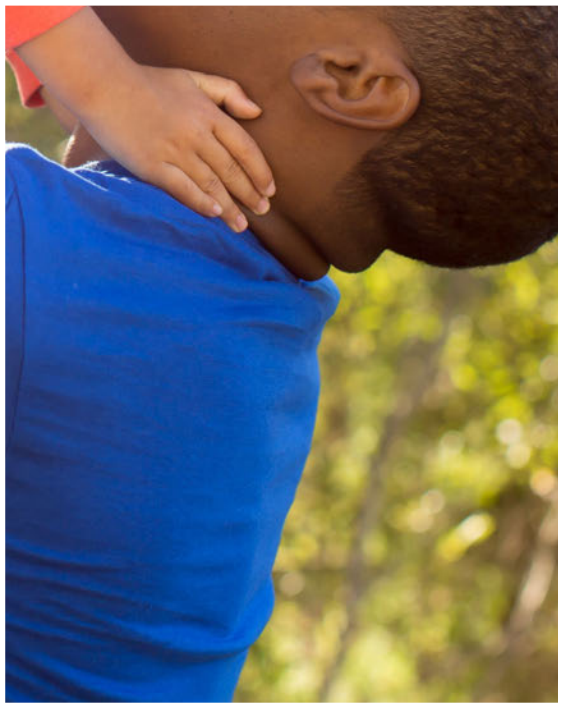
2016 ALABAMA KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK



state and county trends in child well-being

VOICES FOR ALABAMA'S CHILDREN

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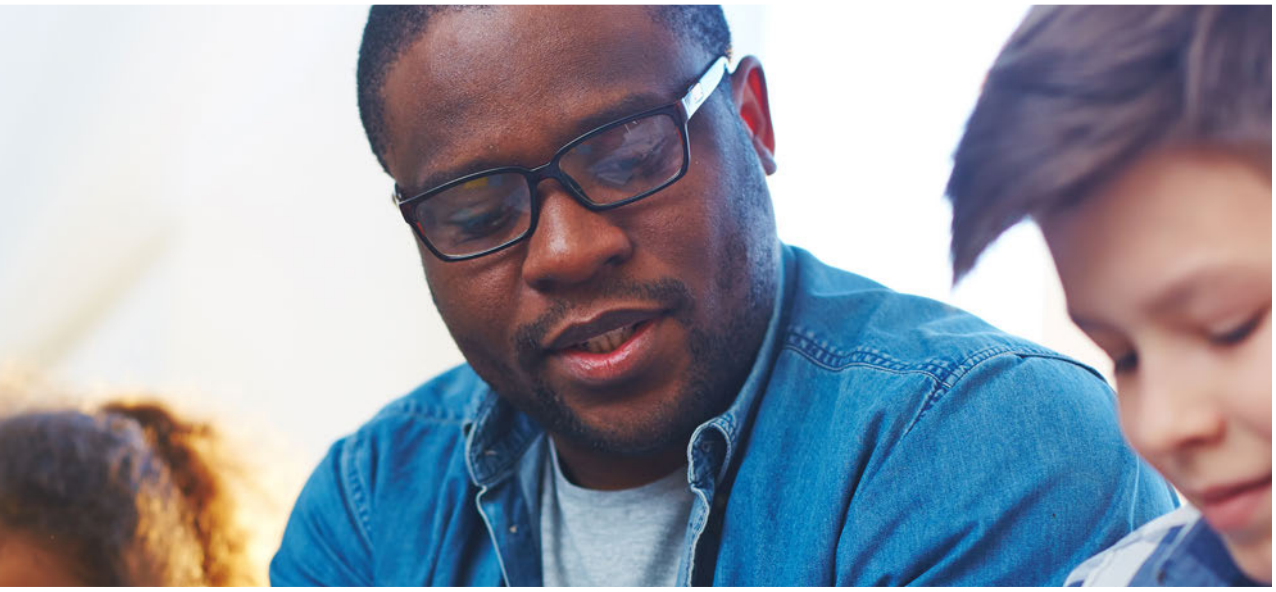

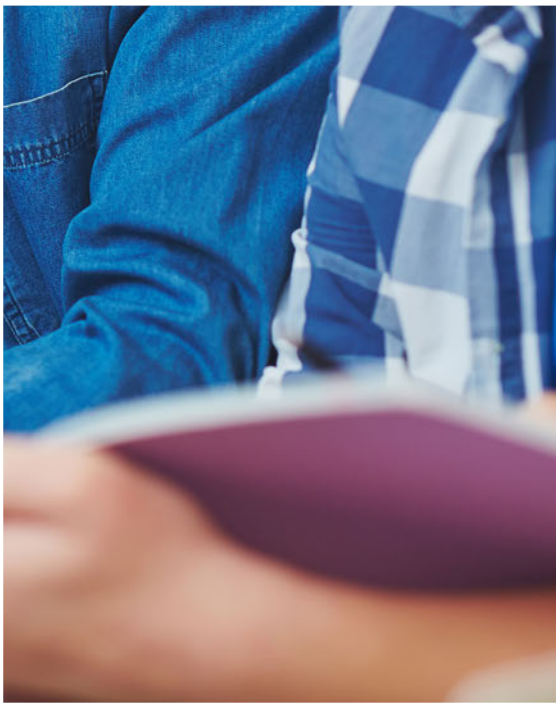

state and county trends in child well-being

VOICES FOR ALABAMA'S CHILDREN

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OUR MISSION

To ensure the well-being of **Alabama's children** through research, public awareness, and advocacy.

ABOUT VOICES FOR ALABAMA'S CHILDREN AND ALABAMA KIDS COUNT

VOICES for Alabama's Children, founded in 1992, is a 501(c)(3) statewide nonpartisan organization whose mission is to ensure the well-being of Alabama's children through research, public awareness and advocacy.

Alabama Kids Count is a project of VOICES for Alabama's Children and the Annie E. Casey Foundation. Our annual research publication, the *Alabama Kids Count Data Book*, is the most trusted source of research on child well-being for all 67 counties in Alabama.

For more than 20 years, the *Data Book* has served as both a benchmark and roadmap for how children are faring and is used to raise visibility of children's issues, identify areas of need, set priorities in child well-being and inform decision-making at the state and local levels.

CONTENTS

The *2016 Alabama Kids Count Data Book* can be viewed, downloaded or ordered on the internet at http://www.alavoices.org/alabama_kids_count or by calling 334.213.2410 or emailing vfac@alavoices.org.

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Complete state and county data profiles are available online at http://www.alavoices.org/alabama_kids_count

"Until we are all outraged about Alabama's consistently low rankings in child well-being and several other quality of life indicators, we are yielding to low expectations."

— Melanie R. Bridgeforth

FOREWORD

For as long as I can remember, the expectations of others have largely shaped the person I would become.

My community taught me the importance of connectivity. They expect me to give back. My family taught me pride in my heritage. They expect to me to carry on a strong legacy and build new ones. My parents taught me that all opportunities are possible. They expect me to break barriers — both seen and unseen.

Expectations have the power to shape outcomes. Without them we risk falling into the trap of negative self-fulfilling prophecies. This is as true of collectives as it is for individuals.

Alabama will be no more or less than what we expect it to be. Until we are all outraged about Alabama's consistently low rankings in child well-being and several other quality-of-life indicators, we are yielding to low expectations.

So what is the consensus? What do we expect?

The vision and shared value of prosperity is invoked often, so let us begin there. If you look up prosperity in the dictionary, you come across synonyms like success, wealth, the good life, comfort and security. Depending on one's interpretation of the aforementioned words we may see ourselves, people we know, or even communities we live in or visit, as prosperous.

But what if prosperity for only some is really prosperity for none. What if we all truly adhered to the belief that all of our fates are intrinsically connected for better or for worse.

It is through this frame that the *2016 Alabama Kids Count Data Book* presents the latest and most comprehensive look at child well-being across our state.

It is filled with many highs and lows, from a drop in juvenile violent crime and increase in access to high-quality Pre-K to a steady increase in child poverty since 2000 and a continued rise in unregulated child care. The data further reveals a cautionary tale to state leaders that investing in children is not an option, but a prerequisite for the future prosperity of Alabama.

As we dig even deeper and unpack the data, a sad truth remains – resources and outcomes for far too many children in our state and beyond are still determined by their ZIP code, family income and skin color.

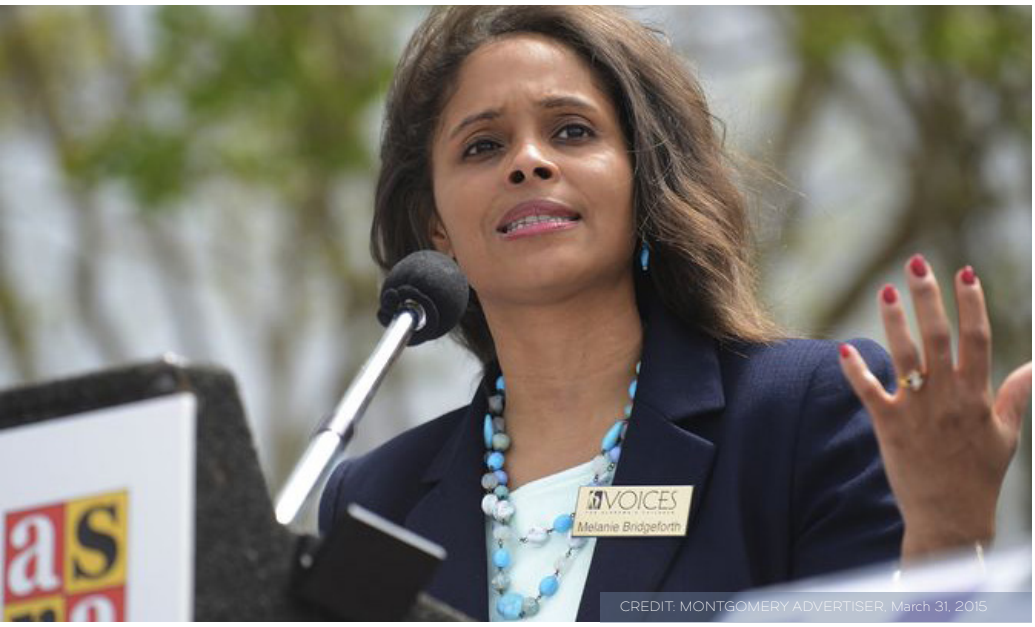
Indicator after indicator reveals the remnants of policies and practices from a painful time in our country's history that have rendered children of color and people of color stagnate at best. Consider child poverty data — all children of color are impacted at nearly three times the rate of White children, and infant mortality is highest among African American babies at a rate three times that of White babies.

This is not a matter of individual responsibility, nor can the data be explained by individual differences. It is a deficiency in and perpetuation of unjust systems, public policies and practices.

We know undoubtedly, from jobs, health care, housing, all the way to education, the public systems put in place to help children and families have operated in ways that denied and even further disenfranchised people of color — we have to know that the results of this has and will continue to show up in child well-being data.

Access to quality health care, quality education, quality child care and quality nutrition provide a solid foundation for families and ultimately raise the bar for all children and specifically children of color.

Investing public dollars into programs which are evidenced-based and proven to close achievement gaps, such as quality early learning programs like Pre-K; ensuring a universally quality public education system; protecting critical health care coverage for children and families such as Medicaid and CHIP; prioritizing strategies that improve and adequately fund public transportation and provide housing opportunities; and targeting both low-income communities and communities of color for economic development strategies and opportunities for access to capital are just a few recommendations



CREDIT: MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER, March 31, 2015

that address structural barriers and close opportunity gaps.

But even before policy change must come a public conversation and intentional shift to focus on racial and ethnic equity — the only way to truly address the near crisis levels of outcomes for children in our state, particularly children of color.

VOICES for Alabama's Children recognizes that many leaders and organizations in Alabama have long called attention to outcome disparities. With the rapidly changing demographics outlined in the *2016 Alabama Kids Count Data Book*, we aim to further shore up the chorus line that the time for change is now.

To that end, and in our role as a data and policy organization, this year VOICES for Alabama's Children requested racial and ethnicity data for all indicators reported in the *Data Book.* As available, we have reported that information in hopes of empowering leaders, organizations and data users to further uncover disparities and address them accordingly.

Data is not destiny, but rather a roadmap. If we are following, our roadmap clearly demonstrates that Alabama has come a long way and has a way to go to ensure that every Alabama child, regardless of place and race, has the opportunity to succeed. Perhaps that would be daunting if not for the fact that Alabama has a legacy of coming face to face with tough issues and tackling them head on.

Let us come together. Expect greatness from our state. Demand equitable opportunities for our children.

Yours in Advocacy,

Melanie R. Bridgeforth, MSW
Executive Director

SNAPSHOT OF ALABAMA'S CHILD WELL-BEING

HEALTH
EDUCATION
SAFETY
ECONOMIC SECURITY

The 9 indicators in the Child Snapshot were used to determine the overall county rankings due to their high correlation to each other and are considered to be among the strongest indicators available for measuring child well-being.

LOW-WEIGHT BIRTHS

10.1%

6,025
BABIES

BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED TEENS

7.2%

4,259
TEENS

BIRTHS TO FEMALES AGED 15-17 PER 1,000

14.6

1,359
BIRTHS

FOURTH GRADE READING PROFICIENCY

37.9%

21,027
CHILDREN

TEENS NOT IN SCHOOL AND NOT WORKING

9.5%

24,972
TEENS

CHILDREN IN POVERTY

27.5%

337,847
CHILDREN

CHILDREN IN SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES

34.0%

327,504
CHILDREN

CHILD FOOD INSECURITY

26.4%

292,330
CHILDREN

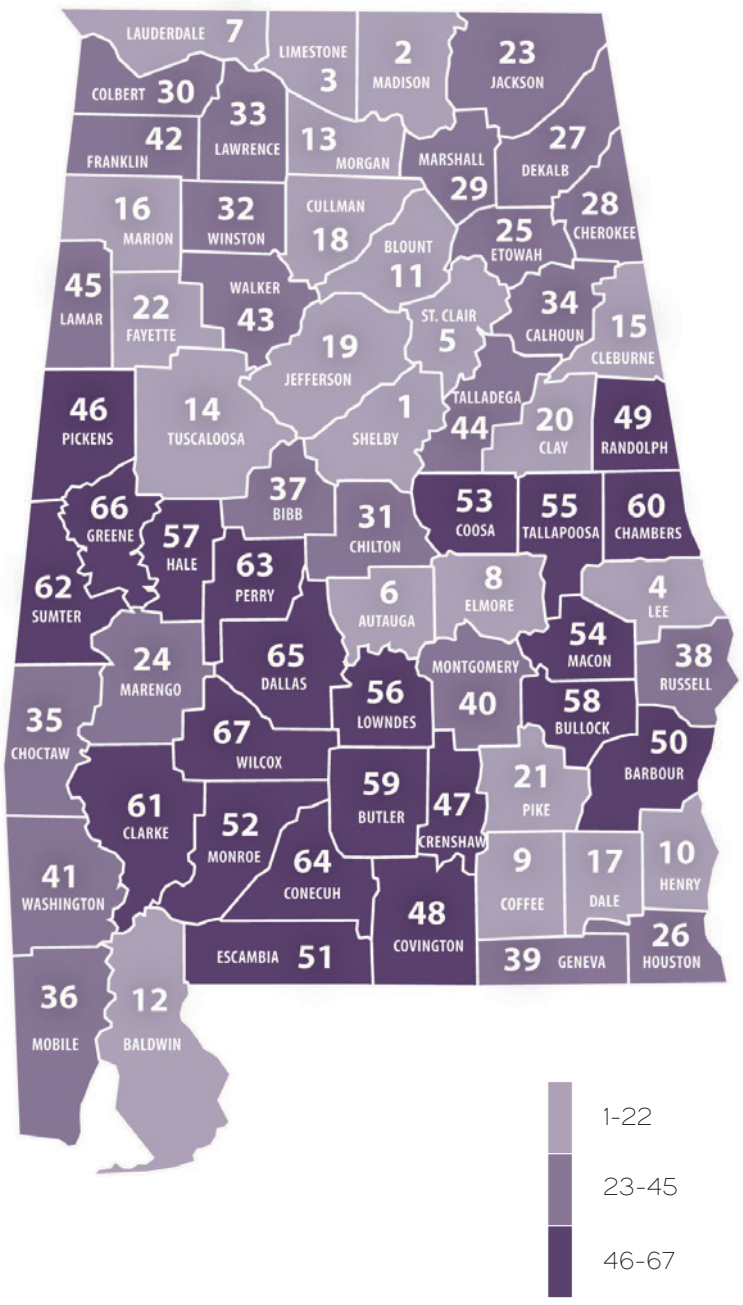
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

5.7%

124,630
WORKERS

2016 Overall County Rankings

Overall county rankings are based on a scale containing nine indicators (see page 6).



*For more information on the Methodology, see page 63.

OVERALL COUNTY RANKINGS: 2016

1	Shelby
2	Madison
3	Limestone
4	Lee
5	St. Clair
6	Autauga
7	Lauderdale
8	Elmore
9	Coffee
10	Henry
11	Blount
12	Baldwin
13	Morgan
14	Tuscaloosa
15	Cleburne
16	Marion
17	Dale
18	Cullman
19	Jefferson
20	Clay
21	Pike
22	Fayette
23	Jackson
24	Marengo
25	Etowah
26	Houston
27	De Kalb
28	Cherokee
29	Marshall
30	Colbert
31	Chilton
32	Winston
33	Lawrence
34	Calhoun
35	Choctaw
36	Mobile
37	Bibb
38	Russell
39	Geneva
40	Montgomery
41	Washington
42	Franklin
43	Walker
44	Talladega
45	Lamar
46	Pickens
47	Crenshaw
48	Covington
49	Randolph
50	Barbour
51	Escambia
52	Monroe
53	Coosa
54	Macon
55	Tallapoosa
56	Lowndes
57	Hale
58	Bullock
59	Butler
60	Chambers
61	Clarke
62	Sumter
63	Perry
64	Conecuh
65	Dallas
66	Greene
67	Wilcox

NOTES

HOW TO USE THIS DATA BOOK

NEW IN 2016

- **Health:**
  - Children without Health Insurance
  - Mothers Who Breastfed
- **Education:**
  - Direct Certification
  - Chronic Absenteeism
- **Safety:**
  - Independent Living Program (ILP) Ages 14 and Older

Data reported in the *2016 Alabama Kids Count Data Book* are organized into four areas of child well-being: Health, Education, Safety and Economic Security.

The *Data Book* presents basic indicators of child well-being, including percentages and rates for the base and current years. Complete county and state data profile reports are available online at http://www.alavoices.org/alabama_kids_count.

BASE AND CURRENT YEARS

To reflect how each indicator has changed over time, most indicators include a base year and the most recent available year. Due to delays in data collection and reporting, base and current year data may vary for different indicators.

The *Alabama Kids Count Data Book* uses the most current data available at the time of preparation for publication. Where possible, VOICES for Alabama's Children uses a minimum 10 year time span between base year and current year data.

TREND ANALYSIS

For a number of indicators, VOICES for Alabama's Children indicates whether the measure shows improvement over time (I) or is worsening over time (W). Trends are indicated only when they are statistically significant, typically over a 10-year period. Trend data are not reported for all indicators due to the lack of sufficient data or other considerations.

COUNTY RANKS AND RANKINGS

For many of the individual indicators, rankings are provided for all of Alabama's 67 counties. A rank of "1" indicates the best performance on a given indicator, and a rank of "67" indicates the worst.

Numbers, rates and percentages for most indicators are presented for a single year.

COMPOSITE COUNTY RANKINGS

Overall county rankings are shown on page 7. The county ranking for each year is based on a group of indicators that are highly correlated and meet other selected criteria. The overall county rankings are not based on a composite of all indicators that are reported for a particular county.

The indicators used to determine the overall county rank are: low-weight births, births to unmarried teens, births to females aged 15-17, children in single-parent families, children in poverty, Aspire fourth grade reading, teens not attending school and not working, child food insecurity and the unemployment rate. Because the indicators that reflect overall child well-being may vary from year-to-year, comparisons between one year's overall ranking and that of a previous year should be made only with caution.

VOICES for Alabama's Children encourages users to focus on individual indicators to identify areas of child well-being in each county that need the greatest attention and to track positive changes made in areas where programs have been implemented to promote improvement.

See page 63 of this book for information on the methodology used to determine the county rankings.

NUMBERS, PERCENTAGES, AND RATES

Although it is important to know the number of events occurring within a specific location, numbers alone are not enough to make meaningful comparisons due to major differences between counties. "Raw numbers" represent the number of cases

reported that have not been "processed" or converted into percentages or rates. Raw numbers are converted into percentages and rates to make comparisons more meaningful (or to "standardize" them) from one county (or group) to another.

To compute percentages and rates, we divide the raw numbers for a selected indicator by a given "base". Depending on our indicator, the base could be the total number of births to all females as in "percent of total births to unmarried teens," first-grade enrollment for the "first grade retention rate," the number of children aged 1-14 for the "child death rate" and so on. We then multiply the result by 100, 1,000, or 100,000 to avoid working with numbers that are often exceedingly small. When we multiply by 100, we generally call the result a "percent," although the term "rate" is sometimes used as well. When we multiply by 1,000 or 100,000, we label the result a "rate."

A "percent" is really a "rate," in that it represents the number of cases reported to us per 100 units of the base we have used.

LIST OF INDICATORS

DEMOGRAPHICS

- Total Population
- Child Population (Under 20)
- Children as a Percentage of County Population
- Pre-School Aged Children (Age 3)
- Pre-School Aged Children (Age 4)
- Child Population by Age Range
- Diversity of Alabama's Child Population

HEALTH

- Infant Mortality, All Races
- Children without Health Insurance
- Females Receiving Adequate/ Adequate-Plus Prenatal Care
- Pre-term Births to All Females
- Low-Weight Births, All Races
- Births to Teens, Aged 15-17
- Mothers Who Breastfed

EDUCATION

- Births to Females with Less Than 12 Years of Education
- Age 0-3 Receiving Early Intervention Services
- Early Head Start and Head Start Classrooms
- Child Care Facilities by Type
- Children Receiving Child Care Subsidies
- Children Participating in First Class Pre-K
- First Grade Retention
- Direct Certification
- Per Pupil Expenditures
- English Language Learners
- Aspire Fourth Grade Reading
- Aspire Fourth Grade Math
- Aspire Eighth Grade Reading
- Aspire Eighth Grade Math
- Ninth Grade Retention
- High School Dropout Rate
- Chronic Absenteeism
- Average 11th Grade ACT Scores
- Graduation Rate

SAFETY

- Child Death Rate
- Children with an Indication of Abuse or Neglect
- Juvenile Violent Crime Court Petition Rate
- Preventable Teen Death Rate
- Teens Not Attending School/ Not Working
- Children in Foster Care
- Independent Living Program (ILP) Ages 14 and Older
- Children Adopted

ECONOMIC SECURITY

- Persons in Poverty, Total
- Children in Poverty
- Children in Poverty, by Age Range
- Children in Extreme Poverty
- Homeless Students
- Vulnerable Families
- Children Under 18 in Single-Parent Families
- Employed Mothers with Young Children
- Unemployment Rate
- Median Household Income
- Medicaid Paid Births
- WIC Average Monthly Case Load
- SNAP Eligible, All Ages
- SNAP Eligible, Ages 0-20
- SNAP Recipients
- Food Insecurity, All Ages
- Food Insecurity, Children Under 18
- Adult Diabetes
- Adult Obesity
- Diet-Related Deaths

Please note: Population sub-groups are listed and referred to the way the agency or organization providing the data references the sub-groups. Though you will see varying nomenclature used, the way we refer to population sub-groups throughout the 2016 Alabama Kids Count Data Book is intentional in order to be as accurate as possible in representing the data.

The future prosperity of our state and our nation depends on how we as a state invest in our children.

DEMOGRAPHICS

The state of Alabama continues to experience population shifts similar to those reflected across the country, including a population that is growing older and more diverse.

Although the state's population increased more than nine percent from 2000 to 2015, the child population declined by more than two percent during the same time frame. This means the state's future workforce will be smaller in number and have the added burden of caring for a larger aging society.

As Alabama's child population continues to decline, the Hispanic child population continues to increase and represents the fastest growth among all races and ethnicities statewide. The number of Hispanic children grew by nearly 200 percent from 2000 to 2015 and increased from 2.2 percent of the child population to 6.9 percent for the same time period. Children of Asian/Pacific Islander descent represent 1.4 percent of the child population and have doubled in the last 15 years.

According to a 2014 study by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, *Race for Results: Building a Path to Opportunity for All Children,* Alabama was ranked as the worst state in the nation for Hispanic children. The Race for Results Index used 12 indicators that reflect supportive families and communities. Both Hispanic and African American children in Alabama scored low on this Index, partly due to these subgroups having the highest rate of children living in poverty.[1]

Another shift in the demographics is the growing diversity of Alabama's child population. In as few as three to five years, children of color could represent the majority of the child population and, by 2030, could represent the majority of the workforce.[1] Due to structural barriers and decades of inequitable policies and practices, children of color often face steep barriers to success that contribute to widening gaps in achievements and/or outcomes. It is critical that state policies and practices evolve with Alabama's changing childhood demographics, thus ensuring that all children in the state have the opportunity to achieve their optimum potential.

Alabama's future success depends on its preparation for the implications of continued population shifts, such as the need to address opportunity gaps and the expectations of a smaller workforce. The information in the *Data Book* lays the groundwork for understanding other child well-being measures and is key to finding solutions for the challenges facing Alabama's current and future generations.

DEMOGRAPHICS

DISCUSSION AND KEY POINTS

DEMOGRAPHICS: KEY POINTS

- Children make up 25.3 percent of the total state population. This is down from 2000 when the rate was 28.2 percent.
- Shifts in the demographic makeup of our population will result in an aging society and a smaller pool of workers to fill jobs of those retiring.
- In 2015, Hispanic children remained the fastest growing child population in Alabama with an increase of nearly 200 percent since 2000, including a 2.6 percent increase from 2014.
- Since 2000, White, African American and American Indian/Alaskan Native child populations decreased while Asian/Pacific Islander, Hispanic child populations and children of More Than One Race increased.
- As a percentage of the total population, Alabama's child population has declined by more than two percent since 2000. Among major demographic groups, the proportional population of White children has declined the most, while the greatest growth has occurred in the Hispanic, More Than One Race and Asian/Pacific Islander categories.
- The state's child population fell by more than 2.2 percent between 2000 and 2015 while the total population grew by 9.3 percent for the same time frame.

