

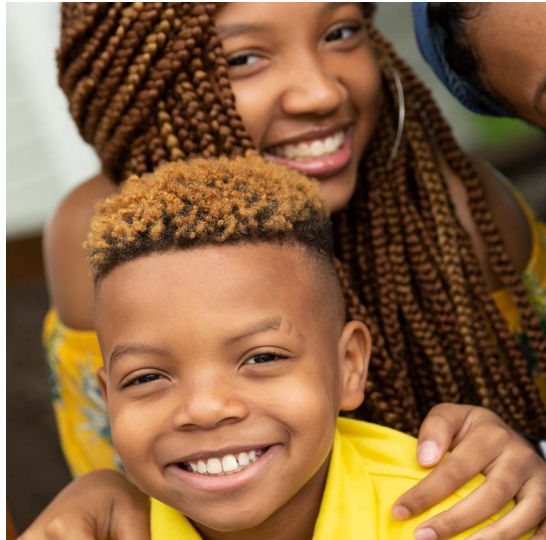


2020

KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK

STATE TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

THE ANNIE E. CASEY FOUNDATION



■ ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Annie E. Casey Foundation's *KIDS COUNT Data Book* is made possible by the contributions of many. Jean D'Amico, Kelvin Pollard and Alicia VanOrman of the Population Reference Bureau were instrumental in the development of the KIDS COUNT® index, as well as in the collection and organization of data presented.

In addition, the Foundation's KIDS COUNT organizations (see page 34) and national outreach partners (see www.aecf.org/outreachpartners) are critical to making the *Data Book* available to national, state and local leaders across the country.

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NOTE TO READERS

This is the 31st edition of the *KIDS COUNT Data Book*. The Annie E. Casey Foundation has published this comprehensive assessment of the well-being of children in the United States every year since 1990, during periods of growth and recession and in times of relative prosperity and great anxiety. But since the Foundation began publishing the *Data Book*, there has never been a year like this.

Undoubtedly, because of the COVID-19 pandemic, the world will remember 2020 as a year of fear, pain and loss for everyone, including children old enough to recall what happened long after this time is behind us. The crisis has overwhelmed states and communities and has decimated the health and economic stability of families, with a profoundly disparate effect on people of color.

These are grave times. But this crisis will end, and when it does, America's children will look to the adults in their lives and the leaders in their communities for assurances that we will make things better for them.

The great task for all of us — probably a life's work for some — will be to forge a more resilient America where kids, families and communities can thrive once again. This work has already begun, and the Foundation and its KIDS COUNT partners will continue in the weeks, months and years ahead to monitor how young people are faring. In the meantime, this *Data Book* provides the information on child well-being as it stood before the pandemic to help inform the work of the policymakers, researchers and advocates who depend on this regularly published report.

The Foundation deeply appreciates everyone who has put kids first during these extraordinary times — from the parents, teachers and counselors who have cared for children and helped them navigate online learning to the social workers, service providers and others who have kept agencies and programs running and extended compassion to young people in the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. You have stood alongside this country's medical professionals, first responders and frontline workers to show not only that we are all in this together but also that working to keep kids healthy and safe has never been more essential.



TRENDS



Since 1990, the Annie E. Casey Foundation has ranked states annually on overall child well-being using an index of key indicators.

The KIDS COUNT index captures what children need most to thrive, using four domains: (1) Economic Well-Being, (2) Education, (3) Health and (4) Family and Community. Each domain includes four indicators, for a total of 16. These indicators represent the best available data to measure the status of child well-being at the state and national levels. (For a more thorough description of the KIDS COUNT index, visit www.aecf.org/resources/the-new-kids-count-index.)

The COVID-19 pandemic has undoubtedly had a negative effect on child well-being in the United States. This year's *Data Book* presents the most recent available data and multiyear trends, which — whenever possible — compare data from 2010 with those from 2018. State rankings are also based on the most recent data. As the nation recovers from the coronavirus crisis, the latest data on child and family well-being, including any available post-pandemic data, will be in the KIDS COUNT Data Center (datacenter.kidscount.org).

TABLE I: NATIONAL TRENDS

16 Key Indicators of Child Well-Being by Domain

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

| | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|
| CHILDREN IN POVERTY US: 12,998,000 | 22% <small>2010</small> | 18% <small>2018</small> | BETTER |
| CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS LACK SECURE EMPLOYMENT US: 19,579,000 | 33% <small>2010</small> | 27% <small>2018</small> | BETTER |
| CHILDREN LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HIGH HOUSING COST BURDEN US: 22,566,000 | 41% <small>2010</small> | 31% <small>2018</small> | BETTER |
| TEENS NOT IN SCHOOL AND NOT WORKING US: 1,186,000 | 9% <small>2010</small> | 7% <small>2018</small> | BETTER |

EDUCATION

| | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|
| YOUNG CHILDREN (AGES 3 AND 4) NOT IN SCHOOL US: 4,215,000 | 52% <small>2009-11</small> | 52% <small>2016-18</small> | SAME |
| FOURTH-GRADERS NOT PROFICIENT IN READING US: N.A. | 68% <small>2009</small> | 66% <small>2019</small> | BETTER |
| EIGHTH-GRADERS NOT PROFICIENT IN MATH US: N.A. | 67% <small>2009</small> | 67% <small>2019</small> | SAME |
| HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS NOT GRADUATING ON TIME US: N.A. | 21% <small>2010-11</small> | 15% <small>2017-18</small> | BETTER |

N.A.: Not available

HEALTH

| | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| LOW BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES US: 313,752 | 8.1% <small>2010</small> | 8.3% <small>2018</small> | WORSE |
| CHILDREN WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE US: 4,055,000 | 8% <small>2010</small> | 5% <small>2018</small> | BETTER |
| CHILD AND TEEN DEATHS PER 100,000 US: 19,660 | 26 <small>2010</small> | 25 <small>2018</small> | BETTER |
| CHILDREN AND TEENS (AGES 10 TO 17) WHO ARE OVERWEIGHT OR OBESE US: N.A. | 31% <small>2016-17</small> | 31% <small>2017-18</small> | SAME |

FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

| | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| CHILDREN IN SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES US: 23,980,000 | 34% <small>2010</small> | 35% <small>2018</small> | WORSE |
| CHILDREN IN FAMILIES WHERE THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD LACKS A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA US: 9,205,000 | 15% <small>2010</small> | 13% <small>2018</small> | BETTER |
| CHILDREN LIVING IN HIGH-POVERTY AREAS US: 7,717,000 | 13% <small>2008-12</small> | 10% <small>2014-18</small> | BETTER |
| TEEN BIRTHS PER 1,000 US: 179,871 | 34 <small>2010</small> | 17 <small>2018</small> | BETTER |

N.A.: Not available

NATIONAL TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

Data over a recent period of eight or so years reveal encouraging trends in child well-being nationally, with improvements in 11 out of the 16 indicators (see pages 4 and 5). The 2018 data show that more parents were economically secure and lived without a high housing cost burden, more teens graduated from high school and delayed childbearing, and children's health insurance coverage continues to be something to celebrate. Broadly speaking, the nation helped children experience gains in the Economic Well-Being domain, with promising but mixed results in the Health, Education and Family and Community domains.

All four Economic Well-Being indicators improved. In 2018, fewer children were living in poverty, more parents were employed and fewer families were spending a disproportionate amount of their income on housing costs.

The most improvement was in the percentage of children living in a household with a high housing cost burden, where the rate dropped from 41% in 2010 to 31% in 2018. Nonetheless, in 2018, nearly one in five children lived in poverty. After seeing continued improvement over the past three to four years, progress stalled between 2017 and 2018 in the Economic Well-Being domain, even as the national unemployment rate continued its decline.¹

Meanwhile, two of the four Education indicators — fourth-grade reading proficiency and high school graduation — showed improvement. Notably, with 85% of high school students graduating on time in the 2017–18 school year, the nation's graduation rate saw the greatest improvement in the Education domain.

The Health domain saw mixed results. Far fewer children lacked access to health insurance coverage in 2018, likely the result of expanded public health coverage. Even with these advancements, the number of children without insurance increased for the second consecutive year. Data also show that after seeing increases for three years straight, the percentage of babies born with a low birth weight leveled off at 8.3%. These recent trends are something to watch.

Trends in the Family and Community domain, for the most part, were encouraging. The teen birth rate continued its decline, reaching a new low; a smaller percentage of children were living with parents who lacked a high school diploma; and the percentage of children living in high-poverty communities improved for the third year in a row. The percentage of children living in single-parent families is the only indicator that worsened between 2010 and 2018. In 2018, more than one-third of children lived in single-parent families, which tend to have fewer resources in terms of time and money and the opportunities those often provide.

Overall, the positive strides in some areas of child well-being, driven by effective policies, provide encouragement that the nation can advance the substantial work needed to improve the prospects of its youngest generation.



RACIAL INEQUITIES IN CHILD WELL-BEING

Despite gains for children of all races and income levels during the reporting period, the nation's racial inequities remain deep, systemic and stubbornly persistent (see page 8). Data suggest that we as a nation fail to provide African American, American Indian and Latino children with the opportunities and support they need to thrive. States are failing to dismantle barriers that African American, American Indian and Latino children especially encounter. As a result, nearly all index measures show that children with the same potential experience disparate outcomes. A few notable exceptions: African American kids were more likely than the national average to be in school as young children and to live in families in which the head of the household has at least a high school diploma. American Indian families with children were less likely to be burdened with high housing costs. Latino kids were more likely to be born at a healthy birth weight, and Latino children and teens had a lower death rate than the national average.

As a result of persistent generations-long inequities and systemic barriers, children of color face high hurdles to success on many indicators. African American children were significantly more

likely to live in single-parent families and high-poverty neighborhoods. American Indian kids were almost three times as likely to lack health insurance and to live in neighborhoods with more limited resources than the average child. And Latino children were the most likely to live with a head of household who lacked a high school diploma and to not be in school when they were young.

Although Asian and Pacific Islander children tend to fare better than their peers, disaggregated data show that stark differences exist within this population. For example, 37% of Burmese and 30% of Hmong children lived in poverty compared with 11% of Asian and Pacific Islander children overall. And 61% of Burmese children lived in a family where the head of household lacked a high school diploma — almost five times higher than the national average.²

In 14 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, kids of color were the majority of the child population in 2018. Demographers predict that in 2020, children of color will represent the majority of all U.S. kids.³ The future success of our nation depends on our ability to ensure all children have the chance to be successful.

