# KIDS COUNT

**Winter 2019**

# Alaska Family and Community

Alaska's National Family and Community Ranking: **20/50**

**act**
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In a state full of resources, we sometimes forget that our most precious and valuable resource is in homes across Alaska—our children. Alaska's growth and prosperity are deeply connected to the health and productivity of our children, families, and the communities in which they live. Alaska is home to 187,300 children, and while many of them are thriving, there are just as many who are not.

All families—no matter their education level, economic status, family structure, or where they live—can raise children who thrive. Unfortunately, many of our hard-working Alaskan families are struggling, faced with challenges that prevent them from becoming, and remaining, physically, mentally, and economically self-sufficient.

As a state, we all have a responsibility to ensure our children and families live in safe, stable, and nurturing environments. One of the ways we can ensure we achieve this goal is by allowing data to help tell the story of how we can eliminate the challenges that prevent our families from raising thriving children.

Alaska Children's Trust (ACT) embraces the belief that all Alaskans have a responsibility to support our children and families, and has adopted a framework that provides the architectural structure Alaska needs to support these families. This framework has six core components:

1. **Foster Data** – data is neutral information that is an essential tool in building the road map to true success.
2. **Advocacy** – ensures implementation of legislation that addresses the root cause of trauma and supports resilience.
3. **Community Investment** – utilizes resources that support efforts to address the social determinants identified by the data.
4. **Strengthen Economic Supports for Families** – lack of resources (i.e. wages, health insurance, transportation) leads to many of the social determinants that create the environment that cultivates unhealthy children.  This strategy aims to improve the socioeconomic conditions of families, which tend to have the largest impacts on health.
5. **Education & Life Skills** – increases children's access to more effective, equitable education, social-emotional learning, and life skills training.
6. **Norms & Values** – aims to strengthen norms and values that support safe, stable, and nurturing environments for children and families.

Kids Count Alaska is an ACT project that supports the first core component of this framework – Foster Data. Kids Count Alaska is part of the national KIDS COUNT program at the Annie E. Casey Foundation (AECF). The mission of KIDS COUNT is to ensure child advocates, policymakers, and the public have access to high-quality, unbiased data about child well-being. AECF gathers and publishes child well-being data from national and state sources online on the KIDS COUNT Data Center. Currently, the data center houses over 4 million data points at national and local levels. To provide an accessible snapshot of child well-being, KIDS COUNT compiles annual Data Books that describe national and state progress towards selected indicators of children's economic well-being, education, health, and family/community context. KIDS COUNT engages in advocacy at the federal level

for investments in data collection and provides funding to a network of organizations to gather data and support advocacy at the state level.

**Figure 1. Voices for Alaska's Children Model**
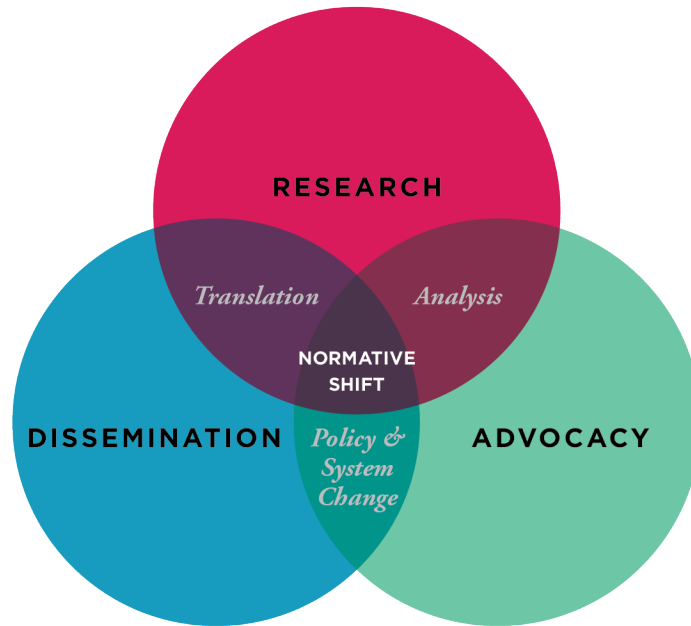


ACT has operated as Alaska's KIDS COUNT partner since 2016. Kids Count Alaska is part of the Voices for Alaska's Children program (Voices) at ACT. Voices is a grassroots community movement focused on continually raising awareness of the needs and challenges of children, youth, and families throughout Alaska. Voices is an independent voice for children; it aims to provide a sustainable and impactful system that allows every voice to be heard during advocacy for policies and decisions that support children. The goal of Voices is to help create a normative shift that ensures children and families live in safe, stable, and nurturing environments.

**Trevor Storrs**
President / CEO
Alaska Children's Trust

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KIDS COUNT is a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation (AECF) that ensures child advocates, policymakers, and the public have access to high-quality, unbiased data about child well-being. Kids Count Alaska is part of the Voices for Alaska Children program (Voices) at the Alaska Children's Trust (ACT). The following summary, completed by McDowell Group, presents analysis of national and state-level KIDS COUNT data focused on the health of Alaska children.

All data included here can be found at datacenter.kidscount.org/data#AK. Analysis of this data and more is published in the report *2018 Kids Count: Family and Community* available at www.alaskachildrenstrust.org.

## Alaska Children

**187,300**

**C H I L D R E N**
*between the ages of 0 and 17*
**L I V E  I N  A L A S K A**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

- Alaska's child population will continue to increase modestly through 2045.
- Population changes vary regionally. Over the last 15 years, the child population has increased steadily in the Matanuska-Susitna region, remained about the same in the Interior, Northern, and Southwest regions, and decreased in all other regions.
- Most children live in two-parent households, but approximately 60,000 children live with only one parent. Nearly 40,000 single-parent households are headed by women.
- Alaska's child population is more racially diverse than the adult population.

## Community Environment

- 10,000 children live in areas with poverty rates of over 30 percent.
- Most parents say their children live in safe neighborhoods (59 percent).
- Alaska's overall crime rate has increased 25 percent over the last five years.

**59%**
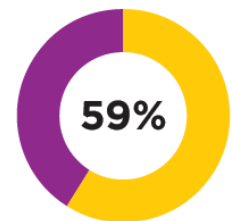
*of parents say their children live in*
**SAFE COMMUNITIES**

Source: National Survey of Children's Health

## Community Connection

**93%**
*of children (ages 6 to 17)*
have at least one adult to
**RELY ON** *for* **GUIDANCE**

**1 in 5** *children (ages 6 to 17) is* **BULLIED**

Source: National Survey of Children's Health

- 53,490 children (age 6-17 years) volunteered in their community in 2016.
- Half of high school students feel they matter to people in their community (52 percent).
- Ninety-three percent of children and young adults have someone besides a parent to rely on for guidance
- One in five children (age 6-17 years) were bullied in 2016 (25,350 children).

# Family Characteristics

- Eighty-three percent of children live in families that demonstrate resilience during difficulty all or most of the time (150,000 children).
- Two-thirds of children live in two-parent families; one-third live in single parent families (68 percent and 32 percent).
- Most single parent households are headed by women (68 percent).



**83%**
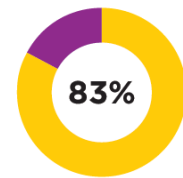
*of children's families demonstrate*
**RESILIENCE**
**during difficulty**

Source: National Survey of Children's Health

# Foster Care

**CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE LIVE IN A:**



**31%**
non-relative foster family home

**28%**
pre-adoptive home

**26%**
relative foster family home

**15%**
other
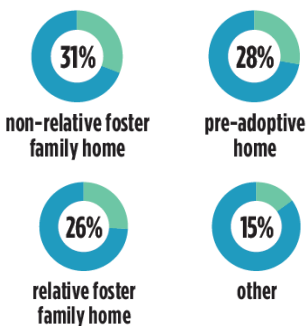
Source: Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS)

- Alaska's rate of children in foster care is more than double the United States rate. In 2016, 15 per 1,000 children under age 18 were in foster care in Alaska, compared to 6 per 1,000 children in the United States as a whole.
- 2,810 Alaska children were in the foster care system in 2016.
- Most children in foster care live in a non-relative foster family home (31 percent), pre-adoptive home (28 percent), or relative foster family home (26 percent).

# Juvenile Justice

- A total of 1,715 juveniles were referred to Alaska's juvenile justice system in 2018.
- From 2014 to 2018, most referrals to the Alaska juvenile justice system were for crimes against property (39 percent).
- Statewide, 70 percent of juveniles referred to the juvenile justice system in 2017 were male.
- Alaska's rate of youth detained, incarcerated, or placed in a residential facility is higher than the national rate (262 youth per 100,000 in Alaska and 152 youth per 100,000 in the United States).

Kids Count Alaska will release a quarterly Kids Count report focused on a core topic. This report, the final of four reports of the 2017-2018 Alaska KIDS COUNT Data Book, focuses on family and community surrounding Alaska children and presents analysis of KIDS COUNT data. An executive summary that summarizes the data in this report and an infographic that highlights key findings accompany the report.

## Report Structure

Following an introductory letter and the executive summary, this report and all others in the series provide an overview of basic demographic data about Alaska children. Next, this report explores a variety of published indicators that describe the family and community surrounding Alaska children. The report concludes with a summary of resources to learn more about this topic. A glossary and source notes are included in the Appendices.

## Methodology

Information in this report comes from analysis of secondary data publicly available on the KIDS COUNT Data Center. Data denoted by "National KIDS COUNT" are gathered and published by the AECF. Data denoted by "Kids Count Alaska" are compiled from several sources and published by Alaska's Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS). Detailed citations and the original data sources are included as endnotes in the final section of this report. The glossary defines terms used in the indicators; links connect first-used terms to the glossary. A complete list of family and community indicators available on the Data Center is provided in the Appendices.

The approach for this report included review of all available family and community data and documentation from the data center, assessment of the quality and limitations of the data, followed by selection of indicators for analysis and inclusion in the report. The selection process prioritized relevant, stand-alone indicators that explored different dimensions of family and community in Alaska. The ACT Kids Count Advisory Committee provided recommendations for data to highlight in this report, and an outside review team contributed to content and the 'Finding Solutions' section.

### Data Sources

While data in this report were gathered primarily from the KIDS COUNT Data Center, additional sources were consulted to augment published indicators. The following sources were used by National KIDS COUNT and Kids Count Alaska and/or included in this report.

- **U.S. Census Bureau** provides demographic data, including age, race, household characteristics, languages spoken, gender, labor force information, income, etc. All census data are gathered as of April 1 every 10 years, and the income data gathered reflects the previous year.
- **Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD)** provides a range of economic data to the public, including population estimates (overall, age and gender, and race), population

projections, migration, employment and wages, employers, resident hire, unemployment data, industry and occupational information, workplace safety, cost of living and housing information, workforce training, and local and regional information. The data consider Alaska's unique patterns, including seasonal employment, lack of roads, migration, etc., and utilize information only available in Alaska to provide their estimates, such as Permanent Fund enrollment.

- The **Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS)** collects case-level data from state and tribal title IV-E agencies on all children in foster care and those who have been adopted with Title IV-E agency involvement. Submission of data to AFCARS is required twice a year.

- The **American Community Survey (ACS)** collects a wide range of information about demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics. The ACS produces annual and five-year estimates. It is administered by the U.S. Census Bureau.

- The **Current Population Survey (CPS)** is sponsored by the U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and yields labor force statistics for the U.S. population.

- The **National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH)** is a household survey administered by the U.S. Census Bureau to produce national and state-level data on the physical and emotional health of children 0 - 17 years old. Parents of children ages 0-17 can complete the survey online or in paper form. The survey addresses topics including the health and well-being of children, access to and utilization of health care, receipt of care, family interactions, parental health, school experiences, and neighborhood characteristics.[1]

- The **Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)** surveys high school students (grades 9 through 12) in the classroom regarding behaviors in the following six areas: unintentional and intentional injuries, tobacco use, alcohol and other drug use, interpersonal relationships, diet, and physical activity. The survey collects data every other year and provides population-level information on adolescent and early adulthood behaviors for use in program and policy planning. The survey collects information from traditional, alternative, and correctional high schools. For the purposes of this report, statewide prevalence is calculated using statewide traditional high school results. Regional prevalence is calculated using local results from public traditional, alternative, and correctional high schools.

- The **Uniform Crime Report** is a nationwide effort of federal, state, city, county and tribal law enforcement to report data on crimes within their jurisdiction. The Department of Public Safety (DPS) administers the program for the State of Alaska. In 2017, 32 agencies reported data to DPS.[2]

- Alaska's **Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ)** provides a variety of data covering referrals, charges, offenses, demographics (race, gender, and age), supervision, admissions to facilities, and facility capacity.

## Data Notes

### TIME FRAME

All data reflect the most recent year of available data, usually 2016. Trends were not calculated because statistical variation is not provided for most indicators. When confidence intervals are available on the data center, this is noted in the associated endnote. Occasionally, yearly comparisons are drawn to illustrate relevant changes over time.

## CHILD POPULATIONS

Interpretation of demographic data can be unwieldy, as data sources categorize and count children in different ways. For example, various sources included in the KIDS COUNT Data Center define children as "under 18," "18 and under," and "19 and under." As a result, comparison of indicators is not straightforward. For the purposes of readability, all child populations are children under the age of 18 unless otherwise noted.

## RACE AND ETHNICITY

The KIDS COUNT Data Center provides several indicators by race and ethnicity. While these were reviewed and do show disparities by race/ethnicity, much of the data is incomplete (often suppressed due to large margins of error) and reflects race/ethnicity categories that are no longer standard in Alaska. Race/ethnicity breakouts are presented only where data are complete. Where race data are presented in "alone" categories (i.e. African American only), populations are typically underestimated and should be interpreted with care.

## CALCULATIONS

Data included in this report reflects the best available. Calculations with data in this report should be undertaken with care, as data come from multiple sources and reflect different sub-populations and/or total populations of children. For example, some indicators are calculated from the population of children ages 0 to 19, while others begin with a subset of this population, such as children in households or own children (see glossary for population definitions). As a result, counts differ within sections of the report and should be included with each indicator when published elsewhere. Survey data often includes confidence intervals; for ease of readability, confidence intervals are not included in this report.

## REGIONS

Where presented, regional data are broken into the economic regions used by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, except for the Anchorage/Mat-Su region, which is separated. The following map details the census areas included in each region.