CHILDREN AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE POPULATION, BY AGE RANGE: 2015

CHILDREN (UNDER AGE 5)		CHILDREN (AGES 5-9)	
2000	23.6%	2000	25.1%
2015	23.8%	2015	24.9%

CHILDREN (AGES 10-14)		CHILDREN (AGES 15-19)	
2000	25.5%	2000	25.8%
2015	25.2%	2015	26.0%

DIVERSITY OF ALABAMA'S CHILD POPULATION: 2000-2015

	2000	2015
White	63.2%	58.4%
African American	31.9%	29.9%
Asian/Pacific Islanders	0.7%	1.4%
American Indian/ Alaskan Natives	0.5%	0.5%
More than One Race	1.3%	2.9%
Hispanic	2.2%	6.9%

COUNTY	Total Population		Child Population (Under 20)		Children as a Percentage of County Population		Pre-School Aged Children (Age 3)		Pre-School Aged Children (Age 4)	
	2000	2015	2000	2015	2000	2015	2000	2015	2000	2015
	NUMBER		NUMBER		PERCENT		NUMBER		NUMBER	
Autauga	43,751	55,347	13,653	14,975	31.2%	27.1%	621	659	609	700
Baldwin	140,416	203,709	37,717	49,060	26.9%	24.1%	1,753	2,219	1,806	2,339
Barbour	29,042	26,489	8,148	6,110	28.1%	23.1%	343	318	365	331
Bibb	19,856	22,583	5,793	5,145	29.2%	22.8%	265	229	296	241
Blount	50,982	57,673	14,189	14,623	27.8%	25.4%	745	720	711	764
Bullock	11,603	10,696	3,343	2,442	28.8%	22.8%	153	122	146	136
Butler	21,394	20,154	6,399	5,192	29.9%	25.8%	274	238	293	247
Calhoun	111,882	115,620	29,873	28,574	26.7%	24.7%	1,465	1,337	1,325	1,349
Chambers	36,600	34,123	9,994	7,976	27.3%	23.4%	481	398	525	420
Cherokee	23,909	25,859	5,850	5,703	24.5%	22.1%	268	255	293	246
Chilton	39,604	43,943	11,186	11,617	28.2%	26.4%	557	559	572	575
Choctaw	15,953	13,170	4,547	2,972	28.5%	22.6%	213	125	271	130
Clarke	27,870	24,675	8,629	6,048	31.0%	24.5%	425	267	427	248
Clay	14,240	13,555	3,752	3,185	26.3%	23.5%	170	144	169	144
Cleburne	14,141	15,018	3,821	3,765	27.0%	25.1%	175	168	157	169
Coffee	43,639	51,211	11,973	13,274	27.4%	25.9%	544	614	523	628
Colbert	54,979	54,354	14,463	12,870	26.3%	23.7%	673	641	659	652
Conecuh	14,077	12,672	4,015	3,016	28.5%	23.8%	183	129	191	141
Coosa	11,842	10,724	3,208	2,145	27.1%	20.0%	157	113	154	101
Covington	37,640	37,835	9,852	9,137	26.2%	24.1%	455	429	460	465
Crenshaw	13,657	13,963	3,709	3,478	27.2%	24.9%	158	176	175	197
Cullman	77,426	82,005	20,887	20,133	27.0%	24.6%	972	933	1,023	998
Dale	49,120	49,565	14,505	12,705	29.5%	25.6%	759	647	699	633
Dallas	46,361	41,131	14,793	11,349	31.9%	27.6%	683	570	664	540
De Kalb	64,436	71,130	17,651	19,095	27.4%	26.8%	842	868	896	929
Elmore	65,819	81,468	18,591	20,377	28.2%	25.0%	873	974	861	987
Escambia	38,452	37,789	10,417	9,149	27.1%	24.2%	481	466	499	495
Etowah	103,448	103,057	27,383	24,865	26.5%	24.1%	1,280	1,171	1,342	1,204
Fayette	18,522	16,759	4,929	3,983	26.6%	23.8%	240	163	234	183
Franklin	31,257	31,696	8,500	8,494	27.2%	26.8%	387	393	405	410
Geneva	25,700	26,777	6,787	6,470	26.4%	24.2%	275	315	275	324
Greene	9,923	8,479	3,237	2,135	32.6%	25.2%	166	110	154	100
Hale	18,270	15,068	5,652	3,885	30.9%	25.8%	276	193	283	184
Henry	16,297	17,221	4,369	3,976	26.8%	23.1%	214	197	204	180
Houston	88,831	104,173	25,159	26,724	28.3%	25.7%	1,227	1,341	1,199	1,354
Jackson	53,871	52,419	14,362	12,330	26.7%	23.5%	714	593	678	568
Jefferson	662,041	660,367	182,214	168,242	27.5%	25.5%	8,434	8,675	8,735	8,456
Lamar	15,902	13,886	4,192	3,251	26.4%	23.4%	196	138	185	151
Lauderdale	87,952	92,596	22,955	21,517	26.1%	23.2%	1,047	927	1,035	980
Lawrence	34,834	33,115	9,864	7,827	28.3%	23.6%	408	357	470	348
Lee	115,014	156,993	34,198	41,364	29.7%	26.3%	1,432	1,758	1,471	1,734
Limestone	65,668	91,663	17,925	23,184	27.3%	25.3%	871	1,090	879	1,111
Lowndes	13,483	10,458	4,508	2,614	33.4%	25.0%	218	142	189	137
Macon	24,086	19,105	7,507	4,608	31.2%	24.1%	330	188	331	191
Madison	276,998	353,089	79,232	88,315	28.6%	25.0%	3,793	4,027	3,815	4,268
Marengo	22,533	20,028	7,034	5,111	31.2%	25.5%	304	262	335	242
Marion	31,162	30,168	7,837	6,955	25.1%	23.1%	395	341	367	318
Marshall	82,303	94,725	22,562	25,245	27.4%	26.7%	1,087	1,266	1,156	1,319
Mobile	399,887	415,395	121,943	109,388	30.5%	26.3%	5,835	5,576	5,802	5,477
Monroe	24,320	21,673	7,593	5,496	31.2%	25.4%	373	232	346	246
Montgomery	223,518	226,519	65,342	60,323	29.2%	26.6%	3,062	3,026	3,116	3,066
Morgan	111,076	119,565	30,935	30,039	27.9%	25.1%	1,415	1,440	1,485	1,513
Perry	11,876	9,652	4,040	2,662	34.0%	27.6%	173	98	197	112
Pickens	20,914	20,864	6,306	4,639	30.2%	22.2%	288	205	285	201
Pike	29,688	33,046	8,659	8,179	29.2%	24.8%	361	396	405	368
Randolph	22,344	22,696	6,278	5,565	28.1%	24.5%	303	250	280	249
Russell	49,854	59,660	14,548	16,578	29.2%	27.8%	664	979	744	889
St. Clair	64,740	87,074	17,940	21,574	27.7%	24.8%	851	1,054	857	1,115
Shelby	143,429	208,713	41,101	55,347	28.7%	26.5%	2,108	2,476	2,144	2,619
Sumter	14,772	13,103	4,825	3,175	32.7%	24.2%	213	114	236	115
Talladega	80,734	80,862	22,444	19,488	27.8%	24.1%	1,036	914	1,012	907
Tallapoosa	41,771	40,844	11,018	9,456	26.4%	23.2%	504	487	558	472
Tuscaloosa	164,932	203,976	46,709	52,942	28.3%	26.0%	2,131	2,397	2,142	2,433
Walker	70,688	65,294	18,483	15,797	26.1%	24.2%	931	778	934	777
Washington	18,077	16,804	5,733	4,183	31.7%	24.9%	237	170	288	172
Wilcox	12,995	11,059	4,460	3,041	34.3%	27.5%	218	123	240	130
Winston	24,806	23,877	6,497	5,453	26.2%	22.8%	303	234	323	239
ALABAMA	**4,447,207**	**4,858,979**	**1,256,218**	**1,228,535**	**28.2%**	**25.3%**	**58,988**	**58,914**	**59,905**	**59,667**

	Under Age 5				Ages 5-9			
	2000		2015		2000		2015	
COUNTY	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Autauga	3,021	22.1%	3,231	21.6%	3,622	26.5%	3,733	24.9%
Baldwin	8,621	22.9%	11,261	23.0%	9,488	25.2%	12,444	25.4%
Barbour	1,788	21.9%	1,475	24.1%	2,056	25.2%	1,641	26.9%
Bibb	1,447	25.0%	1,212	23.6%	1,525	26.3%	1,276	24.8%
Blount	3,529	24.9%	3,391	23.2%	3,632	25.6%	3,685	25.2%
Bullock	733	21.9%	631	25.8%	864	25.8%	692	28.3%
Butler	1,358	21.2%	1,222	23.5%	1,539	24.1%	1,335	25.7%
Calhoun	6,887	23.1%	6,682	23.4%	7,378	24.7%	7,025	24.6%
Chambers	2,432	24.3%	2,060	25.8%	2,605	26.1%	1,983	24.9%
Cherokee	1,428	24.4%	1,268	22.2%	1,513	25.9%	1,412	24.8%
Chilton	2,738	24.5%	2,810	24.2%	2,837	25.4%	2,988	25.7%
Choctaw	1,104	24.3%	653	22.0%	1,074	23.6%	711	23.9%
Clarke	2,078	24.1%	1,310	21.7%	2,197	25.5%	1,401	23.2%
Clay	878	23.4%	723	22.7%	919	24.5%	791	24.8%
Cleburne	868	22.7%	862	22.9%	1,000	26.2%	947	25.2%
Coffee	2,719	22.7%	3,083	23.2%	2,951	24.6%	3,365	25.4%
Colbert	3,358	23.2%	3,015	23.4%	3,727	25.8%	3,304	25.7%
Conecuh	875	21.8%	702	23.3%	1,074	26.7%	757	25.1%
Coosa	752	23.4%	513	23.9%	801	25.0%	520	24.2%
Covington	2,226	22.6%	2,260	24.7%	2,462	25.0%	2,275	24.9%
Crenshaw	802	21.6%	836	24.0%	971	26.2%	895	25.7%
Cullman	4,940	23.7%	4,845	24.1%	5,164	24.7%	5,041	25.0%
Dale	3,684	25.4%	3,149	24.8%	3,689	25.4%	3,272	25.8%
Dallas	3,414	23.1%	2,768	24.4%	3,580	24.2%	2,906	25.6%
De Kalb	4,381	24.8%	4,322	22.6%	4,581	26.0%	5,000	26.2%
Elmore	4,370	23.5%	4,761	23.4%	4,801	25.8%	5,063	24.8%
Escambia	2,390	22.9%	2,275	24.9%	2,663	25.6%	2,375	26.0%
Etowah	6,606	24.1%	5,877	23.6%	6,702	24.5%	6,065	24.4%
Fayette	1,113	22.6%	889	22.3%	1,201	24.4%	1,025	25.7%
Franklin	1,981	23.3%	2,053	24.2%	2,183	25.7%	2,214	26.1%
Geneva	1,432	21.1%	1,549	23.9%	1,666	24.5%	1,608	24.9%
Greene	765	23.6%	501	23.5%	829	25.6%	562	26.3%
Hale	1,408	24.9%	932	24.0%	1,378	24.4%	937	24.1%
Henry	1,019	23.3%	939	23.6%	1,063	24.3%	955	24.0%
Houston	6,040	24.0%	6,391	23.9%	6,316	25.1%	6,755	25.3%
Jackson	3,381	23.5%	2,814	22.8%	3,643	25.4%	2,980	24.2%
Jefferson	43,273	23.7%	42,880	25.5%	45,804	25.1%	43,062	25.6%
Lamar	926	22.1%	676	20.8%	1,016	24.2%	849	26.1%
Lauderdale	5,215	22.7%	4,786	22.2%	5,615	24.5%	5,158	24.0%
Lawrence	2,203	22.3%	1,724	22.0%	2,556	25.9%	2,060	26.3%
Lee	7,188	21.0%	9,127	22.1%	7,647	22.4%	9,343	22.6%
Limestone	4,348	24.3%	5,284	22.8%	4,639	25.9%	5,971	25.8%
Lowndes	1,003	22.2%	674	25.8%	1,046	23.2%	678	25.9%
Macon	1,559	20.8%	920	20.0%	1,709	22.8%	954	20.7%
Madison	18,820	23.8%	20,498	23.2%	20,217	25.5%	21,656	24.5%
Marengo	1,527	21.7%	1,249	24.4%	1,850	26.3%	1,298	25.4%
Marion	1,873	23.9%	1,600	23.0%	1,903	24.3%	1,682	24.2%
Marshall	5,512	24.4%	6,175	24.5%	5,875	26.0%	6,583	26.1%
Mobile	29,334	24.1%	27,589	25.2%	31,177	25.6%	27,442	25.1%
Monroe	1,827	24.1%	1,100	20.0%	1,920	25.3%	1,327	24.1%
Montgomery	15,473	23.7%	15,409	25.5%	16,315	25.0%	15,254	25.3%
Morgan	7,320	23.7%	7,250	24.1%	7,994	25.8%	7,569	25.2%
Perry	902	22.3%	488	18.3%	981	24.3%	585	22.0%
Pickens	1,419	22.5%	1,042	22.5%	1,561	24.8%	1,086	23.4%
Pike	1,927	22.3%	1,886	23.1%	1,945	22.5%	1,742	21.3%
Randolph	1,473	23.5%	1,261	22.7%	1,626	25.9%	1,337	24.0%
Russell	3,526	24.2%	4,655	28.1%	3,787	26.0%	4,303	26.0%
St. Clair	4,254	23.7%	5,195	24.1%	4,558	25.4%	5,711	26.5%
Shelby	10,737	26.1%	12,221	22.1%	10,626	25.9%	14,036	25.4%
Sumter	1,066	22.1%	626	19.7%	1,233	25.6%	716	22.6%
Talladega	5,135	22.9%	4,404	22.6%	5,557	24.8%	4,955	25.4%
Tallapoosa	2,564	23.3%	2,399	25.4%	2,859	25.9%	2,315	24.5%
Tuscaloosa	10,591	22.7%	12,111	22.9%	10,859	23.2%	11,803	22.3%
Walker	4,520	24.5%	3,817	24.2%	4,554	24.6%	3,867	24.5%
Washington	1,308	22.8%	801	19.1%	1,497	26.1%	1,011	24.2%
Wilcox	1,065	23.9%	632	20.8%	1,099	24.6%	671	22.1%
Winston	1,546	23.8%	1,229	22.5%	1,650	25.4%	1,326	24.3%
ALABAMA	**296,000**	**23.6%**	**292,973**	**23.8%**	**315,369**	**25.1%**	**306,288**	**24.9%**

	Ages 10-14				Ages 15-19			
	2000		2015		2000		2015	
COUNTY	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Autauga	3,744	27.4%	4,136	27.6%	3,266	23.9%	3,875	25.9%
Baldwin	10,145	26.9%	13,020	26.5%	9,463	25.1%	12,335	25.1%
Barbour	2,156	26.5%	1,588	26.0%	2,148	26.4%	1,406	23.0%
Bibb	1,452	25.1%	1,308	25.4%	1,369	23.6%	1,349	26.2%
Blount	3,656	25.8%	3,861	26.4%	3,372	23.8%	3,686	25.2%
Bullock	864	25.8%	542	22.2%	882	26.4%	577	23.6%
Butler	1,699	26.6%	1,314	25.3%	1,803	28.2%	1,321	25.4%
Calhoun	7,442	24.9%	7,157	25.0%	8,166	27.3%	7,710	27.0%
Chambers	2,477	24.8%	1,921	24.1%	2,480	24.8%	2,012	25.2%
Cherokee	1,498	25.6%	1,509	26.5%	1,411	24.1%	1,514	26.5%
Chilton	2,897	25.9%	3,100	26.7%	2,714	24.3%	2,719	23.4%
Choctaw	1,205	26.5%	798	26.9%	1,164	25.6%	810	27.3%
Clarke	2,191	25.4%	1,649	27.3%	2,163	25.1%	1,688	27.9%
Clay	978	26.1%	782	24.6%	977	26.0%	889	27.9%
Cleburne	986	25.8%	1,007	26.7%	967	25.3%	949	25.2%
Coffee	3,186	26.6%	3,418	25.7%	3,117	26.0%	3,408	25.7%
Colbert	3,733	25.8%	3,183	24.7%	3,645	25.2%	3,368	26.2%
Conecuh	1,044	26.0%	779	25.8%	1,022	25.5%	778	25.8%
Coosa	846	26.4%	537	25.0%	809	25.2%	575	26.8%
Covington	2,593	26.3%	2,335	25.6%	2,571	26.1%	2,267	24.8%
Crenshaw	984	26.5%	908	26.1%	952	25.7%	839	24.1%
Cullman	5,342	25.6%	5,246	26.1%	5,441	26.0%	5,001	24.8%
Dale	3,513	24.2%	3,248	25.6%	3,619	25.0%	3,036	23.9%
Dallas	3,835	25.9%	2,833	25.0%	3,964	26.8%	2,842	25.0%
De Kalb	4,266	24.2%	5,100	26.7%	4,423	25.1%	4,673	24.5%
Elmore	4,878	26.2%	5,450	26.7%	4,542	24.4%	5,103	25.0%
Escambia	2,614	25.1%	2,336	25.5%	2,750	26.4%	2,163	23.6%
Etowah	6,928	25.3%	6,428	25.9%	7,147	26.1%	6,495	26.1%
Fayette	1,261	25.6%	1,023	25.7%	1,354	27.5%	1,046	26.3%
Franklin	2,160	25.4%	2,172	25.6%	2,176	25.6%	2,055	24.2%
Geneva	1,922	28.3%	1,716	26.5%	1,767	26.0%	1,597	24.7%
Greene	775	23.9%	555	26.0%	868	26.8%	517	24.2%
Hale	1,450	25.7%	965	24.8%	1,416	25.1%	1,051	27.1%
Henry	1,106	25.3%	1,060	26.7%	1,181	27.0%	1,022	25.7%
Houston	6,662	26.5%	7,116	26.6%	6,141	24.4%	6,462	24.2%
Jackson	3,653	25.4%	3,330	27.0%	3,685	25.7%	3,206	26.0%
Jefferson	47,059	25.8%	41,164	24.5%	46,078	25.3%	41,136	24.5%
Lamar	1,102	26.3%	885	27.2%	1,148	27.4%	841	25.9%
Lauderdale	5,910	25.7%	5,391	25.1%	6,215	27.1%	6,182	28.7%
Lawrence	2,630	26.7%	2,116	27.0%	2,475	25.1%	1,927	24.6%
Lee	7,599	22.2%	9,484	22.9%	11,764	34.4%	13,410	32.4%
Limestone	4,628	25.8%	6,131	26.4%	4,310	24.0%	5,798	25.0%
Lowndes	1,273	28.2%	665	25.4%	1,186	26.3%	597	22.8%
Macon	1,798	24.0%	918	19.9%	2,441	32.5%	1,816	39.4%
Madison	20,329	25.7%	22,328	25.3%	19,866	25.1%	23,833	27.0%
Marengo	1,903	27.1%	1,298	25.4%	1,754	24.9%	1,266	24.8%
Marion	2,058	26.3%	1,843	26.5%	2,003	25.6%	1,830	26.3%
Marshall	5,602	24.8%	6,516	25.8%	5,573	24.7%	5,971	23.7%
Mobile	30,928	25.4%	26,947	24.6%	30,504	25.0%	27,410	25.1%
Monroe	1,904	25.1%	1,491	27.1%	1,942	25.6%	1,578	28.7%
Montgomery	16,299	24.9%	14,529	24.1%	17,255	26.4%	15,131	25.1%
Morgan	8,122	26.3%	7,777	25.9%	7,499	24.2%	7,443	24.8%
Perry	988	24.5%	642	24.1%	1,169	28.9%	947	35.6%
Pickens	1,659	26.3%	1,226	26.4%	1,667	26.4%	1,285	27.7%
Pike	2,099	24.2%	1,707	20.9%	2,688	31.0%	2,844	34.8%
Randolph	1,566	24.9%	1,411	25.4%	1,613	25.7%	1,556	28.0%
Russell	3,697	25.4%	3,954	23.9%	3,538	24.3%	3,666	22.1%
St. Clair	4,860	27.1%	5,579	25.9%	4,268	23.8%	5,089	23.6%
Shelby	10,405	25.3%	14,894	26.9%	9,333	22.7%	14,196	25.6%
Sumter	1,248	25.9%	720	22.7%	1,278	26.5%	1,113	35.1%
Talladega	5,878	26.2%	5,107	26.2%	5,874	26.2%	5,022	25.8%
Tallapoosa	2,891	26.2%	2,341	24.8%	2,704	24.5%	2,401	25.4%
Tuscaloosa	10,693	22.9%	11,630	22.0%	14,566	31.2%	17,398	32.9%
Walker	4,709	25.5%	4,057	25.7%	4,700	25.4%	4,056	25.7%
Washington	1,477	25.8%	1,204	28.8%	1,451	25.3%	1,167	27.9%
Wilcox	1,134	25.4%	856	28.1%	1,162	26.1%	882	29.0%
Winston	1,677	25.8%	1,472	27.0%	1,624	25.0%	1,426	26.2%
ALABAMA	**320,266**	**25.5%**	**309,713**	**25.2%**	**324,583**	**25.8%**	**319,561**	**26.0%**

COUNTY	Child Population White (Under 20)				Child Population African American (Under 20)				Child Population American Indian/ Alaska Native (Under 20)			
	2000		2015		2000		2015		2000		2015	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Autauga	10,460	76.7%	10,527	70.3%	2,673	19.6%	3,100	20.7%	55	0.4%	37	0.2%
Baldwin	30,652	81.3%	37,243	75.9%	5,299	14.0%	5,836	11.9%	204	0.5%	317	0.6%
Barbour	3,401	41.8%	2,256	36.9%	4,509	55.3%	3,212	52.6%	26	0.3%	6	0.1%
Bibb	4,221	72.3%	3,827	74.4%	1,496	25.8%	1,048	20.4%	7	0.1%	29	0.6%
Blount	12,666	89.2%	11,640	79.6%	188	1.3%	362	2.5%	75	0.5%	65	0.4%
Bullock	449	13.3%	377	15.4%	2,809	84.0%	1,732	70.9%	3	0.1%	2	0.1%
Butler	3,089	48.3%	2,313	44.5%	3,220	50.3%	2,661	51.3%	8	0.1%	24	0.5%
Calhoun	21,543	71.8%	18,398	64.4%	7,081	23.7%	7,185	25.1%	113	0.4%	86	0.3%
Chambers	5,128	51.3%	3,895	48.8%	4,664	46.7%	3,592	45.0%	8	0.1%	10	0.1%
Cherokee	5,291	90.2%	4,951	86.8%	395	6.8%	343	6.0%	21	0.4%	22	0.4%
Chilton	9,129	81.7%	8,434	72.6%	1,513	13.5%	1,318	11.3%	33	0.3%	29	0.2%
Choctaw	2,127	46.8%	1,573	52.9%	2,351	51.7%	1,335	44.9%	5	0.1%	2	0.1%
Clarke	4,125	47.8%	2,787	46.1%	4,330	50.2%	2,983	49.3%	26	0.3%	23	0.4%
Clay	2,872	76.5%	2,331	73.2%	760	20.3%	512	16.1%	11	0.3%	11	0.3%
Cleburne	3,520	92.3%	3,305	87.8%	166	4.3%	177	4.7%	12	0.3%	12	0.3%
Coffee	8,239	68.9%	8,501	64.0%	2,685	22.4%	2,512	18.9%	133	1.1%	147	1.1%
Colbert	10,919	75.5%	9,342	72.6%	2,990	20.7%	2,244	17.4%	69	0.5%	50	0.4%
Conecuh	1,778	44.3%	1,229	40.7%	2,153	53.6%	1,652	54.8%	6	0.1%	11	0.4%
Coosa	1,834	56.9%	1,312	61.2%	1,302	40.6%	707	33.0%	8	0.2%	8	0.4%
Covington	7,986	81.1%	6,989	76.5%	1,627	16.5%	1,546	16.9%	45	0.5%	51	0.6%
Crenshaw	2,542	68.5%	2,244	64.5%	1,059	28.6%	884	25.4%	26	0.7%	17	0.5%
Cullman	19,665	94.1%	17,407	86.5%	226	1.1%	448	2.2%	76	0.4%	89	0.4%
Dale	9,305	64.1%	7,743	60.9%	3,821	26.3%	2,958	23.3%	81	0.6%	58	0.5%
Dallas	3,771	25.5%	2,318	20.4%	10,751	72.7%	8,672	76.4%	9	0.1%	13	0.1%
De Kalb	15,352	86.9%	12,979	68.0%	346	2.0%	470	2.5%	160	0.9%	237	1.2%
Elmore	13,638	73.3%	13,852	68.0%	4,213	22.7%	4,772	23.4%	79	0.4%	63	0.3%
Escambia	6,019	57.8%	4,973	54.4%	3,649	35.0%	3,213	35.1%	415	4.0%	315	3.4%
Etowah	20,662	75.4%	17,652	71.0%	5,403	19.7%	4,498	18.1%	85	0.3%	54	0.2%
Fayette	4,106	83.4%	3,232	81.1%	715	14.5%	532	13.4%	6	0.1%	6	0.2%
Franklin	6,996	82.3%	5,646	66.5%	435	5.1%	316	3.7%	29	0.3%	31	0.4%
Geneva	5,545	81.5%	5,018	77.6%	954	14.1%	672	10.4%	59	0.9%	36	0.6%
Greene	360	11.1%	286	13.4%	2,844	87.9%	1,784	83.6%	2	0.1%	3	0.1%
Hale	1,726	30.7%	1,352	34.8%	3,775	66.8%	2,403	61.9%	15	0.3%	6	0.2%
Henry	2,457	56.2%	2,520	63.4%	1,751	40.1%	1,084	27.3%	12	0.3%	9	0.2%
Houston	16,294	64.8%	15,488	58.0%	7,863	31.3%	8,517	31.9%	75	0.3%	87	0.3%
Jackson	12,714	88.5%	10,474	84.9%	649	4.5%	518	4.2%	310	2.2%	114	0.9%
Jefferson	88,410	48.5%	71,652	42.6%	86,578	47.5%	79,339	47.2%	325	0.2%	337	0.2%
Lamar	3,440	82.1%	2,685	82.6%	643	15.3%	384	11.8%	1	0.0%	3	0.1%
Lauderdale	19,273	83.9%	16,910	78.6%	2,916	12.7%	2,740	12.7%	56	0.2%	79	0.4%
Lawrence	7,025	71.3%	5,568	71.1%	1,506	15.3%	838	10.7%	747	7.6%	522	6.7%
Lee	23,446	68.5%	25,947	62.7%	9,180	26.8%	10,590	25.6%	53	0.2%	102	0.2%
Limestone	14,339	80.0%	16,385	70.7%	2,422	13.5%	2,886	12.4%	77	0.4%	103	0.4%
Lowndes	764	17.0%	575	22.0%	3,682	81.7%	1,955	74.8%	1	0.0%	6	0.2%
Macon	671	8.9%	639	13.9%	6,689	89.1%	3,753	81.4%	5	0.1%	5	0.1%
Madison	50,733	64.1%	50,513	57.2%	21,963	27.7%	24,315	27.5%	697	0.9%	564	0.6%
Marengo	2,621	37.3%	2,049	40.1%	4,268	60.7%	2,729	53.4%	6	0.1%	24	0.5%
Marion	7,304	93.1%	6,103	87.7%	275	3.5%	299	4.3%	24	0.3%	14	0.2%
Marshall	19,614	87.0%	17,536	69.5%	458	2.0%	794	3.1%	123	0.5%	100	0.4%
Mobile	66,065	54.2%	54,466	49.8%	49,616	40.7%	44,698	40.9%	942	0.8%	977	0.9%
Monroe	3,770	49.6%	2,722	49.5%	3,566	47.0%	2,418	44.0%	76	1.0%	71	1.3%
Montgomery	24,506	37.5%	16,292	27.0%	38,304	58.6%	37,132	61.6%	141	0.2%	103	0.2%
Morgan	24,129	78.0%	20,020	66.6%	4,427	14.3%	4,265	14.2%	216	0.7%	206	0.7%
Perry	877	21.7%	706	26.5%	3,097	76.7%	1,853	69.6%	1	0.0%	6	0.2%
Pickens	2,810	44.5%	2,189	47.2%	3,374	53.5%	2,172	46.8%	4	0.1%	5	0.1%
Pike	4,395	50.9%	4,114	50.3%	3,868	44.7%	3,410	41.7%	62	0.7%	47	0.6%
Randolph	4,330	68.8%	3,719	66.8%	1,769	28.2%	1,313	23.6%	12	0.2%	14	0.3%
Russell	7,025	48.4%	7,052	42.5%	6,867	47.2%	7,287	44.0%	38	0.3%	62	0.4%
St. Clair	15,909	88.7%	17,816	82.6%	1,492	8.3%	2,116	9.8%	71	0.4%	49	0.2%
Shelby	35,526	86.5%	39,667	71.7%	3,560	8.7%	7,655	13.8%	134	0.3%	121	0.2%
Sumter	816	16.9%	718	22.6%	3,898	80.8%	2,380	75.0%	4	0.1%	-	0.0%
Talladega	13,311	59.6%	10,942	56.1%	8,463	37.7%	7,161	36.7%	36	0.2%	51	0.3%
Tallapoosa	7,150	64.9%	5,663	59.9%	3,629	32.9%	3,117	33.0%	33	0.3%	38	0.4%
Tuscaloosa	27,780	59.5%	29,417	55.6%	17,165	36.7%	18,959	35.8%	81	0.2%	86	0.2%
Walker	16,489	89.2%	13,249	83.9%	1,469	7.9%	1,257	8.0%	48	0.3%	45	0.3%
Washington	3,300	57.5%	2,465	58.9%	1,791	31.2%	1,099	26.3%	511	8.9%	386	9.2%
Wilcox	799	17.9%	640	21.0%	3,612	81.0%	2,326	76.5%	4	0.1%	5	0.2%
Winston	6,243	95.9%	4,863	89.2%	29	0.4%	130	2.4%	33	0.5%	31	0.6%
ALABAMA	**793,451**	**63.2%**	**717,696**	**58.4%**	**401,241**	**31.9%**	**367,168**	**29.9%**	**6,869**	**0.5%**	**6,242**	**0.5%**

