

2017

ALABAMA KIDS COUNT **DATA BOOK**



state and county trends
in child well-being



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in child well-being**



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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.

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The *2017 Alabama Kids Count Data Book* can be viewed, downloaded or ordered on the internet at <http://www.alavoices.org/research/alabama-kids-count/> or by calling 334.213.2410 or emailing vfac@alavoices.org.

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*** Note:** Education data was not available at time of production. A separate Supplemental Report will be produced when data becomes available.

Complete state and county data profiles are available online at <http://www.alavoices.org/research/alabama-kids-count/>

“ The failure to understand and improve the well-being of our children threatens the fabric of who we are in the state. ”

— Melanie R. Bridgeforth

FOREWORD

This year marks 25 years in our legacy of change for Alabama’s children. This critical milestone year also evokes an important question - what does it mean to be a child advocate in 2017?

On one hand, the *2017 Alabama Kids Count Data Book*, underscores silver linings for overall child well-being by the hands of child advocates. Approximately 96 percent of Alabama’s children are now covered by some form of health insurance. Twenty-eight percent of four-year-olds are participating this fall in the Alabama First Class Pre-K program. The number of deaths for teens aged 15-19 and the number of teens not attending school and not working have all declined in recent years. In addition, the number of births to teenagers aged 15-17 are at historically low levels. Good news.

On the other hand, however, nearly one-third of all Alabama children are overweight or obese. Nearly a quarter of all Alabama children lack access to fresh, healthy foods where they live. And, nearly half of all children enrolled in child care centers across the state are enrolled

in a program not required to meet basic health and safety standards.

One thing is abundantly clear: The overall state of child well-being in Alabama is brighter today than it was twenty-five years ago when VOICES for Alabama’s Children began.

Over the last twenty-five years, among other legislative victories, VOICES for Alabama’s Children and our corporate and philanthropic partners have led the way for the establishment of a Statewide Child Death Review Process resulting in a **23 percent decline in preventable child deaths**, passage of the Graduated Teen Driver’s licensing law which contributed to a **29 percent decrease in teen deaths** following implementation, passage of the Child Passenger Safety law which **further reduced preventable child deaths by 23 percent**, and passage of a revised juvenile code that **reduced by 64 percent** the number of low-risk, non-violent youth being incarcerated by the Department of Youth Services.

In recent years, we have championed increased funding

for Alabama’s First Class Pre-k to expand **from 59 classrooms to 938** — giving access to nearly 80,000 4-year-olds since 2005, establishment of the **Health Food Financing Act and subsequent seed funding from the Alabama Legislature** to bring healthy food options closer to where people live, and continuing our work to **regulate Alabama’s child care industry** to ensure the basic health and safety of all children in a child care setting.

However, as we embark on the next twenty-five years, the list of issues affecting children remains long. So, where do we go from here? What do we prioritize? How can we make significant impact on the lives of more children moving forward?

The answers can be found within these pages.

Since its inception, the *Alabama Kids Count Data Book* has not only been a benchmark, but a roadmap for what we need to do to improve the lives of Alabama’s children. By documenting the conditions of children in every Alabama county, the data collected in this publication annually has



Executive Director, Melanie Bridgeforth, speaks to child advocates from across the state at the 2017 Kids Count Rally in front of the Statehouse during the 2017 Legislative Session.

helped local communities procure millions of dollars in grant funding, provided data to help state agencies prioritize areas for investment, and helped lawmakers understand what's at stake if we do nothing.

But, it is not enough to simply count children. Knowing how many children are obese and how many attend pre-k only tells us part of how Alabama's children are faring each year. We must also understand why the data reports are so, and what obstacles exist to improve child well-being across the state. We still must actively play our role in making kids count.

Despite improvements, Alabama remains at the bottom of nearly every measure. It is time to take a hard look at our state and our priorities and ask why so many of our children in 2017 still live in

third-world conditions. The failure to understand and improve the well-being of our children threatens the fabric of who we are in the state.

As VOICES for Alabama's Children opens its next chapter, join me in asking our state and local leaders, "Are you for kids or are you just kidding?" Show us. Make kids count in Alabama.

Yours in advocacy,
Melanie R. Bridgeforth, MSW

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 BIRTH WEIGHT (2015)

10.4%

6,227
BABIES



BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED TEENS (2015)

6.7%

3,997
TEENS



BIRTHS TO FEMALES AGED 10-19 PER 1,000 (2015)

15.5

4,790
BIRTHS



FOURTH GRADE READING PROFICIENCY (2013-2014)

38.3%

21,340
CHILDREN



TEENS NOT IN SCHOOL AND NOT WORKING (2011- 2015)

8.8%

22,877
TEENS



CHILDREN IN POVERTY (2011- 2015)

27.3%

299,077
CHILDREN



CHILDREN IN SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES (2010)

34.0%

327,504
CHILDREN



CHILD FOOD INSECURITY (2015)

24.1%

267,040
CHILDREN



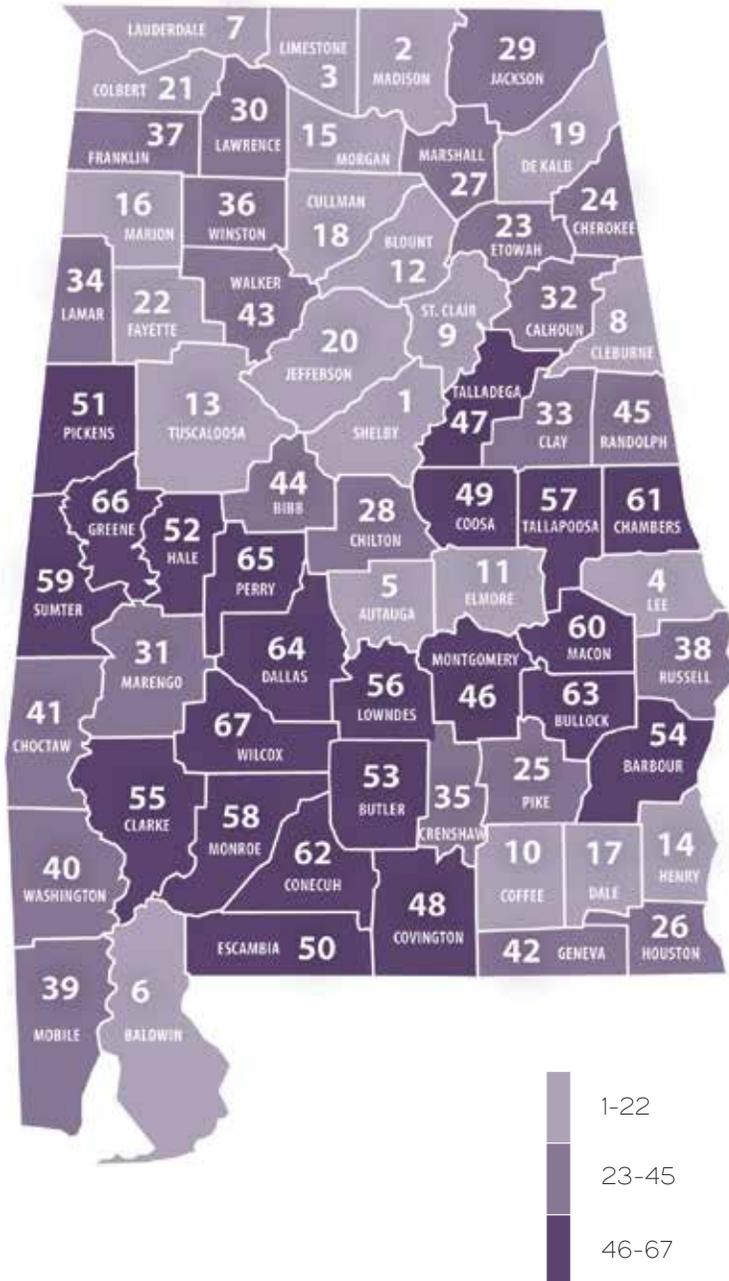
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (2016)

6.0%

129,833
WORKERS

2017 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 55.

OVERALL COUNTY RANKINGS: 2017

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

Data reported in the *2017 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/research/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 birth weight, births to unmarried teens, births to females aged 10-19, 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 55 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
- Females Receiving Adequate/ Adequate-Plus Prenatal Care
- Pre-term Births to All Females
- Low Birth Weight, All Races
- Births to Teens, Aged 15-17
- Births to Unmarried Teens
- Births to Females, Aged 10-19
- Mothers Who Breastfed
- Children without Health Insurance
- Adult Diabetes

- Adult Obesity
- Diet-Related Deaths

EDUCATION

Education data was not available at time of production. A separate Supplemental Report will be produced when data becomes available.

SAFETY

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

ECONOMIC SECURITY

- Persons in Poverty
- Children in Poverty
- Children in Poverty, by Age Range
- Children in Extreme Poverty
- Children Under 18 in Single-Parent Families
- Vulnerable Families
- Employed Mothers with Young Children
- Children Receiving Child Care Subsidies
- 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

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 2017 Alabama Kids Count Data Book is intentional in order to be as accurate as possible in representing the data.



Alabama's shifting demographics magnify the need for policymakers to find solutions to address some of the health, safety and economic security inequities detailed throughout this year's report.



While the pages of the *Alabama Kids Count Data Book* annually provide a snapshot for how children are faring in the state, they also foretell what could become of Alabama's children if policymakers do not address a number of underlying issues that could worsen with changing demographics.

Since 2000, the total number of persons living in Alabama has grown by 9.4 percent. Children make up 25.1 percent of the state's total population, but the percentage of children compared to the rest of the state's population is down from 28.2 percent in 2000. Conversely, persons over 65 are growing faster than any other age group. That means that Alabama is treading towards a future with an aging society and a smaller pool of workers to fill the jobs of those retiring – putting at risk some of the industries our state's economy relies upon.

Looking deeper into the state's demographic makeup, children of color continue to grow more rapidly than white children in the state. The number of Hispanic children across Alabama is rising faster than any other child demographic group. Since 2000, the Hispanic child population has increased by more than 200 percent, including a 2.2 percent increase from 2015. Over the same time period, the number of White children has declined the most with a decrease of 2.6 percent since 2000.

The shifting demographics magnify the need for policymakers to find solutions to address some of the health, safety and economic security inequities detailed throughout this year's report. For example, families of color are less likely to receive adequate prenatal care, are more likely to experience the death of a child before their first birthday, and are more likely to live in extreme poverty situations. Unfortunately, many of these challenges - along with the high rate of obesity – are intergenerational. Ultimately, the failure to address these imbalances today could further burden the state's welfare system and make it more challenging for all families to live a safe, healthy and economically secure life.

The obstacles facing Alabama's children are vast, but not insurmountable. Our state has strong individuals and groups dedicated to pushing through the status quo in order to do what is right for kids. Every child in Alabama deserves the opportunity to reach their full potential, no matter their economic, racial or geographic makeup.



DEMOGRAPHICS

DISCUSSION AND KEY POINTS

DEMOGRAPHICS: KEY POINTS

- Children make up 25.1 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 2016, Hispanic children remained the fastest growing child population in Alabama with an increase of over 200 percent since 2000, including a 2.2 percent increase from 2015.
- 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 three percentage points 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 population.
- The state's child population fell by more than 2.6 percent between 2000 and 2016 while the total population grew by 9.4 percent for the same time frame.

CHILDREN AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE POPULATION, BY AGE RANGE: 2016

|  CHILDREN (UNDER AGE 5) | |  CHILDREN (AGES 5-9) | |
|--|--------------|---|--------------|
| 2000 | 23.6% | 2000 | 25.1% |
| 2016 | 23.9% | 2016 | 24.8% |
|  CHILDREN (AGES 10-14) | |  CHILDREN (AGES 15-19) | |
| 2000 | 25.5% | 2000 | 25.8% |
| 2016 | 25.0% | 2016 | 26.2% |

DIVERSITY OF ALABAMA'S CHILD POPULATION: 2000-2016

| | | |
|---------------------------------|------|--------------|
| White | 2000 | 63.2% |
| | 2016 | 58.3% |
| African American | 2000 | 31.9% |
| | 2016 | 29.7% |
| Asian/Pacific Islanders | 2000 | 0.7% |
| | 2016 | 1.5% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Natives | 2000 | 0.5% |
| | 2016 | 0.5% |
| More than One Race | 2000 | 1.3% |
| | 2016 | 3.0% |
| Hispanic | 2000 | 2.2% |
| | 2016 | 7.1% |



| 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 | 2016 | 2000 | 2016 | 2000 | 2016 | 2000 | 2016 | 2000 | 2016 |
| | NUMBER | | NUMBER | | PERCENT | | NUMBER | | NUMBER | |
| Autauga | 43,671 | 55,416 | 13,641 | 14,790 | 31.2% | 26.7% | 621 | 649 | 609 | 646 |
| Baldwin | 140,415 | 208,563 | 37,714 | 49,727 | 26.9% | 23.8% | 1,753 | 2,351 | 1,806 | 2,455 |
| Barbour | 29,038 | 25,965 | 8,146 | 5,975 | 28.1% | 23.0% | 343 | 307 | 365 | 263 |
| Bibb | 20,826 | 22,643 | 5,840 | 5,140 | 28.0% | 22.7% | 265 | 256 | 296 | 271 |
| Blount | 51,024 | 57,704 | 14,205 | 14,606 | 27.8% | 25.3% | 745 | 701 | 711 | 692 |
| Bullock | 11,714 | 10,362 | 3,380 | 2,428 | 28.9% | 23.4% | 153 | 136 | 146 | 125 |
| Butler | 21,399 | 19,998 | 6,398 | 5,145 | 29.9% | 25.7% | 274 | 235 | 293 | 231 |
| Calhoun | 112,249 | 114,611 | 29,985 | 28,058 | 26.7% | 24.5% | 1,465 | 1,310 | 1,325 | 1,266 |
| Chambers | 36,583 | 33,843 | 9,989 | 7,867 | 27.3% | 23.2% | 481 | 410 | 525 | 414 |
| Cherokee | 23,988 | 25,725 | 5,867 | 5,595 | 24.5% | 21.7% | 268 | 245 | 293 | 246 |
| Chilton | 39,593 | 43,941 | 11,178 | 11,467 | 28.2% | 26.1% | 557 | 555 | 572 | 532 |
| Choctaw | 15,922 | 12,993 | 4,541 | 2,918 | 28.5% | 22.5% | 213 | 131 | 271 | 146 |
| Clarke | 27,867 | 24,392 | 8,626 | 5,933 | 31.0% | 24.3% | 425 | 278 | 427 | 284 |
| Clay | 14,254 | 13,492 | 3,754 | 3,117 | 26.3% | 23.1% | 170 | 135 | 169 | 151 |
| Cleburne | 14,123 | 14,924 | 3,812 | 3,745 | 27.0% | 25.1% | 175 | 179 | 157 | 189 |
| Coffee | 43,615 | 51,226 | 11,964 | 13,340 | 27.4% | 26.0% | 544 | 614 | 523 | 570 |
| Colbert | 54,984 | 54,216 | 14,466 | 12,647 | 26.3% | 23.3% | 673 | 579 | 659 | 643 |
| Conecuh | 14,089 | 12,395 | 4,014 | 2,881 | 28.5% | 23.2% | 183 | 147 | 191 | 140 |
| Coosa | 12,202 | 10,581 | 3,222 | 2,066 | 26.4% | 19.5% | 157 | 108 | 154 | 105 |
| Covington | 37,631 | 37,458 | 9,849 | 8,981 | 26.2% | 24.0% | 455 | 468 | 460 | 460 |
| Crenshaw | 13,665 | 13,913 | 3,712 | 3,492 | 27.2% | 25.1% | 158 | 158 | 175 | 162 |
| Cullman | 77,483 | 82,471 | 20,899 | 20,267 | 27.0% | 24.6% | 972 | 1,009 | 1,023 | 961 |
| Dale | 49,129 | 49,226 | 14,513 | 12,474 | 29.5% | 25.3% | 759 | 656 | 699 | 612 |
| Dallas | 46,365 | 40,008 | 14,794 | 10,925 | 31.9% | 27.3% | 683 | 491 | 664 | 471 |
| De Kalb | 64,452 | 70,900 | 17,663 | 18,908 | 27.4% | 26.7% | 842 | 892 | 896 | 837 |
| Elmore | 65,874 | 81,799 | 18,596 | 20,273 | 28.2% | 24.8% | 873 | 942 | 861 | 1,050 |
| Escambia | 38,440 | 37,728 | 10,416 | 9,174 | 27.1% | 24.3% | 481 | 472 | 499 | 470 |
| Etowah | 103,459 | 102,564 | 27,389 | 24,636 | 26.5% | 24.0% | 1,280 | 1,235 | 1,342 | 1,104 |
| Fayette | 18,495 | 16,546 | 4,924 | 3,883 | 26.6% | 23.5% | 240 | 180 | 234 | 181 |
| Franklin | 31,223 | 31,628 | 8,497 | 8,414 | 27.2% | 26.6% | 387 | 381 | 405 | 409 |
| Geneva | 25,764 | 26,614 | 6,806 | 6,396 | 26.4% | 24.0% | 275 | 323 | 275 | 297 |
| Greene | 9,974 | 8,422 | 3,250 | 2,106 | 32.6% | 25.0% | 166 | 92 | 154 | 97 |
| Hale | 17,185 | 14,952 | 5,620 | 3,908 | 32.7% | 26.1% | 276 | 195 | 283 | 219 |
| Henry | 16,310 | 17,164 | 4,370 | 3,928 | 26.8% | 22.9% | 214 | 192 | 204 | 176 |
| Houston | 88,787 | 104,056 | 25,151 | 26,526 | 28.3% | 25.5% | 1,227 | 1,285 | 1,199 | 1,304 |
| Jackson | 53,926 | 52,138 | 14,372 | 12,092 | 26.7% | 23.2% | 714 | 547 | 678 | 542 |
| Jefferson | 662,047 | 659,521 | 182,231 | 167,937 | 27.5% | 25.5% | 8,434 | 8,559 | 8,735 | 8,417 |
| Lamar | 15,904 | 13,918 | 4,192 | 3,263 | 26.4% | 23.4% | 196 | 140 | 185 | 152 |
| Lauderdale | 87,966 | 92,318 | 22,958 | 21,298 | 26.1% | 23.1% | 1,047 | 1,023 | 1,035 | 901 |
| Lawrence | 34,803 | 33,244 | 9,855 | 7,906 | 28.3% | 23.8% | 408 | 411 | 470 | 381 |
| Lee | 115,092 | 158,991 | 34,220 | 41,725 | 29.7% | 26.2% | 1,432 | 1,886 | 1,471 | 1,848 |
| Limestone | 65,676 | 92,753 | 17,926 | 23,394 | 27.3% | 25.2% | 871 | 1,096 | 879 | 1,028 |
| Lowndes | 13,473 | 10,358 | 4,504 | 2,569 | 33.4% | 24.8% | 218 | 130 | 189 | 127 |
| Macon | 24,105 | 18,963 | 7,518 | 4,398 | 31.2% | 23.2% | 330 | 176 | 331 | 169 |
| Madison | 276,700 | 356,967 | 79,138 | 88,720 | 28.6% | 24.9% | 3,793 | 4,261 | 3,815 | 4,120 |
| Marengo | 22,539 | 19,673 | 7,034 | 4,895 | 31.2% | 24.9% | 304 | 224 | 335 | 234 |
| Marion | 31,214 | 29,998 | 7,843 | 6,944 | 25.1% | 23.1% | 395 | 336 | 367 | 314 |
| Marshall | 82,231 | 95,157 | 22,536 | 25,615 | 27.4% | 26.9% | 1,087 | 1,329 | 1,156 | 1,330 |
| Mobile | 399,843 | 414,836 | 121,942 | 108,606 | 30.5% | 26.2% | 5,835 | 5,561 | 5,802 | 5,344 |
| Monroe | 24,324 | 21,530 | 7,595 | 5,415 | 31.2% | 25.2% | 373 | 234 | 346 | 234 |
| Montgomery | 223,510 | 226,349 | 65,342 | 58,578 | 29.2% | 25.9% | 3,062 | 3,051 | 3,116 | 3,006 |
| Morgan | 111,064 | 119,012 | 30,927 | 29,840 | 27.8% | 25.1% | 1,415 | 1,348 | 1,485 | 1,394 |
| Perry | 11,861 | 9,574 | 4,038 | 2,630 | 34.0% | 27.5% | 173 | 91 | 197 | 104 |
| Pickens | 20,949 | 20,324 | 6,312 | 4,522 | 30.1% | 22.2% | 288 | 203 | 285 | 210 |
| Pike | 29,605 | 33,286 | 8,630 | 8,336 | 29.2% | 25.0% | 361 | 368 | 405 | 338 |
| Randolph | 22,380 | 22,652 | 6,291 | 5,582 | 28.1% | 24.6% | 303 | 285 | 280 | 282 |
| Russell | 49,756 | 58,172 | 14,514 | 15,738 | 29.2% | 27.1% | 664 | 874 | 744 | 850 |
| St. Clair | 64,742 | 88,019 | 17,930 | 21,790 | 27.7% | 24.8% | 851 | 1,085 | 857 | 1,010 |
| Shelby | 143,293 | 210,622 | 41,064 | 55,690 | 28.7% | 26.4% | 2,108 | 2,547 | 2,144 | 2,581 |
| Sumter | 14,798 | 13,040 | 4,828 | 3,201 | 32.6% | 24.5% | 213 | 162 | 236 | 137 |
| Talladega | 80,321 | 80,103 | 22,320 | 19,182 | 27.8% | 23.9% | 1,036 | 850 | 1,012 | 866 |
| Tallapoosa | 41,475 | 40,727 | 11,021 | 9,384 | 26.6% | 23.0% | 504 | 475 | 558 | 443 |
| Tuscaloosa | 164,875 | 206,102 | 46,693 | 53,647 | 28.3% | 26.0% | 2,131 | 2,504 | 2,142 | 2,388 |
| Walker | 70,713 | 64,967 | 18,493 | 15,800 | 26.2% | 24.3% | 931 | 821 | 934 | 787 |
| Washington | 18,097 | 16,756 | 5,736 | 4,247 | 31.7% | 25.3% | 237 | 185 | 288 | 189 |
| Wilcox | 13,183 | 10,986 | 4,468 | 2,993 | 33.9% | 27.2% | 218 | 145 | 240 | 158 |
| Winston | 24,843 | 23,805 | 6,507 | 5,436 | 26.2% | 22.8% | 303 | 254 | 323 | 252 |
| ALABAMA | 4,447,100 | 4,863,300 | 1,256,169 | 1,223,109 | 28.2% | 25.1% | 58,988 | 59,458 | 59,905 | 58,317 |