### Figure 2. Geographic Regions



- Anchorage
- Gulf Coast Region
- Interior Region
- Matanuska-Susitna
- Northern Region
- Southeast Region
- Southwest Region
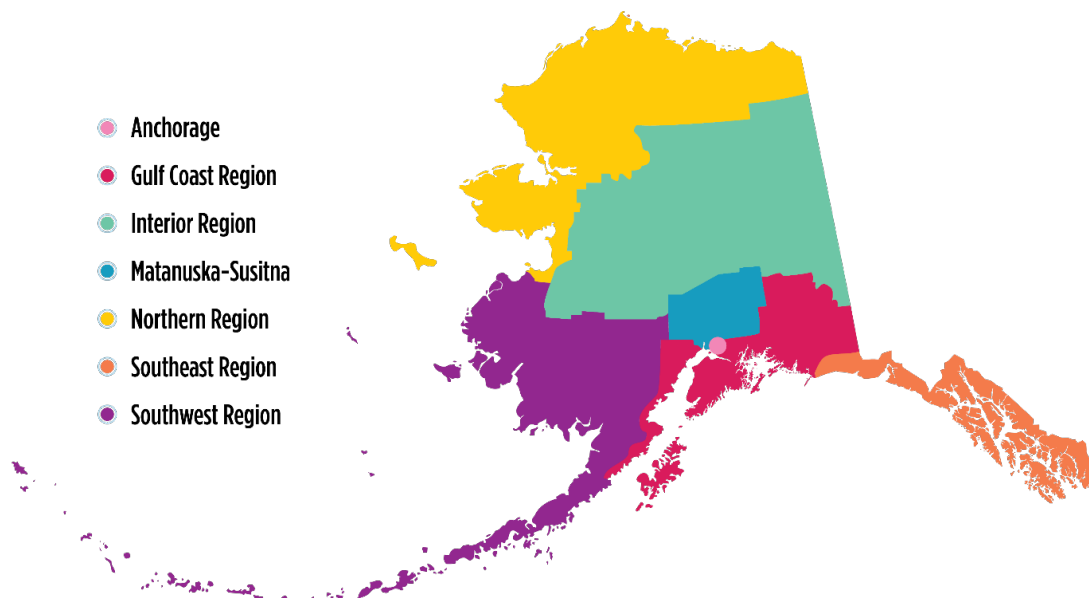
Data Source: Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD)

## Data Snapshot

- Children make up one-quarter of Alaska's population (187,300 children).
- Since 1990, Alaska's adult population has increased at a faster rate than its child population; children therefore make up a smaller percentage of Alaska's 2016 population.
- Nearly 40 percent of Alaska children live in Anchorage (81,772 children).
- Approximately 60,000 children live with only one parent. Nearly 40,000 single-parent households are headed by women.
- Population changes vary regionally. The child population has increased steadily in the Matanuska-Susitna region, remained about the same in the Interior, and decreased in all others.
- The Alaska child population is more diverse than the adult population.
- The Alaska child population will increase modestly through 2045.

Approximately 187,300 children between ages zero and 17 lived in Alaska in 2016.[3]* Twenty-nine percent were 4 years-old or younger, 39 percent were between ages 5 and 11, 16 percent were between ages 12 and 14, and 16 percent were between ages 15 and 17.[4] Table 1 (next page) provides a detailed breakout of the child population by age.[5]

### Figure 3. Child Population, 2016



- 0 to 4 = 54,115
- 5 to 11 = 73,401
- 12 to 14 = 29,721
- 15 to 17 = 30,090
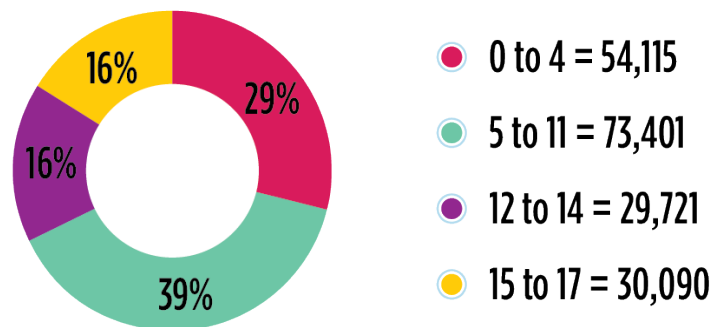
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Available at: KIDS COUNT Data Center

Alaska's overall population is projected to increase modestly. Including projected births, deaths, in-migrants and out-migrants, Alaska's population is projected to be 899,825 in 2045.[6] The growth rate is expected to decline from 0.9 percent during 2015-2020 to 0.5 percent in 2040-2045.[7] The following table details projected child population growth by age.

*(See table on the following page.)*

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* See the data notes for a discussion of child populations age break-outs.

**Table 1. Current (2016) and Projected (2020-2045) Child Population**

| Age | 2016 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045 | Projected +/- |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| <1 | 10,938 | 11,375 | 11,432 | 11,531 | 11,810 | 12,262 | 12,702 | +1,327 |
| 1 | 10,798 | 11,375 | 11,432 | 11,531 | 11,810 | 12,262 | 12,702 | +1,327 |
| 2 | 11,061 | 11,375 | 11,432 | 11,531 | 11,810 | 12,262 | 12,702 | +1,327 |
| 3 | 11,166 | 11,375 | 11,432 | 11,531 | 11,810 | 12,262 | 12,702 | +1,327 |
| 4 | 10,152 | 11,375 | 11,432 | 11,531 | 11,810 | 12,262 | 12,702 | +1,327 |
| 5 | 11,330 | 10,727 | 11,496 | 11,560 | 11,664 | 11,948 | 12,404 | +1,677 |
| 6 | 10,482 | 10,727 | 11,496 | 11,560 | 11,664 | 11,948 | 12,404 | +1,677 |
| 7 | 10,393 | 10,727 | 11,496 | 11,560 | 11,664 | 11,948 | 12,404 | +1,677 |
| 8 | 10,606 | 10,727 | 11,496 | 11,560 | 11,664 | 11,948 | 12,404 | +1,677 |
| 9 | 10,265 | 10,727 | 11,496 | 11,560 | 11,664 | 11,948 | 12,404 | +1,677 |
| 10 | 10,363 | 10,932 | 10,832 | 11,606 | 11,674 | 11,782 | 12,070 | +1,137 |
| 11 | 9,962 | 10,932 | 10,832 | 11,606 | 11,674 | 11,782 | 12,070 | +1,137 |
| 12 | 9,957 | 10,932 | 10,832 | 11,606 | 11,674 | 11,782 | 12,070 | +1,137 |
| 13 | 9,957 | 10,932 | 10,832 | 11,606 | 11,674 | 11,782 | 12,070 | +1,137 |
| 14 | 9,807 | 10,932 | 10,832 | 11,606 | 11,674 | 11,782 | 12,070 | +1,137 |
| 15 | 9,753 | 10,118 | 10,864 | 10,760 | 11,529 | 11,594 | 11,698 | +1,580 |
| 16 | 10,299 | 10,118 | 10,864 | 10,760 | 11,529 | 11,594 | 11,698 | +1,580 |
| 17 | 10,038 | 10,118 | 10,864 | 10,760 | 11,529 | 11,594 | 11,698 | +1,580 |
| **Total** | **187,327** | **195,528** | **201,398** | **205,767** | **210,327** | **214,738** | **220,971** | **+25,443** |

Data Source: Kids Count Data Center, Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, and McDowell Group calculations
Note: Columns may not sum due to rounding.

Children make up about 25 percent of the total population today, compared to 30 percent in 2001. Because the population of adults has increased at a faster rate during the same period, children now make up a smaller percentage of the total population than in 2001.[8] Alaska is the third-youngest state in the country, after Utah and Texas.[9]

When viewed regionally, however, the child population has declined since 2001 in all regions, except for the Mat-Su region and the Interior.[10] The child population has increased steadily in the Mat-Su region and remained about the same in the Interior during the same time period.

*(See figure on the following page.)*

**Figure 4. Percent Change in Child Population by Region, 2001 and 2015**

|  | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | +39.8% | | | | | | |

| | Anchorage | Gulf Coast | Interior | Mat-Su | Northern | Southeast | Southwest |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | -2.7% | -11.6% | 0.0% | +39.8% | -3.7% | -17.1% | -5.5% |
| **# of children 2001-2015** | -2,289 | -2,783 | 0 | 8,521 | -358 | -3,685 | -817 |
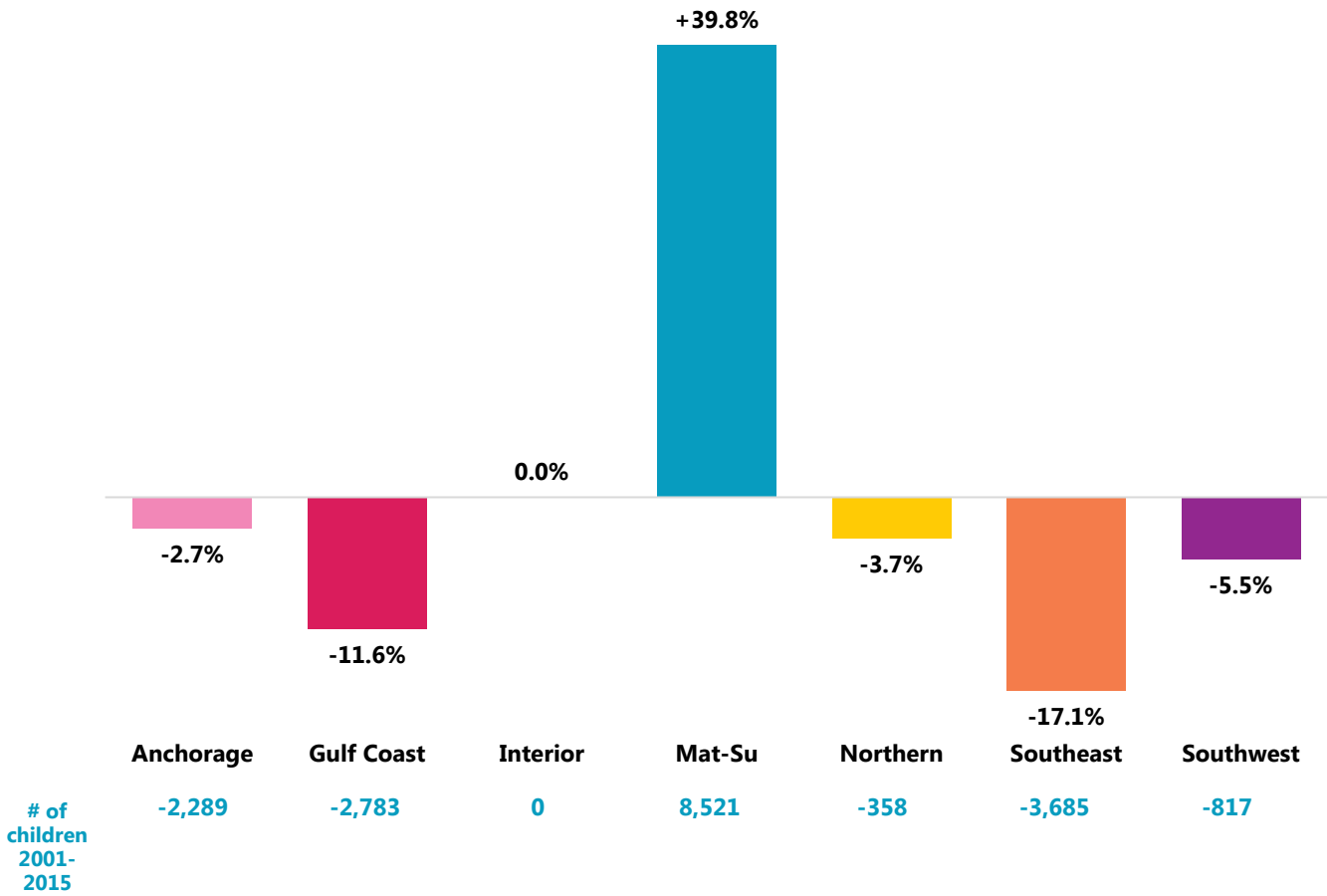
Data Source: Alaska DOLWD
Available at: KIDS COUNT Data Center
Note: In this figure, child population includes children ages 0-19.

More than one-third of Alaska children live in Anchorage (39 percent); between 5 and 15 percent of the total child population live in each of the remaining six regions.[11]

**Table 2. Child Population (0-19) by Region, 2016**

| Region | # of Children (0-19) | Percentage of Child Population |
|---|---|---|
| Anchorage | 81,772 | 39% |
| Gulf Coast Region | 21,027 | 10% |
| Interior Region | 31,041 | 15% |
| Matanuska-Susitna | 31,704 | 15% |
| Northern Region | 9,424 | 5% |
| Southeast Region | 18,054 | 9% |
| Southwest Region | 14,109 | 7% |
| **Alaska** | **207,131** | **100%** |

Data Source: Alaska DOLWD
Available at: KIDS COUNT Data Center

Alaska's child population is more diverse than the adult population; 50 percent of Alaska children are non-White, compared to only 35 percent of Alaskan adults.[†] [12,13]

**Table 3. Diversity of Alaska Child and Adult Populations, 2016**

| Race | Child Population (0-17) | Adult Population (18+) |
|------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Hispanic or Latino | 10% | 6% |
| Alaska Native or American Indian alone | 18% | 13% |
| Asian alone | 6% | 6% |
| Black alone | 3% | 3% |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone | 2% | 1% |
| Two or More Race Groups | 12% | 5% |
| White alone | 50% | 65% |

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Available at: KIDS COUNT Data Center

Except for the Southwest and Northern regions of Alaska where children are most likely to be Alaska Native, the child population is predominantly White. Since 2001, the child populations in Anchorage, Southeast, Mat-Su, and Gulf Coast regions have become more diverse.

*(See figure on the following page.)*



[†]When race data are counted in alone categories, populations are typically underestimated. As a result, reporting race data by "All" categories is standard in Alaska, but not available for all indicators on the KIDS COUNT Data Center. Because different categorizations are used, total counts will differ depending on methodology.

