

Nevada
KIDS
COUNT
Data Book 2009



County, Regional, and State Profiles of Child and Youth Well-Being in Nevada



The Lincy Institute at UNLV is recognized for underwriting the printing and distribution costs for the 2009 edition of the *Nevada KIDS COUNT Data Book*. Established at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas in August 2009, the primary mission of The Lincy Institute is to provide assistance to children, families, and adults within Southern Nevada and greater Nevada through a collaborative effort among The Lincy Foundation, UNLV, and the Southern Nevada and greater Nevada communities. Activities will include the identification of federal, state, and local funding opportunities for Nevada agencies. In addition, the institute will assist in providing baseline and follow-up assessments of agency activities that can, in turn, highlight applications for these funds. The Lincy Institute targets three general areas: education, health care, and social systems/public policy.

This *Data Book* is dedicated to Dr. Keith Schwer, former executive director of Nevada KIDS COUNT, who passed away December 3, 2009. An unyielding advocate of children's (our future) well-being, Keith believed that by publishing our *Data Book* we make the snowballs for others to throw, that is, KIDS COUNT provides the best available data that people can use to improve the lives of children.

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Table of Contents

| | | | |
|--|-----------|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Essay | 4 | Education and Achievement | 51 |
| Overview of KIDS COUNT | 9 | Formal Education System | 52 |
| Nevada Demographics | 12 | Homeschooling | 54 |
| Health Conditions and Health Care | 17 | Student-Achievement Examinations | 55 |
| Low-Birthweight Babies | 18 | College-Entrance Examinations | 56 |
| Teen Births | 21 | High School Proficiency Examination | 60 |
| Prenatal Care | 22 | Millennium Scholarship | 61 |
| Public-Health Programs | 24 | High School Dropouts and Graduation | 63 |
| Health Insurance | 28 | Special Education | 65 |
| Immunizations | 30 | Special Programs | 67 |
| Mental Health | 31 | Early Childhood Education | 68 |
| Oral Health | 33 | Head Start | 70 |
| AIDS | 35 | Opinions on Education | 72 |
| STDs | 36 | Child and Youth Safety/Welfare | 75 |
| Economic Well-Being | 39 | Infant Mortality | 76 |
| Poverty | 40 | Child Deaths | 77 |
| Child Care | 43 | Teen Deaths | 79 |
| Child Support | 48 | Child Abuse and Neglect | 81 |
| | | Substitute Care | 87 |
| | | Adoption | 91 |
| | | Children of Incarcerated Parents | 94 |
| | | Juvenile Justice | 97 |
| | | Appendix | 103 |
| | | Nevada County Data: 2006 and 2007 | 104 |
| | | Notes | 106 |
| | | Acknowledgements | 109 |

Support for Publicly Funded, Full-Day Kindergarten in Nevada

Providing accurate well-being indicator data on the status of Nevada's children is the purpose of the *Nevada KIDS COUNT Data Book*. The data, which come from state agencies, such as the Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, the Nevada Department of Education, and the Nevada Department of Public Safety, are the best available.

To assess residents' perceptions of child well-being issues, other methods of data collection might be considered. For example, a mail survey would be useful in assessing residents' opinions on education. Mail surveys enable researchers to obtain a representative sample at low per-interview costs over a large geographical area.¹

In this year's *Data Book*, we report findings from a Southern Nevada community survey conducted by the Center for Business and Economic Research (CBER) at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. Responses to survey questions are presented in the Education and Achievement section of this *Data Book*. This short piece provides descriptive statistics and more advanced analysis of Southern Nevadans' opinions on kindergarten. Specifically, it examines characteristics that indicate the probability of support for publicly funded, full-day kindergarten. Knowing characteristics of supporters and opponents of publicly funded, full-day kindergarten could be helpful to supporters and nonsupporters in their lobbying efforts.

Nevada funds only half-day kindergarten programs. Only 10 U.S. states require school districts to offer full-day kindergarten programs.² A debate over funding full-time kindergarten has been on-going for several years. In 2007, Assembly Bill 157 (also known as the Buckley Bill) would have mandated that the Nevada school districts provide "kindergarten for a full

school day in the public elementary schools."³ The bill, however, was put on hold due to budget shortfalls.

Methodology

Eight questionnaires were created to assess Southern Nevada residents' opinions on various issues of importance to community well-being. One of the questionnaires focused on education. It included the following two questions used in this piece: (1) Do you favor or oppose publicly funded, full-day kindergarten? and (2) How much of a problem is the quality of education in Nevada's K-12 public schools today? Respondents were also asked demographic questions, including years lived in Southern Nevada, presence of children in the household, gender, age, level of education, race/ethnicity, marital status, primary employment status, and household median income.

Households were randomly selected from a sampling frame of addresses purchased from a local vendor. The surveys were mailed to households in the urban area of the Las Vegas Valley. Two years of survey data, 2007 and 2008, were used to ensure a large enough sample size to make meaningful analyses. Thus, the sample is a pooled cross section.

Of the 951 returned surveys (about a 10 percent response rate), 704 provided completed information that was used in the analyses. The probability of a household receiving more than one survey over the two-year period would be low because the samples were randomly selected from a population of about 2 million. The responses to the surveys were entered into a database and analyzed using Stata statistical software.

The following provides descriptive statistics of the survey sample and findings from statistical analysis of support for publicly funded, full-day kindergarten.

¹Dillman, Don A., 1978, *Mail and Telephone Surveys: The Total Design Method*, New York: John Wiley & Sons.

²Education Commission of the States, *State Statutes Regarding Kindergarten: Policies Concerning District Offering of and Student Attendance in Full- and Half-Day Kindergarten Programs*, available online at: <<http://www.ecs.org/clearinghouse/78/60/7860.pdf>> as of 4/22/09.

³*Assembly Bill No. 157*, February 23, 2007, available online at: <<http://www.leg.state.nv.us/74th/Bills/AB/AB157.pdf>> as of 4/22/09.

Descriptive Analysis of Sample⁴

Table 1 shows descriptions of all the variables along with the percentage of responses for each category of each variable. About 63 percent of the respondents favored full-day kindergarten. The majority (79.7 percent) thought that the quality of education in Nevada's K-12 public schools is a problem (50.3 percent a big problem and 29.4 percent somewhat of a problem). More than 46 percent of the respondents had lived in Southern Nevada for 10 years or less. Slightly more than three-fourths were white, 57.4 percent were married, 56.3 percent had a college degree or higher, 67.5 percent were female, 59.1 percent were 45 years or older, and 41.7 percent had a household income of \$75,000 or more. Only 19.2 percent had children five years of age or younger. Fifty-six percent of the respondents were employed full time, 10.1 percent were self-employed professionals, 8.8 percent were hotel/gaming employees, and 37.1 percent were nonhotel/nongaming employees.

⁴The descriptive characteristics are somewhat similar to those in the *2008 Las Vegas Perspective*, the annual community survey, which reports the following characteristics of Southern Nevadans based on responses from eight questionnaires: 55 and older (41.8 percent), household income \$75,000+ (31.5 percent), hold a college degree (36.7 percent), married (49.6 percent), and white (52.7 percent). Respective figures from the survey used in this piece are 36.9, 41.7, 56.3, 57.4, and 76.3. Whites are overrepresented in our sample compared to the all-Perspectives sample (76.3 and 52.7, respectively).

Characteristics That Indicate Probability of Support for Full-Day Kindergarten

Univariate analysis (one characteristic at a time)

The statistical relationship between the support variable (favor=1, oppose=0) and each of the other variables was investigated separately by using the chi-square test. The categorical variables include perceived quality of education, marital status, gender, race/ethnicity, presence of children in household under five years of age, level of education, years lived in Southern Nevada, approximate annual household income, employment status, and age. The chi-square test results are reported in the last column of Table 1.

Table 1 (last column) reveals that the likelihood of support for publicly funded, full-day kindergarten is significantly influenced by perceived quality of education, gender, race/ethnicity, presence of children under five years of age, employment, and age. These results, however, are based on univariate analysis as described above and do not take into account the effect of variations in more than one characteristic variable at a time. Thus, a multivariate analysis was performed by estimating a binary logit model. The results are shown in Table 2.

Multivariate analysis (all characteristics at a time)

Table 2 presents the results of a binary logit model with the dependent variable as the probability of supporting or not supporting publicly supported, full-day kindergarten. Binary logistic regression analysis was selected as a statistical tool because it predicts probabilities and the influence of independent characteristics on the probabilities.

The probability of supporting publicly funded, full-day kindergarten increases with (1) perceived education quality (those who perceive education in Nevada's K-12 public schools is a problem or somewhat of a problem have a higher probability of support than those who do not

Essay

consider it a problem), (2) gender (female), and (3) employment status (highest among nonhotel employees). Probability decreases with (1) marital status (married), (2) race/ethnicity (whites), and age (45 years and older). Household income, presence of children five years of age or younger, level of education, and years lived in Southern Nevada have no statistically significant impact on the probability of support.

The probability of support for full-day kindergarten is 22 and 17 percent higher among those who consider the quality of education a big problem or somewhat of a problem, respectively, than those for who do not consider it a problem (the reference category). Compared to respondents ages 25 to 44, respondents ages 45 to 64 and those 65 and over are 17 and 27 percent less likely to support full-day kindergarten, respectively. Nonhotel employees, hotel employees, and the self-employed are more likely supporters of full-day kindergarten than students, homemakers, or part-time employees (20, 13, and 12 percent higher, respectively). And, married and whites respondents are 8 and 18 percent, respectively, less likely to be supportive than single and nonwhite respondents.

Summary

Individuals' perceived quality of education in Nevada's K-12 public schools is a significant predictor of support for publicly funded, full-day kindergarten in Nevada. A possible explanation for this finding is that respondents may feel that Nevada needs to offer full-day kindergarten as a step to improving the overall quality of education in the state. Starting school at an early age is also Nobel Laureate James Heckman's position. A promoter of early childhood education, he wrote: "Early skills breed later skills because learning begets learning."⁵

The probability of supporting publicly funded, full-day kindergarten was also predicted by socioeconomic characteristics of respondents. Thus, if policy makers continue to support or oppose legislation that would require publicly funded, full-day kindergarten programs in Nevada public schools, they may want to concentrate their lobbying efforts on residents who do not agree with their position.

⁵ Heckman, James J. and Dimitriy V. Masterov, October 24, *The Productivity Argument of Investing in Young Children*, Working Paper 5, Invest in Kids Working Group, Committee for Economic Development, available online at: <http://jenni.uchicago.edu/human-inequality/papers/Heckman_final_all_wp_2007-03-22c_jsb.pdf> as of 4/28/09.

Table 1: Sample Variable Definitions and Univariate Analysis

| <i>Variable</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>X²</i> | <i>Variable</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>X²</i> |
|--|----------------|----------------------|---|----------------|----------------------|
| Support Variable | | | Characteristic Variables Continued | | |
| Do you favor or oppose publicly funded, full-day kindergarten? | | | Employment | | 24.57** |
| Favor | 62.6 | ----- | Self-employed professional | 10.1 | |
| Characteristic Variables | | | Employed full time in hotel/gaming | 8.8 | |
| Perceived Education Quality | | 8.99** | Employed full time in nonhotel/nongaming | 37.1 | |
| Big problem | 50.3 | | Employed part time | 5.8 | |
| Somewhat of a problem | 29.4 | | Currently not employed | 3.1 | |
| Not much of a problem | 5.0 | | Semiretired | 3.1 | |
| Don't know | 15.3 | | Retired | 21.0 | |
| Socioeconomic Variables | | | Student | 3.3 | |
| Married | 57.4 | 1.62 | Homemaker (full time) | 7.7 | |
| Female | 67.5 | 4.29** | Household Income | | 3.96 |
| White | 76.3 | 23.36*** | Under \$20,000 | 6.0 | |
| Has child 5 years of age or younger | 19.2 | 9.33*** | \$20,000 - \$24,999 | 4.5 | |
| Level of Education | | 7.80 | \$25,000 - \$34,999 | 9.4 | |
| Some high school | 2.4 | | \$35,000 - \$49,999 | 12.4 | |
| Completed high school | 11.7 | | \$50,000 - \$74,999 | 26.0 | |
| Some college | 29.6 | | \$75,000 - \$99,999 | 16.0 | |
| Completed college | 27.8 | | \$100,000 - \$125,000 | 11.1 | |
| Some graduate college | 7.8 | | \$125,000+ | 14.6 | |
| Completed graduate college | 20.7 | | Age | | 39.19*** |
| Years Lived in Southern Nevada | | 4.87 | 18 - 24 | 4.8 | |
| Less than 1 year | 3.4 | | 25 - 34 | 17.9 | |
| 1 - 5 years | 22.7 | | 35 - 44 | 18.2 | |
| 6 - 10 years | 20.3 | | 45 - 54 | 22.2 | |
| 11 - 20 years | 22.3 | | 55 - 64 | 17.9 | |
| More than 20 years | 31.3 | | 65+ | 19.0 | |

Note: The columns report the chi-square (X^2) values for the hypothesis that a particular category of characteristics has the same effect on the probability of support. The claim of sameness is rejected by large values of the statistic.

*p<.10, **p<.05, ***p<.01.

Table 2. Binary Logit Estimates for Support of Publicly Funded, Full-Day Kindergarten

| <i>Variable</i> | <i>Description</i> | <i>Marginal Effects</i> |
|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Support | 1 if favor full-day, kindergarten; 0 otherwise | |
| Perceived Education Quality | | |
| Problem1 | 1 if big problem, 0 otherwise | 0.224** |
| Problem2 | 1 if somewhat a problem, 0 otherwise | 0.168** |
| Problem4 | 1 if don't know, 0 otherwise | 0.117 |
| Socioeconomic Variables | | |
| Married | 1 if respondent is married, 0 otherwise | -0.075* |
| Female | 1 if respondent is a female, 0 otherwise | 0.074* |
| White | 1 if respondent is white, 0 otherwise | -0.181*** |
| Child_5 | 1 if respondent has a child 5 years of age or younger, 0 otherwise | 0.083 |
| Employment | | |
| Self-emp | 1 if respondent is self-employed, 0 otherwise | 0.116* |
| Hotelemp | 1 if respondent is employed full time in hotel/gaming, 0 otherwise | 0.134** |
| Nonhotemp | 1 if respondent is employed full time in nonhotel/nongaming, 0 otherwise | 0.202*** |
| Retemp | 1 if respondent is retired, 0 otherwise | 0.161** |
| Unemp | 1 if respondent is currently not employed, 0 otherwise | 0.135 |
| Age | | |
| Age18-24 | 1 if respondent is age 18 to 24, 0 otherwise | -0.008 |
| Age45-64 | 1 if respondent is age 45 to 64, 0 otherwise | -0.168*** |
| Age65 | 1 if respondent is age 65 and over, 0 otherwise | -0.265*** |

*p<.10, **p<.05, ***p<.01.

| <i>Variable</i> | <i>Description</i> | <i>Marginal Effects</i> |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Household Income | | |
| Inccat1 | 1 if respondent's household income is under \$20,000, 0 otherwise | -0.068 |
| Inccat2 | 1 if respondent's household income is \$20,000 - \$24,999, 0 otherwise | 0.071 |
| Inccat3 | 1 if respondent's household income is \$25,000 - \$34,999, 0 otherwise | 0.036 |
| Inccat4 | 1 if respondent's household income is \$35,000 - \$49,999, 0 otherwise | -0.089 |
| Inccat5 | 1 if respondent's household income is \$50,000 - \$74,999, 0 otherwise | -0.049 |
| Inccat6 | 1 if respondent's household income is \$75,000 - \$99,999, 0 otherwise | -0.005 |
| Inccat7 | 1 if respondent's household income is \$100,000 - \$125,000, 0 otherwise | -0.033 |
| Years Lived in Southern Nevada | | |
| H12 | 1 if respondent lived in Southern Nevada for 1 - 5 years, 0 otherwise | -0.062 |
| H13 | 1 if respondent lived in Southern Nevada for 6 - 10 years, 0 otherwise | -0.104 |
| H14 | 1 if respondent lived in Southern Nevada for 11 - 20 years, 0 otherwise | -0.115 |
| H15 | 1 if respondent lived in Southern Nevada for more than 20 years, 0 otherwise | -0.076 |
| Level of Education | | |
| Eduh | 1 if respondent had some high school, 0 otherwise | 0.102 |
| Eduhplus | 1 if respondent had completed high school and some college, 0 otherwise | -0.079 |
| Educoll | 1 if respondent completed college and some graduate college, 0 otherwise | -0.017 |

Overview of KIDS COUNT

WHAT is KIDS COUNT?

KIDS COUNT is a well-known, well-respected project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation (AECF). Its purpose is to track the well-being of children at both the national and the state levels. All 50 states have a KIDS COUNT project, allowing for state-by-state comparisons of child well-being indicators.

In Nevada, the primary activities of the KIDS COUNT project are to:

- ❖ collect, analyze, and distribute the best available data measuring the educational, social, economic, and physical well-being of children and youth in Nevada;
- ❖ educate and inform decision-makers, citizens, service providers, providers of funding, and community partners regarding data, policy, and resource analysis;
- ❖ provide linkages with community efforts to reach decision-makers with information concerning relevant issues for children and youth.

WHAT is the *Nevada KIDS COUNT Data Book: 2009*?

This report represents the ongoing effort of the Nevada KIDS COUNT project to provide a profile of the children and youth in our state.

WHAT is the Center for Business and Economic Research (CBER)?

The Center for Business and Economic Research, established in 1975, aids businesses and agencies in achieving the fullest expression of economic potential by providing academic expertise in data collection, business-conditions analysis, and research projects that assist the development and diversification of the Nevada economy. CBER serves Nevadans by making presentations for conferences, task forces, symposiums, and meetings of Nevada organizations. The work of CBER is rather evenly split between data collection and analysis, market analysis, business-conditions analysis,

financial feasibility studies, and econometric modeling. CBER's staff publishes many reports and conducts both basic and applied research. CBER's relationship with KIDS COUNT began in 1996, when it began providing data for the *Nevada KIDS COUNT Data Book*. Since 2000, CBER has been publishing the *Data Book*.

WHAT is the layout of the *Nevada KIDS COUNT Data Book: 2009*?

This year's *Data Book* is similar to past years' books. We provide indicators reflecting critical elements of child and youth well-being. The indicators are organized as follows:

- ❖ **Definition:** Description of what the indicator is and what it measures
- ❖ **Map:** Rates or percentages presented for each county
- ❖ **Nevada:** Most recent state data for each indicator
- ❖ **Counties:** Most recent county data where applicable

WHAT is new to the *Nevada KIDS COUNT Data Book: 2009*?

This year we are pleased to include essays on "why I enjoy or enjoyed raising my children in Nevada," which were written by seven Nevada elected officials. Our guest essayists are U.S. Representative Shelley Berkley; Reno Mayor Cashell, Jr.; U.S. Senator John Ensign; Governor Jim Gibbons; Las Vegas Mayor Oscar B. Goodman; U.S. Representative Dean Heller; and U.S. Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid.

Regarding new data, we report offender statistics, specifically, the number of children of male and female prisoners in Nevada by county. Nell Bernstein, coordinator of the San Francisco Children of Incarcerated Parents Partnership, summarized her research with incarcerated parents and their children in a book titled *All Alone in the World: Children of the Incarcerated*, 2005, published by the New Press. She stresses the emotional

Overview of KIDS COUNT

pain that children endure when parents are incarcerated, stating that children of incarcerated parents do not feel different from children whose parent(s) was spirited away for a period of time, such as losing a parent to divorce or having a parent shipped to Iraq. The children experience loss, grief, sorrow, and loneliness. One child told her that she felt “out of the circle,” a world where “everybody’s normal.” Children of incarcerated parents is an often-overlooked indicator of child well-being. For an overview of research on the topic read *Focus on Children with Incarcerated Parents*, a 2007 report by Creasia Finney Hairston for the AECF.

HOW were the data indicators selected?

Nevada KIDS COUNT presents seven of the ten indicators identified and used by the AECF in its state-by-state assessment. The Foundation believes: “. . . (1) They reflect a wide range of factors affecting the well-being of children, such as health, adequacy of income, and educational attainment. (2) They reflect experiences across a range of developmental stages—from birth through early adulthood. (3) They permit legitimate comparisons because they are consistent across states and over time.” (See *KIDS COUNT Data Book: 2009* by the AECF, p. 32.)

The 10 indicators are:

- ❖ percent low-birthweight babies
- ❖ infant mortality rate
- ❖ child death rate
- ❖ teen death rate
- ❖ teen birth rate
- ❖ percent of teens who are high school dropouts
- ❖ percent of teens not attending school and not working
- ❖ percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment
- ❖ percent of children in poverty
- ❖ percent of children in single-parent families

In recent years, Nevada KIDS COUNT added additional indicators based on recommendations by *Data Book* users. Practical considerations guided the selection process of the additional indicators, including whether the individual indicators were:

- ❖ relevant
- ❖ substantially researched
- ❖ regularly measured
- ❖ representative of selected segments of children and youth
- ❖ available at the county level
- ❖ verifiable with reliable data sources

WHAT are the limitations of the data?

The atypical population distribution in Nevada counties with very small populations may create a serious “rare event” problem. Multiple-year averages stabilize and improve the usefulness of these data. Still, even when averaged, caution should be used when drawing conclusions from rates or percentages based on small numbers.

Because rates based on small denominators are likely to be statistically unreliable, rates were not calculated for counties with small denominators. The designation, NM = Not Meaningful, is noted in the maps; and raw data are provided as applicable in the County Data section. Also, the sum of the county data may not equal the state total due to rounding and/or missing county-reference data.

Many of our data providers need time to compile and disseminate accurate information. Therefore, current-year data were sometimes not available when this report was produced.

This year’s *Data Book* and previous years’ *Data Books* are easily accessed online at: <http://kidscount.unlv.edu>.

Overview of KIDS COUNT

WHERE did Nevada improve or deteriorate?

Comparing the data on eight of the child well-being indicators from the 2007 and 2008 *Data Books* with this year's, we find that one improved and seven deteriorated. Only the teen death rate improved. Of those that worsened, the juvenile violent crime arrest rate changed the most, from 203.8 to 205.8.

Comparison of Child Well-Being Indicators in Nevada: 2007, 2008, and 2009 *Data Books*

| Indicator | Nevada 2007 and 2008 Data Books | Nevada 2009 Data Book | Comparison | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|----------|
| | Rate or Percent | Rate or Percent | Improved | Worsened |
| Percent low-birthweight babies | 8.2% (2004-2006) | 8.3% (2005-2007) | | X |
| Teen birth rate | 46.2 (2004-2006) | 46.3 (2005-2007) | | X |
| Infant mortality rate | 5.8 (2003-2005) | 6.1 (2004-2006) | | X |
| Child death rate | 20.3 (2003-2005) | 21.5 (2004-2006) | | X |
| Teen death rate | 70.5 (2003-2005) | 70.4 (2004-2006) | X | |
| Percent of children in poverty* | 15.4% (2005) 14.3% (2006) | 14.9% (2007) | | X |
| High school dropout rate | 4.6% (2005-2006) | 4.8% (2006-2007) | | X |
| Juvenile violent crime arrest rate | 203.8 (2004-2006) | 205.8 (2005-2007) | | X |

Note: Death data were not reported in the *Data Book 2008* because the data were not available at time of printing. Data from the *Data Book 2007* are given.

*2005 poverty data were reported in the *Data Book 2008*.

Source: Center for Business and Economic Research, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, *Nevada KIDS COUNT Data Book 2007* and *Nevada KIDS COUNT Data Book 2008*.

Nevada Demographic Profile: 2007

| Population | Number/Percent |
|---|----------------|
| State population* | 2,718,336 |
| Clark County population* | 1,954,319 |
| Clark County population as a percent of state population | 71.9% |
| Washoe County population* | 418,061 |
| Washoe County population as a percent of state population | 15.4% |
| Rest of state population* | 345,956 |
| Rest of state population as a percent of state population | 12.7% |
| Adult (20 and older)* | 1,960,747 |
| Adult (20 and older) as a percent of state population | 72.1% |
| Adult (18 and older)* | 2,038,276 |
| Adult (18 and older) as a percent of state population | 75.0% |
| Child (19 and under)** | 757,589 |
| Child (19 and under) as a percent of state population | 27.9% |
| Child (17 and under)** | 680,060 |
| Child (17 and under) as a percent of state population | 25.0% |

*Resident-population estimates including group quarters. See the Notes section for a definition of group quarters.

**Resident-population estimates excluding group quarters.

Source: Nevada State Demographer, resident-population estimates, as of September 2009.

Nevada Demographics

Projected Change in the Number of Children and Youth in Nevada by Age: 2007 to 2012

| <i>Age Group</i> | <i>2007</i> | <i>2012</i> | <i>Percent Change</i> |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| 0-4 years | 195,702 | 229,853 | 17.5 |
| 5-14 years | 369,793 | 423,274 | 14.5 |
| 15-19 years | 192,094 | 211,103 | 9.9 |
| TOTAL | 757,589 | 864,230 | 14.1 |

Source: Nevada State Demographer, resident-population estimates excluding group quarters, as of September 2009. See the Notes section for a definition of group quarters.

Projected Change in the Number of Children and Youth Less Than 18 Years of Age in Nevada by Race/Ethnicity: 2007 to 2012

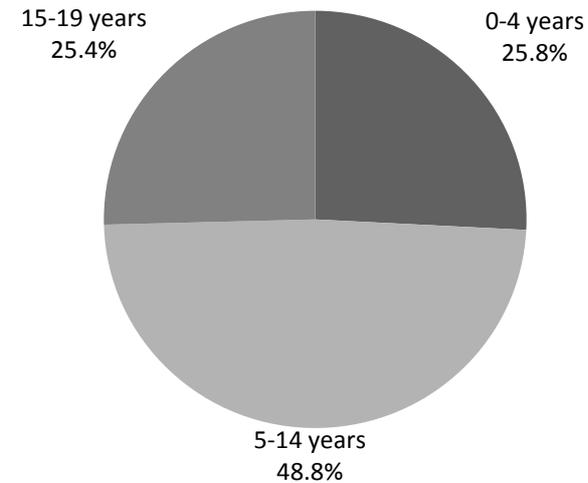
| <i>Racial/Ethnic Group</i> | <i>2007</i> | <i>2012</i> | <i>Percent Change</i> |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 44,062 | 53,126 | 20.6 |
| Black (African American) | 56,390 | 62,176 | 10.3 |
| Native American,* Eskimo, or Aluet | 9,218 | 9,943 | 7.9 |
| White | 326,566 | 346,646 | 6.1 |
| Hispanic (of any race) | 243,823 | 306,398 | 25.7 |
| TOTAL** | 680,060 | 778,290 | 14.4 |

*American Indian.

**The sum of the races may not equal the total due to rounding.

Source: Nevada State Demographer, resident-population estimates excluding group quarters, as of September 2009. See the Notes section for a definition of group quarters.

Percent of Children and Youth in Nevada by Age: 2007



Source: Nevada State Demographer, resident-population estimates excluding group quarters, as of September 2009. See the Notes section for a definition of group quarters.

Demographics of Children and Youth in Nevada by Race/Ethnicity: 2007

| Race/Ethnicity | Less Than 18 Years of Age | | Less Than 20 Years of Age | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 44,062 | 6.5 | 48,766 | 6.4 |
| Black (African American) | 56,390 | 8.3 | 63,121 | 8.3 |
| Native American,* Eskimo, or Aluet | 9,218 | 1.4 | 10,444 | 1.4 |
| White | 326,566 | 48.0 | 366,494 | 48.4 |
| Hispanic (all races) | 243,823 | 35.9 | 268,764 | 35.5 |
| TOTAL** | 680,060 | 100.1 | 757,589 | 100.0 |

*American Indian.

**Totals may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Nevada State Demographer, resident-population estimates excluding group quarters, as of September 2009. See the Notes section for a definition of group quarters.

Estimated Number of Nevada Households by Type: 2007

| Category | Number (Estimate) |
|--|-------------------|
| Family households (families)* | 631,720 |
| With own children under 18 years | 299,596 |
| Married-couple families | 459,557 |
| With own children under 18 years | 202,557 |
| Male householder, no wife present | 59,621 |
| With own children under 18 years | 29,764 |
| Female householder, no husband present | 112,542 |
| With own children under 18 years | 67,275 |
| Nonfamily households | 322,347 |
| Total households | 954,067 |
| Average household size** | 2.65 |
| Average family size*** | 3.21 |

*"A family includes a householder and one or more people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All people in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A family household may contain people not related to the householder, but those people are not included as part of the householder's family in census tabulations. Thus, the number of family households is equal to the number of families, but family households may include more members than do families. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated people or one person living alone."

**"A measure obtained by dividing the number of people in households by the total number of households (or householders)."

***"A measure obtained by dividing the number of members of families by the total number of families (or family householders)." From U.S. Census Bureau, "American Factfinder Glossary," available online at: <http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/epss/glossary_f.html> as of 11/30/09.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Nevada - Selected Social Characteristics in the United States: 2007," available online at: <http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ADPTable?_bm=y&-qr_name=ACS_2007_1YR_G00_DP2&-geo_id=04000US32&-ds_name=ACS_2007_1YR_G00_-&-lang=en&-redoLog=false> as of 1/12/09.

Nevada Demographics

Age Distribution of Nevadans by County: 2007

| <i>County</i> | <i>Less Than 5 Years of Age</i> | <i>5-17* Years of Age</i> | <i>5-19* Years of Age</i> | <i>18-44 Years of Age</i> | <i>20-44 Years of Age</i> | <i>45-64 Years of Age</i> | <i>Over 64 Years of Age</i> | <i>Percent Less Than 18 Years of Age</i> | <i>Percent Less Than 20 Years of Age</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|--------------|
| Carson City | 3,776 | 9,507 | 11,060 | 18,029 | 16,476 | 15,163 | 8,148 | 24.3 | 27.2 | 54,623 |
| Churchill | 1,860 | 5,400 | 6,287 | 9,815 | 8,927 | 6,929 | 3,187 | 26.7 | 30.0 | 27,190 |
| Clark | 145,686 | 352,057 | 407,116 | 784,695 | 729,636 | 458,057 | 213,824 | 25.5 | 28.3 | 1,954,319 |
| Douglas | 2,249 | 7,182 | 8,530 | 16,493 | 15,145 | 17,497 | 8,965 | 18.0 | 20.6 | 52,386 |
| Elko | 3,544 | 9,695 | 11,389 | 20,599 | 18,905 | 12,825 | 3,772 | 26.3 | 29.6 | 50,434 |
| Esmeralda | 35 | 147 | 189 | 493 | 451 | 346 | 215 | 14.8 | 18.2 | 1,236 |
| Eureka | 94 | 310 | 342 | 494 | 462 | 378 | 181 | 27.7 | 29.9 | 1,458 |
| Humboldt | 1,237 | 3,545 | 4,040 | 6,350 | 5,855 | 5,085 | 1,835 | 26.5 | 29.2 | 18,052 |
| Lander | 355 | 1,243 | 1,486 | 1,902 | 1,659 | 1,652 | 594 | 27.8 | 32.0 | 5,747 |
| Lincoln | 234 | 630 | 760 | 1,318 | 1,188 | 962 | 676 | 22.6 | 26.0 | 3,820 |
| Lyon | 3,459 | 9,044 | 10,422 | 19,854 | 18,477 | 15,599 | 7,946 | 22.4 | 24.8 | 55,903 |
| Mineral | 216 | 716 | 867 | 1,209 | 1,058 | 1,258 | 978 | 21.3 | 24.7 | 4,377 |
| Nye | 2,260 | 6,900 | 8,055 | 13,083 | 11,929 | 14,062 | 10,002 | 19.8 | 22.3 | 46,308 |
| Pershing | 313 | 952 | 1,153 | 2,105 | 1,905 | 1,405 | 695 | 23.1 | 26.8 | 5,471 |
| Storey | 146 | 397 | 502 | 1,312 | 1,207 | 1,710 | 728 | 12.6 | 15.1 | 4,293 |
| Washoe | 29,768 | 75,225 | 87,991 | 164,463 | 151,697 | 105,096 | 43,508 | 25.1 | 28.2 | 418,061 |
| White Pine | 470 | 1,408 | 1,696 | 2,802 | 2,514 | 2,166 | 1,408 | 22.7 | 26.2 | 8,254 |
| NEVADA** | 195,702 | 484,357 | 561,886 | 1,065,017 | 987,488 | 660,192 | 306,662 | 25.1 | 27.9 | 2,711,931 |

*Two age ranges of data are provided because some of the child well-being indicators reflect children and youth through age 17, and others through age 19.

**The sum of the counties may not equal the state total due to missing or incomplete county-reference data.

Source: Nevada State Demographer, resident-population estimates excluding group quarters, as of September 2009. See the Notes section for a definition of group quarters.

Nevada Demographics

Age and Racial/Ethnic Distribution of Nevada Children and Youth by County: 2007

| County | Asian or Pacific Islander | | Black (African American) | | Native American* | | White | | Hispanic | | Total | |
|------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Less Than 18 Years of Age | Less Than 20 Years of Age | Less Than 18 Years of Age | Less Than 20 Years of Age | Less Than 18 Years of Age | Less Than 20 Years of Age | Less Than 18 Years of Age | Less Than 20 Years of Age | Less Than 18 Years of Age | Less Than 20 Years of Age | Less Than 18 Years of Age | Less Than 20 Years of Age |
| Carson | 307 | 343 | 83 | 102 | 307 | 361 | 8,742 | 9,858 | 3,843 | 4,173 | 13,283 | 14,836 |
| Churchill | 325 | 343 | 149 | 173 | 453 | 515 | 5,268 | 5,932 | 1,064 | 1,184 | 7,259 | 8,147 |
| Clark | 36,157 | 39,911 | 52,680 | 58,882 | 4,159 | 4,706 | 213,178 | 238,461 | 191,568 | 210,841 | 497,742 | 552,802 |
| Douglas | 190 | 223 | 61 | 67 | 194 | 222 | 7,681 | 8,787 | 1,306 | 1,480 | 9,432 | 10,780 |
| Elko | 100 | 113 | 88 | 110 | 634 | 714 | 8,765 | 9,834 | 3,651 | 4,162 | 13,239 | 14,933 |
| Esmeralda | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 14 | 144 | 174 | 25 | 31 | 182 | 225 |
| Eureka | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 340 | 368 | 58 | 61 | 404 | 436 |
| Humboldt | 58 | 64 | 20 | 21 | 194 | 222 | 3,194 | 3,538 | 1,316 | 1,432 | 4,782 | 5,277 |
| Lander | 8 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 76 | 92 | 1,134 | 1,291 | 376 | 447 | 1,598 | 1,841 |
| Lincoln | 6 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 23 | 26 | 769 | 888 | 63 | 70 | 864 | 994 |
| Lyon | 127 | 141 | 131 | 152 | 316 | 349 | 9,481 | 10,519 | 2,450 | 2,722 | 12,504 | 13,881 |
| Mineral | 10 | 9 | 45 | 52 | 209 | 238 | 544 | 633 | 124 | 150 | 931 | 1,082 |
| Nye | 172 | 193 | 160 | 181 | 207 | 253 | 7,145 | 8,032 | 1,476 | 1,656 | 9,160 | 10,315 |
| Pershing | 11 | 11 | 6 | 9 | 63 | 70 | 850 | 981 | 335 | 394 | 1,266 | 1,466 |
| Storey | 5 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 459 | 552 | 67 | 79 | 542 | 648 |
| Washoe | 6,546 | 7,353 | 2,946 | 3,351 | 2,261 | 2,531 | 57,357 | 64,911 | 35,884 | 39,615 | 104,993 | 117,760 |
| White Pine | 33 | 35 | 11 | 11 | 102 | 118 | 1,515 | 1,735 | 216 | 267 | 1,878 | 2,166 |
| NEVADA** | 44,062 | 48,766 | 56,390 | 63,121 | 9,218 | 10,444 | 326,566 | 366,494 | 243,823 | 268,764 | 680,060 | 757,589 |

*American Indian, Eskimo, or Aluet.

