



# 2020

state and county  
trends in child  
well-being

## ALABAMA KIDS COUNT **DATA BOOK**

POWERLESS CHILDREN NEED POWERFUL VOICES

[www.alavoces.org](http://www.alavoces.org)

 **VOICES**  
FOR ALABAMA'S CHILDREN







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# OUR MISSION

To speak for 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 speak for 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 25 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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at [http://www.alavoices.org/research/alabama-  
kids-count/](http://www.alavoices.org/research/alabama-kids-count/) or by calling 334.213.2410  
or emailing [vfac@alavoices.org](mailto:vfac@alavoices.org).

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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

**For** twenty nine years, VOICES for Alabama's Children has worked to advocate for the issues facing Alabama's children. This marks our 27th edition of the *Alabama Kids Count Data Book*, the gold standard for data about the health, education, safety, and economic security of our kids. Never, in the nearly 30 years VOICES has been in existence, did we expect to face the kinds of challenges that 2020 has brought to bear on our state. The COVID-19 pandemic has created challenges for Alabama's children and families in almost every metric tracked in this book, from child abuse and neglect, to educational attainment, to food security, or child care access, and beyond. Decision makers at every level are faced with crises that have not been seen in any of our lifetimes. More than ever, VOICES believes that better data informs better decisions.

It is important to note that virtually none of the data captured in this book reflects our current circumstances. All of the data sets that we received from our state agency partners predate the beginning of the pandemic in mid-March 2020. Rather, this book should be used as a benchmark of where

we were before the pandemic began. In the coming months, as Alabama, America, and the world navigate beyond this current crisis, we will need this data to understand where we have regressed in regards to the conditions of our children, and where we are to work towards.

As advocates, decision makers, and community leaders, we need to take a hard look at the circumstances prior to COVID-19. As Dr. Scott Harris, Alabama Department of Public Health State Health Officer has said numerous times throughout this year, "COVID-19 has not created any inequities, it has simply exposed those that already existed." The racial, geographic and economic disparities in the impact of this pandemic are clear and undeniable. However, they are also not new. Access to healthcare, access to broadband, access to healthy food, access to high quality affordable child care, these are all issues that existed prior to the pandemic, but have only been highlighted or exacerbated as a result. More than ever, the need to examine the public policies and funding priorities that have created these circumstances, and intentionally addressing them is crucial for the well-being of Alabama's children and families.

As Winston Churchill is believed to have said "never let a good crisis go to waste" and this is the time to use good data to re-envision what our health care system, our education system, our child care system, or our food systems could look like. The needs are real, the crisis is present, but the opportunity is very much here to pull together as Alabamians to work for the "Alabama solutions to Alabama problems." Here at VOICES, we strongly encourage you to dig into this data. Identify the issues facing your communities. Pull together and work for solutions that will help improve the circumstances for every one of our children. Alabama is facing unprecedented challenges, but Alabama has also never been stronger.

**Yours in Advocacy,**

**Stephen Woerner,**  
Executive Director



# The Incredible Journey

20 YEARS OF SERVICE



**Rhonda Mann,**  
Deputy Director of VOICES/  
Alabama Kids Count Director

I joined VOICES for Alabama's Children in July 2000 and, in 2010, my duties expanded to include overseeing the Alabama Kids Count Data Project. As Alabama Kids Count Director, I've worked to expand the data and help others understand the importance of disaggregation of data by race/ethnicity, income, gender, and zip code that shows gaps in outcomes and achievement. Our child-serving state agencies became partners in this Project and continue to provide valuable insight on children's issues. The end result is a document that provides the most comprehensive view of where the well-being of Alabama's children has improved over time and where it has not.

The 2020 *Alabama Kids Count Data Book* is not exactly how I envisioned

my final *Data Book* would go. This year's report was supposed to focus on projecting what child well-being trends would continue unless steps were taken to intervene. Like so much else in our day-to-day lives, 2020 and the coronavirus had different plans for us in mind. Still, this year's *Alabama Kids Count Data Book* is probably one of the most critical snapshots of child well-being that we have released in VOICES' 28-year history.

I am proud to have played a role in presenting this data to policymakers and others so that Alabama could zero-in on needed policy changes, new programs, and funding appropriations to help Alabama's children get more of what they need to thrive. From child passenger safety to graduated teen drivers' licensing, increased funding of Alabama's First Class Pre-K to child care licensing and oversight, I know that Alabama is a better place for

children today because of VOICES and our Kids Count work.

July 2020 marked my 20<sup>th</sup> year at VOICES. I came to VOICES from a business background but quickly found a passion for our work to improve the well-being of Alabama's children. Throughout my time here, I have had the opportunity and privilege to meet and work with so many child advocates, state agency staff, lawmakers, Governor's staff and advisors, VOICES board members and staff, media, and others. Although October 31, 2020, was my last day with the organization, regardless of where retirement takes me, **I will continue to speak for those who cannot speak for themselves. Thank you for your trust in me and for the opportunity to make a difference in the lives of Alabama's children.**





# Introduction

The majority of the data presented in the *2020 Alabama Kids Count Data Book* compares 2008 data to 2018-2019 data. As a result, this year's report is providing a critically important benchmark for how our children were faring when COVID-19 hit.

Due to the amount of time it requires to collect, analyze, and trend the data, there is a lag that can be as long as 18 months in data that is published as "current year". This year the lag in data is advantageous because the COVID-19 pandemic does not skew what the book is trying to tell us. Instead, our analysis provides a clear glimpse of how our children were faring before the outbreak. Readers should view this year's *Alabama Kids Count Data Book* as a critical baseline that future data books will measure against to truly understand the full impact coronavirus had on the health, education, safety, and economic security of Alabama's children and families.

We proceeded with this year's report with this risk in mind knowing it will take a few years for us to see the full impact this health crisis has had on child well-being in 2020 and beyond. We believe that by better understanding what the data is telling us about our children before COVID, it will help us more adequately measure progress on the state's recovery.

What readers should take away from this approach is the pandemic did not cause the inequities in child well-being but it exposed cracks hiding in our system. The *2020 Alabama Kids Count Data Book* clearly shows many of these disparities have existed for years.

Readers will also notice that we have intentionally left off the narratives and graphics from this year's data book. We hope that this does not cause you any difficulties.

The following data highlights summarize the top-level findings included in the *2020 Alabama Kids Count Data Book*. We encourage you to read the definitions that follow each data set in each domain to have a clear understanding of what the data represents. As always, if you have questions, please contact VOICES.

## DEMOGRAPHICS

- Demographic data on the makeup of our population continues to reflect previous trends. The total population in 2019 compared to 2000 grew by just over 10 percent or 456,085 people while the child population decreased by 3 percent or 39,722 children.
- These changes in population will result in an aging population and will put a heavier burden on a smaller pool of workers to fill vacant jobs and care for a larger retired population.
- The makeup of the child population continues to show children of color will soon be the majority of the child population and the majority of the work force by 2030.

## HEALTH

- In 2018, infant mortality improved to a rate of 7.0 per 1,000 live births compared to 2008 rate of 9.5 per 1,000 live births.
- In 2018, births to females aged 15-17 and births to all females aged 10-19 showed significant improvement compared to rates for 2008.

- In 2018, 69 percent of mothers chose to breastfeed their child at birth.
- Alabama's average ratio of mental health providers to the population is 988 to 1.
- In 2019, 33,118 children received mental health services for a Serious Emotional Disturbance (SED).

## EDUCATION

- Children born to mothers with less than 12 years of education are more likely to not participate in a quality early learning program. In 2018, Alabama saw this indicator improve to 13.9 percent which is down compared to a rate of 22.3 percent in 2008.
- In FY2019, 7,471 children Birth to 3 years of age benefitted from early intervention services which was up from 5,837 children in FY2009. Early intervention provides services to children with developmental delays and children with diagnoses that increase the risk for developmental delays (e.g. cerebral palsy, spina bifida, etc.).
- In the 2020-2021 school year, 22,410 or 38.2 percent of four year olds participated in Alabama's First Class Pre-K Program. Alabama received a number one quality rating for 13 years in a row and is one of only three states, along with Michigan and Rhode Island, to meet or exceed all ten of the research-based benchmarks that the independent National Institute for Early Education Research measures to determine a program's quality.
- Reading on grade level by end of third grade is a major milestone for all children as they move from "learning to read" to "reading to learn." In 2018-2019 school year, only 48.2 percent of fourth



graders were reading proficiently. During that same school year, 45.1 percent of eighth graders were reading proficiently.

- Fourth graders proficient in Math in the 2018-2019 school year were 48.5 percent. Eighth graders, during that same school year, had a rate of 48.1 percent proficiency in math.
- Gaps in educational achievement for Fourth Grade and Eighth Grade reading and math are 26 to 29 percentage points lower for children in poverty compared to children above poverty.
- Alabama's graduation rate for 2018-2019 school year was 92.9 percent up from 91 percent in 2017-2018 school year.
- The College and Career Ready Index reports students who meet at least one of the seven benchmarks that make-up the Index and reflects a student's potential to succeed at higher education and/or a career after high school graduation. In 2018-2019, 80.3 percent of public school students met at least one criteria.
- There is a huge disparity in students who are suspended when it is disaggregated by race/ethnicity. In the 2018-2019 school year, black students were suspended at a rate of 19 percent which is twice as high as all other races at a rate of 9.9 percent or less.
- In 2018-2019 school year, 6.4 percent of public school teachers were teaching out of field compared to 4.9 percent of teachers in the 2014-2015 school year.

## SAFETY

- Alabama children with an indication of abuse or neglect

increased to a rate of 11.1 per 1,000 in FY 2019 compared to a rate of 5.1 per 1,000 in 2008.

- The child death rate which is the number of deaths from all causes to children 1-14 years of age was 21.7 per 100,000 in 2018. This was slightly lower compared to 23.0 per 100,000 in 2008.
- The number of children in foster care in 2020 was 6,324 which was a 14.3 percent increase compared to 5,534 children in foster care in 2012.
- More than 10,000 children are in protective services meaning they are in the custody of their family or primary caretaker and receiving services to the family unit to maintain the safety, stability, and child well-being.
- The Juvenile Violent Crime Court Petition Rate in 2019 was 4.4 per 1,000 youth 10 to 17 years of age. This rate has improved and is less than half the rate in 2009 of 9.6 per 1,000.

## ECONOMIC SECURITY

- The total rate of poverty for Alabama in 2014-2018 averaged 17.5 percent compared to 16.1 percent in 2000.
- Children in poverty had an average rate from 2014-2018 of 25.1 percent which is up from a rate of 21.5 percent in 2000.
- Of all age ranges, children under five have the highest rate of poverty at 28.4 percent.
- The unemployment rate in 2019 was 3 percent compared to 5.7 percent in 2008.
- Single parent families have increased 7.7 percentage points with a five year average rate

of 37.3 percent in 2014-2018 compared to 29.6 percent in 2000.

- Employed mothers with young children (children under age 6) was 56.6 percent in 2000 compared to a five year average rate of 62.5 percent during 2014-2018.
- When dollars are adjusted for inflation, the median household income increased by \$213 in 2018 compared to 2008.
- Medicaid paid births continue to hover just under 50 percent of all births in Alabama.
- The average monthly case load for mothers participating in the Women, Infant and Children (WIC) federal nutrition program in FY2019 was 115,448.
- In 2020, 638,176 people received Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits which was a decrease of 23.3 percent compared to 832,238 SNAP recipients in 2015.
- Food insecurity refers to a 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. In 2018, Food Insecurity for Alabama children under 18 was 23.1 percent and 17 percent for all ages.

## 45 ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Rank

UNITED STATES

ALABAMA

### CHILDREN IN POVERTY

US: 12,998,000 | AL: 255,000

22%  
2010 18%  
2018 BETTER

28%  
2010

24%  
2018 BETTER

### CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS LACK SECURE EMPLOYMENT

US: 19,579,000 | AL: 335,000

33%  
2010 27%  
2018 BETTER

37%  
2010

31%  
2018 BETTER

### CHILDREN LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HIGH HOUSING COST BURDEN

US: 22,566,000 | AL: 280,000

41%  
2010 31%  
2018 BETTER

35%  
2010

26%  
2018 BETTER

### TEENS NOT IN SCHOOL AND NOT WORKING

US: 1,186,000 | AL: 25,000

9%  
2010 7%  
2018 BETTER

11%  
2010

9%  
2018 BETTER

## 43 EDUCATION

Rank

UNITED STATES

ALABAMA

### YOUNG CHILDREN (AGES 3 AND 4) NOT IN SCHOOL

US: 4,215,000 | AL: 67,000

52%  
2009-11 52%  
2016-18 SAME

56%  
2009-11

57%  
2016-18 WORSE

### FOURTH-GRADERS NOT PROFICIENT IN READING

US: N.A. | AL: N.A.

68%  
2009 66%  
2019 BETTER

72%  
2009

72%  
2019 SAME

### EIGHTH-GRADERS NOT PROFICIENT IN MATH

US: N.A. | AL: N.A.

67%  
2009 67%  
2019 SAME

80%  
2009

79%  
2019 BETTER

### HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS NOT GRADUATING ON TIME

US: N.A. | AL: N.A.

21%  
2010-11 15%  
2017-18 BETTER

28%  
2010-11

10%  
2017-18 BETTER

## 47 HEALTH

Rank

### UNITED STATES

### ALABAMA

#### LOW BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES

US: 313,752 | AL: 6,184

8.1%  
2010

8.3%  
2018  
WORSE

10.3%  
2010

10.7%  
2018

WORSE

#### CHILDREN WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE

US: 4,055,000 | AL: 41,000

8%  
2010

5%  
2018  
BETTER

6%  
2010

4%  
2018

BETTER

#### CHILD AND TEEN DEATHS PER 100,000

US: 19,660 | AL: 433

26  
2010

25  
2018  
BETTER

37  
2010

37  
2018

SAME

#### CHILDREN AND TEENS (AGES 10 TO 17) WHO ARE OVERWEIGHT OR OBESE

US: N.A. | AL: N.A.

31%  
2016-17

31%  
2017-18  
SAME

34%  
2016-17

33%  
2017-18

BETTER

## 44 FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

Rank

### UNITED STATES

### ALABAMA

#### CHILDREN IN SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES

US: 23,980,000 | AL: 390,000

34%  
2010

35%  
2018  
WORSE

40%  
2010

39%  
2018

BETTER

#### CHILDREN IN FAMILIES WHERE THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD LACKS A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA

US: 9,205,000 | AL: 124,000

15%  
2010

13%  
2018  
BETTER

16%  
2010

11%  
2018

BETTER

#### CHILDREN LIVING IN HIGH-POVERTY AREAS

US: 7,717,000 | AL: 160,000

13%  
2008-12

10%  
2014-18  
BETTER

15%  
2008-12

15%  
2014-18

SAME

#### TEEN BIRTHS PER 1,000

US: 179,871 | AL: 3,924

34  
2010

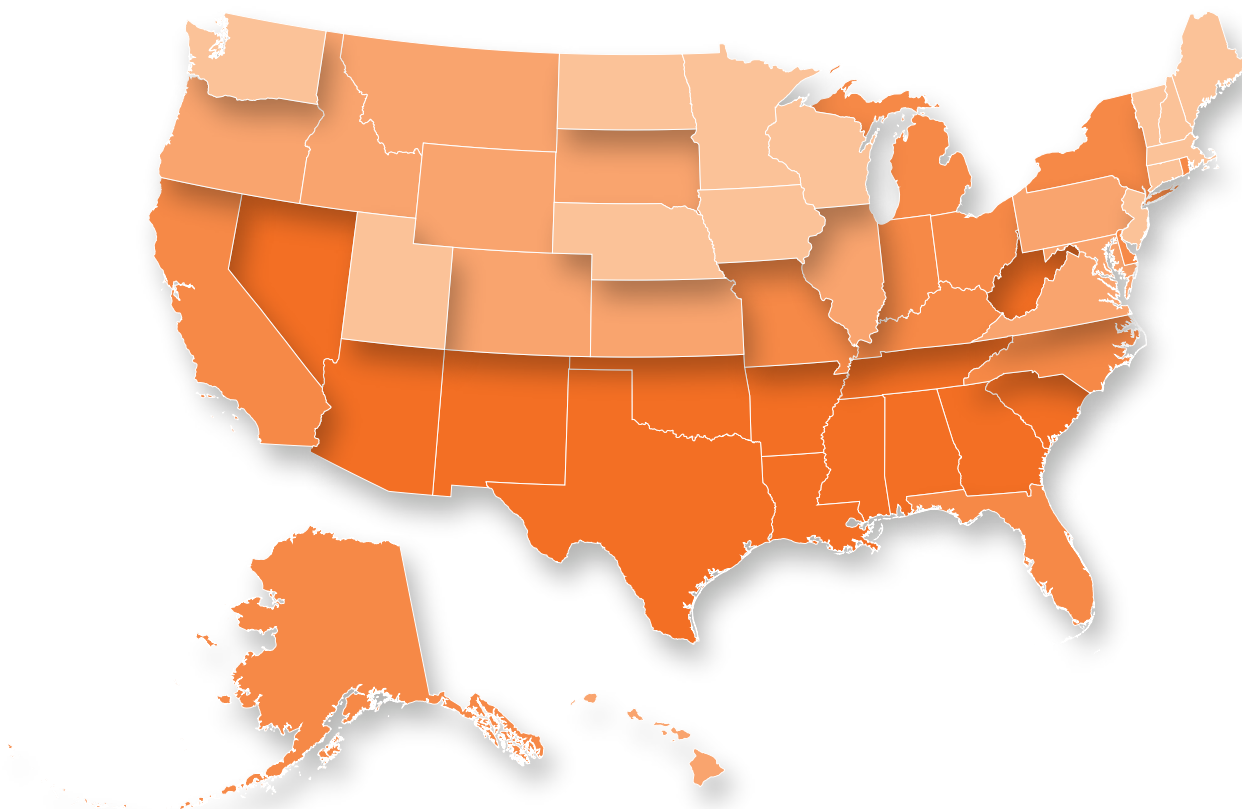
17  
2018  
BETTER

44  
2010

25  
2018

BETTER

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



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

## RANKINGS AND KEY

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





## METHODOLOGY

### NATIONAL KIDS COUNT METHODOLOGY

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

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

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



# National KIDS COUNT®

## Definitions & Sources

### DEFINITIONS

#### ECONOMIC WELL-BEING INDICATORS

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

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

#### CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS LACK SECURE EMPLOYMENT

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

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

**CHILDREN LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HIGH HOUSING COST BURDEN** is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in households where more than 30% of monthly household pretax income is spent on housing-related expenses, including rent, mortgage payments, taxes and insurance.