## Figure 5. Change in Child Population from 2001 to 2015, by Race/Ethnicity and Region
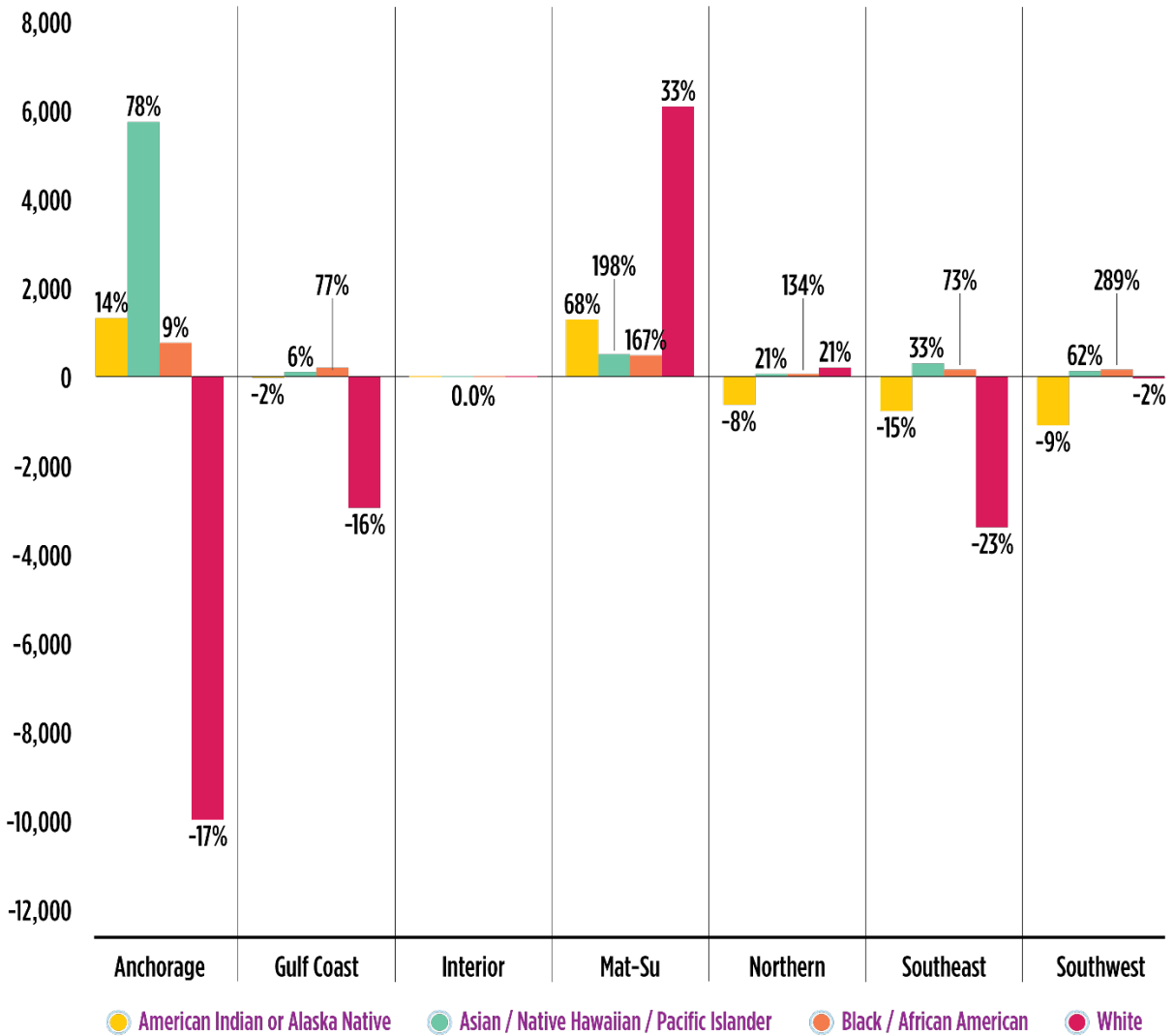


Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Available at: KIDS COUNT Data Center

Approximately two-thirds of Alaska children living with *at least one* parent live in two-parent families (2011-2015 5-Year-Estimate).[14] The remaining one-third live with only one parent.[15] Most single-parent households are headed by women.[16]

## Figure 6. Household Type 2011-2015
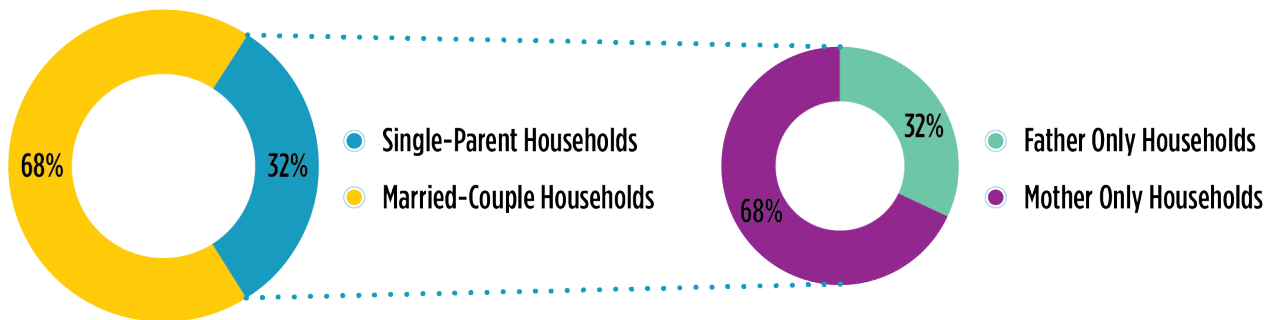


Data Source: American Community Survey
Available at: KIDS COUNT Data Center

# Family and Community

## Data Snapshot

- 10,000 children live in areas with poverty rates of over 30 percent.
- Fifty-nine percent of parents say their children live in safe neighborhoods.
- Alaska's overall crime rate has increased 25 percent over the last five years.

## High-Poverty Areas

Concentrated poverty is associated with negative effects for neighborhoods and the children living within them. Five percent of Alaska children, approximately 10,000 children, live in areas where 30 percent or more of the neighbors live in poverty (2012-2016 5-Year-Estimate).[17] High-poverty areas disproportionately impact Alaska Native children. Of the 10,000 children living in high-poverty areas, 9,000 are Alaska Native or American Indian.[18] The federal poverty level is determined by a series of thresholds based on family size and composition. In 2016, a family of two adults and two children with an annual income below $24,339 fell in the poverty category.[19]

### Table 4. Children Living in High-Poverty Areas by Race/Ethnicity, 2012-2016

| Race/Ethnicity | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Alaska Native / American Indian | 9,000 | 28% |
| Asian and Pacific Islander | <500 | <.5% |
| Black or African American | <500 | <.5% |
| Hispanic or Latino | <500 | 1% |
| Non-Hispanic White | <500 | <.5% |
| Two or more races | <500 | 2% |
| **Total** | **10,000** | **5%** |

Data Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year data. Available: KIDS COUNT Data Center

## Safe Communities

### Parental Perception

Fifty-nine percent of parents say their children live in safe communities and neighborhoods (107,300 children).[20] Approximately 8,400 children, 5 percent of all children in Alaska, lived in neighborhoods their parents/guardians say are not always safe in 2016.[21]‡

### Crime Rate

Alaska's overall crime rate has increased 25 percent over the last five years.[22] In 2017, Alaska's crime rate was 4,421 crimes per 100,000 people.[23] Of the 32,545 offenses in 2017, the majority were property crimes.[24]

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‡ Wording for this question was changed in 2016; as a result, data cannot be compared to prior years. This indicator reflects children whose parent/guardian reported that they "somewhat disagree" or "definitely disagree" with the statement "The child is safe in our neighborhood."

## Figure 7. Alaska Total Crime Rate, 2013 - 2017
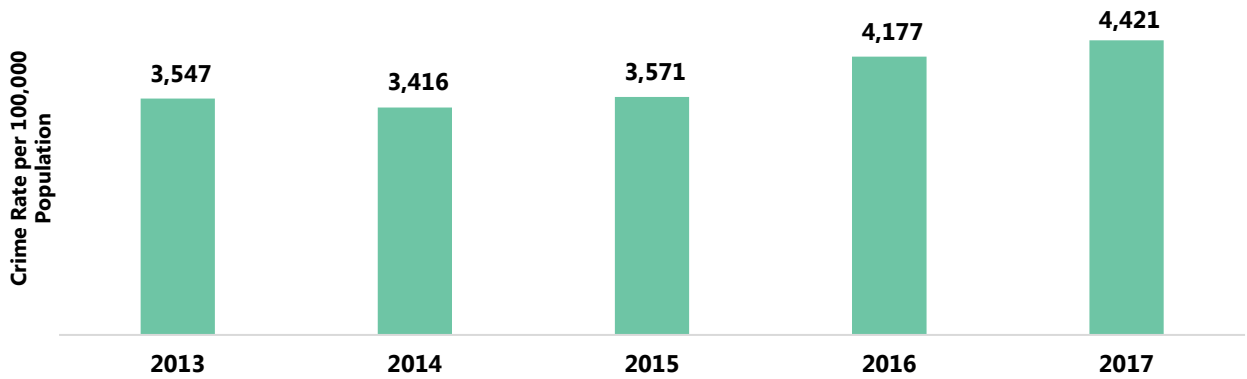


Data Source: Spears, C. L. (2018). *Crime in Alaska 2017: Uniform Crime Reporting Program Annual Report.* Statewide services Division, Criminal Records and Identification Bureau. Available at: https://dps.alaska.gov/getmedia/905b42bb-cd71-443c-a035-6eee5f65beb4/CIAK-2017-8-9-18-LOCKED.

## Figure 8. Distribution of Crime Offenses, 2017
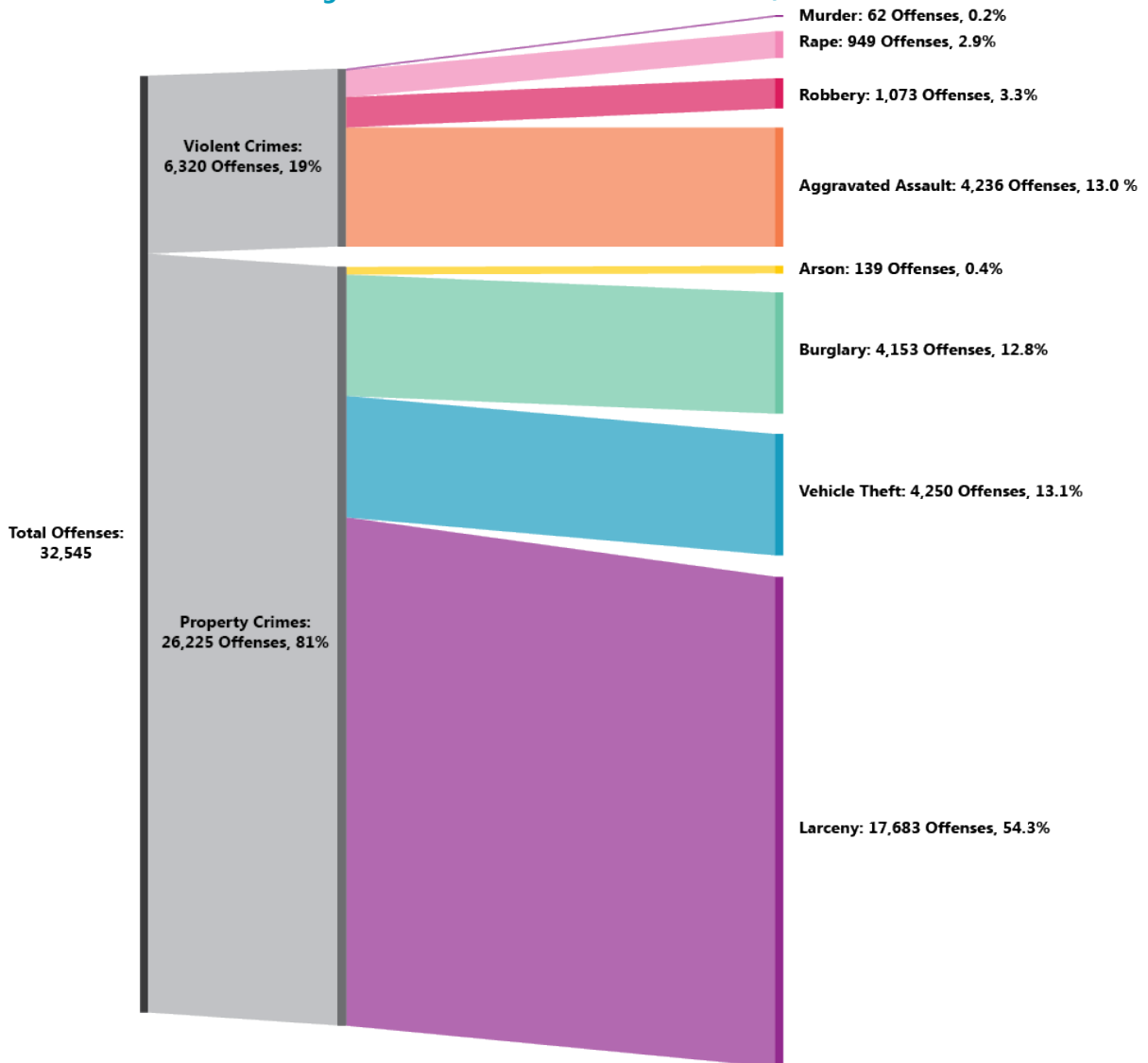


Data Source: Spears, C. L. (2018). *Crime in Alaska 2017: Uniform Crime Reporting Program Annual Report.* Statewide services Division, Criminal Records and Identification Bureau. Available at: https://dps.alaska.gov/getmedia/905b42bb-cd71-443c-a035-6eee5f65beb4/CIAK-2017-8-9-18-LOCKED.

Note: Percentages reflect percent of total offenses.

## Data Snapshot

- 53,490 children (age 6-17 years) volunteered in their community in 2016.
- Half of high school students feel they matter to people in their community (52 percent).
- Most children and young adults have someone besides a parent to rely on.
- One in five children (age 6-17 years) were bullied in 2016 (25,350 children).

## Volunteering

In 2016, 45 percent of children ages 6 to 17 participated in community service or volunteer work at school, church, or in the community (53,490 children).[25]

## Sense of Belonging

In 2017, 52 percent of high school students agreed or strongly agreed they feel like they matter to people in their community.[26] Boys were more likely than girls to agree or strongly agree they matter to people in their community in 2017 (58 percent compared to 45 percent).[27]

## Supportive Adults in the Community

In 2016, most children ages 6 to 17 had at least one adult, outside of the child's home, to rely on for guidance (93 percent or 110,470 children).[28] Seven percent of children do not have an adult at school, in the neighborhood, or in the community to rely on for advice (8,130 children).[29]

In 2017, 82 percent of high school students felt comfortable seeking help from at least one adult besides their parents, if they had an important question affecting their life.[30]

## Bullying

In 2016, most parents/guardians (92 percent) say their child (ages 6 to 17) does not bully, pick on, or exclude others (112,590 children).[31] Eight percent of parents/guardians definitely or somewhat agree their child bullies, picks on, or excludes other children (9,500 children).[32]

One in five children ages 6 to 17 years was bullied, picked on, or excluded by other children in 2016 (21 percent or 25,350 children).[33]

## Data Snapshot

- Eighty-three percent of children live in families that demonstrate resilience during difficulty all or most of the time (150,000 children).
- Two-thirds of children live in two-parent families; one-third live in single parent families (68 percent and 32 percent).
- Over two-thirds of single parent households are headed by women (68 percent).

## Family Resilience

Qualities of family resilience during difficult times include talking to each other about what to do, working together to solve problems, knowing what strengths to draw on, and remaining hopeful. In 2016, 83 percent of children lived in families that demonstrated all four qualities of family resilience during difficulties experienced all or most of the time (150,000 children).[34] The following figure displays family resilience by quality.