**The sum of the counties may not equal the state total due to rounding.

Source: Nevada State Demographer, resident-population estimates excluding group quarters, as of September 2009. See the Notes section for a definition of group quarters.

Nevada Demographics

Racial/Ethnic Distribution of Nevadans (All Ages) by County: 2007

| <i>County</i> | <i>Asian</i> | <i>Black (African American)</i> | <i>Native American*</i> | <i>White</i> | <i>Hispanic</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
|---------------|--------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| Carson City | 1,275 | 376 | 1,271 | 41,809 | 9,891 | 54,623 | 2.0 |
| Churchill | 977 | 521 | 1,388 | 21,507 | 2,797 | 27,190 | 1.0 |
| Clark | 147,260 | 174,515 | 16,726 | 1,090,049 | 525,769 | 1,954,319 | 72.1 |
| Douglas | 1,000 | 204 | 874 | 46,127 | 4,181 | 52,386 | 1.9 |
| Elko | 464 | 345 | 2,480 | 36,134 | 11,010 | 50,434 | 1.9 |
| Esmeralda | 10 | 7 | 67 | 995 | 157 | 1,236 | 0.0 |
| Eureka | 13 | 5 | 22 | 1,278 | 140 | 1,458 | 0.1 |
| Humboldt | 171 | 110 | 677 | 13,670 | 3,424 | 18,052 | 0.7 |
| Lander | 36 | 15 | 257 | 4,273 | 1,165 | 5,747 | 0.2 |
| Lincoln | 20 | 7 | 78 | 3,531 | 185 | 3,820 | 0.1 |
| Lyon | 554 | 507 | 1,371 | 46,576 | 6,895 | 55,903 | 2.1 |
| Mineral | 63 | 227 | 741 | 2,954 | 392 | 4,377 | 0.2 |
| Nye | 717 | 551 | 1,081 | 39,792 | 4,168 | 46,308 | 1.7 |
| Pershing | 33 | 29 | 244 | 4,025 | 1,139 | 5,471 | 0.2 |
| Storey | 44 | 15 | 62 | 3,923 | 249 | 4,293 | 0.2 |
| Washoe | 25,626 | 9,178 | 8,032 | 284,049 | 91,175 | 418,061 | 15.4 |
| White Pine | 103 | 44 | 419 | 6,874 | 813 | 8,254 | 0.3 |
| NEVADA** | 178,365 | 186,657 | 35,793 | 1,647,566 | 663,552 | 2,711,931 | 100.1 |

*American Indian, Eskimo, or Aluet.

**The sum of the counties may not equal the state total due to rounding.

Source: Nevada State Demographer, resident-population estimates excluding group quarters, as of September 2009. See the Notes section for a definition of group quarters.

U.S. Representative Shelley Berkley

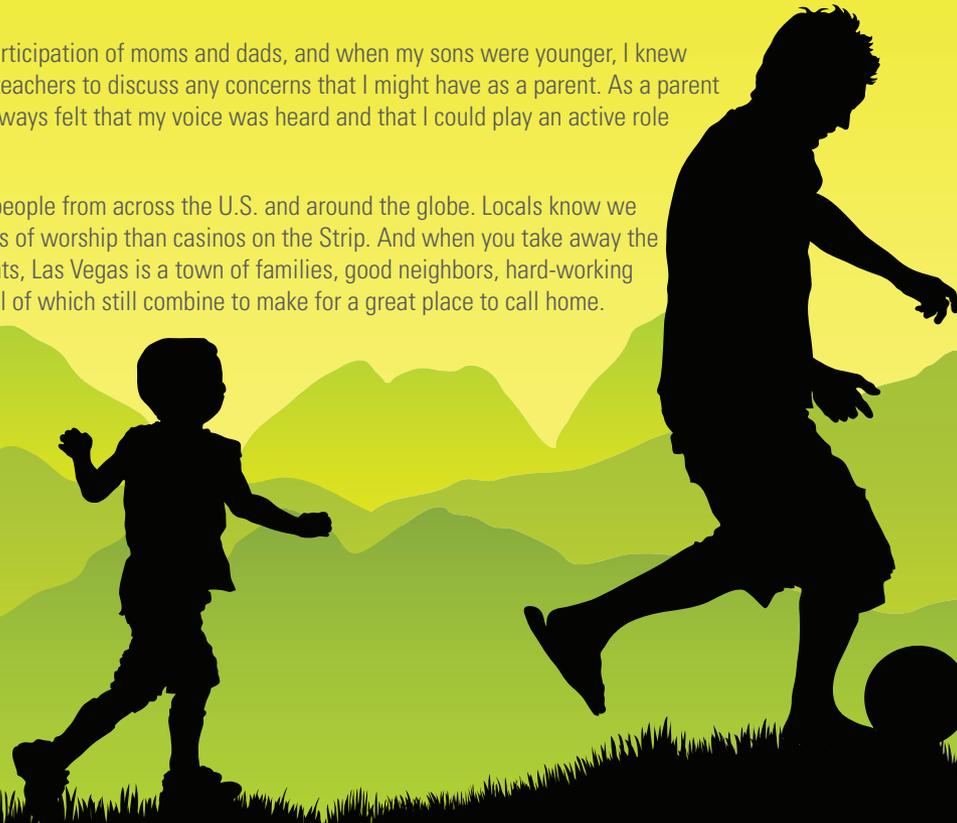
My family moved to Southern Nevada so we could earn a living, but what we found was that Las Vegas gave us a life. The feeling of community found in the valley has always been one of the best things about living in Las Vegas, and it played an important role in the decision I made to raise my own family in the same town we came to love more than five decades ago.

Las Vegas provided my sons, Max and Sam, with a wonderful place to grow up. I remember weekends filled with soccer games and other outdoor activities from tennis to hiking at Red Rock Canyon.

Having three generations of our family living in Las Vegas also provided the opportunity for my children to get to know their grandparents and other relatives, along with the many wonderful friends we have made throughout the years. I still have friends I met while attending Fremont Junior High, Valley High School, and UNLV, and so do my sons, both of whom graduated from Bonanza High School.

The valley's schools have always welcomed the participation of moms and dads, and when my sons were younger, I knew that I could go the classroom and meet with their teachers to discuss any concerns that I might have as a parent. As a parent of two students attending school in Las Vegas, I always felt that my voice was heard and that I could play an active role when it came to their education.

Las Vegas is a diverse community that welcomes people from across the U.S. and around the globe. Locals know we have more synagogues, churches, and other houses of worship than casinos on the Strip. And when you take away the fabulous hotels, great entertainment and neon lights, Las Vegas is a town of families, good neighbors, hard-working men and women and businesses of every kind—all of which still combine to make for a great place to call home.

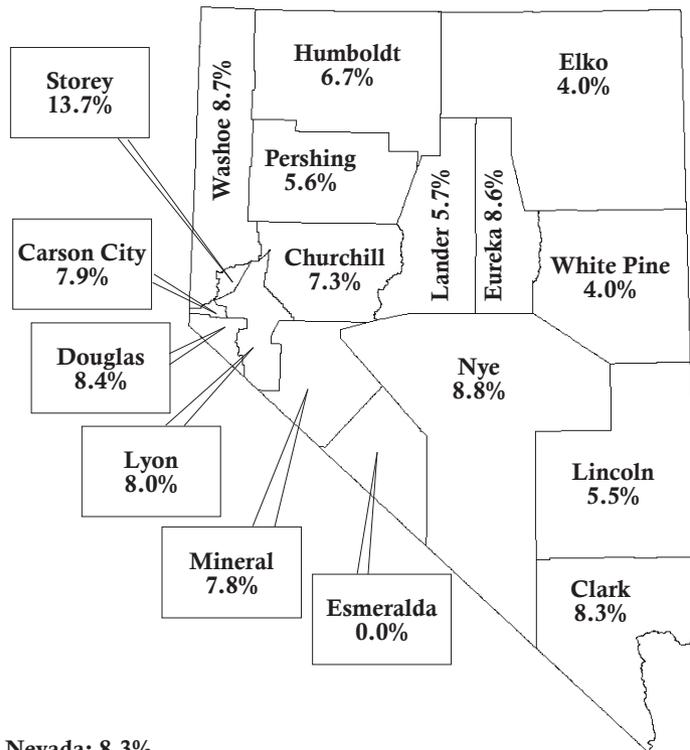


Low-Birthweight Babies

Definition

Low-Birthweight (LBW) Babies are those weighing less than 2,500 grams (about 5.5 pounds) at birth. Low-birthweight data, reported by mother's county of residence rather than infant's place of birth, measure the percentage of live births in which babies weigh less than 2,500 grams.

Percent of Low-Birthweight Babies in Nevada: 2005-2007



Nevada: 8.3%

Source: CBER calculations from Nevada Department of Health and Human Services data, Office of Health Statistics and Surveillance, Bureau of Health Statistics, Planning and Emergency Response, Nevada State Health Division, 2005-2007, July 2009.

Nevada

The percent of low-birthweight (LBW) babies in Nevada for 2005-2007 was 8.3. Of the 116,920 babies born during this period, 9,649 weighed less than 5.5 pounds.

Very low-birthweight babies, those weighing less than 1,500 grams or about 3.3 pounds, made up 15.8 percent of the low-birthweight babies for 2005-2007.

Counties

Among the 17 counties in Nevada, the percent of low-birthweight babies ranged from a low of 0 percent in Esmeralda County to a high of 13.7 in Storey County. Five counties had a percent of low-birthweight babies that was higher than the state rate of 8.3.

Low-Birthweight Babies

Number of Births by Very Low and Low Birthweight and Mother's Age Group, Nevada Residents: 2007

| <i>Mother's Age Group</i> | <i>Very Low Birthweight (Less Than 1,500 Grams)</i> | <i>Low Birthweight* (Less Than 2,500 Grams)</i> | <i>Total Births</i> |
|---------------------------|---|---|---------------------|
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> |
| 10-14 | 1 | 8 | 76 |
| 15-17 | 25 | 140 | 1,465 |
| 18-19 | 44 | 247 | 2,889 |
| 20-24 | 116 | 806 | 10,653 |
| 25-29 | 139 | 892 | 11,928 |
| 30-34 | 111 | 715 | 8,739 |
| 35-39 | 68 | 439 | 4,411 |
| 40-44 | 26 | 126 | 956 |
| 45 and over | 3 | 15 | 49 |
| Unknown | 0 | 3 | 9 |
| TOTAL | 533 | 3,391 | 41,175 |

*The low-birthweight category includes those births of very low birthweight.

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Health Statistics and Surveillance, Bureau of Health Statistics, Planning and Emergency Response, Nevada State Health Division, July 2009.

Low-Birthweight Babies

Birth Percent for Teens (15-19 Years) by Very Low and Low Birthweight and Mother's Race/Ethnicity, Nevada Residents: 2007

| <i>Birthweight Category</i> | <i>Asian</i> | <i>Black (African American)</i> | <i>Native American</i> | <i>White</i> | <i>Hispanic</i> | <i>Other/ Unknown</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|--|--------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Very low birthweight (less than 1,500 grams) | 4 | 11 | 0 | 22 | 31 | 1 | 69 |
| Adjusted number | 4 | 11 | 0 | 22 | 31 | --- | 69 |
| Percent | NM | 2.0% | NM | 1.8% | 1.4% | --- | 1.6% |
| Low birthweight* (less than 2,500 grams) | 15 | 80 | 4 | 116 | 168 | 4 | 387 |
| Adjusted number | 15 | 81 | 4 | 117 | 170 | --- | 387 |
| Percent | 10.5% | 14.4% | NM | 9.4% | 7.3% | --- | 8.9% |
| Live births | 143 | 555 | 72 | 1,231 | 2,300 | 53 | 4,354 |
| Adjusted number | 145 | 562 | 73 | 1,246 | 2,328 | --- | 4,354 |

Note: NM = Not Meaningful, the percentages for those categories where the number of births was less than 10 are not shown. Numbers and percentages are adjusted for unknown race/ethnicity.

*The low-birthweight category includes those births of very low birthweight.

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Health Statistics and Surveillance, Bureau of Health Statistics, Planning and Emergency Response, Nevada State Health Division, July 2009.

Birth Percent by Very Low and Low Birthweight and Mother's Race/Ethnicity, Nevada Residents: 2007

| <i>Birthweight Category</i> | <i>Asian</i> | <i>Black (African American)</i> | <i>Native American</i> | <i>White</i> | <i>Hispanic</i> | <i>Other/ Unknown</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|--|--------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Very low birthweight (less than 1,500 grams) | 37 | 84 | 4 | 207 | 188 | 13 | 533 |
| Adjusted number | 38 | 86 | 4 | 212 | 193 | --- | 533 |
| Percent | 1.1% | 2.4% | NM | 1.2% | 1.2% | --- | 1.3% |
| Low birthweight* (less than 2,500 grams) | 362 | 521 | 37 | 1,354 | 1,071 | 46 | 3,391 |
| Adjusted number | 367 | 528 | 38 | 1,373 | 1,086 | --- | 3,391 |
| Percent | 10.9% | 14.5% | 7.8% | 7.9% | 6.6% | --- | 8.2% |
| Live births | 3,313 | 3,596 | 472 | 17,123 | 16,126 | 545 | 41,175 |
| Adjusted number | 3,357 | 3,644 | 478 | 17,353 | 16,342 | --- | 41,175 |

Note: NM = Not Meaningful, the percentages for those categories where the number of births was less than 10 are not shown. Numbers and percentages are adjusted for unknown race/ethnicity.

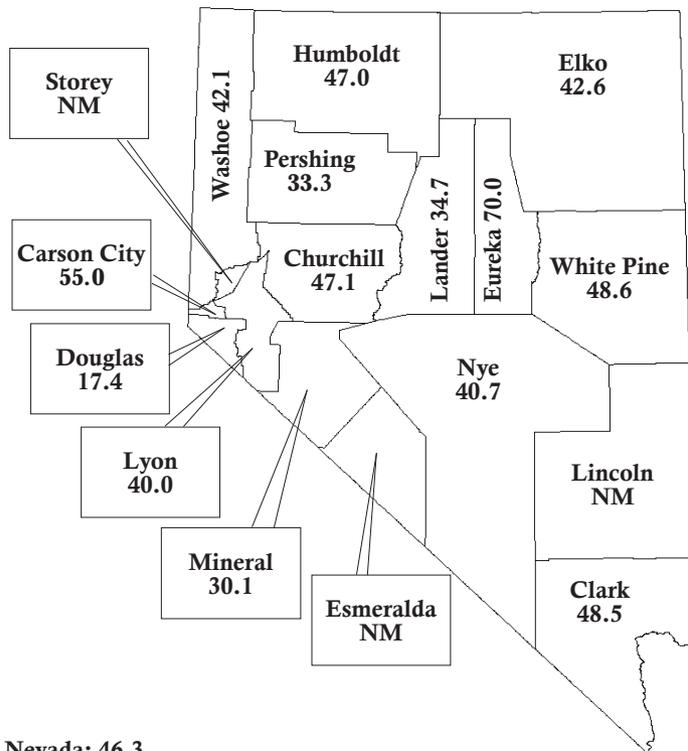
*The low-birthweight category includes those births of very low birthweight.

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Health Statistics and Surveillance, Bureau of Health Statistics, Planning and Emergency Response, Nevada State Health Division, July 2009.

Definition

The Teen Birth Rate is the number of births to teenage females between the ages of 15 and 19, per 1,000 teenage females.

Nevada Average Teen Birth Rate: 2005-2007 (per 1,000 teenage females)



Nevada: 46.3

Note: NM = Not Meaningful. Calculated rates based on very small numbers are not statistically reliable. Rates are not shown for counties with fewer than 10 births.

Source: CBER calculations from Nevada Department of Health and Human Services data, Office of Health Statistics and Surveillance, Bureau of Health Statistics, Planning and Emergency Response, Nevada State Health Division, 2005-2007, July 2009.

Nevada

From 2005 through 2007, the average teen birth rate in Nevada was 46.3 per 1,000 females ages 15 to 19. The average unmarried teen birth rate for 2005 to 2007 was 37.5.¹

Of the racial/ethnic groups, Hispanics and blacks (African Americans) had the highest average teen birth rates for 2005-2007, 76.8 and 64.3, respectively, followed by Native Americans (47.1), whites (26.0), and Asians (22.4).

Counties

Among the 14 counties for which statistically reliable teen birth rates could be calculated, Eureka County and Carson City had the highest rates, 70.0 and 55.0, respectively. Douglas County had the lowest teen birth rate with 17.4 births per 1,000 teens ages 15 to 19. Rates are not for the three counties that had fewer than 10 births.

Number of Births to Teens (15-19 Years) by Mother's Race/Ethnicity Nevada Residents: 2007

| Mother's Race/Ethnicity | Teen Births | Percent |
|--------------------------|-------------|---------|
| Hispanic | 2,300 | 52.8 |
| White | 1,231 | 28.3 |
| Black (African American) | 555 | 12.8 |
| Asian | 143 | 3.3 |
| Native American | 72 | 1.7 |
| Other/Unknown | 53 | 1.2 |
| TOTAL | 4,354 | 100.1* |

*Total may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Health Statistics and Surveillance, Bureau of Health Statistics, Planning and Emergency Response, Nevada State Health Division, July 2009.

Prenatal Care

Definition

Live Births to Mothers Lacking Adequate Prenatal Care is the percentage of mothers beginning prenatal care in the second or third trimester of pregnancy or receiving no prenatal care at all. Data are reported by place of mother's residence, not place of infant's birth, and include only those women who gave birth.

Nevada

Approximately 40 percent of Nevada mothers ages 15 to 19 had delayed care (began in second or third trimester) or no prenatal care in 2007. Of the racial/ethnic groups, white teens were the most likely to have received prenatal care in the first trimester (62.7 percent), followed by Native American (60.0 percent), Asian (52.0 percent), black (African American) (48.5 percent), and Hispanic (51.5 percent) teens.

Number and Percent of Prenatal-Care Visits by Mother's Age Group, Nevada Residents: 2007

| Mother's Age Group | Number of Prenatal-Care Visits | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Number |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|---------|----------|--------------|
| | Zero | | 1-5 | | 6-10 | | 11-15 | | 16-20 | | 21-25 | | 26-30 | | Over 30 | | |
| | Number | Percent* | Number | Percent* | Number | Percent* | Number | Percent* | Number | Percent* | Number | Percent* | Number | Percent* | Number | Percent* | |
| 10-14 | 8 | NM | 10 | 16.1 | 27 | 43.5 | 14 | 22.6 | 2 | NM | 1 | NM | 0 | NM | 0 | NM | 62 |
| 15-17 | 102 | 8.4 | 192 | 15.9 | 462 | 38.2 | 349 | 28.8 | 75 | 6.2 | 10 | 0.8 | 17 | 1.4 | 4 | NM | 1,211 |
| 18-19 | 181 | 7.3 | 278 | 11.3 | 1,001 | 40.6 | 753 | 30.6 | 173 | 7.0 | 35 | 1.4 | 35 | 1.4 | 7 | NM | 2,463 |
| 20-24 | 519 | 5.6 | 858 | 9.3 | 3,226 | 34.9 | 3,403 | 36.8 | 758 | 8.2 | 222 | 2.4 | 188 | 2.0 | 70 | 0.8 | 9,244 |
| 25-29 | 458 | 4.4 | 658 | 6.3 | 3,156 | 30.0 | 4,427 | 42.1 | 1,177 | 11.2 | 255 | 2.4 | 284 | 2.7 | 99 | 0.9 | 10,514 |
| 30-34 | 297 | 3.9 | 409 | 5.3 | 2,105 | 27.3 | 3,293 | 42.8 | 944 | 12.3 | 258 | 3.4 | 286 | 3.7 | 106 | 1.4 | 7,698 |
| 35-39 | 129 | 3.4 | 189 | 4.9 | 1,008 | 26.3 | 1,565 | 40.9 | 531 | 13.9 | 177 | 4.6 | 142 | 3.7 | 87 | 2.3 | 3,828 |
| 40-44 | 46 | 5.5 | 47 | 5.6 | 206 | 24.7 | 323 | 38.7 | 111 | 13.3 | 52 | 6.2 | 23 | 2.8 | 26 | 3.1 | 834 |
| Over 44 | 3 | NM | 3 | NM | 7 | NM | 7 | NM | 8 | NM | 4 | NM | 5 | NM | 5 | NM | 42 |
| Unknown | 1 | NM | 1 | NM | 0 | NM | 2 |
| TOTAL | 1,744 | 4.9 | 2,645 | 7.4 | 11,198 | 31.2 | 14,134 | 39.4 | 3,779 | 10.5 | 1,014 | 2.8 | 980 | 2.7 | 404 | 1.1 | 35,898 |

Note: NM = Not Meaningful, the percentages for those categories where the number of births was less than 10 are not shown. Of the 41,175 live births in 2007, information regarding prenatal-care status is not available for 5,277. Therefore, the figures presented in the total are based on the number of live births for which prenatal care is available (35,898).

*Adjusted for unknown number of prenatal-care visits.

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Health Statistics and Surveillance, Bureau of Health Statistics, Planning and Emergency Response, Nevada State Health Division, July 2009.

Number and Percent of Teens (15-19 Years) with Inadequate Prenatal Care, Nevada Residents: 2007

| <i>Teens with Delayed Prenatal Care*</i> | | <i>Teens with No Prenatal Care</i> | |
|--|----------------|------------------------------------|----------------|
| <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| 1,364 | 31.3 | 355 | 8.2 |

Note: Of the 4,354 live births to teen mothers in 2007, information regarding prenatal-care status is not available for 13.2 percent (574). Therefore, the figures presented are based on the number of live births for which prenatal-care status is available (3,780).
*Delayed prenatal care is defined as prenatal care begun by mothers in the second or third trimester.

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Health Statistics and Surveillance, Bureau of Health Statistics, Planning and Emergency Response, Nevada State Health Division, July 2009.

Number and Percent of Teens (15-19 Years) by Mother's Race/Ethnicity and Trimester Prenatal Care Began, Nevada Residents: 2007

| <i>Mother's Race/Ethnicity</i> | <i>No Care</i> | | <i>First Trimester</i> | | <i>Delayed Prenatal Care*</i> | | <i>Unknown</i> | <i>Total Births</i> |
|--------------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| | <i>Births</i> | <i>Percent**</i> | <i>Births</i> | <i>Percent**</i> | <i>Births</i> | <i>Percent**</i> | <i>Births</i> | |
| Asian | 10 | 7.9 | 66 | 52.0 | 51 | 40.2 | 16 | 143 |
| Black (African American) | 51 | 11.0 | 224 | 48.5 | 187 | 40.5 | 93 | 555 |
| Hispanic | 230 | 11.5 | 1,033 | 51.5 | 741 | 37.0 | 296 | 2,300 |
| Native American | 1 | NM | 39 | 60.0 | 25 | 38.5 | 7 | 72 |
| White | 58 | 5.3 | 682 | 62.7 | 347 | 31.9 | 144 | 1,231 |
| Other/ Unknown | 5 | NM | 17 | 48.6 | 13 | 37.1 | 18 | 53 |
| TOTAL*** | 355 | 9.4 | 2,061 | 54.5 | 1,364 | 36.1 | 574 | 4,354 |

Note: NM = Not Meaningful, the percentages for those categories where the number of births was less than 10 are not shown.

*Delayed prenatal care is defined as prenatal care begun by mothers in the second or third trimester.

**Percentages are adjusted for unknown trimesters and are calculated births to total births less unknown births.

***Total may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Health Statistics and Surveillance, Bureau of Health Statistics, Planning and Emergency Response, Nevada State Health Division, July 2009.

Public-Health Programs

Definition

Public-Health Programs assist children from low-income households who need health care.

Number of Children Enrolled in Nevada Check Up (NCU) by County and Age: January 2009

| County | Less Than 1 Year | 1 to 6 Years | 7 to 13 Years | 14 to 18 Years | Total Children |
|-------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| Carson City | 17 | 314 | 285 | 138 | 754 |
| Churchill | 4 | 68 | 82 | 35 | 189 |
| Clark | 371 | 6,624 | 6,611 | 2,626 | 16,232 |
| Douglas | 3 | 65 | 116 | 47 | 231 |
| Elko | 12 | 122 | 195 | 85 | 414 |
| Esmeralda | 0 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 18 |
| Eureka | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Humboldt | 5 | 47 | 63 | 37 | 152 |
| Lander | 0 | 8 | 12 | 14 | 34 |
| Lincoln | 1 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 20 |
| Lyon | 14 | 159 | 226 | 127 | 526 |
| Mineral | 1 | 4 | 14 | 7 | 26 |
| Nye | 1 | 44 | 95 | 77 | 217 |
| Pershing | 0 | 12 | 14 | 6 | 32 |
| Storey | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Washoe | 55 | 1,527 | 1,705 | 713 | 4,000 |
| White Pine | 0 | 7 | 15 | 16 | 38 |
| NEVADA | 484 | 9,013 | 9,446 | 3,945 | 22,888 |

Note: “Newborns reported to NCU after the enrollment cutoff date are not captured on the current month’s report.”

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Health and Health Care Financing and Policy, “Nevada Check Up, Number of Children Enrolled by County and Age,” 1/5/09, available online at: <<http://www.nevadacheckup.state.nv.us/Stats/2009/01Jan/2009-01%20Enrolled%20By%20County%20And%20Age.rtf>> as of 3/5/09.

Nevada

Nevada has two state-level public-health programs.

Nevada Check Up (CHIP)

Uninsured children ages birth to 18, from families with incomes that are too high for Medicaid and too low to afford private health-insurance coverage, can be covered by Nevada Check Up. Families with income levels up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level may qualify. Program quarterly premiums are based on income and family size. As of January 2009, children covered by Nevada Check Up numbered 22,888. Nearly 72 percent of the enrollees were Hispanic.

Medicaid (Healthy Kids)

The Medicaid program, authorized by the Social Security Act in 1965, is a health-insurance program for low-income individuals and families. In 2008, an estimated 108,009 children 18 years and younger were Medicaid-eligible.

Medicaid enrollees totaled 156,063 for 2008. Children ages 1-13 made up the largest portion of enrollees, about 72 percent. Of the racial/ethnic groups, Hispanics were most likely to have received Medicaid services. For an explanation of the numbers of children who received Medicaid services and children who are eligible for Medicaid, see the Notes section.

Counties

Approximately 88 percent of the children enrolled in Nevada Check Up resided in Clark County (70.9 percent) or Washoe County (17.5 percent). Nearly 80 percent of the Medicaid-eligible children in Nevada lived in Clark County.

Public-Health Programs

Number of Children Enrolled in Nevada Check Up by County and Race/Ethnicity: January 2009

| <i>County</i> | <i>Asian</i> | <i>Black (African American)</i> | <i>Hispanic</i> | <i>Native American</i> | <i>White</i> | <i>Other</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|---------------|--------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Carson City | 8 | 3 | 592 | 8 | 108 | 35 | 754 |
| Churchill | 7 | 2 | 98 | 5 | 62 | 15 | 189 |
| Clark | 426 | 959 | 11,667 | 45 | 2,409 | 726 | 16,232 |
| Douglas | 3 | 2 | 116 | 1 | 92 | 17 | 231 |
| Elko | 0 | 1 | 287 | 37 | 80 | 9 | 414 |
| Esmeralda | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 18 |
| Eureka | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Humboldt | 1 | 0 | 107 | 3 | 34 | 7 | 152 |
| Lander | 0 | 0 | 14 | 2 | 18 | 0 | 34 |
| Lincoln | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 13 | 2 | 20 |
| Lyon | 0 | 3 | 273 | 13 | 215 | 22 | 526 |
| Mineral | 0 | 0 | 2 | 13 | 10 | 1 | 26 |
| Nye | 1 | 0 | 98 | 0 | 104 | 14 | 217 |
| Pershing | 2 | 0 | 22 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 32 |
| Storey | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Washoe | 55 | 39 | 3,061 | 25 | 737 | 83 | 4,000 |
| White Pine | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 30 | 1 | 38 |
| NEVADA | 503 | 1,009 | 16,364 | 153 | 3,927 | 932 | 22,888 |

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Health and Health Care Financing and Policy, "Nevada Check Up, Number of Children Enrolled by County and Age," 1/5/09, available online at: <<http://www.nevadacheckup.state.nv.us/Stats/2009/01Jan/2009-01%20Child%20Enr%20Ethnicity.rtf>> as of 3/5/09.

Enrollment in Nevada Check Up: 2002 to 2009

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Number</i> |
|--------------|---------------|
| January 2002 | 22,850 |
| January 2003 | 25,523 |
| January 2004 | 25,250 |
| January 2005 | 27,047 |
| January 2006 | 27,114 |
| January 2007 | 28,321 |
| January 2008 | 29,178 |
| January 2009 | 22,888 |

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Health and Health Care Financing and Policy, Nevada Check Up data from <<http://www.nevadacheckup.state.nv.us>> for 2002-2009.

Public-Health Programs

Number of Children Enrolled in Nevada Medicaid by County and Age: 2008

| County | Less than 1 Year | 1 to 6 Years | 7 to 13 Years | 14 to 18 Years | Total* |
|-------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------|
| Carson City | 372 | 1,696 | 1,086 | 600 | 3,754 |
| Churchill | 173 | 718 | 533 | 297 | 1,721 |
| Clark | 12,479 | 50,164 | 34,873 | 19,845 | 117,361 |
| Douglas | 111 | 541 | 433 | 303 | 1,388 |
| Elko | 249 | 987 | 618 | 377 | 2,231 |
| Esmeralda | 5 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 23 |
| Eureka | 1 | 14 | 12 | 13 | 40 |
| Humboldt | 80 | 360 | 209 | 127 | 776 |
| Lander | 30 | 109 | 71 | 46 | 256 |
| Lincoln | 10 | 55 | 47 | 50 | 162 |
| Lyon | 247 | 1,145 | 990 | 777 | 3,159 |
| Mineral | 32 | 114 | 119 | 82 | 347 |
| Nye | 276 | 1,361 | 1,273 | 823 | 3,733 |
| Pershing | 22 | 112 | 99 | 54 | 287 |
| Storey | 3 | 12 | 8 | 7 | 30 |
| Washoe | 2,079 | 8,725 | 5,930 | 3,524 | 20,258 |
| White Pine | 39 | 224 | 174 | 100 | 537 |
| NEVADA | 16,208 | 66,346 | 46,482 | 27,027 | 156,063 |

*The number of children enrolled in Medicaid will be larger than the number of children eligible for Medicaid because a retroactive eligibility will increase Medicaid-enrolled numbers over time. The Medicaid-eligible numbers, reported on the next page, are calculated as of the month end that the numbers are run ("snapshot in time").

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Nevada Medicaid, RACC Unit, Division of Health Care, Financing, and Policy, 4/6/09.

Number of Children Enrolled in Nevada Medicaid by County and Race/Ethnicity: 2008

| County | Asian | Black | Hispanic | Native American | White | Other | Total* |
|-------------|-------|--------|----------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------|
| Carson City | 27 | 122 | 1,197 | 156 | 1,999 | 253 | 3,754 |
| Churchill | 22 | 36 | 286 | 148 | 1,198 | 31 | 1,721 |
| Clark | 3,368 | 32,278 | 49,581 | 981 | 28,059 | 3,094 | 117,361 |
| Douglas | 16 | 34 | 239 | 125 | 914 | 60 | 1,388 |
| Elko | 1 | 26 | 688 | 242 | 1,244 | 30 | 2,231 |
| Esmeralda | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 23 |
| Eureka | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 40 |
| Humboldt | 4 | 12 | 223 | 95 | 427 | 15 | 776 |
| Lander | 1 | 3 | 61 | 32 | 156 | 3 | 256 |
| Lincoln | 0 | 5 | 16 | 4 | 136 | 1 | 162 |
| Lyon | 22 | 140 | 622 | 122 | 2,189 | 64 | 3,159 |
| Mineral | 0 | 41 | 36 | 101 | 161 | 8 | 347 |
| Nye | 47 | 208 | 812 | 51 | 2,575 | 40 | 3,733 |
| Pershing | 5 | 3 | 74 | 37 | 158 | 10 | 287 |
| Storey | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 30 |
| Washoe | 318 | 1,519 | 7,784 | 647 | 9,595 | 395 | 20,258 |
| White Pine | 4 | 10 | 60 | 42 | 411 | 10 | 537 |
| NEVADA | 3,835 | 34,439 | 61,691 | 2,783 | 49,301 | 4,014 | 156,063 |

*The number of children enrolled in Medicaid will be larger than the number of children eligible for Medicaid because a retroactive eligibility will increase Medicaid-enrolled numbers over time. The Medicaid-eligible numbers, reported on the next page, are calculated as of the month end that the numbers are run ("snapshot in time").

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Nevada Medicaid, RACC Unit, Division of Health Care, Financing, and Policy, 4/6/09.

