



KIDS COUNT DATA ADVOCACY

The American Community Survey: Helping Kids Count

2023 ACS Data Users Group Conference

May 17, 2023

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

FAMILY



OPPORTUNITY



COMMUNITY



Strategic Framework Indicators

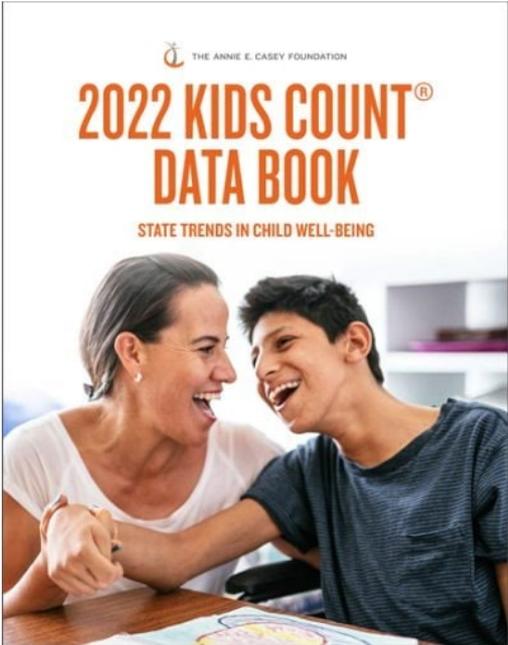
 <p>BASIC NEEDS</p>	 <p>PERMANENT RELATIONSHIPS</p>	 <p>FINANCIAL STABILITY</p>	 <p>EARLY CARE, EDUCATION AND CREDENTIALS</p>	 <p>COMMUNITY AND YOUTH LEADERSHIP</p>
<p>Babies born with low birthweight</p>	<p>Children, youth and young adults involved in the child welfare system</p>	<p>Children, youth and young adults who live in low-income families</p>	<p>Children (3-5) enrolled in nursery school, preschool or kindergarten</p>	<p>Young people (16 to 24) who got together to do something positive for their community</p>
<p>Children, youth and young adults who lack health insurance</p>	<p>Children who live in two-parent families</p>	<p>Children who live with a householder who has at least a high school diploma</p>	<p>Fourth graders who are not proficient readers</p>	<p>Adults (25+) who got together to do something positive for their community</p>
<p>Children, youth and young adults who live in a household with a high housing cost burden</p>	<p>Youth and young adults involved in the justice system</p>	<p>Children, youth and young adults who live in high-poverty communities</p>	<p>Youth and young adults (18 to 24) who have graduated from high school</p>	
<p>Children (birth to 17) who live in unsafe communities</p>	<p>Youth who have an adult other than their parent that they can turn to when they have a problem</p>	<p>Youth and young adults (16 to 24) who are not in school or working</p>	<p>Young people (25 to 29) who have an associate degree or higher</p>	

American Community Survey

- Disaggregated data at state- and local-level:
 - by race/ethnicity
 - by age
 - by race/ethnicity and age
- Data for smaller geographies
- ACS PUMS: data for unique or unusual groups
- Assess impact of state legislation

National KIDS COUNT Data Products Impacted

Data Book



Race for Results



Data Center



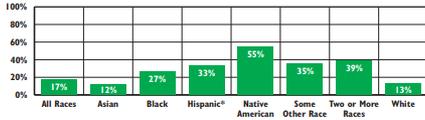
ACS Indicators in Data Book

- Children in poverty
- Children whose parents lack secure employment
- Children living in households with a high housing cost burden
- Teens not in school and not working
- Children in single-parent families
- Children in families where the household head lack a high school diploma
- Children living in high poverty areas
- Young children not in school
- Children without health insurance

State KIDS COUNT Partners and the ACS

- Identify disparities
- Trend analysis
- Calculate service access and delivery areas
- Aggregate geographies for advocacy (i.e. develop city council districts, service or development regions)
- Use as denominator to calculate rates
- Advocate on behalf of kids.