Under Age 5

Ages 5-9

| COUNTY | 2000 | | 2016 | | 2000 | | 2016 | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT |
| Autauga | 3,023 | 22.2% | 3,191 | 21.6% | 3,618 | 26.5% | 3,669 | 24.8% |
| Baldwin | 8,621 | 22.9% | 11,660 | 23.4% | 9,486 | 25.2% | 12,426 | 25.0% |
| Barbour | 1,788 | 21.9% | 1,352 | 22.6% | 2,053 | 25.2% | 1,611 | 27.0% |
| Bibb | 1,449 | 24.8% | 1,274 | 24.8% | 1,530 | 26.2% | 1,256 | 24.4% |
| Blount | 3,528 | 24.8% | 3,353 | 23.0% | 3,633 | 25.6% | 3,737 | 25.6% |
| Bullock | 737 | 21.8% | 602 | 24.8% | 877 | 25.9% | 673 | 27.7% |
| Butler | 1,358 | 21.2% | 1,195 | 23.2% | 1,539 | 24.1% | 1,368 | 26.6% |
| Calhoun | 6,926 | 23.1% | 6,420 | 22.9% | 7,410 | 24.7% | 6,846 | 24.4% |
| Chambers | 2,430 | 24.3% | 2,048 | 26.0% | 2,604 | 26.1% | 1,953 | 24.8% |
| Cherokee | 1,433 | 24.4% | 1,185 | 21.2% | 1,516 | 25.8% | 1,396 | 25.0% |
| Chilton | 2,734 | 24.5% | 2,785 | 24.3% | 2,838 | 25.4% | 2,980 | 26.0% |
| Choctaw | 1,103 | 24.3% | 665 | 22.8% | 1,074 | 23.7% | 678 | 23.2% |
| Clarke | 2,080 | 24.1% | 1,398 | 23.6% | 2,193 | 25.4% | 1,355 | 22.8% |
| Clay | 877 | 23.4% | 725 | 23.3% | 921 | 24.5% | 750 | 24.1% |
| Cleburne | 867 | 22.7% | 883 | 23.6% | 997 | 26.2% | 932 | 24.9% |
| Coffee | 2,718 | 22.7% | 3,132 | 23.5% | 2,947 | 24.6% | 3,377 | 25.3% |
| Colbert | 3,358 | 23.2% | 3,030 | 24.0% | 3,728 | 25.8% | 3,244 | 25.7% |
| Conecuh | 875 | 21.8% | 673 | 23.4% | 1,073 | 26.7% | 725 | 25.2% |
| Coosa | 759 | 23.6% | 486 | 23.5% | 797 | 24.7% | 485 | 23.5% |
| Covington | 2,223 | 22.6% | 2,176 | 24.2% | 2,462 | 25.0% | 2,269 | 25.3% |
| Crenshaw | 803 | 21.6% | 796 | 22.8% | 971 | 26.2% | 922 | 26.4% |
| Cullman | 4,943 | 23.7% | 4,980 | 24.6% | 5,166 | 24.7% | 5,112 | 25.2% |
| Dale | 3,686 | 25.4% | 3,273 | 26.2% | 3,694 | 25.5% | 3,119 | 25.0% |
| Dallas | 3,415 | 23.1% | 2,451 | 22.4% | 3,579 | 24.2% | 2,810 | 25.7% |
| De Kalb | 4,379 | 24.8% | 4,240 | 22.4% | 4,588 | 26.0% | 4,942 | 26.1% |
| Elmore | 4,370 | 23.5% | 4,842 | 23.9% | 4,801 | 25.8% | 4,981 | 24.6% |
| Escambia | 2,390 | 22.9% | 2,221 | 24.2% | 2,662 | 25.6% | 2,346 | 25.6% |
| Etowah | 6,611 | 24.1% | 5,721 | 23.2% | 6,705 | 24.5% | 6,092 | 24.7% |
| Fayette | 1,113 | 22.6% | 918 | 23.6% | 1,201 | 24.4% | 952 | 24.5% |
| Franklin | 1,983 | 23.3% | 2,041 | 24.3% | 2,180 | 25.7% | 2,134 | 25.4% |
| Geneva | 1,437 | 21.1% | 1,479 | 23.1% | 1,668 | 24.5% | 1,624 | 25.4% |
| Greene | 770 | 23.7% | 498 | 23.6% | 830 | 25.5% | 547 | 26.0% |
| Hale | 1,408 | 25.1% | 1,044 | 26.7% | 1,376 | 24.5% | 924 | 23.6% |
| Henry | 1,019 | 23.3% | 869 | 22.1% | 1,065 | 24.4% | 959 | 24.4% |
| Houston | 6,037 | 24.0% | 6,285 | 23.7% | 6,313 | 25.1% | 6,658 | 25.1% |
| Jackson | 3,387 | 23.6% | 2,702 | 22.3% | 3,644 | 25.4% | 2,975 | 24.6% |
| Jefferson | 43,281 | 23.8% | 42,980 | 25.6% | 45,809 | 25.1% | 42,703 | 25.4% |
| Lamar | 926 | 22.1% | 696 | 21.3% | 1,017 | 24.3% | 820 | 25.1% |
| Lauderdale | 5,217 | 22.7% | 4,721 | 22.2% | 5,617 | 24.5% | 5,008 | 23.5% |
| Lawrence | 2,201 | 22.3% | 1,905 | 24.1% | 2,556 | 25.9% | 2,014 | 25.5% |
| Lee | 7,195 | 21.0% | 9,242 | 22.1% | 7,655 | 22.4% | 9,461 | 22.7% |
| Limestone | 4,349 | 24.3% | 5,210 | 22.3% | 4,638 | 25.9% | 6,003 | 25.7% |
| Lowndes | 1,004 | 22.3% | 621 | 24.2% | 1,047 | 23.2% | 678 | 26.4% |
| Macon | 1,565 | 20.8% | 872 | 19.8% | 1,714 | 22.8% | 917 | 20.9% |
| Madison | 18,800 | 23.8% | 20,828 | 23.5% | 20,194 | 25.5% | 21,685 | 24.4% |
| Marengo | 1,524 | 21.7% | 1,155 | 23.6% | 1,852 | 26.3% | 1,268 | 25.9% |
| Marion | 1,876 | 23.9% | 1,604 | 23.1% | 1,903 | 24.3% | 1,685 | 24.3% |
| Marshall | 5,503 | 24.4% | 6,348 | 24.8% | 5,868 | 26.0% | 6,513 | 25.4% |
| Mobile | 29,334 | 24.1% | 27,159 | 25.0% | 31,175 | 25.6% | 27,257 | 25.1% |
| Monroe | 1,827 | 24.1% | 1,155 | 21.3% | 1,921 | 25.3% | 1,323 | 24.4% |
| Montgomery | 15,472 | 23.7% | 15,312 | 26.1% | 16,315 | 25.0% | 14,641 | 25.0% |
| Morgan | 7,317 | 23.7% | 6,836 | 22.9% | 7,992 | 25.8% | 7,676 | 25.7% |
| Perry | 903 | 22.4% | 509 | 19.4% | 982 | 24.3% | 588 | 22.4% |
| Pickens | 1,421 | 22.5% | 1,062 | 23.5% | 1,563 | 24.8% | 1,091 | 24.1% |
| Pike | 1,923 | 22.3% | 1,849 | 22.2% | 1,936 | 22.4% | 1,757 | 21.1% |
| Randolph | 1,480 | 23.5% | 1,346 | 24.1% | 1,627 | 25.9% | 1,267 | 22.7% |
| Russell | 3,515 | 24.2% | 4,350 | 27.6% | 3,777 | 26.0% | 4,166 | 26.5% |
| St. Clair | 4,252 | 23.7% | 5,275 | 24.2% | 4,558 | 25.4% | 5,651 | 25.9% |
| Shelby | 10,718 | 26.1% | 12,444 | 22.3% | 10,616 | 25.9% | 13,962 | 25.1% |
| Sumter | 1,066 | 22.1% | 750 | 23.4% | 1,233 | 25.5% | 665 | 20.8% |
| Talladega | 5,091 | 22.8% | 4,265 | 22.2% | 5,524 | 24.7% | 4,817 | 25.1% |
| Tallapoosa | 2,562 | 23.2% | 2,284 | 24.3% | 2,859 | 25.9% | 2,382 | 25.4% |
| Tuscaloosa | 10,592 | 22.7% | 12,408 | 23.1% | 10,853 | 23.2% | 11,905 | 22.2% |
| Walker | 4,520 | 24.4% | 3,937 | 24.9% | 4,556 | 24.6% | 3,954 | 25.0% |
| Washington | 1,308 | 22.8% | 905 | 21.3% | 1,499 | 26.1% | 954 | 22.5% |
| Wilcox | 1,067 | 23.9% | 706 | 23.6% | 1,100 | 24.6% | 643 | 21.5% |
| Winston | 1,545 | 23.7% | 1,238 | 22.8% | 1,650 | 25.4% | 1,336 | 24.6% |
| ALABAMA | 295,992 | 23.6% | 292,565 | 23.9% | 315,345 | 25.1% | 303,617 | 24.8% |



Ages 10-14

Ages 15-19

| COUNTY | 2000 | | 2016 | | 2000 | | 2016 | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT |
| Autauga | 3,738 | 27.4% | 4,044 | 27.3% | 3,262 | 23.9% | 3,886 | 26.3% |
| Baldwin | 10,144 | 26.9% | 13,175 | 26.5% | 9,463 | 25.1% | 12,466 | 25.1% |
| Barbour | 2,156 | 26.5% | 1,553 | 26.0% | 2,149 | 26.4% | 1,459 | 24.4% |
| Bibb | 1,454 | 24.9% | 1,296 | 25.2% | 1,407 | 24.1% | 1,314 | 25.6% |
| Blount | 3,662 | 25.8% | 3,813 | 26.1% | 3,382 | 23.8% | 3,703 | 25.4% |
| Bullock | 875 | 25.9% | 578 | 23.8% | 891 | 26.4% | 575 | 23.7% |
| Butler | 1,699 | 26.6% | 1,296 | 25.2% | 1,802 | 28.2% | 1,286 | 25.0% |
| Calhoun | 7,469 | 24.9% | 7,136 | 25.4% | 8,180 | 27.3% | 7,656 | 27.3% |
| Chambers | 2,475 | 24.8% | 1,902 | 24.2% | 2,480 | 24.8% | 1,964 | 25.0% |
| Cherokee | 1,502 | 25.6% | 1,459 | 26.1% | 1,416 | 24.1% | 1,555 | 27.8% |
| Chilton | 2,896 | 25.9% | 2,984 | 26.0% | 2,710 | 24.2% | 2,718 | 23.7% |
| Choctaw | 1,203 | 26.5% | 786 | 26.9% | 1,161 | 25.6% | 789 | 27.0% |
| Clarke | 2,191 | 25.4% | 1,539 | 25.9% | 2,162 | 25.1% | 1,641 | 27.7% |
| Clay | 979 | 26.1% | 754 | 24.2% | 977 | 26.0% | 888 | 28.5% |
| Cleburne | 982 | 25.8% | 999 | 26.7% | 966 | 25.3% | 931 | 24.9% |
| Coffee | 3,184 | 26.6% | 3,424 | 25.7% | 3,115 | 26.0% | 3,407 | 25.5% |
| Colbert | 3,735 | 25.8% | 3,122 | 24.7% | 3,645 | 25.2% | 3,251 | 25.7% |
| Conecuh | 1,044 | 26.0% | 743 | 25.8% | 1,022 | 25.5% | 740 | 25.7% |
| Coosa | 845 | 26.2% | 529 | 25.6% | 821 | 25.5% | 566 | 27.4% |
| Covington | 2,593 | 26.3% | 2,355 | 26.2% | 2,571 | 26.1% | 2,181 | 24.3% |
| Crenshaw | 985 | 26.5% | 925 | 26.5% | 953 | 25.7% | 849 | 24.3% |
| Cullman | 5,343 | 25.6% | 5,195 | 25.6% | 5,447 | 26.1% | 4,980 | 24.6% |
| Dale | 3,513 | 24.2% | 3,037 | 24.3% | 3,620 | 24.9% | 3,045 | 24.4% |
| Dallas | 3,836 | 25.9% | 2,751 | 25.2% | 3,964 | 26.8% | 2,913 | 26.7% |
| De Kalb | 4,269 | 24.2% | 4,996 | 26.4% | 4,427 | 25.1% | 4,730 | 25.0% |
| Elmore | 4,882 | 26.3% | 5,327 | 26.3% | 4,543 | 24.4% | 5,123 | 25.3% |
| Escambia | 2,614 | 25.1% | 2,358 | 25.7% | 2,750 | 26.4% | 2,249 | 24.5% |
| Etowah | 6,930 | 25.3% | 6,287 | 25.5% | 7,143 | 26.1% | 6,536 | 26.5% |
| Fayette | 1,260 | 25.6% | 986 | 25.4% | 1,350 | 27.4% | 1,027 | 26.4% |
| Franklin | 2,156 | 25.4% | 2,192 | 26.1% | 2,178 | 25.6% | 2,047 | 24.3% |
| Geneva | 1,928 | 28.3% | 1,738 | 27.2% | 1,773 | 26.1% | 1,555 | 24.3% |
| Greene | 777 | 23.9% | 543 | 25.8% | 873 | 26.9% | 518 | 24.6% |
| Hale | 1,453 | 25.9% | 928 | 23.7% | 1,383 | 24.6% | 1,012 | 25.9% |
| Henry | 1,106 | 25.3% | 1,071 | 27.3% | 1,180 | 27.0% | 1,029 | 26.2% |
| Houston | 6,661 | 26.5% | 7,008 | 26.4% | 6,140 | 24.4% | 6,575 | 24.8% |
| Jackson | 3,655 | 25.4% | 3,221 | 26.6% | 3,686 | 25.6% | 3,194 | 26.4% |
| Jefferson | 47,066 | 25.8% | 40,965 | 24.4% | 46,075 | 25.3% | 41,289 | 24.6% |
| Lamar | 1,101 | 26.3% | 883 | 27.1% | 1,148 | 27.4% | 864 | 26.5% |
| Lauderdale | 5,910 | 25.7% | 5,373 | 25.2% | 6,214 | 27.1% | 6,196 | 29.1% |
| Lawrence | 2,628 | 26.7% | 2,046 | 25.9% | 2,470 | 25.1% | 1,941 | 24.6% |
| Lee | 7,603 | 22.2% | 9,509 | 22.8% | 11,767 | 34.4% | 13,513 | 32.4% |
| Limestone | 4,628 | 25.8% | 6,149 | 26.3% | 4,311 | 24.0% | 6,032 | 25.8% |
| Lowndes | 1,270 | 28.2% | 638 | 24.8% | 1,183 | 26.3% | 632 | 24.6% |
| Macon | 1,801 | 24.0% | 875 | 19.9% | 2,438 | 32.4% | 1,734 | 39.4% |
| Madison | 20,298 | 25.6% | 22,260 | 25.1% | 19,846 | 25.1% | 23,947 | 27.0% |
| Marengo | 1,902 | 27.0% | 1,238 | 25.3% | 1,756 | 25.0% | 1,234 | 25.2% |
| Marion | 2,060 | 26.3% | 1,807 | 26.0% | 2,004 | 25.6% | 1,848 | 26.6% |
| Marshall | 5,599 | 24.8% | 6,654 | 26.0% | 5,566 | 24.7% | 6,100 | 23.8% |
| Mobile | 30,929 | 25.4% | 26,799 | 24.7% | 30,504 | 25.0% | 27,391 | 25.2% |
| Monroe | 1,905 | 25.1% | 1,435 | 26.5% | 1,942 | 25.6% | 1,502 | 27.7% |
| Montgomery | 16,298 | 24.9% | 13,954 | 23.8% | 17,257 | 26.4% | 14,671 | 25.0% |
| Morgan | 8,119 | 26.3% | 7,826 | 26.2% | 7,499 | 24.2% | 7,502 | 25.1% |
| Perry | 988 | 24.5% | 605 | 23.0% | 1,165 | 28.9% | 928 | 35.3% |
| Pickens | 1,660 | 26.3% | 1,126 | 24.9% | 1,668 | 26.4% | 1,243 | 27.5% |
| Pike | 2,090 | 24.2% | 1,640 | 19.7% | 2,681 | 31.1% | 3,090 | 37.1% |
| Randolph | 1,568 | 24.9% | 1,396 | 25.0% | 1,616 | 25.7% | 1,573 | 28.2% |
| Russell | 3,691 | 25.4% | 3,716 | 23.6% | 3,531 | 24.3% | 3,506 | 22.3% |
| St. Clair | 4,855 | 27.1% | 5,673 | 26.0% | 4,265 | 23.8% | 5,191 | 23.8% |
| Shelby | 10,398 | 25.3% | 14,794 | 26.6% | 9,332 | 22.7% | 14,490 | 26.0% |
| Sumter | 1,248 | 25.8% | 679 | 21.2% | 1,281 | 26.5% | 1,107 | 34.6% |
| Talladega | 5,852 | 26.2% | 5,054 | 26.3% | 5,853 | 26.2% | 5,046 | 26.3% |
| Tallapoosa | 2,892 | 26.2% | 2,343 | 25.0% | 2,708 | 24.6% | 2,375 | 25.3% |
| Tuscaloosa | 10,690 | 22.9% | 11,611 | 21.6% | 14,558 | 31.2% | 17,723 | 33.0% |
| Walker | 4,711 | 25.5% | 3,946 | 25.0% | 4,706 | 25.4% | 3,963 | 25.1% |
| Washington | 1,478 | 25.8% | 1,162 | 27.4% | 1,451 | 25.3% | 1,226 | 28.9% |
| Wilcox | 1,136 | 25.4% | 769 | 25.7% | 1,165 | 26.1% | 875 | 29.2% |
| Winston | 1,684 | 25.9% | 1,406 | 25.9% | 1,628 | 25.0% | 1,456 | 26.8% |
| ALABAMA | 320,252 | 25.5% | 306,381 | 25.0% | 324,580 | 25.8% | 320,546 | 26.2% |



| COUNTY | Child Population White (Under 20) | | | | Child Population African American (Under 20) | | | | Child Population American Indian/ Alaska Native (Under 20) | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--|--------------|----------------|--------------|--|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | 2000 | | 2016 | | 2000 | | 2016 | | 2000 | | 2016 | |
| | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT |
| Autauga | 10,460 | 76.7% | 10,462 | 70.7% | 2,673 | 19.6% | 3,054 | 20.6% | 55 | 0.4% | 43 | 0.3% |
| Baldwin | 30,652 | 81.3% | 37,828 | 76.1% | 5,299 | 14.1% | 5,484 | 11.0% | 204 | 0.5% | 326 | 0.7% |
| Barbour | 3,401 | 41.8% | 2,147 | 35.9% | 4,509 | 55.4% | 3,205 | 53.6% | 26 | 0.3% | 8 | 0.1% |
| Bibb | 4,221 | 72.3% | 3,861 | 75.1% | 1,496 | 25.6% | 1,007 | 19.6% | 7 | 0.1% | 17 | 0.3% |
| Blount | 12,666 | 89.2% | 11,696 | 80.1% | 188 | 1.3% | 240 | 1.6% | 75 | 0.5% | 48 | 0.3% |
| Bullock | 449 | 13.3% | 281 | 11.6% | 2,809 | 83.1% | 1,756 | 72.3% | 3 | 0.1% | 4 | 0.2% |
| Butler | 3,089 | 48.3% | 2,204 | 42.8% | 3,220 | 50.3% | 2,657 | 51.6% | 8 | 0.1% | 23 | 0.4% |
| Calhoun | 21,543 | 71.8% | 18,028 | 64.3% | 7,081 | 23.6% | 6,939 | 24.7% | 113 | 0.4% | 70 | 0.2% |
| Chambers | 5,128 | 51.3% | 3,794 | 48.2% | 4,664 | 46.7% | 3,498 | 44.5% | 8 | 0.1% | 14 | 0.2% |
| Cherokee | 5,291 | 90.2% | 4,928 | 88.1% | 395 | 6.7% | 261 | 4.7% | 21 | 0.4% | 26 | 0.5% |
| Chilton | 9,129 | 81.7% | 8,421 | 73.4% | 1,513 | 13.5% | 1,235 | 10.8% | 33 | 0.3% | 28 | 0.2% |
| Choctaw | 2,127 | 46.8% | 1,572 | 53.9% | 2,351 | 51.8% | 1,244 | 42.6% | 5 | 0.1% | 4 | 0.1% |
| Clarke | 4,125 | 47.8% | 2,722 | 45.9% | 4,330 | 50.2% | 2,904 | 48.9% | 26 | 0.3% | 24 | 0.4% |
| Clay | 2,872 | 76.5% | 2,332 | 74.8% | 760 | 20.2% | 477 | 15.3% | 11 | 0.3% | 10 | 0.3% |
| Cleburne | 3,520 | 92.3% | 3,355 | 89.6% | 166 | 4.4% | 112 | 3.0% | 12 | 0.3% | 13 | 0.3% |
| Coffee | 8,239 | 68.9% | 8,481 | 63.6% | 2,685 | 22.4% | 2,402 | 18.0% | 133 | 1.1% | 116 | 0.9% |
| Colbert | 10,919 | 75.5% | 9,313 | 73.6% | 2,990 | 20.7% | 2,109 | 16.7% | 69 | 0.5% | 52 | 0.4% |
| Conecuh | 1,778 | 44.3% | 1,122 | 38.9% | 2,153 | 53.6% | 1,585 | 55.0% | 6 | 0.1% | 9 | 0.3% |
| Coosa | 1,834 | 56.9% | 1,235 | 59.8% | 1,302 | 40.4% | 699 | 33.8% | 8 | 0.2% | 4 | 0.2% |
| Covington | 7,986 | 81.1% | 6,996 | 77.9% | 1,627 | 16.5% | 1,404 | 15.6% | 45 | 0.5% | 50 | 0.6% |
| Crenshaw | 2,542 | 68.5% | 2,307 | 66.1% | 1,059 | 28.5% | 849 | 24.3% | 26 | 0.7% | 17 | 0.5% |
| Cullman | 19,665 | 94.1% | 17,755 | 87.6% | 226 | 1.1% | 276 | 1.4% | 76 | 0.4% | 77 | 0.4% |
| Dale | 9,305 | 64.1% | 7,679 | 61.6% | 3,821 | 26.3% | 2,868 | 23.0% | 81 | 0.6% | 68 | 0.5% |
| Dallas | 3,771 | 25.5% | 2,038 | 18.7% | 10,751 | 72.7% | 8,486 | 77.7% | 9 | 0.1% | 12 | 0.1% |
| De Kalb | 15,352 | 86.9% | 13,013 | 68.8% | 346 | 2.0% | 270 | 1.4% | 160 | 0.9% | 225 | 1.2% |
| Elmore | 13,638 | 73.3% | 13,779 | 68.0% | 4,213 | 22.7% | 4,707 | 23.2% | 79 | 0.4% | 69 | 0.3% |
| Escambia | 6,019 | 57.8% | 5,029 | 54.8% | 3,649 | 35.0% | 3,052 | 33.3% | 415 | 4.0% | 353 | 3.8% |
| Etowah | 20,662 | 75.4% | 17,478 | 70.9% | 5,403 | 19.7% | 4,367 | 17.7% | 85 | 0.3% | 65 | 0.3% |
| Fayette | 4,106 | 83.4% | 3,161 | 81.4% | 715 | 14.5% | 488 | 12.6% | 6 | 0.1% | 5 | 0.1% |
| Franklin | 6,996 | 82.3% | 5,606 | 66.6% | 435 | 5.1% | 271 | 3.2% | 29 | 0.3% | 39 | 0.5% |
| Geneva | 5,545 | 81.5% | 5,016 | 78.4% | 954 | 14.0% | 640 | 10.0% | 59 | 0.9% | 32 | 0.5% |
| Greene | 360 | 11.1% | 201 | 9.5% | 2,844 | 87.5% | 1,826 | 86.7% | 2 | 0.1% | 2 | 0.1% |
| Hale | 1,726 | 30.7% | 1,350 | 34.5% | 3,775 | 67.2% | 2,406 | 61.6% | 15 | 0.3% | 5 | 0.1% |
| Henry | 2,457 | 56.2% | 2,569 | 65.4% | 1,751 | 40.1% | 1,045 | 26.6% | 12 | 0.3% | 13 | 0.3% |
| Houston | 16,294 | 64.8% | 15,349 | 57.9% | 7,863 | 31.3% | 8,542 | 32.2% | 75 | 0.3% | 75 | 0.3% |
| Jackson | 12,714 | 88.5% | 10,362 | 85.7% | 649 | 4.5% | 431 | 3.6% | 310 | 2.2% | 108 | 0.9% |
| Jefferson | 88,410 | 48.5% | 70,699 | 42.1% | 86,578 | 47.5% | 80,024 | 47.7% | 325 | 0.2% | 285 | 0.2% |
| Lamar | 3,440 | 82.1% | 2,735 | 83.8% | 643 | 15.3% | 348 | 10.7% | 1 | 0.0% | 4 | 0.1% |
| Lauderdale | 19,273 | 83.9% | 16,774 | 78.8% | 2,916 | 12.7% | 2,612 | 12.3% | 56 | 0.2% | 61 | 0.3% |
| Lawrence | 7,025 | 71.3% | 5,719 | 72.3% | 1,506 | 15.3% | 775 | 9.8% | 747 | 7.6% | 499 | 6.3% |
| Lee | 23,446 | 68.5% | 26,295 | 63.0% | 9,180 | 26.8% | 10,334 | 24.8% | 53 | 0.2% | 95 | 0.2% |
| Limestone | 14,339 | 80.0% | 16,637 | 71.1% | 2,422 | 13.5% | 2,817 | 12.0% | 77 | 0.4% | 110 | 0.5% |
| Lowndes | 764 | 17.0% | 453 | 17.6% | 3,682 | 81.7% | 2,031 | 79.1% | 1 | 0.0% | 4 | 0.2% |
| Macon | 671 | 8.9% | 463 | 10.5% | 6,689 | 89.0% | 3,675 | 83.6% | 5 | 0.1% | 8 | 0.2% |
| Madison | 50,733 | 64.1% | 50,486 | 56.9% | 21,963 | 27.8% | 24,409 | 27.5% | 697 | 0.9% | 533 | 0.6% |
| Marengo | 2,621 | 37.3% | 1,888 | 38.6% | 4,268 | 60.7% | 2,686 | 54.9% | 6 | 0.1% | 14 | 0.3% |
| Marion | 7,304 | 93.1% | 6,173 | 88.9% | 275 | 3.5% | 227 | 3.3% | 24 | 0.3% | 19 | 0.3% |
| Marshall | 19,614 | 87.0% | 17,540 | 68.5% | 458 | 2.0% | 608 | 2.4% | 123 | 0.5% | 96 | 0.4% |
| Mobile | 66,065 | 54.2% | 53,736 | 49.5% | 49,616 | 40.7% | 44,464 | 40.9% | 942 | 0.8% | 986 | 0.9% |
| Monroe | 3,770 | 49.6% | 2,650 | 48.9% | 3,566 | 47.0% | 2,416 | 44.6% | 76 | 1.0% | 52 | 1.0% |
| Montgomery | 24,506 | 37.5% | 14,395 | 24.6% | 38,304 | 58.6% | 37,160 | 63.4% | 141 | 0.2% | 103 | 0.2% |
| Morgan | 24,129 | 78.0% | 19,765 | 66.2% | 4,427 | 14.3% | 4,185 | 14.0% | 216 | 0.7% | 196 | 0.7% |
| Perry | 877 | 21.7% | 648 | 24.6% | 3,097 | 76.7% | 1,861 | 70.8% | 1 | 0.0% | 7 | 0.3% |
| Pickens | 2,810 | 44.5% | 2,162 | 47.8% | 3,374 | 53.5% | 2,106 | 46.6% | 4 | 0.1% | 5 | 0.1% |
| Pike | 4,395 | 50.9% | 4,040 | 48.5% | 3,868 | 44.8% | 3,520 | 42.2% | 62 | 0.7% | 42 | 0.5% |
| Randolph | 4,330 | 68.8% | 3,786 | 67.8% | 1,769 | 28.1% | 1,261 | 22.6% | 12 | 0.2% | 11 | 0.2% |
| Russell | 7,025 | 48.4% | 6,247 | 39.7% | 6,867 | 47.3% | 7,304 | 46.4% | 38 | 0.3% | 59 | 0.4% |
| St. Clair | 15,909 | 88.7% | 18,109 | 83.1% | 1,492 | 8.3% | 1,954 | 9.0% | 71 | 0.4% | 44 | 0.2% |
| Shelby | 35,526 | 86.5% | 40,244 | 72.3% | 3,560 | 8.7% | 7,383 | 13.3% | 134 | 0.3% | 120 | 0.2% |
| Sumter | 816 | 16.9% | 656 | 20.5% | 3,898 | 80.7% | 2,438 | 76.2% | 4 | 0.1% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Talladega | 13,311 | 59.6% | 10,898 | 56.8% | 8,463 | 37.9% | 6,921 | 36.1% | 36 | 0.2% | 36 | 0.2% |
| Tallapoosa | 7,150 | 64.9% | 5,708 | 60.8% | 3,629 | 32.9% | 2,968 | 31.6% | 33 | 0.3% | 37 | 0.4% |
| Tuscaloosa | 27,780 | 59.5% | 29,429 | 54.9% | 17,165 | 36.8% | 19,193 | 35.8% | 81 | 0.2% | 106 | 0.2% |
| Walker | 16,489 | 89.2% | 13,224 | 83.7% | 1,469 | 7.9% | 1,165 | 7.4% | 48 | 0.3% | 57 | 0.4% |
| Washington | 3,300 | 57.5% | 2,506 | 59.0% | 1,791 | 31.2% | 1,003 | 23.6% | 511 | 8.9% | 396 | 9.3% |
| Wilcox | 799 | 17.9% | 549 | 18.3% | 3,612 | 80.8% | 2,346 | 78.4% | 4 | 0.1% | 5 | 0.2% |
| Winston | 6,243 | 95.9% | 4,885 | 89.9% | 29 | 0.4% | 58 | 1.1% | 33 | 0.5% | 24 | 0.4% |
| ALABAMA | 793,451 | 63.2% | 712,969 | 58.3% | 401,241 | 31.9% | 363,048 | 29.7% | 6,869 | 0.5% | 6,068 | 0.5% |