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

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

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

#### EDUCATION INDICATORS YOUNG CHILDREN NOT IN SCHOOL

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

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

**FOURTH-GRADERS NOT PROFICIENT IN READING** is the percentage of fourth-grade public school students who did not reach the proficient level in reading as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress. For this indicator, public

schools include charter schools and exclude Bureau of Indian Education and Department of Defense Education Activity schools.

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

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

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

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

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

## HEALTH INDICATORS

### LOW BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES

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

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

### CHILDREN WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE

is the percentage of children under age 19 not covered by any health insurance. The data are based on health insurance coverage at the time of the survey; interviews are conducted throughout the calendar year.

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

### CHILD AND TEEN DEATHS PER 100,000

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

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

### CHILDREN AND TEENS WHO ARE OVERWEIGHT OR OBESE

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

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

## FAMILY AND COMMUNITY INDICATORS

### CHILDREN IN SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES

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

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

### CHILDREN IN FAMILIES WHERE THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD LACKS A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA

is the percentage of children under age 18 living in households where the household head does not have a high school diploma or equivalent.

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

### CHILDREN LIVING IN HIGH-POVERTY AREAS

is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in census tracts where the poverty rates of the total population are 30% or more. In 2018, a family of two adults and two children lived in poverty if their annual income fell below \$25,465. The data are based on income received in the 12 months prior to the survey. The census tract data used in this analysis are only available in the five-year American Community Survey.

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

### TEEN BIRTHS PER 1,000

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

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



# 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  
(2018)

**10.7%**

6,192  
BABIES



BIRTHS TO TEENS AGED  
15-17 PER 1,000 (2018)

**10.4**

979  
BIRTHS



CHILDREN PARTICIPATING  
IN FIRST CLASS PRE-K  
(2020-2021)

**38.2%**

22,410  
CHILDREN



FOURTH GRADE READING  
PROFICIENCY  
(2018-2019)

**48.2%**

27,643  
CHILDREN



TEENS NOT IN SCHOOL  
AND NOT WORKING  
(2014-2018)

**8.4%**

21,789  
TEENS



CHILDREN IN POVERTY  
(2014-2018)

**25.1%**

271,470  
CHILDREN



MEDICAID PAID BIRTHS  
(2018)

**49.3%**

28,431  
CHILDREN



CHILD FOOD INSECURITY  
(2018)

**23.1%**

251,800  
CHILDREN



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE  
(2019)

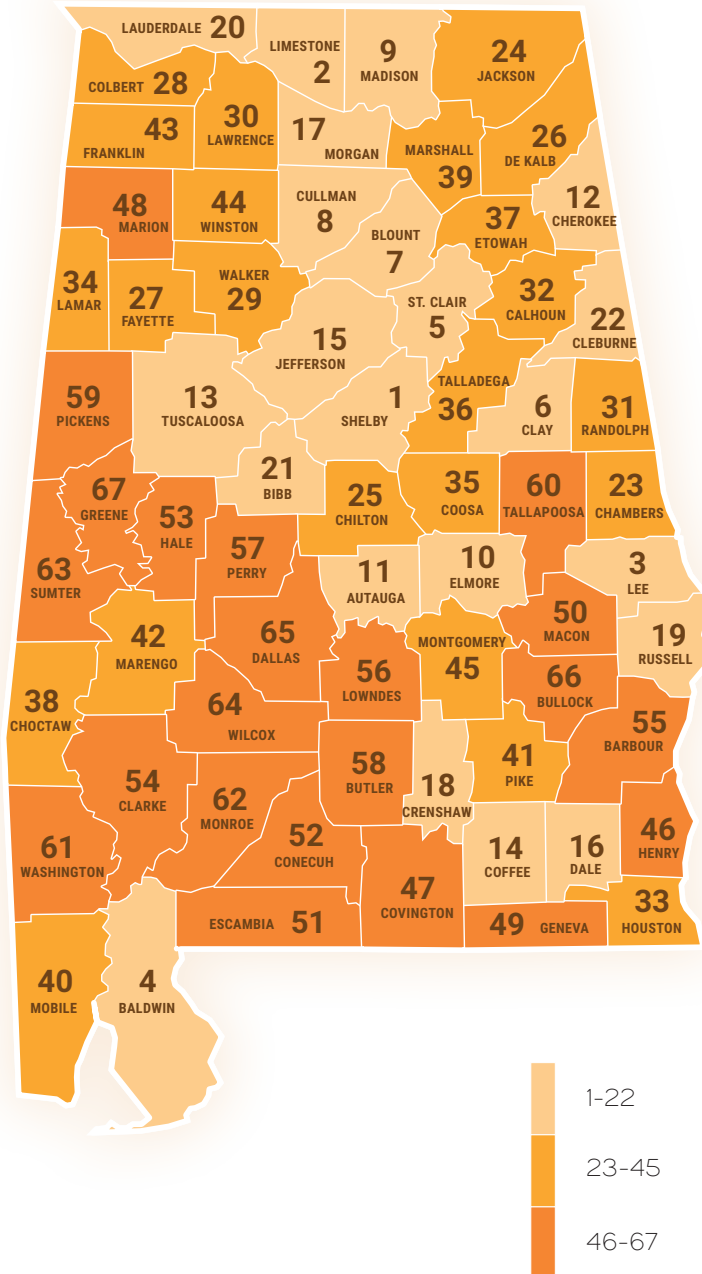
**3.0%**

67,265  
UNEMPLOYED



## 2020 Overall County Rankings

Overall county rankings are based on a scale containing nine indicators (see page 14).



## OVERALL COUNTY RANKINGS: 2020

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

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

	2000		2019	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total County Population	4,447,100		4,903,185	
County Child Population	1,256,169	28.2%	1,216,438	24.8%
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
By Age:				
Under Age 5	295,992	23.6%	294,357	24.2%
Ages 5-9	315,345	25.1%	297,968	24.5%
Ages 10-14	320,252	25.5%	310,498	25.5%
Ages 15-19	324,580	25.8%	313,615	25.8%

2000		2019			
Diversity of Children		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White		793,451	63.2%	701,295	57.7%
African-American		401,241	31.9%	354,403	29.1%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native		6,869	0.5%	5,592	0.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander		8,808	0.7%	18,233	1.5%
More than One Race		15,905	1.3%	39,974	3.3%
Hispanic		28,245	2.2%	96,941	8.0%



RANK  
47

Alabama

20002019

Pre-K Children		Number	
Age 3	58,988	59,831	
Age 4	59,905	58,689	

HEALTH

NOTE: The colored cells for "ALL OTHER" represent the heading of "BLACK AND ALL OTHER" for this indicator.

	YEAR	NUMBER	RATE	WHITE		BLACK		ALL OTHER		HISPANIC		RANKING YEAR	RANKING	TRENDING YEAR	TRENDING
				Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate				
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	Base	612	9.5	280	7.3	278	14.1	7	5.8	47	8.9				
	Current	405	7.0	180	5.3	197	11.0	16	12.6	12	2.8	2016-2018	-	2008-2018	I
Pre-Term Births to All Females	Base	8,153	12.9%	4,351	11.6%	3,176	16.3%	114	9.6%	512	9.8%				
	Current	7,197	12.5%	3,730	10.9%	2,944	16.5%	115	9.1%	408	9.4%				
Low-Weight Births, All Races	Base	6,716	10.4%	3,148	8.3%	3,102	15.7%	104	8.6%	362	6.9%				
	Current	6,192	10.7%	2,803	8.2%	2,933	16.4%	125	9.9%	331	7.6%	2016-2018	-	2008-2018	-
Births to Teens Aged 15-17 (per 1,000)	Base	2,518	26.0												
	Current	979	10.4	385	6.4	446	15.9	12	2.5	136	28.8	2016-2018	-	2008-2018	I
Births to Females Aged 10-19 (per 1,000)	Base	8,567	27.3	4,105	21.4	3,681	35.9	80	9.1	701	65.5				
	Current	3,961	12.9	1,899	10.5	1,581	17.3	32	2.1	449	22.0	2016-2018	-	2008-2018	I
Births to Unmarried Females Aged 10-19 (per 1,000)	Base	6,699	10.6%	2,791	7.5%	3,554	18.2%	60	5.0%	294	5.6%				
	Current	3,512	6.1%	1,572	4.6%	1,548	8.6%	30	2.4%	362	8.3%	2016-2018	-	2008-2018	I
Females Receiving Adequate/ Adequate Plus Prenatal Care	Base	46,772	74.2%	29,870	80.2%	13,664	70.5%	924	77.6%	2,314	44.5%				
	Current	41,347	74.1%	26,107	78.0%	12,063	69.6%	908	73.3%	2,269	59.9%	2016-2018	-	2008-2018	-
Mothers who Breastfed	Base														
	Current	39,745	69.0%	25,991	76.1%	9,747	54.5%	1,014	80.3%	2,993	68.9%				
Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy	Base														
	Current	4,142	5.3%	3,420	7.0%			722	2.5%						
Diet-Related Deaths (per 100,000)	Base	17,167	367.0	12,666	396.6	4,373	357.6	77	65.3	51	35.6				
	Current	17,893	366.1	13,176	412.1	4,512	348.4	131	73.5	74	34.1	2018	-		

Children Without Health Insurance		
Number	38,671	
Rate	3.3%	-

Adult Diabetes: 2016	
Rate	13.2%
Trend	-

Adult Obesity: 2016	
Rate	35.5%
Trend	-

Poor Mental Health Days: 2017	
Number	4.9
Trend	-

Ratio of Population to Mental Health Providers: 2019		Rate
		988:1
Children With Serious Emotional Disturbance Receiving MH Services: 2019		Number
		33,118

	NOTE: The colored cells for "TWO OR MORE RACES" represent the heading or "ALL OTHER" for this indicator.		YEAR	NUMBER	RATE	POVERTY	ABOVE POVERTY	WHITE*	BLACK*	HISPANIC*	ASIAN*	AMERICAN INDIAN*	NATIVE HAWAIIAN*	TWO/MORE RACES*	RANKING YEAR	RANKING
Births to Females with Less Than 12 Years of Education	Base		2008	14,088	22.3%			16.1%	22.3%	68.8%				13.2%		
	Current		2018	8,024	13.9%			9.9%	13.4%	49.6%				8.5%	2018	–
Aged 0-3 Receiving Early Intervention Services	Base		2009	5,837												
	Current		2019	7,471												
First Grade Retention	Base		2008-2009		4.5%											
	Current		2018-2019		7.6%	10.2%	5.7%	7.7%	8.1%	2.4%	1.0%	12.8%	51.0%	1.7%	2018-2019	–
Scantron-Fourth Grade Reading	Base		2018-2019		48.2%			56.2%	28.9%	27.2%	84.1%	25.8%	70.8%	60.3%	2018-2019	–
	Current					36.3%	64.4%									
Scantron-Fourth Grade Math	Base		2018-2019		48.5%			55.7%	29.0%	37.3%	89.6%	77.5%	75.0%	55.0%	2018-2019	–
	Current					36.2%	65.2%									
Scantron-Eighth Grade Reading	Base		2018-2019		45.1%			51.3%	35.5%	40.8%	47.7%	23.8%	41.1%	25.1%	2018-2019	–
	Current					31.5%	58.3%									
Scantron-Eighth Grade Math	Base		2018-2019		48.1%			54.3%	33.9%	51.8%	72.8%	26.1%	45.3%	38.1%	2018-2019	–
	Current					34.8%	61.2%									
Ninth Grade Retention	Base		2008-2009		9.0%											
	Current		2018-2019		2.5%	4.5%	1.4%	1.5%	4.0%	3.4%	0.5%	4.9%	7.5%	1.5%	2018-2019	–
Graduation Rate	Base		2017-2018		91%	86%	95%	92%	89%	88%	94%	91%	85%	91%		
	Current		2018-2019		93%	89%	96%	94%	91%	91%	96%	95%	87%	94%	2018-2019	–
High School Dropout Rate	Base		2007-2008		1.5%											
	Current		2018-2019		3.9% <sup>B</sup>	6.3%	2.1%	3.8%	4.0%	5.6%	1.7%	2.5%	9.4%	3.1%	2018-2019	–
Suspensions	Base		2018-2019		10.9%			7.1%	19.0%	6.4%	2.6%	7.7%	6.2%	9.9%		
	Current															
Chronic Absenteeism (10-17 Days)	Base		2018-2019		29.4%	31.9%	28.0%									
	Current															
Chronic Absenteeism (18+ Days)	Base		2018-2019		15.9%											
	Current					23.1%	12.0%									
English Language Learners	Base		2014-2015***		1.8%	2.1%	1.5%	0.5%	0.1%	24.7%	10.1%	10.0%	13.8%	0.9%		
	Current		2018-2019***		2.5%	2.6%	2.5%	0.2%	0.1%	31.2%	20.0%	2.1%	7.6%	0.6%		
Homeless Students	Base		2017-2018		2.2%	5.5%	0.1%	1.4%	3.5%	2.3%	0.9%	2.4%	2.6%	2.2%		
	Current		2018-2019		1.2%	2.9%	0.2%	0.8%	2.1%	1.1%	0.6%	1.2%	0.9%	1.1%		
Teachers Teaching Out of Field	Base		2014-2015		4.9%											
	Current		2018-2019		6.4%											
Direct Certification	Base		2018-2019		35.8%			28.0%	53.1%	40.1%						
	Current															

NOTE: Please refer to the "Chart Notes" within the 2020 Alabama Kids Count Data Book for additional information concerning chart notes within this section. \*, \*\*, \*\*\*, A, B

## EDUCATION

VOICES FOR ALABAMA'S CHILDREN | 2020 County Data Profiles

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# Alabama

Child Care Center Capacity
Day Care
Night Care
All Centers
Child Care Facilities
Total All Licensed
Center Based Licensed
Center Based Exempt
Total All Child Care Facilities



**NOTE:** Please refer to the "Chart Notes" under the indicators within the *2020 Alabama Kids Count Data Book* for additional information concerning chart notes within this section.

	YEAR	NUMBER	RATE	WHITE		BLACK		ALL OTHER		HISPANIC		RANKING YEAR	RANKING	TRENDING YEAR	TRENDING
				Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate				
Children Aged 5-11 in Poverty	Base		22.1%												
	Current	2014-2018			25.9%										
Children Aged 12-17 in Poverty	Base	2000			18.9%										
	Current	2014-2018			21.6%										
Children in Extreme Poverty	Base	2000			10.2%										
	Current	2014-2018			11.6%							2014-2018	-		
Vulnerable Families	Base	2008			13.1%										
	Current	2018			6.1%							2016-2018	-	2008-2018	I
Children Under 18 in Single-Parent Families	Base	2000			29.6%										
	Current	2014-2018			37.3%							2018	-		
Employed Mothers with Young Children	Base	2000			56.6%										
	Current	2014-2018			62.5%							2014-2018	-		
Children Receiving Child Care Subsidies (All Centers)	Base														
	Current	March 2020			\$12,530,669										
Unemployment Rate	Base	2008			5.7%										
	Current	2019			3.0%							2019	-		
Median Household Income *Adjusted for Inflation	Base	2008*			\$49,668										
	Current	2018			\$49,881										
Medicaid Paid Births	Base	2008		13,977	37.7%	13,396	69.3%	440	36.9%	3,293	63.0%				
	Current	2018		12,442	36.4%	12,237	68.3%	377	29.9%	3,375	77.5%	2018	-		
Food Insecurity, All Ages	Base	2010			19.2%										
	Current	2018			17.0%							2018	-		
Food Insecurity, Children Under 18	Base	2010			26.7%										
	Current	2018			23.1%							2018	-		

WIC Case Load, Average Monthly			SNAP Eligible, All Ages			SNAP Eligible, Children Under 20			SNAP Recipients, All Ages		
Base Year: 2018	Current Year: 2019	115,448	Base Year: 2015***	Current Year: 2020***	649,083	Base Year: 2015	Current Year: 2020	346,038	Base Year: 2015**	Current Year: 2020	638,176
117,373			850,310			426,505			832,238		

The way we refer to population sub-groups throughout the 2020 County Data Profile is intentional in order to be as accurate as possible in representing the data given to us.

