



ALABAMA KIDS COUNT
DATA BOOK

POWERLESS CHILDREN NEED POWERFUL VOICES

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2019

state and county
trends in child
well-being

 **VOICES**
FOR ALABAMA'S CHILDREN



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FOR ALABAMA'S CHILDREN

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OUR MISSION

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

ABOUT VOICES FOR ALABAMA'S CHILDREN AND ALABAMA KIDS COUNT

VOICES for Alabama's Children, founded in 1992, is a 501(c)(3) statewide nonpartisan organization whose mission is to ensure the well-being of Alabama's children through research, public awareness and advocacy. *Alabama Kids Count* is a project of VOICES for Alabama's Children and the Annie E. Casey Foundation. Our annual research publication, the *Alabama Kids Count Data Book*, is the most trusted source of research on child well-being for all 67 counties in Alabama. For more than 20 years, the *Data Book* has served as both a benchmark and roadmap for how children are faring and is used to raise visibility of children's issues, identify areas of need, set priorities in child well-being and inform decision-making at the state and local levels.

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can be viewed, downloaded or ordered on the
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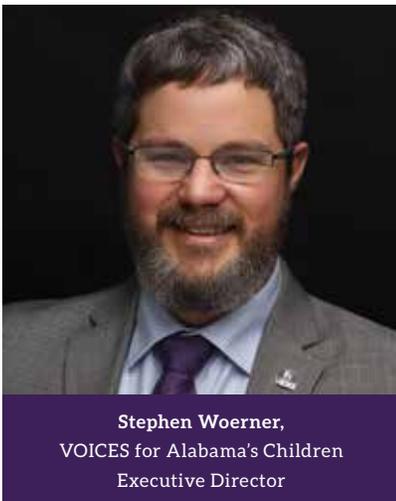
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Complete state and county data profiles are available online at
<http://www.alavoices.org/research/alabama-kids-count/>

Foreword



Stephen Woerner,
VOICES for Alabama's Children
Executive Director

This book is a roadmap, allowing us to examine our successes and underscore the places we need to redouble our efforts.

It has been an astonishingly productive year at VOICES, and building on all of our work over the past year, we are thrilled to present the 26th annual *Alabama Kids Count Data Book* for 2019. This year we are looking forward, using the best data available to understand the issues facing our children, and to inform the direction of our work in the coming years.

The 2019 *Alabama Kids Count Data Book* represents the next step in our project; in 2018 we looked back at the preceding 25 years of research and analysis. In this, our 26th year, we have decided to look at where we will be heading over the next quarter-century. By examining our successes and underscoring the places we need to redouble our efforts, we hope that this *Data*

Book can be used as a roadmap toward an Alabama that is more safe, secure, and equitable for every child.

One of the most important ways to ensure a more equitable future is by guaranteeing a complete count in the upcoming 2020 Census. As the last *Data Book* being released before the decennial survey, it is vital that we convey how important the census is to the work that we do, and how it effects the work that many of our partners engage in every year. For VOICES, the census represents the foundational source of data for our *Alabama Kids Count Data Book* project; no other source is cited as often as the U.S. Census Bureau. But for our allies in child-serving state agencies, the census is the benchmark by which billions of federal dollars are allocated each and every year.



Our data tells us that opportunity is not equally distributed in Alabama, and race, income, and geographic location play significant roles in the lives our children lead.

VOICES saw the need for census advocacy when it became clear that our children were, so often, the ones being missed. In Alabama alone, more than 17,000 children under the age of five went uncoun­ted in the 2010 Census. Because those powerless children needed a powerful voice, VOICES stepped forward to advocate for state funding for grassroots outreach and efforts working toward a complete count in 2020.

But our work is not finished, and neither is yours. Our allies across the state, from other advocacy groups to the direct service providers we work with every day, from policymakers to the legislators who pass our budgets and write our laws, know just how important accurate data and adequate funding can be in helping children, regardless of their race or socioeconomic background. Helping our children, especially those who

are most in need of assistance, will always be the persistent focus of the work we do.

As you use this book, look closely at the data and the tale it tells about our children. Who is being left behind? When we measure success, who is missing? Our data tells the story of Alabama’s children. That many of our children live in poverty, and almost half of those have lived in extreme poverty. It tells us that our children of color are consistently and disproportionately being represented in measurements of disadvantage. It tells us that opportunity is not equally distributed around Alabama, and that race, income, and geographic location play significant roles in the lives our children lead.

When we advocate for the children of Alabama, and their families, the research found in this *Data Book* should drive our efforts.

Because, as VOICES for Alabama’s Children, we are voices for all of Alabama’s children.

Respectfully,

Stephen Woerner,
Executive Director



Introduction

For years, the State of Alabama was labeled nationally as a state failing its children. Too many of her children were living in unhealthy conditions. Not enough children were succeeding academically at grade level. Much of this criticism was deserved, but not all of it is fair. It is easy to get lost in the numbers and disheartened with Alabama's performance relative to other states. The data we examined in the *2019 Alabama Kids Count Data Book* gives us reason to be hopeful.

For more than a quarter-century, VOICES for Alabama's Children has covered how the well-being of Alabama's children has improved, worsened, and remained the same over time.¹ This knowledge allows us to make reasonable projections about the direction Alabama's children are heading into the future.

This introduction examines ten of those indicators. These data points can help us answer questions like: Where are pediatric health care, youth safety, and economic opportunity poised to take Alabama's children and families? What does child well-being look like ten, even twenty years from now?

Health

Infant Mortality Rate

In 2017, Alabama's infant mortality rate of 7.4 was the lowest in the state's history. The most recent analysis represents a massive improvement over the previous years of data. This improvement is especially notable given the decreasing number of rural hospitals across the state. Policies and programs that address the infant mortality rate are only now showing up in the data. We are cautiously optimistic that this is the beginning of improvement on this indicator.

Adequate Prenatal Care

The analysis shows that, over the 2007-2017 time period, the number of women receiving Adequate/Adequate+ prenatal care has not changed significantly. The most recent analysis of the data shows a very slight dip in the percent of women receiving this level of care, as compared to last year. This is not the whole story, however, as a number of counties have shown both statistical improvement and worsening over this period. Some of the counties seeing improvement are Butler, Escambia, Lowndes, Morgan, and Wilcox, while some counties like Walker and Tuscaloosa are worsening.

Low Birth Weight

Low birth weights have also remained steady over the ten-year sample period. Given the unchanging trends of both Infant Mortality and Adequate Prenatal care above, this result is unsurprising. Some encouraging results are that, while most counties have no change in their trends, a few are showing statistically significant improvement over the sample time period. For example, Bibb, Chilton, Dale, Monroe, and Shelby counties are all showing improvement, while Houston is the sole county showing statistical worsening over the sample period.

The next three indicators, which examine a variety of youth and teen birth rates, are deeply related to one another. Over the ten year period between 2007 and 2017:

Births to Unmarried Teens

The percent of births to unmarried teens has dropped significantly. Down nearly four percentage points statewide, the vast majority of Alabama counties are seeing statistically significant improvements. This improvement is a great indication of the direction teen births is going in Alabama, and something we can look forward to continuing to see in the future.

By looking at 11 discrete data points, as opposed to comparing isolated years to each other, trend analysis allows us to guardedly predict the direction these indicators are heading into the future.

— Tom Miro, MEd, Data & Research Fellow

Births to Females, Aged 10-19

Births to all females aged 10-19 have also decreased across the state, reinforcing the overall trend that the number of our youngest mothers is decreasing. We can project this measure to continue improving into the future.

Births to Teens, Aged 15-17

Births to teens aged 15-17 is a more targeted metric, which is also showing improvement. This indicator shows the rate at which teen girls are giving birth. We often use this metric as a surrogate indicator for risky teen behavior related pregnancy.

Safety

Child Death Rate

Data shows that there has been very little movement in Alabama's child death rate. While the state's rate is slightly higher this year than in our base year, the analysis indicates that this is not cause for alarm; it falls within our acceptable parameters for minimal statistical significance. No county saw improvement in this indicator over the past ten years.

Juvenile Violent Crime Court Petition

As a major metric of youth interaction with the criminal justice system, seeing this indicator consistently trending

toward improvement at the state-level is encouraging. From the base year of 2007 to the 2017 ten-year cut off, the juvenile violent crime petition rate has nearly been halved, down from 9.7 to 4.9. This decrease in rate follows national trends, and can be projected to continue over the coming years.²

Preventable Teen Death Rate

There was no statistically significant trend, either improving or worsening, for the preventable teen death indicator across the sample period. While stagnation at the state level may be discouraging, a number of counties are showing improving trends across the sample time period; there just aren't enough improving counties to bolster the entire state rate. Also in the current year data, black teens are far more likely to be victims of preventable deaths than any of their peers across demographic groups.

Economic Security

Vulnerable Families

This metric tracks first births to unmarried teens who haven't finished high school as a proportion of all births. Over the last ten years, our analysis shows that vulnerable families are showing no signs of statistical movement. As the trends for teen motherhood continue to fall, we cautiously anticipate the number of teens

who qualify to be counted in this population will decrease.

In the following pages, the narratives examine these and other indicators in more detail. As the data shows, Alabama is slowly improving its child well-being, and we can expect these trends to continue into the future. As leaders it's important that we know, going forward, our efforts are succeeding in making this state a better place for kids. But this is not a time to rest on our laurels, or pat ourselves on the back. Alabama's ranking in the 2019 *KIDS COUNT*[®] *Data Book* fell compared to other states. Our ranking fell not because the well-being of Alabama's children is worsening, but because we are not improving as fast as everyone else.

Now is the time to capitalize on the policies we have in place and accelerate the pace at which we are helping Alabama's children succeed. We must address disparities related to poverty, race, and income. We should continue to invest in initiatives, like early childhood education and youth diversion programs, that give us hope that more children will be equipped for a successful future.

The *2019 Alabama Kids Count Data Book* offers itself as a resource and a roadmap from which we can take the next logical steps forward.



SNAPSHOT OF ALABAMA'S CHILD WELL-BEING

This Snapshot of Alabama's child well-being gives a balanced overall picture of the state.

With 9 indicators from Low Birth Weight to Reading Proficiency to Children in Poverty, the Snapshot is a strong benchmark to examine 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
(2017)

10.3%

6,052
BABIES



BIRTHS TO TEENS AGED
15-17 PER 1,000 (2017)

11.4

1,076
BIRTHS



CHILDREN PARTICIPATING
IN FIRST CLASS PRE-K
(2019-2020)

36.7%

21,456
CHILDREN



FOURTH GRADE READING
PROFICIENCY
(2017-2018)

47.5%

N/A
CHILDREN



TEENS NOT IN SCHOOL
AND NOT WORKING
(2013-2017)

8.3%

21,610
TEENS



CHILDREN IN POVERTY
(2013-2017)

26.0%

282,396
CHILDREN



MEDICAID PAID BIRTHS
(2017)

49.4%

29,116
CHILDREN



CHILD FOOD INSECURITY
(2017)

22.3%

243,880
CHILDREN



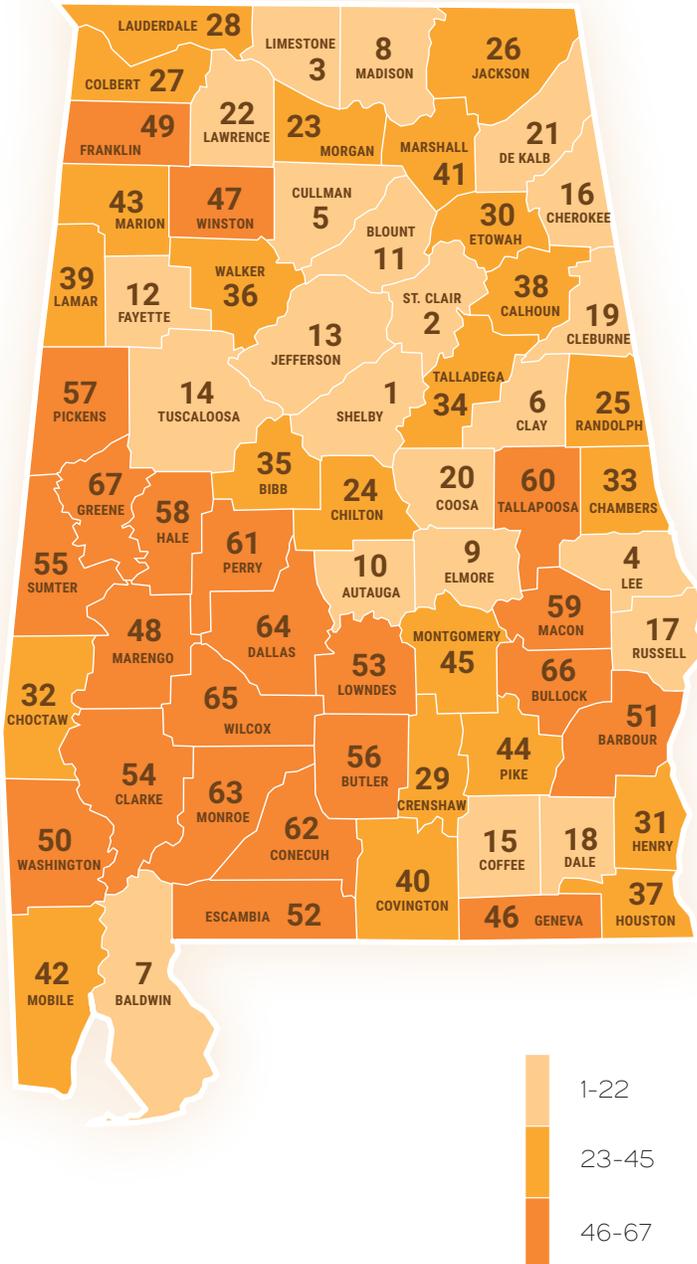
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
(2018)

3.9%

86,493
UNEMPLOYED

2019 Overall County Rankings

Overall county rankings are based on a scale containing nine indicators (see page 8).



OVERALL COUNTY RANKINGS: 2019

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

*For more information on the Methodology, see page 75.



Exploring the Data... How to Use This Book

DEFINITIONS

Data reported in the *2019 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.alvoices.org/alabama_kids_count.

BASE AND CURRENT YEARS

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

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

TREND ANALYSIS

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

COUNTY RANKS AND RANKINGS

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

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

COMPOSITE COUNTY RANKINGS

Overall county rankings are shown on **page 9**. The county ranking for each year is based on a group of indicators that are highly correlated and meet other selected criteria. The overall county rankings are not based on a composite of all indicators that are reported for a particular county.

The indicators used to determine the overall county rank are: low-weight births, births to teens aged 15-17, children in poverty, fourth grade students scoring at Levels 3 and 4 in reading on the Scantron ACT test, children participating in first class Pre-K, teens not attending school and not working, child food insecurity, Medicaid paid births 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 75** 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 female population aged 15-17 as in "percent of total births to teens aged 15-17," 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 FOR THE 2019 DATA BOOK

DEMOGRAPHICS

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

HEALTH

- Infant Mortality, All Races
- Children Without Health Insurance
- Females Receiving Adequate/Adequate-Plus Prenatal Care
- Pre-term Births to All Mothers
- Low Birth Weight, All Races
- Births to Teens, Aged 15-17
- Births to Females, Aged 10-19
- Births to Unmarried Teens, Aged 10-19
- Mothers Who Breastfed
- Poor Mental Health Days
- Ratio of Mental Health Providers to Population

- Adult Diabetes
- Adult Obesity
- Diet-Related Deaths

EDUCATION

- Children Participating in First Class Pre-K
- Early Head Start and Head Start Classrooms
- Births to Females with Less Than 12 Years of Education
- Age 0-3 Receiving Early Intervention Services
- Child Care Facilities
- First Grade Retention
- Scantron Fourth Grade Reading
- Scantron Fourth Grade Math
- Scantron Eighth Grade Reading
- Scantron Eighth Grade Math
- Chronic Absenteeism (10-17 Days)
- Chronic Absenteeism (18+Days)
- Ninth Grade Retention
- Direct Certification
- Average 11th Grade ACT Scores
- Graduation Rate
- English Language Learners
- High School Dropout Rate
- Homeless Students
- Per Pupil Expenditures
- College and Career Ready Index
- Suspensions

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
- 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

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 2019 Alabama Kids Count Data Book is intentional in order to be as accurate as possible in representing the data.



DEMOGRAPHICS

- ➔ THE BASIS FOR OUR DEMOGRAPHIC DATA IS THE DECENNIAL CENSUS.
- ➔ IN THE 2010 CENSUS, CHILDREN UNDER FIVE WERE REGULARLY UNDERCOUNTED.

In 2018, the total population of Alabama has grown almost ten percent compared to the year 2000. However, the child population is dropping. Today, children under the age of 20 make up 24.9 percent of the overall population, down from 28.2 percent in 2000.

The racial and ethnic makeup of our child population is increasingly becoming more diverse. White children are still the majority, at 57.8 percent of the child population. This represents a significant decrease in their proportion of the population compared to 2000. Black children are still the second largest racial and ethnic group in Alabama, although, like their White peers, they are seeing a decrease in their representation across the state. Black children make up 29.3 percent of the state's child population today.

Alternatively, the Hispanic population is growing at an increasing rate. In 2000, Hispanic

children were 2.2 percent of the child population. In 2018, that proportion increased to 7.7 percent of the overall child population. Other child populations that grew larger, although not as quickly as Hispanics, include Asian and Pacific Islanders, and groups identifying as More than One Race.

American Indian and Alaskan Native children have seen no change in their rate of representation.

A decreasing and diversifying child population affects the state in a number of ways.

First, communities of color are disproportionately represented in metrics of disadvantage, from income and wealth, to internet connectivity. Second, communities of color and children under 5 are considered most at risk of undercount in the census.³ And finally, a decreasing child population means that fewer able-bodied workers will be available



The child population in Alabama is decreasing, while getting more diverse each year.

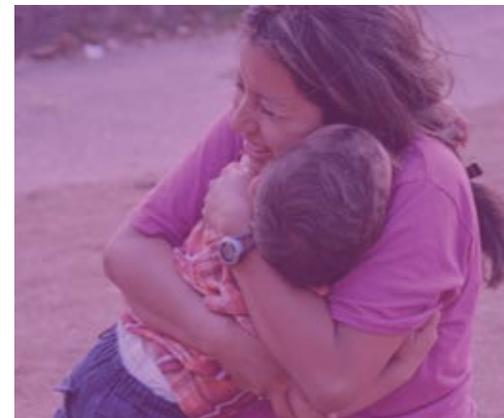
for the job market in the decades to come. As Alabama’s population continues to grow older, the issue of workforce continuity will come to the forefront of public discourse.

The upcoming census offers a unique opportunity to address all of these issues.

Data from the census represents the single most cited source of information in this *Book*, and continues to be the backbone of much of the project. VOICES for Alabama’s Children has taken an active role in census advocacy across the state. Not only does a complete and accurate count ensure the best data for all our work, it establishes the basis of funding for dozens of federal programs that benefit the lives of children in the state. The federal programs that use census data are numerous and varied; from Title I education benefits, to Temporary Assistance

for Needy Families (TANF), to the National School Lunch Program, census data informs the allocation for billions of dollars benefitting young Alabamians every year.⁴

As children of immigrants and children of color continue to make up larger percentages of the overall child population in Alabama, the more our child population risks an undercount in the upcoming census. Therefore, these communities, which can depend on federally funded programs targeted by census data, are the ones most likely to be left out of the count every decade.



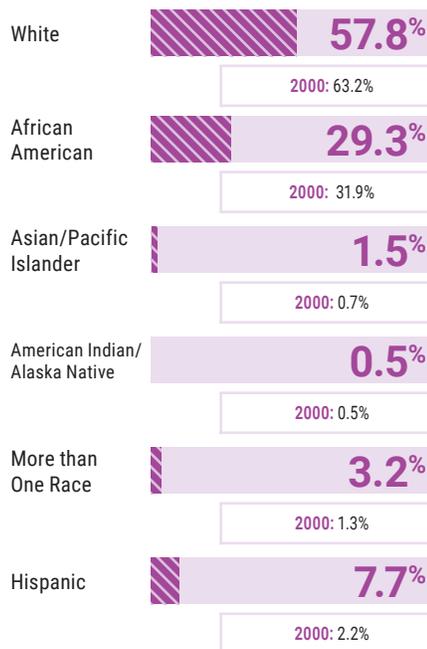


Discussion & Key Points

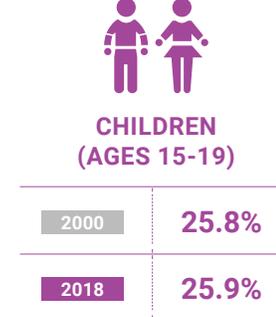
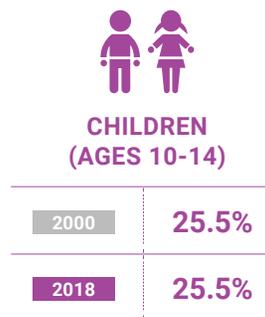
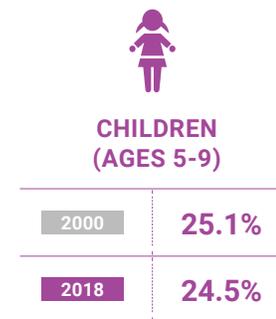
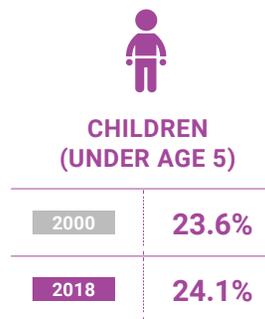
As of 2018, Alabama's child population is falling. This could affect the state's future workforce. The state's child population fell approximately 3 percent between 2000 and 2018 while the total population grew by 9.9 percent for the same time frame.

INDICATORS

DIVERSITY OF ALABAMA'S CHILD POPULATION: 2000-2018



CHILDREN AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE POPULATION, BY AGE RANGE: 2018



KEY POINTS

The percent of children as a percent of total state population is down from 2000 when the rate was 28.2 percent.

In 2018, children made up 24.9 percent of the total state population, a slight decline from 2017. The number of children in the state declined 4.8% from 2017 to 2018.

The most marked decline in the child population are ages 5-9 and 10-14, with losses of 5.5 and 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.

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.

Among major demographic groups, the proportional population of American Indian/Alaskan Native has declined the most, while the greatest growth has occurred in the Hispanic population.

In 2018, Hispanic children remained the fastest growing child population in Alabama with an increase of 230 percent since 2000, and an increase of 3.7 percent from 2017.



	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	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018
	NUMBER		NUMBER		PERCENT		NUMBER		NUMBER	
Autauga	43,671	55,601	13,641	14,424	31.2%	25.9%	621	684	609	681
Baldwin	140,415	218,022	37,714	51,670	26.9%	23.7%	1,753	2,411	1,806	2,517
Barbour	29,038	24,881	8,146	5,692	28.1%	22.9%	343	291	365	250
Bibb	20,826	22,400	5,840	5,052	28.0%	22.6%	265	258	296	273
Blount	51,024	57,840	14,205	14,665	27.8%	25.4%	745	723	711	714
Bullock	11,714	10,138	3,380	2,328	28.9%	23.0%	153	136	146	125
Butler	21,399	19,680	6,398	4,812	29.9%	24.5%	274	220	293	216
Calhoun	112,249	114,277	29,985	27,778	26.7%	24.3%	1,465	1,343	1,325	1,298
Chambers	36,583	33,615	9,989	7,681	27.3%	22.8%	481	386	525	390
Cherokee	23,988	26,032	5,867	5,535	24.5%	21.3%	268	249	293	251
Chilton	39,593	44,153	11,178	11,470	28.2%	26.0%	557	544	572	521
Choctaw	15,922	12,841	4,541	2,813	28.5%	21.9%	213	133	271	147
Clarke	27,867	23,920	8,626	5,749	31.0%	24.0%	425	276	427	281
Clay	14,254	13,275	3,754	2,984	26.3%	22.5%	170	128	169	143
Cleburne	14,123	14,987	3,812	3,734	27.0%	24.9%	175	181	157	192
Coffee	43,615	51,909	11,964	13,433	27.4%	25.9%	544	630	523	584
Colbert	54,984	54,762	14,466	12,566	26.3%	22.9%	673	594	659	659
Conecuh	14,089	12,277	4,014	2,801	28.5%	22.8%	183	142	191	136
Coosa	12,202	10,715	3,222	1,951	26.4%	18.2%	157	109	154	105
Covington	37,631	36,986	9,849	8,835	26.2%	23.9%	455	474	460	466
Crenshaw	13,665	13,824	3,712	3,446	27.2%	24.9%	158	159	175	163
Cullman	77,483	83,442	20,899	20,532	27.0%	24.6%	972	1,046	1,023	997
Dale	49,129	48,956	14,513	12,304	29.5%	25.1%	759	655	699	611
Dallas	46,365	38,310	14,794	10,112	31.9%	26.4%	683	468	664	449
De Kalb	64,452	71,385	17,663	18,938	27.4%	26.5%	842	892	896	836
Elmore	65,874	81,887	18,596	19,994	28.2%	24.4%	873	917	861	1,022
Escambia	38,440	36,748	10,416	8,953	27.1%	24.4%	481	465	499	463
Etowah	103,459	102,501	27,389	24,279	26.5%	23.7%	1,280	1,274	1,342	1,139
Fayette	18,495	16,433	4,924	3,821	26.6%	23.3%	240	180	234	182
Franklin	31,223	31,363	8,497	8,397	27.2%	26.8%	387	389	405	418
Geneva	25,764	26,314	6,806	6,317	26.4%	24.0%	275	310	275	285
Greene	9,974	8,233	3,250	1,991	32.6%	24.2%	166	88	154	92
Hale	17,185	14,726	5,620	3,754	32.7%	25.5%	276	183	283	205
Henry	16,310	17,209	4,370	3,891	26.8%	22.6%	214	202	204	186
Houston	88,787	104,722	25,151	26,371	28.3%	25.2%	1,227	1,298	1,199	1,317
Jackson	53,926	51,736	14,372	11,890	26.7%	23.0%	714	562	678	557
Jefferson	662,047	659,300	182,231	166,689	27.5%	25.3%	8,434	8,341	8,735	8,202
Lamar	15,904	13,844	4,192	3,243	26.4%	23.4%	196	149	185	162
Lauderdale	87,966	92,387	22,958	20,911	26.1%	22.6%	1,047	1,026	1,035	903
Lawrence	34,803	32,957	9,855	7,785	28.3%	23.6%	408	390	470	362
Lee	115,092	163,941	34,220	42,578	29.7%	26.0%	1,432	1,965	1,471	1,925
Limestone	65,676	96,174	17,926	23,756	27.3%	24.7%	871	1,135	879	1,064
Lowndes	13,473	9,974	4,504	2,440	33.4%	24.5%	218	128	189	126
Macon	24,105	18,439	7,518	4,201	31.2%	22.8%	330	173	331	166
Madison	276,700	366,519	79,138	90,000	28.6%	24.6%	3,793	4,378	3,815	4,234
Marengo	22,539	19,066	7,034	4,744	31.2%	24.9%	304	234	335	245
Marion	31,214	29,763	7,843	6,814	25.1%	22.9%	395	335	367	312
Marshall	82,231	96,109	22,536	26,127	27.4%	27.2%	1,087	1,417	1,156	1,418
Mobile	399,843	413,757	121,942	106,968	30.5%	25.9%	5,835	5,516	5,802	5,301
Monroe	24,324	21,067	7,595	5,074	31.2%	24.1%	373	224	346	224
Montgomery	223,510	225,763	65,342	59,055	29.2%	26.2%	3,062	3,034	3,116	2,989
Morgan	111,064	119,089	30,927	29,809	27.8%	25.0%	1,415	1,404	1,485	1,453
Perry	11,861	9,140	4,038	2,483	34.0%	27.2%	173	90	197	102
Pickens	20,949	19,938	6,312	4,368	30.1%	21.9%	288	202	285	209
Pike	29,605	33,338	8,630	8,234	29.2%	24.7%	361	355	405	326
Randolph	22,380	22,725	6,291	5,494	28.1%	24.2%	303	278	280	275
Russell	49,756	57,781	14,514	15,253	29.2%	26.4%	664	798	744	777
St. Clair	64,742	88,690	17,930	21,881	27.7%	24.7%	851	1,088	857	1,012
Shelby	143,293	215,707	41,064	55,786	28.7%	25.9%	2,108	2,551	2,144	2,585
Sumter	14,798	12,691	4,828	3,062	32.6%	24.1%	213	157	236	133
Talladega	80,321	79,828	22,320	18,805	27.8%	23.6%	1,036	853	1,012	869
Tallapoosa	41,475	40,497	11,021	9,200	26.6%	22.7%	504	465	558	433
Tuscaloosa	164,875	208,911	46,693	53,972	28.3%	25.8%	2,131	2,531	2,142	2,414
Walker	70,713	63,711	18,493	15,441	26.2%	24.2%	931	799	934	766
Washington	18,097	16,378	5,736	3,993	31.7%	24.4%	237	178	288	182
Wilcox	13,183	10,627	4,468	2,824	33.9%	26.6%	218	139	240	152
Winston	24,843	23,660	6,507	5,325	26.2%	22.5%	303	265	323	262
ALABAMA	4,447,100	4,887,871	1,256,169	1,217,278	28.2%	24.9%	58,988	59,597	59,905	58,456



Under Age 5

Ages 5-9

	2000		2018		2000		2018	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Autauga	3,023	22.2%	3,364	23.3%	3,618	26.5%	3,423	23.7%
Baldwin	8,621	22.9%	11,955	23.1%	9,486	25.2%	12,802	24.8%
Barbour	1,788	21.9%	1,284	22.6%	2,053	25.2%	1,448	25.4%
Bibb	1,449	24.8%	1,285	25.4%	1,530	26.2%	1,171	23.2%
Blount	3,528	24.8%	3,460	23.6%	3,633	25.6%	3,635	24.8%
Bullock	737	21.8%	600	25.8%	877	25.9%	598	25.7%
Butler	1,358	21.2%	1,119	23.3%	1,539	24.1%	1,232	25.6%
Calhoun	6,926	23.1%	6,580	23.7%	7,410	24.7%	6,561	23.6%
Chambers	2,430	24.3%	1,929	25.1%	2,604	26.1%	1,940	25.3%
Cherokee	1,433	24.4%	1,206	21.8%	1,516	25.8%	1,348	24.4%
Chilton	2,734	24.5%	2,730	23.8%	2,838	25.4%	2,922	25.5%
Choctaw	1,103	24.3%	673	23.9%	1,074	23.7%	651	23.1%
Clarke	2,080	24.1%	1,386	24.1%	2,193	25.4%	1,318	22.9%
Clay	877	23.4%	687	23.0%	921	24.5%	733	24.6%
Cleburne	867	22.7%	894	23.9%	997	26.2%	935	25.0%
Coffee	2,718	22.7%	3,211	23.9%	2,947	24.6%	3,394	25.3%
Colbert	3,358	23.2%	3,108	24.7%	3,728	25.8%	3,140	25.0%
Conecuh	875	21.8%	652	23.3%	1,073	26.7%	715	25.5%
Coosa	759	23.6%	488	25.0%	797	24.7%	440	22.6%
Covington	2,223	22.6%	2,203	24.9%	2,462	25.0%	2,235	25.3%
Crenshaw	803	21.6%	798	23.2%	971	26.2%	884	25.7%
Cullman	4,943	23.7%	5,162	25.1%	5,166	24.7%	5,114	24.9%
Dale	3,686	25.4%	3,268	26.6%	3,694	25.5%	3,118	25.3%
Dallas	3,415	23.1%	2,335	23.1%	3,579	24.2%	2,432	24.1%
De Kalb	4,379	24.8%	4,237	22.4%	4,588	26.0%	4,692	24.8%
Elmore	4,370	23.5%	4,713	23.6%	4,801	25.8%	4,922	24.6%
Escambia	2,390	22.9%	2,187	24.4%	2,662	25.6%	2,339	26.1%
Etowah	6,611	24.1%	5,902	24.3%	6,705	24.5%	5,934	24.4%
Fayette	1,113	22.6%	921	24.1%	1,201	24.4%	957	25.0%
Franklin	1,983	23.3%	2,084	24.8%	2,180	25.7%	2,098	25.0%
Geneva	1,437	21.1%	1,422	22.5%	1,668	24.5%	1,559	24.7%
Greene	770	23.7%	475	23.9%	830	25.5%	518	26.0%
Hale	1,408	25.1%	979	26.1%	1,376	24.5%	909	24.2%
Henry	1,019	23.3%	915	23.5%	1,065	24.4%	926	23.8%
Houston	6,037	24.0%	6,350	24.1%	6,313	25.1%	6,528	24.8%
Jackson	3,387	23.6%	2,776	23.3%	3,644	25.4%	2,856	24.0%
Jefferson	43,281	23.8%	41,882	25.1%	45,809	25.1%	41,984	25.2%
Lamar	926	22.1%	743	22.9%	1,017	24.3%	755	23.3%
Lauderdale	5,217	22.7%	4,734	22.6%	5,617	24.5%	4,836	23.1%
Lawrence	2,201	22.3%	1,810	23.2%	2,556	25.9%	1,957	25.1%
Lee	7,195	21.0%	9,629	22.6%	7,655	22.4%	9,551	22.4%
Limestone	4,349	24.3%	5,393	22.7%	4,638	25.9%	5,968	25.1%
Lowndes	1,004	22.3%	614	25.2%	1,047	23.2%	662	27.1%
Macon	1,565	20.8%	855	20.4%	1,714	22.8%	839	20.0%
Madison	18,800	23.8%	21,403	23.8%	20,194	25.5%	21,675	24.1%
Marengo	1,524	21.7%	1,209	25.5%	1,852	26.3%	1,155	24.3%
Marion	1,876	23.9%	1,597	23.4%	1,903	24.3%	1,635	24.0%
Marshall	5,503	24.4%	6,769	25.9%	5,868	26.0%	6,433	24.6%
Mobile	29,334	24.1%	26,937	25.2%	31,175	25.6%	26,470	24.7%
Monroe	1,827	24.1%	1,105	21.8%	1,921	25.3%	1,193	23.5%
Montgomery	15,472	23.7%	15,223	25.8%	16,315	25.0%	14,511	24.6%
Morgan	7,317	23.7%	7,124	23.9%	7,992	25.8%	7,407	24.8%
Perry	903	22.4%	500	20.1%	982	24.3%	532	21.4%
Pickens	1,421	22.5%	1,056	24.2%	1,563	24.8%	1,051	24.1%
Pike	1,923	22.3%	1,788	21.7%	1,936	22.4%	1,792	21.8%
Randolph	1,480	23.5%	1,314	23.9%	1,627	25.9%	1,316	24.0%
Russell	3,515	24.2%	3,972	26.0%	3,777	26.0%	4,017	26.3%
St. Clair	4,252	23.7%	5,289	24.2%	4,558	25.4%	5,596	25.6%
Shelby	10,718	26.1%	12,461	22.3%	10,616	25.9%	13,708	24.6%
Sumter	1,066	22.1%	728	23.8%	1,233	25.5%	615	20.1%
Talladega	5,091	22.8%	4,281	22.8%	5,524	24.7%	4,506	24.0%
Tallapoosa	2,562	23.2%	2,235	24.3%	2,859	25.9%	2,338	25.4%
Tuscaloosa	10,592	22.7%	12,541	23.2%	10,853	23.2%	12,229	22.7%
Walker	4,520	24.4%	3,832	24.8%	4,556	24.6%	3,945	25.5%
Washington	1,308	22.8%	873	21.9%	1,499	26.1%	928	23.2%
Wilcox	1,067	23.9%	679	24.0%	1,100	24.6%	635	22.5%
Winston	1,545	23.7%	1,289	24.2%	1,650	25.4%	1,234	23.2%
ALABAMA	295,992	23.6%	293,203	24.1%	315,345	25.1%	297,900	24.5%