**Child Population Asian/
Pacific Islander (Under 20)**

**Child Population More than One Race
(Under 20)**

**Child Population Hispanic
(Under 20)**

| COUNTY | 2000 | | 2016 | | 2000 | | 2016 | | 2000 | | 2016 | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT |
| Autauga | 38 | 0.3% | 173 | 1.2% | 161 | 1.2% | 497 | 3.4% | 229 | 1.7% | 561 | 3.8% |
| Baldwin | 182 | 0.5% | 709 | 1.4% | 470 | 1.2% | 1,683 | 3.4% | 861 | 2.3% | 3,697 | 7.4% |
| Barbour | 20 | 0.2% | 26 | 0.4% | 65 | 0.8% | 116 | 1.9% | 122 | 1.5% | 473 | 7.9% |
| Bibb | 6 | 0.1% | 8 | 0.2% | 42 | 0.7% | 91 | 1.8% | 68 | 1.2% | 156 | 3.0% |
| Blount | 22 | 0.2% | 42 | 0.3% | 120 | 0.8% | 353 | 2.4% | 1,125 | 7.9% | 2,227 | 15.2% |
| Bullock | 9 | 0.3% | 7 | 0.3% | 20 | 0.6% | 44 | 1.8% | 86 | 2.5% | 336 | 13.8% |
| Butler | 9 | 0.1% | 57 | 1.1% | 36 | 0.6% | 99 | 1.9% | 34 | 0.5% | 105 | 2.0% |
| Calhoun | 153 | 0.5% | 240 | 0.9% | 405 | 1.4% | 1,067 | 3.8% | 627 | 2.1% | 1,714 | 6.1% |
| Chambers | 19 | 0.2% | 56 | 0.7% | 68 | 0.7% | 180 | 2.3% | 93 | 0.9% | 325 | 4.1% |
| Cherokee | 7 | 0.1% | 20 | 0.4% | 59 | 1.0% | 185 | 3.3% | 92 | 1.6% | 175 | 3.1% |
| Chilton | 20 | 0.2% | 59 | 0.5% | 77 | 0.7% | 298 | 2.6% | 393 | 3.5% | 1,426 | 12.4% |
| Choctaw | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 0.0% | 24 | 0.5% | 45 | 1.5% | 27 | 0.6% | 52 | 1.8% |
| Clarke | 15 | 0.2% | 37 | 0.6% | 53 | 0.6% | 108 | 1.8% | 69 | 0.8% | 138 | 2.3% |
| Clay | 3 | 0.1% | 7 | 0.2% | 43 | 1.1% | 144 | 4.6% | 63 | 1.7% | 147 | 4.7% |
| Cleburne | 1 | 0.0% | 8 | 0.2% | 43 | 1.1% | 96 | 2.6% | 69 | 1.8% | 161 | 4.3% |
| Coffee | 93 | 0.8% | 183 | 1.4% | 281 | 2.3% | 670 | 5.0% | 488 | 4.1% | 1,488 | 11.2% |
| Colbert | 42 | 0.3% | 86 | 0.7% | 176 | 1.2% | 495 | 3.9% | 250 | 1.7% | 592 | 4.7% |
| Conecuh | 8 | 0.2% | 1 | 0.0% | 36 | 0.9% | 71 | 2.5% | 28 | 0.7% | 93 | 3.2% |
| Coosa | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 0.0% | 32 | 1.0% | 50 | 2.4% | 39 | 1.2% | 77 | 3.7% |
| Covington | 15 | 0.2% | 44 | 0.5% | 71 | 0.7% | 274 | 3.1% | 97 | 1.0% | 213 | 2.4% |
| Crenshaw | 2 | 0.1% | 58 | 1.7% | 41 | 1.1% | 140 | 4.0% | 35 | 0.9% | 121 | 3.5% |
| Cullman | 46 | 0.2% | 164 | 0.8% | 215 | 1.0% | 399 | 2.0% | 660 | 3.2% | 1,596 | 7.9% |
| Dale | 138 | 1.0% | 136 | 1.1% | 420 | 2.9% | 608 | 4.9% | 707 | 4.9% | 1,115 | 8.9% |
| Dallas | 48 | 0.3% | 42 | 0.4% | 83 | 0.6% | 164 | 1.5% | 112 | 0.8% | 183 | 1.7% |
| De Kalb | 34 | 0.2% | 62 | 0.3% | 267 | 1.5% | 499 | 2.6% | 1,494 | 8.5% | 4,839 | 25.6% |
| Elmore | 56 | 0.3% | 142 | 0.7% | 258 | 1.4% | 665 | 3.3% | 312 | 1.7% | 911 | 4.5% |
| Escambia | 23 | 0.2% | 23 | 0.3% | 161 | 1.5% | 410 | 4.5% | 134 | 1.3% | 307 | 3.3% |
| Etowah | 116 | 0.4% | 187 | 0.8% | 350 | 1.3% | 795 | 3.2% | 742 | 2.7% | 1,744 | 7.1% |
| Fayette | 10 | 0.2% | 13 | 0.3% | 35 | 0.7% | 114 | 2.9% | 51 | 1.0% | 102 | 2.6% |
| Franklin | 11 | 0.1% | 45 | 0.5% | 86 | 1.0% | 199 | 2.4% | 936 | 11.0% | 2,254 | 26.8% |
| Geneva | 10 | 0.1% | 18 | 0.3% | 56 | 0.8% | 239 | 3.7% | 176 | 2.6% | 451 | 7.1% |
| Greene | 2 | 0.1% | 4 | 0.2% | 7 | 0.2% | 32 | 1.5% | 28 | 0.9% | 41 | 1.9% |
| Hale | 5 | 0.1% | 13 | 0.3% | 41 | 0.7% | 39 | 1.0% | 49 | 0.9% | 95 | 2.4% |
| Henry | 1 | 0.0% | 26 | 0.7% | 54 | 1.2% | 118 | 3.0% | 92 | 2.1% | 157 | 4.0% |
| Houston | 166 | 0.7% | 229 | 0.9% | 278 | 1.1% | 945 | 3.6% | 438 | 1.7% | 1,386 | 5.2% |
| Jackson | 36 | 0.3% | 52 | 0.4% | 406 | 2.8% | 484 | 4.0% | 245 | 1.7% | 655 | 5.4% |
| Jefferson | 1,587 | 0.9% | 2,774 | 1.7% | 1,795 | 1.0% | 3,650 | 2.2% | 3,338 | 1.8% | 10,505 | 6.3% |
| Lamar | 1 | 0.0% | 1 | 0.0% | 35 | 0.8% | 106 | 3.2% | 71 | 1.7% | 69 | 2.1% |
| Lauderdale | 97 | 0.4% | 168 | 0.8% | 247 | 1.1% | 695 | 3.3% | 334 | 1.5% | 988 | 4.6% |
| Lawrence | 7 | 0.1% | 15 | 0.2% | 426 | 4.3% | 566 | 7.2% | 142 | 1.4% | 332 | 4.2% |
| Lee | 491 | 1.4% | 1,538 | 3.7% | 405 | 1.2% | 1,237 | 3.0% | 583 | 1.7% | 2,226 | 5.3% |
| Limestone | 62 | 0.3% | 475 | 2.0% | 225 | 1.3% | 910 | 3.9% | 776 | 4.3% | 2,445 | 10.5% |
| Lowndes | 5 | 0.1% | 3 | 0.1% | 17 | 0.4% | 28 | 1.1% | 34 | 0.8% | 50 | 1.9% |
| Macon | 13 | 0.2% | 23 | 0.5% | 71 | 0.9% | 93 | 2.1% | 63 | 0.8% | 136 | 3.1% |
| Madison | 1,378 | 1.7% | 2,241 | 2.5% | 2,183 | 2.8% | 4,223 | 4.8% | 2,006 | 2.5% | 6,828 | 7.7% |
| Marengo | 16 | 0.2% | 18 | 0.4% | 33 | 0.5% | 78 | 1.6% | 83 | 1.2% | 211 | 4.3% |
| Marion | 15 | 0.2% | 24 | 0.3% | 72 | 0.9% | 155 | 2.2% | 148 | 1.9% | 346 | 5.0% |
| Marshall | 52 | 0.2% | 214 | 0.8% | 253 | 1.1% | 701 | 2.7% | 2,009 | 8.9% | 6,456 | 25.2% |
| Mobile | 1,893 | 1.6% | 2,154 | 2.0% | 1,548 | 1.3% | 3,220 | 3.0% | 1,700 | 1.4% | 4,046 | 3.7% |
| Monroe | 24 | 0.3% | 26 | 0.5% | 83 | 1.1% | 161 | 3.0% | 67 | 0.9% | 110 | 2.0% |
| Montgomery | 600 | 0.9% | 1,806 | 3.1% | 793 | 1.2% | 1,420 | 2.4% | 890 | 1.4% | 3,694 | 6.3% |
| Morgan | 159 | 0.5% | 237 | 0.8% | 488 | 1.6% | 1,142 | 3.8% | 1,464 | 4.7% | 4,315 | 14.5% |
| Perry | 4 | 0.1% | 19 | 0.7% | 20 | 0.5% | 25 | 1.0% | 39 | 1.0% | 70 | 2.7% |
| Pickens | 5 | 0.1% | 16 | 0.4% | 53 | 0.8% | 101 | 2.2% | 54 | 0.9% | 132 | 2.9% |
| Pike | 11 | 0.1% | 148 | 1.8% | 146 | 1.7% | 324 | 3.9% | 136 | 1.6% | 262 | 3.1% |
| Randolph | 18 | 0.3% | 30 | 0.5% | 46 | 0.7% | 166 | 3.0% | 110 | 1.7% | 328 | 5.9% |
| Russell | 50 | 0.3% | 150 | 1.0% | 215 | 1.5% | 671 | 4.3% | 284 | 2.0% | 1,307 | 8.3% |
| St. Clair | 37 | 0.2% | 222 | 1.0% | 174 | 1.0% | 554 | 2.5% | 234 | 1.3% | 907 | 4.2% |
| Shelby | 438 | 1.1% | 1,337 | 2.4% | 364 | 0.9% | 1,415 | 2.5% | 1,008 | 2.5% | 5,191 | 9.3% |
| Sumter | 4 | 0.1% | 34 | 1.1% | 27 | 0.6% | 33 | 1.0% | 78 | 1.6% | 40 | 1.2% |
| Talladega | 46 | 0.2% | 90 | 0.5% | 218 | 1.0% | 627 | 3.3% | 223 | 1.0% | 610 | 3.2% |
| Tallapoosa | 23 | 0.2% | 61 | 0.7% | 86 | 0.8% | 211 | 2.2% | 96 | 0.9% | 399 | 4.3% |
| Tuscaloosa | 344 | 0.7% | 791 | 1.5% | 508 | 1.1% | 1,141 | 2.1% | 743 | 1.6% | 2,987 | 5.6% |
| Walker | 46 | 0.2% | 125 | 0.8% | 203 | 1.1% | 507 | 3.2% | 226 | 1.2% | 722 | 4.6% |
| Washington | 6 | 0.1% | 158 | 3.7% | 72 | 1.3% | 107 | 2.5% | 56 | 1.0% | 77 | 1.8% |
| Wilcox | 3 | 0.1% | 8 | 0.3% | 8 | 0.2% | 28 | 0.9% | 42 | 0.9% | 57 | 1.9% |
| Winston | 7 | 0.1% | 21 | 0.4% | 51 | 0.8% | 112 | 2.1% | 137 | 2.1% | 336 | 6.2% |
| ALABAMA | 8,808 | 0.7% | 17,906 | 1.5% | 15,905 | 1.3% | 36,823 | 3.0% | 28,245 | 2.2% | 86,295 | 7.1% |



DEMOGRAPHICS

DEMOGRAPHICS DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- Although Alabama's total population increased by 9.4 percent from 2000 to 2016, the state's child population fell by 2.6 percent during the same period.
- The most marked decline in the child population are ages 5-9 and 10-14, with losses of 3.7 and 4.3 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 tripled from 2000 to 2016 and makes up approximately 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-EST2016-ALLDATA-[ST-FIPS]: Annual County Resident Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2016.

Complete state and county data profiles are available online at <http://www.alavoices.org/research/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 2017 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

- 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



Building healthy communities means not only affordable health insurance but access to health care services and resources that support the health and development of our children and their families where they live.



Over the last few decades Alabama has led a robust effort to ensure that every child in the state has access to affordable health insurance. Today, primarily because of the state's ALL Kids program, more than 96 percent of Alabama's children are covered by some form of health insurance. Unfortunately, having health insurance does not equate to having access to reliable health care.

This is best illustrated through the decline of obstetrical services offered across the state – specialized care that works to ensure the best health outcomes for both the mother and the child. In 1980, 45 of the 54 rural counties in Alabama had a hospital that offered obstetrical services. By 2016, 16 of the 54 rural counties offered obstetrical services.¹ Consequently, families living in rural counties may need to drive an hour or more to reach a hospital that can provide obstetrical care, and in some cases even across state lines. For families with no reliable transportation this can add an additional barrier to accessing prenatal care.

Receiving adequate prenatal care throughout pregnancy works to ensure that both the mother and the baby have a healthy pregnancy and birth experience. In 2015, females receiving adequate/adequate plus prenatal care was at 75.3 percent compared to 78.6 percent in 2005. Females of color had lower rates at 70.9 percent for African American women (down from 73.5 percent in 2005) and 57.5 percent (up from 50.6 percent in 2005) for Hispanic women.

Of course, one of the more reliable measures of a community's ability to provide quality health services is its infant mortality rate. Alabama continues to lag behind the

rest of the nation when it comes to keeping babies alive and healthy past the first year of life. Alabama's infant mortality rate of 8.3 per 1,000 live births is 30 percent higher than the national rate of 5.8 per 1,000 live births. According to the Alabama Department of Public Health, there is no single factor that causes the death of an infant, and it is often the result of a number of contributing factors.²

And if infant mortality is a reflection of our health services in a community, obesity is a reflection of the future health of our children. Obesity is at an all-time high in our state and our nation. Rates have more than tripled from what they were in 1971.³ The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation reports in *The State of Obesity* that Alabama ranks 3rd and 2nd, respectively, in the nation in adult obesity and diabetes.⁴ Even more alarming is our children are following this same trend in obesity with 10 to 17 year olds ranked 11th/51, high school students 9th/43 and 2- to 4-year old WIC participants ranked 10th/51. Children who are obese are more likely to be obese as adults. More and more chronic diet-related diseases are showing up in our children at a younger age than ever before. We could be in jeopardy of having the first generation in over a century for whom life expectancy falls.⁵

Improving the well-being of mothers, infants and children will improve the health of our next generation. In order for children to succeed in all aspects of life, we must ensure they are given the opportunity for a healthy start, resources to address health issues and opportunities to practice a healthy life-style.

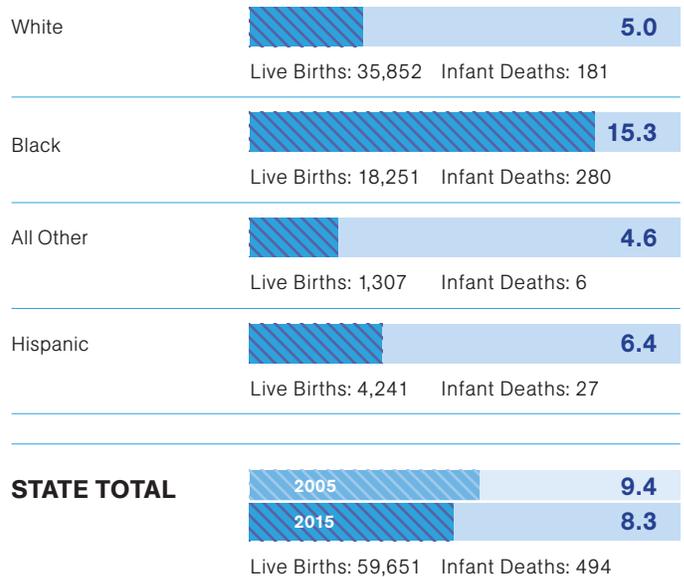


DISCUSSION AND KEY POINTS

HEALTH: KEY POINTS

- Infant mortality for all races decreased 12.7 percent from 2005 to 2015, which resulted in a decrease in the rate per 1,000 live births from 9.4 to 8.3 of the same period.
- Alabama's infant mortality rate of 8.3 per 1,000 live births compares unfavorably to the national rate of 5.8 per 1,000 live births. However, the state has seen a decline in rate from 9.4 in 2005 to 8.3 in 2015.
- Infant mortality rate for African American babies continues to increase from its highest rate of 14.6 per 1000 in 2014 to 15.3 per 1000 in 2015.
- The percent of births noted as pre-term or less than 37 weeks of gestation decreased approximately 13 percent from 2005 to 2015. This overall decrease is consistent among the major demographic group for the same period.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE (PER 1,000 BIRTHS): 2015

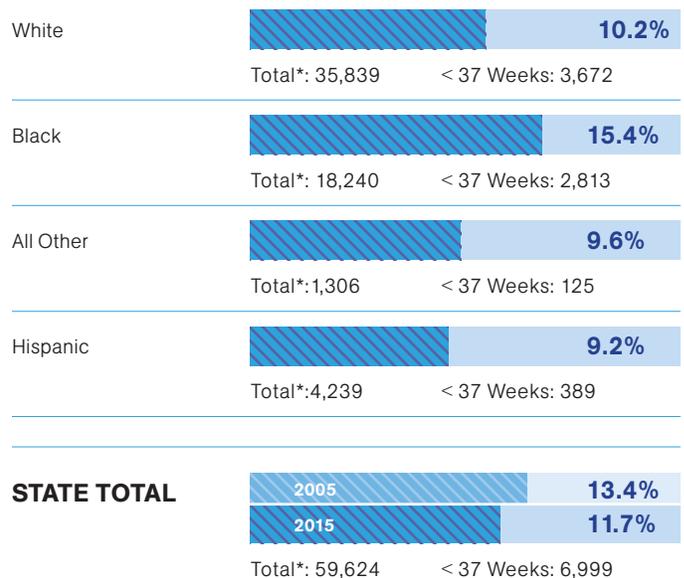


LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BY RACE, LESS THAN 5 LBS OR 2,500 GRAMS: 2015



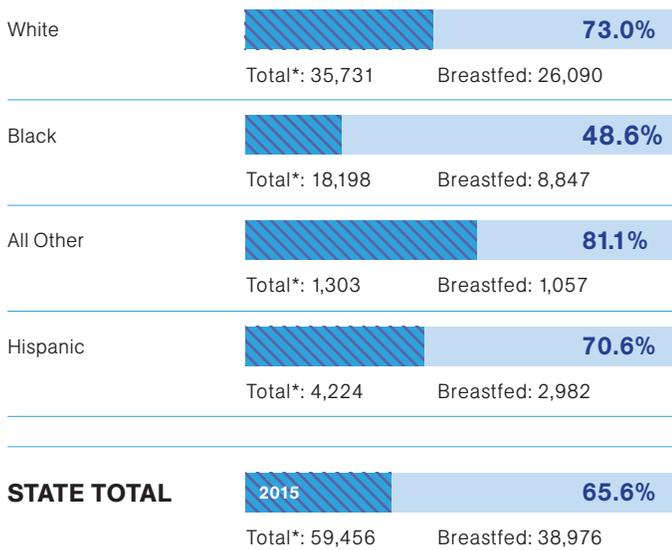
*Unknown birth weight is excluded from total counts.

PRE-TERM BIRTHS BY RACE (LESS THAN 37 WEEKS): 2015



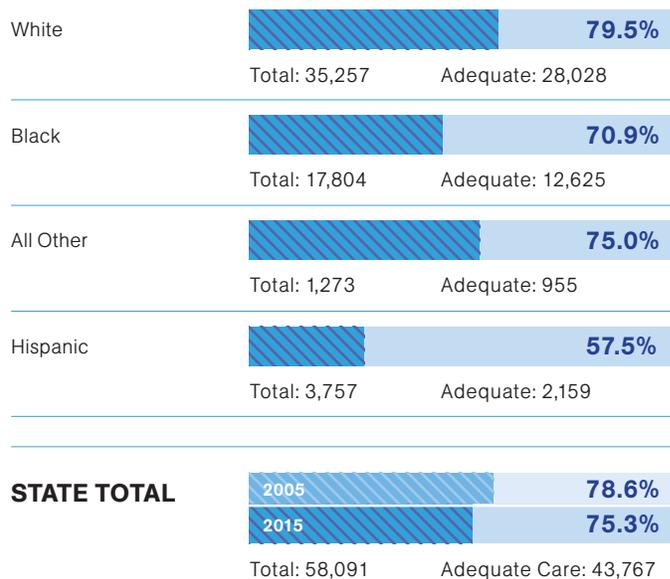
*Unknown gestation is excluded from total counts.

MOTHERS WHO BREASTFED: 2015

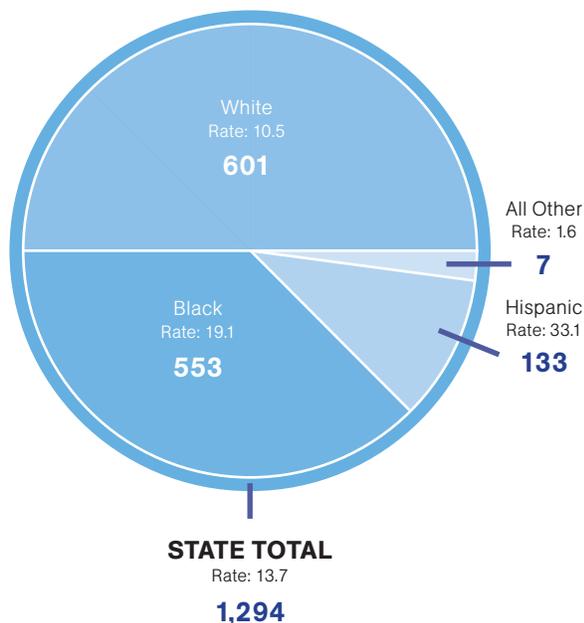


*Total excludes births where breastfed status is unknown.