Visit us at [www.alavoces.org/alabama\\_kids\\_count](http://www.alavoces.org/alabama_kids_count).

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**Alabama's Children's 2020 Alabama Kids Count**

**County Data Profiles** is noted.

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# Exploring the Data... How to Use This Book

## DEFINITIONS

Data reported in the *2020 Alabama Kids Count Data Book* are organized into four areas of child well-being: Health, Education, Safety and Economic Security.

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

### BASE AND CURRENT YEARS

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

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

### TREND ANALYSIS

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

### COUNTY RANKS AND RANKINGS

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

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

### COMPOSITE COUNTY RANKINGS

Overall county rankings are shown on **page 14**. 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 63** of this book for information on the methodology used to determine the county rankings.

### NUMBERS, PERCENTAGES AND RATES

Although it is important to know the number of events occurring within a specific location, numbers alone are not enough to make meaningful comparisons due to major differences between counties. "Raw numbers" represent the number of cases reported that have not been "processed" or converted into percentages or rates. Raw numbers are converted into percentages and rates to make comparisons more meaningful (or to "standardize" them) from one county (or group) to another.

To compute percentages and rates, we divide the raw numbers for a selected indicator by a given "base". Depending on our indicator, the base could be the total 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 2020 DATA BOOK

### DEMOGRAPHICS

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

### HEALTH

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

- Ratio of Mental Health Providers to Population

### EDUCATION

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

### SAFETY

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

- Youth Incarcerations Before and After Juvenile Justice Act

### ECONOMIC SECURITY

- Child Care Subsidies
- Children in Extreme Poverty
- Children in Poverty
- Children in Poverty, by Age Range
- Children under 18 in Single-Parent Families
- Employed Mothers with Young Children
- Food Insecurity, All Ages
- Food Insecurity, Children Under 18
- Median Household Income
- Medicaid Paid Births
- Persons in Poverty
- SNAP Eligible, Ages 0-20
- SNAP Eligible, All Ages
- SNAP Recipients
- Unemployment Rate
- Vulnerable Families
- WIC Average Monthly Case Load

**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 2020 Alabama Kids Count Data Book is intentional in order to be as accurate as possible in representing the data.







## Under Age 5

	2000		2019	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Autauga	3,023	22.2%	3,277	23.0%
Baldwin	8,621	22.9%	12,039	23.0%
Barbour	1,788	21.9%	1,309	23.4%
Bibb	1,449	24.8%	1,246	25.0%
Blount	3,528	24.8%	3,438	23.7%
Bullock	737	21.8%	565	24.4%
Butler	1,358	21.2%	1,100	23.4%
Calhoun	6,926	23.1%	6,568	23.8%
Chambers	2,430	24.3%	1,882	24.8%
Cherokee	1,433	24.4%	1,213	22.1%
Chilton	2,734	24.5%	2,711	23.4%
Choctaw	1,103	24.3%	662	24.2%
Clarke	2,080	24.1%	1,371	24.6%
Clay	877	23.4%	700	23.7%
Cleburne	867	22.7%	897	24.4%
Coffee	2,718	22.7%	3,195	23.5%
Colbert	3,358	23.2%	3,133	24.7%
Conecuh	875	21.8%	640	23.5%
Coosa	759	23.6%	463	24.1%
Covington	2,223	22.6%	2,199	24.8%
Crenshaw	803	21.6%	791	23.1%
Cullman	4,943	23.7%	5,176	25.1%
Dale	3,686	25.4%	3,273	26.6%
Dallas	3,415	23.1%	2,202	22.7%
De Kalb	4,379	24.8%	4,269	22.7%
Elmore	4,370	23.5%	4,734	23.7%
Escambia	2,390	22.9%	2,202	24.5%
Etowah	6,611	24.1%	5,964	24.7%
Fayette	1,113	22.6%	902	23.9%
Franklin	1,983	23.3%	2,127	25.1%
Geneva	1,437	21.1%	1,430	22.6%
Greene	770	23.7%	466	24.2%
Hale	1,408	25.1%	990	26.6%
Henry	1,019	23.3%	896	23.3%
Houston	6,037	24.0%	6,631	24.9%
Jackson	3,387	23.6%	2,777	23.6%
Jefferson	43,281	23.8%	42,323	25.4%
Lamar	926	22.1%	784	24.3%
Lauderdale	5,217	22.7%	4,732	22.6%
Lawrence	2,201	22.3%	1,834	23.6%
Lee	7,195	21.0%	9,572	22.6%
Limestone	4,349	24.3%	5,474	22.5%
Lowndes	1,004	22.3%	586	24.9%
Macon	1,565	20.8%	875	21.3%
Madison	18,800	23.8%	21,862	24.0%
Marengo	1,524	21.7%	1,165	24.9%
Marion	1,876	23.9%	1,572	23.1%
Marshall	5,503	24.4%	6,975	26.3%
Mobile	29,334	24.1%	27,158	25.5%
Monroe	1,827	24.1%	1,058	21.7%
Montgomery	15,472	23.7%	15,300	25.8%
Morgan	7,317	23.7%	7,245	24.2%
Perry	903	22.4%	507	21.4%
Pickens	1,421	22.5%	1,026	23.7%
Pike	1,923	22.3%	1,751	21.4%
Randolph	1,480	23.5%	1,278	23.6%
Russell	3,515	24.2%	4,018	26.3%
St. Clair	4,252	23.7%	5,200	23.7%
Shelby	10,718	26.1%	12,283	22.0%
Sumter	1,066	22.1%	713	23.9%
Talladega	5,091	22.8%	4,273	22.9%
Tallapoosa	2,562	23.2%	2,148	23.8%
Tuscaloosa	10,592	22.7%	12,532	23.3%
Walker	4,520	24.4%	3,854	24.9%
Washington	1,308	22.8%	903	22.8%
Wilcox	1,067	23.9%	654	24.0%
Winston	1,545	23.7%	1,264	24.0%
<b>ALABAMA</b>	<b>295,992</b>	<b>23.6%</b>	<b>294,357</b>	<b>24.2%</b>

## Ages 5-9

	2000		2019	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
	3,618	26.5%	3,465	24.3%
	9,486	25.2%	13,066	25.0%
	2,053	25.2%	1,408	25.2%
	1,530	26.2%	1,198	24.0%
	3,633	25.6%	3,639	25.1%
	877	25.9%	613	26.5%
	1,539	24.1%	1,180	25.1%
	7,410	24.7%	6,432	23.3%
	2,604	26.1%	1,935	25.5%
	1,516	25.8%	1,324	24.1%
	2,838	25.4%	2,984	25.8%
	1,074	23.7%	630	23.0%
	2,193	25.4%	1,320	23.6%
	921	24.5%	738	25.0%
	997	26.2%	935	25.5%
	2,947	24.6%	3,426	25.2%
	3,728	25.8%	3,202	25.2%
	1,073	26.7%	720	26.4%
	797	24.7%	464	24.1%
	2,462	25.0%	2,291	25.8%
	971	26.2%	887	25.9%
	5,166	24.7%	5,215	25.3%
	3,694	25.5%	3,133	25.4%
	3,579	24.2%	2,313	23.9%
	4,588	26.0%	4,656	24.7%
	4,801	25.8%	4,973	24.9%
	2,662	25.6%	2,314	25.7%
	6,705	24.5%	5,936	24.6%
	1,201	24.4%	956	25.4%
	2,180	25.7%	2,167	25.5%
	1,668	24.5%	1,561	24.7%
	830	25.5%	480	24.9%
	1,376	24.5%	906	24.4%
	1,065	24.4%	925	24.1%
	6,313	25.1%	6,568	24.7%
	3,644	25.4%	2,816	23.9%
	45,809	25.1%	41,498	24.9%
	1,017	24.3%	754	23.4%
	5,617	24.5%	4,804	23.0%
	2,556	25.9%	1,896	24.4%
	7,655	22.4%	9,519	22.5%
	4,638	25.9%	6,012	24.8%
	1,047	23.2%	628	26.7%
	1,714	22.8%	830	20.2%
	20,194	25.5%	22,016	24.2%
	1,852	26.3%	1,104	23.6%
	1,903	24.3%	1,681	24.7%
	5,868	26.0%	6,475	24.4%
	31,175	25.6%	26,316	24.7%
	1,921	25.3%	1,153	23.7%
	16,315	25.0%	14,688	24.7%
	7,992	25.8%	7,405	24.8%
	982	24.3%	498	21.0%
	1,563	24.8%	1,038	24.0%
	1,936	22.4%	1,752	21.4%
	1,627	25.9%	1,318	24.3%
	3,777	26.0%	3,926	25.7%
	4,558	25.4%	5,640	25.7%
	10,616	25.9%	13,716	24.6%
	1,233	25.5%	613	20.6%
	5,524	24.7%	4,417	23.6%
	2,859	25.9%	2,356	26.1%
	10,853	23.2%	12,364	23.0%
	4,556	24.6%	3,949	25.6%
	1,499	26.1%	915	23.1%
	1,100	24.6%	649	23.8%
	1,650	25.4%	1,262	23.9%
<b>315,345</b>	<b>25.1%</b>	<b>297,968</b>	<b>24.5%</b>	



### Ages 10-14

	2000		2019	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Autauga	3,738	27.4%	3,851	27.0%
Baldwin	10,144	26.9%	14,079	26.9%
Barbour	2,156	26.5%	1,476	26.4%
Bibb	1,454	24.9%	1,269	25.4%
Blount	3,662	25.8%	3,858	26.6%
Bullock	875	25.9%	616	26.6%
Butler	1,699	26.6%	1,263	26.9%
Calhoun	7,469	24.9%	7,118	25.8%
Chambers	2,475	24.8%	1,957	25.8%
Cherokee	1,502	25.6%	1,489	27.1%
Chilton	2,896	25.9%	3,036	26.2%
Choctaw	1,203	26.5%	718	26.2%
Clarke	2,191	25.4%	1,405	25.2%
Clay	979	26.1%	782	26.5%
Cleburne	982	25.8%	953	26.0%
Coffee	3,184	26.6%	3,651	26.9%
Colbert	3,735	25.8%	3,319	26.2%
Conecuh	1,044	26.0%	687	25.2%
Coosa	845	26.2%	517	26.9%
Covington	2,593	26.3%	2,277	25.7%
Crenshaw	985	26.5%	889	25.9%
Cullman	5,343	25.6%	5,213	25.3%
Dale	3,513	24.2%	3,007	24.4%
Dallas	3,836	25.9%	2,646	27.3%
De Kalb	4,269	24.2%	5,119	27.2%
Elmore	4,882	26.3%	5,271	26.4%
Escambia	2,614	25.1%	2,325	25.9%
Etowah	6,930	25.3%	6,078	25.2%
Fayette	1,260	25.6%	997	26.5%
Franklin	2,156	25.4%	2,185	25.7%
Geneva	1,928	28.3%	1,723	27.2%
Greene	777	23.9%	509	26.4%
Hale	1,453	25.9%	947	25.5%
Henry	1,106	25.3%	1,025	26.7%
Houston	6,661	26.5%	6,818	25.6%
Jackson	3,655	25.4%	3,107	26.4%
Jefferson	47,066	25.8%	41,885	25.2%
Lamar	1,101	26.3%	874	27.1%
Lauderdale	5,910	25.7%	5,287	25.3%
Lawrence	2,628	26.7%	2,143	27.5%
Lee	7,603	22.2%	9,995	23.6%
Limestone	4,628	25.8%	6,584	27.1%
Lowndes	1,270	28.2%	600	25.5%
Macon	1,801	24.0%	849	20.7%
Madison	20,298	25.6%	22,981	25.2%
Marengo	1,902	27.0%	1,250	26.7%
Marion	2,060	26.3%	1,787	26.3%
Marshall	5,599	24.8%	6,874	25.9%
Mobile	30,929	25.4%	26,814	25.2%
Monroe	1,905	25.1%	1,334	27.4%
Montgomery	16,298	24.9%	14,465	24.4%
Morgan	8,119	26.3%	7,921	26.5%
Perry	988	24.5%	517	21.8%
Pickens	1,660	26.3%	1,083	25.0%
Pike	2,090	24.2%	1,762	21.6%
Randolph	1,568	24.9%	1,386	25.6%
Russell	3,691	25.4%	3,888	25.4%
St. Clair	4,855	27.1%	5,957	27.2%
Shelby	10,398	25.3%	15,165	27.2%
Sumter	1,248	25.8%	645	21.7%
Talladega	5,852	26.2%	4,980	26.6%
Tallapoosa	2,892	26.2%	2,351	26.0%
Tuscaloosa	10,690	22.9%	11,951	22.2%
Walker	4,711	25.5%	3,877	25.1%
Washington	1,478	25.8%	1,066	26.9%
Wilcox	1,136	25.4%	656	24.0%
Winston	1,684	25.9%	1,391	26.4%
<b>ALABAMA</b>	<b>320,252</b>	<b>25.5%</b>	<b>310,498</b>	<b>25.5%</b>

### Ages 15-19

	2000		2019	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
	3,262	23.9%	3,659	25.7%
	9,463	25.1%	13,084	25.0%
	2,149	26.4%	1,402	25.1%
	1,407	24.1%	1,279	25.6%
	3,382	23.8%	3,587	24.7%
	891	26.4%	521	22.5%
	1,802	28.2%	1,149	24.5%
	8,180	27.3%	7,430	27.0%
	2,480	24.8%	1,818	23.9%
	1,416	24.1%	1,473	26.8%
	2,710	24.2%	2,841	24.6%
	1,161	25.6%	728	26.6%
	2,162	25.1%	1,488	26.6%
	977	26.0%	736	24.9%
	966	25.3%	887	24.2%
	3,115	26.0%	3,300	24.3%
	3,645	25.2%	3,032	23.9%
	1,022	25.5%	681	25.0%
	821	25.5%	478	24.9%
	2,571	26.1%	2,104	23.7%
	953	25.7%	859	25.1%
	5,447	26.1%	5,000	24.3%
	3,620	24.9%	2,908	23.6%
	3,964	26.8%	2,532	26.1%
	4,427	25.1%	4,799	25.5%
	4,543	24.4%	5,012	25.1%
	2,750	26.4%	2,148	23.9%
	7,143	26.1%	6,127	25.4%
	1,350	27.4%	912	24.2%
	2,178	25.6%	2,009	23.7%
	1,773	26.1%	1,618	25.6%
	873	26.9%	472	24.5%
	1,383	24.6%	872	23.5%
	1,180	27.0%	997	25.9%
	6,140	24.4%	6,603	24.8%
	3,686	25.6%	3,075	26.1%
	46,075	25.3%	40,712	24.5%
	1,148	27.4%	811	25.2%
	6,214	27.1%	6,074	29.1%
	2,470	25.1%	1,910	24.5%
	11,767	34.4%	13,266	31.3%
	4,311	24.0%	6,220	25.6%
	1,183	26.3%	541	23.0%
	2,438	32.4%	1,548	37.7%
	19,846	25.1%	24,175	26.6%
	1,756	25.0%	1,160	24.8%
	2,004	25.6%	1,761	25.9%
	5,566	24.7%	6,174	23.3%
	30,504	25.0%	26,239	24.6%
	1,942	25.6%	1,321	27.1%
	17,257	26.4%	14,927	25.1%
	7,499	24.2%	7,333	24.5%
	1,165	28.9%	849	35.8%
	1,668	26.4%	1,186	27.4%
	2,681	31.1%	2,908	35.6%
	1,616	25.7%	1,437	26.5%
	3,531	24.3%	3,450	22.6%
	4,265	23.8%	5,142	23.4%
	9,332	22.7%	14,639	26.2%
	1,281	26.5%	1,007	33.8%
	5,853	26.2%	5,022	26.9%
	2,708	24.6%	2,183	24.2%
	14,558	31.2%	17,017	31.6%
	4,706	25.4%	3,770	24.4%
	1,451	25.3%	1,085	27.3%
	1,165	26.1%	770	28.2%
	1,628	25.0%	1,358	25.7%
<b>ALABAMA</b>	<b>324,580</b>	<b>25.8%</b>	<b>313,615</b>	<b>25.8%</b>