COUNTY	Child Population Asian/ Pacific Islander (Under 20)				Child Population More than One Race (Under 20)				Child Population Hispanic (Under 20)			
	2000		2015		2000		2015		2000		2015	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Autauga	38	0.3%	171	1.1%	161	1.2%	496	3.3%	229	1.7%	644	4.3%
Baldwin	182	0.5%	492	1.0%	470	1.2%	1,560	3.2%	861	2.3%	3,612	7.4%
Barbour	20	0.2%	26	0.4%	65	0.8%	102	1.7%	122	1.5%	508	8.3%
Bibb	6	0.1%	14	0.3%	42	0.7%	76	1.5%	68	1.2%	151	2.9%
Blount	22	0.2%	52	0.4%	120	0.8%	265	1.8%	1,125	7.9%	2,239	15.3%
Bullock	9	0.3%	10	0.4%	20	0.6%	35	1.4%	86	2.6%	286	11.7%
Butler	9	0.1%	59	1.1%	36	0.6%	60	1.2%	34	0.5%	75	1.4%
Calhoun	153	0.5%	218	0.8%	405	1.4%	975	3.4%	627	2.1%	1,712	6.0%
Chambers	19	0.2%	57	0.7%	68	0.7%	173	2.2%	93	0.9%	249	3.1%
Cherokee	7	0.1%	19	0.3%	59	1.0%	198	3.5%	92	1.6%	170	3.0%
Chilton	20	0.2%	56	0.5%	77	0.7%	304	2.6%	393	3.5%	1,476	12.7%
Choctaw	-	0.0%	3	0.1%	24	0.5%	30	1.0%	27	0.6%	29	1.0%
Clarke	15	0.2%	33	0.5%	53	0.6%	88	1.5%	69	0.8%	134	2.2%
Clay	3	0.1%	9	0.3%	43	1.1%	155	4.9%	63	1.7%	167	5.2%
Cleburne	1	0.0%	10	0.3%	43	1.1%	103	2.7%	69	1.8%	158	4.2%
Coffee	93	0.8%	160	1.2%	281	2.3%	549	4.1%	488	4.1%	1,405	10.6%
Colbert	42	0.3%	83	0.6%	176	1.2%	511	4.0%	250	1.7%	640	5.0%
Conecuh	8	0.2%	4	0.1%	36	0.9%	48	1.6%	28	0.7%	72	2.4%
Coosa	-	0.0%	3	0.1%	32	1.0%	42	2.0%	39	1.2%	73	3.4%
Covington	15	0.2%	49	0.5%	71	0.7%	307	3.4%	97	1.0%	195	2.1%
Crenshaw	2	0.1%	84	2.4%	41	1.1%	141	4.1%	35	0.9%	108	3.1%
Cullman	46	0.2%	137	0.7%	215	1.0%	410	2.0%	660	3.2%	1,642	8.2%
Dale	138	1.0%	152	1.2%	420	2.9%	639	5.0%	707	4.9%	1,155	9.1%
Dallas	48	0.3%	33	0.3%	83	0.6%	164	1.4%	112	0.8%	149	1.3%
De Kalb	34	0.2%	74	0.4%	267	1.5%	498	2.6%	1,494	8.5%	4,837	25.3%
Elmore	56	0.3%	157	0.8%	258	1.4%	675	3.3%	312	1.7%	858	4.2%
Escambia	23	0.2%	27	0.3%	161	1.5%	350	3.8%	134	1.3%	271	3.0%
Etowah	116	0.4%	181	0.7%	350	1.3%	772	3.1%	742	2.7%	1,708	6.9%
Fayette	10	0.2%	13	0.3%	35	0.7%	103	2.6%	51	1.0%	97	2.4%
Franklin	11	0.1%	33	0.4%	86	1.0%	188	2.2%	936	11.0%	2,280	26.8%
Geneva	10	0.1%	32	0.5%	56	0.8%	256	4.0%	176	2.6%	456	7.0%
Greene	2	0.1%	3	0.1%	7	0.2%	31	1.5%	28	0.9%	28	1.3%
Hale	5	0.1%	8	0.2%	41	0.7%	41	1.1%	49	0.9%	75	1.9%
Henry	1	0.0%	55	1.4%	54	1.2%	115	2.9%	92	2.1%	193	4.9%
Houston	166	0.7%	211	0.8%	278	1.1%	969	3.6%	438	1.7%	1,452	5.4%
Jackson	36	0.3%	58	0.5%	406	2.8%	510	4.1%	245	1.7%	656	5.3%
Jefferson	1,587	0.9%	2,728	1.6%	1,795	1.0%	3,694	2.2%	3,338	1.8%	10,492	6.2%
Lamar	1	0.0%	2	0.1%	35	0.8%	108	3.3%	71	1.7%	69	2.1%
Lauderdale	97	0.4%	153	0.7%	247	1.1%	653	3.0%	334	1.5%	982	4.6%
Lawrence	7	0.1%	17	0.2%	426	4.3%	541	6.9%	142	1.4%	341	4.4%
Lee	491	1.4%	1,376	3.3%	405	1.2%	1,131	2.7%	583	1.7%	2,218	5.4%
Limestone	62	0.3%	435	1.9%	225	1.3%	864	3.7%	776	4.3%	2,511	10.8%
Lowndes	5	0.1%	2	0.1%	17	0.4%	31	1.2%	34	0.8%	45	1.7%
Macon	13	0.2%	15	0.3%	71	0.9%	104	2.3%	63	0.8%	92	2.0%
Madison	1,378	1.7%	2,197	2.5%	2,183	2.8%	4,139	4.7%	2,006	2.5%	6,587	7.5%
Marengo	16	0.2%	18	0.4%	33	0.5%	71	1.4%	83	1.2%	220	4.3%
Marion	15	0.2%	21	0.3%	72	0.9%	153	2.2%	148	1.9%	365	5.2%
Marshall	52	0.2%	248	1.0%	253	1.1%	611	2.4%	2,009	8.9%	5,956	23.6%
Mobile	1,893	1.6%	2,131	1.9%	1,548	1.3%	3,171	2.9%	1,700	1.4%	3,945	3.6%
Monroe	24	0.3%	26	0.5%	83	1.1%	173	3.1%	67	0.9%	86	1.6%
Montgomery	600	0.9%	1,817	3.0%	793	1.2%	1,419	2.4%	890	1.4%	3,560	5.9%
Morgan	159	0.5%	276	0.9%	488	1.6%	1,124	3.7%	1,464	4.7%	4,148	13.8%
Perry	4	0.1%	22	0.8%	20	0.5%	20	0.8%	39	1.0%	55	2.1%
Pickens	5	0.1%	12	0.3%	53	0.8%	103	2.2%	54	0.9%	158	3.4%
Pike	11	0.1%	127	1.6%	146	1.7%	220	2.7%	136	1.6%	261	3.2%
Randolph	18	0.3%	24	0.4%	46	0.7%	171	3.1%	110	1.8%	324	5.8%
Russell	50	0.3%	161	1.0%	215	1.5%	804	4.8%	284	2.0%	1,212	7.3%
St. Clair	37	0.2%	203	0.9%	174	1.0%	575	2.7%	234	1.3%	815	3.8%
Shelby	438	1.1%	1,277	2.3%	364	0.9%	1,417	2.6%	1,008	2.5%	5,210	9.4%
Sumter	4	0.1%	9	0.3%	27	0.6%	25	0.8%	78	1.6%	43	1.4%
Talladega	46	0.2%	99	0.5%	218	1.0%	573	2.9%	223	1.0%	662	3.4%
Tallapoosa	23	0.2%	50	0.5%	86	0.8%	225	2.4%	96	0.9%	363	3.8%
Tuscaloosa	344	0.7%	742	1.4%	508	1.1%	1,085	2.0%	743	1.6%	2,653	5.0%
Walker	46	0.2%	124	0.8%	203	1.1%	456	2.9%	226	1.2%	666	4.2%
Washington	6	0.1%	49	1.2%	72	1.3%	110	2.6%	56	1.0%	74	1.8%
Wilcox	3	0.1%	3	0.1%	8	0.2%	23	0.8%	42	0.9%	44	1.4%
Winston	7	0.1%	15	0.3%	51	0.8%	125	2.3%	137	2.1%	289	5.3%
ALABAMA	**8,808**	**0.7%**	**17,165**	**1.4%**	**15,905**	**1.3%**	**35,858**	**2.9%**	**28,245**	**2.2%**	**84,406**	**6.9%**

DEMOGRAPHICS

DEMOGRAPHICS DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- Although Alabama's total population increased by 9.3 percent from 2000 to 2015, the state's child population fell by 2.2 percent during the same period.
- A key demographic shift in the child population is the racial makeup of our child population. Projections have children of color making up the majority of the child population in the next three to five years. By 2030 people of color will be the majority of our work force.[1]
- The most marked decline has been in the populations of children from ages 5-9 and 10-14, with losses of 2.9 percent and 3.3 percent, respectively. This will negatively affect the state's labor force in the not-too-distant future if there is no out-of-state influx of workers.
- The fastest growing demographic group in Alabama is the Hispanic population, which has almost tripled from 2000 to 2015 and makes up nearly seven percent of the total child population.

POPULATION

Population is defined as all people, male and female, child and adult, living in a given geographic area.

Unless otherwise noted, this *Data Book* defines a child as a person under 20 years of age.

U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, CO-EST00INT-AGESEX-5YR: Intercensal Estimates of the Resident Population by Five-Year Age Groups and Sex for Counties: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2010.

U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, CC-EST2015-ALLDATA-[ST-FIPS]: Annual County Resident Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2015.

U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Special Tabulation - Annual resident population estimates for all counties by single year of age (084, 85+) for July 1, 2005-2009 (Intercensal) and July 1, 2010-2015 (Vintage 2015).

* Complete state and county data profiles are available online at http://www.alavoices.org/alabama_kids_count

Please note: Population sub-groups are listed and referred to the way the agency or organization providing the data references the sub-groups. Though you will see varying nomenclature used, the way we refer to population sub-groups throughout the 2016 Alabama Kids Count Data Book is intentional in order to be as accurate as possible in representing the data.

Visit the KIDS COUNT data center for access to hundreds of child well-being indicators at your fingertips to support smart decision making and good policies for children and families at datacenter.kidscount.org.

At a time when issues of inequity continue to exist throughout the state, where children of color routinely face greater disparities, we must ensure that every child is given the opportunity for a healthy start.

HEALTH

Although Alabama has made great strides in important areas of children's health, many challenges remain. Issues affecting a child's health begin before birth and start with the health of the mother.[2]

At a time when issues of inequity continue to exist throughout the state, where children of color routinely face greater disparities, we must ensure that every child is given the opportunity for a healthy start. This can be a tall order for children born into poverty – where access to health care and healthy food options can be limited. In 2014, Mothers Receiving Adequate/Adequate-Plus Prenatal Care indicator was at 75 percent, a decrease of 3.8 percentage points compared to 2003. Hispanic mothers had the lowest rate of prenatal care at 54.9 percent.

Despite progress, disparities in health outcomes run rampant. Perhaps nowhere is the disparity in health outcomes more evident than in infant mortality rates. African American babies die at nearly three times the rate of White babies and double the rate of both Hispanic babies and babies of all Other Races. According to health officials, there are multiple reasons why babies of all races/ethnicities die before their first birthday. Among the leading causes are low-weight births and pre-term births. Both causes are exacerbated by structural barriers impacting both the mother and baby, such as limited access to health care, education of the parent, poverty and transportation.

The data indicate a positive direction in several health measures. For example, the percentage of children born to teen mothers has fallen steadily since 2006. The percentage of pre-term births has also steadily declined over the past decade as more mothers are able to carry and deliver full-term babies. Additionally, maternal smoking by teens has decreased over the last decade, although there has been little change in the same statistic for adults. Sustained progress in the above indicators are good signs and ultimately bode well for a future reduction in infant mortality rates.

More than 95 percent of Alabama's children are covered by some type of health care insurance including ALL Kids (the state's low-cost, comprehensive health care coverage program for children under 19) – a significant plus for the state of Alabama. However, barriers to quality health care continue to affect the state's most vulnerable residents. Medical facilities and health care providers are all too often not easily accessible for those who need them. This is compounded for families who lack reliable transportation and face unexpected expenses that further threaten their economic well-being.

We know that limited access to health care is one of the underlying causes leading to low-weight and pre-term births (among the leading causes of infant mortality). As with other child well-being outcomes, limited access to health care escalates and results in even graver outcomes.

DISCUSSION AND KEY POINTS

HEALTH: KEY POINTS

- ALL Kids, Alabama's children's health insurance program, was the first program in the nation to be approved under the Balanced Budget Act of 1997.[3] More than 95 percent of Alabama's children are now covered by some form of health insurance.

- Births to teens aged 15 to 17 years old decreased by 14.1 percentage points compared to 2003. While African American children account for less than 30 percent of the total child population, they account for 41 percent of the births in this age category. Socioeconomic conditions in communities and families can contribute to higher rates of teen pregnancies and health disparities for children and teens of color. [4]

INFANT MORTALITY RATE (PER 1,000 BIRTHS) : 2014

White	5.9	Live Births: 36,060 Infant Deaths: 212
African American	14.6	Live Births: 18,244 Infant Deaths: 266
All Other	7.8	Live Births: 1,277 Infant Deaths: 10
Hispanic	7.0	Live Births: 3,951 Infant Deaths: 29
STATE TOTAL	2003: 8.7 2014: 8.7	Live Births: 59,532 Infant Deaths: 517

LOW-WEIGHT BIRTHS BY RACE, LESS THAN 5 LBS OR 2,500 GRAMS: 2014

White	8.0%	Total*: 36,051 Low-weight: 2,875
Black	15.1%	Total*: 18,240 Low-weight: 2,756
All Other	8.6%	Total*: 1,277 Low-weight: 110
Hispanic	7.2%	Total*: 3,950 Low-weight: 284
STATE TOTAL	2003: 10.0% 2014: 10.1%	Total*: 59,518 Low-weight: 6,025

*Unknown birth weight is excluded from total counts.

PRE-TERM BIRTHS BY RACE (LESS THAN 37 WEEKS): 2014

White	10.3%	Total*: 36,040 < 37 Weeks: 3,724
Black	15.2%	Total*: 18,232 < 37 Weeks: 2,771
All Other	8.6%	Total*: 1,276 < 37 Weeks: 110
Hispanic	8.6%	Total*: 3,948 < 37 Weeks: 339
STATE TOTAL	2003: 12.4% 2014: 11.7%	Total*: 59,496 < 37 Weeks: 6,944

*Unknown gestation is excluded from total counts.

MOTHERS WHO BREASTFED: 2014

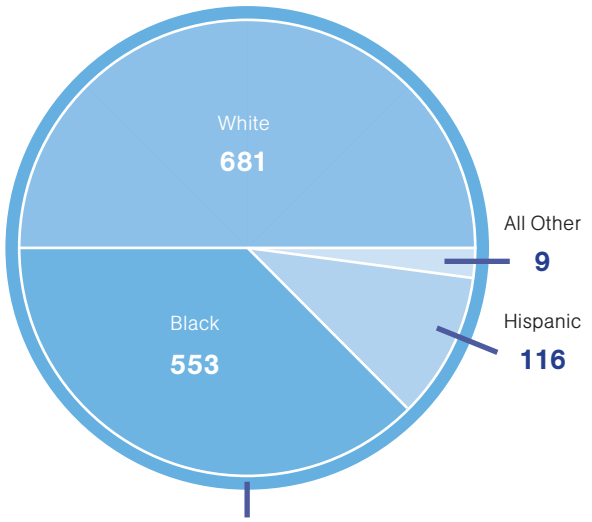
White	70.3%	Total*: 35,384	Breastfed: 24,881
Black	45.9%	Total*: 17,914	Breastfed: 8,218
All Other	76.1%	Total*: 1,249	Breastfed: 950
Hispanic	68.2%	Total*: 3,885	Breastfed: 2,648
STATE TOTAL	2014 62.8%	Total*: 58,432	Breastfed: 36,697

*Total excludes births where breastfeed status is unknown.

FEMALES RECEIVING ADEQUATE/ ADEQUATE-PLUS PRENATAL CARE: 2014

White	79.3%	Total: 35,361	Adequate: 28,032
Black	70.5%	Total: 17,685	Adequate: 12,461
All Other	76.0%	Total: 1,230	Adequate: 935
Hispanic	54.9%	Total: 3,445	Adequate: 1,891
STATE TOTAL	2003 78.9% 2014 75.0%	Total: 57,721	Adequate Care: 43,319

NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO TEENS AGED 15-17 BY RACE: 2014



STATE TOTAL
1,359

HEALTH: KEY POINTS

- Although the infant mortality rate for all races decreased steadily into the 1990s, the rate in 2014 was the same as it was in 2003.
- Alabama's infant mortality rate of 8.7 per 1,000 live births compares unfavorably to the national rate of 5.8 per 1,000 live births.
- Between 2009 and 2011, the infant mortality rate for African American babies fell below the ten-year historical average. However, this rate (14.6 per 1,000) spiked in 2014 to the highest it has been in that same 10-year period.
- From 2011 to 2014, the percent of births noted as pre-term or less than 37 weeks of gestation fell below the 10-year historical average of 12.5 percent.
- The percent of babies born to mothers in Alabama who smoke remains above ten percent. Prenatal smoking contributes to both low-weight births and pre-term deliveries.[5]

COUNTY	Infant Mortality, All Races (Rate per 1,000 Live Births)			Children Without Health Insurance		Females Receiving Adequate/ Adequate-Plus Prenatal Care			Pre-term Births to All Females	
	2003	2014	2003-14	2010-14		2003	2014	2003-14	2003	2014
	RATE		TREND	NUMBER	PERCENT	PERCENT		TREND	PERCENT	
Autauga	7.9	7.8	-	422	3.0%	79.6%	75.4%	-	12.9%	14.1%
Baldwin	6.4	6.2	-	3,083	7.1%	83.8%	82.7%	-	13.4%	10.9%
Barbour	13.0	7.4	-	294	5.0%	61.0%	69.9%	I	15.1%	13.8%
Bibb	7.7	15.3	-	139	2.9%	69.8%	66.1%	-	9.3%	13.0%
Blount	7.2	7.5	-	647	4.7%	80.8%	77.6%	W	10.9%	10.1%
Bullock	0.0	0.0	-	92	4.0%	58.1%	59.0%	-	11.5%	11.3%
Butler	3.7	16.5	-	136	2.8%	75.1%	79.0%	-	11.8%	13.3%
Calhoun	8.4	14.7	-	882	3.4%	84.8%	82.2%	-	9.3%	8.2%
Chambers	2.2	7.0	-	314	4.2%	76.4%	75.7%	-	11.7%	9.6%
Cherokee	8.0	4.7	-	264	5.0%	73.7%	63.5%	-	7.7%	5.2%
Chilton	16.1	12.7	-	654	6.1%	76.2%	75.5%	-	12.9%	10.5%
Choctaw	5.6	0.0	-	18	0.6%	74.9%	81.1%	I	14.7%	15.3%
Clarke	11.1	0.0	-	282	4.7%	72.8%	81.4%	I	15.6%	14.7%
Clay	14.4	7.4	-	180	6.0%	77.7%	77.6%	-	12.9%	11.8%
Cleburne	6.6	11.2	-	160	4.5%	80.7%	81.6%	-	9.9%	9.6%
Coffee	1.7	13.2	-	512	4.2%	79.1%	75.5%	-	12.6%	9.9%
Colbert	8.9	8.4	-	401	3.4%	82.6%	77.9%	-	11.9%	12.9%
Conecuh	18.4	16.8	-	410	14.1%	63.4%	77.1%	-	19.1%	16.8%
Coosa	7.9	10.1	-	65	3.0%	88.9%	78.1%	-	15.9%	22.2%
Covington	4.4	4.4	-	524	6.2%	81.2%	80.1%	-	10.0%	12.9%
Crenshaw	11.0	6.9	-	105	3.2%	80.7%	79.2%	-	12.7%	11.0%
Cullman	2.1	7.0	-	1,075	5.9%	89.0%	79.0%	W	12.5%	11.6%
Dale	2.7	4.7	-	290	2.4%	79.1%	74.9%	-	10.8%	9.4%
Dallas	19.7	14.4	-	321	2.9%	65.5%	69.5%	-	13.1%	11.5%
De Kalb	4.1	5.0	-	1,236	6.9%	64.7%	56.8%	W	10.3%	9.4%
Elmore	10.7	5.1	-	928	5.0%	78.9%	72.5%	-	11.4%	12.3%
Escambia	10.3	11.3	I	1,051	12.4%	74.3%	77.5%	-	15.4%	12.7%
Etowah	11.0	8.6	-	1,298	5.6%	81.0%	65.8%	W	11.8%	10.9%
Fayette	10.0	0.0	-	0	0.0%	88.1%	74.7%	W	12.0%	5.7%
Franklin	9.9	13.1	-	699	9.1%	78.1%	71.5%	-	12.7%	13.4%
Geneva	0.0	0.0	-	219	3.7%	79.6%	79.3%	-	8.2%	8.0%
Greene	0.0	29.1	-	75	3.6%	52.1%	33.3%	-	17.7%	11.7%
Hale	9.5	4.4	-	23	0.6%	63.9%	50.5%	-	12.4%	15.1%
Henry	5.1	0.0	-	48	1.3%	68.9%	83.1%	-	12.4%	11.6%
Houston	8.8	4.6	-	1,021	4.1%	63.8%	82.4%	I	8.4%	10.4%
Jackson	6.0	5.7	-	658	5.7%	83.0%	83.9%	-	11.4%	10.6%
Jefferson	10.4	10.5	-	7,079	4.6%	80.5%	74.1%	-	13.1%	11.6%
Lamar	12.0	0.0	-	118	3.8%	89.2%	72.9%	W	7.2%	13.7%
Lauderdale	6.9	6.3	-	569	2.9%	85.3%	79.9%	W	16.4%	12.7%
Lawrence	7.3	5.2	-	270	3.6%	70.2%	81.3%	-	11.4%	10.7%
Lee	8.5	7.0	I	929	2.9%	80.7%	76.5%	-	9.8%	10.2%
Limestone	3.9	5.8	-	603	2.9%	80.2%	77.3%	-	13.1%	12.8%
Lowndes	5.3	7.8	-	225	8.7%	82.8%	75.4%	-	13.8%	19.5%
Macon	16.0	37.2	-	139	3.6%	75.6%	65.9%	-	11.2%	14.4%
Madison	8.2	8.5	-	2,981	3.8%	95.5%	73.0%	W	12.5%	11.3%
Marengo	19.9	16.5	-	111	2.3%	62.2%	68.2%	I	11.0%	14.0%
Marion	8.2	9.9	-	223	3.5%	88.7%	80.5%	-	9.3%	10.5%
Marshall	12.9	7.6	-	1,434	6.2%	73.5%	67.7%	-	10.5%	10.2%
Mobile	9.1	10.2	-	5,468	5.4%	78.6%	79.0%	-	15.6%	13.7%
Monroe	3.4	12.8	-	238	4.3%	72.4%	78.7%	-	15.4%	11.6%
Montgomery	9.1	9.5	-	2,366	4.3%	75.9%	69.9%	W	12.1%	14.0%
Morgan	5.5	5.9	-	2,059	7.3%	70.5%	75.5%	-	11.0%	9.9%
Perry	5.3	18.2	-	71	3.0%	67.7%	59.4%	-	12.6%	7.3%
Pickens	7.9	26.9	-	168	3.9%	70.6%	66.5%	-	17.0%	12.6%
Pike	4.8	7.8	-	219	3.3%	76.5%	78.9%	-	14.8%	9.1%
Randolph	7.3	3.5	-	196	3.8%	76.1%	75.5%	-	8.8%	11.3%
Russell	15.4	13.8	-	1,093	7.6%	55.4%	71.5%	-	11.5%	13.4%
St. Clair	6.0	4.0	-	838	4.2%	83.9%	78.9%	-	9.1%	10.7%
Shelby	7.2	4.1	-	2,115	4.2%	82.8%	80.9%	W	9.9%	7.6%
Sumter	0.0	10.5	-	44	1.6%	74.7%	84.8%	-	15.8%	14.2%
Talladega	12.8	8.1	-	455	2.5%	78.9%	75.0%	-	13.2%	10.9%
Tallapoosa	11.1	6.3	-	409	4.5%	82.7%	83.6%	-	17.1%	22.5%
Tuscaloosa	10.9	9.5	-	1,605	3.8%	71.9%	62.2%	-	13.3%	12.2%
Walker	8.2	11.0	-	625	4.2%	89.6%	81.2%	W	10.4%	12.9%
Washington	20.0	5.2	-	238	5.8%	69.8%	80.1%	I	15.5%	11.3%
Wilcox	5.0	20.8	-	83	2.8%	62.7%	67.7%	I	10.0%	21.0%
Winston	7.6	7.9	-	109	2.1%	84.7%	86.9%	-	10.4%	11.1%
ALABAMA	**8.7**	**8.7**	**-**	**51,606**	**4.6%**	**78.9%**	**75.0%**	**W**	**12.4%**	**11.7%**