FEMALES RECEIVING ADEQUATE/
ADEQUATE-PLUS PRENATAL CARE: 2015



NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO TEENS
AGED 15-17 BY RACE: 2015



HEALTH: KEY POINTS

- Pre-term and babies born at low birth-weight (less than 5 lbs.) continue to be the leading contributing causes of infant deaths.
- Approximately 96 percent of Alabama's children are now covered by some form of health insurance.
- Births to teens aged 15-17 years old decreased by approximately 48 percent compared to 2005. While African American children account for slightly less than 30 percent of the total child population, they account for approximately 42 percent of the births in this age category.
- In 1980, 45 of 54 rural counties in Alabama had hospitals providing obstetrical service. By 2016 that number dropped to 17 of 54 counties.⁶
- The Alabama Department of Public Health reported over 17,000 diet-related deaths in 2015 which equates to a rate of 354.4 per 100,000. Whites had the highest rate at 399.1 per 100,000 and Hispanic population had the lowest rate at 45.1 per 100,000.



HEALTH

DISCUSSION AND KEY POINTS

STATE OF OBESITY IN ALABAMA

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

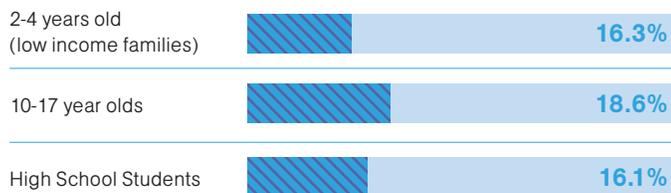
OBESITY BY RACE: 2016



OBESITY BY GENDER: 2012



CHILDHOOD OBESITY



ADULT OBESITY

2016

35.7%

RANK 3/51

In 2016, Alabama's adult obesity was up from 22.6 percent in 2000 and from 11.2 percent in 1990.

ADULT DIABETES

2016

14.6%

RANK 2/51

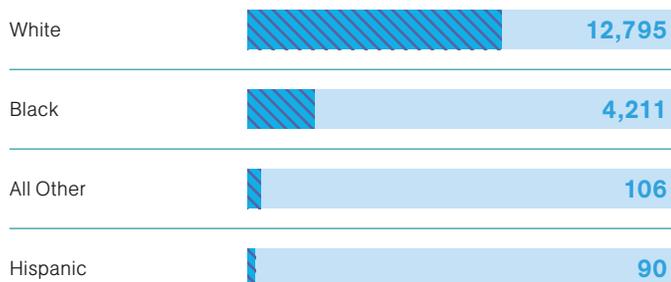
ADULT HYPERTENSION

2016

40.4%

RANK 3/51

NUMBER OF DIET-RELATED DEATHS BY RACE: 2015



STATE TOTAL

2005 Rate: 390.8
2015 Rate: 354.4



2015 Rate by Race:

White: 399.1 | Black: 328.1
All Other: 64.2 | Hispanic: 45.1

HEALTH: KEY POINTS

- Almost one third of Alabamians are classified as obese. Obesity puts us at a greater risk of type II diabetes and hypertension, which can, in turn, lead to complications such as stroke, heart attack, amputation and blindness.
- Over 17,000 diet-related deaths were reported in 2015. This equals a rate of 354.4 per 100,000 which is down slightly from 2005 when the rate was 390.8 per 100,000.
- If not addressed, childhood obesity could place children in jeopardy of having a shorter life span than their parents.



**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 Mothers**

| 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 Mothers | |
|----------------|---|------------|----------|--------------------------------------|-------------|--|--------------|----------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| | 2005 | 2015 | 2005-15 | 2011-15 | | 2005 | 2015 | 2005-15 | 2005 | 2015 |
| | RATE | | TREND | NUMBER | PERCENT | PERCENT | | TREND | PERCENT | |
| Autauga | 12.4 | 7.5 | - | 391 | 2.8% | 33.3% | 73.2% | W | 13.5% | 12.3% |
| Baldwin | 9.1 | 5.1 | - | 1,992 | 4.6% | 78.1% | 80.8% | I | 13.4% | 10.7% |
| Barbour | 8.1 | 7.2 | - | 323 | 5.6% | 50.0% | 70.5% | I | 13.8% | 13.0% |
| Bibb | 14.5 | 3.6 | - | 138 | 2.8% | 100.0% | 59.9% | - | 17.5% | 9.7% |
| Blount | 5.6 | 0.0 | - | 690 | 5.0% | 0.0% | 78.1% | W | 11.7% | 9.1% |
| Bullock | 10.7 | 7.0 | - | 22 | 1.0% | 0.0% | 57.6% | - | 16.0% | 13.3% |
| Butler | 7.5 | 8.5 | - | 121 | 2.6% | 50.0% | 80.4% | - | 14.2% | 10.7% |
| Calhoun | 8.8 | 6.4 | - | 828 | 3.2% | 77.7% | 84.1% | - | 8.2% | 10.1% |
| Chambers | 4.9 | 4.9 | - | 282 | 3.8% | 73.9% | 80.3% | - | 11.8% | 14.1% |
| Cherokee | 7.2 | 4.0 | - | 143 | 2.7% | 0.0% | 69.4% | - | 11.2% | 11.1% |
| Chilton | 5.5 | 9.3 | - | 778 | 7.3% | 0.0% | 79.9% | - | 13.1% | 10.0% |
| Choctaw | 0.0 | 6.8 | - | 24 | 0.9% | 0.0% | 85.4% | I | 18.5% | 14.3% |
| Clarke | 9.4 | 10.5 | - | 182 | 3.2% | 57.5% | 77.8% | I | 17.5% | 11.9% |
| Clay | 13.6 | 6.8 | - | 192 | 6.5% | 100.0% | 80.3% | - | 7.5% | 16.2% |
| Cleburne | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | 168 | 4.8% | 0.0% | 84.0% | I | 12.7% | 10.4% |
| Coffee | 5.3 | 3.1 | - | 443 | 3.7% | 75.8% | 75.8% | - | 12.7% | 11.5% |
| Colbert | 8.0 | 13.7 | - | 359 | 3.0% | 85.8% | 77.5% | - | 14.7% | 11.3% |
| Conecuh | 16.9 | 11.6 | - | 447 | 15.7% | 0.0% | 77.8% | - | 10.7% | 13.3% |
| Coosa | 20.6 | 10.9 | - | 52 | 2.5% | 0.0% | 80.4% | - | 16.5% | 21.7% |
| Covington | 8.4 | 0.0 | - | 510 | 6.1% | 75.7% | 82.0% | - | 12.1% | 12.1% |
| Crenshaw | 13.5 | 5.7 | - | 82 | 2.6% | 66.7% | 78.1% | - | 9.5% | 13.6% |
| Cullman | 7.3 | 2.9 | - | 1,186 | 6.5% | 93.2% | 77.6% | W | 12.0% | 9.9% |
| Dale | 5.2 | 7.8 | - | 316 | 2.7% | 86.4% | 73.6% | - | 11.8% | 9.7% |
| Dallas | 7.5 | 3.8 | - | 232 | 2.2% | 64.1% | 71.5% | I | 14.5% | 10.3% |
| De Kalb | 9.4 | 8.3 | - | 1,320 | 7.4% | 58.6% | 59.8% | - | 13.3% | 9.7% |
| Elmore | 7.0 | 4.5 | - | 701 | 3.8% | 66.7% | 78.0% | - | 11.9% | 11.0% |
| Escambia | 12.3 | 13.9 | - | 976 | 11.6% | 47.4% | 76.8% | I | 13.3% | 11.6% |
| Etowah | 8.6 | 9.9 | - | 1,115 | 4.8% | 77.0% | 64.4% | W | 12.5% | 9.6% |
| Fayette | 12.0 | 5.5 | - | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 63.5% | W | 9.6% | 9.9% |
| Franklin | 12.2 | 7.3 | - | 575 | 7.5% | 56.2% | 66.9% | - | 10.4% | 9.2% |
| Geneva | 7.2 | 7.1 | - | 152 | 2.6% | 0.0% | 82.1% | - | 9.1% | 8.5% |
| Greene | 0.0 | 22.0 | - | 50 | 2.5% | 0.0% | 57.5% | - | 18.7% | 17.6% |
| Hale | 18.6 | 15.2 | - | 53 | 1.5% | 0.0% | 52.4% | - | 16.7% | 20.8% |
| Henry | 0.0 | 11.8 | - | 57 | 1.5% | 100.0% | 81.2% | - | 12.0% | 11.8% |
| Houston | 7.8 | 7.0 | - | 864 | 3.5% | 73.7% | 81.1% | - | 11.5% | 10.3% |
| Jackson | 9.6 | 9.3 | - | 612 | 5.3% | 75.6% | 77.2% | - | 12.4% | 10.3% |
| Jefferson | 12.4 | 10.5 | - | 6,705 | 4.4% | 81.7% | 76.3% | - | 14.7% | 11.4% |
| Lamar | 11.3 | 5.6 | - | 206 | 6.7% | 0.0% | 77.0% | W | 9.6% | 8.9% |
| Lauderdale | 10.0 | 13.6 | - | 350 | 1.8% | 87.5% | 81.4% | - | 14.7% | 13.4% |
| Lawrence | 7.4 | 5.6 | - | 185 | 2.5% | 0.0% | 78.8% | - | 14.0% | 10.2% |
| Lee | 11.7 | 7.5 | I | 938 | 2.8% | 82.0% | 82.0% | - | 8.0% | 10.8% |
| Limestone | 7.9 | 9.8 | - | 463 | 2.2% | 67.9% | 77.9% | - | 15.1% | 10.9% |
| Lowndes | 11.0 | 17.2 | - | 221 | 8.8% | 0.0% | 75.0% | - | 11.7% | 18.1% |
| Macon | 11.5 | 9.9 | - | 117 | 3.1% | 0.0% | 66.5% | - | 9.6% | 14.9% |
| Madison | 5.5 | 8.4 | - | 2,775 | 3.5% | 90.0% | 71.0% | W | 13.3% | 12.7% |
| Marengo | 10.9 | 11.8 | - | 95 | 2.0% | 56.5% | 59.1% | - | 14.5% | 13.3% |
| Marion | 5.9 | 3.2 | - | 217 | 3.4% | 93.4% | 81.1% | - | 8.3% | 7.1% |
| Marshall | 7.7 | 3.7 | - | 1,280 | 5.5% | 64.6% | 68.8% | - | 12.8% | 12.7% |
| Mobile | 9.1 | 7.6 | - | 4,697 | 4.7% | 80.5% | 79.1% | - | 15.4% | 13.3% |
| Monroe | 16.5 | 18.2 | - | 267 | 5.0% | 70.5% | 80.0% | - | 15.2% | 14.5% |
| Montgomery | 8.5 | 10.9 | - | 1,976 | 3.6% | 78.8% | 69.1% | W | 13.5% | 14.0% |
| Morgan | 9.5 | 9.4 | - | 1,463 | 5.2% | 66.5% | 73.7% | - | 14.2% | 10.6% |
| Perry | 14.6 | 21.1 | - | 75 | 3.3% | 0.0% | 64.2% | - | 14.6% | 14.1% |
| Pickens | 14.0 | 8.4 | - | 155 | 3.6% | 0.0% | 61.1% | - | 16.8% | 18.6% |
| Pike | 21.9 | 0.0 | - | 147 | 2.3% | 62.8% | 79.8% | - | 15.3% | 9.4% |
| Randolph | 16.5 | 8.0 | - | 191 | 3.8% | 50.0% | 77.4% | - | 15.6% | 10.8% |
| Russell | 11.6 | 11.1 | - | 1,159 | 7.8% | 50.0% | 70.2% | - | 11.8% | 11.1% |
| St. Clair | 9.7 | 4.8 | - | 557 | 2.8% | 50.0% | 80.4% | - | 14.1% | 12.0% |
| Shelby | 7.4 | 5.8 | - | 2,082 | 4.2% | 65.6% | 84.8% | - | 11.5% | 7.8% |
| Sumter | 22.2 | 45.5 | - | 71 | 2.6% | 0.0% | 67.8% | - | 9.0% | 22.7% |
| Talladega | 13.0 | 7.1 | - | 392 | 2.2% | 83.9% | 76.1% | - | 11.9% | 12.1% |
| Tallapoosa | 12.7 | 15.2 | - | 97 | 1.1% | 89.2% | 82.2% | - | 19.1% | 27.3% |
| Tuscaloosa | 8.9 | 8.7 | - | 1,192 | 2.8% | 71.6% | 59.8% | W | 14.9% | 12.0% |
| Walker | 8.2 | 11.2 | - | 581 | 4.0% | 90.8% | 77.8% | W | 14.1% | 11.2% |
| Washington | 10.2 | 11.4 | - | 285 | 7.2% | 0.0% | 80.1% | - | 12.7% | 13.1% |
| Wilcox | 11.3 | 16.3 | - | 68 | 2.4% | 50.0% | 65.5% | - | 15.3% | 15.4% |
| Winston | 11.2 | 8.6 | - | 117 | 2.3% | 33.3% | 87.0% | - | 14.2% | 9.4% |
| ALABAMA | 9.4 | 8.3 | I | 45,500 | 4.1% | 78.6% | 75.3% | - | 13.4% | 11.7% |



| COUNTY | Low Birth Weight, All Races | | | Births to Teens Aged 15-17 | | | Births to Females Aged 10-19 (per 1,000) | | | Births to Unmarried Teens, Aged 10-19 | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------|----------------------------|-------------|----------|--|-------------|----------|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| | 2005 | 2015 | 2005-15 | 2005 | 2015 | 2005-15 | 2005 | 2015 | 2005-15 | 2005 | 2015 |
| | PERCENT | | TREND | RATE | | TREND | RATE | | TREND | PERCENT | |
| Autauga | 25.0% | 9.0% | - | 24.1 | 8.3 | I | 25.0 | 12.7 | I | 10.2% | 7.0% |
| Baldwin | 6.7% | 8.5% | - | 27.4 | 12.5 | - | 24.4 | 14.0 | - | 8.2% | 6.8% |
| Barbour | 33.3% | 12.6% | - | 38.8 | 9.2 | I | 35.0 | 14.4 | I | 14.2% | 7.2% |
| Bibb | 0.0% | 10.1% | - | 12.4 | 20.3 | - | 23.5 | 23.7 | - | 7.3% | 7.6% |
| Blount | 0.0% | 8.7% | - | 27.3 | 17.8 | I | 22.5 | 19.2 | I | 6.1% | 8.1% |
| Bullock | 50.0% | 14.0% | - | 49.3 | 20.0 | I | 45.1 | 24.7 | I | 15.0% | 9.1% |
| Butler | 100.0% | 9.4% | - | 25.3 | 18.8 | - | 24.3 | 15.7 | I | 10.1% | 7.3% |
| Calhoun | 7.5% | 9.0% | - | 30.0 | 17.9 | - | 29.3 | 18.8 | - | 9.8% | 7.9% |
| Chambers | 12.3% | 12.6% | - | 52.4 | 7.8 | I | 36.4 | 22.6 | - | 16.7% | 9.7% |
| Cherokee | 0.0% | 14.3% | - | 34.1 | 16.3 | I | 31.7 | 20.4 | I | 12.0% | 7.1% |
| Chilton | 100.0% | 9.3% | - | 32.2 | 12.0 | I | 27.4 | 20.7 | I | 7.0% | 6.7% |
| Choctaw | 0.0% | 15.0% | - | 32.3 | 7.0 | I | 26.3 | 15.0 | I | 12.7% | 6.8% |
| Clarke | 8.0% | 11.9% | - | 23.2 | 13.3 | - | 19.5 | 21.6 | - | 9.7% | 11.6% |
| Clay | 0.0% | 8.1% | - | 27.7 | 16.3 | - | 28.2 | 24.8 | I | 10.2% | 8.1% |
| Cleburne | 0.0% | 8.0% | - | 28.6 | 6.8 | - | 23.1 | 11.1 | - | 6.7% | 4.9% |
| Coffee | 8.5% | 10.6% | - | 31.7 | 12.6 | I | 28.9 | 12.1 | - | 10.2% | 4.8% |
| Colbert | 9.4% | 9.6% | - | 24.0 | 13.4 | I | 24.3 | 14.2 | I | 8.6% | 5.3% |
| Conecuh | 100.0% | 11.0% | - | 26.2 | 15.5 | - | 27.3 | 24.4 | - | 12.4% | 9.2% |
| Coosa | 0.0% | 16.3% | - | 30.5 | 0.0 | - | 24.6 | 14.3 | - | 12.4% | 5.4% |
| Covington | 7.1% | 10.8% | - | 40.3 | 10.2 | I | 39.4 | 22.0 | I | 12.9% | 7.5% |
| Crenshaw | 4.3% | 11.9% | - | 24.0 | 24.7 | - | 33.6 | 23.8 | - | 12.2% | 10.2% |
| Cullman | 6.2% | 8.0% | - | 24.7 | 20.2 | - | 27.2 | 22.6 | I | 7.8% | 8.1% |
| Dale | 8.9% | 7.8% | - | 25.1 | 9.3 | I | 24.5 | 11.6 | - | 7.5% | 4.9% |
| Dallas | 11.3% | 13.2% | - | 39.6 | 22.6 | I | 41.9 | 20.9 | I | 19.8% | 10.9% |
| De Kalb | 8.5% | 8.4% | - | 31.0 | 13.0 | I | 32.1 | 17.8 | I | 6.2% | 7.2% |
| Elmore | 0.0% | 9.0% | - | 24.8 | 11.8 | I | 23.7 | 10.8 | I | 7.7% | 5.4% |
| Escambia | 7.7% | 12.1% | - | 38.7 | 18.7 | I | 33.4 | 19.5 | I | 12.7% | 8.6% |
| Etowah | 7.1% | 8.4% | - | 28.1 | 15.1 | I | 28.3 | 20.9 | I | 8.9% | 7.6% |
| Fayette | 0.0% | 9.9% | - | 19.4 | 3.2 | I | 23.2 | 19.0 | - | 4.8% | 6.6% |
| Franklin | 6.2% | 7.3% | - | 40.1 | 20.1 | I | 37.3 | 22.9 | I | 6.1% | 8.5% |
| Geneva | 0.0% | 8.9% | - | 29.0 | 12.9 | I | 26.3 | 19.7 | - | 11.6% | 9.6% |
| Greene | 0.0% | 15.4% | - | 44.2 | 11.2 | I | 19.6 | 13.6 | - | 12.0% | 7.7% |
| Hale | 0.0% | 15.2% | - | 15.6 | 10.7 | - | 27.3 | 13.8 | - | 13.5% | 6.6% |
| Henry | 0.0% | 11.2% | - | 36.9 | 5.7 | I | 27.9 | 11.0 | I | 12.0% | 5.9% |
| Houston | 7.1% | 10.6% | W | 27.3 | 13.9 | I | 25.4 | 16.3 | I | 9.8% | 7.0% |
| Jackson | 7.5% | 10.8% | - | 20.0 | 13.1 | - | 25.9 | 16.0 | I | 9.0% | 7.1% |
| Jefferson | 13.0% | 11.2% | I | 24.0 | 14.7 | I | 24.7 | 14.1 | I | 9.8% | 6.1% |
| Lamar | 0.0% | 7.3% | - | 23.0 | 16.8 | I | 25.6 | 26.3 | I | 3.4% | 7.3% |
| Lauderdale | 7.6% | 10.9% | - | 15.2 | 10.6 | I | 19.3 | 12.6 | I | 8.5% | 6.1% |
| Lawrence | 0.0% | 8.5% | I | 29.4 | 9.4 | I | 23.3 | 12.7 | I | 9.3% | 5.1% |
| Lee | 6.9% | 8.8% | - | 12.6 | 11.7 | - | 12.6 | 9.3 | I | 5.4% | 4.7% |
| Limestone | 9.7% | 8.1% | - | 41.5 | 9.2 | - | 29.2 | 13.6 | - | 9.5% | 5.9% |
| Lowndes | 0.0% | 14.7% | - | 42.4 | 9.0 | I | 37.2 | 14.3 | I | 19.9% | 7.8% |
| Macon | 0.0% | 16.8% | W | 14.7 | 29.6 | - | 22.0 | 18.0 | I | 14.1% | 12.4% |
| Madison | 12.0% | 10.0% | - | 19.8 | 8.2 | I | 18.4 | 9.5 | - | 7.8% | 4.5% |
| Marengo | 8.4% | 12.9% | - | 37.3 | 4.8 | I | 25.4 | 10.5 | I | 14.2% | 4.7% |
| Marion | 3.8% | 6.8% | - | 29.4 | 18.7 | I | 38.4 | 20.1 | - | 7.4% | 7.7% |
| Marshall | 7.0% | 8.9% | - | 47.8 | 19.5 | - | 41.3 | 21.8 | - | 8.4% | 6.5% |
| Mobile | 14.4% | 12.1% | - | 30.9 | 15.9 | - | 29.0 | 17.4 | I | 12.0% | 7.4% |
| Monroe | 8.3% | 13.2% | - | 29.6 | 28.6 | - | 29.3 | 20.3 | I | 13.2% | 12.3% |
| Montgomery | 11.5% | 13.6% | - | 33.7 | 16.4 | - | 29.4 | 18.6 | - | 12.5% | 7.8% |
| Morgan | 7.7% | 8.1% | I | 28.6 | 18.6 | I | 27.6 | 20.4 | I | 8.9% | 9.0% |
| Perry | 0.0% | 18.3% | - | 40.3 | 17.1 | I | 27.1 | 20.2 | I | 19.7% | 9.2% |
| Pickens | 0.0% | 15.2% | - | 24.4 | 13.1 | I | 20.7 | 15.1 | - | 11.7% | 5.9% |
| Pike | 7.1% | 10.4% | W | 15.0 | 19.7 | - | 21.7 | 13.6 | I | 9.0% | 7.9% |
| Randolph | 50.0% | 10.0% | - | 20.1 | 6.7 | - | 25.1 | 23.3 | - | 10.3% | 9.2% |
| Russell | 0.0% | 9.5% | - | 33.1 | 20.2 | - | 29.8 | 20.6 | - | 12.0% | 7.4% |
| St. Clair | 0.0% | 9.9% | - | 22.0 | 7.7 | I | 25.9 | 15.6 | I | 7.7% | 5.7% |
| Shelby | 8.5% | 7.3% | I | 14.2 | 8.2 | I | 13.4 | 8.2 | - | 3.3% | 3.6% |
| Sumter | 0.0% | 19.5% | - | 14.0 | 15.6 | - | 16.3 | 12.4 | - | 12.6% | 6.5% |
| Talladega | 10.8% | 10.8% | - | 29.9 | 12.6 | - | 31.2 | 18.0 | I | 12.9% | 8.9% |
| Tallapoosa | 7.1% | 17.1% | - | 30.2 | 18.6 | I | 32.7 | 18.4 | I | 13.6% | 7.6% |
| Tuscaloosa | 12.6% | 11.2% | I | 21.4 | 13.2 | I | 21.6 | 12.8 | I | 9.0% | 6.6% |
| Walker | 9.8% | 9.8% | - | 28.5 | 17.2 | I | 26.9 | 23.6 | I | 6.3% | 6.2% |
| Washington | 0.0% | 10.3% | - | 17.4 | 15.0 | - | 23.0 | 12.5 | I | 10.7% | 7.4% |
| Wilcox | 50.0% | 14.6% | - | 30.7 | 7.2 | - | 21.6 | 22.0 | - | 11.3% | 14.6% |
| Winston | 0.0% | 8.2% | - | 18.4 | 13.5 | - | 32.4 | 19.0 | I | 6.3% | 6.4% |
| ALABAMA | 10.8% | 10.4% | I | 26.5 | 13.7 | - | 25.8 | 15.5 | - | 9.6% | 6.7% |