Public-Health Programs

Medicaid-Eligible Children Ages 0-18 by Program for Nevada Counties (Annual Monthly Average): 2008

| County | Age Group | TANF * | CHAP ** | Disabled *** | CW XIX **** | Med Elig ***** |
|-------------|-----------|--------|---------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| Carson City | 0-5 | 730 | 494 | 24 | 27 | 1,274 |
| | 6-12 | 477 | 242 | 36 | 30 | 784 |
| | 13-18 | 273 | 152 | 31 | 44 | 500 |
| Churchill | 0-5 | 430 | 155 | 18 | 19 | 622 |
| | 6-12 | 278 | 83 | 29 | 29 | 418 |
| | 13-18 | 170 | 51 | 18 | 29 | 267 |
| Clark | 0-5 | 21,973 | 13,049 | 1,191 | 2,130 | 38,342 |
| | 6-12 | 15,595 | 6,296 | 1,892 | 2,338 | 26,121 |
| | 13-18 | 9,166 | 3,918 | 1,744 | 1,913 | 16,741 |
| Douglas | 0-5 | 233 | 159 | 11 | 20 | 423 |
| | 6-12 | 192 | 93 | 14 | 38 | 337 |
| | 13-18 | 152 | 78 | 20 | 57 | 306 |
| Elko | 0-5 | 353 | 320 | 13 | 36 | 722 |
| | 6-12 | 247 | 149 | 21 | 38 | 454 |
| | 13-18 | 106 | 93 | 25 | 54 | 278 |
| Esmeralda | 0-5 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| | 6-12 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | 13-18 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Eureka | 0-5 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 8 |
| | 6-12 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | 13-18 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Humboldt | 0-5 | 118 | 114 | 6 | 29 | 266 |
| | 6-12 | 78 | 46 | 8 | 18 | 150 |
| | 13-18 | 55 | 32 | 13 | 6 | 106 |
| Lander | 0-5 | 31 | 20 | 5 | 7 | 63 |
| | 6-12 | 25 | 15 | 5 | 6 | 50 |
| | 13-18 | 19 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 36 |

| County | Age Group | TANF * | CHAP ** | Disabled *** | CW XIX **** | Med Elig ***** |
|------------|-----------|--------|---------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| Lincoln | 0-5 | 22 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 39 |
| | 6-12 | 25 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 36 |
| | 13-18 | 23 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 40 |
| Lyon | 0-5 | 454 | 161 | 25 | 45 | 684 |
| | 6-12 | 356 | 121 | 22 | 75 | 573 |
| | 13-18 | 230 | 76 | 36 | 138 | 479 |
| Mineral | 0-5 | 67 | 19 | 3 | 4 | 93 |
| | 6-12 | 59 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 79 |
| | 13-18 | 40 | 11 | 3 | 8 | 61 |
| Nye | 0-5 | 773 | 271 | 21 | 34 | 1,099 |
| | 6-12 | 749 | 189 | 44 | 62 | 1,045 |
| | 13-18 | 503 | 159 | 51 | 54 | 768 |
| Pershing | 0-5 | 52 | 26 | 3 | 3 | 84 |
| | 6-12 | 39 | 18 | 7 | 8 | 71 |
| | 13-18 | 26 | 12 | 2 | 6 | 46 |
| Storey | 0-5 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| | 6-12 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| | 13-18 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 11 |
| Washoe | 0-5 | 3,538 | 2,427 | 216 | 518 | 6,698 |
| | 6-12 | 2,510 | 1,174 | 321 | 483 | 4,487 |
| | 13-18 | 1,413 | 753 | 308 | 458 | 2,931 |
| White Pine | 0-5 | 90 | 66 | 5 | 13 | 174 |
| | 6-12 | 77 | 31 | 6 | 11 | 125 |
| | 13-18 | 41 | 28 | 5 | 13 | 86 |
| NEVADA | 0-5 | 28,871 | 17,304 | 1,542 | 2,886 | 50,602 |
| | 6-12 | 20,713 | 8,478 | 2,408 | 3,142 | 34,741 |
| | 13-18 | 12,228 | 5,389 | 2,261 | 2,790 | 22,666 |
| TOTAL | | 61,811 | 31,170 | 6,211 | 8,817 | 108,009 |

Note: For estimating purposes only—not official Division of Welfare and Supportive Services (DWSS) caseload history. DWSS Monthly Report AME44A is a snapshot in time as of the monthly run date. It is an estimate only. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

*TANF = Temporary Assistance to Needy Families: All Medical-Only categories (TANF-MED, SVK, TRANSITIONAL MED, AGED OUT OF FOSTER CARE, EMERGENCY MED, POST MEDICAL & OBRA). Note: All Cash aid codes/programs are no longer categorically eligible for Medicaid and have an additional TANF-MED aid code (AM) if Medicaid assistance is requested.

**CHAP = Child Health Assurance Program.

***Disabled = Blind and Disabled combined.

****CW XIX = Child Welfare Category 19. Medicaid-eligible children through foster care, adoptions, etc. Includes Aid Code 61.

*****Med Elig = Total of all categories.

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Research & Statistics, Welfare and Supportive Services, 2008.

Health Insurance

Definition

Children without Health Insurance is the percentage of “children under age 18 who were not covered by health insurance at any point during the year.”¹

Number and Percent of Children Ages 17 and under without Health Insurance in the U.S., Nevada, and Surrounding States: 2007

| <i>U.S./State</i> | <i>Number of Uninsured</i> | <i>Rank</i> | <i>Percent of Uninsured</i> | <i>Rank</i> |
|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| U.S. | 8,053,000 | | 11 | |
| Nevada | 115,000 | 30 | 17 | 47 |
| Arizona | 265,000 | 44 | 16 | 46 |
| California | 1,079,000 | 49 | 11 | 32 |
| Idaho | 45,000 | 14 | 11 | 32 |
| Oregon | 103,000 | 28 | 12 | 35 |
| Utah | 96,000 | 25 | 12 | 35 |

Note: “Health insurance includes private sector insurance generally provided through work, as well as insurance provided through the public sector, such as Medicare and Medicaid. Children receiving health insurance through a variety of new State Health Insurance Programs (SCHIP) are counted as having health insurance. The figures shown here are 3-year averages of data.”

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 2007-2009 three-year average, Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT State-Level Data Online, data query at: <<http://www.aecf.org/kidscount>> as of 10/22/09.

Nevada

Nevada ranked 47th on the percent of its children uninsured in 2007 (1 = best, 50 = worst). Seventeen percent of the state’s children were without health-insurance coverage. At 115,000, Nevada ranked 30th among the states on the number of uninsured children.

When compared to Nevada’s neighbors, the state had the highest percentage of uninsured children. Arizona followed closely at 16 percent.

Younger children, ages 5 and under, were slightly more at risk of being uninsured than older children, ages 6 to 17.

Health-Insurance Coverage for Children Ages 17 and under in the U.S., Nevada, and Surrounding States: 2007

| Category | Percent without Health Insurance* | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | U.S. (Percent) | Nevada (Percent) | Arizona (Percent) | California (Percent) | Idaho (Percent) | Oregon (Percent) | Utah (Percent) |
| All children ages 17 and under | 11 | 17 | 16 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 |
| Children ages 5 and under | 10 | 18 | 14 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 |
| Children ages 6 to 17 | 11 | 17 | 17 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 12 |
| Children ages 17 and under by poverty level | | | | | | | |
| Below 100 percent | 17 | 34 | 23 | 16 | 18 | 19 | 22 |
| 100 to 124 percent | 18 | 29 | 31 | 19 | 17 | 18 | 24 |
| 125 to 149 percent | 17 | 23 | 21 | 17 | 11 | 18 | 16 |
| 150 to 174 percent | 16 | 21 | 13 | 18 | 12 | 18 | 10 |
| 175 to 199 percent | 15 | 22 | 34 | 13 | 12 | 19 | 12 |
| 200 to 249 percent | 16 | 24 | 24 | 17 | 13 | 18 | 15 |
| 250 percent or above | 13 | 20 | 21 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 16 |
| 250 percent or above | 6 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 |

Note: "Health insurance includes private sector insurance generally provided through work, as well as insurance provided through the public sector, such as Medicare and Medicaid. Children receiving health insurance through a variety of new State Health Insurance Programs (SCHIP) are counted as having health insurance."

*Not covered by health insurance at any point during the year.

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 2007-2009 three-year average, Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT State-Level Data Online, data query at: <<http://www.aecf.org/kidscount>> as of 10/22/09.

Immunizations

Definition

The Immunization Rate measures the percentage of children 19-35 months of age who are immunized with 4 diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTaP) doses; 3 polio virus vaccine doses; 1 measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) dose; 3 haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) doses; and 3 hepatitis B doses (4:3:1:3:3).¹

Percentages of Appropriately Immunized Children Ages 19 to 35 Months at Nevada Health Districts and CHN Clinics: 2008

| Clinic Location | Immunized (Percent) | Clinic Location | Immunized (Percent) |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Carson City* | 39 | Silver Springs | 90 |
| Churchill | 71 | Yerington | 73 |
| Clark | 38 | Mineral | 85 |
| Douglas | 71 | Nye | 81 |
| Douglas/Zephyr Cove | 86 | Nye/Esmeralda | 79 |
| Elko | 24 | Pershing | 73 |
| Humboldt | 80 | White Pine | 89 |
| Lander | 75 | Washoe** | 69 |
| Lincoln | 82 | | |
| Lyon | | | |
| Dayton | 80 | | |
| Fernley | 84 | | |

*Carson City Health and Human Services (CCHHS).

**Washoe County District Health Department (WCDHD).

Note: Percentages are based on appropriately immunized children for the 4:3:1:3:3 series, 4:DTaP, 3:Polio, 1:MMR, 3:Hep B, and 3:HIB.

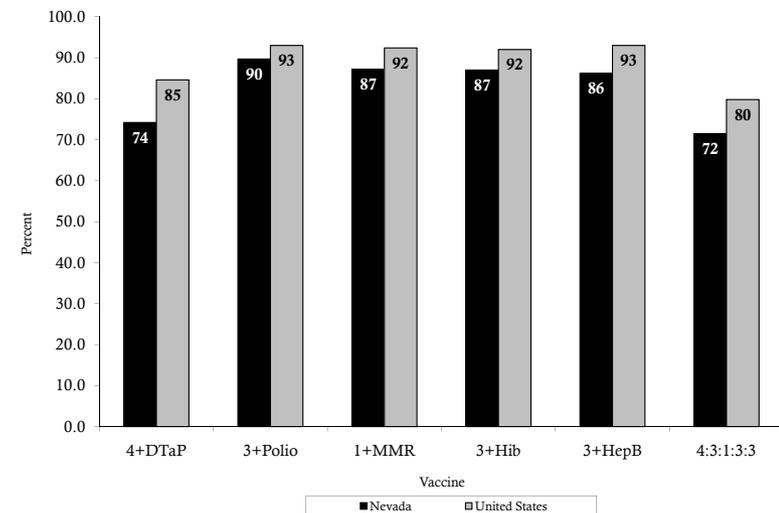
Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Nevada State Health Division, Bureau of Community Health, 2008.

Nevada

Based on the National Immunization Survey, 71.5 (±7.4) percent of children in Nevada 19 to 35 months of age for third-quarter 2007 to second-quarter 2008 were immunized, placing Nevada third from the last among the states. The national average was 79.8 (±1.1) percent.²

Health Districts and Community Health Nursing (CHN) Clinics
Immunization rates, based on Health District and CHN clinic data, ranged from a low of 24 percent in Elko County to a high of 90 percent in Silver Springs.

Vaccination Coverage* Among Children Ages 19 to 35 Months Nevada and the U.S.: Q3 2007 to Q2 2008



*See the Notes section for vaccine descriptions.

Source: Centers for Disease Control, National Immunization Survey, 2007, available online at: <http://www2a.cdc.gov/nip/coverage/nis/nis_iap.asp?fmt=v&rpt=tab03_antigen_state&qtr=Q3/2007-Q2/2008> as of 4/29/09.

Definition

“Mental health is a state of successful performance of mental function, resulting in productive activities, fulfilling relationships with other people, and the ability to adapt to change and to cope with adversity.”¹

Number of Nevadans Ages 17 and under Who Received Mental-Health Services from DCFS* by Gender and Region: 2008

| <i>Region</i> | <i>Female</i> | <i>Male</i> | <i>Unknown</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Clark | 833 | 1,212 | 2 | 2,047 |
| Washoe | 324 | 490 | 1 | 815 |
| Rest of State | 71 | 76 | 0 | 147 |
| TOTAL | 1,228 | 1,778 | 3 | 3,009 |

Note: For each region, counts are unduplicated. However, children receiving services in more than one region are included under both regions.

*Division of Child and Family Services.

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child and Family Services, 2009.

Nevada

The Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS) provided mental-health services to 3,009 children and youth ages 17 and under during 2008. Of the 3,006 children and youth who received treatment and whose gender was identified, 59.2 percent were male and 40.8 percent were female. Of those whose race was identified, 74.2 percent were white, 22.3 percent black (African American), 1.3 percent Native American/Alaskan Native, and 2.2 percent Asian/Pacific Islander. About 24 percent were Hispanic. Ninety-seven percent were seriously emotionally disturbed (SED).

DCFS' Children's Mental Health provided the services through Southern Nevada Child and Adolescent Services (SNCAS) and Northern Nevada Child and Adolescent Services (NNCAS). Case management services were provided through SNCAS and NNCAS by the Wrap Around in Nevada (WIN) program and through DCFS Child Welfare Services in the rural counties. (Refer to the Notes section for a description of WIN.)

Mental Health

Number and Percent of Nevadans of Hispanic Ethnicity Ages 17 and under Who Received Mental-Health Services from DCFS* by Region: 2008

| <i>Race/Ethnicity</i> | <i>Non-Hispanic</i> | | <i>Hispanic</i> | | <i>Other**</i> | | <i>Total</i> |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> | |
| Clark County | 1,486 | 72.6 | 521 | 25.4 | 40 | 2.0 | 2,047 |
| Washoe County | 629 | 77.2 | 172 | 21.1 | 14 | 1.7 | 815 |
| Rest of State | 112 | 76.2 | 20 | 13.6 | 15 | 10.2 | 147 |
| TOTAL | 2,227 | 74.0 | 713 | 23.7 | 69 | 2.3 | 3,009 |

Note: For each region, counts are unduplicated. However, children receiving services in more than one region are included under both regions.

*Division of Child and Family Services.

**Other includes the categories of no entry, declined to answer, and no one available to identify the child.

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child and Family Services, 2009.

Number of Nevadans Ages 17 and under Who Received Mental-Health Services from DCFS* by Race and Region: 2008

| <i>Region</i> | <i>Asian</i> | <i>Black (African American)</i> | <i>Native American/ Alaskan Native</i> | <i>Native Hawaiian/ Other PI**</i> | <i>White</i> | <i>Other***</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|---------------|--------------|---|--|--|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Clark | 31 | 596 | 20 | 18 | 1,369 | 13 | 2,047 |
| Washoe | 7 | 60 | 13 | 9 | 716 | 10 | 815 |
| Rest of State | 1 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 123 | 9 | 147 |
| TOTAL | 39 | 663 | 39 | 28 | 2,208 | 32 | 3,009 |

Note: For each region, counts are unduplicated. However, children receiving services in more than one region are included under both regions.

*Division of Child and Family Services.

**Pacific Islander.

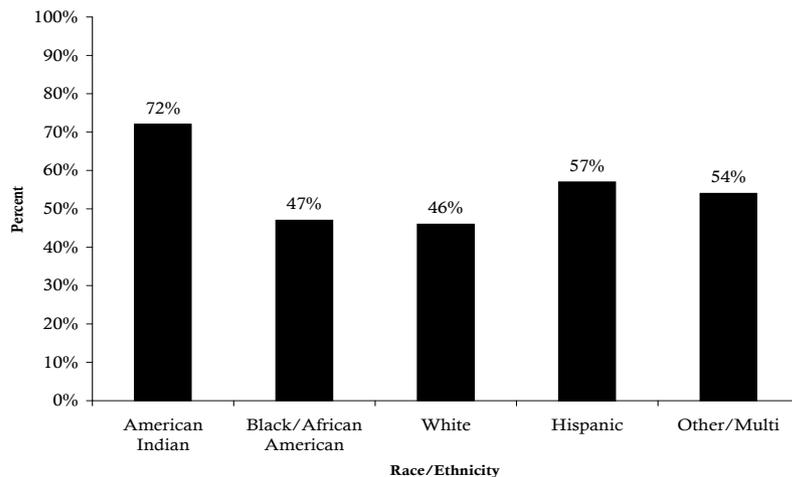
***Other includes the categories of no entry, declined to answer, and no one available to identify the child.

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child and Family Services, 2009.

Definition

Oral Health “means being free of chronic oral-facial pain conditions, oral and pharyngeal (throat) cancers, oral soft tissue lesions, birth defects such as cleft lip and palate, and scores of other diseases and disorders that affect the oral, dental, and craniofacial tissues, collectively known as the craniofacial complex.”¹

Percent of Children in Nevada Head Start Programs with Caries Experience by Race/Ethnicity: 2007



Source: Department of Health and Human Services, Nevada State Health Division, Bureau of Family Health Services, July 2007, *Head Start Oral Health Survey Nevada 2007*, July 2007, available online at: <<http://health.nv.gov/PDFs/OH/BSSheadstart2007final73007.pdf>> as of 8/24/09.

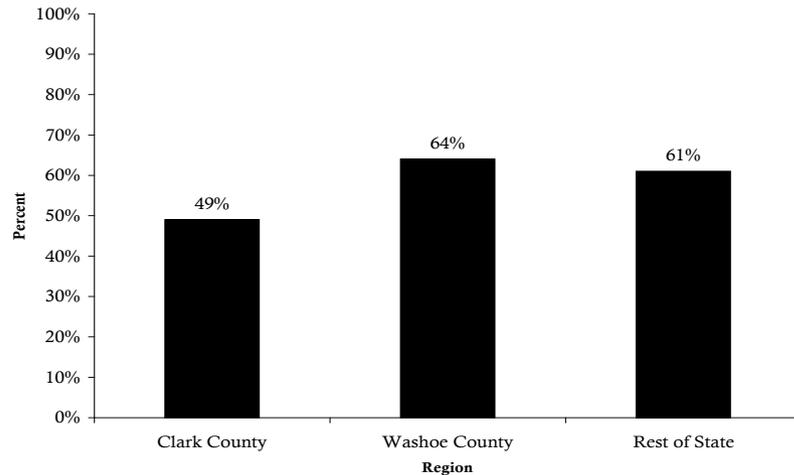
Nevada

A total of 1,749 children at Nevada Head Start sites participated in the 2006-2007 Healthy Smile Survey, conducted by the Department of Health and Human Services. Findings show that the oral health of the children varied by race/ethnicity, region, and gender. Native Americans, Hispanics, and others/multiracial categories were more likely to have had caries experience and untreated decay than blacks (African Americans) or whites. Head Start students in Washoe County were more likely to have had caries experience than Head Start students in Clark County or rural areas. Students in rural areas were more likely to have had untreated decay than students in other regions of the state. Males had more caries experience than females (59 percent versus 50 percent) and untreated decay (36 percent versus 28 percent).

“Caries experience includes the presence of fillings in primary (baby) teeth, primary teeth with untreated decay, and primary teeth missing due to caries.”²
 “Untreated decay refers to caries experience (a cavity) that is visible but has not been filled or treated.”³

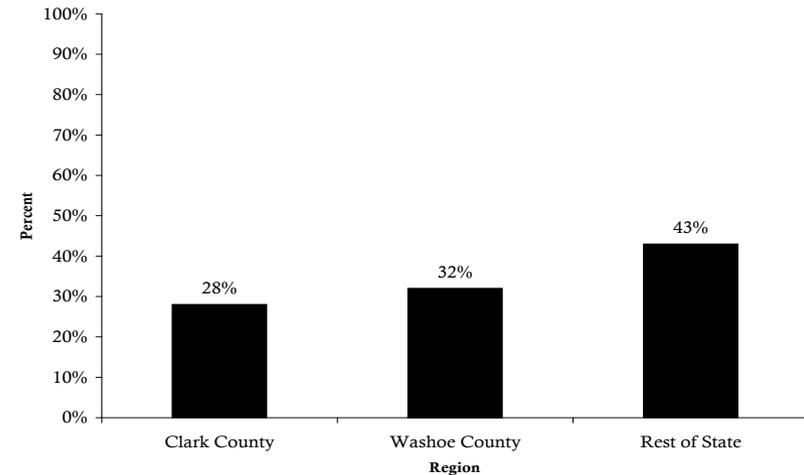
Oral Health

Percent of Children in Nevada Head Start Programs with Caries Experience by Region: 2007



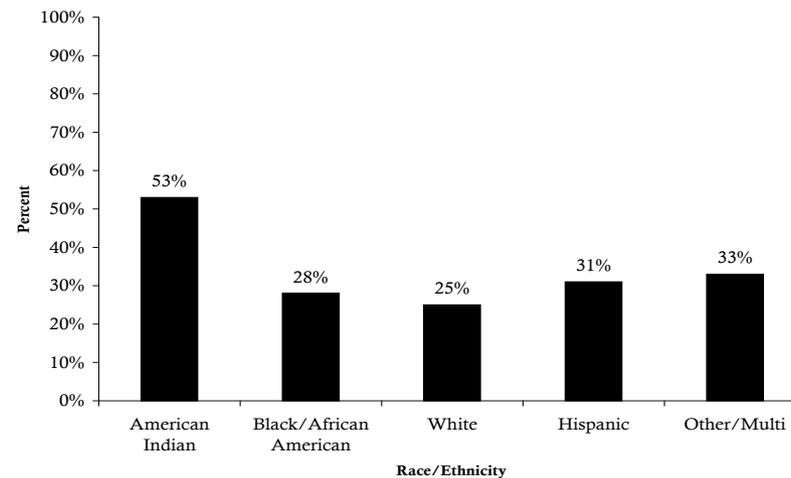
Source: Department of Health and Human Services, Nevada State Health Division, Bureau of Family Health Services, July 2007, *Head Start Oral Health Survey Nevada 2007*, July 2007, available online at: <<http://health.nv.gov/PDFs/OH/BSSheadstart2007final73007.pdf>> as of 8/24/09.

Percent of Children in Nevada Head Start Programs with Untreated Decay by Region: 2007



Source: Department of Health and Human Services, Nevada State Health Division, Bureau of Family Health Services, July 2007, *Head Start Oral Health Survey Nevada 2007*, July 2007, available online at: <<http://health.nv.gov/PDFs/OH/BSSheadstart2007final73007.pdf>> as of 8/24/09.

Percent of Children in Nevada with Untreated Decay by Race/Ethnicity: 2007



Source: Department of Health and Human Services, Nevada State Health Division, Bureau of Family Health Services, July 2007, *Head Start Oral Health Survey Nevada 2007*, July 2007, available online at: <<http://health.nv.gov/PDFs/OH/BSSheadstart2007final73007.pdf>> as of 8/24/09.

Definition

"AIDS is the abbreviation for acquired immune deficiency syndrome. The disease is caused by a virus known as human immunodeficiency virus, or HIV. The disease was first recognized in the United States in 1981.

A person can be infected with HIV without developing AIDS. The virus can remain in a person's body for many years without causing serious health problems. During this period, the virus is said to be latent, or inactive. Eventually, however, most people who are infected with HIV do develop AIDS."

Cumulative HIV, Not Yet AIDS, and AIDS Cases Among Nevada Children and Youth 17 and under by Age and Risk:* Through 2007

| Age | Risk* | | | | | | Total |
|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------|
| | Homosexual or Bisexual | Pediatric Other/ Undetermined | Heterosexual Contact | Transfusion | Mother with HIV | Other/ Not Specified | |
| Clark County | | | | | | | |
| Less than 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 35 |
| 5-12 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 11 |
| 13-17 | 16 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 39 |
| TOTAL | 16 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 46 | 9 | 85 |
| Rest of State** | | | | | | | |
| Less than 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 |
| 5-12 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 13-17 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| TOTAL | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 14 |

Note: Prevalence data include data on persons living in Nevada with HIV (not yet AIDS) based on the current address listed in the HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS). These persons may not have been diagnosed with HIV or AIDS in Nevada.

Prevalence of HIV (not AIDS) and AIDS cannot be compared to data prior to 2006 due to a change in reporting (previous KIDS COUNT data reported the number of new cases of HIV/AIDS diagnosed in Nevada).

*Means by which HIV or AIDS was contracted.

**Rest of State includes the counties of Washoe, Carson City, Churchill, Douglas, Elko, Esmeralda, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Lincoln, Lyon, Mineral, Nye, Pershing, Storey, White Pine, and unknown.

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Nevada State Health Division, State of Nevada HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS), November 2008.

Nevada

The number of cumulative reported human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) [not yet AIDS] and AIDS cases among Clark County children and youth less than 18 years of age through 2007 was 85. The rest of the state reported 14 cases.

Counties

A mother with HIV was the leading means by which HIV or AIDS was contracted among children in Clark County, followed by homosexual or bisexual contact. Of the 14 cases in the remaining counties, children were most likely to be infected by their HIV-infected mother.

STDs

Definition

“A sexually transmitted disease (STD) is a disease transmitted through sexual contact between two people. They may be transmitted through the exchange of semen, blood, and other bodily fluids or by direct body contact. The term sexually transmitted disease applies to more than twenty different infections. At one time, these diseases were more commonly referred to as venereal diseases.”¹

Nevada

Chlamydia and gonorrhea are common STDs. The tables on page 37 show that in 2007, 1,628 chlamydia cases and 364 gonorrhea cases, respectively, were reported in Nevada among children and youth ages 10 to 17.

Counties

Most of the STD cases were reported in Clark County—77.0 percent of the chlamydia cases and 90.7 percent of the gonorrhea cases.

Number of Chlamydia Cases and Rates per 100,000 Population by Age and Gender in the U.S.: 2007

| Age Group | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|-----------|--------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate |
| 10-14 | 1,251 | 11.8 | 12,378 | 123.0 | 13,629 | 66.1 |
| 15-19 | 67,248 | 615.0 | 312,170 | 3,004.7 | 379,418 | 1,779.3 |

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, “STD Surveillance 2007,” available online at: <<http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats07/tables/10.htm>> as of 2/24/09.

Number of Gonorrhea Cases and Rates per 100,000 Population by Age and Gender in the U.S.: 2007

| Age Group | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|-----------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate |
| 10-14 | 623 | 5.9 | 3,335 | 33.1 | 3,958 | 19.2 |
| 15-19 | 31,269 | 286.0 | 67,310 | 647.9 | 98,579 | 462.3 |

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, “STD Surveillance 2007,” available online at: <<http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats07/tables/20.htm>> as of 2/24/09.

**Reported Chlamydia Cases in Nevada for Youth
Ages 10-17 by Gender and Race/Ethnicity: 2007**

| <i>Race/Ethnicity and Gender</i> | <i>Clark</i> | <i>Washoe</i> | <i>Rest of State</i> | <i>Unknown County</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Female | 1,040 | 191 | 95 | 1 | 1,327 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 13 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| Black (African American) | 210 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 249 |
| Hispanic | 174 | 64 | 17 | 0 | 255 |
| Native American | 1 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 11 |
| White | 132 | 78 | 59 | 0 | 269 |
| Unknown/Other | 510 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 527 |
| Male | 213 | 55 | 30 | 1 | 299 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Black (African American) | 51 | 16 | 4 | 1 | 72 |
| Hispanic | 20 | 23 | 4 | 0 | 47 |
| Native American | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| White | 8 | 13 | 11 | 0 | 32 |
| Unknown/Other | 134 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 144 |
| Unclassified | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 1,254 | 246 | 126 | 2 | 1,628 |

Note: Persons listed as Hispanic may be of any race.

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Nevada State Health Division, State of Nevada Sexually Transmitted Disease Management Information System (STD*MIS), January 15, 2009.

**Reported Gonorrhea Cases in Nevada for Youth
Ages 10-17 by Gender and Race/Ethnicity: 2007**

| <i>Race/Ethnicity and Gender</i> | <i>Clark</i> | <i>Washoe</i> | <i>Rest of State</i> | <i>Unknown County</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Female | 218 | 25 | 2 | 0 | 245 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Black (African American) | 74 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 86 |
| Hispanic | 16 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 21 |
| Native American | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| White | 34 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 43 |
| Unknown/Other | 93 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 94 |
| Male | 112 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 119 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Black (African American) | 43 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 46 |
| Hispanic | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| Native American | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| White | 11 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 13 |
| Unknown/Other | 53 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 53 |
| Unclassified | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 330 | 28 | 5 | 1 | 364 |

Note: Persons listed as Hispanic may be of any race.

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Nevada State Health Division, State of Nevada Sexually Transmitted Disease Management Information System (STD*MIS), January, 15 2009.

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3. Bureau of Family Health Services, Nevada State Health Division, and Department of Health and Human Services, *Head Start Oral Health Survey Nevada 2007*, July 2007, p. 10, available online at: <<http://health.nv.gov/PDFs/OH/BSSheadstart2007final73007.pdf>> as of 8/24/09.

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Reno Mayor Robert Cashell, Sr.

Nevada has been good to my family and me. We chose Northern Nevada as our home 45 years ago and have never regretted it.

My wife Nancy and I raised our four children here. Today we are blessed to be surrounded by our children, now grown, and nine grandchildren, all living right here in the Truckee Meadows.

One great blessing of raising kids in Nevada is the diversity of great family activities. Just about anything you want to do outdoors, you can do it in Nevada. From enjoying the White Water Park downtown, snowboarding at Mt. Rose, parasailing at Lake Tahoe, hunting and fishing, biking, and hiking; you can do it all here. Where else can you catch a fish right in the center of town?

Another big attraction for families is the long list of family-friendly special events in Nevada. Hot August Nights, Air Races, Balloon Races, all the ethnic festivals throughout the year, and the Artown activities in July are just a few examples of great activities for children.

And speaking of Artown, many people from outside the state are surprised when they learn Nevada really is a center for arts and culture. Those raising children in Nevada have countless opportunities to enrich their kids' lives through art and artistic expression. Just walk around Reno anytime, but particularly in July during the Artown festival, you'll see what I mean.

When you combine these factors with the evident care for children our communities exhibit, you end up with a winning combination for kids. The KIDS COUNT organization is one more important way Nevadans have said we care about children and want to see them succeed. With their work and help from all of us, it will continue to be a pleasure to raise children in Nevada.



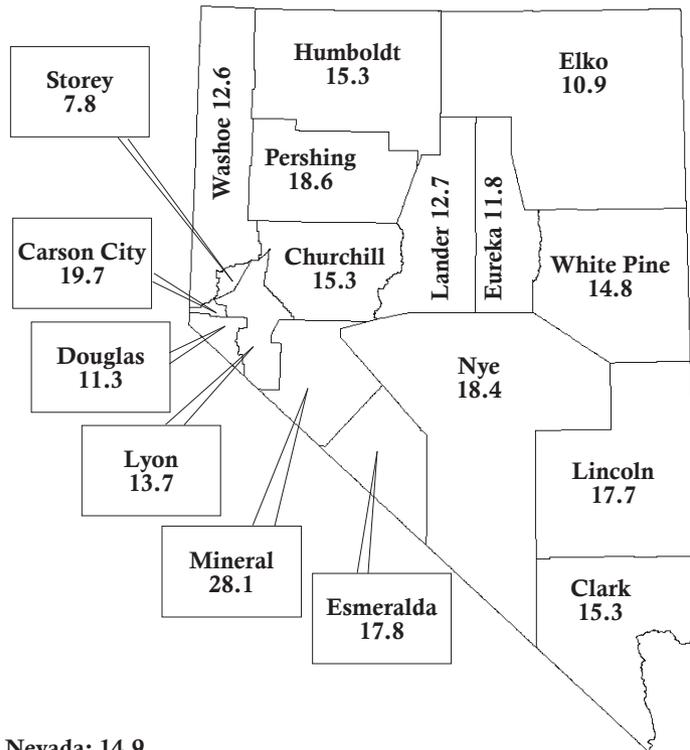
Economic Well-Being

Poverty

Definition

The Percent of Children in Poverty is the percentage of children under the age of 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold. In 2007, the U.S. poverty threshold for a family of 4, 2 adults and 2 children, was \$21,027.¹

Estimated* Percent of Children under Age 18 in Poverty by Nevada County: 2007



Nevada: 14.9

*Model-based estimates.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, Small Area Estimates Branch, available online at: <<http://www.census.gov/did/www/saie/county.html>> as of 3/18/09.

Nevada

The Census Bureau estimated that 14.9 percent of Nevada children under age 18 were in poverty in 2007, lower than the 18.0 percent for the nation.

Among Nevada's neighbors, Utah had the lowest child poverty rate and Arizona the highest.

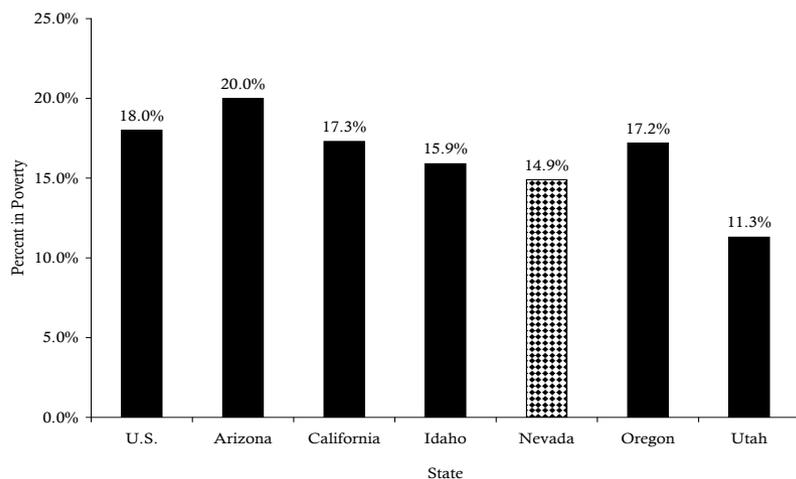
Nevada's estimated poverty rate for children under age five was 15.9, lower than the U.S. rate of 20.8.

The Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom apartment in Nevada was \$965 in 2008. A renter would need an annual income of \$38,594 for a two-bedroom rental unit at the FMR to be affordable. An estimated 48 percent of the renter households do not earn enough income to afford a two-bedroom unit at the FMR. A renter earning the minimum wage must work 117 hours per week per year to afford a two-bedroom unit at the FMR, and a renter with an estimated mean (average) wage must work 54 hours per week per year.

Counties

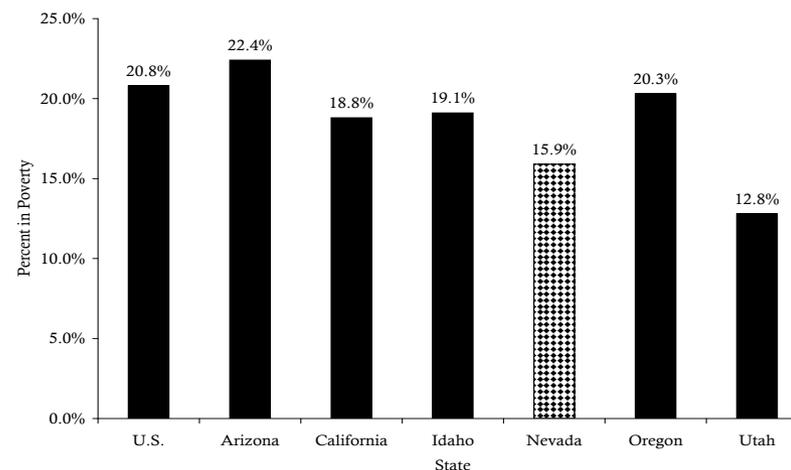
Child poverty rates ranged from a low of 7.8 percent in Storey County to a high of 28.1 percent in Mineral County.