	Low-Weight Births, All Races			Births to Teens Aged 15-17			Mothers Who Breastfed	
	2003	2014	2003-14	2003	2014	2003-14	2014	
COUNTY	PERCENT		TREND	RATE		TREND	NUMBER	PERCENT
Autauga	9.7%	11.0%	-	32.1	8.7	I	423	66.9%
Baldwin	10.1%	9.8%	-	25.2	11.3	I	1,765	79.1%
Barbour	11.1%	10.8%	-	36.0	16.8	I	131	48.9%
Bibb	5.0%	11.1%	-	22.7	12.1	-	149	58.2%
Blount	7.6%	8.0%	-	29.5	14.0	I	423	69.1%
Bullock	10.1%	15.3%	-	32.4	31.2	-	40	33.1%
Butler	11.4%	12.4%	-	33.3	18.2	-	119	50.2%
Calhoun	10.1%	8.5%	-	30.4	18.5	I	896	69.5%
Chambers	11.5%	9.1%	-	50.0	14.2	I	181	42.4%
Cherokee	9.6%	7.1%	-	26.6	13.6	-	151	71.9%
Chilton	9.1%	8.5%	-	25.5	23.1	-	352	64.0%
Choctaw	11.3%	7.9%	-	24.5	15.5	I	68	42.5%
Clarke	12.8%	14.4%	-	36.3	32.3	-	160	54.2%
Clay	6.5%	6.6%	-	39.9	13.0	-	53	45.7%
Cleburne	10.6%	6.7%	-	31.7	13.3	I	141	79.7%
Coffee	9.0%	8.3%	-	27.3	8.9	I	361	60.0%
Colbert	9.9%	12.2%	-	29.7	7.5	-	355	59.7%
Conecuh	11.1%	17.6%	W	14.4	17.6	-	43	39.1%
Coosa	14.3%	19.2%	-	36.2	31.0	-	35	36.1%
Covington	9.8%	11.8%	-	44.5	20.2	I	213	51.8%
Crenshaw	9.4%	12.4%	-	36.0	23.6	-	83	58.5%
Cullman	10.5%	8.2%	-	18.3	16.9	-	571	58.0%
Dale	7.7%	7.8%	-	26.5	19.6	I	427	66.7%
Dallas	13.3%	14.2%	-	35.6	19.5	I	82	16.9%
De Kalb	9.6%	8.1%	-	33.3	16.2	I	551	68.7%
Elmore	7.5%	9.2%	-	23.6	11.2	I	654	66.9%
Escambia	10.3%	9.3%	-	36.9	22.1	I	210	49.2%
Etowah	9.2%	9.9%	-	35.5	18.3	I	879	76.2%
Fayette	10.0%	7.4%	-	30.1	6.4	-	87	49.7%
Franklin	6.5%	9.7%	-	25.3	10.8	-	221	58.5%
Geneva	7.8%	7.0%	-	19.2	25.2	-	153	51.5%
Greene	16.1%	15.5%	-	39.4	17.5	I	28	27.2%
Hale	8.6%	12.4%	-	35.9	14.4	-	86	39.1%
Henry	11.8%	9.9%	-	27.9	17.0	I	97	56.4%
Houston	7.6%	10.0%	W	39.5	14.2	I	765	58.8%
Jackson	10.3%	8.5%	-	31.1	13.7	-	349	66.7%
Jefferson	11.0%	11.3%	-	28.6	15.3	I	6,077	69.7%
Lamar	9.0%	15.1%	-	17.5	3.3	-	85	59.0%
Lauderdale	12.2%	9.0%	-	23.2	4.2	I	642	67.9%
Lawrence	8.5%	8.1%	-	27.0	26.4	-	205	54.4%
Lee	8.4%	8.8%	-	17.5	12.9	-	1,336	73.2%
Limestone	10.2%	10.1%	-	22.2	10.1	I	685	68.2%
Lowndes	11.2%	21.1%	-	28.5	5.5	I	50	39.4%
Macon	12.0%	13.3%	-	17.3	20.9	-	90	48.6%
Madison	9.6%	9.3%	-	20.8	11.0	I	3,068	73.1%
Marengo	7.3%	10.3%	-	29.6	2.4	I	103	43.1%
Marion	7.4%	9.2%	-	20.9	17.4	-	163	54.3%
Marshall	8.3%	8.2%	-	54.5	12.4	I	792	61.9%
Mobile	12.1%	11.3%	-	35.0	17.1	I	2,944	52.3%
Monroe	11.9%	10.7%	-	32.7	8.2	-	105	48.8%
Montgomery	10.4%	12.2%	-	33.4	17.6	I	1,923	59.5%
Morgan	7.7%	8.6%	-	29.5	11.7	I	846	63.2%
Perry	13.7%	8.2%	-	29.2	25.7	I	19	17.4%
Pickens	11.9%	14.3%	-	38.1	9.8	I	100	45.9%
Pike	10.7%	11.4%	-	37.5	10.9	I	195	50.6%
Randolph	6.9%	6.7%	-	32.0	38.9	-	139	49.8%
Russell	9.7%	11.4%	-	25.9	22.2	-	554	61.8%
St. Clair	8.4%	8.3%	-	34.3	12.1	-	650	71.0%
Shelby	6.9%	6.5%	-	11.8	8.7	I	1,894	79.0%
Sumter	10.3%	12.0%	-	34.8	26.8	-	83	43.7%
Talladega	12.0%	10.1%	-	33.5	6.4	I	399	51.6%
Tallapoosa	11.3%	11.3%	-	22.5	15.8	-	120	26.3%
Tuscaloosa	10.1%	10.1%	-	18.5	18.7	I	1,468	59.0%
Walker	8.8%	10.0%	-	30.4	20.1	-	405	50.4%
Washington	12.6%	10.8%	-	22.9	8.4	I	92	47.4%
Wilcox	9.5%	16.7%	-	42.3	25.8	-	31	21.7%
Winston	9.5%	10.3%	-	32.0	14.9	-	132	52.4%
ALABAMA	**10.0%**	**10.1%**	**-**	**28.7**	**14.6**	**I**	**36,697**	**62.8%**

HEALTH

HEALTH DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- The infant mortality rate remained steady at around nine deaths per 1,000 live births, representing more than 500 babies who will not live to see their first birthday.
- Among the major demographic groups, the infant mortality rate is highest for African American babies. African American babies die at a rate of 14.6 per 1,000 live births. By contrast, there are less than six deaths per 1,000 White babies, seven deaths per 1,000 Hispanic babies and less than eight deaths per 1,000 babies of Other Races.
- Rates for pre-term births showed a slight decline statewide, falling to 11.7 percent, while rates for low-weight birth remained largely unchanged since 2003.
- Births per 1,000 teens aged 15 to 17 have decreased statewide from 28.7 in 2003 to 14.6 in 2014.
- In 2014, 70 percent of White mothers breastfed compared to 46 percent of African American mothers, 68.2 percent Hispanic mothers and 76.1 percent of mothers from all Other Races. According to a study by the Center for Disease Control (CDC), hospitals may play a role in racial discrepancies when it comes to supporting breastfeeding.[6]

FEMALES RECEIVING ADEQUATE/ADEQUATE-PLUS PRENATAL CARE

Percentage of births wherein prenatal care was begun by the fourth month of pregnancy and 80.0 percent or more of the recommended prenatal visits were made.

The data reported herein represent the sum of the "adequate" and "adequate-plus" categories of the *Adequacy of Prenatal Care Index*, which is comprised of the following categories:

1. Adequate-Plus Care: prenatal care begun by the fourth month and 110 percent or more of the recommended visits were made.

2. Adequate Care: prenatal care begun by the fourth month and 80-109 percent of the recommended visits were made.

3. Intermediate Care: prenatal care begun by the fourth month and 50-79 percent of the recommended visits were made.

4. Inadequate Care: prenatal care that did not occur, began after the fourth month, or in which less than 50 percent of the recommended visits were made.

For more information see, M. Kotelchuck, "An Evaluation of the Kessner Adequacy of Prenatal Care Index and a Proposed Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization Index," *American Journal of Public Health*, 1994, 84[9]:1, 414-1,420.

Notes: (1) Variations in prenatal care percentages over the last few years may reflect in part changes in data collection methodology. Formerly, these data were collected directly from mothers at the time of birth. They are now collected by hospitals from healthcare providers. (2) No information was reported regarding the adequacy of prenatal care for 213 births in Russell County in 2013 (23.8 percent of all births) and 26 births in Sumter County (17.7 percent of all births).

Source: Alabama Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics, *Selected Maternal and Child Health Statistics*, 2003, Table 9 and *Alabama Vital Statistics*, 2013, Table 11.

BIRTHS TO TEENS AGED 15-17

The number of live births to females aged 15-17 per 1,000 females in that age group. This number includes only births where the age of the mother is known.

Source: Special tabulations provided by the Alabama Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics.

CHILDREN WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE

The number and percentage of children in the civilian non-institutionalized population without health insurance.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B27001, Health Insurance Coverage by Sex by Age.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

The number of deaths to infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

Source: Alabama Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics.

LOW-WEIGHT BIRTHS

The percent of all live births recorded as low birth weight (under 5.5 pounds or 2,500 grams). This number includes only births where the birth weight is known.

Source: Alabama Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics, *County Health Profiles (2003-2013)*

MOTHERS WHO BREASTFED

The number of mothers who breastfed at birth, expressed as a percentage of all births (excluding those births for which the breastfeeding status was unknown).

Source: Alabama Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics.

PRE-TERM BIRTHS

The percent of all live births that occurred at a gestational age of less than 37 weeks. This percent includes only births where the gestational age is known.

Source: Alabama Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics.

* Complete state and county data profiles are available online at http://www.alavoices.org/alabama_kids_count

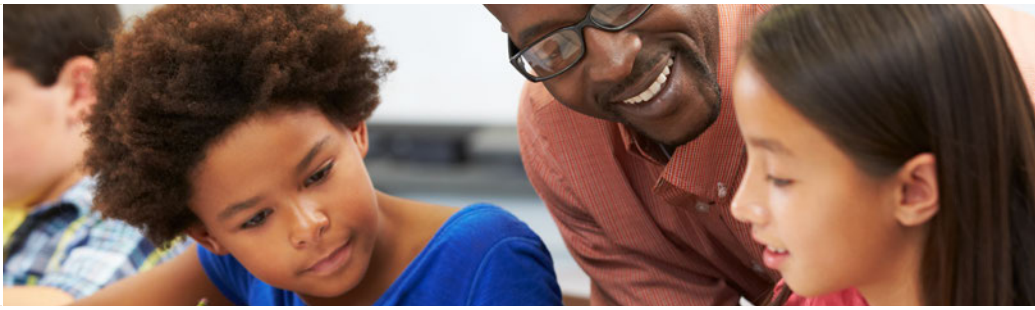
Please note: Population sub-groups are listed and referred to the way the agency or organization providing the data references the sub-groups. Though you will see varying nomenclature used, the way we refer to population sub-groups throughout the 2016 Alabama Kids Count Data Book is intentional in order to be as accurate as possible in representing the data.

Visit the KIDS COUNT data center for access to hundreds of child well-being indicators at your fingertips to support smart decision making and good policies for children and families at datacenter.kidscount.org.

LIST OF INDICATORS

We must help ensure Alabama's children are adequately prepared to compete in a national and global workforce.

EDUCATION



From the time our children are born, we imagine a future with limitless opportunities for them to reach their full potential. Unfortunately, this is not always the case.

The education of the mother plays a vital role in a child's school readiness and educational success. The data show signs of improvement for Mothers With Less Than 12 Years of Education, an indicator that decreased from 22.1 percent in 2003 to 16.3 percent in 2014.

Early learning experiences can help close the achievement gaps resulting from inequities that begin during the first few years of a child's life. Equipping children early with the tools needed for success socially, emotionally and cognitively, improves school readiness. As a result, young children will be more likely to meet educational milestones–such as reading on grade level by the end of third grade–less likely to repeat grades and more likely to graduate from high school.

The data show that early intervention for children from birth to three years of age increased by 38 percent since 2005. Early intervention services are critical and help young children with developmental delays or disabilities learn and participate in everyday activities.

In Alabama, 60 percent of children live in homes where all parents/guardians are in the workforce, making safe child care a critical need for working families.[7] Unregulated and uninspected child care centers allow fewer safeguards against threats to the well-being of our children. Based on 10-year projections and using data from 2006 through 2015, by 2025 licensed providers will make up 29.1 percent of all child care programs versus 70.9 percent licensed exempt programs. This growing trend represents a significant decline in the number of licensed and inspected child care providers, with a decrease of more than 60 percent since 2000. The federal government recently highlighted the importance of health and safety requirements in its 2014 reauthorization of the Child Care Development Block Grant (CCDGB). The CCDBG, a child care subsidy program to assist low-income working families, offers numerous opportunities for all states, including Alabama, to enhance health and safety measures that will better protect children by meeting minimum standards, conducting background checks for all employees, meeting teacher-pupil ratios and implementing quality enhancements of both the program and teacher credentials.

Despite the continuing challenges of educational outcomes, positive changes in Alabama are beginning to change the narrative. One glowing example is Alabama's First Class Pre-K program, which has almost doubled the number of children served from the previous year and currently serves 25 percent of Alabama four-year-olds. Alabama's First Class Pre-K has been shown to close achievement gaps by as much as 25 percent for low-income children participating in the program.[8]

When all is said and done, addressing students' educational inequities early on and providing opportunities for all students to meet their optimum potential are critical for their long-term economic well-being and for building stronger, more financially stable families in the future.

EDUCATION

DISCUSSION AND KEY POINTS

EDUCATION: KEY POINTS

- According to Child Care Aware, Alabama is one of only seven states that still allow broad-based exemptions from licensure and inspection of child care programs, putting children's health and safety at risk by allowing fewer safeguards against threats to their well-being.[9]

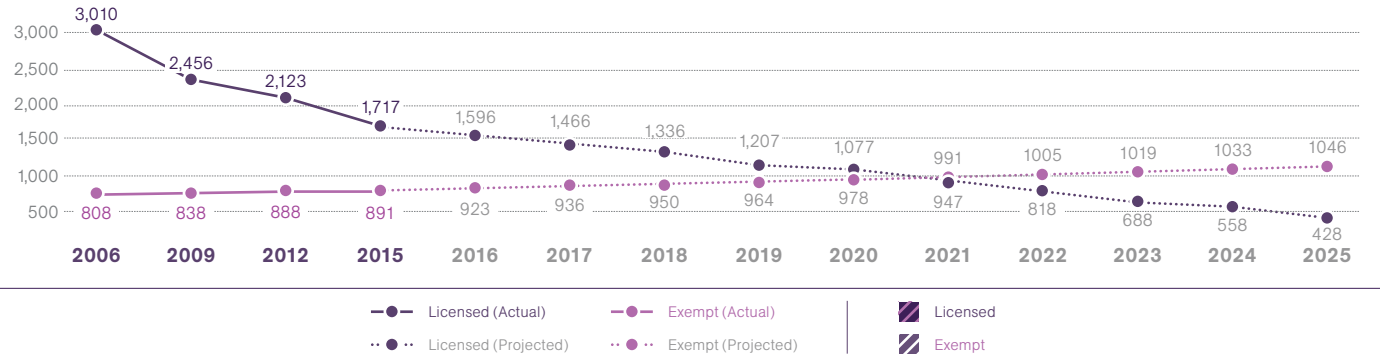
- In the last 16 years, Alabama has seen a steady decline in the number of licensed child care centers, going from 4,269 in 2000 to 1,799 in 2016. This represents a decrease of nearly 60 percent in licensed child care programs. During the same time period, the number of license exempt centers has risen steadily from 628 to 942, an increase of 50 percent in the number of unregulated and uninspected centers.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN RECEIVING CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES BY RACE: JUNE 2016

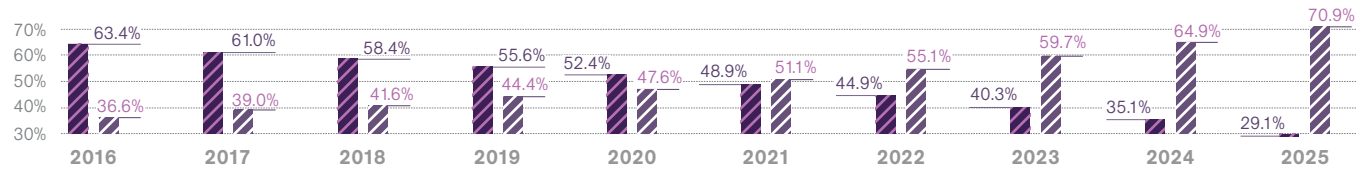
White	5,978
Black or African American	23,075
Asian	55
American Indian / Alaskan Natives	48
Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	16
Hispanic or Latino	279
STATE TOTAL	29,451

NUMBER OF LICENSED AND EXEMPT CHILD CARE PROVIDERS: 2006-2015 (PROJECTED: 2016-2020)

NUMBER OF FACILITIES AND 10YR PROJECTIONS



PERCENT LICENSED AND EXEMPT CHILDCARE PROJECTIONS

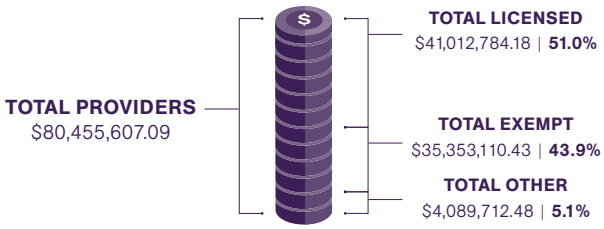


BIRTHS TO FEMALES WITH LESS THAN 12 YEARS OF EDUCATION: 2014

White	11.9%	Total*: 36,005	< 12 Years: 4,273
Black	16.9%	Total*: 18,195	< 12 Years: 3,069
All Other	8.0%	Total*: 1,266	< 12 Years: 101
Hispanic	57.2%	Total*: 3,881	< 12 Years: 2,218
STATE TOTAL	2003: 22.1% 2014: 16.3%	Total*: 59,347	< 12 Years: 9,661

*Unknown Education Status is excluded from total counts.

CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES: FY 2015



*EARLY LEARNING LANDSCAPE

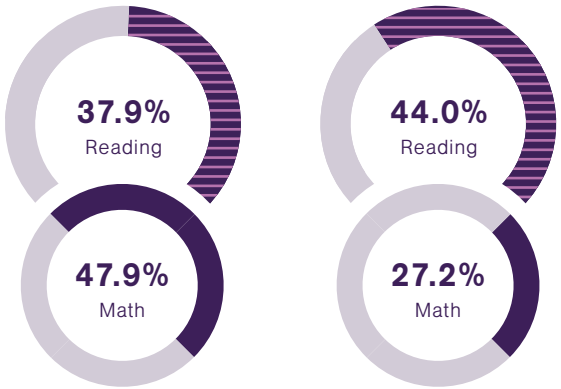
Home Visiting	6,355
Head Start	14,958
Child Care	26,459
First Class Pre-K	14,688
Nursery School	46,638
Kindergarten	59,757

* The above totals include duplicates since some programs overlap.

FIRST CLASS PRE-K BY DELIVERY TYPE: 2016-2017

STATE TOTAL

ASPIRE 4TH/8TH GRADE READING/MATH PROFICIENCY: 2014-2015



4TH GRADE PROFICIENCY
Percent 2013-2014
Reading: 38.3%
Math: 45.1%

8TH GRADE PROFICIENCY
Percent 2013-2014
Reading: 47.9%
Math: 28.7%

EDUCATION: KEY POINTS

- Reading on grade level by the end of third grade is a major educational milestone and critical to all other learning. During the 2014-15 school year, the number of fourth grade students not proficient in reading was enough to fill 615 school buses.
- In the 2014-15 school year, 38 percent of fourth graders and 44 percent of eighth graders met the Aspire minimum standards for proficiency in reading.
- In math, 48 percent of Alabama's fourth graders and 27 percent of eighth graders met proficiency standards.

COUNTY	Births to Females with Less Than 12 Years of Education		Aged 0-3 Receiving Early Intervention Services		Early Head Start/Head Start Classrooms
	2003	2014	FY 2005	FY 2015	2016
	PERCENT		NUMBER		NUMBER
Autauga	19.4%	12.4%	52	63	8
Baldwin	17.5%	13.3%	98	178	11
Barbour	29.7%	20.6%	26	23	3
Bibb	17.5%	16.9%	24	30	2
Blount	31.5%	20.8%	31	65	9
Bullock	34.6%	33.3%	10	9	3
Butler	26.1%	13.2%	9	16	5
Calhoun	24.7%	17.1%	92	161	22
Chambers	24.5%	18.0%	27	41	16
Cherokee	33.2%	21.8%	12	26	5
Chilton	23.6%	22.5%	42	56	4
Choctaw	16.4%	12.9%	8	5	4
Clarke	21.9%	17.4%	30	11	8
Clay	33.1%	18.5%	5	6	5
Cleburne	29.1%	18.0%	11	18	3
Coffee	18.8%	15.4%	25	39	7
Colbert	23.4%	17.8%	39	46	9
Conecuh	19.1%	21.0%	10	9	2
Coosa	22.2%	18.2%	10	7	4
Covington	24.7%	19.9%	24	23	10
Crenshaw	27.1%	17.4%	5	8	1
Cullman	24.1%	17.8%	76	119	14
Dale	18.7%	11.5%	54	39	5
Dallas	26.0%	19.1%	88	60	10
De Kalb	40.4%	27.9%	71	59	9
Elmore	18.7%	13.7%	58	96	20
Escambia	24.4%	17.4%	29	35	7
Etowah	27.3%	18.1%	72	119	29
Fayette	20.0%	13.7%	29	37	7
Franklin	37.3%	30.6%	14	31	4
Geneva	26.2%	23.4%	21	16	3
Greene	23.6%	24.8%	18	7	9
Hale	19.6%	15.7%	26	24	7
Henry	23.2%	14.5%	12	11	4
Houston	21.5%	13.4%	87	66	26
Jackson	27.4%	19.2%	47	40	9
Jefferson	18.4%	13.7%	661	1,299	162
Lamar	22.8%	18.8%	42	59	4
Lauderdale	20.3%	15.3%	59	61	15
Lawrence	28.5%	18.1%	22	22	6
Lee	13.9%	11.2%	80	112	34
Limestone	26.7%	15.4%	65	125	9
Lowndes	18.6%	21.9%	18	8	13
Macon	22.8%	16.0%	14	16	17
Madison	16.0%	12.2%	364	453	12
Marengo	13.7%	8.2%	46	21	4
Marion	25.8%	18.9%	51	74	5
Marshall	45.0%	34.5%	77	120	9
Mobile	23.7%	17.0%	393	532	177
Monroe	22.9%	15.9%	21	3	3
Montgomery	21.7%	20.5%	259	282	19
Morgan	27.5%	22.2%	118	173	21
Perry	24.2%	15.6%	32	17	9
Pickens	17.8%	14.9%	27	32	14
Pike	23.7%	15.8%	48	26	8
Randolph	28.6%	22.3%	18	15	5
Russell	23.8%	12.4%	18	52	10
St. Clair	21.9%	12.8%	60	131	9
Shelby	10.1%	9.6%	202	405	8
Sumter	14.7%	12.1%	40	21	23
Talladega	26.1%	15.8%	67	101	27
Tallapoosa	24.9%	20.1%	20	34	12
Tuscaloosa	19.2%	16.1%	282	279	22
Walker	26.4%	20.1%	79	117	13
Washington	16.0%	9.3%	21	10	3
Wilcox	23.0%	15.3%	21	15	3
Winston	27.1%	19.8%	28	54	3
ALABAMA	**22.1%**	**16.3%**	**4,545**	**6,268**	**983**

Child Care Facilities by Type

July 2016

COUNTY	FAMILY CHILD CARE HOMES	GROUP CHILD CARE HOMES	LICENSED PROVIDERS	EXEMPT CENTERS	TOTAL CHILD CARE CENTERS
Autauga	8	1	11	9	29
Baldwin	36	10	35	42	123
Barbour	4	2	5	4	15
Bibb	2	0	2	3	7
Blount	0	5	9	6	20
Bullock	0	0	2	2	4
Butler	8	0	5	0	13
Calhoun	21	6	17	22	66
Chambers	2	7	10	2	21
Cherokee	2	2	8	1	13
Chilton	1	0	7	7	15
Choctaw	1	2	6	0	9
Clarke	3	2	10	3	18
Clay	1	4	5	1	11
Cleburne	2	1	5	4	12
Coffee	3	4	14	4	25
Colbert	3	2	6	13	24
Conecuh	2	4	3	0	9
Coosa	1	2	4	0	7
Covington	2	6	10	2	20
Crenshaw	7	1	4	2	14
Cullman	6	2	18	10	36
Dale	4	4	8	3	19
Dallas	5	0	15	12	32
De Kalb	5	1	13	4	23
Elmore	7	3	20	11	41
Escambia	4	5	13	5	27
Etowah	3	2	22	17	44
Fayette	2	0	2	3	7
Franklin	1	7	4	2	14
Geneva	6	2	7	1	16
Greene	0	0	2	0	2
Hale	3	2	4	1	10
Henry	4	0	3	5	12
Houston	4	1	27	21	53
Jackson	3	4	9	10	26
Jefferson	66	34	142	237	479
Lamar	2	4	2	2	10
Lauderdale	4	4	15	14	37
Lawrence	2	6	7	0	15
Lee	33	4	29	7	73
Limestone	5	0	15	7	27
Lowndes	2	0	1	4	7
Macon	2	0	8	4	14
Madison	39	17	80	66	202
Marengo	3	3	8	1	15
Marion	5	4	5	2	16
Marshall	1	6	16	17	40
Mobile	54	8	74	113	249
Monroe	5	1	6	2	14
Montgomery	66	1	68	80	215
Morgan	13	11	23	22	69
Perry	0	0	4	1	5
Pickens	3	0	1	6	10
Pike	9	2	5	10	26
Randolph	4	0	6	2	12
Russell	3	0	13	9	25
St. Clair	2	5	7	15	29
Shelby	8	16	40	26	90
Sumter	1	3	7	1	12
Talladega	1	4	19	12	36
Tallapoosa	3	8	9	7	27
Tuscaloosa	33	4	36	32	105
Walker	1	7	7	7	22
Washington	1	1	3	1	6
Wilcox	0	0	3	2	5
Winston	3	3	5	1	12
ALABAMA	**540**	**250**	**1,009**	**942**	**2,741**