Mothers Who Breastfed

Adult Diabetes

Adult Obesity

**Diet-Related Deaths
(per 100,000)**

| COUNTY | 2015 | | 2013 | 2013 | 2005 | 2015 |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | NUMBER | PERCENT | PERCENT | PERCENT | RATE | |
| Autauga | 465 | 69.6% | 11.9% | 33.8% | 279.8 | 339.8 |
| Baldwin | 1,826 | 77.9% | 8.8% | 27.2% | 404.7 | 370.7 |
| Barbour | 117 | 42.2% | 16.9% | 44.7% | 316.7 | 315.9 |
| Bibb | 162 | 58.5% | 13.8% | 40.3% | 492.7 | 314.7 |
| Blount | 493 | 73.0% | 12.3% | 34.9% | 344.5 | 345.0 |
| Bullock | 48 | 33.6% | 18.1% | 42.8% | 588.0 | 449.5 |
| Butler | 107 | 45.7% | 15.4% | 36.6% | 505.6 | 516.7 |
| Calhoun | 1,006 | 72.2% | 13.4% | 32.2% | 497.6 | 417.2 |
| Chambers | 192 | 46.6% | 14.1% | 40.0% | 502.0 | 490.6 |
| Cherokee | 164 | 66.1% | 10.7% | 33.9% | 460.8 | 501.4 |
| Chilton | 382 | 71.0% | 12.0% | 36.0% | 436.0 | 383.5 |
| Choctaw | 85 | 57.8% | 14.8% | 41.1% | 405.2 | 568.1 |
| Clarke | 166 | 58.9% | 14.0% | 38.3% | 506.1 | 424.7 |
| Clay | 64 | 46.4% | 12.2% | 37.7% | 537.1 | 578.0 |
| Cleburne | 126 | 77.8% | 10.7% | 30.2% | 408.0 | 386.8 |
| Coffee | 374 | 58.3% | 14.4% | 33.7% | 502.6 | 352.5 |
| Colbert | 391 | 59.7% | 16.1% | 37.8% | 515.9 | 429.1 |
| Conecuh | 77 | 44.8% | 14.4% | 36.7% | 467.7 | 698.6 |
| Coosa | 30 | 32.6% | 14.6% | 39.8% | 474.8 | 383.6 |
| Covington | 233 | 51.3% | 12.2% | 34.5% | 532.4 | 477.9 |
| Crenshaw | 96 | 55.2% | 14.2% | 40.1% | 553.7 | 482.8 |
| Cullman | 687 | 67.0% | 12.6% | 33.7% | 426.9 | 414.1 |
| Dale | 420 | 66.0% | 13.0% | 36.6% | 379.5 | 334.2 |
| Dallas | 77 | 14.8% | 16.9% | 40.8% | 482.4 | 503.8 |
| De Kalb | 581 | 68.9% | 12.0% | 30.5% | 374.6 | 312.7 |
| Elmore | 585 | 65.7% | 12.5% | 35.2% | 297.6 | 290.5 |
| Escambia | 239 | 55.6% | 16.1% | 37.8% | 506.8 | 481.1 |
| Etowah | 841 | 69.5% | 14.9% | 35.2% | 575.6 | 472.4 |
| Fayette | 104 | 57.5% | 12.6% | 33.9% | 477.3 | 496.3 |
| Franklin | 251 | 61.1% | 12.5% | 33.3% | 439.2 | 364.6 |
| Geneva | 162 | 57.7% | 11.7% | 34.3% | 544.0 | 508.3 |
| Greene | 25 | 27.5% | 17.8% | 46.4% | 372.6 | 355.0 |
| Hale | 96 | 48.7% | 13.6% | 40.3% | 475.0 | 384.7 |
| Henry | 94 | 55.3% | 15.7% | 36.1% | 638.2 | 430.5 |
| Houston | 783 | 60.6% | 12.2% | 32.7% | 400.0 | 367.5 |
| Jackson | 372 | 70.5% | 12.8% | 32.1% | 428.7 | 476.1 |
| Jefferson | 6,654 | 75.9% | 12.0% | 33.0% | 404.1 | 342.0 |
| Lamar | 103 | 57.5% | 12.3% | 34.0% | 434.4 | 517.9 |
| Lauderdale | 635 | 66.6% | 12.4% | 33.0% | 377.5 | 359.0 |
| Lawrence | 210 | 59.7% | 13.5% | 35.4% | 410.3 | 386.3 |
| Lee | 1,517 | 76.7% | 10.3% | 29.0% | 256.4 | 247.5 |
| Limestone | 761 | 74.7% | 11.6% | 32.6% | 337.7 | 271.8 |
| Lowndes | 50 | 43.1% | 20.8% | 45.3% | 466.5 | 470.2 |
| Macon | 102 | 50.5% | 16.5% | 44.8% | 429.6 | 338.3 |
| Madison | 3,234 | 77.9% | 10.6% | 32.2% | 250.8 | 256.2 |
| Marengo | 113 | 44.5% | 17.4% | 40.5% | 571.3 | 512.3 |
| Marion | 183 | 59.2% | 15.8% | 36.1% | 547.2 | 583.8 |
| Marshall | 853 | 64.2% | 11.4% | 33.4% | 381.9 | 371.7 |
| Mobile | 3,080 | 54.4% | 14.3% | 37.2% | 407.5 | 375.5 |
| Monroe | 116 | 53.2% | 15.2% | 35.3% | 349.7 | 396.4 |
| Montgomery | 1,800 | 57.5% | 12.9% | 34.6% | 381.3 | 357.0 |
| Morgan | 910 | 65.8% | 11.2% | 31.5% | 336.7 | 378.6 |
| Perry | 40 | 28.2% | 19.3% | 43.4% | 650.8 | 444.1 |
| Pickens | 136 | 57.4% | 13.9% | 36.4% | 535.2 | 417.7 |
| Pike | 195 | 48.4% | 13.5% | 38.6% | 354.3 | 266.7 |
| Randolph | 135 | 54.9% | 12.4% | 31.0% | 515.0 | 519.8 |
| Russell | 562 | 62.6% | 12.5% | 36.2% | 316.3 | 394.2 |
| St. Clair | 790 | 76.3% | 8.1% | 33.0% | 347.0 | 320.7 |
| Shelby | 2,045 | 85.5% | 11.6% | 29.8% | 204.1 | 197.1 |
| Sumter | 74 | 48.1% | 18.1% | 40.3% | 311.2 | 354.9 |
| Talladega | 406 | 51.3% | 13.7% | 39.1% | 376.6 | 351.7 |
| Tallapoosa | 118 | 26.0% | 11.4% | 37.3% | 481.4 | 360.7 |
| Tuscaloosa | 1,584 | 62.7% | 12.6% | 34.2% | 327.4 | 265.8 |
| Walker | 408 | 50.6% | 14.4% | 33.3% | 422.2 | 370.6 |
| Washington | 96 | 54.9% | 15.4% | 40.4% | 360.1 | 550.3 |
| Wilcox | 27 | 22.0% | 16.7% | 45.4% | 440.6 | 371.7 |
| Winston | 118 | 51.1% | 10.8% | 30.2% | 440.9 | 444.4 |
| ALABAMA | 38,976 | 65.6% | 12.5% | 32.4% | 390.8 | 354.4 |



HEALTH

HEALTH DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- The infant mortality rate has seen a decline from around nine deaths per 1,000 live births, representing more than 500 babies who will not live to see their first birthday, to around eight deaths per 1,000 live births.
- Among the major demographic groups, the infant mortality rate is highest for African American babies. African American babies die at a rate of 15.3 per 1,000 live births; an increase from 14.6 per 1,000 in 2014. By contrast, there are five deaths per 1,000 White babies, six deaths per 1,000 Hispanic babies, and less than 5 deaths per 1,000 babies of Other Races.
- Rates for pre-term births declined approximately 13 percent from 2005 to 2015, while low birth weight showed only a slight decrease of 2.7 percent over the same time period.
- Births per 1,000 teens aged 15 to 17 have shown a significant decrease statewide; roughly 48%.
- In 2015, 73 percent of White mothers breastfed compared to approximately 49 percent of African Americans mothers, 70.6 percent Hispanic mothers, and 81 percent of mothers from all Other Races.

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>

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.

Note: 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.

Source: Alabama Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics, *Selected Maternal and Child Health Statistics*, 2003, Table 9 and *Alabama Vital Statistics*, 2015, Table 11 and Table 12. – we do not produce *Selected Maternal and Child Health Statistics* book in last few years. Table 9 contains almost same information as AVS table 12.

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.

BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED TEENS

The number of live births to unmarried females aged 10 through 19 expressed as a percentage of live births to women of all ages.

Alabama Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics. *County Health Profiles (2005-2015)*.

BIRTHS TO FEMALES AGED 10-19

The number of live birth to females aged 10-19 per 1,000 females in that age group.

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

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.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

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

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

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT

A weight at birth of less than 5.5 pounds or less than 2,500 grams. The percentage of births with low birth weight out of all births where the birth weight is known.

Source: Alabama Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics, *County Health Profiles (2005, 2015)*

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/research/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 2017 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

- Infant Mortality, All Races
- Children without Health Insurance
- Females Receiving Adequate/ Adequate-Plus Prenatal Care
- Pre-term Births to All Females
- Low Birth Weight, All Races
- Births to Teens, Aged 15-17
- Births to Unmarried Teens
- Births to Females, Aged 10-19
- Mothers Who Breastfed
- Adult Diabetes
- Adult Obesity
- Diet-Related Deaths





EDUCATION



Education data was not available at time of production. A separate Supplemental Report will be produced when data becomes available.



Safe communities improve and enrich a child's life, allowing them to transition through the different stages of development and growth with the best outcomes.



Alabama has made strides to improve the safety of our children. The child death rate statewide fell slightly from 25.4 per 100,000 children in 2005 to 24.5 per 100,000 children in 2015. The rate of preventable teen deaths fell from 66.6 deaths per 100,000 in 2005 to 51.8 deaths per 100,000 in 2015. Additionally, the juvenile violent crime court petition rate is down since 2005 by three percentage points to 5.2 petitions per 1,000, and juvenile incarceration has decreased by approximately 22 percent since 2008.

However, we continue to rank near the bottom nationally in many key safety measurements.

Most disturbing is Alabama's reputation as the second worst state for teen driving fatalities. Each year approximately 5,500 teens die as a result of a vehicle crash. Driver inexperience is cited as the leading cause in many of these deaths, but distracted drivers also contribute to many of these fatalities. A quarter of all teens say they respond to a text message once or more each time they drive.⁷ This underscores how changing behavior begins not just in the statehouse, but in the home.

Unfortunately, sometimes the biggest threat to a young child is not another vehicle but rather a person entrusted with their care. Alabama saw the number of reports of child abuse and/or neglect increase from 7.8 in FY2015 to 9.5 in FY2016. Nearly 40,000 reports involving just over 10,157 child victims were investigated. Child abuse or neglect in any form can have lasting consequences that can last a lifetime.⁸

But, even in safe homes, it is important for working families to know if the child care facility they rely on is

taking every measure to ensure the health and safety of the children left under their supervision. Unfortunately, in Alabama, nearly half of all child care centers are exempt from basic inspections and meeting minimum standards of health and safety measures and projections show that by 2025 that rate could grow to more than 70 percent. According to ChildCare Aware, Alabama is one of only 7 states that allows for these broad-based exemptions.

Still, keeping children physically safe on our roads and in our neighborhoods, in schools and child care centers, is only part of the puzzle. Children nurtured in an environment that provides resources and opportunities, as well as a family that provides a sense of purpose and belonging, are more likely to succeed.

In 2016, Alabama's foster care program cared for 5,799 children. Of the children in foster care, 8.1 percent were adopted during the reporting period ending on March 31, 2017. This is down from adoptions in 2010 and 2016 when rates were 9.6 percent and 9.2 percent, respectively. Additionally, 10,484 are in protective services and 1,805 children are aging out of the system and will soon be on their own.

Ensuring our neighborhoods and communities are safe and offer resources where families live can provide the best environment for children to grow up in. Growing communities that can provide this environment will take time but is certainly worth the investment to make sure it happens.



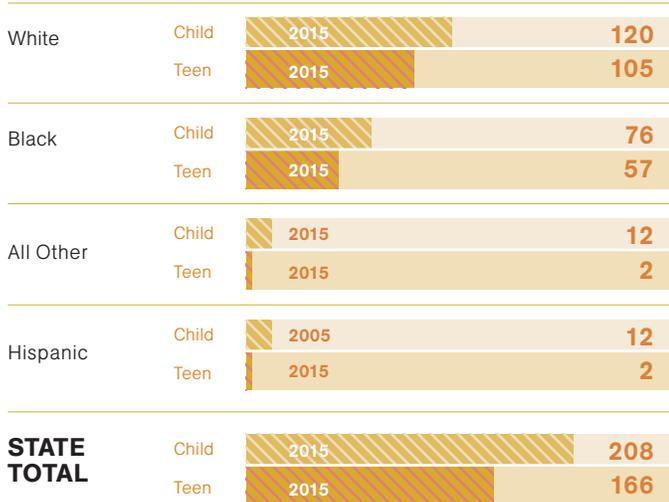
SAFETY

DISCUSSION AND KEY POINTS

SAFETY: KEY POINTS

- The number of children in foster care has decreased 6.8 percent compared to 2010, but has increased 6.2 percent compared to one year ago.
- In 2015, there were 166 preventable deaths for teens aged 15-19, which is approximately 22 percent decrease from 2005. However, the 2015 preventable deaths for teens has increased roughly 16 percent from the previous year.
- The percentage of teens not attending school and not working declined from 10.7 percent in 2000 to 8.8 percent for the 2011 to 2015 sample period.
- Of the 5,000 plus children in foster care, 471 children were adopted during the 2016 reporting period ending on March 31, 2017. This represents eight percent of children in foster care who were adopted, which is a lower rate compared to 9.6 percent in 2010 and 9.2 percent in 2015.
- According to Administrative Office of Courts, since the passage of the Juvenile Justice Act in 2008, juvenile incarceration has decreased approximately 22 percent.

CHILD AND TEEN DEATH RATE: 2005-2015



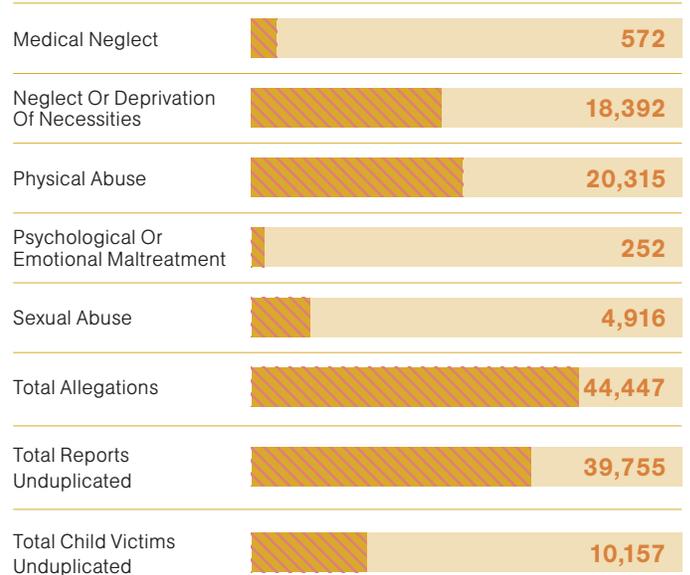
Children (Ages 1-14)
All Races (per 100,000)

Teens (Ages 15-19)
All Races (per 100,000)

Rate 2005 (Ages 1-14): 25.4
Rate 2015 (Ages 1-14): 24.5

Rate 2005 (Ages 15-19): 66.6
Rate 2015 (Ages 15-19): 51.8

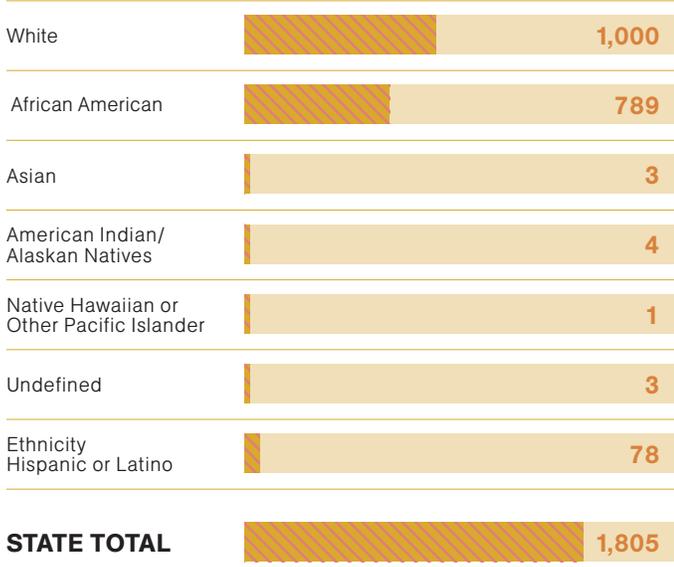
CHILDREN WITH INDICATION OF ABUSE OR NEGLECT: FY 2016



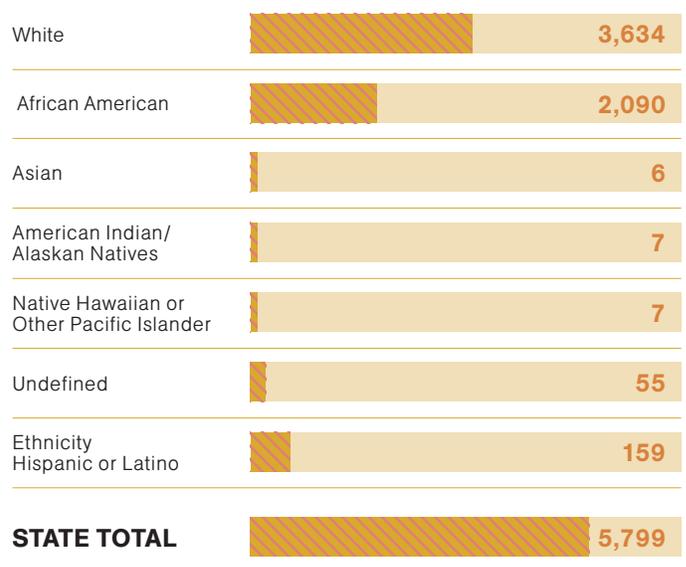
Rate 2005 (per 1,000): 8.9

Rate 2016 (per 1,000): 9.5

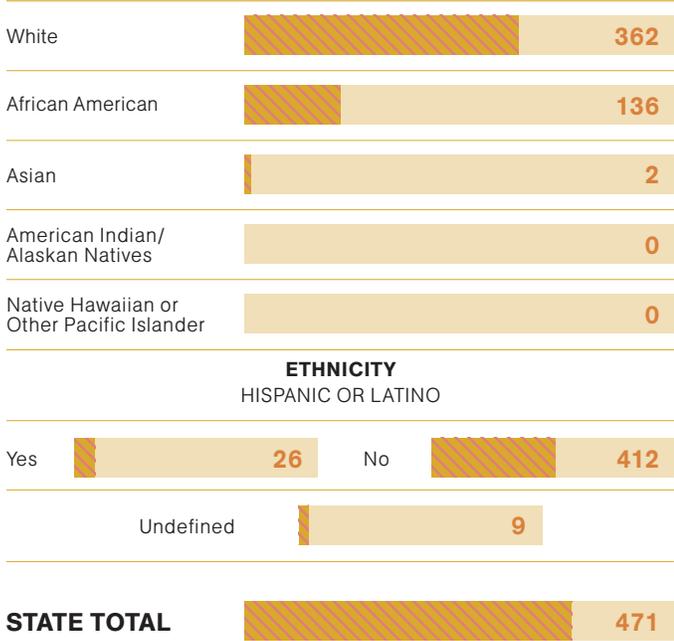
INDEPENDENT LIVING PROGRAM FOR YOUTH IN DHR CUSTODY, AGES 14 AND OLDER (AGES 14-20): MARCH 31, 2017



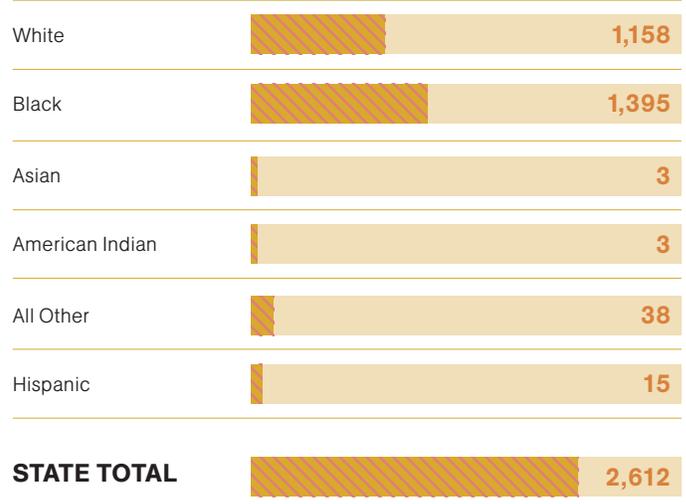
CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE (AGES 0-20): MARCH 31, 2017



CHILDREN ADOPTED (CHILDREN IN DHR CUSTODY): 4/1/2016 - 3/31/2017



JUVENILE VIOLENT CRIME BY RACE: 2016





SAFETY

DISCUSSION AND KEY POINTS

CHILD CARE IN ALABAMA

Every child is special and unique, but they all deserve health and safety protections while spending time in child care.

Last year, nearly 70 percent of Alabama children had all available parents in the workforce, making access to healthy and safe child care an essential family support. Yet, in Alabama nearly half of center-based child care and nearly one-third of all child care in Alabama is operating unregulated and uninspected.

Alabama remains 1 of only 7 states that allow broad-based exemptions from licensure and inspection for child care programs.⁹ This dual system of child care includes licensed child care that is annually inspected by the Alabama Department of Human Resources (DHR) and exempt child care that is not licensed or inspected by DHR.

Health and safety inspections of all child care programs in Alabama are a common sense protection for young children. Alabama's Minimum Standards for Day Care and Nighttime Centers, the states' licensing standards, were established to provide a universal floor of basic health and safety protections for children in child care including

meeting appropriate staff-to-child ratios, requiring criminal background checks and clearance for all staff coming in contact with children, CPR certification for at least one staff member, and annual inspections among other protections.

The biggest difference between licensed and licensed exempt child care is oversight. While exempt providers are encouraged by DHR to meet similar standards as licensed providers, there is no requirement for compliance nor is there a mechanism for accountability. This lack of oversight places too many Alabama children at risk.

Since the year 2000, the number of licensed programs in the state has decreased by 59 percent while the number of unregulated and uninspected programs has increased by 52 percent. **If we do nothing to reverse this troubling trend, 10-year projections based on data from 2009 through 2017 show that by 2027 license exempt programs could make up more than 63 percent of all child care in Alabama.**

Alabama is 1 of only 7 states that allow broad-based exemptions from licensure and inspection for child care programs.