### Figure 9. Family Resilience by Quality, 2016



| | All the time | Most of the time | Some or none of the time |
|---|---|---|---|
| Family members work together to solve the problem | 46% | 44% | 10% |
| Family members stay hopeful even in difficult times | 55% | 40% | 5% |
| Family members know we have strengths to draw on | 53% | 38% | 9% |
| Family members talk together about what to do | 48% | 40% | 12% |
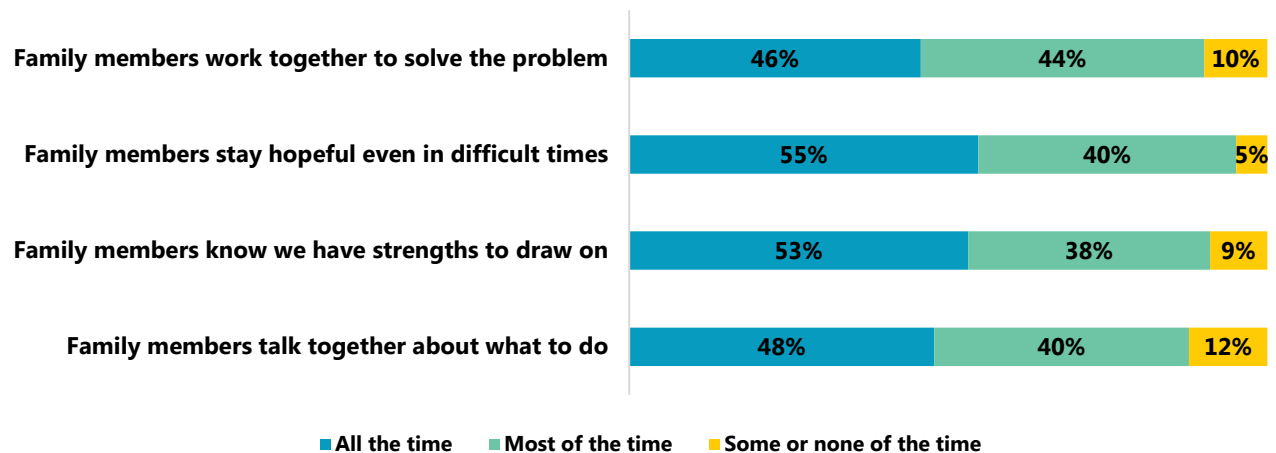
Data Source: National Survey of Children's Health

## Living Arrangements

According to the World Family Map, "Family living arrangements—how many parents are in the household and whether the household includes extended family members—shape the character and contexts of children's lives, as well as the human resources available for children."[35]

### Single and Dual Parent Families

Approximately two-thirds of children living with at least one parent live in two-parent families (68 percent).[36] The remaining third, approximately 60,000 children, live with a single parent.[37] Over two-thirds of single-parent households are headed by women (see Figure 6).[38]

In most regions of Alaska, approximately a third of children live in single parent households and two-thirds live in married-couple households. This ratio is different in the Northern region, where the split is closer to half and half. Regionally, the percentage of children living in married-couple households ranges from 54 percent in the Northern region to 76 percent in the Mat-Su.[39]

**Figure 10. Child Population by Household Type by Region, 2012-2016**
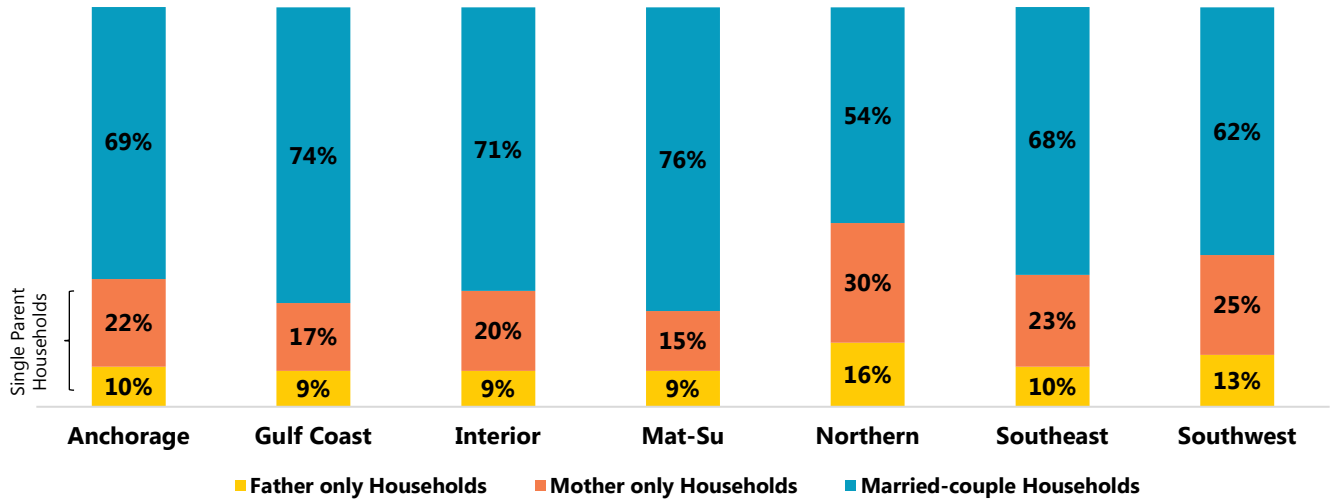


Data Source: American Community Survey
Available at: KIDS COUNT Data Center

## Grandparent and Kinship Care

Six percent of children did not live with a parent in 2016 (11,000 children).[40] In 2016, 4 percent of children lived in households headed by a grandparent who provided most of the child's basic care (8,000 children).[41] During 2016 to 2018, 6 percent of children lived in kinship care with extended family and close friends (11,000 children).[42]

# Teen Births

The teen birth rate in Alaska decreased from 40.3 births per 1,000 females (ages 15-19) during 2007-2011 to 29.4 during 2012-2016 (see Figure 12).[43] In 2016, the national rate of births per 1,000 females (ages 15-19) was 20.[44] The rate of births per 1,000 females (ages 15-19) ranges from 21.4 in the Gulf Coast to 70.6 in the Northern region.[45]

**Figure 11. Teen Birth Rate by Region, 2012-2016**
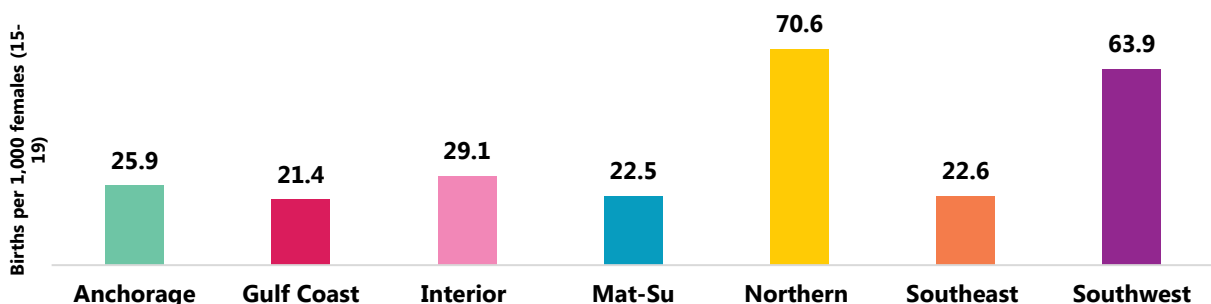


Data Source: Alaska Section of Health Analytics and Vital Records, DOLWD
Available at: KIDS COUNT Data Center
Note: Five years of data were combined to minimize the unreliability of measurement due to the small number of actual events.

When viewed by age, the birth rate for older teens (ages 18 to 19) is substantially higher than the birth rate for younger teens (ages 15 to 17), 56.1 compared to 7.9 births per 1,000 teens, respectively.[46]

**Figure 12. Trend for Teen Birth Rates, including Younger and Older Teens, 2007-2016**
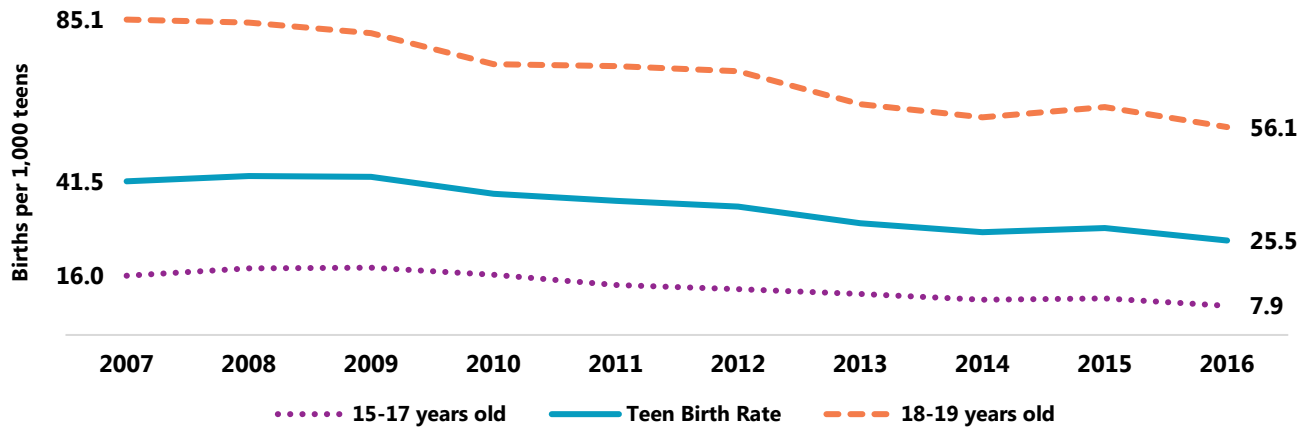


Data source: Alaska Section of Health Analytics and Vital Records

## Subsequent Teen Births

In 2016, the percent of births to teen mothers (under age 20) who had previously given birth was 15 percent.[47]

**Figure 13. Trend for Subsequent Teen Births, 1990-2016**
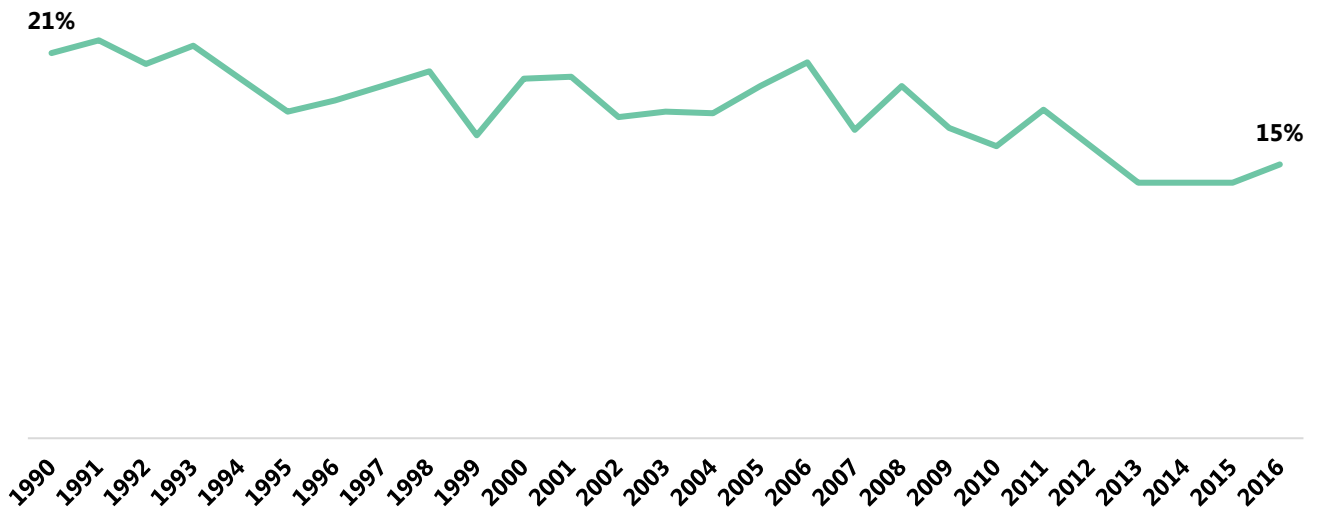


Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics
Available at: KIDS COUNT Data Center

# Household Educational Attainment

In 2016, 36 percent of Alaska parents had earned a post-secondary degree. One-fourth of children lived in homes where the head of household had an Associate or Bachelor's degree (47,000 children). Eleven percent lived in homes where the head of household had earned a graduate degree (20,000 children). Over half of children lived in homes where the head of the household attained a high school diploma or GED (58 percent or 108,000 children).[48] Six percent of children lived in homes where the head of household did not graduate from high school (12,000 children).

### Figure 14. Children by Household Head's Educational Attainment, 2016

| Category | Percent |
|---|---|
| Associate degree | 7% |
| Bachelor's degree | 18% |
| Graduate degree | 11% |
| High school diploma or GED | 58% |
| Not a high school graduate | 6% |
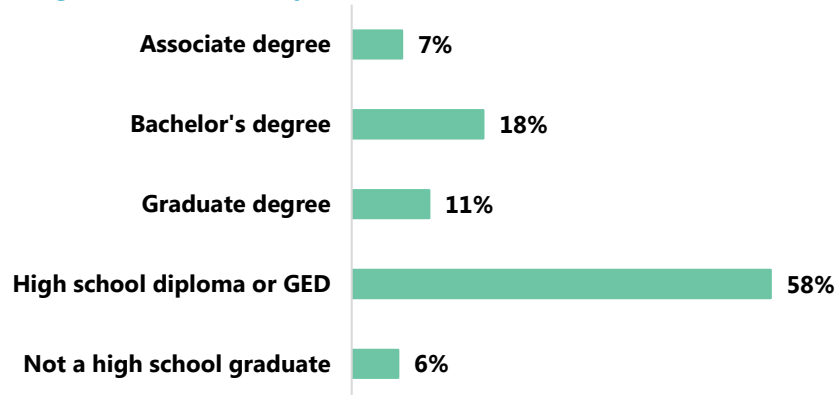
Data Source: American Community Survey
Available at: KIDS COUNT Data Center

# Other Languages at Home

In 2017, 14 percent of children ages 5 to 17 spoke a language other than English at home (18,000 children).[49]

In 2016, 4,000 children lived in households where no one over age 13 spoke English very well.[50] Of these, half were children in immigrant families and half were children in U.S.-born families.[51]

## Data Snapshot

- Alaska's rate of children in foster care is more than double the United States rate. In 2016, 15 per 1,000 children under age 18 were in foster care in Alaska, compared to 6 per 1,000 children in the United States as a whole.
- In 2016, 2,810 Alaska children were in the foster care system.
- Most children in foster care live in a non-relative foster family home (31 percent), pre-adoptive home (28 percent), or relative foster family home (26 percent).