	Children Receiving Child Care Subsidies, All Facilities (July 2016)		Children Participating in First Class Pre-K			First Grade Retention		Direct Certification
	TOTAL CHILDREN	TOTAL DOLLARS	2016-2017			2008-2009	2015-2016	2015-2016
COUNTY	NUMBER	DOLLARS	CLASSROOMS	NUMBER	PERCENT	PERCENT		PERCENT
Autauga	130	$32,157	4	72	10.3%	7.6%	5.4%	12.9%
Baldwin	542	$153,474	26	468	20.0%	3.6%	2.8%	14.3%
Barbour	51	$11,494	11	198	59.8%	4.4%	6.4%	10.7%
Bibb	30	$8,217	7	126	52.3%	10.2%	4.2%	17.1%
Blount	171	$55,078	2	36	4.7%	5.1%	5.8%	17.9%
Bullock	56	$14,845	3	54	39.7%	1.8%	0.0%	15.1%
Butler	55	$13,789	11	198	80.2%	0.0%	3.5%	15.2%
Calhoun	333	$71,193	18	324	24.0%	5.0%	3.4%	13.6%
Chambers	178	$48,006	6	108	25.7%	4.5%	3.1%	20.0%
Cherokee	51	$10,850	4	72	29.3%	6.3%	8.7%	17.7%
Chilton	113	$31,826	6	108	18.8%	2.5%	2.8%	20.5%
Choctaw	5	$1,401	2	36	27.7%	9.4%	4.3%	0.5%
Clarke	64	$19,250	6	108	43.5%	5.4%	5.2%	4.3%
Clay	19	$4,718	1	18	12.5%	4.1%	4.8%	23.4%
Cleburne	104	$25,830	3	54	32.0%	6.8%	8.3%	16.8%
Coffee	137	$29,047	13	234	37.3%	3.8%	3.2%	11.8%
Colbert	216	$59,738	15	270	41.4%	4.2%	5.3%	12.6%
Conecuh	43	$13,181	6	108	76.6%	3.8%	0.0%	19.4%
Coosa	14	$2,608	2	36	35.6%	7.0%	4.0%	20.3%
Covington	52	$14,870	7	126	27.1%	1.9%	3.0%	11.1%
Crenshaw	71	$15,397	3	54	27.4%	4.8%	6.3%	14.6%
Cullman	375	$112,565	4	72	7.2%	5.7%	4.6%	17.0%
Dale	79	$16,383	6	108	17.1%	5.2%	5.8%	12.3%
Dallas	215	$56,224	19	342	63.3%	10.1%	3.7%	5.0%
De Kalb	84	$18,132	16	288	31.0%	3.8%	2.4%	13.0%
Elmore	233	$57,566	6	108	10.9%	5.7%	3.7%	13.1%
Escambia	92	$23,102	6	108	21.8%	5.1%	1.3%	16.0%
Etowah	282	$64,530	14	252	20.9%	2.6%	6.0%	21.8%
Fayette	38	$11,934	2	36	19.7%	0.6%	3.8%	13.6%
Franklin	58	$15,117	12	216	52.7%	3.9%	1.8%	0.2%
Geneva	35	$6,041	8	144	44.4%	5.5%	9.5%	14.3%
Greene	3	$309	2	36	36.0%	10.3%	7.4%	16.5%
Hale	29	$5,153	6	108	58.7%	8.4%	5.9%	18.7%
Henry	26	$4,138	3	54	30.0%	7.9%	5.3%	16.0%
Houston	713	$147,552	8	144	10.6%	7.0%	6.5%	14.7%
Jackson	63	$12,564	10	180	31.7%	2.8%	3.8%	19.1%
Jefferson	7,578	$2,396,991	87	1,566	18.5%	2.3%	2.3%	7.9%
Lamar	30	$5,490	3	54	35.8%	5.6%	8.1%	17.2%
Lauderdale	373	$106,465	18	324	33.1%	2.1%	2.0%	13.1%
Lawrence	58	$19,347	8	144	41.4%	8.5%	7.3%	15.0%
Lee	982	$264,943	8	144	8.3%	5.0%	2.9%	13.6%
Limestone	168	$47,262	8	144	13.0%	3.3%	1.9%	13.5%
Lowndes	3	$688	1	18	13.1%	0.0%	3.1%	1.6%
Macon	101	$24,438	6	108	56.5%	4.7%	8.3%	0.0%
Madison	1,190	$321,250	66	1,188	27.8%	3.1%	3.3%	6.8%
Marengo	59	$14,853	6	108	44.6%	3.0%	5.6%	14.3%
Marion	29	$6,390	6	108	34.0%	4.0%	5.9%	12.9%
Marshall	250	$54,377	27	486	36.8%	4.8%	6.2%	12.6%
Mobile	6,914	$1,925,332	80	1,440	26.3%	6.9%	4.4%	1.0%
Monroe	217	$58,590	7	126	51.2%	1.3%	5.3%	13.0%
Montgomery	2,606	$659,299	39	702	22.9%	5.5%	2.8%	0.5%
Morgan	446	$124,463	23	414	27.4%	4.1%	2.4%	12.6%
Perry	10	$2,831	3	54	48.2%	0.6%	4.3%	1.3%
Pickens	11	$2,216	8	144	71.6%	5.9%	1.0%	10.8%
Pike	111	$26,495	8	144	39.1%	5.0%	5.4%	24.2%
Randolph	64	$15,668	8	144	57.8%	5.3%	3.3%	14.9%
Russell	489	$124,883	11	198	22.3%	0.9%	2.4%	16.2%
St. Clair	183	$58,063	13	234	21.0%	4.5%	3.5%	15.6%
Shelby	410	$115,446	11	198	7.6%	2.9%	1.8%	11.0%
Sumter	29	$6,484	3	54	47.0%	7.2%	0.0%	2.1%
Talladega	294	$63,324	10	180	19.8%	5.0%	6.9%	22.7%
Tallapoosa	219	$61,887	10	180	38.1%	9.0%	4.1%	16.9%
Tuscaloosa	748	$172,973	35	630	25.9%	5.6%	4.2%	10.9%
Walker	148	$45,222	7	126	16.2%	5.1%	5.2%	14.8%
Washington	12	$2,344	3	54	31.4%	7.2%	6.8%	14.9%
Wilcox	8	$2,022	6	108	83.1%	7.9%	7.4%	0.0%
Winston	30	$9,342	6	108	45.2%	8.1%	3.4%	17.2%
ALABAMA	**28,530**	**$7,927,650**	**813**	**14,634**	**24.5%**	**4.5%**	**3.7%**	**10.9%**

COUNTY	Per Pupil Expenditures *Adjusted for Inflation		English Language Learners, All Races		Aspire-Fourth Grade Reading Percent Proficient	Aspire-Fourth Grade Math Percent Proficient	Aspire-Eighth Grade Reading Percent Proficient	Aspire-Eighth Grade Math Percent Proficient
	FY2009	FY2015	2008-09	2015-16	2014-15	2014-15	2014-15	2014-15
	DOLLARS*		PERCENT		PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
Autauga	$8,188	$7,658	1.2%	1.1%	35.7%	46.8%	58.7%	45.1%
Baldwin	$10,296	$8,929	2.9%	3.0%	35.8%	53.9%	45.5%	28.0%
Barbour	$10,054	$11,182	3.6%	3.9%	33.6%	44.1%	32.7%	19.0%
Bibb	$9,207	$8,574	0.1%	1.4%	29.4%	36.0%	36.5%	20.3%
Blount	$8,420	$8,096	6.0%	4.2%	42.5%	53.5%	38.3%	28.8%
Bullock	$10,378	$11,156	4.3%	8.3%	16.4%	24.8%	24.7%	3.9%
Butler	$9,816	$9,269	0.2%	0.5%	21.9%	33.0%	34.1%	19.6%
Calhoun	$9,269	$9,119	2.6%	1.8%	38.0%	49.0%	43.0%	23.1%
Chambers	$8,918	$9,008	0.5%	1.6%	29.1%	42.6%	34.4%	14.0%
Cherokee	$9,921	$9,199	0.5%	0.4%	45.3%	50.5%	38.1%	28.8%
Chilton	$8,464	$8,258	5.5%	4.4%	28.6%	38.8%	44.4%	21.3%
Choctaw	$9,909	$9,585	0.4%	0.1%	22.9%	25.5%	23.9%	4.4%
Clarke	$9,548	$9,543	0.1%	0.5%	29.3%	33.0%	39.9%	17.9%
Clay	$9,147	$8,514	1.8%	1.0%	34.8%	43.2%	43.0%	14.5%
Cleburne	$9,243	$8,914	1.1%	0.7%	40.9%	51.2%	53.0%	30.4%
Coffee	$9,122	$8,789	2.6%	4.3%	45.8%	52.3%	51.6%	37.8%
Colbert	$10,552	$10,707	0.9%	1.1%	42.9%	44.2%	46.5%	29.9%
Conecuh	$12,166	$12,147	0.1%	1.8%	20.5%	37.1%	30.0%	10.0%
Coosa	$10,188	$9,907	0.7%	1.1%	16.9%	21.1%	45.7%	17.1%
Covington	$9,429	$8,774	0.2%	0.4%	35.4%	44.5%	46.8%	23.5%
Crenshaw	$9,118	$8,794	1.9%	1.6%	23.8%	42.1%	44.3%	14.2%
Cullman	$9,436	$9,096	3.6%	3.1%	38.2%	53.8%	54.7%	34.9%
Dale	$9,798	$8,394	0.9%	1.7%	35.9%	42.0%	43.2%	25.7%
Dallas	$9,833	$10,454	0.2%	0.1%	14.6%	22.0%	27.1%	10.4%
De Kalb	$9,356	$8,725	17.5%	14.1%	28.3%	42.7%	37.9%	19.2%
Elmore	$8,509	$7,677	1.5%	1.3%	41.0%	50.3%	42.6%	25.0%
Escambia	$9,954	$9,639	0.3%	0.6%	42.9%	52.7%	45.2%	28.8%
Etowah	$8,913	$8,163	3.6%	2.9%	36.8%	49.9%	39.7%	19.0%
Fayette	$9,742	$9,024	0.3%	0.5%	30.0%	32.8%	39.1%	20.7%
Franklin	$9,736	$9,586	12.5%	10.6%	32.1%	45.2%	44.3%	15.0%
Geneva	$8,849	$8,677	1.5%	1.2%	30.1%	46.5%	48.9%	32.4%
Greene	$11,111	$10,631	0.1%	0.5%	7.1%	11.8%	10.0%	1.1%
Hale	$9,740	$9,425	0.5%	0.5%	45.1%	43.6%	34.9%	8.5%
Henry	$9,170	$8,382	0.7%	0.9%	39.8%	34.0%	35.5%	18.9%
Houston	$9,113	$8,496	1.3%	1.3%	41.3%	53.3%	48.8%	28.4%
Jackson	$10,478	$10,000	2.0%	1.9%	30.7%	42.6%	46.0%	31.3%
Jefferson	$10,814	$8,880	2.8%	3.7%	38.6%	45.5%	43.6%	28.9%
Lamar	$9,112	$8,580	0.4%	0.6%	28.1%	42.7%	39.2%	13.7%
Lauderdale	$9,892	$8,850	1.7%	1.4%	45.2%	50.3%	44.2%	33.9%
Lawrence	$9,919	$9,148	1.1%	1.0%	28.3%	46.9%	44.4%	17.2%
Lee	$9,794	$8,836	1.8%	2.7%	43.9%	62.0%	50.2%	34.2%
Limestone	$9,766	$9,454	5.2%	4.7%	44.2%	53.3%	41.1%	21.2%
Lowndes	$11,265	$12,294	0.0%	0.1%	14.9%	20.0%	28.0%	11.1%
Macon	$9,897	$11,085	0.1%	0.3%	10.8%	15.8%	35.4%	5.4%
Madison	$10,048	$8,535	3.2%	3.4%	52.1%	60.9%	54.9%	41.3%
Marengo	$9,417	$9,977	0.9%	1.4%	26.6%	42.6%	39.7%	20.9%
Marion	$8,956	$8,669	1.0%	1.2%	40.8%	57.9%	47.2%	24.7%
Marshall	$9,519	$9,504	9.7%	8.0%	36.9%	47.7%	47.8%	28.9%
Mobile	$9,609	$9,081	2.1%	2.0%	40.9%	50.1%	37.9%	25.4%
Monroe	$9,549	$8,977	0.0%	0.2%	23.3%	37.7%	32.1%	11.0%
Montgomery	$9,608	$8,557	3.8%	5.5%	27.0%	34.2%	35.4%	12.3%
Morgan	$10,376	$9,249	6.9%	6.5%	35.2%	47.8%	46.0%	28.0%
Perry	$10,247	$9,668	0.2%	0.0%	3.1%	9.2%	18.1%	0.7%
Pickens	$9,783	$9,468	0.3%	1.1%	38.0%	35.1%	33.3%	15.2%
Pike	$10,334	$10,474	2.0%	1.7%	41.4%	52.4%	38.3%	21.3%
Randolph	$9,258	$9,181	1.8%	1.8%	23.7%	30.4%	29.6%	18.9%
Russell	$9,327	$8,354	0.2%	1.2%	31.0%	42.4%	35.6%	20.0%
St. Clair	$8,711	$8,164	1.3%	1.5%	34.9%	46.3%	51.2%	30.3%
Shelby	$9,738	$9,516	6.3%	5.0%	48.1%	59.2%	56.7%	46.2%
Sumter	$10,292	$10,545	0.0%	0.4%	6.9%	19.3%	22.6%	3.2%
Talladega	$9,783	$9,111	0.5%	0.6%	30.9%	37.8%	43.6%	17.5%
Tallapoosa	$9,940	$8,990	1.5%	1.8%	27.9%	36.9%	38.3%	25.1%
Tuscaloosa	$9,267	$8,738	2.0%	3.5%	41.2%	50.5%	41.3%	26.5%
Walker	$10,238	$9,315	0.9%	1.9%	34.3%	44.4%	47.5%	23.7%
Washington	$9,579	$8,947	0.2%	0.2%	28.8%	42.3%	35.6%	9.8%
Wilcox	$10,520	$10,662	0.0%	0.1%	18.3%	18.3%	23.5%	0.7%
Winston	$10,083	$9,975	1.7%	1.8%	37.3%	39.3%	40.2%	20.6%
ALABAMA	**$9,781**	**$9,246**	**3.0%**	**3.2%**	**37.9%**	**47.9%**	**44.0%**	**27.2%**

	Ninth Grade Retention		High School Dropout Rate		Chronic Absenteeism
	2008-09	2015-16	2007-08	2014-15	2015-2016
COUNTY	PERCENT		PERCENT		PERCENT
Autauga	12.8%	2.2%	1.6%	0.6%	36.7%
Baldwin	7.8%	0.1%	0.7%	1.6%	37.9%
Barbour	16.7%	5.1%	3.3%	1.2%	43.6%
Bibb	6.8%	4.9%	1.8%	1.8%	54.1%
Blount	6.5%	1.8%	1.4%	0.5%	31.5%
Bullock	7.4%	0.0%	2.9%	1.4%	42.5%
Butler	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.6%	41.4%
Calhoun	3.7%	2.9%	1.6%	0.6%	33.5%
Chambers	9.1%	7.3%	2.5%	1.7%	29.9%
Cherokee	6.5%	3.6%	1.9%	0.4%	45.8%
Chilton	5.4%	5.2%	2.0%	1.3%	38.0%
Choctaw	4.8%	6.1%	2.7%	1.6%	34.9%
Clarke	10.9%	6.2%	1.1%	0.7%	31.5%
Clay	3.6%	5.4%	0.2%	0.1%	49.7%
Cleburne	4.3%	0.0%	0.7%	0.1%	29.6%
Coffee	1.6%	2.2%	1.7%	0.4%	38.3%
Colbert	7.0%	2.6%	2.6%	1.7%	37.9%
Conecuh	18.4%	0.0%	1.4%	2.3%	30.3%
Coosa	15.6%	0.0%	4.3%	1.8%	34.0%
Covington	4.9%	1.3%	2.0%	0.2%	37.6%
Crenshaw	6.4%	2.7%	0.3%	1.0%	38.3%
Cullman	3.4%	1.1%	2.4%	0.8%	34.5%
Dale	4.3%	2.9%	2.1%	0.6%	39.9%
Dallas	9.1%	4.8%	1.6%	1.3%	46.0%
De Kalb	6.4%	0.5%	0.9%	0.6%	39.6%
Elmore	8.2%	6.8%	1.2%	0.8%	35.0%
Escambia	3.3%	2.1%	1.3%	1.5%	39.8%
Etowah	8.7%	0.7%	1.0%	0.9%	45.9%
Fayette	3.6%	1.1%	2.1%	1.4%	31.2%
Franklin	3.5%	2.4%	0.9%	0.4%	30.0%
Geneva	2.4%	0.0%	2.2%	0.3%	39.3%
Greene	7.1%	8.7%	2.1%	1.0%	38.5%
Hale	2.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.9%	34.9%
Henry	7.8%	0.0%	2.3%	0.9%	30.3%
Houston	5.4%	1.2%	1.8%	0.5%	34.3%
Jackson	1.9%	0.0%	1.7%	0.6%	33.2%
Jefferson	11.5%	4.1%	1.0%	0.6%	36.3%
Lamar	8.1%	3.8%	4.2%	1.4%	43.7%
Lauderdale	2.3%	0.4%	1.5%	0.4%	40.6%
Lawrence	3.8%	1.9%	0.5%	1.5%	42.5%
Lee	4.3%	4.6%	2.0%	0.6%	28.9%
Limestone	8.6%	3.5%	1.2%	0.6%	42.5%
Lowndes	0.0%	6.5%	2.3%	0.8%	39.1%
Macon	11.5%	2.1%	1.3%	0.5%	38.9%
Madison	6.7%	4.4%	1.6%	0.5%	33.1%
Marengo	2.5%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	37.2%
Marion	7.3%	4.6%	1.8%	1.1%	35.8%
Marshall	3.5%	3.4%	1.2%	0.7%	37.5%
Mobile	19.0%	11.3%	1.9%	1.0%	39.6%
Monroe	7.1%	4.6%	1.5%	1.7%	30.7%
Montgomery	14.3%	15.6%	0.8%	1.7%	32.9%
Morgan	8.9%	2.5%	1.6%	0.5%	38.8%
Perry	7.1%	2.4%	0.5%	0.5%	48.4%
Pickens	5.7%	1.0%	1.0%	0.6%	28.0%
Pike	13.7%	4.1%	1.2%	0.9%	44.3%
Randolph	0.7%	2.2%	1.3%	1.1%	34.2%
Russell	14.0%	7.9%	2.0%	1.2%	34.6%
St. Clair	8.6%	2.8%	1.5%	0.4%	41.0%
Shelby	5.7%	3.9%	1.0%	0.8%	31.9%
Sumter	0.0%	11.3%	1.7%	1.1%	34.9%
Talladega	8.1%	2.7%	2.4%	0.4%	38.5%
Tallapoosa	10.6%	2.3%	1.2%	0.9%	36.3%
Tuscaloosa	10.5%	5.9%	2.6%	1.3%	31.2%
Walker	7.4%	1.9%	1.8%	1.1%	37.7%
Washington	8.3%	3.4%	0.6%	0.3%	43.8%
Wilcox	9.6%	15.4%	0.5%	0.0%	45.7%
Winston	2.3%	0.3%	0.4%	1.0%	34.6%
ALABAMA	**9.0%**	**4.5%**	**1.5%**	**0.8%**	**36.5%**

	Average 11th Grade ACT Scores					Graduation Rate	
	2014-2015					2014	2015
COUNTY	ENGLISH	MATH	READING	SCIENCE	COMPOSITE	PERCENT	
Autauga	19	19	20	19	19		
Baldwin	18	18	20	19	19		
Barbour	14	16	16	16	16		
Bibb	17	17	18	18	17		
Blount	18	17	19	19	18		
Bullock	12	14	14	14	14		
Butler	15	16	16	16	16		
Calhoun	18	17	18	18	18		
Chambers	16	17	17	17	17		
Cherokee	17	18	19	18	18		
Chilton	17	17	18	17	17		
Choctaw	16	16	17	17	17		
Clarke	16	17	17	17	17		
Clay	17	17	18	17	17		
Cleburne	17	17	18	18	18		
Coffee	18	18	19	19	19		
Colbert	18	18	19	18	18		
Conecuh	15	16	16	16	16		
Coosa	15	16	16	16	16		
Covington	17	17	18	18	18		
Crenshaw	15	16	16	16	16		
Cullman	19	18	20	19	19		
Dale	17	17	18	17	17		
Dallas	14	15	15	15	15		
De Kalb	17	17	18	17	17		
Elmore	17	18	18	18	18		
Escambia	18	17	18	18	18		
Etowah	17	17	18	18	18		
Fayette	18	18	19	18	18		
Franklin	17	17	18	17	17		
Geneva	17	17	18	17	17		
Greene	13	15	15	15	14		
Hale	14	16	16	16	16		
Henry	17	17	18	18	17		
Houston	18	18	19	18	18		
Jackson	18	17	19	18	18		
Jefferson	18	18	19	19	19		
Lamar	16	17	18	18	17		
Lauderdale	18	18	19	18	19		
Lawrence	17	17	18	18	18		
Lee	18	19	19	19	19		
Limestone	19	18	20	19	19		
Lowndes	13	14	14	15	14		
Macon	14	15	15	15	15		
Madison	20	20	21	20	20		
Marengo	17	17	18	17	17		
Marion	18	18	20	19	19		
Marshall	18	18	19	19	18		
Mobile	17	17	18	18	18		
Monroe	16	17	17	17	17		
Montgomery	16	17	18	17	17		
Morgan	18	18	19	19	18		
Perry	13	15	14	15	14		
Pickens	15	16	17	16	16		
Pike	16	17	18	17	17		
Randolph	16	16	17	17	17		
Russell	15	17	17	17	17		
St. Clair	18	17	19	18	18		
Shelby	20	20	21	21	21		
Sumter	13	14	15	15	14		
Talladega	16	16	17	17	17		
Tallapoosa	16	16	17	17	17		
Tuscaloosa	17	17	18	18	18		
Walker	17	17	18	18	18		
Washington	16	16	17	17	17		
Wilcox	13	15	14	15	14		
Winston	19	17	19	18	19		
ALABAMA	**18**	**18**	**19**	**18**	**18**		

Note: Because reliable graduation rates were deemed not available from the Alabama State Department of Education for the 2016 edition of the Data Book, graduation rates have been omitted.

EDUCATION

EDUCATION DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2014, Births to Females With Less Than 12 Years of Education decreased by almost six percentage points since 2003.
- Access to First Class Pre-K has increased from two percent during the 2005-06 school year to 24.5 percent during the 2016-17 school year.
- In one year, the number of children participating in Alabama's First Class Pre-K Program nearly doubled, growing from 7,506 in 2015-16 school year to more than 14,600 in the 2016-17 school year.
- Based on 10 year projections and using data from 2006 through 2015, by 2025 licensed child care providers will make up 29.1 percent of all child care programs versus 70.9 percent license exempt programs.
- Educational spending per pupil, when adjusted for inflation, is down by more than $500 since 2009.
- Early intervention for children birth to three years of age increased by 38 percent since 2005, serving more than 6,200 children.
- The high school dropout rate fell to below one percent.

AVERAGE 11TH GRADE ACT (AMERICAN COLLEGE TEST) SCORES

The average test scores on the English, mathematics, reading, and science components of the ACT and the composite scores for all four components for public school students enrolled in the 11th grade in 2014-2015. Scores can range from 1 (lowest) to 36 (highest) on each of these components and for the composite. The ACT is now administered to all 11th graders at no cost to the students.

Source: Special tabulations provided by the Alabama State Department of Education.

ASPIRE MATH AND READING SCORES

The percent of total public school students enrolled in grades 4 and 8 scoring at the "proficient level" (i.e., Levels 3 and 4 combined) on the ACT Aspire test in mathematics and reading. Level 3 and 4 scores are defined as those which meet or exceed benchmark scores for the specified subject and grade level. Students who exceed benchmark scores are considered on target for college readiness by the time they reach the 11th grade.

Source: Special tabulations provided supplied by the Alabama State Department of Education.

BIRTHS TO FEMALES WITH LESS THAN 12 YEARS OF EDUCATION

Number of live births to females with less than 12 years of schooling, expressed as a percentage of all live births.

Source: Special tabulations provided Alabama Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics.

CHILD CARE FACILITIES BY TYPE

The number of licensed or exempt child care facilities located within a specified county as of July 2016.

Licensed facilities are those that are licensed by the Alabama Department of Human Resources (DHR). This indicator encompasses *family child care homes* (serving six children or less), *group child care homes* (serving 7-12 children) and *licensed child care centers* (serving more than 12 children).

Exempt centers are faith-based programs/ schools that have submitted required documents to DHR and have received a letter of exemption. Homes where children are cared for by relatives or friends, as well as those that operate as businesses, but are not licensed by DHR, are not included in these numbers.

Source: Special tabulations provided by the Alabama Department of Human Resources, Child Care Services Division.

CHILDREN PARTICIPATING IN FIRST CLASS PRE-K

The number of children (four years of age) participating in First Class Pre-K divided by the estimated number of all children of that age.

First Class Pre-K classrooms are funded through Alabama's First Class Pre-K Program, which uses a diverse delivery grant structure to create high-quality Pre-K classrooms in both public schools and private programs (such as child care and faith-based centers). The program meets each of the ten quality standards measured annually by

the National Institute for Early Education Research (NIEER). First Class Pre-K providers coordinate with schools to facilitate children's successful transition into kindergarten. Each First Class Pre-K class typically serves 18 children.

Source: Special tabulations provided by the Alabama Department of Early Childhood Education.

CHILDREN RECEIVING CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES

The number of children in child care centers, day care homes, and in informal care settings who are receiving child care subsidies as of July, 2016. *Informal Care* includes a child being cared for by a relative in a relative's home or by a related or unrelated person in the child's home.

Source: Special tabulations provided by the Alabama Department of Human Resources, Child Care Services Division.

CHILDREN AGED 0-3 RECEIVING EARLY INTERVENTION SERVICES

Number of children aged 0-3 receiving services through the Alabama Early Intervention System. This includes both children with developmental delays and children with diagnoses that increase the risk for developmental delays (e.g., cerebral palsy, spinal bifida, etc.). Data are reported for the fiscal year.

Source: Special tabulations provided by the Alabama Department of Rehabilitation Services, which is the lead agency for Alabama's Early Intervention System.

CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Students who miss 10 or more school days in a given school year.

Source: Special tabulations provided by the Alabama State Department of Education.

DIRECT CERTIFICATION

Under direct certification, states and districts can use information provided by SNAP, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR) agencies to establish that a student is a member of a household participating in one of these programs and is thus automatically eligible to receive free meals. These children can therefore be certified to receive free meal benefits without the household having to submit an application. Certain foster care, migrant, runaway, and homeless children may also qualify in this way and become certified for free meals without submitting an application, based on documentation submitted to the district by an appropriate State or local agency. The eligibility of directly certified students is not subject to the verification process.

Source: United States Department of Agriculture, *The National School Lunch Program Direct Certification Improvement Study: Main Report* http://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/ops/NSLPDirectCertificationImprovement.pdf

EARLY HEAD START AND HEAD START CLASSROOMS

The number of Early Head Start/Head Start classrooms in each county as of August 2016 for the 2015-2016 program year. Head Start grantees served a total of 14,958 children aged birth to five years in Early Head Start and Head Start classrooms.

For specific locations of Early Head Start and Head Start programs, visit the Department of Early Childhood Education website at http://children.alabama.gov/head-start-locations.