Estimated Percent of Children under Age 18 in Poverty in U.S., Nevada, and Adjacent States: 2007



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, Small Area Estimates Branch, available online at: <<http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/saippe/national.cgi#SA31>> as of 1/12/09.

Estimated Percent of Children under Age 5 in Poverty in U.S., Nevada, and Adjacent States: 2007



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, Small Area Estimates Branch, available online at: <<http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/saippe/national.cgi#SA31>> as of 1/12/09.

U.S. Poverty Thresholds by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years: 2007

| Size of Family Unit | Weighted Average Thresholds | Related Children Under 18 Years | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|----------|
| | | None | One | Two |
| One person | \$10,590 | | | |
| Under 65 years | 10,787 | \$10,787 | | |
| 65 years and over | 9,944 | 9,944 | | |
| Two persons | 13,540 | | | |
| Householder under 65 years | 13,954 | 13,884 | \$14,291 | |
| Householder 65 years and over | 12,550 | 12,533 | 14,237 | |
| Three persons | 16,530 | 16,218 | 16,689 | \$16,705 |
| Four persons | 21,203 | 21,386 | 21,736 | 21,027 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "Poverty Thresholds for 2007 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years," available online at: <<http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/threshld/thresh07.html>> as of 8/11/09.

Poverty

Affordable Monthly Housing Cost in Nevada by Family Income and County: 2008

| County | 2008 Area Median Income* | Maximum Affordable Monthly Housing Cost by Percent of Family Area Median Income | |
|-------------|--------------------------|---|------------|
| | | 30 Percent | 50 Percent |
| Carson City | \$63,100 | \$473 | \$789 |
| Churchill | 58,600 | 440 | 733 |
| Clark** | 63,900 | 479 | 799 |
| Douglas | 72,200 | 542 | 903 |
| Elko | 66,500 | 499 | 831 |
| Esmeralda | 49,900 | 374 | 624 |
| Eureka | 63,300 | 475 | 791 |
| Humboldt | 66,100 | 496 | 826 |
| Lander | 64,700 | 485 | 809 |
| Lincoln | 56,500 | 424 | 706 |
| Lyon | 57,000 | 428 | 713 |
| Mineral | 50,400 | 378 | 630 |
| Nye | 52,700 | 395 | 659 |
| Pershing | 57,900 | 434 | 724 |
| Storey | 69,500 | 521 | 869 |
| Washoe | 69,500 | 521 | 869 |
| White Pine | 55,400 | 416 | 693 |
| NEVADA | 64,631 | 485 | 808 |

*Area Median Income (AMI) estimates are developed by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

**Fair Market Rents (FMRs) calculated at the 50th percentile. See the Notes section.

Source: National Low Income Housing Coalition, *Out of Reach 2007-2008*, "Nevada," available online at: <http://www.nlihc.org/oor/oor2008/pdf/nv.pdf> as of 8/18/08.

Fair Market Rents (FMRs*) in Nevada by County and Number of Bedrooms: 2008

| County | Zero Bedroom | One Bedroom | Two Bedrooms | Three Bedrooms |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| Carson City | \$567 | \$683 | \$823 | \$1,199 |
| Churchill | 612 | 614 | 771 | 975 |
| Clark** | 719 | 843 | 996 | 1,382 |
| Douglas | 640 | 788 | 957 | 1,332 |
| Elko | 552 | 601 | 779 | 971 |
| Esmeralda | 481 | 555 | 708 | 940 |
| Eureka | 481 | 555 | 708 | 940 |
| Humboldt | 484 | 568 | 745 | 892 |
| Lander | 481 | 555 | 708 | 940 |
| Lincoln | 481 | 555 | 708 | 940 |
| Lyon | 507 | 570 | 750 | 1,093 |
| Mineral | 481 | 555 | 708 | 940 |
| Nye | 429 | 596 | 662 | 965 |
| Pershing | 481 | 555 | 708 | 940 |
| Storey | 638 | 763 | 943 | 1,370 |
| Washoe | 638 | 763 | 943 | 1,370 |
| White Pine | 481 | 555 | 708 | 940 |
| NEVADA | 686 | 807 | 965 | 1,349 |

*FMRs are gross rent estimates. They include the shelter rent plus the cost of all utilities, except telephones. HUD sets the FMRs to assure that a sufficient supply of rental housing is available to program [Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments] participants." Source: Department of Housing and Urban Development, October 1995, "Fair Market Rents for the Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments Program," available online at: <http://www.huduser.org/datasets/fmr/fmrover.doc> as of 8/18/08.

**FMRs calculated at the 50th percentile. See the Notes section. Source: National Low Income Housing Coalition, *Out of Reach 2007-2008*, "Nevada," available online at: <http://www.nlihc.org/oor/oor2008/pdf/nv.pdf> as of 8/18/08.

Definition

“‘Child care’ . . . means the full range of services used by families to educate and nurture children—services that also allow parents to work or go to school.”¹

Comparison of the Number of Child-Care Licenses in Nevada by Type of Facility: January 1 - June 30, 2000, 2004, 2007, and 2008

| Type of Facility* | Licenses 2000 | Licenses 2004 | Licenses 2007 | Licenses 2008 |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Family home | 590 | 541 | 471 | 457 |
| Child-care center | 352 | 352 | 325 | 372 |
| Accommodation facility | 35 | 37 | 37 | 40 |
| Group home | 33 | 25 | 20 | 22 |
| Preschool | 38 | 41 | 31 | 29 |
| On-site child-care facility | 7 | 9 | 6 | 6 |
| Nursery for infants and toddlers | 5 | 6 | 8 | 9 |
| Child-care institution | 4 | 5 | 7 | 7 |
| Special-needs facility | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Mildly ill | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 1,065 | 1,018 | 909 | 943 |
| | | | | |
| TOTAL SPACES | 40,480 | 45,559 | 47,184 | 48,403 |

*Definitions of facilities are in the Notes section.

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child & Family Services, Bureau of Services for Child Care, *Statewide Child Care Licensing Report*, 2001, 2005, 2008, and 2009.

Nevada

During January 1, 2008, to June 30, 2008, 943 licensed child-care facilities operated in Nevada. The two most common types were family home and child-care centers (457 and 372, respectively).

The number of licenses in 2008 increased from 2007 and the number of enrollment spaces increased by 1,219.

Child Care

Race/Hispanic Ethnicity of Children in the Nevada Child-Care Subsidy Program:* July 2008

| <i>Race</i> | <i>Hispanic</i> | | <i>Non-Hispanic</i> | | <i>Total Race</i> | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| Asian | 13 | 0.2 | 73 | 1.0 | 86 | 1.2 |
| Black or African American | 126 | 1.8 | 1,918 | 26.7 | 2,044 | 28.5 |
| Native American or Alaskan Native | 74 | 1.0 | 101 | 1.4 | 175 | 2.4 |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 14 | 0.2 | 45 | 0.6 | 59 | 0.8 |
| White | 1,885 | 26.3 | 2,198 | 30.6 | 4,083 | 56.9 |
| Multiraces | 146 | 2.0 | 585 | 8.1 | 731 | 10.2 |
| ALL RACES | 2,258 | 31.5 | 4,920 | 68.5 | 7,178 | 100.0 |

**Child-care subsidy programs receive state and federal funds to subsidize low-income parents' purchase of child care. Such child-care subsidies most commonly take the form of vouchers to clients or direct payments to providers that offset some or all of the cost of care."

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Welfare and Supportive Services, September 4, 2008, *Child Care and Development Fund Performance Measures: July 2008*.

Average Hours per Month and Number of Children in Child Care by Type of Facility and Age of Child in Nevada: July 2008

| <i>Age</i> | <i>In Home</i> | | <i>Family Home</i> | | <i>Group Home</i> | | <i>Center</i> | | <i>All Types</i> | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | <i>Number of Children</i> | <i>Average Hours/Month</i> | <i>Percent of All Children</i> | <i>Average Hours/Month</i> |
| 0-11 months | 63 | 167 | 61 | 178 | 1 | 230 | 324 | 164 | 6.2 | 167 |
| 12-35 months | 137 | 192 | 158 | 195 | 12 | 203 | 1,448 | 176 | 24.4 | 179 |
| 36-71 months | 196 | 187 | 152 | 197 | 20 | 204 | 2,174 | 174 | 35.3 | 177 |
| 72-155 months | 243 | 192 | 123 | 199 | 26 | 217 | 2,042 | 176 | 33.9 | 179 |
| Over 155 months | 3 | 167 | 2 | 195 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 113 | 0.1 | 154 |
| ALL AGES | 642 | 188 | 496 | 195 | 59 | 210 | 5,991 | 175 | 99.9* | 178 |

*Total does not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Welfare and Supportive Services, September 4, 2008, *Child Care and Development Fund Performance Measures: July 2008*.

Number and Percent of Nevada Families and Children Who Received Subsidies for Child Care by County: July 2008

| <i>County</i> | <i>Number of Families</i> | <i>% of New Families This Month</i> | <i>Average Monthly Payment/Child</i> | <i>% of Families without Co-Pay</i> | <i>% of Total Expenditures Paid by Families</i> | <i>% of Families Working</i> | <i>% of Families with TANF Income</i> | <i>% of Single-Parent Families</i> | <i>% Total Hours in Licensed Care</i> | <i>% Children in Licensed Care</i> | <i>% Children with 2 or More Providers</i> | <i>% Children in Care of Relative</i> |
|---------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Carson City | 160 | 5.0 | \$396 | 12.0 | 20.8 | 89.4 | 25.6 | 93.8 | 85.0 | 83.8 | 1.5 | 0.0 |
| Churchill | 68 | 10.3 | 348 | 22.4 | 14.5 | 94.1 | 51.5 | 98.5 | 65.5 | 65.6 | 1.6 | 0.0 |
| Clark | 2,775 | 3.3 | 390 | 24.6 | 17.6 | 89.3 | 38.8 | 88.3 | 72.9 | 75.8 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Douglas | 67 | 3.0 | 348 | 13.8 | 22.4 | 89.6 | 23.9 | 92.5 | 82.7 | 83.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Elko | 10 | 0.0 | 371 | 30.0 | 18.0 | 100.0 | 10.0 | 90.0 | 74.1 | 75.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Esmeralda | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Eureka | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Humboldt | 6 | 0.0 | 314 | 0.0 | 32.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 69.4 | 75.0 | 0.0 | 25.0 |
| Lander | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Lincoln | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Lyon | 109 | 7.3 | 334 | 14.3 | 20.9 | 93.6 | 31.2 | 85.3 | 52.9 | 55.4 | 0.0 | 3.1 |
| Mineral | 10 | 10.0 | 291 | 0.0 | 31.2 | 100.0 | 20.0 | 100.0 | 21.1 | 27.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Nye | 24 | 8.3 | 375 | 52.2 | 5.1 | 70.8 | 75.0 | 87.5 | 91.8 | 91.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Pershing | 11 | 9.1 | 318 | 0.0 | 20.2 | 100.0 | 45.5 | 90.9 | 59.9 | 61.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Storey | 3 | 33.3 | 479 | 0.0 | 31.5 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 66.7 | 66.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Washoe | 961 | 5.5 | 438 | 16.1 | 20.5 | 90.6 | 31.5 | 91.2 | 68.2 | 69.7 | 2.0 | 3.8 |
| White Pine | 8 | 0.0 | 479 | 50.0 | 15.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 62.5 | 77.8 | 77.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Welfare and Supportive Services, September 4, 2008, *Child Care and Development Fund Fact Sheet: July 2008*.

Child Care

Nevada Average Monthly Expenditures* for Child Care by Age of Child and Type of Care: July 2008

| <i>Age</i> | <i>In-Home</i> | <i>Family Home</i> | <i>Group Home</i> | <i>Child-Care Center</i> | <i>All Types</i> |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| 0-11 months | \$358 | \$492 | \$644 | \$512 | \$490 |
| 12-35 months | 370 | 495 | 474 | 490 | 482 |
| 36-71 months | 334 | 460 | 424 | 406 | 404 |
| 72-155 months | 327 | 413 | 457 | 301 | 311 |
| Over 155 months | 230 | 438 | 0 | 170 | 259 |
| ALL AGES | 341 | 463 | 452 | 396 | 397 |

*Expenditures = monthly subsidy + parent fee.

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Welfare and Supportive Services, September 1, 2008, *Child Care and Development Fund Performance Measures: July 2008*.

Co-Pays of Families with Children in the Nevada Child-Care Subsidy Program: July 2008

| <i>Co-Pay Range</i> | <i>Families</i> | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| \$0 | 893 | 21.8 |
| \$1 to \$25 | 397 | 9.7 |
| \$26 to \$50 | 476 | 11.6 |
| \$51 to \$100 | 583 | 14.2 |
| \$101 to \$200 | 719 | 17.5 |
| Greater than \$200 | 1,033 | 25.2 |
| TOTAL | 4,101 | 100.0 |

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Welfare and Supportive Services, September 1, 2008, *Child Care and Development Fund Performance Measures: July 2008*.

Reasons Nevada Families Receive Subsidies for Child Care: July 2008

| <i>Reason</i> | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| Employment | 3,724 | 88.4 |
| Training/Education | 315 | 7.5 |
| Training/Education and Employment | 58 | 1.4 |
| Other | 115 | 2.7 |
| TOTAL | 4,212 | 100.0 |

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Welfare and Supportive Services, September 1, 2008, *Child Care and Development Fund Performance Measures: July 2008*.

Income* of Nevada Families Who Receive Child-Care Subsidies: July 2008

| <i>Range</i> | <i>Families</i> | |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| \$0 | 110 | 2.6 |
| \$1 to \$500 | 244 | 5.8 |
| \$501 to \$1,000 | 405 | 9.6 |
| \$1,001 to \$2,000 | 1,919 | 45.6 |
| \$2,001 to \$2,500 | 909 | 21.6 |
| Greater than \$2,500 | 625 | 14.8 |
| TOTAL | 4,212 | 100.0 |

*Total monthly family income.

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Welfare and Supportive Services, September 1, 2008, *Child Care and Development Fund Performance Measures: July 2008*.

Child Support

Definition

Child Support is financial support paid by parents to help support a child or children of whom they do not have custody.

Nevada Child-Support Enforcement Data: Federal Fiscal Years 2007 and 2008

| <i>Category</i> | <i>2007</i> | <i>2008</i> |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Total number of open child-support cases at the end of the fiscal year | 112,157 | 116,607 |
| Total amount of current support due | \$232,247,703 | \$245,258,394 |
| Total amount of current support distributed | \$110,617,458 | \$117,993,528 |
| Annual percent of current support amount due which was distributed | 47.6% | 48.1% |
| Total cumulative amount of unpaid prior support due for all fiscal years | \$736,747,623 | \$779,744,695 |
| Total amount of unpaid prior support distributed | \$39,502,355 | \$46,810,279 |
| Annual percent of unpaid prior support due which was distributed | 5.4% | 6.0% |

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Welfare and Supportive Services, Child Support Enforcement Program, 2007 and 2008.

Nevada

Nevada's total child-support collections (withholding, voluntary payment, unemployment compensation, and income-tax withholding) increased from 2007 to 2008. Nevada collected and distributed 48.1 percent of current child support due in fiscal year 2008 compared to 47.6 percent in 2007.

Counties

Three state child-support offices are located in Elko, Pahrump, and Reno. Each of Nevada's counties, with the exception of Carson City, Esmeralda, Eureka, Lander, Storey, and White Pine, provides child-support services. The state office in Elko manages child-support cases in Eureka County and White Pine County. The Pahrump state office manages child-support cases from Esmeralda County. The Reno state office manages Carson City, Storey County, and the public-assistance portion of Churchill, Douglas, and Washoe counties' child-support cases. Elko's District Attorney's Office and state office share in the management of Lander County's child-support cases.¹

Nevada Child-Support Enforcement Data: Federal Fiscal Year 2008

| <i>County/ Office</i> | <i>Total Current Support Distributed*</i> | <i>Total Current Support Due**</i> | <i>Percent of Current Support Distributed***</i> |
|-----------------------|---|------------------------------------|--|
| Churchill DA | \$1,383,256.41 | 2,155,388.52 | 64.2 |
| Clark DA | 74,908,461.41 | 165,264,572.24 | 45.3 |
| Douglas DA | 1,711,436.16 | 2,904,769.16 | 58.9 |
| Elko DA | 6,519,947.79 | 9,198,599.56 | 70.9 |
| Esmeralda DA | 23,722.19 | 54,841.80 | 43.3 |
| Humboldt DA | 2,276,128.74 | 3,505,897.78 | 64.9 |
| Lyon DA | 2,202,882.17 | 4,043,156.68 | 54.5 |
| Mineral DA | 523,563.52 | 980,746.10 | 53.4 |
| Nye DA | 2,069,620.45 | 4,835,382.28 | 42.8 |
| Pershing DA | 523,241.04 | 850,640.15 | 61.5 |
| Storey DA | 4,178.70 | 38,746.12 | 10.8 |
| Washoe DA | 16,018,232.23 | 28,417,854.53 | 56.4 |
| Las Vegas PAO | 898,463.65 | 2,766,566.63 | 32.5 |
| Reno PAO | 7,424,337.51 | 17,560,697.02 | 42.3 |
| Elko PAO | 1,506,057.41 | 2,680,536.48 | 56.2 |
| TOTAL | 117,993,529.38 | 245,258,395.05 | 48.1 |

Note: DA = District Attorney's Office and PAO = Program Area Office.

*"Of the total current support collected, the amount forwarded to families."

**"The total amount due from all cases with court ordered child support."

***"The total amount of current support distributed divided by the total number of collections."

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Welfare and Supportive Services, Child Support Enforcement Program, 2008.

References

Economic Well-Being

Children in Poverty

1. U.S. Census Bureau, "Poverty Thresholds for 2007 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years," available online at: <<http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/threshld/thresh07.html>> as of 8/11/09.

Child Care

1. Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation, 2001, "Financing Child Care in the United States: An Expanded Catalog of Current Strategies-2001 Edition," by Anne Mitchell, Louise Stoney, and Harriet Dichter, p. 10, available online at: <<http://www.emkf.org/pdf/childcare2001.pdf>> as of 9/9/09.

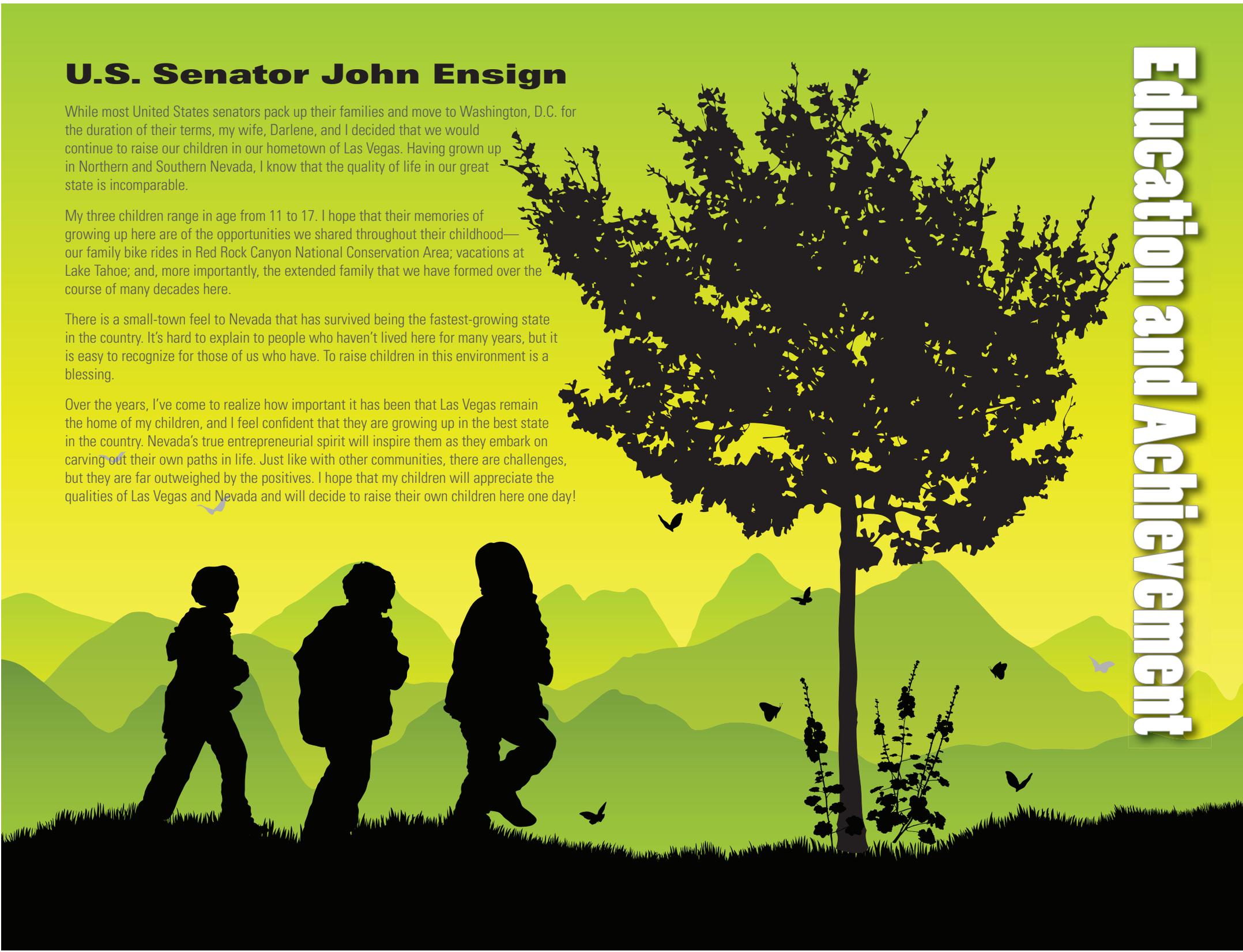
U.S. Senator John Ensign

While most United States senators pack up their families and move to Washington, D.C. for the duration of their terms, my wife, Darlene, and I decided that we would continue to raise our children in our hometown of Las Vegas. Having grown up in Northern and Southern Nevada, I know that the quality of life in our great state is incomparable.

My three children range in age from 11 to 17. I hope that their memories of growing up here are of the opportunities we shared throughout their childhood—our family bike rides in Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area; vacations at Lake Tahoe; and, more importantly, the extended family that we have formed over the course of many decades here.

There is a small-town feel to Nevada that has survived being the fastest-growing state in the country. It's hard to explain to people who haven't lived here for many years, but it is easy to recognize for those of us who have. To raise children in this environment is a blessing.

Over the years, I've come to realize how important it has been that Las Vegas remain the home of my children, and I feel confident that they are growing up in the best state in the country. Nevada's true entrepreneurial spirit will inspire them as they embark on carving out their own paths in life. Just like with other communities, there are challenges, but they are far outweighed by the positives. I hope that my children will appreciate the qualities of Las Vegas and Nevada and will decide to raise their own children here one day!



Education and Achievement

Formal Education System

Definition

Nevada's 17 school districts are organized by county.

Nevada Private-School Enrollment by Grade and School District: 2007-2008

| School District | Grades K*-3 | Grades 4-6 | Grades 7-8 | Grades 9-12 | Ungraded** | Total |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|--------|
| Carson City | 269 | 123 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 460 |
| Churchill | 70 | 24 | 14 | 6 | 0 | 114 |
| Clark | 7,453 | 3,718 | 2,080 | 2,904 | 0 | 16,155 |
| Douglas | 90 | 40 | 29 | 82 | 0 | 241 |
| Elko | 25 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 46 |
| Lyon | 1 | 1 | 1 | 230 | 0 | 233 |
| Mineral | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nye | 87 | 65 | 76 | 180 | 0 | 408 |
| Washoe | 1,387 | 655 | 391 | 904 | 588 | 3,925 |
| NEVADA | 9,382 | 4,634 | 2,663 | 4,315 | 588 | 21,582 |

Note: In six counties there are no reported private schools.

*K = Kindergarten.

** "Ungraded for private schools refers to multiple grade grouping," p. 11.

Source: Nevada Department of Education, February 2008, *Research Bulletin: Student Enrollment and Licensed Personnel Information*, Volume 49, available online at: <<http://nde.doe.nv.gov/Resources/Bulletin-FY2008.pdf>> as of 8/18/08.

Nevada

The 2007-2008 data show there were 605 public schools in Nevada's 17 school districts: 356 elementary schools, 106 middle schools, 84 high schools, 27 special schools, 29 charter schools, and 3 K-12 schools. Special schools (defined as student detention facilities, special education schools, and alternative education schools) were located in Clark (n=13), Carson City (n=3), Douglas (n=3), Churchill (n=2), White Pine (n=1), Elko (n=1), Humboldt (n=1), Lincoln (n=1), Lyon (n=1), and Mineral (n=1) school districts, and State Board of Education (although not a district, a state sponsor of three charter schools in Clark and Washoe).¹ The three K-12 public/charter schools were in the Clark, Lyon, and Washoe County School Districts.

Nine school districts offered private schooling to 21,582 students in 2007-2008. The majority of the students were in the lower grades.

Public-school enrollment reached 433,885, a 1.7 percent increase over the 2006-2007 enrollment. By far, the Clark County School District (CCSD) had the highest public-school enrollment in Nevada with 312,546 students, followed by the Washoe County School District with 65,677.

The largest percentage of students was white (43.1), followed by Hispanic (36.4). Storey County School District had the highest percentage of white students (87.2), whereas the CCSD had the lowest (36.1),² making CCSD a majority-minority-enrollment school district. At 39.6 percent, Hispanics represented the largest racial/ethnic group in the CCSD.

Formal Education System

Nevada Public-School Enrollment* by School District: 2006-2007 and 2007-2008

| School District | Enrollment Number | | Change in Enrollment** Percent |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| | 2006-2007 | 2007-2008 | |
| Carson City | 8,423 | 8,255 | -2.0 |
| Churchill | 4,463 | 4,409 | -1.2 |
| Clark | 306,167 | 312,546 | 2.1 |
| Douglas | 6,908 | 6,818 | -1.3 |
| Elko | 9,907 | 9,811 | -1.0 |
| Esmeralda | 68 | 77 | 13.2 |
| Eureka | 235 | 236 | 0.4 |
| Humboldt | 3,399 | 3,394 | -0.1 |
| Lander | 1,258 | 1,273 | 1.2 |
| Lincoln | 982 | 953 | -3.0 |
| Lyon | 9,175 | 9,275 | 1.1 |
| Mineral | 667 | 624 | -6.4 |
| Nye | 6,536 | 6,532 | -0.1 |
| Pershing | 797 | 722 | -9.4 |
| Storey | 454 | 428 | -5.7 |
| Washoe | 65,013 | 65,677 | 1.0 |
| White Pine | 1,420 | 1,443 | 1.6 |
| State Board*** | 564 | 1,412 | 150.4 |
| NEVADA | 426,436 | 433,885 | 1.7 |

*Prekindergarten (3- and 4-year-old children receiving special education) through 12th grade and ungraded (students who are enrolled in a nongraded class in a school for special education or students who cannot be assigned) enrollment at the end of the first school month.

**Change in enrollment is the percentage increase or decrease in total student enrollment from the year prior to the previous school year.

***"Although the State Board of Education is not considered a 'District' it is the State Sponsor of five Charter Schools and one University school which are listed separately."

Source: Nevada Department of Education, February 2008, *Research Bulletin: Student Enrollment and Licensed Personnel Information*, Volume 49, available online at: <<http://nde.doe.nv.gov/Resources/Bulletin-FY2008.pdf>> as of 8/18/08.

Nevada Public-School Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity and School District: 2007-2008

| School District | Asian/ PI* | Black (AA**) | NA/ AN*** | White | Hispanic | Total |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|---------|----------|---------|
| Carson City | 240 | 90 | 258 | 4,973 | 2,694 | 8,255 |
| Churchill | 213 | 105 | 323 | 3,136 | 632 | 4,409 |
| Clark | 28,726 | 44,625 | 2,459 | 112,846 | 123,890 | 312,546 |
| Douglas | 201 | 82 | 228 | 5,279 | 1,028 | 6,818 |
| Elko | 109 | 90 | 666 | 6,326 | 2,620 | 9,811 |
| Esmeralda | 0 | 4 | 4 | 53 | 16 | 77 |
| Eureka | 3 | 0 | 12 | 185 | 36 | 236 |
| Humboldt | 36 | 20 | 164 | 2,160 | 1,014 | 3,394 |
| Lander | 6 | 9 | 73 | 876 | 309 | 1,273 |
| Lincoln | 21 | 42 | 21 | 815 | 54 | 953 |
| Lyon | 181 | 197 | 371 | 6,677 | 1,849 | 9,275 |
| Mineral | 7 | 58 | 113 | 388 | 58 | 624 |
| Nye | 175 | 229 | 160 | 4,508 | 1,460 | 6,532 |
| Pershing | 16 | 6 | 68 | 438 | 194 | 722 |
| Storey | 15 | 6 | 7 | 373 | 27 | 428 |
| Washoe | 4,210 | 2,513 | 1,660 | 35,776 | 21,518 | 65,677 |
| White Pine | 17 | 9 | 85 | 1,168 | 164 | 1,443 |
| State Board**** | 83 | 91 | 24 | 1,071 | 143 | 1,412 |
| NEVADA | 34,259 | 48,176 | 6,696 | 187,048 | 157,706 | 433,885 |
| PERCENT | 7.9 | 11.1 | 1.54 | 43.1 | 36.4 | |

Note: Prekindergarten (3- and 4-year-old children receiving special education) through 12th grade and ungraded (students who are enrolled in a nongraded class in a school for special education or students who cannot be assigned) enrollment at the end of the first school month.

*PI = Pacific Islander.

**AA = African American.

***NA/AN = Native American/Alaskan Native.

****"Although the State Board of Education is not considered a 'District' it is the State Sponsor of five Charter Schools and one University school which are listed separately."

Source: Nevada Department of Education, February 2008, *Research Bulletin: Student Enrollment and Licensed Personnel Information*, Volume 49, available online at: <<http://nde.doe.nv.gov/Resources/Bulletin-FY2008.pdf>> as of 8/18/08.

Homeschooling

Definition

Homeschoolers are students whose “parents reported them being schooled at home instead of a public or private school, . . .”

Homeschool Attendance* by School District in Nevada: 2006-2007 and 2007-2008

| School District | 2006-2007 Total | 2007-2008 Total | Percent Change |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Carson City | 126 | 97 | -23.0 |
| Churchill | 87 | 87 | 0.0 |
| Clark | 1,983 | 1,882 | -5.1 |
| Douglas | 252 | 207 | -17.9 |
| Elko | 172 | 181 | 5.2 |
| Esmeralda | 4 | 4 | 0.0 |
| Eureka | 36 | 37 | 2.8 |
| Humboldt | 77 | 76 | -1.3 |
| Lander | 17 | 17 | 0.0 |
| Lincoln | 14 | 20 | 42.9 |
| Lyon | 220 | 205 | -6.8 |
| Mineral | 14 | 15 | 7.1 |
| Nye | 154 | 135 | -12.3 |
| Pershing | 35 | 19 | -45.7 |
| Storey | 19 | 7 | -63.2 |
| Washoe | 730 | 805 | 10.3 |
| White Pine | 20 | 13 | -35.0 |
| NEVADA | 3,960 | 3,807 | -3.9 |

*End of first school month.

Source: Nevada Department of Education, February 2008, *Research Bulletin: Student Enrollment and Licensed Personnel Information*, Volume 49, available online at: <http://nde.doe.nv.gov/Resources/Bulletin-FY2008.pdf> as of 8/18/08.

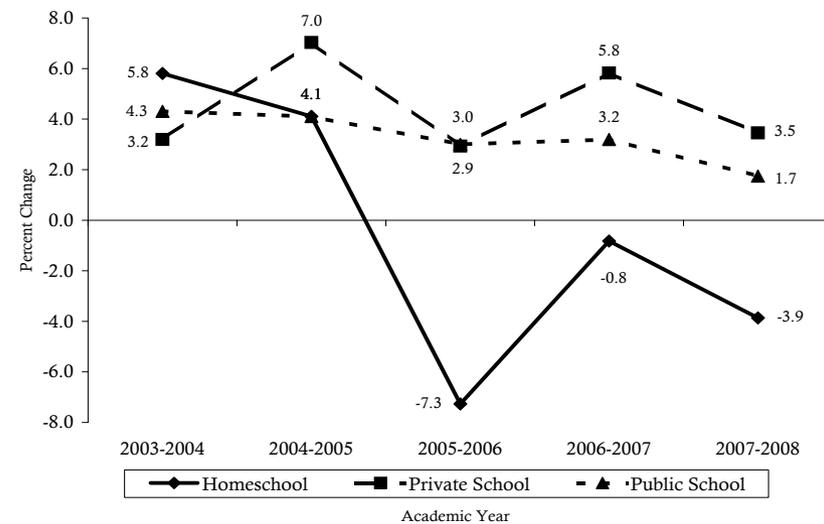
Nevada

During the 2007-2008 academic school year, 3,807 children in grades kindergarten through twelve were homeschooled, a decrease of 3.9 percent from the 2006-2007 school year.

Counties

Clark, Washoe, Douglas, and Lyon County School Districts had the highest numbers of children who were homeschooled.

Comparison of Percent Change in Enrollment for Home, Private, and Public Schools in Nevada: Academic Years 2003-2008



Source: Nevada KIDS COUNT calculations based on data from Nevada Department of Education, *Research Bulletin: Student Enrollment and Licensed Personnel Information*, Volumes 44-49.

Student-Achievement Examinations

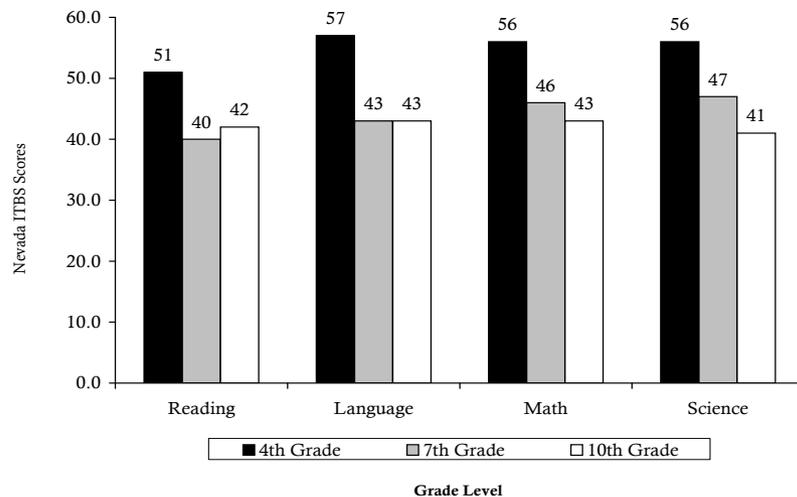
Definition

The Iowa Test of Basic Skills (ITBS), developed by the University of Iowa's Testing Program, is a norm-referenced achievement test for students.