Ages 10-14

Ages 15-19

	2000		2018		2000		2018	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Autauga	3,738	27.4%	3,882	26.9%	3,262	23.9%	3,755	26.0%
Baldwin	10,144	26.9%	13,981	27.1%	9,463	25.1%	12,932	25.0%
Barbour	2,156	26.5%	1,509	26.5%	2,149	26.4%	1,451	25.5%
Bibb	1,454	24.9%	1,326	26.2%	1,407	24.1%	1,270	25.1%
Blount	3,662	25.8%	3,902	26.6%	3,382	23.8%	3,668	25.0%
Bullock	875	25.9%	601	25.8%	891	26.4%	529	22.7%
Butler	1,699	26.6%	1,288	26.8%	1,802	28.2%	1,173	24.4%
Calhoun	7,469	24.9%	7,146	25.7%	8,180	27.3%	7,491	27.0%
Chambers	2,475	24.8%	1,926	25.1%	2,480	24.8%	1,886	24.6%
Cherokee	1,502	25.6%	1,482	26.8%	1,416	24.1%	1,499	27.1%
Chilton	2,896	25.9%	2,971	25.9%	2,710	24.2%	2,847	24.8%
Choctaw	1,203	26.5%	740	26.3%	1,161	25.6%	749	26.6%
Clarke	2,191	25.4%	1,471	25.6%	2,162	25.1%	1,574	27.4%
Clay	979	26.1%	769	25.8%	977	26.0%	795	26.6%
Cleburne	982	25.8%	987	26.4%	966	25.3%	918	24.6%
Coffee	3,184	26.6%	3,498	26.0%	3,115	26.0%	3,330	24.8%
Colbert	3,735	25.8%	3,199	25.5%	3,645	25.2%	3,119	24.8%
Conecuh	1,044	26.0%	726	25.9%	1,022	25.5%	708	25.3%
Coosa	845	26.2%	519	26.6%	821	25.5%	504	25.8%
Covington	2,593	26.3%	2,293	26.0%	2,571	26.1%	2,104	23.8%
Crenshaw	985	26.5%	914	26.5%	953	25.7%	850	24.7%
Cullman	5,343	25.6%	5,220	25.4%	5,447	26.1%	5,036	24.5%
Dale	3,513	24.2%	2,984	24.3%	3,620	24.9%	2,934	23.8%
Dallas	3,836	25.9%	2,703	26.7%	3,964	26.8%	2,642	26.1%
De Kalb	4,269	24.2%	5,213	27.5%	4,427	25.1%	4,796	25.3%
Elmore	4,882	26.3%	5,264	26.3%	4,543	24.4%	5,095	25.5%
Escambia	2,614	25.1%	2,284	25.5%	2,750	26.4%	2,143	23.9%
Etowah	6,930	25.3%	6,122	25.2%	7,143	26.1%	6,321	26.0%
Fayette	1,260	25.6%	1,002	26.2%	1,350	27.4%	941	24.6%
Franklin	2,156	25.4%	2,187	26.0%	2,178	25.6%	2,028	24.2%
Geneva	1,928	28.3%	1,701	26.9%	1,773	26.1%	1,635	25.9%
Greene	777	23.9%	515	25.9%	873	26.9%	483	24.3%
Hale	1,453	25.9%	956	25.5%	1,383	24.6%	910	24.2%
Henry	1,106	25.3%	1,060	27.2%	1,180	27.0%	990	25.4%
Houston	6,661	26.5%	6,887	26.1%	6,140	24.4%	6,606	25.1%
Jackson	3,655	25.4%	3,151	26.5%	3,686	25.6%	3,107	26.1%
Jefferson	47,066	25.8%	41,913	25.1%	46,075	25.3%	40,910	24.5%
Lamar	1,101	26.3%	916	28.2%	1,148	27.4%	829	25.6%
Lauderdale	5,910	25.7%	5,325	25.5%	6,214	27.1%	6,016	28.8%
Lawrence	2,628	26.7%	2,106	27.1%	2,470	25.1%	1,912	24.6%
Lee	7,603	22.2%	10,043	23.6%	11,767	34.4%	13,355	31.4%
Limestone	4,628	25.8%	6,388	26.9%	4,311	24.0%	6,007	25.3%
Lowndes	1,270	28.2%	606	24.8%	1,183	26.3%	558	22.9%
Macon	1,801	24.0%	838	19.9%	2,438	32.4%	1,669	39.7%
Madison	20,298	25.6%	22,960	25.5%	19,846	25.1%	23,962	26.6%
Marengo	1,902	27.0%	1,228	25.9%	1,756	25.0%	1,152	24.3%
Marion	2,060	26.3%	1,790	26.3%	2,004	25.6%	1,792	26.3%
Marshall	5,599	24.8%	6,853	26.2%	5,566	24.7%	6,072	23.2%
Mobile	30,929	25.4%	26,929	25.2%	30,504	25.0%	26,632	24.9%
Monroe	1,905	25.1%	1,390	27.4%	1,942	25.6%	1,386	27.3%
Montgomery	16,298	24.9%	14,478	24.5%	17,257	26.4%	14,843	25.1%
Morgan	8,119	26.3%	7,864	26.4%	7,499	24.2%	7,414	24.9%
Perry	988	24.5%	551	22.2%	1,165	28.9%	900	36.2%
Pickens	1,660	26.3%	1,061	24.3%	1,668	26.4%	1,200	27.5%
Pike	2,090	24.2%	1,725	20.9%	2,681	31.1%	2,929	35.6%
Randolph	1,568	24.9%	1,372	25.0%	1,616	25.7%	1,492	27.2%
Russell	3,691	25.4%	3,768	24.7%	3,531	24.3%	3,496	22.9%
St. Clair	4,855	27.1%	5,889	26.9%	4,265	23.8%	5,107	23.3%
Shelby	10,398	25.3%	15,182	27.2%	9,332	22.7%	14,435	25.9%
Sumter	1,248	25.8%	662	21.6%	1,281	26.5%	1,057	34.5%
Talladega	5,852	26.2%	4,972	26.4%	5,853	26.2%	5,046	26.8%
Tallapoosa	2,892	26.2%	2,395	26.0%	2,708	24.6%	2,232	24.3%
Tuscaloosa	10,690	22.9%	11,798	21.9%	14,558	31.2%	17,404	32.2%
Walker	4,711	25.5%	3,913	25.3%	4,706	25.4%	3,751	24.3%
Washington	1,478	25.8%	1,086	27.2%	1,451	25.3%	1,106	27.7%
Wilcox	1,136	25.4%	707	25.0%	1,165	26.1%	803	28.4%
Winston	1,684	25.9%	1,408	26.4%	1,628	25.0%	1,394	26.2%
ALABAMA	320,252	25.5%	310,495	25.5%	324,580	25.8%	315,680	25.9%



	Child Population White (Under 20)				Child Population African American (Under 20)				Child Population American Indian/Alaska Native (Under 20)			
	2000		2018		2000		2018		2000		2018	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Autauga	10,460	76.7%	10,038	69.6%	2,673	19.6%	3,017	20.9%	55	0.4%	47	0.3%
Baldwin	30,652	81.3%	39,172	75.8%	5,299	14.1%	5,475	10.6%	204	0.5%	332	0.6%
Barbour	3,401	41.8%	2,012	35.3%	4,509	55.4%	3,056	53.7%	26	0.3%	9	0.2%
Bibb	4,221	72.3%	3,792	75.1%	1,496	25.6%	954	18.9%	7	0.1%	21	0.4%
Blount	12,666	89.2%	11,634	79.3%	188	1.3%	250	1.7%	75	0.5%	64	0.4%
Bullock	449	13.3%	236	10.1%	2,809	83.1%	1,686	72.4%	3	0.1%	3	0.1%
Butler	3,089	48.3%	2,046	42.5%	3,220	50.3%	2,479	51.5%	8	0.1%	17	0.4%
Calhoun	21,543	71.8%	17,596	63.3%	7,081	23.6%	6,790	24.4%	113	0.4%	67	0.2%
Chambers	5,128	51.3%	3,660	47.7%	4,664	46.7%	3,330	43.4%	8	0.1%	15	0.2%
Cherokee	5,291	90.2%	4,877	88.1%	395	6.7%	248	4.5%	21	0.4%	29	0.5%
Chilton	9,129	81.7%	8,325	72.6%	1,513	13.5%	1,229	10.7%	33	0.3%	37	0.3%
Choctaw	2,127	46.8%	1,500	53.3%	2,351	51.8%	1,206	42.9%	5	0.1%	2	0.1%
Clarke	4,125	47.8%	2,662	46.3%	4,330	50.2%	2,792	48.6%	26	0.3%	24	0.4%
Clay	2,872	76.5%	2,225	74.6%	760	20.2%	458	15.3%	11	0.3%	9	0.3%
Cleburne	3,520	92.3%	3,359	90.0%	166	4.4%	98	2.6%	12	0.3%	18	0.5%
Coffee	8,239	68.9%	8,423	62.7%	2,685	22.4%	2,380	17.7%	133	1.1%	112	0.8%
Colbert	10,919	75.5%	9,204	73.2%	2,990	20.7%	2,087	16.6%	69	0.5%	43	0.3%
Conecuh	1,778	44.3%	1,145	40.9%	2,153	53.6%	1,465	52.3%	6	0.1%	14	0.5%
Coosa	1,834	56.9%	1,157	59.3%	1,302	40.4%	645	33.1%	8	0.2%	2	0.1%
Covington	7,986	81.1%	6,902	78.1%	1,627	16.5%	1,296	14.7%	45	0.5%	50	0.6%
Crenshaw	2,542	68.5%	2,301	66.8%	1,059	28.5%	775	22.5%	26	0.7%	17	0.5%
Cullman	19,665	94.1%	17,801	86.7%	226	1.1%	291	1.4%	76	0.4%	83	0.4%
Dale	9,305	64.1%	7,410	60.2%	3,821	26.3%	2,872	23.3%	81	0.6%	52	0.4%
Dallas	3,771	25.5%	1,945	19.2%	10,751	72.7%	7,760	76.7%	9	0.1%	12	0.1%
De Kalb	15,352	86.9%	12,758	67.4%	346	2.0%	257	1.4%	160	0.9%	201	1.1%
Elmore	13,638	73.3%	13,488	67.5%	4,213	22.7%	4,635	23.2%	79	0.4%	63	0.3%
Escambia	6,019	57.8%	4,905	54.8%	3,649	35.0%	2,905	32.4%	415	4.0%	363	4.1%
Etowah	20,662	75.4%	17,067	70.3%	5,403	19.7%	4,239	17.5%	85	0.3%	51	0.2%
Fayette	4,106	83.4%	3,044	79.7%	715	14.5%	488	12.8%	6	0.1%	6	0.2%
Franklin	6,996	82.3%	5,491	65.4%	435	5.1%	275	3.3%	29	0.3%	40	0.5%
Geneva	5,545	81.5%	4,948	78.3%	954	14.0%	622	9.8%	59	0.9%	39	0.6%
Greene	360	11.1%	204	10.2%	2,844	87.5%	1,688	84.8%	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Hale	1,726	30.7%	1,305	34.8%	3,775	67.2%	2,309	61.5%	15	0.3%	5	0.1%
Henry	2,457	56.2%	2,570	66.0%	1,751	40.1%	987	25.4%	12	0.3%	20	0.5%
Houston	16,294	64.8%	15,036	57.0%	7,863	31.3%	8,549	32.4%	75	0.3%	72	0.3%
Jackson	12,714	88.5%	10,096	84.9%	649	4.5%	441	3.7%	310	2.2%	104	0.9%
Jefferson	88,410	48.5%	69,471	41.7%	86,578	47.5%	78,398	47.0%	325	0.2%	228	0.1%
Lamar	3,440	82.1%	2,717	83.8%	643	15.3%	328	10.1%	1	0.0%	4	0.1%
Lauderdale	19,273	83.9%	16,278	77.8%	2,916	12.7%	2,563	12.3%	56	0.2%	58	0.3%
Lawrence	7,025	71.3%	5,634	72.4%	1,506	15.3%	754	9.7%	747	7.6%	443	5.7%
Lee	23,446	68.5%	26,869	63.1%	9,180	26.8%	10,188	23.9%	53	0.2%	85	0.2%
Limestone	14,339	80.0%	16,568	69.7%	2,422	13.5%	2,840	12.0%	77	0.4%	104	0.4%
Lowndes	764	17.0%	478	19.6%	3,682	81.7%	1,875	76.8%	1	0.0%	4	0.2%
Macon	671	8.9%	497	11.8%	6,689	89.0%	3,461	82.4%	5	0.1%	8	0.2%
Madison	50,733	64.1%	50,823	56.5%	21,963	27.8%	24,519	27.2%	697	0.9%	490	0.5%
Marengo	2,621	37.3%	1,833	38.6%	4,268	60.7%	2,602	54.8%	6	0.1%	12	0.3%
Marion	7,304	93.1%	6,043	88.7%	275	3.5%	237	3.5%	24	0.3%	18	0.3%
Marshall	19,614	87.0%	17,388	66.6%	458	2.0%	668	2.6%	123	0.5%	74	0.3%
Mobile	66,065	54.2%	52,461	49.0%	49,616	40.7%	43,583	40.7%	942	0.8%	916	0.9%
Monroe	3,770	49.6%	2,427	47.8%	3,566	47.0%	2,250	44.3%	76	1.0%	47	0.9%
Montgomery	24,506	37.5%	13,731	23.3%	38,304	58.6%	37,759	63.9%	141	0.2%	91	0.2%
Morgan	24,129	78.0%	19,366	65.0%	4,427	14.3%	4,274	14.3%	216	0.7%	175	0.6%
Perry	877	21.7%	621	25.0%	3,097	76.7%	1,753	70.6%	1	0.0%	6	0.2%
Pickens	2,810	44.5%	2,072	47.4%	3,374	53.5%	1,994	45.7%	4	0.1%	4	0.1%
Pike	4,395	50.9%	4,005	48.6%	3,868	44.8%	3,458	42.0%	62	0.7%	37	0.4%
Randolph	4,330	68.8%	3,746	68.2%	1,769	28.1%	1,206	22.0%	12	0.2%	11	0.2%
Russell	7,025	48.4%	5,912	38.8%	6,867	47.3%	7,148	46.9%	38	0.3%	59	0.4%
St. Clair	15,909	88.7%	18,061	82.5%	1,492	8.3%	2,000	9.1%	71	0.4%	35	0.2%
Shelby	35,526	86.5%	39,697	71.2%	3,560	8.7%	7,813	14.0%	134	0.3%	123	0.2%
Sumter	816	16.9%	629	20.5%	3,898	80.7%	2,295	75.0%	4	0.1%	0	0.0%
Talladega	13,311	59.6%	10,552	56.1%	8,463	37.9%	6,726	35.8%	36	0.2%	32	0.2%
Tallapoosa	7,150	64.9%	5,490	59.7%	3,629	32.9%	2,951	32.1%	33	0.3%	31	0.3%
Tuscaloosa	27,780	59.5%	29,225	54.1%	17,165	36.8%	19,235	35.6%	81	0.2%	109	0.2%
Walker	16,489	89.2%	12,883	83.4%	1,469	7.9%	1,084	7.0%	48	0.3%	47	0.3%
Washington	3,300	57.5%	2,418	60.6%	1,791	31.2%	910	22.8%	511	8.9%	366	9.2%
Wilcox	799	17.9%	502	17.8%	3,612	80.8%	2,219	78.6%	4	0.1%	4	0.1%
Winston	6,243	95.9%	4,779	89.7%	29	0.4%	68	1.3%	33	0.5%	19	0.4%
ALABAMA	793,451	63.2%	703,510	57.8%	401,241	31.9%	357,193	29.3%	6,869	0.5%	5,685	0.5%



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

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

**Child Population Hispanic
(Under 20)**

	2000		2018		2000		2018		2000		2018	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Autauga	38	0.3%	180	1.2%	161	1.2%	520	3.6%	229	1.7%	622	4.3%
Baldwin	182	0.5%	838	1.6%	470	1.2%	1,826	3.5%	861	2.3%	4,027	7.8%
Barbour	20	0.2%	32	0.6%	65	0.8%	130	2.3%	122	1.5%	453	8.0%
Bibb	6	0.1%	8	0.2%	42	0.7%	113	2.2%	68	1.2%	164	3.2%
Blount	22	0.2%	47	0.3%	120	0.8%	354	2.4%	1,125	7.9%	2,316	15.8%
Bullock	9	0.3%	4	0.2%	20	0.6%	47	2.0%	86	2.5%	352	15.1%
Butler	9	0.1%	49	1.0%	36	0.6%	105	2.2%	34	0.5%	116	2.4%
Calhoun	153	0.5%	268	1.0%	405	1.4%	1,130	4.1%	627	2.1%	1,927	6.9%
Chambers	19	0.2%	68	0.9%	68	0.7%	192	2.5%	93	0.9%	416	5.4%
Cherokee	7	0.1%	38	0.7%	59	1.0%	179	3.2%	92	1.6%	164	3.0%
Chilton	20	0.2%	66	0.6%	77	0.7%	289	2.5%	393	3.5%	1,524	13.3%
Choctaw	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	24	0.5%	47	1.7%	27	0.6%	58	2.1%
Clarke	15	0.2%	25	0.4%	53	0.6%	117	2.0%	69	0.8%	129	2.2%
Clay	3	0.1%	7	0.2%	43	1.1%	146	4.9%	63	1.7%	139	4.7%
Cleburne	1	0.0%	5	0.1%	43	1.1%	99	2.7%	69	1.8%	155	4.2%
Coffee	93	0.8%	173	1.3%	281	2.3%	700	5.2%	488	4.1%	1,645	12.2%
Colbert	42	0.3%	88	0.7%	176	1.2%	492	3.9%	250	1.7%	652	5.2%
Conecuh	8	0.2%	3	0.1%	36	0.9%	70	2.5%	28	0.7%	104	3.7%
Coosa	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	32	1.0%	49	2.5%	39	1.2%	97	5.0%
Covington	15	0.2%	38	0.4%	71	0.7%	314	3.6%	97	1.0%	235	2.7%
Crenshaw	2	0.1%	42	1.2%	41	1.1%	141	4.1%	35	0.9%	170	4.9%
Cullman	46	0.2%	207	1.0%	215	1.0%	469	2.3%	660	3.2%	1,681	8.2%
Dale	138	1.0%	167	1.4%	420	2.9%	612	5.0%	707	4.9%	1,191	9.7%
Dallas	48	0.3%	42	0.4%	83	0.6%	173	1.7%	112	0.8%	180	1.8%
De Kalb	34	0.2%	66	0.3%	267	1.5%	529	2.8%	1,494	8.5%	5,127	27.1%
Elmore	56	0.3%	134	0.7%	258	1.4%	696	3.5%	312	1.7%	978	4.9%
Escambia	23	0.2%	29	0.3%	161	1.5%	389	4.3%	134	1.3%	362	4.0%
Etowah	116	0.4%	185	0.8%	350	1.3%	881	3.6%	742	2.7%	1,856	7.6%
Fayette	10	0.2%	39	1.0%	35	0.7%	131	3.4%	51	1.0%	113	3.0%
Franklin	11	0.1%	32	0.4%	86	1.0%	204	2.4%	936	11.0%	2,355	28.0%
Geneva	10	0.1%	21	0.3%	56	0.8%	232	3.7%	176	2.6%	455	7.2%
Greene	2	0.1%	6	0.3%	7	0.2%	33	1.7%	28	0.9%	58	2.9%
Hale	5	0.1%	12	0.3%	41	0.7%	37	1.0%	49	0.9%	86	2.3%
Henry	1	0.0%	17	0.4%	54	1.2%	135	3.5%	92	2.1%	162	4.2%
Houston	166	0.7%	253	1.0%	278	1.1%	1,015	3.8%	438	1.7%	1,446	5.5%
Jackson	36	0.3%	55	0.5%	406	2.8%	521	4.4%	245	1.7%	673	5.7%
Jefferson	1,587	0.9%	2,842	1.7%	1,795	1.0%	4,023	2.4%	3,338	1.8%	11,727	7.0%
Lamar	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	35	0.8%	115	3.5%	71	1.7%	78	2.4%
Lauderdale	97	0.4%	151	0.7%	247	1.1%	726	3.5%	334	1.5%	1,135	5.4%
Lawrence	7	0.1%	15	0.2%	426	4.3%	595	7.6%	142	1.4%	344	4.4%
Lee	491	1.4%	1,864	4.4%	405	1.2%	1,268	3.0%	583	1.7%	2,304	5.4%
Limestone	62	0.3%	467	2.0%	225	1.3%	1,046	4.4%	776	4.3%	2,731	11.5%
Lowndes	5	0.1%	5	0.2%	17	0.4%	22	0.9%	34	0.8%	56	2.3%
Macon	13	0.2%	30	0.7%	71	0.9%	77	1.8%	63	0.8%	128	3.0%
Madison	1,378	1.7%	2,204	2.4%	2,183	2.8%	4,483	5.0%	2,006	2.5%	7,481	8.3%
Marengo	16	0.2%	14	0.3%	33	0.5%	83	1.7%	83	1.2%	200	4.2%
Marion	15	0.2%	20	0.3%	72	0.9%	155	2.3%	148	1.9%	341	5.0%
Marshall	52	0.2%	201	0.8%	253	1.1%	715	2.7%	2,009	8.9%	7,081	27.1%
Mobile	1,893	1.6%	2,141	2.0%	1,548	1.3%	3,339	3.1%	1,700	1.4%	4,528	4.2%
Monroe	24	0.3%	27	0.5%	83	1.1%	177	3.5%	67	0.9%	146	2.9%
Montgomery	600	0.9%	1,969	3.3%	793	1.2%	1,413	2.4%	890	1.4%	4,092	6.9%
Morgan	159	0.5%	223	0.7%	488	1.6%	1,191	4.0%	1,464	4.7%	4,580	15.4%
Perry	4	0.1%	23	0.9%	20	0.5%	25	1.0%	39	1.0%	55	2.2%
Pickens	5	0.1%	13	0.3%	53	0.8%	110	2.5%	54	0.9%	175	4.0%
Pike	11	0.1%	123	1.5%	146	1.7%	317	3.8%	136	1.6%	294	3.6%
Randolph	18	0.3%	35	0.6%	46	0.7%	202	3.7%	110	1.7%	294	5.4%
Russell	50	0.3%	151	1.0%	215	1.5%	704	4.6%	284	2.0%	1,279	8.4%
St. Clair	37	0.2%	226	1.0%	174	1.0%	645	2.9%	234	1.3%	914	4.2%
Shelby	438	1.1%	1,412	2.5%	364	0.9%	1,446	2.6%	1,008	2.5%	5,295	9.5%
Sumter	4	0.1%	48	1.6%	27	0.6%	50	1.6%	78	1.6%	40	1.3%
Talladega	46	0.2%	101	0.5%	218	1.0%	714	3.8%	223	1.0%	680	3.6%
Tallapoosa	23	0.2%	66	0.7%	86	0.8%	240	2.6%	96	0.9%	422	4.6%
Tuscaloosa	344	0.7%	777	1.4%	508	1.1%	1,243	2.3%	743	1.6%	3,383	6.3%
Walker	46	0.2%	124	0.8%	203	1.1%	525	3.4%	226	1.2%	778	5.0%
Washington	6	0.1%	104	2.6%	72	1.3%	113	2.8%	56	1.0%	82	2.1%
Wilcox	3	0.1%	8	0.3%	8	0.2%	29	1.0%	42	0.9%	62	2.2%
Winston	7	0.1%	18	0.3%	51	0.8%	114	2.1%	137	2.1%	327	6.1%
ALABAMA	8,808	0.7%	18,648	1.5%	15,905	1.3%	39,022	3.2%	28,245	2.2%	93,220	7.7%



Demographics Definitions & Sources

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- Although Alabama's total population increased by 9.9 percent from 2000 to 2018, the state's child population fell by 3.1 percent during the same period.
- 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.
- The fastest growing demographic group in Alabama is the Hispanic population, which has more than tripled from 2000 to 2018 and makes up 7.7 percent of the total child population.

DEFINITIONS

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, CC-EST2018-ALLDATA-[ST-FIPS]: Annual County Resident Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018.

U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, PEPAGESEX: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States, States, Counties, and Puerto Rico Commonwealth and Municipios: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018.

U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Table B01001: SEX BY AGE. 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, CC-EST2007-ALLDATA-[ST-FIPS]: Annual County Resident Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2007.

U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Table P14: SEX BY AGE FOR THE POPULATION UNDER 20 YEARS. Universe: Population under 20 years. 2010 Census Summary File 1.

LIST OF INDICATORS

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

Please note: Population sub-groups are listed and referred to the way the agency or organization providing the data references the sub-groups. Though you will see varying nomenclature used, the way we refer to population sub-groups throughout the 2019 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.

- 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

➤ DATA THIS YEAR SHOWED A DROP IN PRE-TERM BIRTHS, AS WELL AS A DROP IN TEEN MOTHERHOOD.

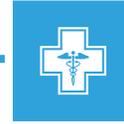
➤ HOWEVER, FAMILIES OF COLOR ARE OVER-REPRESENTED IN BOTH CATEGORIES.

Hhealth disparities in Alabama are the result of a wide range of factors, and affect different groups across the state in very different ways. One of the most visible disparities in the state can be seen in the ever-decreasing number of rural hospitals in Alabama.⁵ The closing of these hospitals leaves rural residents increasingly disenfranchised from services and resources that were once commonplace in their communities. In 1980, of the 54 counties considered “rural” in Alabama, 45 had hospitals offering obstetrical services. In 2016, only 16 of those 54 rural counties hosted hospitals that offered those same services.⁶ However, where you live is not the only metric that can determine health opportunity or outcome. People of color and people who live in poverty are often disproportionately represented in metrics used to measure poor health and wellness.⁷

Since last year, major strides have been made in several significant health metrics; the most significant

being Alabama’s infant mortality rate. The infant mortality rate for all races decreased by nearly a third when you compare 2007 to the year 2017. This resulted in a decrease in the rate per 1,000 births from 10.0 to 7.4. Looking specifically at the changes from last year, there has been a decrease from 9.1 in 2016 to this year’s rate of 7.4. Alabama’s infant mortality rate of 7.4 per 1,000 live births still lags behind the national rate of 5.8 per 1,000 live births.

African American infant mortality declined from 15.1 per 1,000 in 2016 to 11.3 in 2017. However, African American babies are still the highest represented demographic group in infant mortality. The infant mortality rate for White babies decreased as well, from 6.4 per 1,000 live births in 2016 to 5.6 in 2017, while the rate for Hispanic babies decreased from 7.3 to 5.2 during this same time period. Yet, the rate for all other babies increased slightly, from 6.1 to 6.8. This improvement is reason to be cautiously optimistic. These



short-term gains, while substantial, should be monitored closely to ensure that they are representative of wider trends in neonatal care.

These improvements are also reflected in Alabama's pre-term birth rate, which decreased from 13.1 percent in 2007 to 12 percent in 2017. This overall decrease was consistent among all races and ethnicities for the same time period. Viewing these indicators alongside each other paints a positive picture of Alabama's infant healthcare, proving that more babies are being carried to term, and more babies are surviving their first year of infancy.

A metric for risky behavior teen pregnancies has also shown improvement. Births to teens aged 15-17 years old decreased by more than 60 percent from 2007 compared to 2017. 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.

This year saw a huge decrease in the infant mortality rate, and this decrease was most prominent for African American babies.

However, White children account for nearly 58 percent of the total child population, but make up only 46 percent of the births in this category. While the overall decrease in this percentage is encouraging, there is still work to be done to decrease the disproportionate representation of black girls as young mothers.

Alabama still falls far behind national rates in a number of other health metrics. Mental health is becoming increasingly important in healthcare discussions, and understanding access to care is vitally important. According to 2017 data, nationally, there are 426 people per mental health provider. Alabama's ratio of 1,105:1 lags far behind this, even in the most recent 2018 data. Within the state, rural counties are far less

likely to have low population-to-provider ratios, another example of geographic health disparities.

Improvements can be seen in a number of health metrics across a wide variety of demographic groups. However, it is important that we temper our excitement; these numbers may be an irregularity, representing a strong year in Alabama's healthcare. This suggests that we should continue focusing our efforts on expanding healthcare access and equity. Too often, Alabamians of color are over-represented in metrics of disadvantage: infant mortality, pre-term birth, and births to teens, as examples. If we are to ensure the brighter future for all of Alabama's children, we must address the disparities where and as they exist.



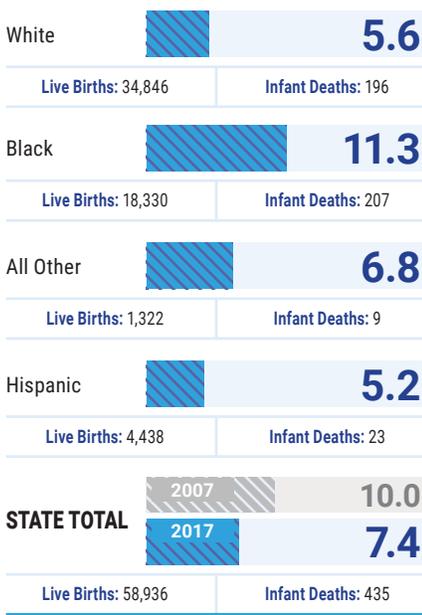
Discussion & Key Points

Alabama's Infant Mortality Rate improves, but still lags the national rate.

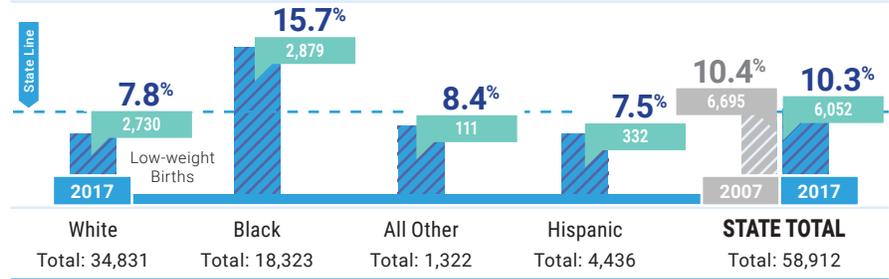
Alabama's infant mortality rate of 7.4 per 1,000 live births compares unfavorably to the national rate of 5.8 per 1,000 live births. However, there has been a decrease in the state's rate from 9.1 percent in 2016.

INDICATORS

INFANT MORTALITY RATE (PER 1,000 BIRTHS): 2017

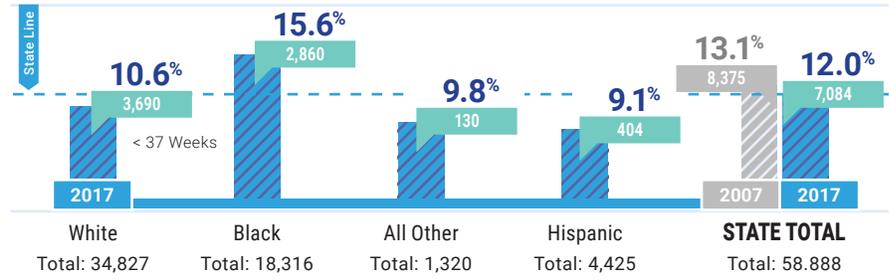


LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BY RACE. LESS THAN 5 LBS OR 2,500 GRAMS: 2017



*Unknown birth weight is excluded from total counts.