KEY INDICATORS

By Race and Hispanic Origin

| | | National Average | African American | American Indian | Asian and Pacific Islander | Latino | White | Two or More Races |
|---|----------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------|-------|-------------------|
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | |
| Children in poverty | 2018 | 18% | 32% | 31% | 11% | 26% | 11% | 18% |
| Children whose parents lack secure employment | 2018 | 27% | 41% | 44% | 21% | 31% | 21% | 30% |
| Children living in households with a high housing cost burden | 2018 | 31% | 44% | 29% | 30% | 41% | 22% | 33% |
| Teens not in school and not working | 2018 | 7% | 10% | 12% | 3% | 8% | 6% | 7% |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | | | |
| Young children (ages 3 and 4) not in school | 2014–18† | 52% | 48% | 56% | 46% | 58% | 51% | 51% |
| Fourth-graders not proficient in reading | 2019 | 66% | 82%* | 80%* | 45%* | 77% | 56% | 60%* |
| Eighth-graders not proficient in math | 2019 | 67% | 87%* | 85%* | 39%* | 81% | 57% | 64%* |
| High school students not graduating on time | 2017–18 | 15% | 21%* | 27%* | 8%* | 19% | 11% | N.A. |
| HEALTH | | | | | | | | |
| Low birth-weight babies | 2018 | 8.3% | 13.7% | 7.9% | 8.6% | 7.5% | 6.9% | 8.9% |
| Children without health insurance | 2018 | 5% | 4% | 13% | 4% | 8% | 4% | 4% |
| Child and teen deaths per 100,000 | 2018 | 25 | 38 | 28 | 15 | 20 | 24 | N.A. |
| Children and teens (ages 10 to 17) who are overweight or obese | 2017–18 | 31% | 39% | N.A. | 22% | 38% | 26% | 35% |
| FAMILY AND COMMUNITY | | | | | | | | |
| Children in single-parent families | 2018 | 35% | 65% | 53% | 15% | 41% | 24% | 40% |
| Children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma | 2018 | 13% | 11% | 17% | 9% | 30% | 5% | 8% |
| Children living in high-poverty areas | 2014–18 | 10% | 26% | 27% | 5% | 17% | 4% | 9% |
| Teen births per 1,000 | 2018 | 17 | 27 | 21 | 4 | 27 | 12 | 18 |

† Data are from five-year American Community Survey (ACS) data and are not comparable to the national average using three years of pooled one-year ACS data.

* Data are for non-Hispanic children.

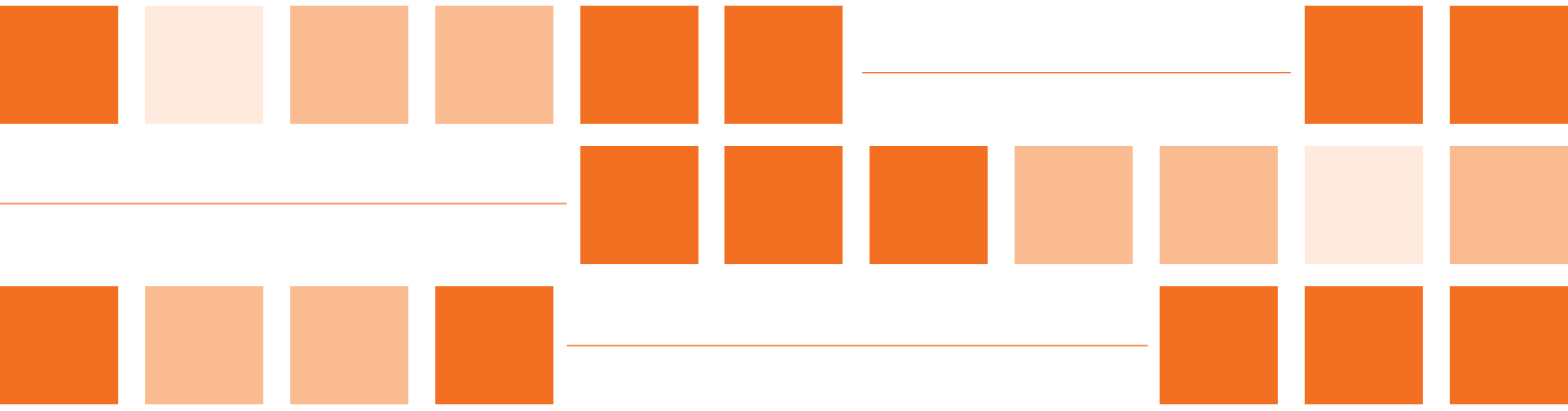
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NATIONAL AND STATE DATA PROFILES ONLINE

National and state profiles providing current and trend data for all 16 indicators, as well as an

interactive look at the *Data Book*, are available at www.aecf.org/databook. In addition, thousands of child well-being indicators, including those cited in the *Data Book*, are available on the KIDS COUNT Data Center at datacenter.kidscount.org.



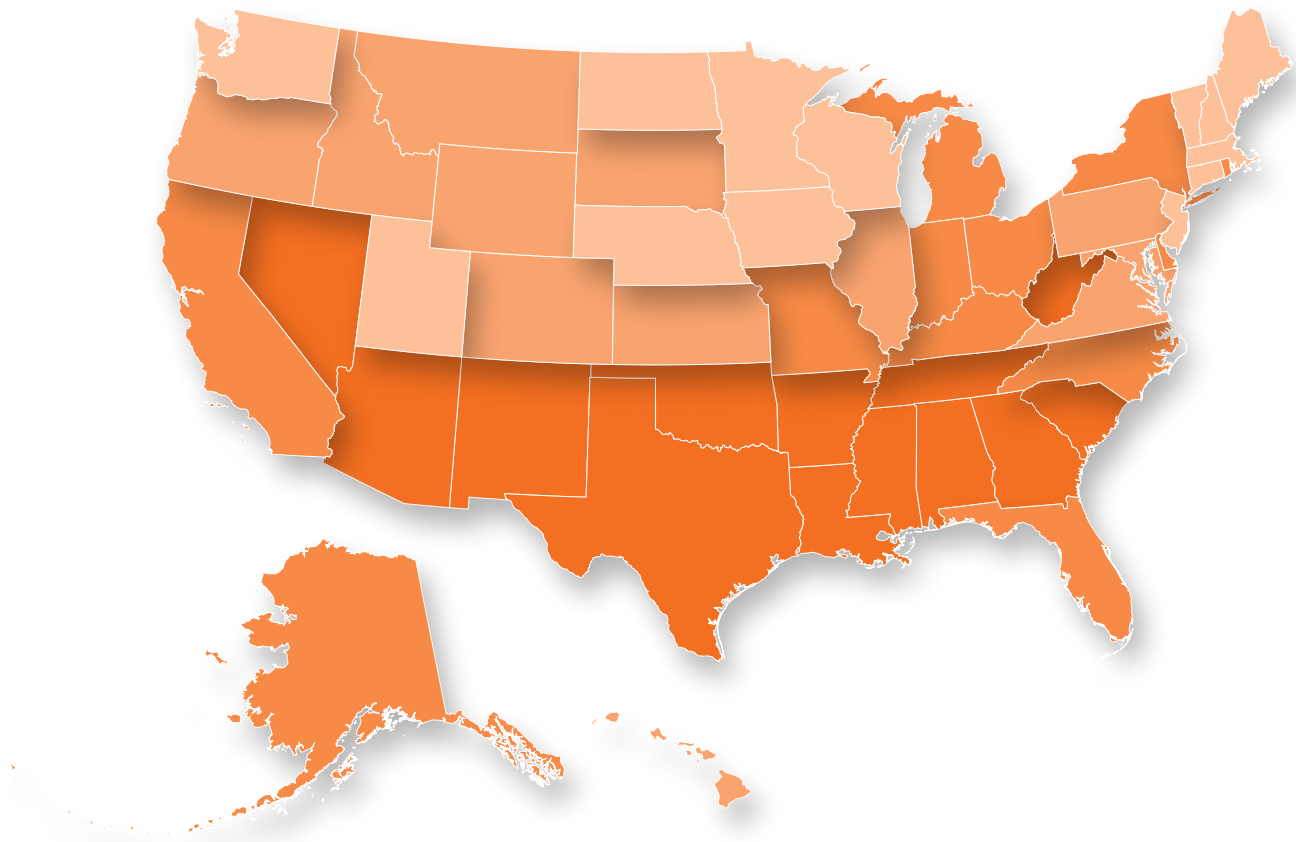


OVERALL CHILD WELL-BEING

The Foundation derives a composite index of overall child well-being for each state by combining data across four domains: (1) Economic Well-Being, (2) Education, (3) Health and (4) Family and Community. These composite scores are then translated into a state ranking for child well-being.



A STATE-TO-STATE COMPARISON OF OVERALL CHILD WELL-BEING: 2020*



* Due to changes made in the Health domain, Overall rankings cannot be compared with previous years.

RANKINGS AND KEY

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Massachusetts | 14. Virginia | 26. Rhode Island | 38. Georgia |
| 2. New Hampshire | 15. Colorado | 27. Delaware | 39. Tennessee |
| 3. Minnesota | 16. Wyoming | 28. New York | 40. Arkansas |
| 4. Utah | 17. Hawaii | 29. Indiana | 41. South Carolina |
| 5. Vermont | 18. South Dakota | 30. Missouri | 42. Arizona |
| 6. Connecticut | 19. Kansas | 31. Ohio | 43. Texas |
| 7. North Dakota | 20. Pennsylvania | 32. Michigan | 44. West Virginia |
| 8. New Jersey | 21. Maryland | 33. North Carolina | 45. Oklahoma |
| 9. Nebraska | 22. Idaho | 34. California | 46. Nevada |
| 10. Iowa | 23. Montana | 35. Florida | 47. Alabama |
| 11. Wisconsin | 24. Illinois | 36. Alaska | 48. Louisiana |
| 12. Washington | 25. Oregon | 37. Kentucky | 49. Mississippi |
| 13. Maine | | | 50. New Mexico |

National data mask a great deal of state and regional variations in child well-being. A child's chances of thriving depend not only on individual, family and community characteristics but also on the state in which she or he is born and raised. States vary considerably in their wealth and other resources. Policy choices and investments by state officials and lawmakers also strongly influence children's chances for success.

This year, New England states hold the top two spots for overall child well-being. Massachusetts ranks first, followed by New Hampshire and Minnesota. Louisiana (at 48th place), Mississippi (49th) and New Mexico (50th) are the three lowest-ranked states.

The map on page 11 shows the distinct regional patterns that emerge from the state rankings. Five of the top 10 states in terms of overall child well-being are in the Northeast, including Vermont (fifth), Connecticut (sixth) and New Jersey (eighth). States rounding out the top 10 are Utah (fourth), North Dakota (seventh), Nebraska (ninth) and Iowa (10th).

States in Appalachia, as well as the Southeast and Southwest — where families have the lowest levels of household income — populate the bottom of the overall rankings. In fact, except for California and Alaska, the 18 lowest-ranked states are in these regions.





Although they are not ranked against states, children in the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico experienced some of the worst outcomes on many of the indicators the Foundation tracks. When available, the data for the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are included on pages 25–28.