LIST OF INDICATORS

EDUCATION

EDUCATION DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- English language learners made up 3.2% of the total student population during the 2015-16 school year. That's more than 24,000 students who are limited in English proficiency.
- Chronic absenteeism can have a major effect on a student's success in school. During the 2015-16 school year, more than one-third (36.5 percent) of students in public schools missed 10 or more days of class (both excused and unexcused). This can mean the difference between passing and failing a grade.
- School attendance is extremely important, especially in the early grades when students are learning foundational skills in reading and math. In Alabama, more than 266,000 students missed 10 or more days of class during the 2015-16 school year.
- Licensed exempt child care programs received 43.9 percent or more than $35 million of the nearly $80.5 million total child care subsidy dollars paid in FY 2015.
- Expenditures per student, when adjusted for inflation, decreased by $535 for Alabama's public schools, a 5.5 percent decrease from only one year ago.

Source: Special tabulations provided by the Alabama Department of Early Childhood Education.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS

The number of language-minority students enrolled in grades K-12 that are limited in English proficiency, expressed as a percentage of total enrollment. The determination of "English proficiency" is based on various assessment criteria and includes migrant children and youth.

Source: Special tabulations provided by the Alabama State Department of Education.

FIRST GRADE RETENTION

The number of students enrolled in the first grade during the specified school years who were not promoted to the second grade. This number is expressed as a percentage of all students enrolled in the first grade. Data are reported for public schools only.

Source: Special tabulations provided by the Alabama State Department of Education.

GRADUATION RATE

Because reliable graduation rates were deemed not available from the Alabama State Department of Education for the 2016 edition of the Data Book, graduation rates have been omitted.

HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT RATE

The percent of students enrolled in grades 7-12 who left school during the year specified and did not immediately enroll in another school. Data are reported for public schools only.

Source: Special tabulations provided by the Alabama State Department of Education.

NINTH GRADE RETENTION

The number of students enrolled in the ninth grade during the specified school years who were not promoted to the tenth grade. This number is expressed as a percentage of the total number of students enrolled in the ninth grade. Data reported are for public schools only.

Source: Special tabulations provided by the Alabama State Department of Education.

PER PUPIL EXPENDITURES

Public school revenue from all sources (federal, state and local) divided by the average number of students enrolled per day for the years specified.

Note: All dollars amounts are adjusted for inflation to reflect 2016 dollars.

Source: Special tabulations provided by the Alabama State Department of Education.

* Complete state and county data profiles are available online at http://www.alavoices.org/alabama_kids_count

Please note: Population sub-groups are listed and referred to the way the agency or organization providing the data references the sub-groups. Though you will see varying nomenclature used, the way we refer to population sub-groups throughout the 2016 Alabama Kids Count Data Book is intentional in order to be as accurate as possible in representing the data.

Visit the KIDS COUNT data center for access to hundreds of child well-being indicators at your fingertips to support smart decision making and good policies for children and families at datacenter.kidscount.org.

Permanent, safe living conditions can improve outcomes for Alabama's children and youth.

SAFETY

Alabama's foster care program cares for more than 5,400 children who find themselves separated from their biological family–every one of whom deserves to have a loving and safe home environment. Of the 5,400 children in foster care, more than 1,700 are participating in the Independent Living Program (ILP), which helps them transition successfully into adulthood. For example, in 2015, the Alabama Legislature passed the Fostering Hope Scholarship Bill, which provides funds to pay higher education or workforce training expenses for young people who are or have been in the foster care system.[10]

Additionally, in 2015, more than 100 children were able to stay with family rather than enter the foster care system, due to the Alabama-Georgia Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children Border Agreement.[11]

Keeping children and teens safe can take on varying forms, depending on the age of the child and family situation including the family's available resources and its structure.

Alabama has made strides in protecting children from harm, but much work remains to be done. Although the death rate for children has shown some improvement, 142 teens aged 15 to 19 died from preventable causes in 2014. Vehicular fatalities remains the leading cause of preventable deaths of both children and teens, and Alabama is currently the second worst state in the nation for teen driver fatalities.[12]

The safety of our children speaks volumes for overall child well-being. In FY2015, there were nearly 33,000 reports of child abuse and/or neglect, impacting more than 8,400 children. The costs are not only human, but also economic. According to The Alabama Department of Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention (also known as The Children's Trust Fund), the cost of child maltreatment to the state's economy, based on 2013 data, is conservatively estimated at $2.3 billion.[13] State leaders are hopeful that passage of legislation for aggravated child abuse and Safe Harbor laws, which increased penalties for those who abuse and/or exploit children, will help curb harm to children.

Keeping our youth safe is equally important. Since the 2008 passage of the Juvenile Justice Act, which put emphasis on community-based treatment alternatives for non-violent offenders, youth incarceration has decreased by nearly 22 percent. Teens Not in School and Not Working also continues to improve, with a decline of 1.2 percentage points in 2010-2014 compared to 2000.

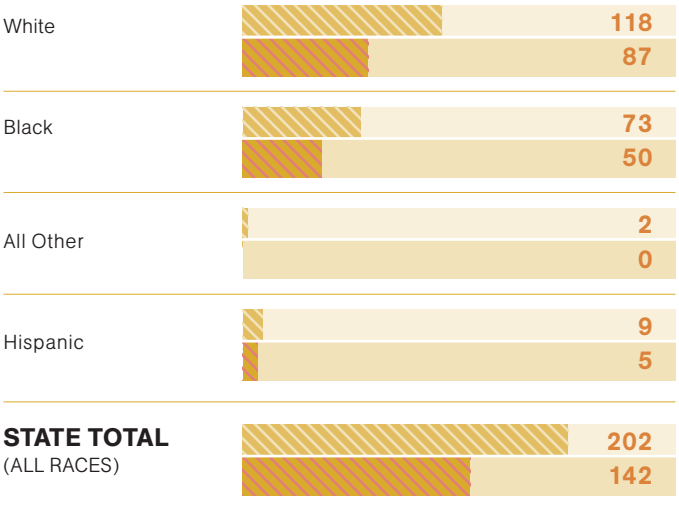
SAFETY

DISCUSSION AND KEY POINTS

SAFETY: KEY POINTS

- The number of children in foster care has decreased 12.2 percent compared to 2010, but has risen 9.3 percent compared to one year ago.
- In 2014, there were 142 preventable deaths for teens aged 15-19. Vehicular accidents remain the leading cause of preventable teen deaths in Alabama.
- The percentage of teens not attending school and not working declined from 10.7 percent in 2000 to 9.5 percent for the 2010 to 2014 sample period.
- Of the 5,000 plus children in foster care, 503 children were adopted during the 2016 reporting period ending on March 31, 2016. This represents 9.2 percent of children in foster care who were adopted which is a slightly lower rate compared to 2010 when the rate was 9.6 percent.
- According to Administrative Office of Courts, since the passage of the Juvenile Justice Act in 2008, juvenile incarceration has decreased by nearly 22 percent.

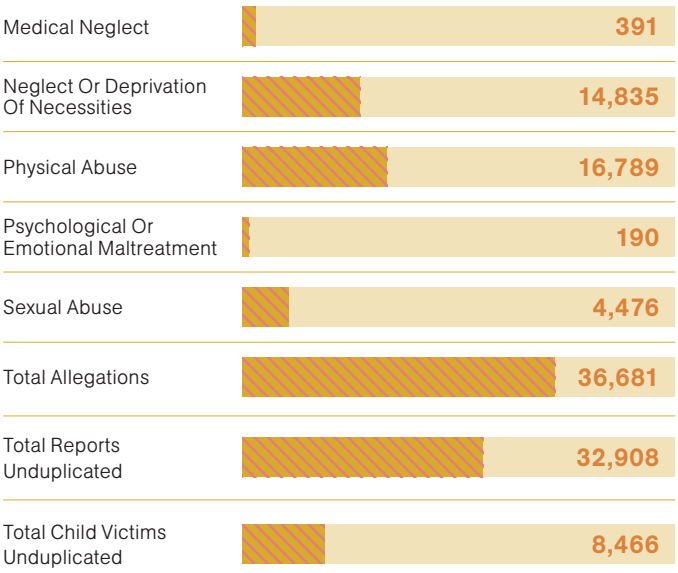
CHILD AND TEEN DEATH RATE (1-19 YEARS OF AGE)



Rate 2003 (Ages 1-14): 26.4
Rate 2014 (Ages 1-14): 22.0

Rate 2003 (Ages 15-19): 64.1
Rate 2014 (Ages 15-19): 41.3

CHILDREN WITH INDICATION OF ABUSE OR NEGLECT FY 2015



Rate 2004: 9.0

Rate 2015: 7.8

CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE (AGES 0-20): MARCH 31, 2016

White	3,357
Black or African American	2,037
Asian	10
American Indian/ Alaskan Natives	8
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4
Undefined	43
Ethnicity Hispanic or Latino	6
STATE TOTAL	5,459

CHILDREN ADOPTED (CHILDREN IN DHR CUSTODY): 4/1/2015 - 3/31/2016

White	393
Black or African American	145
Asian	7
American Indian/ Alaskan Natives	4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2

ETHNICITY
HISPANIC OR LATINO

Yes	41	No	450
Undefined	14		
STATE TOTAL	503		

INDEPENDENT LIVING PROGRAM FOR YOUTH IN DHR CUSTODY, AGES 14 AND OLDER (AGES 14-20)

White	918
Black or African American	793
Asian	3
American Indian/ Alaskan Natives	5
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2
Undefined	7
Ethnicity Hispanic or Latino	58
STATE TOTAL	1,728

SAFETY: KEY POINTS

- Alabama is the second worst state in the nation for teen driver fatalities.[12]
- Policy solutions that focus on child passenger safety, strengthening the graduated teen drivers licensing law and higher, more severe penalties for those who would abuse and/or exploit our children, will help curb harm to our children.
- In FY2015, there were nearly 33,000 reports of child abuse and/or neglect, impacting more than 8,400 children.
- According to The Alabama Department of Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention, the cost of child maltreatment to the state economy, based on 2013 data, was conservatively estimated at $2.3 billion.[13]

COUNTY	Child Death Rate			Children with Indication of Abuse or Neglect		Juvenile Violent Crime Court Petition Rate		
	2003	2014	2003-14	2004	FY2015	2005	2015	2005-15
	RATE		TREND	RATE		RATE		TREND
Autauga	19.9	8.8	-	5.1	8.5	7.6	5.3	I
Baldwin	21.6	16.4	-	10.9	6.8	10.1	5.3	I
Barbour	36.2	41.5	-	5.0	11.9	6.6	13.3	-
Bibb	69.3	51.8	-	7.7	8.1	7.7	5.4	-
Blount	0.0	17.9	-	6.0	16.4	4.2	2.0	I
Bullock	0.0	103.1	-	12.9	13.6	4.1	6.5	-
Butler	48.3	100.9	-	2.6	8.9	2.5	15.0	-
Calhoun	30.1	23.7	-	14.3	11.2	8.3	7.6	I
Chambers	43.4	33.4	-	6.5	5.9	6.9	12.7	-
Cherokee	23.1	0.0	-	26.6	15.7	4.9	11.1	-
Chilton	12.1	0.0	-	4.0	6.1	6.0	6.3	-
Choctaw	65.1	45.3	-	6.1	8.2	3.0	3.0	-
Clarke	33.3	44.2	-	8.4	6.2	6.0	7.1	-
Clay	38.2	85.8	-	10.0	4.8	4.0	0.7	-
Cleburne	112.2	34.5	-	13.9	17.0	4.2	3.0	-
Coffee	36.7	10.2	-	9.1	5.5	4.1	6.2	-
Colbert	9.9	0.0	-	2.4	13.4	4.7	8.6	-
Conecuh	73.1	44.7	-	8.6	13.9	2.5	3.9	-
Coosa	0.0	0.0	-	2.8	14.0	6.8	4.2	-
Covington	74.7	72.3	-	5.8	14.6	2.3	5.2	-
Crenshaw	39.4	0.0	-	15.0	7.3	5.5	6.9	-
Cullman	20.4	6.6	-	15.5	10.3	7.7	2.7	-
Dale	10.1	0.0	-	6.6	7.3	10.8	10.0	I
Dallas	40.8	11.5	-	4.9	6.7	22.6	3.1	I
De Kalb	45.8	6.8	-	22.4	12.7	6.8	3.8	I
Elmore	43.8	45.5	-	3.2	4.7	9.2	8.0	-
Escambia	42.0	28.7	-	11.2	14.2	6.7	6.2	-
Etowah	36.9	26.8	-	16.0	14.3	8.9	5.8	I
Fayette	0.0	33.5	-	8.9	12.5	10.4	4.6	I
Franklin	16.6	46.7	-	7.4	7.6	5.7	3.5	-
Geneva	21.7	40.4	-	11.8	7.4	10.3	7.3	I
Greene	91.7	0.0	-	9.7	5.6	17.4	6.5	-
Hale	49.9	35.1	-	4.1	7.9	5.8	8.4	-
Henry	33.8	33.9	-	6.3	4.4	14.4	14.1	-
Houston	22.7	29.2	-	10.7	5.6	5.7	8.8	-
Jackson	39.4	53.5	-	10.3	11.4	5.0	3.3	I
Jefferson	24.7	14.8	-	8.2	3.7	11.2	4.6	I
Lamar	0.0	40.0	-	5.7	22.2	1.9	N/A	-
Lauderdale	12.8	19.2	-	11.2	15.7	6.9	6.0	-
Lawrence	58.6	33.2	-	11.1	5.2	7.8	4.4	I
Lee	36.5	14.5	-	5.7	6.9	5.8	6.0	-
Limestone	15.3	11.4	-	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.5	-
Lowndes	67.6	48.4	-	10.9	5.4	6.4	4.7	-
Macon	44.3	70.3	-	2.8	9.5	10.1	7.8	-
Madison	23.3	20.2	-	7.0	2.0	6.5	3.8	I
Marengo	63.1	26.3	-	9.2	12.7	14.3	13.5	-
Marion	55.5	38.3	-	14.9	9.6	4.1	8.7	-
Marshall	24.2	15.5	-	33.1	15.4	9.2	4.1	I
Mobile	23.6	21.7	-	9.5	9.9	8.3	7.2	I
Monroe	19.2	48.8	-	4.4	6.0	3.8	3.5	-
Montgomery	24.6	28.5	-	4.5	7.3	10.7	8.7	I
Morgan	13.7	39.4	-	9.1	9.2	4.9	4.7	-
Perry	0.0	0.0	-	10.1	3.8	7.2	18.7	-
Pickens	23.3	0.0	-	5.9	6.7	10.5	3.5	-
Pike	36.5	0.0	-	6.8	12.2	16.7	8.3	I
Randolph	0.0	49.6	-	6.7	11.9	0.4	6.8	W
Russell	29.3	7.9	-	16.8	8.0	9.1	7.9	-
St. Clair	22.7	24.1	-	6.2	6.9	0.1	6.5	W
Shelby	9.5	14.5	-	4.3	5.5	4.3	3.9	-
Sumter	31.7	0.0	-	6.9	5.5	6.3	1.6	I
Talladega	26.3	20.2	-	11.8	16.2	12.8	6.0	I
Tallapoosa	13.0	14.0	-	4.0	10.1	11.8	17.1	-
Tuscaloosa	10.0	19.6	-	8.5	5.4	11.1	9.6	I
Walker	31.0	33.8	-	8.9	10.2	1.8	5.9	W
Washington	50.0	65.7	-	7.6	9.5	3.5	2.0	-
Wilcox	65.8	45.2	-	8.2	5.1	9.6	0.7	I
Winston	43.0	24.3	-	7.3	16.0	3.1	2.9	-
ALABAMA	**26.4**	**22.0**	**I**	**9.0**	**7.8**	**8.1**	**6.0**	**I**

	Preventable Teen Death Rate			Teens Not Attending School/Not Working		Children in Foster Care		ILP Ages 14 and Older	Children Adopted	
	2003	2014	2003-14	2000	2010-14	2010	2016	MARCH 31, 2016	2010	2016
COUNTY	RATE		TREND	PERCENT		NUMBER		NUMBER	NUMBER	
Autauga	53.9	46.6	-	12.6%	9.5%	36	41	12	2	1
Baldwin	56.3	34.5	-	9.3%	10.7%	133	170	41	5	20
Barbour	92.9	57.8	-	18.9%	15.5%	23	21	10	0	3
Bibb	205.3	129.6	-	15.1%	12.0%	20	30	2	3	3
Blount	132.6	24.8	I	14.0%	7.8%	93	122	44	14	9
Bullock	0.0	137.7	-	17.4%	22.1%	13	28	7	0	0
Butler	176.1	0.0	-	13.1%	14.4%	12	18	8	0	0
Calhoun	64.0	69.7	-	10.0%	9.8%	210	224	71	29	7
Chambers	81.8	43.5	-	9.2%	17.1%	25	50	6	0	6
Cherokee	0.0	59.9	-	16.9%	14.6%	23	34	9	4	4
Chilton	102.4	0.0	I	11.3%	6.3%	93	90	30	19	5
Choctaw	85.5	221.2	-	9.8%	5.6%	1	1	1	0	0
Clarke	46.3	100.2	-	15.6%	12.0%	12	8	7	5	0
Clay	0.0	0.0	-	10.4%	19.0%	14	21	6	2	0
Cleburne	0.0	0.0	-	11.8%	8.5%	84	72	9	0	7
Coffee	61.1	59.3	-	14.9%	10.1%	81	45	16	10	0
Colbert	53.4	0.0	-	9.4%	6.6%	56	88	25	5	19
Conecuh	0.0	0.0	-	12.9%	24.3%	24	12	5	1	0
Coosa	118.9	256.1	-	15.7%	5.0%	12	10	5	0	2
Covington	38.6	40.3	-	13.8%	12.8%	3	46	11	0	11
Crenshaw	0.0	101.1	-	11.1%	16.8%	16	21	5	8	1
Cullman	53.7	73.5	-	11.0%	9.3%	176	151	42	26	11
Dale	28.6	30.8	-	9.4%	11.2%	13	9	3	0	0
Dallas	0.0	29.9	-	14.2%	6.5%	63	50	23	12	4
De Kalb	177.6	39.8	I	12.0%	8.5%	100	116	14	12	5
Elmore	59.3	125.5	-	13.6%	9.8%	35	26	7	12	2
Escambia	73.5	39.2	-	18.4%	24.6%	32	37	9	0	6
Etowah	111.9	41.5	I	14.7%	8.5%	203	190	45	34	20
Fayette	0.0	82.6	-	14.1%	4.4%	8	13	3	0	2
Franklin	44.5	45.0	-	10.6%	11.9%	53	48	13	4	13
Geneva	104.3	111.9	-	9.5%	6.4%	27	30	9	1	2
Greene	126.4	0.0	-	21.3%	16.2%	8	0	0	0	1
Hale	69.6	81.6	-	17.5%	13.7%	4	9	3	0	0
Henry	172.4	0.0	I	10.1%	3.9%	23	20	2	7	1
Houston	62.2	29.9	-	8.9%	8.2%	134	123	48	4	8
Jackson	106.1	28.2	I	12.3%	9.0%	116	95	22	16	5
Jefferson	81.2	33.6	I	10.5%	8.7%	1,293	977	350	74	84
Lamar	0.0	0.0	-	9.4%	17.5%	21	25	6	1	0
Lauderdale	47.3	44.8	-	8.4%	1.9%	88	160	46	16	14
Lawrence	76.6	0.0	I	14.3%	8.8%	40	25	10	0	3
Lee	49.3	30.3	-	4.2%	4.1%	114	130	39	13	20
Limestone	85.5	0.0	-	11.6%	8.3%	93	115	37	3	9
Lowndes	81.0	0.0	-	17.6%	5.8%	36	6	5	0	0
Macon	42.3	87.4	W	7.8%	4.7%	39	8	5	1	3
Madison	51.6	32.3	-	8.2%	6.3%	494	305	92	54	19
Marengo	110.7	0.0	-	15.2%	5.8%	14	31	9	1	0
Marion	98.1	0.0	-	11.0%	5.1%	19	8	0	5	3
Marshall	51.7	60.9	-	11.7%	14.2%	186	122	36	39	18
Mobile	45.3	48.7	-	10.7%	13.7%	560	462	154	35	42
Monroe	157.7	54.9	-	13.4%	10.3%	6	1	0	0	0
Montgomery	64.0	59.7	-	12.2%	10.6%	259	170	80	21	15
Morgan	50.3	49.4	-	11.0%	8.2%	133	123	42	16	12
Perry	0.0	0.0	-	17.6%	19.2%	5	3	2	0	0
Pickens	120.0	0.0	-	9.6%	11.8%	8	2	0	0	0
Pike	74.5	30.2	-	9.8%	4.0%	50	28	18	4	0
Randolph	61.6	59.2	-	10.0%	14.5%	28	23	5	0	0
Russell	54.4	102.9	-	10.1%	13.3%	95	79	29	5	9
St. Clair	41.3	55.8	-	10.3%	10.7%	75	88	33	15	9
Shelby	47.8	15.8	-	6.8%	6.2%	172	165	40	15	16
Sumter	157.7	0.0	-	12.0%	3.0%	12	6	1	2	0
Talladega	33.6	17.4	-	12.4%	15.3%	107	91	28	9	9
Tallapoosa	0.0	70.2	-	12.3%	21.5%	10	48	11	4	7
Tuscaloosa	42.0	10.9	I	7.1%	6.6%	203	119	60	20	11
Walker	63.4	22.9	-	12.1%	13.0%	58	36	9	4	8
Washington	136.8	219.5	-	13.8%	14.1%	6	8	2	0	0
Wilcox	87.9	0.0	-	17.9%	22.2%	1	0	0	0	0
Winston	0.0	0.0	-	8.6%	10.2%	17	26	6	5	14
ALABAMA	**64.1**	**41.3**	**I**	**10.7%**	**9.5%**	**6,221**	**5,459**	**1,728**	**597**	**503**

SAFETY

SAFETY DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- Although the child death rate has fallen from 26.4 per 100,000 children in 2003 to 22.0 per 100,000 in 2014, it still remains higher than the national rate of 16 per 100,000.
- The rate of children with indications of abuse or neglect declined from 9.0 per 1,000 children in 2004 to 7.8 per 1,000 in 2015. Still, more than 8,400 children were involved in reports of abuse and/or neglect in 2015.
- Since 2005, the juvenile violent crime court petition rate is down by two percentage points to 6.0 petitions per 1,000 in 2015.
- The rate of preventable teen deaths fell dramatically from 64.1 deaths per 100,000 in 2003 to 41.3 in 2014–an improvement of 22.7 deaths per 100,000. Alabama's rate is lower than the national average rate of 46 per 100,000.
- Accidents, specifically motor vehicle fatalities, are the leading cause of preventable teen deaths, followed by homicide then suicide.[14, 15]

CHILDREN ADOPTED

The number of children aged 0-17 whose adoptions were finalized during the years specified.

Note: Data may include a minimal number of cases where the person was 18 years of age or older.

Source: Special tabulations provided by the Alabama Department of Human Resources, Family Services Division, Office of Data Analysis.

CHILD DEATH RATE

The number of deaths from all causes to children aged 1-14 per 100,000 children of all ages.

Source: Alabama Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics.

CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE

The number of children under 20 years of age receiving foster care on March 31, for the years specified.

Source: Special tabulations provided by the Alabama Department of Human Resources, Family Services Division, Office of Data Analysis.

CHILDREN WITH INDICATION OF ABUSE OR NEGLECT

The number of children with indication of abuse or neglect per 1,000 children under 18. This measure involves instances of child abuse or neglect where both credible evidence and the professional judgment of the social worker substantiate that an alleged perpetrator is responsible for harming the child. Data reported are for the fiscal year.

Source: Special tabulations provided by the Alabama Department of Human Resources, Family Services Division, Office of Data Analysis.

INDEPENDENT LIVING PROGRAM (ILP) FOR YOUTH IN DHR CUSTODY, AGES 14 AND OLDER

The number of children (ages 14 to 20) that are approaching the age of emancipation from care and participate in specialized services to learn critical skills to live successfully as an adult.

Examples of ILP services are: Independent living needs assessment, academic support, post-secondary educational support, career preparation, employment programs or vocational training, housing education and home management training, budget and financial management, health education and risk prevention, family support and healthy marriage education, mentoring, supervised independent living, room and board financial assistance, and education financial assistance.

Source: Special tabulations provided by the Alabama Department of Human Resources, Family Services Division, Office of Data Analysis.

JUVENILE VIOLENT CRIME COURT PETITION RATE

The number of juvenile court petitions filed for the commission of violent crimes, divided by the total population of youth aged 10 through 17, multiplied by 1,000.

Violent crimes include homicide, rape, robbery, assault (first, second and third degree), domestic violence and other selected crimes. For the purposes of this report, a juvenile petition is a sworn, written

document signed by a person 18 years of age or older who has knowledge of specific facts or is informed of facts alleging that a child is delinquent and believes that those facts are true. A petition gives the juvenile court jurisdiction once it is filed with the clerk of the court. A petition is only filed with the clerk of the court after an intake officer has determined that the court has subject matter jurisdiction, venue, probable cause and the filing of the petition is in the best interest of the public and/or the child. Allegations of a juvenile delinquency petition are treated by the same standards of sufficiency as a criminal complaint or indictment (i.e., it is a charging instrument placing the accused on due process notice of the nature of the pending charge against him or her).

Note: Data for St. Clair County for 2005 may be underreported.

Source: Special tabulations provided by the Alabama Administrative Office of Courts, Family Court Division; The Sentencing Commission's statute §12-25-32 for the purpose of defining a violent offense (section 15).

PREVENTABLE TEEN DEATH RATE

The number of deaths from homicide, suicide, and accidents to persons aged 15 through 19, per 100,000 persons in that age group.

Source: Special tabulation provided by the Alabama Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics.

TEENS NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL AND NOT WORKING

The percent of youth aged 16-19 who are not enrolled in school and who are unemployed or not in the labor force.

Note: Different methodologies were used in producing base year versus current-year data for this indicator; hence, caution should be used in making comparisons over these two time periods.

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census of Population, Census Bureau Website, www.census.gov, Summary Tape File 3, Table P38, Released 2002; and U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey, Census Bureau Website, www.census.gov, Table B14005.

* Complete state and county data profiles are available online at http://www.alavoices.org/alabama_kids_count

Please note: Population sub-groups are listed and referred to the way the agency or organization providing the data references the sub-groups. Though you will see varying nomenclature used, the way we refer to population sub-groups throughout the 2016 Alabama Kids Count Data Book is intentional in order to be as accurate as possible in representing the data.

Visit the KIDS COUNT data center for access to hundreds of child well-being indicators at your fingertips to support smart decision making and good policies for children and families at datacenter.kidscount.org.

LIST OF INDICATORS

- Child Death Rate
- Children with Indication of Abuse or Neglect
- Juvenile Violent Crime Court Petition Rate
- Preventable Teen Death Rate
- Teens Not Attending School/ Not Working
- Children in Foster Care
- Independent Living Program Ages 14 and Older
- Children Adopted

In order to ensure that children have the opportunity to succeed and become successful adults, we must address inequities and disparities created by poverty.

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Addressing economic disparities and widespread opportunity gaps can help end the cycle of generational poverty, helping ensure that our children reach their full potential and become successful adults.

Children are susceptible to the effects of their environment – both inside and outside the home. The 2014 federal poverty threshold for a family of four was $23,850. Among low-income families, basic needs such as food security, basic health care and shelter may go unmet. Strengthening the family unit and supportive communities has the ability to provide resources and services that result in better outcomes for children and families.