### Child Population White (Under 20)

### Child Population African American (Under 20)

### Child Population American Indian/ Alaska Native (Under 20)

	2000		2019			2000		2019			2000		2019	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Autauga	10,460	76.7%	9,806	68.8%		2,673	19.6%	3,091	21.7%		55	0.4%	40	0.3%
Baldwin	30,652	81.3%	39,740	76.0%		5,299	14.1%	5,413	10.4%		204	0.5%	320	0.6%
Barbour	3,401	41.8%	1,965	35.1%		4,509	55.4%	2,959	52.9%		26	0.3%	13	0.2%
Bibb	4,221	72.3%	3,731	74.7%		1,496	25.6%	928	18.6%		7	0.1%	19	0.4%
Blount	12,666	89.2%	11,493	79.1%		188	1.3%	255	1.8%		75	0.5%	54	0.4%
Bullock	449	13.3%	232	10.0%		2,809	83.1%	1,639	70.8%		3	0.1%	3	0.1%
Butler	3,089	48.3%	2,007	42.8%		3,220	50.3%	2,415	51.5%		8	0.1%	17	0.4%
Calhoun	21,543	71.8%	17,348	63.0%		7,081	23.6%	6,765	24.6%		113	0.4%	65	0.2%
Chambers	5,128	51.3%	3,587	47.2%		4,664	46.7%	3,328	43.8%		8	0.1%	17	0.2%
Cherokee	5,291	90.2%	4,841	88.0%		395	6.7%	224	4.1%		21	0.4%	31	0.6%
Chilton	9,129	81.7%	8,296	71.7%		1,513	13.5%	1,226	10.6%		33	0.3%	36	0.3%
Choctaw	2,127	46.8%	1,455	53.1%		2,351	51.8%	1,173	42.8%		5	0.1%	3	0.1%
Clarke	4,125	47.8%	2,586	46.3%		4,330	50.2%	2,722	48.7%		26	0.3%	25	0.4%
Clay	2,872	76.5%	2,194	74.2%		760	20.2%	424	14.3%		11	0.3%	8	0.3%
Cleburne	3,520	92.3%	3,303	90.0%		166	4.4%	86	2.3%		12	0.3%	19	0.5%
Coffee	8,239	68.9%	8,378	61.7%		2,685	22.4%	2,353	17.3%		133	1.1%	112	0.8%
Colbert	10,919	75.5%	9,200	72.5%		2,990	20.7%	2,100	16.6%		69	0.5%	46	0.4%
Conecuh	1,778	44.3%	1,120	41.1%		2,153	53.6%	1,418	52.0%		6	0.1%	10	0.4%
Coosa	1,834	56.9%	1,128	58.7%		1,302	40.4%	633	32.9%		8	0.2%	2	0.1%
Covington	7,986	81.1%	6,908	77.9%		1,627	16.5%	1,293	14.6%		45	0.5%	53	0.6%
Crenshaw	2,542	68.5%	2,236	65.3%		1,059	28.5%	799	23.3%		26	0.7%	19	0.6%
Cullman	19,665	94.1%	17,799	86.4%		226	1.1%	303	1.5%		76	0.4%	82	0.4%
Dale	9,305	64.1%	7,385	59.9%		3,821	26.3%	2,876	23.3%		81	0.6%	55	0.4%
Dallas	3,771	25.5%	1,860	19.2%		10,751	72.7%	7,437	76.7%		9	0.1%	11	0.1%
De Kalb	15,352	86.9%	12,645	67.1%		346	2.0%	245	1.3%		160	0.9%	188	1.0%
Elmore	13,638	73.3%	13,489	67.5%		4,213	22.7%	4,566	22.8%		79	0.4%	53	0.3%
Escambia	6,019	57.8%	4,952	55.1%		3,649	35.0%	2,850	31.7%		415	4.0%	370	4.1%
Etowah	20,662	75.4%	16,830	69.8%		5,403	19.7%	4,182	17.3%		85	0.3%	54	0.2%
Fayette	4,106	83.4%	2,987	79.3%		715	14.5%	453	12.0%		6	0.1%	4	0.1%
Franklin	6,996	82.3%	5,489	64.7%		435	5.1%	267	3.1%		29	0.3%	38	0.4%
Geneva	5,545	81.5%	4,976	78.6%		954	14.0%	583	9.2%		59	0.9%	41	0.6%
Greene	360	11.1%	204	10.6%		2,844	87.5%	1,618	84.0%		2	0.1%	4	0.2%
Hale	1,726	30.7%	1,267	34.1%		3,775	67.2%	2,296	61.8%		15	0.3%	6	0.2%
Henry	2,457	56.2%	2,553	66.4%		1,751	40.1%	936	24.4%		12	0.3%	13	0.3%
Houston	16,294	64.8%	15,126	56.8%		7,863	31.3%	8,627	32.4%		75	0.3%	72	0.3%
Jackson	12,714	88.5%	9,992	84.9%		649	4.5%	421	3.6%		310	2.2%	102	0.9%
Jefferson	88,410	48.5%	69,442	41.7%		86,578	47.5%	77,561	46.6%		325	0.2%	236	0.1%
Lamar	3,440	82.1%	2,688	83.4%		643	15.3%	319	9.9%		1	0.0%	5	0.2%
Lauderdale	19,273	83.9%	16,268	77.8%		2,916	12.7%	2,564	12.3%		56	0.2%	49	0.2%
Lawrence	7,025	71.3%	5,661	72.7%		1,506	15.3%	737	9.5%		747	7.6%	411	5.3%
Lee	23,446	68.5%	26,926	63.6%		9,180	26.8%	10,010	23.6%		53	0.2%	68	0.2%
Limestone	14,339	80.0%	16,873	69.5%		2,422	13.5%	2,893	11.9%		77	0.4%	106	0.4%
Lowndes	764	17.0%	462	19.6%		3,682	81.7%	1,801	76.5%		1	0.0%	4	0.2%
Macon	671	8.9%	515	12.6%		6,689	89.0%	3,354	81.8%		5	0.1%	8	0.2%
Madison	50,733	64.1%	51,374	56.4%		21,963	27.8%	24,665	27.1%		697	0.9%	476	0.5%
Marengo	2,621	37.3%	1,786	38.2%		4,268	60.7%	2,585	55.2%		6	0.1%	12	0.3%
Marion	7,304	93.1%	6,008	88.3%		275	3.5%	238	3.5%		24	0.3%	19	0.3%
Marshall	19,614	87.0%	17,305	65.3%		458	2.0%	751	2.8%		123	0.5%	70	0.3%
Mobile	66,065	54.2%	52,237	49.0%		49,616	40.7%	43,312	40.7%		942	0.8%	900	0.8%
Monroe	3,770	49.6%	2,361	48.5%		3,566	47.0%	2,127	43.7%		76	1.0%	45	0.9%
Montgomery	24,506	37.5%	13,571	22.9%		38,304	58.6%	37,952	63.9%		141	0.2%	93	0.2%
Morgan	24,129	78.0%	19,245	64.4%		4,427	14.3%	4,244	14.2%		216	0.7%	171	0.6%
Perry	877	21.7%	584	24.6%		3,097	76.7%	1,663	70.1%		1	0.0%	6	0.3%
Pickens	2,810	44.5%	2,055	47.4%		3,374	53.5%	1,948	45.0%		4	0.1%	5	0.1%
Pike	4,395	50.9%	3,982	48.7%		3,868	44.8%	3,417	41.8%		62	0.7%	35	0.4%
Randolph	4,330	68.8%	3,690	68.1%		1,769	28.1%	1,168	21.6%		12	0.2%	7	0.1%
Russell	7,025	48.4%	5,881	38.5%		6,867	47.3%	6,987	45.7%		38	0.3%	78	0.5%
St. Clair	15,909	88.7%	18,098	82.5%		1,492	8.3%	2,025	9.2%		71	0.4%	41	0.2%
Shelby	35,526	86.5%	39,532	70.8%		3,560	8.7%	7,853	14.1%		134	0.3%	122	0.2%
Sumter	816	16.9%	652	21.9%		3,898	80.7%	2,188	73.5%		4	0.1%	1	0.0%
Talladega	13,311	59.6%	10,456	55.9%		8,463	37.9%	6,688	35.8%		36	0.2%	38	0.2%
Tallapoosa	7,150	64.9%	5,324	58.9%		3,629	32.9%	2,897	32.1%		33	0.3%	35	0.4%
Tuscaloosa	27,780	59.5%	28,819	53.5%		17,165	36.8%	19,364	35.9%		81	0.2%	110	0.2%
Walker	16,489	89.2%	12,855	83.2%		1,469	7.9%	1,072	6.9%		48	0.3%	48	0.3%
Washington	3,300	57.5%	2,384	60.1%		1,791	31.2%	891	22.4%		511	8.9%	366	9.2%
Wilcox	799	17.9%	481	17.6%		3,612	80.8%	2,149	78.7%		4	0.1%	3	0.1%
Winston	6,243	95.9%	4,672	88.6%		29	0.4%	76	1.4%		33	0.5%	19	0.4%
<b>ALABAMA</b>	<b>793,451</b>	<b>63.2%</b>	<b>701,295</b>	<b>57.7%</b>		<b>401,241</b>	<b>31.9%</b>	<b>354,403</b>	<b>29.1%</b>		<b>6,869</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>5,592</b>	<b>0.5%</b>



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

2000 2019

NUMBER PERCENT NUMBER PERCENT

Autauga	38	0.3%	173	1.2%
Baldwin	182	0.5%	702	1.3%
Barbour	20	0.2%	34	0.6%
Bibb	6	0.1%	11	0.2%
Blount	22	0.2%	41	0.3%
Bullock	9	0.3%	4	0.2%
Butler	9	0.1%	45	1.0%
Calhoun	153	0.5%	241	0.9%
Chambers	19	0.2%	34	0.4%
Cherokee	7	0.1%	44	0.8%
Chilton	20	0.2%	62	0.5%
Choctaw	0	0.0%	2	0.1%
Clarke	15	0.2%	22	0.4%
Clay	3	0.1%	7	0.2%
Cleburne	1	0.0%	5	0.1%
Coffee	93	0.8%	173	1.3%
Colbert	42	0.3%	89	0.7%
Conecuh	8	0.2%	3	0.1%
Coosa	0	0.0%	3	0.2%
Covington	15	0.2%	43	0.5%
Crenshaw	2	0.1%	44	1.3%
Cullman	46	0.2%	222	1.1%
Dale	138	1.0%	166	1.3%
Dallas	48	0.3%	31	0.3%
De Kalb	34	0.2%	61	0.3%
Elmore	56	0.3%	140	0.7%
Escambia	23	0.2%	33	0.4%
Etowah	116	0.4%	185	0.8%
Fayette	10	0.2%	46	1.2%
Franklin	11	0.1%	29	0.3%
Geneva	10	0.1%	19	0.3%
Greene	2	0.1%	6	0.3%
Hale	5	0.1%	12	0.3%
Henry	1	0.0%	22	0.6%
Houston	166	0.7%	258	1.0%
Jackson	36	0.3%	51	0.4%
Jefferson	1,587	0.9%	2,787	1.7%
Lamar	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Lauderdale	97	0.4%	174	0.8%
Lawrence	7	0.1%	13	0.2%
Lee	491	1.4%	1,794	4.2%
Limestone	62	0.3%	481	2.0%
Lowndes	5	0.1%	5	0.2%
Macon	13	0.2%	19	0.5%
Madison	1,378	1.7%	2,125	2.3%
Marengo	16	0.2%	14	0.3%
Marion	15	0.2%	23	0.3%
Marshall	52	0.2%	202	0.8%
Mobile	1,893	1.6%	2,144	2.0%
Monroe	24	0.3%	26	0.5%
Montgomery	600	0.9%	1,978	3.3%
Morgan	159	0.5%	216	0.7%
Perry	4	0.1%	23	1.0%
Pickens	5	0.1%	13	0.3%
Pike	11	0.1%	112	1.4%
Randolph	18	0.3%	38	0.7%
Russell	50	0.3%	159	1.0%
St. Clair	37	0.2%	226	1.0%
Shelby	438	1.1%	1,376	2.5%
Sumter	4	0.1%	39	1.3%
Talladega	46	0.2%	95	0.5%
Tallapoosa	23	0.2%	61	0.7%
Tuscaloosa	344	0.7%	762	1.4%
Walker	46	0.2%	119	0.8%
Washington	6	0.1%	123	3.1%
Wilcox	3	0.1%	4	0.1%
Winston	7	0.1%	18	0.3%

**ALABAMA 8,808 0.7% 18,233 1.5%**

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

2000 2019

NUMBER PERCENT NUMBER PERCENT

161	1.2%	528	3.7%
470	1.2%	1,977	3.8%
65	0.8%	131	2.3%
42	0.7%	128	2.6%
120	0.8%	354	2.4%
20	0.6%	51	2.2%
36	0.6%	98	2.1%
405	1.4%	1,168	4.2%
68	0.7%	182	2.4%
59	1.0%	169	3.1%
77	0.7%	308	2.7%
24	0.5%	47	1.7%
53	0.6%	119	2.1%
43	1.1%	165	5.6%
43	1.1%	94	2.6%
281	2.3%	748	5.5%
176	1.2%	490	3.9%
36	0.9%	68	2.5%
32	1.0%	54	2.8%
71	0.7%	309	3.5%
41	1.1%	157	4.6%
215	1.0%	486	2.4%
420	2.9%	582	4.7%
83	0.6%	171	1.8%
267	1.5%	537	2.8%
258	1.4%	706	3.5%
161	1.5%	399	4.4%
350	1.3%	927	3.8%
35	0.7%	150	4.0%
86	1.0%	206	2.4%
56	0.8%	248	3.9%
7	0.2%	33	1.7%
41	0.7%	41	1.1%
54	1.2%	150	3.9%
278	1.1%	1,067	4.0%
406	2.8%	518	4.4%
1,795	1.0%	4,183	2.5%
35	0.8%	112	3.5%
247	1.1%	711	3.4%
426	4.3%	594	7.6%
405	1.2%	1,256	3.0%
225	1.3%	1,113	4.6%
17	0.4%	23	1.0%
71	0.9%	75	1.8%
2,183	2.8%	4,589	5.0%
33	0.5%	74	1.6%
72	0.9%	150	2.2%
253	1.1%	703	2.7%
1,548	1.3%	3,419	3.2%
83	1.1%	169	3.5%
793	1.2%	1,420	2.4%
488	1.6%	1,190	4.0%
20	0.5%	32	1.3%
53	0.8%	110	2.5%
146	1.7%	346	4.2%
46	0.7%	202	3.7%
215	1.5%	740	4.8%
174	1.0%	667	3.0%
364	0.9%	1,470	2.6%
27	0.6%	53	1.8%
218	1.0%	693	3.7%
86	0.8%	263	2.9%
508	1.1%	1,238	2.3%
203	1.1%	518	3.4%
72	1.3%	113	2.8%
8	0.2%	30	1.1%
51	0.8%	152	2.9%

**15,905 1.3% 39,974 3.3%**

### Child Population Hispanic (Under 20)

2000 2019

NUMBER PERCENT NUMBER PERCENT

229	1.7%	614	4.3%
861	2.3%	4,116	7.9%
122	1.5%	493	8.8%
68	1.2%	175	3.5%
1,125	7.9%	2,325	16.0%
86	2.5%	386	16.7%
34	0.5%	110	2.3%
627	2.1%	1,961	7.1%
93	0.9%	444	5.8%
92	1.6%	190	3.5%
393	3.5%	1,644	14.2%
27	0.6%	58	2.1%
69	0.8%	110	2.0%
63	1.7%	158	5.3%
69	1.8%	165	4.5%
488	4.1%	1,808	13.3%
250	1.7%	761	6.0%
28	0.7%	109	4.0%
39	1.2%	102	5.3%
97	1.0%	265	3.0%
35	0.9%	171	5.0%
660	3.2%	1,712	8.3%
707	4.9%	1,257	10.2%
112	0.8%	183	1.9%
1,494	8.5%	5,167	27.4%
312	1.7%	1,036	5.2%
134	1.3%	385	4.3%
742	2.7%	1,927	8.0%
51	1.0%	127	3.4%
936	11.0%	2,459	29.0%
176	2.6%	465	7.3%
28	0.9%	62	3.2%
49	0.9%	93	2.5%
92	2.1%	169	4.4%
438	1.7%	1,470	5.5%
245	1.7%	691	5.9%
3,338	1.8%	12,209	7.3%
71	1.7%	98	3.0%
334	1.5%	1,131	5.4%
142	1.4%	367	4.7%
583	1.7%	2,298	5.4%
776	4.3%	2,824	11.6%
34	0.8%	60	2.5%
63	0.8%	131	3.2%
2,006	2.5%	7,805	8.6%
83	1.2%	208	4.4%
148	1.9%	363	5.3%
2,009	8.9%	7,467	28.2%
1,700	1.4%	4,515	4.2%
67	0.9%	138	2.8%
890	1.4%	4,366	7.4%
1,464	4.7%	4,838	16.2%
39	1.0%	63	2.7%
54	0.9%	202	4.7%
136	1.6%	281	3.4%
110	1.7%	314	5.8%
284	2.0%	1,437	9.4%
234	1.3%	882	4.0%
1,008	2.5%	5,450	9.8%
78	1.6%	45	1.5%
223	1.0%	722	3.9%
96	0.9%	458	5.1%
743	1.6%	3,571	6.6%
226	1.2%	838	5.4%
56	1.0%	92	2.3%
42	0.9%	62	2.3%
137	2.1%	338	6.4%

**28,245 2.2% 96,941 8.0%**



# Demographics Definitions & Sources

## 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-EST2009-ALLDATA-[ST-FIPS]: Annual County Resident Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2009.

U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, CC-EST2019-ALLDATA-[ST-FIPS]: Annual County Resident Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2019.