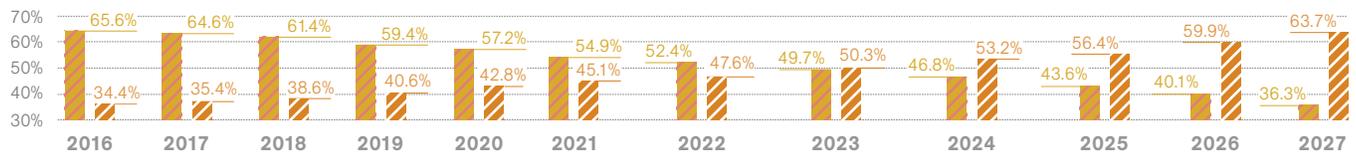


NUMBER OF LICENSED AND EXEMPT CHILD CARE PROVIDERS: 2009-2017 (PROJECTED: 2018-2027)

NUMBER OF FACILITIES AND 10YR PROJECTIONS



PERCENT LICENSED AND EXEMPT CHILDCARE PROJECTIONS (MODELED FROM LAST 10 YEARS DATA)



| Licensed Child Care | vs. | Licensed Exempt Child Care |
|---|-----|---|
| Licensed required with renewal every two years. | | No license or inspection required once exempt status is approved. |
| Must submit written fire and health department inspection report with no violations cited and zoning approval. | | Required to contact appropriate fire and health departments of their intent to operate and undergo inspection from those entities, but are not required to present verification of inspection to DHR. |
| Undergo an annual, unannounced inspection from DHR to ensure compliance with Alabama's Minimum Standards. | | License exempt programs are not inspected by DHR. DHR has no regulatory oversight that ensures compliance with Minimum Standards or accountability. |
| Show proof of the required documentation in Alabama's Minimum Standards, such as staff criminal background checks, staff-to-child ratios, and First Aid and CPR training. | | License exempt notify DHR that program is maintaining the necessary paperwork (fire and health inspection reports, immunization verifications, etc.), but do not undergo inspection to ensure compliance. |
| Complaints for licensed programs go through DHR. | | DHR has no jurisdiction over complaints in licensed exempt programs. Complaints are handled by local District Attorney's office for resolution. |

SOURCE: Alabama's Minimum Standards for Day Care and Nighttime Centers



| COUNTY | Child Death Rate | | | Children with Indication of Abuse or Neglect | | Preventable Teen Death Rate | | | Juvenile Violent Crime Court Petition Rate | | |
|----------------|------------------|-------------|----------|--|------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------|--|------------|----------|
| | 2005 | 2015 | 2005-15 | 2005 | FY2016 | 2005 | 2015 | 2005-15 | 2006 | 2016 | 2006-16 |
| | RATE | | TREND | RATE | | RATE | | TREND | RATE | | TREND |
| Autauga | 31.5 | 19.1 | - | 4.0 | 5.3 | 55.0 | 102.9 | - | 9.8 | 5.6 | - |
| Baldwin | 14.4 | 5.8 | - | 7.0 | 7.3 | 28.2 | 16.0 | - | 8.4 | 3.9 | I |
| Barbour | 80.3 | 45.4 | - | 5.6 | 12.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | 9.7 | 6.3 | - |
| Bibb | 75.7 | 0.0 | - | 18.2 | 20.4 | 223.2 | 152.2 | - | 11.0 | 6.0 | I |
| Blount | 19.8 | 39.0 | - | 4.4 | 26.4 | 83.6 | 54.0 | - | 2.8 | 0.8 | I |
| Bullock | 0.0 | 172.5 | - | 12.0 | 13.6 | 136.6 | 0.0 | - | 5.0 | 0.0 | - |
| Butler | 26.1 | 55.1 | - | 3.2 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 155.5 | - | 2.1 | 30.2 | W |
| Calhoun | 20.4 | 25.6 | - | 10.9 | 9.2 | 159.8 | 78.4 | - | 8.5 | 6.7 | - |
| Chambers | 15.4 | 36.0 | - | 8.2 | 9.1 | 174.1 | 152.7 | - | 8.7 | 9.5 | - |
| Cherokee | 0.0 | 50.8 | - | 27.3 | 18.8 | 71.0 | 64.3 | - | 5.8 | 2.4 | - |
| Chilton | 0.0 | 84.0 | - | 3.2 | 8.4 | 110.8 | 36.8 | I | 9.3 | 2.5 | I |
| Choctaw | 74.4 | 0.0 | - | 7.4 | 10.2 | 98.4 | 253.5 | - | 6.5 | 0.8 | I |
| Clarke | 72.7 | 0.0 | - | 8.8 | 9.9 | 0.0 | 60.9 | - | 10.5 | 10.0 | - |
| Clay | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | 5.0 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | 4.8 | 3.8 | - |
| Cleburne | 0.0 | 75.7 | - | 15.9 | 34.5 | 108.6 | 0.0 | - | 4.2 | 6.1 | - |
| Coffee | 12.4 | 0.0 | - | 7.0 | 7.2 | 95.9 | 29.4 | - | 4.4 | 7.3 | - |
| Colbert | 54.4 | 33.7 | - | 4.3 | 9.8 | 56.9 | 92.3 | - | 8.1 | 7.1 | - |
| Conecuh | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | 13.0 | 11.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | 1.9 | 6.6 | - |
| Coosa | 53.2 | 0.0 | - | 5.0 | 19.4 | 0.0 | 176.7 | - | 3.4 | 4.5 | - |
| Covington | 63.6 | 31.2 | - | 9.1 | 15.4 | 83.4 | 91.7 | - | 3.8 | 4.8 | - |
| Crenshaw | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | 24.6 | 14.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | 5.5 | 4.0 | - |
| Cullman | 35.9 | 14.1 | - | 14.4 | 23.2 | 57.2 | 20.1 | - | 4.5 | 4.0 | - |
| Dale | 9.9 | 22.1 | - | 5.6 | 9.9 | 59.6 | 65.7 | - | 12.6 | 6.6 | I |
| Dallas | 32.0 | 25.1 | - | 4.0 | 3.5 | 57.4 | 0.0 | - | 17.6 | 4.1 | I |
| De Kalb | 23.7 | 29.5 | - | 19.4 | 14.8 | 73.9 | 42.3 | - | 7.9 | 2.3 | I |
| Elmore | 14.8 | 14.0 | - | 4.8 | 4.6 | 97.8 | 136.6 | - | 7.8 | 6.1 | - |
| Escambia | 14.8 | 0.0 | - | 11.7 | 14.2 | 39.2 | 177.9 | - | 8.5 | 16.3 | - |
| Etowah | 22.2 | 34.9 | - | 13.3 | 19.3 | 59.0 | 76.5 | - | 10.5 | 5.9 | I |
| Fayette | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | 10.3 | 21.4 | 80.5 | 194.7 | - | 12.0 | 9.2 | - |
| Franklin | 0.0 | 66.4 | - | 4.3 | 13.0 | 51.1 | 48.9 | - | 7.2 | 4.8 | - |
| Geneva | 95.2 | 65.7 | - | 2.3 | 5.4 | 170.7 | 128.6 | - | 8.4 | 9.4 | - |
| Greene | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | 9.9 | 3.7 | 290.7 | 0.0 | - | 11.8 | 20.8 | - |
| Hale | 27.9 | 0.0 | - | 1.9 | 10.1 | 73.3 | 98.8 | - | 13.1 | 7.5 | - |
| Henry | 34.4 | 72.3 | - | 9.4 | 11.5 | 97.5 | 97.2 | - | 10.9 | 7.5 | - |
| Houston | 22.4 | 42.1 | - | 12.0 | 10.2 | 0.0 | 60.8 | - | 5.0 | 8.1 | - |
| Jackson | 10.7 | 23.4 | - | 13.1 | 15.3 | 145.7 | 31.3 | I | 6.4 | 7.1 | - |
| Jefferson | 24.9 | 26.2 | - | 7.2 | 3.7 | 108.5 | 41.2 | I | 9.9 | 3.1 | I |
| Lamar | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | 13.7 | 21.2 | 0.0 | 115.7 | - | 4.8 | 0.0 | - |
| Lauderdale | 21.0 | 13.9 | - | 10.5 | 19.1 | 116.6 | 0.0 | - | 5.7 | 5.3 | I |
| Lawrence | 16.3 | 36.0 | - | 6.6 | 7.9 | 163.6 | 0.0 | I | 8.2 | 5.7 | - |
| Lee | 19.8 | 19.1 | - | 7.4 | 6.5 | 25.7 | 7.4 | - | 6.2 | 4.4 | - |
| Limestone | 16.0 | 36.7 | - | 6.7 | 9.1 | 43.2 | 49.7 | - | 6.5 | 4.0 | - |
| Lowndes | 74.5 | 106.3 | - | 6.8 | 4.3 | 88.1 | 316.5 | - | 3.1 | 6.7 | - |
| Macon | 51.1 | 0.0 | - | 3.6 | 6.4 | 39.9 | 0.0 | - | 6.4 | 2.7 | - |
| Madison | 33.0 | 21.5 | - | 8.4 | 3.0 | 49.4 | 33.4 | I | 7.4 | 3.5 | I |
| Marengo | 45.5 | 0.0 | - | 6.5 | 13.6 | 57.9 | 0.0 | - | 10.0 | 13.7 | - |
| Marion | 81.3 | 41.6 | - | 15.1 | 14.2 | 0.0 | 108.2 | - | 8.1 | 14.2 | - |
| Marshall | 30.3 | 11.1 | - | 38.0 | 12.7 | 56.3 | 65.6 | - | 9.9 | 4.6 | I |
| Mobile | 30.8 | 22.2 | - | 7.2 | 11.3 | 57.5 | 47.5 | - | 10.7 | 6.2 | - |
| Monroe | 62.7 | 0.0 | - | 3.6 | 8.0 | 56.7 | 199.7 | - | 5.3 | 3.7 | - |
| Montgomery | 23.2 | 30.9 | - | 4.4 | 12.3 | 74.7 | 68.2 | - | 10.0 | 7.9 | - |
| Morgan | 19.2 | 18.9 | - | 14.1 | 9.9 | 66.9 | 13.3 | I | 4.7 | 4.5 | - |
| Perry | 40.2 | 0.0 | - | 4.3 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | 7.5 | 20.7 | W |
| Pickens | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | 9.8 | 10.9 | 0.0 | 80.5 | - | 7.9 | 7.4 | - |
| Pike | 76.1 | 0.0 | - | 11.3 | 12.7 | 85.6 | 194.2 | - | 14.5 | 6.5 | I |
| Randolph | 24.0 | 53.2 | - | 10.9 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | 0.4 | 4.7 | W |
| Russell | 20.9 | 25.0 | - | 16.4 | 6.2 | 85.9 | 57.0 | - | 8.3 | 6.1 | I |
| St. Clair | 7.8 | 12.9 | - | 9.4 | 9.1 | 20.8 | 38.5 | - | 0.1 | 6.1 | W |
| Shelby | 17.9 | 18.1 | - | 5.4 | 8.7 | 17.9 | 62.1 | - | 2.9 | 1.8 | - |
| Sumter | 0.0 | 103.3 | - | 5.5 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | 11.7 | 0.9 | I |
| Talladega | 27.6 | 22.1 | - | 12.0 | 14.0 | 71.3 | 39.6 | - | 9.3 | 5.6 | I |
| Tallapoosa | 0.0 | 30.4 | - | 3.4 | 11.2 | 37.7 | 0.0 | - | 16.3 | 12.6 | - |
| Tuscaloosa | 23.8 | 21.1 | - | 8.1 | 6.3 | 37.4 | 33.9 | - | 12.9 | 6.0 | I |
| Walker | 24.7 | 18.2 | - | 7.1 | 13.2 | 67.5 | 100.9 | - | 1.9 | 2.0 | - |
| Washington | 0.0 | 70.0 | - | 7.8 | 9.3 | 0.0 | 163.1 | - | 7.1 | 1.0 | I |
| Wilcox | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | 8.0 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | 7.3 | 6.0 | I |
| Winston | 0.0 | 52.9 | - | 8.4 | 22.4 | 0.0 | 68.7 | - | 1.9 | 2.1 | - |
| ALABAMA | 25.4 | 24.5 | - | 8.9 | 9.5 | 66.6 | 51.8 | I | 8.2 | 5.2 | I |



| COUNTY | Youth Incarcerations Before and After Juvenile Justice Act | | Teens Not Attending School/ Not Working | | Children in Foster Care | | Children Adopted | | ILP Ages 14 and Older | Children in Protective Services |
|----------------|--|--------------|---|-------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| | BEFORE | AFTER | 2000 | 2011-15 | 2010 | 2017 | 2010 | 2017 | MARCH 31, 2017 | MARCH, 2017 |
| | 2004-2008 CY | 2010-2015 CY | PERCENT | | NUMBER | | NUMBER | | NUMBER | NUMBER |
| Autauga | 17 | 13 | 12.6% | 8.7% | 36 | 32 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 70 |
| Baldwin | 109 | 208 | 9.3% | 9.0% | 133 | 184 | 5 | 14 | 46 | 354 |
| Barbour | 16 | 10 | 18.9% | 12.8% | 23 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 44 |
| Bibb | 12 | 4 | 15.1% | 16.3% | 20 | 45 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 127 |
| Blount | 30 | 27 | 14.0% | 9.5% | 93 | 123 | 14 | 8 | 44 | 274 |
| Bullock | 1 | 0 | 17.4% | 16.7% | 13 | 16 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 71 |
| Butler | 4 | 4 | 13.1% | 15.3% | 12 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 38 |
| Calhoun | 92 | 115 | 10.0% | 8.7% | 210 | 237 | 29 | 18 | 76 | 313 |
| Chambers | 18 | 8 | 9.2% | 18.0% | 25 | 53 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 92 |
| Cherokee | 29 | 33 | 16.9% | 12.6% | 23 | 30 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 39 |
| Chilton | 6 | 13 | 11.3% | 8.3% | 93 | 109 | 19 | 3 | 32 | 81 |
| Choctaw | 6 | 6 | 9.8% | 6.3% | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 20 |
| Clarke | 20 | 16 | 15.6% | 14.1% | 12 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 23 |
| Clay | 9 | 6 | 10.4% | 14.2% | 14 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 23 |
| Cleburne | 18 | 7 | 11.8% | 6.4% | 84 | 52 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 51 |
| Coffee | 78 | 63 | 14.9% | 8.0% | 81 | 40 | 10 | 4 | 14 | 83 |
| Colbert | 23 | 23 | 9.4% | 4.6% | 56 | 56 | 5 | 10 | 18 | 145 |
| Conecuh | 0 | 4 | 12.9% | 16.8% | 24 | 13 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 43 |
| Coosa | 18 | 10 | 15.7% | 6.1% | 12 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 16 |
| Covington | 14 | 3 | 13.8% | 14.5% | 3 | 60 | 0 | 6 | 21 | 93 |
| Crenshaw | 0 | 0 | 11.1% | 16.3% | 16 | 18 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 27 |
| Cullman | 108 | 80 | 11.0% | 8.3% | 176 | 158 | 26 | 32 | 46 | 264 |
| Dale | 80 | 65 | 9.4% | 12.6% | 13 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 37 |
| Dallas | 39 | 30 | 14.2% | 7.1% | 63 | 53 | 12 | 2 | 25 | 127 |
| De Kalb | 25 | 11 | 12.0% | 8.1% | 100 | 95 | 12 | 26 | 20 | 92 |
| Elmore | 11 | 28 | 13.6% | 13.4% | 35 | 44 | 12 | 2 | 11 | 54 |
| Escambia | 16 | 21 | 18.4% | 23.2% | 32 | 40 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 25 |
| Etowah | 8 | 43 | 14.7% | 7.1% | 203 | 260 | 34 | 16 | 60 | 240 |
| Fayette | 6 | 6 | 14.1% | 5.7% | 8 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 10 |
| Franklin | 66 | 43 | 10.6% | 8.2% | 53 | 66 | 4 | 8 | 13 | 45 |
| Geneva | 39 | 26 | 9.5% | 4.0% | 27 | 40 | 1 | 5 | 14 | 18 |
| Greene | 1 | 3 | 21.3% | 13.7% | 8 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Hale | 32 | 16 | 17.5% | 11.7% | 4 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 35 |
| Henry | 29 | 28 | 10.1% | 2.4% | 23 | 27 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| Houston | 63 | 168 | 8.9% | 8.6% | 134 | 171 | 4 | 9 | 54 | 109 |
| Jackson | 29 | 14 | 12.3% | 9.5% | 116 | 99 | 16 | 5 | 31 | 74 |
| Jefferson | ** | 282 | 10.5% | 8.2% | 1,293 | 989 | 74 | 82 | 340 | 2,050 |
| Lamar | 5 | 0 | 9.4% | 6.3% | 21 | 20 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 18 |
| Lauderdale | 134 | 85 | 8.4% | 3.1% | 88 | 168 | 16 | 11 | 53 | 266 |
| Lawrence | 8 | 6 | 14.3% | 14.1% | 40 | 30 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 55 |
| Lee | 197 | 96 | 4.2% | 4.8% | 114 | 129 | 13 | 3 | 46 | 257 |
| Limestone | 48 | 22 | 11.6% | 6.0% | 93 | 104 | 3 | 8 | 31 | 200 |
| Lowndes | 10 | 8 | 17.6% | 5.8% | 36 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 17 |
| Macon | 9 | 10 | 7.8% | 6.1% | 39 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 9 |
| Madison | 539 | 277 | 8.2% | 5.3% | 494 | 352 | 54 | 18 | 104 | 557 |
| Marengo | 99 | 50 | 15.2% | 5.6% | 14 | 35 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 24 |
| Marion | 23 | 13 | 11.0% | 3.3% | 19 | 12 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 26 |
| Marshall | 243 | 55 | 11.7% | 13.0% | 186 | 104 | 39 | 24 | 33 | 221 |
| Mobile | 1,445 | 1,213 | 10.7% | 11.7% | 560 | 453 | 35 | 27 | 155 | 973 |
| Monroe | 6 | 14 | 13.4% | 15.8% | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Montgomery | 473 | 228 | 12.2% | 10.8% | 259 | 196 | 21 | 8 | 87 | 402 |
| Morgan | 72 | 74 | 11.0% | 6.6% | 133 | 163 | 16 | 12 | 46 | 154 |
| Perry | 10 | 17 | 17.6% | 12.9% | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 |
| Pickens | 29 | 34 | 9.6% | 12.4% | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 14 |
| Pike | 104 | 37 | 9.8% | 5.2% | 50 | 25 | 4 | 4 | 14 | 41 |
| Randolph | 5 | 7 | 10.0% | 11.7% | 28 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 21 |
| Russell | 65 | 51 | 10.1% | 15.2% | 95 | 96 | 5 | 4 | 32 | 283 |
| St. Clair | 10 | 7 | 10.3% | 8.6% | 75 | 61 | 15 | 11 | 18 | 211 |
| Shelby | 545 | 394 | 6.8% | 5.4% | 172 | 179 | 15 | 20 | 41 | 553 |
| Sumter | 20 | 5 | 12.0% | 3.7% | 12 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 32 |
| Talladega | 64 | 40 | 12.4% | 14.0% | 107 | 72 | 9 | 10 | 28 | 404 |
| Tallapoosa | 18 | 22 | 12.3% | 24.0% | 10 | 100 | 4 | 4 | 19 | 104 |
| Tuscaloosa | 493 | 273 | 7.1% | 5.2% | 203 | 124 | 20 | 5 | 59 | 187 |
| Walker | 83 | 89 | 12.1% | 11.3% | 58 | 46 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 164 |
| Washington | 8 | 7 | 13.8% | 12.8% | 6 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 13 |
| Wilcox | 15 | 9 | 17.9% | 17.6% | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Winston | 4 | 7 | 8.6% | 7.2% | 17 | 30 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 42 |
| ALABAMA | 5,827 | 4,550 | 10.7% | 8.8% | 6,221 | 5,799 | 597 | 471 | 1,805 | 10,484 |



SAFETY

SAFETY DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- The child death rate statewide has fallen slightly from 25.4 per 100,000 children in 2005 to 24.5 per 100,000 in 2015, which is still significantly higher than the 2014 national rate of 16 per 100,000.
- The rate of children with indications of abuse or neglect increased from 7.8 per 1,000 in 2015 to 9.5 per 1,000 children in 2016. More than 10,000 children were involved in reports of abuse and/or neglect in 2016.
- Since 2005, the juvenile violent crime court petition rate is down by three percentage points to 5.2 petitions per 1,000 in 2016.
- The rate of preventable teen deaths fell from 66.6 deaths per 100,000 in 2005 to 51.8 deaths per 100,000 in 2015 – an improvement of 14.8 deaths per 100,000. However, preventable teen deaths increased from 41.3 deaths per 100,000 in 2014 to 51.8 deaths per 100,000 in 2015.

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.

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.

CHILD DEATH RATE

The number of deaths from all causes to children aged 1-14 per 100,000 children in that age group.

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

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.

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 IN PROTECTIVE CARE

Number of children who are not in foster care and remain in the custody of their family or primary caretaker and for whom the Department offers services to maintain safety, stability and child well-being. Services are provided to the family unit. A family may request services, but most on-going cases follow an investigation of child abuse/neglect and services are needed to safely maintain the child with the family.

Source: Special tabulations provided by the Alabama Department of

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, 2011-2015 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/research/alabama-kids-count/bama_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 2017 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 an Indication of Abuse or Neglect
- Preventable Teen Death Rate
- Juvenile Violent Crime Court Petition Rate
- Youth Incarcerations Before and After Juvenile Justice Act
- Teens Not Attending School/ Not Working
- Children in Foster Care
- Children Adopted
- Independent Living Program (ILP) Ages 14 and Older
- Children in Protective Services



Strong communities offer access to quality services that provide opportunities for families to become economically secure.



Over the last few years, the State of Alabama has seen the rate of unemployment go up and down from a low of 3.8 percent in April 2007 to a high of 11.9 percent in October 2009. Since the end of the recession, the rate has continued to drop to an average of 6 percent in 2016. That is great news for Alabama's working families and children too. More jobs mean that more children are more likely to grow up in a stable, more financially secure environment that can give them the best chance to succeed. However, since the end of the Great Recession, the State of Alabama has lagged behind the rest of the nation when it comes to putting people back to work. Nearly 130,000 people continue to be out of work in the state. This too impacts children. Stressors such as job insecurity or home foreclosures place a strain on the family as a whole.

Children growing up in single-parent families may experience increased stress within the home. Approximately 34 percent of Alabama children live in single parent families. When the tasks and responsibilities of the family fall solely on the single parent, the potential for toxic stress in the home increases, which can result in adverse childhood experiences. Toxic stress is also more likely to be triggered by situations of extreme poverty, abuse or neglect and can affect young children's brain development in a lasting way.

For single parents and others, finding a job does not always guarantee economic security. 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 2015 was \$1,203 less than in 2005.

Many families rely on two incomes to make ends meet. Two-thirds of Alabama's young children under age six are in families where both parents are in the workforce. This, combined with the rise in single-parent households, necessitates the need for quality, affordable child care. Alabama reported that 32,651 children received child care subsidies that totaled nearly \$84 million dollars in FY2016. Yet, on September 30, 2016, there were still just under 8,000 additional children on the waiting list for child care subsidies. The cost of child care can run between \$4,000-\$5,000 annually per child. Child care assistance is often the critical tool for helping low-income, working families find economic stability.

Many Alabamians also depend on food assistance through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). In 2017, more than 803,000 people – nearly half are children under 20 years of age - benefited from this assistance which averaged \$120.68 per participant in June 2017.

In order to help Alabama families care for themselves and their children, it is incumbent upon us to make sure they have access to jobs and other basics needed to become, and stay, economically secure.



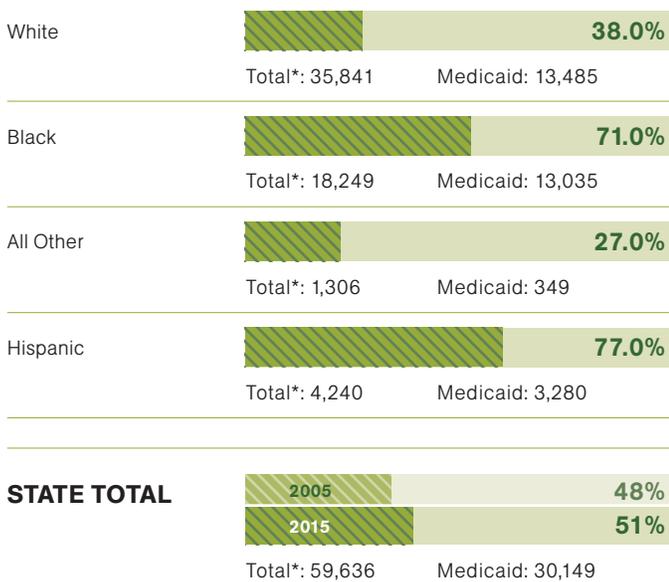
ECONOMIC SECURITY

DISCUSSION AND KEY POINTS

ECONOMIC SECURITY: KEY POINTS

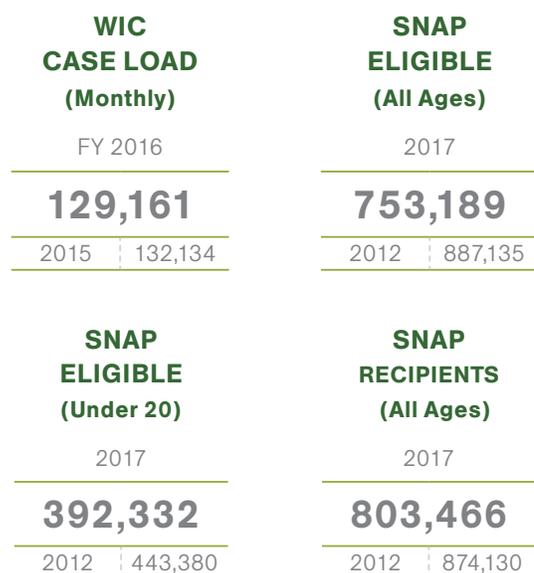
- Forty nine percent of Alabamians who receive Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits are children under 20 years of age.
- More than six percent of first births in Alabama are to unmarried teenage mothers who are not enrolled in or expected to finish high school. Research shows that a mother's educational attainment has a direct impact on the educational success of her children.
- In 2015, 24 percent 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.
- An average of 13 percent, or 140,648, of Alabama's children lived in extreme poverty for the period of 2011-2015.
- Child poverty rates in Alabama have increased steadily since 2000. The increase is seen at different age groups (under age 5, 5-11 and 12-17). African American and Hispanic children are affected at more than two times the rate of White children.
- More than two-thirds of Alabama's children have both parents in the workforce.

MEDICAID PAID BIRTHS (ALL WOMEN): 2015



*Total excludes unknown payment status.