In addition to differences across states, the overall rankings obscure important variations

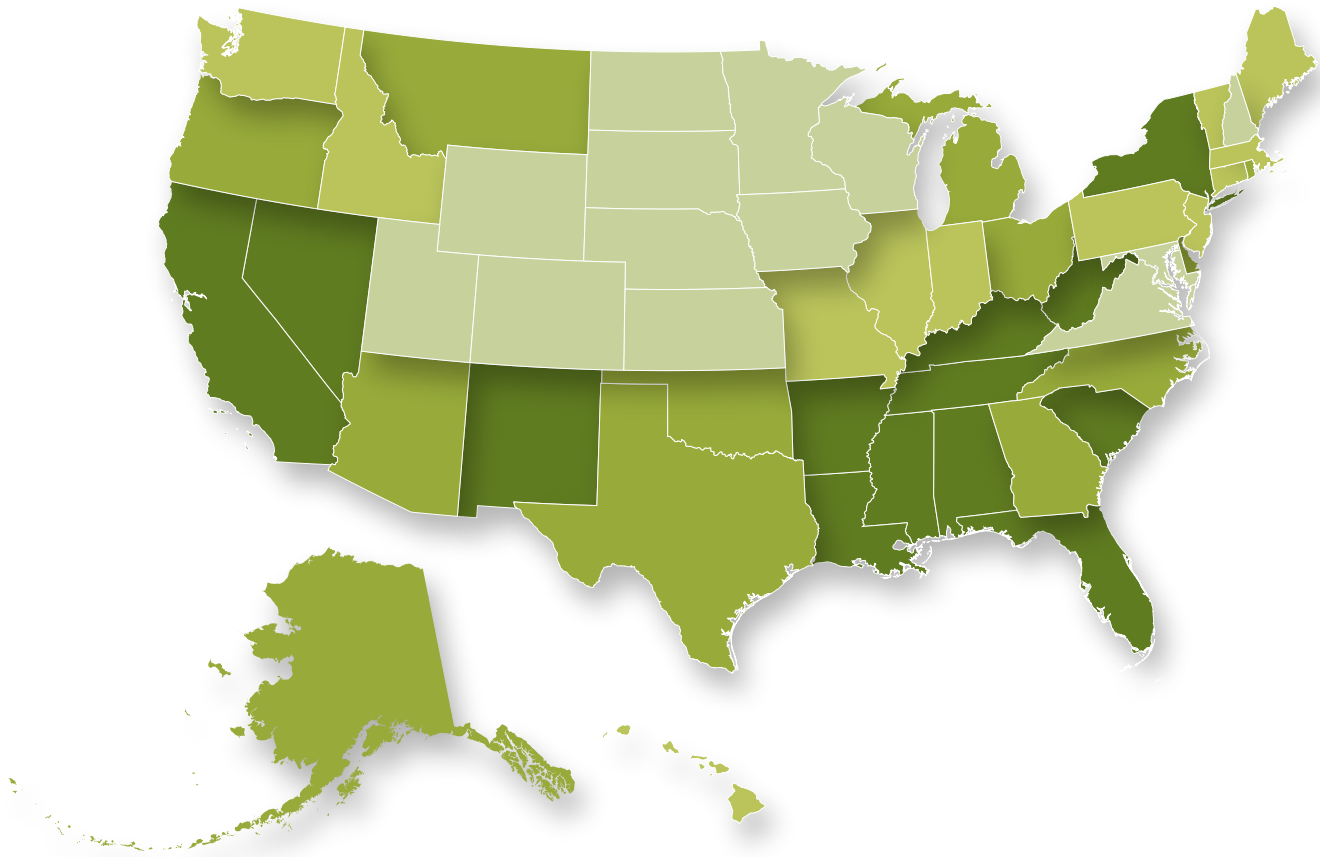
within states. Although most state rankings did not vary dramatically across domains, there are a few exceptions. For example, Oregon ranks fourth for Health but 41st for Education. North Dakota ranks first in Economic Well-Being and 32nd for Education. For all states, the index identified bright spots and room for improvement. See maps in this section to review your state’s rankings across domains.

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

To help children grow into prepared, productive adults, parents need jobs with family-sustaining pay, affordable housing and the ability to invest in their children's future. When parents are unemployed or earn low wages, their access to resources to support their kids' development is more limited, which can undermine their children's health and prospects for success in school and beyond.⁴ The negative effects of poverty on kids can extend into their teenage years and young adulthood, as they are more likely to contend with issues such as teen pregnancy and failing to graduate from high school.⁵



A STATE-TO-STATE COMPARISON OF ECONOMIC WELL-BEING: 2020



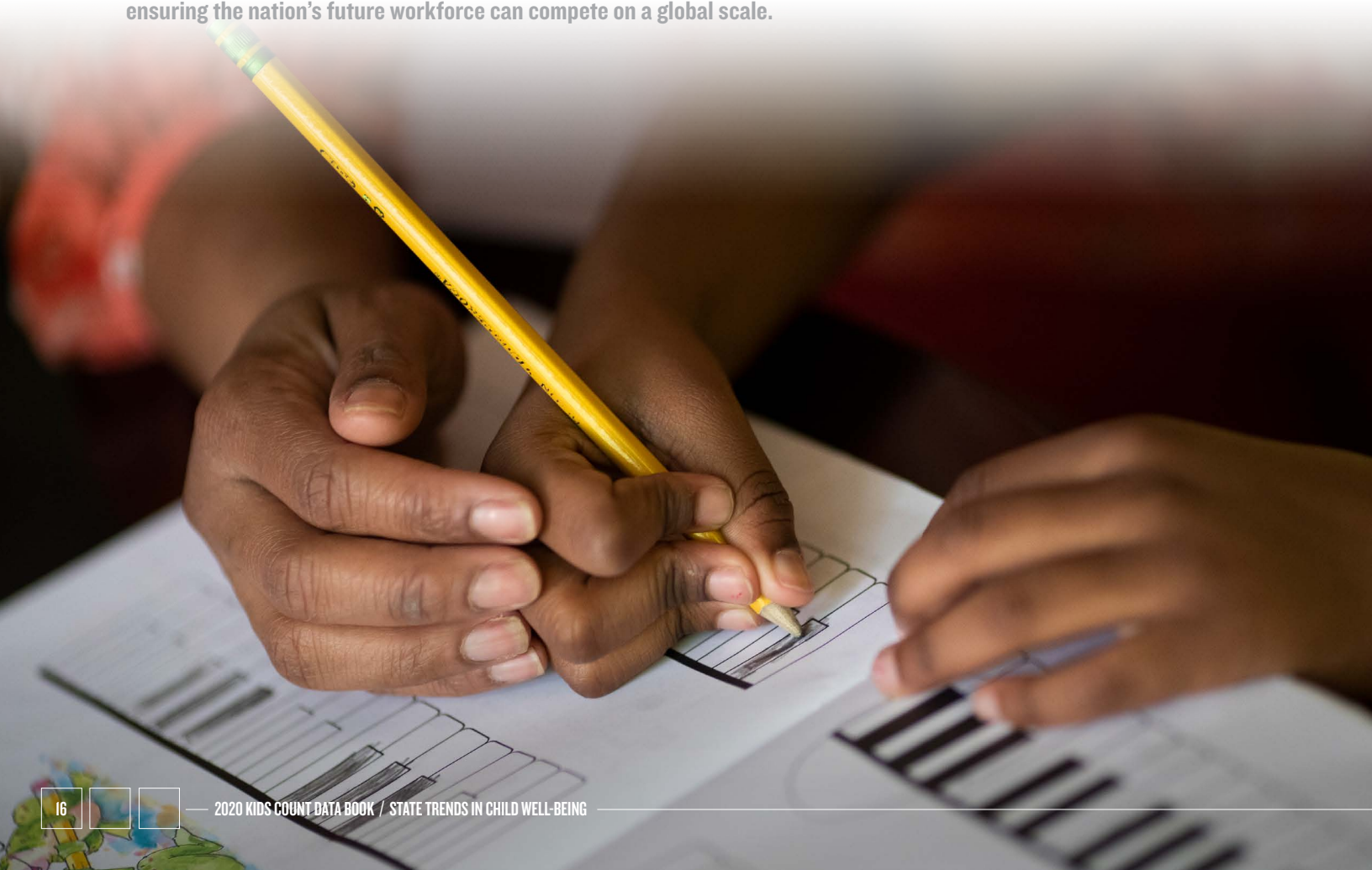
RANKINGS AND KEY

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. North Dakota | 14. Massachusetts | 26. Delaware | 38. South Carolina |
| 2. Utah | 15. Indiana | 27. Ohio | 39. New York |
| 3. Minnesota | 16. Maine | 28. Montana | 40. Nevada |
| 4. Nebraska | 17. Idaho | 29. Oregon | 41. Kentucky |
| 5. Iowa | 18. Vermont | 30. Michigan | 42. Florida |
| 6. New Hampshire | 19. Washington | 31. Rhode Island | 43. Tennessee |
| 7. Wisconsin | 20. Missouri | 32. North Carolina | 44. California |
| 8. South Dakota | 21. Illinois | 33. Oklahoma | 45. Alabama |
| 9. Kansas | 22. New Jersey | 34. Alaska | 46. Arkansas |
| 10. Wyoming | 23. Pennsylvania | 35. Georgia | 47. Mississippi |
| 11. Virginia | 24. Connecticut | 36. Arizona | 48. West Virginia |
| 12. Colorado | 25. Hawaii | 37. Texas | 49. New Mexico |
| 13. Maryland | | | 50. Louisiana |

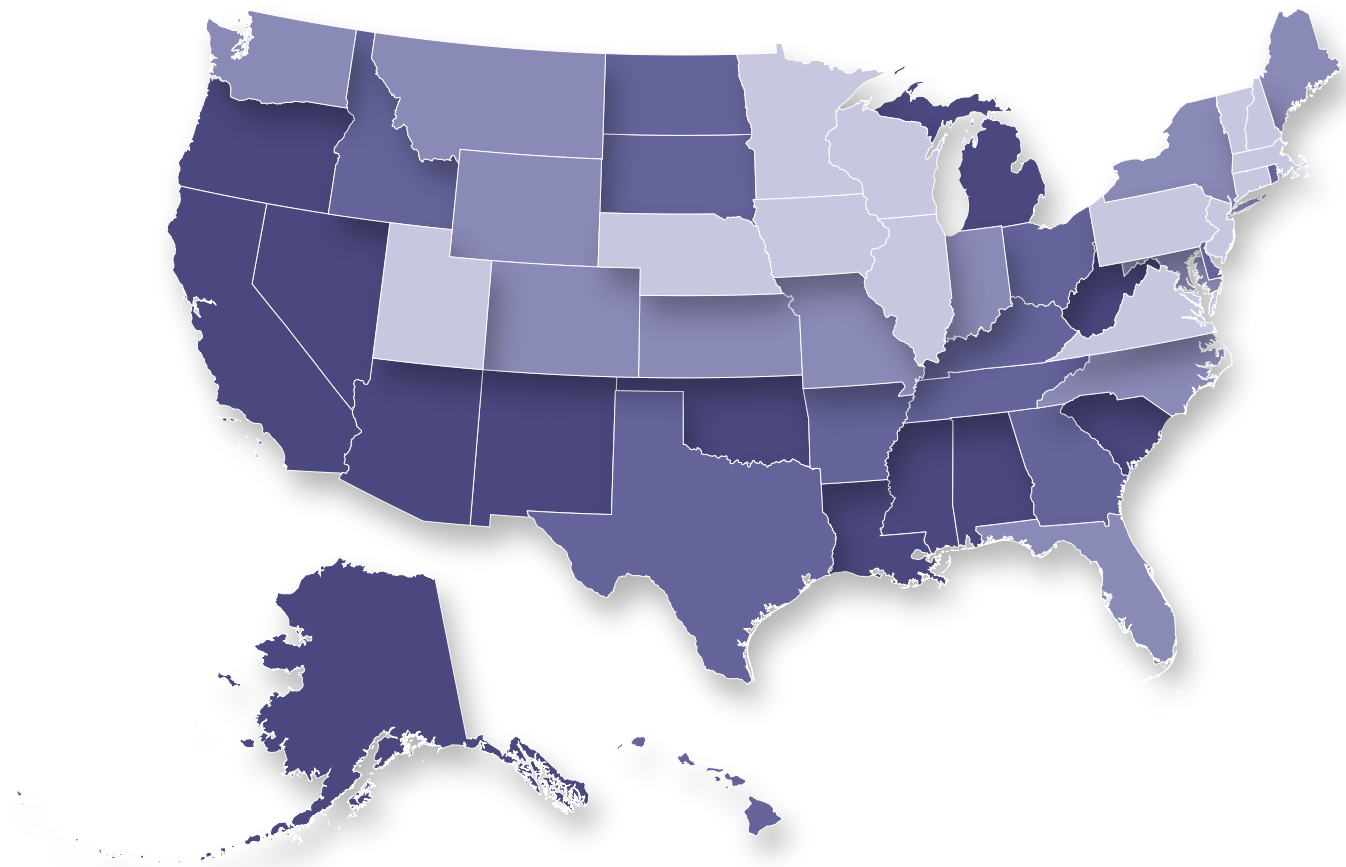


EDUCATION

The early years of a child's life lay the foundation for lifelong success. Establishing the conditions that promote educational achievement for children is critical, beginning with quality prenatal care and continuing through the early elementary years. With a strong and healthy beginning, children can more easily stay on track to remain in school and graduate on time, pursue postsecondary education and training and successfully transition to adulthood. Yet our country continues to have significant gaps in educational achievement by race and income along all age groups of child development.⁶ Closing these gaps will be key to ensuring the nation's future workforce can compete on a global scale.