Children in Poverty, by Race and Ethnicity, Rhode Island, 2015-2019



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-2019. Tables B17020, B17020A, B17020B, B17020C, B17020D, B17020E and B17020I. *Hispanic children may be included in any race category.

◆ Between 2015 and 2019, 17% (34,766) of Rhode Island's 204,045 children under age 18 with known poverty status lived in households with incomes below the federal poverty threshold.¹¹

◆ Between 2015 and 2019, 55% of Native American, 33% of Hispanic, and 27% of Black children in Rhode Island lived in poverty, compared to 12% of Asian children, 13% of white children. During this same time period, over half (53%) of all children living in poverty in Rhode Island were white, 17% were Some other race, 14% were Black, 12% were Two or more races, 2% were Asian, and 2% were Native American.

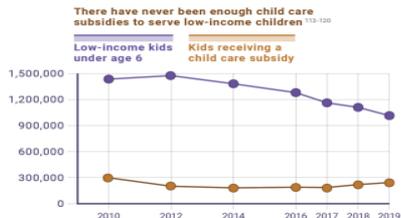
◆ In 2019, one in seven (14%) children in Rhode Island (a total of 28,009 children lived in poverty and 7% (13,154 children) lived in extreme poverty, defined as families with incomes below 50% of the federal poverty threshold, or \$10,426 for a family three with two children and \$13,123 for a family of four with two children in 2021.

◆ Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, in the spring and summer of 2020, Rhode Island unemployment rate surged higher than its peak in the Great Recession.¹² Loss of employment in low-income households is expected to impact economic mobility and devastating long-lasting effects on children in poverty.¹³ Black and Hispanic people are projected to face the greatest increases in poverty, and racial and ethnic disparity be exacerbated if People of Color face greater employment disadvantages.^{14,15}

◆ Collecting data on the scale and nature of the pandemic's impact on children, expand public assistance programs that meet the immediate needs of families, and prioritize child-centered services with an emphasis on equity will help inform policymakers to minimize the impact of the pandemic on our most vulnerable children and families.

The pandemic worsened California's child care shortage.

Since 2020, over 10,000 California child care programs – roughly a quarter of all programs, serving over 305,000 children – have either temporarily or permanently closed as providers faced fluctuating enrollment, increased costs, staffing shortages, and other challenges.¹¹²



Texas KIDS COUNT: Health Equity for Every Texas Child

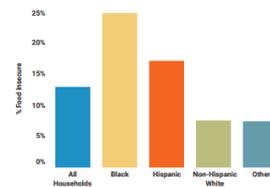
All children deserve the opportunity for a healthy life. In Texas, not all children have the health insurance, food security, and economic security needed for a healthy childhood, due to disparities rooted in systemic racism. Public policy can improve health equity for all Texas children. Policymakers should make practical changes this Legislative Session to ensure all Texas children have the opportunity to thrive.

Read the full interactive report at <https://everytexas.org/kids-count-2021>

FOOD SECURITY

Every child deserves the nutrition they need to thrive. Texas has one of the worst rates of child food insecurity in the nation.¹ Of Texas households with children, one in five did not have enough to eat in the past week, and more than one in three Black families and one in four Hispanic families experienced hunger.² Policymakers should reduce barriers to enrolling in nutrition programs such as SNAP so every Texan can access the food they need to stay healthy.

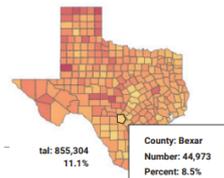
Percentage of Households in Texas Food Insecure, by Race/Ethnicity of Household Head
Source: FRAC Analysis of Current Population Survey, 2017-2019



HEALTH INSURANCE

Every child deserves affordable and accessible health care. Texas has the worst rate of child health insurance coverage in the nation—one in four uninsured U.S. children live here.³ Hispanic children are twice as likely as others to be uninsured. Policymakers should protect health and human services funding, expand Medicaid, and remove enrollment barriers so every Texan can access the health care they need to thrive.