Nevada

At the fourth-grade level, Nevada students performed above the national 50th percentile in reading, language, math, and science. At the seventh-grade and tenth-grade levels, Nevada students scored below the national average in all four areas.

**Nevada Iowa Tests of Basic Skills Scores:
Fiscal Year 2006-2007**



Source: Nevada Department of Education, e-mail correspondence, 3/10/09.

College-Entrance Examinations

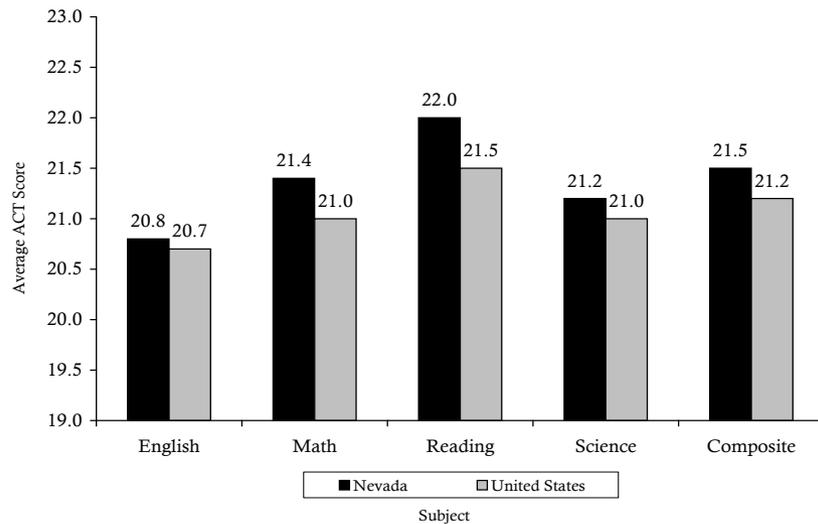
Definition

Standardized college-entrance examinations. (See the Notes section for a description of the ACT and SAT exams.)

Nevada

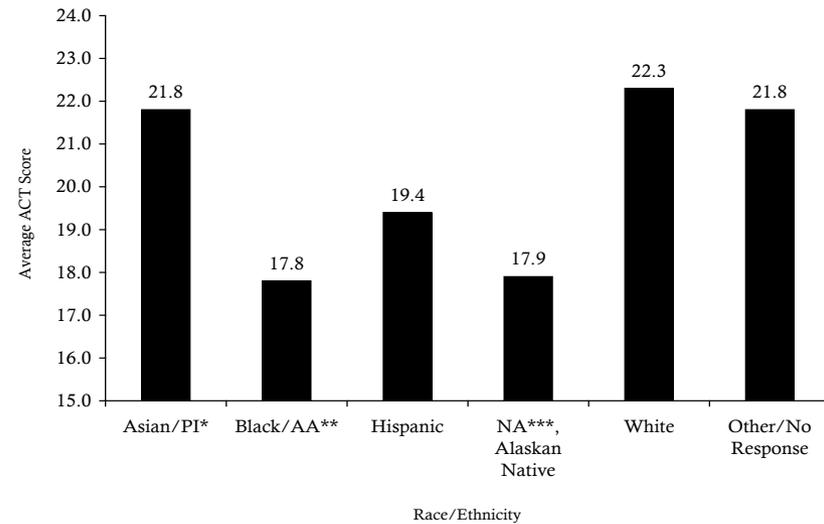
The class of 2007 in Nevada earned a composite score of 21.5 on the American College Exam (ACT), which is slightly above the national average of 21.2. The highest possible score was 36. White and Asians/Pacific Islanders earned the highest ACT scores. Males' and females' scores were nearly the same, 21.7 and 21.3, respectively.

ACT Score Comparison,* Nevada and the Nation: 2007



*The average scores are for ACT-tested 2007 graduates who took the ACT as sophomores, juniors, or seniors. The total number of test takers was 5,562.
 Source: ACT, Inc., *Average ACT Scores by State: 2007 ACT-Tested Graduates*, available online at: <<http://www.act.org/news/data/07/states.html>> as of 8/21/08.

Average Composite Score for ACT-Tested Nevada Graduates by Race/Ethnicity: 2007



*PI = Pacific Islander.
 **AA = African American.
 ***NA = Native American.
 Source: ACT, Inc., *ACT High School Profile Report: The Graduating Class of 2007 Nevada*, available online at: <<http://www.act.org/news/data/07/pdf/states/Nevada.pdf>> as of 8/21/08.

College-Entrance Examinations

Percent of Students Meeting ACT College-Readiness Benchmark Scores* by Race/Ethnicity: 2007

| <i>Race/Ethnicity Benchmark Score</i> | <i>Math (22)</i> | <i>English (18)</i> | <i>Reading (21)</i> | <i>Science (24)</i> | <i>All Four Subjects</i> |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Asian/PI** | 54 | 72 | 50 | 31 | 24 |
| Black/AA*** | 15 | 43 | 29 | 9 | 5 |
| NA/AN**** | 18 | 43 | 35 | 11 | 9 |
| White | 50 | 79 | 63 | 32 | 26 |
| Hispanic | 30 | 54 | 41 | 16 | 12 |
| ALL STUDENTS | 45 | 71 | 56 | 28 | 22 |

*“A benchmark score is the minimum score needed on an ACT subject-area test to indicate a 50% chance of obtaining a B or higher or about a 75% chance of obtaining a C or higher in the corresponding credit-bearing college course.” p. 6.

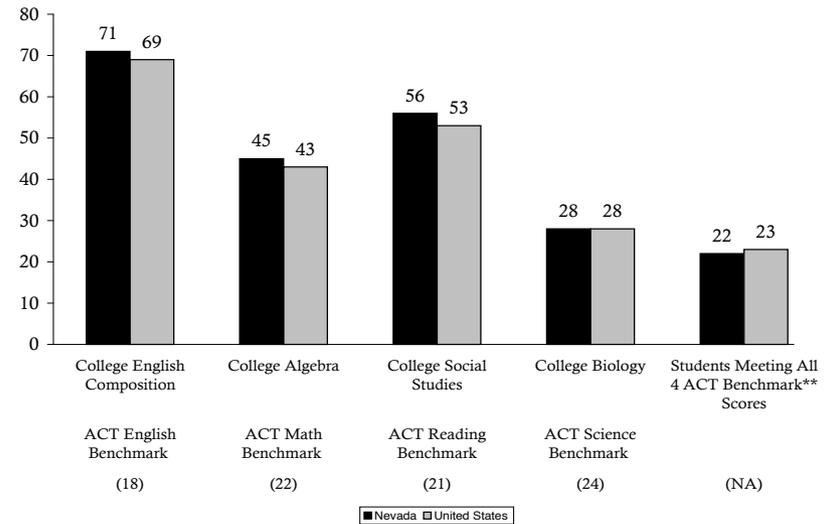
**PI = Pacific Islander.

***AA = African American.

****NA/AN = Native American/Alaskan Native.

Source: ACT, Inc., *ACT High School Profile Report: The Graduating Class of 2007 Nevada*, available online at: <<http://www.act.org/news/data/07/pdf/states/Nevada.pdf>> as of 8/21/08.

Percent of Nevada ACT-Tested Students* Ready for College-Level Coursework: 2007



Note: NA = Not Applicable.

*The average scores are for ACT-tested 2007 graduates who took the ACT as sophomores, juniors, or seniors. The total number of test takers was 5,562.

**“A benchmark score is the minimum score needed on an ACT subject-area test to indicate a 50% chance of obtaining a B or higher or about a 75% chance of obtaining a C or higher in the corresponding credit-bearing college course.” p. 6.

Source: ACT, Inc., *ACT High School Profile Report: The Graduating Class of 2007 Nevada*, available online at: <<http://www.act.org/news/data/07/pdf/states/Nevada.pdf>> as of 8/21/08.

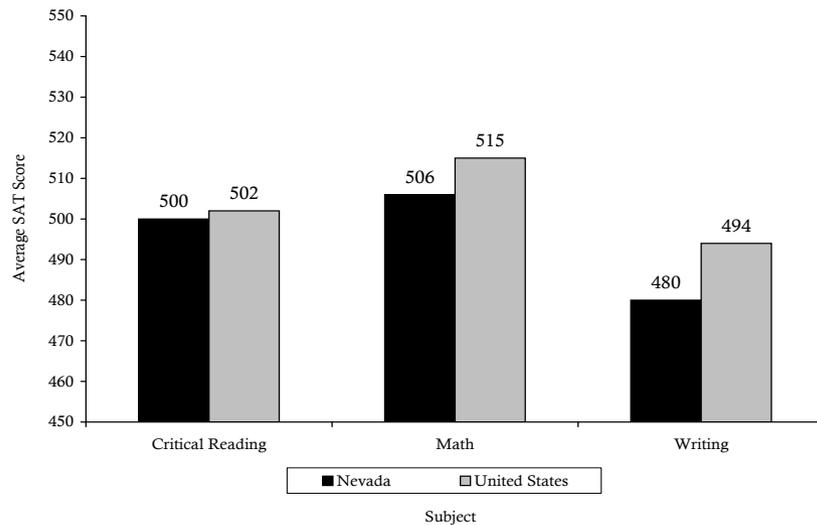
College-Entrance Examinations

Nevada

The average critical reading (formerly “verbal”), math, and writing mean scores for the class of 2007 on the Scholastic Assessment Exam (SAT) were 500, 506, and 480, respectively. The corresponding national average mean scores were 502, 515, and 494.

A gender gap exists on the math and writing SAT scores. Males outscored females on the math section, whereas females outscored males on the writing section. The writing section, which was introduced in 2005, consists of a multiple-choice section and an essay.

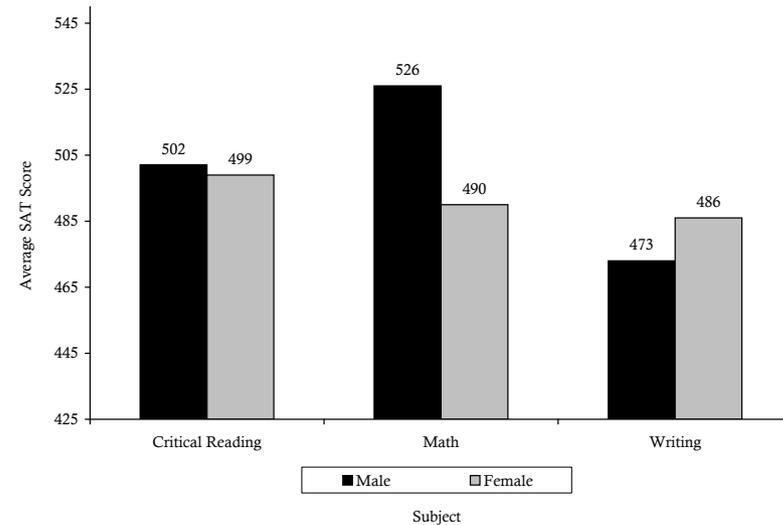
SAT Mean Score Comparison, Nevada and the Nation: 2007*



*Data for 2007 high school graduates who took the SAT during their high school years. The total number of test takers was 7,744.

Source: The College Board, *2007 College-Bound Seniors: Nevada*, available online at: <http://www.collegeboard.com/prod_downloads/about/news_info/cbsenior/yr2007/NV_07.pdf> as of 8/19/08.

Nevada SAT Mean Scores by Gender: 2007*



*Data for 2007 high school graduates who took the SAT during their high school years. The total number of test takers was 7,744.

Source: The College Board, *2007 College-Bound Seniors: Nevada*, available online at: <http://www.collegeboard.com/prod_downloads/about/news_info/cbsenior/yr2007/NV_07.pdf> as of 8/19/08.

College-Entrance Examinations

**Nevada SAT Reasoning Test Total Mean Scores
by Race/Ethnicity: 2007**

| <i>Race/Ethnicity</i> | <i>Test Takers (Number)</i> | <i>Critical Reading (Mean)</i> | <i>Math (Mean)</i> | <i>Writing (Mean)</i> |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Asian/PI* | 1,080 | 487 | 522 | 471 |
| Black/AA** | 591 | 445 | 440 | 428 |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 543 | 479 | 478 | 454 |
| NA/AN*** | 74 | 453 | 462 | 439 |
| Other Hispanic, Latino, or Latin American | 444 | 471 | 472 | 449 |
| Puerto Rican | 43 | 486 | 477 | 460 |
| White | 4,400 | 516 | 518 | 495 |
| Other | 269 | 496 | 498 | 480 |
| No response | 300 | 530 | 521 | 503 |
| TOTAL | 7,744 | 500 | 506 | 480 |

*PI = Pacific Islander.

**AA = African American.

***NA/AN = Native American/Alaskan Native.

Source: The College Board, *2007 College-Bound Seniors: Nevada*, available online at: <http://www.collegeboard.com/prod_downloads/about/news_info/cbsenior/yr2007/NV_07.pdf> as of 8/21/08.

**Nevada SAT Reasoning Test™ Total Mean Scores by
Family Income**

| <i>Family Income</i> | <i>Test Takers (Number)</i> | <i>Critical Reading (Mean)</i> | <i>Math (Mean)</i> | <i>Writing (Mean)</i> |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Less than \$10,000 | 115 | 449 | 464 | 427 |
| \$10,000 to \$20,000 | 260 | 472 | 483 | 451 |
| \$20,000 to \$30,000 | 337 | 459 | 469 | 436 |
| \$30,000 to \$40,000 | 453 | 479 | 481 | 456 |
| \$40,000 to \$50,000 | 435 | 487 | 496 | 468 |
| \$50,000 to \$60,000 | 477 | 495 | 502 | 473 |
| \$60,000 to \$70,000 | 464 | 494 | 493 | 474 |
| \$70,000 to \$80,000 | 478 | 497 | 500 | 478 |
| \$80,000 to \$100,000 | 795 | 513 | 517 | 492 |
| More than \$100,000 | 1,492 | 515 | 520 | 495 |
| No response | 2,438 | | | |

Source: The College Board, *2007 College-Bound Seniors: Nevada*, available online at: <http://www.collegeboard.com/prod_downloads/about/news_info/cbsenior/yr2007/NV_07.pdf> as of 8/21/08.

High School Proficiency Examination

Definition

The High School Proficiency Examination (HSPE) tests student achievement and proficiency relative to the 1998 Nevada Content and Performance Standards in English, Language Arts, and Mathematics.¹

Nevada High School Proficiency Examination (HSPE) Failures: 2006-2007

| <i>School District*</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Carson City | 0 | 0.0 |
| Churchill | 8 | NM |
| Clark | 898 | 6.9 |
| Douglas | 0 | 0.0 |
| Elko | 28 | 5.0 |
| Esmeralda | NI | NI |
| Eureka | 0 | 0.0 |
| Humboldt | 0 | 0.0 |
| Lander | 3 | NM |
| Lincoln | 6 | NM |
| Lyon | 23 | 4.9 |
| Mineral | 2 | NM |
| Nye | 30 | 10.1 |
| Pershing | 5 | NM |
| Storey | 0 | 0.0 |
| Washoe | 152 | 4.8 |
| White Pine | 1 | NM |
| Charter Schools | 5 | NM |
| NEVADA | 1,191 | 6.1 |

Note: NI = No Instruction and NM = Not Meaningful—percentages were not calculated for groups with fewer than 10 observations.

*“District totals include district-sponsored charter-school data, but not state-sponsored charter school data.”

Source: Nevada Department of Education, “Nevada Annual Reports of Accountability: 2007-2008 Report Card,” available online at: <<http://www.nevadareportcard.com>> as of 2/19/08.

Nevada

Six percent of Nevada students failed the HSPE in academic year 2006-2007.

Students may take the HSPE multiple times. “Prior to their third and any subsequent attempts students must receive remedial study and/or be enrolled in an approved course of study with the intent of completing requirements for a high school diploma.”²

Counties

Of the 10 school districts for which reliable percentages could be calculated, Nye County had the highest percentage (10.1) of students who failed the HSPE, followed by Clark County (6.9).

Millennium Scholarship

Definition

In 1999, the Governor Guinn Millennium Scholarship initiative was enacted into law by the Nevada Legislature, creating the Millennium Scholarship trust fund to be administered by the State Treasurer.¹

Number of Eligible Students for the Governor Guinn Millennium Scholarship by Nevada School District: High School Graduation Year 2008

| <i>School District</i> | <i>Number of Eligible Students</i> | <i>Number of Students Utilizing Scholarship</i> |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Carson City | 174 | 110 |
| Churchill | 109 | 47 |
| Clark | 5,976 | 3,073 |
| Douglas | 188 | 116 |
| Elko | 192 | 80 |
| Eureka | 5 | 4 |
| Humboldt | 76 | 34 |
| Lander | 31 | 12 |
| Lincoln | 41 | 7 |
| Lyon | 164 | 92 |
| Mineral | 9 | 8 |
| Nye | 82 | 35 |
| Pershing | 28 | 15 |
| Storey | 14 | 8 |
| Washoe | 1,579 | 1,007 |
| White Pine | 35 | 13 |
| TOTAL | 8,703 | 4,661 |

Note: NA = Not Available—Esmeralda County students attend high schools in the neighboring Nye County School District. The actual number of Esmeralda County students eligible for the Millennium Scholarship is not available.

Source: Office of the State Treasurer, the Governor Guinn Millennium Scholarship Program, 1/7/2009.

Nevada

A total of 8,703 students were eligible for the Governor Guinn Millennium Scholarship in graduation year 2008. (See the Notes section for residency requirements.) Nearly 54 percent of the eligible students used the scholarship.

As of spring semester 2008, 13,873 students enrolled in higher-education institutions within the state had received scholarship funds. About 84 percent attended the University of Nevada, Las Vegas and the University of Nevada, Reno, the state's two largest institutions.

Percent* of Students Who Used the Governor Guinn Millennium Scholarships: 2000-2008

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Percent Students Using Scholarship</i> |
|-------------|---|
| 2000 | 76.8 |
| 2001 | 76.1 |
| 2002 | 75.4 |
| 2003 | 75.1 |
| 2004 | 72.0 |
| 2005 | 69.6 |
| 2006 | 67.4 |
| 2007 | 64.1 |
| 2008 | 53.6 |

*Percentages may differ from earlier *Data Books* due to the time the report was generated.

Source: Office of the State Treasurer, the Governor Guinn Millennium Scholarship Program, 1/7/2009.

Millennium Scholarship

Governor Guinn Millennium Scholarship Program Students with Funds Disbursed by County and Institution: Spring Semester 2008

| <i>County</i> | <i>College of Southern Nevada</i> | <i>Great Basin College</i> | <i>Nevada State College, Henderson</i> | <i>Sierra Nevada College</i> | <i>Truckee Meadows Community College</i> | <i>University of Nevada, Las Vegas</i> | <i>University of Nevada, Reno</i> | <i>Western Nevada College</i> | <i>Total Number of Students</i> |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--|------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Carson City | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 26 | 12 | 269 | 154 | 468 |
| Churchill | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 36 | 2 | 104 | 48 | 198 |
| Clark | 2,490 | 2 | 202 | 7 | 26 | 4,616 | 1,011 | 25 | 8,379 |
| Douglas | 3 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 36 | 20 | 271 | 96 | 432 |
| Elko | 14 | 134 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 25 | 147 | 0 | 344 |
| Eureka | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 15 |
| Humboldt | 2 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 8 | 58 | 1 | 116 |
| Lander | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 41 |
| Lincoln | 9 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 35 |
| Lyon | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 63 | 7 | 140 | 65 | 283 |
| Mineral | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 20 |
| Nye | 24 | 27 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 51 | 48 | 2 | 164 |
| Pershing | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 36 |
| Storey | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 15 | 3 | 24 |
| Washoe | 18 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 859 | 58 | 2,264 | 19 | 3,230 |
| White Pine | 3 | 16 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 19 | 1 | 49 |
| Unknown* | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 39 |
| TOTAL | 2,588 | 248 | 213 | 23 | 1,144 | 4,835 | 4,400 | 422 | 13,873 |

*The unknown row represents students who have come from out of state, out of the country, military, or otherwise did not graduate from a Nevada high school.

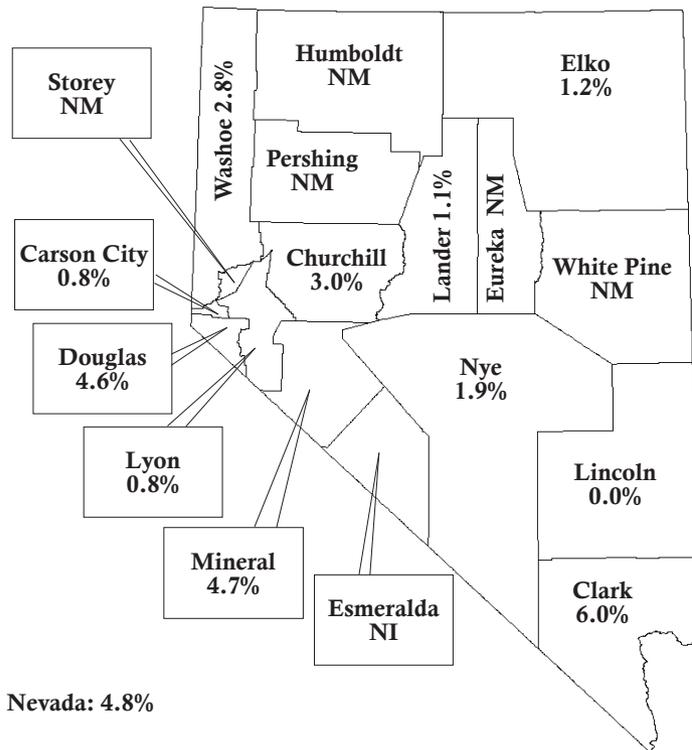
Source: Office of the State Treasurer, the Governor Guinn Millennium Scholarship Program, 1/7/09.

High School Dropouts and Graduation

Definition

“Dropouts are students who had withdrawn from school after the first day of fall enrollment, or who had completed the previous school year, but did not return for the start of the new school year.”¹ (See the Notes section for the state formula for calculating dropout rates.)

Nevada Dropout Rate by School District: 2006-2007



Note: NI = No Instruction and NM = Not Meaningful—percentages are not calculated for groups with fewer than 10 observations.

Source: Nevada Department of Education, 2007-2008 State Accountability Summary Report, available online at: <<http://www.nevadareportcard.com>> as of 8/20/08.

Nevada

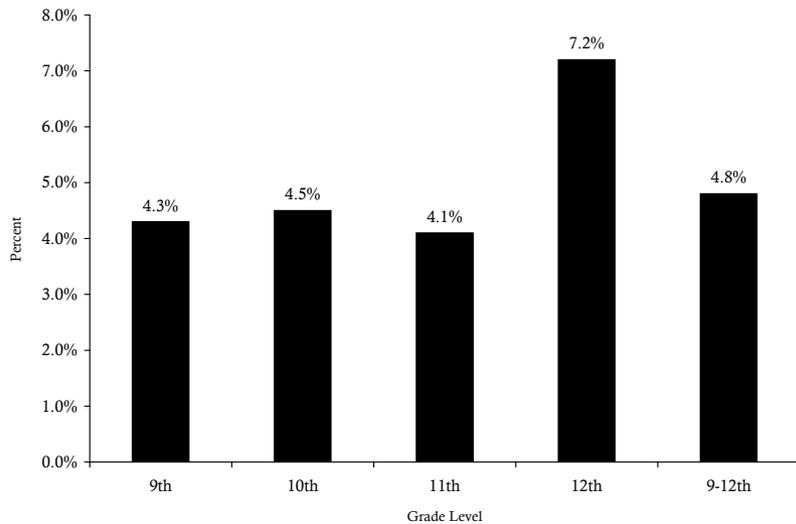
Nevada’s dropout rate increased from 4.6 percent in 2005-2006 to 4.8 percent in 2006-2007. The graduation rate for the class of 2007 was 67.4 percent.² Of the racial/ethnic categories, Hispanics had the highest percentage of high school dropouts followed by blacks (African Americans), Native Americans/Alaskan Natives, whites, and Asians/Pacific Islanders. Twelfth graders were more likely to leave school than students in grades 9 through 11, and males were more likely to drop out than females.

School Districts

Among the 11 school districts in Nevada for which reliable dropout rates could be calculated, the percentage of students in grades 9 through 12 who dropped out of school during the 2006-2007 school year ranged from a low of 0.0 in Lincoln County to a high of 6.0 in Clark County. Clark County, the state’s largest school district with 87,731 students enrolled in grades 9-12, saw its dropout rate increase over the previous year, from 5.6 to 6.0.

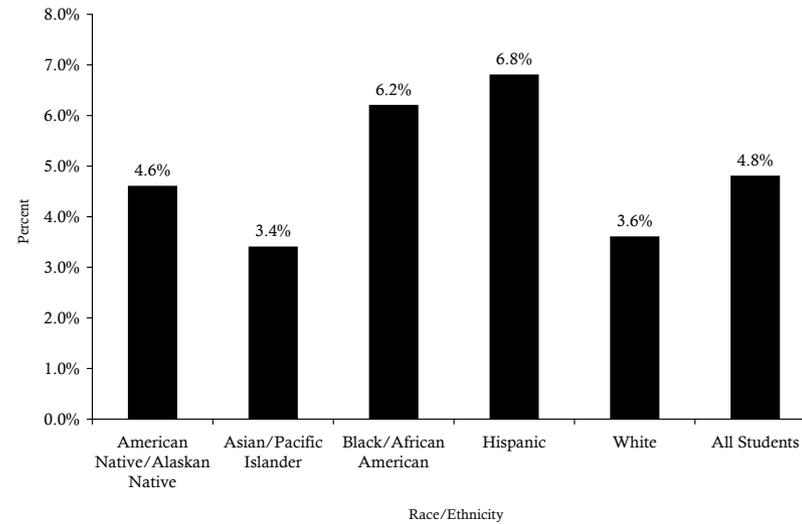
High School Dropouts and Graduation

Nevada Dropout Rates by Grade: 2006-2007



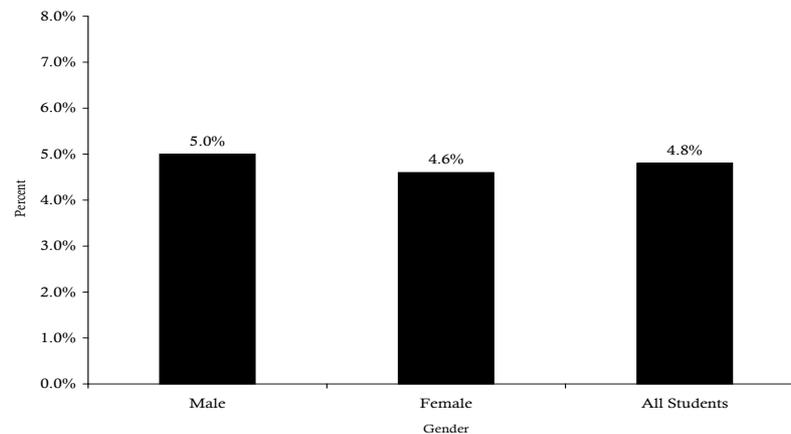
Source: Nevada Department of Education, 2008, *2007-2008 State Accountability Summary Report*, available online at: <<http://www.nevadareportcard.com>> as of 8/21/08.

Nevada Dropout Rates by Race/Ethnicity: 2006-2007



Source: Nevada Department of Education, 2008, *2007-2008 State Accountability Summary Report*, available online at: <<http://www.nevadareportcard.com>> as of 8/21/08.

Nevada Dropout Rates by Gender: 2006-2007



Source: Nevada Department of Education, 2008, *2007-2008 State Accountability Summary Report*, available online at: <<http://www.nevadareportcard.com>> as of 8/21/08.

Definition

“Special education’ means instruction designed to meet the unique needs of a pupil with a disability at no cost to the parent, including, without limitation, instruction conducted in a classroom, at the pupil’s home or in a hospital, institution or other setting. The term includes instruction in physical education and includes speech and language services, travel training and vocational education if these services are specifically designed for instruction of the particular pupil to meet the needs of the pupil.”¹

Nevada

On December 1, 2007, 48,332 children ages 0 to 21 were enrolled in special education due to a disability. By far, the most prevalent disability among Nevada students was a learning disability.

A total of 9,625 students were enrolled in special education programs for the gifted and talented, that is, “. . . a person under the age of 18 years who demonstrates such outstanding academic skills or aptitudes that he cannot progress effectively in a regular school program and therefore needs special instruction or special services.”² Children may be admitted starting at the age of four to the special programs.

School Districts

Clark and Washoe districts had the highest numbers of students enrolled in all special education programs (38,959 and 10,513, respectively).

Special Education

Enrollment of Special Education Students Ages 21 and under* in Nevada Public Schools by Primary Disability Categories and Gifted and Talented: December 1, 2007

| District | Disability Category | | | | | | | | | | | | | Gifted/ Talented | |
|-------------|---------------------|---------|--------|--------|-----------|------------|--------------|----------|----------------|----------|----------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------|
| | Mental | Hearing | Speech | Visual | Emotional | Orthopedic | Other Health | Learning | Deaf/ Blind | Multiple | Autistic | Traumatic Brain Injured | Developmental Delay | | Total |
| Carson City | 32 | 14 | 221 | 4 | 40 | 12 | 83 | 560 | 0 | 24 | 32 | 0 | 57 | 1,079 | 544 |
| Churchill | 29 | 8 | 82 | 2 | 21 | 3 | 37 | 384 | 0 | 7 | 29 | 3 | 46 | 651 | 101 |
| Clark | 1,319 | 405 | 5,091 | 108 | 1,478 | 294 | 1,818 | 16,630 | 8 | 797 | 1,990 | 140 | 2,384 | 32,462 | 6,497 |
| Douglas | 32 | 14 | 232 | 3 | 20 | 5 | 73 | 353 | 0 | 7 | 31 | 3 | 50 | 823 | 165 |
| Elko | 51 | 14 | 198 | 10 | 12 | 3 | 32 | 707 | 0 | 14 | 30 | 2 | 50 | 1,123 | 178 |
| Esmeralda | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Eureka | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0 |
| Humboldt | 11 | 2 | 71 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 272 | 0 | 5 | 16 | 2 | 72 | 472 | 0 |
| Lander | 3 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 71 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 14 | 129 | 0 |
| Lincoln | 7 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 104 | 0 |
| Lyon | 57 | 19 | 227 | 10 | 40 | 6 | 139 | 485 | 0 | 17 | 52 | 4 | 161 | 1,217 | 153 |
| Mineral | 3 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 105 | 2 |
| Nye | 42 | 7 | 148 | 2 | 55 | 2 | 62 | 560 | 0 | 18 | 28 | 3 | 88 | 1,015 | 0 |
| Pershing | 6 | 2 | 21 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 58 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 114 | 6 |
| Storey | 5 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 12 | 50 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 94 | 16 |
| Washoe | 396 | 107 | 1,387 | 32 | 334 | 39 | 765 | 4,431 | 1 | 156 | 323 | 43 | 548 | 8,562 | 1,951 |
| White Pine | 8 | 3 | 50 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 15 | 99 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 16 | 205 | 0 |
| NYTC** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 0 |
| SCS*** | 1 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 12 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 123 | 12 |
| NEVADA | 2,003 | 598 | 7,825 | 175 | 2,035 | 375 | 3,089 | 24,886 | 9 | 1,056 | 2,559 | 204 | 3,518 | 48,332 | 9,625 |

*"Effective July 1, 1990, eligible handicapped children must be admitted at the age of 3 years to public school special programs established for such children. . ." (NRS 388.490), p. 9.

**NYTC = Nevada Youth Training Center.

***SCS = State Charter Schools.

Source: Nevada Department of Education, February 2008, *Research Bulletin: Student Enrollment and Licensed Personnel Information*, Volume 49, available online at: <<http://nde.doe.nv.gov/Resources/Bulletin-FY2008.pdf>> as of 8/18/08.

Enrollment of Nevada Students in Special Programs: 2007-2008

| <i>School District</i> | <i>IEP*</i> | | <i>LEP**</i> | | <i>FRL***</i> | | <i>Migrant****</i> | |
|------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| Carson City | 1,026 | 12.6 | 1,538 | 19.0 | 2,913 | 35.9 | 15 | 0.2 |
| Churchill | 641 | 14.5 | 288 | 6.5 | 1,568 | 35.6 | 17 | 0.4 |
| Clark | 31,888 | 10.3 | 60,593 | 19.6 | 131,272 | 42.5 | NM | NM |
| Douglas | 718 | 10.6 | 281 | 4.2 | 1,724 | 25.6 | NM | NM |
| Elko | 1,128 | 11.6 | 987 | 10.1 | 2,985 | 30.6 | NM | NM |
| Esmeralda | NM | NM | 14 | 18.2 | 40 | 51.9 | 10 | 13.0 |
| Eureka | 12 | 4.9 | NM | NM | 63 | 25.6 | NM | NM |
| Humboldt | 341 | 10.1 | 330 | 9.8 | 1,093 | 32.3 | 28 | 0.8 |
| Lander | 118 | 9.3 | 106 | 8.3 | 232 | 18.2 | NM | NM |
| Lincoln | 69 | 7.9 | NM | NM | 330 | 37.6 | NM | NM |
| Lyon | 982 | 10.6 | 630 | 6.8 | 3,163 | 34.2 | 22 | 0.2 |
| Mineral | 72 | 11.7 | NM | NM | 311 | 50.4 | NM | NM |
| Nye | 1,045 | 16.2 | 601 | 9.3 | 3,155 | 49.0 | NM | NM |
| Pershing | 114 | 15.8 | 87 | 12.0 | 333 | 46.1 | NM | NM |
| Storey | 57 | 13.3 | NM | NM | 19 | 4.4 | NM | NM |
| Washoe | 8,423 | 13.2 | 10,505 | 16.5 | 22,074 | 34.7 | 26 | 0.0 |
| White Pine | 183 | 12.9 | 36 | 2.5 | 420 | 29.5 | NM | NM |
| State Charters | 67 | 6.3 | NM | NM | 189 | 17.8 | NM | NM |
| NEVADA | 47,556 | 11.0 | 76,275 | 17.6 | 173,290 | 40.0 | 138 | 0.0 |

NM = Not Meaningful—data are not presented for groups fewer than 10.