A STATE-TO-STATE COMPARISON OF EDUCATION: 2020



RANKINGS AND KEY

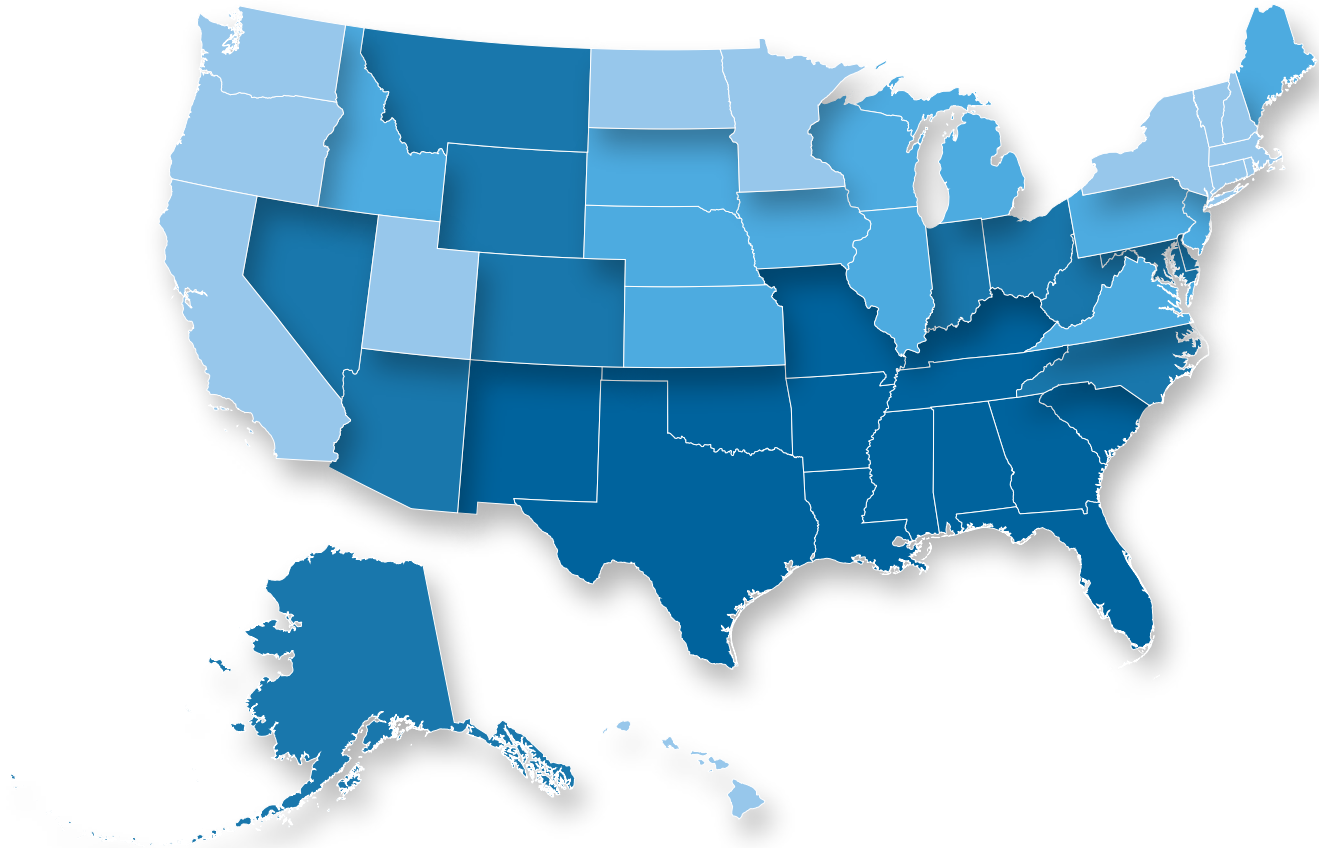
- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. New Jersey | 14. Washington | 26. South Dakota | 38. California |
| 2. Massachusetts | 15. Indiana | 27. Kentucky | 39. Mississippi |
| 3. Connecticut | 16. Florida | 28. Ohio | 40. Michigan |
| 4. Vermont | 17. Colorado | 29. Tennessee | 41. Oregon |
| 5. New Hampshire | 18. New York | 30. Delaware | 42. South Carolina |
| 6. Virginia | 19. Maryland | 31. Arkansas | 43. Alabama |
| 7. Pennsylvania | 20. Wyoming | 32. North Dakota | 44. West Virginia |
| 8. Minnesota | 21. Maine | 33. Rhode Island | 45. Nevada |
| 9. Wisconsin | 22. Montana | 34. Texas | 46. Arizona |
| 10. Utah | 23. North Carolina | 35. Hawaii | 47. Louisiana |
| 11. Nebraska | 24. Missouri | 36. Idaho | 48. Oklahoma |
| 12. Illinois | 25. Kansas | 37. Georgia | 49. Alaska |
| 13. Iowa | | | 50. New Mexico |

HEALTH

Children's good health is fundamental to their overall development, and ensuring kids are born healthy is the first step toward improving their life chances. Exposure to violence, family stress, inadequate housing, lack of preventive health care, poor nutrition, poverty and substance abuse undermine children's health. Poor health in childhood affects other critical aspects of a child's life, such as school readiness and attendance, and can have lasting consequences for future health and well-being.



A STATE-TO-STATE COMPARISON OF HEALTH: 2020*



*Due to changes in the Health domain, rankings should not be compared with previous years.

RANKINGS AND KEY

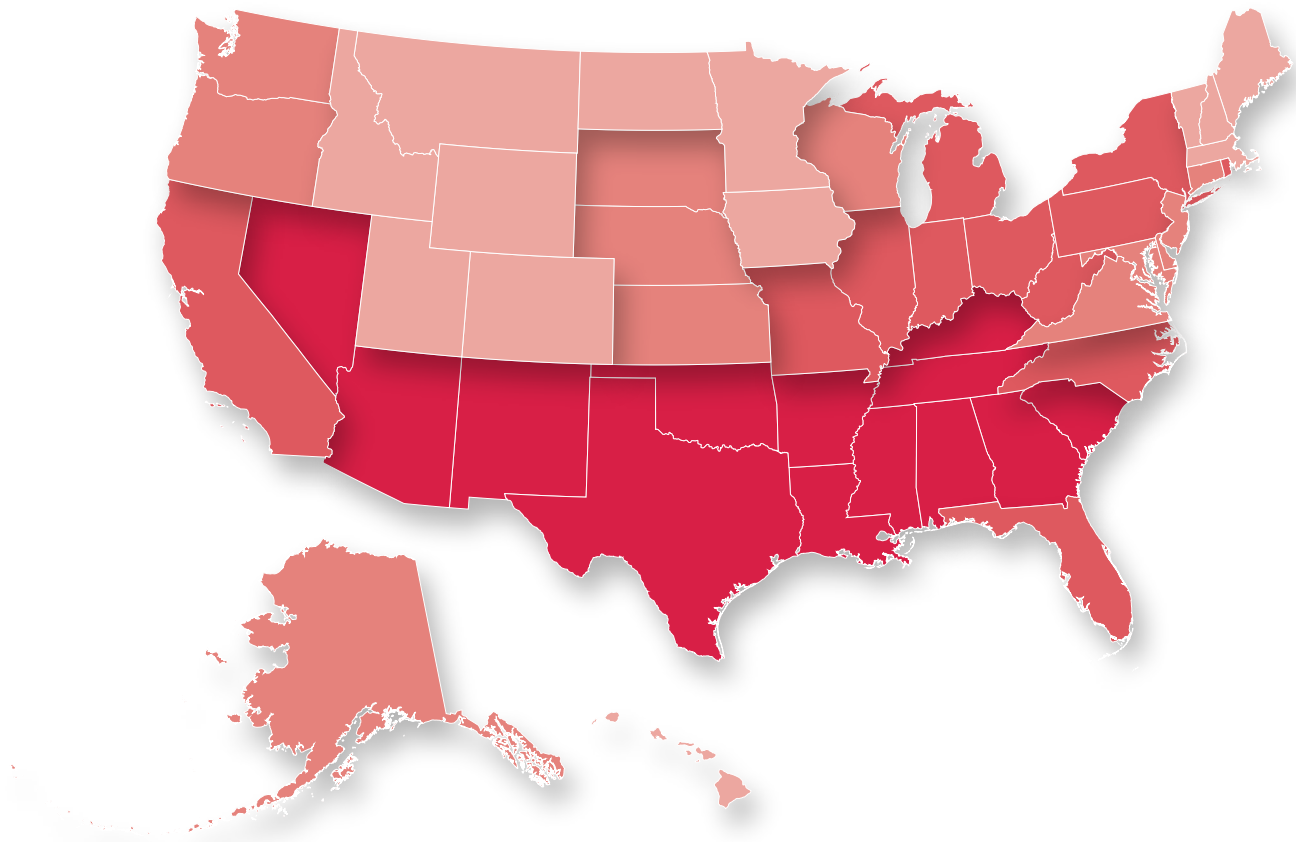
- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Massachusetts | 14. Maine | 26. Colorado | 38. Florida |
| 2. Connecticut | 15. New Jersey | 27. Montana | 39. Missouri |
| 3. Minnesota | 16. Nebraska | 28. Maryland | 40. Arkansas |
| 4. Oregon | 17. Wisconsin | 29. Delaware | 41. New Mexico |
| 5. Washington | 18. Iowa | 30. Alaska | 42. Kentucky |
| 6. New Hampshire | 19. Pennsylvania | 31. Ohio | 43. Louisiana |
| 7. Hawaii | 20. Illinois | 32. North Carolina | 44. South Carolina |
| 8. Vermont | 21. Idaho | 33. Arizona | 45. Texas |
| 9. Rhode Island | 22. Michigan | 34. Wyoming | 46. Georgia |
| 10. North Dakota | 23. Kansas | 35. Indiana | 47. Alabama |
| 11. California | 24. Virginia | 36. Nevada | 48. Tennessee |
| 12. New York | 25. South Dakota | 37. West Virginia | 49. Oklahoma |
| 13. Utah | | | 50. Mississippi |

FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

Children who live in nurturing families and supportive communities have stronger personal connections and higher academic achievement. Parents struggling with financial hardship have fewer resources available to foster their children’s development and are more prone to face severe stress and depression, which can interfere with effective parenting. These findings underscore the importance of two-generation approaches to ending poverty, which address the needs of parents and children at the same time so that both can succeed together. Where families live also matters. When communities are safe and have strong institutions, good schools and quality support services, families and their children are more likely to thrive.