U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Annual County and Resident Population Estimates by Selected Age Groups and Sex: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2019 (CC-EST2019-AGESEX).

U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Table B01001: SEX BY AGE. 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, CC-EST2008-ALLDATA-[ST-FIPS]: Annual County Resident Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2008.

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.

\* Complete state and county data profiles are available online at [http://www.alavoces.org/alabama\\_kids\\_count](http://www.alavoces.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 2020 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](http://datacenter.kidscount.org).

## LIST OF INDICATORS

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



### Children Without Health Insurance

### Infant Mortality, All Races (Rate per 1,000 Live Births)

### Pre-term Births to All Mothers

### Low Birth Weight, All Races

	2014-18		2008	2018	2008-18	2008	2018	2008	2018	2008	2018	2008-18
	NUMBER	PERCENT	RATE		TREND	PERCENT		PERCENT		TREND		
Autauga	322	2.3%	11.7	6.6	-	11.0%	13.8%	9.3%	8.6%	-		
Baldwin	1,978	4.1%	7.0	4.4	-	12.2%	10.5%	8.7%	8.6%	-		
Barbour	174	3.0%	17.0	11.6	-	11.3%	12.8%	9.7%	13.5%	-		
Bibb	86	1.8%	7.4	0.0	-	11.0%	8.0%	11.4%	6.4%	I		
Blount	914	6.5%	5.7	8.9	-	11.6%	8.2%	8.2%	6.1%	-		
Bullock	46	1.9%	0.0	16.5	-	16.2%	20.7%	12.4%	19.8%	-		
Butler	101	2.1%	13.5	14.4	-	12.5%	15.3%	11.1%	12.9%	-		
Calhoun	528	2.0%	8.5	6.3	-	8.1%	11.3%	8.4%	9.8%	-		
Chambers	400	5.5%	7.2	11.1	-	11.5%	11.1%	10.0%	10.6%	-		
Cherokee	84	1.5%	17.2	21.5	-	12.7%	8.2%	9.0%	6.0%	-		
Chilton	534	4.8%	13.1	5.5	-	10.0%	12.5%	9.5%	11.4%	-		
Choctaw	36	1.3%	0.0	28.0	W	11.1%	16.8%	10.5%	11.9%	-		
Clarke	124	2.2%	6.3	7.4	-	11.4%	10.7%	12.3%	12.2%	-		
Clay	24	0.8%	12.2	0.0	-	13.0%	14.2%	9.1%	11.1%	-		
Cleburne	174	4.8%	5.1	5.5	-	5.4%	13.3%	4.6%	8.8%	-		
Coffee	564	4.4%	8.7	0.0	-	10.4%	10.7%	9.6%	8.1%	-		
Colbert	392	3.2%	6.2	4.7	-	14.2%	11.4%	13.3%	10.1%	-		
Conecuh	162	5.7%	20.7	15.3	-	22.1%	13.0%	15.2%	10.7%	-		
Coosa	87	4.6%	8.7	23.5	-	13.0%	15.3%	9.6%	16.5%	-		
Covington	569	6.6%	11.3	2.5	-	13.3%	14.3%	9.0%	14.0%	-		
Crenshaw	121	3.7%	0.0	0.0	-	11.9%	12.3%	8.9%	10.9%	-		
Cullman	743	3.8%	10.8	3.1	-	10.3%	11.2%	10.0%	9.2%	-		
Dale	425	3.5%	3.9	7.6	-	10.3%	11.1%	8.5%	7.9%	-		
Dallas	209	2.0%	13.5	0.0	-	14.0%	13.3%	12.1%	14.2%	W		
De Kalb	668	3.7%	3.9	8.5	-	11.0%	9.7%	8.6%	8.6%	-		
Elmore	468	2.4%	5.8	8.6	-	12.5%	10.1%	8.9%	8.0%	-		
Escambia	889	10.1%	7.1	6.9	-	16.6%	13.6%	10.6%	9.9%	-		
Etowah	669	2.8%	15.0	5.0	-	11.0%	11.7%	8.6%	10.7%	-		
Fayette	83	2.2%	10.5	0.0	-	14.7%	10.1%	10.5%	10.1%	-		
Franklin	714	8.9%	8.3	4.6	-	10.4%	12.5%	10.2%	12.7%	-		
Geneva	205	3.3%	6.0	0.0	-	13.7%	8.9%	10.7%	7.9%	-		
Greene	74	3.9%	0.0	0.0	-	21.8%	15.7%	21.0%	15.9%	-		
Hale	86	2.2%	13.9	0.0	-	13.9%	12.8%	12.5%	13.3%	-		
Henry	51	1.3%	11.0	6.5	-	6.6%	14.4%	6.1%	13.7%	-		
Houston	605	2.4%	7.9	10.2	-	9.9%	12.1%	8.9%	10.7%	W		
Jackson	141	1.2%	12.8	3.5	-	11.0%	11.4%	10.4%	7.7%	-		
Jefferson	5,886	3.7%	13.2	8.2	-	14.4%	12.7%	12.3%	11.7%	-		
Lamar	395	12.2%	11.3	0.0	-	15.8%	10.7%	13.0%	6.2%	-		
Lauderdale	442	2.2%	7.8	5.4	-	11.8%	10.3%	9.2%	9.0%	-		
Lawrence	212	2.8%	9.4	8.8	-	12.5%	13.5%	9.2%	9.4%	-		
Lee	758	2.0%	6.7	8.9	W	6.6%	11.5%	5.8%	9.8%	W		
Limestone	570	2.5%	6.6	4.0	-	12.9%	12.2%	10.0%	9.9%	-		
Lowndes	35	1.4%	5.6	16.4	-	12.8%	12.3%	13.4%	10.7%	-		
Macon	66	1.7%	12.1	5.6	-	8.1%	13.5%	13.3%	9.6%	-		
Madison	2,995	3.6%	11.1	6.6	-	13.5%	13.8%	11.3%	10.6%	-		
Marengo	136	2.8%	3.4	0.0	-	15.0%	16.1%	13.6%	15.1%	-		
Marion	214	3.2%	6.1	15.7	-	11.0%	13.8%	9.5%	11.6%	-		
Marshall	996	4.0%	5.3	2.2	-	11.1%	11.8%	7.7%	9.0%	-		
Mobile	3,550	3.4%	6.9	9.0	-	14.9%	15.1%	12.0%	13.0%	-		
Monroe	193	3.7%	6.9	10.4	-	23.5%	17.1%	18.7%	14.0%	I		
Montgomery	1,601	2.8%	9.8	9.2	-	13.8%	15.1%	12.4%	13.5%	-		
Morgan	890	3.1%	8.6	2.8	-	14.0%	11.1%	9.6%	9.3%	-		
Perry	122	5.1%	19.1	11.0	-	11.5%	12.1%	10.8%	14.3%	-		
Pickens	179	4.2%	19.2	0.0	-	15.4%	13.6%	13.1%	11.8%	-		
Pike	291	4.1%	12.7	5.5	-	12.4%	11.6%	8.9%	10.5%	-		
Randolph	164	3.2%	7.9	4.0	-	12.5%	14.3%	6.7%	10.3%	-		
Russell	638	4.2%	10.7	5.1	-	6.5%	13.0%	1.2%	10.8%	-		
St. Clair	447	2.1%	5.3	2.1	-	13.3%	11.3%	8.6%	9.2%	-		
Shelby	1,921	3.6%	4.2	6.7	-	11.5%	9.4%	7.9%	8.8%	-		
Sumter	118	4.0%	17.1	14.3	-	19.4%	12.9%	16.0%	11.5%	-		
Talladega	306	1.7%	14.4	5.7	I	12.9%	12.4%	13.1%	10.4%	-		
Tallapoosa	193	2.1%	13.0	10.2	-	16.6%	20.3%	12.5%	16.8%	-		
Tuscaloosa	843	1.7%	12.3	7.9	-	14.4%	11.3%	11.1%	10.4%	-		
Walker	542	3.6%	15.1	14.3	-	13.1%	11.0%	9.8%	9.5%	-		
Washington	146	3.7%	10.9	5.4	-	11.3%	17.9%	7.1%	14.1%	W		
Wilcox	18	0.6%	0.0	7.7	-	11.2%	12.3%	16.8%	10.0%	-		
Winston	354	6.8%	14.1	8.3	-	12.4%	10.8%	10.6%	10.4%	-		
<b>ALABAMA</b>	<b>38,671</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>12.9%</b>	<b>12.5%</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>-</b>		











# Health Definitions & Sources

## DEFINITIONS

### 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.

Adult Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5 is underweight; BMI 18.5 to <25 is normal; BMI 25.0 to <30 is overweight; BMI 30 or greater is obese<sup>1</sup>.

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

### 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 TEENS AGED 15-17

The number of live births to females aged 15-17 per 1,000

females in that age group. This number includes only births where the age of the mother is known.

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

### BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED FEMALES, AGED 10-19

The number of live births to unmarried females aged 10 through 19 expressed as a percentage of live births to women of all ages (includes only births where the age of the mother is known).

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

### CHILDREN WITH SERIOUS EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE (SED) RECEIVING MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

A child or adolescent, age 18 years or less with a mental health diagnosis who is either separated from family due to signs and symptoms resulting from the mental health diagnosis or is experiencing functional impairment in the community, family, school, or work. Also the child/adolescent is experiencing substantial impairment with autonomous functioning, is experiencing symptoms associated with psychotic disorder or suicidal/homicidal ideation or gesture or is at risk of separation and in need of more restrictive treatment setting due to mental health diagnosis.

Source: Special tabulations provided by the Alabama Department of Mental Health.

### CHILDREN WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE:

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B27001, Health Insurance Coverage by Sex by Age.

### 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.

### FEMALES RECEIVING ADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE

Percentage of births wherein prenatal care was begun by the fourth month of pregnancy and 80.0 percent or more of the recommended prenatal visits were made. The data reported herein represent the sum of the "adequate" and "adequate plus" categories of the Adequacy of Prenatal Care Index, which is comprised of the following categories:

1. Adequate-Plus Care: prenatal care begun by the fourth month

NOTE: <sup>1</sup> [https://www.cdc.gov/healthyweight/assessing/bmi/adult\\_bmi/index.html#Why](https://www.cdc.gov/healthyweight/assessing/bmi/adult_bmi/index.html#Why)

## LIST OF INDICATORS

and 110 percent or more of the recommended visits were made.

2. Adequate Care: prenatal care begun by the fourth month and 80-109 percent of the recommended visits were made.
3. Intermediate Care: prenatal care begun by the fourth month and 50-79 percent of the recommended visits were made.
4. Inadequate Care: prenatal care that did not occur, began after the fourth month, or in which less than 50 percent of the recommended visits were made.

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

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

Source: Alabama Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics, *Selected Maternal and Child Health Statistics*, 2003, Table 9 and *Alabama Vital Statistics*, 2015, Table 11 and Table 12. – we do not

produce *Selected Maternal and Child Health Statistics* book in last few years. Table 9 contains almost same information as AVS table 12.

### 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.

### LOW BIRTH WEIGHT

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

Source: Alabama Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics, *County Health Profiles* (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.

### MOTHERS WHO SMOKED DURING PREGNANCY

The number of mothers who smoked at any trimester during pregnancy, expressed as a

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



# Health Definitions & Sources

## DEFINITIONS

percentage of all births (excluding those births for which the smoking 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 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/>

### 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.

### 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>

\* Complete state and county data profiles are available online at [http://www.alavoces.org/alabama\\_kids\\_count](http://www.alavoces.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 2020 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](http://datacenter.kidscount.org).













## Scantron-Eighth Grade Math Percent Proficient

	2018-2019		
	POVERTY	ABOVE POVERTY	TOTAL
Autauga	44.9%	78.8%	62.1%
Baldwin	40.4%	71.4%	58.6%
Barbour	13.4%	28.0%	19.9%
Bibb	28.7%	47.4%	35.5%
Blount	30.8%	49.6%	40.8%
Bullock	7.4%	21.2%	11.9%
Butler	16.9%	28.6%	18.4%
Calhoun	29.6%	55.2%	40.0%
Chambers	25.7%	35.1%	30.0%
Cherokee	47.6%	63.8%	53.4%
Chilton	30.9%	49.3%	37.7%
Choctaw	4.2%	18.2%	8.6%
Clarke	20.7%	42.7%	31.1%
Clay	27.2%	51.3%	35.0%
Cleburne	36.3%	55.3%	44.4%
Coffee	38.7%	67.9%	54.5%
Colbert	39.3%	66.7%	52.7%
Conecuh	21.4%	39.0%	28.9%
Coosa	12.9%	25.0%	19.0%
Covington	29.3%	63.8%	43.1%
Crenshaw	26.1%	44.7%	36.8%
Cullman	42.9%	73.5%	59.2%
Dale	42.0%	75.3%	54.4%
Dallas	12.2%	35.6%	17.9%
De Kalb	34.8%	53.1%	41.8%
Elmore	34.4%	55.6%	44.7%
Escambia	45.3%	58.5%	52.0%
Etowah	32.4%	57.3%	43.2%
Fayette	23.6%	45.2%	31.4%
Franklin	24.0%	37.9%	33.7%
Geneva	42.6%	61.5%	49.3%
Greene	0.0%	13.0%	3.5%
Hale	24.8%	42.5%	28.6%
Henry	23.1%	44.9%	31.8%
Houston	35.4%	71.5%	48.2%
Jackson	40.9%	61.5%	52.0%
Jefferson	18.7%	63.0%	42.2%
Lamar	29.1%	53.3%	37.6%
Lauderdale	45.1%	63.4%	55.0%
Lawrence	27.7%	46.2%	34.7%
Lee	41.5%	74.6%	59.6%
Limestone	27.4%	53.5%	40.2%
Lowndes	8.2%	16.0%	10.2%
Macon	19.3%	35.7%	24.6%
Madison	31.5%	65.9%	54.5%
Marengo	20.2%	60.6%	31.7%
Marion	39.0%	51.7%	44.3%
Marshall	34.1%	60.9%	47.1%
Mobile	29.7%	54.1%	41.3%
Monroe	20.0%	47.1%	28.8%
Montgomery	15.1%	45.5%	28.5%
Morgan	33.6%	69.8%	49.9%
Perry	11.1%	6.3%	10.1%
Pickens	13.3%	24.6%	17.1%
Pike	29.4%	45.9%	36.6%
Randolph	26.3%	49.2%	36.1%
Russell	36.4%	58.8%	44.1%
St. Clair	44.7%	65.7%	56.0%
Shelby	40.2%	70.2%	60.3%
Sumter	20.3%	40.6%	27.5%
Talladega	29.5%	55.9%	38.0%
Tallapoosa	35.4%	60.4%	45.1%
Tuscaloosa	24.4%	57.2%	41.8%
Walker	28.9%	53.1%	39.2%
Washington	27.6%	46.5%	36.3%
Wilcox	8.2%	14.8%	9.8%
Winston	41.4%	62.2%	51.3%
<b>ALABAMA</b>	<b>34.8%</b>	<b>61.2%</b>	<b>48.1%</b>

## Ninth Grade Retention

	2008-2009	2018-2019	
	PERCENT	TOTAL	POVERTY ABOVE POVERTY
	12.8%	4.1%	10.1%
	7.8%	0.0%	0.0%
	16.7%	2.2%	3.9%
	6.8%	4.3%	9.2%
	6.5%	4.3%	10.7%
	7.4%	18.7%	22.1%
	0.0%	13.3%	21.8%
	3.7%	5.5%	11.2%
	9.1%	6.6%	10.5%
	6.5%	7.9%	14.4%
	5.4%	3.4%	5.4%
	4.8%	1.1%	1.8%
	10.9%	8.0%	11.3%
	3.6%	4.4%	7.1%
	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%
	1.6%	3.2%	7.4%
	7.0%	2.3%	5.9%
	18.4%	11.8%	15.7%
	15.6%	0.0%	0.0%
	4.9%	2.3%	3.4%
	6.4%	2.4%	3.3%
	3.4%	0.9%	1.8%
	4.3%	5.3%	7.5%
	9.1%	14.4%	18.6%
	6.4%	0.8%	1.2%
	8.2%	6.7%	10.7%
	3.3%	3.7%	5.1%
	8.7%	3.4%	5.0%
	3.6%	5.2%	6.8%
	3.5%	2.6%	5.3%
	2.4%	1.3%	3.4%
	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%
	2.4%	1.2%	0.0%
	7.8%	0.5%	1.3%
	5.4%	2.5%	3.2%
	1.9%	0.3%	1.2%
	11.5%	4.7%	9.2%
	8.1%	1.6%	0.0%
	2.3%	2.1%	3.2%
	3.8%	2.4%	4.3%
	4.3%	4.5%	10.9%
	8.6%	3.3%	6.0%
	0.0%	15.3%	11.9%
	11.5%	2.3%	2.5%
	6.7%	3.8%	9.2%
	2.5%	4.6%	8.5%
	7.3%	4.0%	9.8%
	3.5%	4.2%	5.6%
	19.0%	10.2%	13.9%
	7.1%	8.5%	8.1%
	14.3%	14.5%	19.8%
	8.9%	4.7%	6.4%
	7.1%	5.7%	7.3%
	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%
	13.7%	6.6%	7.9%
	0.7%	3.4%	4.5%
	14.0%	13.6%	19.0%
	8.6%	3.5%	8.4%
	5.7%	3.7%	10.1%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	8.1%	3.5%	6.6%
	10.6%	2.5%	1.3%
	10.5%	7.2%	11.1%
	7.4%	1.0%	1.8%
	8.3%	4.6%	6.0%
	9.6%	0.8%	1.1%
	2.3%	3.4%	5.7%
<b>ALABAMA</b>	<b>9.0%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>