PRE-TERM BIRTHS BY RACE (LESS THAN 37 WEEKS): 2017



*Unknown gestation is excluded from total counts.

KEY POINTS

The number of infant mortality for all races decreased 32 percent from 2007 to 2017, which resulted in a decrease in the rate per 1,000 live births from 10.0 to 7.4 of the same period.

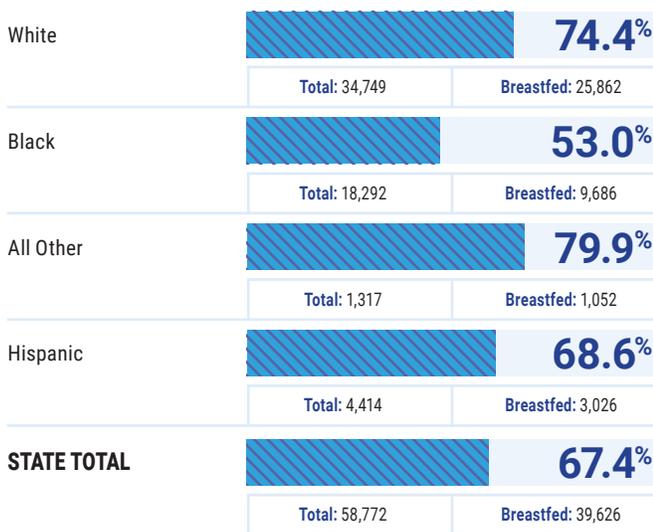
With counties ranging from 260:1 to 23,750:1, Alabama's Mental Health Provider climate shows an inequitable distribution of resources across the state.⁸

In 2017, Alabama's Opioid Prescription Rate was 107 for every 100 men, women, and children. This rate was the highest in the country, and almost double the national average of 58.7.⁹

From 2007 to 2017, infant mortality rate for White, African American, and Hispanic babies has declined. However, infant mortality rate for All Other babies has increased. The rate for all other babies increased slightly from 6.1 to 6.8.

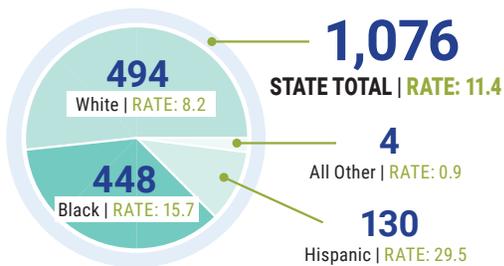
The percent of births noted as pre-term or less than 37 weeks of gestation decreased from 13.1 percent in 2007 to 12 percent in 2017. This overall decrease was consistent among all races/ethnicities for the same period.

MOTHERS WHO BREASTFED: 2017

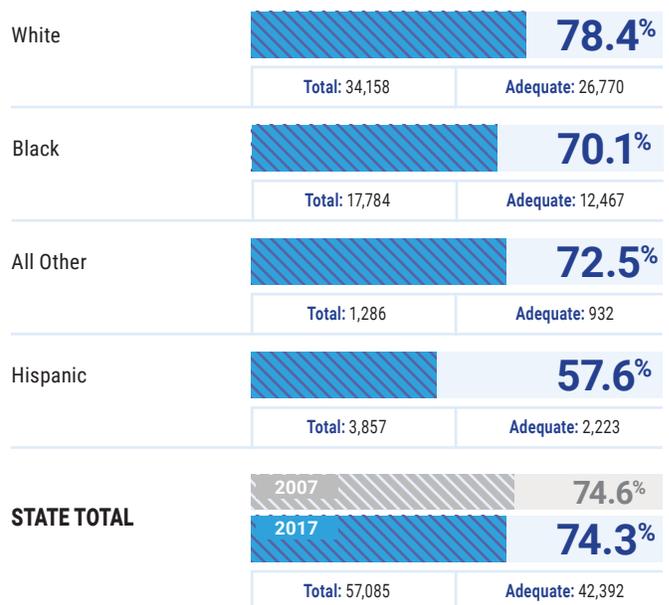


*Total excludes births where breastfeeding status is unknown.

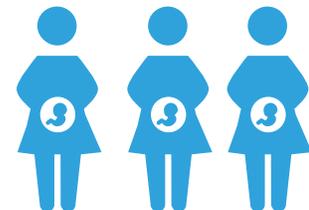
NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO TEENS, AGED 15-17 BY RACE: 2017



FEMALES RECEIVING ADEQUATE/ ADEQUATE-PLUS PRENATAL CARE: 2017



TRENDS CONTINUE WHERE...
1/4 Women
 Receive Less Than Adequate Prenatal Care.
 (Actual 25.7%)



KEY POINTS

Approximately 97 percent of Alabama's children are now covered by some form of health insurance. However, the number of state's children without health insurance increased from 39,111 in 2016 to 41,459 in 2017.

Births to teens aged 15-17 years old decreased by more than 60 percent from 2007 to 2017. White children accounted for approximately 46 percent of births in this group.

Furthermore, 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 to teens aged 15-17 years old.



Infant mortality rate for African American babies continues to decline.

Infant mortality rate for African American babies decreased from 15.1 per 1000 in 2016 to 11.3 in 2017.



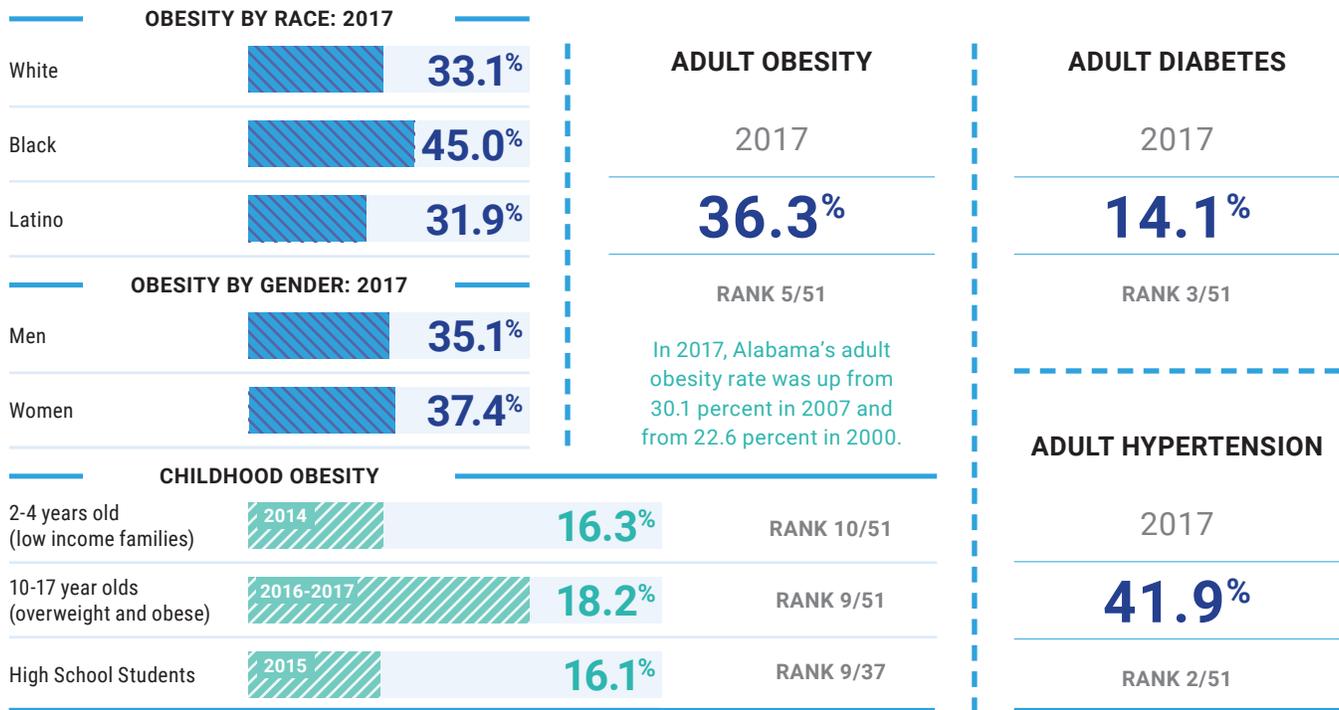
Discussion & Key Points

Diet-related illness increases in Alabama. Having health insurance is only a part of the puzzle.

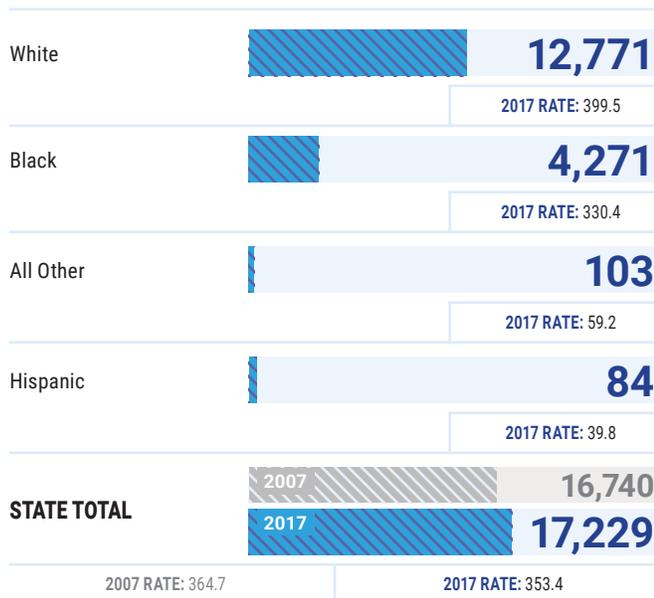
The Alabama Department of Public Health reported 17,229 diet-related deaths in 2017, which equates to a rate of 353.4 per 100,000. The 2017 diet-related deaths is an increase from 16,909 in 2016.

STATE OF OBESITY IN ALABAMA

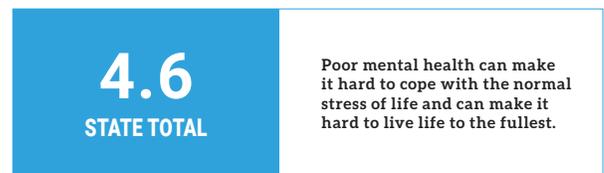
SOURCE: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. The State of Obesity in Alabama. <http://stateofobesity.org/states/al/>



NUMBER OF DIET-RELATED DEATHS BY RACE: 2017



NUMBER OF POOR MENTAL HEALTH DAYS PER MONTH: 2016



RATIO OF MENTAL HEALTH PROVIDERS TO POPULATION: 2018





**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**

	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	
	2007	2017	2007-17	2013-17		2007	2017	2007-17	2007	2017
	RATE		TREND	NUMBER	PERCENT	PERCENT		TREND	PERCENT	
Autauga	8.3	6.0	-	455	3.2%	74.5%	75.4%	-	13.0%	11.1%
Baldwin	4.8	6.5	-	1,644	3.5%	79.1%	78.8%	-	13.6%	9.9%
Barbour	14.9	3.6	I	265	4.6%	57.3%	66.3%	-	15.8%	9.7%
Bibb	10.8	12.1	-	89	1.8%	71.1%	70.1%	W	16.1%	8.5%
Blount	9.7	13.6	-	812	5.7%	82.7%	79.9%	-	13.4%	13.9%
Bullock	10.5	9.5	-	27	1.2%	54.7%	60.6%	I	17.3%	12.4%
Butler	13.7	8.4	-	132	2.8%	75.2%	83.5%	I	14.7%	14.7%
Calhoun	7.0	3.7	-	478	1.8%	72.2%	80.8%	I	8.5%	8.8%
Chambers	12.1	13.3	-	357	4.7%	71.8%	76.5%	-	13.4%	14.4%
Cherokee	12.9	9.3	-	187	3.4%	61.6%	64.7%	-	14.2%	10.3%
Chilton	8.2	7.1	-	627	5.7%	69.2%	75.1%	I	14.4%	9.9%
Choctaw	0.0	0.0	-	31	1.1%	74.8%	81.3%	-	13.6%	18.3%
Clarke	9.6	10.6	-	109	1.9%	70.3%	79.9%	I	17.0%	15.5%
Clay	13.5	0.0	-	231	7.5%	78.6%	79.1%	-	17.6%	10.9%
Cleburne	0.0	5.2	-	278	7.6%	65.9%	79.9%	I	5.6%	8.3%
Coffee	12.9	6.3	-	523	4.1%	73.1%	77.0%	-	11.5%	8.0%
Colbert	12.2	4.8	-	483	3.9%	80.4%	76.5%	-	15.2%	12.5%
Conecuh	0.0	0.0	-	214	7.2%	79.2%	74.2%	-	18.9%	19.4%
Coosa	9.7	19.8	-	33	1.7%	89.1%	78.6%	-	12.6%	17.8%
Covington	16.1	11.2	-	576	6.7%	86.8%	79.3%	-	16.3%	11.9%
Crenshaw	17.4	0.0	-	89	2.7%	66.3%	81.8%	I	13.5%	15.8%
Cullman	9.8	6.9	-	1,035	5.4%	87.0%	74.9%	W	10.7%	10.2%
Dale	8.9	9.3	-	396	3.3%	79.1%	75.6%	-	12.4%	9.6%
Dallas	4.1	6.1	-	211	2.0%	62.8%	67.3%	I	15.1%	16.9%
De Kalb	5.7	7.4	-	667	3.7%	49.7%	59.1%	I	10.9%	9.3%
Elmore	8.5	3.2	-	479	2.5%	75.4%	77.3%	-	12.6%	13.5%
Escambia	10.8	11.6	-	978	10.7%	70.6%	79.6%	I	17.8%	11.8%
Etowah	10.4	5.8	-	942	4.0%	76.0%	71.3%	-	10.0%	10.1%
Fayette	16.0	5.5	-	55	1.4%	82.4%	75.3%	W	16.5%	13.1%
Franklin	8.6	2.2	-	364	4.5%	61.6%	66.9%	I	8.8%	13.3%
Geneva	17.9	3.4	-	210	3.4%	77.0%	74.3%	-	11.9%	9.3%
Greene	0.0	0.0	-	74	3.5%	57.1%	50.0%	-	11.9%	12.1%
Hale	4.4	19.8	-	115	3.0%	61.3%	62.8%	-	15.8%	10.9%
Henry	0.0	5.2	-	56	1.5%	74.9%	80.2%	-	8.3%	8.9%
Houston	9.6	13.9	-	787	3.1%	75.8%	78.0%	I	11.2%	11.7%
Jackson	3.4	3.4	-	242	2.0%	81.5%	77.5%	-	9.4%	9.2%
Jefferson	12.5	10.5	-	6,705	4.2%	78.7%	72.8%	-	14.0%	11.9%
Lamar	5.7	13.6	-	343	10.5%	85.1%	82.5%	-	11.6%	12.9%
Lauderdale	9.0	3.5	-	418	2.1%	76.2%	78.5%	I	13.3%	12.2%
Lawrence	2.5	7.9	-	341	4.5%	69.4%	86.1%	I	14.3%	13.5%
Lee	8.4	8.4	-	886	2.4%	81.7%	83.0%	-	9.2%	10.5%
Limestone	10.2	5.0	-	534	2.4%	67.1%	75.6%	I	14.2%	11.1%
Lowndes	0.0	0.0	-	271	10.9%	63.7%	76.7%	I	12.6%	13.6%
Macon	23.2	5.5	-	70	1.7%	72.5%	64.4%	W	11.2%	14.8%
Madison	6.6	4.7	-	3,061	3.7%	75.9%	69.0%	-	11.4%	12.3%
Marengo	6.9	12.7	-	103	2.1%	66.4%	58.2%	W	10.0%	11.0%
Marion	15.7	3.5	-	177	2.7%	81.1%	74.5%	-	12.1%	11.1%
Marshall	9.4	3.5	-	972	3.9%	62.0%	70.3%	I	10.9%	11.5%
Mobile	10.4	6.8	-	3,926	3.8%	76.0%	78.5%	-	14.9%	13.8%
Monroe	0.0	9.0	-	206	3.8%	79.5%	77.7%	-	18.9%	11.8%
Montgomery	13.1	6.0	-	1,575	2.8%	71.6%	68.3%	-	13.9%	12.8%
Morgan	10.4	4.2	-	1,161	4.0%	62.4%	70.2%	I	12.7%	12.5%
Perry	12.0	0.0	-	114	4.6%	57.0%	65.7%	-	17.4%	14.3%
Pickens	13.3	9.5	-	123	2.7%	71.0%	71.9%	W	15.1%	14.8%
Pike	4.6	2.9	-	362	5.1%	67.4%	83.9%	I	13.9%	11.8%
Randolph	7.7	10.8	-	205	3.9%	73.3%	78.8%	-	9.7%	13.0%
Russell	13.3	13.4	-	726	4.7%	57.4%	72.1%	-	13.4%	15.7%
St. Clair	10.8	8.7	-	457	2.2%	78.7%	77.5%	-	11.6%	10.8%
Shelby	6.3	7.4	-	1,952	3.7%	82.5%	80.3%	-	12.1%	9.8%
Sumter	0.0	0.0	-	122	4.3%	75.2%	75.6%	-	16.3%	11.4%
Talladega	19.2	8.2	I	259	1.4%	79.8%	75.5%	-	15.7%	11.1%
Tallapoosa	7.4	5.1	-	138	1.5%	82.7%	82.5%	-	16.1%	24.4%
Tuscaloosa	16.6	9.5	-	1,038	2.1%	68.5%	62.9%	W	14.3%	12.7%
Walker	9.3	9.3	-	508	3.4%	86.9%	76.3%	W	12.4%	13.9%
Washington	5.1	6.5	-	155	3.8%	62.0%	74.5%	I	12.2%	17.1%
Wilcox	5.9	0.0	-	97	3.4%	63.5%	71.8%	I	12.9%	19.9%
Winston	14.1	7.9	-	203	3.8%	80.6%	75.7%	-	9.2%	11.5%
ALABAMA	10.0	7.4	-	41,459	3.5%	74.6%	74.3%	-	13.1%	12.0%



Low Birth Weight, All Races

**Births to Teens, Aged 15-17
(per 1,000)**

**Births to Females, Aged 10-19
(per 1,000)**

**Births to Unmarried
Teens, Aged 10-19**

	Low Birth Weight, All Races			Births to Teens, Aged 15-17 (per 1,000)			Births to Females, Aged 10-19 (per 1,000)			Births to Unmarried Teens, Aged 10-19	
	2007	2017	2007-17	2007	2017	2007-17	2007	2017	2007-17	2007	2017
	PERCENT		TREND	RATE		TREND	RATE		TREND	PERCENT	
Autauga	10.6%	8.2%	-	20.3	14.8	I	25.3	13.4	I	11.1%	6.4%
Baldwin	9.0%	7.7%	-	30.3	8.9	I	28.3	12.6	I	9.3%	6.3%
Barbour	13.9%	9.0%	-	60.5	13.6	I	49.7	19.6	I	15.7%	8.7%
Bibb	14.0%	12.6%	I	37.4	8.7	I	26.5	15.2	I	10.0%	6.9%
Blount	8.8%	10.3%	-	30.1	7.8	I	27.7	11.7	I	7.8%	5.6%
Bullock	16.2%	10.5%	-	95.2	10.9	I	59.6	11.3	I	16.8%	5.7%
Butler	11.3%	12.1%	-	43.8	25.6	-	33.7	22.0	I	13.7%	10.9%
Calhoun	8.5%	10.2%	-	33.7	11.1	I	31.0	15.4	I	10.2%	7.8%
Chambers	14.1%	16.0%	-	38.3	8.1	I	34.8	9.3	I	16.7%	4.0%
Cherokee	11.6%	7.0%	-	32.6	5.6	I	24.6	11.3	I	9.9%	6.5%
Chilton	9.7%	7.2%	I	41.9	13.4	I	34.6	16.6	I	8.2%	7.2%
Choctaw	9.1%	9.9%	-	26.1	0.0	I	25.8	12.3	I	12.3%	6.9%
Clarke	14.7%	12.0%	-	35.6	14.2	-	28.4	20.4	-	15.8%	10.6%
Clay	10.8%	6.5%	-	21.1	8.7	-	29.0	17.3	I	10.1%	8.0%
Cleburne	7.2%	8.4%	-	21.6	10.1	I	32.8	15.9	I	8.9%	6.8%
Coffee	8.5%	5.9%	-	28.1	8.5	I	27.8	14.5	I	8.7%	5.8%
Colbert	8.6%	8.9%	-	33.5	9.1	I	32.7	13.8	I	13.3%	6.2%
Conecuh	13.7%	19.4%	-	30.2	20.9	-	30.1	22.7	I	11.4%	10.9%
Coosa	12.6%	14.9%	-	31.9	12.0	-	20.7	25.4	-	10.7%	10.9%
Covington	11.2%	9.2%	-	44.2	14.7	I	37.7	15.7	I	14.7%	7.2%
Crenshaw	11.6%	10.8%	-	18.7	3.8	-	22.8	4.6	I	10.5%	2.2%
Cullman	10.2%	8.2%	I	29.1	17.9	I	34.5	19.9	I	9.0%	7.9%
Dale	9.3%	9.0%	-	25.2	7.0	I	26.5	14.7	I	6.5%	5.3%
Dallas	14.9%	16.6%	-	56.5	10.8	I	52.3	15.4	I	21.7%	8.5%
De Kalb	8.9%	6.3%	-	36.6	10.7	I	36.4	15.3	I	8.5%	7.5%
Elmore	8.6%	9.6%	-	25.4	8.6	I	26.1	11.5	I	7.9%	5.6%
Escambia	11.5%	8.8%	-	52.0	19.1	I	37.8	19.5	I	14.7%	9.3%
Etowah	9.0%	10.5%	-	30.2	12.9	I	31.5	19.2	I	10.6%	8.4%
Fayette	12.8%	11.5%	-	28.6	19.4	-	29.6	24.7	-	9.6%	9.3%
Franklin	8.4%	11.6%	-	35.0	20.2	I	34.4	33.1	I	7.5%	11.4%
Geneva	9.5%	7.2%	-	35.6	16.9	I	38.8	20.7	I	11.3%	11.0%
Greene	11.9%	11.2%	-	51.0	24.2	-	38.8	30.2	-	15.6%	14.0%
Hale	13.6%	8.9%	-	16.0	14.6	I	25.4	18.0	-	12.7%	7.9%
Henry	4.9%	8.9%	-	29.9	11.4	I	24.2	14.1	I	8.3%	6.8%
Houston	8.1%	9.7%	W	26.8	14.5	I	28.4	16.1	I	10.0%	7.5%
Jackson	7.6%	8.2%	-	29.6	8.3	I	31.2	16.1	I	12.2%	6.5%
Jefferson	11.7%	11.9%	-	28.2	9.6	I	26.0	12.7	I	9.8%	5.7%
Lamar	7.5%	9.5%	-	35.0	23.1	-	26.7	19.8	-	8.6%	10.2%
Lauderdale	11.3%	10.0%	-	20.0	10.6	I	22.3	11.3	I	9.7%	5.9%
Lawrence	10.6%	9.5%	-	35.1	16.1	I	31.1	12.4	I	12.5%	4.7%
Lee	9.7%	9.4%	-	16.2	7.6	-	16.8	8.6	I	6.9%	4.4%
Limestone	10.0%	9.0%	-	26.1	8.9	I	24.8	10.1	I	7.8%	5.1%
Lowndes	13.1%	11.9%	-	42.6	14.9	-	41.2	15.2	I	23.8%	7.6%
Macon	10.4%	13.7%	-	18.6	6.6	-	19.4	17.2	I	13.5%	11.5%
Madison	9.4%	9.6%	-	22.3	7.7	I	21.8	9.4	I	8.9%	4.6%
Marengo	9.7%	10.6%	-	25.2	10.0	I	25.9	17.0	I	12.8%	7.2%
Marion	8.4%	9.7%	-	32.1	15.5	I	40.4	20.2	I	9.2%	9.7%
Marshall	7.7%	7.4%	-	42.4	21.3	I	42.9	23.2	I	8.4%	7.4%
Mobile	11.5%	10.8%	-	36.0	12.8	I	32.4	15.1	I	13.0%	6.7%
Monroe	11.3%	7.2%	I	50.6	17.2	I	38.6	16.8	-	18.6%	9.5%
Montgomery	11.6%	12.4%	-	32.7	17.9	I	31.1	18.2	I	13.1%	7.4%
Morgan	9.8%	9.4%	-	35.3	13.3	I	30.0	17.2	I	10.5%	7.5%
Perry	15.0%	18.1%	-	39.0	11.2	-	33.1	11.6	I	18.6%	6.7%
Pickens	14.2%	13.3%	-	20.5	15.0	-	23.8	14.8	I	13.3%	6.2%
Pike	8.8%	10.7%	-	20.5	12.5	-	30.2	10.0	I	13.7%	6.9%
Randolph	9.6%	8.7%	-	33.5	6.9	-	33.7	17.8	I	13.1%	7.6%
Russell	11.4%	12.3%	-	17.5	7.4	-	23.3	15.8	-	12.9%	5.6%
St. Clair	8.4%	9.3%	-	32.1	7.2	I	28.0	11.9	I	7.9%	5.3%
Shelby	8.6%	7.5%	I	12.4	5.4	I	12.4	5.2	I	3.4%	2.8%
Sumter	12.7%	11.4%	-	25.6	11.6	-	20.1	12.3	-	11.4%	7.6%
Talladega	14.4%	11.7%	-	31.2	11.3	I	31.0	14.9	I	11.9%	8.3%
Tallapoosa	10.9%	16.0%	-	30.5	12.9	I	38.3	18.7	I	14.9%	10.4%
Tuscaloosa	11.1%	10.9%	-	17.3	13.7	-	20.4	10.4	I	8.8%	5.6%
Walker	10.7%	13.0%	-	31.5	13.9	I	31.4	21.6	I	8.9%	8.2%
Washington	9.7%	13.7%	-	17.8	19.1	-	18.4	10.4	I	8.7%	6.5%
Wilcox	13.5%	17.8%	-	18.6	10.8	-	20.7	14.8	I	12.4%	6.2%
Winston	8.8%	9.9%	-	18.6	11.4	I	29.0	21.2	I	6.7%	10.3%
ALABAMA	10.4%	10.3%	-	28.9	11.4	I	28.1	13.9	I	10.3%	6.4%



	Mothers Who Breastfed		Poor Mental Health Days	Ratio of Mental Health Providers to Population	Adult Diabetes	Adult Obesity	Diet-Related Deaths (per 100,000)	
	2017		2016	2018	2016	2015	2007	2017
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	RATIO	PERCENT	PERCENT	RATE	
Autauga	450	67.4%	4.3	6167:1	9.9%	37.5%	256.6	374.7
Baldwin	1,760	75.8%	4.2	1096:1	8.5%	31.0%	347.7	375.3
Barbour	117	42.2%	4.6	12635:1	15.7%	44.3%	298.7	344.3
Bibb	162	65.9%	4.3	11334:1	13.3%	37.8%	384.2	348.5
Blount	453	69.1%	4.7	9669:1	14.9%	34.4%	347.6	368.9
Bullock	26	24.8%	4.8	10309:1	22.4%	39.4%	484.1	388.0
Butler	111	46.4%	5.1	2832:1	16.9%	40.2%	440.3	433.8
Calhoun	950	71.1%	4.5	1015:1	15.6%	37.1%	465.8	373.9
Chambers	235	62.5%	4.9	16857:1	17.5%	40.3%	367.6	412.3
Cherokee	140	65.7%	4.7	5171:1	12.2%	36.3%	322.1	394.5
Chilton	448	79.2%	4.6	2448:1	16.8%	35.3%	342.5	335.9
Choctaw	73	55.7%	4.8	N/A	13.9%	41.3%	438.7	525.3
Clarke	139	48.9%	4.8	1505:1	20.1%	39.6%	433.7	485.8
Clay	83	60.1%	4.6	6684:1	11.2%	37.7%	508.0	426.4
Cleburne	132	68.8%	4.6	2483:1	10.4%	34.5%	345.4	328.9
Coffee	457	71.6%	4.6	1853:1	14.4%	33.4%	431.4	385.5
Colbert	401	64.1%	4.5	3206:1	13.5%	32.5%	392.6	310.1
Conecuh	57	44.5%	5.3	1559:1	23.7%	38.7%	419.9	505.3
Coosa	46	45.5%	4.7	10754:1	17.9%	40.4%	485.4	279.0
Covington	235	53.3%	4.8	1686:1	12.9%	33.4%	494.2	485.3
Crenshaw	80	57.6%	4.7	1982:1	16.3%	38.2%	444.7	497.4
Cullman	630	62.4%	4.8	836:1	17.2%	34.5%	413.6	393.9
Dale	474	73.7%	4.4	1231:1	14.4%	37.3%	330.9	363.6
Dallas	150	30.7%	5.1	2064:1	13.9%	41.9%	501.4	476.9
De Kalb	611	75.5%	4.7	4476:1	11.2%	30.4%	368.8	321.2
Elmore	627	66.2%	4.4	9075:1	14.9%	36.1%	279.5	345.3
Escambia	243	56.9%	4.7	2080:1	17.1%	38.4%	401.8	494.0
Etowah	830	68.5%	4.9	943:1	13.5%	36.1%	547.1	430.1
Fayette	109	60.6%	4.6	8234:1	21.0%	37.8%	449.5	576.9
Franklin	291	63.7%	4.9	7874:1	13.3%	33.0%	577.9	355.6
Geneva	166	57.2%	4.9	6605:1	14.3%	38.0%	458.3	427.7
Greene	42	39.6%	5.3	8330:1	11.3%	42.1%	305.3	480.2
Hale	102	51.0%	5.0	7406:1	15.5%	42.0%	379.2	425.3
Henry	113	58.9%	4.5	5716:1	13.7%	37.9%	441.8	466.6
Houston	808	62.4%	4.4	756:1	11.8%	36.0%	356.8	424.5
Jackson	379	65.5%	4.8	2257:1	13.9%	37.0%	454.3	504.7
Jefferson	6,690	77.2%	4.3	642:1	11.7%	33.3%	365.6	337.7
Lamar	91	62.3%	5.0	6973:1	16.0%	35.0%	588.0	480.4
Lauderdale	577	67.0%	4.5	685:1	11.9%	34.6%	362.4	368.5
Lawrence	225	59.5%	4.7	847:1	16.9%	35.0%	397.8	311.7
Lee	1,482	78.2%	4.4	1234:1	9.5%	31.4%	246.8	240.7
Limestone	668	67.7%	4.3	2484:1	12.5%	33.6%	353.9	272.2
Lowndes	51	43.2%	5.1	N/A	11.4%	46.2%	391.8	555.8
Macon	106	58.2%	4.9	257:1	21.3%	46.7%	354.6	362.6
Madison	3,391	79.8%	4.0	768:1	12.4%	31.8%	267.7	270.3
Marengo	128	54.7%	4.8	3229:1	14.9%	40.7%	502.6	614.2
Marion	163	56.6%	4.8	9944:1	18.1%	36.4%	556.2	549.7
Marshall	850	59.8%	5.0	434:1	10.2%	33.0%	438.5	323.4
Mobile	3,275	58.5%	4.4	1200:1	12.6%	36.9%	375.3	358.3
Monroe	126	57.3%	4.8	1422:1	15.7%	39.1%	399.8	468.9
Montgomery	1,780	56.1%	4.3	827:1	13.0%	36.6%	338.8	347.2
Morgan	912	63.6%	4.5	747:1	11.1%	31.5%	353.2	367.8
Perry	37	35.2%	5.3	3113:1	13.6%	44.9%	543.4	406.9
Pickens	126	60.3%	4.8	6725:1	12.7%	36.0%	490.5	317.2
Pike	184	53.3%	4.9	2772:1	12.1%	42.8%	303.2	336.7
Randolph	164	59.4%	4.7	4534:1	13.8%	36.6%	458.0	644.0
Russell	529	64.8%	4.7	2716:1	18.2%	40.4%	259.8	382.2
St. Clair	813	78.6%	4.1	6785:1	12.3%	35.6%	348.2	337.9
Shelby	1,968	86.2%	3.9	1424:1	9.6%	32.9%	202.5	208.8
Sumter	70	53.4%	5.2	6344:1	18.7%	43.1%	518.2	362.6
Talladega	502	58.6%	4.8	7279:1	14.3%	40.7%	406.7	398.4
Tallapoosa	137	35.3%	5.1	4068:1	13.3%	34.5%	437.1	435.1
Tuscaloosa	1,708	67.8%	4.7	815:1	12.0%	34.1%	313.8	267.6
Walker	446	59.2%	4.9	2135:1	12.2%	38.0%	360.2	496.4
Washington	73	48.0%	4.8	5510:1	14.2%	40.4%	344.5	429.5
Wilcox	57	39.0%	5.2	10719:1	17.1%	44.4%	419.0	429.1
Winston	167	66.3%	4.9	23722:1	17.0%	38.2%	460.9	510.1
ALABAMA	39,626	67.4%	4.6	1105:1	13.2%	35.1%	364.7	353.4



Health Definitions & Sources

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- The infant mortality rate has seen a decrease from around nine deaths per 1,000 live births in 2016, to around seven deaths per 1,000 live births in 2017, representing 435 babies who will not live to see their first birthday.
- Among the major demographic groups, the infant mortality rate is highest for African American babies. African American babies die at a rate of 11.3 per 1,000 live births; a decrease from 15.1 per 1,000 in 2016. By contrast, there are 5.6 deaths per 1,000 White babies, 5.2 deaths per 1,000 Hispanic babies, and 6.8 deaths per 1,000 babies of Other Races.
- Rates for pre-term births declined approximately eight percent from 2007 to 2017, while low weight birth showed only a slight decrease of 1.6 percent over the same time period.
- Births per 1,000 teens aged 15 to 17 have shown a significant decrease statewide; roughly 60%.
- In 2017, 74.4 percent of White mother's breastfed compared to 53 percent of African Americans mothers, 68.6 percent Hispanic mothers, and 79.9 percent of mothers from all Other Races.
- The Alabama Department of Public Health reported 17,229 diet-related deaths in 2017, which equates to a rate of 353.4 per 100,000. Whites had the highest rate at 399.5 per 100,000 and Hispanic population had the lowest rate at 39.8 per 100,000.