A STATE-TO-STATE COMPARISON OF FAMILY AND COMMUNITY: 2020



RANKINGS AND KEY

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Utah | 14. New Jersey | 26. Pennsylvania | 38. South Carolina |
| 2. New Hampshire | 15. Washington | 27. Illinois | 39. Georgia |
| 3. Vermont | 16. Nebraska | 28. Rhode Island | 40. Oklahoma |
| 4. Maine | 17. Connecticut | 29. Missouri | 41. Kentucky |
| 5. Minnesota | 18. Virginia | 30. Michigan | 42. Tennessee |
| 6. North Dakota | 19. Alaska | 31. Indiana | 43. Nevada |
| 7. Wyoming | 20. Wisconsin | 32. Ohio | 44. Alabama |
| 8. Massachusetts | 21. Oregon | 33. West Virginia | 45. Arkansas |
| 9. Idaho | 22. Maryland | 34. Florida | 46. Arizona |
| 10. Montana | 23. South Dakota | 35. North Carolina | 47. Texas |
| 11. Colorado | 24. Kansas | 36. New York | 48. New Mexico |
| 12. Hawaii | 25. Delaware | 37. California | 49. Louisiana |
| 13. Iowa | | | 50. Mississippi |

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APPENDICES



APPENDIX A

Child Well-Being Rankings

| LOCATION | OVERALL RANK | ECONOMIC WELL-BEING RANK | EDUCATION RANK | HEALTH RANK | FAMILY AND COMMUNITY RANK |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Alabama | 47 | 45 | 43 | 47 | 44 |
| Alaska | 36 | 34 | 49 | 30 | 19 |
| Arizona | 42 | 36 | 46 | 33 | 46 |
| Arkansas | 40 | 46 | 31 | 40 | 45 |
| California | 34 | 44 | 38 | 11 | 37 |
| Colorado | 15 | 12 | 17 | 26 | 11 |
| Connecticut | 6 | 24 | 3 | 2 | 17 |
| Delaware | 27 | 26 | 30 | 29 | 25 |
| District of Columbia | N.R. | N.R. | N.R. | N.R. | N.R. |
| Florida | 35 | 42 | 16 | 38 | 34 |
| Georgia | 38 | 35 | 37 | 46 | 39 |
| Hawaii | 17 | 25 | 35 | 7 | 12 |
| Idaho | 22 | 17 | 36 | 21 | 9 |
| Illinois | 24 | 21 | 12 | 20 | 27 |
| Indiana | 29 | 15 | 15 | 35 | 31 |
| Iowa | 10 | 5 | 13 | 18 | 13 |
| Kansas | 19 | 9 | 25 | 23 | 24 |
| Kentucky | 37 | 41 | 27 | 42 | 41 |
| Louisiana | 48 | 50 | 47 | 43 | 49 |
| Maine | 13 | 16 | 21 | 14 | 4 |
| Maryland | 21 | 13 | 19 | 28 | 22 |
| Massachusetts | 1 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| Michigan | 32 | 30 | 40 | 22 | 30 |
| Minnesota | 3 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| Mississippi | 49 | 47 | 39 | 50 | 50 |
| Missouri | 30 | 20 | 24 | 39 | 29 |
| Montana | 23 | 28 | 22 | 27 | 10 |
| Nebraska | 9 | 4 | 11 | 16 | 16 |
| Nevada | 46 | 40 | 45 | 36 | 43 |
| New Hampshire | 2 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 2 |
| New Jersey | 8 | 22 | 1 | 15 | 14 |
| New Mexico | 50 | 49 | 50 | 41 | 48 |
| New York | 28 | 39 | 18 | 12 | 36 |
| North Carolina | 33 | 32 | 23 | 32 | 35 |
| North Dakota | 7 | 1 | 32 | 10 | 6 |
| Ohio | 31 | 27 | 28 | 31 | 32 |
| Oklahoma | 45 | 33 | 48 | 49 | 40 |
| Oregon | 25 | 29 | 41 | 4 | 21 |
| Pennsylvania | 20 | 23 | 7 | 19 | 26 |
| Puerto Rico | N.R. | N.R. | N.R. | N.R. | N.R. |
| Rhode Island | 26 | 31 | 33 | 9 | 28 |
| South Carolina | 41 | 38 | 42 | 44 | 38 |
| South Dakota | 18 | 8 | 26 | 25 | 23 |
| Tennessee | 39 | 43 | 29 | 48 | 42 |
| Texas | 43 | 37 | 34 | 45 | 47 |
| Utah | 4 | 2 | 10 | 13 | 1 |
| Vermont | 5 | 18 | 4 | 8 | 3 |
| Virginia | 14 | 11 | 6 | 24 | 18 |
| Washington | 12 | 19 | 14 | 5 | 15 |
| West Virginia | 44 | 48 | 44 | 37 | 33 |
| Wisconsin | 11 | 7 | 9 | 17 | 20 |
| Wyoming | 16 | 10 | 20 | 34 | 7 |

N.R.: Not Ranked

APPENDIX B

Economic Well-Being Indicators

| STATE | CHILDREN IN POVERTY: 2018 | | CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS LACK SECURE EMPLOYMENT: 2018 | | CHILDREN LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HIGH HOUSING COST BURDEN: 2018 | | TEENS NOT IN SCHOOL AND NOT WORKING: 2018 | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|---------|---|---------|---|---------|---|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| United States | 12,998,000 | 18 | 19,579,000 | 27 | 22,566,000 | 31 | 1,186,000 | 7 |
| Alabama | 255,000 | 24 | 335,000 | 31 | 280,000 | 26 | 25,000 | 9 |
| Alaska | 25,000 | 14 | 59,000 | 32 | 47,000 | 25 | 4,000 | 10 |
| Arizona | 325,000 | 20 | 464,000 | 28 | 483,000 | 29 | 32,000 | 8 |
| Arkansas | 171,000 | 25 | 210,000 | 30 | 180,000 | 26 | 17,000 | 10 |
| California | 1,541,000 | 17 | 2,564,000 | 29 | 3,768,000 | 42 | 132,000 | 6 |
| Colorado | 149,000 | 12 | 265,000 | 21 | 386,000 | 30 | 18,000 | 6 |
| Connecticut | 102,000 | 14 | 185,000 | 25 | 255,000 | 35 | 11,000 | 5 |
| Delaware | 37,000 | 19 | 57,000 | 28 | 66,000 | 33 | 2,000 | 4 |
| District of Columbia | 29,000 | 23 | 47,000 | 37 | 47,000 | 37 | 2,000 | 6 |
| Florida | 819,000 | 20 | 1,174,000 | 28 | 1,562,000 | 37 | 74,000 | 7 |
| Georgia | 505,000 | 20 | 689,000 | 28 | 751,000 | 30 | 50,000 | 8 |
| Hawaii | 35,000 | 12 | 77,000 | 26 | 107,000 | 35 | 4,000 | 6 |
| Idaho | 63,000 | 14 | 104,000 | 23 | 108,000 | 24 | 8,000 | 9 |
| Illinois | 457,000 | 16 | 723,000 | 25 | 840,000 | 29 | 37,000 | 6 |
| Indiana | 275,000 | 18 | 403,000 | 26 | 348,000 | 22 | 21,000 | 6 |
| Iowa | 97,000 | 14 | 149,000 | 20 | 142,000 | 19 | 10,000 | 5 |
| Kansas | 103,000 | 15 | 149,000 | 21 | 159,000 | 22 | 10,000 | 6 |
| Kentucky | 226,000 | 23 | 323,000 | 32 | 251,000 | 25 | 19,000 | 8 |
| Louisiana | 283,000 | 26 | 364,000 | 33 | 342,000 | 31 | 28,000 | 11 |
| Maine | 35,000 | 14 | 69,000 | 28 | 56,000 | 22 | 4,000 | 6 |
| Maryland | 152,000 | 12 | 312,000 | 23 | 409,000 | 31 | 17,000 | 6 |
| Massachusetts | 164,000 | 12 | 348,000 | 25 | 429,000 | 31 | 17,000 | 5 |
| Michigan | 413,000 | 19 | 606,000 | 28 | 537,000 | 25 | 37,000 | 7 |
| Minnesota | 150,000 | 12 | 264,000 | 20 | 270,000 | 21 | 12,000 | 4 |
| Mississippi | 193,000 | 28 | 231,000 | 33 | 190,000 | 27 | 18,000 | 10 |
| Missouri | 247,000 | 18 | 352,000 | 26 | 322,000 | 23 | 21,000 | 7 |
| Montana | 36,000 | 16 | 62,000 | 27 | 54,000 | 24 | 5,000 | 9 |
| Nebraska | 60,000 | 13 | 97,000 | 21 | 98,000 | 21 | 5,000 | 4 |
| Nevada | 120,000 | 18 | 195,000 | 28 | 228,000 | 33 | 13,000 | 9 |
| New Hampshire | 27,000 | 11 | 57,000 | 22 | 70,000 | 27 | 3,000 | 4 |
| New Jersey | 264,000 | 14 | 453,000 | 23 | 700,000 | 36 | 24,000 | 5 |
| New Mexico | 124,000 | 26 | 166,000 | 35 | 127,000 | 26 | 14,000 | 12 |
| New York | 743,000 | 19 | 1,182,000 | 29 | 1,534,000 | 38 | 57,000 | 6 |
| North Carolina | 456,000 | 20 | 638,000 | 28 | 619,000 | 27 | 41,000 | 7 |
| North Dakota | 17,000 | 10 | 30,000 | 17 | 31,000 | 18 | 1,000 | 4 |
| Ohio | 496,000 | 20 | 720,000 | 28 | 643,000 | 25 | 40,000 | 6 |
| Oklahoma | 203,000 | 22 | 267,000 | 28 | 243,000 | 25 | 16,000 | 8 |
| Oregon | 134,000 | 16 | 217,000 | 25 | 283,000 | 32 | 14,000 | 7 |
| Pennsylvania | 435,000 | 17 | 683,000 | 26 | 707,000 | 27 | 43,000 | 6 |
| Puerto Rico | 335,000 | 57 | 321,000 | 54 | 173,000 | 29 | 22,000 | 13 |
| Rhode Island | 36,000 | 18 | 61,000 | 30 | 72,000 | 35 | 2,000 | 3 |
| South Carolina | 246,000 | 23 | 324,000 | 29 | 296,000 | 27 | 22,000 | 8 |
| South Dakota | 34,000 | 16 | 49,000 | 23 | 43,000 | 20 | 3,000 | 5 |
| Tennessee | 331,000 | 22 | 441,000 | 29 | 442,000 | 29 | 30,000 | 9 |
| Texas | 1,545,000 | 21 | 1,909,000 | 26 | 2,353,000 | 32 | 137,000 | 8 |
| Utah | 87,000 | 10 | 170,000 | 18 | 215,000 | 23 | 11,000 | 5 |
| Vermont | 14,000 | 12 | 31,000 | 27 | 30,000 | 26 | 3,000 | 7 |
| Virginia | 252,000 | 14 | 442,000 | 24 | 543,000 | 29 | 20,000 | 4 |
| Washington | 204,000 | 13 | 416,000 | 25 | 501,000 | 30 | 23,000 | 6 |
| West Virginia | 87,000 | 25 | 132,000 | 36 | 86,000 | 24 | 11,000 | 12 |
| Wisconsin | 175,000 | 14 | 280,000 | 22 | 287,000 | 23 | 15,000 | 5 |
| Wyoming | 18,000 | 14 | 32,000 | 24 | 27,000 | 20 | 2,000 | 7 |

