

WHAT WOULD IT TAKE?

ALABAMA

NATIONAL
OVERALL RANK

42

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Domain Rank 38

Children in poverty 2016 25% or 266,000 children	Children whose parents lack secure employment 2016 31% or 342,000 children	Children living in households with a high housing cost burden 2016 27% or 299,000 children	Teens not in school and not working (16 - 19 year olds) 2016 9% or 24,000 children
To equal the U.S. average rate of 19%, Alabama must reduce the number of children in poverty by 57,971. To equal the #1 rate of 8%, Alabama must reduce the number of children in poverty by 178,409.	To equal the U.S. average rate of 28%, Alabama must reduce the number of children whose parents lack secure employment by 35,431. To equal the #1 rate of 18%, Alabama must reduce the number of children whose parents lack secure employment by 144,920.	At a rate of 27% (a difference of 58,365 fewer children), Alabama is better than the U.S. average rate of 32% in the number of children living in households with a high housing cost burden. To equal the #1 rate of 19%, Alabama must reduce the number of children living in households with a high housing cost burden by 83,971.	To equal the average rate of 7%, Alabama must reduce the number of teens not in school and not working by 10,537. To equal the #1 rate of 3%, Alabama must reduce the number of teens not in school and not working by 18,230.

EDUCATION

Domain Rank 42

Young children not in school 2014-2016 57% or 67,000 children	Fourth graders not proficient in reading* 2017 69% or 38,508	Eighth graders not proficient in math* 2015 79% or 44,076	High school students not graduating on time 2015-2016 13% or 8,013 students
To equal the U.S. average rate of 52%, Alabama must reduce the number of children ages 3 to 4 not attending preschool by 5,757. To equal the #1 rate of 35%, Alabama must reduce the number of children ages 3 to 4 not attending preschool by 25,779.	To equal the U.S. average rate of 65%, Alabama must reduce the number of fourth graders not proficient in reading by 2,232. To equal the #1 rate of 49%, Alabama must reduce the number of fourth graders not proficient in reading by 11,162.	To equal the U.S. average rate of 67%, Alabama must reduce the number of eighth graders not proficient in math by 6,695. To equal the #1 rate of 50%, Alabama must reduce the number of eighth graders not proficient in math by 16,180.	At a rate of 16% (a difference of 1,849 fewer students), Alabama is better than the U.S. average rate of 16% in the number of high school students not graduating on time. To equal the #1 rate of 9%, Alabama must reduce the number of high school students not graduating on time by 2,466.

HEALTH

Domain Rank 37

Low-birthweight babies 2016 10.3% or 6,096 babies	Children without health insurance 2016 2% or 27,000 children	Child and teen deaths per 100,000 2016 38 per 100,000 or 439 deaths	Teens who abuse alcohol or drugs 2015-2016 4% or 15,000 teens
To equal the U.S. average rate of 8.2%, Alabama must reduce the number of low-birthweight babies by 1,251. To equal the #1 rate of 5.9%, Alabama must reduce the number of low-birthweight babies by 2,610.	At a rate of 2% (a difference of 16,796 fewer children), Alabama is better than the U.S. average rate of 4% of children without health insurance. To equal the #1 rate of 1%, Alabama must reduce the number of children without health insurance by 16,051.	To equal the U.S. average rate of 26 per 100,000, Alabama must reduce the number of child and teen deaths by 135. To equal the #1 rate of 15 per 100,000, Alabama must reduce the number of child and teen deaths by 264.	At a rate of 4% (a difference of 3,808 fewer children), Alabama is better than the U.S. average rate of 5% of teens who abuse alcohol or drugs. Alabama is ranked #1 with a rate of 4% in teens who abuse alcohol or drugs.



FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

Domain Rank 43

Children in single-parent families 2016 39% or 399,000 children	Children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma 2016 12% or 132,000 children	Children living in high-poverty areas 2012-2016 16% or 178,000 children	Teen births per 1,000 2016 28 per 1,000 or 4,480 births
To equal the U.S. average rate of 35%, Alabama must reduce the number of children in single-parent families by 15,788. To equal the #1 rate of 19%, Alabama must reduce the number of children in single-parent families by 190,971.	At a rate of 12% (a difference of 21,285 fewer children), Alabama is better than the U.S. average rate of 14% in the number of children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma. To equal the #1 rate of 5%, Alabama must reduce the number of children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma by 77,255.	To equal the U.S. average rate of 13%, Alabama must reduce the number of children living in high-poverty areas by 35,664 To equal the #1 rate of 1%, Alabama must reduce the number of children living in high-poverty areas by 167,051.	To equal the U.S. average rate of 20 per 1,000, Alabama must reduce the number of teen births by 1,134. To equal the #1 rate of 9 per 1,000, Alabama must reduce the number of teen births by 2,975.

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">ECONOMIC WELL-BEING</p>	<p>Children in poverty is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below 100 percent of the U.S. poverty threshold, as issued each year by the U.S. Census Bureau. In calendar year 2016, a family of two adults and two children fell in the “poverty” category if their annual income fell below \$24,339. 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. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</i></p> <p>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 that 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 prior to the survey. Children living with neither parent are also listed as not having secure parental employment because they are likely to be economically vulnerable. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</i></p> <p>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 percent of monthly household pretax income is spent on housing-related expenses, including rent, mortgage payments, taxes and insurance. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</i></p> <p>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). These young people are sometimes referred to as “opportunity” or “disconnected” youth. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</i></p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">EDUCATION</p>	<p>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 based on a pooled three-year average of one-year ACS Survey responses to increase the accuracy of the estimates. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</i></p> <p>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. Public schools include charter schools and exclude Bureau of Indian Education schools and Department of Defense Education Activity schools. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress.</i></p> <p>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. Public schools include charter schools and exclude Bureau of Indian Education schools and Department of Defense Education Activity schools. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress.</i></p> <p>High school students not graduating on time 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. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.</i></p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">HEALTH</p>	<p>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. <i>SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics.</i></p> <p>Children without health insurance is the percentage of children under age 18 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. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</i></p> <p>Child and teen deaths 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. <i>SOURCES: Death Statistics: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics. Population Statistics: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.</i></p> <p>Teens who abuse alcohol or drugs is the percentage of teens ages 12 to 17 reporting dependence on or abuse of either illicit drugs or alcohol in the past year. Illicit drugs include marijuana, cocaine, heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants or prescription drugs used nonmedically. These data are based on a two-year average of survey responses. <i>SOURCE: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health.</i></p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">FAMILY AND COMMUNITY</p>	<p>Children in single-parent families is the percentage of children under age 18 who live with their own unmarried parent, either in a family or subfamily. In this definition, single-parent families include cohabiting couples. Children living with married stepparents are not considered to be in a single-parent family. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</i></p> <p>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. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</i></p> <p>Children living in high-poverty areas is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in census tracts where the poverty rate of the total population is 30 percent or more. In 2016, a family to two adults and two children fell into the “poverty” category if their annual income fell below \$24,339. 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. <i>SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</i></p> <p>Teen births 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. <i>SOURCES: Birth Statistics: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics. Population Statistics: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.</i></p>