DEFINITIONS

INFANT MORTALITY

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.

CHILDREN WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE

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

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B27001, Health Insurance Coverage by Sex by Age.

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:

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

Adequate Care: prenatal care begun by the fourth month and

80-109 percent of the recommended visits were made.

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

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*, 2016, Table 11 and Table 12. We have not produced *Selected Maternal and Child Health Statistics* book in last the few years. Table 9 contains almost same information as AVS table 12.

PRE-TERM BIRTH

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.

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT

A weight at birth of less than 5.5 pounds or less than 2,500 grams. This number is expressed as a 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 (2007, 2017)*.

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 FEMALES, AGED 10-19

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

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

BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED TEENS, AGED 10-19

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

SOURCE: Special tabulations provided by the Alabama Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics. *County Health Profiles (2007, 2017)*.

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.

POOR MENTAL HEALTH DAYS

Poor Mental Health Days measures the average number of mentally unhealthy days reported in past 30 days. This measure is based on responses to the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) question: "Thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?" The value reported in the County Health Rankings is the average number

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



Health Definitions & Sources

DEFINITIONS

of days a county's adult respondents report that their mental health was not good.

SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, <https://www.cdc.gov/500cities/>

RATIO OF MENTAL HEALTH PROVIDERS TO POPULATION

Mental Health Providers is the ratio of the population to mental health providers. Mental health providers are defined as psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, and mental health providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse, as well as advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care.

The ratio represents the number of individuals served by one mental health provider in a county, if the population were equally distributed across providers.

SOURCE: <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/alabama/2018/measure/factors/62/data>

ADULT DIABETES

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

SOURCE: <https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/atlas/countydata/atlas.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: <https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/atlas/countydata/atlas.html>

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.

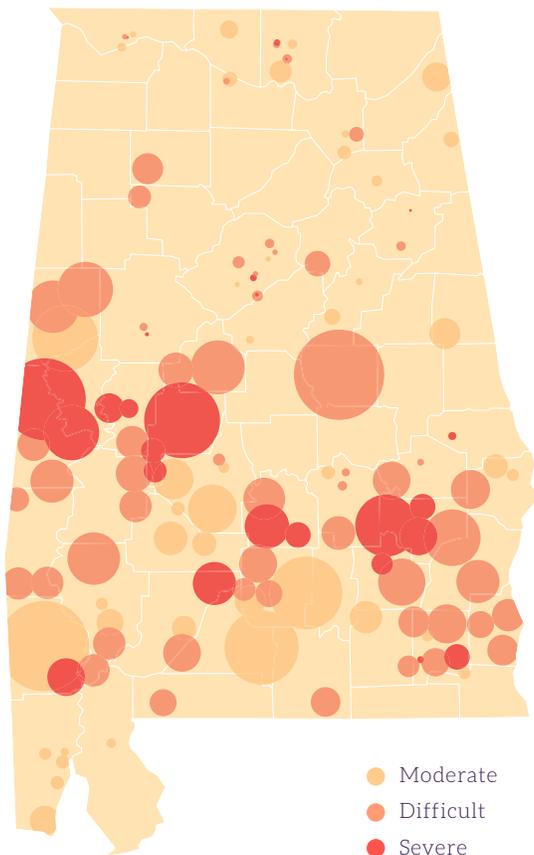
* Complete state and county data profiles are available online at http://www.alavoices.org/alabama_kids_count

Please note: Population sub-groups are listed and referred to the way the agency or organization providing the data references the sub-groups. Though you will see varying nomenclature used, the way we refer to population sub-groups throughout the 2019 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.

Be Sure to Count Everyone in the 2020 Census

Alabama's Hard to Count Tracts



When people are missed, we miss out on funding for programs that support communities.

Our undercount has cost Alabama... \$13,075,090 every year in funding from just five of the many federally funded programs for children and families.

Alabama

ECONOMIC SECURITY

18.0% Persons Living in Poverty

723,596 SNAP Recipients

3.9% Unemployment Rate

20.9% Workers with 1/No Vehicles

EDUCATION

957 Head Start/Early Head Start Classrooms

63.6% Children in Title I Schools

39% Direct Certification Qualified Public School Students

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

25.7% Households with No- or Dial-Up-Only Internet Access

78.4% Returned Census Questionnaire by Mail

~15% People who Live in Hard to Count Tracts

HEALTH

1,530:1 Population-to-Primary Care Provider Ratio

16.3% Food Insecurity, All Ages

49.4% Medicaid Paid Births

FAMILY

2,514 Total Child Care Facilities

34,958 Children Receiving Child Care Subsidies

COMMUNITY

61.7% Employed Mothers with Young Children

~12% Single Parent Households

14.8% Adult Illiteracy Rate



EDUCATION

➔ **FIRST CLASS PRE-K IS NOW SERVING OVER ONE THIRD OF PRE-KINDERGARTEN AGED CHILDREN. THIS INCREASE IS REFLECTED IN THE NEARLY 160 NEW CLASSROOMS AND ALMOST 3,000 ADDITIONAL STUDENTS THIS YEAR.**

Education is one of the most important factors in determining a child's future success. From ensuring readiness for the job market, to preparing them to excel in college, primary and secondary education work together to play significant roles in the outcome of our children. It is vitally important that our children have a high-quality and successful start to their journey through our education system.

Widely considered one of the best pre-k programs in the nation, First Class Pre-K has been playing a significant role in Alabama's school readiness for years.¹⁰ The popularity of the program can be seen in the significant increases in both student enrollment, as well as in the number of classrooms. As more and more participants from the program filter into Alabama's primary school system, building

upon the academic foundation they established in pre-k throughout their academic career is paramount.

The Alabama State Department of Education's metric for reading and math proficiency has changed from previous years; while the *2018 Alabama Kids Count Data Book* reported the ACT Aspire test as a performance measure, *2019 Kids Count* data will reflect the Scantron reading and math proficiency test. In the 2017-2018 school year, 47.5 percent of Alabama 4th graders were proficient in reading on the test, while 49.3 percent of those same students were proficient in math. The percent of 8th graders proficient on the Scantron reading test is 44.1 percent, while the percent proficient in math is 44.3 percent. Use caution when comparing these percentages to those in previous years. The change in testing methods may reflect different proficiency rates based on a different set of standards.



Black students are disproportionately represented in suspensions, being suspended at least twice as often as their peers of other races and ethnicities.

Last year, for the first time, the *Alabama Kids Count Data Book* reported suspensions by race and ethnicity, as well as by gender. The rates for suspension are nearly identical between the two reported years. Black students, at 17.5 percent, are almost three times as likely to be suspended as their White peers. This disproportionate representation of Black students in suspension rates is reflective of national trends.¹¹ Black students consistently find themselves on the harsher end of scholastic disciplinary action, even when compared to other peers of color. Suspension represents a major interruption in the educational routine of students, and often has a lasting impact on students' academic and behavioral performance and achievement.¹²

High school is a gateway to our children's future, whether that is in the classroom or on the job market. The College and Career Readiness Index measures several

benchmarks to determine whether a student is prepared for either the workforce or continued academic success. Compared to last year's data, more students have hit one or more benchmarks for college or career readiness; this year's rate of 75.1 percent reflects a slight increase from last year's rate of 71.5 percent. However, it is important to put this rate in context: the 2017-2018 school year saw a graduation rate of 91 percent, meaning that almost 16 percent of graduates had yet to hit a single benchmark for College and Career Readiness.

Our children are getting a great start in education. First Class Pre-K has proven to be highly effective at maximizing students' achievement throughout their early academic

career.¹³ However, as 4th and 8th grade proficiency scores illustrate, there is still work to be done. Emphasizing success for all students beyond early education is vitally important, especially as we see Black students disproportionately represented in suspension rates across the state. Preparedness for either higher education or the job market must be the focus of high school, and scores on the College and Career Readiness Index show that there are still many students who are graduating who have yet to hit a major benchmark for either. Pursuing excellence for Alabama's students will pay dividends, especially considering the shrinking pool of eligible workers to replace our aging population.



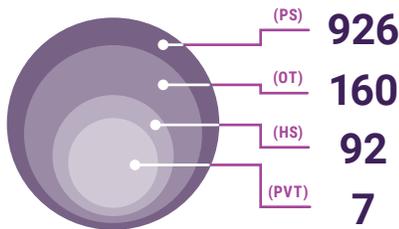
Discussion & Key Points

Alabama continues to see an overall decline of its licensed child care centers.

In the last 18 years, Alabama has seen a steady decline in the number of licensed child care centers, from 4,269 in 2000 to 1,698 in 2019. This represents a decrease of 60 percent in licensed child care programs.

INDICATORS

FIRST CLASS PRE-K SITES BY TYPE OF DELIVERY: 2019-2020

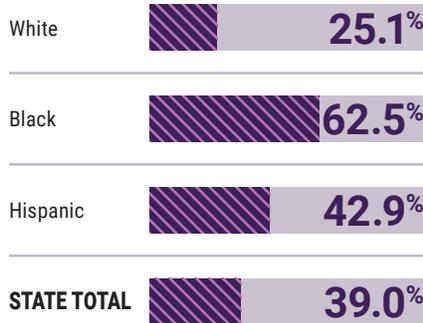


STATE TOTAL: 1,190

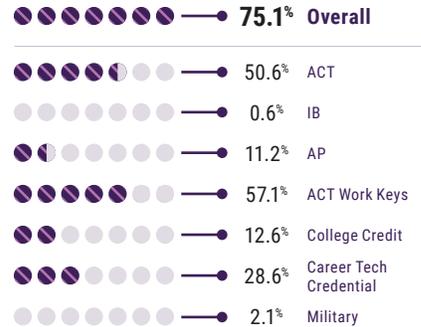
- Public School (PS)
- Other (OT)
- Head Start (HS)
- Private School (PVT)

Through a number of different providers, **First Class Pre-K offers high quality early education** to Alabama's children.

DIRECT CERTIFICATION: 2017-2018



COLLEGE AND CAREER READY BY BENCHMARK SCORE: 2018



PER PUPIL EXPENDITURES: FY 2013* | FY 2018



*Adjusted for Inflation

KEY POINTS

While the number of licensed child care centers has declined, during the same 18 year time period from 2000, the number of licensed exempt centers has risen from 628 to 816, an increase of 30 percent in the number of unregulated and uninspected centers.

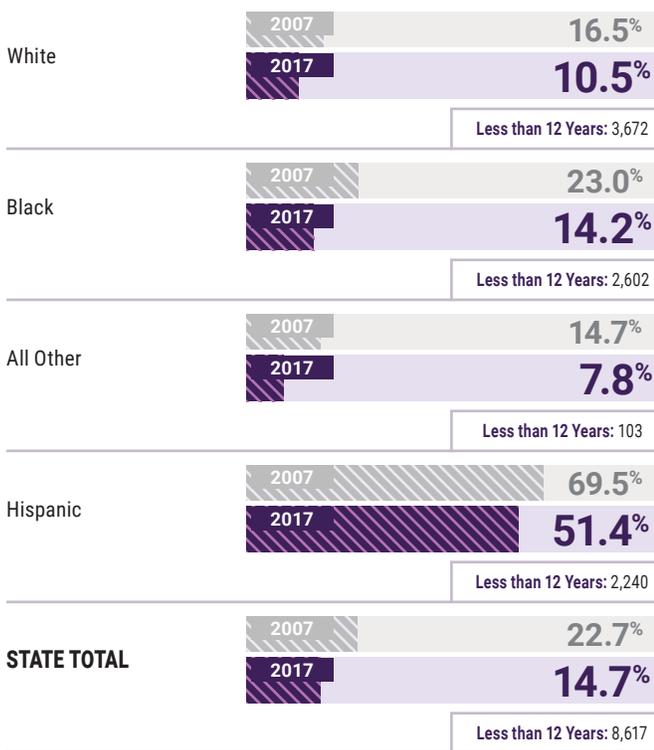
However, the number of licensed exempt centers decreased from 907 in 2018 to 816 in 2019.

In the 2017-2018 school year, 47.5 percent of fourth graders and 44.1 percent of eighth graders met the Scantron minimum standards for proficiency in Reading.

Forty nine percent of fourth graders and 44.3 percent of eighth graders met the Scantron proficiency standards in Math, during the school year 2017-2018.

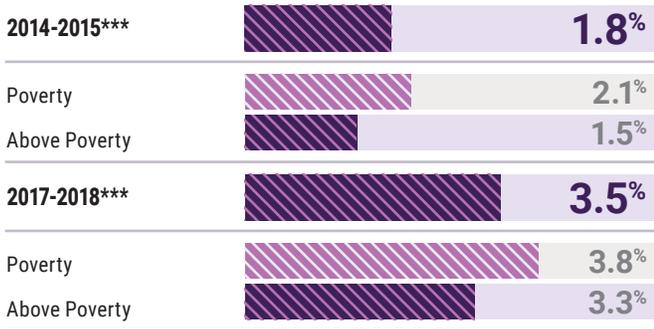
Black students are more than twice as likely to be suspended as their closest peers, and almost three times more likely to be suspended compared to White students.

BIRTHS TO FEMALES WITH LESS THAN 12 YEARS OF EDUCATION: 2017

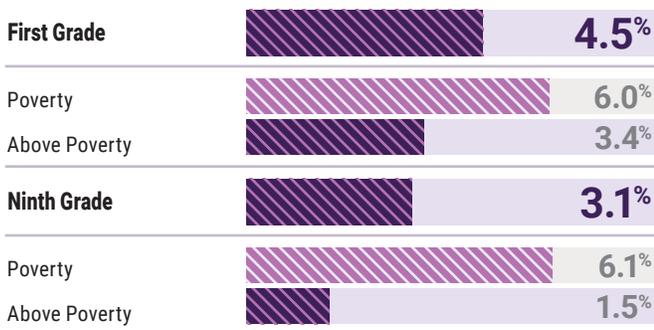


*Unknown Education Status is excluded from total counts.

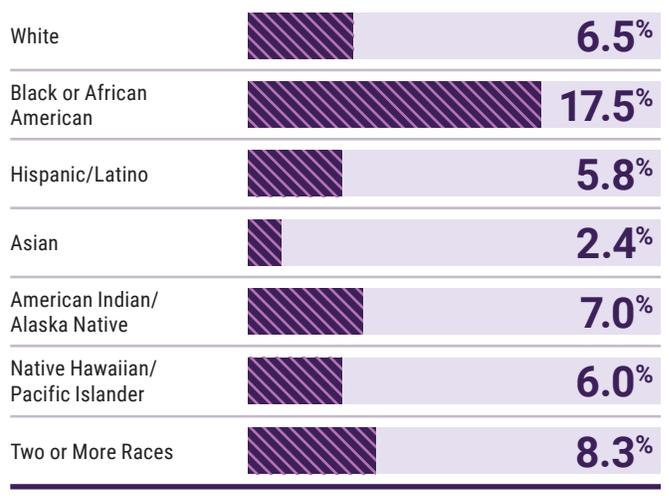
ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS: 2014-2015 | 2017-2018



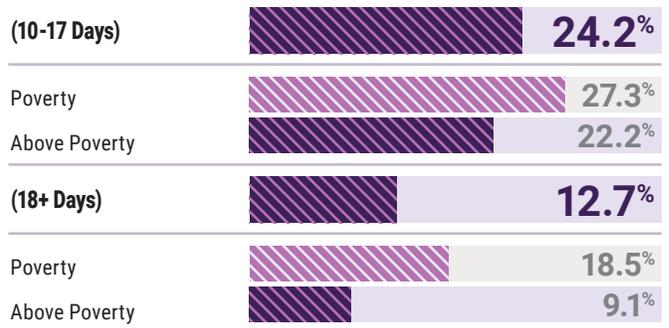
FIRST/NINTH GRADE RETENTION: 2017-2018



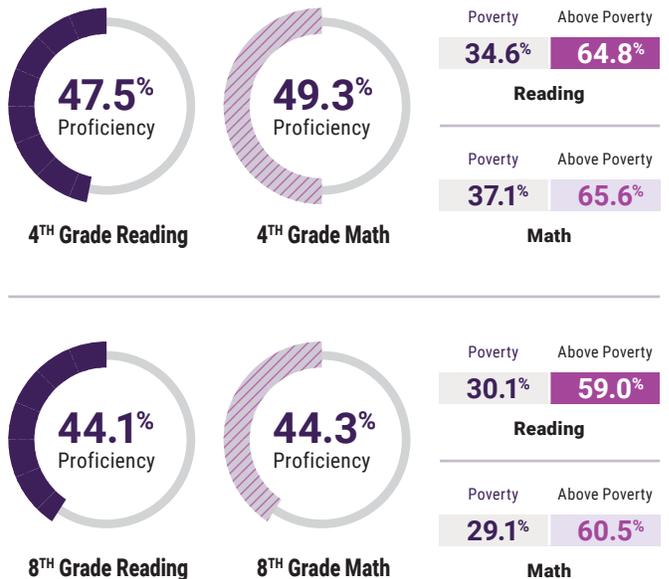
SUSPENSIONS BY RACE/ETHNICITY: 2017-2018



CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM: 2017-2018



SCANTRON 4TH/8TH GRADE READING/MATH PROFICIENCY: 2017-2018





Aged 0-3 Receiving Early Intervention Services

FY 2008 FY 2018

NUMBER

Child Care Facilities

April, 2019

ALL LICENSED* LICENSED* EXEMPT* TOTAL*

First Grade Retention

2008-2009 2017-2018

PERCENT TOTAL POVERTY ABOVE POVERTY

Autauga	66	105	21	12	7	28	7.6%	6.1%	9.7%	4.3%
Baldwin	157	212	67	33	39	106	3.6%	3.1%	5.9%	1.8%
Barbour	34	12	9	5	4	13	4.4%	2.3%	3.5%	0.0%
Bibb	26	45	4	2	3	7	10.2%	4.2%	8.2%	1.5%
Blount	51	72	15	12	4	19	5.1%	5.8%	8.2%	4.7%
Bullock	12	5	3	3	2	5	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Butler	13	8	10	4	0	10	0.0%	5.6%	7.3%	1.5%
Calhoun	123	223	42	17	17	59	5.0%	7.2%	10.7%	4.2%
Chambers	31	40	19	10	2	21	4.5%	3.2%	3.6%	2.7%
Cherokee	11	21	12	7	1	13	6.3%	10.7%	11.3%	10.3%
Chilton	49	62	7	5	8	15	2.5%	2.0%	2.5%	1.6%
Choctaw	10	11	9	6	0	9	9.4%	5.6%	4.6%	8.3%
Clarke	31	19	15	10	1	16	5.4%	7.7%	9.6%	4.9%
Clay	5	18	8	5	1	9	4.1%	5.5%	11.1%	0.0%
Cleburne	11	15	7	5	2	9	6.8%	3.6%	4.5%	3.1%
Coffee	47	33	22	14	3	25	3.8%	4.4%	8.7%	2.2%
Colbert	48	51	9	6	14	23	4.2%	4.7%	5.2%	4.4%
Conecuh	10	15	7	3	0	7	3.8%	4.2%	5.3%	2.2%
Coosa	2	13	4	2	0	4	7.0%	4.2%	6.5%	0.0%
Covington	28	29	17	11	2	19	1.9%	1.7%	2.0%	1.3%
Crenshaw	3	4	11	4	1	12	4.8%	5.2%	6.9%	2.7%
Cullman	94	127	20	15	9	29	5.7%	5.2%	6.0%	4.9%
Dale	45	49	14	7	2	16	5.2%	3.3%	5.7%	2.0%
Dallas	68	57	18	15	8	26	10.1%	5.0%	8.3%	0.0%
De Kalb	98	42	16	11	4	20	3.8%	2.9%	3.9%	1.7%
Elmore	99	100	28	17	10	38	5.7%	4.0%	7.3%	2.6%
Escambia	42	24	18	9	4	22	5.1%	2.2%	3.4%	0.9%
Etowah	104	141	26	21	14	40	2.6%	3.3%	4.6%	2.6%
Fayette	45	55	4	2	3	7	0.6%	7.7%	8.4%	7.0%
Franklin	32	36	13	5	2	15	3.9%	5.9%	7.5%	4.6%
Geneva	19	11	13	7	0	13	5.5%	9.6%	13.1%	6.4%
Greene	24	14	2	1	0	2	10.3%	7.9%	10.0%	0.0%
Hale	32	19	7	4	1	8	8.4%	3.2%	4.3%	1.4%
Henry	11	10	7	5	3	10	7.9%	12.1%	10.4%	12.9%
Houston	91	76	35	31	23	58	7.0%	15.7%	10.5%	20.4%
Jackson	51	46	9	2	9	18	2.8%	3.5%	4.3%	2.9%
Jefferson	852	1,631	225	135	204	429	2.3%	2.0%	2.9%	1.4%
Lamar	62	54	7	3	2	9	5.6%	11.7%	18.9%	5.6%
Lauderdale	72	99	21	14	13	34	2.1%	4.2%	7.2%	2.3%
Lawrence	31	68	13	7	0	13	8.5%	6.8%	10.1%	3.7%
Lee	122	145	61	31	10	71	5.0%	2.6%	3.9%	2.0%
Limestone	89	116	22	13	3	25	3.3%	2.9%	4.7%	1.9%
Lowndes	5	15	2	1	0	2	0.0%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%
Macon	11	10	11	9	2	13	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Madison	396	528	126	79	59	185	3.1%	3.2%	4.9%	2.3%
Marengo	41	21	14	9	1	15	3.0%	3.3%	2.6%	4.3%
Marion	74	72	12	5	2	14	4.0%	7.9%	9.6%	6.4%
Marshall	121	141	20	13	12	32	4.8%	8.4%	10.6%	6.7%
Mobile	434	605	150	86	97	247	6.9%	5.5%	8.1%	2.7%
Monroe	19	17	11	7	1	12	1.3%	3.6%	4.7%	2.0%
Montgomery	278	306	136	87	67	203	5.5%	2.4%	4.1%	0.6%
Morgan	167	210	40	27	19	59	4.1%	7.0%	3.6%	9.1%
Perry	24	14	3	3	1	4	0.6%	3.6%	3.9%	0.0%
Pickens	33	27	5	1	5	10	5.9%	4.5%	5.4%	2.7%
Pike	31	45	16	6	9	25	5.0%	9.3%	11.9%	4.1%
Randolph	17	21	8	5	3	11	5.3%	6.3%	8.5%	3.2%
Russell	47	44	18	14	5	23	0.9%	4.5%	5.5%	3.7%
St. Clair	84	138	13	7	15	28	4.5%	7.6%	11.3%	5.6%
Shelby	300	443	66	39	28	94	2.9%	2.4%	5.8%	1.5%
Sumter	39	23	12	9	0	12	7.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Talladega	79	103	23	18	12	35	5.0%	4.3%	5.7%	3.1%
Tallapoosa	19	34	14	9	6	20	9.0%	2.1%	3.4%	0.5%
Tuscaloosa	273	393	68	40	26	94	5.6%	6.9%	7.1%	6.7%
Walker	92	117	14	7	5	19	5.1%	5.6%	5.8%	5.5%
Washington	11	17	5	4	2	7	7.2%	9.4%	11.6%	7.1%
Wilcox	19	15	4	3	2	6	7.9%	3.4%	4.0%	0.0%
Winston	54	67	10	5	2	12	8.1%	5.2%	8.0%	3.3%
ALABAMA	5,519	7,359	1,698	1,024	816	2,514	4.5%	4.5%	6.0%	3.4%

NOTE: Titles for Child Care Facilities are as follows: *All Licensed Facilities • Licensed Center Based Facilities • Exempt Center Based Facilities • Total All Child Care Facilities



**Scantron-Fourth Grade Reading
Percent Proficient**

**Scantron-Fourth Grade Math
Percent Proficient**

**Scantron-Eighth Grade Reading
Percent Proficient**

	2017-2018			2017-2018			2017-2018		
	POVERTY	ABOVE POVERTY	TOTAL	POVERTY	ABOVE POVERTY	TOTAL	POVERTY	ABOVE POVERTY	TOTAL
Autauga	38.7%	75.9%	57.3%	43.9%	69.8%	56.9%	39.9%	70.4%	56.6%
Baldwin	46.8%	76.0%	60.9%	51.6%	78.9%	64.8%	40.1%	66.1%	54.2%
Barbour	23.9%	45.1%	29.8%	16.5%	36.8%	22.1%	25.5%	47.1%	35.2%
Bibb	27.8%	56.2%	35.6%	32.0%	60.3%	39.7%	28.0%	48.4%	36.7%
Blount	38.3%	63.0%	48.6%	47.5%	59.7%	52.6%	35.0%	57.7%	46.7%
Bullock	17.5%	30.0%	20.5%	14.4%	30.0%	18.1%	20.0%	31.8%	23.0%
Butler	23.3%	50.0%	27.0%	22.0%	52.9%	26.3%	17.6%	38.2%	21.2%
Calhoun	45.1%	68.1%	52.7%	46.2%	66.7%	53.0%	31.2%	61.3%	44.6%
Chambers	25.7%	51.5%	35.6%	27.1%	51.5%	36.4%	20.0%	39.4%	29.4%
Cherokee	42.8%	60.4%	48.8%	35.1%	64.4%	45.1%	36.8%	57.3%	44.5%
Chilton	38.5%	62.6%	45.7%	46.6%	62.6%	51.3%	27.3%	53.6%	37.5%
Choctaw	36.8%	57.7%	42.6%	44.1%	30.8%	40.4%	15.4%	25.0%	18.6%
Clarke	33.3%	57.4%	41.1%	34.3%	62.8%	43.5%	28.7%	47.2%	36.6%
Clay	30.4%	52.2%	37.2%	37.3%	56.5%	43.2%	20.0%	44.4%	27.9%
Cleburne	50.0%	75.0%	58.4%	59.9%	77.8%	65.9%	42.0%	58.2%	49.2%
Coffee	39.3%	71.0%	53.2%	45.7%	73.0%	57.7%	36.2%	62.0%	49.1%
Colbert	41.0%	69.2%	53.9%	34.7%	67.0%	49.4%	33.2%	64.6%	49.2%
Conecuh	26.6%	42.9%	31.6%	19.0%	17.1%	18.4%	32.3%	44.1%	36.4%
Coosa	40.3%	50.0%	41.9%	22.6%	25.0%	23.0%	25.0%	76.9%	36.1%
Covington	40.0%	72.4%	51.1%	44.3%	71.0%	53.4%	29.8%	57.8%	42.7%
Crenshaw	28.7%	50.6%	39.0%	29.8%	50.6%	39.5%	31.3%	45.7%	39.8%
Cullman	38.1%	64.4%	49.3%	49.3%	70.0%	58.1%	41.7%	67.4%	54.8%
Dale	37.8%	62.6%	44.5%	31.8%	62.1%	40.0%	41.1%	64.1%	48.8%
Dallas	24.0%	47.9%	29.3%	28.4%	48.7%	32.9%	14.5%	28.1%	18.1%
De Kalb	28.8%	51.7%	35.5%	36.4%	56.0%	42.1%	29.9%	52.0%	38.7%
Elmore	38.7%	70.2%	52.1%	37.6%	66.8%	50.1%	29.2%	53.3%	40.8%
Escambia	38.2%	71.0%	47.1%	44.9%	69.8%	51.7%	39.0%	62.5%	47.1%
Etowah	45.8%	71.2%	54.7%	41.5%	70.2%	51.6%	32.9%	57.1%	42.7%
Fayette	49.1%	70.5%	56.5%	41.4%	63.9%	49.2%	25.8%	27.0%	26.2%
Franklin	33.9%	45.7%	41.3%	44.4%	55.2%	51.1%	25.5%	43.0%	37.5%
Geneva	42.0%	76.5%	52.5%	44.6%	66.3%	51.2%	37.5%	57.5%	44.7%
Greene	20.9%	50.0%	30.2%	44.2%	55.0%	47.6%	7.8%	30.0%	14.1%
Hale	37.0%	70.6%	42.5%	37.6%	70.6%	43.0%	31.3%	46.5%	35.0%
Henry	36.8%	69.8%	48.3%	39.3%	71.4%	50.6%	34.7%	61.4%	44.3%
Houston	35.6%	70.8%	46.5%	40.1%	75.9%	51.2%	32.2%	59.5%	41.9%
Jackson	44.8%	62.1%	52.7%	44.2%	59.8%	51.2%	33.4%	57.2%	45.2%
Jefferson	27.4%	66.7%	46.0%	27.9%	67.5%	46.7%	23.5%	62.1%	43.7%
Lamar	42.6%	50.0%	44.9%	41.5%	58.6%	46.8%	22.6%	43.6%	31.1%
Lauderdale	41.7%	70.3%	55.6%	48.5%	75.5%	61.7%	39.1%	66.9%	52.2%
Lawrence	40.8%	57.9%	49.7%	37.4%	66.0%	52.4%	31.6%	52.1%	40.8%
Lee	37.5%	73.2%	54.9%	44.6%	81.2%	62.4%	35.1%	66.2%	52.1%
Limestone	37.5%	62.2%	48.9%	44.6%	61.2%	52.2%	29.3%	58.7%	44.0%
Lowndes	22.8%	52.6%	27.9%	19.6%	52.6%	25.2%	16.7%	26.3%	18.6%
Macon	18.2%	36.5%	23.7%	17.2%	30.8%	21.3%	13.8%	36.0%	22.3%
Madison	37.8%	71.2%	57.7%	40.6%	71.0%	58.8%	33.5%	66.2%	55.3%
Marengo	34.2%	61.4%	42.0%	38.4%	68.2%	46.9%	24.2%	53.3%	33.6%
Marion	45.9%	69.2%	54.7%	53.2%	72.9%	60.7%	42.9%	60.0%	51.3%
Marshall	28.9%	63.3%	43.0%	43.3%	65.9%	52.6%	34.2%	61.2%	46.3%
Mobile	34.1%	58.8%	43.8%	39.4%	62.7%	48.6%	30.3%	54.3%	41.6%
Monroe	29.1%	61.5%	36.7%	33.5%	50.8%	37.5%	19.0%	41.8%	23.9%
Montgomery	23.7%	52.8%	34.8%	20.3%	48.1%	31.0%	19.5%	49.5%	32.5%
Morgan	33.5%	59.9%	45.7%	39.2%	62.8%	50.2%	31.4%	60.1%	46.6%
Perry	18.9%	21.1%	19.3%	15.6%	31.6%	18.3%	14.0%	5.6%	12.6%
Pickens	27.9%	54.0%	34.0%	23.6%	52.0%	30.2%	19.7%	44.4%	25.7%
Pike	36.6%	80.9%	46.8%	40.5%	75.0%	48.5%	27.7%	53.0%	35.3%
Randolph	31.2%	49.5%	37.8%	29.5%	44.3%	34.8%	26.9%	47.7%	35.5%
Russell	40.2%	61.9%	47.9%	42.2%	58.8%	48.1%	29.6%	54.4%	38.4%
St. Clair	38.4%	65.8%	51.4%	43.2%	69.0%	55.4%	36.4%	61.1%	49.3%
Shelby	40.5%	67.3%	57.1%	41.8%	66.0%	56.8%	36.4%	63.0%	54.2%
Sumter	12.6%	38.1%	17.2%	6.3%	23.8%	9.5%	20.7%	20.0%	20.5%
Talladega	35.0%	56.7%	40.8%	33.2%	58.1%	39.9%	31.8%	58.9%	40.3%
Tallapoosa	26.7%	54.0%	35.2%	23.9%	47.3%	31.3%	26.6%	48.9%	36.2%
Tuscaloosa	31.8%	60.3%	45.9%	33.5%	60.3%	46.8%	27.2%	54.1%	40.5%
Walker	37.4%	64.9%	48.1%	38.2%	65.6%	48.9%	31.1%	55.9%	41.8%
Washington	39.6%	58.3%	47.7%	31.5%	54.8%	41.5%	26.4%	40.9%	32.8%
Wilcox	21.7%	38.5%	23.8%	21.7%	46.2%	24.8%	10.1%	14.3%	11.0%
Winston	42.1%	62.1%	49.8%	43.7%	66.4%	52.5%	42.9%	52.7%	47.4%
ALABAMA	34.6%	64.8%	47.5%	37.1%	65.6%	49.3%	30.1%	59.0%	44.1%