*Students with disabilities. Individualized Educational Program.

**Students with limited English proficiency.

***Students qualifying for free/reduced lunch.

****Students qualifying for the Migrant Program, part of Title I (Part C), whose purpose is to “support high-quality and comprehensive educational programs for migratory children to help reduce the educational disruptions and other problems that result from repeated moves,” Ed.gov, U.S. Department of Education Web site, Elementary & Secondary Education, Part C—Education of Migratory Children, available online at: <<http://www.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/esea02/pg8.html>> as of 3/2/09.

Source: Nevada Department of Education, 2008, *2007-2008 State Accountability Summary Report*, available online at: <<http://www.nevadareportcard.com>> as of 2/25/09.

Early Childhood Education

Definition

Early Childhood Education (ECE) programs “prepare children for schooling starting at age 3; have qualified staff; and have standards for preliteracy, prenumeracy, social and emotional skills, and motor skills.”¹ (See the Notes section for a definition of prenumeracy skills.)

Monetary Awards and Early Childhood Education Sites in Nevada: Fiscal Year 2006-2007

| <i>Nevada ECE Project</i> | <i>Monetary Award</i> | <i>Number of Sites</i> | <i>Initiated*</i> | <i>Expanded**</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Carson City School District | \$240,800 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Churchill County School District | 119,350 | 1 | 1 | |
| Clark County School District | 1,354,500 | 11 | 6 | 5 |
| Classroom on Wheels*** | 322,050 | 13 | 7 | 6 |
| Douglas County School District | 82,900 | 1 | 1 | |
| Great Basin College | 119,350 | 1 | | 1 |
| Humboldt County School District | 184,185 | 1 | 1 | |
| Pershing County School District | 120,150 | 1 | 1 | |
| Washoe County School District | 491,200 | 9 | 7 | 2 |
| White Pine County School District | 117,994 | 1 | 1 | |
| TOTAL | 3,152,479 | 41 | 26 | 15 |

*“ . . . starting a new pre-kindergarten program where one did not exist previously, serving new children, based on when the Nevada ECE Program originally started in 2001.”

**“ . . . adding a new classroom to an existing pre-kindergarten program, which then serves new children, or improving the services offered to children at existing pre-kindergarten programs, such as by providing more staff or new materials.”

***“For Classroom on Wheels, the definitions are based on when the program originally received funds from the Nevada State Legislature in 1999.”

Source: Pacific Research Associates, October 2007, Senate Bill 525, *Nevada Early Childhood Education: Evaluation Report 2006-07* by David Leitner, available online at: <http://www.doe.nv.gov/SpecialEdResources/ECE_Report_2006-07_FINAL.pdf> as of 3/2/09.

Nevada

The Nevada Legislature funded early childhood education (ECE) programs via Senate Bill 525 which allowed the Nevada Department of Education (NDOE) to award grants to school districts and community-based organizations. The grants had a parenting component geared to improving adults' parenting skills. In FY 2006-2007, the NDOE funded 10 sponsors at 41 sites for \$3,152,479. Of the 10 projects, Classroom on Wheels had the largest total participants.

A total of 1,073 children participated in ECE programs. The largest percentage of children were Hispanic.

Early Childhood Education

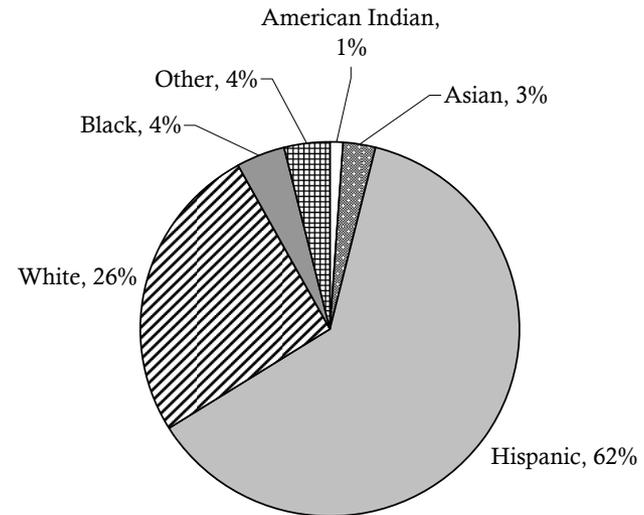
Number of Nevada Early Childhood Education Participants by Project: Fiscal Year 2006-2007

| <i>Project</i> | <i>Families</i> | <i>Children</i> | <i>Adults</i> | <i>Total Individuals</i> |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| Carson City | 88 | 88 | 92 | 180 |
| Churchill County | 37 | 38 | 37 | 75 |
| Clark County | 302 | 315 | 307 | 622 |
| Classroom on Wheels* | 178 | 178 | 179 | 357 |
| Douglas County | 19 | 20 | 21 | 41 |
| Great Basin College | 35 | 35 | 35 | 70 |
| Humboldt County | 45 | 46 | 45 | 91 |
| Pershing County | 43 | 44 | 44 | 88 |
| Washoe County | 287 | 288 | 289 | 577 |
| White Pine County | 21 | 21 | 21 | 42 |
| TOTAL | 1,055 | 1,073 | 1,070 | 2,143 |

*“For Classroom on Wheels, the definitions are based on when the program originally received funds from the Nevada State Legislature in 1999.”

Source: Pacific Research Associates, October 2007, Senate Bill 525, *Nevada Early Childhood Education: Evaluation Report 2006-07* by David Leitner, available online at: http://www.doe.nv.gov/SpecialEdResources/ECE_Report_2006-07_FINAL.pdf as of 3/2/09.

Race/Ethnicity of Nevada Early Childhood Education Children: Fiscal Year 2006-2007



Source: Pacific Research Associates, October 2007, Senate Bill 525, *Nevada Early Childhood Education: Evaluation Report 2006-07* by David Leitner, available online at: http://www.doe.nv.gov/SpecialEdResources/ECE_Report_2006-07_FINAL.pdf as of 3/2/09.

Head Start

Definition

“Head Start programs promote school readiness by enhancing the social and cognitive development of children through the provision of educational, health, nutritional, social and other services to enrolled children and families.”¹

U.S. Head Start Statistics: Fiscal Year 2007

| <i>Head Start Characteristics</i> | <i>Number</i> |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| Enrollees | 908,412 |
| Average cost per child | \$7,326 |
| Grantees | 1,604 |
| Classrooms | 49,400 |
| Centers | 18,275 |
| Paid staff | 220,000 |
| Volunteers | 1,384,000 |
| <i>Enrollment Composition</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| By Age | |
| Number of 5-year-olds and older | 3.0 |
| Number of 4-year-olds | 51.0 |
| Number of 3-year-olds | 36.0 |
| Number under 3 years of age | 10.0 |
| By Racial/Ethnic Composition | |
| Black (African American) | 30.1 |
| White | 39.7 |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 4.0 |
| Asian | 1.7 |
| Hawaiian/Pacific Islander | 0.8 |
| Biracial/Multiracial | 4.9 |
| Unspecified/Other | 18.8 |
| Hispanic | 34.7 |

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Family Services, February 2009, “Head Start Program Fact Sheet Fiscal Year,” available online at: <<http://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/About%20Head%20Start/dHeadStartProgr.htm>> as of 2/20/2009.

Nevada

Nevada Head Start served 3,711 children in FY 2008. (See the following page.) Of the 3,446 children whose type of household was identified, 53.5 percent lived in one-parent households. More than 2,000 of the children who were served considered themselves Hispanic/Latino.

Region

The regional grantees funded through Region IX were:²

- Little People’s Head Start & Early Head Start, Ely—White Pine
- Northeastern Head Start & Early Start, Elko—Elko, Wells, and Jackpot
- UNR Early Head Start, Reno—Reno-Sparks
- Community Services Agency (CSA) Head Start, Reno—Washoe, Churchill, Humboldt, Lyon, Mineral counties and Carson City
- Sunrise Children’s Foundation Early Head Start, Las Vegas—Southern Nevada
- Acelero Learning Head Start, Las Vegas—Clark County

The Tribal grantees funded through Region IX were:

- Reno -Sparks Indian Colony Head Start, Reno—Washoe County
- Washoe Tribe Head Start, Gardnerville—Carson City and Douglas
- Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada Head Start—Washoe, Pershing, Humoldt, Elko, Mineral, Lyon, Churchill, Clark County (Moapa, Business Council)

Nevada Head Start Statistics: Fiscal Year 2008

| <i>Indicator</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>Indicator</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--|--------------|
| Total Enrollment | | Primary Health Care | |
| Funded enrollment | 3,116 | Needing medical treatment | 731 |
| Total children served | 3,711 | Receiving medical treatment | 694 |
| Race/Ethnicity* | | Up-to-date immunizations at end of program year | 3,542 |
| White | 1,096 | Medical home at enrollment | 3,001 |
| Black or African American | 637 | Medical home at end of program year | 3,388 |
| American Native/Alaskan Native | 351 | Dental Care | |
| Biracial or multiracial | 146 | Dental home at enrollment | 2,689 |
| Asian | 38 | Dental home at end of program year | 3,217 |
| Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander | 20 | Receiving professional dental exam | 3,010 |
| Other | 0 | Number who had preventative care** | 2,752 |
| | | Needing dental treatment | 762 |
| Hispanic/Latino origin | 2,116 | Received dental treatment | 545 |
| Enrollment by Primary Language | | Mental Health | |
| English | 2,021 | Referred for mental-health services | 99 |
| Spanish | 1,614 | Received mental-health services | 40 |
| African | 17 | Health Insurance | |
| East Asian | 16 | Health insurance at enrollment | 2,800 |
| Pacific Islander | 6 | Health insurance at end of program year | 2,942 |
| Middle East/South Asian | 3 | Staff, Centers, and Volunteers | |
| European and Slavic | 2 | Number of staff | 638 |
| Native North American | 0 | Number of centers | 52 |
| Type of Household | | Number of volunteers | 2,263 |
| Single-parent homes | 1,845 | Child Care | |
| Two-parent homes | 1,601 | Number of children needing full-year and/or full-day child care (due to parent work or training needs) | 1,153 |

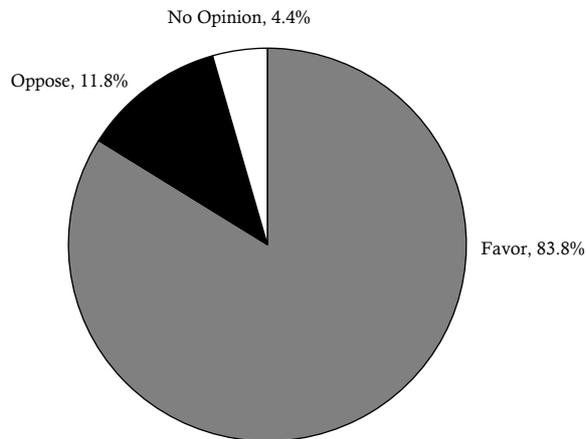
*Hispanic/Latino origin was separated from the racial categories, as such, the sum of the race/ethnicity categories does not equal the total number of children served.

**For those who had had a dental exam.

Source: Nevada Head Start Collaboration Office, 2009.

Opinions on Education

Percent of Nevadans Who Approve or Disapprove of Requiring Students to Pass the HSPE*: 2008



*High School Proficiency Exam.
 Source: Center for Business and Economic Research, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Las Vegas Perspective Survey, 2008.

Southern Nevadans' Opinions on No Child Left Behind Act: 2008

| Opinion | Number | Percent |
|----------------------|--------|---------|
| Very favorable | 56 | 11.8 |
| Generally favorable | 140 | 29.6 |
| Somewhat unfavorable | 111 | 23.4 |
| Very unfavorable | 111 | 23.4 |
| No opinion | 56 | 11.8 |
| TOTAL | 474 | 100.0 |

Source: Center for Business and Economic Research, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Las Vegas Perspective Survey, 2008.

Nevada

Southern Nevadans' opinions on public education in Nevada were assessed using a community-wide mail survey conducted by the Center for Business and Economic Research at UNLV. The following statements reflect the opinions of the 480 respondents to the survey during December 2007 and January 2008.

Close to 84 percent of Southern Nevadans favor requiring students to pass the High School Proficiency Exam before they can graduate from high school. Respondents were less likely to respond favorably to the No Child Left Behind Act. Only about 41 percent responded that their opinion, based on what they had heard or read, on No Child Left Behind was favorable.

When asked their opinion on improving the quality of education in Las Vegas, 55 percent or more of the respondents thought that increasing teachers' pay based on merit instead of seniority, reorganizing high schools into smaller campuses, and adding full-day kindergarten were good ideas. Given a scenario where a school that one of their children was attending scored low on statewide tests, respondents overwhelmingly favored replacing underperforming teachers.

Opinions on Education

Southern Nevadans' Opinions on Improving the Quality of Education in Las Vegas: 2008

| <i>Opinion</i> | <i>Good Idea</i> | | <i>Bad Idea</i> | | <i>Don't Know</i> | | <i>Total</i> | |
|---|------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Number*</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| Increasing teachers' pay based on merit instead of seniority | 280 | 59.6 | 147 | 31.3 | 43 | 9.1 | 470 | 100.0 |
| Allowing students to enroll in any public school they choose | 167 | 35.4 | 228 | 48.3 | 77 | 16.3 | 472 | 100.0 |
| Reorganizing high schools into smaller campuses with fewer students, even if it means increasing the cost per student | 258 | 55.1 | 115 | 24.6 | 95 | 20.3 | 468 | 100.0 |
| Adding full-day kindergarten | 255 | 55.0 | 135 | 29.2 | 73 | 15.8 | 463 | 100.0 |
| Dividing Clark County School District into multiple school districts | 224 | 48.1 | 131 | 28.2 | 110 | 23.7 | 465 | 100.0 |
| Adding preschool (ages 3 to 5) | 207 | 44.8 | 171 | 37.0 | 84 | 18.2 | 462 | 100.0 |

*Number may not total to 480 due to missing observations.

Source: Center for Business and Economic Research, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Las Vegas Perspective Survey, 2008.

Percent of Southern Nevadans Who Would Favor or Oppose Actions if a School That One of Their Children Was Attending Scored Low on a Statewide Test: 2008

| <i>Action</i> | <i>Favor</i> | | <i>Oppose</i> | |
|---|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| Providing more state funds at school | 252 | 59.2 | 174 | 40.8 |
| Replacing the principal | 180 | 43.1 | 238 | 56.9 |
| Replacing underperforming teachers | 357 | 80.6 | 86 | 19.4 |
| Withholding funds from the school if they don't improve | 126 | 29.1 | 307 | 70.9 |

Source: Center for Business and Economic Research, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Las Vegas Perspective Survey, 2008.

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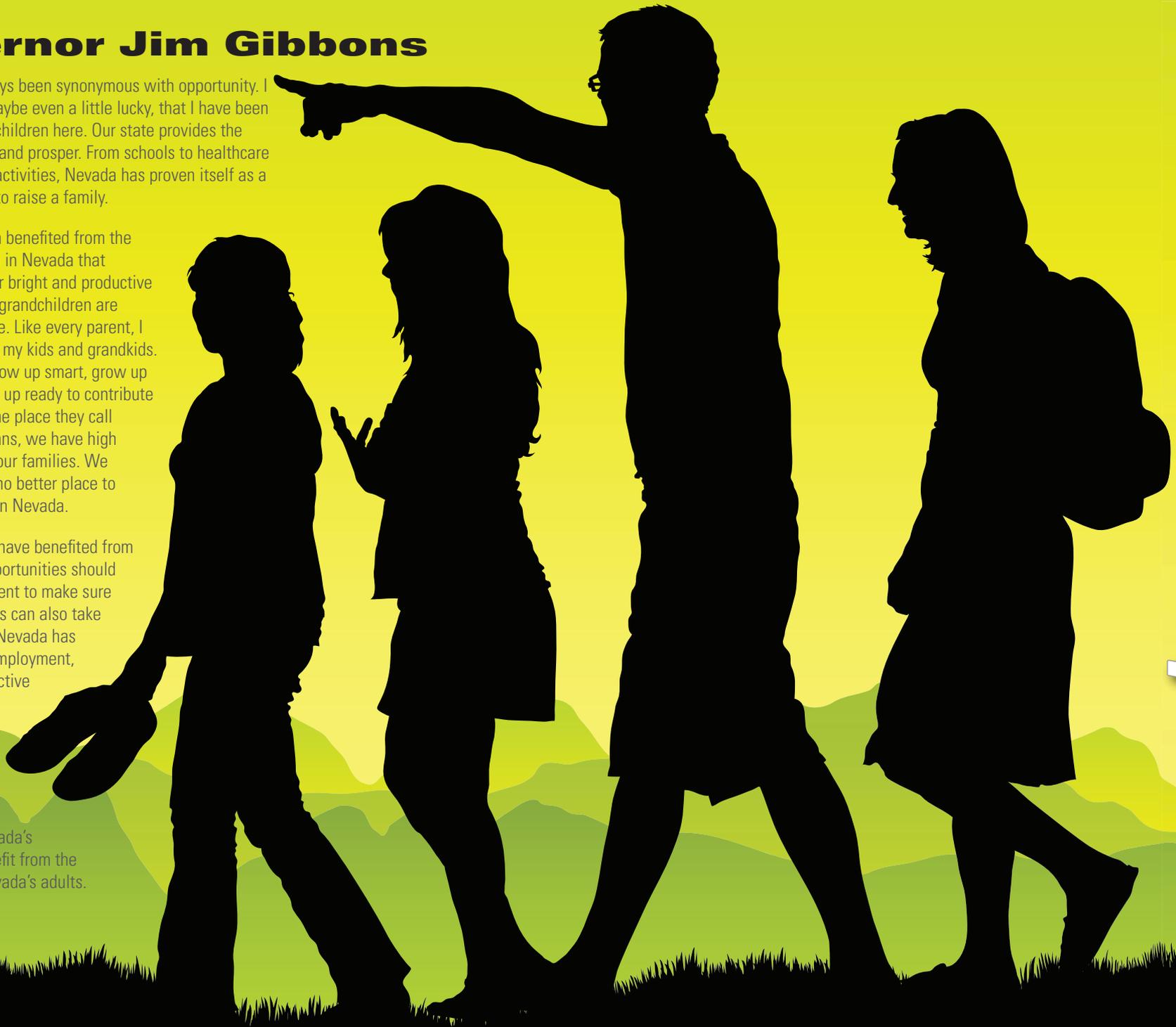
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Governor Jim Gibbons

Nevada has always been synonymous with opportunity. I am proud, and maybe even a little lucky, that I have been able to raise my children here. Our state provides the freedom to grow and prosper. From schools to healthcare to the countless activities, Nevada has proven itself as a wonderful place to raise a family.

My three children benefited from the education system in Nevada that prepared them for bright and productive futures. Now my grandchildren are enjoying the same. Like every parent, I want the best for my kids and grandkids. I want them to grow up smart, grow up healthy and grow up ready to contribute to the future of the place they call home. As Nevadans, we have high expectations for our families. We should! There is no better place to raise a family than Nevada.

Those of us who have benefited from Nevada's rich opportunities should make a commitment to make sure future generations can also take advantage of all Nevada has to offer. Stable employment, efficient and effective schools, and opportunities for valuable social and emotional growth are all areas where Nevada's children can benefit from the leadership of Nevada's adults.



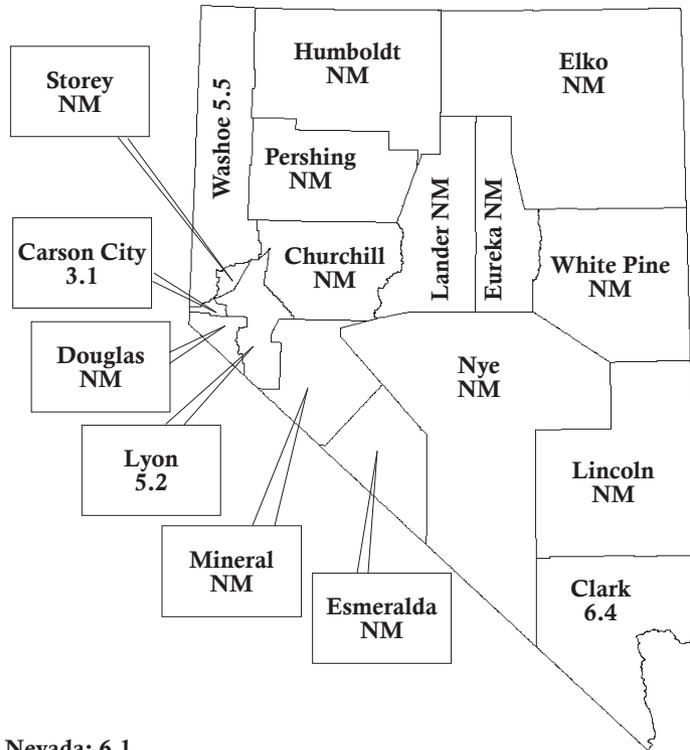
Child and Youth Safety/Welfare

Infant Mortality

Definition

The *Infant Mortality Rate* measures the number of babies who die during their first year of life per 1,000 live births. The data are reported by county of residence, rather than place of death.

**Nevada Infant Mortality Rate: 2004-2006
(Per 1,000 live births)**



Nevada: 6.1

Note: NM = Not Meaningful. Calculated rates based on very small numbers are not statistically reliable. Rates are not shown for counties with fewer than 600 births. See County Data: 2006 and 2007 for numbers.

Source: CBER calculations from Nevada Department of Health and Human Services data, Office of Health Statistics and Surveillance, Bureau of Health Statistics, Planning and Emergency Response, Nevada State Health Division, July 2009.

Nevada

Between 2004 and 2006, the infant mortality rate in Nevada was 6.1 per 1,000 live births. Of the 110,891 babies born during this period, 678 died before they reached their first birthday.

Counties

Of the four counties for which reliable rates could be calculated, Clark County had the highest infant mortality rate, 6.4. Statistically reliable rates could not be calculated for the remaining 13 counties due to a low number of births (fewer than 600).

**Number of Infant Deaths by County of Residence,
Nevada Residents: 2006**

| County | Neonatal | Postneonatal | Total |
|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| Carson City | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Clark | 137 | 59 | 196 |
| Douglas | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Elko | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Humboldt | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Lyon | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Mineral | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Nye | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Storey | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Washoe | 28 | 18 | 46 |
| TOTAL | 174 | 88 | 262 |

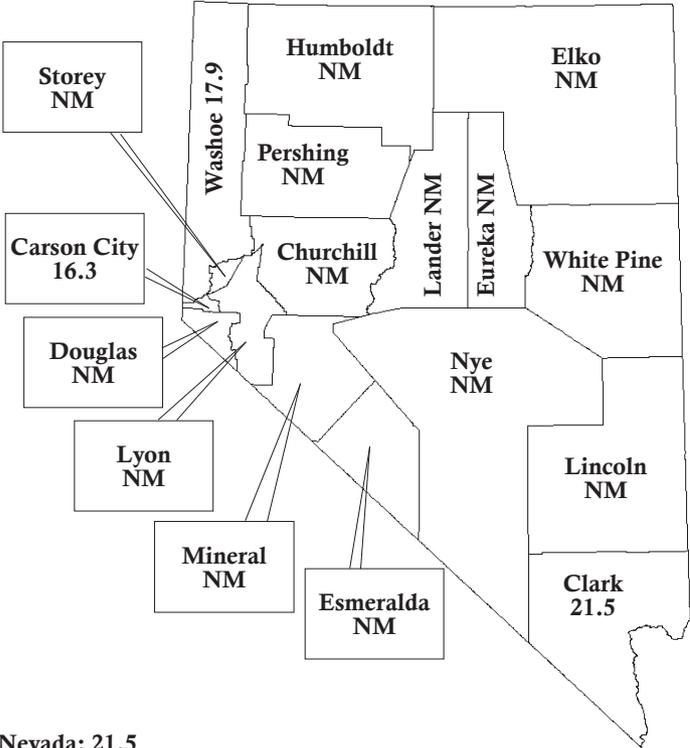
Note: Counties with no deaths are not listed.

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Health Statistics and Surveillance, Bureau of Health Statistics, Planning and Emergency Response, Nevada State Health Division, July 2009.

Definition

The Child Death Rate is the number of deaths (from all causes) of children between the ages of 1 and 14, per 100,000 children. The data are reported by the child's county of residence, rather than by place of death.

**Nevada Child Death Rate: 2004-2006
(Per 100,000 children ages 1-14)**



Nevada: 21.5

Note: NM = Not Meaningful. Only rates for counties with an age-specific population of 10,000 or more are shown. See County Data: 2006 and 2007 for numbers.

Source: CBER calculations from Nevada Department of Health and Human Services data, Office of Health Statistics and Surveillance, Bureau of Health Statistics, Planning and Emergency Response, Nevada State Health Division, July 2009.

Nevada

Between 2004 and 2006, the child death rate in Nevada was 21.5 per 100,000 children. During this period, 316 children between the ages of 1 and 14 died.

Counties

Of the three counties for which reliable rates could be calculated, Clark County had the highest child death rate, 21.5. Statistically reliable rates could not be calculated for the remaining 14 counties due to small population numbers of children ages 1 to 14. The rate of the combined 14 counties was 28.6.

Child Deaths

**Causes of Child Death (Ages 1 - 14) by Region of Residence,
Nevada Residents: 2006**

| <i>Cause of Death</i> | <i>Clark County</i> | <i>Washoe County</i> | <i>Rest of State</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|--|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Accidents | 24 | 5 | 4 | 33 |
| Diseases of the heart | 8 | 3 | 0 | 11 |
| Malignant neoplasms (cancer) | 8 | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| Assault (homicide) and legal intervention* | 6 | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| Influenza and pneumonia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Intentional self-harm (suicide) | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Septicemia | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Diabetes mellitus | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Essential hypertensive renal disease | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| All others | 27 | 6 | 7 | 40 |
| TOTAL | 82 | 18 | 17 | 117 |

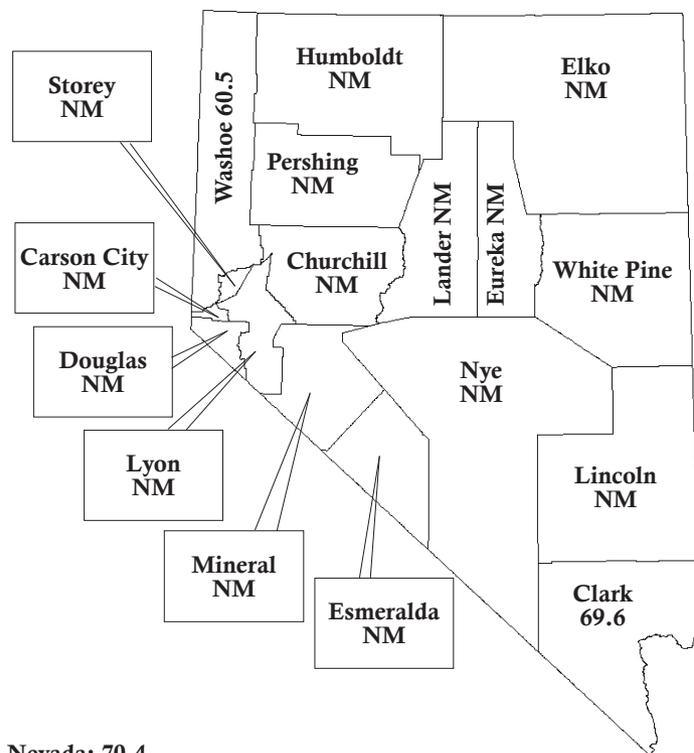
*Legal intervention refers to injuries inflicted by the police or other law-enforcing agents, including military on duty, in the course of arresting or attempting to arrest lawbreakers, suppressing disturbances, maintaining order, and other legal action."

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Health Statistics and Surveillance, Bureau of Health Statistics, Planning and Emergency Response, Nevada State Health Division, July 2009.

Definition

The Teen Death Rate is the number of deaths (from all causes) per 100,000 teens, ages 15 to 19. The data are reported by the youths' county of residence, rather than by place of death.

Nevada Teen Death Rate: 2004-2006 (Per 100,000 children ages 15-19)



Nevada: 70.4

Note: NM = Not Meaningful. Only rates for counties with an age-specific population of 10,000 or more are shown. See County Data: 2006 and 2007 for numbers.

Source: CBER calculations from Nevada Department of Health and Human Services data, Office of Health Statistics and Surveillance, Bureau of Health Statistics, Planning and Emergency Response, Nevada State Health Division, July 2009.

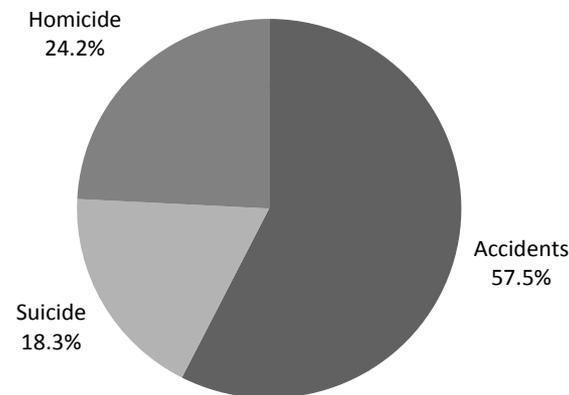
Nevada

Nevada's teen death rate for 2004 to 2006 was 70.4 per 100,000 teens ages 15 to 19. Three hundred seventy-six teens died during this period. Accidents was, by far, the leading cause (57.5 percent) of violent deaths in 2006.

Counties

Two counties had an age-specific population of 10,000 or more that allowed for calculation of the teen death rate. For Clark and Washoe counties the teen death rates per 100,000 teens ages 15 to 19 were 69.6 and 60.5, respectively. The rate of the remaining 15 counties, each with an age-specific population under 10,000, was 87.8.

Teen Violent Deaths (Ages 15-19) in Nevada by Cause: 2006



Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Health Statistics and Surveillance, Bureau of Health Statistics, Planning and Emergency Response, Nevada State Health Division, July 2009.

Teen Deaths

Teen Death (Ages 15 - 19) by Cause of Death and County of Residence, Nevada Residents: 2006

| <i>County</i> | <i>Diseases of the Heart</i> | <i>Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer)</i> | <i>Cerebro-vascular Diseases (Stroke)</i> | <i>Accidents</i> | <i>Diabetes Mellitus</i> | <i>Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide)</i> | <i>Septicemia</i> | <i>Assault (Homicide) & Legal Intervention*</i> | <i>All Others</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|---------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|------------------|--------------------------|--|-------------------|---|-------------------|--------------|
| Carson City | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Churchill | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Clark | 2 | 5 | 0 | 46 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 24 | 3 | 95 |
| Douglas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Elko | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Esmeralda | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Eureka | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Humboldt | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Lander | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Lincoln | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lyon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Mineral | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nye | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Pershing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Storey | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Washoe | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 22 |
| White Pine | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| NEVADA | 2 | 6 | 1 | 69 | 1 | 22 | 2 | 29 | 11 | 143 |

*Legal intervention refers to injuries inflicted by the police or other law-enforcing agents, including military on duty, in the course of arresting or attempting to arrest lawbreakers, suppressing disturbances, maintaining order, and other legal action."

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Health Statistics and Surveillance, Bureau of Health Statistics, Planning and Emergency Response, Nevada State Health Division, July 2009.

Definition

“Abuse or neglect of a child” means, . . . (a) Physical or mental injury of a nonaccidental nature; (b) Sexual abuse or sexual exploitation; or (c) Negligent treatment or maltreatment . . . of a child caused or allowed by a person responsible for his welfare under circumstances which indicate that the child’s health or welfare is harmed or threatened with harm.”¹ Child abuse is investigated by child protective services (CPS) agencies.

Types of Child-Abuse and Neglect Reports

Substantiated: “The reported abusive or neglectful situation/ incident is confirmed through the investigation/assessment or court process.”²

Unsubstantiated: “The abusive or neglectful situation was not confirmed through the investigation.”³

Unknown: Investigation is still pending.

Nevada

Of the 12,783 total reports of suspected child abuse and neglect received, 2,628 (20.6 percent) were substantiated. Washoe and Clark counties had the highest percentage of substantiated reports. (See the Notes sections for a discussion on reports and allegations.)

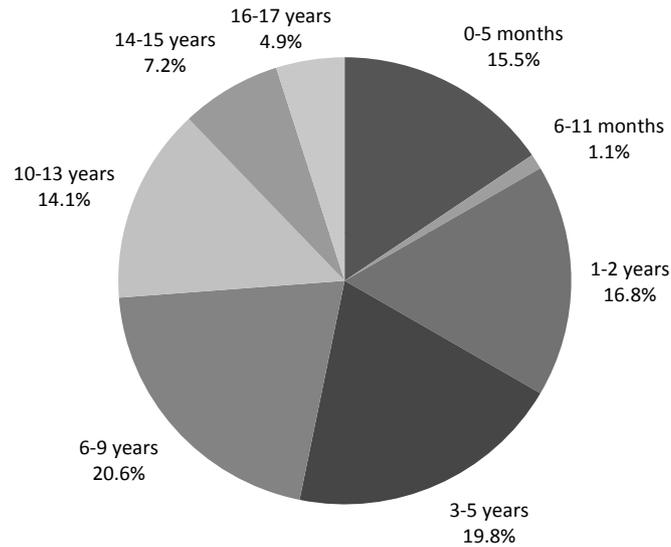
The number of substantiated child-abuse reports received in 2008 ranged from 0 in Esmeralda, Eureka, and Lincoln counties to 1,759 in Clark County.

Of the age groups, children ages two and younger appear to be at the greatest risk. Males were more likely to have been abused than females during the first nine years. The pattern reversed thereafter.

Clark County experienced the highest percentage, 12.8, of physical abuse allegations (Rest of State at 8.9 percent and Washoe County at 7.0 percent). Washoe County experienced the highest percentage, 83.2, of physical neglect allegations (Rest of State at 76.6 percent and Clark County at 73.5 percent). Rest of State experienced the highest percent, 11.2, of emotional abuse/neglect allegations (Clark and Washoe counties at 9.0 and 5.7 percent, respectively).

Child Abuse and Neglect

Percent of Child Abuse and Neglect Victims by Age: 2008



Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child and Family Services, Child Abuse and Neglect Data System, *CANS Report*, 9/22/09.

Number and Percent of Child Abuse and Neglect Victims by Gender and Age: 2008

| Years | Male | | Female | |
|-------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 0-5 months | 343 | 50.8 | 332 | 49.2 |
| 6-11 months | 25 | 51.0 | 24 | 49.0 |
| 1-2 years | 358 | 49.0 | 372 | 51.0 |
| 3-5 years | 478 | 55.7 | 380 | 44.3 |
| 6-9 years | 477 | 53.2 | 419 | 46.8 |
| 10-13 years | 304 | 49.7 | 308 | 50.3 |
| 14-15 years | 128 | 41.2 | 183 | 58.8 |
| 16-17 years | 82 | 38.9 | 129 | 61.1 |
| TOTAL | 2,195 | 50.6 | 2,147 | 49.5 |

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child and Family Services, Child Abuse and Neglect Data System, *CANS Report*, 2009, 22/9/09.