WIC CASE LOAD AND SNAP ELIGIBLE (ALL AGES): 2016-2017



CHILDREN IN EXTREME POVERTY:
2000 | 2011-2015



12.8% or 140,648 of all children live in extreme poverty.

| YEAR | NUMBER | RATE |
|---------|----------------|--------------|
| 2000 | 112,551 | 10.2% |
| 2011-15 | 140,648 | 12.8% |

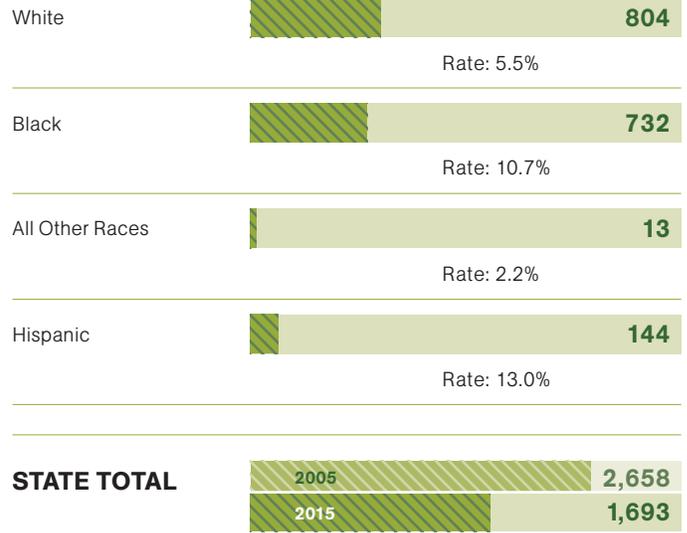
CHILDREN IN POVERTY BY RACE:
2000 | 2011-2015

| RACE | 2000 | 2011-2015 |
|-----------------|-------|-----------|
| White | 12.0% | 18.2% |
| Black | 40.5% | 44.9% |
| All Other Races | 22.7% | 33.0% |
| Hispanic | 29.1% | 45.5% |

CHILDREN IN POVERTY BY AGE:
2000 | 2011-2015

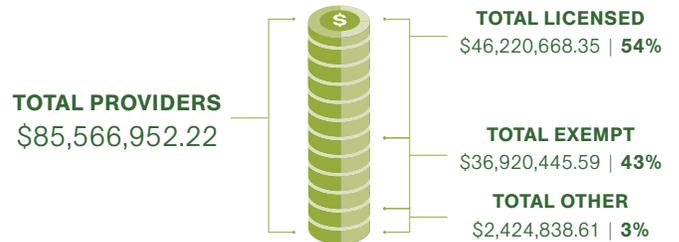
| AGE GROUP | 2000 | 2011-2015 |
|-------------|-------|-----------|
| Under Age 5 | 23.7% | 31.1% |
| Ages 5-11 | 22.1% | 28.4% |
| Ages 12-17 | 18.9% | 23.1% |

VULNERABLE FAMILIES: 2015



Rate 2005: 12.5% Rate 2015: 7.3%

CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES: FY 2016



EMPLOYED MOTHERS WITH
YOUNG CHILDREN: 2000 | 2011-2015



For some parents and families finding a job does not always equal security.

| YEAR | NUMBER | RATE |
|---------|----------------|--------------|
| 2000 | 139,364 | 56.6% |
| 2011-15 | 134,242 | 59.6% |



| 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 | 2011-15 | 2000 | 2011-15 | 2000 | 2011-15 | 2000 | 2011-15 | 2000 | 2011-15 |
| | PERCENT | | PERCENT | | PERCENT | | PERCENT | | PERCENT | |
| Autauga | 10.9% | 12.9% | 13.7% | 18.6% | 13.6% | 16.9% | 12.2% | 20.2% | 15.7% | 18.0% |
| Baldwin | 10.1% | 13.4% | 13.4% | 19.2% | 16.1% | 21.3% | 12.5% | 21.8% | 12.5% | 14.6% |
| Barbour | 26.8% | 26.7% | 37.3% | 45.3% | 47.9% | 56.7% | 34.2% | 45.8% | 33.4% | 35.9% |
| Bibb | 20.6% | 16.8% | 28.1% | 27.9% | 29.8% | 32.8% | 31.2% | 26.7% | 23.2% | 26.0% |
| Blount | 11.7% | 16.7% | 13.5% | 27.2% | 11.7% | 28.5% | 15.2% | 31.5% | 13.0% | 21.3% |
| Bullock | 33.5% | 24.6% | 45.0% | 38.4% | 59.8% | 46.7% | 45.1% | 43.1% | 35.1% | 24.1% |
| Butler | 24.6% | 25.4% | 31.6% | 39.2% | 33.2% | 40.2% | 35.3% | 42.9% | 26.3% | 33.8% |
| Calhoun | 16.1% | 20.5% | 23.0% | 31.6% | 26.6% | 32.9% | 23.1% | 33.6% | 20.1% | 28.3% |
| Chambers | 17.0% | 21.6% | 22.7% | 37.2% | 24.4% | 35.4% | 25.0% | 44.7% | 18.4% | 30.1% |
| Cherokee | 15.6% | 19.2% | 21.3% | 30.1% | 20.0% | 31.8% | 24.8% | 36.6% | 18.3% | 22.3% |
| Chilton | 15.7% | 19.1% | 19.9% | 30.6% | 21.0% | 33.2% | 19.3% | 29.0% | 19.7% | 30.3% |
| Choctaw | 24.5% | 23.4% | 34.8% | 34.4% | 41.8% | 26.9% | 35.1% | 35.2% | 29.6% | 38.2% |
| Clarke | 22.6% | 24.7% | 29.8% | 29.8% | 30.8% | 33.1% | 29.5% | 28.2% | 29.4% | 29.2% |
| Clay | 17.1% | 16.7% | 22.1% | 22.5% | 20.7% | 19.3% | 19.1% | 26.6% | 27.4% | 20.4% |
| Cleburne | 13.9% | 17.0% | 16.2% | 26.3% | 16.1% | 26.9% | 16.9% | 27.6% | 15.7% | 24.8% |
| Coffee | 14.7% | 17.1% | 22.5% | 26.4% | 27.2% | 27.9% | 22.4% | 27.2% | 19.4% | 24.5% |
| Colbert | 14.0% | 17.4% | 18.6% | 26.1% | 20.6% | 30.7% | 18.6% | 30.2% | 17.0% | 18.6% |
| Conecuh | 26.6% | 33.8% | 36.2% | 41.5% | 40.7% | 50.8% | 37.3% | 39.3% | 32.0% | 36.7% |
| Coosa | 14.9% | 19.3% | 19.5% | 27.5% | 17.9% | 31.5% | 19.9% | 33.3% | 20.3% | 19.4% |
| Covington | 18.4% | 20.2% | 24.0% | 31.2% | 27.5% | 26.9% | 24.1% | 32.9% | 21.4% | 32.5% |
| Crenshaw | 22.1% | 16.7% | 28.7% | 19.2% | 32.9% | 20.1% | 29.2% | 15.1% | 25.4% | 22.8% |
| Cullman | 13.0% | 18.5% | 14.9% | 25.0% | 15.1% | 25.4% | 16.2% | 29.7% | 13.3% | 19.7% |
| Dale | 15.1% | 19.1% | 19.6% | 26.2% | 24.3% | 28.0% | 20.5% | 29.0% | 14.4% | 21.9% |
| Dallas | 31.1% | 35.0% | 41.0% | 53.8% | 51.7% | 62.3% | 42.2% | 53.7% | 32.3% | 47.2% |
| De Kalb | 15.4% | 18.7% | 18.8% | 25.2% | 20.7% | 28.5% | 19.4% | 25.7% | 16.6% | 22.4% |
| Elmore | 10.2% | 13.6% | 14.4% | 20.5% | 14.9% | 25.6% | 15.3% | 20.1% | 12.8% | 17.4% |
| Escambia | 20.9% | 24.2% | 25.0% | 31.8% | 29.9% | 33.0% | 23.6% | 32.3% | 23.2% | 30.4% |
| Etowah | 15.7% | 19.7% | 22.3% | 31.7% | 25.4% | 34.4% | 22.8% | 33.6% | 19.2% | 27.7% |
| Fayette | 17.3% | 18.3% | 21.3% | 25.6% | 21.9% | 31.7% | 22.6% | 27.9% | 19.5% | 18.4% |
| Franklin | 18.9% | 22.5% | 24.9% | 38.8% | 26.3% | 44.4% | 27.4% | 41.5% | 20.8% | 31.2% |
| Geneva | 19.6% | 23.2% | 27.6% | 40.2% | 27.6% | 37.1% | 31.1% | 50.1% | 23.8% | 32.0% |
| Greene | 34.3% | 40.2% | 44.1% | 67.0% | 49.3% | 74.1% | 46.1% | 59.7% | 38.0% | 68.9% |
| Hale | 26.9% | 26.8% | 34.1% | 38.9% | 42.2% | 38.5% | 33.2% | 41.7% | 28.6% | 36.0% |
| Henry | 19.1% | 15.6% | 27.2% | 20.6% | 26.5% | 15.3% | 34.2% | 31.1% | 20.6% | 13.0% |
| Houston | 15.0% | 18.3% | 21.3% | 29.9% | 25.8% | 35.5% | 21.0% | 30.2% | 18.4% | 25.3% |
| Jackson | 13.7% | 18.0% | 17.3% | 25.9% | 20.7% | 22.3% | 18.9% | 27.8% | 12.8% | 26.1% |
| Jefferson | 14.8% | 18.8% | 20.4% | 27.8% | 22.6% | 31.1% | 21.3% | 29.4% | 17.7% | 23.0% |
| Lamar | 16.1% | 24.1% | 19.3% | 37.2% | 23.8% | 49.5% | 20.5% | 35.3% | 15.3% | 30.7% |
| Lauderdale | 14.4% | 17.9% | 18.8% | 25.7% | 22.0% | 31.8% | 19.5% | 23.4% | 15.8% | 23.9% |
| Lawrence | 15.3% | 18.7% | 16.9% | 24.6% | 16.7% | 28.7% | 17.0% | 22.7% | 17.0% | 24.1% |
| Lee | 21.8% | 23.8% | 16.5% | 24.0% | 17.9% | 27.2% | 17.3% | 23.3% | 14.4% | 22.3% |
| Limestone | 12.3% | 14.3% | 16.3% | 18.5% | 20.5% | 21.9% | 16.4% | 19.6% | 12.7% | 15.0% |
| Lowndes | 31.4% | 28.5% | 41.8% | 39.9% | 47.5% | 43.5% | 41.3% | 41.4% | 38.5% | 36.3% |
| Macon | 32.8% | 25.9% | 44.1% | 37.9% | 45.7% | 50.1% | 42.5% | 33.8% | 44.9% | 33.4% |
| Madison | 10.5% | 13.7% | 14.3% | 19.4% | 16.8% | 25.3% | 14.5% | 19.8% | 12.2% | 14.7% |
| Marengo | 25.9% | 26.1% | 33.9% | 35.5% | 37.2% | 35.7% | 33.8% | 52.5% | 31.7% | 18.2% |
| Marion | 15.6% | 20.1% | 19.0% | 25.7% | 18.7% | 35.1% | 19.3% | 22.0% | 18.8% | 23.3% |
| Marshall | 14.7% | 20.2% | 18.5% | 32.9% | 18.8% | 35.0% | 19.3% | 37.4% | 17.4% | 26.4% |
| Mobile | 18.5% | 19.3% | 26.5% | 28.1% | 29.7% | 34.8% | 28.0% | 26.8% | 22.1% | 24.1% |
| Monroe | 21.3% | 31.4% | 27.0% | 40.2% | 28.9% | 55.1% | 24.9% | 40.3% | 27.8% | 30.9% |
| Montgomery | 17.3% | 22.6% | 25.3% | 33.4% | 26.0% | 39.4% | 27.0% | 32.5% | 22.5% | 29.2% |
| Morgan | 12.3% | 16.1% | 16.1% | 24.3% | 18.8% | 27.2% | 16.5% | 25.3% | 13.5% | 20.8% |
| Perry | 35.4% | 36.4% | 49.2% | 53.9% | 47.6% | 62.6% | 47.6% | 48.3% | 52.4% | 51.9% |
| Pickens | 24.9% | 25.0% | 34.5% | 35.2% | 35.1% | 39.0% | 33.8% | 36.1% | 34.7% | 31.3% |
| Pike | 23.1% | 26.1% | 30.0% | 30.3% | 38.3% | 30.6% | 28.9% | 31.6% | 24.5% | 28.4% |
| Randolph | 17.0% | 20.4% | 22.5% | 28.3% | 21.8% | 35.3% | 24.0% | 34.3% | 21.2% | 18.3% |
| Russell | 19.9% | 21.0% | 26.8% | 30.1% | 29.1% | 29.3% | 27.4% | 34.7% | 24.4% | 25.5% |
| St. Clair | 12.1% | 16.0% | 15.5% | 22.3% | 13.4% | 22.8% | 16.6% | 27.1% | 15.9% | 15.7% |
| Shelby | 6.3% | 8.3% | 7.4% | 10.4% | 6.7% | 12.7% | 8.3% | 10.3% | 6.9% | 8.9% |
| Sumter | 38.7% | 42.7% | 47.7% | 57.1% | 48.6% | 47.8% | 49.7% | 63.2% | 44.4% | 56.5% |
| Talladega | 17.6% | 23.0% | 24.8% | 37.1% | 29.1% | 41.3% | 25.4% | 41.2% | 21.1% | 30.0% |
| Tallapoosa | 16.6% | 22.5% | 24.6% | 40.2% | 27.1% | 43.5% | 26.2% | 46.3% | 20.9% | 31.0% |
| Tuscaloosa | 17.0% | 19.1% | 19.7% | 25.5% | 22.9% | 28.4% | 20.7% | 25.4% | 16.0% | 23.1% |
| Walker | 16.5% | 22.5% | 21.2% | 32.2% | 22.3% | 44.5% | 21.3% | 33.6% | 20.2% | 21.7% |
| Washington | 18.5% | 19.1% | 21.8% | 25.7% | 21.0% | 47.6% | 22.4% | 15.5% | 21.7% | 26.7% |
| Wilcox | 39.9% | 37.7% | 48.5% | 49.9% | 44.6% | 56.0% | 51.0% | 57.0% | 48.8% | 39.1% |
| Winston | 17.1% | 21.9% | 22.0% | 37.2% | 22.7% | 42.7% | 23.7% | 40.8% | 19.6% | 31.0% |
| ALABAMA | 16.1% | 18.8% | 21.5% | 27.3% | 23.7% | 31.1% | 22.1% | 28.4% | 18.9% | 23.1% |



| COUNTY | Children in Extreme Poverty | | Vulnerable Families | | | Children Under 18 in Single-Parent Families | | Employed Mothers with Young Children | | Children Receiving Child Care Subsidies (All Centers) | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|----------|---|--------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|---|--------------------|
| | 2000 | 2011-15 | 2005 | 2015 | 2005-15 | 2000 | 2010 | 2000 | 2011-15 | April, 2017 | |
| | PERCENT | | PERCENT | | TREND | PERCENT | | PERCENT | | CHILDREN | DOLLARS |
| Autauga | 6.6% | 7.6% | 14.5% | 5.9% | | 22.7% | 25.2% | 60.2% | 58.6% | 131 | \$32,451 |
| Baldwin | 5.3% | 8.1% | 10.8% | 7.1% | | 22.3% | 26.5% | 58.7% | 62.7% | 446 | \$111,620 |
| Barbour | 19.4% | 31.5% | 17.2% | 8.9% | | 39.9% | 47.5% | 50.6% | 56.3% | 51 | \$8,841 |
| Bibb | 13.2% | 8.5% | 10.0% | 8.1% | - | 24.9% | 29.8% | 54.4% | 43.1% | 35 | \$10,068 |
| Blount | 6.8% | 12.3% | 9.8% | 11.4% | - | 16.1% | 20.4% | 54.9% | 54.0% | 149 | \$42,805 |
| Bullock | 25.1% | 33.4% | 13.6% | 8.2% | - | 58.0% | 59.3% | 51.2% | 43.0% | 43 | \$9,386 |
| Butler | 16.9% | 16.1% | 10.4% | 6.2% | | 39.5% | 44.1% | 50.0% | 67.6% | 57 | \$18,662 |
| Calhoun | 10.8% | 13.9% | 16.1% | 8.2% | | 29.4% | 36.3% | 53.9% | 60.5% | 261 | \$54,202 |
| Chambers | 9.7% | 20.5% | 22.1% | 11.3% | | 35.8% | 45.5% | 64.8% | 57.5% | 192 | \$41,012 |
| Cherokee | 9.7% | 9.7% | 17.3% | 11.3% | - | 20.5% | 28.7% | 64.2% | 68.8% | 47 | \$9,218 |
| Chilton | 7.7% | 13.6% | 9.4% | 5.9% | - | 21.4% | 27.3% | 53.5% | 41.0% | 121 | \$30,990 |
| Choctaw | 15.1% | 12.7% | 15.1% | 6.5% | | 32.9% | 33.4% | 50.9% | 49.4% | 8 | \$1,413 |
| Clarke | 15.4% | 14.9% | 15.1% | 10.7% | - | 30.2% | 37.0% | 53.4% | 48.2% | 49 | \$10,068 |
| Clay | 9.4% | 11.4% | 18.0% | 4.9% | | 24.2% | 32.7% | 64.8% | 65.0% | 29 | \$6,191 |
| Cleburne | 6.2% | 10.6% | 13.6% | 6.0% | - | 20.2% | 23.5% | 52.1% | 71.4% | 99 | \$19,515 |
| Coffee | 8.4% | 10.3% | 13.3% | 6.4% | | 26.9% | 29.7% | 59.1% | 61.0% | 140 | \$25,665 |
| Colbert | 8.0% | 11.8% | 12.4% | 5.1% | | 24.8% | 31.2% | 52.9% | 49.0% | 284 | \$59,103 |
| Conecuh | 21.4% | 24.1% | 10.8% | 11.3% | - | 39.1% | 50.1% | 47.8% | 38.3% | 51 | \$13,296 |
| Coosa | 6.4% | 15.2% | 11.1% | 2.7% | - | 28.8% | 36.8% | 53.2% | 39.6% | 16 | \$3,020 |
| Covington | 11.8% | 14.5% | 13.3% | 6.9% | - | 26.8% | 32.3% | 57.1% | 54.8% | 59 | \$13,420 |
| Crenshaw | 12.0% | 8.0% | 15.5% | 12.7% | - | 31.4% | 34.2% | 62.4% | 63.3% | 83 | \$16,616 |
| Cullman | 5.8% | 8.9% | 11.8% | 9.0% | - | 18.9% | 23.8% | 56.1% | 50.4% | 344 | \$90,691 |
| Dale | 8.9% | 11.9% | 11.3% | 7.9% | - | 29.7% | 34.1% | 46.2% | 52.6% | 85 | \$14,556 |
| Dallas | 23.1% | 31.3% | 24.3% | 12.6% | | 50.6% | 58.8% | 49.3% | 39.7% | 227 | \$54,012 |
| De Kalb | 6.3% | 11.4% | 11.2% | 9.2% | | 21.3% | 25.4% | 56.3% | 54.2% | 62 | \$12,284 |
| Elmore | 6.2% | 9.8% | 10.9% | 7.8% | | 23.4% | 28.0% | 60.2% | 62.8% | 201 | \$52,634 |
| Escambia | 10.7% | 12.0% | 14.0% | 10.4% | | 31.8% | 39.7% | 58.0% | 60.8% | 99 | \$23,583 |
| Etowah | 9.8% | 13.4% | 12.1% | 7.2% | - | 28.2% | 32.2% | 54.9% | 57.5% | 261 | \$54,358 |
| Fayette | 8.4% | 10.7% | 6.8% | 7.9% | - | 23.4% | 29.7% | 52.2% | 55.0% | 27 | \$7,491 |
| Franklin | 10.2% | 14.5% | 11.9% | 12.5% | - | 22.4% | 28.2% | 50.8% | 47.5% | 58 | \$15,334 |
| Geneva | 12.9% | 19.0% | 11.8% | 10.5% | - | 26.3% | 32.9% | 63.6% | 48.0% | 43 | \$7,955 |
| Greene | 20.5% | 35.2% | 12.5% | 6.9% | - | 54.4% | 56.9% | 41.6% | 61.7% | 3 | \$280 |
| Hale | 15.7% | 26.1% | 14.5% | 7.8% | | 42.5% | 46.3% | 50.1% | 54.3% | 25 | \$4,511 |
| Henry | 11.8% | 4.3% | 11.7% | 7.9% | - | 30.2% | 32.4% | 58.5% | 71.9% | 25 | \$5,173 |
| Houston | 10.7% | 14.5% | 14.7% | 9.1% | | 30.9% | 38.4% | 62.7% | 63.0% | 834 | \$147,915 |
| Jackson | 7.0% | 10.9% | 13.6% | 8.2% | | 23.3% | 26.2% | 60.0% | 53.8% | 40 | \$7,245 |
| Jefferson | 10.3% | 13.3% | 11.0% | 6.4% | | 33.8% | 38.6% | 59.3% | 63.3% | 7,266 | \$1,898,603 |
| Lamar | 9.3% | 11.7% | 5.7% | 6.6% | - | 24.7% | 30.7% | 53.5% | 60.3% | 16 | \$3,564 |
| Lauderdale | 7.8% | 13.3% | 10.7% | 5.4% | | 23.8% | 29.5% | 52.2% | 54.8% | 404 | \$105,180 |
| Lawrence | 7.0% | 7.5% | 18.2% | 6.6% | | 21.4% | 27.3% | 52.8% | 54.1% | 72 | \$17,896 |
| Lee | 8.1% | 12.2% | 8.3% | 4.5% | | 28.6% | 31.7% | 59.8% | 61.5% | 1,126 | \$271,828 |
| Limestone | 5.5% | 7.4% | 15.5% | 7.2% | | 20.2% | 24.2% | 56.6% | 58.5% | 130 | \$35,770 |
| Lowndes | 27.1% | 26.1% | 27.0% | 9.8% | | 49.0% | 50.5% | 50.9% | 63.4% | 7 | \$1,270 |
| Macon | 21.4% | 22.4% | 16.7% | 14.5% | | 57.4% | 64.5% | 52.0% | 61.2% | 100 | \$19,521 |
| Madison | 5.8% | 8.8% | 7.9% | 4.5% | | 25.2% | 28.9% | 60.7% | 62.1% | 1,217 | \$301,126 |
| Marengo | 16.5% | 14.7% | 22.7% | 3.4% | | 39.2% | 41.6% | 51.1% | 52.7% | 72 | \$17,840 |
| Marion | 10.2% | 14.6% | 10.5% | 8.6% | - | 21.8% | 30.9% | 57.8% | 66.2% | 26 | \$5,778 |
| Marshall | 8.4% | 12.9% | 12.4% | 8.2% | | 23.8% | 29.2% | 53.4% | 56.8% | 244 | \$51,461 |
| Mobile | 13.1% | 14.1% | 15.8% | 8.6% | | 35.1% | 41.1% | 53.5% | 61.8% | 6,858 | \$1,664,023 |
| Monroe | 14.2% | 23.3% | 13.3% | 14.0% | - | 31.7% | 39.4% | 57.1% | 44.1% | 203 | \$45,165 |
| Montgomery | 12.9% | 17.5% | 17.5% | 9.5% | - | 40.1% | 46.7% | 62.1% | 63.2% | 2,763 | \$636,859 |
| Morgan | 6.2% | 8.7% | 10.8% | 10.8% | - | 23.8% | 29.3% | 54.6% | 56.1% | 426 | \$114,416 |
| Perry | 28.6% | 27.4% | 28.6% | 7.5% | - | 50.5% | 58.5% | 48.3% | 47.5% | 3 | \$385 |
| Pickens | 17.4% | 17.0% | 19.7% | 6.7% | | 37.8% | 42.8% | 56.9% | 62.3% | 11 | \$2,366 |
| Pike | 17.9% | 19.6% | 10.9% | 9.4% | | 38.8% | 44.0% | 56.4% | 54.0% | 123 | \$27,615 |
| Randolph | 6.2% | 17.8% | 8.5% | 7.5% | - | 26.1% | 34.0% | 57.6% | 66.7% | 64 | \$14,142 |
| Russell | 14.0% | 14.4% | 15.3% | 9.1% | | 40.8% | 49.7% | 58.7% | 61.6% | 459 | \$100,826 |
| St. Clair | 6.6% | 12.0% | 9.1% | 3.9% | | 19.6% | 22.2% | 54.6% | 65.6% | 175 | \$45,192 |
| Shelby | 3.4% | 3.5% | 3.9% | 3.2% | - | 14.0% | 17.2% | 53.9% | 62.4% | 355 | \$106,140 |
| Sumter | 23.7% | 28.3% | 8.9% | 6.6% | - | 48.6% | 57.2% | 40.7% | 59.8% | 16 | \$2,387 |
| Talladega | 13.2% | 17.0% | 18.2% | 9.6% | | 32.3% | 39.2% | 57.3% | 53.6% | 272 | \$53,223 |
| Tallapoosa | 9.5% | 20.5% | 17.5% | 9.6% | - | 32.0% | 40.9% | 59.8% | 60.8% | 219 | \$46,454 |
| Tuscaloosa | 9.0% | 12.5% | 12.6% | 6.4% | | 32.1% | 35.9% | 59.9% | 59.4% | 612 | \$141,517 |
| Walker | 9.6% | 12.4% | 9.5% | 8.2% | - | 23.9% | 28.9% | 48.3% | 47.9% | 108 | \$32,598 |
| Washington | 8.3% | 7.7% | 13.1% | 5.7% | - | 22.3% | 26.6% | 49.6% | 42.0% | 12 | \$2,930 |
| Wilcox | 34.7% | 31.9% | 20.0% | 8.9% | | 50.0% | 53.2% | 41.0% | 75.5% | 6 | \$1,282 |
| Winston | 8.4% | 17.7% | 8.9% | 5.4% | - | 21.1% | 26.6% | 53.8% | 52.2% | 24 | \$6,225 |
| ALABAMA | 10.2% | 12.8% | 12.5% | 7.3% | | 29.6% | 34.0% | 56.6% | 59.6% | 28,074 | \$6,809,161 |