**Scantron-Eighth Grade Math
Percent Proficient**

**Chronic Absenteeism
(10-17 Days)**

**Chronic Absenteeism
(18+ Days)**

	2017-2018			2017-2018			2017-2018		
	POVERTY	ABOVE POVERTY	TOTAL	POVERTY	ABOVE POVERTY	TOTAL	POVERTY	ABOVE POVERTY	TOTAL
Autauga	46.1%	78.6%	63.9%	29.7%	26.3%	27.3%	24.4%	10.6%	14.9%
Baldwin	38.5%	70.4%	55.8%	28.9%	25.7%	26.6%	19.8%	10.9%	13.3%
Barbour	17.4%	33.0%	24.4%	30.2%	29.3%	29.9%	25.0%	17.1%	22.0%
Bibb	39.2%	53.2%	45.2%	33.0%	30.8%	31.7%	31.7%	21.7%	25.7%
Blount	33.1%	54.1%	43.9%	30.3%	22.9%	25.0%	13.2%	7.7%	9.2%
Bullock	18.5%	34.8%	22.7%	29.7%	26.3%	28.8%	20.1%	12.8%	18.3%
Butler	15.7%	44.1%	20.7%	25.1%	22.2%	24.0%	19.0%	10.3%	15.6%
Calhoun	29.0%	57.4%	41.6%	25.2%	20.0%	22.2%	12.9%	7.0%	9.5%
Chambers	30.0%	40.0%	34.8%	23.4%	16.4%	19.9%	12.6%	7.2%	9.9%
Cherokee	39.7%	67.7%	50.3%	32.2%	26.0%	28.5%	29.2%	16.9%	21.9%
Chilton	22.5%	48.1%	32.4%	29.1%	26.2%	27.3%	19.2%	11.3%	14.3%
Choctaw	3.1%	15.6%	7.3%	24.5%	21.9%	23.6%	13.8%	8.9%	12.1%
Clarke	21.0%	44.8%	31.2%	24.7%	22.1%	23.4%	14.2%	8.5%	11.5%
Clay	17.9%	31.1%	22.1%	32.0%	27.7%	29.2%	24.7%	11.8%	16.3%
Cleburne	38.0%	60.8%	48.0%	23.2%	19.8%	20.9%	16.8%	9.9%	12.1%
Coffee	39.9%	69.2%	54.5%	28.5%	25.5%	26.5%	18.3%	11.0%	13.4%
Colbert	32.5%	63.9%	48.5%	28.5%	21.4%	23.8%	15.3%	6.6%	9.5%
Conecuh	21.5%	38.2%	27.3%	20.8%	14.0%	18.4%	10.6%	3.5%	8.2%
Coosa	27.1%	53.8%	32.8%	21.9%	19.3%	20.7%	9.5%	8.0%	8.8%
Covington	26.3%	52.9%	38.6%	29.3%	20.6%	24.2%	14.6%	6.3%	9.7%
Crenshaw	32.8%	40.9%	37.5%	27.9%	24.7%	26.2%	23.3%	11.1%	16.9%
Cullman	53.1%	76.6%	65.1%	27.7%	22.1%	23.7%	16.2%	7.6%	10.1%
Dale	40.8%	65.9%	49.2%	27.1%	22.1%	24.4%	16.8%	7.4%	11.7%
Dallas	15.2%	31.1%	19.4%	30.4%	25.3%	29.0%	22.9%	11.5%	19.9%
De Kalb	33.4%	54.2%	41.6%	26.3%	22.6%	24.3%	16.2%	9.5%	12.5%
Elmore	29.5%	49.3%	38.9%	25.6%	20.1%	21.9%	19.4%	8.1%	11.9%
Escambia	38.6%	73.4%	50.5%	30.6%	24.8%	27.8%	19.2%	13.4%	16.3%
Etowah	29.8%	58.2%	41.3%	31.8%	30.9%	31.2%	25.6%	17.2%	19.9%
Fayette	27.5%	35.5%	30.2%	25.3%	17.5%	20.8%	11.6%	5.9%	8.3%
Franklin	20.7%	35.8%	31.1%	23.2%	17.8%	19.8%	14.7%	6.6%	9.5%
Geneva	39.5%	67.3%	49.5%	28.6%	19.6%	23.5%	21.3%	8.5%	14.0%
Greene	2.0%	15.0%	5.6%	24.3%	18.1%	22.7%	16.3%	10.6%	14.8%
Hale	23.1%	30.2%	24.9%	26.8%	21.5%	24.3%	14.6%	9.0%	12.0%
Henry	27.4%	41.4%	32.5%	28.1%	20.1%	23.2%	13.7%	6.5%	9.4%
Houston	34.2%	66.6%	45.7%	24.2%	20.1%	21.9%	15.7%	8.7%	11.8%
Jackson	32.8%	60.6%	46.5%	26.7%	20.7%	22.7%	16.6%	7.2%	10.4%
Jefferson	18.2%	63.0%	41.7%	28.4%	20.7%	23.6%	23.3%	8.5%	14.0%
Lamar	33.0%	47.4%	38.9%	32.3%	26.3%	28.6%	21.0%	8.7%	13.4%
Lauderdale	39.5%	71.1%	54.4%	30.3%	27.5%	28.4%	21.5%	12.0%	15.1%
Lawrence	25.8%	49.3%	36.3%	32.1%	24.0%	27.4%	15.4%	7.7%	11.0%
Lee	36.9%	74.6%	57.5%	24.8%	19.0%	20.7%	15.3%	7.5%	9.8%
Limestone	25.0%	55.7%	40.4%	24.7%	20.3%	21.7%	17.5%	9.6%	12.1%
Lowndes	14.1%	21.1%	15.5%	24.7%	14.5%	21.8%	14.4%	5.8%	12.0%
Macon	17.7%	28.0%	21.7%	33.3%	19.7%	28.7%	6.8%	2.3%	5.3%
Madison	32.0%	67.1%	55.4%	28.5%	22.8%	24.4%	19.3%	8.2%	11.2%
Marengo	29.2%	63.0%	40.1%	26.1%	25.0%	25.5%	15.5%	11.9%	13.7%
Marion	41.8%	59.4%	50.4%	31.8%	24.4%	27.2%	17.8%	7.4%	11.3%
Marshall	33.6%	60.3%	45.6%	25.9%	21.0%	22.9%	15.2%	8.3%	10.9%
Mobile	26.4%	54.3%	39.5%	26.8%	22.5%	24.8%	18.7%	10.2%	14.7%
Monroe	14.5%	40.0%	20.0%	22.6%	16.8%	19.6%	14.5%	8.3%	11.3%
Montgomery	15.5%	44.7%	28.2%	24.0%	15.0%	20.2%	17.1%	6.1%	12.4%
Morgan	37.6%	62.8%	51.0%	29.3%	24.9%	26.4%	18.8%	10.7%	13.5%
Perry	6.5%	16.7%	8.1%	33.2%	27.8%	32.1%	16.5%	9.0%	15.0%
Pickens	12.0%	40.0%	18.7%	22.8%	21.7%	22.3%	7.1%	3.7%	5.5%
Pike	34.7%	48.2%	38.7%	29.0%	22.9%	26.3%	17.7%	12.5%	15.3%
Randolph	21.8%	46.8%	32.1%	27.3%	21.4%	24.3%	15.4%	10.4%	12.8%
Russell	36.9%	55.4%	43.5%	21.4%	17.1%	19.0%	14.4%	7.9%	10.7%
St. Clair	42.0%	69.6%	56.5%	31.8%	24.7%	26.8%	20.8%	10.0%	13.2%
Shelby	40.7%	70.2%	60.4%	27.7%	22.2%	23.2%	17.3%	7.8%	9.5%
Sumter	10.9%	2.9%	8.7%	24.5%	18.0%	22.6%	17.4%	12.4%	16.0%
Talladega	28.5%	56.9%	37.3%	25.9%	22.9%	24.2%	17.6%	10.9%	13.7%
Tallapoosa	30.0%	56.1%	41.2%	26.0%	23.1%	24.4%	13.8%	8.7%	11.0%
Tuscaloosa	28.4%	59.3%	43.7%	27.0%	18.9%	21.9%	14.0%	6.5%	9.2%
Walker	28.4%	50.3%	37.9%	26.4%	22.4%	24.0%	21.3%	10.9%	15.0%
Washington	19.3%	36.4%	26.9%	32.0%	31.5%	31.7%	23.5%	11.6%	16.2%
Wilcox	7.1%	10.7%	7.9%	29.7%	30.8%	29.9%	24.6%	14.7%	22.3%
Winston	36.8%	55.0%	45.1%	28.5%	28.3%	28.4%	22.4%	11.7%	15.2%
ALABAMA	29.1%	60.5%	44.3%	27.3%	22.2%	24.2%	18.5%	9.1%	12.7%



Ninth Grade Retention

	2008-2009	2017-2018		
	PERCENT	TOTAL	POVERTY	ABOVE POVERTY
Autauga	12.8%	3.2%	5.6%	2.4%
Baldwin	7.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
Barbour	16.7%	3.0%	5.5%	0.4%
Bibb	6.8%	4.5%	9.6%	1.3%
Blount	6.5%	3.4%	6.4%	2.6%
Bullock	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Butler	0.0%	2.8%	3.1%	2.2%
Calhoun	3.7%	1.2%	1.3%	1.1%
Chambers	9.1%	7.4%	8.6%	6.3%
Cherokee	6.5%	2.1%	3.8%	1.5%
Chilton	5.4%	3.9%	5.9%	3.0%
Choctaw	4.8%	1.8%	1.5%	2.2%
Clarke	10.9%	5.5%	10.8%	0.7%
Clay	3.6%	4.9%	7.0%	4.0%
Cleburne	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Coffee	1.6%	1.6%	3.7%	0.7%
Colbert	7.0%	1.4%	3.9%	0.5%
Conecuh	18.4%	20.5%	22.5%	17.3%
Coosa	15.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Covington	4.9%	1.3%	3.4%	0.3%
Crenshaw	6.4%	0.6%	1.4%	0.0%
Cullman	3.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%
Dale	4.3%	2.0%	1.9%	2.0%
Dallas	9.1%	2.9%	3.7%	0.8%
De Kalb	6.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Elmore	8.2%	4.0%	7.5%	2.3%
Escambia	3.3%	1.8%	2.2%	1.4%
Etowah	8.7%	0.6%	1.1%	0.4%
Fayette	3.6%	4.2%	7.9%	1.9%
Franklin	3.5%	1.0%	2.0%	0.6%
Geneva	2.4%	1.6%	1.8%	1.6%
Greene	7.1%	9.5%	10.8%	5.3%
Hale	2.4%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%
Henry	7.8%	0.5%	0.0%	0.7%
Houston	5.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Jackson	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Jefferson	11.5%	3.0%	6.3%	1.4%
Lamar	8.1%	4.1%	9.4%	1.7%
Lauderdale	2.3%	0.7%	2.1%	0.1%
Lawrence	3.8%	0.3%	1.0%	0.0%
Lee	4.3%	2.1%	5.3%	1.1%
Limestone	8.6%	1.2%	3.3%	0.4%
Lowndes	0.0%	2.0%	3.0%	0.0%
Macon	11.5%	3.8%	5.7%	0.0%
Madison	6.7%	2.4%	8.3%	0.7%
Marengo	2.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.6%
Marion	7.3%	4.9%	8.6%	2.9%
Marshall	3.5%	2.3%	3.6%	1.7%
Mobile	19.0%	5.8%	8.1%	3.7%
Monroe	7.1%	0.8%	2.0%	0.0%
Montgomery	14.3%	12.6%	19.1%	4.6%
Morgan	8.9%	2.5%	4.9%	1.5%
Perry	7.1%	1.9%	2.6%	0.0%
Pickens	5.7%	0.5%	1.1%	0.0%
Pike	13.7%	3.3%	5.7%	1.3%
Randolph	0.7%	3.0%	6.6%	0.0%
Russell	14.0%	7.5%	12.7%	4.2%
St. Clair	8.6%	2.9%	4.3%	2.3%
Shelby	5.7%	1.1%	3.7%	0.7%
Sumter	0.0%	19.7%	20.0%	18.9%
Talladega	8.1%	1.2%	2.6%	0.4%
Tallapoosa	10.6%	1.2%	2.4%	0.4%
Tuscaloosa	10.5%	6.0%	10.1%	3.8%
Walker	7.4%	1.5%	2.6%	1.0%
Washington	8.3%	1.3%	2.6%	0.6%
Wilcox	9.6%	3.7%	4.0%	2.9%
Winston	2.3%	1.0%	3.3%	0.0%
ALABAMA	9.0%	3.1%	6.1%	1.5%

Direct Certification

	2017-2018			
	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC/LATINO	TOTAL
Autauga	22.5%	55.2%	37.0%	31.3%
Baldwin	20.0%	61.2%	35.1%	27.2%
Barbour	32.0%	75.8%	59.2%	61.7%
Bibb	33.4%	63.9%	35.8%	40.3%
Blount	26.1%	52.6%	29.1%	27.1%
Bullock	75.0%	77.8%	58.3%	74.8%
Butler	39.3%	71.9%	48.6%	60.4%
Calhoun	33.3%	63.9%	47.8%	42.4%
Chambers	34.8%	61.3%	59.9%	50.5%
Cherokee	39.5%	59.7%	54.8%	40.5%
Chilton	34.2%	60.9%	37.2%	38.1%
Choctaw	48.3%	73.6%	33.3%	65.9%
Clarke	28.2%	67.0%	37.2%	52.1%
Clay	29.4%	57.6%	40.2%	35.3%
Cleburne	29.5%	60.7%	48.2%	32.0%
Coffee	22.3%	59.3%	56.0%	33.1%
Colbert	27.1%	57.6%	42.6%	33.9%
Conecuh	58.8%	69.4%	64.5%	65.4%
Coosa	44.4%	60.6%	56.8%	52.9%
Covington	34.4%	70.0%	56.9%	41.3%
Crenshaw	35.6%	70.3%	72.7%	47.4%
Cullman	27.4%	43.4%	33.8%	28.6%
Dale	36.3%	70.7%	49.4%	45.9%
Dallas	51.8%	76.4%	53.8%	73.4%
De Kalb	39.7%	56.3%	57.9%	45.1%
Elmore	23.2%	55.8%	49.3%	33.5%
Escambia	36.0%	73.6%	29.5%	50.7%
Etowah	26.0%	54.2%	44.8%	32.9%
Fayette	35.8%	70.2%	59.1%	42.2%
Franklin	31.1%	63.0%	42.5%	35.6%
Geneva	36.3%	70.7%	63.7%	43.1%
Greene	60.0%	75.4%	75.0%	74.6%
Hale	24.9%	65.3%	33.3%	53.4%
Henry	26.1%	67.3%	48.8%	39.4%
Houston	27.9%	67.4%	49.2%	44.9%
Jackson	33.6%	54.2%	39.6%	33.7%
Jefferson	11.4%	60.1%	36.0%	37.6%
Lamar	32.8%	66.0%	58.7%	37.5%
Lauderdale	25.8%	65.9%	40.2%	32.7%
Lawrence	41.7%	55.4%	52.0%	42.3%
Lee	17.9%	54.4%	33.3%	29.4%
Limestone	25.7%	48.9%	47.7%	32.0%
Lowndes	61.5%	72.8%	23.1%	72.1%
Macon	19.6%	69.0%	52.9%	66.6%
Madison	14.4%	49.1%	43.8%	27.3%
Marengo	20.1%	68.0%	24.8%	48.9%
Marion	34.9%	68.1%	63.8%	37.7%
Marshall	32.2%	65.7%	49.4%	38.4%
Mobile	35.8%	71.4%	46.1%	53.6%
Monroe	30.2%	66.2%	48.1%	49.3%
Montgomery	18.9%	65.5%	61.9%	57.3%
Morgan	25.1%	61.9%	43.3%	34.4%
Perry	37.5%	80.2%	100.0%	79.8%
Pickens	26.8%	67.7%	55.2%	52.3%
Pike	30.3%	73.0%	52.3%	55.0%
Randolph	39.1%	70.6%	68.3%	48.2%
Russell	32.3%	52.6%	40.1%	43.8%
St. Clair	26.9%	44.5%	43.2%	29.5%
Shelby	11.9%	34.5%	29.6%	18.1%
Sumter	66.7%	71.1%	50.0%	70.8%
Talladega	30.8%	57.2%	47.0%	41.8%
Tallapoosa	31.3%	68.9%	56.6%	45.1%
Tuscaloosa	18.8%	58.7%	28.6%	36.7%
Walker	36.3%	66.2%	35.4%	38.8%
Washington	25.3%	64.4%	45.0%	38.4%
Wilcox	41.7%	77.5%	75.0%	76.9%
Winston	31.7%	50.0%	43.7%	32.5%
ALABAMA	25.1%	62.5%	42.9%	39.0%



Average 11th Grade ACT Scores

2017-2018

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

Graduation Rate

2016-2017^A

2017-2018^A

POVERTY	ABOVE POVERTY	TOTAL	POVERTY	ABOVE POVERTY	TOTAL
84%	97%	92%	79%	97%	90%
77%	94%	87%	81%	94%	89%
77%	90%	83%	82%	88%	85%
80%	93%	85%	86%	98%	92%
90%	97%	94%	90%	98%	94%
80%	90%	84%	83%	93%	87%
81%	85%	82%	84%	85%	84%
90%	97%	93%	88%	96%	92%
82%	94%	86%	84%	93%	88%
91%	100%	95%	90%	98%	94%
82%	95%	88%	83%	93%	87%
69%	92%	79%	77%	89%	84%
86%	96%	91%	90%	95%	93%
85%	96%	90%	82%	94%	88%
98%	97%	98%	93%	98%	96%
88%	96%	93%	92%	97%	95%
87%	98%	93%	89%	98%	94%
72%	90%	80%	84%	84%	84%
84%	85%	84%	77%	92%	82%
93%	99%	96%	88%	99%	94%
89%	91%	90%	86%	98%	92%
86%	96%	92%	89%	98%	95%
87%	94%	90%	91%	96%	94%
86%	92%	88%	90%	93%	91%
89%	96%	93%	92%	97%	94%
82%	94%	88%	83%	97%	91%
85%	96%	90%	90%	96%	92%
85%	95%	90%	86%	96%	91%
84%	99%	92%	92%	95%	94%
86%	96%	93%	87%	95%	93%
92%	97%	94%	96%	100%	98%
74%	88%	78%	78%	93%	82%
90%	96%	92%	92%	94%	92%
94%	100%	97%	86%	100%	92%
87%	95%	91%	87%	95%	90%
89%	97%	92%	91%	96%	94%
83%	95%	90%	84%	94%	90%
88%	100%	95%	87%	96%	92%
91%	98%	95%	91%	97%	95%
82%	98%	90%	90%	97%	93%
85%	96%	92%	87%	97%	93%
86%	96%	92%	81%	95%	90%
89%	95%	91%	80%	84%	81%
82%	99%	87%	87%	92%	89%
87%	96%	93%	86%	96%	93%
88%	96%	91%	89%	97%	92%
84%	97%	91%	85%	96%	91%
88%	97%	93%	87%	98%	93%
80%	92%	87%	84%	92%	89%
83%	96%	88%	84%	89%	86%
73%	89%	82%	73%	88%	81%
84%	97%	91%	85%	97%	92%
94%	90%	93%	93%	98%	94%
96%	99%	97%	97%	99%	98%
88%	93%	89%	88%	99%	92%
90%	95%	92%	90%	97%	93%
90%	90%	90%	93%	96%	94%
86%	96%	91%	84%	97%	91%
92%	96%	95%	92%	97%	95%
78%	87%	82%	84%	91%	86%
92%	98%	94%	91%	96%	93%
88%	94%	91%	88%	96%	92%
83%	94%	89%	81%	94%	89%
88%	96%	92%	85%	98%	92%
92%	94%	93%	89%	94%	91%
80%	92%	83%	88%	96%	91%
89%	98%	93%	85%	93%	89%
85%	95%	90%	86%	95%	91%



English Language Learners

High School Dropout Rate

	2014-2015**			2017-2018***			2007-2008	2017-2018		
	POVERTY	ABOVE POVERTY	TOTAL	POVERTY	ABOVE POVERTY	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL ^B	POVERTY	ABOVE POVERTY
Autauga	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%	2.0%	1.6%	1.6%	5.7%	13.3%	1.0%
Baldwin	2.2%	1.2%	1.5%	4.5%	3.4%	3.7%	0.7%	6.4%	10.9%	3.7%
Barbour	2.3%	2.5%	2.4%	4.3%	5.7%	4.9%	3.3%	8.4%	9.7%	6.9%
Bibb	0.6%	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%	1.7%	1.4%	1.8%	6.2%	10.0%	1.9%
Blount	3.1%	2.0%	2.4%	5.6%	4.8%	5.0%	1.4%	3.4%	5.8%	1.4%
Bullock	4.5%	7.7%	5.3%	6.3%	16.2%	8.8%	2.9%	10.6%	12.7%	7.1%
Butler	0.2%	0.7%	0.4%	0.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.9%	7.9%	7.8%	8.3%
Calhoun	1.0%	0.8%	0.9%	2.6%	1.7%	2.1%	1.6%	4.5%	7.3%	1.5%
Chambers	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	2.2%	1.9%	2.0%	2.5%	8.7%	12.4%	3.8%
Cherokee	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	1.9%	3.1%	4.9%	0.7%
Chilton	3.5%	2.1%	2.7%	5.3%	5.1%	5.2%	2.0%	10.6%	14.0%	6.1%
Choctaw	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	10.3%	15.1%	6.3%
Clarke	0.1%	0.7%	0.4%	0.1%	0.6%	0.3%	1.1%	5.4%	8.0%	3.0%
Clay	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%	0.2%	5.2%	7.8%	2.6%
Cleburne	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.8%	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	2.5%	3.9%	1.0%
Coffee	4.8%	1.1%	2.3%	9.3%	2.5%	4.7%	1.7%	2.8%	5.3%	1.3%
Colbert	1.1%	0.3%	0.6%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	2.6%	4.1%	7.2%	1.5%
Conecuh	0.7%	0.2%	0.6%	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	7.3%	6.9%	8.2%
Coosa	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%	1.3%	0.2%	0.8%	4.3%	13.9%	18.8%	4.2%
Covington	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	2.0%	2.5%	5.2%	0.0%
Crenshaw	1.5%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	0.5%	0.9%	0.3%	5.2%	8.7%	2.4%
Cullman	2.1%	1.2%	1.5%	2.9%	2.7%	2.7%	2.4%	4.3%	9.0%	1.5%
Dale	1.0%	0.8%	0.9%	2.3%	1.4%	1.8%	2.1%	4.8%	7.2%	1.9%
Dallas	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.7%	0.2%	1.6%	5.3%	6.6%	2.8%
De Kalb	13.1%	5.8%	9.3%	20.1%	9.9%	14.5%	0.9%	5.1%	7.0%	2.7%
Elmore	1.2%	0.7%	0.9%	1.9%	1.2%	1.4%	1.2%	5.6%	11.2%	1.3%
Escambia	0.2%	0.7%	0.4%	0.1%	0.7%	0.4%	1.3%	5.4%	7.0%	2.7%
Etowah	2.5%	1.2%	1.7%	4.5%	2.9%	3.4%	1.0%	4.7%	7.4%	2.0%
Fayette	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	2.1%	3.8%	6.9%	0.0%
Franklin	8.4%	4.9%	6.4%	14.1%	11.0%	12.1%	0.9%	5.3%	9.1%	4.0%
Geneva	1.1%	0.4%	0.7%	1.9%	1.0%	1.4%	2.2%	1.2%	2.0%	0.0%
Greene	0.0%	2.1%	0.5%	0.1%	4.2%	1.1%	2.1%	12.0%	15.3%	3.6%
Hale	0.1%	1.3%	0.6%	0.2%	1.6%	0.8%	0.4%	5.0%	5.9%	2.0%
Henry	1.0%	0.3%	0.6%	1.0%	0.4%	0.6%	2.3%	3.8%	6.7%	0.0%
Houston	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	1.5%	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%	5.5%	7.5%	2.7%
Jackson	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	1.7%	4.1%	6.9%	1.0%
Jefferson	2.3%	2.0%	2.1%	3.9%	4.4%	4.2%	1.0%	4.6%	7.7%	2.5%
Lamar	1.0%	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%	0.3%	0.5%	4.2%	3.7%	5.8%	1.9%
Lauderdale	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.5%	3.4%	6.1%	1.6%
Lawrence	1.0%	0.4%	0.6%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.5%	5.9%	8.7%	2.7%
Lee	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	2.5%	3.9%	3.5%	2.0%	3.4%	6.6%	1.3%
Limestone	4.7%	1.7%	2.8%	8.3%	3.5%	5.0%	1.2%	6.9%	12.4%	3.6%
Lowndes	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.7%	0.3%	2.3%	9.8%	12.5%	4.4%
Macon	0.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	1.3%	1.9%	2.0%	1.6%
Madison	3.4%	1.2%	1.8%	6.0%	2.6%	3.5%	1.6%	3.3%	7.9%	1.6%
Marengo	0.2%	1.2%	0.7%	0.6%	2.2%	1.4%	0.8%	5.7%	7.5%	2.6%
Marion	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	1.9%	0.7%	1.2%	1.8%	6.4%	9.2%	3.6%
Marshall	5.8%	3.6%	4.5%	11.6%	7.7%	9.2%	1.2%	4.0%	8.4%	0.7%
Mobile	0.7%	1.1%	0.9%	1.7%	2.4%	2.0%	1.9%	5.4%	8.0%	3.4%
Monroe	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	1.5%	9.7%	10.1%	9.2%
Montgomery	3.3%	3.6%	3.4%	5.2%	6.0%	5.6%	0.8%	7.4%	10.9%	4.4%
Morgan	5.6%	2.9%	3.8%	9.6%	6.0%	7.3%	1.6%	4.2%	6.8%	2.1%
Perry	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	2.8%	4.3%	0.0%
Pickens	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	1.2%	2.0%	1.6%	1.0%	2.4%	2.9%	1.4%
Pike	0.6%	0.9%	0.7%	0.9%	1.4%	1.1%	1.2%	4.5%	6.7%	0.0%
Randolph	2.1%	0.5%	1.3%	3.0%	0.9%	1.9%	1.3%	4.9%	7.4%	2.5%
Russell	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%	1.8%	1.3%	1.5%	2.0%	2.8%	3.0%	2.4%
St. Clair	1.0%	0.5%	0.7%	1.6%	1.0%	1.2%	1.5%	5.0%	9.8%	1.2%
Shelby	5.3%	1.9%	2.6%	8.6%	4.3%	5.1%	1.0%	2.0%	4.2%	1.1%
Sumter	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	1.7%	6.4%	7.4%	4.4%
Talladega	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%	2.4%	4.6%	6.4%	1.8%
Tallapoosa	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	2.2%	1.0%	1.5%	1.2%	4.1%	6.8%	1.3%
Tuscaloosa	1.6%	2.2%	2.0%	2.8%	4.9%	4.1%	2.6%	6.6%	11.9%	3.0%
Walker	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%	2.1%	2.7%	2.5%	1.8%	6.1%	11.4%	0.8%
Washington	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%	6.0%	6.7%	5.2%
Wilcox	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.7%	1.0%	0.0%
Winston	1.4%	0.6%	0.9%	3.3%	2.0%	2.5%	0.4%	9.5%	13.8%	5.1%
ALABAMA	2.1%	1.5%	1.8%	3.8%	3.3%	3.5%	1.5%	4.9%	8.1%	2.4%



Homeless Students

Per Pupil Expenditures *Adjusted for Inflation

	2016-2017			2017-2018			FY2013	FY2018
	POVERTY	ABOVE POVERTY	TOTAL	POVERTY	ABOVE POVERTY	TOTAL	DOLLARS*	DOLLARS
Autauga	1.1%	0.0%	0.5%	2.0%	0.0%	0.6%	\$7,762	\$8,222
Baldwin	2.4%	0.3%	1.3%	2.0%	0.0%	0.6%	\$8,673	\$9,344
Barbour	0.9%	0.3%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	\$10,544	\$12,546
Bibb	1.5%	0.6%	1.2%	4.0%	0.0%	1.6%	\$8,414	\$9,383
Blount	2.7%	0.3%	1.6%	5.4%	0.0%	1.5%	\$8,052	\$9,065
Bullock	0.8%	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	\$11,952	\$10,138
Butler	6.4%	2.4%	5.7%	5.8%	0.0%	3.5%	\$9,428	\$9,304
Calhoun	3.4%	0.5%	2.3%	4.7%	0.0%	2.0%	\$9,158	\$9,642
Chambers	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.9%	0.0%	0.5%	\$8,668	\$9,591
Cherokee	16.8%	0.4%	11.2%	29.8%	0.0%	12.1%	\$9,327	\$10,391
Chilton	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	\$8,280	\$8,681
Choctaw	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	\$9,667	\$10,632
Clarke	0.9%	0.1%	0.6%	1.0%	0.0%	0.5%	\$9,259	\$9,927
Clay	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	3.8%	0.0%	1.4%	\$8,776	\$9,192
Cleburne	2.0%	0.2%	1.2%	3.8%	0.0%	1.2%	\$9,040	\$9,356
Coffee	6.2%	0.8%	3.4%	9.4%	0.1%	3.2%	\$8,853	\$9,117
Colbert	7.7%	0.4%	4.2%	8.7%	1.8%	4.1%	\$11,038	\$11,247
Conecuh	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	\$11,345	\$10,589
Coosa	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	1.0%	\$11,262	\$11,053
Covington	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.2%	\$9,271	\$9,851
Crenshaw	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.3%	\$9,087	\$9,169
Cullman	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%	1.0%	0.0%	0.3%	\$9,037	\$9,459
Dale	1.0%	0.1%	0.7%	1.3%	0.0%	0.6%	\$8,699	\$8,263
Dallas	6.4%	1.7%	5.1%	6.5%	0.8%	5.0%	\$10,937	\$10,574
De Kalb	3.5%	2.2%	3.0%	7.7%	0.0%	3.5%	\$8,945	\$9,435
Elmore	1.5%	0.0%	0.9%	1.7%	0.0%	0.6%	\$7,861	\$8,232
Escambia	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%	1.0%	0.0%	0.5%	\$9,802	\$10,412
Etowah	2.7%	0.4%	1.7%	4.6%	0.0%	1.5%	\$8,162	\$8,781
Fayette	2.3%	0.1%	1.5%	1.2%	0.0%	0.5%	\$9,563	\$9,728
Franklin	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.2%	\$9,588	\$9,575
Geneva	1.0%	0.1%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.3%	\$8,332	\$9,422
Greene	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0.9%	0.0%	0.7%	\$11,536	\$12,845
Hale	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	\$9,272	\$9,511
Henry	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%	0.0%	0.3%	\$8,319	\$8,977
Houston	2.0%	0.3%	1.4%	2.3%	0.0%	1.1%	\$8,372	\$8,578
Jackson	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	2.8%	0.0%	0.9%	\$9,860	\$10,152
Jefferson	2.6%	0.5%	1.5%	4.1%	0.1%	1.6%	\$9,268	\$9,247
Lamar	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	\$8,562	\$8,957
Lauderdale	3.6%	0.2%	2.0%	3.2%	0.0%	1.0%	\$8,762	\$9,413
Lawrence	8.4%	0.2%	5.4%	9.7%	0.0%	4.1%	\$9,401	\$9,588
Lee	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	1.0%	0.0%	0.3%	\$8,767	\$9,565
Limestone	1.7%	0.1%	0.9%	4.1%	0.1%	1.3%	\$8,846	\$8,620
Lowndes	15.8%	5.7%	12.5%	8.3%	0.0%	6.0%	\$14,104	\$11,953
Macon	3.0%	1.8%	2.6%	2.4%	0.0%	1.6%	\$10,789	\$11,503
Madison	2.2%	0.1%	0.9%	2.8%	0.0%	0.8%	\$8,831	\$9,139
Marengo	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	\$12,081	\$11,333
Marion	2.4%	0.4%	1.5%	3.3%	0.0%	1.3%	\$8,819	\$9,420
Marshall	5.3%	0.5%	3.2%	8.0%	0.1%	3.1%	\$9,662	\$10,132
Mobile	13.2%	5.2%	9.4%	20.4%	0.1%	11.0%	\$9,260	\$9,453
Monroe	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	\$9,387	\$9,372
Montgomery	4.0%	1.1%	2.7%	4.5%	0.1%	2.6%	\$8,938	\$9,342
Morgan	1.1%	0.3%	0.7%	1.9%	0.0%	0.6%	\$9,336	\$9,966
Perry	16.5%	15.6%	16.3%	13.2%	0.0%	10.6%	\$10,093	\$10,704
Pickens	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%	0.1%	0.4%	\$9,739	\$9,951
Pike	3.6%	0.9%	3.0%	5.1%	0.5%	3.0%	\$10,363	\$11,129
Randolph	0.7%	0.0%	0.4%	1.8%	0.0%	0.9%	\$9,565	\$10,388
Russell	1.0%	0.2%	0.7%	1.3%	0.0%	0.6%	\$8,507	\$9,358
St. Clair	1.6%	0.0%	0.8%	3.0%	0.0%	0.9%	\$8,319	\$8,568
Shelby	2.6%	0.1%	1.0%	5.7%	0.0%	1.0%	\$8,847	\$9,709
Sumter	2.3%	0.9%	1.9%	1.1%	0.9%	1.1%	\$10,539	\$11,440
Talladega	0.7%	0.1%	0.6%	1.4%	0.1%	0.6%	\$9,308	\$9,620
Tallapoosa	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.3%	\$9,175	\$9,749
Tuscaloosa	2.7%	0.3%	1.5%	3.8%	0.0%	1.4%	\$8,414	\$9,223
Walker	2.5%	0.3%	1.6%	2.9%	0.0%	1.2%	\$9,363	\$9,754
Washington	3.7%	0.3%	2.3%	2.8%	0.0%	1.1%	\$8,933	\$9,517
Wilcox	6.5%	2.7%	5.6%	5.9%	0.0%	4.5%	\$10,550	\$11,313
Winston	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	\$9,794	\$10,476
ALABAMA	3.4%	0.8%	2.2%	5.5%	0.1%	2.2%	\$9,369	\$10,476