Child Abuse and Neglect

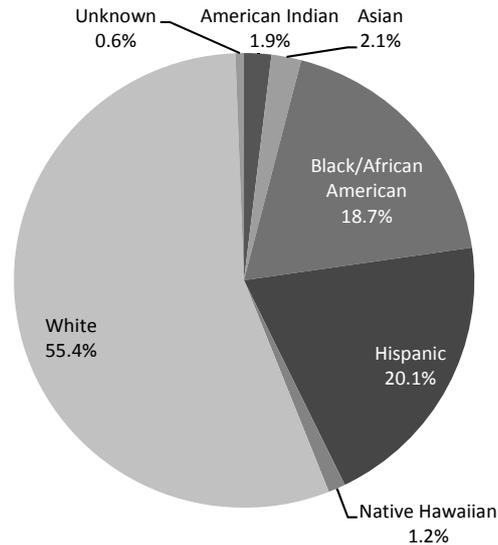
Percent of Child Abuse and Neglect Victims by Race/Ethnicity and Region: 2008

| Race/Ethnicity | Clark County | | | | Washoe County | | | | Rest of State | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|--------|-------|---------|---------------|--------|-------|---------|---------------|--------|-------|---------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Percent | Male | Female | Total | Percent | Male | Female | Total | Percent |
| American Indian | 14 | 23 | 37 | 0.9 | 27 | 11 | 38 | 2.9 | 23 | 14 | 37 | 6.7 |
| Asian | 47 | 50 | 97 | 2.4 | 12 | 11 | 23 | 1.8 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0.4 |
| Black/African American | 486 | 516 | 1,002 | 25.2 | 52 | 31 | 83 | 6.3 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 1.3 |
| Hispanic | 397 | 403 | 800 | 20.1 | 155 | 154 | 309 | 23.5 | 25 | 44 | 69 | 12.6 |
| Native Hawaiian | 20 | 31 | 51 | 1.3 | 12 | 7 | 19 | 1.4 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0.6 |
| White | 1,000 | 987 | 1,987 | 49.9 | 435 | 395 | 830 | 63.0 | 198 | 225 | 423 | 76.9 |
| Unknown | 5 | 4 | 9 | 0.2 | 11 | 4 | 15 | 1.1 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 1.6 |
| TOTAL* | 1,969 | 2,014 | 3,983 | 100.0 | 704 | 613 | 1,317 | 100.0 | 260 | 290 | 550 | 100.1* |

*Total does not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child and Family Services, Child Abuse and Neglect Data System, *CANS Report*, 09/22/09.

Percent of Child Abuse and Neglect Victims by Race/Ethnicity: 2008



Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child and Family Services, Child Abuse and Neglect Data System, *CANS Report*, 09/22/09.

Child Abuse and Neglect

Number of Child-Abuse and Neglect Reports by County/Region: 2008 (Ages 17 and under)

| <i>County</i> | <i>Total Reports</i> | <i>Unknown Number*</i> | <i>Unsubstantiated Number</i> | <i>Substantiated Number</i> | <i>Substantiated Child Abuse Reports as a Percent of Total Reports**</i> |
|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Carson City | 456 | 14 | 385 | 57 | 12.5 |
| Churchill | 267 | 24 | 204 | 39 | 14.6 |
| Clark | 7,834 | 261 | 5,814 | 1,759 | 22.5 |
| Douglas | 220 | 7 | 189 | 24 | 10.9 |
| Elko | 280 | 15 | 225 | 40 | 14.3 |
| Esmeralda | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Eureka | 4 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Humboldt | 106 | 40 | 52 | 14 | 13.2 |
| Lander | 61 | 4 | 49 | 8 | 13.1 |
| Lincoln | 17 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Lyon | 469 | 28 | 390 | 51 | 10.9 |
| Mineral | 42 | 8 | 27 | 7 | 16.7 |
| Nye | 178 | 4 | 166 | 8 | 4.5 |
| Pershing | 35 | 5 | 28 | 2 | 5.7 |
| Storey | 21 | 0 | 18 | 3 | 14.3 |
| Washoe | 2,632 | 181 | 1,858 | 593 | 22.5 |
| White Pine | 157 | 16 | 118 | 23 | 14.6 |
| REST OF STATE TOTAL*** | 2,317 | 168 | 1,873 | 276 | 11.9 |
| TOTAL | 12,783 | 610 | 9,545 | 2,628 | 20.6 |

*At any point in time when data are pulled from the Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (CANS), investigations are underway in which decisions as to substantiation have not been made.

**Percentages based on small numbers should be used with caution.

***All counties except Clark and Washoe.

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child and Family Services, Child Abuse and Neglect Systems, *CANS Report*, 9/22/2009.

Child Abuse and Neglect

Nevada Child Abuse and Neglect Substantiated Allegations: 2008

| Type of Maltreatment | Clark County | Washoe County | Rest of State | Total |
|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Physical Neglect | 3,579 | 1,206 | 654 | 5,439 |
| Failure to thrive | 4 | 5 | 2 | 11 |
| Environmental neglect | 72 | 36 | 25 | 133 |
| Physical neglect | 48 | 44 | 27 | 119 |
| Parent substance abuse | 837 | 107 | 93 | 1,037 |
| Parent alcohol abuse | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Abandonment | 56 | 11 | 8 | 75 |
| Parent in jail | 429 | 164 | 91 | 684 |
| Parent in hospital | 25 | 4 | 3 | 32 |
| Parent mental incapacity | 128 | 15 | 2 | 145 |
| Parent physical incapacity | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Lack of supervision | 479 | 149 | 126 | 754 |
| Educational neglect | 87 | 16 | 25 | 128 |
| Lack of necessities | 305 | 70 | 32 | 407 |
| Filthy home | 180 | 113 | 81 | 374 |
| Failure protect sexual abuse | 65 | 23 | 10 | 98 |
| Legal protection | 179 | 1 | 1 | 181 |
| Threat of harm | 389 | 308 | 49 | 746 |
| Other | 296 | 139 | 79 | 514 |
| Emotional Abuse/Neglect | 439 | 82 | 96 | 617 |
| Confinement | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Mental harm | 8 | 1 | 6 | 15 |
| Exploitation | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Rejection | 33 | 0 | 1 | 34 |
| Psychological maltreatment | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Domestic violence | 387 | 75 | 82 | 544 |
| Other | 5 | 5 | 5 | 15 |
| Medical Neglect | 51 | 28 | 12 | 91 |
| Parent refuses medical | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Parent fails obtain medical | 38 | 22 | 5 | 65 |
| No access to medical | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| No services available | 5 | 0 | 3 | 8 |
| Other | 5 | 4 | 3 | 12 |

| Type of Maltreatment | Clark County | Washoe County | Rest of State | Total |
|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Physical Abuse | 622 | 101 | 76 | 799 |
| Shaken baby | 4 | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| Burning | 5 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Bruising | 204 | 58 | 17 | 279 |
| Beating | 59 | 20 | 26 | 105 |
| Cutting | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Poisoning | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Threat of harm | 121 | 3 | 4 | 128 |
| Drug infant | 102 | 4 | 2 | 108 |
| Death of child | 13 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| Munchausen Syndrome | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Domestic Violence | 27 | 1 | 23 | 51 |
| Other | 83 | 12 | 3 | 98 |
| Sexual Abuse | 182 | 32 | 16 | 230 |
| Sibling victim | 55 | 2 | 0 | 57 |
| Sexual acting out | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| View pornography | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Sexual exploitation | 6 | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| Physical evidence sex abuse | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Behavior indicators sex abuse | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Sexual fondling | 68 | 20 | 10 | 98 |
| Voyeurism/Exhibitionism | 4 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Verbal sexual contact | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Sexual grooming | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Other | 42 | 1 | 1 | 44 |
| TOTAL | 4,873 | 1,449 | 854 | 7,176 |

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child and Family Services, Child Abuse and Neglect Systems, *CANS Report*, 09/22/09.

Child Abuse and Neglect

Family Stress Factors by Region: 2008

| <i>Factors</i> | <i>Clark County</i> | <i>Washoe County</i> | <i>Rest of State</i> | <i>Total Factors</i> | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent of Total Known Factors*</i> |
| Alcohol/Drug dependency | 720 | 324 | 352 | 1,396 | 9.3 |
| Mental capacity | 271 | 185 | 158 | 614 | 4.1 |
| Developmental disability | 72 | 22 | 41 | 135 | 0.9 |
| Health problems | 127 | 96 | 115 | 338 | 2.3 |
| Behavioral characteristics | 604 | 377 | 520 | 1,501 | 10.0 |
| Family characteristics | 1,311 | 737 | 908 | 2,956 | 19.6 |
| Parenting characteristics | 473 | 407 | 349 | 1,229 | 8.2 |
| Interpersonal characteristics | 111 | 94 | 147 | 352 | 2.3 |
| Criminal involvement | 1,938 | 760 | 864 | 3,562 | 23.7 |
| Employment/Job related | 180 | 165 | 158 | 503 | 3.3 |
| Educational characteristics | 68 | 44 | 66 | 178 | 1.2 |
| Financial situation | 201 | 151 | 227 | 579 | 3.9 |
| Housing conditions/problems | 241 | 194 | 349 | 784 | 5.2 |
| Inadequate food/nutrition | 13 | 11 | 16 | 40 | 0.3 |
| Lacks community involvement | 49 | 32 | 43 | 124 | 0.8 |
| Cooperation with agency | 315 | 146 | 150 | 611 | 4.1 |
| Lack of transportation | 62 | 35 | 49 | 146 | 1.0 |
| TOTAL | 6,756 | 3,780 | 4,512 | 15,048 | 100.2 |
| None/Unknown | 4,689 | 1,714 | 1,071 | 7,474 | |

Note: More than one factor may be reported in a case finding, and as a result, the number of factors does not reflect the total number of open reports, nor the number of children.

*Based on CBER calculations of the data. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child and Family Services, Child Abuse and Neglect Systems, CANS Report, 09/22/09.

Substitute Care

Definition

Substitute Care involves temporary out-of-home placement for children found by a court to be in need of protection. Substitute care includes emergency shelter, foster family care (including placement with relatives), group-home care, therapeutic foster care, respite care, residential treatment care (both in-home and out-of-state), and independent living services (transitional services for youth who are age 18 at the time they leave foster care). These services may be provided through contract or community placement.¹

Nevada

During 2007, 3,746 youth entered foster care and 3,539 left foster care. Nearly 71 percent of the youth in foster care were nine years of age and younger and the majority were white. About 25 percent of the youth consider themselves Hispanic. Males were as likely to be in foster care as females (51.2 versus 48.8 percent).

Youth were most likely to have been removed from their homes and placed in foster care because of neglect. Foster family home (relative and nonrelative) and trial home visit (child returns home on a trial basis, but state retains supervision of child) were the most often used foster care placements.

Nevada Foster Summary Information by County: 2007

| <i>Summary</i> | <i>Clark</i> | <i>Washoe</i> | <i>Rest of State</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|---|--------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Total during this current time frame | 6,444 | 1,639 | 668 | 8,751 |
| Total entering | 2,796 | 691 | 259 | 3,746 |
| Entered with less than two placements in first year | 2,025 | 569 | 185 | 2,779 |
| Total with prior foster care experience | 34 | 3 | 1 | 38 |
| Total leaving care during this time frame | 2,698 | 612 | 229 | 3,539 |

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child and Family Services, "Foster Care Summary for State, Clark and Washoe from 01-01-2007 to 12-31-2007," 2009.

Age of Children Entering and Leaving Foster Care in Nevada: 2007

| <i>Age</i> | <i>Total Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Upon Entering Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Upon Leaving Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
|----------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| 0 to 4 years | 4,033 | 46.1 | 1,978 | 52.8 | 1,570 | 44.4 |
| 5 to 9 years | 2,146 | 24.5 | 864 | 23.1 | 951 | 26.9 |
| 10 to 14 years | 1,659 | 19.0 | 627 | 16.7 | 674 | 19.0 |
| 15 to 19 years | 913 | 10.4 | 277 | 7.4 | 344 | 9.7 |
| TOTAL | 8,751 | 100.0 | 3,746 | 100.0 | 3,539 | 100.0 |

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child and Family Services, "Foster Care Summary for State, Clark and Washoe from 01-01-2007 to 12-31-2007," 2009.

Substitute Care

Race of Children Entering and Leaving Foster Care in Nevada: 2007

| Race | Total Number | Percent | Entering Number | Percent | Leaving Number | Percent |
|------------|--------------|---------|-----------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| AI* | 184 | 1.9 | 76 | 1.9 | 53 | 1.4 |
| Asian | 193 | 2.0 | 82 | 2.0 | 84 | 2.2 |
| Black/AA** | 2,531 | 26.6 | 1,068 | 26.3 | 970 | 25.4 |
| NH/PI*** | 139 | 1.5 | 49 | 1.2 | 52 | 1.4 |
| White | 6,465 | 67.9 | 2,784 | 68.5 | 2,655 | 69.4 |
| Unknown | 13 | 0.1 | 8 | 0.2 | 10 | 0.3 |
| TOTAL**** | 9,525 | 100.0 | 4,067 | 100.1 | 3,824 | 100.1 |

*American Indian.

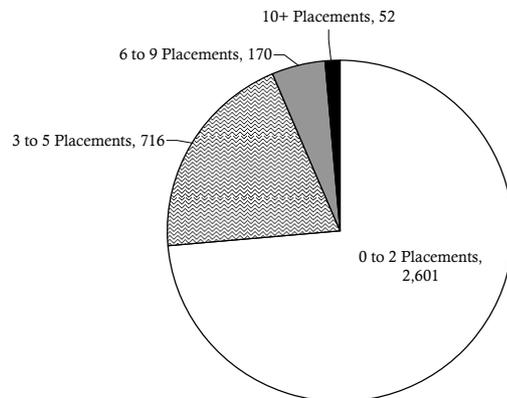
**African American.

***Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander.

****Sums do not total 100 due to rounding.

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child and Family Services, "Foster Care Summary for State, Clark and Washoe from 01-01-2007 to 12-31-2007," 2009.

Number of Placements for Youth Exiting Care in Nevada: 2007



Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child and Family Services, "Foster Care Summary for State, Clark and Washoe from 01-01-2007 to 12-31-2007," 2009.

Reasons Children Entering Foster Care in Nevada Are Removed from Their Homes: 2007

| Removal Reason | Total Number | Percent of Reasons | Percent of Children |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Neglect | 2,347 | 37.5 | 62.7 |
| Parent drug abuse | 843 | 13.5 | 22.5 |
| Parent incarceration | 704 | 11.2 | 18.8 |
| Physical abuse | 505 | 8.1 | 13.5 |
| Domestic violence | 301 | 4.8 | 8.0 |
| Parent alcohol abuse | 231 | 3.7 | 6.2 |
| Drug affect child | 209 | 3.3 | 5.6 |
| Sexual abuse | 194 | 3.1 | 5.2 |
| Inadequate house | 185 | 3.0 | 4.9 |
| Parent meth use | 169 | 2.7 | 4.5 |
| Abandonment | 154 | 2.5 | 4.1 |
| Parent can't cope | 122 | 2.0 | 3.3 |
| Emotional abuse | 106 | 1.7 | 2.8 |
| Medical neglect | 80 | 1.3 | 2.1 |
| Child behavior | 48 | 0.8 | 1.3 |
| Treatment services | 16 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Child drug use | 14 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Parent death | 11 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Child alcohol use | 7 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Relinquishment | 5 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Child disability | 5 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Child meth use | 5 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Juvenile justice service | 3 | 0.05 | 0.1 |
| Fetal alcohol | 2 | 0.03 | 0.1 |
| TOTAL* | 6,266 | 100.38 | |

*Each youth may have multiple removal reasons.

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child and Family Services, "Foster Care Summary for State, Clark and Washoe from 01-01-2007 to 12-31-2007," 2009.

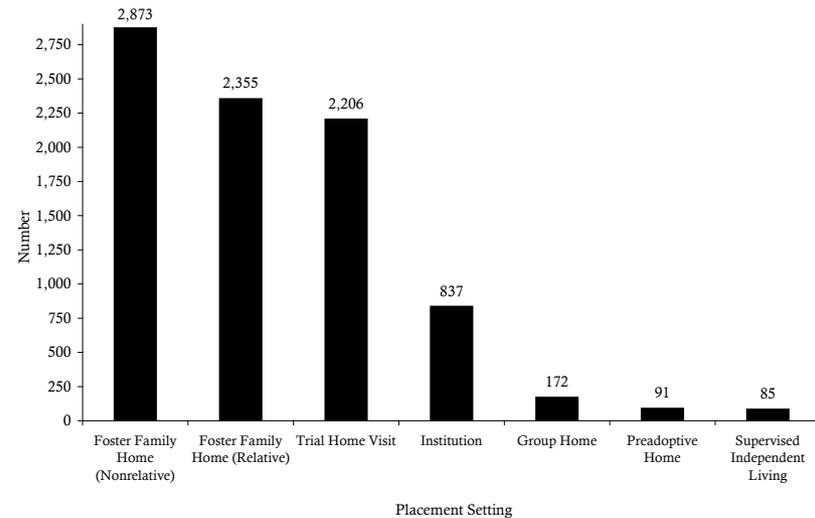
Reasons for Closure of Foster Care Status of Children in Nevada: 2007

| <i>Reason for Closure</i> | <i>Average Number of Placements*</i> | <i>Number of Kids</i> | <i>Days in Protective Custody</i> | <i>Average Months in Protective Custody</i> |
|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Adoption legal | 3.8 | 427 | 417,082 | 32.6 |
| Aged out | 7.4 | 75 | 69,230 | 30.8 |
| Custodianship | 4.6 | 5 | 1,220 | 8.1 |
| Death of child | 1.5 | 10 | 1,631 | 5.4 |
| Emancipation | 16.3 | 3 | 2,959 | 32.9 |
| Guardianship, relative | 2.3 | 398 | 166,991 | 14.0 |
| Guardianship, nonrelative | 2.0 | 36 | 15,133 | 14.0 |
| Protective custody to court custody | 2.0 | 1 | 60 | 2.0 |
| Voluntary protective custody | 0.0 | 1 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Runaway | 1.5 | 19 | 1,087 | 1.9 |
| Return to caretaker | 1.7 | 1,180 | 266,424 | 7.5 |
| Return to parent | 1.9 | 1,173 | 325,324 | 9.2 |
| Return to relative | 1.1 | 149 | 5,819 | 1.3 |
| Transfer from the agency | 1.2 | 46 | 4,994 | 3.6 |
| Transfer to the tribe | 1.7 | 16 | 3,498 | 7.3 |
| TOTAL | | 3,539 | 1,281,454 | |
| TOTAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF PLACEMENTS | | | | 2.2 |
| TOTAL AVERAGE MONTHS FOR CLOSURE | | | | 12.1 |

*Average number of placements per youth.

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child and Family Services, "Foster Care Summary for State, Clark and Washoe from 01-01-2007 to 12-31-2007," 2009.

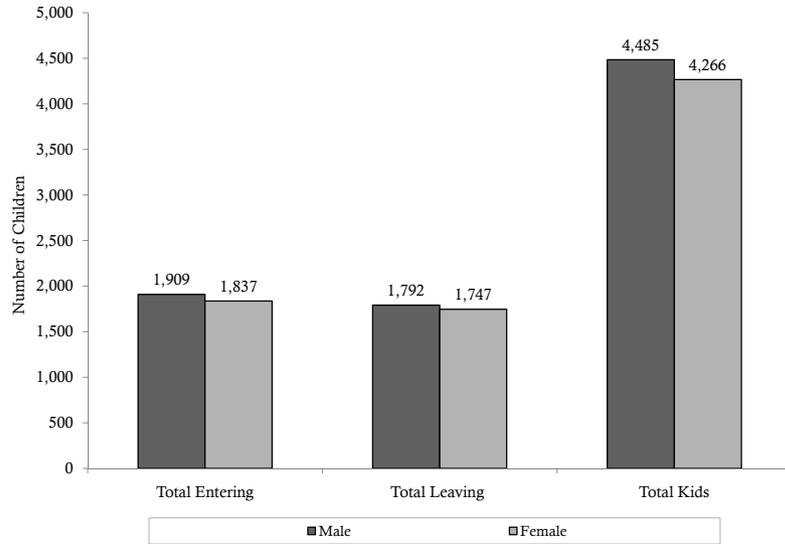
Foster Care Placements in Nevada: 2007



Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child and Family Services, "Foster Care Summary for State, Clark and Washoe from 01-01-2007 to 12-31-2007," 2009.

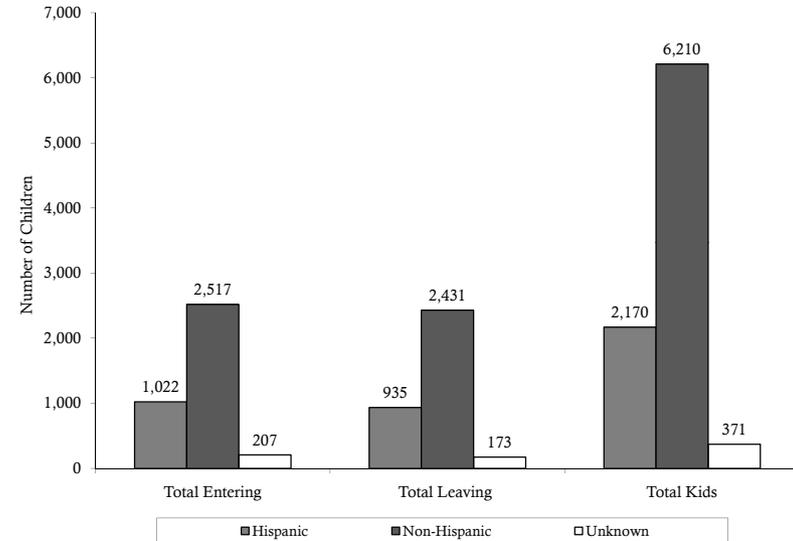
Substitute Care

Foster Care Placements in Nevada by Gender: 2007



Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child and Family Services, "Foster Care Summary for State, Clark and Washoe from 01-01-2007 to 12-31-2007," 2009.

Foster Care Placements in Nevada by Ethnicity: 2007



Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child and Family Services, "Foster Care Summary for State, Clark and Washoe from 01-01-2007 to 12-31-2007," 2009.

Definition

Adoption is a service provided for children who cannot be reared by their birth parents and who need and can benefit from new and permanent family ties established through legal adoption.¹

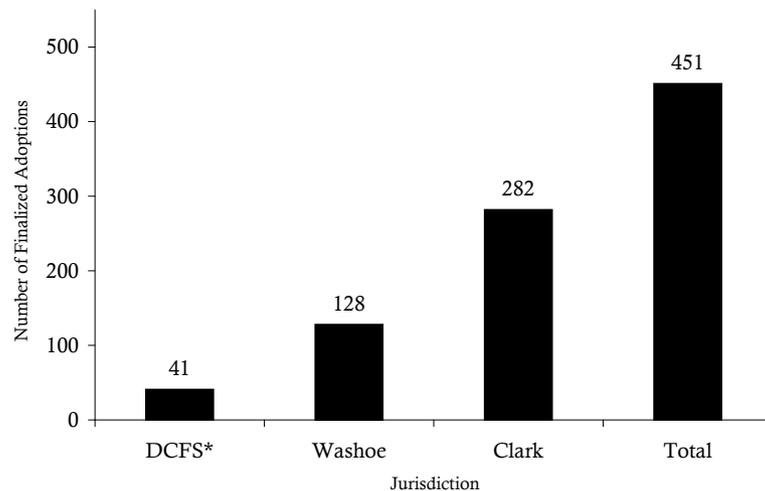
Nevada

During calendar year 2007, 451 adoptions were finalized.

Close to one-half of the adoptees were 0-4 years of age, most were white, and about one-fifth were Hispanic.

Four hundred and eight children received adoption subsidies (financial assistance), a statewide average of \$623 a month. For a discussion on adoption subsidies, see the Notes section.

**Number of Finalized Adoptions in Nevada:
Calendar Year 2007**



*The Division of Child and Family Services serves the 15 rural counties. In 2003, child welfare services (including protective, foster care, and adoption services) were transferred from the DCFS to counties whose population was 100,000 or more.

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child and Family Services, February 18, 2009.

**Percent of Finalized Adoptions in Nevada
by Gender of Child: 2007**

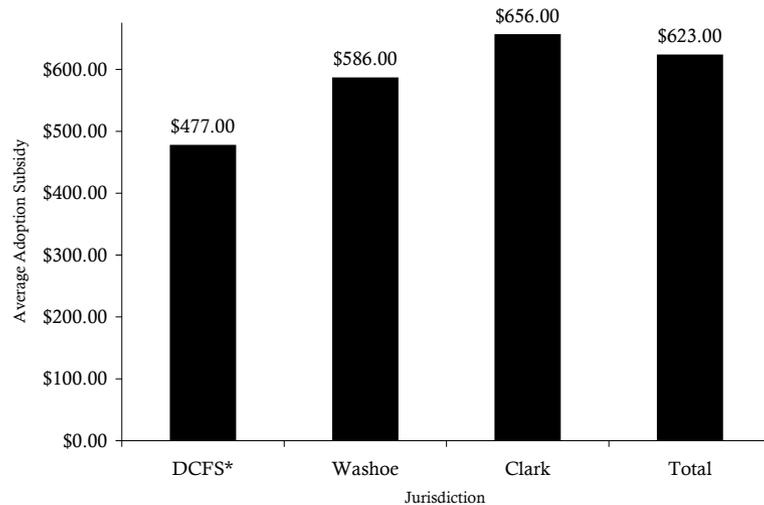
| <i>Jurisdiction</i> | <i>Male</i> | <i>Female</i> | <i>Total Adoptions</i> |
|---------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Clark | 49.3 | 50.7 | 282 |
| DCFS* | 61.0 | 39.0 | 41 |
| Washoe | 47.7 | 52.3 | 128 |
| TOTAL | 49.9 | 50.1 | 451 |

*Division of Child and Family Services serves the 15 rural counties. In 2003, child welfare services (including protective, foster care, and adoption services) were transferred from the DCFS to counties whose population was 100,000 or more.

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child and Family Services, February 18, 2009.

Adoption

**Average Adoption Subsidy in Nevada:
Monthly Subsidy Summary: 2007**

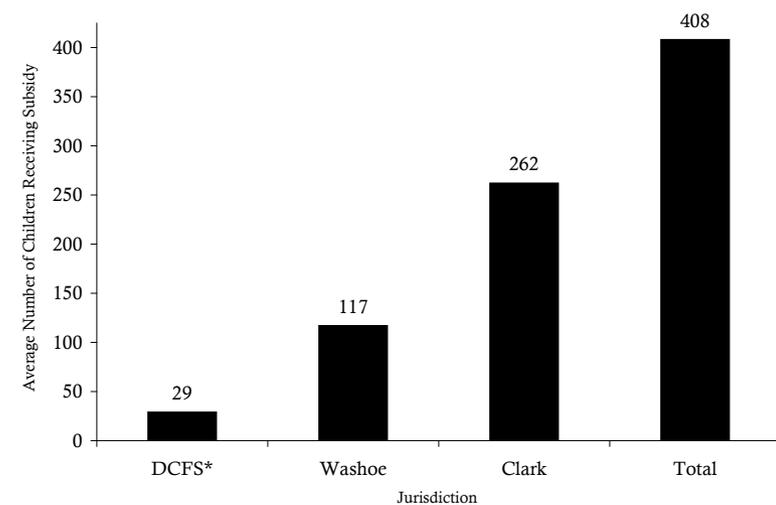


Note: Average monthly subsidy among those receiving monthly subsidies.

*Division of Child and Family Services serves the 15 rural counties. In 2003, child welfare services (including protective, foster care, and adoption services) were transferred from the DCFS to counties whose population was 100,000 or more.

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child and Family Services, February 18, 2009.

**Average Number of Children in Nevada Receiving
Adoption Subsidy: Monthly Subsidy Summary: 2007**



*Division of Child and Family Services serves the 15 rural counties. In 2003, child welfare services (including protective, foster care, and adoption services) were transferred from the DCFS to counties whose population was 100,000 or more.

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child and Family Services, February 18, 2009.

Percent of Finalized Adoptions in Nevada by Age: 2007

| <i>Jurisdiction</i> | <i>0-4 Years (Percent)</i> | <i>5-9 Years (Percent)</i> | <i>10-14 Years (Percent)</i> | <i>15-19 Years (Percent)</i> | <i>Total Adoptions (Number)</i> |
|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Clark | 47.9 | 26.2 | 18.8 | 7.1 | 282 |
| DCFS* | 41.5 | 14.6 | 34.1 | 9.8 | 41 |
| Washoe | 55.5 | 28.1 | 13.3 | 3.1 | 128 |
| TOTAL | 49.5 | 25.7 | 18.6 | 6.2 | 451 |

*Division of Child and Family Services serves the 15 rural counties. In 2003, child welfare services (including protective, foster care, and adoption services) were transferred from the DCFS to counties whose population was 100,000 or more.

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child and Family Services, February 18, 2009.

Number of Finalized Adoptions in Nevada by Race: 2007

| <i>Jurisdiction</i> | <i>Asian/PI*</i> | <i>Black/AA**</i> | <i>NA/AN***</i> | <i>White</i> | <i>Unknown</i> |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| Clark | 5 | 77 | 5 | 203 | 1 |
| DCFS**** | 0 | 1 | 1 | 40 | 0 |
| Washoe | 0 | 11 | 1 | 122 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 5 | 89 | 7 | 365 | 1 |

Note: More than one race may have been identified.

*PI = Pacific Islander.

**AA = African American.

***NA/AN = Native American/Alaskan Native.

****Division of Child and Family Services.

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child and Family Services, February 18, 2009.

Adoptive Parent's Prior Relationship to Child/Youth, Nevada: 2007

| <i>Jurisdiction</i> | <i>Foster Parent</i> | <i>Grand-parent</i> | <i>Aunt/ Uncle</i> | <i>Other Relative</i> | <i>Nonrelative</i> | <i>Unknown</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Clark | 9 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 266 | 282 |
| DCFS* | 8 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 29 | 41 |
| Washoe | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 126 | 128 |
| TOTAL | 17 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 421 | 451 |

*Division of Child and Family Services serves the 15 rural counties. In 2003, child welfare services (including protective, foster care, and adoption services) were transferred from the DCFS to counties whose population was 100,000 or more.

Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child and Family Services, February 18, 2009.

Children of Incarcerated Parents

Definition

Children of Incarcerated Parents is the number of children reported by parents serving sentences at the Nevada Department of Corrections facilities. The data are reported by the county where the parent committed the crime.

Estimated Number of Minor Children in the U.S. Resident Population with a Parent in State or Federal Prison by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2007

| <i>Race/Ethnicity</i> | <i>Estimated Number of Minor Children with a Parent in Prison</i> | <i>Percent of All Minor Children in the U.S. Resident Population</i> |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| U.S. Total* | 1,706,600 | 2.3 |
| White, non-Hispanic | 484,100 | 0.9 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 767,400 | 6.7 |
| Hispanic | 362,800 | 2.4 |

Note: “Children were assumed to have the same race/ethnicity as the incarcerated parent. Percentages were calculated based on the U.S. resident population under age 18 as of July 1, 2007.”

*”Includes children of other races. Other races include American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.”

Source: Glaze, Lauren E. and Laura M. Maruschak, August 2008, “Parents in Prison and Their Minor Children,” *Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report*, available online at: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/pptmc.pdf> as of 9/10/09.

Nevada

In June 2007, 8,734 offenders in Nevada Department of Corrections facilities reported having children. Approximately 79 and 64 percent of the females and males, respectively, had children.

Counties

Correction facilities in Nevada’s two largest counties, Clark and Washoe, housed the largest number of offenders with children, 5,685 and 2,014, respectively. This may be the case because the two urban counties are Nevada’s largest counties and the largest majority of offenders are admitted from them.

Children of Incarcerated Parents

Number of Offenders by County, Gender, and Number of Children, Nevada: June 2007

| <i>Female Offenders by County</i> | <i>Number of Children</i> | | | | | | | <i>Total</i> |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------------|--------------|
| | <i>0</i> | <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>4</i> | <i>5</i> | <i>6 or More</i> | |
| Boarder* | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Carson | 4 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 26 |
| Churchill | 2 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 21 |
| Clark | 154 | 144 | 162 | 115 | 70 | 26 | 59 | 730 |
| Douglas | 7 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 24 |
| Elko | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 21 |
| Humboldt | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 11 |
| Lander | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Lincoln | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 5 |
| Lyon | 5 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 27 |
| Mineral | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Nye | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 16 |
| Pershing | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Storey | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Washoe | 66 | 66 | 50 | 65 | 21 | 15 | 21 | 304 |
| White Pine | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Total Female | 249 | 240 | 258 | 208 | 110 | 54 | 86 | 1,205 |

| <i>Male Offenders by County</i> | <i>Number of Children</i> | | | | | | | <i>Total</i> |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------------|---------------|
| | <i>0</i> | <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>4</i> | <i>5</i> | <i>6 or More</i> | |
| Boarder* | 30 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 55 |
| Carson | 89 | 55 | 60 | 23 | 13 | 10 | 15 | 265 |
| Churchill | 43 | 38 | 32 | 17 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 151 |
| Clark | 2,947 | 1,693 | 1,346 | 833 | 460 | 234 | 544 | 8,057 |
| Douglas | 59 | 29 | 22 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 140 |
| Elko | 76 | 50 | 37 | 24 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 215 |
| Esmeralda | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Eureka | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| Humboldt | 29 | 20 | 12 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 79 |
| Lander | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 12 |
| Lincoln | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 13 |
| Lyon | 68 | 30 | 42 | 30 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 190 |
| Mineral | 17 | 4 | 10 | 4 | | 2 | 1 | 38 |
| Nye | 52 | 32 | 29 | 14 | 8 | 4 | 10 | 149 |
| Pershing | 9 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 30 |
| Storey | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Washoe | 973 | 636 | 507 | 288 | 158 | 65 | 122 | 2,749 |
| White Pine | 10 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 34 |
| Unknown | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Total Male | 4,419 | 2,631 | 2,120 | 1,265 | 686 | 342 | 734 | 12,197 |
| TOTAL | 4,668 | 2,871 | 2,378 | 1,473 | 796 | 396 | 820 | 13,402 |

*Boarder is someone who is being housed at a Nevada Department of Corrections location, but whose jurisdiction is not Nevada.
 Source: Nevada Department of Corrections, Statistics and Planning, 2008.