Economic challenges have profound implications for families. Due to falling household incomes, families struggle to cope with fewer economic resources than those of the previous decade. When adjusted for inflation, the median household income in 2014 was 6.4 percent less than in 2003. Stressors such as job insecurity or home foreclosures place strain on the family as a whole. Economic issues can also impact funds for public schools and already constrained community health centers.[16]

As the state economy has struggled to come out of the recession, Alabama's families have also struggled with higher rates of poverty, limited employment opportunities and more children growing up in single-parent families. In 2016, Alabama's unemployment rate stood at 5.7 percent – higher than the national rate of 4.9 percent.

Many of Alabama's families are struggling to make ends meet. Compared to dual earning households, which have the advantage of sharing the responsibilities of the family, single-parent families often struggle to balance responsibilities such as transportation, homework assistance and other school-related activities. In 2010, 34 percent of children under 18 lived in Single-Parent Families.

For children under six in Alabama, almost two-thirds are in families where all parents are in the workforce. This makes services such as child care and child care subsidies a critical need for working families. More than 28,000 children qualified for and received child care subsidies in July 2016 with an average monthly payment of $277.87 per child.[17] There are an additional 8,654 children on the Child Care Subsidy Waiting List.[18]

Children and youth are particularly vulnerable in times of transition, such as young people who postpone higher education so they can help their families financially through employment following high school. Mental health issues manifested by anxiety, lowered self-esteem and other emotional/behavioral issues will have a lasting effect on our youth.[19]

In order to ensure that children have the opportunity to succeed and become successful adults, we must address inequity and disparities created by poverty. Improving access to high-quality Pre-K for young children and providing work and educational support for their parents (such as access to job training and career path) will help ensure better opportunities for the entire family.

ECONOMIC SECURITY

DISCUSSION AND KEY POINTS

ECONOMIC SECURITY: KEY POINTS

- Almost half of Alabamians who receive Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits are children under 20 years of age.
- More than seven percent of first births in Alabama are to unmarried teenage mothers who are not enrolled in or expected to finish high school. Research shows that a mother's educational attainment has a direct impact on the educational success of her children.
- In 2010, more than one third of Alabama children lived in single-parent families. At 34 percent, this is an increase of more than four percentage points compared to 2000 and equals the national rate.
- In 2016, Alabama's unemployment rate stood at 5.7 percent – down from the 2014 rate of 6.8 percent but still higher than the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- In 2014, more than one fourth of Alabama children faced food insecurity at some point during the year. Food insecurity is the USDA's measure for lack of access to enough food for all household members and limited/uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate foods.
- Almost 13 percent of Alabamians (age-adjusted) are diabetic. With the increase in chronic diet-related diseases showing up in children at an early age, this could be the first generation of children to have a shorter life-span than their parents.

WIC CASE LOAD AND SNAP ELIGIBLE (ALL AGES): 2015-2016

WIC CASE LOAD (Monthly)		SNAP ELIGIBLE (All Ages)		SNAP ELIGIBLE (Under 20)		SNAP RECIPIENTS (All Ages)	
FY 2015		2016		2016		2016	
132,134		**878,848**		**411,139**		**864,645**	
2014	131,086	2011	830,010	2011	420,389	2011	869,429

MEDICAID PAID BIRTHS (ALL WOMEN): 2014

White	40.0%	Total*: 36,031 Medicaid: 14,391
Black	73.0%	Total*: 18,236 Medicaid: 13,295
All Other	35.0%	Total*: 1,274 Medicaid: 444
Hispanic	79.0%	Total*: 3,947 Medicaid: 3,104
STATE TOTAL	2003: 45.5% 2014: 52.5%	Total*: 59,488 Medicaid: 31,234

*Total excludes unknown payment status.

NUMBER OF DIET-RELATED DEATHS BY RACE: 2014

White	12,394	
Black	4,117	
All Other	100	
Hispanic	78	
STATE TOTAL	16,689	2014 Rate: 344.1 per 100,000

CHILDREN IN POVERTY BY AGE: 2000 | 2010-2014

	2000	2010-2014
Under Age 5	23.2%	31.5%
Ages 5-11	21.8%	20.3%
Ages 12-17	18.6%	23.0%

CHILDREN IN POVERTY BY RACE: 2000 | 2010-2014

	2000	2010-2014
White	12.0%	18.3%
Black	40.5%	45.3%
All Other Races	22.7%	33.8%
Hispanic	29.1%	45.4%

ECONOMIC SECURITY: KEY POINTS

- The Alabama Department of Public Health reported nearly 17,000 diet-related deaths in 2014.
- Nearly 160,000 or 13 percent of Alabama's children live in extreme poverty, which means if they are part of a family of four they would live in a household with an annual income of $11,925 or less.
- Child poverty rates in Alabama have increased steadily since 2000, with African American children affected at a much higher rate than White children.
- More than 1.8 million Alabamians, of which 500,000 are children, live in areas of low or no access to healthy food options according to a report commissioned by VOICES for Alabama's Children and The Food Trust, *"Food for Every Child: The Need for Healthy Food Financing in Alabama."* [20]

13.0% of all children live in extreme poverty.

STATE OF OBESITY IN ALABAMA

SOURCE: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. The State of Obesity in Alabama. http://stateofobesity.org/states/al/

OBESITY BY RACE: 2015

White	31.1%
Black	43.2%
Latino	27.6%

OBESITY BY GENDER: 2012

Men	31.7%
Women	34.1%

CHILDHOOD OBESITY

2-4 years old (low income families)	16.3%	RANK 10/51
10-17 year olds	18.6%	RANK 11/51
High School Students	16.1%	RANK 9/43

ADULT OBESITY

2015

35.6%

RANK 2/51

In 2015, Alabama's adult obesity was up from 22.6 percent in 2000 and from 11.2 percent in 1990.

ADULT DIABETES

2015

13.5%

RANK 3/51

ADULT HYPERTENSION

2015

40.4%

RANK 3/51

COUNTY	Persons in Poverty		Children in Poverty		Children Under Age 5 in Poverty		Children Aged 5-11 in Poverty		Children Aged 12-17 in Poverty	
	2000	2010-14	2000	2010-14	2000	2010-14	2000	2010-14	2000	2010-14
	PERCENT		PERCENT		PERCENT		PERCENT		PERCENT	
Autauga	10.9%	12.8%	13.7%	18.6%	13.6%	17.0%	12.2%	14.9%	15.7%	18.2%
Baldwin	10.1%	13.8%	13.4%	20.4%	16.1%	23.5%	12.5%	16.6%	12.5%	15.0%
Barbour	26.8%	24.1%	37.3%	39.7%	47.9%	51.3%	34.2%	24.6%	33.4%	33.0%
Bibb	20.6%	17.0%	28.1%	27.8%	29.8%	44.7%	31.2%	12.1%	23.2%	23.6%
Blount	11.7%	17.3%	13.5%	27.3%	11.7%	31.1%	15.2%	22.4%	13.0%	20.7%
Bullock	33.5%	20.5%	45.0%	27.7%	59.8%	34.8%	45.1%	15.4%	35.1%	26.2%
Butler	24.6%	25.9%	31.6%	39.4%	33.2%	43.1%	35.3%	31.2%	26.3%	32.1%
Calhoun	16.1%	21.7%	23.0%	31.9%	26.6%	34.7%	23.1%	24.0%	20.1%	27.9%
Chambers	17.0%	23.9%	22.7%	41.4%	24.4%	40.2%	25.0%	32.5%	18.4%	38.8%
Cherokee	15.6%	21.0%	21.3%	34.3%	20.0%	39.4%	24.8%	28.7%	18.3%	25.2%
Chilton	15.7%	18.8%	19.9%	31.2%	21.0%	31.3%	19.3%	20.7%	19.7%	32.7%
Choctaw	24.5%	21.5%	34.8%	30.7%	41.8%	29.1%	35.1%	21.2%	29.6%	33.7%
Clarke	22.6%	27.0%	29.8%	35.3%	30.8%	35.9%	29.5%	29.1%	29.4%	31.1%
Clay	17.1%	18.7%	22.1%	23.1%	20.7%	22.6%	19.1%	21.2%	27.4%	18.4%
Cleburne	13.9%	18.1%	16.2%	30.7%	16.1%	21.0%	16.9%	25.3%	15.7%	34.2%
Coffee	14.7%	18.8%	22.5%	29.0%	27.2%	28.6%	22.4%	22.0%	19.4%	27.7%
Colbert	14.0%	18.3%	18.6%	28.3%	20.6%	32.0%	18.6%	23.5%	17.0%	21.4%
Conecuh	26.6%	32.9%	36.2%	44.5%	40.7%	45.8%	37.3%	30.9%	32.0%	44.4%
Coosa	14.9%	20.0%	19.5%	28.1%	17.9%	32.6%	19.9%	22.8%	20.3%	21.5%
Covington	18.4%	20.1%	24.0%	29.6%	27.5%	28.6%	24.1%	21.5%	21.4%	29.9%
Crenshaw	22.1%	17.2%	28.7%	19.2%	32.9%	19.6%	29.2%	13.4%	25.4%	19.9%
Cullman	13.0%	18.0%	14.9%	24.1%	15.1%	27.0%	16.2%	19.3%	13.3%	18.8%
Dale	15.1%	18.7%	19.6%	24.9%	24.3%	27.0%	20.5%	19.7%	14.4%	20.7%
Dallas	31.1%	35.9%	41.0%	57.4%	51.7%	67.9%	42.2%	42.4%	32.3%	45.8%
De Kalb	15.4%	20.1%	18.8%	30.3%	20.7%	31.3%	19.4%	24.8%	16.6%	25.9%
Elmore	10.2%	12.9%	14.4%	18.9%	14.9%	22.5%	15.3%	14.6%	12.8%	14.1%
Escambia	20.9%	26.0%	25.0%	36.4%	29.9%	42.7%	23.6%	28.3%	23.2%	28.0%
Etowah	15.7%	19.6%	22.3%	30.3%	25.4%	33.8%	22.8%	21.5%	19.2%	28.0%
Fayette	17.3%	20.8%	21.3%	30.9%	21.9%	36.9%	22.6%	25.6%	19.5%	21.3%
Franklin	18.9%	24.3%	24.9%	40.5%	26.3%	48.8%	27.4%	32.4%	20.8%	28.4%
Geneva	19.6%	22.6%	27.6%	36.8%	27.6%	39.1%	31.1%	30.4%	23.8%	29.5%
Greene	34.3%	36.6%	44.1%	61.0%	49.3%	66.3%	46.1%	45.0%	38.0%	55.5%
Hale	26.9%	27.9%	34.1%	42.6%	42.2%	47.1%	33.2%	27.8%	28.6%	43.5%
Henry	19.1%	14.8%	27.2%	19.3%	26.5%	24.2%	34.2%	14.9%	20.6%	13.8%
Houston	15.0%	18.4%	21.3%	29.8%	25.8%	34.8%	21.0%	22.1%	18.4%	24.2%
Jackson	13.7%	18.2%	17.3%	24.8%	20.7%	22.7%	18.9%	20.5%	12.8%	23.3%
Jefferson	14.8%	18.7%	20.4%	27.9%	22.6%	31.4%	21.3%	20.5%	17.7%	23.3%
Lamar	16.1%	22.6%	19.3%	32.0%	23.8%	25.8%	20.5%	28.7%	15.3%	29.5%
Lauderdale	14.4%	18.7%	18.8%	27.1%	22.0%	33.8%	19.5%	18.6%	15.8%	23.1%
Lawrence	15.3%	17.1%	16.9%	22.1%	16.7%	25.9%	17.0%	15.5%	17.0%	18.8%
Lee	21.8%	23.6%	16.5%	23.4%	17.9%	26.5%	17.3%	16.2%	14.4%	20.6%
Limestone	12.3%	14.1%	16.3%	18.5%	20.5%	24.8%	16.4%	12.5%	12.7%	13.7%
Lowndes	31.4%	29.3%	41.8%	40.2%	47.5%	49.5%	41.3%	25.4%	38.5%	37.0%
Macon	32.8%	26.4%	44.1%	39.7%	45.7%	48.2%	42.5%	25.3%	44.9%	34.6%
Madison	10.5%	13.4%	14.3%	18.9%	16.8%	23.6%	14.5%	13.5%	12.2%	15.0%
Marengo	25.9%	25.0%	33.9%	34.1%	37.2%	35.1%	33.8%	35.0%	31.7%	19.5%
Marion	15.6%	19.4%	19.0%	24.2%	18.7%	28.5%	19.3%	17.4%	18.8%	20.6%
Marshall	14.7%	19.9%	18.5%	31.2%	18.8%	33.5%	19.3%	25.6%	17.4%	24.4%
Mobile	18.5%	19.9%	26.5%	29.0%	29.7%	35.6%	28.0%	19.9%	22.1%	23.6%
Monroe	21.3%	29.2%	27.0%	41.2%	28.9%	49.9%	24.9%	28.4%	27.8%	35.8%
Montgomery	17.3%	22.0%	25.3%	32.7%	26.0%	38.7%	27.0%	23.1%	22.5%	27.1%
Morgan	12.3%	15.1%	16.1%	22.9%	18.8%	25.9%	16.5%	17.1%	13.5%	19.5%
Perry	35.4%	37.4%	49.2%	52.9%	47.6%	60.9%	47.6%	34.8%	52.4%	48.6%
Pickens	24.9%	25.6%	34.5%	36.1%	35.1%	41.6%	33.8%	27.0%	34.7%	30.3%
Pike	23.1%	27.2%	30.0%	30.4%	38.3%	33.1%	28.9%	20.5%	24.5%	29.3%
Randolph	17.0%	23.5%	22.5%	32.4%	21.8%	44.4%	24.0%	22.9%	21.2%	24.5%
Russell	19.9%	22.1%	26.8%	30.7%	29.1%	29.9%	27.4%	23.7%	24.4%	28.6%
St. Clair	12.1%	16.1%	15.5%	23.1%	13.4%	27.0%	16.6%	17.1%	15.9%	18.6%
Shelby	6.3%	8.6%	7.4%	11.7%	6.7%	14.6%	8.3%	8.2%	6.9%	9.6%
Sumter	38.7%	38.5%	47.7%	50.4%	48.6%	49.0%	49.7%	37.0%	44.4%	50.7%
Talladega	17.6%	23.4%	24.8%	37.8%	29.1%	44.0%	25.4%	28.3%	21.1%	31.7%
Tallapoosa	16.6%	21.1%	24.6%	37.1%	27.1%	36.8%	26.2%	32.2%	20.9%	30.2%
Tuscaloosa	17.0%	18.4%	19.7%	25.0%	22.9%	27.8%	20.7%	16.9%	16.0%	22.9%
Walker	16.5%	23.0%	21.2%	33.2%	22.3%	44.5%	21.3%	24.7%	20.2%	22.1%
Washington	18.5%	15.9%	21.8%	21.2%	21.0%	33.8%	22.4%	12.7%	21.7%	16.6%
Wilcox	39.9%	40.6%	48.5%	54.0%	44.6%	56.0%	51.0%	44.8%	48.8%	44.7%
Winston	17.1%	22.4%	22.0%	37.5%	22.7%	42.7%	23.7%	32.4%	19.6%	28.3%
ALABAMA	**16.1%**	**18.9%**	**21.5%**	**27.5%**	**23.7%**	**31.5%**	**22.1%**	**20.3%**	**18.9%**	**23.0%**

	Children in Extreme Poverty		Homeless Students		Vulnerable Families			Children Under 18 in Single-Parent Families		Employed Mothers with Young Children	
	2000	2010-14	2013-14	2015-16	2003	2014	2003-14	2000	2010	2000	2010-14
COUNTY	PERCENT		PERCENT		PERCENT		TREND	PERCENT		PERCENT	
Autauga	6.6%	10.2%	0.9%	1.4%	14.2%	5.9%	I	22.7%	25.2%	60.2%	60.9%
Baldwin	5.3%	8.7%	1.8%	1.5%	11.8%	8.0%	I	22.3%	26.5%	58.7%	62.0%
Barbour	19.4%	24.2%	0.3%	0.0%	22.1%	10.5%	I	39.9%	47.5%	50.6%	55.7%
Bibb	13.2%	6.8%	1.2%	1.4%	9.7%	8.3%	-	24.9%	29.8%	54.4%	45.3%
Blount	6.8%	13.5%	2.2%	2.0%	11.3%	7.7%	-	16.1%	20.4%	54.9%	52.4%
Bullock	25.1%	21.3%	1.1%	1.5%	22.2%	14.6%	-	58.0%	59.3%	51.2%	41.0%
Butler	16.9%	17.3%	13.3%	7.6%	19.0%	10.2%	I	39.5%	44.1%	50.0%	65.9%
Calhoun	10.8%	14.9%	5.9%	6.2%	12.1%	8.9%	I	29.4%	36.3%	53.9%	58.6%
Chambers	9.7%	24.3%	0.7%	0.3%	22.5%	9.7%	I	35.8%	45.5%	64.8%	52.8%
Cherokee	9.7%	9.4%	14.6%	9.3%	13.4%	6.6%	-	20.5%	28.7%	64.2%	70.4%
Chilton	7.7%	14.5%	0.8%	0.5%	7.6%	7.7%	-	21.4%	27.3%	53.5%	37.3%
Choctaw	15.1%	10.3%	1.0%	0.1%	14.9%	4.9%	I	32.9%	33.4%	50.9%	44.4%
Clarke	15.4%	16.1%	0.4%	0.9%	22.5%	12.5%	I	30.2%	37.0%	53.4%	50.5%
Clay	9.4%	10.5%	0.5%	0.9%	16.7%	8.5%	-	24.2%	32.7%	64.8%	64.6%
Cleburne	6.2%	15.8%	0.6%	1.7%	14.8%	8.0%	-	20.2%	23.5%	52.1%	80.1%
Coffee	8.4%	12.6%	4.0%	3.9%	12.1%	5.2%	I	26.9%	29.7%	59.1%	53.7%
Colbert	8.0%	11.7%	4.8%	5.7%	12.7%	9.3%	I	24.8%	31.2%	52.9%	47.6%
Conecuh	21.4%	24.1%	0.4%	1.1%	13.0%	17.8%	-	39.1%	50.1%	47.8%	36.9%
Coosa	6.4%	16.5%	0.2%	2.3%	17.0%	10.5%	-	28.8%	36.8%	53.2%	34.6%
Covington	11.8%	14.8%	0.4%	0.6%	15.5%	9.9%	I	26.8%	32.3%	57.1%	55.7%
Crenshaw	12.0%	6.5%	1.0%	0.7%	8.5%	15.4%	-	31.4%	34.2%	62.4%	65.0%
Cullman	5.8%	10.4%	1.1%	1.1%	10.0%	9.8%	-	18.9%	23.8%	56.1%	53.1%
Dale	8.9%	10.3%	0.7%	1.9%	13.4%	7.4%	I	29.7%	34.1%	46.2%	55.5%
Dallas	23.1%	34.6%	5.9%	6.1%	20.5%	14.0%	I	50.6%	58.8%	49.3%	47.9%
De Kalb	6.3%	13.3%	5.0%	6.0%	9.2%	8.5%	-	21.3%	25.4%	56.3%	52.9%
Elmore	6.2%	9.2%	1.1%	1.8%	11.3%	7.1%	I	23.4%	28.0%	60.2%	61.3%
Escambia	10.7%	18.2%	0.2%	0.4%	15.3%	15.0%	-	31.8%	39.7%	58.0%	62.9%
Etowah	9.8%	12.3%	2.9%	2.8%	13.5%	3.1%	-	28.2%	32.2%	54.9%	56.0%
Fayette	8.4%	10.5%	1.1%	2.3%	9.0%	8.5%	-	23.4%	29.7%	52.2%	62.6%
Franklin	10.2%	14.2%	0.8%	0.5%	9.6%	8.0%	-	22.4%	28.2%	50.8%	46.5%
Geneva	12.9%	16.6%	0.2%	1.5%	18.1%	16.0%	-	26.3%	32.9%	63.6%	49.0%
Greene	20.5%	31.7%	4.7%	5.5%	26.8%	7.3%	I	54.4%	56.9%	41.6%	56.3%
Hale	15.7%	23.8%	0.3%	0.8%	15.3%	8.0%	I	42.5%	46.3%	50.1%	59.8%
Henry	11.8%	5.7%	0.4%	1.2%	14.3%	8.6%	-	30.2%	32.4%	58.5%	59.4%
Houston	10.7%	14.4%	7.0%	6.2%	15.5%	6.7%	I	30.9%	38.4%	62.7%	63.1%
Jackson	7.0%	9.6%	0.5%	0.4%	11.1%	6.8%	-	23.3%	26.2%	60.0%	49.4%
Jefferson	10.3%	13.4%	2.3%	2.6%	12.3%	6.7%	I	33.8%	38.6%	59.3%	61.8%
Lamar	9.3%	9.0%	3.6%	1.6%	9.3%	5.2%	-	24.7%	30.7%	53.5%	58.3%
Lauderdale	7.8%	14.7%	2.0%	2.4%	12.4%	3.9%	I	23.8%	29.5%	52.2%	56.5%
Lawrence	7.0%	6.5%	12.3%	7.6%	15.2%	11.9%	I	21.4%	27.3%	52.8%	54.3%
Lee	8.1%	11.6%	0.3%	0.3%	7.8%	5.7%	I	28.6%	31.7%	59.8%	63.5%
Limestone	5.5%	6.6%	1.8%	2.1%	10.8%	4.9%	I	20.2%	24.2%	56.6%	58.5%
Lowndes	27.1%	24.7%	5.8%	10.2%	12.2%	3.9%	I	49.0%	50.5%	50.9%	44.9%
Macon	21.4%	21.3%	4.1%	3.1%	20.4%	10.0%	I	57.4%	64.5%	52.0%	69.9%
Madison	5.8%	9.3%	1.9%	2.1%	10.3%	5.5%	I	25.2%	28.9%	60.7%	60.2%
Marengo	16.5%	15.5%	0.1%	0.5%	16.5%	1.0%	I	39.2%	41.6%	51.1%	53.4%
Marion	10.2%	13.4%	1.5%	2.4%	7.1%	6.8%	-	21.8%	30.9%	57.8%	64.5%
Marshall	8.4%	13.0%	5.3%	5.8%	15.7%	8.6%	-	23.8%	29.2%	53.4%	55.3%
Mobile	13.1%	14.4%	10.9%	8.4%	15.5%	9.0%	I	35.1%	41.1%	53.5%	60.6%
Monroe	14.2%	26.0%	0.4%	0.5%	18.0%	10.9%	-	31.7%	39.4%	57.1%	53.1%
Montgomery	12.9%	15.9%	4.0%	4.7%	15.3%	9.1%	I	40.1%	46.7%	62.1%	61.5%
Morgan	6.2%	9.5%	1.9%	1.9%	12.7%	9.6%	-	23.8%	29.3%	54.6%	55.4%
Perry	28.6%	31.3%	7.2%	15.3%	15.2%	11.6%	I	50.5%	58.5%	48.3%	37.8%
Pickens	17.4%	20.7%	0.0%	0.2%	15.4%	7.8%	I	37.8%	42.8%	56.9%	51.2%
Pike	17.9%	17.6%	4.1%	6.2%	16.0%	4.7%	I	38.8%	44.0%	56.4%	60.6%
Randolph	6.2%	19.0%	0.9%	0.9%	9.9%	14.8%	-	26.1%	34.0%	57.6%	62.2%
Russell	14.0%	13.5%	1.1%	1.7%	16.8%	6.4%	I	40.8%	49.7%	58.7%	64.2%
St. Clair	6.6%	12.2%	3.0%	2.6%	10.8%	5.5%	I	19.6%	22.2%	54.6%	59.2%
Shelby	3.4%	4.7%	1.7%	1.7%	3.9%	3.2%	-	14.0%	17.2%	53.9%	63.8%
Sumter	23.7%	27.5%	2.2%	1.3%	19.7%	10.0%	I	48.6%	57.2%	40.7%	53.8%
Talladega	13.2%	15.8%	1.4%	2.2%	19.7%	6.0%	I	32.3%	39.2%	57.3%	54.0%
Tallapoosa	9.5%	20.2%	0.2%	0.3%	15.7%	8.4%	I	32.0%	40.9%	59.8%	58.7%
Tuscaloosa	9.0%	12.2%	2.2%	2.4%	9.6%	6.2%	I	32.1%	35.9%	59.9%	59.9%
Walker	9.6%	13.5%	3.0%	2.3%	10.2%	6.7%	-	23.9%	28.9%	48.3%	49.5%
Washington	8.3%	4.4%	1.7%	2.6%	12.0%	7.1%	-	22.3%	26.6%	49.6%	50.8%
Wilcox	34.7%	34.5%	41.9%	11.6%	21.3%	13.2%	-	50.0%	53.2%	41.0%	54.5%
Winston	8.4%	16.6%	0.2%	0.6%	14.2%	4.6%	-	21.1%	26.6%	53.8%	46.0%
ALABAMA	**10.2%**	**13.0%**	**3.3%**	**3.2%**	**12.8%**	**7.3%**	**I**	**29.6%**	**34.0%**	**56.6%**	**58.8%**

