

Notes

Overview of KIDS COUNT

Prior to changing the way the teen birth rate and the teen death rate are measured, the Annie E. Casey Foundation collected relevant data, held several meetings with KIDS COUNT-related groups, and communicated with experts within and outside of their organization. Dr. William O'Hare's reasons for the changes follow.

- *About 75% of all teen deaths are from accidents, homicides and suicides, so switching to all deaths will not involve a major change (p. 13).*
- *State rankings will change very little by switching to deaths from all causes (correlation between the two state distributions is +.98) (p. 13).*
- *For the infant mortality (death) rate and child death rate, we use deaths from all causes, so using deaths from all causes for teens will bring about philosophical consistency between this measure and other key KIDS COUNT measures based on deaths (pp. 13-14).*
- *Because the number of events (births) is much larger for 15-to-19-year-olds than for 15-to-17-year-olds, birth rates for 15-to-19-year-olds, are more precise than (sic) birth rate for 15-17-year-olds, therefore we are better able to detect real change over time and real differences across states (p. 11).*
- *There is very little difference in the state rankings between 15-to-17-year-old birth rates and 15-to-19-year-olds (sic) birth rates (the correlation between the two state distributions is +.97). Moreover the biggest differences occur in small states, which highlights one of the problems with 15-to-17-year-old rate—namely that the small number of events produce unreliable rates (p. 9).*
- *Birth outcomes among 18 and 19-year-olds are poor (p. 9).*
- *Based on data from the 2004 CPS, children born to 18 and 19-year-olds generally have poor outcomes later in life and difference between outcomes for those born to 15-to-17-year-old mothers are not much different than (sic) those born to mother (sic) who are 18 or 19-years-old (p.9).*
- *Two-thirds of all teen births occur to 18 and 19-year-olds. Looking only at births among 15-to-17-year-olds makes the problem seem smaller than it is (p.8).*

Source: Dr. William O'Hare, electronic correspondence, May 31, 2005.

Child Care

Useful descriptions for Nevada child-care facilities are defined by law and may be found in NAC-432A-Services for 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 2/13/06).

Notes Continued

Education

Millennium Scholarship

Students may establish residency for eligibility requirements by: “1. Providing evidence that a parent has been a resident of the State of Nevada, as defined by the residency requirements in Title 4, Chapter 15, for the last two years of the student’s high school attendance and verifying financial dependence on the parent, or 2. Providing evidence that a parent who is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States, on active duty, and stationed outside Nevada as a result of a permanent change of duty station pursuant to military orders, was a resident of the State of Nevada at the time of enrollment in the Armed Forces and has continued to maintain Nevada as the official state of residence.”

Source: Office of the State Treasurer, Millennium Scholarship, “Nevada Millennium Scholarship Program Initial Eligibility Appeal Form,” available online at: <<http://nevadatreasurer.gov/documents/Millennium/2005%20Initial%20Eligibility.pdf>> as of 9/29/05.

American College and Scholastic Assessment Exams

The American College (ACT™) exam and the Scholastic Assessment (SAT®) exam are college-entrance exams.

“The ACT is America’s most widely accepted college entrance exam. It 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: ACT™, “ACT Assessment®,” available online at: <<http://www.act.org/aap/>> as of 2/13/06.

“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 that 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 2/13/06.