College and Career Ready Index Percentage

2017-2018

	OVERALL	ACT	IB	AP	ACT WORK KEYS	COLLEGE CREDIT	CAREER TECH CREDENTIAL	MILITARY
Autauga	79.8%	60.1%	0.0%	15.8%	73.2%	6.0%	10.6%	0.8%
Baldwin	80.3%	56.4%	1.9%	12.8%	64.3%	14.5%	30.9%	1.7%
Barbour	61.7%	39.9%	0.0%	3.1%	39.5%	10.7%	37.9%	2.3%
Bibb	80.9%	45.8%	0.0%	6.2%	61.3%	5.8%	36.9%	1.3%
Blount	84.1%	55.1%	0.0%	4.8%	71.0%	9.5%	37.6%	2.6%
Bullock	45.1%	11.5%	0.0%	0.0%	31.0%	0.0%	25.7%	7.1%
Butler	58.3%	29.8%	0.0%	0.0%	36.9%	21.4%	31.0%	1.2%
Calhoun	72.0%	49.4%	0.0%	6.2%	57.6%	14.5%	26.8%	1.7%
Chambers	54.1%	33.0%	0.0%	0.3%	46.6%	7.4%	3.9%	0.3%
Cherokee	75.1%	49.2%	0.0%	2.5%	58.2%	16.0%	26.5%	3.4%
Chilton	61.8%	42.3%	0.0%	1.6%	50.9%	12.9%	11.1%	0.5%
Choctaw	71.8%	39.3%	0.0%	0.0%	48.7%	12.0%	49.6%	0.9%
Clarke	70.2%	44.0%	0.0%	2.1%	55.7%	24.1%	27.1%	3.6%
Clay	70.1%	53.3%	0.0%	0.0%	56.5%	26.6%	27.3%	1.3%
Cleburne	80.6%	52.2%	0.0%	3.0%	60.2%	10.5%	32.8%	1.0%
Coffee	86.1%	59.2%	0.0%	13.8%	63.1%	29.9%	46.0%	5.0%
Colbert	82.0%	55.9%	0.0%	10.0%	63.7%	17.5%	40.5%	1.0%
Conecuh	62.0%	27.3%	0.0%	0.0%	23.3%	30.0%	39.3%	3.3%
Coosa	70.8%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	47.2%	8.3%	51.4%	1.4%
Covington	79.4%	54.9%	0.0%	3.3%	58.9%	28.5%	30.7%	1.5%
Crenshaw	67.5%	37.0%	0.0%	0.0%	54.6%	17.5%	23.4%	3.9%
Cullman	90.0%	55.6%	0.0%	9.7%	68.8%	33.2%	30.0%	2.0%
Dale	82.3%	44.5%	0.0%	4.0%	58.0%	22.3%	44.5%	6.7%
Dallas	46.6%	23.8%	0.0%	0.0%	32.1%	9.9%	16.4%	1.5%
De Kalb	78.2%	47.2%	0.0%	2.1%	62.7%	23.2%	30.4%	1.7%
Elmore	79.4%	52.7%	0.0%	9.5%	65.8%	4.2%	32.1%	5.8%
Escambia	77.3%	46.2%	0.0%	2.0%	53.8%	8.7%	36.2%	4.1%
Etowah	73.9%	50.8%	0.0%	8.4%	60.4%	12.1%	21.6%	2.6%
Fayette	91.4%	57.0%	0.0%	7.0%	73.7%	28.0%	52.7%	2.2%
Franklin	84.5%	46.9%	0.0%	6.3%	60.7%	22.6%	38.9%	1.0%
Geneva	83.4%	45.6%	0.0%	0.0%	62.9%	15.4%	39.8%	3.5%
Greene	51.0%	24.0%	0.0%	0.0%	27.0%	0.0%	31.0%	0.0%
Hale	49.3%	24.2%	0.0%	2.7%	41.1%	5.5%	8.7%	2.3%
Henry	83.5%	46.2%	0.0%	4.4%	67.0%	26.9%	47.3%	1.1%
Houston	74.6%	48.2%	0.0%	4.2%	46.1%	17.8%	30.6%	2.4%
Jackson	84.0%	54.0%	0.0%	5.0%	59.8%	29.3%	39.1%	3.1%
Jefferson	69.2%	52.6%	1.5%	17.4%	53.9%	8.1%	19.8%	1.3%
Lamar	85.8%	54.7%	0.0%	4.2%	70.5%	27.9%	39.5%	2.6%
Lauderdale	83.9%	59.2%	0.0%	7.3%	67.8%	9.2%	30.7%	1.5%
Lawrence	78.5%	44.6%	0.0%	4.7%	67.0%	8.4%	33.0%	1.6%
Lee	72.7%	56.1%	2.3%	16.7%	51.2%	8.3%	24.9%	3.3%
Limestone	87.2%	54.6%	0.0%	9.0%	60.1%	18.8%	42.5%	2.7%
Lowndes	62.4%	15.8%	0.0%	0.0%	30.1%	21.1%	47.4%	9.8%
Macon	64.2%	24.7%	0.0%	0.6%	46.9%	28.4%	24.7%	3.7%
Madison	78.4%	64.9%	1.3%	27.0%	64.6%	5.8%	16.5%	1.8%
Marengo	74.8%	51.1%	0.0%	7.3%	59.0%	16.4%	33.4%	3.2%
Marion	78.4%	59.5%	0.0%	1.5%	73.5%	22.3%	10.4%	2.7%
Marshall	78.4%	52.4%	0.0%	15.0%	67.3%	9.1%	39.5%	1.9%
Mobile	81.7%	43.9%	1.0%	7.7%	47.1%	10.7%	53.4%	1.2%
Monroe	69.5%	38.3%	0.0%	3.3%	45.5%	8.1%	45.1%	2.9%
Montgomery	50.6%	34.4%	0.4%	8.6%	36.7%	1.5%	14.5%	2.8%
Morgan	72.5%	55.1%	0.0%	10.9%	62.2%	12.3%	15.4%	1.2%
Perry	59.6%	27.5%	0.0%	0.0%	41.3%	15.6%	28.4%	0.9%
Pickens	66.5%	43.1%	0.0%	0.5%	57.9%	27.8%	28.7%	2.4%
Pike	77.4%	50.3%	0.0%	2.2%	54.5%	12.4%	37.3%	2.6%
Randolph	81.3%	40.0%	0.0%	2.3%	54.1%	16.1%	57.7%	3.0%
Russell	72.8%	37.7%	0.0%	0.7%	61.6%	6.1%	30.9%	4.6%
St. Clair	80.6%	56.7%	0.0%	12.4%	62.4%	23.3%	28.1%	2.2%
Shelby	86.7%	70.0%	0.0%	27.7%	74.5%	12.2%	16.4%	0.9%
Sumter	52.9%	25.0%	0.0%	1.4%	26.4%	0.7%	31.4%	2.1%
Talladega	75.1%	41.6%	0.0%	5.3%	48.0%	19.7%	37.6%	2.6%
Tallapoosa	86.0%	48.9%	0.0%	7.2%	54.2%	20.3%	37.1%	1.3%
Tuscaloosa	67.2%	45.1%	0.1%	11.8%	54.9%	10.3%	19.7%	1.2%
Walker	82.0%	50.1%	0.0%	3.8%	67.4%	11.8%	37.1%	3.4%
Washington	71.8%	44.0%	0.0%	0.4%	60.7%	20.9%	18.4%	1.7%
Wilcox	80.5%	18.8%	0.0%	0.0%	28.2%	12.8%	76.5%	2.7%
Winston	81.6%	54.3%	0.0%	0.0%	64.9%	34.0%	31.5%	3.3%
ALABAMA	75.1%	50.6%	0.6%	11.2%	57.1%	12.6%	28.6%	2.1%



Suspensions By Race/Ethnicity

Suspensions By Gender

	2017-2018							2017-2018		
	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC/LATINO	ASIAN	AMERICAN INDIAN	NATIVE HAWAIIAN	TWO OR MORE RACES	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
Autauga	8.0%	18.7%	6.5%	2.9%	14.8%	0.0%	6.6%	6.3%	14.6%	10.5%
Baldwin	11.3%	27.0%	11.4%	2.2%	10.3%	20.0%	11.2%	8.2%	17.6%	13.0%
Barbour	2.4%	18.8%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	7.0%	14.0%	10.5%
Bibb	7.7%	21.5%	9.4%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.4%	7.1%	14.1%	10.8%
Blount	9.9%	20.6%	7.9%	9.7%	26.7%	0.0%	22.0%	4.6%	15.0%	9.9%
Bullock	18.2%	28.8%	11.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.2%	34.3%	26.0%
Butler	9.7%	25.7%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.9%	13.7%	25.1%	19.8%
Calhoun	3.8%	12.6%	4.1%	4.3%	5.4%	16.0%	5.5%	4.1%	8.3%	6.2%
Chambers	11.8%	25.8%	5.4%	5.3%	11.1%	0.0%	21.6%	12.7%	25.4%	19.3%
Cherokee	13.6%	15.9%	12.7%	0.0%	15.2%	16.7%	10.3%	6.6%	20.1%	13.7%
Chilton	8.9%	16.7%	7.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	5.2%	13.7%	9.5%
Choctaw	10.9%	15.5%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.8%	15.1%	14.1%
Clarke	8.7%	16.4%	14.0%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	12.0%	7.7%	18.6%	13.4%
Clay	2.7%	6.7%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	2.7%	4.2%	3.5%
Cleburne	13.5%	24.6%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	27.3%	8.1%	19.6%	13.9%
Coffee	5.9%	17.0%	6.5%	6.1%	3.6%	6.5%	6.6%	4.7%	11.4%	8.1%
Colbert	5.6%	14.6%	4.6%	1.1%	7.5%	0.0%	4.8%	3.8%	10.7%	7.3%
Conecuh	3.2%	23.5%	12.5%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	14.3%	12.0%	21.7%	16.9%
Coosa	14.3%	21.1%	18.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	26.3%	10.5%	25.6%	17.8%
Covington	9.3%	10.5%	3.4%	5.1%	31.3%	0.0%	7.3%	6.3%	12.2%	9.4%
Crenshaw	12.5%	25.5%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	26.9%	11.5%	21.3%	16.6%
Cullman	2.0%	0.9%	1.1%	1.5%	0.0%	7.1%	1.6%	0.6%	3.1%	1.9%
Dale	9.0%	26.0%	8.1%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%	8.3%	18.2%	13.6%
Dallas	9.1%	18.1%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.5%	14.3%	19.6%	17.1%
De Kalb	8.3%	16.2%	6.3%	2.5%	4.6%	16.7%	8.8%	4.0%	10.7%	7.4%
Elmore	10.4%	24.3%	13.5%	7.2%	13.6%	0.0%	8.5%	10.6%	17.4%	14.2%
Escambia	3.9%	5.4%	1.3%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	4.3%	2.8%	6.0%	4.4%
Etowah	6.4%	5.5%	4.0%	1.4%	0.0%	7.7%	2.0%	3.3%	8.3%	5.9%
Fayette	9.1%	15.2%	4.5%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.9%	7.4%	12.3%	10.0%
Franklin	5.9%	4.0%	0.6%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	7.9%	2.3%	6.2%	4.3%
Geneva	4.5%	9.9%	7.0%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	2.3%	8.1%	5.3%
Greene	0.0%	23.2%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.3%	24.7%	22.6%
Hale	8.0%	15.5%	18.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.2%	18.0%	13.3%
Henry	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Houston	1.1%	11.2%	1.3%	0.6%	0.0%	4.8%	4.0%	3.1%	7.1%	5.2%
Jackson	2.7%	4.1%	1.3%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	3.8%	2.5%
Jefferson	3.2%	16.8%	4.5%	0.6%	12.2%	5.1%	3.9%	7.1%	12.8%	10.0%
Lamar	6.3%	17.5%	8.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	4.4%	10.6%	7.6%
Lauderdale	3.8%	18.9%	5.1%	0.0%	19.2%	0.0%	11.7%	3.6%	8.7%	6.2%
Lawrence	4.9%	10.5%	5.3%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	5.2%	2.5%	8.2%	5.4%
Lee	5.8%	19.6%	7.7%	2.3%	9.0%	0.7%	8.0%	6.5%	13.2%	9.9%
Limestone	8.4%	12.3%	8.0%	3.4%	10.6%	0.0%	7.0%	4.1%	13.4%	8.8%
Lowndes	4.0%	22.3%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.8%	25.0%	21.9%
Macon	1.0%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	5.1%	5.0%
Madison	6.4%	19.0%	8.8%	2.2%	7.7%	7.1%	10.0%	6.6%	13.8%	10.3%
Marengo	8.1%	17.5%	11.9%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	9.1%	18.4%	13.8%
Marion	4.2%	8.7%	2.5%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	2.2%	6.3%	4.3%
Marshall	4.1%	14.4%	2.2%	0.9%	1.6%	0.0%	5.1%	1.5%	5.9%	3.8%
Mobile	9.8%	22.9%	9.9%	4.7%	16.0%	24.0%	11.5%	11.3%	20.7%	16.1%
Monroe	2.7%	11.2%	14.3%	6.7%	4.5%	0.0%	5.6%	5.7%	9.0%	7.4%
Montgomery	3.6%	16.7%	5.8%	1.1%	2.6%	6.9%	7.0%	9.9%	17.4%	13.7%
Morgan	4.8%	2.2%	2.0%	1.1%	4.5%	4.3%	3.0%	1.6%	6.0%	3.8%
Perry	28.6%	31.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.1%	39.9%	31.6%
Pickens	4.6%	5.6%	1.2%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	6.6%	5.1%
Pike	3.6%	6.4%	3.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%	3.3%	6.9%	5.1%
Randolph	10.5%	19.9%	5.5%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%	15.8%	6.4%	18.5%	12.6%
Russell	10.5%	19.4%	9.1%	8.7%	15.4%	19.4%	14.3%	10.0%	20.1%	15.2%
St. Clair	7.2%	13.6%	6.6%	4.3%	17.4%	7.1%	11.1%	4.8%	10.9%	8.0%
Shelby	7.0%	17.1%	6.9%	3.4%	6.8%	0.0%	7.7%	5.2%	11.8%	8.6%
Sumter	0.0%	10.7%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.2%	12.8%	10.5%
Talladega	13.8%	26.0%	9.8%	2.4%	14.3%	33.3%	13.5%	12.9%	24.1%	18.5%
Tallapoosa	12.3%	26.4%	11.6%	8.8%	22.2%	0.0%	9.7%	11.5%	22.4%	17.1%
Tuscaloosa	5.6%	16.2%	5.6%	2.1%	9.1%	0.0%	9.1%	6.0%	14.1%	10.1%
Walker	2.0%	7.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	1.3%	3.5%	2.5%
Washington	3.3%	6.5%	5.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	5.0%	2.9%	5.9%	4.5%
Wilcox	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	2.4%	2.3%
Winston	3.7%	9.4%	4.0%	0.0%	18.2%	0.0%	2.4%	1.4%	6.0%	3.7%
ALABAMA	6.5%	17.5%	5.8%	2.4%	7.0%	6.0%	8.3%	6.5%	13.3%	10.0%



Education Definitions & Sources

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2017, Births to Females With Less Than 12 Years of Education decreased to 14.7 percent from 22.7 percent in 2007. This decline was seen across all races, with Hispanic and Black Females showing the highest percentage decline.
- When adjusted for inflation, educational spending per pupil decreased from 2012 (\$10,513) to 2017 (\$9,497). Note that the 2017 per pupil expenditure value was calculated without Anniston City Schools, which had yet to submit a FY 2018 budget at the time of publication.
- Early intervention of children birth to three years of age increased 33 percent since 2008, serving more than 7,000 children.
- There was no change in first grade retention from the 2008-09 to 2017-18 school year. State-wide first grade retention remained at 4.5%, while ninth grade retention fell to 3.1 percent from 9 percent during the same period.
- Ten percent of students during the 2017-2018 school year was suspended at some point during the year, where male students were twice as likely to be suspended (13.3%) compared to females (6.5%).
- During the 2017-2018 school period, 17.5 percent of Black or African American were suspended, which is the highest of all races. When compared, only 6.5 percent of White students received suspension during the same period.

DEFINITIONS

CHILDREN PARTICIPATING IN FIRST CLASS PRE-K

The number of children (four years of age) participating in First Class Pre-K divided by the estimated number of all children of that age. First Class Pre-K classrooms are funded through Alabama's First Class Pre-K program, which uses a diverse delivery grant structure to create high-quality Pre-K classrooms in both public schools and private programs (such as child care and faith-based centers). The program meets each of the ten quality standards measured annually by the National Institute for Early Education Research (NIEER). First Class Pre-K providers coordinate with schools to facilitate children's successful transition into kindergarten. Each First Class Pre-K class typically serves 18 children.

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

EARLY HEAD START AND HEAD START CLASSROOMS

Data for Early Head Start and Head Start classrooms is not available for 2019. The 2019 definition is also unavailable.

BIRTHS TO FEMALES WITH LESS THAN 12 YEARS OF EDUCATION

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

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

AGE 0-3 RECEIVING EARLY INTERVENTION SERVICES

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

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

CHILD CARE FACILITIES

The number of licensed or exempt facilities located within a county as of April 2019. "Licensed facilities" are those that are licensed by the Alabama Department of Human Resources (DHR). This indicator encompasses family care homes (serving six children or less), group child care homes (serving

CHILD CARE FACILITIES

The number of licensed or exempt facilities located within a county as of April 2019. "Licensed facilities" are those that are licensed by the Alabama Department of Human Resources (DHR). This indicator encompasses family care homes (serving six children or less), group child care homes (serving 7-12 children), and licensed child care centers (serving more than 12 children). "Exempt child care centers" are faith-based programs/schools that have submitted required documents to DHR and have received a letter of exemption.

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

FIRST GRADE RETENTION

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

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

SCANTRON MATH AND READING SCORES

The percent of total public school students enrolled in grades 4 and 8 scoring at the "proficient level" (i.e., Levels 3 and 4 combined) on the Scantron test in mathematics

and reading. Level 3 and 4 scores are defined as those which meet or exceed benchmark scores for the specified subject and grade level. Students who exceed benchmark scores are considered on target for college readiness by the time they reach the 11th grade.

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

CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Students who miss ten or more school days in a given school year for any reason – including excused or unexcused absences.

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

NINTH GRADE RETENTION

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

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

DIRECT CERTIFICATION

Under direct certification, states and districts can use information provided by Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

- Children Participating in First Class Pre-K
- Early Head Start and Head Start Classrooms
- Births to Females with Less Than 12 Years of Education
- Age 0-3 Receiving Early Intervention Services
- Child Care Facilities
- First Grade Retention
- Scantron Fourth Grade Reading
- Scantron Fourth Grade Math
- Scantron Eighth Grade Reading
- Scantron Eighth Grade Math
- Chronic Absenteeism (10-17 Days)
- Chronic Absenteeism (18+Days)
- Ninth Grade Retention
- Direct Certification
- Average 11th Grade ACT Scores
- Graduation Rate
- English Language Learners
- High School Dropout Rate
- Homeless Students
- Per Pupil Expenditures
- College and Career Ready Index
- Suspensions



Education Definitions & Sources

DEFINITIONS

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

SOURCE: United States Department of Agriculture, *The National School Lunch Program Direct Certification Improvement Study: Main Report* <https://fns-prod.azureedge.net/sites/default/files/ops/NSLPDirectCertificationImprovement.pdf>

AVERAGE 11TH GRADE ACT SCORES

The average test scores on the English, mathematics, reading, and science components of the ACT and the composite scores for all four components for public school students enrolled in the 11th grade in 2017-2018. Scores can range from 1 (lowest) to 36 (highest) on each of these components and for the composite. The ACT is now administered to all 11th graders at no cost to the students.

SOURCE: Special tabulations provided by the Alabama State Department of Education

GRADUATION RATE

The 2017-2018 graduation rate counts any student who graduated at any time during their four year cohort. The number is expressed as a percentage of all students in the cohort.

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

ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS

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

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

HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT RATE

The percent of students in the 2017-2018 cohort who left school any time during their four year cohort (grades 9-12) and did not immediately enroll in another school. Data are reported for public schools only.

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

HOMELESS STUDENTS

The number of students enrolled in grades K-12 identified as homeless at any point during the 2017-2018 school year. This number is expressed as a percentage of total enrollment. Students are considered homeless if they lack a fixed, regular and adequate residence. This indicator includes students who live in emergency shelters, transitional housing shelters, motels, hotels, vehicles, etc. Unlike the definition of homeless used by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, this indicator also includes children whose families are "doubled up" (i.e., living with relatives, friends, etc.) because they cannot otherwise secure adequate housing.

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

PER PUPIL EXPENDITURES

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

NOTE: All dollar amounts are adjusted for inflation to reflect 2018 dollars. This year's per pupil expenditure value has been calculated without budget information for Anniston City Schools.

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

COLLEGE AND CAREER READY INDEX

The number of enrolled students meeting at least at least one CCR benchmark expressed as a percentage of the number of enrolled students in the selected cohort. Data are reported for public schools only. Students are considered College and Career Ready by receiving any of the following benchmarks:

- A benchmark score on any section of the ACT exam
- A qualifying score on an Advanced Placement or International Baccalaureate exam
- An approved college or postsecondary credit while in high school
- A benchmark level on the ACT WorkKeys
- An approved industrial credential
- Documented acceptance for enlistment into the military

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

IN-SCHOOL SUSPENSION

This disposition is used in instances in which a student is temporarily removed from his/her regular classroom(s) for disciplinary purposes but remains under the direct supervision of school personnel. Direct supervision means school personnel are physically in the same location as students under their supervision.

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

SUSPENDED/OUT OF SCHOOL

This includes instances in which a student is temporarily removed from his/her regular school for disciplinary purposes to another setting (e.g., home). It does not include suspension for less than one complete day, alternative school program, and/or reassignment to another education program or class where the student will receive instruction under the supervision of the local education agency.

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

EXPULSION

This is an action authorized by the LEA whereby the student is usually removed from the school or system for an extended period of time. Only the local board of education may expel a student. In order to return to school, the student must follow the local board of education procedures. Expulsion does not mean moving a student from a regular program in one school to a regular program in another school.

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

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

Please note: Population sub-groups are listed and referred to the way the agency or organization providing the data references the sub-groups. Though you will see varying nomenclature used, the way we refer to population sub-groups throughout the 2019 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.

CHART NOTES

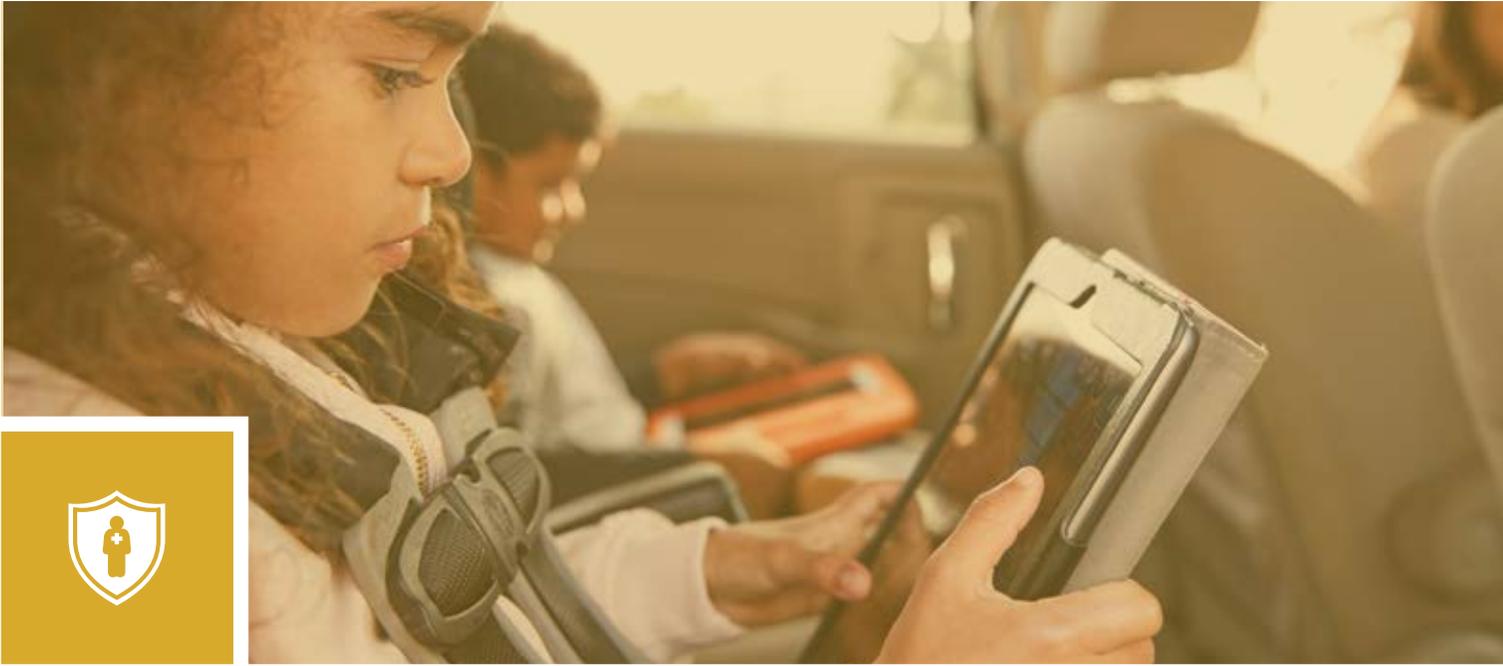
* Adjusted for Inflation

** Poverty based on Free/Reduced Lunch. Direct Certification was not used at this time.

*** Poverty based on Direct Certification.

^A Graduation rate is calculated by only 1 subgroup at a time and poverty is determined by a flag that is set in the calculated graduation data.

^B Calculated by cohort only 1 subgroup at a time and poverty is determined by a flag that is set in the calculated graduation data.



SAFETY

➔ JUVENILE INCARCERATION AND JUVENILE VIOLENT CRIME COURT PETITION RATES ARE IMPROVING. THIS IS AN ENCOURAGING SIGN THAT THE STATE'S 2008 JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT MAY BE HAVING ITS DESIRED EFFECT.

One of the primary priorities of children's advocates has always been to ensure the health and safety of children across the state. This has taken on many forms over the years. In Alabama, this has been the fight to close the licensed exempt loophole in child care facilities, making every facility safer for children attending, and instilling peace-of-mind for parents of young children.¹⁴ Still, there is work to be done to ensure Alabama's children lead safe lives.

While much of the data we track has shown improvement across the Safety domain, a troubling trend is the disparity in well-being between teens and our youngest children. Over the last ten years, the data we follow for teens 20 and under has shown steady improvement. By comparison, the measures for children birth to 13 have worsened.

In 2017, there were 164 preventable deaths to teens aged 15-19, which is

approximately a 29 percent decrease compared to 2007. This statistically significant drop over time can also be seen between this year and last. The 2017 preventable deaths for teens aged 15-19 has decreased roughly 20 percent from the 2016 data. National data shows the leading cause of preventable teen deaths is automobile accidents.¹⁵ The strengthening of Graduated Drivers Licensing Standards in Alabama both in 2010 and 2017 may have played a role in these changes.

The preventable death rate is not the only way to measure teen safety. For example, the percentage of teens not attending school and not working declined from 10.7 percent in 2000 to 8.3 percent in the most recent data.

Teens not attending school and not working can also be related to juvenile incarceration and the interaction of youths with the criminal justice system. According to the Alabama Administrative



Life for Alabama's teens is improving, as the rates of preventable teen deaths and teens not attending school and not working have decreased.

Office of Courts, since the passage of the Juvenile Justice Act in 2008, juvenile incarceration has decreased 6.6 percent. The drop in incarceration rate is a strong indicator of public safety and is encouraging. Additionally, since 2008, the juvenile violent crime court petition rate is down almost 5 percentage points, to 4.9 petitions per 1,000 in 2018. This is the second year in a row that this rate has decreased.

While the successes in teen safety are encouraging, the well-being of our youngest children is at risk of worsening.

The child death rate has increased from 21.3 per 100,000 in 2007 to 23.1 in 2017. While this is only a slight increase, it is representative of the continued efforts leaders must maintain to secure a safe future for our children.

Another troubling trend is the increase in children who had

indications of abuse and neglect. This rate increased from 10.2 per 1,000 in 2017 to 11.4 per 1,000 in 2018. In 2017, almost 11,000 children were involved in reports of abuse and/or neglect compared to 2018 when more than 12,000 children were involved.

Measuring the foster care climate is also valuable in understanding the state of child safety in Alabama. The number of children in foster care in 2019 has slightly increased by approximately 2.5 percent compared to 2011. This minor increase is also reinforced by short term data. The number of children in foster care is up 2 percent since 2018. Of the more than 6,000 children in foster care, approximately 10 percent were children who were adopted

during the 2018 reporting period, which ended on March 31, 2019.

The safety of our children is always of the utmost importance. It is of primary concern for parents each and every day. Moving forward, we must continue to pursue policies and practices that encourage the safety of our children and teens wherever they may be. From ensuring stronger licensing practices in child care facilities, to emphasizing the importance of school safety, we must actively pursue an Alabama that protects her children in the generations to come.



Discussion & Key Points

Alabama continues to make progress towards creating a safer environment for its children. Since 2008, the juvenile violent crime court petition rate is down by almost 5 percentage points to 4.9 petitions per 1,000 in 2018.

INDICATORS

CHILDREN WITH INDICATION OF ABUSE OR NEGLECT: FY 2018

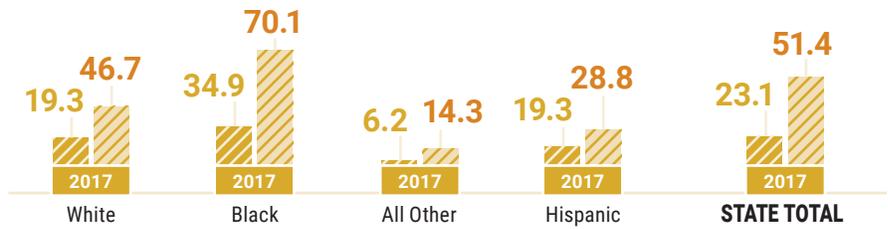
Medical Neglect	492
Neglect Or Deprivation Of Necessities	19,452
Physical Abuse	22,277
Psychological Or Emotional Maltreatment	236
Sexual Abuse	5,383
Total Allegations	47,840
Total Reports Unduplicated	28,119
Total Child Victims Unduplicated	12,506

*Rate 2007 (per 1,000): 8.9 Rate 2018 (per 1,000): 11.4

CHILD AND PREVENTABLE TEEN DEATH RATE: 2007 | 2017

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

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



STATE TOTAL 2007 (Ages 1-14): 21.3 | (Ages 15-19): 71.6

JUVENILE VIOLENT CRIME AS PERCENTAGE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

15.9%
2008



16.4%
2018

Juvenile violent crime as a percentage of overall juvenile delinquency rose half a percentage point from 2008 compared to 2018.

KEY POINTS

According to Administrative Office of Courts, since the passage of the Juvenile Act in 2008, juvenile incarceration has decreased 6.6 percentage points.

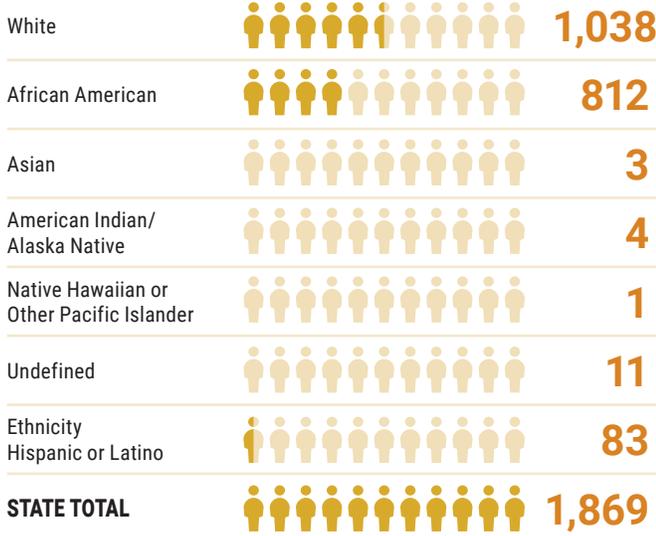
The percentage of teens not attending school and not working declined from 10.7 percent in 2000 to 8.3 percent for the 2013 to 2017 sample period.

The number of children in foster care in 2019 has slightly increased, approximately 2.5 percent compared to 2011, and increased only 2 percent compared to 2018.