References

Child and Youth Safety/Welfare

Child Abuse and Neglect

1. NRS 432B.020 Chapter 432B - Protection of Children from Abuse and Neglect, available online at: <<http://www.leg.state.nv.us/nrs/nrs-432B.html#nrs432Bsec010>> as of 6/16/09.
2. Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child and Family Services, Family Programs Office, *Child Abuse & Neglect Statistics 2002*, available online at: <<http://www.dhhs.state.nv.us/2002%20Statistics-Final.pdf>> as of 3/12/08.
3. Ibid.

Substitute Care

1. Reilly, Thom, DPA, fax correspondence, 2001.

Adoption

1. Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child and Family Services, "Nevada Division of Child and Family Services Guide to Adoption in Nevada," available online at: <http://www.dhhs.state.nv.us/DCFS_Guide_Glossary.htm> as of 6/16/09.

Las Vegas Mayor Oscar B. Goodman

Actually, my wife, Carolyn, should be authoring this essay since she was the one who raised our children in Las Vegas. My career as a criminal defense attorney had me traveling all over the country, leaving on Sunday morning and returning Friday evening. Early Saturday morning, very early to be sure, I would go to my law office and catch up on the prior week's mail, phone calls, and messages. About eleven o'clock I would rush home to be with my wife and four children, and that's when I enjoyed raising my children in Nevada.

We would go to Little League ballgames (both baseball and basketball), tennis matches, and dance recitals. The fields, courts, and hardwood floors were new, as Las Vegas was relatively new. The other parents were friendly, all seeking to find roots since most of us came from other places. They embraced our children, as we did theirs.

A trip to "Vegas Village" was next in order to do the week's shopping. Everyone there, too, was friendly. Our children sensed the spirit of camaraderie unlike any other place, because we were all searching to become Las Vegans.

A family dinner at the Copa Lounge, the Peppermill, Humpty Dumpty's, or Shakey's Pizza was the order of Saturday evening. Once again, all the customers were embracing, and the children could sense the affection of all the employees, which was prevalent on those Saturdays and Sundays.

A story before bedtime, a goodnight kiss, whispering to each child (outside the hearing of his or her siblings) that he or she was my favorite. Early the next morning either Carolyn was cooking everyone his own favorite breakfast or we were off to the Commercial Deli or the Pancake House.

Then my family would go with me to the airport, hugs, and off I would fly until the next Friday, and we would repeat the scenario all over again.

I enjoyed raising my children in Nevada because they were exposed to a kinship unlike any other.

JUVENILE JUSTICE

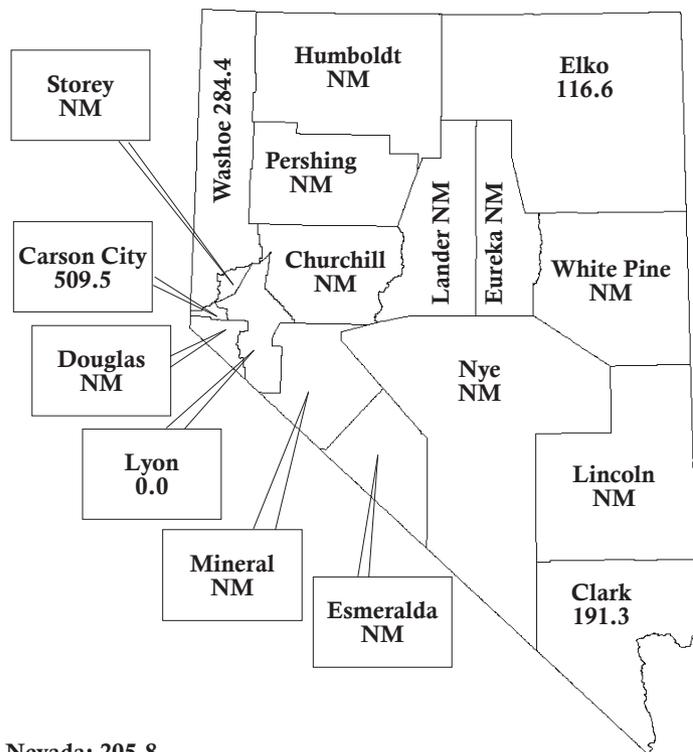


Juvenile Crime

Definition

The Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate measures the rate at which youths (per 100,000) between the ages of 10 and 17 are arrested for violent crimes. In Nevada, juvenile violent crime includes murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Nevada Average Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate: 2005-2007 (Per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)



Nevada: 205.8

Note: NM = Not meaningful. Only rates for counties with an age-specific population of 5,000 or more are shown. See County Data: 2006 and 2007 for numbers.

Source: CBER calculations based on Nevada Department of Public Safety data, 2007, *Crime and Justice in Nevada 2007*.

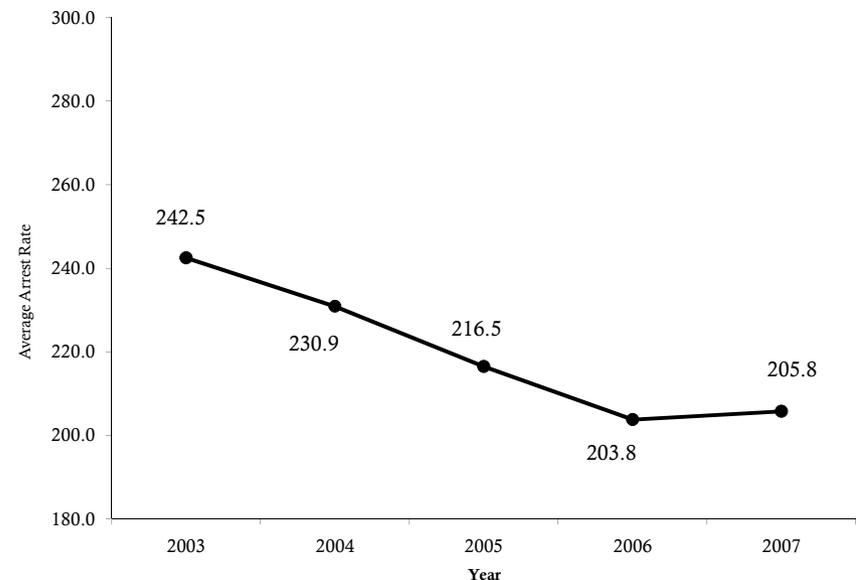
Nevada

The juvenile violent crime arrest rate from 2005 to 2007 was 205.8 arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10 to 17. During this period 1,792 juvenile violent crime arrests occurred.

Counties

Five counties had an age-specific population of 5,000 or more that allowed for calculation of the juvenile violent crime arrest rate. Of the five counties, Carson City had the highest rate. The combined rate of the remaining 12 counties was 177.1.

Nevada Average Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rates* (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 2003-2007



Note: Each year's rate represents a three-year average. For example, the 2007 rate is a three-year average of data from 2005, 2006, and 2007.

*Include any contact with the juvenile justice system. Same as referrals.

Source: CBER calculations based on Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles and Public Safety data, Nevada Highway Patrol Records and Identification Services, 2003-2007.

Juvenile Crime

Number of Nevadans Ages 17 and under Referred* by Age Category: 2003-2007

| Age Category | Number of Persons Referred | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 2003 | 2004** | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
| Under 10 | 236 | 172 | 211 | 210 | 198 |
| 10-12 | 1,796 | 1,526 | 1,365 | 1,473 | 1,361 |
| 13-14 | 5,567 | 5,142 | 4,709 | 4,861 | 4,847 |
| 15 | 4,249 | 4,141 | 3,952 | 4,159 | 4,375 |
| 16 | 4,790 | 4,820 | 4,473 | 4,831 | 5,238 |
| 17 | 6,030 | 5,834 | 5,401 | 5,429 | 6,179 |
| TOTAL | 22,668 | 21,635 | 20,111 | 20,963 | 22,198 |

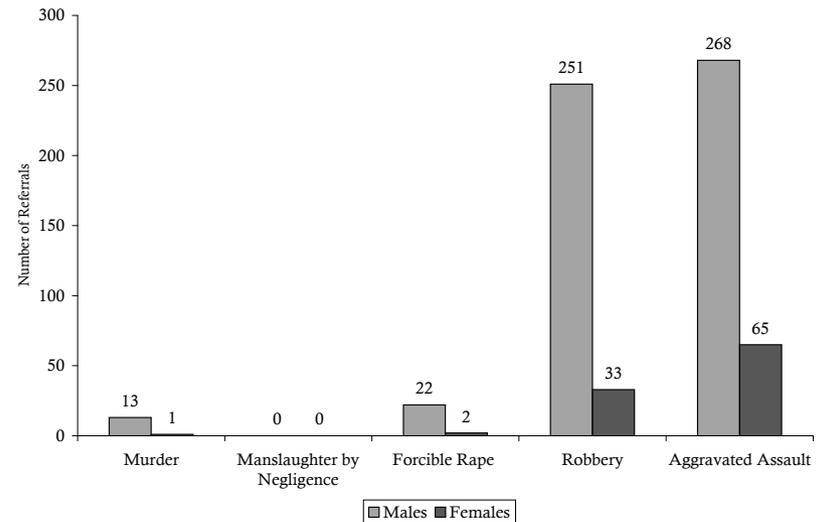
Note: Data are from the police departments' and sheriffs' offices. Nevada Division of Investigations (NDI) Drug, Nevada Highway Patrol (NHP) Drug, and Driving under the Influence (DUI) arrest totals are not included.

*Includes any contact with the juvenile justice system.

**In 2004, there was an adjustment in the Reno Police Department's aggravated assault numbers. The 2004 numbers reflect that change.

Source: Nevada Department of Public Safety, *Crime and Justice in Nevada, 2003-2007* books.

Juvenile Violent Crime Referrals* of Nevadans Ages 10-17 by Gender: 2007



*Include any contact with the juvenile justice system.

Source: CBER calculations based on Nevada Department of Public Safety data, 2007, *Crime and Justice in Nevada 2007*, available online at: <<http://nvrepository.state.nv.us/ucr/annual/2007CrimeJustice.pdf>> as of 8/25/09.

Juvenile Crime

County and Municipal Drug and Liquor Juvenile Referrals* in Nevada by Age: 2007

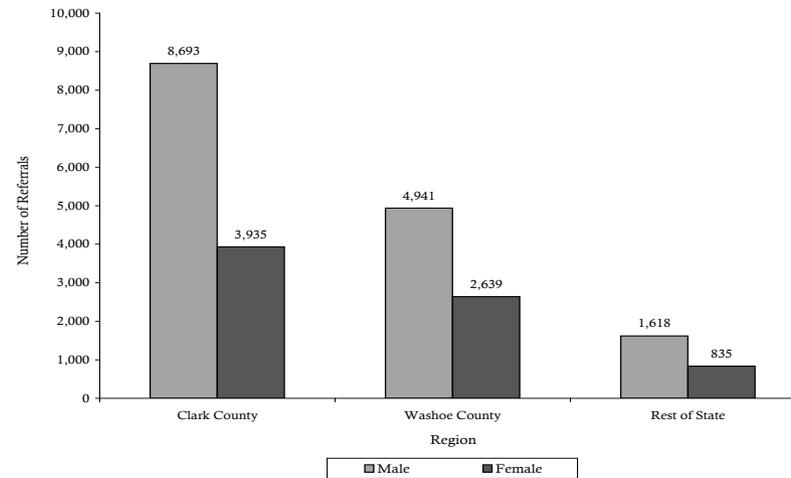
| <i>Age Category</i> | <i>Drug Referrals</i> | | <i>Liquor Referrals</i> | | <i>Total Drug and Liquor Referrals</i> |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--|
| | <i>Sales & Manufacturing</i> | <i>Possession</i> | <i>DUI**</i> | <i>Liquor Laws</i> | |
| Under 10 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 10-12 | 6 | 36 | 0 | 20 | 62 |
| 13-14 | 72 | 241 | 2 | 220 | 535 |
| 15 | 50 | 192 | 5 | 382 | 629 |
| 16 | 55 | 288 | 20 | 595 | 958 |
| 17 | 63 | 433 | 63 | 1,023 | 1,582 |
| TOTAL | 247 | 1,193 | 90 | 2,242 | 3,772 |

*Include all juveniles that came into contact with the juvenile justice system.

**Driving under the influence.

Source: Nevada Department of Public Safety, 2007, *Crime and Justice in Nevada 2007*, available online at: <<http://nvrepository.state.nv.us/ucr/annual/2007CrimeJustice.pdf>>, as of 8/25/09.

Total Number of Children and Youth Ages 8-18 Who Received Referrals* to the Nevada Juvenile Justice System by County and Gender: Fiscal Year 2007



*Include all juveniles who came into contact with the juvenile justice system.
 Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child & Family Services, Juvenile Justice Programs Office, 2008.

Number of Nevadans Ages 8-18 Who Received Referrals* to the Nevada Juvenile Justice System by Racial/Ethnic Group and Gender: 2007

| Region | Asian | | Black (African American) | | Native American | | Pacific Islander | | White | | Hispanic | | Total |
|---------------|-------|--------|-----------------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|------------------|--------|-------|--------|----------|--------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | |
| Clark | 167 | 113 | 2,188 | 1,186 | 43 | 13 | 59 | 18 | 2,890 | 1,424 | 3,346 | 1,181 | 12,628 |
| Washoe | 87 | 51 | 387 | 200 | 64 | 62 | 62 | 16 | 2,535 | 1,626 | 1,806 | 684 | 7,580 |
| Rest of State | 10 | 9 | 29 | 14 | 60 | 41 | 3 | 3 | 1,227 | 652 | 289 | 116 | 2,453 |
| TOTAL | 264 | 173 | 2,604 | 1,400 | 167 | 116 | 124 | 37 | 6,652 | 3,702 | 5,441 | 1,981 | 22,661 |

*Include all juveniles who came into contact with the juvenile justice system.
 Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child Family Services, Juvenile Justice Programs Office, 2008.

Juvenile Crime

Arrests* in Nevada by Offense and Age: 2007

| <i>Offense</i> | <i>10-12 Years of Age</i> | <i>13-14 Years of Age</i> | <i>15 Years of Age</i> | <i>16 Years of Age</i> | <i>17 Years of Age</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>Percent of All Arrests**</i> |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| Murder | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 14 | 0.06 |
| Manslaughter by negligence | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Forcible rape | 2 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 24 | 0.11 |
| Robbery | 12 | 29 | 52 | 76 | 115 | 284 | 1.29 |
| Aggravated assault | 29 | 67 | 60 | 71 | 106 | 333 | 1.51 |
| Other assaults | 293 | 611 | 394 | 411 | 345 | 2,054 | 9.34 |
| Burglary | 43 | 175 | 152 | 160 | 163 | 693 | 3.15 |
| Larceny—Theft | 191 | 610 | 529 | 663 | 676 | 2,669 | 12.13 |
| Motor-vehicle theft | 6 | 42 | 42 | 49 | 66 | 205 | 0.93 |
| Arson | 13 | 28 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 58 | 0.26 |
| Forgery & Counterfeiting | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 14 | 0.06 |
| Fraud | 0 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 21 | 39 | 0.18 |
| Embezzlement | 1 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 39 | 53 | 0.24 |
| Stolen property-buy, possess, receive | 13 | 53 | 51 | 63 | 48 | 228 | 1.04 |
| Vandalism | 157 | 360 | 233 | 207 | 214 | 1,171 | 5.32 |
| Weapons-carrying, possession, etcetera | 32 | 116 | 69 | 90 | 111 | 418 | 1.90 |
| Prostitution & Commercialized vice | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 17 | 25 | 0.11 |
| Other sex offenses | 16 | 41 | 15 | 31 | 23 | 126 | 0.57 |
| Drug-abuse violations | 42 | 313 | 242 | 343 | 494 | 1,434 | 6.52 |
| Gambling | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 0.05 |
| Offenses against family and children | 8 | 24 | 15 | 27 | 29 | 103 | 0.47 |
| Driving under the influence | 0 | 2 | 5 | 20 | 63 | 90 | 0.41 |
| Liquor laws | 20 | 220 | 382 | 595 | 1,023 | 2,240 | 10.18 |
| Drunkenness | 1 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 25 | 69 | 0.31 |
| Disorderly conduct | 98 | 318 | 226 | 198 | 141 | 981 | 4.46 |
| Vagrancy | 2 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 22 | 0.10 |
| All other offenses (except traffic) | 192 | 757 | 833 | 881 | 919 | 3,582 | 16.28 |
| Suspicion | 3 | 10 | 3 | 12 | 5 | 33 | 0.15 |
| Curfew and loitering-law violations | 129 | 639 | 675 | 880 | 1,236 | 3,559 | 16.18 |
| Runaway | 57 | 400 | 351 | 401 | 260 | 1,469 | 6.68 |
| TOTAL | 1,361 | 4,847 | 4,375 | 5,238 | 6,179 | 22,000 | 100.00 |

Note: The data reflect statistics reported to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR) by the participating law-enforcement agencies.

*“The UCR Program procedures require that an arrest be counted on each separate occasion a person is taken into custody, notified or cited. Annual arrest figures do not measure the number of individuals arrested since one person may be arrested several times during the year for the same or different offenses” (p. 65).

**CBER calculations for all arrests ages 10-17.

Source: Nevada Department of Public Safety, 2008, *2007 Crime and Justice in Nevada*, available online at: <<http://nvrepository.state.nv.us/ucr/annual/2007CrimeJustice.pdf>> as of 8/25/09.

U.S. Representative Dean Heller

I grew up in Carson City with my five brothers and sisters. At that time, Carson City was a small town with a population of fewer than 15,000 people. My siblings and I would ride our bikes to the Carson River in the summer to fish and swim. With these great memories of my childhood, I knew I wanted to raise my children in Nevada and give them the same experiences I had as a child. After spending a few years in Southern California, my wife, Lynne, and I moved to Carson City. Together, we have raised our four children here.

Nevada offers the amenities of urban comfort with easy access to large and remote open spaces. My family and I have thoroughly enjoyed all Nevada has to offer. If you enjoy the outdoors, as my family does, living in Carson City is minutes away from horseback riding, hiking, and skiing. We can swim in Lake Tahoe, ride Jet Skis at Lake Lahontan, or hike in the Sierra Mountains. We have had many memorable moments traveling through Nevada, going to different towns, and enjoying the different parts of our state. As a family, we have enjoyed Nevada Day in Carson City, the Basque Festival in Elko, and the bright lights of Las Vegas together.

I have now been married to my wife, Lynne, for 25 years. We have one child who has graduated from college, two that are in college, and one that is starting high school. At every stage of their lives, we have made great memories, in part, because Nevada is a great place to grow up. Living in Nevada has made it easy to find activities that the whole family could enjoy, and I cannot think of a better place to have raised my children.



Nevada County Data: 2006 and 2007

| County | Health Conditions and Health Care | | | | Economic Well-Being | Education | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Total Births (2007) | Births Less Than 2,500 g. (5.5 lbs.) (2007) | Births to Teens Ages 15-19 (2007) | Births to Unmarried Teens Ages 15-19 (2007) | Female Population Ages 15-19 (2007) | Number of Children Below Poverty Level Ages 0-17 (2006) | 9th Grade Dropouts (2006-2007) | 10th Grade Dropouts (2006-2007) | 11th Grade Dropouts (2006-2007) | 12th Grade Dropouts (2006-2007) | Number of Graduates (2006-2007) |
| Carson City | 862 | 73 | 102 | 81 | 1,871 | 1,778 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 16 | 422 |
| Churchill | 357 | 19 | 49 | 42 | 1,058 | 963 | 7 | 7 | 16 | 14 | 327 |
| Clark | 30,766 | 2,545 | 3,190 | 2,654 | 65,710 | 65,783 | 1,656 | 1,369 | 859 | 1,404 | 13,031 |
| Douglas | 400 | 38 | 37 | 32 | 1,547 | 936 | 12 | 33 | 30 | 40 | 454 |
| Elko | 804 | 43 | 112 | 76 | 2,069 | 1,433 | 5 | 7 | 14 | 9 | 557 |
| Esmeralda | 6 | 0 | 1 | NM | 37 | 23 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Eureka | 24 | 2 | 5 | NM | 52 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 16 |
| Humboldt | 263 | 18 | 34 | 23 | 619 | 663 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 191 |
| Lander | 92 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 266 | 174 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 86 |
| Lincoln | 55 | 3 | 2 | NM | 149 | 179 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 65 |
| Lyon | 673 | 63 | 70 | 56 | 1,652 | 1,516 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 470 |
| Mineral | 42 | 2 | 5 | NM | 159 | 264 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 36 |
| Nye | 456 | 47 | 60 | 53 | 1,400 | 1,676 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 296 |
| Pershing | 57 | 4 | 6 | NM | 221 | 238 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 52 |
| Storey | 13 | 2 | 0 | NM | 112 | 55 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 35 |
| Washoe | 6,191 | 524 | 654 | 527 | 15,381 | 13,045 | 152 | 135 | 133 | 123 | 3,191 |
| White Pine | 114 | 5 | 18 | 13 | 331 | 279 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 99 |
| NEVADA | 41,175 | 3,391 | 4,354 | 3,576 | 92,635 | 89,054 | 1,857* | 1,582* | 1,085* | 1,646* | 19,630* |

Note: NA = Not Applicable. Esmeralda County students attend high school in the neighboring Nye County School District. NM = Not Meaningful. Counts fewer than five were omitted for births to unmarried teens.

*Includes charter school students.

Source: Nevada State Demographer, Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, U.S. Census Bureau, and Nevada Department of Education.

Nevada County Data: 2006 and 2007

| County | Child and Youth Safety/Welfare | | | | | | | Juvenile Justice | | |
|-------------|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| | Infant Mortality (Less than 1 year old) (2006) | Child Deaths Ages 1-14 (2006) | Population Ages 1-14 (2006) | Teen Deaths Ages 15-19 (From all causes) (2006) | Teen Suicide Deaths Ages 15-19 (2006) | Teen Homicide Deaths Ages 15-19 (2006) | Teen Accident Deaths Ages 15-19 (2006) | Population Ages 15-19 (2007) | Juvenile Violent Crime Ages 10-17 (2007) | Population Ages 10-17 (2007) |
| Carson City | 3 | 1 | 10,157 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3,817 | 43 | 6,049 |
| Churchill | 0 | 1 | 5,615 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2,175 | 9 | 3,479 |
| Clark | 196 | 82 | 385,944 | 95 | 13 | 24 | 46 | 136,092 | 434 | 214,153 |
| Douglas | 1 | 1 | 7,153 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3,226 | 4 | 4,507 |
| Elko | 5 | 8 | 9,881 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 4,247 | 3 | 6,437 |
| Esmeralda | 0 | 0 | 137 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 81 | 0 | 103 |
| Eureka | 0 | 0 | 307 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 105 | 0 | 208 |
| Humboldt | 2 | 0 | 3,704 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1,309 | 0 | 2,220 |
| Lander | 0 | 0 | 1,194 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 555 | 1 | 806 |
| Lincoln | 0 | 0 | 632 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 307 | 0 | 400 |
| Lyon | 2 | 3 | 9,760 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3,449 | 0 | 5,511 |
| Mineral | 2 | 0 | 685 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 356 | 2 | 496 |
| Nye | 4 | 2 | 6,953 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2,906 | 16 | 4,438 |
| Pershing | 0 | 0 | 917 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 492 | 3 | 636 |
| Storey | 1 | 0 | 395 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 240 | 0 | 271 |
| Washoe | 46 | 18 | 79,483 | 22 | 6 | 2 | 10 | 32,086 | 147 | 47,827 |
| White Pine | 0 | 1 | 1,403 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 649 | 1 | 980 |
| NEVADA | 262 | 117 | 524,320 | 143 | 22 | 29 | 69 | 192,094 | 663 | 298,521 |

Source: Nevada State Demographer, Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, and Nevada Department of Public Safety.

Notes

Demographics

“A group quarters is a place where people live or stay, in a group living arrangement, that is owned or managed by an entity or organization providing housing and/or services for the residents.” An example is college residence halls.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2008 American Community Survey/Puerto Rico Community Survey Group Quarters Definitions*, available online at: <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/2008_ACS_GQ_Definitions.pdf> as of 10/21/09.

Health Conditions and Health Care

Public-Health Programs

The number of children enrolled in Medicaid will be larger than the number of children eligible for Medicaid due to a number of factors:

1. a retroactive eligibility will increase Medicaid-enrolled numbers over time
2. the Medicaid-eligible numbers are calculated as of the month end that the numbers are run (“snapshot in time”)
3. when a child turns 19 he/she will not be counted as a child from that month on in reports of Medicaid-eligible children (chances are he/she will be dropped entirely because he/she would be considered an adult and would have to open his/own case. The only exception would be a 19-year-old still at home and in high school). A report on Medicaid-enrolled children would count the child for the full year. The Medicaid-enrolled data include any child that was 18 or under during the year, born between 1/1/90 and 12/31/08.

Source: Bob Reardon, Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Welfare and Supportive Services, Research & Statistics, e-mail correspondence, 4/16/09.

Immunization

Descriptions of common vaccinations are:

- 4+DTaP: 4 or more doses of any diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and pertussis vaccines including diphtheria and tetanus toxoids, and any acellular pertussis vaccine (DTaP/DTP/ST)
- 3+Polio: 3 or more doses of any poliovirus vaccine
- 1+MMR: 1 or more doses of measles-mumps-rubella vaccine
- 3+Hib: 3 or more doses of Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) vaccine
- 3+HepB: 3 or more doses of hepatitis B vaccine

Mental Health

“Wraparound In Nevada for Children and Families (WIN) provides intensive clinical case management supporting a comprehensive system of care for children with Severe Emotional Disturbance (SED) who are in the care and/or custody of a public Child Welfare Agency.”

Source: Bosworth, Jane M., December 31, 2004, *Wraparound in Nevada for Children and Families Program Accomplishments*, available online at <<http://www.dcss.state.nv.us/Reports/WIN%20Outcome%20Report%2012-31-04.pdf>> as of 1/21/09.

Oral Health

“Dental sealants are thin plastic coatings that are applied to the grooves on the chewing surfaces of the back teeth to protect them from tooth decay. Most tooth decay in children and teens occurs on these surfaces. Sealants protect the chewing surfaces from tooth decay by keeping germs and food particles out of these grooves.”

Source: National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Oral Health, “Dental Sealants,” available online at: http://www.cdc.gov/OralHealth/publications/factsheets/sealants_fa.htm as of 8/18/09.

Economic Well-Being

Poverty

“. . . HUD is required to set FMRs at the 50th percentile rent, rather than the 40th, in large metropolitan areas with concentrated poverty. This rule was established to expand rental opportunities by making units in less-impooverished areas more affordable to Housing Choice Voucher holders.”

Source: National Low Income Housing Coalition, *Out of Reach 2007-2008*, “Appendix A; Data Notes, Methodologies, and Sources,” available online at: <http://www.nlihc.org/oor/oor2009/appendixa.pdf>, as of 10/29/09.

Child and Youth Safety/Welfare

Child Abuse and Neglect

“A report assigned for investigation may contain several allegations . . . Each allegation is substantiated or unsubstantiated. A report may result in some allegations being substantiated and some not . . . A family may have more than

one report during a reporting period.”⁴ For example, “There could be 2 children and two allegations on each child, and two parents. Both mother and father are alleged to have physically neglected both children, and to have provided inadequate supervision for each child. This generates a total of 8 allegations in that the father has two allegations on each child (4) and the mother the same. If only the inadequate supervision were substantiated for one parent on one child, you would have one of eight allegations substantiated.”

“If one report contains 2 allegations and only 1 is substantiated the ‘report’ is considered substantiated; however . . . each allegation is investigated independent of the other and a determination is made on each finding.”

Source: Morton, Thomas, Clark County Department of Family Services, and Betsey Crumrine, Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, e-mail correspondence, 2/11/09 and 10/26/09, respectively.

Child Care

Useful descriptions for Nevada child-care facilities are defined by law and may be found in NAC-432A-Services and Facilities for Care of Children.

“‘Accommodation facility’ means a facility which is operated: 1. By a business that is licensed to conduct a business other than the provision of care to children; and 2. As an auxiliary service provided for the customers of the primary business.” (NAC 432A.012)

“‘Child-care center’ means any facility in which the licensee regularly provides day or night care for more than 12 children.” (NAC 432A.050)

“‘Child-care institution’ means a facility in which the licensee provides care during the day and night and provides developmental guidance to 16 or more children who do not routinely return to the homes of their parents or guardians.” (NAC 432A.070)

“‘Family home’ means any facility in which the licensee regularly provides care without the presence of parents, for at least five and not more than six children.” (NAC 432A.100)

“‘Group home’ means any facility in which the licensee regularly provides care for no less than seven and no more than twelve children.” (NAC 432A.110)

“‘Nursery for infants and toddlers’ means a child care facility in which the licensee provides care for five or more children who are under 2 years of age.” (NAC 432A.145)

“‘Preschool’ means a facility in which the licensee has established specific goals to enhance each child’s cognitive, social, emotional, physical and creative development.” (NAC 432A.160)

“‘Special-needs facility’ means a child care facility providing care to children with special needs in which those children comprise 40 percent or more of the total number of children for whom the facility is licensed to provide care.” (NAC 432A.165)

“‘On-site child-care facility’ means an establishment that:

1. is licensed pursuant to this chapter;
2. provides care to the children of employees of a business at the place of employment;
3. provides care on a temporary or permanent basis, during the day or overnight, to five or more children who are under the age of 18 years and who are not related within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity to an owner or manager of the business; and
4. is owned, operated, subsidized, managed, contracted for or staffed by the business.” (NRS 432A.0275)

Source: “Chapter 432A-Services and Facilities for Care of Children,” available online at: <<http://www.leg.state.nv.us/NAC/NAC-432A.html>> as of 3/27/08.

Education

American College and Scholastic Assessment Exams

The American College (ACTTM) exam and the Scholastic Assessment (SAT[®]) exam are college-entrance exams.

“The ACT[®] test assesses high school students’ general educational development and their ability to complete college-level work:

- The multiple-choice tests cover four skill areas: English, mathematics, reading, and science.
- The Writing Test, which is optional, measures skill in planning and writing a short essay.”

Source: ACTTM, “ACT Assessment[®],” available online at: <<http://www.act.org/aap/>> as of 3/27/08.

“The SAT Reasoning Test is a measure of the critical thinking skills you’ll need for academic success in college. The SAT assesses how well you analyze and solve problems—skills you learned in school that you’ll need in college. The SAT is typically taken by high school juniors and seniors.”

Source: The College Board, “SAT Reasoning Test,” available online at: <<http://www.collegeboard.com/student/testing/sat/about/SATI.html>> as of 3/27/08.

Notes

Millennium Scholarship

Students are eligible for the Millennium Scholarship if they meet all of the following requirements:

1. You must graduate with a diploma from a Nevada public or private high school in the graduating class of the year 2000 or later;
2. You must complete high school with at least a 3.25 grade point average calculated using all high school credit granting courses. The grade point average may be weighted or unweighted;
3. You must pass all areas of the Nevada High School Proficiency Examination;

Source: Office of the State Treasurer, the Governor Guinn Millennium Scholarship Program, “Governor Guinn Millennium Scholarship Fact Sheet,” available online at: <<https://nevadatreasurer.gov/documents/millennium/Doc-FactSheet.pdf>> as of 3/4/09.

High School Dropouts and Graduation

1. “The formula used for calculating dropout rate is:
[(Total Dropouts + Total Non>Returns) / (Total Enrollment + Total Non>Returns)] x 100”

2. “The graduation rate is calculated using the following formula:
[(# St D + # Ad D + # Adv D) / (# Comp + DO 12 Y + DO 11 Y-1 + DO 10 Y-2 + DO 9 Y-3)] x 100

Where:

St D = Number of Standard Diplomas,

Ad D = Advanced Diplomas,

Ad D = Number of Adult Diplomas,

Comp = Number of Completers (Standard, Advanced, Adult, Adjusted, Certificates of Attendance),

DO 12 Y = Number of 12th Grade Dropouts from Current Year,

DO 11 Y-1 = Number of 11th Grade Dropouts from Year Previous,

DO 10 Y-2 = Number of 10th Grade Dropouts from 2 Years Previous,

DO 9 Y-3 = Number of 9th Grade Dropouts from 3 Years Previous”

Source: Nevada Department of Education, 2007, *2006-2007 State Accountability Summary Report*.

Early Childhood Education

“Prenumeracy skills are the abilities that a child develops in the early years that allow her/him to understand size, shape, amount, dimension, and the correspondence between objects and words associated with counting and measurement.”

Source: Evans, J., R. Myers, and E. Ilfeld, 2000, *Early Childhood Counts: A Programming Guide on Early Childhood Care for Development*, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.: World Bank Publications, p. 410.

Child and Youth Safety/Welfare

Adoption

In Nevada, families who adopt children with special needs are eligible for adoption subsidies. The monthly rate for children ages 0-12 and 13-18 is \$682.94 and \$773.17, respectively.

Special needs is defined as: “The child has not yet reached the age of 18; and cannot or should not be returned to the home of his parents; and has one or more of the following specific factor(s) or condition(s) that makes locating an adoptive placement resource difficult without recruitment, special services, or adoption assistance, the child:

1. Is five years of age or older; or
2. Is a member of a sibling group of two or more children to be placed together; and at least one of the children is age three years or older; or
3. Has a diagnosed medical, physical, emotional, or mental disability or documented history of abuse/neglect requiring treatment intervention; or
4. Has documented factors in his/her background that places child at high risk for developing a condition requiring future treatment. Children meeting this criteria include those genetically related to persons having heritable physical, mental, emotional, or behavioral conditions; prenatal substance abuse exposure; and other factors identified/determined by a treatment professional which will result in child’s need for treatment or special services; or
5. Is considered difficult to place because of race.”

Source: North American Council on Adoptable Children, “Nevada State Subsidy Proposal,” NACAC State Profiles, last revised April 2008, available online at: <<http://www.nacac.org/adoption/subsidy/stateprofiles/nevada.html>> as of 8/18/09.

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Nevada KIDS COUNT Partners

The University of Nevada Cooperative Extension (UNCE) is an educational outreach unit of the University of Nevada, Reno. UNCE provides educational programs throughout the state by conducting needs assessments, designing and delivering educational programs, and conducting evaluation studies. Known for its 4-H youth work, UNCE also offers a number of award-winning programs for vulnerable children and families.

The Nevada KIDS COUNT Executive Committee provides support to Nevada KIDS COUNT by serving as a link to the community by identifying relevant children and youth issues and promoting KIDS COUNT throughout the state. Each member offers expertise on specific areas of child well-being.

The Nevada KIDS COUNT Associate Members are committed to the KIDS COUNT project by serving on either the data or the editing committee.

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