Education Indicators

| STATE | YOUNG CHILDREN (AGES 3 AND 4) NOT IN SCHOOL: 2016-18 | | FOURTH-GRADERS NOT PROFICIENT IN READING: 2019 | | EIGHTH-GRADERS NOT PROFICIENT IN MATH: 2019 | | HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS NOT GRADUATING ON TIME: 2017-18 | |
|----------------------|--|---------|--|---------|---|---------|--|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| United States | 4,215,000 | 52 | N.A. | 66 | N.A. | 67 | N.A. | 15 |
| Alabama | 67,000 | 57 | N.A. | 72 | N.A. | 79 | N.A. | 10 |
| Alaska | 13,000 | 62 | N.A. | 75 | N.A. | 71 | N.A. | 22 |
| Arizona | 111,000 | 61 | N.A. | 69 | N.A. | 69 | N.A. | 21 |
| Arkansas | 39,000 | 52 | N.A. | 69 | N.A. | 73 | N.A. | 11 |
| California | 521,000 | 51 | N.A. | 68 | N.A. | 71 | N.A. | 17 |
| Colorado | 69,000 | 50 | N.A. | 60 | N.A. | 63 | N.A. | 19 |
| Connecticut | 26,000 | 34 | N.A. | 60 | N.A. | 61 | N.A. | 12 |
| Delaware | 12,000 | 50 | N.A. | 67 | N.A. | 71 | N.A. | 13 |
| District of Columbia | 4,000 | 24 | N.A. | 70 | N.A. | 77 | N.A. | 32 |
| Florida | 224,000 | 49 | N.A. | 62 | N.A. | 69 | N.A. | 14 |
| Georgia | 139,000 | 51 | N.A. | 68 | N.A. | 69 | N.A. | 18 |
| Hawaii | 20,000 | 53 | N.A. | 66 | N.A. | 72 | N.A. | 16 |
| Idaho | 31,000 | 64 | N.A. | 63 | N.A. | 63 | N.A. | 19 |
| Illinois | 139,000 | 45 | N.A. | 66 | N.A. | 66 | N.A. | 14 |
| Indiana | 100,000 | 58 | N.A. | 63 | N.A. | 63 | N.A. | 12 |
| Iowa | 43,000 | 53 | N.A. | 65 | N.A. | 67 | N.A. | 9 |
| Kansas | 42,000 | 53 | N.A. | 66 | N.A. | 67 | N.A. | 13 |
| Kentucky | 64,000 | 57 | N.A. | 65 | N.A. | 71 | N.A. | 10 |
| Louisiana | 59,000 | 48 | N.A. | 74 | N.A. | 77 | N.A. | 19 |
| Maine | 14,000 | 54 | N.A. | 64 | N.A. | 66 | N.A. | 13 |
| Maryland | 77,000 | 51 | N.A. | 65 | N.A. | 67 | N.A. | 13 |
| Massachusetts | 59,000 | 40 | N.A. | 55 | N.A. | 53 | N.A. | 12 |
| Michigan | 123,000 | 53 | N.A. | 68 | N.A. | 69 | N.A. | 19 |
| Minnesota | 75,000 | 52 | N.A. | 62 | N.A. | 56 | N.A. | 17 |
| Mississippi | 36,000 | 48 | N.A. | 68 | N.A. | 76 | N.A. | 16 |
| Missouri | 83,000 | 54 | N.A. | 66 | N.A. | 68 | N.A. | 11 |
| Montana | 15,000 | 57 | N.A. | 64 | N.A. | 64 | N.A. | 14 |
| Nebraska | 30,000 | 55 | N.A. | 63 | N.A. | 63 | N.A. | 11 |
| Nevada | 48,000 | 62 | N.A. | 69 | N.A. | 74 | N.A. | 17 |
| New Hampshire | 13,000 | 50 | N.A. | 62 | N.A. | 62 | N.A. | 11 |
| New Jersey | 77,000 | 36 | N.A. | 58 | N.A. | 56 | N.A. | 9 |
| New Mexico | 28,000 | 56 | N.A. | 76 | N.A. | 79 | N.A. | 26 |
| New York | 193,000 | 41 | N.A. | 66 | N.A. | 66 | N.A. | 18 |
| North Carolina | 139,000 | 57 | N.A. | 64 | N.A. | 63 | N.A. | 14 |
| North Dakota | 14,000 | 68 | N.A. | 66 | N.A. | 63 | N.A. | 12 |
| Ohio | 156,000 | 56 | N.A. | 64 | N.A. | 62 | N.A. | 18 |
| Oklahoma | 61,000 | 57 | N.A. | 71 | N.A. | 74 | N.A. | 18 |
| Oregon | 52,000 | 53 | N.A. | 66 | N.A. | 69 | N.A. | 21 |
| Pennsylvania | 151,000 | 52 | N.A. | 60 | N.A. | 61 | N.A. | 14 |
| Puerto Rico | 23,000 | 37 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 99 | N.A. | 26 |
| Rhode Island | 13,000 | 55 | N.A. | 65 | N.A. | 71 | N.A. | 16 |
| South Carolina | 62,000 | 53 | N.A. | 68 | N.A. | 71 | N.A. | 19 |
| South Dakota | 15,000 | 60 | N.A. | 64 | N.A. | 61 | N.A. | 16 |
| Tennessee | 101,000 | 61 | N.A. | 65 | N.A. | 69 | N.A. | 10 |
| Texas | 471,000 | 57 | N.A. | 70 | N.A. | 70 | N.A. | 10 |
| Utah | 58,000 | 57 | N.A. | 60 | N.A. | 63 | N.A. | 13 |
| Vermont | 5,000 | 39 | N.A. | 63 | N.A. | 62 | N.A. | 15 |
| Virginia | 106,000 | 51 | N.A. | 62 | N.A. | 62 | N.A. | 13 |
| Washington | 105,000 | 56 | N.A. | 65 | N.A. | 60 | N.A. | 13 |
| West Virginia | 26,000 | 65 | N.A. | 70 | N.A. | 76 | N.A. | 10 |
| Wisconsin | 76,000 | 56 | N.A. | 64 | N.A. | 59 | N.A. | 10 |
| Wyoming | 9,000 | 56 | N.A. | 59 | N.A. | 63 | N.A. | 18 |

N.A.: Not available

Health Indicators

| STATE | LOW BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES: 2018 | | CHILDREN WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE: 2018 | | CHILD AND TEEN DEATHS PER 100,000: 2018 | | CHILDREN AND TEENS (AGES 10 TO 17) WHO ARE OVERWEIGHT OR OBESE: 2017-18 | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------|---|---------|---|------|---|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Rate | Number | Percent |
| United States | 313,752 | 8.3 | 4,055,000 | 5 | 19,660 | 25 | N.A. | 31 |
| Alabama | 6,184 | 10.7 | 41,000 | 4 | 433 | 37 | N.A. | 33 |
| Alaska | 590 | 5.9 | 18,000 | 9 | 73 | 38 | N.A. | 25 |
| Arizona | 6,116 | 7.6 | 146,000 | 8 | 539 | 31 | N.A. | 27 |
| Arkansas | 3,465 | 9.4 | 34,000 | 5 | 277 | 37 | N.A. | 30 |
| California | 31,745 | 7.0 | 299,000 | 3 | 1,788 | 19 | N.A. | 32 |
| Colorado | 5,906 | 9.4 | 62,000 | 5 | 376 | 28 | N.A. | 26 |
| Connecticut | 2,641 | 7.6 | 20,000 | 3 | 139 | 17 | N.A. | 26 |
| Delaware | 948 | 8.9 | 8,000 | 4 | 71 | 33 | N.A. | 27 |
| District of Columbia | 918 | 10.0 | 2,000 | 2 | 39 | 28 | N.A. | 32 |
| Florida | 19,217 | 8.7 | 339,000 | 8 | 1,134 | 25 | N.A. | 33 |
| Georgia | 12,733 | 10.1 | 217,000 | 8 | 755 | 28 | N.A. | 31 |
| Hawaii | 1,416 | 8.3 | 8,000 | 3 | 61 | 19 | N.A. | 25 |
| Idaho | 1,553 | 7.3 | 29,000 | 6 | 139 | 29 | N.A. | 25 |
| Illinois | 12,370 | 8.5 | 102,000 | 3 | 729 | 24 | N.A. | 29 |
| Indiana | 6,572 | 8.1 | 109,000 | 7 | 528 | 32 | N.A. | 33 |
| Iowa | 2,608 | 6.9 | 21,000 | 3 | 196 | 25 | N.A. | 35 |
| Kansas | 2,676 | 7.4 | 38,000 | 5 | 217 | 29 | N.A. | 29 |
| Kentucky | 4,782 | 8.9 | 40,000 | 4 | 322 | 30 | N.A. | 38 |
| Louisiana | 6,428 | 10.8 | 39,000 | 3 | 405 | 35 | N.A. | 32 |
| Maine | 885 | 7.2 | 15,000 | 5 | 62 | 23 | N.A. | 28 |
| Maryland | 6,266 | 8.8 | 47,000 | 3 | 321 | 23 | N.A. | 34 |
| Massachusetts | 5,237 | 7.6 | 18,000 | 1 | 220 | 15 | N.A. | 26 |
| Michigan | 9,302 | 8.5 | 78,000 | 3 | 640 | 28 | N.A. | 29 |
| Minnesota | 4,617 | 6.9 | 45,000 | 3 | 288 | 21 | N.A. | 25 |
| Mississippi | 4,484 | 12.1 | 35,000 | 5 | 320 | 42 | N.A. | 40 |
| Missouri | 6,389 | 8.7 | 83,000 | 6 | 491 | 34 | N.A. | 32 |
| Montana | 855 | 7.4 | 15,000 | 6 | 87 | 36 | N.A. | 24 |
| Nebraska | 1,927 | 7.6 | 26,000 | 5 | 130 | 26 | N.A. | 26 |
| Nevada | 3,097 | 8.7 | 58,000 | 8 | 195 | 27 | N.A. | 31 |
| New Hampshire | 812 | 6.8 | 7,000 | 3 | 66 | 23 | N.A. | 26 |
| New Jersey | 8,001 | 7.9 | 80,000 | 4 | 347 | 17 | N.A. | 33 |
| New Mexico | 2,084 | 9.0 | 27,000 | 5 | 173 | 34 | N.A. | 32 |
| New York | 18,208 | 8.1 | 107,000 | 2 | 784 | 18 | N.A. | 30 |
| North Carolina | 10,970 | 9.2 | 130,000 | 5 | 637 | 26 | N.A. | 30 |
| North Dakota | 698 | 6.6 | 11,000 | 6 | 36 | 19 | N.A. | 27 |
| Ohio | 11,471 | 8.5 | 133,000 | 5 | 786 | 28 | N.A. | 31 |
| Oklahoma | 4,115 | 8.3 | 83,000 | 8 | 312 | 31 | N.A. | 36 |
| Oregon | 2,826 | 6.7 | 33,000 | 4 | 205 | 22 | N.A. | 24 |
| Pennsylvania | 11,222 | 8.3 | 124,000 | 4 | 679 | 24 | N.A. | 28 |
| Puerto Rico | 2,212 | 10.3 | 19,000 | 3 | 140 | 21 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Rhode Island | 801 | 7.6 | 5,000 | 2 | 39 | 17 | N.A. | 31 |
| South Carolina | 5,432 | 9.6 | 56,000 | 5 | 396 | 33 | N.A. | 36 |
| South Dakota | 789 | 6.6 | 13,000 | 6 | 88 | 38 | N.A. | 25 |
| Tennessee | 7,471 | 9.3 | 83,000 | 5 | 549 | 34 | N.A. | 37 |
| Texas | 32,037 | 8.5 | 873,000 | 11 | 2,001 | 26 | N.A. | 32 |
| Utah | 3,385 | 7.2 | 72,000 | 7 | 229 | 23 | N.A. | 24 |
| Vermont | 381 | 7.0 | 2,000 | 2 | 23 | 18 | N.A. | 33 |
| Virginia | 8,175 | 8.2 | 102,000 | 5 | 473 | 24 | N.A. | 30 |
| Washington | 5,690 | 6.6 | 47,000 | 3 | 403 | 23 | N.A. | 26 |
| West Virginia | 1,708 | 9.4 | 13,000 | 3 | 113 | 29 | N.A. | 36 |
| Wisconsin | 4,935 | 7.7 | 51,000 | 4 | 310 | 23 | N.A. | 31 |
| Wyoming | 614 | 9.4 | 10,000 | 7 | 36 | 25 | N.A. | 29 |