## Currently in Foster Care

Alaska's rate of children in foster care is more than double the United States rate.[52] In 2016, 15 per 1,000 children under age 18 were in foster care in Alaska, compared to 6 per 1,000 children in the United States as a whole. In 2016, 2,810 Alaska children were in the foster care system.[53]

**Figure 15. Rate of Children in Foster Care in Alaska, 2000-2016**
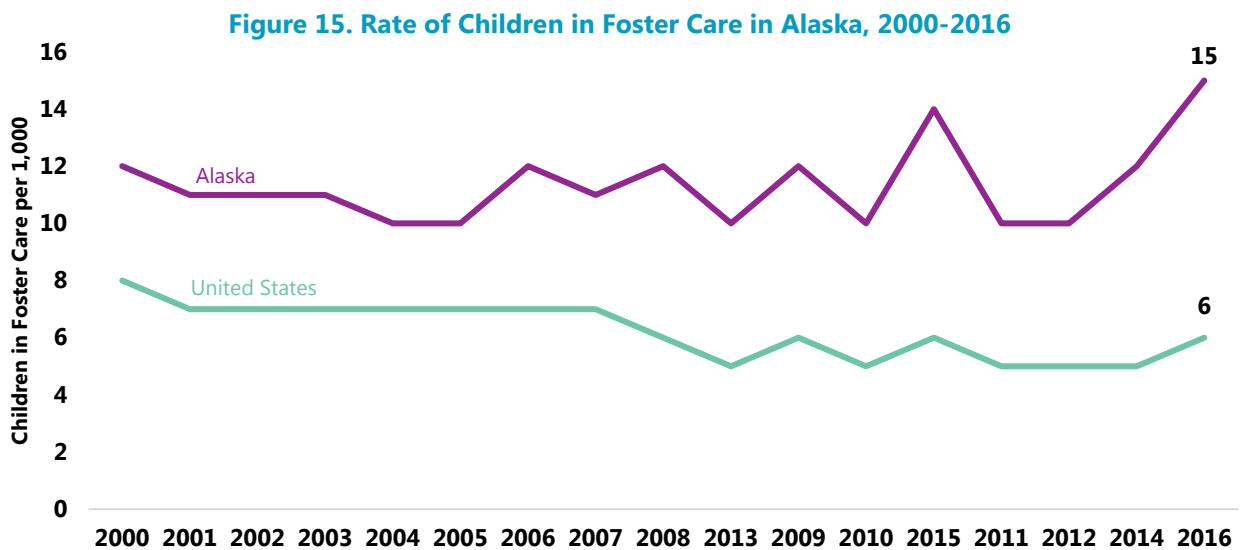


Data Source: Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS)
Available at: KIDS COUNT Data Center

## Placement Type

The most common placements for children (ages 0 to 20) in foster care are a non-relative foster family home (31 percent), pre-adoptive home (28 percent), or relative foster family home (26 percent).[54]

*(See figure on following page.)*

## Figure 16. Children (0 to 20 Years) in Foster Care by Placement Type, 2016

| Placement Type | |
|---|---|
| Runaway | 18 children, 1% |
| Group home or institution | 112 children, 4% |
| Trial home visit | 275 children, 10% |
| Foster family home - relative | 734 children, 26% |
| Pre-adoptive home | 802 children, 28% |
| Foster family home - non-relative | 879 children, 31% |
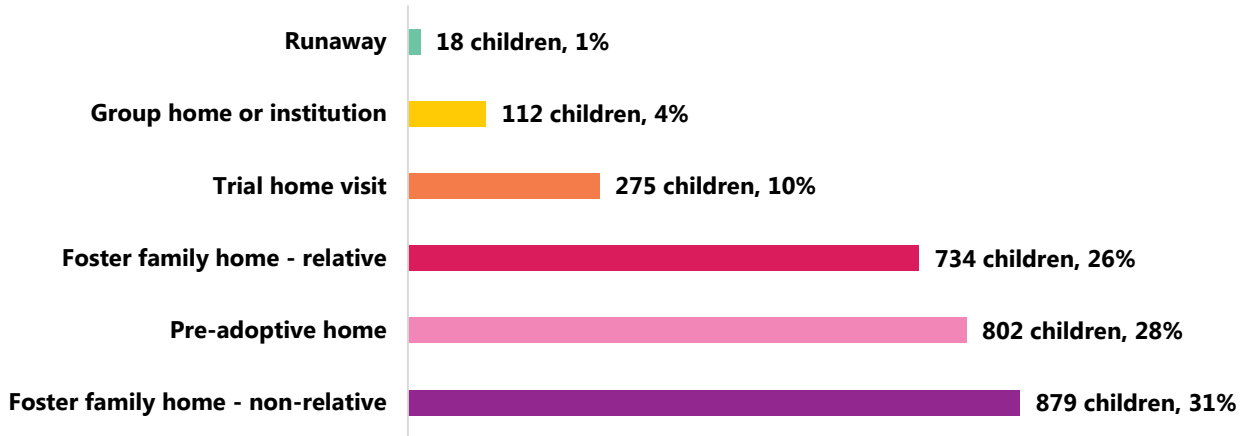
Data Source: AFCARS
Available at: KIDS COUNT Data Center

## More than 2 Placements

In 2016, 36 percent of children in foster care had more than two previous placements (1,023 children).[55]

## Gender

In 2016, the number of boys and girls in foster care was similar (1,384 and 1,436 respectively).[56]

## Age

Forty-four percent of children in foster care are under age 6 and nearly a third are between ages 6 and 10.[57]

## Figure 17. Children in Foster Care by Age Group, 2016

**Age Group (years)**

| Age Group | |
|---|---|
| 16 to 20 | 207 children, 7% |
| 11 to 15 | 560 children, 20% |
| 6 to 10 | 829 children, 29% |
| 1 to 5 | 1040 children, 37% |
| <1 | 184 children, 7% |
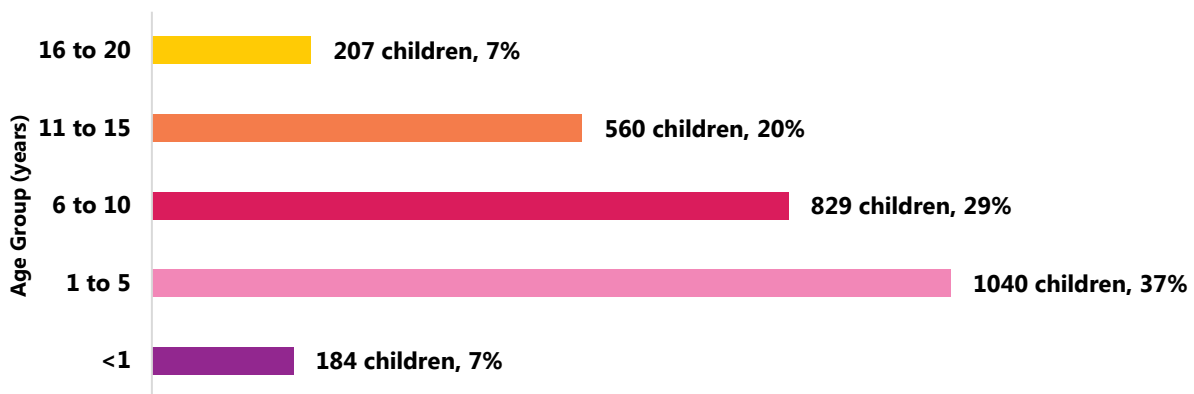
Data Source: AFCARS
Available at: KIDS COUNT Data Center

## Race and Ethnicity

Children of color account for a disproportionate percent of children in foster care. While half of the child population in Alaska is non-White,[13] children of color account for 70 percent of children in foster care.[58]

## Figure 18. Children in Foster Care by Race / Ethnicity

**Alaska Native or American Indian** — 43% ( **1,207 children)**

**Asian or Native Hawaiian** — 3% ( **82 children)**

**Black** — 2% ( **64 children)**

**Hispanic or Latino** — 5% ( **153 children)**

**Multiple Race Groups** — 17% ( **491 children)**

**White** — 29% ( **823 children)**
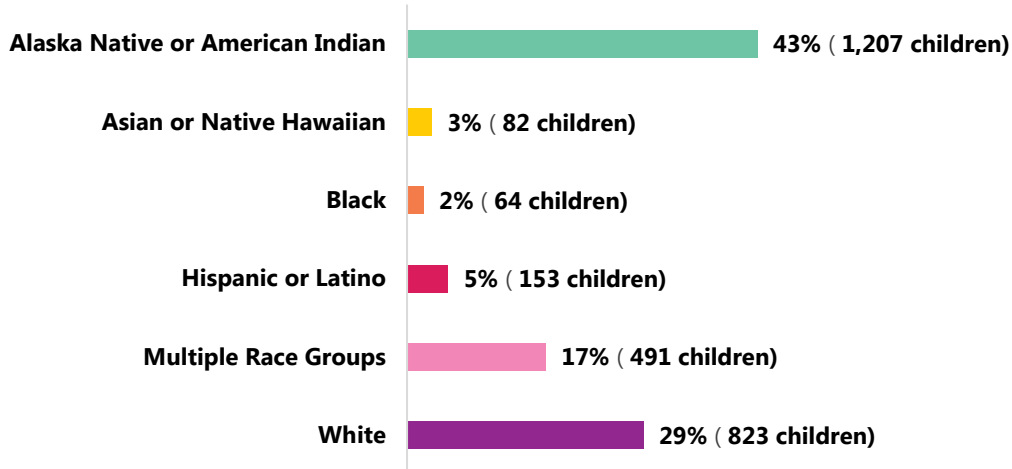
Data Source: AFCARS
Available at: KIDS COUNT Data Center

## Waiting for Adoption

In 2016, 947 children in foster care had a goal of adoption and/or had parental rights terminated.[59][§] The most common wait time for adoption is 12 to 23 months, but more than half wait for more than two years.[60]

### Figure 19. Children in Foster Care Waiting for Adoption by Wait Time, 2016

**6%, 57 children** — **< 12 months**

**35%, 335 children** — **12 to 23 months**

**30%, 288 children** — **24 to 35 months**

**21%, 202 children** — **3 to 4 years**

**7%, 65 children** — **5 or more years**
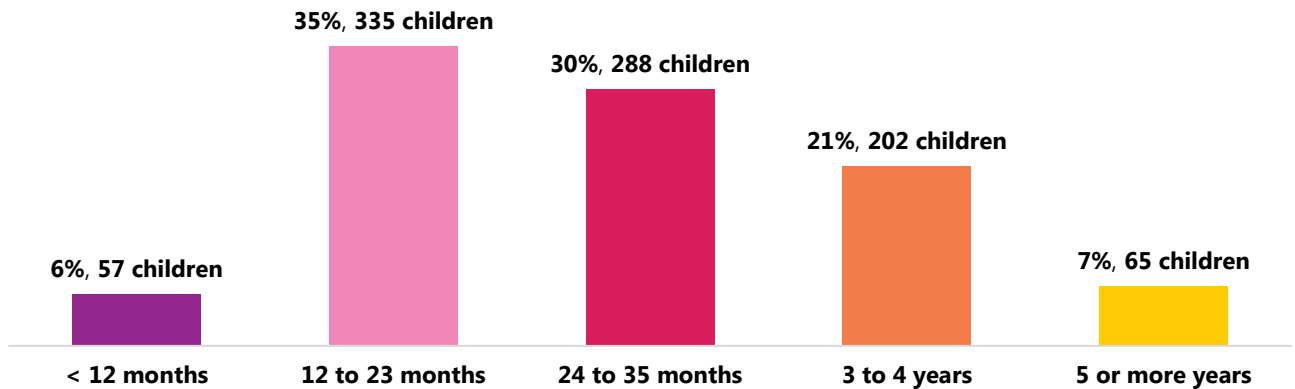
Data Source: AFCARS
Available at: KIDS COUNT Data Center

Most children waiting for adoption are between ages 1 and 5 (37 percent) or ages 6 to ten (31 percent).[61][**]

*(See figure on following page.)*

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[§] Children ages 16 and older whose parental rights have been terminated and who seek emancipation are not included.
[**] Most states allow children to remain in the foster care system until they reach 18 years of age. Some states, however, extend this limit to 20 years. National KIDS COUNT reports this indicator up to 20 years for all states. The State of Alaska allows children to remain in foster care until age 18.

## Figure 20. Children in Foster Care Waiting for Adoption by Age Group, 2016

**Age Group (years)**

- **16 to 20** — 77 children, 8%
- **11 to 15** — 201 children, 21%
- **6 to 10** — 294 children, 31%
- **1 to 5** — 352 children, 37%
- **<1** — 23 children, 2%
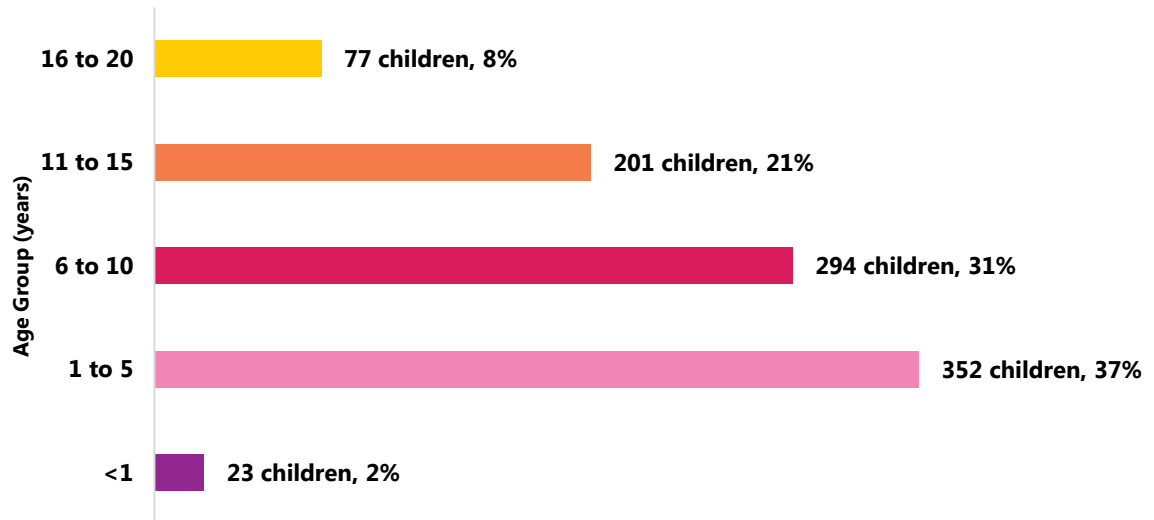
Data Source: AFCARS
Available at: KIDS COUNT Data Center

# Entering Foster Care

In 2016, 1,336 children entered the foster care system.[62]

## Age

Most children entering the foster care system are between ages 1 and 5 (35 percent), followed by between the ages of 6 to 10 (26 percent).[63]

## Figure 21. Children Entering Foster Care by Age Group, 2016

**Age Group (years)**

- **16 to 20** — 63 children, 5%
- **11 to 15** — 209 children, 16%
- **6 to 10** — 341 children, 26%
- **1 to 5** — 469 children, 35%
- **<1** — 254 children, 19%
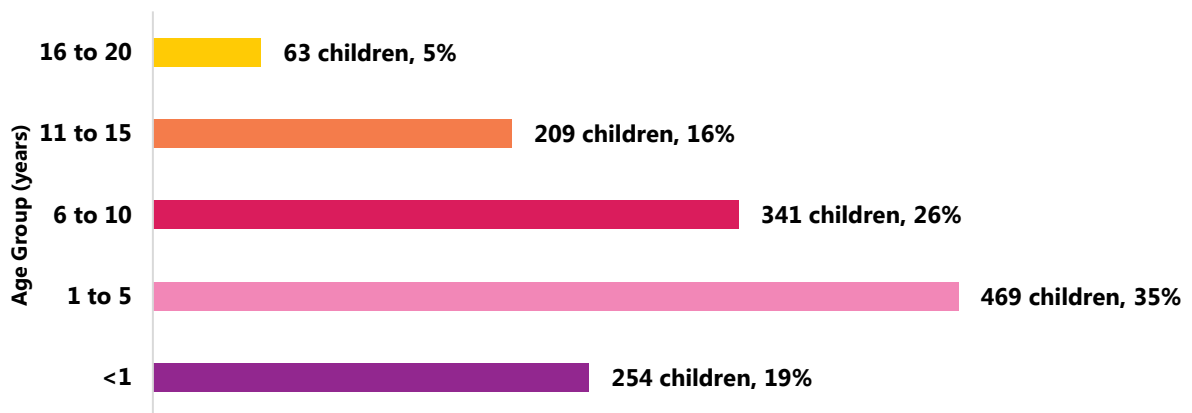
Data Source: AFCARS
Available at: KIDS COUNT Data Center

# Exiting Foster Care

In 2016, 1,044 children exited foster care.[64]

## Exit Reason

Over half of children exiting foster care were reunified with a parent or primary care giver (53 percent or 553 children).[65] Just under a third of children exiting foster care were adopted (30 percent or 308 children).[66]