## College and Career Ready Index Percentage

2018-2019

	OVERALL	ACT	IB	AP	ACT WORK KEYS	COLLEGE CREDIT	CAREER TECH CREDENTIAL	MILITARY
Autauga	79.5%	59.2%	0.0%	15.7%	75.3%	6.9%	18.6%	0.8%
Baldwin	85.0%	55.8%	1.9%	13.5%	70.3%	13.0%	39.7%	2.3%
Barbour	60.4%	31.1%	0.0%	7.0%	49.1%	11.7%	19.4%	2.2%
Bibb	92.2%	44.0%	0.0%	3.7%	67.1%	4.9%	63.8%	0.4%
Blount	92.2%	56.3%	0.2%	4.1%	71.1%	8.0%	46.9%	2.1%
Bullock	76.5%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%	14.1%	10.6%	60.0%	4.7%
Butler	74.1%	37.8%	0.0%	0.5%	55.7%	14.6%	32.4%	1.1%
Calhoun	79.3%	49.5%	0.0%	6.3%	63.9%	15.0%	35.0%	0.4%
Chambers	64.6%	34.4%	0.0%	1.7%	54.4%	0.7%	15.3%	2.4%
Cherokee	75.3%	49.2%	0.0%	3.4%	63.7%	9.2%	26.1%	2.0%
Chilton	71.8%	43.9%	0.0%	5.6%	61.7%	11.6%	20.9%	1.0%
Choctaw	73.7%	33.1%	0.0%	0.0%	44.9%	17.0%	61.9%	0.0%
Clarke	72.6%	39.8%	0.0%	2.4%	55.6%	24.3%	33.7%	3.0%
Clay	76.1%	52.1%	0.0%	0.0%	64.8%	28.2%	25.4%	1.4%
Cleburne	82.6%	52.2%	0.0%	3.1%	65.8%	14.3%	29.8%	0.0%
Coffee	87.1%	53.8%	0.0%	16.8%	63.8%	29.5%	58.6%	6.1%
Colbert	84.5%	54.9%	0.0%	9.0%	67.5%	15.9%	52.7%	0.2%
Conecuh	72.8%	24.8%	0.0%	0.8%	32.0%	19.2%	42.4%	0.0%
Coosa	69.2%	36.5%	0.0%	0.0%	42.3%	7.7%	53.9%	0.0%
Covington	86.1%	48.4%	0.0%	0.8%	64.0%	30.5%	41.3%	2.1%
Crenshaw	69.3%	44.2%	0.0%	0.6%	46.0%	22.7%	35.6%	3.1%
Cullman	95.2%	55.9%	0.0%	8.8%	65.3%	18.6%	56.0%	1.9%
Dale	86.8%	49.2%	0.0%	3.8%	68.4%	18.6%	56.0%	4.0%
Dallas	49.5%	20.5%	0.0%	0.2%	29.8%	15.2%	23.3%	2.4%
De Kalb	81.0%	45.3%	0.0%	1.4%	67.3%	23.4%	43.4%	0.5%
Elmore	83.3%	55.4%	0.0%	11.4%	66.8%	7.7%	40.0%	4.0%
Escambia	81.9%	49.0%	0.0%	4.5%	54.7%	26.4%	32.6%	4.3%
Etowah	76.6%	45.9%	0.0%	9.1%	61.5%	10.9%	25.3%	1.8%
Fayette	90.3%	55.5%	0.0%	6.5%	73.6%	41.3%	49.7%	2.6%
Franklin	84.8%	43.2%	0.0%	8.6%	61.3%	23.8%	42.8%	0.7%
Geneva	94.6%	43.4%	0.0%	0.0%	70.0%	16.2%	54.6%	0.0%
Greene	54.4%	13.2%	0.0%	0.0%	29.4%	14.7%	33.8%	0.0%
Hale	92.1%	32.0%	0.0%	2.0%	57.6%	20.7%	45.3%	2.0%
Henry	92.9%	44.2%	0.0%	7.8%	67.5%	21.4%	67.5%	6.5%
Houston	75.1%	44.3%	0.0%	4.0%	54.0%	23.4%	40.9%	3.0%
Jackson	82.3%	49.6%	0.0%	6.4%	58.5%	36.3%	40.8%	2.2%
Jefferson	76.4%	51.9%	1.8%	18.6%	57.0%	9.4%	28.8%	1.2%
Lamar	85.4%	47.7%	0.0%	2.7%	70.9%	26.5%	45.7%	2.7%
Lauderdale	84.7%	56.5%	0.0%	7.3%	74.0%	11.2%	29.3%	1.1%
Lawrence	75.7%	39.7%	0.0%	7.8%	66.2%	8.7%	24.3%	0.3%
Lee	74.9%	53.8%	2.4%	15.9%	62.5%	8.6%	31.0%	1.6%
Limestone	88.7%	51.2%	0.0%	11.8%	57.3%	14.3%	47.6%	2.2%
Lowndes	73.0%	22.6%	0.0%	0.0%	33.9%	20.9%	49.6%	12.2%
Macon	83.5%	33.9%	0.0%	0.0%	43.3%	42.5%	44.1%	0.8%
Madison	84.1%	63.6%	0.9%	27.0%	71.0%	8.0%	23.2%	1.1%
Marengo	80.7%	47.1%	0.0%	7.5%	62.1%	15.7%	42.5%	3.3%
Marion	82.4%	55.1%	0.0%	1.8%	73.5%	30.7%	6.6%	1.5%
Marshall	82.6%	51.3%	0.0%	12.3%	65.9%	12.4%	56.2%	1.4%
Mobile	84.5%	41.0%	1.1%	7.6%	47.9%	9.2%	59.1%	1.6%
Monroe	74.9%	42.0%	0.0%	1.2%	52.2%	12.6%	55.3%	4.7%
Montgomery	59.1%	39.0%	0.0%	8.2%	43.0%	0.4%	22.5%	2.4%
Morgan	85.0%	50.5%	0.0%	14.3%	65.6%	28.6%	26.1%	1.5%
Perry	50.5%	23.9%	0.0%	1.8%	28.4%	14.7%	37.6%	1.8%
Pickens	65.5%	41.2%	0.0%	0.0%	53.1%	29.9%	26.0%	1.1%
Pike	79.7%	42.9%	0.0%	6.4%	58.4%	24.1%	36.8%	3.5%
Randolph	89.5%	36.5%	0.0%	3.2%	54.4%	21.8%	75.4%	2.5%
Russell	77.9%	40.3%	0.0%	3.1%	63.3%	4.7%	30.1%	2.8%
St. Clair	83.8%	57.1%	0.1%	15.2%	69.3%	24.3%	32.9%	1.4%
Shelby	86.1%	66.7%	0.1%	26.5%	73.5%	16.8%	19.1%	1.2%
Sumter	73.4%	17.4%	0.0%	0.0%	23.9%	5.5%	66.1%	0.0%
Talladega	84.3%	46.0%	0.0%	9.4%	60.6%	24.3%	56.1%	1.2%
Tallapoosa	87.1%	47.0%	0.0%	3.4%	57.8%	18.5%	46.3%	0.5%
Tuscaloosa	75.0%	45.0%	0.2%	11.2%	59.5%	10.7%	27.6%	0.9%
Walker	88.2%	50.2%	0.0%	3.3%	68.9%	12.3%	49.5%	2.8%
Washington	84.9%	44.4%	0.0%	0.0%	63.1%	35.4%	31.8%	1.5%
Wilcox	66.4%	12.2%	0.0%	0.0%	27.5%	10.7%	54.2%	3.1%
Winston	85.2%	48.0%	0.0%	1.2%	66.8%	30.2%	46.5%	2.7%
<b>ALABAMA</b>	<b>80.3%</b>	<b>49.6%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>11.7%</b>	<b>60.8%</b>	<b>13.8%</b>	<b>36.6%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>



## High School Dropout Rate

2007-2008		2018-2019		
PERCENT	TOTAL	POVERTY	ABOVE POVERTY	
Autauga	1.6%	5.5%	9.8%	2.8%
Baldwin	0.7%	5.9%	10.6%	3.6%
Barbour	3.3%	8.1%	9.9%	5.7%
Bibb	1.8%	5.3%	9.5%	0.0%
Blount	1.4%	1.8%	3.2%	0.8%
Bullock	2.9%	2.4%	2.3%	2.4%
Butler	0.9%	1.6%	2.2%	0.0%
Calhoun	1.6%	3.0%	5.4%	0.6%
Chambers	2.5%	5.8%	6.5%	4.8%
Cherokee	1.9%	4.7%	8.6%	0.0%
Chilton	2.0%	6.8%	9.6%	3.4%
Choctaw	2.7%	0.8%	0.0%	1.7%
Clarke	1.1%	4.9%	5.9%	4.0%
Clay	0.2%	3.5%	4.7%	1.8%
Cleburne	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Coffee	1.7%	3.0%	7.4%	0.7%
Colbert	2.6%	4.3%	6.9%	2.5%
Conecuh	1.4%	5.6%	9.7%	1.6%
Coosa	4.3%	9.6%	10.5%	9.1%
Covington	2.0%	2.6%	5.5%	0.5%
Crenshaw	0.3%	8.0%	14.0%	5.3%
Cullman	2.4%	3.4%	6.6%	1.4%
Dale	2.1%	2.2%	3.3%	0.9%
Dallas	1.6%	4.8%	6.9%	1.3%
De Kalb	0.9%	3.6%	5.3%	1.8%
Elmore	1.2%	4.4%	7.5%	2.1%
Escambia	1.3%	4.8%	6.5%	3.7%
Etowah	1.0%	2.8%	4.0%	1.7%
Fayette	2.1%	5.2%	8.2%	2.4%
Franklin	0.9%	4.0%	8.0%	2.8%
Geneva	2.2%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%
Greene	2.1%	11.8%	4.9%	22.2%
Hale	0.4%	4.4%	2.8%	8.3%
Henry	2.3%	1.3%	1.1%	1.7%
Houston	1.8%	5.5%	7.7%	2.2%
Jackson	1.7%	3.2%	4.9%	1.9%
Jefferson	1.0%	3.2%	5.2%	1.7%
Lamar	4.2%	2.6%	5.3%	0.0%
Lauderdale	1.5%	2.9%	6.9%	0.5%
Lawrence	0.5%	5.9%	8.5%	2.9%
Lee	2.0%	3.4%	5.9%	1.9%
Limestone	1.2%	5.5%	10.1%	2.2%
Lowndes	2.3%	3.5%	4.6%	2.0%
Macon	1.3%	7.1%	9.1%	4.9%
Madison	1.6%	2.2%	4.3%	1.3%
Marengo	0.8%	4.2%	5.1%	3.1%
Marion	1.8%	4.2%	6.0%	2.7%
Marshall	1.2%	3.7%	6.1%	2.0%
Mobile	1.9%	5.3%	7.8%	3.3%
Monroe	1.5%	6.7%	7.7%	4.6%
Montgomery	0.8%	5.2%	7.8%	3.0%
Morgan	1.6%	2.9%	4.4%	1.9%
Perry	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pickens	1.0%	2.8%	4.6%	0.0%
Pike	1.2%	4.8%	8.7%	1.2%
Randolph	1.3%	2.8%	3.4%	2.1%
Russell	2.0%	3.6%	5.3%	0.9%
St. Clair	1.5%	1.6%	2.1%	1.2%
Shelby	1.0%	2.3%	4.3%	1.5%
Sumter	1.7%	9.2%	15.7%	3.4%
Talladega	2.4%	2.1%	3.2%	0.3%
Tallapoosa	1.2%	5.0%	6.9%	3.0%
Tuscaloosa	2.6%	5.7%	9.1%	3.5%
Walker	1.8%	3.5%	5.5%	1.6%
Washington	0.6%	4.5%	5.4%	3.4%
Wilcox	0.5%	6.1%	8.1%	2.2%
Winston	0.4%	6.6%	11.6%	2.7%
<b>ALABAMA</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>



### Suspensions By Race/Ethnicity In-School and Out of School

### Suspensions By Gender In-School and Out of School

	2018-2019							2018-2019		
	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC/LATINO	ASIAN	AMERICAN INDIAN	NATIVE HAWAIIAN	TWO OR MORE RACES	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
Autauga	9.7%	18.7%	8.9%	3.9%	11.5%	0.0%	7.2%	6.7%	16.7%	11.8%
Baldwin	12.7%	30.8%	12.8%	2.9%	18.3%	15.0%	16.1%	9.8%	19.8%	14.9%
Barbour	2.9%	20.3%	3.8%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	26.7%	7.4%	14.5%	10.9%
Bibb	8.0%	16.8%	3.8%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.8%	5.3%	13.7%	9.8%
Blount	9.1%	17.2%	6.7%	12.9%	10.0%	0.0%	18.4%	4.5%	13.2%	8.9%
Bullock	16.7%	24.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.2%	26.9%	20.8%
Butler	9.4%	27.9%	18.6%	7.1%	0.0%	100.0%	20.0%	14.8%	27.2%	21.5%
Calhoun	4.3%	13.9%	4.3%	8.0%	3.0%	9.7%	9.1%	4.3%	9.4%	7.0%
Chambers	12.2%	24.2%	9.8%	7.7%	11.1%	0.0%	24.0%	11.1%	26.0%	18.7%
Cherokee	10.8%	18.7%	6.1%	0.0%	15.4%	0.0%	19.2%	5.6%	16.4%	11.3%
Chilton	9.5%	16.0%	6.5%	0.0%	17.4%	25.0%	9.0%	5.3%	13.9%	9.7%
Choctaw	1.7%	1.4%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	2.2%	1.5%
Clarke	7.6%	16.6%	8.3%	3.8%	8.3%	0.0%	8.0%	8.2%	17.5%	13.0%
Clay	3.2%	9.6%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.4%	2.7%	5.8%	4.3%
Cleburne	13.1%	32.6%	9.5%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	16.7%	7.9%	19.5%	13.8%
Coffee	5.0%	13.3%	4.5%	3.7%	5.0%	2.8%	7.1%	3.5%	9.4%	6.5%
Colbert	5.6%	16.8%	4.9%	3.3%	6.4%	0.0%	11.1%	3.8%	11.8%	7.9%
Conecuh	3.2%	21.4%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	12.6%	19.1%	15.9%
Coosa	21.2%	37.0%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	21.7%	21.3%	34.2%	28.0%
Covington	8.6%	9.5%	8.8%	1.7%	11.8%	0.0%	8.6%	5.4%	11.7%	8.7%
Crenshaw	11.1%	19.9%	6.1%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	30.8%	7.2%	20.1%	13.9%
Cullman	2.1%	2.5%	1.2%	0.0%	3.1%	3.4%	2.0%	0.7%	3.3%	2.0%
Dale	9.0%	24.9%	9.6%	5.5%	4.3%	6.7%	4.4%	7.9%	18.2%	13.4%
Dallas	9.5%	20.8%	18.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.9%	22.4%	19.4%
De Kalb	8.7%	15.1%	8.3%	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%	8.2%	4.8%	11.8%	8.4%
Elmore	10.4%	22.9%	10.5%	5.7%	18.0%	11.1%	7.8%	9.3%	17.6%	13.7%
Escambia	1.2%	4.8%	0.6%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	3.7%	1.7%	3.5%	2.6%
Etowah	7.6%	4.2%	3.7%	0.8%	2.0%	0.0%	9.7%	3.6%	9.3%	6.6%
Fayette	8.9%	13.1%	11.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.9%	6.0%	13.3%	9.8%
Franklin	6.8%	3.1%	1.7%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	3.1%	2.2%	7.7%	5.0%
Geneva	3.6%	7.3%	3.0%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	2.6%	2.3%	5.6%	4.0%
Greene	50.0%	20.5%	30.8%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.5%	22.5%	20.6%
Hale	7.8%	17.7%	9.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	10.0%	18.9%	14.6%
Henry	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%
Houston	2.2%	17.9%	4.0%	2.9%	5.9%	7.1%	5.3%	5.3%	11.8%	8.7%
Jackson	1.8%	3.6%	0.6%	3.2%	0.9%	0.0%	1.7%	0.9%	2.4%	1.7%
Jefferson	3.6%	18.9%	5.7%	0.5%	14.2%	10.6%	5.8%	8.0%	14.4%	11.3%
Lamar	7.1%	15.2%	14.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.5%	5.8%	10.4%	8.2%
Lauderdale	3.9%	21.9%	6.4%	2.4%	4.8%	0.0%	11.9%	3.9%	9.4%	6.7%
Lawrence	6.3%	6.5%	3.6%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	4.8%	3.4%	8.1%	5.9%
Lee	6.2%	20.3%	8.3%	2.3%	6.6%	1.4%	8.6%	6.5%	13.9%	10.3%
Limestone	8.9%	11.9%	8.1%	4.1%	11.1%	0.0%	8.4%	4.1%	14.2%	9.1%
Lowndes	16.7%	18.5%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.4%	21.2%	18.3%
Macon	0.0%	2.0%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	1.6%	2.3%	2.0%
Madison	7.2%	22.0%	10.0%	2.2%	8.4%	8.3%	12.0%	7.7%	15.6%	11.7%
Marengo	8.9%	17.1%	6.1%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	13.3%	9.2%	18.1%	13.7%
Marion	3.6%	9.6%	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	2.1%	5.6%	3.9%
Marshall	3.2%	8.1%	2.3%	0.0%	5.6%	2.8%	4.1%	1.3%	4.8%	3.1%
Mobile	11.1%	24.2%	10.6%	4.7%	19.4%	11.3%	11.6%	12.1%	22.4%	17.3%
Monroe	3.4%	9.0%	11.1%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	6.1%	3.7%	9.0%	6.4%
Montgomery	5.1%	18.5%	6.9%	1.2%	3.9%	10.7%	6.7%	11.1%	19.3%	15.2%
Morgan	5.3%	1.6%	2.3%	1.2%	9.2%	4.8%	3.4%	2.2%	6.0%	4.1%
Perry	20.0%	36.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	29.6%	42.4%	36.0%
Pickens	2.7%	3.9%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	3.8%	3.3%
Pike	5.1%	11.5%	4.1%	2.4%	5.6%	0.0%	5.7%	6.1%	10.9%	8.6%
Randolph	13.4%	16.0%	7.2%	5.9%	12.5%	0.0%	19.4%	8.7%	18.6%	13.7%
Russell	10.6%	20.0%	8.3%	4.2%	12.2%	25.0%	15.4%	10.5%	20.1%	15.5%
St. Clair	6.8%	11.6%	7.1%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	10.2%	4.4%	10.0%	7.4%
Shelby	7.9%	18.2%	8.4%	4.3%	6.2%	0.0%	8.3%	5.8%	13.4%	9.7%
Sumter	3.0%	16.4%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.5%	18.6%	15.1%
Talladega	17.0%	29.4%	10.6%	8.1%	27.3%	50.0%	31.8%	15.8%	27.9%	21.9%
Tallapoosa	12.1%	26.7%	13.1%	8.6%	12.9%	0.0%	22.2%	10.4%	23.7%	17.3%
Tuscaloosa	7.0%	19.2%	5.8%	4.5%	11.5%	0.0%	8.4%	7.7%	16.3%	12.1%
Walker	1.8%	5.9%	1.8%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	1.4%	3.0%	2.2%
Washington	5.1%	10.5%	9.7%	0.0%	7.4%	0.0%	5.9%	5.0%	8.5%	6.8%
Wilcox	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%	4.5%	5.3%
Winston	4.7%	7.1%	2.8%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	11.1%	2.3%	6.8%	4.6%
<b>ALABAMA</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>19.0%</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>9.9%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	<b>10.9%</b>



