married teenaged mothers under age 20. These data are also reported as a percent of live births. Births are reported by the mother's place of residence at the time of birth. These data represent calendar years 2009 and 2008.

SOURCE: Maine Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics.

Repeat teen pregnancies is the number of females under age 20 who became pregnant and who had already been pregnant at least once before in their lives. These data are also reported as a percent of teen pregnancies. These data represent calendar years 2009 and 2008.

SOURCE: Maine Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics.

Births to single teens who have not completed 12 years of school is the number and rate of births to single teens ages 10-19 who have not completed 12 years of school. The rate is per 1,000 females ages 10-19. These data are averaged over the five-year period from 2003-2007 and from 2002-2006, and are reported by the mother's place of residence at the time of birth. NOTE: More recent data were not available for publication. SOURCE: Maine Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics.

Teen pregnancies is the number and rate of all reported live births, induced abortions, and fetal deaths occurring to females ages 10-17. The rate is per 1,000 females ages 10-17. These data represent calendar years 2007 and 2006. NOTE: More recent data were not available for publication. SOURCE: Maine Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics.

INCOME SUPPORTS

Children receiving TANF is the number and percent of children ages 0-17 who were receiving Temporary Aid to Needy Families in December 2011 and December 2010. Note: 2011 state number and percent include 8 children whose county is unknown; 2010 state number and percent include 6 children whose county is unknown.

SOURCE: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Integrated Access and Support, Report: Geographic Distribution of Programs and Benefits. <http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/OIAS/reports/reports.html>

Children receiving Food Supplement Benefits is the number and percent of children ages 0-17 who were receiving Food Supplement benefits (formerly Food Stamps) in December 2011 and December 2010. Note: 2011 state number and percent include 16 children whose county is unknown, who are not Maine residents, who are not in state, or who have no data; 2010 number and percent include 8 children in these same categories.

SOURCE: Maine Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Integrated Access and Support, Food Stamp Program. <http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/OIAS/reports/reports.html>

School children eligible for subsidized school lunch is the number and percent of school children eligible to receive subsidized school lunch through the National School Lunch Program, which is a meal entitlement plan primarily funded through federal dollars. All elementary and junior high schools are required to participate in the program. In Maine, high schools have the option of participating. School children are eligible for free school lunches if their family income does not exceed 130% of the federal poverty level. They are eligible for reduced price school lunches if their family income falls between 130% and 185% of the federal poverty level. These data represent the 2011-12 and 2010-11 school years.

SOURCE: Maine Department of Education, School Nutrition Program. http://www.maine.gov/education/sfs/reports_tab.html

Recipients of WIC benefits is the number of individuals receiving WIC (Women's, Infant's and Children's Supplemental Nutrition Program) benefits. WIC provides specific nutritious foods and nutrition education to low-income pregnant and breastfeeding women, infants, and children up to age five. Recipients must be at or below 185% of poverty and be at medical or nutritional risk. These data represent calendar years 2011 and 2010. SOURCE: Maine Department of Health and Human Services, WIC Program.

Child support enforcement cases with collection is the number of cases for which the state child support enforcement agency successfully collected child support payments due in federal fiscal year (FFY) 2010 (October 1, 2009-September 30, 2010) and FFY 2009 (October 1, 2008-September 30,

2009). These data are also presented as a percent of the total number of cases with collection on the agency's caseload during FFY 2009 and 2010. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement defines a child support case as a parent (mother, father, or putative father) who is now or eventually may be obligated under law for the support of a child or children receiving services under the child support programs, Title IV-D of the Social Security Act. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement. Child Support Enforcement, FY 2010: Preliminary Report, Table P-1 4 – Number of Cases with Collections During the Fiscal Year for Five Consecutive Fiscal Years. http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cse/pubs/2011/reports/preliminary_report_fy2010/table_14.html

Children served through TANF child care subsidies is the number of children served through ASPIRE and TANF Transitional child care during federal fiscal year (FFY) 2011 (October 1, 2010 – September 30, 2011) and FFY 2010 (October 1, 2009 – September 30, 2010). These data are also reported as a percent of the total number of children served through child care subsidies for each type of child care subsidy. Children up to age 12 are eligible for subsidized child care if their parents are working or in education training, and have incomes at or below 85% of the state median income. SOURCE: Maine Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Child Care and Head Start and Office of Integrated Access & Support

Children served through CCDF child care subsidies is the number of children served through CCDF slots and vouchers during federal fiscal year (FFY) 2011 (October 1, 2010 – September 30, 2011) and FFY 2010 (October 1, 2009 – September 30, 2010). These data are also reported as a percent of the total number of children served through child care subsidies for each type of child care subsidy. Children up to age 12 are eligible for subsidized child care if their parents are working or in education training, and have incomes at or below 85% of the state median income. SOURCE: Maine Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Child Care and Head Start and Office of Integrated Access & Support

2011 Federal Poverty Guidelines are a simplified version of the federal poverty thresholds used for administrative purposes. On page 25, threshold amounts to determine financial eligibility for income supports are reported. They are issued each year in the Federal Register by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). A family of three must make less than \$18,530 annually to be considered in poverty.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, <http://aspe.hhs.gov/POVERTY>

EDUCATION AND LEARNING

EARLY LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Licensed child care providers is the number of licensed child care homes and child care centers in December 2011 and 2010.

