

Adams County



2002 County Profile of Child and Family Well-Being

Further Information

Tables ranking counties on indicators, as well as profiles of other counties, are available for download at:

www.hspc.org/wkc/

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Key

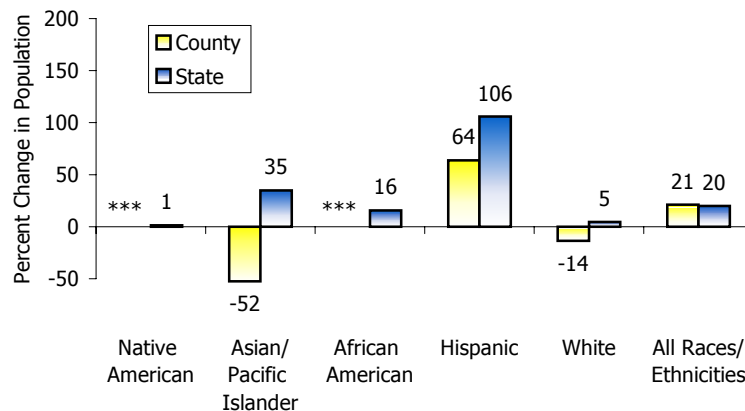
Getting Better 

Getting Worse 

No Change ^a 

COMMUNITY POPULATION

Child Population Change from 1990 to 2000 by Race/Ethnicity ^{1,b}

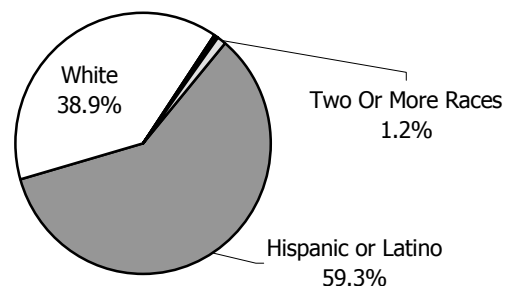


*** - Value not calculated when <10 individuals in either 1990 or 2000

Projected Population Growth from 2000 to 2005 ²

Under 5		
County		9%
State		5%
5 to 19		
County		3%
State		1%
20 and Older		
County		7%
State		7%

2000 Racial/Ethnic Distribution of the 5,613 Children in Adams County ¹



African American, Asian, Native American, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and some other race categories each consists of less than 0.5% of the child population.

Washington Kids Count documents the health and well-being of children and families on a variety of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive statewide picture is presented in the *State of Washington's Children—2002*. For more information, contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613 or on-line at www.hspc.org.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Births in 2000 Paid for by Medicaid ⁵

County	72%
State	31%

Infants Served by the WIC Program during the 1st Year of Life ^{6, c}

Women, Infants & Children (WIC):

Provides short-term, low-cost, preventive health services to young families who are at risk due to low income and nutritionally related health conditions.

2001

County	66%
State	44%

For more information on the "Toxic Release Inventory" see the WA State Dept of Ecology at www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/0204020.html

Additional information concerning the impacts of toxic chemicals on children can be found in: Tools for Understanding at www.hspc.org/wkc

The number of children judged by Child Protective Services personnel to be victims of maltreatment and the percent experiencing sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or neglect (2001 data, categories are not mutually exclusive):

	County	State
Report/Victims	23	14,945
% sexual abuse	4%	8%
% physical abuse	39%	30%
% neglect	61%	73%

INADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE ³

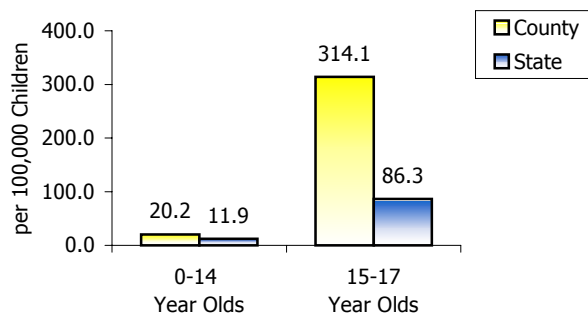
Early and continuous prenatal care results in healthier mothers and children. The "Healthy People 2010" goal is for 90% of all mothers to receive early and adequate prenatal care. ⁴ The following table presents the number (and percent) of babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care or for whom prenatal care was delayed past the first trimester of pregnancy.

	1991	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	119 (38%)	89 (27%)	65 (20%)	👍
State	15,982 (20%)	12,976 (16%)	12,267 (15%)	=

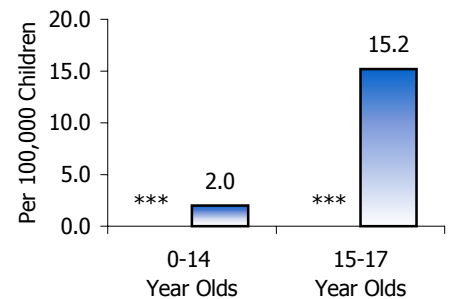
MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES ³

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children under the age of 15. Motor vehicle crashes kill more adolescents than cancer or other diseases. The following charts show the hospitalization rate for non-fatal injuries sustained in a motor vehicle crash and the fatal injury rate for motor vehicle crashes for 1996 through 2000.