**Figure 22. Children Exiting Foster Care by Exit Reason, 2016**

| Exit Reason | Children, Percent |
|---|---|
| Reunified with parent or primary caretaker | 553 children, 53% |
| Adoption | 308 children, 30% |
| Emancipation | 73 children, 7% |
| Transfer to another agency | 53 children, 5% |
| Guardianship | 34 children, 3% |
| Living with other relatives | 18 children, 2% |
| Runaway | *, <.5%, |
| Death of child | *, <.5%, |
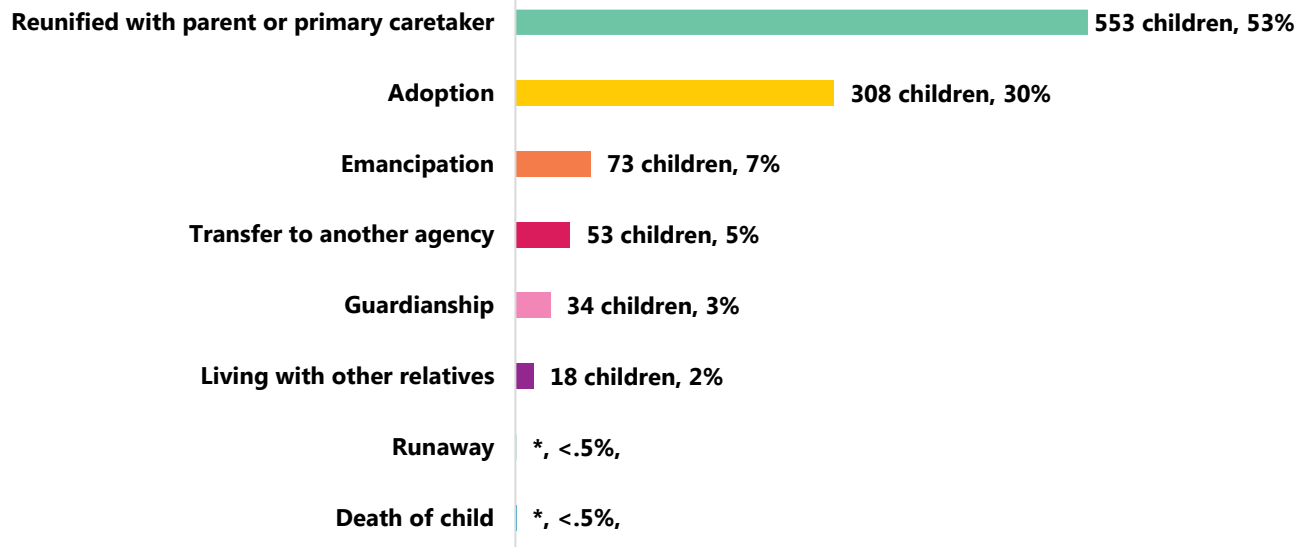
Data Source: AFCARS
Available at: KIDS COUNT Data Center
Note: '*' indicates the child count is suppressed due to low numbers.

## Age

The children most likely to exit foster care in 2016 were between ages 1 and 5 (42 percent or 437 children).[67]

**Figure 23. Children Exiting Foster Care by Age Group, 2016**

| Age Group (years) | Children, Percent |
|---|---|
| 16 to 20 | 125 children, 12% |
| 11 to 15 | 173 children, 17% |
| 6 to 10 | 281 children, 27% |
| 1 to 5 | 437 children, 42% |
| <1 | 28 children, 3% |
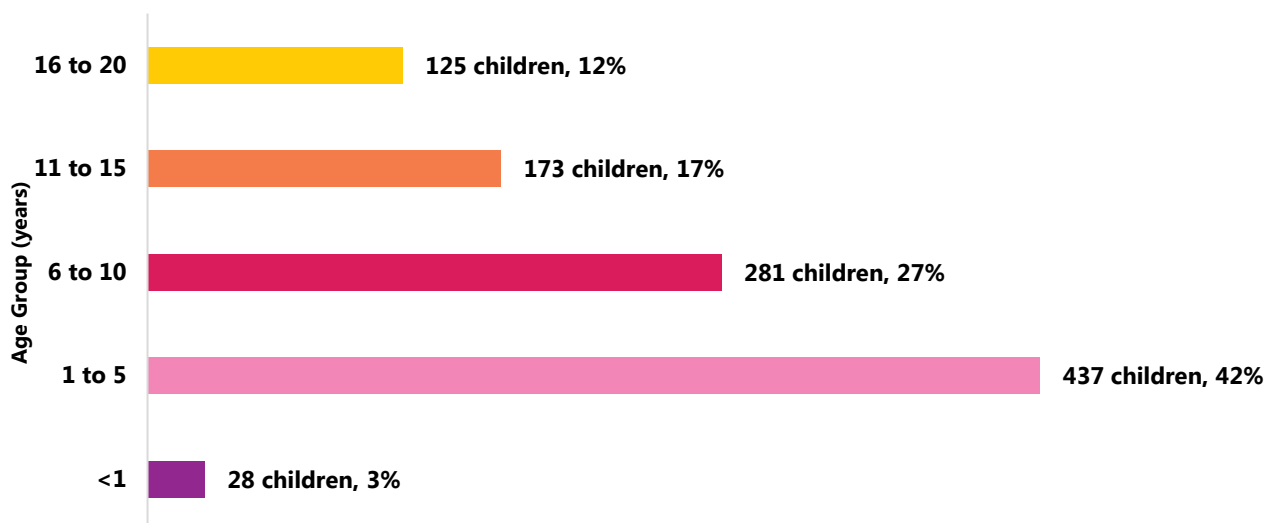
Data Source: AFCARS
Available at: KIDS COUNT Data Center

# Juvenile Justice

**Data Snapshot**

- A total of 1,715 unique juveniles were referred to Alaska's juvenile justice system in 2018.
- From 2014 to 2018, most referrals to the Alaska juvenile justice system were for crimes against property (39 percent).
- Statewide, 70 percent of juveniles referred to the juvenile justice system in 2017 were boys.
- Alaska's rate of youth detained, incarcerated, or placed in a residential facility is higher than the national rate (262 youth per 100,000 and 152 youth per 100,000).

## Juveniles Referred to the Justice System

Over the last ten years, the number of juveniles referred to juvenile justice has steadily declined from 3,728 youth in 2008 to a low of 1,600 in 2017.[68] In 2018, a total of 1,715 unique juveniles were referred to Alaska's juvenile justice system.[69]

**Figure 24. Juveniles (All Ages) Referred to Justice System, 2008-2018**
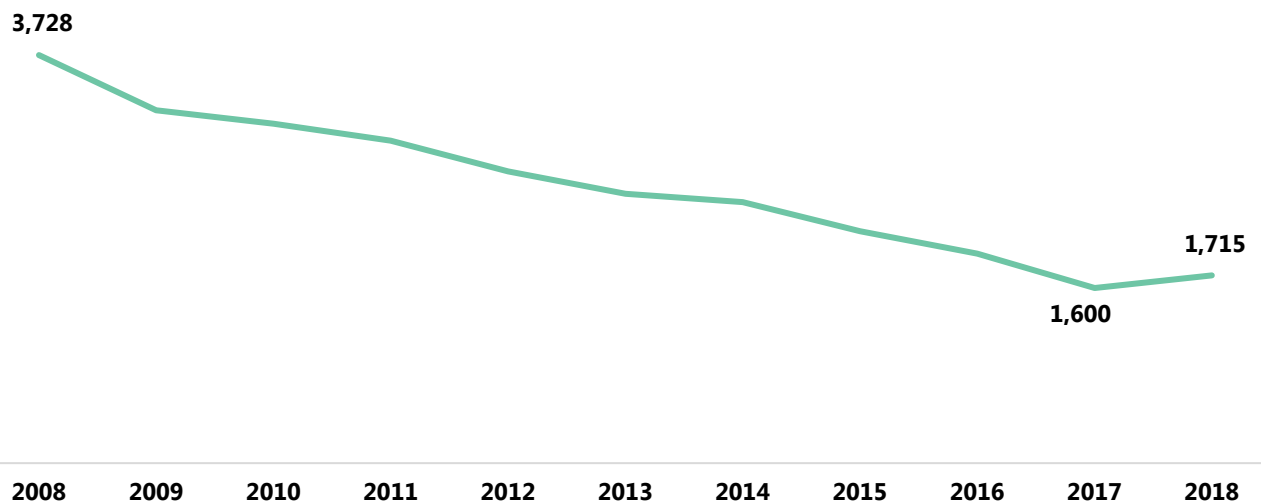


Data Source: DHSS,DJJ
Available at: KIDS COUNT Data Center
Note: Juveniles of all ages are included.

### Region

In 2017, Mat-Su youth were referred to juvenile justice at the lowest rate in the state (1,127 referrals per 100,000 children). During the same time period, youth in the Northern region were referred at the highest rate (5,288 referrals per 100,000 children), nearly three times the state rate (1,866 referrals per 1,000 children).

*(See table on following page.)*

## Table 5. Unique Individuals (Ages 10 to 17) Referred to Juvenile Justice by Region, 2017

| Region | Count | Rate (per 100,000) |
|---|---|---|
| Anchorage | 599 | 1,870 |
| Gulf Coast Region | 154 | 1,805 |
| Interior Region | 164 | 1,403 |
| Matanuska-Susitna | 152 | 1,127 |
| Northern Region | 191 | 5,288 |
| Southeast Region | 151 | 2,060 |
| Southwest Region | 148 | 2,687 |
| **Alaska** | **1,534** | **1,866** |

Data Source: Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS), Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ)
Available at: KIDS COUNT Data Center
Note: Counts in this table differ from the figure above, as this table includes juveniles ages 10 to 17 only.

## Type of Crime

From 2014 to 2018, most referrals to the Alaska juvenile justice system were for crimes against property (39 percent).[70][††] More than a quarter of referrals were for "other" types of crimes, including probation violations, violations of public order and weapons laws, and other miscellaneous offenses (28 percent).[71] Most referrals within this category are for conduct and probation violations. Twenty-two percent of referrals were for crimes against persons, and the remaining 11 percent were for drug and alcohol laws.[72]

This order holds for all regions of the state, except for Southeast Alaska, where referrals for other types of crimes are more common than referrals for crimes against property.[73]

**Figure 25. Juvenile Delinquency Referrals by Type of Crime, 2014-2018**
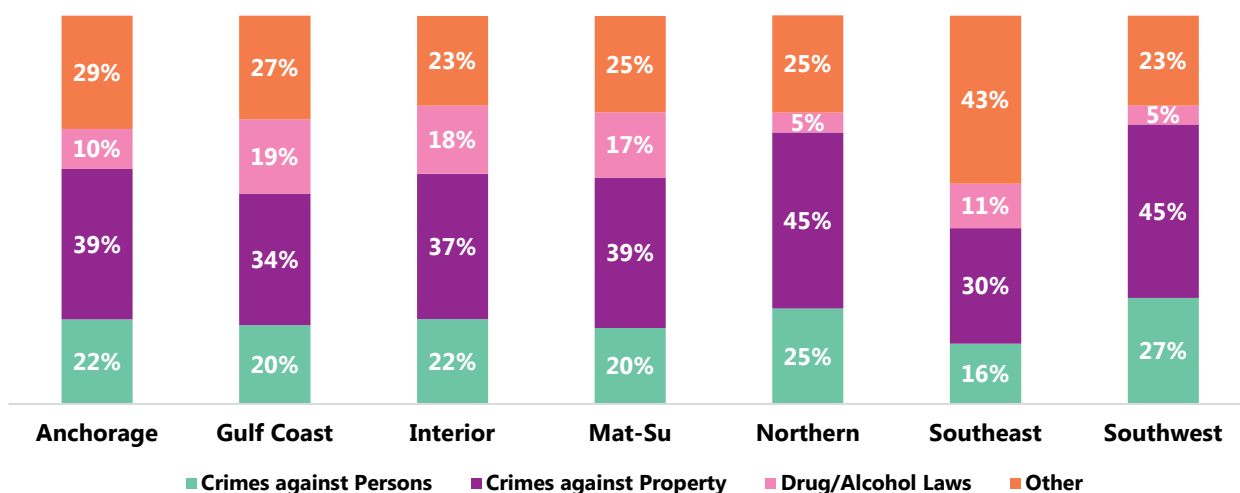


Data Source: DHSS,DJJ
Available at: KIDS COUNT Data Center

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[††] Referrals reported in this indicator are duplicate counts, meaning that referrals may include multiple referrals of the same juvenile. Juveniles charged with more than one type of crime in a single referral are included in only one category, with crimes against persons ranked first, property crimes second, drug and alcohol crimes third, and other crimes fourth.

## Gender

Statewide, 70 percent of juveniles (ages 10 to 17) referred to the juvenile justice system in 2017 were boys.[74] In 2017, Alaska's rate of boys (ages 10 to 17) referred to the juvenile justice system is 2,527 per 100,000 compared to 1,163 per 100,000 girls (ages 10 to 17).[75] In all regions of the state, most juveniles referred to the juvenile justice system in 2017 were boys.[76]

**Figure 26. Juveniles Referred to Justice System by Gender, 2017**
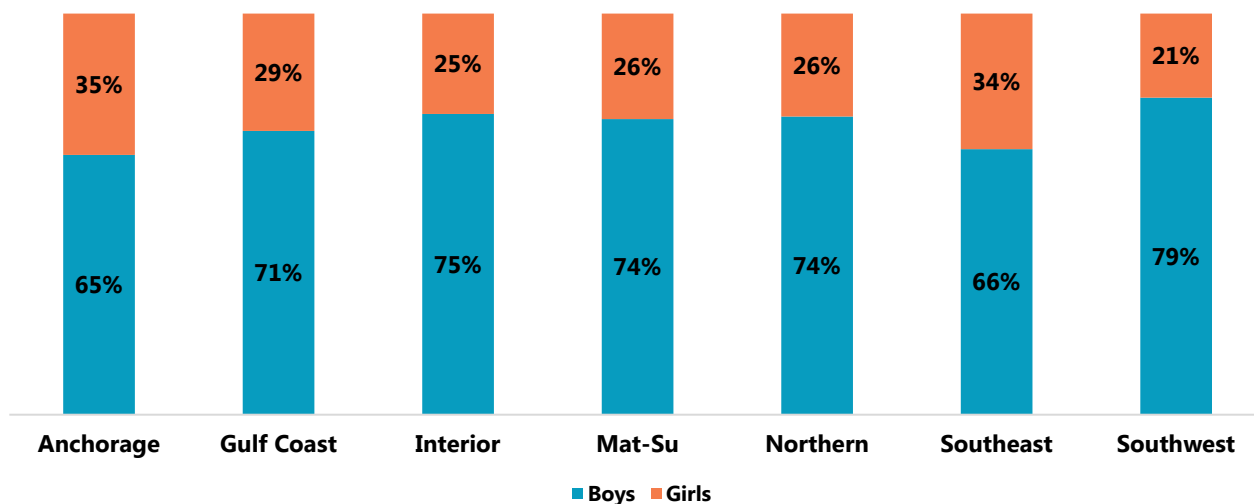


Data Source: DHSS, DJJ
Available at: KIDS COUNT Data Center

## Race

Rates of juveniles referred to the justice system vary substantially by race. In 2017, Black/African American youth (ages 10 to 17) had the highest rate of referral (4,628 per 100,000) and multi-race youth the lowest (486 per 100,000).[77] Of juveniles referred to the justice system in 2017 by race, the greatest number were Alaska Native youth (ages 10 to 17) and fewest were Asian youth (598 youth compared to 32 youth).[78]

**Table 6. Juveniles (Ages 10 to 17) Referred to Justice System by Race, 2017**

| Race | Count | Rate (per 100,000) |
|---|---|---|
| Alaska Native or American Indian | 598 | 3,813 |
| Asian | 32 | 579 |
| Black/African American | 140 | 4,628 |
| Multi-race | 53 | 486 |
| Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander | 49 | 2,945 |
| White | 501 | 1,104 |

Data Source: DHSS, DJJ
Available at: KIDS COUNT Data Center

# Youth Detained, Incarcerated, or in Residential Facility

In 2015, the most recent year for which data are available, 207 youth under age 21 were detained, incarcerated, or placed in residential facilities.[79] Alaska's rate of youth detained, incarcerated, or placed in a residential facility is higher than the national rate (262 youth per 100,000 and 152 youth per 100,000, respectively).[80]

The Alaska Children's Trust recommends the following solutions to support thriving Alaska families and communities. Family and children are at the core of every community. Thriving community exists when children are safe and their families are well-connected to the communities where they live.