COUNTY	Unemployment Rate		Median Household Income * Adjusted for Inflation		Medicaid Paid Births Main Source		WIC Case Load Average Monthly	SNAP Eligible, All Ages		SNAP Eligible, Ages 0-20	
	2004	2016	2003*	2014	2003	2014	FY 2015	2011	2016	2011	2016
	PERCENT		DOLLARS*		PERCENT			NUMBER		NUMBER	
Autauga	4.8%	5.0%	$57,863	$53,341	37.4%	45.1%	1,380	7,607	7,779	3,861	3,965
Baldwin	5.2%	5.2%	$54,881	$51,011	41.3%	47.1%	4,331	21,874	22,284	11,481	11,594
Barbour	7.2%	8.5%	$34,086	$36,222	46.4%	60.2%	1,050	6,336	6,400	3,280	3,325
Bibb	5.5%	6.3%	$43,061	$38,611	46.1%	55.7%	690	4,135	3,615	2,042	1,773
Blount	4.2%	5.2%	$49,384	$45,142	36.1%	42.8%	1,599	9,206	7,037	4,563	3,398
Bullock	11.6%	8.3%	$27,339	$35,378	57.6%	84.7%	480	2,951	2,893	1,641	1,544
Butler	9.5%	7.5%	$35,249	$32,092	65.8%	70.2%	878	5,224	4,923	2,625	2,481
Calhoun	5.5%	6.8%	$43,340	$41,594	51.4%	62.3%	3,428	24,706	22,969	11,948	10,952
Chambers	7.0%	5.7%	$40,341	$33,377	64.5%	71.6%	1,166	7,717	6,903	3,796	3,410
Cherokee	4.8%	5.1%	$42,059	$35,560	56.6%	64.8%	696	5,267	4,346	2,398	1,966
Chilton	4.7%	5.3%	$44,731	$42,474	40.3%	54.1%	1,226	9,870	8,019	4,932	4,127
Choctaw	8.6%	8.8%	$35,090	$34,891	23.5%	63.4%	396	3,350	3,193	1,582	1,483
Clarke	8.9%	11.7%	$37,463	$31,462	54.7%	60.9%	915	2,411	5,842	1,241	2,814
Clay	6.4%	5.7%	$38,526	$35,868	53.6%	66.2%	506	2,328	1,883	1,143	913
Cleburne	5.3%	5.6%	$42,944	$37,619	61.4%	54.5%	542	2,603	2,182	1,174	975
Coffee	5.4%	5.7%	$46,743	$46,310	40.8%	46.1%	1,539	6,680	7,483	3,531	3,857
Colbert	7.1%	7.4%	$43,880	$40,573	49.3%	57.7%	1,748	9,457	8,114	4,515	3,765
Conecuh	8.5%	9.1%	$31,031	$24,836	60.1%	73.9%	487	4,074	3,456	1,996	1,680
Coosa	7.1%	6.1%	$38,977	$32,874	48.4%	69.7%	35	2,059	1,699	981	806
Covington	6.7%	6.8%	$37,497	$36,854	56.1%	61.4%	1,030	8,143	7,568	4,014	3,691
Crenshaw	6.9%	5.6%	$37,089	$37,965	51.7%	66.9%	455	2,807	2,877	1,318	1,387
Cullman	5.2%	5.0%	$44,542	$40,065	40.7%	42.6%	2,548	12,132	10,641	5,615	5,001
Dale	5.4%	6.0%	$42,865	$45,207	40.2%	42.3%	1,295	10,166	9,970	4,886	4,829
Dallas	10.1%	9.7%	$31,986	$26,931	67.7%	83.5%	1,949	16,330	15,115	8,434	7,603
De Kalb	5.8%	5.8%	$40,950	$38,604	40.4%	64.9%	2,587	15,600	15,916	8,120	8,371
Elmore	4.9%	4.9%	$55,830	$55,053	35.4%	47.6%	1,356	11,875	10,784	6,017	5,488
Escambia	7.6%	6.9%	$37,416	$31,940	66.1%	65.0%	1,390	9,469	8,449	4,874	4,297
Etowah	6.4%	5.9%	$41,215	$39,102	47.0%	73.6%	3,542	18,080	14,925	8,912	7,032
Fayette	6.9%	7.0%	$39,520	$33,691	51.0%	56.0%	478	3,712	3,609	1,663	1,661
Franklin	7.0%	6.1%	$36,983	$36,035	38.5%	68.9%	1,353	7,211	6,426	3,667	3,288
Geneva	4.9%	5.5%	$36,674	$36,866	51.4%	64.9%	820	5,677	5,441	2,782	2,625
Greene	8.8%	10.3%	$28,725	$22,536	82.1%	81.6%	452	3,334	2,827	1,673	1,415
Hale	7.6%	6.9%	$34,186	$31,348	56.7%	67.1%	642	4,188	3,794	2,153	1,887
Henry	5.6%	6.4%	$41,204	$43,634	49.5%	59.9%	424	3,374	3,003	1,636	1,449
Houston	4.7%	6.1%	$46,909	$41,755	47.8%	58.3%	3,414	18,865	19,115	10,072	9,939
Jackson	6.9%	6.1%	$43,328	$37,482	56.0%	60.5%	1,228	9,113	7,870	4,267	3,593
Jefferson	5.3%	5.7%	$50,099	$45,985	41.2%	43.9%	13,169	114,488	114,527	58,433	57,814
Lamar	8.2%	5.7%	$37,815	$36,615	65.5%	52.7%	368	2,997	2,539	1,375	1,165
Lauderdale	6.4%	6.5%	$45,021	$43,408	46.1%	55.2%	2,320	13,439	12,112	6,285	5,691
Lawrence	6.4%	7.4%	$44,724	$41,022	42.8%	59.2%	962	6,392	5,973	2,926	2,756
Lee	4.5%	4.8%	$43,880	$44,361	41.3%	38.7%	2,929	17,212	17,244	8,938	8,968
Limestone	5.2%	5.2%	$53,494	$50,277	38.7%	45.9%	2,059	5,960	10,882	2,888	5,407
Lowndes	9.3%	11.7%	$31,507	$26,102	63.6%	74.2%	471	4,328	3,712	2,131	1,838
Macon	7.0%	7.7%	$29,551	$30,753	72.1%	73.9%	622	7,393	6,119	3,312	2,680
Madison	4.7%	5.2%	$63,720	$59,163	35.9%	42.7%	6,748	15,843	40,880	8,076	20,308
Marengo	6.2%	7.2%	$37,687	$34,270	57.2%	62.6%	711	5,393	4,838	2,603	2,293
Marion	6.4%	6.9%	$35,610	$34,377	58.8%	59.5%	938	6,520	5,631	2,958	2,556
Marshall	4.9%	5.4%	$44,149	$40,124	45.0%	64.5%	3,663	16,935	18,375	8,645	9,465
Mobile	6.6%	6.9%	$42,965	$44,567	54.8%	59.6%	13,203	92,514	87,953	49,666	45,930
Monroe	7.5%	9.8%	$37,964	$31,073	66.7%	72.5%	704	5,275	4,402	2,714	2,212
Montgomery	5.8%	6.0%	$46,551	$45,570	47.0%	63.4%	7,152	52,037	53,453	27,913	28,161
Morgan	6.1%	5.6%	$52,270	$46,089	35.6%	58.5%	3,687	17,360	16,927	9,118	8,878
Perry	10.2%	9.3%	$26,982	$25,949	76.7%	81.8%	480	4,517	3,832	2,243	1,885
Pickens	7.6%	6.2%	$35,176	$30,331	58.4%	59.6%	627	4,252	3,928	2,129	1,987
Pike	5.4%	6.5%	$34,810	$33,339	55.3%	57.3%	1,038	7,537	6,770	3,738	3,273
Randolph	6.8%	5.4%	$38,498	$37,100	67.1%	66.2%	689	6,039	4,979	2,978	2,488
Russell	6.6%	5.8%	$37,337	$36,661	30.8%	24.6%	2,649	14,238	13,730	7,422	7,146
St. Clair	5.0%	5.1%	$50,633	$52,164	38.9%	39.1%	2,106	12,581	10,560	6,045	5,207
Shelby	3.4%	4.1%	$79,643	$70,873	19.0%	27.5%	3,443	14,657	13,921	7,400	7,201
Sumter	9.6%	7.3%	$26,978	$23,242	78.8%	69.6%	522	4,611	3,919	2,210	1,824
Talladega	6.8%	6.4%	$43,411	$36,488	54.6%	59.3%	2,434	17,628	13,786	8,448	6,593
Tallapoosa	6.2%	5.8%	$40,056	$39,282	52.5%	72.3%	1,526	8,858	7,608	4,438	3,779
Tuscaloosa	4.8%	5.2%	$46,127	$47,214	44.5%	51.1%	4,830	28,195	27,101	14,734	14,391
Walker	6.1%	7.1%	$40,935	$37,318	54.2%	59.3%	2,178	12,146	12,308	5,747	5,726
Washington	9.6%	8.6%	$40,804	$45,469	51.1%	54.6%	450	3,451	2,924	1,697	1,358
Wilcox	12.1%	14.9%	$25,678	$23,792	73.7%	77.8%	537	4,948	4,475	2,364	2,143
Winston	7.3%	7.0%	$35,876	$34,626	58.4%	62.5%	861	4,335	3,492	1,982	1,632
ALABAMA	**5.7%**	**5.9%**	**$47,256**	**$44,229**	**45.5%**	**52.5%**	**132,134**	**830,010**	**878,848**	**420,389**	**411,139**

	SNAP Recipients		Food Insecurity, All Ages		Food Insecurity, Children Under 18		Adult Diabetes	Adult Obesity	Diet-Related Deaths (per 100,000)	
	2011	2016	2010	2014	2010	2014	2013	2013	2014	
COUNTY	NUMBER		PERCENT		PERCENT		PERCENT	PERCENT	NUMBER	RATE
Autauga	7,617	7,767	13.4%	14.4%	20.3%	22.4%	11.9%	33.8%	190	343.0
Baldwin	21,237	21,794	13.4%	13.7%	23.8%	23.8%	8.8%	27.2%	732	365.8
Barbour	6,257	6,237	23.2%	23.3%	25.8%	30.0%	16.9%	44.7%	66	245.5
Bibb	4,151	3,613	15.7%	16.4%	24.9%	26.6%	13.8%	40.3%	65	288.8
Blount	8,923	6,837	12.6%	12.2%	25.4%	25.5%	12.3%	34.9%	190	329.2
Bullock	2,866	2,787	28.5%	24.4%	29.1%	23.9%	18.1%	42.8%	34	315.9
Butler	5,236	4,911	23.1%	22.6%	25.7%	29.1%	15.4%	36.6%	121	596.2
Calhoun	24,536	22,545	17.1%	18.2%	25.4%	27.9%	13.4%	32.2%	433	373.5
Chambers	7,737	6,858	22.5%	21.1%	26.9%	28.7%	14.1%	40.0%	153	449.0
Cherokee	5,273	4,321	14.6%	14.6%	27.7%	28.6%	10.7%	33.9%	116	445.5
Chilton	9,478	7,585	15.3%	14.1%	27.6%	26.4%	12.0%	36.0%	166	377.9
Choctaw	3,373	3,198	21.1%	20.7%	22.9%	25.6%	14.8%	41.1%	66	495.4
Clarke	6,263	5,849	26.5%	25.1%	30.4%	29.6%	14.0%	38.3%	105	420.9
Clay	2,320	1,871	19.4%	16.3%	27.7%	26.2%	12.2%	37.7%	64	472.3
Cleburne	2,583	2,154	14.0%	14.2%	26.1%	27.6%	10.7%	30.2%	62	411.1
Coffee	6,459	7,224	14.5%	16.0%	24.2%	25.9%	14.4%	33.7%	183	359.5
Colbert	9,432	8,173	15.8%	17.2%	25.4%	27.9%	16.1%	37.8%	225	412.5
Conecuh	4,083	3,462	27.7%	24.5%	33.3%	31.1%	14.4%	36.7%	66	520.9
Coosa	2,088	1,688	20.4%	18.9%	23.9%	26.9%	14.6%	39.8%	40	367.4
Covington	8,187	7,583	16.0%	16.6%	26.7%	28.0%	12.2%	34.5%	163	429.9
Crenshaw	2,862	2,906	16.3%	17.3%	24.6%	24.0%	14.2%	40.1%	67	479.4
Cullman	11,937	10,397	13.6%	13.4%	26.3%	25.8%	12.6%	33.7%	334	410.9
Dale	10,165	9,977	15.0%	17.5%	22.3%	25.3%	13.0%	36.6%	147	297.1
Dallas	16,395	15,096	31.3%	30.3%	31.0%	34.3%	16.9%	40.8%	188	450.7
De Kalb	14,054	14,476	16.0%	12.9%	31.2%	26.1%	12.0%	30.5%	239	336.3
Elmore	11,790	10,726	14.4%	14.5%	21.3%	22.3%	12.5%	35.2%	232	286.5
Escambia	9,512	8,472	20.8%	20.8%	29.2%	28.9%	16.1%	37.8%	188	498.2
Etowah	17,730	14,712	15.8%	16.5%	25.4%	26.9%	14.9%	35.2%	449	433.7
Fayette	3,741	3,565	17.3%	17.3%	26.9%	29.3%	12.6%	33.9%	70	414.8
Franklin	6,619	5,912	15.1%	15.0%	29.0%	29.9%	12.5%	33.3%	135	427.2
Geneva	5,642	5,340	14.8%	16.0%	24.0%	29.2%	11.7%	34.3%	141	527.9
Greene	3,333	2,833	32.2%	31.3%	27.3%	34.5%	17.8%	46.4%	30	350.8
Hale	4,184	3,815	24.9%	24.5%	23.3%	28.6%	13.6%	40.3%	67	441.3
Henry	3,435	2,973	17.0%	16.6%	21.7%	22.9%	15.7%	36.1%	74	430.5
Houston	18,703	18,977	16.3%	18.2%	23.2%	26.0%	12.2%	32.7%	380	364.7
Jackson	9,062	7,783	14.8%	14.7%	27.2%	27.2%	12.8%	32.1%	242	459.5
Jefferson	114,231	112,250	18.4%	19.7%	20.4%	23.2%	12.0%	33.0%	2,289	346.4
Lamar	2,999	2,532	18.3%	16.7%	28.6%	29.1%	12.3%	34.0%	71	504.0
Lauderdale	13,425	12,042	15.0%	16.0%	25.6%	26.6%	12.4%	33.0%	309	331.9
Lawrence	6,391	5,928	15.6%	15.4%	25.1%	25.4%	13.5%	35.4%	141	421.2
Lee	17,127	16,829	16.4%	18.3%	20.9%	23.0%	10.3%	29.0%	398	258.0
Limestone	11,374	10,463	13.7%	13.6%	22.9%	22.6%	11.6%	32.6%	260	286.4
Lowndes	4,367	3,705	29.3%	28.8%	27.1%	29.5%	20.8%	45.3%	53	500.9
Macon	7,462	6,178	29.1%	27.9%	23.3%	27.3%	16.5%	44.8%	61	314.0
Madison	33,482	39,625	13.8%	15.5%	19.7%	21.4%	10.6%	32.2%	781	223.0
Marengo	5,354	4,821	23.9%	22.6%	23.3%	26.1%	17.4%	40.5%	122	606.7
Marion	6,535	5,599	17.5%	15.5%	32.1%	27.6%	15.8%	36.1%	145	479.0
Marshall	15,914	17,013	13.9%	13.3%	29.3%	26.9%	11.4%	33.4%	351	370.9
Mobile	92,253	87,735	19.1%	19.7%	24.1%	25.6%	14.3%	37.2%	1,531	368.8
Monroe	5,356	4,454	26.2%	24.1%	32.2%	30.9%	15.2%	35.3%	107	487.5
Montgomery	51,103	52,550	20.6%	22.7%	20.8%	24.4%	12.9%	34.6%	740	327.2
Morgan	16,300	16,020	14.8%	14.2%	25.3%	24.1%	11.2%	31.5%	426	356.2
Perry	4,543	3,773	29.9%	30.0%	28.2%	33.4%	19.3%	43.4%	48	488.5
Pickens	4,256	3,916	22.9%	22.1%	26.7%	27.7%	13.9%	36.4%	72	353.5
Pike	7,530	6,763	20.2%	22.3%	24.6%	26.1%	13.5%	38.6%	108	323.5
Randolph	5,950	4,877	19.7%	17.8%	27.8%	27.0%	12.4%	31.0%	125	554.6
Russell	14,272	13,769	21.2%	21.2%	25.9%	25.6%	12.5%	36.2%	182	305.3
St. Clair	12,496	10,466	13.3%	13.2%	22.6%	24.3%	8.1%	33.0%	292	336.8
Shelby	13,573	12,907	10.7%	10.5%	19.2%	18.4%	11.6%	29.8%	408	197.4
Sumter	4,566	3,902	30.5%	28.7%	29.9%	29.5%	18.1%	40.3%	43	326.6
Talladega	17,687	13,834	19.6%	19.8%	25.3%	29.0%	13.7%	39.1%	241	296.4
Tallapoosa	8,850	7,566	19.6%	18.8%	26.9%	28.6%	11.4%	37.3%	166	403.3
Tuscaloosa	28,119	26,776	17.4%	18.0%	20.7%	23.0%	12.6%	34.2%	498	246.3
Walker	12,277	12,368	16.0%	16.3%	28.8%	29.7%	14.4%	33.3%	266	406.3
Washington	3,495	2,916	20.4%	16.9%	28.1%	25.2%	15.4%	40.4%	80	475.2
Wilcox	4,940	4,479	36.4%	33.0%	35.4%	36.8%	16.7%	45.4%	47	423.5
Winston	4,295	3,431	18.8%	15.9%	34.6%	31.6%	10.8%	30.2%	105	434.8
ALABAMA	**869,429**	**864,645**	**19.2%**	**18.8%**	**26.7%**	**26.4%**	**12.5%**	**32.4%**	**16,689**	**344.1**

ECONOMIC SECURITY

ECONOMIC SECURITY DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- The 2014 federal poverty threshold for a family of four was $23,850. Households with annual incomes of 50 percent or less than the federal poverty threshold are considered to be in extreme poverty. The 2014 threshold for extreme poverty was $11,925 for a family of four.
- More than 330,000 or 27 percent of children in Alabama live in poverty. Approximately half of the children in poverty, live in extreme poverty.
- More than 92,000 or 31.5 percent of Alabama children under the age of five live in poverty.
- More than 417,700 or 34 percent of the child population in Alabama live in single-parent families.
- When adjusted for inflation, the median household income is $3,027 less than it was ten years ago.
- Almost one third of Alabamians are classified as obese. Obesity puts us at greater risk of type II diabetes and hypertension, which can, in turn, lead to complications such as stroke, heart attack, amputation and blindness.

ADULT DIABETES

The estimated age-adjusted percentage of persons age 20 and older with diabetes, excluding gestational diabetes.

Source: http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/data/countydata/countydataindicators.html

ADULT OBESITY

The estimated age-adjusted percentage of persons age 20 and older who are obese, wherein obesity is a Body Mass Index (BMI) greater than or equal to 30 kilograms per meters squared.

Source: http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/data/countydata/countydataindicators.html

CHILDREN IN EXTREME POVERTY

The number of children under 18 living in households with an annual income that is less than 50.0 percent of the poverty threshold. This number is expressed as a percentage of all children under 18.

Source: Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, Census Bureau Website, www.census.gov, Summary File 3, Table PCT50, Released May, 2002; and U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey, Census Bureau Website, www.census.gov, Table B17024. Note: Different methodologies were used in producing base year versus current-year data for this indicator; hence, caution should be used in making comparisons over these two time periods.

CHILDREN IN POVERTY

Children in the specified age range (i.e., under 5, 5-11, 12-17 and under 18) who live in households with annual incomes that are below the federal poverty threshold expressed as a percentage of all children in the specified age range.

Source: Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, Census Bureau Website, www.census.gov, Summary File 3, Tables PO87, P159A, P159B, and P159H, Released May, 2002; and U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey, Census Bureau Website, www.census.gov, Tables S1701, B17001, B17001A, B17001B, and B17001I.

CHILDREN IN SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES

The percent of *own children* under 18 years of age who reside with only one parent. This number does not include children who live in households with a single relative or non-related person who is not the child's parent.

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census of Population, Census Bureau Website, www.census.gov, Summary File 1, Tables PO28, PO28A, PO28B, and PO28H. Released 2001; and U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census of Population, Census Bureau Website, www.census.gov, Summary File 1, Tables P31, P31A, P31B, and P31H, Released June, 2011.

DIET-RELATED DEATHS

The number of deaths related wholly or in part to diet-related causes per 100,000 population.

Source: Special tabulations provided by the Alabama Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics.

EMPLOYED MOTHERS WITH YOUNG CHILDREN

The number and percent of mothers who are parents of children under age six and are employed or serving in the armed forces.

Data reported for 2000 represent a single year only and represent mothers who are 16 years or older. Data reported for 2010-2014 reflect a five-year average and represent mothers aged 20-64.

Note: Different methodologies were used in producing base year versus current-year data for this indicator; hence, caution should be used in making comparisons over these two time periods.

U. S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census of Population, Census Bureau Website, www.census.gov, Summary File 3, Table P45, Released 2002; and U. S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey, Census Bureau Website, www.census.gov, Table B23003, Released December, 2015.

FOOD INSECURITY

Food insecurity (all ages and children under 18) refers to the USDA's measure of lack of access, at times, to enough food for an active, healthy life for all household members and limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate foods. Food insecurity may also reflect a household need to make trade-offs between important basic needs, such as housing or medical bills, and purchasing nutritionally adequate foods. Food insecure households are not necessarily food insecure all the time.

Source: Feeding America, *Map the Meal Gap 2016*, *Food Insecurity and Child Food Insecurity Estimates at the County Level.*, *http://www.feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/our-research/map-the-meal-gap/2014/AL_AllCounties_CDs_CFI_2014.pdf*

HOMELESS STUDENTS

The number of students enrolled in grades K-12 identified as homeless at any point during the 2015-2016 school year. This number is expressed as a percentage of total enrollment.

Students are considered homeless if they lack a fixed, regular and adequate residence. This indicator includes students who live in emergency shelters, transitional housing shelters, motels, hotels, vehicles, etc. Unlike the definition of homeless used by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, this indicator also includes children whose families are "doubled up" (i.e., living with relatives, friends, etc.) because they cannot otherwise secure adequate housing.

Source: Special tabulations provided by the Alabama State Department of Education.

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

The point at which half of all households are above a specified income level and the other half are below that same level.

Incomes for 2003 and 2014 have been adjusted for inflation so that they are comparable with 2016 dollars. Caution should be exercised in comparing income data from model-based estimates (as reported herein for 2003 and 2014 between counties and over time (see Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, General Cautions about Comparisons of Estimates, and Census Bureau Website at www.census.gov).

Table 1: 2003 Poverty and Median Income Estimates – Counties

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Estimates Branch.

Table S1903: MEDIAN INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2014 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

LIST OF INDICATORS

ECONOMIC SECURITY

ECONOMIC SECURITY DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES

MEDICAID PAID BIRTHS

The number of births wherein Medicaid was the principal source of payment for the delivery. This number is expressed as a percentage of all births.

Source: Special tabulations provided by the Alabama Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics.

PERSONS IN POVERTY

The number of persons living below the federal poverty threshold, expressed as a percentage of the total population.

Note: Different methodologies were used in producing base year versus current-year data for this indicator; hence, caution should be used in making comparisons over these two time periods.

Source: Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, Census Bureau Website, www.census.gov, Summary File 3, Tables PO87, P159A, P159B, and P159H, Released May, 2002; and U.S. Census Bureau, 20010-2014 American Community Survey, Census Bureau Website, www.census.gov, Tables S1701, B17001, B17001A, B17001B, and B17001I.

SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SNAP) ELIGIBLE

Number of persons/children under age 20 eligible for food assistance through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program or "SNAP" (referred to as the "Food Assistance Program" in Alabama). Data reported are for March of the specified years.

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Alabama Department of Human Resources, Food Assistance Division.

SNAP RECIPIENTS

The number of persons receiving food assistance through SNAP/Food Assistance Program. Data are not available at the county level for 60,741 persons aged 60+ who received food assistance through the Alabama Elderly Simplified Application Project (AESAP) in March, 2016; thus, they are excluded from the totals for that month/year. Data reported are for March of the specified years.

Source: Alabama Department of Human Resources, Management & Fiscal Analysis Participation Report, March 2016, Table 19, http://www.dhr.state.al.us/documents/Monthly_Stats/2016/STAT0316.pdf.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

The number of persons unemployed, computed as a percentage of the number of persons employed, plus the number of persons looking for work expressed as an annual average for the years indicated. Data are reported for persons aged 16+.

Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

VULNERABLE FAMILIES

Vulnerable families are those with first births to unmarried teenage mothers not finishing high school, expressed as a percentage of first births to women of all ages. This category includes only births where the birth order is known.

Source: Special tabulations provided by the Alabama Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics.

WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN (WIC) PROGRAM AVERAGE MONTHLY CASELOAD

The average monthly caseload of participants in the WIC Program during the 2015 fiscal year. WIC is a Special Supplemental Nutrition Program funded through the USDA that provides federal grants to states for supplemental foods, health care referrals and nutrition education for low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and non-breastfeeding postpartum women, and to infants and children up to age five who are found to be at nutritional risk.

Source: Special tabulations provided by the Alabama Department of Health, Bureau of Family Health Services.

* Complete state and county data profiles are available online at http://www.alavoices.org/alabama_kids_count

Please note: Population sub-groups are listed and referred to the way the agency or organization providing the data references the sub-groups. Though you will see varying nomenclature used, the way we refer to population sub-groups throughout the 2016 Alabama Kids Count Data Book is intentional in order to be as accurate as possible in representing the data.

Visit the KIDS COUNT data center for access to hundreds of child well-being indicators at your fingertips to support smart decision making and good policies for children and families at datacenter.kidscount.org.

ENDNOTES
DATABOOK 2016

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19 See note 16.

20 VOICES for Alabama's Children and The Food Trust, "*Food for Every Child: The Need for Healthy Food Financing in Alabama,*" https://d3n8a8pro7vhmx.cloudfront.net/alavoices/pages/27/attachments/original/1428409463/2015_AL_HFA_Mapping_Report_FINAL.pdf?1428409463

NOTES

2016 ALABAMA KIDS COUNT CAUTIONARY NOTES & METHODOLOGY

All data are reported by county of residence except for the juvenile violent crime court petition rate[1] and children receiving child-care subsidies.[2]

SAMPLING AND SMALL POPULATIONS

Rates derived from small sample populations and/or from populations with few minority residents should be considered with caution because the margins of error can be quite high due to small sample sizes.

For instance:

- Several county-based rates and percentages reported for birth-related health indicators disaggregated by race[3] were computed using a base of less than 50 births.

- In several Alabama counties, a population base of fewer than 1,000 people was used to compute birth rates for females aged 15-17 and 10-19 (including the rates that are disaggregated by race).[4]

- The population base used to compute rates of preventable teen deaths for several Alabama counties was less than 1,000.

- The Data Book disaggregates persons below the poverty level and children below the poverty level, as defined by the Census Bureau, by sample populations for race and ethnicity.

The confidentiality of individuals is always a primary concern. In accordance with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and Alabama State Board of Education policy, percentages based on frequencies of 10 or less are not reported for data obtained from the Alabama State Department of Education. A dash (-) indicates frequencies of 10 or less for a particular county.

Additionally, rates and percentages based on small numbers are inherently not reliable.

ACCURACY

The information in this book is based on data reported to Alabama Kids Count by various Alabama agencies. These agencies sometimes depend, in turn, on other data collection entities. We make every effort to reproduce this information accurately, but we cannot guarantee the accuracy of the data supplied to us. Reporting and tabulation errors beyond our control may affect the validity of some of these data.

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1 Court petition rates for juvenile violent crime are tabulated according to the county where the petition was filed.

2 Children receiving child-care subsidies are tabulated according to the county where the services are received.

3 Including rates for infant mortality, low-weight births, births to unmarried teens, and pre-term births.

4 Contact VOICES for Alabama's Children for a list of counties where teen birth rates are based on small populations.

METHODOLOGY

Overall county rankings are based on a scale containing nine indicators of child well-being: low-weight births, births to unmarried teens, births to females aged 10-19, children in single-parent families, children in poverty, fourth grade students scoring at Levels 3 and 4 in reading on the Aspire ACT test, teens not attending school and not working, child food insecurity and the unemployment rate.

These nine indicators were selected based on their high degree of interrelationship and other factors. Based on data reported in the *2016 Alabama Kids Count Data Book*, these nine are considered to be among the strongest indicators available for measuring child well-being.

The individual indicators were standardized in order to produce a common "metric" or "basis for measurement" across all nine items. For each variable, individual scores for each county for were then summed in order to produce an overall scale score. The counties were subsequently ranked from "1" (best performance) to "67" (worst performance) based on their total scale score. Because all measures were given the same weight in calculating the overall score, no judgment was made regarding the relative importance of each of the individual indicators.

The indicators included in the overall ranking scale may vary somewhat from one year to the next. Therefore, caution should be exercised in comparing the composite county rankings presented in the current *Data Book* with those reported earlier.

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