Non-Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



Fatal Injuries, 1996-2000



*** - Rate not calculated when <5 injuries or fatalities

INDUSTRIAL TOXIC CHEMICAL RELEASES ⁷

Industries who discharge EPA identified toxic chemicals are required to report this data on an annual basis. In general, low-income populations and communities of color are exposed to greater concentrations and quantities of toxic chemicals via pollution. The following table lists the pounds of toxic chemicals released to air, water and land and total releases per square mile in 2000.

2000	Air	Water	Land	Total Releases (lbs/square mile)
County	3,350	0	0	2
State	19,942,045	2,777,128	4,203,033	404

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ⁸

The following table contains the number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred to Child Protective Services as victims of maltreatment and judged to merit an investigation after an initial screening.

	1997	2000	2001	2000/2001
County	40 (0.7%)	41 (0.7%)	44 (0.8%)	***
State	34,420 (2.3%)	34,752 (2.3%)	33,751 (2.2%)	=

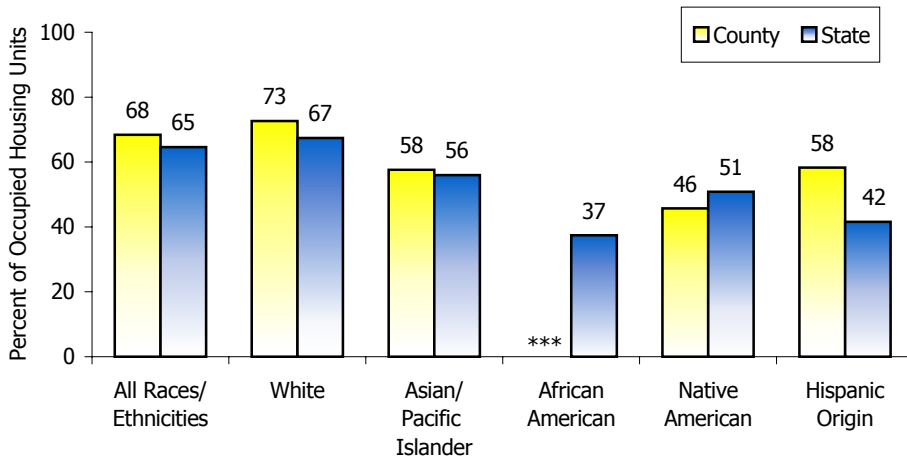
*** - Change is only calculated when more than 1% of the population is affected in both years

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

HOME OWNERSHIP

Race/ethnic disparities in home ownership are important as they can reflect a variety of concerns including disparities in: income, education, access to traditional financial institutions, stable employment opportunities, and community support.

Home Ownership by the Race/Ethnicity of Householder ¹



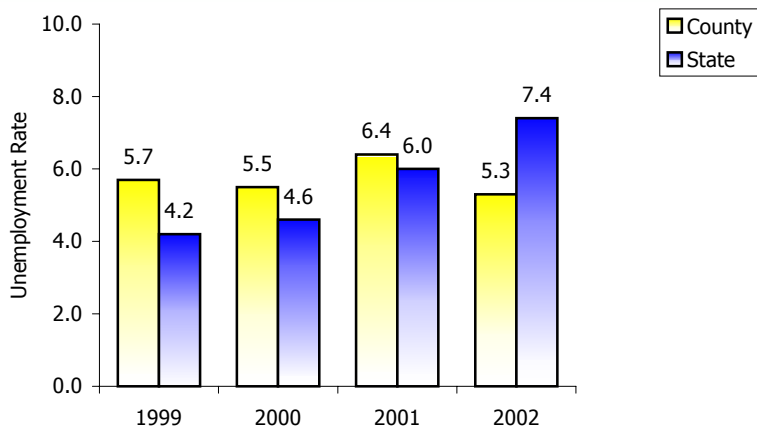
*** Not provided when <10 homeowners or renters or both

AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES ⁹

The following table indicates the average annual wage per worker 1999 through 2001 (and the percent change from the previous year) in 2001 dollars. Annual wages are only those monies earned by a single worker from a job outside the home and do not include other forms of income.

Wages (% change)	1999	2000 (in 2001 Dollars)	2001
County	\$21,541	\$22,212 (3.1%)	\$21,675 (-2.4%)
State	\$37,995	\$38,125 (0.3%)	\$37,458 (-1.7%)

Unemployment Rate for the Month of September, 1999-2002 ⁹



Percent of Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods ^{11, d}

	2000
County	39%
State	11%

2001 Household Income Necessary for Self-Sufficiency ^{12, e}

Single Parent with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	\$25,637
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Two Parents with One Preschool Child & One Schoolage Child:

County	\$32,587
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Food Bank Clients ¹⁰

The following presents the number of infants (< 2 yrs), children (3-18 yrs), and households served in the fiscal year.