N.A.: Not available

Family and Community Indicators

| STATE | CHILDREN IN SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES: 2018 | | CHILDREN IN FAMILIES WHERE THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD LACKS A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA: 2018 | | CHILDREN LIVING IN HIGH-POVERTY AREAS: 2014-18 | | TEEN BIRTHS PER 1,000: 2018 | |
|----------------------|--|---------|---|---------|--|---------|-----------------------------|------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Rate |
| United States | 23,980,000 | 35 | 9,205,000 | 13 | 7,717,000 | 10 | 179,871 | 17 |
| Alabama | 390,000 | 39 | 124,000 | 11 | 160,000 | 15 | 3,924 | 25 |
| Alaska | 50,000 | 29 | 12,000 | 6 | 13,000 | 7 | 423 | 19 |
| Arizona | 582,000 | 38 | 259,000 | 16 | 286,000 | 18 | 4,650 | 20 |
| Arkansas | 253,000 | 39 | 81,000 | 12 | 81,000 | 12 | 2,928 | 30 |
| California | 2,854,000 | 33 | 1,759,000 | 20 | 964,000 | 11 | 16,929 | 14 |
| Colorado | 330,000 | 27 | 124,000 | 10 | 53,000 | 4 | 2,522 | 14 |
| Connecticut | 243,000 | 34 | 61,000 | 8 | 59,000 | 8 | 988 | 8 |
| Delaware | 76,000 | 40 | 18,000 | 9 | 7,000 | 3 | 497 | 17 |
| District of Columbia | 65,000 | 54 | 16,000 | 13 | 27,000 | 23 | 373 | 19 |
| Florida | 1,576,000 | 39 | 468,000 | 11 | 411,000 | 10 | 9,829 | 17 |
| Georgia | 914,000 | 39 | 324,000 | 13 | 288,000 | 12 | 7,385 | 21 |
| Hawaii | 86,000 | 30 | 19,000 | 6 | 14,000 | 5 | 643 | 17 |
| Idaho | 105,000 | 25 | 46,000 | 10 | 17,000 | 4 | 972 | 16 |
| Illinois | 929,000 | 34 | 317,000 | 11 | 268,000 | 9 | 6,399 | 16 |
| Indiana | 506,000 | 35 | 174,000 | 11 | 154,000 | 10 | 4,840 | 22 |
| Iowa | 219,000 | 31 | 56,000 | 8 | 20,000 | 3 | 1,603 | 15 |
| Kansas | 193,000 | 29 | 82,000 | 12 | 47,000 | 7 | 1,933 | 20 |
| Kentucky | 324,000 | 35 | 104,000 | 10 | 154,000 | 15 | 3,816 | 27 |
| Louisiana | 467,000 | 46 | 132,000 | 12 | 218,000 | 20 | 3,991 | 28 |
| Maine | 73,000 | 31 | 12,000 | 5 | 9,000 | 4 | 419 | 11 |
| Maryland | 431,000 | 34 | 131,000 | 10 | 56,000 | 4 | 2,645 | 14 |
| Massachusetts | 404,000 | 31 | 121,000 | 9 | 84,000 | 6 | 1,638 | 7 |
| Michigan | 726,000 | 35 | 193,000 | 9 | 309,000 | 14 | 5,042 | 16 |
| Minnesota | 348,000 | 28 | 109,000 | 8 | 57,000 | 4 | 1,794 | 10 |
| Mississippi | 290,000 | 44 | 87,000 | 12 | 163,000 | 23 | 2,808 | 28 |
| Missouri | 447,000 | 34 | 127,000 | 9 | 119,000 | 9 | 4,109 | 22 |
| Montana | 61,000 | 29 | 11,000 | 5 | 17,000 | 8 | 531 | 17 |
| Nebraska | 127,000 | 28 | 43,000 | 9 | 24,000 | 5 | 1,073 | 17 |
| Nevada | 256,000 | 39 | 120,000 | 17 | 60,000 | 9 | 1,800 | 21 |
| New Hampshire | 74,000 | 30 | 12,000 | 5 | 3,000 | 1 | 334 | 8 |
| New Jersey | 550,000 | 29 | 181,000 | 9 | 154,000 | 8 | 2,814 | 10 |
| New Mexico | 184,000 | 41 | 72,000 | 15 | 105,000 | 21 | 1,724 | 25 |
| New York | 1,331,000 | 35 | 545,000 | 13 | 666,000 | 16 | 6,847 | 12 |
| North Carolina | 785,000 | 36 | 286,000 | 12 | 213,000 | 9 | 6,303 | 19 |
| North Dakota | 46,000 | 27 | 9,000 | 5 | 10,000 | 6 | 372 | 16 |
| Ohio | 924,000 | 38 | 236,000 | 9 | 321,000 | 12 | 7,044 | 19 |
| Oklahoma | 324,000 | 36 | 110,000 | 12 | 105,000 | 11 | 3,492 | 27 |
| Oregon | 247,000 | 30 | 113,000 | 13 | 35,000 | 4 | 1,598 | 13 |
| Pennsylvania | 876,000 | 35 | 255,000 | 10 | 289,000 | 11 | 5,599 | 14 |
| Puerto Rico | 348,000 | 62 | 69,000 | 12 | 581,000 | 84 | 1,935 | 19 |
| Rhode Island | 75,000 | 38 | 19,000 | 10 | 27,000 | 13 | 411 | 11 |
| South Carolina | 429,000 | 41 | 106,000 | 10 | 120,000 | 11 | 3,481 | 22 |
| South Dakota | 62,000 | 31 | 14,000 | 6 | 22,000 | 10 | 565 | 20 |
| Tennessee | 534,000 | 38 | 184,000 | 12 | 181,000 | 12 | 5,258 | 25 |
| Texas | 2,451,000 | 35 | 1,376,000 | 19 | 1,014,000 | 14 | 25,089 | 25 |
| Utah | 174,000 | 19 | 71,000 | 8 | 19,000 | 2 | 1,604 | 13 |
| Vermont | 33,000 | 31 | 4,000 | 4 | 3,000 | 2 | 182 | 9 |
| Virginia | 560,000 | 32 | 161,000 | 9 | 91,000 | 5 | 3,803 | 14 |
| Washington | 458,000 | 29 | 180,000 | 11 | 63,000 | 4 | 2,762 | 13 |
| West Virginia | 121,000 | 37 | 30,000 | 8 | 34,000 | 9 | 1,317 | 25 |
| Wisconsin | 383,000 | 32 | 101,000 | 8 | 101,000 | 8 | 2,406 | 13 |
| Wyoming | 35,000 | 28 | 7,000 | 6 | 1,000 | 0 | 362 | 21 |

ABOUT THE INDEX

The KIDS COUNT index reflects child health and education outcomes as well as risk and protective factors, such as economic well-being, family structure and community context. The index incorporates a developmental perspective on childhood and includes experiences across life stages, from birth through early adulthood. The indicators are consistently and regularly measured, which allows for legitimate comparisons across states and over time.

Organizing the index into domains provides a more nuanced assessment of child well-being in each state that can inform policy solutions by helping policymakers and advocates better identify areas of strength and weakness. For example, a state may rank well above average in overall child well-being, while showing the need for improvement in one or more domains. Domain-specific data can strengthen decision-making efforts by providing multiple data points relevant to specific policy areas.

The 16 indicators of child well-being are derived from federal government statistical agencies and reflect the best available state and national data for tracking yearly changes. Many of the indicators are based on samples, and, like all sample data, they contain some random error. Other measures (such as the child and teen death rate) are based on relatively small numbers of events in some states and may exhibit some random fluctuation from year to year.

The Foundation urges readers to focus on relatively large differences across states, as small differences may simply reflect small fluctuations, rather than real changes in the well-being of children. Assessing trends by looking at changes over a longer period of time is more reliable. State data for past years are available on the KIDS COUNT Data Center (datacenter.kidscount.org).

The *KIDS COUNT Data Book* utilizes rates and percentages because that is the best way to compare states and to assess changes over time within a state. However, the focus on rates and percentages may mask the magnitude of some of the problems examined in this report. Therefore, data on the actual number of children or events are provided on pages 25-28 and on the KIDS COUNT Data Center.

The Foundation includes data for the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico in the appendices, but not in the state rankings because they are significantly different from any state and comparisons are not instructive. It is more useful to look at changes for these geographies over time or to compare the District of Columbia with other large cities. Data for many child well-being indicators for the 50 largest cities (including the District of Columbia) are available on the KIDS COUNT Data Center, which also contains statistics for children and families in the U.S. Virgin Islands.

DEFINITIONS AND DATA SOURCES

DOMAIN RANK for each state was determined in the following manner. First, the Foundation converted the state numerical values for the most recent year for each of the four key indicators within every domain into standard scores. It summed those standard scores in each domain to get a total standard score for each state. Finally, Casey ranked the states based on their total standard score by domain in sequential order from highest/best (1) to lowest/worst (50). Standard scores were derived by subtracting the mean score from the observed score and dividing the amount by the standard deviation for that distribution of scores. All measures were given the same weight in calculating the domain standard score.