SOURCE: Maine Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Child Care and Head Start.

Licensed child care providers at Step 4 in QRS is the number of licensed child care homes and child care centers that met the highest standard in Maine's early care and education quality rating system, Quality for ME in December 2011 and December 2010. These data are also reported as a percent of the total number of licensed providers.

SOURCE: Maine Quality Rating System (QRS). http://www.qualityforme.org/QRS_Enrollment/state.aspx

Definitions and Sources of Data

Children enrolled in Maine public preschool programs is the number and percentage of four year old children enrolled in a public preschool program offered through a school administrative unit during the 2010-11 and 2009-10 school years. Children must be four years of age by October 15 of the entering school year in order to be eligible for a public preschool program.

SOURCE: Maine Department of Education, Four Year Old Program

Head Start Program is the number of state and federally-funded children in Head Start programs throughout the state during federal fiscal year (FFY) 2010 (October 1, 2009 – September 30, 2010) and FFY 2009 (October 1, 2008 – September 30, 2009). Eligible children were estimated as the number of children under age 5 in poverty. Unmet need was calculated by subtracting the number of funded children from the estimate of eligible children.

SOURCE: Head Start data: Maine Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Child Care and Head Start, Program Information Report. Children under age 5 in poverty: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe/>

READING SKILLS

4th & 8th grade students scoring at or above the reading proficiency level is the percentage of 4th grade & 8th grade students who met or exceeded the proficient level on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) 4th reading test in 2011 and 2009. On page __, these data are also reported by the student's income level as determined by their free and reduced lunch status.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP).

LANGUAGE MINORITY STUDENTS

Children who are English Language Learners is the number and percent of children attending public schools who are receiving English as a second language services or bilingual educational services. These data represent school year 2010-11 and 2009-10.

SOURCE: Maine Department of Education.

DROPOUTS

High school dropouts is the number and percent of students who have withdrawn or been expelled from high school before graduation or completion of a program of studies and who have not enrolled in another educational institution or program. The individual was enrolled in school at some time during the previous school year and was not enrolled on October 1 of the current school year; or was not enrolled on October 1 of the previous school year although expected to be in membership (i.e., was not reported as a dropout the year before). This calculation is referred to as an "event" dropout rate. Data represent the 2009-10 and 2008-09 school year for public schools and private schools with 60% or more publicly-funded students. Data reported by county are for public schools only.

SOURCE: Maine Department of Education.

GRADUATES

Public high school graduation, Class of 2010 is the number and percent of students who entered ninth grade for the first time in the fall of 2006 and received a "regular" diploma in 2010. For this calculation the denominator contains the cohort of all first time ninth graders from four years earlier plus all transfers into this cohort minus all transfers out (e.g. death, moving to another Maine school). The numerator contained only "regular" diploma recipients from the four year cohort. "Regular" diplomas

include diplomas received by SWD students granted five/six years by their IEP, and Limited English Proficient (LEP) students granted five/six years as part of their documented Personal Learning Plans. In both of these cases the students met the requirements of the Maine Learning Results. These five/six year "regular" diploma recipients are tabulated separately allowing them to be extracted in order to produce a four-year cohort graduation rate. This approach satisfies both the NGA and NCLB graduation requirements while aligning with Maine's practice of allowing SWD and LEP students more than four years to meet Maine's "regular" diploma standards. The data represent public school graduates only.

SOURCE: Maine Department of Education

DISCONNECTED YOUTH

Teens not attending school and not working is the estimated number and percent of teens ages 16-19 who are not enrolled in school (full- or part-time) and not employed (full- or part-time). These data represent calendar years 2010 and 2009.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Surveys, 2010 and 2009, TABLE: B14005

STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES

Students with disabilities is the number and percent of students enrolled in schools and individual education programs who are ages 3-21 and who have disabilities requiring the provision of special education services during the 2010-11 school year. The count is taken as of December 1 of the school year and reflects special education enrollment on that one date. The child count is completed by school administrative units, approved state operated/state supported schools, and Child Development Services sites. The percent of students receiving special education services is calculated by dividing the number of special education students by the number of regular education students enrolled in pre-kindergarten through grade 12 counted on October 1.

SOURCE: Maine Department of Education, Office of Special Services.

Acknowledgements

The publication of the annual KIDS COUNT data book would not be possible without the cooperation of the state and non-state agencies that track the data highlighted in this report.

We would like to thank the following staff and their agencies for sharing these important data with the Maine KIDS COUNT project this year. We would also like to thank the individuals who participated in this year's KIDS COUNT Data Committee for their constructive comments and suggestions on various aspects of the data book.

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