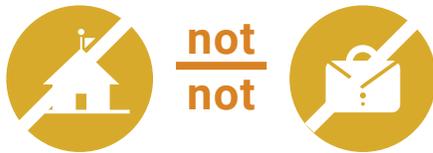
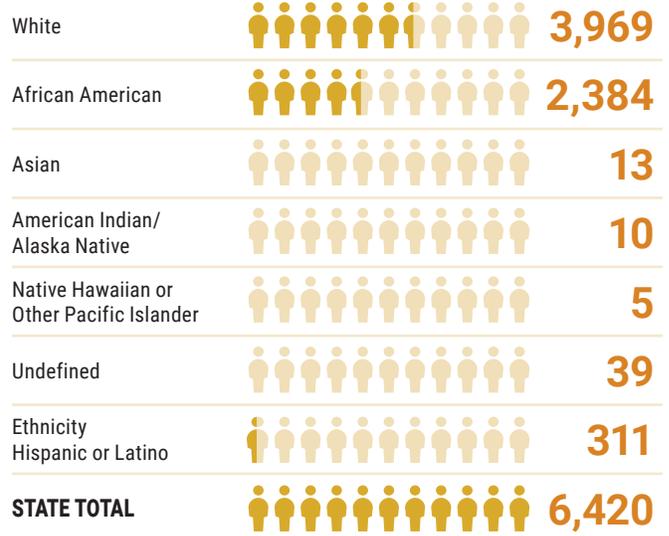
Of the 6,000 plus children in foster care, 670 children were adopted during the 2018 reporting period ending on March 31, 2019. This represents 10 percent of children in foster care who were adopted.

In 2017, there were 164 preventable deaths for teens aged 15-19, which is approximately a 29 percent decrease from 2007. The 2017 preventable deaths for teens has decreased roughly 20 percent from 2016.

INDEPENDENT LIVING PROGRAM FOR YOUTH IN DHR CUSTODY, AGES 14 AND OLDER (AGES 14-20): MARCH 31, 2019



CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE (AGES 0-20): 2019

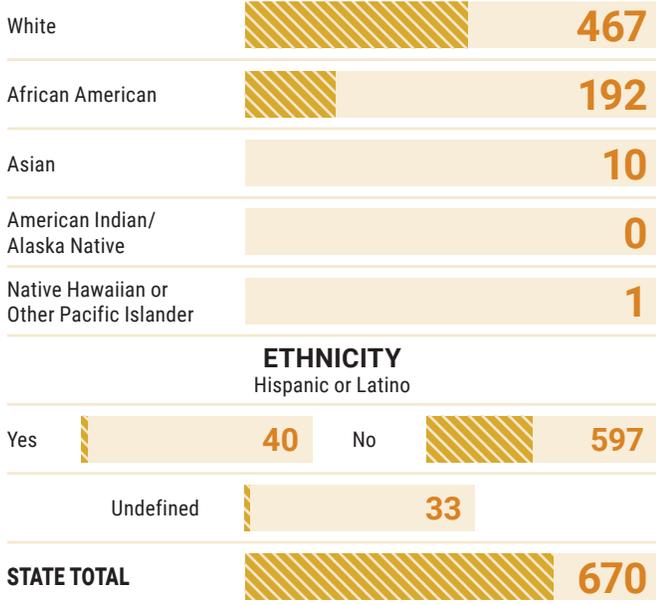


The percentage of **teens not attending school and not working declined** from 10.7 percent in 2000 to 8.3 percent for the 2013 to 2017 sample period.

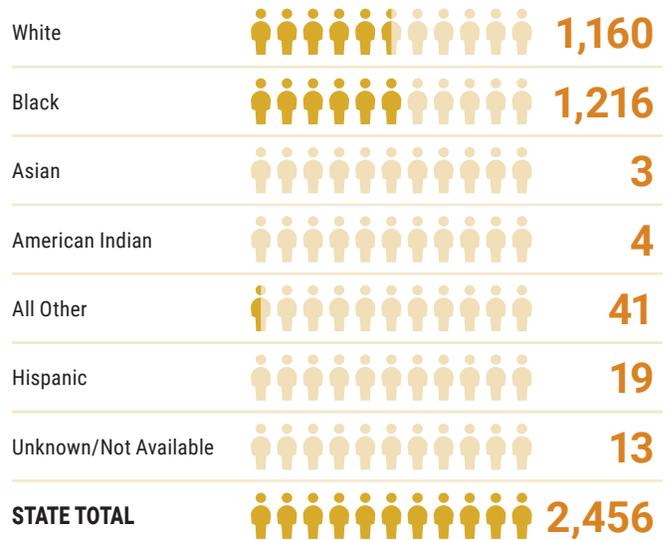
22% 

According to the Administrative Office of Courts, **juvenile incarceration has dropped 22 percent** since the passage of the Juvenile Justice Act in 2008.

CHILDREN ADOPTED (CHILDREN IN DHR CUSTODY): 2019



JUVENILE VIOLENT CRIME PETITIONS BY RACE: 2018





	Child Death Rate			Children with Indication of Abuse or Neglect		Preventable Teen Death Rate			Juvenile Violent Crime Court Petition Rate		
	2007	2017	2007-17	2007	FY2018	2007	2017	2007-17	2008	2018	2008-18
	RATE		TREND	RATE		RATE		TREND	RATE		TREND
Autauga	37.1	27.9	-	6.2	9.3	55.6	26.1	-	6.1	3.3	-
Baldwin	15.4	10.5	-	10.2	6.9	55.7	62.7	-	10.2	5.2	-
Barbour	0.0	69.6	W	6.6	27.0	0.0	0.0	-	10.1	6.1	-
Bibb	70.4	52.1	-	16.9	30.1	150.5	77.3	-	15.9	12.7	-
Blount	0.0	27.1	W	7.9	25.6	199.1	81.1	-	4.7	2.5	I
Bullock	0.0	55.4	-	15.9	12.2	292.4	187.6	-	13.3	16.0	-
Butler	24.8	53.9	-	12.2	13.0	71.1	241.7	-	5.5	3.9	-
Calhoun	13.8	24.5	-	11.0	19.0	64.9	39.1	-	10.1	5.3	-
Chambers	14.7	33.8	-	2.7	9.0	131.9	52.9	-	21.7	11.5	W
Cherokee	22.8	0.0	-	22.6	19.2	73.2	0.0	-	3.0	7.4	-
Chilton	47.0	23.0	-	4.9	8.3	262.7	73.2	I	6.5	3.5	-
Choctaw	0.0	0.0	-	8.5	21.4	0.0	0.0	-	3.1	3.2	-
Clarke	0.0	0.0	-	4.6	6.5	0.0	0.0	-	9.6	10.8	-
Clay	0.0	45.0	-	15.2	7.1	0.0	0.0	-	11.0	6.3	-
Cleburne	0.0	71.3	-	20.9	27.8	0.0	0.0	-	3.1	4.4	-
Coffee	11.1	9.9	-	7.6	12.5	263.3	30.0	-	7.1	3.5	-
Colbert	0.0	0.0	-	2.5	17.9	169.8	63.0	-	13.1	7.8	-
Conecuh	39.2	46.3	-	8.5	42.0	0.0	0.0	-	1.4	4.2	-
Coosa	0.0	139.3	-	5.4	19.1	138.9	0.0	-	11.8	1.2	-
Covington	29.2	29.7	-	6.8	14.7	0.0	96.5	W	7.7	4.9	W
Crenshaw	38.1	0.0	-	7.8	14.2	216.0	0.0	-	1.9	6.8	-
Cullman	0.0	6.5	-	17.8	22.9	77.3	99.8	-	4.7	2.6	-
Dale	18.5	31.7	-	7.1	14.3	179.6	33.4	I	13.6	7.8	I
Dallas	0.0	12.9	-	5.1	3.8	149.7	108.5	-	10.3	3.4	I
De Kalb	50.4	27.8	-	14.7	16.1	97.4	0.0	I	12.1	3.3	I
Elmore	32.3	13.4	-	5.8	5.1	38.4	0.0	-	10.0	7.9	-
Escambia	28.0	14.5	-	5.6	15.9	79.0	45.8	-	10.9	13.3	W
Etowah	20.4	33.1	-	10.1	22.2	0.0	46.8	-	4.9	5.0	I
Fayette	0.0	0.0	-	10.0	25.3	0.0	102.6	-	9.0	6.3	-
Franklin	0.0	15.6	-	7.2	13.5	51.2	98.8	-	7.7	2.8	I
Geneva	21.6	20.9	-	12.1	15.8	175.4	62.4	-	6.5	4.7	I
Greene	51.2	0.0	-	7.5	10.4	0.0	0.0	-	4.6	16.8	-
Hale	0.0	105.6	-	2.3	13.0	0.0	104.4	-	9.0	8.0	-
Henry	32.0	0.0	-	7.1	8.7	0.0	0.0	-	17.3	2.9	-
Houston	35.3	20.2	-	9.0	22.6	62.0	76.0	-	12.7	7.0	-
Jackson	10.2	22.6	-	10.7	20.5	145.3	63.2	-	8.2	2.7	-
Jefferson	21.3	33.3	-	7.8	6.5	70.2	77.4	-	8.3	2.8	I
Lamar	0.0	40.2	-	12.7	18.6	0.0	118.5	-	4.3	2.7	-
Lauderdale	6.5	13.3	-	12.3	27.7	0.0	16.1	-	10.3	7.1	I
Lawrence	31.9	34.1	-	10.3	16.2	41.8	0.0	-	11.3	5.1	-
Lee	25.1	31.4	-	6.6	4.2	15.9	37.4	-	7.2	4.0	-
Limestone	14.1	11.4	-	5.3	4.7	21.4	16.8	-	8.0	3.2	-
Lowndes	37.0	53.9	-	5.9	7.5	285.7	0.0	-	6.7	10.2	-
Macon	75.5	0.0	-	7.5	17.3	39.9	119.2	-	15.9	6.3	-
Madison	13.0	10.7	-	6.7	2.8	48.5	41.5	-	10.5	2.6	I
Marengo	0.0	0.0	-	7.7	10.8	0.0	0.0	-	4.6	11.7	-
Marion	19.3	19.8	-	17.6	19.2	169.1	55.1	-	7.3	21.7	-
Marshall	21.5	35.1	-	21.4	15.8	56.7	81.4	-	9.3	3.0	I
Mobile	22.7	18.6	I	8.8	11.4	81.5	44.5	-	14.0	5.8	I
Monroe	0.0	26.8	-	4.0	7.0	173.1	68.4	-	3.3	5.8	-
Montgomery	41.3	35.8	-	4.9	9.5	67.3	80.7	-	11.4	6.1	-
Morgan	21.9	18.0	-	9.0	11.1	94.9	81.2	-	8.2	6.2	-
Perry	0.0	59.7	-	2.9	13.9	0.0	0.0	-	6.1	8.8	-
Pickens	25.4	0.0	-	12.2	12.8	137.8	0.0	-	13.9	13.2	-
Pike	34.9	18.8	-	8.9	20.7	0.0	0.0	-	21.6	7.6	I
Randolph	22.8	50.5	-	8.2	12.1	188.8	0.0	I	7.3	3.1	-
Russell	19.1	17.1	-	17.1	19.0	86.1	57.3	-	18.8	6.5	-
St. Clair	20.2	17.9	-	9.6	10.9	82.9	77.5	-	5.7	4.5	-
Shelby	25.0	16.9	-	7.7	8.6	79.0	6.9	-	4.5	2.7	I
Sumter	0.0	0.0	-	4.4	9.1	0.0	94.6	-	9.8	1.9	-
Talladega	19.2	36.0	-	11.3	15.7	54.6	97.9	-	8.2	5.0	-
Tallapoosa	13.3	0.0	-	6.0	10.0	111.3	85.4	-	17.3	7.4	-
Tuscaloosa	14.9	19.2	-	12.0	7.1	53.7	16.8	-	14.6	6.2	I
Walker	30.7	25.7	-	10.8	15.9	22.6	52.4	-	7.0	4.9	-
Washington	28.1	34.1	-	8.6	18.9	148.9	87.0	-	1.0	1.1	I
Wilcox	32.9	0.0	-	3.6	6.7	99.7	0.0	-	7.1	9.9	I
Winston	67.9	50.8	-	10.4	26.3	66.6	69.7	-	6.5	5.6	-
ALABAMA	21.3	23.1	-	8.9	11.4	71.6	51.4	-	9.7	4.9	I



**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**

	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	2013-17	2011	2019	2011	2019	MARCH 31, 2019	MARCH, 2019
	2004-2009 CY	2010-2018 CY	PERCENT		NUMBER		NUMBER		NUMBER	NUMBER
Autauga	20	14	12.6%	8.0%	29	28	0	0	6	95
Baldwin	114	300	9.3%	7.8%	131	180	9	32	51	160
Barbour	18	9	18.9%	12.0%	31	25	0	1	7	58
Bibb	13	5	15.1%	13.1%	19	51	4	11	4	140
Blount	30	22	14.0%	15.1%	64	81	14	18	29	187
Bullock	1	0	17.4%	30.0%	19	16	1	2	10	29
Butler	5	9	13.1%	13.1%	29	14	0	3	6	31
Calhoun	100	133	10.0%	7.5%	205	320	17	15	82	186
Chambers	20	9	9.2%	12.7%	29	69	2	10	11	103
Cherokee	27	31	16.9%	7.5%	31	44	5	4	13	38
Chilton	6	13	11.3%	6.7%	124	127	8	17	42	83
Choctaw	7	8	9.8%	3.9%	1	20	0	0	4	13
Clarke	20	24	15.6%	10.4%	13	13	0	0	5	19
Clay	10	5	10.4%	6.5%	18	7	4	0	5	24
Cleburne	17	7	11.8%	8.2%	77	42	5	11	11	43
Coffee	81	60	14.9%	6.6%	51	44	3	4	13	82
Colbert	22	40	9.4%	6.4%	98	72	0	3	17	159
Conecuh	1	7	12.9%	25.5%	21	66	0	3	9	4
Coosa	19	12	15.7%	5.5%	8	9	0	1	4	34
Covington	13	7	13.8%	11.0%	3	47	0	4	18	126
Crenshaw	0	4	11.1%	10.8%	11	15	5	1	5	18
Cullman	104	89	11.0%	11.7%	254	156	15	23	47	237
Dale	82	74	9.4%	13.1%	19	38	0	3	3	55
Dallas	46	30	14.2%	6.7%	51	57	1	5	22	171
De Kalb	23	16	12.0%	8.6%	91	128	9	10	21	110
Elmore	16	35	13.6%	12.6%	37	57	9	14	26	46
Escambia	17	29	18.4%	20.2%	40	54	1	3	14	39
Etowah	7	63	14.7%	6.7%	164	271	28	31	55	297
Fayette	6	10	14.1%	4.0%	6	22	0	2	9	8
Franklin	66	46	10.6%	13.7%	55	58	3	4	12	33
Geneva	43	30	9.5%	7.9%	28	37	9	1	7	20
Greene	1	4	21.3%	10.8%	6	12	1	0	3	2
Hale	28	18	17.5%	12.6%	5	8	0	0	7	41
Henry	29	31	10.1%	21.3%	20	8	4	11	3	17
Houston	80	174	8.9%	9.9%	127	211	5	16	65	431
Jackson	27	23	12.3%	9.9%	120	115	6	6	23	56
Jefferson	NA	313	10.5%	7.5%	1,297	974	63	104	336	1,905
Lamar	5	1	9.4%	2.9%	24	25	3	3	5	10
Lauderdale	129	84	8.4%	3.8%	92	172	14	18	45	240
Lawrence	9	11	14.3%	15.0%	41	53	4	1	17	85
Lee	193	89	4.2%	5.2%	116	102	8	18	28	303
Limestone	43	24	11.6%	3.7%	79	100	15	2	29	134
Lowndes	10	11	17.6%	3.8%	15	4	3	0	2	8
Macon	10	9	7.8%	9.7%	48	17	1	0	6	12
Madison	516	247	8.2%	5.8%	560	437	32	41	121	559
Marengo	96	53	15.2%	4.6%	9	29	3	4	11	41
Marion	22	20	11.0%	8.7%	14	20	6	0	3	16
Marshall	147	59	11.7%	10.3%	181	148	30	9	46	245
Mobile	1,362	1,499	10.7%	9.7%	517	543	28	34	187	1,124
Monroe	6	18	13.4%	24.4%	4	1	3	0	0	12
Montgomery	454	225	12.2%	9.9%	253	231	23	11	89	296
Morgan	73	87	11.0%	5.7%	114	162	15	23	49	174
Perry	10	25	17.6%	12.9%	5	1	1	0	1	32
Pickens	29	41	9.6%	16.1%	4	15	0	0	3	28
Pike	94	35	9.8%	9.4%	54	28	0	3	10	60
Randolph	7	9	10.0%	9.0%	22	17	1	6	4	51
Russell	61	58	10.1%	10.1%	115	92	0	15	25	130
St. Clair	10	8	10.3%	5.5%	75	91	12	9	23	275
Shelby	537	484	6.8%	6.0%	199	176	6	42	42	385
Sumter	19	4	12.0%	7.8%	8	13	3	0	0	9
Talladega	61	48	12.4%	7.9%	93	78	10	16	34	335
Tallapoosa	17	22	12.3%	23.7%	18	50	0	13	10	96
Tuscaloosa	477	293	7.1%	4.4%	183	136	19	9	38	251
Walker	94	91	12.1%	8.9%	55	120	11	7	22	134
Washington	7	7	13.8%	8.8%	7	23	2	1	7	28
Wilcox	16	8	17.9%	18.0%	5	0	0	0	0	13
Winston	4	11	8.6%	13.7%	17	40	8	12	7	51
ALABAMA	5,602	5,230	10.7%	8.3%	6,259	6,420	492	670	1,869	10,237



Safety Definitions & Sources

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- The child death rate statewide has increased from 21.3 per 100,000 children in 2007 to 23.1 per 100,000 in 2017.
- The rate of children with indications of abuse or neglect increased from 10.2 per 1,000 in 2017 to 11.4 per 1,000 children in 2018. More than 12,000 children were involved in reports of abuse and/or neglect in 2018.
- The rate of preventable teen deaths fell from 71.6 deaths per 100,000 in 2007 to 51.4 deaths per 100,000 in 2017. In addition, preventable teen deaths decreased from 63.6 deaths per 100,000 in 2016.

DEFINITIONS

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.

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.

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.

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).

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).

TEENS NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL/ 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

LIST OF INDICATORS

Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey, Census Bureau Website, www.census.gov, Table B14005.

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 ADOPTED

The number of children aged 0-17 whose adoptions were finalized during the years specified and ending on March 31.

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.

ILP 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 PROTECTIVE SERVICES

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 Human Resources, Family Services Division, Office of Data Analysis.

- 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

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

Please note: Population sub-groups are listed and referred to the way the agency or organization providing the data references the sub-groups. Though you will see varying nomenclature used, the way we refer to population sub-groups throughout the 2019 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.



ECONOMIC SECURITY

➔ NEARLY 30 PERCENT OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE IN ALABAMA LIVE IN POVERTY, A RATE HIGHER THAN THE OVERALL CHILD POVERTY PERCENTAGE OF 26.0.

In the *Alabama Kids Count Data Book*, there is no other domain more tied to the federal benefits this state receives than **Economic Security**.

Measuring the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Medicaid Paid Births, and other indicators tied to federal funding, this domain most closely reflects the importance of census data in the day-to-day lives of working Alabamians, and the role these programs play in their well-being.

Many of the measures in this domain track the climate of poverty in Alabama.

Growing up in poverty has always been one of the most persistent indicators of future success.¹⁶ From pediatric healthcare, to excelling in the classroom, to participation

in high-risk behaviors, poverty has been proven to predict child well-being more strongly than any other major metric.

Child poverty has been steadily increasing from 21.5 percent in 2000. In the most recent estimates, Alabama's rate was 26 percent. This rate is down from 26.5 percent in last year's *Data Book*. According to the most recent data, 29.7 percent of children under 5 in Alabama live in poverty, up 6 full percentage points from 2000. The increase in child poverty isn't just seen in our youngest residents, as a number of other age groups also saw an increase in poverty rates.

Age is not the only way we can look at child poverty and its effects. Compared to their White peers, African American and Hispanic children in Alabama are more than twice as likely to be affected by childhood poverty.



While 12 percent of Alabama’s child population lived in extreme poverty in the sample period of 2013-2017, this rate represents nearly half of the children who lived in poverty over the same period.

Discussions around child poverty are made even more dire when put in the context of extreme poverty. The number of children who lived in households with incomes that are 50 percent or less of the Federal Poverty Level is 131,570. This number represents 12 percent of Alabama’s overall child population, and almost half of the children who were in poverty more broadly.

The reported data on household income suggests there is reason to worry that these rates may not change. After adjusting for inflation, the median household income in the state did not worsen or improve significantly. This stagnation has remained persistent over the last ten years.

Another metric of economic security, related to household income, is food insecurity. In recent history, VOICES for Alabama’s Children has actively led efforts to increase healthy food access for Alabama’s children and

families.¹⁷ This included concerted efforts to identify food deserts across the state and advocate for healthy food financing to address them. Still, in 2017, 22.3 percent of Alabama’s children faced food insecurity at some point during the year.

The Economic Security data, taken in its entirety, reinforces that poverty is a problem in Alabama. As we discussed in the Demographics domain, low-income households are at high risk of an undercount in the upcoming census. Without intervention, this means the children most likely to be undercounted or uncounted in 2020 are the children who are most in need of fully funded federal programs.

A complete and accurate count of our children and families in the census is the single most effective way to ensure that funding for federal programs is allocated to the places where we need them most.





Discussion & Key Points

The rates of impoverished children in Alabama have steadily increased since 2000.

Amongst this increase 12 percent, or 131,570, of Alabama's children lived in extreme poverty for the period of 2013-2017. Also, at forty nine percent, near half of SNAP benefits help Alabama children.

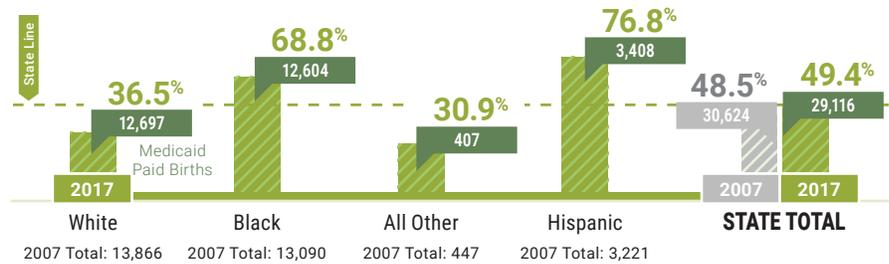
INDICATORS

WIC CASE LOAD AND SNAP ELIGIBLE (ALL AGES): 2018 | 2019

WIC CASE LOAD (Monthly)	SNAP ELIGIBLE (All Ages)
FY 2018	2019
117,373	670,711
2017 124,058	2014*** 866,513

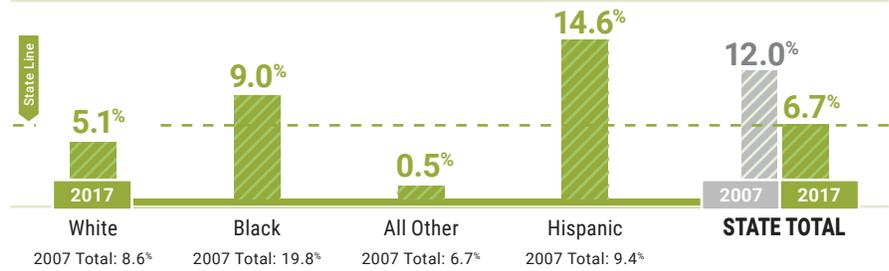
SNAP ELIGIBLE (Under 20)	SNAP RECIPIENTS (All Ages)
2019	2019
354,414	657,049
2014 434,199	2014** 848,283

MEDICAID PAID BIRTHS (ALL WOMEN): 2017



*Total excludes unknown payment status.

VULNERABLE FAMILIES: 2017



KEY POINTS

The percent of vulnerable families has decreased from 12 percent in 2007 to 6.7 percent in 2017.

Forty-nine percent of Alabamians who receive Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits are children under 20 years of age.

Twelve percent, or 131,570, of Alabama's children lived in extreme poverty for the period of 2013-2017.

In 2017, 22.3 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.

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.

When adjusted for inflation, the median household income did not change significantly over the ten-year period.

EMPLOYED MOTHERS WITH YOUNG CHILDREN: 2000 | 2013-2017



Security and employment are not the same thing for some families.

YEAR	NUMBER	RATE
2000	139,364	56.6%
2013-17	132,653	61.7%

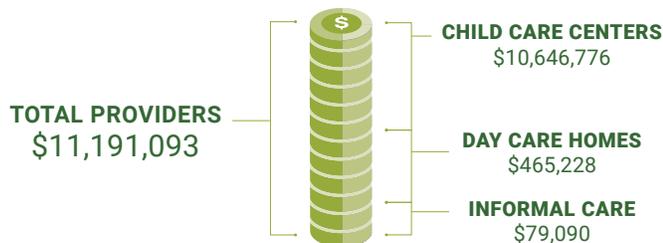
CHILDREN IN EXTREME POVERTY: 2000 | 2013-2017



12.1% or 131,570 of all children live in extreme poverty.

YEAR	NUMBER	RATE
2000	112,551	10.2%
2013-17	131,570	12.1%

CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES: MARCH 2019



CHILDREN IN POVERTY BY AGE: 2000 | 2013-2017



CHILDREN IN POVERTY BY RACE: 2000 | 2013-2017



The **2020 Census** will lay the **groundwork** for the **next ten years of federal funding** for programs that help our children succeed.



	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	2013-17	2000	2013-17	2000	2013-17	2000	2013-17	2000	2013-17
	PERCENT		PERCENT		PERCENT		PERCENT		PERCENT	
Autauga	10.9%	13.7%	13.7%	20.1%	13.6%	17.2%	12.2%	22.5%	15.7%	19.3%
Baldwin	10.1%	11.8%	13.4%	16.1%	16.1%	19.4%	12.5%	17.1%	12.5%	12.6%
Barbour	26.8%	27.2%	37.3%	44.9%	47.9%	56.8%	34.2%	40.5%	33.4%	40.9%
Bibb	20.6%	15.2%	28.1%	26.6%	29.8%	21.6%	31.2%	22.3%	23.2%	35.0%
Blount	11.7%	15.6%	13.5%	25.4%	11.7%	29.5%	15.2%	28.1%	13.0%	19.3%
Bullock	33.5%	28.5%	45.0%	50.4%	59.8%	59.7%	45.1%	60.9%	35.1%	28.3%
Butler	24.6%	24.4%	31.6%	34.8%	33.2%	30.1%	35.3%	40.9%	26.3%	31.5%
Calhoun	16.1%	18.6%	23.0%	26.6%	26.6%	31.1%	23.1%	26.8%	20.1%	23.4%
Chambers	17.0%	18.8%	22.7%	29.1%	24.4%	31.9%	25.0%	32.4%	18.4%	23.6%
Cherokee	15.6%	16.1%	21.3%	20.0%	20.0%	12.8%	24.8%	23.3%	18.3%	20.8%
Chilton	15.7%	19.4%	19.9%	27.8%	21.0%	30.9%	19.3%	27.7%	19.7%	25.6%
Choctaw	24.5%	22.3%	34.8%	32.8%	41.8%	25.5%	35.1%	36.8%	29.6%	33.4%
Clarke	22.6%	25.3%	29.8%	30.7%	30.8%	35.1%	29.5%	26.3%	29.4%	32.2%
Clay	17.1%	19.1%	22.1%	23.5%	20.7%	33.6%	19.1%	18.8%	27.4%	22.0%
Cleburne	13.9%	19.1%	16.2%	31.0%	16.1%	32.8%	16.9%	34.0%	15.7%	26.4%
Coffee	14.7%	16.1%	22.5%	26.3%	27.2%	31.5%	22.4%	24.6%	19.4%	24.4%
Colbert	14.0%	16.8%	18.6%	24.1%	20.6%	30.5%	18.6%	26.2%	17.0%	16.7%
Conecuh	26.6%	26.4%	36.2%	39.3%	40.7%	47.5%	37.3%	38.3%	32.0%	32.4%
Coosa	14.9%	14.4%	19.5%	17.9%	17.9%	10.3%	19.9%	24.8%	20.3%	15.0%
Covington	18.4%	17.6%	24.0%	25.0%	27.5%	21.9%	24.1%	26.3%	21.4%	25.9%
Crenshaw	22.1%	17.6%	28.7%	22.5%	32.9%	28.5%	19.2%	15.0%	25.4%	27.9%
Cullman	13.0%	16.4%	14.9%	19.6%	15.1%	22.5%	16.2%	20.9%	13.3%	16.1%
Dale	15.1%	19.6%	19.6%	27.2%	24.3%	33.6%	20.5%	28.6%	14.4%	21.1%
Dallas	31.1%	31.9%	41.0%	49.5%	51.7%	53.8%	42.2%	48.9%	32.3%	47.3%
De Kalb	15.4%	21.5%	18.8%	31.0%	20.7%	31.8%	19.4%	27.9%	16.6%	34.0%
Elmore	10.2%	13.5%	14.4%	20.4%	14.9%	26.6%	15.3%	20.1%	12.8%	16.3%
Escambia	20.9%	23.8%	25.0%	33.3%	29.9%	30.6%	23.6%	32.6%	23.2%	36.1%
Etowah	15.7%	17.9%	22.3%	28.7%	25.4%	31.7%	22.8%	29.7%	19.2%	25.5%
Fayette	17.3%	18.1%	21.3%	25.0%	21.9%	37.5%	22.6%	23.2%	19.5%	18.8%
Franklin	18.9%	23.0%	24.9%	42.0%	26.3%	53.0%	27.4%	43.4%	20.8%	32.6%
Geneva	19.6%	22.5%	27.6%	37.6%	27.6%	30.2%	31.1%	52.1%	23.8%	27.2%
Greene	34.3%	38.8%	44.1%	67.8%	49.3%	69.3%	46.1%	67.0%	38.0%	67.7%
Hale	26.9%	26.1%	34.1%	37.7%	42.2%	47.2%	33.2%	38.6%	28.6%	28.9%
Henry	19.1%	13.7%	27.2%	17.2%	26.5%	14.7%	34.2%	21.4%	20.6%	14.5%
Houston	15.0%	18.5%	21.3%	29.5%	25.8%	36.4%	21.0%	29.0%	18.4%	25.0%
Jackson	13.7%	19.0%	17.3%	27.4%	20.7%	23.0%	18.9%	32.0%	12.8%	24.9%
Jefferson	14.8%	17.6%	20.4%	25.6%	22.6%	29.5%	21.3%	27.1%	17.7%	20.5%
Lamar	16.1%	23.1%	19.3%	37.3%	23.8%	61.0%	20.5%	38.6%	15.3%	19.8%
Lauderdale	14.4%	16.3%	18.8%	21.9%	22.0%	25.1%	19.5%	20.5%	15.8%	21.2%
Lawrence	15.3%	16.6%	16.9%	19.0%	16.7%	16.2%	17.0%	18.5%	17.0%	21.9%
Lee	21.8%	22.0%	16.5%	24.0%	17.9%	26.9%	17.3%	22.4%	14.4%	23.3%
Limestone	12.3%	14.8%	16.3%	20.0%	20.5%	21.7%	16.4%	21.5%	12.7%	17.3%
Lowndes	31.4%	30.2%	41.8%	48.4%	47.5%	44.3%	41.3%	49.3%	38.5%	50.3%
Macon	32.8%	25.9%	44.1%	39.3%	45.7%	52.4%	42.5%	35.5%	44.9%	33.1%
Madison	10.5%	13.6%	14.3%	20.0%	16.8%	27.0%	14.5%	19.9%	12.2%	14.8%
Marengo	25.9%	25.6%	33.9%	36.5%	37.2%	43.9%	33.8%	50.0%	31.7%	15.7%
Marion	15.6%	17.6%	19.0%	24.1%	18.7%	29.7%	19.3%	20.4%	18.8%	24.6%
Marshall	14.7%	21.0%	18.5%	34.1%	18.8%	38.5%	19.3%	38.1%	17.4%	26.6%
Mobile	18.5%	19.3%	26.5%	29.3%	29.7%	34.3%	28.0%	28.8%	22.1%	25.8%
Monroe	21.3%	33.7%	27.0%	43.5%	28.9%	54.3%	24.9%	41.2%	27.8%	38.4%
Montgomery	17.3%	20.8%	25.3%	32.1%	26.0%	37.3%	27.0%	31.4%	22.5%	28.3%
Morgan	12.3%	16.6%	16.1%	24.6%	18.8%	27.7%	16.5%	25.4%	13.5%	21.6%
Perry	35.4%	41.9%	49.2%	60.8%	47.6%	65.4%	47.6%	64.0%	52.4%	55.7%
Pickens	24.9%	22.9%	34.5%	34.8%	35.1%	36.6%	33.8%	43.9%	34.7%	24.5%
Pike	23.1%	26.3%	30.0%	34.4%	38.3%	41.3%	28.9%	34.9%	24.5%	28.1%
Randolph	17.0%	18.7%	22.5%	29.7%	21.8%	40.0%	24.0%	34.9%	21.2%	17.8%
Russell	19.9%	20.9%	26.8%	29.2%	29.1%	29.3%	27.4%	35.1%	24.4%	20.9%
St. Clair	12.1%	13.7%	15.5%	17.0%	13.4%	15.0%	16.6%	18.8%	15.9%	16.2%
Shelby	6.3%	8.3%	7.4%	10.1%	6.7%	10.0%	8.3%	10.1%	6.9%	10.2%
Sumter	38.7%	36.0%	47.7%	47.4%	48.6%	49.6%	49.7%	52.3%	44.4%	39.5%
Talladega	17.6%	19.3%	24.8%	28.8%	29.1%	31.4%	25.4%	31.4%	21.1%	23.9%
Tallapoosa	16.6%	21.2%	24.6%	35.9%	27.1%	39.3%	26.2%	37.1%	20.9%	31.8%
Tuscaloosa	17.0%	17.3%	19.7%	21.4%	22.9%	23.4%	20.7%	21.3%	16.0%	19.9%
Walker	16.5%	21.5%	21.2%	31.4%	22.3%	41.0%	21.3%	33.3%	20.2%	21.8%
Washington	18.5%	22.0%	21.8%	34.3%	21.0%	56.5%	22.4%	18.6%	21.7%	37.8%
Wilcox	39.9%	31.9%	48.5%	41.9%	44.6%	46.4%	51.0%	48.6%	48.8%	34.2%
Winston	17.1%	18.7%	22.0%	29.2%	22.7%	27.2%	23.7%	33.6%	19.6%	26.1%
ALABAMA	16.1%	18.0%	21.5%	26.0%	23.7%	29.7%	22.1%	26.7%	18.9%	22.3%