**Community Engagement** - The most significant deterrent to crime and violence is not saturation with law enforcement officers — it is a neighborhood alive with community supports and strong relationships among children and families. Three ways to improve community engagement are:

1. **Public Health & Law Enforcement Partnership** - Law enforcement and public health agencies have increasingly recognized a shared interest in poverty, violence and other societal issues. Both fields recommend responding to existing problems while also taking a preventive approach to minimize issues before they start. Public health and public safety agencies have begun to adopt similar strategies and tools—many of which emphasize data analysis, collaboration, community engagement, and problem-solving—to combat problems facing communities.
2. **Information Sharing** - Tight budgets make it necessary to maximize existing resources and share information across sectors. By sharing data and analyzing it in new ways, community groups and law enforcement can seek interventions more precisely and support programs that are effective. Together, we have the knowledge and resources to identify and address sources of crime, drug use, and juvenile delinquency in our communities.
3. **Inclusive Partnerships** - Developing and sustaining partnerships requires strong local leadership from mayors, city managers, city planners, and other elected local officials. A framework for using community and government partnerships to reduce crime now exists based on the experiences of public officials. This framework includes recognizing crime and safety as a quality-of-life issue, working across jurisdictional boundaries, recognizing the crucial role of political leadership, and developing tools and measures of success that involve the community and victims of crime.

**Strengthen Juvenile Justice System Data Collection** - There is a need for further research and inquiry with children and the justice system. More needs to be reported on juveniles transferred into the adult system, the impact of sentencing on adolescent brain development, and the sentencing of youth in the adult court.

**Reduce Teen Birth Rate** – The national birth rate for teens has decreased over the years, and this is true in Alaska as well. We should continue implementing evidence-based teen pregnancy prevention programs, those proven through rigorous evaluation to reduce teen pregnancy and the behavioral risk factors underlying teen pregnancy, or other associated risk behaviors. Building the capacity of youth-serving programs and organizations to implement, evaluate, and sustain evidence-based teen pregnancy prevention programs will ensure the rates continue to drop. We should rigorously evaluate any new approaches to preventing teen pregnancy. Any program changes to fill gaps in current evidence-based programs should include interventions for Latino, Alaska Native, American Indian, and LGBTQ youth, for males, and for youth in the foster care and juvenile justice systems.

**Prevent Out-of-Home Placement**- Many families who are in the Foster Care and OCS system struggle with high housing cost and low wages, and some grapple with substance abuse and domestic violence. Due to the chronic nature of these conditions, sustaining viable in-home safety plans is challenging, and there are systemic pressures (such as the agency's goal to prevent removals and the ICWA requirement to demonstrate active efforts before removal) on caseworkers to open in home cases reliant on challenging-to-maintain safety plans. Family support services often are not consistently available, and/or they are not intensive enough in many areas of Alaska to support in-home safety plans. The state should look for ways to partner with Tribes and nonprofit and support services that prove to make a difference in the lives of children.  Most offices do not have the resources to dedicate staff to in-home casework; we should make this a priority.  Diligent follow-through to support utilization of services is important, and any deficiency of the current system should be continually monitored and addressed whenever possible.

The following resources provide additional information regarding Alaska children's families and community.
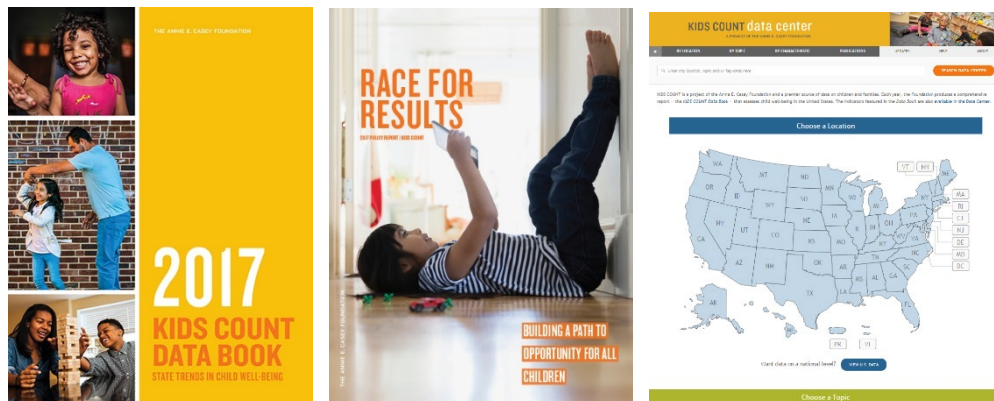






These resources and more are available at: http://www.voicesakchildren.org/publications/.

# Appendices

A **family** has two or more members who live in the same home and are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

**Family resilience** is a composite measure on the NSCH made up of responses to the following question.

> When your family faces problems, how often are you likely to do each of the following:
>
> 1) Talk together about what to do,
> 2) Work together to solve our problems,
> 3) Know we have strengths to draw on, and
> 4) Stay hopeful even in difficult times.

A **household** consists of one or more persons living in the same house, condominium or apartment. They may or may not be related.

Children are considered in **kinship care** when a parent is not present in the household; the child is not in foster care or a roommate; and the child is not the householder or spouse/partner of the householder.

Households where no one over age 13 speaks English "very well" are considered **linguistically isolated**. *(Note: Households in which the only language of a resident over age 13 is English are not included.)*

A **primary family** refers to a group of two or more people related by birth, marriage, or adoption residing together and does not include non-relatives.

**Related children** in a family include own children and all other children under 18 years old in the household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

**Residential facilities** are defined by the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement as "a facility that focuses on providing some type of individually planned treatment program for youth (substance abuse, sex offender, mental health, etc.) in conjunction with residential care."[81]

Children in **single-parent families** are children who live with their own single-parent. Single-parent families may include cohabiting couples but does not include children living with married stepparents. Children who live in group quarters (institutions, dormitories, or group homes) are not included.

**Wait time for adoption** is determined by subtracting the data of a child's most recent entry in foster care from the end of the fiscal year.

Following is a list of family and community indicators available on the KIDS COUNT Data Center. Occasionally, data for an indicator is suppressed due to small sample sizes or large margins of error. Indicators under other topics are also included in this report.

### Table 7. KIDS COUNT Indicator List

**COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT**

Children who live in unsafe communities

Children living in high poverty areas

Children who speak a language other than English at home

**FAMILY STRUCTURE**

Child population by household type

Living arrangements of children under 18 living with either both or single parents

Children under 18 living with single parents by age group

Children under 18 living with both parents by age group

Children who have experienced two or more adverse experiences

Child population by household type

Children in single-parent families

Children living with cohabiting domestic partners

Children living with neither parent

Children in the care of grandparents

Children in kinship care

**OTHER FAMILY AND COMMUNITY**

Total teen births

Children who had a parent who was ever incarcerated

Children by household head's educational attainment

**INDICATORS BY RACE AND ETHNICITY**

Children who have experienced two or more adverse experiences by race and ethnicity

Children who live in unsafe neighborhoods by race and ethnicity

Children who had a parent who was ever incarcerated by race and ethnicity

Children living in areas of concentrated poverty by race and ethnicity

Children in single-parent families by race

Children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma by race and ethnicity

Teen births by race and ethnicity

**INDICATORS BY FAMILY NATIVITY**

Children in married-couple families by family nativity

Children in single-parent families by family nativity

Children living in linguistically isolated households by family nativity

Children in immigrant families in which resident parents have difficulty speaking English

Children in immigrant families in which resident parents have less than a 9th grade education

# KIDS COUNT Rankings

Each year AECF publishes rankings of national and state performance on a selection of indicators of economic well-being, education, health, and family and community domains. Alaska and United States rankings for the family and community domain are presented below. In 2018, Alaska ranked 46th overall and 20th in family and community. The complete profile of state rankings can be found at: https://www.aecf.org/m/resourcedoc/aecf-2018kidscountdatabook-2018.pdf.

**Table 8. 2018 KIDS COUNT Family and Community Profile, Alaska and United States**

| Family and Community Indicator | Alaska | | | United States | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Children | Percent of Total Child Population | Rate per 1,000 | Number of Children | Percent of Total Child Population | Rate per 1,000 |
| Children in Single Parent Families | 58,000 | 33% | | 24,267,000 | 35% | |
| Children in Families where the Household Head Lacks a High School Diploma | 12,000 | 6% | | 9,989,000 | 14% | |
| Children Living in High-Poverty Areas | 10,000 | 5% | | 9,448,000 | 13% | |
| Teen Births per 1,000 Females | 583 | | 26 | 209,809 | | 20 |

Source: State Rankings. (2018). Annie E. Casey Foundation. Available at: https://www.aecf.org/m/resourcedoc/aecf-2018kidscountdatabook-2018.pdf

[1] *Frequently asked questions.* 2016 National Survey of Children's Health. Available at: https://mchb.hrsa.gov/data/national-surveys/data-user.

[2] Spears, C. L. (2018). *Crime in Alaska 2017: Uniform Crime Reporting Program Annual Report.* Statewide services Division, Criminal Records and Identification Bureau. Available at: https://dps.alaska.gov/getmedia/905b42bb-cd71-443c-a035-6eee5f65beb4/CIAK-2017-8-9-18-LOCKED.

[3] *Child population by age group.* Published by National KIDS COUNT. (2017) Available at http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/ tables/101-child-population-by-age-group. Data source: U.S. Census Bureau.

[4] *Child population by age group.* Published by National KIDS COUNT. (2017) Available at http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/ tables/101-child-population-by-age-group. Data source: U.S. Census Bureau.

[5] *Child population by single age.* Published by National KIDS COUNT. (2017) Available at: http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/100-child-population-by-single-age? Data source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau. Data presented for 2010 through 2016 are Vintage 2016 population estimates. Each year the U.S. Census Bureau revises their post-2010 estimates. Therefore, data presented here may differ from previously published estimates. Figures for 1990, 2000, and 2010 represent revised population estimates for July 1, 1990, July 1, 2000, and July 1, 2010 - not actual Census counts from April 1, 1990, April 1, 2000, and April 1, 2010.

[6] *Population projections 2020-2045.* (2017). Available at http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/line/184-population-projections-2020-2045? Data source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Develop
ment, Research and Analysis Section. US Bureau of the Census. These estimates were developed using Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend data, information from the Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics, and survey information as the primary indicators of population change. These population estimates include Armed Forces in Alaska and exclude seasonal populations. The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development provides high, middle, and low scenarios. The data shown here are the middle-level projections.

[7] *Alaska Population Projections.* (2017). Published by State of Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development. Available at: http://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/pop/projections.cfm.

[8] *Total population by child and adult populations.* (2017). Published by National KIDS COUNT. Available at: http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/99-total-population-by-child-and-adult-populations? Data source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau.

[9] Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development. (2017). *Alaska economic trends: December 2017.* Available at: http://labor.alaska.gov/trends/dec17.pdf.

[10] *Child population 0-19 by race.* Published by Kids Count Alaska. (2017). Available at http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/4604-child-population-0-19-by-race. Data source: Bridged race estimates from the US Census Bureau.

[11] *Child population 0-19 by gender.* Published by Kids Count Alaska. (2017). Available at https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/8746-child-population-0-19-by-gender? Data source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section.

[12] *Adult population by race.* Published by National KIDS COUNT. (2017). Available at http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/6539-adult-population-by-race. Data source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau. Data presented for 2010 through 2016 are Vintage 2016 population estimates. Each year the U.S. Census Bureau revises their post-2010 estimates. Therefore, data presented may differ from previously published estimates. Figures for 1990, 2000, and 2010 represent revised population estimates for July 1, 1990, July 1, 2000, and July 1, 2010 - not actual Census counts from April 1, 1990, April 1, 2000, and April 1, 2010.

[13] *Child population by race.* Available at http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/103-child-population-by-race. Data source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau. Data presented for 2010 through 2016 are Vintage 2016 population estimates. Each year the U.S. Census Bureau revises their post-2010 estimates. Therefore, data presented may differ from previously published estimates. Figures for 1990, 2000, and 2010 represent revised population estimates for July 1, 1990, July 1, 2000, and July 1, 2010 - not actual Census counts from April 1, 1990, April 1, 2000, and April 1, 2010.

[14] *Living arrangements of children under 18 living with either both or single parents.* (2017). Published by Kids Count Alaska. Available at: http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/8781-living-arrangements-of-children-under-18-living-with-either-both-or-single-parents? Data source: American Community Survey 5-year estimates for 2006-2010 through 2011-2015 Table B05009: AGE AND NATIVITY OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS IN FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES BY NUMBER AND NATIVITY OF PARENTS - Universe: Own children under 18 years in families and subfamilies.

[15] *Children in single parent families.* Published by National KIDS COUNT. (2017). Available at http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/106-children-in-single-parent-families. Data source: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Supplementary Survey, 2001 Supplementary Survey and 2002 through 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). These data were derived from American Fact Finder table C23008 (*factfinder2.census.gov/*).

[16] *Child population by household type.* (2017). Published by Kids Count Alaska. Available at http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/8780-child-population-by-household-type? Data source: American Community Survey 5-year estimates for 2005-2009 through 2011-2015 Table B09005: HOUSEHOLD TYPE FOR CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS IN HOUSEHOLDS (EXCLUDING HOUSEHOLDERS, SPOUSES, AND UNMARRIED PARTNERS) Universe: Population under 18 years in households.

[17] *Children living in high poverty areas.* (2017). Published by National KIDS COUNT. Available at http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/6795-children-living-in-high-poverty-areas? Data source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Decennial Census Summary File 1 and Summary File 3 and the 2006-2010 to 2011–2015 American Community Survey 5-year data.

[18] *Children who live in high poverty neighborhoods by race/ethnicity.* (2018). Published by National KIDS COUNT. Available at: https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/7753-children-living-in-areas-of-concentrated-poverty-by-race-and-ethnicity?loc=3&loct=2#detailed/2/3/false/1607,1572,1485,1376,1201,1074,880/any/14943,14942. Data source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 to 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-year data.