Uninsured Children Under 19 by County
Source: American Community Survey, 2018 5-year estimates

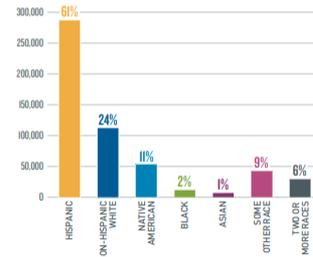


There have never been enough child care subsidies to serve low-income children.¹¹³⁻¹¹⁶

NEW MEXICO'S POPULATION

DEMOGRAPHICS

CHILD POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY 2019



SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B01001, 2019
NOTE: 2020 data unavailable due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The percentages total more than 100% due to overlap among some races and ethnicities.

View State Profile

Select a county on the map below:



Light blue shading shows the seven American Indian reservations within Montana.

POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND COUNTY 2015-2019

Location	All Ages	Children Ages 0-4	Children Ages 0-17
United States	324,697,795	19,767,670	73,429,392
New Mexico	2,092,454	126,150	488,476
Bernalillo County	677,858	38,725	149,559
Catron County	3,526	102	540
Chaves County	65,144	4,419	17,439
Cibola County	26,891	1,776	6,370
Colfax County	12,168	589	2,244
Curry County	49,732	4,087	13,206
De Baca County	2,040	134	697
Doña Ana County	216,069	14,013	53,614
Eddy County	57,732	4,235	15,322
Grant County	27,669	1,479	5,578
Guadalupe County	4,353	286	831
Harding County	441	18	61
Hidalgo County	4,297	265	949

Montana County Profiles

Lewis & Clark County

Population Estimates for: 2019	Lewis & Clark	Montana
Child Population (under 18):	14,820	228,588
American Indian/Alaska Native:	3.1%	10.9%
Black:	0.6%	0.8%
White:	90.5%	82.2%
2+ Races or Other:	5.8%	6.2%

<p>Children Without Health Insurance</p> <p>5.1% 2018</p> <p>4.5% 2017</p>	<p>Children Enrolled in Healthy Montana Kids</p> <p>6,427 2020</p> <p>7,060 2019</p>	<p>Women Who Receive Early Prenatal Care</p> <p>77.2% 2019</p> <p>78.9% 2018</p>
<p>Children Under Age 6</p> <p>4,841 2019</p> <p>4,810 2018</p>	<p>Licensed Child Care Capacity</p> <p>2,373 2020</p> <p>2,439 2019</p>	<p>Percent of Capacity at STAR Level 3+</p> <p>21.2% 2020</p> <p>19.4% 2019</p>
<p>Free or Reduced-Price Lunch Participation</p> <p>34.0% 2019/20</p> <p>35.4% 2018/19</p>	<p>Four-Year Cohort Graduation Rate</p> <p>88.1% 2018/19</p> <p>84.6% 2017/18</p>	<p>3rd Grade Students Proficient in ELA</p> <p>48.5% 2018/19</p> <p>53.0% 2017/18</p>
<p>Children Living in Poverty</p> <p>13.4% 2018</p> <p>10.6% 2017</p>	<p>Child Food Insecurity</p> <p>15.2% 2018</p> <p>15.9% 2017</p>	<p>Children with All Parents Working</p> <p>76.4% 2014-2018</p> <p>76.6% 2013-2017</p>

Child Organizations That Use the ACS

- National and State KIDS COUNT
- First Focus
- Child Trends
- Zero-to-Three: State of Babies Annual Report
- Diversitydatakids.org

What Comes Next

- Guidance on how to use CPS responsibly
- Wait and see: 2020 5-year ACS estimates
- Explore alternative data sources
- Help networks and partners navigate
- ACS Advocacy

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THE ANNIE E. CASEY FOUNDATION

*Developing solutions to build a brighter future
for children, families and communities*

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