	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	2013-17	2007	2017	2007-17	2000	2013-17	2000	2013-17	March, 2019	
	PERCENT		PERCENT		TREND	PERCENT		PERCENT		CHILDREN	DOLLARS
Autauga	6.6%	9.7%	10.4%	9.8%	-	22.7%	24.7%	60.2%	56.4%	268	\$82,205
Baldwin	5.3%	6.8%	11.1%	6.9%		22.3%	25.2%	58.7%	63.2%	741	\$233,017
Barbour	19.4%	26.6%	20.5%	13.5%		39.9%	57.2%	50.6%	48.2%	53	\$12,227
Bibb	13.2%	10.7%	14.8%	6.3%		24.9%	29.6%	54.4%	47.0%	50	\$18,500
Blount	6.8%	13.2%	11.9%	6.4%	-	16.1%	29.6%	54.9%	51.6%	213	\$74,803
Bullock	25.1%	42.8%	23.0%	5.9%		58.0%	76.2%	51.2%	48.5%	72	\$18,609
Butler	16.9%	10.4%	16.3%	11.2%		39.5%	52.6%	50.0%	62.5%	75	\$23,758
Calhoun	10.8%	11.7%	11.5%	8.6%		29.4%	39.3%	53.9%	59.3%	309	\$89,047
Chambers	9.7%	13.0%	19.6%	6.8%		35.8%	48.4%	64.8%	58.1%	184	\$57,081
Cherokee	9.7%	6.8%	11.7%	4.6%		20.5%	26.4%	64.2%	74.4%	55	\$12,789
Chilton	7.7%	11.4%	11.2%	6.4%		21.4%	35.2%	53.5%	40.2%	98	\$27,444
Choctaw	15.1%	12.9%	11.8%	6.1%	-	32.9%	42.7%	50.9%	55.8%	10	\$3,902
Clarke	15.4%	19.3%	18.3%	8.1%	-	30.2%	34.6%	53.4%	44.0%	85	\$25,605
Clay	9.4%	7.2%	12.3%	10.5%		24.2%	37.6%	64.8%	64.2%	30	\$7,725
Cleburne	6.2%	8.7%	16.9%	6.8%		20.2%	20.5%	52.1%	57.6%	74	\$18,715
Coffee	8.4%	10.5%	11.6%	7.6%	-	26.9%	36.8%	59.1%	67.7%	237	\$66,692
Colbert	8.0%	8.8%	13.7%	7.3%		24.8%	35.6%	52.9%	57.8%	377	\$102,502
Conecuh	21.4%	21.7%	12.3%	12.5%	-	39.1%	45.7%	47.8%	37.4%	66	\$20,437
Coosa	6.4%	7.5%	11.5%	10.6%	-	28.8%	36.3%	53.2%	43.7%	20	\$5,832
Covington	11.8%	10.6%	15.5%	8.3%		26.8%	32.2%	57.1%	58.2%	53	\$18,366
Crenshaw	12.0%	8.6%	10.1%	2.1%	-	31.4%	39.9%	62.4%	64.2%	69	\$18,500
Cullman	5.8%	8.7%	11.4%	6.2%		18.9%	27.7%	56.1%	55.8%	351	\$116,307
Dale	8.9%	13.5%	7.9%	2.6%	-	29.7%	36.2%	46.2%	57.6%	160	\$48,456
Dallas	23.1%	27.0%	23.6%	10.8%		50.6%	68.9%	49.3%	48.3%	253	\$77,838
De Kalb	6.3%	12.5%	14.0%	9.3%		21.3%	32.7%	56.3%	62.3%	88	\$24,980
Escambia	6.2%	8.7%	10.5%	6.6%		23.4%	33.5%	60.2%	64.8%	208	\$68,503
Escambia	10.7%	16.3%	22.0%	12.4%		31.8%	44.1%	58.0%	68.2%	213	\$60,570
Etowah	9.8%	12.6%	12.1%	8.5%		28.2%	37.0%	54.9%	51.0%	362	\$120,426
Fayette	8.4%	13.0%	8.1%	9.1%	-	23.4%	32.9%	52.2%	58.4%	38	\$13,492
Franklin	10.2%	15.5%	10.5%	16.0%	-	22.4%	43.9%	50.8%	67.8%	79	\$25,902
Geneva	12.9%	16.2%	16.2%	10.9%	-	26.3%	41.7%	63.6%	50.9%	49	\$12,226
Greene	20.5%	48.8%	20.0%	17.8%	-	54.4%	77.4%	41.6%	66.3%	5	\$1,396
Hale	15.7%	21.7%	11.5%	4.5%		42.5%	59.1%	50.1%	48.0%	23	\$8,788
Henry	11.8%	5.7%	13.8%	5.0%	-	30.2%	26.5%	58.5%	72.1%	55	\$17,130
Houston	10.7%	14.7%	11.1%	8.0%		30.9%	44.1%	62.7%	62.0%	1,361	\$364,300
Jackson	7.0%	11.9%	14.0%	8.3%		23.3%	32.6%	60.0%	50.3%	48	\$12,593
Jefferson	10.3%	11.8%	10.4%	4.2%		33.8%	43.7%	59.3%	67.1%	8,047	\$2,858,064
Lamar	9.3%	13.5%	11.3%	8.3%	-	24.7%	33.5%	53.5%	40.8%	42	\$12,177
Lauderdale	7.8%	11.2%	11.0%	4.3%		23.8%	25.7%	52.2%	60.9%	504	\$158,006
Lawrence	7.0%	8.7%	15.1%	9.3%		21.4%	30.0%	52.8%	47.1%	79	\$20,208
Lee	8.1%	12.4%	8.6%	4.0%		28.6%	37.6%	59.8%	64.5%	1,131	\$299,407
Limestone	5.5%	6.9%	8.5%	4.8%		20.2%	26.2%	56.6%	57.9%	116	\$38,523
Lowndes	27.1%	32.0%	21.3%	10.9%	-	49.0%	73.3%	50.9%	70.9%	14	\$4,082
Macon	21.4%	25.0%	17.4%	9.1%		57.4%	59.8%	52.0%	73.5%	170	\$50,548
Madison	5.8%	9.3%	8.0%	4.5%		25.2%	31.1%	60.7%	63.4%	1,746	\$577,722
Marengo	16.5%	11.6%	16.7%	6.5%		39.2%	51.1%	51.1%	64.3%	67	\$23,271
Marion	10.2%	11.3%	12.9%	14.9%	-	21.8%	29.9%	57.8%	70.0%	29	\$9,019
Marshall	8.4%	14.4%	11.5%	9.6%		23.8%	33.3%	53.4%	58.1%	260	\$71,397
Mobile	13.1%	14.2%	17.1%	7.8%		35.1%	44.1%	53.5%	62.6%	8,445	\$2,617,191
Monroe	14.2%	24.9%	21.5%	6.8%		31.7%	53.7%	57.1%	55.9%	229	\$56,471
Montgomery	12.9%	16.6%	14.5%	8.5%		40.1%	52.3%	62.1%	64.6%	3,926	\$1,241,299
Morgan	6.2%	7.6%	13.2%	8.5%		23.8%	32.2%	54.6%	63.8%	707	\$233,216
Perry	28.6%	23.9%	20.3%	4.8%		50.5%	79.8%	48.3%	54.5%	8	\$2,032
Pickens	17.4%	16.6%	13.0%	7.3%	-	37.8%	44.0%	56.9%	70.3%	18	\$5,793
Pike	17.9%	21.8%	14.9%	7.0%		38.8%	46.7%	56.4%	55.1%	156	\$45,992
Randolph	6.2%	17.4%	15.8%	8.7%		26.1%	32.6%	57.6%	58.6%	64	\$21,251
Russell	14.0%	16.6%	9.8%	6.3%	-	40.8%	45.9%	58.7%	63.8%	467	\$152,573
St. Clair	6.6%	6.7%	9.7%	3.7%		19.6%	29.3%	54.6%	65.2%	183	\$61,648
Shelby	3.4%	3.7%	3.9%	2.4%		14.0%	19.5%	53.9%	68.3%	466	\$190,850
Sumter	23.7%	25.5%	12.9%	4.3%		48.6%	64.2%	40.7%	58.8%	17	\$3,538
Talladega	13.2%	14.5%	13.2%	8.4%		32.3%	44.2%	57.3%	59.5%	365	\$99,202
Tallapoosa	9.5%	20.6%	17.5%	10.8%		32.0%	45.0%	59.8%	60.7%	304	\$91,012
Tuscaloosa	9.0%	10.8%	9.9%	6.0%		32.1%	38.4%	59.9%	61.7%	668	\$225,295
Walker	9.6%	13.4%	10.7%	8.7%	-	23.9%	36.5%	48.3%	52.9%	201	\$84,078
Washington	8.3%	8.4%	12.7%	12.1%	-	22.3%	39.3%	49.6%	40.2%	53	\$14,037
Wilcox	34.7%	21.0%	14.5%	7.7%		50.0%	61.6%	41.0%	73.0%	4	\$690
Winston	8.4%	11.7%	11.7%	14.4%		21.1%	32.0%	53.8%	55.4%	40	\$11,840
ALABAMA	10.2%	12.1%	12.0%	6.7%	-	29.6%	38.1%	56.6%	61.7%	34,958	\$11,191,093



	Unemployment Rate		Median Household Income * Adjusted for Inflation		Medicaid Paid Births Main Source		WIC Case Load, Average Monthly	SNAP Eligible, All Ages	
	2007	2018	2007*	2017	2007	2017	FY 2018	2014***	2019***
	PERCENT		DOLLARS*		PERCENT			NUMBER	
Autauga	3.3%	3.6%	\$59,553	\$58,343	42.6%	42.5%	1,217	7,729	6,811
Baldwin	3.1%	3.6%	\$58,121	\$56,607	47.7%	45.3%	3,845	24,275	18,928
Barbour	6.3%	5.2%	\$35,903	\$32,490	68.5%	59.6%	962	6,501	5,464
Bibb	4.1%	4.0%	\$45,996	\$45,795	49.8%	48.8%	620	3,947	2,799
Blount	3.2%	3.5%	\$51,149	\$48,253	37.6%	39.5%	1,363	8,597	5,158
Bullock	9.4%	4.7%	\$29,518	\$29,113	77.1%	88.6%	438	2,947	2,465
Butler	6.2%	4.8%	\$36,010	\$36,842	60.1%	68.2%	726	5,235	4,272
Calhoun	3.9%	4.7%	\$44,307	\$45,937	53.5%	57.0%	2,779	24,696	17,590
Chambers	6.5%	3.9%	\$40,081	\$36,883	67.2%	63.6%	950	7,487	5,538
Cherokee	4.2%	3.6%	\$44,186	\$44,842	59.7%	57.9%	618	4,984	3,071
Chilton	3.4%	3.6%	\$46,890	\$46,405	50.7%	50.2%	1,022	8,866	6,972
Choctaw	5.9%	5.5%	\$37,249	\$36,711	72.7%	54.2%	359	3,226	2,486
Clarke	6.1%	7.5%	\$38,572	\$36,719	56.0%	57.0%	899	6,483	4,726
Clay	5.5%	3.9%	\$42,570	\$39,642	59.5%	62.3%	460	2,058	1,369
Cleburne	3.7%	4.2%	\$46,009	\$45,480	57.0%	47.9%	440	2,601	2,124
Coffee	3.8%	3.9%	\$43,527	\$51,998	43.5%	46.8%	1,708	7,233	6,805
Colbert	4.6%	4.6%	\$44,368	\$46,100	49.2%	48.1%	1,543	8,790	6,647
Conecuh	6.4%	5.2%	\$32,576	\$30,796	69.7%	80.6%	417	3,612	2,460
Coosa	5.8%	4.2%	\$40,983	\$42,442	66.0%	72.3%	0	1,918	1,544
Covington	3.9%	4.6%	\$38,410	\$39,093	64.5%	55.5%	942	7,711	6,108
Crenshaw	4.3%	4.1%	\$39,197	\$38,419	55.2%	55.4%	412	2,860	2,381
Cullman	3.4%	3.3%	\$46,335	\$45,925	43.1%	35.8%	2,219	12,408	7,673
Dale	4.0%	4.2%	\$48,723	\$42,572	42.6%	48.6%	1,236	10,274	8,667
Dallas	8.3%	6.5%	\$32,684	\$31,329	73.1%	77.3%	1,718	16,151	12,027
De Kalb	4.3%	3.8%	\$42,037	\$39,906	61.4%	64.2%	2,366	16,186	12,605
Elmore	3.3%	3.4%	\$58,156	\$59,652	39.8%	40.5%	1,373	12,284	8,389
Escambia	5.3%	4.6%	\$40,922	\$37,870	65.3%	64.0%	1,120	9,389	7,070
Etowah	4.5%	4.1%	\$41,874	\$41,791	55.9%	57.0%	3,032	17,084	12,140
Fayette	4.7%	4.1%	\$42,508	\$39,394	51.3%	46.4%	447	3,696	3,081
Franklin	4.6%	3.7%	\$36,370	\$41,025	61.9%	64.7%	1,370	6,967	4,972
Geneva	3.5%	3.9%	\$39,880	\$38,561	53.9%	62.8%	688	6,056	4,344
Greene	6.4%	6.7%	\$29,717	\$28,108	65.9%	65.4%	428	3,044	2,165
Hale	5.4%	5.1%	\$37,217	\$34,905	59.2%	68.3%	608	4,129	3,360
Henry	5.4%	4.4%	\$41,467	\$48,094	53.9%	54.2%	358	3,236	2,533
Houston	3.3%	4.0%	\$47,833	\$44,753	53.5%	61.1%	3,517	19,481	17,294
Jackson	4.5%	4.1%	\$42,770	\$42,658	52.2%	55.4%	1,130	8,509	6,202
Jefferson	3.9%	3.7%	\$53,090	\$50,731	37.2%	41.6%	13,123	120,192	93,309
Lamar	6.3%	3.8%	\$38,886	\$39,796	70.6%	50.7%	376	2,860	2,251
Lauderdale	4.3%	4.2%	\$44,901	\$46,646	47.8%	48.9%	1,840	12,534	9,205
Lawrence	4.1%	4.2%	\$46,399	\$42,912	50.9%	52.8%	751	6,394	5,125
Lee	3.6%	3.6%	\$46,956	\$51,372	47.9%	36.1%	2,619	17,762	14,852
Limestone	3.3%	3.5%	\$55,271	\$57,342	40.0%	39.4%	1,843	12,166	7,202
Lowndes	7.5%	7.3%	\$33,728	\$33,130	70.1%	72.0%	440	4,011	2,990
Macon	5.4%	5.5%	\$31,932	\$30,849	70.2%	75.3%	558	6,790	4,227
Madison	3.1%	3.5%	\$62,503	\$62,750	36.1%	40.0%	6,248	41,416	34,379
Marengo	5.3%	5.0%	\$38,714	\$37,469	57.6%	64.4%	661	5,241	4,091
Marion	5.2%	4.1%	\$38,719	\$38,049	64.1%	63.2%	886	6,144	4,375
Marshall	3.4%	3.4%	\$43,660	\$42,751	63.6%	65.7%	3,535	19,279	13,353
Mobile	4.0%	4.7%	\$44,421	\$45,615	57.1%	57.1%	12,472	90,790	73,385
Monroe	6.4%	6.2%	\$38,264	\$36,432	68.0%	68.8%	574	4,973	3,484
Montgomery	4.1%	4.0%	\$48,706	\$45,833	54.9%	63.7%	3,889	53,940	47,517
Morgan	3.5%	3.5%	\$51,566	\$49,274	45.0%	58.7%	3,190	17,454	14,469
Perry	8.4%	6.5%	\$28,529	\$26,703	67.7%	72.1%	368	4,207	2,853
Pickens	5.0%	4.6%	\$37,236	\$38,379	61.8%	60.3%	647	4,176	3,065
Pike	4.0%	4.5%	\$30,521	\$40,680	66.4%	56.6%	908	7,282	5,975
Randolph	5.1%	4.0%	\$40,611	\$41,112	74.9%	61.4%	602	5,461	4,525
Russell	6.1%	4.0%	\$39,658	\$36,186	90.8%	15.2%	2,172	14,542	10,978
St. Clair	3.4%	3.5%	\$59,164	\$52,755	37.8%	36.6%	1,627	11,976	9,309
Shelby	2.6%	2.9%	\$79,244	\$74,098	19.6%	24.9%	2,759	15,202	11,141
Sumter	6.5%	5.9%	\$27,710	\$26,495	72.0%	57.6%	497	4,276	2,875
Talladega	5.2%	4.3%	\$45,685	\$41,733	59.5%	57.3%	2,110	16,179	11,721
Tallapoosa	5.3%	4.2%	\$42,324	\$44,469	62.8%	63.9%	1,242	8,598	6,484
Tuscaloosa	3.3%	3.7%	\$49,112	\$51,644	42.7%	44.6%	4,593	27,971	21,717
Walker	4.3%	4.2%	\$41,965	\$41,925	55.7%	55.8%	1,917	12,711	8,824
Washington	5.9%	5.8%	\$42,335	\$44,249	45.4%	49.7%	394	2,940	2,426
Wilcox	9.7%	9.6%	\$25,210	\$25,700	66.9%	74.0%	483	4,568	3,635
Winston	5.6%	4.2%	\$38,996	\$38,562	60.6%	60.3%	723	3,828	2,729
ALABAMA	4.0%	3.9%	\$47,993	\$48,193	48.5%	49.4%	117,373	866,513	670,711



	SNAP Eligible, Ages 0-20		SNAP Recipients		Food Insecurity, All Ages		Food Insecurity, Children Under 18	
	2014	2019	2014**	2019	2010	2017	2010	2017
	NUMBER		NUMBER		PERCENT		PERCENT	
Autauga	3,898	3,603	7,677	6,771	13.4%	13.2%	20.3%	19.8%
Baldwin	12,443	10,294	23,708	18,566	13.4%	11.6%	23.8%	18.9%
Barbour	3,366	3,025	6,340	5,295	23.2%	22.0%	25.8%	27.6%
Bibb	2,003	1,417	3,926	2,758	15.7%	14.3%	24.9%	22.1%
Blount	4,221	2,498	8,297	5,042	12.6%	10.7%	25.4%	21.2%
Bullock	1,635	1,407	2,834	2,393	28.5%	24.8%	29.1%	27.9%
Butler	2,644	2,313	5,239	4,247	23.1%	20.6%	25.7%	24.7%
Calhoun	11,831	8,823	24,398	17,228	17.1%	15.7%	25.4%	22.6%
Chambers	3,720	2,918	7,418	5,509	22.5%	17.9%	26.9%	22.1%
Cherokee	2,216	1,403	4,939	3,080	14.6%	12.5%	27.7%	20.6%
Chilton	4,419	3,630	8,488	6,675	15.3%	13.1%	27.6%	22.1%
Choctaw	1,493	1,232	3,231	2,464	21.1%	19.5%	22.9%	24.6%
Clarke	3,212	2,385	6,439	4,698	26.5%	22.9%	30.4%	25.7%
Clay	1,011	690	2,064	1,359	19.4%	14.5%	27.7%	21.5%
Cleburne	1,203	1,007	2,596	2,088	14.0%	13.5%	26.1%	24.0%
Coffee	3,781	3,708	7,003	6,570	14.5%	14.2%	24.2%	21.9%
Colbert	4,036	3,212	8,722	6,627	15.8%	14.7%	25.4%	22.2%
Conecuh	1,756	1,242	3,626	2,438	27.7%	20.9%	33.3%	26.3%
Coosa	882	784	1,878	1,528	20.4%	15.7%	23.9%	19.7%
Covington	3,823	3,098	7,630	6,068	16.0%	14.6%	26.7%	22.6%
Crenshaw	1,378	1,196	2,844	2,386	16.3%	15.8%	24.6%	21.3%
Cullman	5,721	3,693	12,041	7,624	13.6%	11.8%	26.3%	20.1%
Dale	4,933	4,436	10,193	8,565	15.0%	16.1%	22.3%	22.5%
Dallas	8,119	6,415	16,101	11,953	31.3%	27.2%	31.0%	29.8%
De Kalb	8,434	6,861	14,645	11,458	16.0%	12.4%	31.2%	22.8%
Elmore	6,218	4,475	12,144	8,292	14.4%	13.3%	21.3%	19.5%
Escambia	4,750	3,801	9,408	7,076	20.8%	18.4%	29.2%	24.1%
Etowah	8,200	5,905	16,622	11,878	15.8%	14.6%	25.4%	22.8%
Fayette	1,667	1,438	3,679	3,078	17.3%	14.4%	26.9%	22.2%
Franklin	3,563	2,667	6,350	4,535	15.1%	12.9%	29.0%	25.6%
Geneva	2,968	2,178	5,929	4,309	14.8%	14.8%	24.0%	25.2%
Greene	1,518	1,180	3,026	2,168	32.2%	29.7%	27.3%	34.4%
Hale	2,074	1,754	4,127	3,323	24.9%	22.2%	23.3%	25.2%
Henry	1,610	1,248	3,209	2,520	17.0%	14.2%	21.7%	19.6%
Houston	10,268	9,422	18,960	17,040	16.3%	16.5%	23.2%	22.7%
Jackson	3,880	2,992	8,452	6,114	14.8%	13.6%	27.2%	23.3%
Jefferson	59,878	50,007	117,590	91,354	18.4%	17.8%	20.4%	20.8%
Lamar	1,361	1,102	2,826	2,241	18.3%	15.2%	28.6%	25.4%
Lauderdale	5,830	4,528	12,467	9,087	15.0%	14.0%	25.6%	21.4%
Lawrence	2,910	2,525	6,327	5,065	15.6%	13.4%	25.1%	20.6%
Lee	9,314	8,136	17,438	14,443	16.4%	17.0%	20.9%	20.7%
Limestone	5,933	3,732	11,654	6,889	13.7%	12.2%	22.9%	19.6%
Lowndes	1,982	1,572	4,011	2,991	29.3%	26.4%	27.1%	29.4%
Macon	2,976	2,025	6,776	4,215	29.1%	25.6%	23.3%	25.4%
Madison	20,666	18,074	40,034	33,185	13.8%	13.8%	19.7%	19.1%
Marengo	2,489	2,072	5,200	4,062	23.9%	22.0%	23.3%	24.8%
Marion	2,795	2,060	6,110	4,331	17.5%	13.3%	32.1%	22.3%
Marshall	9,861	7,134	17,969	12,279	13.9%	12.2%	29.3%	23.1%
Mobile	47,940	40,159	89,641	72,901	19.1%	17.9%	24.1%	23.0%
Monroe	2,540	1,818	4,987	3,460	26.2%	24.1%	32.2%	27.9%
Montgomery	28,667	26,592	52,668	46,246	20.6%	20.7%	20.8%	22.4%
Morgan	9,142	7,696	16,326	13,804	14.8%	12.9%	25.3%	21.1%
Perry	2,076	1,489	4,211	2,854	29.9%	28.6%	28.2%	32.9%
Pickens	2,089	1,645	4,148	3,039	22.9%	18.9%	26.7%	24.2%
Pike	3,519	3,113	7,254	5,892	20.2%	21.0%	24.6%	24.5%
Randolph	2,715	2,398	5,301	4,445	19.7%	15.3%	27.8%	23.0%
Russell	7,413	6,135	14,508	10,937	21.2%	19.2%	25.9%	22.3%
St. Clair	5,797	4,740	11,852	9,245	13.3%	11.7%	19.2%	19.3%
Shelby	7,757	5,933	14,133	10,582	10.7%	9.3%	22.6%	15.9%
Sumter	2,028	1,465	4,241	2,859	30.5%	27.7%	29.9%	28.4%
Talladega	7,668	5,750	16,151	11,650	19.6%	17.2%	25.3%	23.0%
Tallapoosa	4,203	3,396	8,510	6,412	19.6%	16.6%	26.9%	24.3%
Tuscaloosa	14,560	12,053	27,695	21,429	17.4%	16.4%	20.7%	19.8%
Walker	5,899	4,321	12,749	8,673	16.0%	14.6%	28.8%	24.5%
Washington	1,369	1,214	2,969	2,427	20.4%	17.2%	28.1%	26.3%
Wilcox	2,174	1,889	4,560	3,633	36.4%	29.3%	35.4%	30.6%
Winston	1,754	1,291	3,794	2,696	18.8%	13.1%	34.6%	24.0%
ALABAMA	434,199	354,414	848,283	657,049	19.2%	16.3%	26.7%	22.3%



Economic Security Definitions & Sources

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- Almost 300,000, or 26 percent, of children in Alabama live in poverty. Of children living in poverty, 47 percent live in extreme poverty.
- Roughly 85,504, or 29.7 percent, of Alabama children under the age of five live in poverty.
- In 2019, the federal poverty guideline levels for a family of four (two adults/two children) was \$25,750 or less. A family of four making \$12,875 or less would be considered extreme poverty.

DEFINITIONS

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, 2013-2017 American Community Survey, Census Bureau Website, www.census.gov, Table B17001.

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, 2013-2017 American Community Survey, Census Bureau Website, <https://www.factfinder.census.gov>, Tables B17001, B17001A, B17001B, and B17001I.

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.

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, Table PCT50, Released May, 2002; and U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Census Bureau Website, <https://www.factfinder.census.gov>, Table B17024.

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 includes only births where the birth order is known.

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

LIST OF INDICATORS

CHILDREN UNDER 18 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, Census Bureau Website, www.census.gov, Table B09005.

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 2013-2017 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.

SOURCE: 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, 2013-2017 American Community Survey, Census Bureau Website, www.census.gov, Table B23003, Released December, 2018.

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.

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 2007 and 2017 have been adjusted for inflation so that they are comparable with 2017 dollars. Caution should be exercised in comparing income data from model-based estimates (as reported herein for 2007 and 2017 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: 2007 Poverty and Median Income Estimates - Counties

- 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 Definitions & Sources

DEFINITIONS

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Estimates Branch. Table S1903: MEDIAN INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2017 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)

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.

WIC AVERAGE MONTHLY CASELOAD

The average monthly caseload of participants in the WIC Program during the 2018 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 Public Health, Center for Health Statistics.

SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SNAP) ELIGIBLE

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

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

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 excludes 66,547 persons aged 60+ who received food assistance through the Alabama Elderly Simplified Application Project (AESAP). Data reported are for March of the specified years.

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

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 2019, Food Insecurity and Child Food Insecurity Estimates at the County Level., https://www.feedingamerica.org/research/map-the-meal-gap/by-county?s_src=W197DIRCT

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

Please note: Population sub-groups are listed and referred to the way the agency or organization providing the data references the sub-groups. Though you will see varying nomenclature used, the way we refer to population sub-groups throughout the 2019 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.

CHART NOTES

* Adjusted for inflation.

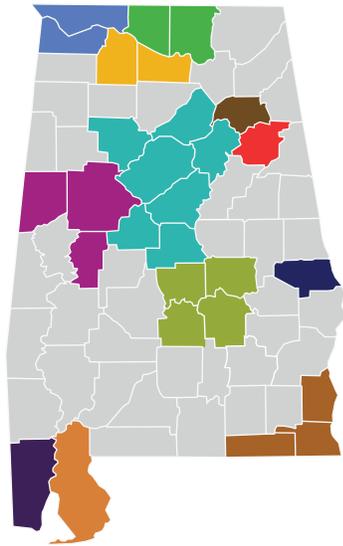
** Data exclude persons aged 60+ who received food assistance through the Alabama Elderly Simplified Application Project (AESAP). These numbers (which totaled 30,987 in March, 2012) are not available by county of residence.

*** Data exclude persons aged 60+ who were eligible for food assistance through the Alabama Elderly Simplified Application Project (AESAP). These numbers (which totaled 31,760 in 2012 and 64,001 in March, 2017) are not available by county of residence.



Alabama's Population Centers

There are twelve Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) in the state of Alabama. Data by MSA can help lawmakers identify areas of need near population centers.



A CLOSER LOOK AT MSAs IN ALABAMA

The United States Office of Management and Budget defines a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) as a region that contains a substantial population center with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that center. Each MSA must have at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more inhabitants.

Looking at data organized by MSA can help local leaders and state agencies identify areas of concern and prioritize areas of need. It must be noted, however, that the data in this section is for counties only. County level data cannot be totaled for MSAs.

MSA	Child Population (Under 20)	Children as a % of County Population	Infant Mortality Rate, All Races	High School Dropout Rate	Child Death Rate	Preventable Teen Death Rate	Children in Poverty
	2018 NUMBER	2018 PERCENT	2017 RATE	2017-2018 PERCENT	2017 RATE	2017 RATE	2013-2017 PERCENT
Anniston-Oxford-Jacksonville Population: 114,277							
Calhoun	27,778	24.3%	3.7	4.5%	24.5	39.1	26.6%
Auburn-Opelika Population: 163,941							
Lee	42,578	26.0%	8.4	3.4%	31.4	37.4	24.0%
Birmingham-Hoover Population: 1,151,801							
Bibb	5,052	22.6%	12.1	6.2%	52.1	77.3	26.6%
Blount	14,665	25.4%	13.6	3.4%	27.1	81.1	25.4%
Chilton	11,470	26.0%	7.1	10.6%	23	73.2	27.8%
Jefferson	166,689	25.3%	10.5	4.6%	33.3	77.4	25.6%
Shelby	55,786	25.9%	7.4	2.0%	16.9	6.9	10.1%
St. Clair	21,881	24.7%	8.7	5.0%	17.9	77.5	17.0%
Walker	15,441	24.2%	9.3	6.1%	25.7	52.4	31.4%
ALABAMA	1,217,278	24.9%	7.4	4.9%	23.1	51.4	26.0%

		Child Population (Under 20)	Children as a % of County Population	Infant Mortality Rate, All Races	High School Dropout Rate	Child Death Rate	Preventable Teen Death Rate	Children in Poverty
	2018	2018	2017	2017-2018	2017	2017	2013-2017	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	RATE	PERCENT	RATE	RATE	PERCENT	
Daphne-Fairhope-Foley								Population: 218,022
Baldwin	51,670	23.7%	6.5	6.4%	10.5	62.7	16.1%	
Decatur								Population: 152,046
Lawrence	7,785	23.6%	7.9	5.9%	34.1	0	19.0%	
Morgan	29,809	25.0%	4.2	4.2%	18	81.2	24.6%	
Dothan								Population: 148,245
Geneva	6,317	24.0%	3.4	1.2%	20.9	62.4	37.6%	
Henry	3,891	22.6%	5.2	3.8%	0	0	17.2%	
Houston	26,371	25.2%	13.9	5.5%	20.2	76	29.5%	
Florence-Muscle Shoals								Population: 147,149
Colbert	12,566	22.9%	4.8	4.1%	0	63	24.1%	
Lauderdale	20,911	22.6%	3.5	3.4%	13.3	16.1	21.9%	
Gadsden								Population: 102,501
Etowah	24,279	23.7%	5.8	4.7%	33.1	46.8	28.7%	
Huntsville								Population: 462,693
Limestone	23,756	24.7%	5	6.9%	11.4	16.8	20.0%	
Madison	90,000	24.6%	4.7	3.3%	10.7	41.5	20.0%	
Montgomery								Population: 373,225
Autauga	14,424	25.9%	6	5.7%	27.9	26.1	20.1%	
Elmore	19,994	24.4%	3.2	5.6%	13.4	0	20.4%	
Lowndes	2,440	24.5%	0	9.8%	53.9	0	48.4%	
Montgomery	59,055	26.2%	6	7.4%	35.8	80.7	32.1%	
Mobile								Population: 413,757
Mobile	106,968	25.9%	6.8	5.4%	18.6	44.5	29.3%	
Tuscaloosa								Population: 243,575
Hale	3,754	25.5%	19.8	5.0%	105.6	104.4	37.7%	
Pickens	4,368	21.9%	9.5	2.4%	0	0	34.8%	
Tuscaloosa	53,972	25.8%	9.5	6.6%	19.2	16.8	21.4%	
ALABAMA	1,217,278	24.9%	7.4	4.9%	23.1	51.4	26.0%	



2019 Data Book Endnotes

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Cautionary Notes & Methodology

CAUTIONARY NOTES

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-weight births, births to unmarried teens and pre-term births.

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

METHODOLOGY

Overall county rankings are based on a scale containing nine indicators of child well-being: low-weight births, births to teens aged 15-17, children in poverty, fourth grade students scoring at Levels 3 and 4 in reading on the Scantron test, children participating in First Class Pre-K, teens not attending school and not working, child food insecurity, Medicaid paid births, 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 *2019 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.

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Alabama Department of Human Resources
Commissioner Nancy Buckner

Alabama Department of Labor
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Alabama Department of Public Health
Dr. Scott Harris, State Health Officer

Alabama Department of Rehabilitation Services
Commissioner Jane Elizabeth Burdeshaw

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