## Expulsions By Gender

2018-2019

FEMALE MALE TOTAL

## Chronic Absenteeism (10-17 Days)

2018-2019

POVERTY ABOVE POVERTY TOTAL

## Chronic Absenteeism (18+ Days)

2018-2019

POVERTY ABOVE POVERTY TOTAL

Autauga	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	28.6%	22.6%	24.4%	22.8%	9.6%	13.7%
Baldwin	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%	28.8%	23.8%	25.1%	18.5%	9.4%	11.8%
Barbour	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	31.3%	26.1%	29.2%	22.9%	14.0%	19.4%
Bibb	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	33.3%	32.8%	33.0%	32.8%	17.6%	23.4%
Blount	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	28.7%	24.2%	25.4%	12.4%	6.3%	8.0%
Bullock	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.7%	17.3%	21.3%	13.3%	6.0%	11.3%
Butler	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	29.4%	25.6%	27.8%	22.0%	12.6%	18.0%
Calhoun	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	26.4%	21.1%	23.2%	14.5%	7.4%	10.2%
Chambers	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.8%	15.6%	19.2%	12.8%	6.6%	9.7%
Cherokee	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	32.3%	28.3%	29.7%	23.9%	14.4%	17.6%
Chilton	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	30.2%	24.4%	26.5%	18.4%	10.4%	13.4%
Choctaw	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.7%	17.0%	18.7%	10.1%	7.6%	9.2%
Clarke	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	26.9%	24.6%	25.8%	12.5%	8.5%	10.5%
Clay	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.9%	21.5%	22.3%	21.9%	12.5%	15.6%
Cleburne	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	27.1%	24.0%	25.0%	15.2%	8.6%	10.8%
Coffee	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	26.0%	22.3%	23.5%	17.8%	7.3%	10.6%
Colbert	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	30.4%	22.1%	24.9%	14.2%	6.4%	9.0%
Conecuh	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.1%	14.4%	16.0%	10.8%	6.4%	9.0%
Coosa	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	24.8%	22.4%	23.7%	8.5%	7.7%	8.1%
Covington	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	29.7%	20.0%	23.9%	11.3%	5.8%	8.0%
Crenshaw	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28.2%	23.3%	25.5%	18.2%	8.8%	13.0%
Cullman	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28.8%	21.4%	23.4%	15.2%	6.9%	9.2%
Dale	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28.6%	21.3%	24.7%	12.8%	3.9%	8.1%
Dallas	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28.9%	23.9%	27.6%	24.1%	14.7%	21.5%
De Kalb	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	27.8%	24.8%	26.1%	18.2%	9.9%	13.4%
Elmore	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	26.7%	19.8%	22.0%	18.3%	8.0%	11.4%
Escambia	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	30.7%	26.0%	28.3%	19.0%	12.2%	15.5%
Etowah	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	30.3%	27.1%	28.1%	20.7%	14.0%	16.1%
Fayette	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.7%	18.9%	21.7%	13.3%	7.9%	10.2%
Franklin	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.1%	19.8%	21.6%	15.5%	8.4%	10.8%
Geneva	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	27.3%	17.6%	21.7%	12.0%	6.1%	8.6%
Greene	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	25.9%	19.1%	24.1%	15.3%	3.4%	12.2%
Hale	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	25.5%	21.4%	23.6%	11.9%	8.1%	10.1%
Henry	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	26.9%	21.3%	23.5%	11.1%	6.1%	8.0%
Houston	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	19.1%	21.7%	14.7%	7.4%	10.6%
Jackson	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	29.7%	21.7%	24.2%	16.9%	7.0%	10.2%
Jefferson	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28.4%	18.6%	22.2%	19.9%	6.4%	11.4%
Lamar	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	32.9%	26.6%	28.9%	18.9%	9.0%	12.7%
Lauderdale	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	29.6%	26.5%	27.5%	21.8%	11.9%	15.0%
Lawrence	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.2%	16.2%	19.5%	8.2%	3.9%	5.6%
Lee	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.2%	19.6%	21.2%	16.3%	7.2%	9.8%
Limestone	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.1%	18.6%	19.6%	16.9%	8.5%	10.9%
Lowndes	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	27.1%	16.9%	24.0%	7.7%	4.9%	6.8%
Macon	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.5%	9.2%	14.0%	8.1%	2.3%	6.1%
Madison	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	26.6%	20.5%	22.1%	17.5%	7.0%	9.7%
Marengo	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	28.4%	23.1%	25.6%	14.2%	9.3%	11.6%
Marion	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.1%	26.4%	28.8%	17.5%	8.5%	11.8%
Marshall	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	26.3%	22.1%	23.7%	14.5%	8.0%	10.4%
Mobile	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	26.3%	20.7%	23.7%	19.6%	9.2%	14.7%
Monroe	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.5%	17.3%	18.8%	14.4%	8.4%	11.2%
Montgomery	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	23.7%	15.3%	20.0%	16.4%	5.2%	11.4%
Morgan	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	29.2%	23.1%	25.0%	17.0%	8.5%	11.2%
Perry	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	30.8%	24.9%	29.5%	19.2%	10.9%	17.2%
Pickens	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.7%	21.6%	22.1%	3.1%	2.2%	2.6%
Pike	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	26.2%	22.4%	24.4%	17.9%	9.9%	14.2%
Randolph	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	24.7%	18.2%	21.3%	14.9%	7.4%	11.0%
Russell	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.1%	14.6%	16.9%	8.7%	4.5%	6.2%
St. Clair	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.7%	12.5%	15.1%	7.6%	3.0%	4.2%
Shelby	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28.1%	22.6%	23.5%	17.3%	7.3%	8.9%
Sumter	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	29.0%	24.0%	27.2%	18.3%	11.2%	15.8%
Talladega	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	26.7%	24.7%	25.6%	19.2%	10.3%	14.0%
Tallapoosa	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	23.9%	19.7%	21.6%	11.5%	6.0%	8.5%
Tuscaloosa	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	25.5%	17.8%	20.5%	12.6%	6.0%	8.4%
Walker	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	30.0%	24.3%	26.4%	21.4%	11.2%	14.9%
Washington	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	34.7%	31.1%	32.6%	18.1%	9.7%	13.0%
Wilcox	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	30.0%	25.2%	29.0%	20.8%	12.4%	19.0%
Winston	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.1%	26.5%	28.5%	20.7%	11.8%	14.5%
<b>ALABAMA</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>31.9%</b>	<b>28.0%</b>	<b>29.4%</b>	<b>23.1%</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>15.9%</b>



## English Language Learners

2014-2015***				2018-2019***			
POVERTY		ABOVE POVERTY	TOTAL	POVERTY		ABOVE POVERTY	TOTAL
Autauga	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	1.0%	2.3%	1.9%	
Baldwin	2.2%	1.2%	1.5%	5.0%	4.3%	4.5%	
Barbour	2.3%	2.5%	2.4%	4.7%	7.5%	5.8%	
Bibb	0.6%	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%	2.2%	1.8%	
Blount	3.1%	2.0%	2.4%	8.2%	4.5%	5.5%	
Bullock	4.5%	7.7%	5.3%	7.8%	18.4%	10.6%	
Butler	0.2%	0.7%	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	
Calhoun	1.0%	0.8%	0.9%	3.0%	2.1%	2.5%	
Chambers	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	
Cherokee	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.7%	0.5%	
Chilton	3.5%	2.1%	2.7%	6.4%	6.0%	6.1%	
Choctaw	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%	
Clarke	0.1%	0.7%	0.4%	0.1%	0.8%	0.4%	
Clay	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	1.5%	1.1%	1.2%	
Cleburne	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.9%	0.4%	0.6%	
Coffee	4.8%	1.1%	2.3%	9.6%	3.2%	5.2%	
Colbert	1.1%	0.3%	0.6%	1.9%	1.2%	1.4%	
Conecuh	0.7%	0.2%	0.6%	2.4%	1.0%	1.8%	
Coosa	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%	1.7%	0.5%	1.1%	
Covington	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	
Crenshaw	1.5%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	0.6%	0.9%	
Cullman	2.1%	1.2%	1.5%	2.6%	3.2%	3.0%	
Dale	1.0%	0.8%	0.9%	2.9%	2.2%	2.5%	
Dallas	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.9%	0.3%	
De Kalb	13.1%	5.8%	9.3%	22.7%	11.6%	16.3%	
Elmore	1.2%	0.7%	0.9%	2.3%	1.5%	1.7%	
Escambia	0.2%	0.7%	0.4%	0.1%	0.7%	0.4%	
Etowah	2.5%	1.2%	1.7%	4.0%	3.7%	3.8%	
Fayette	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	1.1%	0.8%	0.9%	
Franklin	8.4%	4.9%	6.4%	15.2%	12.8%	13.6%	
Geneva	1.1%	0.4%	0.7%	2.6%	0.9%	1.6%	
Greene	0.0%	2.1%	0.5%	0.0%	3.4%	0.9%	
Hale	0.1%	1.3%	0.6%	0.1%	1.4%	0.7%	
Henry	1.0%	0.3%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	
Houston	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	1.6%	2.4%	2.0%	
Jackson	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	2.3%	2.6%	2.5%	
Jefferson	2.3%	2.0%	2.1%	4.1%	5.3%	4.8%	
Lamar	1.0%	0.4%	0.6%	1.1%	0.7%	0.9%	
Lauderdale	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%	1.4%	1.6%	1.5%	
Lawrence	1.0%	0.4%	0.6%	1.0%	0.8%	0.8%	
Lee	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	2.7%	4.7%	4.1%	
Limestone	4.7%	1.7%	2.8%	8.3%	4.4%	5.5%	
Lowndes	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.9%	0.4%	
Macon	0.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%	1.1%	0.5%	
Madison	3.4%	1.2%	1.8%	6.3%	3.3%	4.1%	
Marengo	0.2%	1.2%	0.7%	0.5%	2.6%	1.6%	
Marion	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	1.5%	0.8%	1.1%	
Marshall	5.8%	3.6%	4.5%	15.6%	8.4%	11.1%	
Mobile	0.7%	1.1%	0.9%	2.2%	2.7%	2.5%	
Monroe	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	
Montgomery	3.3%	3.6%	3.4%	5.7%	6.8%	6.2%	
Morgan	5.6%	2.9%	3.8%	10.8%	7.1%	8.3%	
Perry	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	
Pickens	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.9%	2.8%	1.9%	
Pike	0.6%	0.9%	0.7%	1.2%	1.4%	1.3%	
Randolph	2.1%	0.5%	1.3%	3.1%	1.2%	2.1%	
Russell	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%	2.0%	1.7%	1.9%	
St. Clair	1.0%	0.5%	0.7%	2.3%	1.4%	1.6%	
Shelby	5.3%	1.9%	2.6%	8.1%	5.0%	5.5%	
Sumter	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.9%	0.6%	
Talladega	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	
Tallapoosa	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	2.2%	1.5%	1.8%	
Tuscaloosa	1.6%	2.2%	2.0%	3.2%	5.9%	4.9%	
Walker	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%	2.0%	3.8%	3.2%	
Washington	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	
Wilcox	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Winston	1.4%	0.6%	0.9%	2.8%	2.6%	2.6%	
<b>ALABAMA</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	

NOTE: \*\*\* Poverty based on Direct Certification.