[19] U.S. Census Bureau. (2017). Available at: https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/historical-poverty-thresholds.html

[20] *Children who live in safe communities and neighborhoods.* (2017). Available at http://childhealthdata.org/browse/survey/results?q=4757&r=1&r2=3. Data source: National Survey of Children's Health. The NSCH includes information on over 102,000 children under age 18, with roughly 2,000 children per state. Households were selected through a random-digit-dial sample, and one child was randomly selected in each household. Information on each child is based on responses of the parent or guardian in the household who was most knowledgeable about the sampled child's health. Information was collected via a computer-assisted telephone interview.

[21] *Children who live in unsafe communities. (2017).* Published by National KIDS COUNT. Available at http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/8818-children-who-live-in-unsafe-communities? Data source: Child Trends analysis of data from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau, National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH). The NSCH includes information on over 102,000 children under age 18, with roughly 2,000 children per state. Households were selected through a random-digit-dial sample, and one child was randomly selected in each household. Information on each child is based on responses of the parent or guardian in the household who was most knowledgeable about the sampled child's health. Information was collected via a computer-assisted telephone interview.

[22] Spears, C. L. (2018). *Crime in Alaska 2017: Uniform Crime Reporting Program Annual Report.* Statewide services Division, Criminal Records and Identification Bureau. Available at: https://dps.alaska.gov/getmedia/905b42bb-cd71-443c-a035-6eee5f65beb4/CIAK-2017-8-9-18-LOCKED.

[23] Spears, C. L. (2018). *Crime in Alaska 2017: Uniform Crime Reporting Program Annual Report.* Statewide services Division, Criminal Records and Identification Bureau. Available at: https://dps.alaska.gov/getmedia/905b42bb-cd71-443c-a035-6eee5f65beb4/CIAK-2017-8-9-18-LOCKED.

[24] Spears, C. L. (2018). *Crime in Alaska 2017: Uniform Crime Reporting Program Annual Report.* Statewide services Division, Criminal Records and Identification Bureau. Available at: https://dps.alaska.gov/getmedia/905b42bb-cd71-443c-a035-6eee5f65beb4/CIAK-2017-8-9-18-LOCKED.

[25] *Participation in volunteer work or community service.* (2018). Available at: http://childhealthdata.org/. Data source: National Survey of Children's Health. Variable: Indicator 5.7.

[26] *Feel like they matter.* (2018). Available at: http://ibis.dhss.alaska.gov/query/result/YRBSST23/YRBS/V098P2.html. Data source: Alaska Statewide Traditional High School Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) Dataset, Alaska Department of Health and Social Services.

[27] *Feel like they matter.* (2018). Data source: Alaska Statewide Traditional High School Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) Dataset, Alaska Department of Health and Social Services. Data requested via email.

[28] *Children have one or more adult mentors.* (2018). Available at: http://childhealthdata.org/browse/survey/results?q=4752&r=3&r2=3. Data source: National Survey of Children's Health. Variable: Indicator 5.9.

[29] *Children have one or more adult mentors.* (2018). Available at: http://childhealthdata.org/browse/survey/results?q=4752&r=3&r2=3. Data source: National Survey of Children's Health. Variable: Indicator 5.9.

[30] *Feel comfortable seeking help from 1+ adults.* (2018). Available at: http://ibis.dhss.alaska.gov/query/result/YRBSST23/YRBS/V094P1.html. Data source: Alaska Statewide Traditional High School Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) Dataset, Alaska Department of Health and Social Services.

[31] *Children bully others, pick on them, or exclude them.* (2018). Available at: http://childhealthdata.org/browse/survey/results?q=4612&r=3&r2=3. Data source: National Survey of Children's Health. Variable: Indicator 2.1.

[32] *Children bully others, pick on them, or exclude them.* (2018). Available at: http://childhealthdata.org/browse/survey/results?q=4612&r=3&r2=3. Data source: National Survey of Children's Health. Variable: Indicator 2.1.

[33] *Children who are bullied, picked on, or excluded by other children.* (2018). Available at: http://childhealthdata.org/browse/survey/results?q=5244&r=3&r2=3&g=609 Data source: National Survey of Children's Health. Variable: Indicator 2.2.

[34] *Does this child live in a home where the family demonstrates qualities of resilience during difficult times?* (2018). Available at: http://childhealthdata.org/browse/. Data source: National Survey of Children's Health. Variable: Indicator 6.12 Family resilience composite score.

[35] Child Trends. (2013). Mapping family change and child well-being outcomes: Two, one, or no parents? Available at: https://www.childtrends.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/Child_Trends-2013_01_15_FR_WorldFamilyMap.pdf.

[36] *Living arrangements of children under 18 living with either both or single parents.* (2017). Published by Kids Count Alaska. Available at: http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/8781-living-arrangements-of-children-under-18-living-with-either-both-or-single-parents? Data source: American Community Survey 5-year estimates for 2006-2010 through 2011-2015 Table B05009: AGE AND NATIVITY OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS IN FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES BY NUMBER AND NATIVITY OF PARENTS - Universe: Own children under 18 years in families and subfamilies.

[37] *Children in single parent families.* Published by National KIDS COUNT. (2017). Available at http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/106-children-in-single-parent-families. Data source: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Supplementary Survey, 2001 Supplementary Survey and 2002 through 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). These data were derived from American Fact Finder table C23008 (*factfinder2.census.gov/*).

[38] *Child population by household type.* (2017). Published by Kids Count Alaska. Available at http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/8780-child-population-by-household-type? Data source: American Community Survey 5-year estimates for 2005-2009 through 2011-2015 Table B09005: HOUSEHOLD TYPE FOR CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS IN HOUSEHOLDS (EXCLUDING HOUSEHOLDERS, SPOUSES, AND UNMARRIED PARTNERS) Universe: Population under 18 years in households.

[39] *Child population by household type.* (2018). Published by Kids Count Alaska. Available at: https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/8780-child-population-by-household-type?loc=3&loct=2#detailed/5/185-191/false/1607,1572,1485,1376,1201,1074,880,815/4291,4290,4292/17614,17615. Data source: American Community Survey 5-year estimates for 2005-2009 through 2012-2016, Table B09005: HOUSEHOLD TYPE FOR CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS IN HOUSEHOLDS (EXCLUDING HOUSEHOLDERS, SPOUSES, AND UNMARRIED PARTNERS) Universe: Population under 18 years in households.

[40] *Children living with neither parent.* (2018). Published by: National KIDS COUNT. Available at: https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/111-children-living-with-neither-parent?loc=3&loct=2#detailed/2/3/false/870,573,869,36,868,867,133,38,35,18/any/439,440. Data source: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Supplementary Survey, 2001 Supplementary Survey, 2002 through 2016 American Community Survey.

[41] *Children in the care of grandparents.* (2018). Published by National KIDS COUNT. Available at: https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/108-children-in-the-care-of-grandparents?loc=3&loct=2#detailed/2/3/false/870,573,869,36,868,867,133,38,35,18/any/433,434. Data source: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2005 through 2016 American Community Survey.

[42] *Children in kindship care.* (2018). Published by National KIDS COUNT. Available at: https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/7172-children-in-kinship-care?loc=3&loct=2#detailed/2/3/false/1687,1652,1564,1491,1443,1218,1049,995/any/14207,14208. Data source: 2009-2018 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC). Estimates represent a three-year average.

[43] *Teen birth rate ages 15-19 (5-year average).* Published by Kids Count Alaska. (2018). Available at https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/178-teen-birth-rate-ages-15-19-5-year-average?loc=3&loct=2#detailed/2/any/false/1612,1573,1522,1459,1241,1067,1000,939,450,620/any/10455 Data source: Alaska Section of Health Analytics and Vital Records; Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section.

[44] *Total teen births.* Published by National KIDS COUNT (2018). Available at: https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/6053-total-teen-births?loc=3&loct=2#detailed/2/3/true/870,573,869,36,868,867,133,38,35,18/any/12721,12722. Data source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS).

[45] *Teen birth rate ages 15-19 (5-year average).* Published by Kids Count Alaska. (2018). Available at https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/178-teen-birth-rate-ages-15-19-5-year-average?loc=3&loct=2#detailed/2/any/false/1612,1573,1522,1459,1241,1067,1000,939,450,620/any/10455 Data source: Alaska Section of Health Analytics and Vital Records; Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section.

[46] *Trend for teen birth rates in Alaska including birth rates for younger and older teens.* (2018). Data source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records, 2007-2016. Compiled by Alaska Division of Public Health's Maternal and Child Health Epidemiology Unit.

[47] *Teen births to women who were already mothers.* Published by National KIDS COUNT. (2018). Available at https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5-teen-births-to-women-who-were-already-mothers?loc=3&loct=2#detailed/2/3/false/573,869,36,868,867,133,38,35,18,17/any/253,254 Data source: Analysis of 1990-2015 Natality MicroData files from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics.

[48] *Children by household head's educational attainment.* Published by National KIDS COUNT. (2018). Available at http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5203-children-by-household-heads-educational-attainment? Data source: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2005 through 2016 American Community Survey.

[49] *Children who speak a language other than english at home.* (2018). Published by National KIDS COUNT. Available at: https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/81-children-who-speak-a-language-other-than-english-at-home?loc=3&loct=2#detailed/2/3/true/870,573,869,36,868,867,133,38,35,18/any/396,397 Data source: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Supplementary Survey, 2001 Supplementary Survey, 2002 through 2016 American Community Survey. These data were derived from American Fact Finder table C16007 (factfinder2.census.gov/).The data for this measure come from the 2000 and 2001 Supplementary Survey and the 2002 through 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). The 2000 through 2004 ACS surveyed approximately 700,000 households monthly during each calendar year. In general but particularly for these years, use caution when interpreting estimates for less populous states or indicators representing small subpopulations, where the sample size is relatively small. Beginning in January 2005, the U.S. Census Bureau expanded the ACS sample to 3 million households (full implementation), and in January 2006 the ACS included group quarters. The ACS, fully implemented, is designed to provide annually updated social, economic, and housing data for states and communities. (Such local-area data have traditionally been collected once every ten years in the long form of the decennial census.)

[50] *Children living in linguistically isolated households by family nativity.* (2018). Published by National KIDS COUNT. Available at: https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/129-children-living-in-linguistically-isolated-households-by-family-nativity?loc=3&loct=2#detailed/2/3/false/870,573,869,36,868,867,133,38,35,18/78,79/472,473. Data source: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Supplementary Survey, 2001 Supplementary Survey, 2002 through 2016 American Community Survey.

[51] *Children living in linguistically isolated households by family nativity.* (2018). Published by National KIDS COUNT. Available at: https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/129-children-living-in-linguistically-isolated-households-by-family-nativity?loc=3&loct=2#detailed/2/3/false/870,573,869,36,868,867,133,38,35,18/78,79/472,473. Data source: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Supplementary Survey, 2001 Supplementary Survey, 2002 through 2016 American Community Survey.

[52] *Children 0 to 17 in foster care.* (2018) Published by National KIDS COUNT. Available at: https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/6242-children-0-to-17-in-foster-care?loc=3&loct=2#detailed/2/3/true/870,573,869,36,868,867,133,38,35,18/any/12985,12986. Data source: Child Trends analysis of data from the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS), made available through the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect.

[53] *Children in foster care.* (2018). Published by National KIDS COUNT. Available at: https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/6243-children-in-foster-care?loc=3&loct=2#detailed/2/3/false/870,573,869,36,868,867,133,38,35,18/any/12987. Data source: Child Trends analysis of data from the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS), made available through the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect.

[54] *Children in foster care by placement type.* (2018). Published by National KIDS COUNT. Available at: https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/6247-children-in-foster-care-by-placement-type?loc=3&loct=2#detailed/2/3/false/870,573,869,36,868,867,133,38,35,18/2622,2621,2623,2620,2625,2624,2626/12994,12995. Data source: Child Trends analysis of data from the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS), made available through the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect.

[55] *Children in foster care with more than two placements.* (2018). Published by National KIDS COUNT. Available at: https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/8822-children-in-foster-care-with-more-than-two-placements?loc=3&loct=2#detailed/2/3/false/870,573,869,36,868,867,133,38,35,18/any/17680,17681. Data source: Child Trends analysis of data from the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS), made available through the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect.

[56] *Children in foster care by gender.* (2018). Published by National KIDS COUNT. Available at: https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/6245-children-in-foster-care-by-gender?loc=3&loct=2#detailed/2/3/false/870,573,869,36,868,867,133,38,35,18/14,15,112/12990,12991. Data source: Child Trends analysis of data from the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS), made available through the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect.

[57] *Children in foster care by age group.* (2018). Published by National KIDS COUNT. Available at: https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/6244-children-in-foster-care-by-age-group?loc=3&loct=2#detailed/2/3/false/870,573,869,36,868,867,133,38,35,18/1889,2616,2617,2618,2619,122/12988,12989 Data source: Child Trends analysis of data from the

Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS), made available through the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect.

[58] *Children in foster care by race and hispanic origin.* (2018). Published by National KIDS COUNT. Available at https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/6246-children-in-foster-care-by-race-and-hispanic-origin?loc=3&loct=2#detailed/2/3/false/870,573,869,36,868,867,133,38,35,18/2638,2601,2600,2598,2603,2597,2602,1353/12992,12993. Data source: Child Trends analysis of data from the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS), made available through the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect.

[59] *Children in foster care waiting for adoption.* (2018). Published by National KIDS COUNT. Available at: https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/6670-children-in-foster-care-waiting-for-adoption?loc=3&loct=2#detailed/2/3/false/ 870,573,869,36,868,867,133,38,35,18/any/13705. Data source: Child Trends analysis of data from the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS), made available through the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect.

[60] *Children in foster care waiting for adoption by amount of time waiting*. (2018). Published by National KIDS COUNT. Available at: https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/6679-children-in-foster-care-waiting-for-adoption-by-amount-of-time-waiting?loc=3&loct=2#detailed/2/3/false/870,573,869,36,868,867,133,38,35,18/2980,2983,2982,2984,2981,2986/13735,13734 Data source: Child Trends analysis of data from the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS), made available through the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect.

[61] *Children in foster care waiting for adoption by age group.* (2018). Published by National KIDS COUNT. Available at: https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/6675-children-in-foster-care-waiting-for-adoption-by-age-group?loc=3&loct=2#detailed/ 2/3/false /870,573,869,36,868,867,133,38,35,18/1889,2616,2617,2618,2619,122/13725,13726. Data source: Child Trends analysis of data from the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS), made available through the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect.

[62] *Children entering foster care*. (2018). Published by National KIDS COUNT. Available at: https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/6269-children-entering-foster-care?loc=3&loct=2#detailed/2/3/false/ 870,573,869,36,868,867,133,38,35,18/any/13036. Data source: Child Trends analysis of data from the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS), made available through the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect.

[63] *Children entering foster care by age group.* (2018). Published by National KIDS COUNT. Available at: https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/6270-children-entering-foster-care-by-age-group?loc=3&loct=2#detailed/2/3/false/870,573,869,36,868,867,133,38,35,18/1889,2616,2617,2618,2619,122/13037,13038. Data source: Child Trends analysis of data from the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS), made available through the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect.

[64] *Children exiting foster care.* (2018). Published by National KIDS COUNT. Available at: https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/6273-children-exiting-foster-care?loc=3&loct=2#detailed/2/3/false/870,573,869,36,868,867,133,38,35,18/any/13043. Data source: Child Trends analysis of data from the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS), made available through the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect.

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