OVERALL RANK for each state was calculated in the following manner. First, Casey converted the state numerical values for the most recent year for all 16 key indicators into standard scores. It summed those standard scores within their domains to create a domain standard score for each state. The Foundation then summed the four domain standard scores to get a total standard score for every state. Finally, it ranked the states based on their total standard score in sequential order from highest/best (1) to lowest/worst (50). Standard scores were derived by subtracting the mean score from the observed score and dividing the amount by the standard deviation for that distribution of scores. All measures were given the same weight in calculating the total standard score.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE OVER TIME ANALYSIS was computed by comparing the most recent year's data for the 16 key indicators with the data for the base year. To calculate percentage change, the Foundation subtracted the rate for the most recent year from the rate for the base year and then divided that quantity by the rate for the base year. The results are multiplied by 100 for readability. The percentage change was calculated on rounded data, and the percentage-change figure has been rounded to the nearest whole number.

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING INDICATORS

CHILDREN IN POVERTY is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below 100% of the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined each year by the U.S. Census Bureau. In 2018, a family of two adults and two children lived in poverty if their annual income fell below \$25,465. Poverty status is not determined for people living in group quarters (such as military barracks, prisons and other institutional quarters) or for unrelated individuals under age 15 (such as children in foster care). The data are based on income received in the 12 months prior to the survey.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS LACK SECURE

EMPLOYMENT is the share of all children under age 18 living in families where no parent has regular, full-time, year-round employment. For children living in single-parent families, this means the resident parent did not work at least 35 hours per week for at least 50 weeks in the 12 months prior to the survey. For children living in married-couple families, this means neither parent worked at least 35 hours per week for at least 50 weeks in the 12 months before the survey. Children living with neither parent are also listed as not having secure parental employment because they are likely to be economically vulnerable.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

CHILDREN LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HIGH HOUSING COST BURDEN

is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in households where more than 30% of monthly household pretax income is spent on housing-related expenses, including rent, mortgage payments, taxes and insurance.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

TEENS NOT IN SCHOOL AND NOT WORKING is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school (full or part time) and not employed (full or part time).

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

EDUCATION INDICATORS

YOUNG CHILDREN NOT IN SCHOOL is the percentage of children ages 3 and 4 who were not enrolled in school (e.g., nursery school, preschool or kindergarten) during the previous three months. Due to small sample size, these data are based on a pooled three-year average of one-year American Community Survey responses to increase the accuracy of the estimates.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

FOURTH-GRADERS NOT PROFICIENT

IN READING is the percentage of fourth-grade public school students who did not reach the proficient level in reading as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress. For this indicator, public schools include charter schools and exclude Bureau of Indian Education and Department of Defense Education Activity schools.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress.

EIGHTH-GRADERS NOT PROFICIENT

IN MATH is the percentage of eighth-grade public school students who did not reach the proficient level in math as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress. For this indicator, public schools include charter schools and exclude Bureau of Indian Education and Department of Defense Education Activity schools.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS NOT GRADUATING

ON TIME is the percentage of an entering freshman class not graduating in four years. The measure is derived from the adjusted cohort graduation rate (ACGR). The four-year ACGR is the number of students who graduate in four years with a regular high school diploma divided by the number of students who form the adjusted cohort for the graduating class. Students entering ninth grade for the first time form a cohort that is adjusted by adding any students who subsequently transfer into the cohort and subtracting any students who subsequently transfer out.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.

HEALTH INDICATORS

LOW BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES is the percentage of live births weighing less than 5.5 pounds (2,500 grams). The data reflect the mother's place of residence, not the place where the birth occurred.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics.

CHILDREN WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE is the percentage of children under age 19 not covered by any health insurance. The data are based on health insurance coverage at the time of the survey; interviews are conducted throughout the calendar year.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

CHILD AND TEEN DEATHS PER 100,000 is the number of deaths, from all causes, to children between ages 1 and 19 per 100,000 children in this age range. The data are reported by the place of residence, not the place where the death occurred.

SOURCES: Death Statistics: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics. Population Statistics: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

CHILDREN AND TEENS WHO ARE OVERWEIGHT OR OBESE

is the percentage of children and teens ages 10 to 17 with a Body Mass Index (BMI)-for-age at or above the 85th percentile. These data are based on a two-year average of survey responses.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau, National Survey of Children's Health.

FAMILY AND COMMUNITY INDICATORS

CHILDREN IN SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES is the percentage of children under age 18 who live with their own unmarried parents. Children not living with a parent are excluded. In this definition, single-parent families include cohabiting couples. Children living with married stepparents are not considered to be in a single-parent family.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

CHILDREN IN FAMILIES WHERE THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD LACKS A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA is the percentage of children under age 18 living in households where the household head does not have a high school diploma or equivalent.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

CHILDREN LIVING IN HIGH-POVERTY AREAS is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in census tracts where the poverty rates of the total population are 30% or more. In 2018, a family of two adults and two children lived in poverty if their annual income fell below \$25,465. The data are based on income received in the 12 months

prior to the survey. The census tract data used in this analysis are only available in the five-year American Community Survey.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

TEEN BIRTHS PER 1,000 is the number of births to teenagers between ages 15 and 19 per 1,000 females in this age group. Data reflect the mother's place of residence, rather than the place of the birth.

SOURCES: *Birth Statistics*: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics. *Population Statistics*: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.



STATE KIDS COUNT ORGANIZATIONS

ALABAMA

VOICES for Alabama's Children
www.alavoices.org
334.213.2410

ALASKA

Alaska Children's Trust
www.alaskachildrenstrust.org
907.248.7676

ARIZONA

Children's Action Alliance
www.azchildren.org
602.266.0707

ARKANSAS

Arkansas Advocates for Children
& Families
www.aradvocates.org
501.371.9678

CALIFORNIA

Children Now
www.childrennow.org
510.763.2444

COLORADO

Colorado Children's Campaign
www.coloradokids.org
303.839.1580

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut Association for
Human Services
www.cahts.org
860.951.2212 ext. 246

DELAWARE

University of Delaware
www.dekidscount.org
302.831.3462

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DC Action for Children
www.dcactionforchildren.org
202.234.9404

FLORIDA

Florida KIDS COUNT
University of South Florida
www.floridakidscount.org
813.974.7411

GEORGIA

Georgia Family Connection
Partnership
www.gafcp.org
404.507.0488

HAWAII

Center on the Family
University of Hawaii
www.uhfamily.hawaii.edu
808.956.3760

IDAHO

Idaho Voices for Children
Jannus, Inc.
www.idahovoices.org
208.947.4259

ILLINOIS

Voices for Illinois Children
www.voices4kids.org
312.456.0600

INDIANA

The Indiana Youth Institute
www.iyi.org
317.396.2700

IOWA

Child & Family Policy Center
www.cfpciowa.org
515.280.9027

KANSAS

Kansas Action for Children
www.kac.org
785.232.0550

KENTUCKY

Kentucky Youth Advocates
www.kyyouth.org
502.895.8167

LOUISIANA

Agenda for Children
www.agendaforchildren.org
504.586.8509

MAINE

Maine Children's Alliance
www.mekids.org
207.623.1868

MARYLAND

Advocates for Children and Youth
www.acy.org
410.547.9200

MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts Budget
and Policy Center
www.massbudget.org
617.426.1228

MICHIGAN

Michigan League for Public Policy
www.mlpp.org
517.487.5436

MINNESOTA

Children's Defense
Fund — Minnesota
www.cdf-mn.org
651.227.6121

MISSISSIPPI

Children's Foundation of Mississippi
www.childrensfoundationms.org
662.648.9371

MISSOURI

Family and Community Trust
www.mokidscount.org
573.636.3228

MONTANA

Montana Budget & Policy Center
www.montanakidscount.org
406.422.5848

NEBRASKA

Voices for Children in Nebraska
www.voicesforchildren.com
402.597.3100

NEVADA

Children's Advocacy Alliance
www.caanv.org
702.228.1869

NEW HAMPSHIRE

New Futures KIDS COUNT
www.new-futures.org
603.225.9540

NEW JERSEY

Advocates for Children of
New Jersey
www.acnj.org
973.643.3876

NEW MEXICO

New Mexico Voices
for Children
www.nmvoices.org
505.244.9505

NEW YORK

New York State Council on Children
and Families
www.ccf.ny.gov
518.473.3652

NORTH CAROLINA

NC Child
www.ncchild.org
919.834.6623

NORTH DAKOTA

Montana Budget & Policy Center
www.ndkidscount.org
406.422.5848

OHIO

Children's Defense
Fund — Ohio
www.cdfohio.org
614.221.2244

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma Policy
Institute
www.okpolicy.org
918.794.3944

OREGON

Our Children Oregon
www.ourchildrenoregon.org
503.236.9754

PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania
Partnerships for Children
www.papartnerships.org
717.236.5680

PUERTO RICO

Youth Development Institute
(Instituto del Desarrollo
de la Juventud)
juventudpr.org/en
787.728.3939

RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island KIDS COUNT
www.rikidscount.org
401.351.9400

SOUTH CAROLINA

Children's Trust of
South Carolina
www.scchildren.org
803.733.5430

SOUTH DAKOTA

Montana Budget & Policy Center
www.sdkidscount.org
406.422.5848

TENNESSEE

Tennessee Commission
on Children and Youth
www.tn.gov/tccy
615.741.2633

TEXAS

Every Texan
everytexan.org
512.823.2871

U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS

St. Croix Foundation for Community
Development
www.stxfoundation.org
340.773.9898

UTAH

Voices for Utah Children
www.utahchildren.org
801.364.1182

VERMONT

Voices for Vermont's Children
www.voicesforvtkids.org
802.229.6377

VIRGINIA

Voices for Virginia's Children
www.vakids.org
804.649.0184

WASHINGTON

KIDS COUNT in Washington
www.kidscountwa.org
206.324.0340

WEST VIRGINIA

West Virginia KIDS COUNT
www.wvkidscount.org
304.345.2101

WISCONSIN

Kids Forward
www.kidsforward.org
608.284.0580

WYOMING

Wyoming Community Foundation
www.wycf.org/partners/wy-kids-count
307.721.8300

ABOUT THE ANNIE E. CASEY FOUNDATION

The Annie E. Casey Foundation is a private philanthropy that creates a brighter future for the nation's children by developing solutions to strengthen families, build paths to economic opportunity and transform struggling communities into safer and healthier places to live, work and grow.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation's KIDS COUNT® is a national and state effort to track the status of children in the United States. By providing policymakers and advocates with benchmarks of child well-being, KIDS COUNT seeks to enrich

local, state and national discussions concerning ways to build a better future for all children.

Nationally, KIDS COUNT produces publications on key areas of well-being, including the annual *KIDS COUNT Data Book* and periodic reports on critical child and family policy issues.

The Foundation's KIDS COUNT Data Center (datacenter.kidscount.org) provides the best available data on child well-being in the United States. Additionally, the Foundation funds a nationwide network of state KIDS COUNT organizations that provide a more detailed, local picture of how children are faring.



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THE ANNIE E. CASEY FOUNDATION

701 St. Paul Street
Baltimore, MD 21202
410.547.6600

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www.aecf.org