| COUNTY | Unemployment Rate | | Median Household Income <small>* Adjusted for Inflation</small> | | Medicaid Paid Births <small>Main Source</small> | | WIC Case Load <small>Average Monthly</small> | SNAP Eligible, All Ages | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------|--|-----------------|--|--------------|---|-------------------------|----------------|
| | 2005 | 2016 | 2005* | 2015 | 2005 | 2015 | FY 2016 | 2012** | 2017** |
| | PERCENT | | DOLLARS* | | PERCENT | | | NUMBER | |
| Autauga | 4.8% | 5.3% | \$54,635 | \$51,281 | 40.2% | 41.8% | 1,372 | 7,706 | 7,172 |
| Baldwin | 5.2% | 5.4% | \$51,947 | \$50,254 | 44.9% | 42.2% | 4,250 | 23,522 | 20,104 |
| Barbour | 7.2% | 8.6% | \$35,843 | \$32,964 | 49.1% | 61.7% | 1,049 | 6,563 | 6,078 |
| Bibb | 5.5% | 6.6% | \$41,520 | \$38,678 | 52.7% | 52.5% | 690 | 4,126 | 3,372 |
| Blount | 4.2% | 5.5% | \$49,258 | \$45,813 | 38.9% | 45.3% | 1,534 | 9,227 | 6,418 |
| Bullock | 11.6% | 7.2% | \$26,369 | \$31,938 | 71.1% | 86.0% | 507 | 3,008 | 2,737 |
| Butler | 9.5% | 7.1% | \$34,051 | \$32,229 | 61.3% | 66.7% | 801 | 5,320 | 4,615 |
| Calhoun | 5.5% | 6.7% | \$43,613 | \$41,703 | 53.2% | 59.7% | 3,202 | 26,029 | 20,148 |
| Chambers | 7.0% | 5.5% | \$38,275 | \$34,177 | 64.8% | 70.6% | 1,098 | 7,438 | 6,355 |
| Cherokee | 4.8% | 5.2% | \$41,090 | \$36,296 | 62.3% | 61.1% | 691 | 5,521 | 3,680 |
| Chilton | 4.7% | 5.6% | \$43,809 | \$41,627 | 43.3% | 50.9% | 1,197 | 9,689 | 7,402 |
| Choctaw | 8.6% | 8.9% | \$33,389 | \$33,536 | 66.7% | 63.3% | 370 | 3,356 | 3,026 |
| Clarke | 8.9% | 11.1% | \$35,839 | \$32,011 | 56.3% | 55.1% | 858 | 6,658 | 5,628 |
| Clay | 6.4% | 6.2% | \$40,670 | \$35,327 | 57.8% | 63.5% | 482 | 2,270 | 1,513 |
| Cleburne | 5.3% | 6.1% | \$41,611 | \$38,056 | 67.1% | 55.2% | 531 | 2,792 | 2,209 |
| Coffee | 5.4% | 6.1% | \$44,934 | \$46,729 | 46.6% | 47.0% | 1,617 | 6,706 | 7,332 |
| Colbert | 7.1% | 7.0% | \$43,192 | \$40,576 | 51.9% | 52.6% | 1,656 | 9,754 | 7,069 |
| Conecuh | 8.5% | 8.6% | \$29,839 | \$24,900 | 65.9% | 69.9% | 466 | 3,999 | 3,292 |
| Coosa | 7.1% | 6.1% | \$37,794 | \$31,212 | 65.6% | 70.7% | 18 | 2,087 | 1,655 |
| Covington | 6.7% | 7.0% | \$37,436 | \$36,444 | 59.3% | 53.3% | 935 | 8,295 | 6,817 |
| Crenshaw | 6.9% | 6.0% | \$35,692 | \$36,022 | 58.8% | 63.6% | 452 | 2,911 | 2,699 |
| Cullman | 5.2% | 5.1% | \$44,531 | \$38,971 | 44.5% | 37.5% | 2,417 | 12,494 | 9,640 |
| Dale | 5.4% | 5.9% | \$44,202 | \$45,028 | 35.0% | 49.1% | 1,265 | 10,543 | 9,304 |
| Dallas | 10.1% | 9.4% | \$30,262 | \$27,306 | 72.0% | 83.0% | 1,924 | 16,886 | 14,608 |
| De Kalb | 5.8% | 6.2% | \$38,230 | \$38,192 | 53.8% | 64.8% | 2,533 | 15,917 | 14,579 |
| Elmore | 4.9% | 4.9% | \$55,187 | \$53,555 | 37.7% | 43.9% | 1,360 | 12,431 | 9,448 |
| Escambia | 7.6% | 6.7% | \$37,136 | \$32,330 | 59.8% | 62.6% | 1,345 | 9,672 | 7,929 |
| Etowah | 6.4% | 6.0% | \$40,016 | \$39,220 | 53.4% | 60.9% | 3,417 | 18,698 | 13,649 |
| Fayette | 6.9% | 7.0% | \$38,496 | \$34,680 | 51.5% | 55.8% | 463 | 3,775 | 3,382 |
| Franklin | 7.0% | 6.1% | \$36,042 | \$35,372 | 52.1% | 66.7% | 1,341 | 7,243 | 5,796 |
| Geneva | 4.9% | 5.9% | \$35,792 | \$36,024 | 58.9% | 69.1% | 750 | 5,996 | 4,870 |
| Greene | 8.8% | 10.1% | \$27,228 | \$20,541 | 80.4% | 81.3% | 447 | 3,399 | 2,771 |
| Hale | 7.6% | 7.8% | \$33,417 | \$32,714 | 64.2% | 64.5% | 594 | 4,373 | 3,780 |
| Henry | 5.6% | 6.6% | \$40,281 | \$41,997 | 48.4% | 50.6% | 414 | 3,383 | 2,770 |
| Houston | 4.7% | 5.9% | \$46,053 | \$41,571 | 51.4% | 58.6% | 3,510 | 20,052 | 17,702 |
| Jackson | 6.9% | 6.4% | \$39,088 | \$37,745 | 50.5% | 57.8% | 1,230 | 9,494 | 7,041 |
| Jefferson | 5.3% | 5.9% | \$50,754 | \$45,610 | 44.0% | 42.4% | 13,345 | 119,354 | 104,355 |
| Lamar | 8.2% | 5.7% | \$36,861 | \$35,450 | 63.6% | 55.3% | 360 | 3,035 | 2,509 |
| Lauderdale | 6.4% | 6.4% | \$40,593 | \$43,125 | 48.2% | 53.2% | 2,202 | 13,632 | 10,550 |
| Lawrence | 6.4% | 7.0% | \$45,960 | \$40,003 | 46.6% | 62.4% | 871 | 6,508 | 5,630 |
| Lee | 4.5% | 5.3% | \$42,865 | \$44,570 | 43.6% | 35.2% | 2,838 | 18,137 | 16,236 |
| Limestone | 5.2% | 5.3% | \$49,448 | \$49,570 | 37.8% | 43.0% | 1,981 | 12,260 | 9,652 |
| Lowndes | 9.3% | 10.8% | \$31,056 | \$25,876 | 74.6% | 75.0% | 444 | 4,229 | 3,574 |
| Macon | 7.0% | 7.7% | \$28,520 | \$30,738 | 69.0% | 77.7% | 595 | 7,415 | 5,072 |
| Madison | 4.7% | 5.2% | \$61,314 | \$57,993 | 38.8% | 41.6% | 6,327 | 38,236 | 38,457 |
| Marengo | 6.2% | 7.4% | \$35,965 | \$32,042 | 66.3% | 67.8% | 699 | 5,493 | 4,507 |
| Marion | 6.4% | 6.7% | \$36,165 | \$32,299 | 63.1% | 59.8% | 893 | 6,328 | 4,823 |
| Marshall | 4.9% | 5.5% | \$42,073 | \$38,983 | 52.3% | 63.4% | 3,777 | 17,914 | 16,093 |
| Mobile | 6.6% | 6.9% | \$43,863 | \$43,809 | 58.1% | 57.3% | 12,768 | 94,987 | 81,573 |
| Monroe | 7.5% | 9.4% | \$37,578 | \$27,257 | 65.1% | 71.4% | 653 | 5,358 | 4,156 |
| Montgomery | 5.8% | 5.9% | \$48,240 | \$44,369 | 51.9% | 62.9% | 7,168 | 53,835 | 49,675 |
| Morgan | 6.1% | 5.6% | \$50,169 | \$45,751 | 42.0% | 59.9% | 3,552 | 18,614 | 15,978 |
| Perry | 10.2% | 10.6% | \$26,832 | \$24,537 | 81.0% | 79.6% | 443 | 4,628 | 3,650 |
| Pickens | 7.6% | 6.9% | \$34,682 | \$30,330 | 55.0% | 61.2% | 653 | 4,387 | 3,497 |
| Pike | 5.4% | 6.4% | \$33,472 | \$32,825 | 57.8% | 61.8% | 996 | 7,752 | 6,314 |
| Randolph | 6.8% | 5.7% | \$40,017 | \$36,924 | 71.1% | 63.9% | 642 | 5,899 | 4,671 |
| Russell | 6.6% | 5.6% | \$36,596 | \$37,049 | 56.4% | 14.6% | 2,585 | 14,976 | 12,353 |
| St. Clair | 5.0% | 5.3% | \$55,117 | \$51,859 | 40.4% | 36.9% | 3,287 | 12,886 | 9,979 |
| Shelby | 3.4% | 4.4% | \$74,713 | \$70,187 | 20.6% | 25.9% | 2,034 | 15,185 | 13,240 |
| Sumter | 9.6% | 7.8% | \$25,792 | \$19,501 | 79.6% | 68.2% | 532 | 4,634 | 3,744 |
| Talladega | 6.8% | 6.8% | \$41,246 | \$35,155 | 58.9% | 56.7% | 2,409 | 17,690 | 12,809 |
| Tallapoosa | 6.2% | 5.6% | \$39,651 | \$39,206 | 57.2% | 69.2% | 1,457 | 8,884 | 7,213 |
| Tuscaloosa | 4.8% | 5.8% | \$41,820 | \$46,565 | 45.6% | 49.0% | 4,914 | 28,687 | 25,542 |
| Walker | 6.1% | 7.6% | \$40,857 | \$35,843 | 54.5% | 57.9% | 2,108 | 12,563 | 10,324 |
| Washington | 9.6% | 8.7% | \$40,050 | \$42,811 | 53.6% | 45.7% | 419 | 3,347 | 2,903 |
| Wilcox | 12.1% | 14.7% | \$23,552 | \$23,750 | 76.3% | 81.3% | 555 | 4,928 | 4,310 |
| Winston | 7.3% | 7.3% | \$35,583 | \$33,194 | 51.5% | 60.9% | 870 | 4,021 | 3,210 |
| ALABAMA | 5.7% | 6.0% | \$44,826 | \$43,623 | 48.5% | 50.6% | 129,161 | 887,135 | 753,189 |



| COUNTY | SNAP Eligible, Ages 0-20 | | SNAP Recipients | | Food Insecurity, All Ages | | Food Insecurity, Children Under 18 | |
|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|--------------|
| | 2012 | 2017 | 2012** | 2017 | 2010 | 2015 | 2010 | 2015 |
| | NUMBER | | NUMBER | | PERCENT | | PERCENT | |
| Autauga | 3,837 | 3,832 | 7,754 | 7,704 | 13.4% | 13.9% | 20.3% | 21.0% |
| Baldwin | 12,045 | 10,753 | 23,044 | 21,436 | 13.4% | 13.0% | 23.8% | 22.0% |
| Barbour | 3,386 | 3,179 | 6,474 | 6,528 | 23.2% | 23.4% | 25.8% | 29.6% |
| Bibb | 2,040 | 1,707 | 4,113 | 3,677 | 15.7% | 16.1% | 24.9% | 25.0% |
| Blount | 4,522 | 3,120 | 8,995 | 6,823 | 12.6% | 11.3% | 25.4% | 23.9% |
| Bullock | 1,635 | 1,549 | 2,921 | 2,875 | 28.5% | 24.4% | 29.1% | 25.5% |
| Butler | 2,697 | 2,434 | 5,336 | 5,045 | 23.1% | 22.0% | 25.7% | 27.3% |
| Calhoun | 12,440 | 10,099 | 25,720 | 21,351 | 17.1% | 17.4% | 25.4% | 26.3% |
| Chambers | 3,580 | 3,314 | 7,419 | 6,846 | 22.5% | 20.3% | 26.9% | 26.1% |
| Cherokee | 2,435 | 1,705 | 5,504 | 4,131 | 14.6% | 13.9% | 27.7% | 26.1% |
| Chilton | 4,822 | 3,814 | 9,287 | 7,563 | 15.3% | 13.5% | 27.6% | 24.9% |
| Choctaw | 1,550 | 1,424 | 3,345 | 3,413 | 21.1% | 21.2% | 22.9% | 26.1% |
| Clarke | 3,374 | 2,719 | 6,631 | 6,251 | 26.5% | 24.7% | 30.4% | 27.0% |
| Clay | 1,119 | 742 | 2,268 | 1,717 | 19.4% | 15.0% | 27.7% | 24.0% |
| Cleburne | 1,272 | 1,013 | 2,759 | 2,407 | 14.0% | 13.5% | 26.1% | 25.3% |
| Coffee | 3,493 | 4,010 | 6,498 | 7,618 | 14.5% | 15.1% | 24.2% | 23.8% |
| Colbert | 4,562 | 3,379 | 9,686 | 7,670 | 15.8% | 16.6% | 25.4% | 26.0% |
| Conecuh | 1,931 | 1,581 | 3,997 | 3,641 | 27.7% | 24.4% | 33.3% | 28.6% |
| Coosa | 972 | 796 | 2,072 | 1,812 | 20.4% | 17.7% | 23.9% | 24.2% |
| Covington | 4,112 | 3,363 | 8,257 | 7,469 | 16.0% | 16.3% | 26.7% | 26.9% |
| Crenshaw | 1,390 | 1,363 | 2,892 | 3,051 | 16.3% | 16.7% | 24.6% | 22.2% |
| Cullman | 5,743 | 4,654 | 12,266 | 10,425 | 13.6% | 12.9% | 26.3% | 24.3% |
| Dale | 5,024 | 4,713 | 10,577 | 9,866 | 15.0% | 16.8% | 22.3% | 24.1% |
| Dallas | 8,499 | 7,375 | 16,848 | 15,946 | 31.3% | 29.8% | 31.0% | 31.5% |
| De Kalb | 8,219 | 7,930 | 14,475 | 14,075 | 16.0% | 11.7% | 31.2% | 23.2% |
| Elmore | 6,181 | 5,015 | 12,388 | 10,040 | 14.4% | 14.2% | 21.3% | 21.4% |
| Escambia | 4,860 | 4,220 | 9,639 | 8,586 | 20.8% | 20.1% | 29.2% | 25.5% |
| Etowah | 9,063 | 6,522 | 18,266 | 14,836 | 15.8% | 15.9% | 25.4% | 25.7% |
| Fayette | 1,647 | 1,556 | 3,759 | 3,679 | 17.3% | 16.1% | 26.9% | 25.8% |
| Franklin | 3,660 | 3,060 | 6,638 | 5,703 | 15.1% | 13.5% | 29.0% | 27.7% |
| Geneva | 2,905 | 2,423 | 5,920 | 5,310 | 14.8% | 15.5% | 24.0% | 28.5% |
| Greene | 1,673 | 1,450 | 3,411 | 3,160 | 32.2% | 31.8% | 27.3% | 34.7% |
| Hale | 2,266 | 1,881 | 4,402 | 4,244 | 24.9% | 23.6% | 23.3% | 25.8% |
| Henry | 1,642 | 1,365 | 3,376 | 3,052 | 17.0% | 16.2% | 21.7% | 22.1% |
| Houston | 10,559 | 9,453 | 19,701 | 19,074 | 16.3% | 17.6% | 23.2% | 24.7% |
| Jackson | 4,345 | 3,327 | 9,447 | 7,520 | 14.8% | 14.3% | 27.2% | 25.8% |
| Jefferson | 59,469 | 55,229 | 118,808 | 111,433 | 18.4% | 19.4% | 20.4% | 22.3% |
| Lamar | 1,388 | 1,211 | 3,030 | 2,726 | 18.3% | 16.9% | 28.6% | 28.9% |
| Lauderdale | 6,308 | 5,061 | 13,718 | 11,329 | 15.0% | 15.6% | 25.6% | 25.1% |
| Lawrence | 2,935 | 2,764 | 6,476 | 6,056 | 15.6% | 15.4% | 25.1% | 25.2% |
| Lee | 9,419 | 8,731 | 17,906 | 17,064 | 16.4% | 18.4% | 20.9% | 22.1% |
| Limestone | 5,993 | 4,985 | 11,814 | 10,088 | 13.7% | 12.9% | 22.9% | 21.4% |
| Lowndes | 2,068 | 1,780 | 4,232 | 3,976 | 29.3% | 28.3% | 27.1% | 28.4% |
| Macon | 3,289 | 2,418 | 7,471 | 5,682 | 29.1% | 27.3% | 23.3% | 25.5% |
| Madison | 19,541 | 19,997 | 37,346 | 39,935 | 13.8% | 15.1% | 19.7% | 20.6% |
| Marengo | 2,603 | 2,226 | 5,433 | 5,048 | 23.9% | 22.9% | 23.3% | 25.5% |
| Marion | 2,865 | 2,262 | 6,300 | 5,263 | 17.5% | 15.0% | 32.1% | 25.8% |
| Marshall | 9,023 | 8,587 | 16,897 | 16,054 | 13.9% | 12.4% | 29.3% | 25.7% |
| Mobile | 50,336 | 44,475 | 94,243 | 88,275 | 19.1% | 19.2% | 24.1% | 24.0% |
| Monroe | 2,755 | 2,093 | 5,391 | 4,614 | 26.2% | 25.0% | 32.2% | 29.1% |
| Montgomery | 28,303 | 27,296 | 52,841 | 51,974 | 20.6% | 22.6% | 20.8% | 23.5% |
| Morgan | 9,643 | 8,470 | 17,372 | 16,445 | 14.8% | 13.7% | 25.3% | 23.1% |
| Perry | 2,320 | 1,806 | 4,627 | 4,102 | 29.9% | 29.0% | 28.2% | 31.4% |
| Pickens | 2,164 | 1,824 | 4,364 | 3,856 | 22.9% | 21.2% | 26.7% | 25.5% |
| Pike | 3,788 | 3,254 | 7,717 | 6,934 | 20.2% | 22.3% | 24.6% | 24.8% |
| Randolph | 2,843 | 2,446 | 5,784 | 4,965 | 19.7% | 16.7% | 27.8% | 24.4% |
| Russell | 7,678 | 6,791 | 14,887 | 13,080 | 21.2% | 20.4% | 25.9% | 24.1% |
| St. Clair | 6,128 | 4,972 | 12,773 | 10,726 | 13.3% | 12.9% | 19.2% | 22.7% |
| Shelby | 7,681 | 7,024 | 14,118 | 13,288 | 10.7% | 10.0% | 22.6% | 17.4% |
| Sumter | 2,162 | 1,760 | 4,610 | 4,185 | 30.5% | 30.2% | 29.9% | 30.3% |
| Talladega | 8,375 | 6,377 | 17,632 | 14,166 | 19.6% | 19.2% | 25.3% | 26.9% |
| Tallapoosa | 4,397 | 3,749 | 8,847 | 7,813 | 19.6% | 18.1% | 26.9% | 27.4% |
| Tuscaloosa | 14,852 | 13,954 | 28,457 | 27,036 | 17.4% | 17.9% | 20.7% | 22.2% |
| Walker | 5,800 | 5,008 | 12,657 | 11,276 | 16.0% | 16.0% | 28.8% | 27.9% |
| Washington | 1,600 | 1,341 | 3,362 | 3,216 | 20.4% | 17.3% | 28.1% | 25.1% |
| Wilcox | 2,342 | 2,063 | 4,935 | 4,796 | 36.4% | 32.2% | 35.4% | 32.9% |
| Winston | 1,812 | 1,538 | 3,997 | 3,521 | 18.8% | 15.1% | 34.6% | 29.7% |
| ALABAMA | 443,380 | 392,332 | 874,130 | 803,466 | 19.2% | 17.7% | 26.7% | 24.1% |



ECONOMIC SECURITY

ECONOMIC SECURITY DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- Approximately 300,000, or 27 percent, of children in Alabama live in poverty. Of children living in poverty, forty seven percent live in extreme poverty.
- More than 90,000, or 31 percent, of Alabama children under the age of five live in poverty.
- When adjusted for inflation, the median household income is \$1,203 less than it was ten years ago.
- In 2015, the federal poverty guideline levels for a family of four (two adults/two children) was \$24,250 or less. A family of four making \$12,125 or less would be considered extreme poverty.

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, 2011-2015 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, 2011-2015 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.

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 2011-2015 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, 2011-2015 American Community Survey, Census Bureau Website, www.census.gov, Table B23003, Released December, 2016.

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 2017, Food Insecurity and Child Food Insecurity Estimates at the County Level*, http://www.feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/our-research/map-the-meal-gap/2015/AL_All_County_CDs_CFI_2015.pdf

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 2005 and 2015 have been adjusted for inflation so that they are comparable with 2015 dollars. Caution should be exercised in comparing income data from model-based estimates (as reported herein for 2005 and 2015 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: 2005 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 2015 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

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, 2011-2015 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.

LIST OF INDICATORS

- Persons in Poverty
- Children in Poverty
- Children in Poverty, by Age Range
- Children in Extreme Poverty
- Vulnerable Families
- Children Under 18 in Single-Parent Families
- Employed Mothers with Young Children
- Child Care Subsidies
- 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



ECONOMIC SECURITY

ECONOMIC SECURITY DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES

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

SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SNAP) RECIPIENTS

Number of persons receiving food assistance through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program or “SNAP” (referred to as the “Food Assistance Program” in Alabama). Data was not available at the county level for persons aged 60+ who received food assistance through the Alabama Elderly Simplified Application Project (AESAP) in 2012; thus, they were excluded from the totals for that month/year. 2017 data has AESAP cases included in county of origin therefore previous year’s data is not comparable. Data reported are for March of the specified years.

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

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 2016 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.

CHART NOTES

*Adjusted for inflation.

**2012 Data excluded 31,760 persons aged 60+ who were eligible for food assistance through the Alabama Elderly Simplified Application Project (AESAP). In 2017, these numbers were included and totaled 64,001.

Complete state and county data profiles are available online at http://www.alavoices.org/research/alabama-kids-count/bama_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 2017 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.



- ¹ Alabama Rural Health Association, *A comparative map of obstetrical services in 1980 and 2017*. <http://www.arhaonline.org/data/publications/healthcare-maps/>
- ² Alabama Department of Public Health, <http://www.alabamapublichealth.gov/perinatal/infant-mortality.html>
- ³ American Heart Association, *Overweight in Children*, http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/HealthyLiving/HealthyKids/ChildhoodObesity/Overweight-in-Children_UCM_304054_Article.jsp#.WaXeXFGQyUk
- ⁴ The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, *The State of Obesity – Alabama State Profile*, <http://www.stateofobesity.org/states/al/>
- ⁵ ResearchGate, https://www.researchgate.net/publication/6328258_The_Contribution_of_Physical_Activity_and_Sedentary_Behaviours_to_the_Growth_and_Development_of_Children_and_Adolescents
- ⁶ Alabama Department of Public Health, Office of Primary Care and Rural Health and the Alabama Rural Health Association, <http://www.arhaonline.org/data/publications/healthcare-maps/>
- ⁷ Drive Safe Alabama, <http://drivesafealabama.org/keys-to-safety/distracted-driving>
- ⁸ Center for Disease Control, *Child Abuse and Neglect: Consequences*, <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/childmaltreatment/consequences.html>
- ⁹ *Child Care Aware of America*, <http://childcareaware.org/>

2017 ALABAMA KIDS COUNT CAUTIONARY NOTES & METHODOLOGY

All data are reported by county of residence except for the juvenile violent crime court petition rate¹ 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 race³ 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.

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.

-
- 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 birth weight, 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 birth weight, 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 test¹, 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 *2017 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 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.

¹ 2013-2014 Aspire test scores were used in computing overall rankings. 2015-2016 scores were not available from the Alabama State Department of Education at the time of publication.

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Alabama Department of Early Childhood Education
Secretary Jeana Ross

Alabama State Department of Education
Michael Sentance, State Superintendent of Education

Alabama Department of Human Resources
Commissioner Nancy Buckner

Alabama Department of Labor
Fitzgerald Washington, Secretary of the Department of Labor

Alabama Department of Public Health
Scott Harris, M.D., State Health Officer

Alabama Department of Rehabilitation Services
Commissioner Jane Elizabeth Burdeshaw



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