Overall Child Well-Being in Massachusetts

Each domain below includes four key indicators. Find more information and the definitions and data sources for indicators at: datacenter.kidscount.org/databook/2012.

Trends for Child Well-Being Indicators in Massachusetts

DOMAIN RANK

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DOMAIN RANK

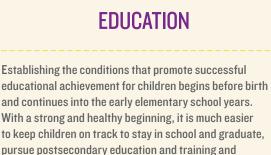
OVERALL RANK





ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Family economic success provides a critical foundation for healthy child development, which, in turn, promotes success in adulthood. Ongoing exposure to economic stress and hardship can negatively affect children's physical and mental health, academic achievement and socialemotional well-being.



successfully transition to young adulthood.



Children's health is the foundation for their overall development, and ensuring that they are born healthy is the first step toward increasing the life chances of disadvantaged children. Poverty, poor nutrition, lack of preventive health care, substance abuse, maternal depression and family violence can put children's health at risk, affecting later outcomes.



FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

When children are nurtured and well cared for during their first five years, they have better social-emotional, language and learning outcomes. These lead to more positive behavior and academic achievement in their later years. But when families and neighborhoods lack sufficient human and social resources, children's well-being can suffer.



HEALTH				2
Key Indicators		National Trend	State Trend	
Low-birthweight babies	2009 2005	8.2% 8.2%	<u>7.8%</u> 7.9%	-1%
Children without health insurance	2010 2008	<u>8%</u> 10%	<u>2%</u> 2%	0%
Child and teen deaths per 100,000	2009 2005	<u>27</u> 32	<u>17</u> 19	-11%
Teens who abuse alcohol or drugs	2008-09 2005-06	7% 8%	<u>7%</u> 9%	-22%

FAMILY AND	COMM	MUNITY National		domain rank
Key Indicators		Trend	State	e Trend
Children in single-parent families	2010 2005	34% 32%	31% 29%	7%
Children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma	2010 2005	<u>15%</u> 16%	<u>9%</u> 10%	-10%
Children living in high-poverty areas	2006–10 2000	<u>11%</u> 9%	<u>7%</u> 5%	40%
Teen births per 1,000	2009 2005	<u>39</u> 40	<u>20</u> 22	-9%