	2001	2002
Infants		
County	306	395
State	64,375	75,241
Children		
County	1,715	2,251
State	411,591	459,349
Households		
County	1,107	1,055
State	349,806	387,079

EDUCATION

EARLY ADOLESCENT ACADEMIC SUCCESS ^{13, f}

Early adolescence is filled with changes, including the onset of puberty and an increase in peer influences. Research indicates that early adolescent social and academic success is predictive of later success. Providing appropriate and supportive structures during this period is critical. The need for special attention to early adolescence is illustrated by the continued poor performance of 7th graders on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). The Spring 2001 7th grade WASL results are presented below.

Percent of Students Meeting State Standards on the WASL

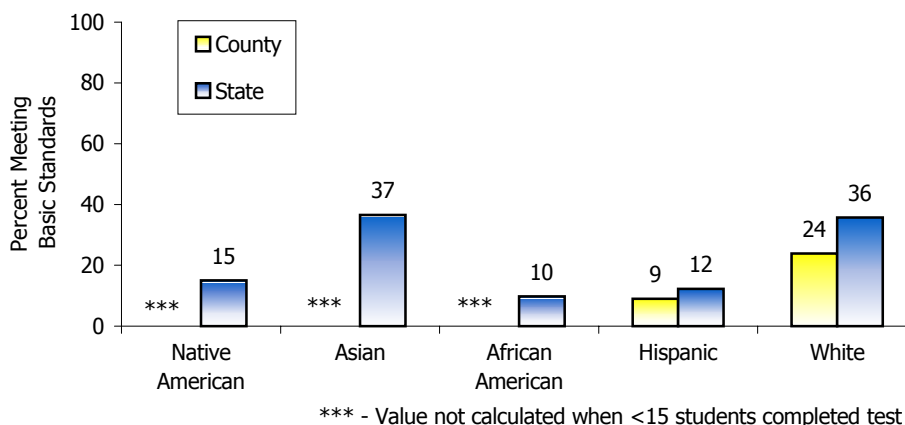
Meeting Basic Math Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	30%	42%
State	48%	50%
7th Grade		
County	17%	17%
State	33%	32%
10th Grade		
County	24%	32%
State	41%	46%

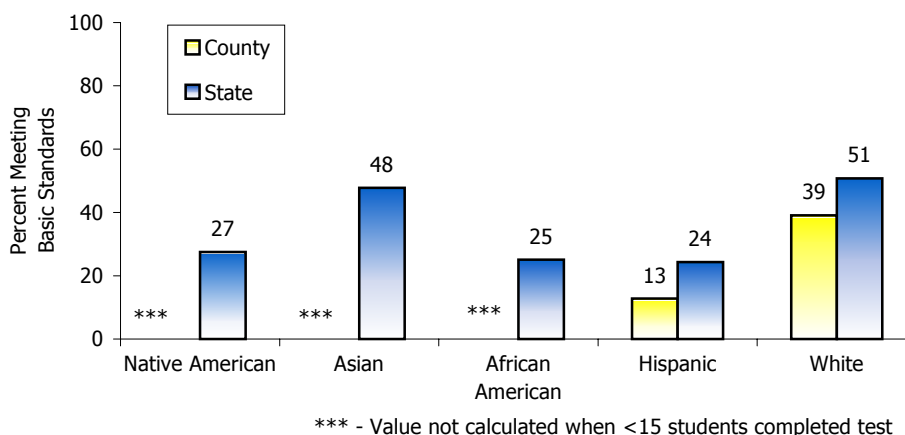
Meeting Basic Reading Standards

	2000	2001
4th Grade		
County	57%	65%
State	74%	75%
7th Grade		
County	26%	27%
State	48%	47%
10th Grade		
County	52%	67%
State	71%	73%

7th Grade Math



7th Grade Reading



Notes:

- Changes in data that represent less than 5% increase/decrease are not considered significant.
- Races not shown consist of "some other" race and "more than one" race.
- Represents the percent of babies born as residence of the county in 2001 who were served by WIC anywhere in the state during their 1st year.
- High poverty neighborhoods are those where 20% or more of the population living in a census tract are below the federal poverty line.
- Self-sufficiency standard estimates how much income is needed for a family to adequately meet its basic needs without public or private assistance.
- WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 accommodations, students enrolled in ESL programs, and those students without a scale score were excluded from the analysis.

Sources:

- US 2000 Census Data
- Washington State Office of Financial Management
- Washington State Dept. of Health (DoH), Dept. of Health Statistics
- Healthy People 2010, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, US Dept. of Health and Human Services
- Washington State Dept. of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Medical Assist. Admin.
- DoH, State WIC Program
- Washington State Department of Ecology
- DSHS, Children's Admin.
- Washington State Employment Security Dept. (ESD)
- Washington State Office of Community Development, Community Service Div.
- Special analysis of the 2000 Census conducted by the Annie E. Casey Foundation
- Dianne Pearce, PhD, University of Washington, School of Social Work
- The Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)

This report was produced by Sheri L. Hill, Shelley De Wys, Dorothy J. Mandell, Matt Chang and Richard N. Brandon of the Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, University of Washington as part of the Washington Kids Count (WKC) Project.