## Homeless Students

## Per Pupil Expenditures \*Adjusted for Inflation

	2017-2018			2018-2019			FY2014	FY2019
	POVERTY	ABOVE POVERTY	TOTAL	POVERTY	ABOVE POVERTY	TOTAL	DOLLARS*	DOLLARS
Autauga	2.0%	0.0%	0.6%	2.1%	0.0%	0.6%	\$7,988	\$8,618
Baldwin	2.0%	0.0%	0.6%	2.0%	0.3%	0.7%	\$9,193	\$10,101
Barbour	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	1.0%	0.0%	0.6%	\$11,648	\$12,385
Bibb	4.0%	0.0%	1.6%	2.4%	0.0%	0.9%	\$8,546	\$9,903
Blount	5.4%	0.0%	1.5%	5.0%	0.0%	1.4%	\$8,358	\$9,081
Bullock	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.7%	0.0%	0.5%	\$12,008	\$10,415
Butler	5.8%	0.0%	3.5%	3.8%	1.8%	3.0%	\$9,381	\$9,689
Calhoun	4.7%	0.0%	2.0%	3.0%	0.7%	1.7%	\$9,212	\$9,950
Chambers	0.9%	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	\$9,486	\$10,429
Cherokee	29.8%	0.0%	12.1%	14.9%	2.7%	6.8%	\$9,654	\$10,892
Chilton	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	\$8,656	\$8,815
Choctaw	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	1.9%	0.0%	1.2%	\$9,878	\$11,356
Clarke	1.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.9%	0.0%	0.5%	\$9,754	\$10,492
Clay	3.8%	0.0%	1.4%	4.2%	0.0%	1.4%	\$9,139	\$9,515
Cleburne	3.8%	0.0%	1.2%	2.1%	0.6%	1.1%	\$9,565	\$9,816
Coffee	9.4%	0.1%	3.2%	9.0%	1.1%	3.5%	\$9,309	\$8,615
Colbert	8.7%	1.8%	4.1%	2.8%	0.4%	1.2%	\$11,206	\$11,927
Conecuh	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.3%	\$12,562	\$10,688
Coosa	2.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	\$10,493	\$11,447
Covington	0.6%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	\$9,094	\$9,883
Crenshaw	0.6%	0.0%	0.3%	1.4%	0.1%	0.7%	\$9,179	\$9,360
Cullman	1.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.0%	0.0%	0.3%	\$9,475	\$10,109
Dale	1.3%	0.0%	0.6%	0.8%	0.2%	0.5%	\$8,926	\$8,623
Dallas	6.5%	0.8%	5.0%	4.5%	1.1%	3.6%	\$11,159	\$11,324
De Kalb	7.7%	0.0%	3.5%	5.8%	1.9%	3.6%	\$9,224	\$10,116
Elmore	1.7%	0.0%	0.6%	0.7%	0.0%	0.2%	\$8,145	\$8,756
Escambia	1.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.9%	0.0%	0.4%	\$10,201	\$10,836
Etowah	4.6%	0.0%	1.5%	2.9%	0.7%	1.4%	\$8,613	\$9,128
Fayette	1.2%	0.0%	0.5%	1.1%	0.2%	0.5%	\$9,843	\$10,212
Franklin	0.6%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	\$9,958	\$10,136
Geneva	0.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	\$8,792	\$9,595
Greene	0.9%	0.0%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	\$12,004	\$13,750
Hale	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	\$9,517	\$9,675
Henry	0.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%	\$8,724	\$9,287
Houston	2.3%	0.0%	1.1%	2.4%	0.9%	1.5%	\$9,078	\$9,167
Jackson	2.8%	0.0%	0.9%	1.3%	0.5%	0.8%	\$10,203	\$10,624
Jefferson	4.1%	0.1%	1.6%	3.3%	0.1%	1.3%	\$9,438	\$9,533
Lamar	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	\$8,907	\$9,613
Lauderdale	3.2%	0.0%	1.0%	3.5%	0.3%	1.3%	\$9,251	\$9,959
Lawrence	9.7%	0.0%	4.1%	6.8%	1.1%	3.4%	\$9,924	\$10,093
Lee	1.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.1%	0.2%	0.5%	\$9,277	\$9,840
Limestone	4.1%	0.1%	1.3%	3.3%	0.4%	1.3%	\$9,459	\$8,318
Lowndes	8.3%	0.0%	6.0%	15.1%	7.0%	12.6%	\$12,662	\$13,180
Macon	2.4%	0.0%	1.6%	2.9%	0.0%	1.9%	\$11,487	\$11,972
Madison	2.8%	0.0%	0.8%	2.9%	0.2%	0.9%	\$9,074	\$9,480
Marengo	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	\$10,433	\$12,298
Marion	3.3%	0.0%	1.3%	2.7%	0.1%	1.0%	\$9,107	\$9,746
Marshall	8.0%	0.1%	3.1%	6.9%	0.3%	2.8%	\$9,813	\$10,358
Mobile	20.4%	0.1%	11.0%	24.0%	1.5%	13.4%	\$9,555	\$9,900
Monroe	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	\$9,573	\$9,868
Montgomery	4.5%	0.1%	2.6%	2.2%	0.4%	1.4%	\$8,999	\$9,544
Morgan	1.9%	0.0%	0.6%	1.2%	0.1%	0.5%	\$9,735	\$10,283
Perry	13.2%	0.0%	10.6%	16.1%	9.5%	14.6%	\$10,599	\$11,205
Pickens	0.7%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	\$9,863	\$10,667
Pike	5.1%	0.5%	3.0%	4.3%	1.0%	2.7%	\$11,093	\$11,438
Randolph	1.8%	0.0%	0.9%	2.0%	0.0%	0.9%	\$9,698	\$10,409
Russell	1.3%	0.0%	0.6%	0.9%	0.2%	0.5%	\$8,764	\$9,902
St. Clair	3.0%	0.0%	0.9%	1.7%	0.2%	0.6%	\$8,814	\$9,326
Shelby	5.7%	0.0%	1.0%	4.0%	0.4%	1.0%	\$9,800	\$10,155
Sumter	1.1%	0.9%	1.1%	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%	\$11,121	\$12,355
Talladega	1.4%	0.1%	0.6%	1.1%	0.2%	0.5%	\$9,558	\$10,095
Tallapoosa	0.6%	0.0%	0.3%	0.7%	0.1%	0.4%	\$9,645	\$10,003
Tuscaloosa	3.8%	0.0%	1.4%	3.3%	0.5%	1.5%	\$8,948	\$9,621
Walker	2.9%	0.0%	1.2%	1.8%	0.5%	1.0%	\$9,599	\$10,449
Washington	2.8%	0.0%	1.1%	2.4%	0.2%	1.1%	\$9,443	\$9,585
Wilcox	5.9%	0.0%	4.5%	7.9%	0.0%	6.2%	\$11,069	\$12,195
Winston	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%	\$10,364	\$10,836
<b>ALABAMA</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>\$9,697</b>	<b>\$10,102</b>

NOTE: \* Adjusted for Inflation







# Education Definitions & Sources

## DEFINITIONS

### 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.

### AVERAGE 11<sup>TH</sup> 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 2018-2019. 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.

### 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 the Alabama Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics.

### CHILD CARE FACILITIES

The number of licensed or exempt facilities located within a county as of April 2020. "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.

### 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.

### 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.

### 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

## LIST OF INDICATORS

- An approved college or postsecondary credit while in high school
- A benchmark level on the ACT Work Keys
- An approved industrial credential
- Documented acceptance for enlistment into the military

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 (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>

### EARLY HEAD START AND HEAD START CLASSROOMS

The number of Early Head Start/Head Start classrooms in each county as of May 2020 for the 2019-2020 program year. Head Start grantees served a total of 16,119 children aged birth to five years in Early Head Start and Head Start classrooms.

Head Start and Early Head Start programs are federally funded programs, with no cost to families that are designed to promote family engagement as well as school readiness for children from low-income families. Early Head Start serves pregnant women and families with children under age 3. Head Start programs serve children between 3 and 5 years old. Program options available can include: center-based, home-based, migrant and seasonal, and family child care.

Source: Special tabulations provided by the Alabama Head Start Association and the Alabama Department of Early Childhood Education.

### ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS

The number of language-minority students enrolled in grades K-12 that are limited in English proficiency, expressed as

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



# Education Definitions & Sources

## DEFINITIONS

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.

### 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.

### FIRST GRADE RETENTION

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

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

### GRADUATION RATE

The 2018-2019 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.

### HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT RATE

The percent of students in the 2018-2019 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 2018-2019 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.

### MATH AND READING SCORES (SCANTRON)

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

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.

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## 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 2019 dollars.

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

## SUSPENSIONS

**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.

**Suspension - In-School:** 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.

## TEACHERS TEACHING OUT OF FIELD

An out-of-field teacher is a teacher who (1) holds a valid Alabama certificate and is assigned during the school day to teach in an area(s) for which he/she is not properly certified, or (2) does not hold any valid Alabama certificate and is assigned during the school day to teach in an area(s).

Source: Special tabulations provided by the Alabama State Department of Education, Teacher Certificate Application.

\* Complete state and county data profiles are available online at [http://www.alavoces.org/alabama\\_kids\\_count](http://www.alavoces.org/alabama_kids_count)

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# Safety Definitions & Sources

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

### CHILDREN ADOPTED

The number of children aged 0-17 whose adoptions were finalized during the years specified. Note: Data may include a minimal number of cases where the person was 18 years of age or older.

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

### CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE

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

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

### CHILDREN IN PROTECTIVE 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. 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.

### 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.

### 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.

### JUVENILE COURT VIOLENT CRIME 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 murder, rape (first and second degrees), robbery (first, second, and third degrees), assault (first and second degrees), domestic violence (first and second degrees, third degree pursuant to Section 13A-6-132(d), and by strangulation or suffocation pursuant to Section 13A-6-138), and other selected crimes listed in Section 12-25-32(15), Ala. Code 1975. For the purposes of this

## LIST OF INDICATORS

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 juvenile 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).

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

### 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](http://www.census.gov), Summary Tape File 3, Table P38, Released 2002; and U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey, Census Bureau Website, [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov), Table B14005.

### YOUTH INCARCERATIONS BEFORE AND AFTER THE ALABAMA JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT OF 2008

Status offenders as defined in Section 12-15-201(4), Ala. Code 1975, below, generally can no longer be detained in a secure detention effective 10/1/2009 as a result of The Alabama Juvenile Justice Act of 2008.

**STATUS OFFENDER:** A status offender is an individual who has been charged with or adjudicated for conduct that would not, pursuant to the law of the jurisdiction in which the offense was committed, be a crime if committed by an adult. . . . Status offenses include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Truancy.
- Violations of municipal ordinances applicable only to children.
- Runaway.
- Beyond control.
- Consumption or possession of tobacco products.
- Possession and consumption of alcohol, which is a status offense by federal law, even though considered a delinquent act by state law.
- Driving under the influence

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

pursuant to Section 32-5A-191(b), which is a status offense by federal law, even though considered a delinquent act by state law.”

Source: Special tabulations provided by the Alabama Administrative Office of Courts, Family Court Division

\* Complete state and county data profiles are available online at [http://www.alavoces.org/alabama\\_kids\\_count](http://www.alavoces.org/alabama_kids_count)

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# Economic Security Definitions & Sources

## DEFINITIONS

### CHILDREN IN EXTREME POVERTY

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

Source: Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, Census Bureau Website, [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov), Summary File 3, Table PCT50, Released May, 2002; and U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Census Bureau Website, <https://www.census.gov>, Table B17024.

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

### CHILDREN IN POVERTY

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

Source: Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, Census Bureau Website, [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov), Summary File 3, Tables PO87, P159A, P159B, and P159H, Released May, 2002; and U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey, Census Bureau Website, <https://www.census.gov>, Tables B17001, B17001A, B17001B, and B17001I.

### CHILDREN RECEIVING CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES

The unduplicated count of children that are recipients of Child Care Development Funds.

Source: Alabama Department of Human Resources, Child Care Services Division, Office of Child Care Subsidy.

### 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](http://www.census.gov), Summary File 1, Tables PO28, PO28A, PO28B, and PO28H. Released 2001; and U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Census Bureau Website, [www.census.gov](http://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 2014-2018 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](http://www.census.gov), Summary File 3, Table P45, Released 2002; and U. S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey, Census Bureau Website, [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov), Table B23003, Released December, 2019.

### 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.

Beginning in 2020, Feeding America enhanced the food insecurity model through the inclusion of a disability rate variable and refining the poverty measure to reflect non-undergraduate student poverty. Because of this methodology changes, the estimates from Map the Meal Gap 2020 are not



## LIST OF INDICATORS

comparable to estimates from previous years.

Source: Feeding America, *Map the Meal Gap 2020, Food Insecurity and Child Food Insecurity Estimates at the County Level*.

### MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

#### 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 2008 and 2018 have been adjusted for inflation so that they are comparable with 2018 dollars. Caution should be exercised in comparing income data from model-based estimates (as reported herein for 2008 and 2018 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](http://www.census.gov)).

Table 1: 2008 Poverty and Median Income Estimates – Counties

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Estimates Branch.  
Table S1903: MEDIAN INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2018 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.

### 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](http://www.census.gov), Summary File 3, Tables PO87, P159A, P159B, and P159H, Released May, 2002; and U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey, Census Bureau Website, [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov), Table B17001.

### SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SNAP) ELIGIBLE ALL AGES

Number of persons eligible for food assistance through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program or “SNAP” (referred to as the “Food Assistance Program” in Alabama). Data excludes 68,271 persons aged 60+ who were eligible for food assistance through the Alabama Elderly Simplified Application Project (AESAP) in March 2020 and 52,812 persons in March 2015. Data reported are for March of the specified years.

- Child Care Subsidies
- Children in Extreme Poverty
- Children in Poverty
- Children in Poverty, by Age Range
- Children under 18 in Single-Parent Families
- Employed Mothers with Young Children
- Food Insecurity, All Ages
- Food Insecurity, Children Under 18
- Median Household Income
- Medicaid Paid Births
- Persons in Poverty
- SNAP Eligible, Ages 0-20
- SNAP Eligible, All Ages
- SNAP Recipients
- Unemployment Rate
- Vulnerable Families
- WIC Average Monthly Case Load



# Economic Security Definitions & Sources

## DEFINITIONS

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

### **SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SNAP) ELIGIBLE CHILDREN UNDER 20**

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 68,450 persons aged 60+ who received food assistance through the Alabama Elderly Simplified Application Project (AESAP) in March 2020 and 53,007 person in March 2015. Data reported are for March of the specified years.

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

### **UNEMPLOYMENT RATE**

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

Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor for 2008 and 2019. <https://www.bls.gov/lau/>

### **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.

### **WIC AVERAGE MONTHLY CASELOAD**

The average monthly caseload of participants in the WIC Program during the 2019 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.

\* Complete state and county data profiles are available online at [http://www.alavoices.org/alabama\\_kids\\_count](http://www.alavoices.org/alabama_kids_count)

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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 rate<sup>1</sup> and children receiving child-care subsidies.<sup>2</sup>

### SAMPLING AND SMALL POPULATIONS

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

#### For instance:

- Several county-based rates and percentages reported for birth-related health indicators disaggregated by race<sup>3</sup> 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).<sup>4</sup>
- 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.

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> 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 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.

These nine indicators were selected based on their high degree of interrelationship and other factors. Based on data reported

in the *2020 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

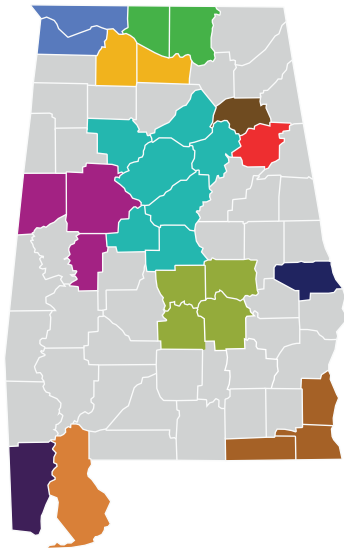
performance) based on their total scale score. Because all measures were given the same weight in calculating the overall score, no judgment was made regarding the relative importance of each of the individual indicators.

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.

## MSA DATA

# 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.

	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
	2019	2019	2018	2018-2019	2018	2018	2014-2018
	NUMBER	PERCENT	RATE	PERCENT	RATE	RATE	PERCENT
<b>Anniston-Oxford-Jacksonville</b> <span>Population: 113,605</span>							
Calhoun	27,548	24.2%	6.3	3.0%	24.6	13.3	26.2%
<b>Auburn-Opelika</b> <span>Population: 164,542</span>							
Lee	42,352	25.7%	8.9	3.4%	17.1	30.0	22.3%
<b>Birmingham-Hoover</b> <span>Population: 1,153,956</span>							
Bibb	4,992	22.3%	0.0	5.3%	52.9	78.7	20.2%
Blount	14,522	25.1%	8.9	1.8%	27.3	54.5	21.6%
Chilton	11,572	26.0%	5.5	6.8%	11.6	70.2	22.4%
Jefferson	166,418	25.3%	8.2	3.2%	17.5	73.3	24.8%
St. Clair	21,939	24.5%	2.1	1.6%	23.8	58.7	14.7%
Shelby	55,803	25.6%	6.7	2.3%	2.4	48.5	10.3%
Walker	15,450	24.3%	14.3	3.5%	25.7	106.6	27.6%
<b>ALABAMA</b>	<b>1,216,438</b>	<b>24.8%</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>25.1%</b>

	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
	2019 NUMBER	2019 PERCENT	2018 RATE	2018-2019 PERCENT	2018 RATE	2018 RATE	2014-2018 PERCENT
<b>Daphne-Fairhope-Foley</b>							<b>Population: 223,234</b>
Baldwin	52,268	23.4%	4.4	5.9%	20.7	38.7	13.4%
<b>Decatur</b>							<b>Population: 152,603</b>
Lawrence	7,783	23.6%	8.8	5.9%	102.2	104.6	21.8%
Morgan	29,904	25.0%	2.8	2.9%	8.9	13.5	22.9%
<b>Dothan</b>							<b>Population: 149,358</b>
Geneva	6,332	24.1%	0.0	0.3%	42.7	61.2	39.0%
Henry	3,843	22.3%	6.5	1.3%	0.0	0.0	16.9%
Houston	26,620	25.1%	10.2	5.5%	35.4	30.3	28.1%
<b>Florence-Muscle Shoals</b>							<b>Population: 147,970</b>
Colbert	12,686	23.0%	4.7	4.3%	21.2	64.1	23.6%
Lauderdale	20,897	22.5%	5.4	2.9%	6.7	83.1	19.3%
<b>Gadsden</b>							<b>Population: 102,268</b>
Etowah	24,105	23.6%	5.0	2.8%	22.3	79.1	30.0%
<b>Huntsville</b>							<b>Population: 471,824</b>
Limestone	24,290	24.6%	4.0	5.5%	16.9	66.6	19.8%
Madison	91,034	24.4%	6.6	2.2%	22.7	79.3	19.1%
<b>Montgomery</b>							<b>Population: 373,290</b>
Autauga	14,252	25.5%	6.6	5.5%	28.1	26.6	22.7%
Elmore	19,990	24.6%	8.6	4.4%	26.8	58.9	16.8%
Lowndes	2,355	24.2%	16.4	3.5%	53.1	179.2	42.9%
Montgomery	59,380	26.2%	9.2	5.2%	33.9	101.1	32.4%
<b>Mobile</b>							<b>Population: 413,210</b>
Mobile	106,527	25.8%	9.0	5.3%	22.4	52.6	29.1%
<b>Tuscaloosa</b>							<b>Population: 243,936</b>
Hale	3,715	25.4%	0.0	4.4%	35.2	0.0	35.1%
Pickens	4,333	21.7%	0.0	2.8%	63.1	166.7	37.6%
Tuscaloosa	53,864	25.7%	7.9	5.7%	24.6	17.2	21.3%
<b>ALABAMA</b>	<b>1,216,438</b>	<b>24.8%</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>25.1%</b>

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**VOICES CAN!**

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# SPECIAL ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

**VOICES for Alabama's Children**  
gratefully acknowledges the following  
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